Nordic Imbalance Settlement Handbook
Instructions and Rules for Market Participants
23rd of November 2018
## Terminology

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance Responsible Party</td>
<td>BRP</td>
<td>A company that has a valid Imbalance Settlement Agreement with eSett and a valid Balance Agreement with a TSO and manages a Balance Obligation on its own behalf as a producer, consumer or trader of electricity or on the behalf of other producers, consumers or traders of electricity.</td>
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<td>Balance Obligation</td>
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<td>An obligation of the Balance Responsible Party to continuously plan for and achieve balance between the electricity supplied and withdrawn by one or several producers, consumers or traders of electricity and to perform the financial settlement of any Imbalances arising from the electricity supplied and withdrawn by these parties. Balance Obligation requirements are defined and governed by the TSO responsible for the Market Balance Area where the Balance Responsible Party operates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balancing Market</td>
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<td>The entirety of institutional, commercial and operational arrangements that establish market-based management of the function of Balancing within the framework of the European Network Codes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closed Distribution Networks</td>
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<td>A market participant without a grid license can form a metering grid area (e.g. industrial or power production site) by applying for a closed network license from the regulator. Please see the term DSO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivery Hour / Day</td>
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<td>A time period of delivery during which the Market Participants delivers the power in-feed or withdrawals to the system.</td>
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<td>Distribution System Operator</td>
<td>DSO</td>
<td>An owner of a distribution grid that has the responsibility to distribute electricity from producers to customers. The DSOs have the responsibility to meter production, consumption and exchange and report the metered data to the involved stakeholders. This term also refers to the operators of closed distribution networks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency Containment Reserves</td>
<td>FCR</td>
<td>Frequency Containment Reserves mean the Operational Reserves activated to contain System Frequency after the occurrence of an imbalance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency Restoration Reserves</td>
<td>FRR</td>
<td>Frequency Restoration Reserves mean the Active Power Reserves activated to restore System Frequency to the Nominal Frequency and for Synchronous Area consisting of more than one LFC Area power balance to the scheduled value.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imbalance Adjustment</td>
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<td>An energy volume representing the Balancing Energy from a Balancing Service Provider and applied by the Connecting TSO for an Imbalance Settlement Period to the concerned Balance Responsible Parties, for the calculation of the Imbalance of these Balance Responsible Parties.</td>
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<td>Imbalance Settlement</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>A party that is responsible for settlement of the difference between the contracted quantities and the realised quantities of energy products for the Balance Responsible Parties in a Market Balance Area.</td>
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<td>Responsible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key Performance Indicator</td>
<td>KPI</td>
<td>KPIs are utilised to measure the performance of different market participants. KPIs are a transparent way to display how TSOs, DSOs, BRPs and REs carry out their respective responsibilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Balance Area</td>
<td>MBA</td>
<td>An area within the power system that provides (exchange) schedules which represent a basis for monitoring of imbalances. The PX market price is always the same within a MBA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Entity</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>A collective term for MBA, MGA, PU and RO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Entity Connection</td>
<td>MEC</td>
<td>Market Entity Connection is a collective term for different kinds of connections either between different MPs (e.g. bilateral trades between parties) or MPs and MEs (e.g. MP’s metered consumption in MGA or MP’s production plan per RO). The MEC's time series data is the core of imbalance settlement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nominated Electricity</td>
<td>NEMO</td>
<td>The unique power exchange of trades (PX market trades) for the actual delivery of energy that receives the bids from the Market Participants that have a contract to bid. The Market Operator(s) determine(s) the market energy price for the Market Balance Area after applying technical constraints from the System Operator. It may also establish the price for reconciliation within a Metering Grid Area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Operator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Participants</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Market Participants are the main stakeholders in the settlement: the TSOs, DSOs, BRPs and REs. These enter into transactions in one or more wholesale energy markets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metered data</td>
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<td>Metered (metering) data is, in this Handbook, used as a general term for all the data that the market participants meter, collect and report to eSett for imbalance settlement purpose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metered Data Aggregator</td>
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<td>A party responsible for the establishment and qualification of metered data from the Distribution System Operator. This data is aggregated according to a defined set of market rules. This role or function can be represented locally by a national electricity market hub or DSO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metering Grid Area</td>
<td>MGA</td>
<td>A Metering Grid Area is a physical area where consumption and / or production and exchange can be metered. An MGA can include both production and consumption but also only one of these. It is delimited by the placement of meters for period measurement for input to, and withdrawal from the area. It can be used to establish the sum of consumption and production with no period measurement and network losses. MGAs are decided on the national level. One company can be responsible for more than a one metering grid area and one company is responsible for all metering points within one MGA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power Exchange</td>
<td>PX</td>
<td>A power exchange (PX market) is a sales forum or marketplace used by energy producers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Production Unit</td>
<td>PU</td>
<td>A Production Unit is a generator or a set of generators within the same power plant in one MGA.</td>
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<td>Retailer</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>A Retailer sells electricity to an end user. It sells and buys electricity directly from a producer, another retailer or via a Nominated Electricity Market Operator. An RE has an agreement with a BRP. In Finland, an RE may have an agreement with a BRP, or with another RE who has an agreement with a BRP (chain of open supplier).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation Object</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>A Regulation Object (RO) is a set of one or more generators and stations within an MBA, with the exception of Norway where RO may span more than one MBA. One RO can only include production of a certain technology (wind, hydro, nuclear, etc.). There can only be one BRP per RO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacement Reserves</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Replacement Reserves mean the reserves used to restore/support the required level of FRR to be prepared for additional system imbalances. This category includes operating reserves with activation time from Time to Restore Frequency up to hours.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Provider</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>A Service Provider is a party that provides operational balance management and settlement services for the market participants e.g. BRPs, REs and DSOs. The SP performs the corresponding tasks towards eSett and the imbalance settlement system. According to what services the SP provides to the market participant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission System Operator</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>A Transmission System Operator has the responsibility for the security of supply, for the real-time coordination of supply and demand in the power system, and for the operation of the high-voltage grid. The TSO also bear the ultimate responsibility for imbalance settlement according to the national laws. In this document &quot;TSO&quot; refers primarily, and &quot;Nordic TSO&quot; refers solely, to the Transmission System Operators in Finland (Fingrid Oyj), Norway (Statnett SF) and Sweden (Svenska kraftnät).</td>
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1 Introduction

This chapter provides basic information about the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model. Additionally, the purpose and contents of the Nordic Imbalance Settlement (NBS) Handbook along with information sources for national regulations are presented.

There must always be a balance between supply and consumption of electricity. To achieve this, the Transmission system operators (TSOs) use balancing power procured from the balancing power market. Imbalances arise from uncertainties in plans and from failures in generation, consumption and the grid. Imbalance settlement is therefore a necessary function in a commercial electricity market. Historically, Fingrid, Svenska kraftnät and Statnett each have been operating their own imbalance settlement and been responsible for supervising the balance of the electricity systems in Finland, Sweden and Norway, respectively.

Today eSett Oy (Imbalance Settlement Responsible, ISR) organisation is responsible for performing imbalance settlement and invoicing BRPs for imbalances and balancing services from the beginning of May 2017. eSett Oy (eSett) is owned by the three TSOs; Fingrid, Statnett and Svenska kraftnät with an equal share.

Each TSO is still responsible for national settlement in accordance with the national regulations and for verifying that the Imbalance Settlement Model and eSett fulfil such regulations.

The model provides harmonised operational preconditions for all Nordic balance responsible parties, regardless of the country or market balance area. Nordic-level business processes for reporting, performing settlement, invoicing and collateral management are established. Consequently, similar rules and standards for information exchange are created.

This Nordic Imbalance Settlement Handbook compiles all the Instructions and Rules into one easily accessible source. It is the main source of information needed for each market participant to understand their role and responsibility in the settlement process. A market participant can have several roles in the Imbalance Settlement Model (e.g. a TSO can have roles as a BRP, RE and DSO).

One of the most important goals of the Handbook is to provide information about the Imbalance Settlement Model in a structured and understandable way so that all market participants can work equally in the electricity market in all Nordic countries. Inevitably, some national differences will remain, and it may not be possible to harmonise these in the short term. Therefore, the national regulations are an important source of information, in addition to this Handbook. This Handbook also includes references to the information sources to national regulations.
1.1 Background

New versions of the Handbook will be published on a regular basis. The market participants will be informed about the updated Handbook on the web site and by newsletter that the market participants can subscribe to on www.eSett.com.

A Customer Committee is established to provide a dialogue between eSett and stakeholders. The Customer Committee consists of market representatives and a TSO representative from each NBS Country. In addition, the energy market authorities responsible for regulation approval and execution from all NBS countries can participate in the meetings. All the major changes to the NBS model will be discussed in the Customer Committee before they are implemented. Therefore, the Customer Committee has an important role in the development of the NBS model. The changes and updates to the NBS model will be recorded in the NBS Handbook.

The normal update cycle of Handbook will be twice a year, once in the spring and once in the autumn. However, eSett reserves the right to carry out small updates and clarifications to the NBS Handbook when these changes have an urgent nature and they are clearly seen to be beneficial to the market and/or when the update adds clarity to the processes described in the Handbook. All change will be summarised in the change log available at the end of this document (see Chapter 12).

In addition to the Handbook the following sources include information which is to be taken into account by the market participants are:

- Common rules in the electricity law and secondary legislations in Finland, Norway and Sweden as referred to in Chapter 1.4 Regulation.
- NBS XML schemas and examples on https://www.ediel.org/
- NBS related acknowledgements are according to NEG UserGuide Acknowledgements at https://ediel.org
- BRP Agreements at http://www.esett.com/materials/

1.2 Scope

The main function of the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model is the common imbalance settlement. eSett performs imbalance settlement and manages invoicing and collaterals towards the Balance Responsible Parties (BRP) on behalf of the Transmission System Operator (TSO) in each country. All matters directly related to system operations, for example procurement of balancing services, are outside the scope of the
Imbalance Settlement Model. The Imbalance Settlement Model will take all necessary volumes into account when calculating the imbalance and furthermore, eSett is responsible for invoicing of the balancing services as part of imbalance settlement.

1.3 Benefits

The model includes several benefits for the electricity market. The Nordic Imbalance Settlement is the platform for common imbalance settlement in Finland, Norway and Sweden. This means that a BRP always has a single interface (eSett) and one set of rules when settling its imbalances in the Nordic electricity market. The main reason for establishing a common imbalance settlement solution is the creation of a competitive end user market. Increased competition and reduced margins for the electricity providers will give rise to socioeconomic efficiency gain.

Competition through a common Nordic retail market is considered essential in order to ensure high quality services at the lowest price, to stimulate innovation and to maximise social welfare in the Nordic region.

In general, the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model will lower the threshold of acting as a BRP since the model enables common access to all three countries. In addition, the operational procedures of a BRP are simplified. It makes it easier for a retailer to enter the market. It also reduces costs as more BRPs are competing and the price for handling an RE’s balance could therefore be lower. Besides, a RE can more easily choose to act as a BRP rather than an RE.

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model gives an incentive to improve the quality of meter data as the DSOs must notify and be responsible for data errors after the imbalance settlement period is closed. Improved data quality will not only improve the quality of imbalance settlement but, also the settlement and invoicing of end customers as both BRPs and REs get access to the same meter data.

A larger market with a common set of rules will make it more attractive to invest in innovation. BRPs and REs will face a larger potential for innovative solutions, especially for the core IT systems and new payment and credit management solutions. This will also make the vendor market more attractive as the offers from various service providers will cover a larger market.

A common Nordic approach to imbalance settlement procedures will have more influence on EU development than if there were several different Nordic solutions. NBS will, in the long run, lower the operational costs of imbalance settlement because one organisation with one common IT solution will be more efficient than several separate ones. NBS will also make the related costs more transparent as these will be separated from cost elements at each respective TSO. Such transparency is a condition for operational cost efficiency.
1.4 Regulation

The national legislation and regulations per each respective country are presented in this chapter.

1.4.1 Finland

In Finland, the following laws and secondary regulations guide the electricity market:

- Electricity market act (EMA) (588/2013) (Finnish version) Common rules in the electricity law and secondary legislations in the Nordic countries provide additional
  [link](http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2013/20130588)

- Decrees of the Finnish government and decrees of the ministry of the employment and the economy:
    [link](http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2009/20090066?search%5Btype%5D=pika&search%5Bpika%5D=66%2F2009)
  - The Ministry of the Employment and the Economy decree of the information exchange concerning electricity deliveries settlement (809/2008) (dated 2008-12-09)
    [link](http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2016/20160273?search%5Btype%5D=pika&search%5Bpika%5D=sähköntoimitusten%20selvitykseen)

1.4.2 Norway

In Norway the following laws and secondary regulations guide the electricity market:

- Primary act: LOV 1990-06-29 nr 50: Lov om produksjon, omforming, overføring, omsetning, fordeling og bruk av energi m.m. (energiloven) - "The Energy Act"
  [link](https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1990-06-29-50)

- Secondary Legislation: FOR 1999-03-11 nr 301: Forskrift om måling, avregning og samordnet opptrede ved kraftomsetning og fakturering av nettjene - "MAF"
  [link](http://www.lovdata.no/cgiwift/ldles?doc=/sf/sf/sf-19990311-0301.html)

1.4.3 Sweden

In Sweden the following laws and secondary regulations guide the electricity market:


- Power regulation: "Förordning om mätning, beräkning och rapportering av överförd el"
  [link](http://www.regeringen.se)
1.5 Nordic Imbalance Settlement Responsible eSett

eSett is owned by Fingrid, Svenska kraftnät and Statnett. The company will act and operate in the role of Imbalance Settlement Responsible. It must be noted, that the national regulations stipulate that each national TSO is still ultimately responsible for balancing operations and imbalance settlement.

The company will operate in English, but it manages customer services by serving all three countries in their local languages. eSett's relations to the market participants are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Relations between eSett and the market participants.
1.5.1 eSett’s Operations

eSett has many operational tasks. Its daily processes include collecting, validating and managing data related to imbalance settlement, making the collected data available for market participants, conducting preliminary imbalance settlement, following up reported data and performing final imbalance settlement. Weekly duties for eSett consist of performing the imbalance settlement related invoicing, invoicing of other fees on behalf of TSOs, controlling BRPs’ collaterals and follow-up BRPs in relation to risk and collaterals, and cash management. On a regular basis eSett will monitor, publish and follow-up Key Performance Indicator (KPIs) of the imbalance settlement process. eSett does market monitoring, customer support, reporting, and publishing of settlement results (including input data) continuously.
2 Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model

This chapter presents the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model and its functions in more detail. The roles and responsibilities of the different market participants and the concepts of balance responsibility and legal agreements related to it.

The purpose of imbalance settlement is to establish a financial balance in the electricity market after the operation hour. Consumption and production imbalances are calculated for each BRP based on the production plans, PX market trades, bilateral trades and on realised consumption and production. Each BRP is financially liable for the imbalances under its responsibility, balanced by the balancing power procured from the balancing power market operated by the TSOs.

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model is based on the present harmonised model with separate balances for production and consumption which are calculated and settled separately. At the core of the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model is the common operational unit (eSett) which is responsible for imbalance settlement. eSett performs services on behalf of the three TSOs.

The imbalance settlement agreement is a legal contract that defines eSett’s and the BRP’s liabilities, the BRP’s collateral requirements and procedures for exclusion, and the legal items. The main stakeholders in the Imbalance Settlement Model are the Retailers (REs), the Balance Responsible Parties (BRPs), the Distribution System Operators (DSOs), the Transmission System Operators (TSOs), Nominated Electricity Market Operators (NEMOs), and eSett. The definitions of these stakeholders are presented in the list of terminology at the beginning of this Handbook.

The different procedures and operations of the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model are divided into five core functions: settlement structure management, metering and reporting data, settlement, invoicing and reporting.

In addition, the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model includes separate functions for collateral management and market behaviour monitoring.

2.1 The Imbalance Settlement Model

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model ensures a transparent and common imbalance settlement and equal treatment of market participants. The main objective of the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model is to perform imbalance settlement across participating countries with the same principles and based on two balances; production balance and consumption balance. Both are calculated and settled separately. The model provides harmonised and necessary procedures for imbalance settlement:

- **Settlement structure** defines how the information about the imbalance settlement structure and hierarchy (relations) is collected and managed, e.g. information about a new Metering Grid Area
(MGA) or the contact information of a market participant. See Chapter 3, Settlement structure management

- **Metering** defines the different data types and the basis of the settlement data metering. See chapter 4, Metering

- **Reporting data** handles the imbalance settlement data reception, validation, storing and reporting by eSett. See chapter 5, Settlement data reporting

- **Settlement** handles the production and consumption imbalance settlement calculations, quality assurance and publishing of results. See chapter 6, Imbalance settlement

- **Invoicing** handles eSett's invoicing of BRPs, based on realised imbalances. See Chapter 8 Invoicing

- **Reporting** includes the creation, distribution and publishing of various reports and files provided by eSett. Reporting is also done through the Online Service, the Messaging Service and the Information Service that are provided to market participants. See Chapter 5, Settlement data reporting

- **Collateral management** includes control of the BRPs' collateral demands, as defined and calculated by eSett, as well as follow-up of the placed collateral deposits in comparison to demands. See Chapter 9, Collateral and risk management

- **Market behaviour monitoring** is based on the analysis of the BRPs' imbalances. These are analysed by calculating a set of KPIs, which show the BRPs market performance (e.g. quality of reported data, reporting frequency, relative imbalances, absolute imbalances and imbalance costs per unit). The quality of DSOs reporting will also be monitored. See Chapter 11, Market behaviour reporting

All functions in the settlement model are described in Figure 2 below.


Figure 2 The Imbalance Settlement Model functions.

2.2 Roles, Responsibilities and Requirements

The main stakeholders (i.e. market participants) in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model along with the related roles and responsibilities are presented in the sections below. The validity of a market participant (i.e. the time frame within which the market participant is considered to be active in the market) shall be set after the required documents have been received by eSett. There are gate closures before a new market participant can be active in the Nordic market and they are presented in Table 5 in this document.

2.2.1 Imbalance Settlement Responsible (eSett)

eSett is responsible for the financial settlement of imbalances in accordance with the imbalance settlement agreement and the Handbook:

- Collecting and maintaining the imbalance settlement structure
- Performing the imbalance settlement and invoicing/crediting the BRPs for the balancing power
- Setting the collateral levels so that they cover the imbalance settlement related risk exposure
- Collecting and monitoring the BRP’s collaterals and taking necessary action to adjust collaterals when needed
- Collecting fees from BRPs to cover:
  - Balance management and settlement costs of the TSOs
23.11.2018

- A share of the reserve costs and related operational costs for the TSOs
- Monitoring imbalances and assessing whether they are in accordance with published guidelines and regulations
- Operating and providing an imbalance settlement IT solution available for the market participants can use to access and report settlement data
- Report and publish imbalance settlement data including statistics, KPIs and other market information

2.2.2 Transmission System Operator (TSO)

The TSOs have the ultimate responsibility to supervise the physical balance of the electricity system and to take actions in order to rebalance the system.

- Balancing the production/import with the consumption/export during the delivery hour to meet the overall demand of a system frequency at 50 Hz
- Calculating imbalance adjustment volumes per hour and determining imbalance prices
- Submitting necessary information per BRP to eSett for the imbalance settlement of the BRPs; e.g. production plan and activated imbalance adjustment during the delivery hour
- Acting as the financial counterparty towards the BRP for all reserve capacity allocation (eSett is the financial counterparty for the corresponding activated reserves related to the imbalance settlement)
- Reporting to eSett the structural information of MBA, MGA and the relation between them.

2.2.3 Distribution System Operator (DSO)

A DSO is a grid operator with the responsibility to connect producers and consumers to its grid. The DSOs have the responsibility to meter production, consumption and exchange with other grids and to report the metered data to the entitled parties. This includes closed distribution system operators. The DSO has several obligations in relation to imbalance settlement. Some of the DSOs’ responsibilities towards eSett can be transferred to separate Metered Data Aggregator, e.g. to a national hub. Role of Metered Data Aggregator is explained in chapter 2.2.8. The DSO’s responsibilities are as follows:

- Registering the REs’ metering points regarding production and consumption in the respective MGAs
- Operating the metering system and submitting the required metering data to the REs, BRPs, TSO and eSett¹ (country specific reporting from DSOs to REs and BRPs will not be subject to change in the NBS model)
- Calculating and reporting load profile shares (according to national guidelines)
- Calculating the final profiled consumption and the reconciled energy when all metering for a grid area is completed (according to national guidelines, see sub chapter 6.7. Reconciliation)

¹ DSO’s are responsibility to report BRPs’ metering data to eSett. The responsibility is defined through the legislation and directives by the authorities in each country. eSett will have no duty nor practical possibility to ensure the correctness and completeness of the settlement information
• Imbalance corrections, after the imbalance settlement reporting is closed, shall be settled between the DSO and RE. The exact procedure for settlement of imbalance corrections will be developed by the energy industry in each country.

In Finland, the current imbalance settlement network areas will form the metering grid areas in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement and there must be one responsible market participant (metering responsible) for metering and reporting settlement data of the metering grid area to eSett and other market participants which have rights to the data.

This kind of metering responsible party can be a party having DSO network licence or closed network licence or is registered as a metering responsible. If there is not a clear responsible participant for metering and reporting settlement data of the special metering grid areas (e.g. production or industrial metering grid areas) then a balance responsible party or an open supplier for this metering grid area is responsible for metering and reporting imbalance settlement data. These metering responsibles shall have a role as a DSO in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement.

All Finnish DSOs in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement need to register their own metering grid areas to Fingrid as a TSO.

