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## **DAILY AND INTRADAY ELECTRICITY MARKET ACTIVITY RULES**

Non-binding Translation on Market Operation Rules.

This translation has been carried out with the sole and exclusive purpose of enabling the Market Operation Rules text to be read in English. The text will in no case and to no effects be considered a binding text for the Market Operator. In the event of any discrepancies between this text and the Spanish version, the content of the Spanish version prevails under the terms described in the Resolution of June 26, 2007, published in the Official State Gazette dated June 29, 2007.

## **ANNEX**

### **DAILY AND INTRADAY ELECTRICITY MARKET ACTIVITY RULES**

#### **PREAMBLE**

- I) By virtue of article 32 of the Electric Sector Act, the Market Operator and the System Operator assume the functions required to perform the financial management applied to the effective development of the electric power production market and, in particular, to guarantee technical management of the electric system. Article 33 entrusts the Market Operator with the management of electrical energy purchase and sales bids on the daily and intraday markets.
  
- II) Articles 6 and 7 bis of Royal Decree 2019/1997, of December 26, which organizes and regulates the electricity production market (in accordance with the drafted data of the first article of Royal Decree 1454/2005, of December 23), establishes that producers, external agents, distributors, resellers, consumers and, in accordance with the eighteenth additional provision of Law 54/1997, of November 27 (in the data drafting following article 22.11 of Royal Decree-Law 5/2005), the representatives - which have previously acquired the condition of participants in the market and production – should meet the following requirements in order to take part in the daily market's production:
  - a) Adhering expressly to the operation and settlement rules and conditions of the daily production market, which involves the daily and intra-daily sessions, by means of an adhesion contract, which will be a single contract, needing the approval of the Ministry for Industry, Tourism and Commerce, and following a favorable report from the National Energy Commission.
  
  - b) Provide the Market Operator with a guarantee sufficient to cover financial obligations which could arise from actions as an agent on the daily production market, in the terms set out in the adhesion contract.
  
- III) In order to manage the electrical power purchasing and sales bid system on the daily and intraday markets foreseen in section I above, it is necessary to establish the current Market Activity Rules. These Rules comply with the mandate of Law 54/1997, of November 27 (the Electric Sector Act), and the Royal Decree 2019/1997 of December 26. Buyers and sellers who wish to operate in the electric power production market commit themselves expressly to the observance of these rules by signing the concomitant Contract of Adherence.

- IV) In accordance with article 2 of Royal Decree 2019/1997 (in the draft amended by article 1 of Royal Decree 145472005 of December 23) the electrical energy production market is divided into the futures market, daily market, intraday market, non-organized markets and system adjustment services market, with the latter being understood as the resolution of system technical restrictions, ancillary services and detour management. Market agents act as buyers and sellers on the daily and intraday markets. Moreover, as subjects of the production market, they can sign bilateral contracts; they can intervene in the futures market, in non-organized markets and sign bilateral contracts. Finally, agents can also offer solutions for technical restrictions, on the ancillary services market and detour management, under the terms established in the System Operation Procedures.
- V) Article 5 of Royal Decree 2019/1997, in the drafting given by Royal Decree 1454/2005, provides that the Market Operator will carry out its functions in coordination with the Spanish System Operator. This coordination, in conformity with the Electrical Sector Act can, likewise, refer to the conditions which the Market Operator and the Spanish System Operator jointly decide on to carry out energy settlement and payment operations, which will be public, transparent and objective, and which should be followed by producers, distributors, resellers and qualified consumers alike.

On October 1, 2004, the International Agreement regarding the creation of the Iberian electric energy market was signed between the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic. The document was signed in Santiago de Compostela on October 1, 2004 and published in the Official State Gazette on May 22, 2006.

- VI) Article 4 of this agreement describes the establishment of the Iberian Market Operator (OMI), which will take on the duties of the Iberian Market Operator for the Portuguese Pole (OMIP) and the Iberian Market Operator for the Spanish Pole (OMEL). OMIP will be the company that manages the futures market, while OMEL will manage the daily market.

The futures market will include transactions relevant to power blocks delivered after the day following trading. The information exchange necessary for the integration of positions with physical delivery of the futures market on the daily market will be established by an agreement reached between OMIP and OMEL.

Information exchange from the Portuguese electric system necessary for the implementation of the Market Splitting mechanism established in Order ITC/843/2007 will be determined via an agreement to be reached between Rede Eléctrica Nacional (REN) and OMEL.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **GENERAL RULES**

#### **RULE 1. THE PRODUCTION MARKET**

The electric power Production Market is divided into the following markets: a Daily Market, Intraday Market, Futures Market and Services Adjustment Market. Bilateral contracts are also integrated in this market.

Next-day sale and electric power purchase transactions are carried out on the Daily Market. Sessions on the Daily Market are structured in scheduling periods equivalent to a calendar hour, with a scheduling horizon divided into 24 consecutive schedule periods of Spanish official time (23 or 25 on days of light-saving clock changes). Physical delivery of energy negotiated on Futures Organized Markets can also take place on the Daily Market.

The purpose of the Intraday Market is to attend energy offer and demand which may arise, in the hours following the Daily Viability Schedule.

The Services Adjustment Market includes all those services of an optional nature which the Market Operators deems necessary to ensure the system's operation, including the Resolution of system technical restrictions, ancillary services and detour management.

#### **RULE 2. THE MARKET OPERATOR**

The Market Operator is responsible for the system's financial management, with respect to the daily and intraday markets. The market operator's duties are to receive electric power sales and purchase bids, carrying out the management of said sales, as well as the settlement of all operations on the daily and intraday market. The market operator also receives reports on bilateral contracts from the System Operators for verifications which need to be checked in relation with bids made on the market. Its specific regulatory frame and functions, in the case of the Spanish Market Operator and System Operator, are described in article 33 of Law 54/1997, amended by sections 5 and 6 of article 22, Royal Decree-Law 5/2005, article 27 of Royal Decree 2019/1997, and article 20 of Royal Decree-Law 5/2005, which amends article 28 of Royal Decree-Law 6/2000 and article 1 section 32 of Royal Decree 1454/2005, amending article 27 of the aforementioned Royal Decree 2019/1997, relative to the functions of the Market Operator.

