

## Appendix No. 3

# Business Terms of the OTE, a.s. for the Power Sector

Revision 36 – ~~August~~ June 2024~~15~~

DAY-AHEAD MARKET AND INTRA-DAY AUCTION  
EVALUATION ALGORITHM

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## 1 TERMS

The same abbreviations and terms used in the Business Terms of OTE, a.s. for the Power Sector apply to this document. In addition, the following terms are used:

1.1 ~~Active~~ accepted ~~offerbids / demands~~ – matched ~~active offerbids / demands to sale/buy electricity on DM or IDA~~ that are an integral part of the algorithm's valid solution, i.e. they have been matched;

1.2 ~~Algorithm – d~~Day-ahead market (DM~~T~~) ~~and IDA~~ evaluation algorithm ~~—an algorithm~~ allocating the volume of electricity accepted for each accepted ~~offerbid on the relevant market (DM and IDA) at and for each accepted demand on DT, in~~ every trading ~~interval~~hour of the particular delivery day;

1.3 ~~Block bids – this term refers to buy/sell bids with defined restrictive conditions that are transformed into EUPHEMIA as block bids and/or profile block bids and/or flexible hourly bids, if such bids are offered in the relevant market;~~

1.4 Curve of ~~offerbids~~ – a discrete aggregated curve consisting of degrees arisen from blocks of ~~offersale bids~~ gradually put together at a particular ~~hour-trading interval~~ of the delivery day from all placed ~~offersale bids~~ according to the price in ascending order and independently from the ~~offersale bid~~ it belongs to;

1.5 Curve of demands – a discrete aggregated curve consisting of degrees arisen from blocks of ~~demands-buy bids~~ gradually put together at a particular ~~hour-trading interval~~ of the delivery day from all placed ~~buy bid~~demands according to the price in descending order and independently from the ~~buy bid~~demand it belongs to;

1.6 ~~Effective acceptance ratio – the percentage of the amount of the matched quantity of the bid as a ratio of the matched quantity to the volume limit of the bid;~~

1.7 ID RMP – registration number of a short-term electricity and/or gas market participant in CS OTE;

~~Local price – a marginal price obtained from isolated matching of all offers and demands in just one market area, i.e. disregarding the allocated tradable transmission capacity;~~

1.8 Marginal (market clearing) price – the price of the last accepted ~~offerbid~~ found after the matching of ~~offerbids and demands~~ at a particular ~~hour-trading interval~~ of the delivery day; it is equal to or lower/~~higher~~ than the price of the last accepted ~~buy bid~~demand;

1.9 Method of matching of ~~bidsdemands~~ (for buy) and ~~offerbids~~ (for sale) – the determination of balancing points in the intersection of ~~offerbid~~ and demand curves for every ~~trading interval~~hour of the delivery day, on the basis of which marginal prices and traded (accepted) volume for ~~purchase and salesdemands (buy) and offers (sale)~~ are determined, i.e. a set of ~~offerbids~~ (for sale) and ~~biddemands~~ (for buy), i.e. that succeeded in matching in every ~~hour-trading interval~~ of the delivery day;

~~Offer / demand – a set of all elements of offer / demand pursuant to OTE, a.s. Business Terms for Electricity, as amended (hereinafter the “Business Terms”);~~

1.10 Minimum acceptance ratio – the percentage of the required minimum amount of the matched quantity of the block bid in relation to the volume limit of the block bid, thus determining the degree of divisibility of the volume limit of the block bid. If the minimum acceptance ratio = 100 %, then the block bid is indivisible;

1.11 Indivisible condition – a condition of acceptance at a particular hour trading interval of the delivery day of the minimal electricity volume in the element of the ~~offer bid / demand~~ in Segment No. 1 by the ~~DMT~~ evaluation algorithm (matching) if such a bid with an indivisible condition is offered on DM;

~~Area price – a marginal price obtained from matching of all offers and demands of just one market area;~~