In Sweden, market participants that have a concession for a line or area have to be approved by the National Energy Authority in order to have a role as a DSO.

In Norway, a trading licensee who owns a transmission grid or is responsible for network services can have a role as DSO. Network services are defined as one or more of the following:

1. transmission of power, including operation and maintenance of and investment in grid installations
2. tariffing
3. metering, settlement and customer service
4. supervision and safety
5. co-ordination of operations
6. required contingency measures
7. required power system planning.

2.2.4 Balance Responsible Party (BRP)

A BRP is a market participant having a valid agreement with eSett and the TSO of the area of operation. The BRP’s responsibilities are defined in the balancing agreement, imbalance settlement agreement and in the Handbook:

• Having a valid imbalance settlement agreement with eSett and providing the required collaterals
• Planning balanced schedules on an hourly basis
• Submitting plans per RO to the TSO

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- Submitting bilateral trade information to eSett and verifying the correctness of the bilateral trades submitted by its counterparts, also on RE level
- Acting as the financial counterpart for the settlement of imbalances, activated imbalance adjustment and reconciliation according to national guidelines
- Keeping the imbalance settlement structure information up to date
- Verifying all relevant data reported by eSett, and notify deviations
- Informing eSett of which REs that the BRP is responsible for, for consumption and production per MGA

2.2.5 Retailer (RE)

An RE sells electricity to final consumers, purchases production or performs trade activity. The RE’s responsibilities regarding imbalance settlement is as follows:

- All REs operating within the countries involved in Nordic Imbalance Settlement have to register to eSett according to the gate closure specified in Table 5.
- Having an agreement with a BRP for production and consumption in all MGAs where the RE is operating
  - For Finland this requirement will be adapted in order to facilitate the chain of open suppliers. This model allows that a RE may have an agreement with a BRP, or with another RE who then has an agreement with a BRP. This is illustrated in Figure 3

The BRP will be responsible for and carry out the settlement of the REs under it’s balance responsibility

eSett will carry out the BRP’s imbalance settlement based on the DSO’s delivery information. Imbalances will be calculated on BRP level

Figure 3 Handling the “chain of open delivery” in the Finnish market area.
• An RE can use one BRP for consumption and one BRP for production in the same MGA and use different BRPs in different MGAs. This division is highlighted in the following Figure 4 where Finland is used as an example.

![Figure 4 An illustrated model of one Retailer using different BRPs per MGA.](image)

### 2.2.6 Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO)

The responsibilities of a Nominated Electricity Market Operator, in its role as a power exchange and in regard to imbalance settlement are as follows:

- Reporting trade data for Day ahead - and Intraday trades (PX market trades) per RE and MBA to eSett (and TSO where needed).
- Reporting cross border trade (PX market flows) with other power exchanges (market coupling) to TSOs.
- In addition, Nominated Electricity Market Operator, in its role as power exchange, conducts market surveillance and reports any suspected breach of applicable regulations by the market participants to the national regulators.

### 2.2.7 Service Provider (SP)

A Service Provider provides operational balance management and settlement services for the market participants e.g. the BRPs, REs and DSOs. According to the services provided for the market participants, the service provider has a right to perform the corresponding tasks towards eSett and the imbalance settlement system.
The service provider can for example provide services below:

- reporting and entering settlement data
- verifying calculated imbalances or
- handling collateral management on the online service on behalf of the market party.

One market party can have several Service Providers (a separate Service Provider for each category) and one Service Provider can serve several market parties.

2.2.8 Metered Data Aggregator

A Metered Data Aggregator receives metered data from Distribution System Operator and reports aggregated values to eSett instead of DSO. National hubs will act as Metered Data Aggregators for DSOs in their operating countries. Before the start of national hub, DSO will aggregate its metered data and report it directly to eSett. Responsibilities of Metered Data Aggregator include:

- Registering the REs’ production and consumption MECs in the respective MGAs
- Receiving metered and profiled data and calculating of aggregated consumption and production time series per MGA
- Reports aggregated time series to eSett

2.3 Calendar and Time Zones

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model utilises a combined Nordic calendar, which consolidates the public national holidays from all involved countries. You can find the calendar on eSett’s homepage and in Appendix 2 Nordic Calendar. No invoicing shall be performed during a public holiday and they will be taken into account in the terms of payment in settlement related invoicing.

As an example, if a certain day is considered as a public holiday in Sweden, it will also be considered a public holiday in all involved countries.

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model will be operated in Central European Time (CET)/Central European Summer Time (CEST) and a 24-hour clock (10 o’clock in the evening will be written as 22:00) in operation (for example in invoicing and imbalance settlement), which is required to be supported by all market participants acting with eSett. The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model will also use winter and summer time change, last Sunday in March will have 23 hours and last Sunday in October will have 25 hours.

The settlement structure management (e.g. retailer balance responsibility, RBR) will be complied with national legislations. In Finland, the settlement structures will be managed in Eastern European Time (EET)/Eastern European Summer Time (EEST) and in Sweden the settlement structures are managed in Swedish Normal Time. In Norway Central European Time (CET)/Central European Summer Time (CEST) is used.
2.4 Imbalance Responsibility and Agreements

Participating as a BRP in the electricity market settled by eSett requires a valid Balance Agreement between the BRP and the respective TSO, as well as valid Imbalance Settlement Agreement between BRP and eSett. The scope of the imbalance settlement agreement will be limited to issues regarding the imbalance settlement and invoicing of activated imbalance adjustment. The Balance Agreement regulates balance management related issues.

Figure 5 BRP agreements.

As before, a BRP must comply with the TSOs requirements if the BRP is providing reserves in the balancing markets.

In addition, BRP needs to sign a Pledged Cash Account Agreement with eSett and Settlement Bank (see Chapter 8.4).

2.4.1 Imbalance Settlement Agreement

The Imbalance Settlement Agreement between eSett and BRP regulates the relations between the parties and the settlement requirements that the BRP must comply with. The following topics are included in the imbalance settlement agreement:

- BRP’s rights and obligations
- eSett’s rights and obligations
- Fees and taxes
- Invoicing and payment process and requirements
- Collaterals procedures and obligations
- Imbalance settlement rules as defined in the Handbook
- Parties' contractual liability
2.4.2 Entering into Agreement

In order to enter into agreement with eSett and the TSO(s), the BRP shall contact eSett for more information. Valid imbalance settlement agreement, the appendices and contact information can be found on eSett's web site.

2.5 Company Data Model

This chapter shall clarify the different options the market participants have when organising themselves for the imbalance settlement model. As previously mentioned, the purpose of the imbalance settlement model is among other things meant to lower the barriers for operating in more than one country. However, national laws and the imbalance settlement system set certain requirements and limitations under which the market participants are expected to act. Company data model ties important concepts together by connecting the country, company, market participant role, collaterals, invoices, balance account, agreements, coding scheme and the related market participant code. In principle, there are three different ways to act in several countries and these possibilities are demonstrated in the following with the help of an illustrative table, which presents the case of a BRP. This chapter refrains from favouring any of the presented options and it is thus left for each company to consider and choose an option they deem to be most suitable for themselves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>BRP-role</th>
<th>Collateral</th>
<th>Invoice</th>
<th>Settlement account</th>
<th>Imbalance Settlement Agreement with eSett</th>
<th>Balancing Agreement with TSO</th>
<th>Market Participant Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 Company data model in NBS.

The first option in the above table describes a situation where two separate companies with their own business IDs are established, or already exist, in order to operate the BRP roles in two different countries. In practice, this set-up means that both of the market participant roles will have their own collaterals, separate invoices, and their own settlement accounts with eSett, one agreement with both TSOs and eSett depending on the countries the BRPs operate in, and finally, their own separate market participant codes, which are used, e.g. for messaging. In this case, these codes may follow the local coding schemes when operating.
only in one country. The agreements here are the Imbalance Settlement Agreement with eSett and the Balancing Agreements with TSOs. In this option, the companies are registered in different countries.

The second option is based on only one company having two separate BRP roles. This results in two separate collaterals, invoices, settlement accounts, agreements and market participant codes.

In order to prevent a situation where it is necessary to place several collaterals, the third option could be considered. This option gives the possibility to organise the company structure based on only one company and one BRP role, which operates in more than one country. However, differences in legislation between countries set limitations to this scenario in case the company is active in Norway. Due to Norwegian legislation, it is mandatory that in this option the company is registered in Norway since it is required that BRPs acting in Norway are locally registered companies.

One market participant role results in one set of collaterals as they are role-specific. In this scenario, the company will receive as many invoices as there are countries where the BRP operates since the invoice is always country-specific. The number of required settlement accounts depends on the number of currencies used, which means that if the BRP uses one common currency it is sufficient to have only one settlement account. For agreements, the same applies as to collaterals: they are role-specific. Logically, one BRP role requires only one market participant code as long as it is not any of the national codes, but either the EIC or GS1 code. However, it is mandatory to use GS1 codes for market participant roles related to Norwegian companies.
Chapter three presents the settlement structure and hierarchy management in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model. It describes the reporting responsibilities and the rules and guidelines for reporting changes in the structural information as well as reporting schedules and methods.

The settlement structure is one of the key elements in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model. Each market participant is responsible for informing and updating structural information. Structural information is information about the market participants and their relations to each other (e.g. the relationship between a BRP and an RE) and to the Market Entities and Market Entity Connections (e.g. the relationship between an RE and an MGA). Every market participant has to register for acceptance to operate in the market. The participants themselves are responsible for registering and keeping their own information up-to-date.

Every company taking part in imbalance settlement needs to register in the imbalance settlement system. Company information will be registered together with information about the different roles that the company operates. A company can have several different roles (BRP, DSO, RE). Every role the company operates will be registered as a market participant. It is also possible for a company to have multiple market participants of the same role.

eSett will maintain the structure information, based on the information provided by the DSOs, BRPs and TSOs. The DSOs are responsible for updating the structure related to metering points in the MGAs they are accountable for (e.g. a retailer’s consumption and production within a MGA) and the BRPs are responsible for updating the structure of their obligations (e.g. which RE in the different MGA they are responsible for).

The market participants shall enter changes in the settlement structure in the Online Service, provided by eSett. The changes are validated and approved after they have been entered in eSett’s imbalance settlement system. Once the changes are approved, they will be used in imbalance settlement. The structure information is published in the Online Service where market participants can view the up-to-date settlement structure information. Restrictions to view are managed with access rights in accordance with the legislation.

Furthermore, market participants will also be able to view and download the area-specific structure for all countries, i.e., information for MGA master data, MBA master data, MGA-MGA relations and MGA-MBA relations. The content of the MGA and MBA master data will be area-specific information, such as type, name, area identification, etc.
3.1 Settlement Structure

Up-to-date structural information is essential for managing the reporting and other imbalance settlement functions. The settlement structure contains the information related to different market participants: TSOs, DSOs, BRPs and REs, and information on the relationship between the market participants.

Information regarding the BRPs’ responsibility for an RE in all MGAs, and the specific period of time, is essential to enable correct reporting of data and calculation of imbalances. One common and public overview with this information is therefore developed and maintained in eSett’s imbalance settlement system.

Every entity of structural information has a validity period. The given start and end date define the period of time during which the specific entity is considered to be active. The end date is not required when creating a new structure, but it shall be entered when the end date has been confirmed.

A description of the structure elements and their relations are available in Figure 6.

A detailed description of the interface and the process of managing the structural information will be provided as a User Guide in the Online Service.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 6** An illustrative example of the structure elements and their relations.

3.2 Market Participants

Information about the settlement structure is related to different types of roles (RE, BRP, DSO and TSO). One company may have multiple roles, and each of these roles shall be presented by a separate Market
Participant operating in the electricity market. It is also possible for a company to have multiple market participants with the same role. In the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model, there is always a connection between the structure information and specific market participants, being valid for a specified period of time. The roles are defined and described in the Table 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Participants</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance Responsible Party</td>
<td>BRP</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Balance Responsible Party is a party that has a valid imbalance settlement agreement proving financial security and identifying balance responsibility with eSett. Balance Responsibility means obligations to ensure that a balance exists between the supply and withdrawal and for the purchase and sale agreements it has entered into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution System Operator</td>
<td>DSO</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Distribution System Operator is the distribution grid owner with the responsibility to distribute electricity from producers to its customers. The DSOs have the responsibility to meter production, consumption, exchange and report the metered data to the involved stakeholders. This responsibility also includes closed distribution system operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission System Operator</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Transmission System Operator has the responsibility for both the security of supply and the high-voltage grid. They also carry the ultimate responsibility on the imbalance settlement according to the national laws. In this document TSO refers to following Nordic TSOs: Statnett, Fingrid, and Svenska kraftnät.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailer</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Retailer sells electricity to an end user. It sells and buys electricity directly from a producer, another retailer or via Nominated Electricity Market Operator. A Retailer has an agreement with a BRP. In Finland, a Retailer may have an agreement with a BRP, or with another Retailer who then has an agreement with a BRP (chain of open suppliers, see 2.2.5).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 The Market Participants in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model.

3.2.1 Unbundling rule

Unbundling rules define the roles that can be performed by a single company. Currently, there are some national differences in this legislation that will impact imbalance settlement.

Unbundling rules in Sweden and Finland define that REs and DSOs must belong to separate companies. The only exception is Finland where DSOs with non-concessional grid (e.g. production and industrial metering grid areas) can belong to the same company as the RE.

A company operating in Norway may currently inhabit all roles if the company has fewer than 100,000 grid customers. This legislation is currently under consideration and may be subject to change. A DSO responsible for supply of last resort to end users is also obliged to register a separate Market Participant as an RE for this activity. This RE will also be used for the purchase of grid losses in cases where the DSO performs this activity itself. This Market participant may also be registered as a BRP if the DSO so wishes.
3.3 Market Entities

In order to organize the settlement information in a structured way, the structure information is also related to a market entity (ME). These are used to further specify the areas where consumption, trade and exchange occur, including also the power generator and regulation object. The defined MEs and the corresponding descriptions are shown below in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Entities</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market Balance Area</td>
<td>MBA</td>
<td>Market Balance Area means an area that provides (exchange) schedules that represent a basis for monitoring of imbalances. It is always the same MBA PX market price within a MBA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metering Grid Area</td>
<td>MGA</td>
<td>A Metering Grid Area is a physical area where consumption, production and exchange can be metered. A MGA can include both production and consumption but also only one of these. It is delimited by the placement of meters for period measurement for input to, and withdrawal from the area. It can be used to establish the sum of consumption and production with no period measurement and network losses. MGAs are decided on national level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Unit</td>
<td>PU</td>
<td>Generator or a set of generators within the same power plant. PU are divided into two types, normal and minor. Normal refers in Finland to PU ≥1 MW, minor to &lt;1MW. The limit in Norway is 3MW. All PU in Sweden are normal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation Object</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>A Regulation Object (RO) is a set of one or more generators and stations within a MBA, except for Norway where RO may span more than one MBA. There can only be one BRP per RO and RO for production can only include production of a certain technology (wind, hydro, nuclear, etc.). BRP submits plans per RO to the TSO before the delivery day. RO is decided by the respective TSO.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Market Entities in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model.

3.4 Market Entity Connections

A large amount of settlement information is exchanged between market participants within the Nordic imbalance settlement. The information is organised into so called Market Entity Connections (MEC). The MECs are central in the imbalance settlement structure as they facilitate reporting of all the time series with settlement data.

MECs are different kinds of connections either between market participants (e.g. bilateral trades between parties) or between market participants and market entities (e.g. market participant’s metered consumption in MGA or market participant’s production per Production Unit). MEC’s time series data is the core of the imbalance settlement. Table 4 explains the MECs utilised in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model.
### Market Entity Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metered and Profiled Consumption</td>
<td>Metered and Profiled consumption per MGA per RE, except profiled consumption in Sweden which is per MGA and BRP, on hourly basis is used in imbalance settlement. Metered and Profiled Consumption is divided into the following types: Grid losses, Interruptible consumption, Industry consumption over 50 MW, Pumping, Pumped Storage and PU own consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Production per PU on hourly basis used in imbalance settlement. Production is divided into two categories, normal and minor. Following production types are defined: hydro, wind, nuclear, thermal, solar, and other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGA Exchanges</td>
<td>The exchange of energy sum that occurs between Metering Grid Areas adjacent to each other. Measured in the border points and reported hourly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGA Exchange Trade</td>
<td>The MGA exchange trade represents the volumes that must be traded due to exchange between MGAs in different MBAs. The DSO appoints a RE to handle this trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX Market Trade</td>
<td>PX Market Trade is the electricity trade concluded on the NEMO – Day-ahead or Intraday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX Market Flows</td>
<td>PX Market Flows in NBS area consists of two parts: Day-ahead and Intraday flows. Day-ahead flow is the planned flow between two MBAs and resulting from day-ahead market trades. Intraday flow is net planned flow between the two MBAs resulting from Intraday market trades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral Trade</td>
<td>An electricity trade that has been agreed upon between two market participants on hourly basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Plans</td>
<td>TSO reports production plans received from BRPs on RO basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imbalance Adjustment</td>
<td>Imbalance Adjustment means the correction applied to the position of a Balancing Service Provider or a BRP by TSO for the calculation of the Imbalance Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGA Imbalance</td>
<td>Sum of reported input to, and withdrawals (including network losses) from one MGA. The sum is zero when reported values are correct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Market Entity Connections in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model.

### 3.5 Reporting Responsibilities and Schedules

eSett receives structure information from market participants containing imbalance settlement structure information that should be added, updated, or closed in the imbalance settlement system. The structure information is entered via the Online Service and validated by eSett. When the settlement structure has been updated, eSett publishes the settlement structure to market participants in the Online Service.

Every participant in the electricity wholesale market will have to apply to eSett for acceptance into the settlement structure. The participants themselves are responsible for registering and verifying that their information is up-to-date. Responsibilities regarding the settlement structure information management are explained in the following sub-chapters.
3.5.1 eSett

eSett hosts the common settlement structure information. The related responsibilities are the following:

- Setting BRPs as active when the imbalance settlement agreement is set into force and related requirements are fulfilled (Appendix 1)
- Setting BRPs as inactive when the imbalance settlement agreement has been terminated
- Setting DSOs as active when they fulfil all requirements as DSO (licence from the local authority, ID, certificate, testing)
- Setting DSOs as inactive when DSOs activity has ended
  - The DSO has for example been merged with another DSO
- Setting REs as active when they fulfil the requirements set upon them by the regulators
  - Since an RE may have a different BRP in every MGA it's most efficient that eSett perform this control instead of many DSOs or BRPs controlling the same RE
  - An active RE will be able to handle consumption, trade and production
- Setting REs as inactive when their activity has ended

3.5.2 Retailer - RE

RE is responsible for reporting the following structure information to eSett:

- Registering company as an RE
- Retailer initiates the switch of supplier process. This process can only be initiated when the RE has a valid BRP in the MGA where the delivery will take place
- Update own contact information

3.5.3 Balance Responsible Party - BRP

BRP is responsible for reporting the following structure information to eSett:

- Registering company as a BRP
- Registering for which REs they take on the responsibility for production imbalance, and in which MGAs. It is the new BRP that is responsible for applying the correct structure
- Registering for which REs they take on the responsibility for consumption/trade imbalance, and in which MGAs. It is the new BRP that is responsible for applying the correct structure
- Manage MECs for bilateral trade for REs that they are responsible for. Registration of a bilateral trade can be done by one of the BRPs, the counterpart will then be informed that a bilateral trade has been registered with this BRP
- Assigning PU to the correct RO
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- Provide the TSO with sufficient information to register ROs
- Update own contact information

3.5.4 **Distribution System operator - DSO**

DSOs have the main responsibility in maintaining the correct and up to date settlement structure. DSO is responsible for reporting the following structure information to eSett, unless some of these responsibilities are taken over by a Metered Data Aggregator:

- Registering company as a DSO
- Updating the structure for consumption MECs within the MGA
  - Provide following information: Retailer, MGA, Consumption Type and Validity
- Updating the structure for PU within the MGA
  - Provide following information: MGA, Production Type, Validity, Production Unit ID and Capacity
- Updating the structure for production MEC
  - Assign a RE to the PU
- The DSO must select a RE for every MGA to handle the MGA imbalance
- Updating own contact information

3.5.5 **Metered Data Aggregator**

Metered Data Aggregator maintains the settlement structures related to DSOs. It can be for example a national hub which handles all reporting towards eSett and acts between DSO and eSett. Thus, Metered Data Aggregator handles several responsibilities instead of DSO. Their reporting to eSett includes:

- Updating the structure for consumption MECs within the MGA
  - Provide following information: Retailer, MGA, Consumption Type and Validity
  - Assign Retailer for every MGA to handle the MGA Imbalance
- Updating the structure for PU within the MGA
  - Provide following information: MGA, Production Type, Validity, Production Unit ID and Capacity
- Updating the structure for production MEC
  - Assign a RE to the PU
- Updating own contact information
3.5.6 Nominated Electricity Market Operator - NEMO

NEMO is required to register as a BRP and RE in the settlement structure. In addition, NEMO is responsible for reporting occurred PX Market Trades. NEMO is responsible for reporting the following structure information to eSett:

- Registering company as a BRP
- Managing MECs for day-ahead trades
- Managing MECs for Intraday trades
- Managing MEC for day-ahead flow
- Managing MEC for Intraday flow
- Updating own contact information

3.5.7 Transmission System operator - TSO

TSOs have, in addition to below mentioned responsibilities, the similar responsibilities as the BRPs (if applicable):

- Determining the MGAs
- Determining which MGAs that will be included in a MBA
- Managing MECs for MGA exchange
- Managing MECs for imbalance adjustment
- Managing MECs for plans per RO
- Managing ROs

3.5.8 Reporting Schedule and Gate Closure Times

The settlement structure information is to be registered according to the defined gate closure times. The gate closure times per responsible party are described in Table 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure information</th>
<th>Prerequisites/remarks</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Gate closure time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Consumption types in MGA | • RE must be valid  
                           • RE must have agreement with BRP | DSO               | • Seven (7) days after the delivery day (Seven days means that if the structure changes are made on Monday then they will be valid from the beginning of previous Monday) |
| MGA Imbalance Retailer  | • Valid MGA, RE and Retailer Balance Responsibility (RBR) | DSO               | • One (1) day before the delivery day (One day means that if the structure changes are made today then they will be valid at the beginning of tomorrow) |
| Production Unit (PU)   | • MGA where PU locates to be valid | DSO               | • One (1) day before the delivery day for normal production in Finland and Norway  
                           • Seven (7) days after the delivery day for minor production  
                           • Seven (7) days after the delivery day for all production in Sweden |
| Production Unit → Retailer (PU-RE) | • RE must be valid  
                               • RE must have agreement with BRP  
                               • PU must be valid | DSO               | • One (1) day before the delivery day for normal production in Finland and Norway  
                               • Seven (7) days after the delivery day for minor production  
                               • Seven (7) days after the delivery day for all production in Sweden |
| Bilateral trade        | • Valid BRP-RE structure | BRP               | • Three (3) full days before the delivery day |
| Regulation object      | • Provide the TSO with information regarding the allocation of PUs within the ROs  
                           • Notify eSett of existing ROs | BRP, TSO          | • 14 full days before the delivery day  
                           • Three (3) full days before the delivery day |
| Production Unit → Regulation Object | • PU must be valid  
• RO must be valid  
• PU and RO must be of same type  
• PU and RO must be located on the same MBA | • BRP | • One (1) day before the delivery day for normal production in Finland and Norway  
• Seven (7) days after the delivery day for minor production  
• Seven (7) days after the delivery day for all production in Sweden |
| RE → BRP structure (Retailer balance responsibility RBR) | • It must be known which BRP will be responsible for consumption and production in every MGA, where specific RE will have activity  
• MECs structures cannot be created in MGAs where the RE is without valid BRP  
• Manual verification by eSett is required | • BRP (The RE’s new BRP) | • Creation of new RBR five (5) full days before the delivery day  
• Change of RBR 14 full days before the delivery day |
| Market participant validity (Companies and market participant roles related to the respective company) | • The validity of a market participant (i.e. the time frame within which the market participant is considered to be active in the market) shall be set after the requirements have been fulfilled by the market participants | • eSett | • Preconditions must be fulfilled 14 full days before market participant starts operation in the market |
| MGA → MBA structure | • Valid MGAs and MBAs  
• TSO to divide MGAs to MBAs within a country | • TSO | • 14 full days before the changes are set active |
| MGA Exchange MEC | • Valid MGA | • TSO | • 14 full days before the delivery day |

Table 5 Gate closure times for reporting structure information.