### RULE 3. SCOPE OF THE MARKET RULES AND PURPOSE OF THE ADHERENCE CONTRACT

In compliance with the provisions of Royal Decree 2019/1997, Market Activity Rules contain the procedures and terms of a general nature that are necessary for the effective development of the daily and intraday electric power production market and, specifically, for the financial management of the daily and intraday markets and the participation in those markets of the individuals who carry out activities whose objective is the supply of electrical power, as well as qualified consumers, and, in particular, regarding:

a) The definition, development and operation of the computer systems required to guarantee transparency in transactions which take place in the electric power production market, which include:

- The issuing of electric power sale and purchase bids;

- The matching, on the daily and intraday markets, of electric power sale and purchase bids;

- The physical delivery process of energy negotiated in futures contracts whose owners require this and, especially, in the case of energy originating from entities regarded under the international convention on the Iberian market;

The determination and reporting to the System Operators of the data regarding the results of matching the bids in the daily and intraday markets, and to the market agents of the information relative to their production and purchasing units, fulfilling all relevant confidentiality criteria;

- Reporting on the definitive daily viable schedule and the final hourly schedule resulting from each session on the intraday market and to the agents, of the data regarding their production and purchasing units, as a basis to take part in the next session on the intraday market;

- The determination and reporting to the market participants and System Operators of the marginal prices of electric power, on the daily and intraday market sessions;

- The determination and reporting of the indexes of average hourly prices of electric power on the daily and intraday markets;

- The settlement and reporting of payments and collections that must be made in accordance with the prices of electric power on the daily and intraday markets;

- The procedure for calculation and acceptance of guarantees that must be made by all agents who make purchases on the daily and intraday electric power production markets;
  - The publication of the daily and intraday market aggregate supply and demand curves with explicit splitting of each of the points that configure the said curves
  - The publication of sales capacities, as well as intra-community and international border exchanges;
  - The publication of the results of the power production schedules of the daily and intraday markets, aggregated by agent and calendar month, once a month has passed since the last day of the month referred to;
  - The publication of the bids placed by the market agents that have entered the matching process, on the daily and intraday markets, after 90 days have passed.
- b) The terms of Adherence to the Electricity Market Activity Rules of the daily and intraday electric power production markets.
  - c) The procedure to follow in the event that agents who purchase electric power on the market fail to meet payment commitments, as well as reports which should be made in these cases to consumers and different market agents.
  - d) The procedure to follow in reports on addition and withdrawals of market agents by those taking part in the daily and intraday electric power production markets.
  - e) Determination of guarantees to be met by buyers and sellers on the daily and intraday electric power production markets.
  - f) The settlement and reporting to agents of payments and charges which should be carried out in their operations as a result of the price of energy of the daily and intraday markets.
  - g) Reporting behavior contrary to the correct operation of the daily and intraday markets of electric power production to competent authorities, as well as reporting situations which could be anomalous, bearing in mind information put at the disposal of the Market Operator.
  - h) The review process of the daily and intraday Electricity Market Activity Rules.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **RULE 4. DAILY MARKET AGENTS**

##### **4.1. PARTICIPANTS WHO CAN BE MARKET AGENTS AND THE REQUIREMENTS TO BECOME AGENTS**

Participants intervening in the supply of electric power, detailed as follows, can be market agents:

Electric power producers: individuals or corporations which have the function of generating electric power, as well as building, operating and maintaining production units, both those operating under the ordinary regime, as well as under the special regime.

External agents: are those who deliver or take energy from other external systems, under the terms foreseen in articles 9 and 13 of Law 54/1997.

Distributors: trading corporations whose function is to distribute electric power, as well as to construct, maintain and operate distribution installations for the supply of electric power to their final consumers at tariff rates, or to other distributors which also purchase electric power at tariff rates.

Resellers: those corporate persons who have access to transport and distribution systems and who sell electric power to qualified consumers or other participants within the system.

Qualified consumers: All consumers can choose to act as qualified consumers or not. Consumers act as qualified consumers when they purchase energy directly on the daily or intraday production markets through a contract with a producer, reseller or external agent. For consumers to purchase energy directly on the daily or intraday production markets, they need to register with the Spanish Administrative Registry of distributors, resellers and qualified consumers as qualified consumers or with the relevant Administrative Registry in the Portuguese System.

Representatives: are defined as those acting on behalf of a market participant, both in the name of the said participant (direct representation), as well as in their own name (indirect representation). In this second case, the financial result of the business carried out by the representative is attributed directly to it, notwithstanding the internal relationship linking it to the entity it represents. On the daily and intraday electric power market, as well as commonplace representation with ordinary powers, there is a specially qualified representative only for special regime representation. This qualified representative is called selling representative.

Selling agent: Is a qualified representative for the special regime which, in addition to ordinary representation faculties and the exclusive integration of production, to the ordinary representation faculties of a common representative, these faculties are recognized in Article 28 of Royal Decree 436/2004 of March 12, that is, the possibility of grouping sales bids from their representatives and compensating for deviations existing between declared schedules and consumption measurements between representatives in such a way that there is a final net position of all represented parties facing the market.

#### **4.2. ACQUIRING THE CONDITION OF MARKET AGENT.**

In order to acquire the condition of market agent, producers, resellers, distributors, external agents, qualified consumers, selling agents and representatives should meet the following requirements:

- Being the owner of installations officially registered with the Administrative Registry of Electric power Installations or being registered in the Administrative Registry for Distributors, Resellers, and Qualified Consumers, depending on the applicable case, or being registered in the corresponding Portuguese registry.. External agents should be registered with one of the aforementioned registries, in accordance with their condition of sellers or buyers. Representatives of participants should have a market agent credential, proved by means of the relevant notarized power of attorney, and also state whether they are acting on their own account or for somebody else.

Having accredited before the Market Operator the condition of participant in the electrical system showing the certification from the corresponding System Operator.

- Having expressly adhered to rules and conditions regulating operation and settlement in the daily and intraday electric power production market in the relevant adhesion contract.
- Providing sufficient guarantee, acceptance of which lies with the Market Operator in the terms set out by the current Rules, to guarantee payment obligations which they acquire by their participation on the daily and intraday electric power market, with the limit of the amount covered by the said guarantees.
- Once all the requirements for the acquisition of Market participant status have been met, the Market Operator will proceed, in the two working days following the fulfilment of this condition, to finalize the registration process on the Market Operator's Information System, and the agent will acquire the right to operate on the third subsequent working day for markets and sessions held after 10.00 am on this date.



### **4.3. AGENTS ENTITLED TO PHYSICAL DELIVERY**

Energy traded on futures markets, whose settlement by physical delivery is requested by its owner, may be integrated into the daily production market, especially in the case of energy coming from organizations included in the International Agreement regarding the creation of an Iberian Electric Power Market.