1.12 Social welfare – is defined as: consumer surplus + producer surplus + congestion revenue across the region. It is the objective function of evaluation algorithm – solution with maximal welfare is the final solution;

1.13 Trading interval – the period for which a product is defined on the short-term electricity market. Trading intervals usable on individual short-term electricity markets organized by the Market Operator are listed on the website of OTE, a.s. (www.ote-cr.cz);

1.14 Limited condition – a condition of indivisibility of element of ~~offer bid / demand~~ and/or condition of full or partial indivisibility of a block bid;

1.15 Paradoxically rejected bids – block bids for buy/sale and/or profile block bids for buy/sale and/or flexible hourly bids unmatched due to volume indivisibility constraint or only partial volume divisibility even if their price is lower/higher or equal to the marginal price;

1.16 Rules of division – the rules defining the process of assignment of volume to individual elements of ~~offer bids and demands~~ after obtaining the price in the intersection of curves for a specific hour trading interval of the particular delivery day;

1.17 Element of ~~offer bid / demand~~ – an offer bid for sale / ~~demand for~~ purchase of a specific electricity volume at a specific trading interval hour of a particular delivery day of a short-term market participant for minimum / maximum price which the short-term market participant is willing to accept;

~~System price – a marginal price arisen from matching of offers and demands of all participating market areas at the same time;~~

1.18 Group of linked block bids – a separate group of interconnected profile block bids of one short-term market participant for a given delivery day, starting from the first interconnection level;

1.19 Standard bids – this term refers to unconstrained buy/sell bids that are transformed into EUPHEMIA as aggregated buy and sell curves, where a single standard buy or sell bid consists of a

set of bid elements with a defined price limit and volume limit for a selected combination of trading intervals and segments;

1.20 Market area – a market area defined in the Energy Regulatory Office's Decree on the Electricity Market Rules, pricing principles for services of the Market Operator and execution of some other provisions in accordance with the Energy Act, as amended;

1.21 EUPHEMIA – an algorithm to ~~perform matching for~~~~calculate daily results of~~ the day-ahead market coupling ~~or for isolated markets~~market CZ-SK-HU-RO. EUPHEMIA is a branch-and-bound algorithm designed to solve the problem of coupling spot markets;

1.22 QP – a Quadratic optimization program.

~~Hourly Orders – as hourly orders are considered offers / demands with no constraint. All not constrained offers/ demands are transformed to EUPHEMIA as hourly orders~~

~~Block Orders – as block orders are considered offers and demands with defined constraint (indivisibility condition) and/or profile block offers and demands and/or flexible hourly offers and demands. All elements of all constrained offers /demands are transformed to EUPHEMIA block orders.~~

~~Group of linked block orders – separate group of mutually linked profile block orders of one participant for a particular delivery day, starting from the first level of linkage;~~

~~Paradoxically rejected orders – block orders for buy/sale and/or profile block offers and demands and/or flexible hourly offers and demands unmatched due to volume indivisibility constraint even if their price is lower/higher or equal to the marginal price;~~

~~Social welfare – is defined as: consumer surplus + producer surplus + congestion revenue across the region. It is the objective function of evaluation algorithm – solution with maximal welfare is the final solution.~~

## 2 DAY-AHEAD MARKET (DMT) AND INTRA-DAY AUCTION (IDA) EVALUATION ALGORITHM

2.1 A list of ~~offerbids / demands~~ valid and submitted to the ~~DMT or IDA~~ pursuant to Business Terms for the delivery day ~~or the IDA~~ is acquired, which is determined for evaluation of one or more market areas and, subsequently, ~~offerbid~~ and demand curves are created, acceptance of ~~offerbids / demands~~ is determined and marginal prices are calculated. In case of several market areas, the ~~allocated tradable transmission capacity (ATC) capacity limitations of transmission system operators~~ is taken into account.