Example of the gate closure times for reporting structure information:
New RE that should be registered in the Nordic market:

1. The new RE shall provide eSett with required information to register the company. eSett register the new RE and set the RE as valid at the earliest starting from 14 days after all mandatory information has been provided.

2. From the day that eSett registers the new RE it will be available for the BRP to register the BRP-RE relation for the specific MGA. Valid start date can earliest be the same as new RE start date but not earlier than 5 days from when the BRP registers the responsibility.

3. When the BRP-RE relation is approved by eSett, the DSO will be able to submit the MGA structure (Consumption, Production). Valid from date can earliest be the same as the BRP-RE relation valid start date, given that the DSO submits the structural information.

Already registered and valid RE in the Nordic market:

1. A registered and valid RE is already available for the BRP in order to register the BRP-RE relation in the specific MGA. The BRP is required to enter the information at least 14 days prior to when it shall be in operation.

2. When the BRP-RE relation is verified by eSett, the DSO will be able to submit the MGA structure. Valid from date can earliest be the same as the BRP-RE relation valid start date, given that the DSO submits the structural information.

In both examples, the process will take at least 14 days.

3.5.9 Structure information to the market participants

The published structure information in the Online Service will also be provided with a XML-file. Table 6 shows an example of structure information regarding a DSO that will be provided via file. The example is based on the format of the settlement information that will be published on https://www.ediel.org.
### Table 6 Structure report MGA example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Identification</th>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Process Type</th>
<th>Sender Identification</th>
<th>Sender Role</th>
<th>Receiver Identification</th>
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<td>&quot;eSett&quot;</td>
<td>A05</td>
<td>A26</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Party</th>
<th>Subject Party Role</th>
<th>Metering Grid Area Identification</th>
<th>Validity Start</th>
<th>Validity End</th>
<th>Business Type</th>
<th>Settlement Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A12</td>
<td>MGA1</td>
<td>MGA 1 (unique ID, e.g. LDG)</td>
<td>20151101</td>
<td>A04</td>
<td>E02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A12</td>
<td>MGA1</td>
<td></td>
<td>20151101</td>
<td>A72</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A12</td>
<td>MGA1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>A15</td>
<td>E02</td>
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<tr>
<td>A12</td>
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<td>20151201</td>
<td>A04</td>
<td>E02</td>
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<tr>
<td>A08</td>
<td>MGA1</td>
<td></td>
<td>20151101</td>
<td>B29</td>
<td>E02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:**
- **Receiver Identification:** Identification of the party who is receiving the master data
- **Subject Party:** Unique ID of the Retailer or Balance Responsible Party in question
- **Subject Party Role:** Retailer or Balance Responsible Party
- **Business Type:** Type of consumption

23.11.2018
Chapter four presents the settlement data metering activities required to be performed by DSOs. It defines the different types of metered data, how these shall be handled by DSOs and how the metering data shall be validated and sufficient quality ensured.

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model organises all metered data, exchange, consumption and production, into MGAs. Each MGA is connected to a single MBA and DSO, thus connecting the metered consumption and production as MECs to the imbalance settlement structure.

Reporting of metering data (as further described in chapter 5) is considered as a responsibility of a DSO in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model, including the aggregation of data to RE level. eSett is responsible for aggregation of received metering data on a BRP level for imbalance settlement purposes.

Considering the critical role of the metering data from the imbalance settlement perspective, it is thus important to secure sufficient quality on reported data to ensure accurate imbalance settlement, by minimising variations caused by data quality (e.g. missing or incorrect values) and its timely submission within specified gate closures. Therefore, the quality of reported data will be closely monitored by eSett and reported to related market participants by specific reports and KPIs (see chapter 10 for further information).

This chapter defines and describes the different types of metering data utilised in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model for exchange, production and consumption and how these are expected to be handled by the DSOs in order to report these to eSett.

MGAs are defined nationally by respective TSOs in accordance to national rules and legislation. Therefore, practices can differ between the countries participating in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement.

In Finland MGAs for imbalance settlement and for consumption and production have been defined in cooperation with Fingrid as a TSO, BRPs and DSOs. Every MGA has to have one responsible DSO for metering and reporting (licence for DSOs networks, licence for closed networks or agreed with Fingrid). There has to be one RE responsible for MGA imbalance within a one MGA.

In Norway the MGAs are defined by the imbalance settlement responsible with support from TSO and DSO. The DSO of the MGA must be responsible for metering and reporting of all metering points within the MGA. All metering points within the MGA must belong to the same MBA. After Elhub go-live, Elhub will report data to eSett instead of Norwegian DSO.

In Sweden MGAs for imbalance settlement and for consumption and production have been defined in cooperation with Svenska kraftnät as a TSO. The principle is that the MGA is electrically connected and the distribution is limited to one market balance area. Every MGA has to have one responsible DSO for metering and reporting. One RE is responsible for the losses within a MGA.
4.1 Metered Data by Types

There are three different main types of metered data (or types of metering points) utilised in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model. The identified metering data types are the following:

- Exchange metering point to other MGAs:
  - Hourly metered exchange with adjacent MGAs

- Production metering points:
  - Hourly metered production within the MGA

- Consumption metering points: Hourly metered consumption from the MGA, divided into following subtypes:
  - Metered consumption
  - Pumped (only in Norway)
  - Pumped storage (only in Norway)
  - Interruptible (only in Sweden)
  - Industry over 50 MW (only in Sweden)
  - PU Own consumption (only in Finland). Production units own consumption can be separated from the metered consumption by using this type

- Hourly profiled consumption, divided into following subtypes:
  - Profiled consumption
  - Pumped (only in Norway)
  - PU Own consumption (only in Finland).

- Hourly losses, may be divided into following subtypes:
  - Metered grid losses
  - Profiled grid losses

Losses shall be calculated in Finland as stated in chapter 5.4.2.4 and it’s not required to separate losses for both metered and profiled losses (metered shall be used and reported to eSett).

The different consumption types are explained in more details in chapter 5.4.2.4.

It is to be noted that a number of country specific types of consumption metering points shall be utilised in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model as highlighted above.

4.2 Replace or Estimate Missing Values

eSett do not regulate how the estimation of missing measurement values shall be done. Practices differ between the countries today. Below information about the national principles has been provided.
The Finnish Energy industry’s directions of how the missing values shall be estimated or replaced are presented in the document "Tuntimittaussuositus 2010 (päivitetty 28.1.2014)". The document can be found at [http://energia.fi/sahkomarkkinat/sanomaliikenne/ohjeet-ja-suositukset](http://energia.fi/sahkomarkkinat/sanomaliikenne/ohjeet-ja-suositukset).

The Swedish directions on how the missing values shall be estimated or replaced are presented in "Elmarknadshandboken". The document can be found at [http://elmarknadshandboken.se/Dokumentation/Texter/NEMHB.pdf](http://elmarknadshandboken.se/Dokumentation/Texter/NEMHB.pdf).

The Norwegian Elhub project has described the requirements for quality assurance that shall be performed by the DSO before reporting to Elhub. These requirements are presented as standards for validation, estimation and change of metered values. The Norwegian name of the document is "Standard for Validering, Estimering og Endring (VEE) av AMS måleverdier" and can be found at Elhub.no.

### 4.3 MGA Exchange Meters and MGA Exchanges

The MGA exchange meters measure the energy flows between the adjacent Metering Grid Areas. The meters measure the exchange in the border points. The DSOs are responsible for the MGA exchange meters (e.g. reporting the values to the imbalance settlement).

The MGA exchange means exchange of energy sum that occurs between adjacent Metering Grid Areas. These sums shall be used in eSett's imbalance settlement. Both DSOs of the adjacent MGAs shall report the sums to the imbalance settlement, or the DSOs can agree that one of them shall report the sums.

### 4.4 Production Metering

All production metering in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model is based on netted metering. Netted metering is defined as metered production after own consumption used for power generation has been subtracted. Until legislation in Finland, Norway and Sweden have been harmonised, the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model will handle both gross and net metered production, which can be metered, aggregated and reported in accordance to principles defined below.

An industry site that also has its own production units are not allowed to net the production with their consumption. Production and consumption should be metered and reported separately to eSett's imbalance settlement.

The definition of own consumption has not been harmonized. Information about the national principles has been provided below:

- In Finland the legislation for own consumption of the production plant can be found in the document "Kauppa - ja teollisuusministeriön asetus voimalaitosten omakäyttölaitteista". The document can be found at: [http://www.finlex.fi](http://www.finlex.fi).
- In Sweden there is no legislation describing own consumption of the production plant.
- In Norway the definition of own consumption of the production plant can be found in the document "Forskrift om elsertifikater" in chapter 3 § 16 "Bestemmelser om måledata og korreksjonsfaktor".
4.4.1 Description of Net Metering for Production

Net metering has been implemented so that both generator and own consumption of the production unit are metered by the same meter. This is illustrated in the Figure 7 below. In this case, the meter is a so called two-way meter and it is possible to measure energy in both directions. If production energy exceeds the own consumption, it is reported as production. If there is no production during the hour the own consumption will be reported as consumption (consumption type: PU Own Consumption) and handled in the consumption balance.

Figure 7 Net metering of production.

4.4.2 Description of Gross Metering for Production

Gross generation is defined as the sum of the electrical energy production by all the generating sets concerned, measured at the output terminals of the main generator. In Figure 8 the principle of gross metering has been described. Meter 1 is for production metering and meter 2 is the metering of own consumption. Meter 1 will be the reported production of the PU. Metered values from Meter 2 will be aggregated together with other meters that the RE has in this MGA before it is reported to eSett.

Figure 8 Gross metering of production.
4.4.3 Description of Households with both Production and Consumption “Prosumers” and Industry with Consumption

Net metering of PUs with own consumption and an additional consumption (C) may be set up according to Figure 9 (no meter 2 is required for sites with main fuse up to 3x63A in Finland). The additional consumption (C) (e.g. a factory) may not be netted with the production. Only netting of own consumption behind meter 2 is allowed.

Figure 9 Meter for production, own consumption and consumption.

Consumption (C) is calculated as: \( C = (1 - 2) \)

If the production (2) is \( \geq 1 \) MW the production (2) shall be reported separate from consumption (C). If the DSO doesn’t have this task the plant owner is obliged to organize the site as an own MGA and report production and consumption.

As defined above minor production (e.g. < 1 MW in Finland) can be netted with consumption e.g. in the case when there will be wind turbines and solar panels in a household level. This production will deduct consumption and can be netted with RE’s aggregated consumption in the specific metering grid area. But when this kind of minor production exceeds RE’s consumption in the MGA, it has to be reported separately. Practically (based on e.g. the data formats) the PUs for this kind of minor production need to be established and it’s possible to create a virtual PU to all RE’s minor production in a one specific MGA. It’s always possible to report minor production and consumption separately.

In Finland, reserve power generators of over 1 MW or other low-power machines only intended for temporary use and disturbance management purposes are allowed to settle in the consumption imbalance.

4.5 Consumption Metering

The DSO should, in an hourly settled meter point, meter values at each shift of hour. The DSO is recommended to perform data acquisition as soon as possible after the delivery day.

The handling of consumption metering will be done in accordance with existing national rules.
Chapter five presents the settlement reporting activities. It describes the reporting responsibilities and time schedules for each of the market entity connections. Moreover, it describes the management of bilateral trade corrections and metering grid area exchange corrections.

Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) is responsible for reporting Day-ahead and Intraday trade results to the TSO and eSett. TSOs also report binding production plans, reserves and prices to eSett.

eSett performs validations on received data and publishes it in the Online Service. The settlement calculations and the weekly invoicing are then performed in the imbalance settlement IT system.

The verification of the bilateral trades and MGA exchanges is performed by verifying that values reported by the two counterparts are equal. If the values do not match, they will be changed according to pre-defined correction rules and a notification will be sent to both counterparts. The parties may however decide that only one party will report the values.

In the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model, the hourly data is collected daily, reported within 2 days and updated within the stipulated 13 days. The reporting requirements for the DSO regarding the reporting flows and schedule are regulated by national laws.

### 5.1 Reporting requirements

All reporting in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model shall be performed in accordance to the specification laid down in the market model for data exchange document *Business Requirement Specification* for Data Exchange in NBS (BRS). The latest version of the document can be found at the following address: [https://www.ediel.org/](https://www.ediel.org/).

This obligation is regulated as follows:

- Sweden: Regulated in the EDIEL-agreement between Market participants and Svk.
- Finland: Responsibilities are regulated in the secondary law and market participants should follow the instructions given by the TSO and instructions/procedures agreed in the energy field.
Norway: Responsibilities are regulated in the secondary law and market participants should follow the instructions given in the Ediel User guide.

The reporting shall be performed with the accuracy, signs and units in according to the description below. For information on the reporting time periods and gate closures see chapter 5.3.

In cases where service providers are used to report e.g. metered values on behalf of a DSO, it is to be noted that the formal responsibility still remains with the DSO in accordance to national legislation.

5.1.1 Unit and Accuracy

The unit of reported values can be kWh or MWh according to the BRS. The resolution is the maximum in watt-hour, i.e. a maximum of three decimals in kWh and a maximum of six decimals in MWh.

In the current state, there are national differences in terms of the use of units and decimals:

- Sweden: according to industry agreement, meter values shall be reported in kWh with up to three decimals. Rounding is not permitted.
- Norway: meter values shall be reported in kWh, no decimals or MWh in three decimals until Elhub takes over the reporting.
- Finland: hourly measurement shall be reported with an accuracy of 10 Wh. This requirement is in accordance with the Finnish Energy’s direction "Tuntimittaussuositus 2010 (päivitetty 28.1.2014)". The document is available at http:// energia.fi/sahkomarkkinat/sanomaliikenne/ohjeet-ja-suositukset Chapter 7.5.

5.1.2 Sign Handling

When reporting data to eSett, sign handling is given by the Business Requirement Specification for Data Exchange in NBS (BRS). When viewing data in the imbalance settlement system, the following will apply. Aggregated consumption and power exported from the MGA to an adjacent MGA will have a negative sign. Meter values from production units and import of power to the MGA from an adjacent MGA will have a positive sign.

5.1.3 Status of Reported Values

All reported meter values have to be marked with a status (Quantity Quality according to BRS) indicating the quality of the metered values. The default status for all values is "Metered, i.e. Quantity Quality is only used if the status is ≠ "Metered". The following statuses can be set in addition to "Metered".

- Temporary
- Estimated, approved for billing
- Does not exist (only used for meter values at the metering point level).
5.2 Reporting Data Flows

The figures below illustrate the reporting data flows and are divided into: Reporting before delivery day, Reporting after delivery day and Reporting after the imbalance settlement is closed.

Figure 10 Reporting before delivery hour.

Figure 11 Reporting after the delivery hour (1-13 days).

*) Flows 3, 4 and 5 related to DSO reported by ElHub in Norway
***) PPC per MGA and BRP reported by Sve
Table 7 below shows how eSett reports information to the market participants and the communication channels.

Figure 12 Reporting after the imbalance settlement has been closed (13 days).
5.3 Reporting Schedules

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model utilises the Nordic calendar in all reporting schedules (CET).

The basis for the reporting schedule for DSOs is a 13-day period, during which the settlement data must be reported to eSett. The DSOs will report the meter data at the latest at 10.00 on the second day after the delivery day. Based on the reported data, eSett will conduct a preliminary imbalance settlement. The DSOs are then able to update the data until 12.00 on the 13th day after the delivery day, which is considered the final reporting day. During the next working day after the final reporting day, eSett will perform and publish the final result of imbalance settlement in the Online Service and in the Information Service.

In Norway, the settlement data reported by the DSOs should still be reported 3 working days after the settlement week, until Elhub takes over this reporting. After Elhub go-live, Norwegian DSOs will report all their measurements to Elhub. They will then report all aggregated time series to eSett.

---

**Table 7 Information types.**

* Activated Reserves means reserves per types, FCR, FFR, RR and subtypes, balancing power, special regulation, hour change regulation etc.

** Imbalance Settlement Results means energy volumes and amounts of production and consumption imbalances

*** The invoices for the reconciled energy of the BRPs in Sweden will not be available in the Online Service
Based on Finnish legislation, the DSOs in Finland are able to report delivery day settlement data in EET/EEST until 00:00 EE(S)T on the 12th day after the delivery day.

Due to Swedish secondary legislation the DSOs in Sweden are able to report delivery day settlement data until the 13th day at 00:00 CE(S)T after the delivery day.

An illustrative picture of the settlement data reporting schedule for one delivery day is presented in Figure 13. In the figure, metered data for the Sunday in week 1 shall be reported at the latest on the second day after the delivery day, i.e. on Tuesday in week 2. Updates must be reported at the latest 13 days after the delivery day, i.e. on the Saturday in week 3 in the illustration below. The data may be reported daily for each day or just the changed values. By the end of Sunday in week 2, the data for Monday in week 1 is considered as final and may not be reported on Monday in week 3. By the end of the day on Saturday in week 3, all metered data for the whole week 1 is considered to be final, and final settlement is performed. Invoicing for week 1 is carried out on the first working day after the final reporting day (see more information about invoicing in Chapter 8, Invoicing).

Figure 13 Time schedule for reporting imbalance settlement data.

5.4 Reporting Responsibility

The reporting roles and responsibilities per each Market Participant are presented in the chapters below. Data reporting tasks have been divided by the market role and the time when the data reporting takes place. In the last column of the tables the counterpart in each action is marked.
5.4.1 BRP

5.4.1.1 Reporting of Plans per RO

Plan per RO is the hourly plan for the specific ROs. BRPs shall submit the plans per RO to the relevant TSO, 45 min before the delivery hour. The TSO will then send the binding production plans per RO to eSett.

5.4.1.2 Reporting of Balancing Energy

The BRP shall place bids in the Balancing Markets operated by the TSO. The TSO will report the services provided by the BRP to eSett. eSett will aggregate these values into time series for imbalance adjustments that are utilised in the imbalance settlement.

5.4.1.3 Bilateral Trade Reporting

All bilateral trades shall be reported before gate closure (delivery hour). A bilateral trade shall be reported on a RE level. In the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model eSett will aggregate data on BRP level. BRPs are responsible for reporting bilateral trades performed by REs that the BRP is responsible for. Bilateral trade values are verified by eSett’s imbalance settlement system.

The reported values by the two counterparts must match; if the values do not match the imbalance settlement system corrects the values according to pre-defined correction rules and sends notification to both parties involved. The BRPs can then take action as described in the procedure below. It is possible that only one BRP submits the bilateral trade, the correction rules (matching) will then be applied.

The correction rules are the following (in case of values not matching):

- If both BRPs report a sale, zero will be used
- If both BRPs report a purchase, zero will be used
- If one BRP reports sale and the other reports purchase, the lowest absolute value per hour will be used (zero is considered as a number)
- If only one of the BRPs have reported values, those values will be used

1st gate closure for bilateral trade is 45 minutes before the delivery hour in NO and SE while in FI it is 20 minutes. Matching will be performed every time a bilateral trade is received from the BRPs. When the matching is done, an Intermediate Confirmation Report (iCNF) will be sent to both BRPs by file.