Agents on the futures market capable of physical delivery will be those agents on the daily market which are also physical settlement agents in the futures market or those who have a contract with a physical settlement agent on the futures market.

### **RULE 5. SELLERS**

Sellers on the daily market are those who:

- a) Own a production unit whose installed capacity is over 50MW, notwithstanding the regulations provided in the eighth transitional provision of the electrical Sector Act;
- b) The owners of production units which, when the electrical Sector Act enters into force are under the regime set out in Royal Decree 1583/1987, of December 11, on the determination of the tariff for public service management companies;
- c) The owners of production units which are not subject to the regime provided in said Royal Decree 1583/1987 and whose installed capacity is lower than or equal to 50 MW and which are authorized by the relevant Ministry to take part;
- d) Those external agents whose participation as producers in the daily and intraday markets is authorized.
- e) Agents producing, reselling or others who act as selling agents or representatives on their own behalf or on behalf of others.
- f) Resellers who have entered into a power purchase contract with undertakings authorized to sell electric power in European Union countries or other countries outside the European Union, as well as with national power producers operating under the ordinary or special regimes.

- g) Distributors, or the representatives referred to in Article 30 of Royal Decree 661/2007, of electric power coming from special regime installations referred to in Article 27 of the Electrical Sector Act, which could be distributed on its network, when the owners of said special regime installations have not opted to come to the production market.

Likewise, distributors may present sales bids in those hourly periods where the commitment to acquire energy using future trading and bilateral trading is greater than the forecast of supply for tariff-rate energy. Sales bids will be carried out using the difference between commitments before the daily market opens and the best estimate for energy needed for supply.

- h) Owners of general sales bid units.

### **5.1. DAILY MARKET**

Sellers of electric power on the daily market will present electrical energy bids to the Market Operator for each of the production and sales units they own, and for programming periods of a similar horizon to the daily market.

Owners of production units which articles a) and b) previews will be obliged to lodge electric power sales bids with the Market Operator for each of the production units they own for each and every one of the scheduling periods of a same daily horizon, except in the cases provided for in article 25 of the Electrical Energy Sector Act when they have not exercised their right to bilateral contract systems which, because of their characteristics, are excluded from the bidding system.

Owners of production units which article c) preview will be able to present electric power sales bids to the Market Operator for those scheduling periods of a same daily programming horizon which they deem necessary.

The external agent referred to in section d) above may participate as a seller in accordance with the authorization granted by its Ministry.

The selling or representative agent referred to in section e) above may present electrical energy sales bids for schedule period of a same daily schedule horizon which it deems necessary, and report the execution of a bilateral contact.

Resellers section f) refers to present electrical energy sales bids for energy purchased in the said contracts for scheduling periods on the relevant daily horizon, or sell this energy to their qualified consumers.

The owners of units referred to in sections a) to h) above who are authorized to:

- Take part in auctions for primary energy issuance, or
- Give notification of the use of capacity rights, or
- Execute firm bilateral contracts prior to the opening of the daily market;

may operate in the execution of contracts associated with these processes with a General Schedule Unit, on the Portuguese and/or Spanish electric system, as applicable.

For each hour where the net balance of the General Schedule Unit is a purchaser on the bilateral markets and notifications on capacity use before the daily market opens in which the General Schedule Unit takes part, this balance will be the maximum that can be sold on the daily market by the General Sales Bid Unit.

The owners described in sections a) to h) above, who can sell energy with the General Sales Bid Unit, should take part in sales bids to said unit for said purchase balance, with the exception of the amount of energy to which this unit commits in bilateral contracts which do not precede the opening of the daily market.

Agents may request, from the Market Operator, the submission of a simple offer in their name at an instrumental price to the General Sales Bid Unit for the balance described. The offer will be created for each session of the daily market at the time information on firm bilateral contracts before the daily market opens is received and published on the market operator's system. If, at the time this information on firm bilateral contracts prior to the opening of the daily markets is received, the agent has already submitted a bid from the General Sales Bid Unit for the daily market session, the bid will not be created in its name. Once the bid has been created in the name of the agent and, up until closure of receipt of bids to the daily market session, the agent may manage its bid like any other bid, and it is entitled to cancel it or submit another valid bid from the general sales bid unit, which will replace the last bid submitted, including the bid submitted in its name.

## **5.2. INTRADAY MARKET**

Electric power sales bids can be presented on the intraday market by all agents participating in the relevant session on the daily production market.

Notwithstanding the provisions in the previous paragraph, production units which have advised the corresponding system operator on unavailability before the daily production market session ends and who have subsequently regained availability can present sales bids on the relevant intraday market session.

Likewise, electric power sales bids can be presented on the intraday market by all market agents which have previously reported the existence of a bilateral sales or purchase contract or given notification of the use of capacity rights for hours between the relevant session on the intraday market in which they are taking part to the corresponding system operator, and considering that this energy has been scheduled in the Base Operating Schedule without having taken part previously in the relevant session on the daily market.

Agents owning General Sales Bid Units who do not have a void schedule in the Base Operating Schedule due to an error in the management of such units must take part in the intraday market sessions to reduce their schedule until their final schedule is void.

## **RULE 6. BUYERS**

### **6.1. DAILY MARKET**

1. Buyers on the daily market are distributors, resellers, qualified consumers, external agents and those representatives acting in their own name or on behalf of others who are authorized to purchase and are registered in the relevant registry. Buyers are also the electric power production installations authorized to buy and which are registered in the relevant registry.
2. Distributors are obliged to present electric power purchase bids to the Market Operator for the supply of electrical energy at a tariff rate, not covered by physical delivery contract systems or via the integration of open positions on the futures market.
3. Resellers will be able to present purchase bids for electric power.
4. External agents may participate as buyers in accordance with the authorization granted by the relevant Ministry.
5. Owners of general purchase bid units.
6. The owners of units are authorized to:
  - Take part in auctions for primary energy issuance, or
  - Give notification of the use of capacity rights, or
  - Execute firm bilateral contracts prior to the opening of the daily market

may operate in the execution of contracts associated with these processes with a General Schedule Unit, in the corresponding Portuguese and/or Spanish electric system.

For each hour where the net balance of the General Schedule Unit is a purchaser on the bilateral markets and notifications on capacity use before the daily market opens in which the General Schedule Unit takes part, this balance will be the maximum that can be bought on the daily market by the General Purchasing Bid Unit.

Owners who can buy energy with the General Purchasing Bid Unit should take part with sales bids to said unit for said purchase balance, with the exception of the amount of energy this unit commits to in bilateral contracts which do not precede the opening of the daily market.