2.2 Block ~~bidorders~~ price limit is determined as follows:

2.2.1 In case of ~~offerbids / demands~~ with volume indivisibility set on the element level of ~~offerbid / demand~~ the block ~~bidorder~~ price limit ~~under bids with volume indivisibility~~ is equal to price limit of the relevant element of the ~~offerbid / demand~~ (~~trading interval~~ hour and segment)

2.2.2 In case of profile block ~~offerbids / demands~~ and/or flexible hourly ~~offerbids / demands~~ the price limit of the block ~~offerbids / demands~~ is equal to the price limit of a particular ~~offerbid / demand~~.

2.3 ~~Demands and offers Bids~~ without limit~~ing~~ conditions (~~hourly orders~~ ~~standard bids~~) are processed ~~for a particular bid element (at a particular trading interval~~ hour and particular segment) according to the following criteria:

2.3.1 A ~~standard bid~~ ~~An Hourly Order~~ for sale is rejected when the Market Clearing Price is lower than the ~~bidorder (lowest)~~ price limit.

2.3.2 A ~~standard bid~~ ~~An Hourly Order~~ for purchase is rejected when the Market Clearing Price is higher than the ~~bidorder (highest)~~ price limit.

2.3.3 A ~~standard bid~~ ~~An Hourly Order~~ for sale is executed when the Market Clearing Price is higher than the ~~bidorder (highest)~~ price limit.

2.3.4 A ~~standard bid~~ ~~An Hourly Order~~ for purchase is executed when the Market Clearing Price is lower than the ~~bidorder (lowest)~~ price limit.

2.3.5 A ~~standard bid~~ ~~An Hourly Order~~ (~~OfferBid~~ / Demand) may be partially executed if and only when the Market Price is equal to the price limit of that ~~bidorder~~.

2.3.6 A ~~standard bid~~ ~~An Hourly Order~~ (~~OfferBid~~ / Demand) is not executed for a quantity in excess of the volume limit specified in the ~~bidOrder~~.

2.4 Block ~~bidorders~~ are processed at a particular trading ~~interval~~ hour according to the following criteria:

2.4.1 A block ~~offerbid / demand~~ is not matched when the ~~weighted~~ average of the ~~sum of the product of the~~ Market Clearing Price ~~and the accepted volume in block intervals divided by the sum of accepted volumes of all block intervals over the relevant hours and weighted by the corresponding volume limits~~ is lower / higher than the price limit of this block ~~bid / demand~~ order. A block ~~bidorder~~ can only be matched at all ~~trading intervals~~ hours simultaneously, for a quantity equal, ~~in the event of a bid with the minimum acceptance ratio = 100 %, to the hourly volume limits in the given trading intervals specified in the offerbid, or for a quantity in the given trading intervals that is equal to the volume limits reduced up to a maximum of the level of minimum acceptance ratio specified in the bid below 100 %;~~

2.4.2 All block ~~bids with the minimum acceptance ratio = 100 %~~ orders can only be either executed fully, or rejected fully. Because of this constraint – called the “fill or kill constraint” some block ~~bidorders~~ can be rejected even if they ~~correspond to the Market Clearing~~

~~Price are in the money~~ (~~offerbid~~ price limit is below the weighted average market price in the block bid intervals), in which case they are called “Paradoxically rejected bidorders”;

2.4.3 All block bids with the minimum acceptance ratio below 100 % can be at least partially executed with a reduction of the volume limits up to a maximum of the level of minimum acceptance ratio specified in the bid, or may be rejected fully. Because of this constraint some divisible block bids can be rejected even if they correspond to the Market Clearing Price (bid price limit is below the weighted average market price in the block bid intervals), in which case they are called “Paradoxically rejected bids”;

2.4.32.4.4 Flexible hourly bidorder is executed as at the trading interval that is assigned to the bidorder by the algorithm only with the process of matching;

2.4.42.4.5 BidOrders within the group of linked block bidorders are matched according to the following criteria:

2.4.4.12.4.5.1 Parent block bidorder must be matched with at least the same effective acceptance ratio of matched volume as its child block bidorder;

2.4.4.22.4.5.2 Parent block bidorder can be matched even if it is “not in the price range”, provided that the yield for all its child block bidorders is of such amount that it compensates the loss of this parent block bidorder “not in the price range” ;

2.4.4.32.4.5.3 Child block bidorder, which is “not in the price range” cannot be matched even if its parent block bidrange shows the yield that would compensate for the loss incurred for this child block bidorder.