The iCNF will include the matched value and the difference between the reported values (delta). The delta is calculated as:

$$
\Delta = VALUE_{BRP\text{-}SALE} - VALUE_{BRP\text{-}PURCHASE}
$$

2nd gate closure for bilateral trade is 24:00 next working day after the delivery day. The matching process will, between the 1st and 2nd gate closure, be as follows:

- Hours where there is a match:
The involved BRPs shall immediately after the 1st gate closure receive a final confirmation report (fCNF) for those hours where there is a match

- Hours where match is achieved by acceptance of the counterpart’s values:
  - The BRPs have the possibility to manually accept to use the counterparts' values for hours where there is no match on the Online Service. The BRP may do this hour by hour or for a longer time period in the same operation
  - Both BRPs have equal rights to accept to use the counterparts' values. This is based on the "first come first serve" principle. The values can only be corrected once between 1st and 2nd gate closure
  - For hours where one of the BRPs has chosen to accept the counterpart’s values, a fCNF will be sent short time after acceptance
- After the 2nd gate closure (24:00 next working day after the delivery day):
  - fCNF will be sent for the bilateral trades of the previous day.

5.4.1.4 Reporting Schedule BRP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRP’s Responsibilities</th>
<th>Counterpart</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report bilateral trade</td>
<td>TSO / eSett</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report production plans</td>
<td>TSO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report regulation bids for up and down regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Update production plans (Sweden)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accept the counterparty’s values for bilateral trade</td>
<td>BRP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Before gate closure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short time after gate closure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivery day + 1 at 24:00 CET</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 BRP’s responsibilities.

**Before delivery hour:**

1. Report bilateral trades (except PX Market trades to TSO)
   - 20 minutes before delivery hour in Finland
   - 45 minutes before delivery hour in Sweden and Norway.
2. Report plans per Regulation Object to TSO at the latest 45 minutes before delivery hour.
3. Report regulation bids for up and down regulation to TSO at the latest 45 minutes before delivery hour.

**After gate closure:**

4. Update plans during the delivery hour for operational purposes (Sweden).
5. The party may accept the counterparty's values the next working day after delivery day before 24:00 CET.

5.4.2 DSO

5.4.2.1 MGA Exchange Reporting

The DSOs are responsible for reporting MGA exchanges. Both DSOs are expected to report the MGA exchange, but the correction rules take into consideration that only one DSO might report. The imbalance settlement IT system verifies the reported MGA exchanges and checks if the values match between the two counterparts. If the values do not match, the values are changed according to pre-defined correction rules. After this the imbalance settlement IT system sends a notification to the counterparts. The notification is sent to the DSOs and will also be visible on the Online Service. The notification contains information about the new corrected value.

Correction rules for MGA exchanges:

- If both DSOs report export, zero will be used.
- If both DSOs report import, zero will be used.
- If one DSO reports export and the other reports import, the lowest absolute value per hour will be used (zero is considered as a number).
- If only one of the DSOs have reported values, these values will be used.

The DSO verifies the corrected MGA exchanges values. If the time period is still open, the DSO can initiate the sending of new values either via the Online Service or in an electronically sent message. If the time period is closed, the DSO can only view what the corrected value was set to.

The matching process will be, during the period between the 2nd day after the delivery day and 13 days after delivery day, as follows:

- 2nd day after the delivery day
  - Matching will be performed every time MGA-MGA exchanges is received
  - An iCNF (intermediate confirmation report) will be sent to both DSOs. The iCNF will include the delta and the matched value

- 13 days after delivery day
  - fCNF (final confirmation report) will be sent for all hours of the relevant period

5.4.2.2 An example of MGA Exchange Reporting

Figure 14 below illustrates how the DSO will aggregate the MGA exchange when reporting. The sum of the exchange measurements (1-5) will be reported to eSett.
5.4.2.3 Reporting of Production

The DSO will be responsible for reporting hourly metered data per production unit to eSett, which will then aggregate metered data on BRP level per MGA and per type.

Figure 14 Example of MGA exchange reporting.

- **MGA1 area DSO1 responsible**
  - In Area: MGA1
  - Out Area: MGA 2
  - DSO1 report -10 MWh

- **MGA2 area DSO2 responsible**
  - In Area: MGA1
  - Out Area: MGA 2
  - DSO2 report +10 MWh

- **Exchange measurement sum**
  - Arrow pointing to -10 MWh

- **Exchange measurement sum**
  - Arrow pointing to +10 MWh

- **MGA1 area DSO1 responsible**
  - In Area: MGA1
  - Out Area: MGA 2
  - DSO1 report +10 MWh

- **MGA2 area DSO2 responsible**
  - In Area: MGA1
  - Out Area: MGA 2
  - DSO2 report -10 MWh

- **Exchange measurement sum**
  - Arrow pointing to -10 MWh

- **Exchange measurement sum**
  - Arrow pointing to +10 MWh
The production types can for example be: hydro, wind, nuclear, solar and thermal.

National rules in Sweden state that production with installed capacity < 1 MW should be merged to one PU per RE and MGA. These PUs (consisting of aggregated production) are reported separately in the same way as production with installed capacity > 1 MW. In Finland, the same rule will apply for reporting of minor production (<1 MW). That is, when the minor production exceeds retailers aggregated consumption. This production will then also be reported per production unit with the production unit type minor.

5.4.2.4 Reporting of Consumption

The DSO will be responsible for reporting hourly metered data to eSett. The DSO will report aggregated metered values per RE and MGA.

The aggregated consumption will be reported on the following types per country:

**Sweden:**
- Metered consumption (i.e. consumption that is metered on hourly basis)
- Preliminary profiled consumption (i.e. consumption that is metered on a monthly basis)
- Metered interruptible consumption
  - Interruptible consumption means objects that can be controlled and switched off completely, which for example electric boilers, heat pumps or the equivalent (the requirement is that it is hourly metered)
  - Disconnecting them can adjust consumption to the current market situation (influenced by the price of electricity) or reduce power to the electrical system
- Metered industry consumption over 50 MW
  - Industry consumption over 50 MW is reported as an own RO in Sweden, implying that consumption plans are reported per RO
- Profiled and metered losses
  - Losses per MGA are calculated based on the MGA exchange, metered production and metered consumption as follows:
    - Profiled losses = - (MGA exchange + metered production + metered consumption + preliminary profiled consumption)
    - Metered losses: - (MGA exchange + metered production + metered consumption)

**Norway:**
- Metered consumption (i.e. consumption that is metered on hourly basis)
- Preliminary profiled consumption (i.e. consumption that is metered on a monthly basis)
- Profiled and metered pumped
  - The profiled and metered pumped consumption are used for pumps that are used to pump water from one waterway to another so that it can be utilized in the production units.
eSett is for Norway responsible for providing the settlement data used for issuing Guarantees of Origin and electricity certificates. The profiled and metered pumped consumption will be deducted from the production before these guarantees are issued.

- Metered pumped storage
  - Norway has a significant installed capacity of combined pump and generation units; production units that can reverse the turbine so that it acts like a pump. These units represent added flexibility for upward and downward regulations compared to normal production units. In order to ensure an efficient handling of this flexibility the BRP will place a single bid for reserves to the TSO including both production and consumption. Up regulation can be delivered as reduction of pumping, increased production or a combination of the two.
  - The consumption for pumping in these units are in the imbalance settlement included in the production imbalance. That is why a separate time series is required for this type of production.

- Losses
  - Losses per MGA are calculated according to existing national requirements (more information can be found in the secondary legislation: Forskrift om måling, avregning og samordnet opptreden ved kraftomsetning og fakturering av nettjenester - "MAF")

Finland:

- Metered consumption (i.e. consumption that is metered on hourly basis)
- Preliminary profiled consumption (i.e. consumption that is metered on a monthly basis)
- Losses
  - Losses per MGA are calculated based on the MGA exchange, metered production and metered consumption as follows:
    - Losses = - (MGA exchange + metered production + metered consumption + preliminary profiled consumption)
### 5.4.2.5 Reporting Schedule DSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Before delivery</th>
<th>Delivery day + 2</th>
<th>Delivery day + 13 at 12:00 CET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report metered data per production unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report updated metered data per production unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report aggregated metered data</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report updated aggregated metered data</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report metered data per consumption metering point</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report updated metered data per consumption metering point</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 DSO’s responsibilities.

### 2-13 days after the delivery day:

1. Report metered data before 10:00 (CET) the second day after delivery day:
   - Hourly metered data on production reported to eSett and RE per production unit
   - Hourly metered data per consumption metering point reported to RE

2. Report aggregated metered data before 10:00 (CET) on the second day after delivery day. Metered data should be available at eSett’s database for BRP and RE as an aggregated volume per RE. Missing daily collected metered data in a single metering point must be estimated, according to national practice / regulations by the DSO before aggregation.
   - Per MGA aggregated metered data from exchange metering points to eSett
   - Per MGA aggregated metered consumption data per RE to eSett
   - Per MGA aggregated preliminary profiled consumption per RE to eSett

3. Report updated metered data before 12:00 (CET) the 13th day after delivery day.

### 5.4.3 eSett

eSett performs preliminary and a final settlement and reports/publishes the results after each settlement. The result after the preliminary settlement will be reported the 2nd day after delivery day. eSett performs regularly preliminary settlement calculations and publish the results on the Online service. The result of the final settlement will be reported the 1st working day after DSOs final reporting day (D+13).
The details regarding eSett’s reporting and publishing of the settlement result is not finalized but will probably include information listed in sections below.

5.4.3.1 eSett Reporting or Publishing to BRP

- Aggregated production plan per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated normal production per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated minor production per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated consumption per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated consumption per type per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated consumption per RE and MGA
- Aggregated pump storage consumption per BRP and MBA
- Calculated MGA imbalance per BRP and MGA
- Aggregated MGA trade import and export per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated MGA imbalances (surplus and deficit) per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated Day-ahead trades (purchase and sales) per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated Intraday trades (purchase and sales) per BRP and MBA
- Aggregated bilateral trades (purchase and sales) per BRP and MBA
- Consumption imbalance purchase and sales (volumes and amounts) per BRP and MBA
- Production imbalance purchase and sales (volumes and amounts) per BRP and MBA
- Production and consumption Imbalance Adjustments up and down per BRP and MBA
- Relative production imbalance per BRP and MBA
- Relative consumption imbalance per BRP and MBA
- 2-price costs per BRP and MBA plus per BRP and country

5.4.3.2 eSett Reporting or Publishing to DSO

- Aggregated metered production per MGA
- Aggregated metered consumption per MGA
- MGA imbalances
- MGA exchanges

5.4.3.3 eSett Publishing of Information Regarding RE

- Aggregated metered production per RE and MBA
- Aggregated metered consumption per RE and MBA
- Aggregated bilateral trades per RE and MBA
5.4.3.4 Reporting Schedule eSett

**Table 10** eSett's responsibilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Before delivery</th>
<th>2-13 days after delivery</th>
<th>After final imbalance settlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide aggregated data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide final aggregated data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report preliminary imbalance settlement results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report final imbalance settlement results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send invoice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide aggregated data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide final aggregated data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report preliminary quality assurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report final quality assurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Counterpart**

- **BRP**
- **RE**
- **DSO**

### 2-13 days after delivery:

1. Provide aggregated data to BRP, RE and DSO
2. Report preliminary quality assurance (MGA imbalance) on area balance per MGA to DSO
3. Report preliminary imbalance settlement results

### After final imbalance settlement:

4. Provide final aggregated data to BRP, RE and DSO
5. Report final quality assurance (MGA imbalance) on area balance per MGA to DSO
6. Report final imbalance settlement results
7. Send invoice for one delivery week electronically to the BRP on the next working day after the final reporting day of the week
5.4.4 NEMO

5.4.4.1 Reporting of PX Market Trades and PX Market Flows

NEMO will report the Day-ahead and Intraday trades to its customers and eSett. Day-ahead trades will be reported when NEMO has completed the price calculation and Intraday trades will be reported continuously. The Day-ahead and Intraday trades will be reported per RE and per MBA.

NEMO will report Day-ahead and Intraday flows between respective MBAs to eSett and TSOs.

Final values of PX market trades and PX market flows to be reported to eSett latest D+13 12:00 CET after the delivery day and to TSOs according to the agreements between NEMO and TSOs.

5.4.4.2 Reporting of Prices

The PX market price is calculated on the day-ahead market, based on the sale and purchase orders from market participants. The PX market price is used as a reference price for trading and clearing of most financial contracts in the Nordic countries.

The Day-ahead market is divided into several market balancing areas and the available transmission capacity may vary and congest the flow of electrical energy between the areas. Hence, different area prices are established.

The PX market and area prices are calculated and published by the NEMOs, which are then reported to eSett.

5.4.4.3 Reporting Schedule NEMO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Before delivery</th>
<th>Delivery day + 2</th>
<th>Delivery day + 13 at 12:00 CET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report day-ahead and intraday trades</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report final day-ahead and intraday trades</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report day-ahead prices</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report final day-ahead prices</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report day-ahead and intraday flows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report final day-ahead and intraday flows</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11 NEMO's responsibilities.
Before delivery:

1. Report all Day-ahead trades, flows and Day-ahead prices made for the next day to eSett and market participants active in PX market. Report all Intraday trades and flows before the delivery to eSett and market participants active in PX market.

2-13 days after the delivery day:

2. Report delivery day final Day-ahead trades, flows and Day-ahead prices to eSett and market participants active in PX market latest D+13 12:00 CET. Report delivery day final Intraday trades and flows to eSett and market participants active in PX market latest D+13 12:00 CET.

5.4.5 TSO

5.4.5.1 Reporting of Reserves

The TSO reports the activated reserves per RO and balancing sub service, volumes and amounts. Reporting is carried out the day after delivery and there are national differences regarding balancing service sub types which will be applied. eSett aggregates the reported activated reserves to imbalance adjustments.

5.4.5.2 Reporting of Regulation Prices

The regulation prices are calculated in the NOIS system and reported by The TSO to eSett continuously as they become official.

5.4.5.3 Reporting of Production Plans

The TSO reports the binding production plans to eSett based on the BRPs reporting. The binding production plans are per BRP and RO.

5.4.5.4 Reporting Schedule TSO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TSO’s Responsibilities</th>
<th>Counterpart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short time after delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery day + 13 at 12:00 CET</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report all balancing reserves</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report all activated reserves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report binding production plans</td>
<td>eSett</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12 TSO’s responsibilities

Before delivery:

Check consistency of the data reported by BRP and request correction if needed
Short time after delivery:

1. All activated reserves and any other agreed BRP-TSO trades during delivery hour are reported to BRP and eSett
2. Report binding production plans to eSett

5.5 Validation of Reported Data

The data is reported electronically via market messages from the market participant’s IT system to eSett’s imbalance settlement system or entered in the Online Service. In abnormal situations, the data can be reported by e-mail or phone directly to eSett’s personnel. Before aggregation, the syntax and content of the incoming data are validated by eSett’s imbalance settlement system in order to ensure that the data can be used in the settlement calculations. The reporting parties are informed about the validation result (e.g. via acknowledgement messages). After validation, the data is stored in eSett’s imbalance settlement system and the imbalance settlement calculations are performed.

Both the data sent by market participants and the final calculated settlement data are published in the Online Service so that they can be verified and possible errors can be reported to eSett. In addition, the market participants are given the opportunity to utilise the Information Service, which provides the market participants with the settlement data (as time series data) that they are entitled to see. The Information Service (presented in Chapter 10.3 Information Services) is established as a machine-to-machine interface and made available to market participants authorised by eSett.

The market participants themselves are responsible for the accuracy and quality of the reported data. eSett sends and publishes the data received from the parties and is not able to verify the correctness of the received data.

5.6 Reporting in Disturbance Situations

A disturbance in the market participant's solution does not discharge the market participant from the liability to report the settlement data to eSett. If the market participant is unable to report the settlement data electronically due to a disturbance in the market participant's solutions, the settlement data shall be reported via the Online Service.

If the reporting cannot be performed due to a disturbance in eSett’s IT solution, the messages will be received in the same order as they have been sent to eSett once the disturbance is over.
6 Imbalance Settlement

This chapter contains an overview of production and consumption imbalance settlement including a calculation example. Also applied, national, reconciliation settlement models are presented.

In the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model, the settlement of BRPs' imbalances is based on the harmonised Nordic model which was implemented in all Nordic countries 2009. It's based on two imbalances calculated and settled; production imbalance and consumption imbalance.

Production imbalance volume is calculated as the deviation between metered production, planned production and imbalance adjustment. Consumption imbalance is calculated as the deviation between consumption, planned production, trades, MGA imbalance and imbalance adjustment.

A different price model is applied to the production and consumption imbalances. The production imbalance volume is priced with the less favourable price of the MBA's PX market price and imbalance price. This is called the "two price model". The consumption imbalance volume is always priced with the market balance area's imbalance price. This is called the "one price model". The applied pricing model is described in detail in chapter 7 Pricing and Fees.

eSett will conduct a preliminary imbalance settlement every day starting from the second day after the delivery day until the final settlement 13 days after delivery.

Production and consumption imbalance volumes are calculated as follows:

The BRPs and the DSOs are responsible for resolving possible errors with the counterpart within the reporting window. The DSO has at most 13 days to correct and resubmit erroneous data before eSett invoices the imbalance power. The reporting responsibilities and schedule are presented in chapter 5 Settlement Data Reporting. No corrections of the imbalance settlement will be made by eSett after the invoice has been created and submitted.
6.1 Production Imbalance Settlement

The production imbalance volumes are calculated based on received settlement data. The calculation is performed per MBA at BRP level and includes data from the parties in the BRP’s balance hierarchy, using relations in the structure information (e.g. BRP’s responsibility over REs).

The production imbalance is composed of a BRP’s production plan, production and production imbalance adjustment. A balance deviation in the production imbalance arises when there is a difference between the production and the production plan. If the BRP produces less electricity than it planned to produce, in other words the production volume is smaller than the production plan, there is a deficit in the production imbalance, and the BRP purchases imbalance power from eSett in order to cover the deficit.

Correspondingly, if the BRP produces more electricity than it planned to produce, in other words the production volume is greater than the production plan, there is a surplus in the production imbalance, and the balance responsible party sells imbalance power to eSett in order to take care of the surplus.

A two-price system is applied to the balance deviation in the production imbalance, i.e. separate prices are calculated for the purchase and sales price of imbalance power. The applied pricing model is described in detail in chapter 7 Pricing and Fees.

Production imbalance is calculated from the input data in the imbalance settlement system delivered by market participants. This data contains metered production per production unit, production plans per regulation object and production imbalance adjustment (sum of Frequency Containment Reserves (FCR), Frequency Restoration Reserves (FRR) and Replacement Reserves (RR)). Based on the delivered data the metered production per BRP in MBA, planned production per BRP in MBA, and production imbalance adjustment up and down per BRP in MBA are calculated by eSett. Altogether the result is production imbalance per BRP in MBA. Calculation of the production imbalance is shown in Figure 15.
Currently there are different national rules for settling some of the production without applying two price regime. In Norway and Finland, production under 3 MW (Norway) and 1 MW (Finland) can be settled in the consumption imbalance. There is no limit in Sweden; all production is settled in the production imbalance.

In Norway the consumption from pump storage units are included in the calculation of production imbalance. This is to efficiently incorporate the flexibility of these units in the regulation power market. The result for the BRP is that they have the disadvantage of a two price settlement for this consumption.

### 6.2 Consumption Imbalance Settlement

The consumption imbalance settlement volumes are calculated based on received settlement data. The calculation is performed per BRP and includes data from the market participants in the BRP's balance hierarchy, using relations in the structure information (e.g. between market participants; BRP's responsibility over REs).

A BRP’s consumption imbalance is composed of its production plan, trades, MGA imbalance, consumption and consumption imbalance adjustment up and down. For example, a balance deviation in the consumption imbalance arises when there is a difference between the consumption and electricity purchases (if the BRP consumes more electricity than it purchased), there is a deficit in the consumption imbalance, and the BRP is required to purchase the imbalance power from eSett in order to cover the deficit.

On the contrary, if the BRP consumes less electricity than it purchased, there is a surplus in the consumption imbalance.
imbalance, and the balance responsible party sells imbalance power to eSett in order to take care of the surplus. A one-price regime is applied to imbalance power in the consumption imbalance, i.e. the purchase and sales prices of imbalance power are identical. Pricing is explained in chapter 7 Pricing and Fees.

Figure 16 describes the data that is used in the consumption imbalance calculation and the example calculation in the following chapter.

![Diagram](image-url)

**Figure 16** Consumption imbalance settlement calculation.

### 6.2.1 MGA Imbalance

eSett calculates the MGA imbalance based on reported values from the Metered Data Aggregator. MGA Imbalance will be an input to the consumption imbalance calculation and calculated as follows:

\[
\text{MGA Imbalance} = \text{Consumption per RE} + \text{Metered production per PU} + \text{MGA exchange import per adjacent MGA} + \text{MGA} + \text{MGA exchange export per adjacent MGA}
\]
6.3 Example: Calculation of Imbalance Volumes

6.3.1 Production Imbalance Calculation Example

In this chapter an example of the BRP’s production imbalance calculation is presented. The example is made from the BRP’s perspective and with below mentioned values, (see Table 13 and Table 14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production imbalance</th>
<th>[MWh]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production plan</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metered production</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imbalance adjustment (up regulation, sale to TSO)</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 Production imbalance example values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production imbalance calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imbalance calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 Production imbalance calculation.