Agents may request, from the Market Operator, the submission of a simple offer in their name at an instrumental price to the General Purchasing Bid Unit, for the balance described. The offer will be created for each session of the daily market at the time information on firm bilateral contracts before the daily market opens is received and published on the market operator's system. If, at the time this information on firm bilateral contracts prior to daily markets is received, the agent has already submitted a bid from the General Purchasing Bid Unit for the daily market session, the bid will not be created in its name. Once the bid has been created in the name of the agent and, up until closure of the receipt of bids to the daily market session, the agent may manage its bid like any other bid, and it is entitled to cancel it or submit another valid bid from the general purchasing bid unit, which will replace the last bid submitted, including the bid submitted in its name.

As long as there is a transitional period whereby units scheduling energy sales in distribution auctions have special conditions for their participation in the market, the owners of General Purchase Bid Units authorized to take part in these distribution auctions as sellers will operate for the execution of contracts associated with distribution auctions with a General Distribution Auctions Schedule Unit within the corresponding Portuguese and/or Spanish electric system. When this transitional period comes to an end, it will be incorporated into the General Schedule Unit.

Agents owning General Distribution Auctions Schedule Units must participate in the daily market with the total amount of energy committed to these auctions. Agents may request, from the Market Operator, the submission of a simple purchase bid in their name at an instrumental price for the total amount of energy committed in the distribution auction.

## **6.2. INTRADAY MARKET**

Electric power sales bids can be presented on the intraday market by all agents participating in the relevant session on the daily production market.

Likewise, electrical energy sales bids can be presented on the intraday market by all market agents which have previously reported to the corresponding system operator the existence of a bilateral sales or purchase contract or given notification of the use of capacity rights for hours between the relevant session on the intraday market they are taking part in, and considering that this energy has been scheduled in the Base Operating Schedule, without having taken part previously in the relevant session on the daily market.

Agents owning General Purchase Bid Units who do not have a void schedule in the Base Operating Schedule due to an error in the management of such units must take part in the intraday market sessions to reduce their schedule until their final schedule is void.

## **RULE 7. TERMS OF ADHERENCE TO THE OPERATIONAL RULES OF THE DAILY AND INTRADAY ELECTRICAL ENERGY MARKETS**

1 The participation of buyers and sellers in the electric power production market is predicated on their obligatory commitment to observe these Market Activity Rules as well as the rest of the requirements established in them.

2 The buyers and sellers who wish to operate in the electric power production market shall request authorization to do so from the Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español, S.A. [the Spanish Electricity Market Operating Company] by signing and submitting to the headquarters of the said Operating Company, in duplicate, an application to join the market and to adhere to the Market Activity Rules. The Market Operator will have a model application form at the disposal of those who wish to use it.

3 The following documents shall be attached to the application for adherence:

-Document certifying, with sufficient reliability, the legal capacity and powers of the person signing the application as well as the individual who will eventually sign the Contract of Adherence.

-Taxpayer Identification Number of the entity submitting the application. -Documentation required by the Market Operator to allow the action and effective participation of the applicant on the said market, among others, and to name a few examples, the contact people for the various Market Operator Units, data on production, sales, purchase and physical units, settlement and billing data, technical and communication data, indicating the characteristics of the future agent's IT system to access the Market Operator's system, and documents supporting this, with the necessary reliability, the legal capacity and powers of the person(s) authorized to bid, as well as a declaration of the applicants on market access cards, in the terms explained in section five below.

-Any other documentation that may be required in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, especially documents relative to authorizations by government bodies and registrations in any registers that may be necessary.

The Market Operator will provide electronic forms for the submission of the required documents.

With the intention of making the delivery of the said documents easier the Market Operator will publish an electronic document entitled "Market Access Guide" on its website where it will include models to be provided.

4. In the case of actions through a representative, as described in article 4, Royal Decree 2019/1997 of December 26 which organizes and regulates the electrical energy production market, the said representative should provide accreditation of this condition showing a notarized power of attorney which should specify whether the representative is acting in another parties' and on behalf of another, or, alternatively, in the representative's own name but in the interest of another party.

Representatives acting in their own name should adhere to the current Rules and apply for daily production market agent status.

In the case of representatives acting in their own name and on behalf of another, the agent they are representing should adhere to the current Rules and apply for daily production market agent status. The representative will be able to choose whether to apply for this status or not.

Owners of installations under the ordinary regime will not be able to access the market through a selling agent, but they will be able to do so through a common representative (with ordinary faculties), both in their own name as well as on behalf of others, as well as in another's name and on behalf of another. In any case, these common representatives will not be able to group production units together under any circumstances.

An individual or corporate entity will not be able to act as a common representative (with ordinary faculties) of a market agent when there is a conflict of interests or when free competition is put at risk, or when this damages the electric power production market. In particular, they will not be able to carry out the following actions:

-Ordinary representatives will not be able to act on their own behalf while representing another corporation at the same time.

A same representative will not be able to act on behalf of two or more dominant operators in the electrical sector.

A same representative will not be able to act on behalf of two or more main operators in the electrical sector.

An ordinary representative which is a dominant operator will only be able to represent ordinary regime installations which it owns a direct or indirect stake in, which is over 50 per cent of its capital.

An ordinary representative which is a main operator will only be able to represent ordinary regime installations which it owns a direct or indirect stake in, which is over 50 per cent of its capital.

-The same ordinary representative will not be able to simultaneously represent market agents developing regulated and non-regulated activities.

The owner of an installation belonging to the special regime will be able to participate in the market, direct or indirectly, through a selling agent acting as its representative. This representative is qualified as it will be able to use the special faculty indicated in the following paragraph.

The selling agent will be able to present bids for the set of installations under the special regime it represents, grouped in one or several sales units. Entities which intend to act as selling agents should respect limitations set out in article 31.8 of Royal Decree 661/2007 of May 26.

In accordance with generally applicable rules regulatory or competition authorities will be informed of those practices on behalf of representatives, whether common or qualified representatives, which could involve practices restricting competition, abuse of a dominant position or any other possible practice which damages free competition.

5. Once the application for adherence has been submitted, the Market Operator shall confirm that the applicant has the technical means needed to carry out the activities incumbent on it as a market participant, and that it complies with the terms of issuance of electric power sale and purchase bids referred to in these Market Activity Rules. In particular, in order to formalize a Contract of Adherence, the applicant must be connected, via the communications network, to the market operator's computer system, and must be in possession of the type-approved means cited in these Rules for sending and receiving the electronic communication required for its participation in the electric power production market. The market operator shall be able to establish, for the purposes of the provisions of these Rules, a system of tests that the applicant must pass.