2.4.52.4.6 BidOrders within the exclusive group of the profile block offerbids / demands are matched according to the criteria, where the sum of effective acceptance ratios of matched volume for all profile block offerbids / demands within the particular exclusive group must not exceed the value of 100 %;

~~A marginal price resulting from matching of offers and demands in just one market area is a local price.~~

2.5 If the intersection of the offerbid curve and the demand curve is on the horizontal offerbid curve and there is no valid offerbid with an indivisible condition for this price, the volume of electricity earmarked for division shall be proportionately distributed for this price among valid offerbids. If the intersection of the offerbid and the demand curves is on the horizontal demand curve, the electricity volume for division shall be proportionally distributed among valid demands-buy bids for this price.

2.6 For the purpose of proportional distribution of the offeroffered electricity volume among elementsblocks of demand-buy bids or the demanded electricity volume among elementsblocks of offersale bids, the volume of electricity earmarked for distribution shall be divided by total electricity volume offeroffered or demanded for a particular marginal price and, subsequently, each bid elementblock shall be allocated the result of the said division multiplied by the demanded/offered volume of the bid elementfor one block.

2.7 An evaluation algorithm proceeds step by step:

2.7.1 At the first step, algorithm solves a market coupling QP without fill or kill constraints, hence allowing all block bidorders to be partially matched. By chance, the solution of this problem might satisfy the fill or kill condition for all block bidorders and is therefore a feasible solution of the market coupling problem. In this case, the solution that has been found is the optimal solution;

2.7.2 Otherwise, algorithm gradually forces the partially matched indivisible block bidorders to be either fully rejected or fully matched, or the partially matched divisible block bids to be either fully rejected or partially matched at least up to the amount of the required minimum acceptance ratio, in subsequent steps, in order to obtain a solution to the market coupling problem which respects all fill or kill constraints;

2.7.3 At a given step, two situations can occur:

2.7.3.1 Algorithm has produced an invalid solution in which some block bids are either fully matched or partially matched at least up to the amount of the required minimum acceptance ratio or fully rejected and some indivisible block bids are partially matched or other divisible blocks are partially matched but do not meet the condition of the minimum acceptance ratio. This solution has been computed by solving the initial QP, but in which some block bids have been forced to be matched or rejected (as the result of some previous steps). Since it contains partially matched indivisible block bids or divisible block bids partially matched at an amount lower than defined in the condition of minimum acceptance ratio, it is called a partial solution. The property of this solution is that its objective value is an upper bound of the social welfare of any solution that could be produced by extending this partial solution into a feasible solution by adding further constraints. Two sub-cases can occur:

2.7.3.1.1 If the upper bound associated to this partial solution is smaller than the welfare of the best feasible solution found so far, algorithm will discard this partial solution and won't consider it anymore;

2.7.3.1.2 Otherwise, algorithm will select a block bid partially matched and create two new steps to be analyzed: in the first of these new steps, the selected block bid is forced to be matched, and in the second one it is forced to be rejected.

2.7.3.2 Algorithm has produced a solution in which all block bids are either fully matched or partially matched at least up to the amount of the required minimum acceptance ratio or fully rejected (even those that were not forced to). In this case, algorithm must still check whether there exist prices that are compatible with this solution and the constraints (which is done by verifying that all market and network constraints are satisfied). Two sub-cases can occur:

2.7.3.2.1 If such prices exist, algorithm has found a feasible solution. If this solution is better than the best one found so far, it is marked as such;

2.7.3.2.2 If no such prices exist, then a new step is created with a transformed problem containing additional constraints to exclude this non feasible solution.