As a result of the BRP’s production imbalance calculation (65 - 50 + (-10)) there is a 5 MWh surplus in the BRP’s production imbalance. The BRP sells 5 MWh imbalance power to eSett.

6.3.2 Consumption Imbalance Calculation Example

In this chapter an example of the BRP’s consumption imbalance calculation is presented. The example is made from the BRP’s perspective (see Table 15 and Table 16).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consumption imbalance</th>
<th>MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production plan</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral trades (purchase)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-ahead trades (sale)</td>
<td>-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metered Consumption</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGA imbalance</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profiled consumption</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15 Consumption imbalance example values.
As a result of the BRP’s consumption imbalance calculation \((50 + (-20) + (-45))\) there is a -15 MWh deficit in the BRP’s consumption imbalance. The BRP buys 15 MWh from eSett.

### 6.4 Imbalance Settlement with Missing Data

The calculation of imbalances is performed in eSett's imbalance settlement system whether or not all the settlement data has been received. For MECs from which data hasn’t been received the value 0 is used in the calculation but empty settlement data is not changed from void to 0 in the database.

If the values have not been received by gate closure the final calculations are performed with the value 0. If the calculation was done without having all settlement data available, the market participant in question is notified about this in the Online Service. The notification includes information on what settlement data was missing. This procedure applies for both consumption and production imbalance settlement.

### 6.5 Management of Imbalance Errors after Gate Closure

There will be no corrections of the imbalance settlement made by eSett after the invoice of a settlement period has been created and submitted. An exception is if eSett has committed errors or due to extraordinary circumstances (force majeure or similar). Handling of imbalance errors after invoicing is done bilaterally between the contracting parties.

Subsequent bilateral correction of imbalance settlement is outside of eSett's scope. Handling of bilateral corrections of imbalance settlement will be performed according to national rules.

### 6.6 Imbalance Settlement in Disturbance Situations

If the imbalance settlement can’t be performed due to eSett according to the schedules, the imbalance settlement will be performed and finalised as soon as the disturbance situation has been resolved.
6.7 Reconciliation

Reconciliation is done according to current national practices. Therefore, the step-wise-approach is used for reconciliation in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model. This means that reconciliation is done differently in each of the countries and current national procedures are followed.

In the imbalance settlement, estimates for the profiled consumption on hourly basis are used when meter readings are not available in due time (13 days after delivery day). When the metering data becomes available a new and improved estimate on hourly basis is done and called the final profiled consumption (FPC). In the reconciliation settlement, the difference between FPC and PPC is settled using hourly PX market prices for the MBA. In this way, the error in the imbalance settlement due to incorrect estimates of the profiled consumption is corrected.

Reconciliation frequency and schedule depend on the national schedule explained in the following sub chapters that present the national step-wise approaches. Reconciliation is done if one of the following changes in the settlement structure is done: change of supplier, customer relocation, metering point switches between the profiled and non-profiled consumption or in case of change of meters.

6.7.1 Step-Wise Approach in Sweden

In Sweden, Svenska kraftnät (Svk) is responsible for calculating and reporting reconciled energy on the Swedish market. Reconciliation is settled on BRP level in Sweden. Svk will be responsible for the settlement of the reconciled energy but eSett will manage the invoicing. Content of the description can be found in chapter 8.1 Invoice Contents. Additionally, there is a variation regarding the reporting of profiled consumption compared to the Imbalance Settlement Model in Sweden. The reporting structure in Sweden will be as described below. Metered data for profiled consumption is collected monthly; consumption is aggregated final profiled consumption two months after delivery month for DSO per MGA. Svk calculates reconciled energy per BRP in monthly resolution three months after delivery month.

Profiling

Load Profile Shares are calculated by the DSO before the delivery month. Svk calculates BRPs PPC per MGA. Reporting structure as described below:

- DSO reports Load profile shares per MGA and BRP to Svk and BRP
- DSO reports Load profile per MGA to Svk
- Svk reports profiled consumption per BRP and MGA to eSett
- eSett reports aggregated profiled consumption per BRP and MBA to BRP

Reconciliation

The DSO reports Final Load Profile Shares to Svk. Svk calculates BRPs reconciled energy and reports it to BRPs. Reporting structure as described below:

- DSO reports final Load Profile Shares per MGA and BRP to Svk
• Svk reports QA data per MGA on reconciled energy to BRP
• Svk publish reconciled energy per MGA and BRP
• Svk report reconciled energy and payment per MBA to BRP

6.7.2 Step-Wise Approach in Finland

In Finland reconciliation is managed yearly after final meter reading per metering point. Reconciliation is done between DSO and RE. Profiled consumption has annual meter reading and the DSO is responsible for the meter reading. REs are the financial counterparts for DSOs in the process. Final imbalance profiling is done in an equal way in all meters independent on the meter type. Reconciliation settlement is done on hourly basis and the price is the PX market price of the metering grid area during the delivery hour. Profiled consumption is done annually.

6.7.3 Step-Wise Approach in Norway

The introduction of eSett will not affect the Norwegian reconciliation process. The process will remain the same until the Elhub (Norwegian hub project) is set into operation.
7 Pricing and Fees

This chapter describes the pricing of imbalances according to the two-price model for production imbalances and the one-price model for consumption imbalances. The fees that are charged in the imbalance settlement are also presented in this chapter.

The BRP’s imbalance volumes are priced hour by hour according to the prices that are generated in the day-ahead market and in the regulation power market. Depending on the nature and direction of the imbalance and the overall regulation direction of the delivery hour, the price applied to an hour of imbalance can be either the up regulation price or the down regulation price from the regulation power market or the PX market price from NEMOs. The pricing mechanism is different for production imbalances and consumption imbalances as explained in subchapters 7.1 and 7.2. In addition to the pricing of the imbalance volumes, eSett also calculates the fees that are charged from the BRPs in the imbalance settlement. The applicable fee categories are presented in subchapter 7.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices used in the imbalance calculations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PX market price (EUR/MWh) per MBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up regulation price (EUR/MWh) per MBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down regulation price (EUR/MWh) per MBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main direction of imbalance adjustment per MBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production imbalance sale price (EUR/MWh) per MBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production imbalance purchase price (EUR/MWh) per MBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption imbalance price (EUR/MWh) per MBA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17 Pricing information.

7.1 Pricing of Production Imbalance

Production imbalance is priced according to a two-price model, which means that positive and negative production imbalances have different prices. The price with which eSett sells the negative production imbalances (deficits of the BRP) to the BRP is always equal to or higher than the price with which eSett buys the positive production imbalances (surpluses of the BRP) from the BRP. The types of prices applied to the positive and negative imbalances in a delivery hour depend on the main regulation direction of the hour as follows:

- In up-regulation hours, the price of negative production imbalances (BRP purchase) is the up-regulation price and the price of positive production imbalances (BRP sale) is the PX market price. The up-regulation price is always higher than the PX market price.
• In down-regulation hours, the price of negative production imbalances is the PX market price and the price of positive production imbalances is the down-regulation price, which is always lower than the PX market price.

• In hours with no regulation direction, negative and positive imbalances are both priced with the PX market price.

If both up-regulation and down-regulation was carried out during the delivery hour, the regulation direction of the hour is the direction in which more energy was regulated. A delivery hour will have no direction if no regulation was carried out or in the rather unlikely event that there was an equal amount of regulation in both directions.

7.2 Pricing of Consumption Imbalance

Consumption imbalance is priced according to a one-price model, which means that positive and negative consumption imbalances have the same price. The price is the regulation price in the main direction of regulation in the price area:

• In up-regulation hours, the price of negative and positive consumption balances is the up-regulation price

• In down-regulation hours, the price of negative and positive consumption balances is the down-regulation price

• In hours with no direction, the price of negative and positive consumption balances is the PX market price.

The pricing model for production and consumption imbalances is summarized in Table 18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Two-price model for production imbalances</th>
<th>Up-regulation hours</th>
<th>Down-regulation hours</th>
<th>Hours with no direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative production imbalance of BRP</td>
<td>Up-regulation price</td>
<td>PX market price</td>
<td>PX market price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive production imbalance of BRP</td>
<td>PX market price</td>
<td>Down-regulation price</td>
<td>PX market price</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One-price model for consumption imbalances</th>
<th>Up-regulation price</th>
<th>Down-regulation price</th>
<th>Hours with no direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative consumption imbalance of BRP</td>
<td>Up-regulation price</td>
<td>Down-regulation price</td>
<td>PX market price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive consumption imbalance of BRP</td>
<td>Up-regulation price</td>
<td>Down-regulation price</td>
<td>PX market price</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18 Pricing model for imbalances.
7.3 Fees in the Imbalance Settlement

Income generated in the imbalance settlement will cover the national cost base, which encompasses for example costs for operating eSett as well as parts of the costs for reserves. A part of this cost base will be covered by the two price income and the remaining part will be covered by fees.

The fees in the imbalance settlement model are calculated and invoiced separately for each market balance area. The fee categories have been harmonized across the countries but the amounts of fees to be charged will be country specific as the cost bases are national. There is a fee on production, a fee on consumption, a fee on all imbalances within the consumption balance, and a weekly fee. In addition to the harmonised fee structure there is one additional fee related to the financing of the Swedish peak load reserves, which is charged only from the BRPs active in the Swedish MBAs.

The fee levels are set by each TSO in proportion to the national cost base. The fees can be changed with one month’s notice. The goal is to keep the fees fixed for at least one calendar year at the time, if possible. TSOs are responsible for calculating and setting the fees and notifying eSett to reduce or increase the fee levels. All fees are published in the Online Service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weekly fee</td>
<td>EUR/Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption fee</td>
<td>EUR/MWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production fee</td>
<td>EUR/MWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption imbalance fee</td>
<td>EUR/MWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak load reserve fee (in Sweden only)</td>
<td>EUR/MWh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19 Fee structure in the imbalance settlement model.

7.3.1 Consumption Fee

The Consumption Fee is levied on the BRP’s total Consumption. The Consumption Fee is defined as EUR per MWh of Consumption and calculated for each delivery hour and MBA.

7.3.2 Production Fee

The Production Fee is levied on the BRP’s total Production. The Production Fee is defined as EUR per MWh of Production and calculated for each Delivery Hour and MBA.

7.3.3 Consumption Imbalance Fee

The Consumption Imbalance Fee is levied on sum of the absolute amounts of the BRP’s positive and negative Consumption Imbalances. The Consumption Imbalance Fee is defined as EUR per MWh of Consumption Imbalance and calculated for each Delivery Hour and MBA.
7.3.4 Weekly Fee

The Weekly Fee is levied for each week and country where the BRPs have been active in the week that the invoice covers. The Weekly Fee is defined as EUR per week and country. The maximum fee for a BRP active in all market balance areas in the Nordics will be three times the weekly fee. (i.e. if the weekly fee is 50 EUR per week and country, the fee for a BRP operating in Finland, Norway and Sweden is 150 EUR).

7.3.5 Peak Load Reserve Fee (Sweden)

In addition to the harmonised fee structure there is an additional national fee related to the financing of the Swedish peak load reserves. This fee is levied on BRPs active in the Swedish balancing areas and will be invoiced by eSett on behalf of Svenska kraftnät. The peak load reserve fee is based on the BRP’s metered and profiled consumption, excluding network losses for networks requiring licenses. The fee is charged between 16th of November and 15th of March on working days between 06.00-22.00 CET. If the supplementary fee generates a surplus compared with Svenska kraftnät’s costs for the peak load reserve during the winter period, a settlement will be made subsequently, no later than 30th of June. Payment of any surplus will be made in proportion to how large a share of the supplementary fee the BRP has contributed. If Svenska kraftnät produces a trading profit as a result of the activation of the peak load reserve for balance-related reasons, this profit will be settled retroactively, no later than 30th of June. The settlement of the surplus will be done in proportion to how large a share of the supplementary fee for the peak load reserve the BRP has paid, up to the said amount.

7.4 Example: Calculation of Imbalance Amounts

The next subchapters contain examples of production and consumption imbalance calculations with prices. The examples are based on the ones used to describe the calculation of imbalance volumes in chapter 6.

7.4.1 Production Imbalance Calculation Example

This example presents BRP’s production imbalance calculation. In the calculation the hour in question is assumed to be an up regulation hour. The example is made from the BRP’s perspective. Prices and fees used in the example are defined in Table 20 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price item or fee</th>
<th>€/MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up regulation price</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX market price</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales price for production imbalance</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase price for production imbalance</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production fee</td>
<td>2,10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20 Fees and prices used in the imbalance calculation.
As a result of the BRP’s production imbalance calculation there is a 5 MWh production surplus in the BRP’s production imbalance. The BRP sells 5 MWh imbalance power to eSett.

Invoicing is done from the BRP’s point of view. The production balance has a 5 MWh surplus. The production balance evens up by the BRP selling imbalance power to eSett. In the invoicing a negative expense means compensation to the BRP.

The invoicing for the production imbalance is the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoicing information production imbalance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of imbalance power to eSett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of imbalance power from eSett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of activated reserves (up regulation) to eSett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of activated reserves (down regulation) from eSett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total purchases from eSett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sales to eSett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total invoice amount</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21 Invoicing information production balance.

7.4.2 Consumption Imbalance Calculation Example

This example presents BRP’s consumption imbalance calculation. In the calculation the hour in question is assumed to be an up regulation hour. The example is made from the BRP’s perspective. Prices and fees used in the calculation are defined in the Table 22 and Table 23 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price item or fee</th>
<th>€/MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up regulation price</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX market price</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and purchase price for consumption imbalance</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption fee</td>
<td>3,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption imbalance fee</td>
<td>7,50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22 Fees and prices used in the imbalance calculation.

As a result of the BRP’s consumption imbalance calculation there is a consumption deficit of -15 MWh. The BRP buys 15 MWh from eSett.

The invoicing is done from the BRP’s point of view. The consumption balance has a 15 MWh deficit. The consumption balance evens up by the BRP buying imbalance power from eSett.
The invoicing for consumption imbalance is the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of imbalance power to eSett</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of imbalance power from eSett</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption fee</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3,00</td>
<td>135,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption imbalance fee</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7,50</td>
<td>112,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total purchases from eSett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>847.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sales to eSett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total invoice amount</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>847.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23 Invoicing information consumption balance.
8 Invoicing

This chapter describes the model and procedures for invoicing and payment of the imbalance settlement results. The handling of value-added taxes and different currencies is also explained.

Esett manages the invoicing and money transfers in the imbalance settlement. The amounts to be settled include the BRPs’ imbalances, the fees charged from the BRPs as well as payments for activated reserves between the TSO and the BRP. The TSOs are legally responsible for the imbalance settlement, but Esett carries out the settlement and invoicing on their behalf. The imbalance settlement is to a great extent a matter of passing money between BRPs. However, all transfers pass through Esett who guarantees the financial settlement. The net proceeds from the settlement in each country will be transferred to the respective TSO. EUR is the common currency in which all settlement is performed. It is, however, possible for BRPs in Norway and Sweden to choose to be invoiced in their local currency.

8.1 Invoice Contents

The invoices from Esett to BRPs contain the volumes (MWh), prices\(^2\) and payable amounts (EUR or local currency) of the imbalances and possible reserves bought and sold during the settlement period. The invoices also contain the fees accrued in the settlement period. The content of the invoice is illustrated in Figure 17.

---

\(^2\) The prices of imbalances and regulation vary from hour to hour. The prices shown on the invoice are the average prices of each invoice row, which are required due to regulatory requirements on invoices. The hourly prices can be seen in the Online Service.
Invoice from eSett to BRP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MWh</td>
<td>EUR, SEK or NOK</td>
<td>EUR, SEK or NOK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sales by eSett</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold production imbalance</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold consumption imbalance</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold activated reserves (divided per type)</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purchases by eSett</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased production imbalance</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased consumption imbalance</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased activated reserves (divided per type)</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption Fee</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Fee</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption Imbalance Fee</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak-Load Reserve Fee (applies in Sweden only)</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Fee</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sales by eSett</strong> (positive amount)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total purchases by eSett</strong> (negative amount)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invoice total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VAT basis and VAT amounts</strong> (Finnish VAT, Norwegian VAT or no VAT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exchange rate used (if any) for converting amounts from EUR to local currency</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 17** Illustrative contents of invoice from eSett to BRPs.

Invoice rows representing purchases by the BRP from the TSO are labelled as “sales by eSett”. The amounts of these rows are positive, i.e. the BRP shall pay these amounts to eSett. Invoice rows representing sales by the BRP to the TSO are labelled as “purchases by eSett”. The amounts of these rows are negative, i.e. they reduce the amount that the BRP needs to pay to eSett. The invoice total can be either positive or negative depending on the relative amounts of purchases, sales and fees on the invoice. Invoices with a positive total are labeled “Debit Notice” and settled with a money transfer from the BRP to eSett. Invoices with a negative total are labeled “Credit Notice” and settled with a money transfer from eSett to the BRP. When eSett issues Credit Notices to BRPs, this is referred to as “self billing”.

In addition to the ordinary imbalance settlement invoices, eSett also invoices the BRPs operating in Sweden for the payable amounts arising from the reconciliation of their profiled deliveries. Svenska kraftnät is responsible for the settlement of the reconciled energy but eSett administrates the invoicing process. Invoicing of the reconciled energy is carried out on a monthly basis. The invoice contains the volumes (MWh) and payable amounts of the reconciled energy and profile compensation as well as accrued interest on the payable amounts. The content of this invoice is illustrated in **Figure 18**.
8.2 Invoice Distribution

The BRP receives one invoice for each country where it is active. Companies that operate multiple BRP roles in a country also get separate invoices for each BRP role.

The invoice is distributed as an e-invoice through the network of e-invoice operators active in the Nordic region. eSett’s e-invoice operator is Basware. To receive e-invoices, the BRP needs to establish an agreement with an e-invoicing operator and inform eSett of the e-invoicing operator and e-invoicing address that it will use. The e-invoice consists of two components:

- An invoice message in XML, which allows for automatic import of the invoice into the BRP’s accounting system
- A PDF file with a traditional image of the invoice, which facilitates manual review of the invoice

eSett encodes the invoice message in the Finnish Finvoice 1.3 format. However, the BRP can agree with its invoice operator to receive the invoice in any supported e-invoice format. Any required translation of the message is carried out while the message is transferred from eSett’s e-invoice operator to the BRP’s e-invoice operator.

BRPs that do not wish to receive e-invoices will instead receive their invoices by email in PDF format.
8.3 Debiting and crediting of invoice amounts

eSett will use a direct debiting scheme for collecting the incoming payments from the BRPs. This means that when a BRP receives a Debit Notice from eSett, the BRP should not pay the invoice. Instead eSett will issue an instruction through its main bank to the BRP’s bank to debit the payable amount from the BRP’s account and transfer it to eSett. The use of direct debiting helps to ensure timely settlement according to a short settlement cycle. The payments between BRPs and eSett are all executed as same-day-value payments, which means that the payments will be available to the recipient’s bank on the same day as they are paid by the payer. Typically, the funds will also be credited to the recipient’s account on that same day, but that depends on the terms agreed upon between the recipient and its bank.

8.4 Required Banking Setup

To participate in the imbalance settlement, the BRP needs to hold a bank account (also referred to as “settlement account”) in an approved settlement bank, i.e. a bank which has been approved by eSett to be used in the imbalance settlement. eSett defines the criteria for approval of banks as settlement banks. These criteria include requirements on credit rating as well as the ability to interchange required SWIFT messages with eSett’s bank for execution of payments and balance reporting (see chapter 9.9). The settlement bank also needs to sign a Settlement Bank Agreement with eSett. The list of approved settlement banks is available in the Online Service. If a BRP wishes to use a bank which is not on the list of approved settlement banks, the BRP shall inform eSett and supply the contact details of a contact person at the bank, with whom the necessary process can be initiated to establish the settlement bank status, given that the bank meets the criteria.

The settlement account is used for the debiting and crediting of all payable amounts between the BRP and eSett. Any collateral that the BRP provides in the form of cash shall also be held on the settlement account. The requirements and procedures related to collaterals are further described in chapter 9.

The settlement account must be held in Finland, Norway or Sweden. The currency of the settlement account can be EUR, NOK or SEK. The BRP must select the same currency for its settlement account as it has selected for its invoices. If a BRP operates in multiple countries, it can have one settlement account per country over which the invoices for respective country are settled. Or BRP can have one common account over which invoices are settled if the invoicing currency is the same in the all countries. The settlement account will be updated by the BRP through Online Service. Any account setup of the BRP is subject to review and approval by eSett.

To enable the debiting of the settlement account and to make it possible to apply the funds on the settlement account as collateral, the BRP needs to sign a Pledged Cash Account Agreement, as defined by eSett, whereby the BRP pledges the funds on the account to eSett and grants eSett the necessary right of disposal over the account. The BRP also needs to sign MT101 and MT940-agreements with its settlement bank. These agreements are necessary for eSett to direct debit the settlement account and retrieve balance statements of it. An agreement on same-day-value payments to the BRP’s settlement account is needed if the BRP wishes to receive the payment as same-day-value payment. The settlement bank will advise on what agreements are required.
8.5 Invoicing Schedule

Invoicing of the imbalance settlement is carried out on a weekly basis. Invoices are issued each Monday. Each invoice comprises the transactions and fees from the delivery days for which the result of the imbalance settlement has been finalized but not invoiced yet. This means that the invoice on Monday will include the settlement that was finalized during the previous week. This settlement covers the delivery days of the week that started three weeks before the invoicing date. The schedule for settlement and invoicing in relation to the delivery dates is illustrated in Figure 19.