Connection to electronic communication means on behalf of the Market Operator will be given individually to the specific physical person acting in the name of the agent.

No person will be authored to act simultaneously on behalf of more than one agent in the mentioned media, or to act on behalf of a different agent from the one it depends on. For this purpose, those who wish to act on behalf of more than one agent, before being authorized in the market operator's electronic media, should present a declaration to the market operator stating that they have a relationship of dependence with other agents.

Exception from this provision is provided for those acting on behalf of several agents when the said agents are corporations which consolidate their annual accounts. To this effect they should show the Market Operator a certification for the relevant authorized body of the corporations or the account auditor which states this condition.

Exceptions are likewise made for the limitation for simultaneous authorization in those cases in which are included in electricity sector legislation in force. Intervention of an entity as a representative of other entities, both ordinary and through a selling agent is always within the limits set by the authorization.

In no case will a person be authorized to act simultaneously in the name of agents who develop transport or distribution activities or agents who develop deregulated activities.

The Market Operator will not be obliged to make information the authorized person accesses public, when this person acts on behalf of several agents for the mere reason that this person is accessing information on the various agents he is acting on behalf of.

6. When the acts and confirmations set out in the preceding paragraphs are complete, the applicant shall sign the Contract of Adherence to the Market Activity Rules, whose content (both documents) shall have been approved by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce, in compliance with the provisions of Royal Decree 2019/1997, of December 26.

7. Acquiring the condition of daily production market agent will occur when the Market Operator has checked compliance with each and every one of the requirements set out in article 7.1 of Royal Decree 2019/1997 of December 26.

## **RULE 8. PROVIDING GUARANTEES**

After signing the Contract of Adherence, the market participant shall provide the market operator sufficient guarantee to cover the financial obligations it may contract in its operations as a purchaser in the market, according to the terms established in the Contract of Adherence and in these Rules. Aspiring participants who fail to provide this guarantee shall not be allowed to do business on the market. The regime governing the guarantee shall be the one established in these Rules.

## **RULE 9. REPORTING ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS AS MARKET AGENTS, OF CONSUMERS AND THE REST OF AGENTS ON THE SAID MARKET**

### **9.1. REPORTS TO THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TOURISM AND COMMERCE AND THE NATIONAL ENERGY COMMISSION**

The Market Operator will report additions and withdrawals of consumers who purchase energy directly from daily and intraday electrical energy production markets to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism and the National Energy Commission, as well as the rest of agents on the said market in a time period which will not be able to exceed five working days since the said Market Operator is aware of these additions and withdrawals. In this same period, the Market Operator will make information on these additions and withdrawals available on its public website indicating these cases specifically.

Acquiring the condition of daily production market agent will occur when the Market Operator has checked compliance with each and every one of the requirements set out in article 7.1 of Royal Decree 2019/1997 of December 26.

Withdrawal of the condition of daily production market agent will occur when the Market Operator has verified the failure to comply with any of the requirements set out in article 7.1 of Royal Decree 2019/1997 of December 26.

### **9.2. REPORTING MARKET AGENTS' ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS**

For the purpose of reporting the following agents will be considered interested parties regarding the addition or withdrawal of an agent:

- a) In the addition of a qualified consumer, the reseller and distributor, if applicable, which supplies are being provided to? For this purpose a qualified consumer will report the name of its previous supplier, and the Market Operator will report the addition of the qualified consumer to the said supplier in a period which should not exceed five working days, as long as this agent is a market agent. If the declaration of qualified consumer is derived from the fact that the aforementioned supplier is not a market operator, the Market Operator will report this to the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce and the National Energy Commission.
- b) In the addition of a producer, distributor, or reseller all market agents of the market will be considered interested parties and this situation will be reported through the Market Operator's IT system.

The Market Operator will publish a complete list of market agents on its public website. Communications relevant to the System Operators will also be verified.

### **9.3. REPORTING MARKET AGENT WITHDRAWALS**

For reporting withdrawals the following agents will be considered interested parties:

- a) In the withdrawal of a qualified consumer as a market agent all its agents will be considered as interested parties and informed of this withdrawal.
- b) In the event that a producer or reseller withdraws, all market agents and qualified consumers of the said reseller are considered interested parties. In this case, the withdrawal will be reported to all agents, to qualified consumers of the said agent as long as the Market Operator is aware of these using the settlement data. If this direct awareness did not exist, the Market Operator will gather data from distributors which match with the customers according to the monthly statements which the said distributor has been carrying out with the distributors which match with these customers.
- c) In the event that a distributor withdraws all market agents are considered interested parties and will be informed.

In order to manage this, the Market Operators will have a computer program in which all the data previously described will be listed.

Communications relevant to the Market Operators will also be verified.

The Market Operator will consider as withdrawals all those applied for by market agents, as well as those it is informed of by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce, the System Operator in the cases failure to provide a guarantee applies and, if applicable, courts of justice.

**RULE 10. REPORTS IN THE EVENT THAT PURCHASING AGENTS FAIL TO MEET THEIR PAYMENT DUTIES**

1 The Market Operator will inform the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce and the National Energy Commission of payment duty breaches affecting any market agent in a period which will not be over five working days, as long as that within the period of two days there has been no replacement of the relevant guarantee. This report will involve temporary suspension of the agent to act on the market.

2 A report in this case will be issued to all market agents using the Market Operator's computer program.

3 In the case of a producer or reseller, the Market Agent will inform all agents it is aware of using the data used for the settlement. If this direct awareness did not exist, the Market Operator will gather data from distributors which match with the customers according to the monthly statements which the said distributor has been carrying out with the distributors which match with these customers.

## CHAPTER THREE

### BIDS

#### **RULE 11. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BIDS**

Electric power purchase or sales bids should be presented by agents to the Market Operator for each acquisition, production or sales unit they own and for each scheduling period within a same scheduling horizon.

The said bids can be simple or complex, depending on their content.

Simple bids are defined as those with the expression of a price and an amount of power, without including any additional complex terms to be considered in the matching process.

Complex bids are defined as those which, complying with the requirements governing simple bids, include all, some or any one of the complex conditions to be considered in the matching process.