2.7.4 During the course of its execution, algorithm might sometimes increase the number of steps that it has yet to consider (e.g. sub-cases [2.7.3.1.22-8.3.1.2](#) and [2.7.3.2.22-8.3.2.2](#)) or reduce it (sub-case [2.7.3.1.12-8.3.1.4](#) and [2.7.3.2.12-8.3.2.4](#)). When there remains none, this means that algorithm has finished and has found the best possible solution. Possibly, algorithm will reach the time limit although there remain some partial solutions that were not analyzed. In this case, algorithm will output the best solution found so far without being able to prove whether it is the very best possible one.

2.8 The goal of the algorithm is to achieve the following:

2.8.1 The degree of social welfare generated by the matched bids is maximal;

2.8.2 Bids and prices are coherent;

2.8.3 The power flows induced by the matched bids, resulting in the net positions do not exceed the capacity of the relevant network elements.

[2.9](#) Detailed description of the match up algorithm is available to the [short-term market](#) participants in document "EUPHEMIA Public Description" in the business system of CS OTE.

[2.10](#) [On the basis of the outputs provided by the algorithm for the given trading intervals and in](#)



accordance with Article 2.6, the CS OTE system will reallocate the agreed quantity to the specific bids of short-term market participants and determine the preliminary agreed quantities of electricity of individual short-term market participants to one decimal place (MW).

2.11 After successful preliminary reallocation of the agreed quantity to specific bids of short-term market participants in the market area of the Czech Republic according to Article 2.10, the CS OTE system shall determine the rounded  $NP_{round}^{OTE}$  balance value for each trading interval as the difference of the rounded values of the total agreed quantity of sales and purchases in the given trading interval.

2.12 After determining the rounded  $NP_{round}^{OTE}$  balance value, the CS OTE system shall determine for each trading interval the  $\Delta NP$  balance deviation as the difference between the rounded  $NP_{round}^{ALG}$  balance obtained within the outputs provided by the algorithm and the rounded  $NP_{round}^{OTE}$  balance obtained according to Article 2.11:

$$\Delta NP = ABS(NP_{round}^{ALG}) - ABS(NP_{round}^{OTE}) \text{ (MW), where}$$

$NP_{round}^{ALG}$  - the rounded value of the market area balance for a given trading interval, which is calculated by the algorithm as the sum of the algorithm-determined rounded cross-border flows to 1 decimal place in that market area (MW);

2.13 If the deviation according to Article 2.12 is zero, the negotiated quantities of electricity of individual short-term market participants according to Article 2.10 for the given trading interval are considered final; if not, the  $\Delta NP$  balance deviation determined according to Article 2.12 will be settled and the negotiated quantities of electricity of short-term market participants for the given trading interval will be adjusted accordingly on the basis of the procedure described below:

2.13.1 If the  $\Delta NP$  value is positive

2.13.1.1 Then we first include the given excess purchase in the partially matched standard bids for sale in the given trading interval;

2.13.1.2 The partially matched bids for sale are sorted by market type (first spot, then derivatives), then by matched quantity in descending order, then by the timestamp of bid entry in ascending order and by ID RMP in ascending order;

2.13.1.3 According to the above-mentioned order, the bids are successively increased by the value of the quantity step (0.1 MW);

2.13.1.4 The quantity increases for the selected bids are made incrementally according to the above order and repeatedly as necessary until the value of  $\Delta NP = 0$  or until a situation arises that the quantity increase for the currently changed bid could lead to a matched quantity higher than the offered quantity;

2.13.1.5 If the positive  $\Delta NP$  is still non-zero, it shall be included in the partially matched standard buy bids;

2.13.1.6 Partially matched buy bids are sorted by market type (first spot, then derivatives), then by matched quantity in descending order, then by the timestamp of bid entry in ascending order and by ID RMP in ascending order;

2.13.1.7 According to the above order, the bids are successively reduced by the value of the quantity step (0.1 MW);

2.13.1.8 The quantity reduction for the selected bids is progressively applied according to the above order and repeatedly as necessary until the value of  $\Delta NP = 0$  or until a situation arises that the quantity reduction for the currently changed bid could lead to a matched quantity less than the quantity

step (0.1 MW);