Since eSett does not perform imbalance settlement on weekends, the settlement of Sundays’ and Mondays’ transactions is finalized on a Monday. The transactions from Sundays will be invoiced on the same Monday on which their settlement was finalized. The transactions from Mondays will be invoiced one week after the Monday on which their settlement was finalized.

The payable amounts of the debit notices will be debited by eSett from the BRP’s settlement account two days after the invoicing day, i.e. on Wednesday. The payable amounts of the credit notices will be paid by eSett to the BRP’s settlement account three days after invoicing day i.e. on Thursday.

Updated collateral requirements are published in the Online Service on Mondays by 13 CET. BRPs need to post any required additional collateral during the same day. In addition to the collateral, the BRPs also need to have sufficient funds on their settlement accounts for the settlement of their next invoice in case it is a debit notice. These funds also need to be in place during the Monday. The requirements and procedures related to collaterals are further described in chapter 9.

The weekly activities related to invoices, payments, collateral and currencies are summarized in Table 24.
### Weekday Activities

**Monday**

- The settlement of the last day (Sunday) to be included in the invoicing round is finalized
- eSett calculates currency positions, makes FX forwards and converts invoice amounts (explained in section 8.8)
- eSett issues debit and credit notes to BRPs by 13 CET
- eSett calculates and communicates updated collateral requirement to BRPs by 13 CET
- BRP posts any additional collateral to meet the updated collateral requirement during Monday:
  - Cash collateral to be deposited onto the settlement account during Monday so that it is included in Monday’s closing account balance
  - On-demand guarantees to be provided to eSett by 15 CET on Monday
- BRP provides sufficient balance on settlement account for settlement of next invoice if it is a debit note. Required amount to be deposited onto the settlement account during Monday so that it is included in Monday’s closing balance

**Tuesday**

- BRP to contact eSett if there are any issues with the invoice
- eSett issues corrected invoice if there was an error that eSett is responsible for

**Wednesday**

- eSett debits the settlement account of the BRPs that received debit notes

**Thursday**

- eSett makes payments to BRPs that received credit notes
- BRPs receive the payments for their credit notes on their settlement accounts (provided that the BRP has agreed with its settlement bank about receiving same-day-value payments)

### Table 24 Weekly activities related to invoices, payments, collateral and currencies.

### 8.6 Handling of Exceptions

If there are one or more holidays during the invoicing cycle (Monday to Thursday), the invoicing activities on and after the holiday will be moved forward correspondingly so that there is always the same number of business days between the events: one business day between the invoicing day and the day when incoming amounts are debited and two business days between the invoicing day and the day when outgoing amounts are paid. A holiday in any of the NBS countries will be treated as a holiday for the whole system in this regard.

If the finalization of the imbalance settlement is delayed due to some technical problem at eSett and all of previous week’s settlement has not been finalized on Monday by the time the invoicing should take place, eSett will not invoice the incomplete week but rather delay the invoicing until all settlement data has been finalized. If the issuing of invoices is postponed from Monday to another day in the week, all other days in the invoicing cycle will also be postponed with an equal amount of days so that there will be one business day between the invoicing day and the day when incoming amounts are debited and two business days between the invoicing day and the day when outgoing amounts are paid.
If a BRP notices an error in an invoice, which is caused by a mistake made by eSett, the BRP should notify eSett thereof as soon as possible, at the latest during the same week as the invoice was issued. If it is possible to correct the invoice during the day after the invoicing (Tuesday), the corrected amount will be debited on Wednesday or paid out on Thursday. Otherwise the original amount will be debited on Wednesday or paid out on Thursday and a correction will be debited or paid out after the corrected invoice has been issued. Due to the short time span between invoicing and debiting/payment, it is essential that BRPs carefully verify the preliminary and finalized settlement amounts as soon as they are available so that any errors in the settlement amounts can be identified and corrected well ahead of the invoicing. Invoking errors that are caused by errors of the market participants or reported after the week when the invoice was issued will not be corrected by eSett. Such errors will instead have to be settled bilaterally between the contracting parties.

At the beginning of a new year, the invoicing period that contains the settlement from the delivery days at the turn of the year is split into two and two invoices are issued for that period: one with the settlement from the delivery days that fall on the old year’s side and another one with the settlement from the delivery days that fall on the new year’s side. The weekly fee will only be included in one of the invoices. Both invoices are issued on the same day and debited or credited according to the same schedule.

### 8.7 Value-Added Taxes

The imbalance power, fees and activated reserves invoiced to the BRPs by eSett are subject to value added tax (VAT) in all the Nordic countries. The tax rules and rates differ depending on the location where the buyer is VAT registered, the location where the seller is VAT registered, and the location of delivery. The VAT procedures in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement are based on the premises that eSett is established in Finland and that it acts as a commissionaire for the TSOs. Most BRPs are established and VAT registered in the country where they act as BRP but it is also possible for companies in other EU member states and Norway to act as BRPs in Finland and Sweden without local establishment and VAT registration. Due to Norwegian legislation, BRPs need local VAT registration in Norway in order to buy and sell electricity in Norway. The different applicable VAT rates depending on the location of the BRP’s VAT registration and the country of delivery are illustrated in **Table 25** and explained in the following subchapters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRP VAT registered in</th>
<th>Imbalance settlement in</th>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Norway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>VAT 24%</td>
<td>VAT 24%</td>
<td>Not possible *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sweden or other EU member state</strong></td>
<td>VAT 0%</td>
<td>VAT 0%</td>
<td>Not possible *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Norway</strong></td>
<td>VAT 0%</td>
<td>VAT 0%</td>
<td>VAT 25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Electricity trade in Norway requires local VAT registration

**Table 25** Applicable VAT rates depending on registration location of BRP and country of delivery.
8.7.1 VAT on Invoices for Imbalance Settlement in Finland and Sweden

As eSett is VAT registered in Finland, all the power that eSett sells to and purchases from other companies’ VAT registered in Finland is subject to Finnish VAT, currently 24%. The physical location of the delivery does not matter (unless the location is Norway, see section 8.7.2). If a BRP with VAT registration in Finland participates in the imbalance settlement in Sweden, the invoice from eSett to this BRP for the imbalance settlement in Sweden will also be subject to Finnish VAT. Thus the invoices for the imbalance settlement in Finland and Sweden to BRPs with VAT registration in Finland will always have Finnish VAT.

When eSett sells power delivered in Finland or Sweden to a BRP that is not VAT registered in Finland but in another EU Member State, such as Sweden, or outside EU, such as Norway, the transaction is not subject to Finnish VAT. Instead, the power is invoiced without VAT and the BRP is liable to account for VAT on behalf of eSett based on reverse charge (RC) rules. Likewise, when a BRP that is not VAT registered in Finland supplies power delivered in Finland or Sweden to eSett, the invoice is without VAT and eSett is liable to account for VAT on behalf of the BRP. This is based on Article 38 of the EU VAT Directive, which regulates the supply of electricity. Where the power was physically delivered is not relevant (unless the location is Norway, see section 8.7.2). Thus the invoices to all BRPs that are VAT registered in Sweden, Norway or other countries outside Finland will have 0% VAT for the imbalance settlement in Sweden and Finland.

8.7.2 VAT on Invoices for Imbalance Settlement in Norway

The VAT rules on supplies and purchases of energy differ in Norway as Norway is not an EU Member State. The liability for VAT follows the physical location of the delivery rather than the location of the buyer and seller. Thus all imbalance settlement for energy delivered in Norway will be subject to Norwegian VAT, currently 25%.

8.8 Currency Treatment

8.8.1 Choice of Invoicing Currency

Euro is the common currency in the imbalance settlement. The imbalances, activated reserves and fees are priced in euro and all settlement amounts are calculated in euro. Euro is also the default currency for the invoicing. However, BRPs operating in Norway can alternatively choose to be invoiced in Norwegian krone (NOK) and BRPs operating in Sweden can alternatively choose to be invoiced in Swedish krona (SEK). All BRPs operating in Finland will be invoiced in euro.

If a company operates in more than one country, it can choose the invoicing currency separately for each country. If a company operates several BRP roles within a country, it can also choose the invoicing currency separately for each BRP role, if it so wishes. The choice of invoicing currency is done for at least one calendar year at a time. If a BRP wishes to change the invoicing currency for the following year, it shall inform eSett of this no later than December 1st the current year.
8.8.2 Currency Conversions

For those BRPs that have chosen to be invoiced in SEK or NOK, the settlement amounts are converted from euro to the local currency on the day when they are invoiced. On the same day (Monday), eSett will make the necessary foreign exchange transactions to cope with the fact that the amount of incoming funds in a currency will not equal the amount of outgoing funds in that currency. Amounts will be shifted from the one or two currencies where there will be a surplus (more funds coming in than going out) to the one or two currencies where there will be a deficit (more funds going out than coming in). These transactions will be forward transactions that settle on Thursday when the outgoing payments are to be made.

The foreign exchange rates that eSett obtains for these transactions will also be used for converting the invoice amounts from euro to SEK and NOK. This way there will be no currency gains or losses to eSett in the imbalance settlement. The foreign exchange rates are forward rates from Monday to Thursday quoted by the bank. The rates include a certain profit margin charged by the bank. No other fees will be charged for the transaction. Since the same rate is used for converting the invoice amounts from euro to local currency, the cost of the currency conversion will be fully passed on to those BRPs that have chosen to be invoiced in the local currency. eSett will not take any margin on the currency conversions. There is also no need to charge any separate currency fee as there is no actual cost to eSett of the currency conversions.
This chapter presents the approach for managing counterparty risk in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model including a description of the utilised collateral model, the calculation of collateral demands, as well as the approach to managing risks related to the settlement banks.

eSett is the financial counterpart in the imbalance settlement towards all BRPs. This gives rise to a significant counterparty risk for eSett. Each BRP must therefore provide collateral to eSett as security against the risk that the BRP is unable to fulfill its obligations towards eSett. The collateral helps to ensure that eSett can complete the imbalance settlement in an orderly manner at all times. Collateral can be provided in the form of a cash deposit on a pledged bank account or a bank guarantee.

The Nordic Imbalance Settlement Model uses a dynamic collateral model. This means that the collateral requirements are recalculated every week based on the latest available settlement and price data. The requirements may further be adjusted at any time if eSett notices significant changes in the counterparty risk profiles. The advantage of the dynamic collateral model compared to a static one is that collateral levels of the dynamic model are closer to the actual counterparty risk. Since the collateral requirements are recalculated when conditions change, the collateral formula does not have to include as much safety margin over the prevailing risk level as would be needed with a static model.

Provision of sufficient collateral is a precondition for the BRP to be entitled to access the electricity market. If a BRP fails to provide the required amount of collateral within the required time frame, this is considered a material breach of the Imbalance Settlement Agreement. Such a breach gives eSett and the TSO the right to take any necessary action to prevent losses and safeguard the power system, including the immediate termination of the Imbalance Settlement Agreement with the BRP and the exclusion of the BRP from the electricity market.

In addition to managing the counterparty risk vis-à-vis BRPs, eSett also monitors the settlement banks where the BRPs hold their settlement accounts and collateral. The purpose of this monitoring is to ensure that all settlement banks perform their services for the imbalance settlement in accordance with their agreement with eSett and to safeguard against the risk that the failure of a settlement bank could get to disrupt the imbalance settlement.

The BRPs are advised to carefully familiarize themselves with appendix 2 “Collaterals” of the imbalance settlement agreement. The collateral terms are stipulated in the agreement appendix, and if there is a contradiction between the appendix and the collateral chapters below in this handbook, the appendix shall prevail.
9.1 Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk of eSett arises from the outstanding obligations of BRPs, i.e. from negative imbalances that have taken place but not been paid for yet. The counterparty risk vis-à-vis a BRP also includes the risk that the BRP is unable to pay for negative imbalances that accumulate from the current day onwards until the point when possible irregular behaviour can be identified and the accumulation of further imbalances prevented. In the imbalance settlement eSett faces a significant time period of uncertain exposure. The counterparty risk for eSett will also vary substantially from time to time, depending on price levels and volumes of production and consumption. Continuous surveillance of trades compared to expected commitments and monitoring of other market developments, such as prices, is therefore essential.

9.2 Provision of Collateral

The BRP needs to provide collateral to eSett as security against the counterparty risk. Collateral can be provided in the form of cash or an on-demand guarantee, or a combination of these. Any cash collateral shall be held in a bank that has been approved by eSett as a settlement bank for the imbalance settlement, and on the same bank account (also referred to as “settlement account”) that is used for the settlement of the BRP’s invoices. The BRP shall sign a Pledged Cash Account Agreement defined by eSett to pledge the account to eSett and grant eSett the necessary right of disposal over the funds on the account. Any bank guarantee shall be unconditional, irrevocable and payable on first demand, and issued an approved settlement bank.

eSett is entitled, if needed, to use the collateral to cover any outstanding commitments that the BRP is unable to fulfill within the time frame stipulated by the invoicing process presented in chapter 8.5.

9.3 Calculation of Collateral Requirement

The objective of the collateral model is to provide the best possible estimate of the prevailing counterparty risk exposure at any point in time based on the data available at the time. Excessively high collateral requirements would constitute a threshold for entering the market. The aim is therefore to set the collateral requirement at a level that provides adequate protection against the actual counterparty risk without being higher than necessary.

The overall counterparty risk exposure of eSett consists of the following components:

1. Delivery hours for which the settlement amounts have been invoiced but not yet paid
2. Delivery hours for which the settlement amounts are known but not yet invoiced
3. Delivery hours during which the BRP has been active but the imbalances are unknown; only trade, production plans and imbalance adjustments are known
4. Delivery hours in the future during which the BRP will be active, but for which there is no information yet about the BRP's activity; This component needs to be considered as well since there is the risk
that a distressed BRP might cease to honor its commitments in the electricity market and accumulate significantly higher imbalances than normally until the point when this is noticed and the accumulation of further imbalances can be prevented.

At the time of calculating the collateral, finalized settlement data is only available for components 1 and 2. The total exposure will therefore have to be estimated based on the best available data for this purpose.

### 9.3.1 Standard Formula

Under normal circumstances, the collateral requirement of a BRP is calculated according to the following standard formula:

\[
\text{Collateral Requirement} = 3 \times (S_1 + S_2) + m \times (V_1 + V_2) \times P
\]

Where:

- \(S_1\) = Average of the sums of invoiced production fees, consumption fees and consumption imbalance fees per week for the last three invoiced weeks, including any VAT on these amounts that the BRP is liable to.
- \(S_2\) = Average of the absolute amounts of the sums of invoiced production and consumption imbalances in a week for the last three invoiced weeks, including any VAT on these amounts that the BRP is liable to. (How this is calculated: First we sum up the bought and sold production and consumption imbalance in a week. Then we take the absolute amount of this sum. This is done for the last three invoiced weeks. Then we calculate the average of these absolute amounts.)
- \(V_1\) = Consumption volume the last seven settled days (current day minus 20 days to current day minus 14 days)
- \(V_2\) = Bilateral and PX market sales volumes during the last seven days for which such volumes are available (current day minus 8 days to current day minus 2 days)
- \(m\) = Multiplier:
  - \(3/7\) for the share of \((V_1 + V_2)\) that does not exceed 80,000 MWh
  - \(1/7\) for the share of \((V_1 + V_2)\) that exceeds 80,000 MWh but does not exceed 400,000 MWh
  - \(0\) for the share of \((V_1 + V_2)\) that exceeds 400,000 MWh
- \(P\) = Average of the consumption imbalance prices in the different MBAs during the last seven days for which such prices are available (current day minus 7 to current day minus 1), where the price of each MBA is weighted according to the share of the BRP’s total turnover (consumption, PX market sales and bilateral sales) during the last three invoiced weeks that took place in the respective MBA.

The first term of the formula \([3 \times (S_1 + S_2)]\) provides an estimate of all the outstanding settlement amounts that have accumulated until the current day but not been paid yet. The length of the period with amounts outstanding varies during the week but is approximately three weeks on average. For the last two of these weeks, the settlement data is not finalized yet and therefore not available for use in the calculation of the collateral requirement. The collateral requirement is instead calculated based on the invoice data from the three last invoiced weeks, which means that the collateral requirement is mostly based on data that is older than the outstanding settlement amounts. Therefore, the collateral requirement does not directly represent the actual outstanding amounts at the time of calculation but is rather an estimate of what these amounts might be based on the available data. In this estimation, we must follow the uncertainty principle and take the absolute amount of the invoiced imbalance amounts. Even if the invoice amount was negative in one of the invoiced weeks, i.e. representing a receivable of the BRP from eSett, which in principle would not require any
collateral, the currently accumulating imbalances that the collateral should cover might as well occur in the opposite direction.

The second term of the formula \[ m \ast (V_1 + V_2) \ast P \] provides an estimate of the forward-looking component of the exposure, i.e. the imbalances that a misbehaving BRP may accumulate from this point onwards until the point when the irregular behaviour can be identified and the accumulation of further imbalances prevented. The calculation is based on the worst-case assumption that the whole turnover of the BRP may turn into imbalance. The length of the forward exposure is approximately one day during the week but increases to three days on Friday since the same amount of monitoring does not take place during weekends. The formula therefore counts with three days of exposure (multiplier 3/7) for volumes up to 80,000 MWh. For the share of the volume that exceeds 80,000 MWh, a smaller multiplier of 1/7 is used. This is mainly because any possible misbehaviour of larger BRPs is easier to recognise and thus quicker to prevent. The volume used in the calculation is capped at 400,000 MWh in order to prevent excessively large collateral requirements for the largest BRPs.

Minimum collateral requirement is 40 000 € per country and it can not be compensated by collateral in another country. If calculated collateral requirement is lower than the minimum requirement, then the minimum requirement will be used.

9.3.2 Deviations from the Standard Formula

In certain situations when the standard formula does not appropriately reflect the counterparty risk, eSett may adjust the collateral requirements to better reflect the prevailing risk. The following are examples of situations when this is necessary to do:

a) **Public holidays** – When the invoicing or payment of outstanding settlement amounts will be delayed due to public holidays, this will lead to the accumulation of exposures from a larger amount of days than normally before payment can take place. The forward-looking risk will also increase if there is a larger number of days than usually when normal monitoring cannot take place. In these cases, the standard formula is adjusted to account for the exposures from the additional days in the settlement process.

b) **Delays in payments** – Sometimes there may be an apparent risk that the invoicing or payment of outstanding settlement amounts may be delayed, for example due to labor disputes affecting banks or other institutions that are part of the settlement process. In such cases the standard formula is adjusted to account for the exposures from the estimated number of additional days in the settlement process.

c) **Market changes** – Sometimes when substantial changes have taken place or can be expected in the PX Market or Regulation Power Markets, the quoted prices in these markets may no longer be representative of current or future price levels. In such cases the standard formula is adjusted by replacing the average regulation market price from the last seven days with an estimated price that better reflects the current or expected price levels.

d) **Delays in PX market calculation** – If NEMOS are unable to calculate the following day’s results in a normal order, then higher imbalance amounts and regulation prices can be expected. In such cases
the PX market program is copied from the last usable day and used for the following day and the collateral formula and regulation price are adjusted to cover the increased settlement risk.

There are also situations when the standard formula is not applicable for a particular BRP or does not appropriately reflect the counterparty risk of the BRP. In such situations, eSett may calculate the collateral requirement for the BRP according to a different formula, which better reflects the counterparty risk prevailing in that particular situation. The following are examples of situations when this is necessary to do:

a) **New BRP** – When a new BRP enters the market, eSett will calculate a preliminary collateral requirement based on documentation of planned balance, expected volumes of trade and consumption, and credit rating, if any. The minimum amount of collateral for a new BRP is 40,000 EUR.

b) **BRP with changed portfolio** – When a BRP’s portfolio undergoes substantial changes, for example as a result of a merger, acquisition or divestment, the BRP must provide eSett with necessary information of expected changes in traded volumes, based on which eSett will calculate an adjusted collateral demand. The volume parameters in the calculation are adjusted to cover any uncertainty pertaining to the change in the balance responsibility. The standard collateral formula will be used again when an adequate amount of trade has been completed with the new portfolio.

c) **Participant in shadow auction** – Some BRPs participate in shadow auctions that are used to allocate cross-border capacities on the NorNed link in case of technical problems at the European Market Coupling Company (EMCC). These BRPs are provided with an additional fixed-term collateral requirement that correspond to the additional settlement risk.

d) **BRP with erroneous volume data** – Sometimes there may be known errors in the volumes reported by a BRP, which cause substantial errors in the collateral requirement for the BRP. In such cases the imbalance volumes can be adjusted to the imbalance volumes of the last two settled weeks.

e) **BRP in financial distress** – When there are signs that a BRP is in financial distress, i.e. there is evidence of an increased risk that the BRP may not be able to meet its financial obligations towards eSett, eSett will take necessary actions to minimize the risk of credit loss. In such cases eSett will calculate a new specific collateral requirement based on the following:

- Documentation of planned balance
- Documentation of conditions for continued operation
- Trading behaviour
- Credit rating

### 9.4 Collateral of BRPs operating in multiple countries

If a BRP operates in multiple countries, eSett will publish a single collateral requirement for the BRP, which covers the counterparty risk arising from the BRP’s operations in all these countries. This collateral requirement is the sum of the individual collateral requirements for each country, which are calculated as
described in chapter 9.3 based on the BRP’s invoices and data for respective country. If the BRP has different settlement accounts per country, the account balance of each settlement account is taken into account as collateral. The sum of all individual collateral deposits must meet the collateral requirement.

9.5 Currency treatment

All collateral requirements are calculated and published in euro. Cash collateral and on-demand guarantees can be denominated in euro, Norwegian krone (NOK) or Swedish krona (SEK). For the purpose of collateral monitoring, the value of any collateral denominated in NOK or SEK is converted to euro using the latest available reference rates from the European Central Bank.