#### **RULE 12. ADDITION OF SALES OR ACQUISITION UNITS TO THE MARKET OPERATOR'S INFORMATION SYSTEM**

The Market Operator will add sales or acquisition units to its information system with the data which the agent owner of the unit has registered with the **corresponding** Registry with the data on administrative authorizations, and those supplied by the unit's owner. Installations which article 2 of Royal Decree **661/2007** refers to should have a firm authorization to present bids on the market, which is valid at the time of bidding, in order to present bids on the market. The data regarding units stored in the market operator's information shall be:

- The production unit code (defined by the Market Operator).
- Description of the sales or purchasing unit.
- Type of sales or purchasing unit.
- Code of the electric tie-line to which it belongs in the case it operates from an external electricity system.
  - Minimum and maximum hourly power in MWh, expressed to no more than one decimal place (of each of the physical units which make it up in the case of sales units).
  - Minimum hourly power in MWh, expressed to no more than one decimal place, in the case of reseller purchasing units.
- Maximum rising, maximum descending gradient, start-up and stop gradient, in MW/minute expressed to no more than one decimal place, for physical units of sales units.

The electric system code indicates whether the production unit is in an external electric system, or if it is for importation from an external electrical system, and the electric border involved for the sale of power bid in the Spanish electric system. Likewise, the electric system code indicates whether the purchasing unit is in an external electric system, or if it is for importation from an external electrical system, and the electric border involved for the sale of power bid in the Spanish electric system. All external production or purchasing units shall state this code to the Spanish electrical system. Agents should, therefore, define a separate sales or purchasing

For the tie-line between France and Spain there is a second sales and purchasing unit for the agent, for the import and export of energy through said tie-line, for the presentation of bids, notification of capacity rights use and executions of physical bilateral contracts, corresponding to energies with previously assigned physical capacity rights. As long as a sales or acquisition unit with previously assigned physical capacity rights exists there should be a sales or purchasing unit corresponding to this agent with no previous assignment of physical capacity rights.

Two General Bid Units will be registered on the corresponding Portuguese and/or Spanish electric system, one for sales and the other for purchases associated with the same General Schedule unit, for the negotiation on the daily market of energy balances before the daily market opens, corresponding to primary energy issuance auctions, notification on capacity rights use, and firm bilateral contracts prior to the opening of the daily market.

There will be a transitional period with a General Purchasing Bid Unit on Distribution Auctions in the corresponding Portuguese and/or Spanish electric system, for the acquisition of the power committed to be supplied in Distribution auctions, in accordance with the second Transitional provision of Order ITC/400/2007. This unit should present a purchase bid on the daily market for the total amount of power committed to in distribution auctions.

It shall also be understood that the second transitional Provision of Order ITC/400/2007 is being complied with when the selling subjects who have held contracts with physical delivery for distribution at tariff rates in auctions referred to in Order ITC/400/2007 submit an acquisition bid, with the accepting party's price, to the daily market for the total supply commitment taken on in auctions, and they submit a sales bid to the daily market for the available production units, including production units committed to in physical bilateral contracts with distributors which are not committed to other physical bilateral contracts.

Each production or sales bid unit will be assigned to a corresponding schedule unit, except in the case of sales agent bid units, bid units from resellers for contracts for which they are submitting sales bids and in the case of production under the special regime to be distributed in those installations which have opted not to be included in the production market, where one or more schedule units will be assigned.

There will be a single sales bid unit for each distributing agent taking part in the distribution auctions or which is integrating open positions for futures markets, for the submission of sales bids exclusively on the daily market for the difference between commitments prior to the opening of the daily market and the best tariff estimate for energy supply.

There will be a single sales bid unit for each distributing agent or the representatives to which Article 30 of Royal Decree 661/2007 makes reference for the submission of sales offers for net energy under the special regime which has not opted to be included in the production market.

Each purchase bid unit will be assigned to a schedule unit, except in the case of pumping consumption bid units, which will be assigned to one or more schedule units.

Distributing agents taking part in distribution auctions may request an acquisition unit to operate on the daily market in the event that the sellers awarded in the distribution auctions do not declare the bilateral contract with the distributor for the total amount of energy committed. Said unit will be called non-compliant purchase unit.

Agents may request, from the Market Operator, the submission of a simple bid in their name at an instrumental price for this unit, for the positive difference in each scheduling period between the sum of the commitments of sellers resulting from distribution auctions and the sum of energies of bilateral contracts declared. In order to request the submission of this bid to the Market Operator, the operator must have information on the commitments of contracts resulting from distribution auctions. The bid will be created for each session of the daily market, at the time information on firm bilateral contracts prior to the daily market is received and published on the operator's system. If, at the time this information on firm bilateral contracts prior to daily markets is received, the agent has already submitted a bid belonging to the Non-compliant Purchase Bid Unit for the daily market session, the bid will not be created in its name. Once the bid has been created in the name of the agent and, up until closure of receipt of bids for the daily market session, the agent may manage its bid like any other bid, and it is entitled to cancel it or submit another valid bid belonging to the non-compliant purchase bid unit, which will replace the previous bid submitted, including the bid submitted in its name.

The maximum hourly energy declared for units by the agent will be limited to the maximum value of the relevant registry, or the relevant ministerial authorization.

The maximum energy of a sales or buyer unit is the sum of the maximum energy declared by the agent for each and every one of the physical units which make up the said sales or buyer unit.

The maximum energy for physical units will be limited to the gross maximum capacity registered in the corresponding Production Installations Registry. During official test to certify new capacity, the agent will be able to request an amount of energy above that registered in the registration of the said installation, in order to carry out the tests. The maximum energy value will be applicable for all scheduling periods of calendar days when the said tests are carried out.

Registration of a schedule unit of a participant that is a market agent will occur at the same time as the registration of a bid unit of the agent. An agent on the market may not have a bid unit without a schedule unit, nor a schedule unit without a bid unit.

In the case of registration of a schedule unit of a subject who is not a market agent, the programming of the unit will be admissible on the third working day following receipt of the request for registration of said unit by the system operator.

#### **RULE 13. TIME OF PRESENTATION OF BIDS**

1 On the daily market, bids should be received by the market Operator's information servers before the period of acceptance of bids closes. Schedule of operations on the daily and intraday electrical energy production markets corresponding to the daily market are described in the final rules.

2 For the intraday market, the Market Operator will determine the opening and closing times for presentation and acceptance of bids and this will be reported to agents. On the daily market, bids should be received by the market Operator's information servers before the period of acceptance of bids closes. Schedule of operations on the daily and intraday electrical energy production markets corresponding to the daily market are described in the final rules.