2.13.1.9 If the positive  $\Delta NP$  is still non-zero, it shall be included in the fully matched standard buy bids in the trading interval;

2.13.1.10 Fully matched standard buy bids are sorted by market type (first spot, then derivatives), then by matched quantity in descending order, then by their price in ascending order, then by the timestamp of bid entry in ascending order and by ID RMP in ascending order;

2.13.1.11 According to the above order, the bids are successively reduced by the value of the quantity step (0.1 MW);

2.13.1.12 The quantity reduction for the selected bids is progressively applied according to the above order and repeatedly as necessary until the value of  $\Delta NP = 0$  or until a situation arises that the quantity reduction for the currently changed bid could lead to a matched quantity less than the quantity step (0.1 MW).

2.13.2 If the  $\Delta NP$  value is negative

2.13.2.1 Then we first include the given excess sale in the partially matched standard buy bids in the given trading interval;

2.13.2.2 The partially matched buy bids are sorted by market type (first spot, then derivatives), then by matched quantity in descending order, then by the timestamp of bid entry in ascending order and by ID RMP in ascending order;

2.13.2.3 According to the above-mentioned order, the bids are successively increased by the value of the quantity step (0.1 MW);

2.13.2.4 The quantity increases for the selected bids are made incrementally according to the above order and repeatedly as necessary until the value of  $\Delta NP = 0$  or until a situation arises that the quantity increase for the currently changed bid could lead to a matched quantity higher than the offered quantity;

2.13.2.5 If the negative  $\Delta NP$  is still non-zero, it shall be included in the partially matched standard sale bids;

2.13.2.6 Partially matched sale bids are sorted by market type (first spot, then derivatives), then by matched quantity in descending order, then by the timestamp of bid entry in ascending order and by ID RMP in ascending order;

2.13.2.7 According to the above order, the bids are successively reduced by the value of the quantity step (0.1 MW);

2.13.2.8 The quantity reduction for the selected bids is progressively applied according to the above order and repeatedly as necessary until the value of  $\Delta NP = 0$  or until a situation arises that the quantity reduction for the currently changed bid could lead to a matched quantity less than the quantity step (0.1 MW);

2.13.2.9 If the negative  $\Delta NP$  is still non-zero, it shall be included in the fully matched standard sale bids in the trading interval;

2.13.2.10 Fully matched standard sale bids are sorted by market type (first spot, then derivatives), then by matched quantity in descending order, then by their price in ascending order, then by the timestamp of bid entry in ascending order and by ID RMP in ascending order;

2.13.2.11 According to the above order, the bids are successively reduced by the value of the quantity step (0.1 MW);

2.13.2.12 The quantity reduction for the selected bids is progressively applied according to the above order and repeatedly as necessary until the value of  $\Delta NP = 0$  or until a situation arises that the quantity reduction for the currently changed bid could lead to a matched quantity less than the quantity step (0.1 MW).

2.14 In the event that there are insufficient standard bids in the system to make a full reallocation of  $\Delta NP$ , or in the extreme case where there are no standard bids in the system for reallocation, it will be necessary to reallocate the  $\Delta NP$  balance deviation in a given trading interval in block bids as follows:

2.14.1 First, the reallocation of the  $\Delta NP$  balance deviation within a given trading interval shall be carried out for already partially matched divisible block bids, applying the identical procedure as for partially matched standard bids.

2.14.2 In the event that there are no partially matched divisible block bids in the system, it will be necessary to reallocate the  $\Delta NP$  balance deviation in a given trading interval within fully matched block bids, where the identical procedure as for fully matched standard bids is applied – this may result in partially matched indivisible block bids.

2.15 If it becomes necessary to include the  $\Delta NP$  balance deviation in block bids under Article 2.14, situations of paradoxically accepted blocks or breaches of the condition for matching divisible linked blocks may arise due to a change in block quantity and taking into account the conditions for matching block bids under Article 2.4.