9.6 Collateral Management Procedures

Collateral requirements are calculated by eSett each Monday and published in the Online Service by 13 CET on Monday. eSett will further monitor the risk exposures during the week and recalculate the collateral requirements if necessary. If collateral requirements are updated during the week, eSett will publish the updated collateral requirements by 13 CET on that day. The BRPs shall check their collateral requirement in the Online Service on a daily basis and arrange for additional collateral with their settlement bank whenever necessary. The BRP must provide sufficient collateral to meet the collateral requirement during the day when the updated collateral requirement was published. Any additional Cash Collateral shall be transferred to the settlement account during the banking day so that it gets included in the account balance of that day. Any additional on-demand guarantee shall be provided to eSett by 15 CET.

To be able to monitor the collaterals, eSett will retrieve the account balances of the BRPs’ settlement accounts from the settlement banks on a daily basis. When needed, the settlement banks will also confirm to eSett any changes in the posted collaterals during the day.

9.7 BRPs with Insufficient Deposited Collateral

If a BRP should fail to provide the required amount of collateral within the required time frame, this is considered a material breach of the Imbalance Settlement Agreement. If such a breach occurs, eSett in cooperation with the concerned TSO(s) have the right to take any necessary action to prevent losses and safeguard the power system. The BRP will be contacted and asked to urgently clarify its situation. If the BRP is unable to remedy the deficiency in its collateral, this will lead to the immediate termination of the Imbalance Settlement Agreement with the BRP and the exclusion of the BRP from the electricity market.

9.8 Release of Collateral

If the amount of collateral provided by the BRP exceeds the collateral requirement, the BRP may request from eSett that the exceeding part of its collateral is released. Such requests can be made through the Online Service on any day of the week. If the request is valid, eSett will instruct the BRP's settlement bank to
transfer the funds to BRP's other account. The settlement bank will not allow the BRP to withdraw any funds from its settlement account.

The BRP has to inform eSett about the account to be used for releasing the excess collateral. The collateral release account will be updated by the BRP through Online service at the same time as the settlement account (see chapter 8.4 about updating the settlement account). The BRP will also send eSett the Standard payment instructions signed by the signatory authorized to act on behalf of the BRP. eSett compares the Standard payment instructions with the collateral release account number updated through Online service. After verifying the release account number this way, eSett approves of it in the system.

If the Imbalance Settlement Agreement is terminated, eSett is entitled to withhold the collateral until the BRP has fulfilled all its obligations under the agreement and if necessary, to use the collateral to cover any unsettled commitments that the BRP is unable to fulfil. Any remaining collateral will be released to the BRP after the final settlement has been performed.

9.9 Monitoring of Settlement Banks

In addition to managing the counterparty risk vis-à-vis BRPs, eSett also needs to ensure that the settlement banks are able to fulfill their roles in the settlement process. eSett also needs to safeguard against the risk that the failure of a settlement bank could get to disrupt the imbalance settlement. For this purpose, there are certain requirements that a bank must fulfill in order to be approved as a settlement bank for the imbalance settlement:

- The bank needs to be rated by at least one of the three major rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's) and the rating (or the majority of the ratings, if several) must be on A level³.
- If the Settlement Bank is rated by several agencies, at least half of the ratings must be on the aforementioned level and the lowest rating must be at least BBB+ (Fitch, Standard & Poor's) or Baa1 (Moody's).
- The bank needs to commit to executing the requests for transfers that eSett issues through its main bank
- The bank needs to commit to reporting the BRP’s account balances to eSett
- The bank needs to have the technical capabilities to exchange the necessary messages with eSett’s main bank for the request for transfer and balance reporting services
- The bank needs to sign necessary agreements with eSett and eSett’s main bank

eSett monitors the credit ratings of the settlement banks as well as the services performed in order to ensure that the banks comply with the requirements of the Imbalance Settlement. If a settlement bank is unable to maintain the required credit rating or to provide the agreed services in an adequate manner, eSett will take steps to exclude the bank from the list of approved settlement banks and the BRPs that have used this bank will have to move their settlement accounts and collaterals to another approved settlement bank. If there are signs of non-compliance with the requirements, the bank will first be placed on a watch list. The watch list is

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³ Standard & Poor's: long term rating at least "A"
Moody's: long term rating at least "A2"
Fitch: long term rating at least "A"
published in the Online Service to give concerned BRPs pre-warning that they should prepare for the possibility that the bank may get excluded from the list of approved settlement banks. If a settlement bank gets excluded, the BRPs need to complete the move to another approved settlement bank within three months.

9.10 Collateral management related to the reconciliation invoices

The above described procedures related to the collateral management and calculations will not be applied for the reconciliation. Such invoices will be based on the result provided by Svk. This means that volumes and amounts that are part of the reconciliation will not be part of the collateral calculation. Furthermore, direct debit will not be applied for these invoices. Currency will be SEK or EUR.
10 Communication

This chapter presents how the communication between stakeholders in the Nordic Imbalance Settlement is arranged. The different communication channels with eSett and the reporting provided by eSett are presented.

The communication between market participants and eSett is enabled largely by eSett’s imbalance settlement IT system which is the core of eSett’s activities. The main communication channels to and from eSett are the Messaging service, Online Service and the Information Service. Content-wise the communication is mainly of sharing settlement data between required stakeholders, but also of various reports with information on the imbalance settlement and the performance of the market.

A common data communication standard for the market messaging has been developed for the NBS (see chapter 10.4 for further information). The purpose of the common messaging standard is to ensure that imbalance settlement information exchange of plans, trades, deliveries and meter readings is based on the same communication technology and formats in order to distribute the settlement information fluently between all market participants in the Nordic countries.

The Online Service is the primary interface towards BRPs and other market participants. Settlement information from eSett is published to the service, in order for market participants to view and download the information they are entitled to. The Online Service consists of both a public part, where public settlement information is published, and a restricted part that requires login and contains settlement information that only the respective market participants can view. BRPs can also send information to eSett via the Online Service and for example manage their collaterals and invoice information. In addition, it is possible to extract published data and order data packages from the service.

All basic needs for settlement data from eSett are covered with automatic data flows from messaging service and data packages, described in chapter 10.2. In addition, eSett offers Market Participants the possibility to download new or updated settlement data from the imbalance settlement IT system directly to their own IT systems through Information Service. The Information Service is established as a machine-to-machine connection between market participant’s and eSett’s system. To be able to utilise the Information Service, the market participants must first be authorised according to eSett requirements. The market participants can download time series data through the Information Service and only such data that the market participant is entitled to view. More information regarding Information Service can be found in the document Communication Guidelines, placed at eSett’s web page (http://www.esett.com/materials).
10.1 Messaging Service

Messaging Service enables eSett and Market Parties to exchange messages necessary for the Settlement process. It is used both for inbound messages, such as meter values sent from the DSOs, and outbound messages, such as the settlement result to the BRPs. In order to ensure that imbalance settlement information exchange is based on the same communication technology and formats, a common data communication standard has been developed, which is presented in chapter 10.4.

eSett will communicate via SMTP, FTP or web service when messages are sent to and from eSett by messaging service. Swedish and Norwegian market participants will use SMTP, Finnish market participants will use FTP, SMTP or web service.

10.2 Data Packages

Data packages are a functionality that enables market participants (BRPs and DSOs) to receive settlement data by subscription. eSett defines the content of a data package and also defines when the data packages will be compiled and sent out automatically. After this, eSett adds the newly defined data package to the list of available data package on the Online Service. The market participants can then go to the Online Service and “order/subscribe” the data package. According to the distribution schedule that eSett has defined, the eSett settlement system compiles and sends the packages via messaging service. The data packages are created per market participant role so that each package is populated only with the data that the market party is entitled to see. Generally, data packages will be sent to the market participants on daily basis, hourly granularity and include settlement data from open imbalance settlement period as well as the final data for closed settlement period.

Data packages are divided into “specific” and “generic”. The specific data packages will utilize the same data flows as Information Service and those are presented in the Communication Guidelines. The generic data packages will utilize generic format (e.g. most of the settlement aggregation time series will use the generic data format). The generic format will be defined in the Communication Guidelines later.
The Specific and generic data packages are presented in the tables below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data package</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Market Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metering Grid Area (MGA) losses per MGA</td>
<td>MGA losses of those MGAs DSO is responsible</td>
<td>DSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGA imbalances</td>
<td>Calculated imbalances of those MGAs DSO is responsible</td>
<td>DSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGA imbalances</td>
<td>Calculated imbalances of those REs’ BRP is responsible</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production per production unit (PU)</td>
<td>Production of those PUs’ DSO is responsible</td>
<td>DSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGA exchange sums</td>
<td>MGA exchange sums between two adjacent MGA and for those DSOs related to the sum</td>
<td>DSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REs’ consumption data per type and MGA</td>
<td>REs’ consumption for those MGAs DSO is responsible</td>
<td>DSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REs’ consumption data per type and MGA</td>
<td>REs’ consumption for those REs BRP is responsible for</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production plan per BRP and RO</td>
<td>BRP RE’s production per PU</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production per production unit (PU)</td>
<td>Bilateral trades of BRP’s balance responsibility</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral trades</td>
<td>Bilateral trades of BRP’s balance responsibility</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imbalance prices per Market Balance Area (MBA)</td>
<td>Consumption and production imbalance prices per MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption imbalance per BRP per MBA (volume and amount)</td>
<td>Imbalance settlement results as volumes (MWh) and amounts (EUR, NOK or SEK)</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production imbalance per BRP per MBA (volume and amount)</td>
<td>Imbalance settlement results as volumes (MWh) and amounts (EUR, NOK or SEK)</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activated reserves per subtype</td>
<td></td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX Trades</td>
<td>Day-ahead and Intraday trades of the BRP’s responsibility</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26 Specific Data Packages.
### Table 27 Generic Data Packages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data package</th>
<th>Market Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated consumption per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated consumption per type per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated consumption per RE and MGA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated minor production per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated production plan per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated bilateral trade purchase per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated bilateral trade sales per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated day-ahead purchase per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated day-ahead sales per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated intraday purchase per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated intraday sales per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated day-ahead flow import per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated day-ahead flow export per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated intraday flow import per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated intraday flow export per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated MGA imbalance surplus per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated MGA imbalance deficit per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated consumption imbalance adjustment up per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated consumption imbalance adjustment down per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated MGA trade import per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated MGA trade export per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated pump storage consumption per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated normal production per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated production imbalance adjustment up per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregated production imbalance adjustment down per BRP and MBA</td>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.3 Information Service

eSett gives market participants the possibility to retrieve settlement data (time series data) from an Information Service. The Information Service is established as a system-to-system connection between market participant and eSett.

The service is established as a web service, which provides the possibility for data requesting and transfer but also capabilities for information security; secure connection between two system and tools for market participant’s authentication and authorisation. If the market participant wants to use the Information Service, it needs to set up the connection with eSett.
The market participants must first be authorised to use the Information Service. After authorisation a market participant can fetch time series data through the Information Service. Market participant can only fetch data that the party is entitled to view, as instructed in the regulations.

The market participant’s IT system can send a request for MEC data to the Information Service in order to receive it. A market participant can for example order following MEC data: detailed production plans, detailed reserves data, settlement data, settlement results or imbalance prices. The Information Service provides the requested data to market participant’s system if the requested data is available.

The information that can be sent and received via the Information Service is shown in Table 28.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information service tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market participant</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSO, TSO, NEMO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 28 Available information service tasks per market participant.

Detailed information regarding the Information Service interface and the supported data flows can be found in the Communication Guidelines, published on eSett’s web page (http://www.esett.com/materials/)

### 10.4 Data Communication Standards

The common file format syntax will be based on ENTSO-E and ebIX ®. Definition of the utilized file format is specified in the document "A market model for data exchange, Business Requirement Specification for Data Exchange in NBS (BRS). The focus of the BRSs for the Nordic Balancing System is the business aspects of the document exchanges. The latest version of the document can be found at: https://www.ediel.org/.

Market participants responsible for reporting data to eSett are obliged to use the common standard, as stated in section 5.1 Reporting requirements.

The TSOs have prepared a user guide for NBS. The User Guide for XML documents for NBS is a detailed User Guide for the ENTSO-E and ebIX® XML documents used in the Nordic Balancing System. The focus of the document is the technical aspects of the documents to be exchanged. In addition, NEG has also prepared a document with XML schemas and examples. The latest version of the documents can be found at https://www.ediel.org/.

During the transition phase when the new file format is taken into usage, the old file format and the new file format will be used side by side for some time.
10.4.1 Data Communication encryption

Communication towards eSett can be encrypted or non-encrypted and towards market parties it is configured based on capabilities of receiving party. The supported protocols (WS, FTP, SMTP) allow authentication and encryption of the data exchange using either TLS or SSH. The process of authentication and encryption is completely controlled by the transport technology (and underlying libraries), the security information (username/password) are passed to these technologies by means of specific configuration. In Sweden, TLS encryption is required when settlement data is sent to eSett.

10.4.2 The Communication Coding Schemes for the Market Participants

The market participant is required to use one single coding scheme per country towards eSett in all communication. This can be for example EIC, GS1 codes or a code based on a national scheme. If a market participant is active only in one country it can use the national coding scheme, but if market participant is active in more than one country it has to use EIC or GS1. If market participant is active in Norway GS1 (GLN) code must be used. Detailed communication coding schemes are described in the BRS, which can be found at https://www.ediel.org/.

As stated in the chapter 3 for unbundling reasons the retailer and distribution system operator businesses are separated to own companies and it is necessary to model them as two separate companies also in NBS model and eSett’s imbalance settlement system. Consequently, these companies cannot utilize same market participant codes.

For messaging and data exchange purposes a coding scheme and market participant code will be determined for each market participant role.

In Norway and Sweden, the same market participant code can be used for RE and BRP roles that are connected to the same company. If there’s a DSO role connected to the same company, it need to use different market participant code for that role.

In case of service providers, it is defined for which market participants the service provider provides the imbalance settlement services. When service provider sends messages to eSett (as a service to its customer) it will use the market participant codes based on its customers’ role and not service provider’s own code.

In Finland the same market participant code can be used for roles that are connected to the same Company. E.g. A balance responsible company in Finland can use the same market participant code for its BRP and RE roles as well as for its DSO role for its non-concessional grids (e.g. production metering grid areas),

Fingrid is a responsible issuing body for giving national and EIC coding schemes for the market participants and GS1 Finland Oy is an issuing body for giving GS1 coding scheme in Finland. In a situation where a Finnish market participant is active in more than one country in NBS the Finnish market participant has to use either EIC or GS1, the same market participant will use national coding scheme in the retailer market in Finland.
10.5 Online Service

The Online Service is eSett's main communication tool and primary interface to market participants and other stakeholders. The Online Service consists of a public part, where public settlement information is published and viewed without login or authentication, and a restricted part that requires login and contains settlement information that only the respective market participants can view.

Settlement information from the imbalance settlement IT system is published at the Online Service, so that market participants and other stakeholders can view and download the information they are entitled to see. The Online Service will also provide functionality for update of structure information and upload of settlement data. The user will also be able to monitor messaging related to the market participant.

10.5.1 Public Part

The public part can be accessed without a user account or authentication. The information provided here will give basic knowledge about imbalance settlement and the companies involved in it.

The public part of the Online Service contains information presented in Table 29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information in the public part of the Online Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List of active market participants and their roles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market participants' contact information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The BRPs of REs and DSOs in different MGAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of MEC types and their respective description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Deposit Banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News and documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public marked surveillance and KPI data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 29 Information in public Online Service.

10.5.2 Restricted Part

The restricted part will focus on the needs of the companies (and market participants) that are involved in the imbalance settlement and provide them with all the data that are included in their settlement. The market participants will be able to have the complete overview of the imbalance settlement input and result, thus enabling them to perform a full verification over their entire settlement.

The market participants and their service providers will be able to send / update information to eSett's imbalance settlement IT system. This includes both time series and structure data. Functionality for management of their collaterals and invoice information is also provided and it is possible to download data.
in different forms. The tasks that market participants can perform in the Online Service are presented in Table 30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Online Service features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market participant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRP</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DSO</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 30** Online Service features for market participants.

**10.5.3 Online Service User Account**

Each Online Service user must have a personal user account with login and password information to access the restricted part of the service.

**10.5.3.1 Online Service Administrator**

Each company (or market participant) has to have an Online Service administrator. The administrator has default access to all market parties and functionalities related to the user’s company.
This user is allowed to create, approve, view, update or deactivate users of the user's company and assigns the correct roles and access rights.

10.5.3.2 To Create a New Account

The first user of the company has to be manually registered by eSett. This user will be given the administrator role for the company.

The administrator from the company creates the following users in the Online Service. The following information is required for a user account:

- Name and title
- Contact information (e-mail, mobile, instant messaging address, address)
- Company: market participant or service provider
- Task of Online Service user
- Which market participants' information the user requests to see

The companies’ administrator assigns the correct roles and access rights.

After the user account is created, an automatic invitation is sent to the new Online Service user with a password.

10.5.3.3 Access Rights

The access rights to the settlement information are strictly regulated by the Nordic regulators and the IT system’s access management supports the regulation on this point. Following access rights are defined:

- Primary Access Right – access right to market parties of the user’s company.
- Secondary Access Right – access right to market parties that the user's company provides services to. These are relevant only for users of service provider companies.

The access rights are connected to the following market party groups:

- Market Activity Group – BRP and RE MPs.
- Grid Activity Group – DSO MPs.

Due to the unbundling rule, a user is only allowed to switch between market parties within one market party group after logging in.

- On user level it is decided whether the user has only read or read and write rights.

10.5.3.4 User Roles

User role allows user to give access to predefined sets of functionality of the Online Service. A market party can have service providers linked to these different roles.
• Market Role: Allows the user to use functionalities related settlement structures and MECs of one market party.
• Collateral Role: Allows the user to use functionalities related to bank accounts and collateral deposits.
• Invoice Role: Allows user to use functionalities related to invoices.
• External interface role: Allows the users to insert messages directly into the service

10.6 Example of Information Access Rights in the NBS Model

The example in Table 31 shows what settlement information regarding MGAs the BRPs, DSOs and REs can view and update in the proposal for the NBS model.

The example is based on the assumption that:

• BRP1 is a BPR for
  • RE1 consumption in MGA1
  • RE2 production in MGA1
  • RE3 losses in MGA1
  • BRP1 imbalance in MGA1
  • RE2 consumption in MGA2
  • BRP1 (as a RE) consumption in MGA2
• BRP2 is a BRP for
  • RE4 production in MGA2
  • RE5 losses in MGA2
  • BRP2 imbalance in MGA2
Table 31 The NBS model's impact on information.

10.7 eSett’s Reporting

eSett provides both public and restricted reports in accordance with the reporting responsibility. The market participants can also order so called data packages from eSett. The subscriptions are managed through the online service.

There will probably be four different versions of each data package:
• Preliminary (containing data from an open period)
• Final (containing data from a closed period)
• Invoiced (containing data from an invoice period)
• Corrected (with corrections done after invoicing)

Reports available for market participants are statistics reports to externals, KPI reports, transparency reports, reports to regulators, financial reports, and settlement data packages (presented above).

The reports are either one-time reports or regularly compiled and distributed reports. If the report is compiled and distributed regularly, eSett defines the frequency for that. Some of the reports are not stored in the system after they have been compiled. Report’s distribution channel can be; manual retrieval and/or distributed automatically (sent and/or published).
11 Market Behaviour Reporting

This chapter describes how eSett monitors the electricity market and market participants, by collecting settlement information and utilising Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to follow-up and to enhance the quality of different aspects of the electricity market.

The monitoring of market (and market participant) behaviour is one of the tasks of eSett, for which there are three main objectives; firstly, to monitor that BRPs' imbalances are kept as low as possible, secondly to monitor possible market abuse and thirdly to mitigate the counterpart risk which eSett has towards each of the BRPs.

To perform above tasks eSett collects required settlement information and calculates key performance indicators (KPIs) which evaluate the market performance of different market participants (mainly BRPs and DSOs). After data is collected it is compiled and presented to the public in a transparent and equal way; by publishing a list of public KPIs and company specific KPIs, where market participants can see their KPI ranking in comparison to other market participants and the best performers.

Differences in national practices will be taken into account when analysing the KPIs. For example, the difference between automatic meter reading (AMR) and non-automated metering is taken into account in calculation of the KPIs, depending on the settlement structure.

Regulators, national TSOs and eSett work in collaboration to impose sanctions on BRPs who have systematic imbalances and DSOs who fail to deliver quality data within applied reporting time frames. If the performance is insufficient, eSett takes actions by dialogue with the respective market participant to investigate the reason and seek out possibilities for enhancement. If the dialogue ends in a state where the performance is still found unacceptable, other actions and possible sanctions can be placed for the market participants, for example termination of the imbalance settlement agreement in case of a BRP.

11.1 Monitoring

eSett is responsible for monitoring BRPs' performance. In the monitoring process data is gathered for calculating KPIs and evaluating the BRPs' and DSOs' performance. eSett evaluates the outcome and identifies which market participants are underperforming, misusing their market power or conducting other unprofessional misbehaviour e.g. in the regulating power market.

If KPIs show that, for example, a certain BRP's imbalance is constantly on an insufficient level, eSett can take action to terminate the imbalance settlement agreement of this BRP.

All KPIs are published at the Online Service for BRPs to review and compare their position with other participants on Country level.
11.2 Key Performance Indicators

KPIs are utilised to measure the performance of different market participants. KPIs are a transparent way to display how TSOs, DSOs, BRPs and REs carry out their respective responsibilities. eSett will develop KPIs that are critical for TSO to follow up the market behaviour. In addition to these KPIs, eSett will develop in co-operation with Market Participants the KPIs that help the Market Participants to improve their performance and quality.