3 The time of reception will be that indicated by the Market Operator's computer system at the time of reception.

**RULE 14. PLACE OF PRESENTATION OF BIDS** Sale bids must be received in the market operator's information servers before the close of the bid acceptance period, via the electronic medium that is set up and authorized for this purpose.



The electronic media available for the reception of bids from the date the Market Activity Rules comes into effect shall be one or more of the following:

-Internet Access.

Access through Basic Network Telephone Lines (BTL).

Access through Integrated Services Digital Network Lines (ISDN).

Access through leased lines, for those market participants requesting it.

The agent is responsible of the hiring, renting, maintenance and continuity of the correct operation of the media which it decides to use to access the Market Operator's Information System and the Market Operator is not responsible for any failure outside its own information system. In particular, agent's use of automatic connection systems should be supervised by the said agents, with the Market Operator declining any responsibility for faults which are not its own.

The PC-compatible computer should be connected to the Market Operator's Information System.

If the agent decides to connect over the Internet, it can use any media to connect to an Internet provider (ISP).

If the agent decides to install leased lines, it should contact the Market Operator's Information Systems Directorate for technical details on installation and configuration.

If the agent wants a direct access to the Market Operator using RTB or RDSI, the Market Operator will assign a username and password and indicate the RTB and RDSI numbers to be called to establish a connection. This data will be reported to the person in charge of security reported by the agent.

The Market Operator shall be allowed to update its computer system communication media in order to add the technological advances that may emerge.

The Market Operator shall keep market agents informed at all times of any modifications it may make in its computer system.

Sellers or purchasers shall transmit their electric power sale bids to the market operator at their own expense, and shall assume the responsibility for contracting and maintaining the communication media services they deem necessary for conveying their sale bids.

The market operator shall inform the sellers of the result of the verifications of their bids and of the result of matching by placing the results at their disposal in the information servers of the market operator's information system. This information shall be accessible through the media indicated above.

## **RULE 15. VERIFICATION OF SALE BIDS**

Notwithstanding verifications specific to daily and intraday markets, which are detailed in the regulations of these regulatory rules, sales and purchase bids presented by agents shall be verified by the Market Operator, as a prior condition for their acceptance, in accordance with this Regulation.

Verification of bids on behalf of the Market Operator does not modify the agent's responsibility for undue offers it may have presented.

### **15.1. VERIFICATION OF THE SESSION STATUS FOR BID PRESENTATION**

At the moment it receives a sale bid in its computer system, the market operator shall verify, according to the reception time available in its computer system, that this reception time falls before the close of the bid acceptance period. In the case of file-presented bids, if this bid has started to be received by the Market Operator's Information System before the deadline to receive bids and the file's format is correct, a validation process will be carried out for all the offers included in the said file considering, for control effects, the time limit for bid presentation the hour the file is received at, with a validation being inserted for each offer with the time and date the validation finishes at.

### **15.2. VERIFICATION OF THE AGENT**

The market operator will verify:

That the selling participant is registered in the market operator's information system and has not been suspended as a Participant by the relevant System Operator.

That the participant is authorized to submit sale bids for the production unit at the time the bid is submitted. If a participant submits bids for production units for which it is not authorized, those bids shall be rejected.

That the producing or buying agent has sufficient guarantees to present the purchase offer.

### **15.3. DEFECATION OF THE BID PRODUCTION UNIT**

At the moment each sale bid is submitted, the market operator shall verify that the installations that make up the production unit for which the bid is being submitted are registered in the market operator's information system.

### **RULE 16. CONFIRMATION OF SALE BIDS**

The Market Operator will inform agents of the following:

- Automatic confirmation of the reception of electrical energy bids, using the procedures which these Rules set out.
- Verification, in the terms established in these Rules, of the electrical energy offer and the communication of the result of the verification.
- Acceptance of the electrical energy bid, if the result of the verification which the previous section refers to is positive or even if the inclusion of the said bid in the matching process in the case of exceeding the previous verifications before the matching process was carried out.
- Inclusion or not in the matching result and, if applicable, an explanation of the reasons for its exclusion in the terms established in these Rules and when thus required.

### **RULE 17. BID FIRMNESS**

Energy acquisition or sales bids, which are valid and have not been substituted or annulled by sellers or buyers to the Market Operator for each of the sales or acquisition units which they own, will become firm at the time the acceptance period for bids ends.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **INFORMATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY**

#### **RULE 18. CONFIDENTIALITY AND INFORMATION REPORTING**

1 The market participants undertake to maintain the confidentiality of the data relative to access to the market operator's computer system, to guard the computer access codes and passwords, and to notify the said market operator of any incident regarding information security.

2 The market and the system operators undertake to maintain the confidentiality of the information that the seller has placed at their disposal in the electric power sale quotation in compliance with the provisions of these rules.

3 Information on different programs and reports associated to sales units will be considered confidential until the relevant daily market session is opened for the scheduling periods of 90 days after the scheduling periods of the said schedules.

4 Information on settlements of the daily and intraday electrical energy production markets of an agent will be considered confidential for other agents.

5 Agents will only have access to information on other agents if this is aggregated.

6 A market agent will be able to request from the Market Operator the access to disaggregated information on any agent in the case of a claim relative to a settlement which affects this agent.

#### **RULE 19. PUBLICATION OF AGENT INFORMATION FOR THEIR OPERATIONS ON THE MARKET**

The Market Operator provides market agents with all the information necessary for the development of market processes through the Market Operator's information system. In order to access this system it is necessary to use access certificates provided by the operator. Depending on the agent which the person who access the system belongs to, and access permission available, the system will provide this accessible information, always respecting confidentiality criteria.

The Market Operator will put necessary information at the disposal of market agents via the methods and formats established in the current version of the document "File model for the exchange of information between SO and MO", relative to the files exchanged between these, and published by the Market Operator. The information published will be classified in the following groups:

### **19.1. DAILY MARKET INFORMATION**

- Bid files
- Demand forecasts
- Tie-line exchange capacities
- Capacities assigned to tie-lines with capacity assignation
- Unit unavailability
- Guarantees available
- Files accessible on Daily Market results PDBC marginal prices Base matching schedule Base operational schedule

### **19.2. INTRA-DAILY MARKET INFORMATION**

- Feasible daily schedule
- Bid files
- Demand forecasts
- Tie-line exchange capacities
- Transit rights assigned, for each agent
- Unit unavailability
- Limitations to bid units
- Guarantees available
- Files accessible on Daily Market results PIBCI marginal prices. Incremental and accumulated base matching schedule Final hourly schedule Hours annulled by the Market Operator or by the System Operators

### **19.3. INFORMATION ON SETTLEMENTS**

- Settlement files common data

- File on hour notes Relevant market Purchasing and production units. Amount. Unit price. Right to charge or relevant payment obligation. Total rights chargeable or relevant payment obligations accumulated for each market.
- Daily settlement file Total final payments and charges.
- Market acquisition files of distributing companies
- Companies and Groups with guarantees accessible by the agent
- Payment guarantees
- State of settlement
- Settlement calendar and billing
- Information relating to invoicing, taxes and rates.