The following KPIs are presented:

- **BRP Imbalance KPI Report – Country**
  - Visible only for BRPs who are operating in Norway or Sweden in that specific country
  - Report includes results of all BRPs which are active in that specific country
- **BRP Imbalance KPI Report – Own Data**
  - Visible only for BRPs who are operating in Finland
  - Report includes results of BRP’s own data in Finland
- **Advanced Settlement Report – Month**
- **Advanced Settlement Report – Week**

11.2.1 Imbalance Index

Each BRP has physical obligations and rights and has to achieve a planned balance between these (to trade into balance).

Monthly net imbalance should be near zero and thus not show a skewed distribution of positive and negative imbalances. As a result of the analysis the imbalances are diversified by generation and consumption imbalance and the BRPs are classified into three categories – red, yellow and green. Based on the category (see Table 32) eSett will notify the BRP for not being in balance and TSO can impose actions towards a specific BRP in analysing the causes for imbalances and in finding the ways to enhance the index (i.e. to minimise imbalance volumes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the long run not acceptable</th>
<th>In the short run acceptable</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRPs in this category might be breaching the imbalance settlement agreement. The BRP is urged to improve its balance. A continued classification into this category can result in exclusion from the market.</td>
<td>BRPs in this category are not performing as well as they could regard the imbalances. Although they during the reporting period are not breaching the imbalance settlement agreement a continued classification or worsening imbalance in the future periods can justify a classification as In the long run not acceptable.</td>
<td>BRPs in this category are achieving a good balance. Although the balance is classified as acceptable the BRP can still reduce imbalance costs by improving balance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 32 Imbalance index categories.
11.2.2 Formulas in KPI Reports

Here below are presented all different formulas and threshold values which are used in different KPI reports:

- **Consumption Imbalance Result formula:**

  ![Consumption Imbalance Result formula diagram]

- **Relative Consumption Imbalance formula:**

  ![Relative Consumption Imbalance formula diagram]

  where Sales are negative values and Purchases and Sales includes Intraday Trades, Day-ahead Trades and Bilateral Trades per BRP and MBA.

- **Production Imbalance Loss formula:**

  ![Production Imbalance Loss formula diagram]

  where only positive values are taken into account to the sum.

- **Relative Production Imbalance formula:**

  ![Relative Production Imbalance formula diagram]

- **Consumption Imbalance Factor formula:**

  ![Consumption Imbalance Factor formula diagram]

- **Production Imbalance Factor formula:**

  ![Production Imbalance Factor formula diagram]

- **Imbalance Skewness for BRP:**
Formulas and threshold values for BRP Imbalance KPI (Consumption) colours:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Country’s threshold value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Consumption Imbalance</td>
<td>ACI – absolute consumption imbalance</td>
<td>1800 MWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption Imbalance Factor</td>
<td>CIF₁ – 1. threshold</td>
<td>1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CIF₂ – 2. threshold</td>
<td>2,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CIF₃ – 3. threshold</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Consumption Imbalance</td>
<td>RCI₁ – 1. threshold</td>
<td>6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RCI₂ – 2. threshold</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RCI₃ – 3. threshold</td>
<td>15 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[[Relative Consumption Imbalance < RCI₁] AND (Absolute Consumption Imbalance < ACI)] OR
[[Relative Consumption Imbalance < RCI₁] AND (Consumption Imbalance Factor < CIF₁)]

GREEN Indicator = FALSE
AND
RED Indicator = FALSE

Formulas and threshold values for BRP Imbalance KPI (Production) colours:
After the settlement period (week or month) has been finalized (final settlement is calculated), there will be created an advanced settlement report for each BRP. The report will summarize the BRP’s settlement data and results for the finalized settlement period on a national level and on all the BRP’s MBA-levels.

11.2.3 Advanced Settlement Report

The BRPs are obliged to trade into balance, i.e. to minimize their imbalances and to have an even distribution of their imbalances.

Each month after the settlement period has been finalized (final settlement is calculated), the BRP’s Imbalance results and the predefined threshold limits are calculated per MBA for the previous month. Then the values are categorized as red, yellow or green, depending on how large and skewed the imbalances are. Report displays last 12 months data for finalized settlement period.
11.3 Sanctions and Controls

The main objective for BRPs is to stay in balance and keep their imbalances on a minimum level. For a BRP who has systematic imbalances it is possible to impose sanctions and finally terminate the contract. Bad data quality makes it difficult for BRPs to make dependable forecasts, which is why DSOs are being monitored by eSett. However, it is not legally possible for any of the involved TSOs or eSett to impose sanctions on the DSOs. KPIs’ calculated by eSett are used by the national regulators to issue economic sanctions for those DSOs which do not live up to predefined minimum levels.

The sanction and control process towards BRPs has three steps:

1. eSett evaluates the BRP performance with the help of the market monitoring data and KPIs
2. If the BRP performance is not at an acceptable level, eSett initiates a dialogue in order to investigate the reason and possibilities to enhance performance
3. TSOs and/or regulators can place sanctions on the BRP
4. If the dialogue ends in a state where the BRP performance is still found too low, the process to terminate the imbalance settlement agreement is started
## 12 Change Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V 1</td>
<td>18.3.2014 / 14.04.2014</td>
<td>Updated Terminology. Chapter 1 revised; references to national regulation added. Chapter 2 revised; retailer role and time zone management clarified. Chapter 3 revised; new sub chapters added with more detailed description of settlement structure information. Chapter 4 added; handling of settlement data metering now defined as an own chapter and production metering clarified. Chapter 5 revised; new sub chapters added, adjustments to the existing descriptions made and consumption types clarified. Chapter 6 revised; new sub chapters added, adjustments to the existing descriptions made and figures updated. Chapter 7 revised; new sub chapters added and adjustments to the existing descriptions made. Chapter 8 revised; new sub chapters added, Online Service specified in more details and NBS model's impact on information table added. Chapter 9 revised; new sub chapters added and existing information has been adjusted and updated. Appendix 3 revised; the appendix content on national changes in comparison to NBS model have been clarified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 1.1</td>
<td>17.9.2014</td>
<td>The order of chapters Communication and Collateral Management have been changed. Collateral Management is chapter 8 and Communication is chapter 9. Updated Terminology Chapter 1 revised; information about how the market participants will be informed about updated versions of the handbook has been added in 1.2. Figure 2 Relations between eSett and the market participants has been updated. Chapter 2 revised; 2.1 updated with references, 2.2.3 Distribution System Operator updated with country specific information. 2.2.5 Retailer Figure 5 clarified, 2.3 Calendar and Time Zones updated with more details about summer wintertime change. 2.4 Imbalance Responsibility and Agreements updated. Chapter 3 revised; 3.6.7 reporting Schedule and Gate Closure times specified. Chapter 5 revised; 5.1.1 Unit and Accuracy updated, 5.2 Reporting data Flows figures have been updated and a Table 6 that show how eSett reports information and the communication channel has been added. 5.3 Reporting Schedules example to figure 12 has been clarified. 5.4 Reporting Responsibility updated with clarification of delivery day + 1 at 12:00 CET. 5.4.2.1 MGA Exchange Reporting has been updated, 5.6 reporting in Disturbance Situations added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6 revised; 6.2 Consumption Imbalance Settlement Figure 16 has been updated. 6.6.3 Step-Wise Approach in Norway clarified, 6.7 Imbalance Settlement in Disturbance Situations added.
Chapter 7 revised; clarified and restructured.
Chapter 9 Communication, 9.1 Data Communication Standards has been updated.
Appendix 4 Structure Elements per Responsible Market Participant has been updated.
Appendix 5 Nordic Calendar added.

<table>
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<th>8.12.2014</th>
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| The name has been updated to Nordic Imbalance Settlement Handbook, Instructions and Rules for Market Participants and the status is For implementation
Foreword; revised
Terminology; BRP, DSO and TSO updated
Chapter 1 revised; The market participants will be informed about handbook updates on the web site and by newsletters.
Chapter 2 revised; 2.2.1 Imbalance Settlement Responsible (eSett) revised. 2.2.3 Distribution System Operator has been updated. 2.2.6 Market Operator (Nord Pool Spot): "Informing eSett if any market participant is misusing the market or behaving abnormally" added. 2.4.1 Imbalance Settlement Agreement: topics included in the imbalance settlement agreement list revised. 2.4.2 Entering into Agreement has been updated.
Chapter 3 revised; the introduction has been updated and a table with structure report MGA examples has been added. 3.1 Settlement structure: a figure with an illustrative example of structure elements and their relations has been added. 3.6.7 Reporting Schedule and Gate Closure Times: an example of the gate closure times for reporting structure information has been added.
Chapter 4 revised; 4.1 Metered Data by Types: the calculation of losses in Finland has been clarified.
Chapter 5 revised; 5.2 Reporting Data Flows: figure 10 and 11 have been updated, a table with information types has been added. 5.4.2.2 Example of MGA Exchange Reporting has been added. 5.4.2.4 Reporting of Consumption Sweden: calculation of meter losses has been added.
Chapter 6 revised; 6.4 Imbalance Settlement with Missing Data has been added
Chapter 7 Pricing and Fees has been added.
Chapter 8 Invoicing has been rewritten.
Chapter 9 Collateral and Risk Management has been rewritten.
Chapter 10 revised; 10.1.1 The Communication Coding Schemes for the Market Participants has been updated
Appendix 1 revised.

<table>
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| Terminology; MEC: MP's metered consumption in MGA or MP's production plan per PU rectified to per RO.

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| Foreword; revised
Terminology; BRP, DSO, TSO and MBA updated
Chapter 1; Customer Committee will be established, process for updating the handbook has been rewritten
Chapter 2; revised;2.2.3 updated with DSO role in Norway
Chapter 3; chapter revised and restructured; figure 7, table 2, 3. 4 and 6 updated; new table 7 added with TSO gate closures
Chapter 4; revised; 4.1, new consumption type PU own consumption added; 4.4.3 reporting of minor production in Finland clarified;
Chapter 5; revised; reporting of bilateral trades in Sweden clarified; 5.1; updated with governance of reporting requirements; 5.2, Figure 11 and 12 updated; 5.3 updated
Chapter 6; revised; 6.5, handling of balance errors after gate closure will be handled according to national procedures
Chapter 8; revision of required banking setup
Chapter 9; revision of collateral schedule, clarification of collateral formula
Chapter 10; revised, 10.1.1 Data Communication encryption added
Appendix 1; Registration as liable to energy tax in Sweden added
Appendix 2; removed
Appendix 4; removed
Chapter 5.1.1. Unit and Accuracy. Requirements related to Finland clarified.

v2.11 03.07.2015
Terminology; Definition of Regulation Object updated
Foreword; reference to the Communication guidelines added
Chapter 3; Table 3 updated regarding RO and PU
Chapter 5; Introduction: Updated how reporting is regulated in Norway.
Chapter 5.2; figure 11 updated with clarification regarding confirmation reports; figure 12 updated with clarification regarding PPC
Chapter 5.3; Updated reporting schedule for Norway
Chapter 7.3; Revised and updated
Chapter 9.3.1; explanation of terms S₁ and S₂ of the standard formula adjusted
Chapter 10; Revised and updated ;10.1 Messaging service added;10.1.1 Data packages added, 10.2 Data Communication Standard updated
Appendix 2; revised and updated

v.2.12 07.10.2015
Chapter 2.3 Revised and updated with Finnish and Swedish time zones for structure management
Chapter 3.5.4 Revised
Chapter 5.3 Revised and updated
Chapter 5.4.1 Chapter updated with change of 2nd gate closure
Chapter 5.4.2.3 Chapter Revised

v.2.13 11.03.2016
General changes; Connection guideline name changed to Communication guidelines; Nord Pool Spot name changed to Nord Pool
Foreword; Added document information on Acknowledgements UserGuide with link
3.2 Changes in introduction
Terminology; the term Market Operator updated
Chapter 2.2.6 Market Operator; added that MO conducts market surveillance and reports any suspected breach of applicable regulations by the market participants to the national regulators
Chapter 2.2.7 Service Provider added
Chapter 2.5 Company data model defined and this new chapter added
Chapter 3.2.1 added Unbundling Rules; Company-Market Participant role structure relation defined and explained how unbundling rules impact each country.
Chapter 3.2 Market Participants; defined that a company might have multiple market participants of the same role
Chapter 3.5.5 MO; Term Market Operator used instead of Nord Pool
Chapter 3.5.7 Reporting Schedule and Gate Closure Times; tables Gate closure times for reporting structure information and TSO gate closure
times for reporting structure information defined that full days shall be used for structure gate closure times.

Chapter 4.1 Metered Data by Types; defined that PU Own consumption type can be used for hourly profiled consumption in Finland

Chapter 5.1.3 Status of Reported Values; statuses defined more detailed level

Chapter 5.2 Reporting Data Flows; missing arrow Confirmation of the MGA exchanges updated to the figure Reporting after the delivery hour (1-13 days); table Information types updated

Chapter 5.3 Reporting Schedules; updated that Based on the Finnish legislation the DSOs in Finland are able to report delivery day settlement data in EET/EEST until the 12 day at 00:00 EE(S)T after the delivery day

Chapter 5.4.3.1 eSett Reporting or Publishing to BRP; aggregations to BRP updated based on the generic data packages

Chapter 5.4.4.1 Reporting of PX Market Trades; updated that Day-ahead and Intraday trades will be reported on RE-level

Chapter 8.4 Required Banking Setup; updated that The settlement account will be updated by the BRP through Online Service; more information about MT101 and MT940 –agreements updated to the respective chapter

Chapter 9.3.1 Standard Formula; Minimum collateral requirement 40 000 € per country updated

Chapter 9.8 Release of Collateral; the procedure defined how BRP shall inform eSett of the account that shall be used for releasing the excess collateral

Chapter 9.9 Monitoring of Settlement Banks; updated the requirements that a bank must fulfill in order to be approved as a settlement bank for the imbalance settlement

10.1.1 Data Packages; the Specific and the Generic data packages presented, pictures added

10.1.4 The Communication Coding Schemes for the Market Participants; explained that for messaging and data exchange purposes a coding scheme and market participant code will be determined for each market participant role. The national practices for coding scheme and MP’s codes presented.

10.2. Information Services; added the table that presents what data can be requested via Information Service

Appendix 3 Nordic calendar updated for the year 2016

v.2.2 21.11.2016

General changes; Market Operator changed to Nominated Electricity Market Operator, Elspot and Elbas changed to Day-ahead and Intraday Foreword; chapter revised

Terminology; Market Balance Area and Market Operator changed

Chapter 1 Introduction; revised; 1.6.2 and 1.6.3; updated links to laws and regulations

Chapter 2; revised; 2.2.6 Updated to NEMO; 2.3 clarification of settlement structure in Sweden related to Time Zone

Chapter 3.2.1 Unbundling rules; clarification for Norwegian companies.

Chapter 3.4 Market Entity Connection; PX Market Trade and PX market Flows updated

Chapter 5 Settlement Data Reporting; revised; 5.4.2.3 Reporting of production; Clarifying text regarding reporting of production below 1 MW

Chapter 6 Imbalance Settlement; revised; Figure 16 and 17 updated

Chapter 7 Pricing and Fees; revised
<p>| v.2.21 | 27.4.2017 | Chapter 3.5.7 Reporting Schedule and Gate Closure Times; Gate closure times for structures updated (Table 6. Gate closure times for reporting structure information). Chapter 5.4.4 NEMO; Reporting schedules for Nominated Electricity Market Operator specified in more detailed level. |
| v.2.22 | 27.11.2017 | Bilateral trade reporting change in accordance of the NBS-model in Sweden after 26.9.2017 00:00 SNT. Bilateral trade reporting on retailer level and directly to eSett. Changes for the following parts of the Handbook: Table 6. Gate closure times for reporting structure information Figure 11. Reporting per delivery hour Chapter 5.4.1.3 Bilateral Trade Reporting |
| v.2.23 | 15.3.2018 | Terminology: Change in the explanation for RE Nord Pool, Elspot and Elbas replaced by NEMO, day-ahead and intraday Chapter 3.5.7: Changes to gate closures for structures Chapter 5.3: Added information about Swedish gate closures for reporting Chapter 5.4.1.3 Bilateral Trade Reporting Chapter 10.4.1: Information about encryption for Swedish messages Chapter 11.2.1 Imbalance Index removed text. |
| v.2.3 | 23.11.2018 | Foreword removed, and the relevant information added to the introduction chapter. Table and Figure numbering updated. Terminology updated and a new term “Metered Data Aggregator” added. Chapter 1 Updates, clarifications and removal of obsolete information. Chapter 2.1 Clarified the differences of Metering and Reporting. Chapter 2.2.2 Minor correction: “prices” → “volumes”. Chapter 2.2.8 Metered Data Aggregator added. Chapter 3.5.4 Added information regarding Elhub. Chapter 3.5.5 Metered Data Aggregator added. Chapter 3.5.8 Updated new gate closures to Table 5. New GCs allow some changes 7 days back in time. Chapter 4 Introduction clarified and added information regarding Elhub. Chapter 5.3 Updated Figures 10-12. Chapter 5.4.x Tables 10-13 and their explanations updated and clarified. Chapter 6.2 Updated Figure 16. Chapter 6.2.1 Replaced DSO with Metered Data Aggregator. Chapter 9.3.1 Intra-day trades included in the collateral formula. Chapter 10.1 Text updated. |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 11.2 Updated information about KPI Reports.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 11.2.2 Information about formulas in KPI Reports.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 11.2.3 Advanced Settlement Report introduction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 11.2.4 BRP Imbalance KPI Report introduction.</td>
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<td>Appendix 2 removed.</td>
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<td>Appendix 3 renamed -&gt; Appendix 2.</td>
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<td>Appendix 2 Nordic Calendar updated.</td>
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<td>Contact information on the last page updated.</td>
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Appendix 1
Requirements on Becoming a Balance Responsible Party
Appendix 1  Requirements on Becoming a Balance Responsible Party

This Appendix specifies the requirements that a company applying for a role as a BRP must fulfil in order to be allowed to start operating as a Balance Responsible Party.

Submission of Information about the Applying Company

The applicant shall submit to eSett in electronic format the following information:

- Name of the company
- Visiting and postal address
- Trade registry number
- Copy of valid documentation (e.g. passport) in order to verify signature(s)
- Copy of trading concession from the Norwegian water resources and energy directorate (NVE), in case the BRP is applying for participation in the Norwegian electricity wholesale market
- VAT number(s) applicable in the country(ies) where the BRP intends to participate in the electricity wholesale market
- Any additional information that eSett may reasonably request for the purpose of identifying the company
- 24 hour contact information
- Contact information of persons in charge of
  - The balance service agreement
  - Guarantees
  - Balance settlement
  - Data exchange and reporting
  - Invoice processing
- Invoicing details as follows:
  - If the BRP wishes to receive e-invoices: BRP’s e-invoice address and ID of the BRP’s e-invoice operator
  - If the BRP does not wish to receive e-invoices: email address to which invoices will be sent as PDF files
- Banking details including
  - Name, Bank Identification Code (BIC) and contact details of the BRP’s Settlement Bank, as defined in Chapter 8.3
  - International Bank Account Number (IBAN) of the BRP’s Settlement Account, as defined in Chapter 8.3
Opening of a Settlement Account

The applicant shall open a bank account ("Settlement Account") in a bank, which has been approved by eSett to be used in the Imbalance Settlement ("Settlement Bank") as described in Chapter 8.5. The Settlement Account must be held in any of the NBS countries. The BRP shall pledge the Settlement Account to eSett and grant eSett unconditional disposal rights to the funds on the Settlement Account by signing a Pledged Cash Account Agreement according to a template defined by eSett. The BRP shall also enter into any necessary agreements with its Settlement Bank to enable the settlement of payments in accordance with the procedures and schedules specified in chapter 8, such as any possibly required agreements on same-day-value payments. The Settlement Bank will advise on what agreements are required.

Posting of Collateral

The applicant shall post collateral in its Settlement Bank in accordance with the requirements defined in Appendix 2 of the Imbalance Settlement Agreement. eSett will perform a risk assessment of the applicant to determine the initial amount of collateral required from the applicant. The minimum amount of collateral for a new BRP is 40,000 EUR. The required initial collateral amount must be deposited before any trades can be performed.

Testing of Data Communication

The applicant shall test its data communication capabilities in accordance with instructions provided by eSett.

Registration as liable to energy tax in Sweden

If the BRP operates in Sweden, the BRP shall register with the Swedish Tax Agency as liable to energy tax and fulfil all the duties that parties liable to energy tax in Sweden are responsible for.

Signing of Agreements

To become a BRP, the applicant shall enter into an Imbalance Settlement Agreement with eSett. This agreement shall be signed between eSett and the applicant and must remain valid during the whole period of operation as a BRP. eSett will inform the applicant when the Imbalance Settlement Agreement can be entered into. The applicant then signs the agreement after which eSett will enter the date of activating the applicant as BRP into the imbalance settlement system.

In addition to the Imbalance Settlement Agreement with eSett, the applicant shall sign a Balance Agreement with the TSO in each of the countries where the applicant is going to operate. The Balance Agreement(s)
constitute Appendices to the Imbalance Settlement Agreement. The Balance Agreement(s) must remain valid during the whole period of operation as a BRP.
Appendix 2
Nordic Calendar
# Appendix 2 Nordic Calendar

<table>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>January</td>
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<td>New Year's Day</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>18.4.2019</td>
<td>Maundy Thursday</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>19.4.2019</td>
<td>Good Friday</td>
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<td>21.6.2019</td>
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<td>Independence Day</td>
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