## **RULE 20. PERIODICAL PUBLISHING OF PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The Market Operator will provide the general public with non-confidential general information using its publicly-accessible WEBSITE. The set of files and information provided by the Market Operator is described in the document entitled: "Public Information Provided by the Market Operator", available on the web server itself.

In order to publish publicly available information, the Market Operator will apply the following confidentiality criteria:

### **20.1. AGGREGATED DEMAND AND SUPPLY CURVES AND INTERNATIONAL AND INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE.**

After matching each session on the market, the Market Operator will publish:

- Hourly prices and total energy negotiated per hour on the daily market.
- Aggregate supply and demand curves, bids taking part in the forming of the prices and bids included in the schedule resulting from the match with an indication of prices and amounts for each segment of energy offered. Once offers made to the market are public, in compliance with these Rules (90 days later), the new curves will be added indicating the units associated to each block.

-Business of each international tie-line per hour (including what has been matched on the daily market plus the maximum assignment of what has been executed in international bilateral contracts) indicating:

Maximum import and export sales capacity for each tie-line. Occupied capacity in each direction of the tie-line. Free capacity in each direction of the tie-line.

## **20.2. INFORMATION ON MARKET AGGREGATES**

The Market Operator will establish the size, parameters and variables of each aggregate which, due to their significance, should be the object of publication. In any case, information on technology production and the demand by agent categories will not be published before three days have gone by since the closure of the market sessions.

## **20.3. QUOTAS**

After the daily market session held on the first day of each month (m), the Market Operator will publish energy hiring quotas for various markets and processes, of all agents, relevant to the month (m-2).

## **20.4. PUBLICATION OF MARKET INFORMATION BECAUSE OF THE LOSS OF ITS CONFIDENTIAL NATURE**

After the daily market session is held, the Market Operator will make all the information on the session held 90 days before public, including information which derives from the presentation of bids and matching, and, in particular, the full content of bids presented by agents in all market sessions.

## **RULE 21. PERIODIC REPORTS ON THE RESULTS OF THE MARKET FOR THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND THE MARKET AGENTS' COMMITTEE**

Notwithstanding other relevant information on the market which, according to legislation in force should be transmitted to the Ministry for Industry, Tourism and Commerce and other competent authorities, the Market Operator will work together with the relevant regulatory bodies, the Market Agents' Committee and, when applicable, the European Commission to make the market and its results transparent.

With the aforementioned purpose, the Market Operator will draft follow-up reports based on parameters to improve the follow-up, observation and checking of data relative to the electricity market. In relation with this report, the Market Operator will apply the relevant confidentiality criteria applicable.

## **RULE 22. INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC**

All information which the Market Operator provides to an agent on another agent or on agents in compliance with these Rules and which is not motivated by the existence of a claim, should be provided to the general public, except information given to several agents in compliance with legal regulations which require this to be done.

To provide information to the general public, the Market Operator will use its public website.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DAILY PRODUCTION MARKET AGENTS' COMMITTEE**

#### **RULE 23. AGENT COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS**

The daily production market agents' committee is an organ whose function is to follow the operation of the management of the daily and intraday production market, and suggest means to improve the management of these markets.

Specific functions of the daily production market agents' committee are the following:

- a) To carry out a follow-up of the daily and intraday production market and the development of the matching and settlement processes.
- b) To be informed, by the Market Operator, on faults which have taken place in the operation of the daily and intraday markets.
- c) To suggest to the Market Operator operational rules which could bring an operational improvement on the daily and intraday production markets.
- d) To provide advice to the Market Operator in order to resolve faults which occur on hiring sessions.
  - e) To obtain periodical information from the Market Operator on those aspects which allow the analysis of the level of competition on the daily and intraday electrical energy production markets.
  - f) Any other function which is given to it by regulations in force to improve market operation.

#### **RULE 24. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE**

The market agents' committee will be made up of a maximum of 25 members, divided into the following groups:

- Six representatives of ordinary regime producers.
- Four representatives of special regime producers.
  - One representative of selling agents.
  - One representative of external agents.
- Four representatives of distributors.
  - Three reseller representatives.
  - Three consumer representatives.
- Two representatives from the "Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía - Polo Español" (the Spanish Market Operator).

-One System Operator representative.

## **APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE DAILY PRODUCTION MARKET AGENTS' COMMITTEE**

Members of the Committee in groups 1 to 7 in the previous rule will be representatives of the most significant associations of each activity, depending on the volume of energy negotiated on the daily production market. None of these groups will be able to hold all the positions in a group, except in the case that there is a single representative.

For an association to apply for representation on the Committee it should operate, directly or indirectly, on the daily production market and have at least three members, none of which will be represented by another association on the MAC.

Associations with no representation on the MAC will have priority over those who are already represented, in the appointment process.

Associations which wish to be represented on the MAC will request this in writing from the Market Operator, indicating the denomination of the association and information on the companies which make up the group, the volume of energy negotiated by these on the market during the past year, directly or indirectly, and giving details on the group requesting representation.

The Market Operator will study the application and once it has checked that details are correct and that a vacancy exists for the applying group, it will proceed to appoint its membership of the MAC.

In the event that conflict occurs when several associations collide for a same position on the MAC, the Market Operator will take the decision based on representation and proportionality criteria and report the said criteria to the National Energy Commission.

## **RULE 26. OPERATING RULES AND INTERNAL REGIME RULES AND REGULATIONS**

The daily production Market Agents' Committee will approve its internal operational rules, which will establish the calendar for sessions, the meetings' notice procedure, and code of conduct regulations, agreement adoption procedure and schedule for renewal of its members.

Posts on the Market Agent's Committee will not be remunerated.

The President and Secretary of this organ will be elected by the daily production market agents' committee among its members.

In the maximum period of a year after the publication of this Rule, confirmation or appointment of the naming of the current associations on the MAC will be given of their designated representatives on the committee.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **DAILY MARKET**

#### **RULE 27. CONCEPT AND PURPOSE**

The purpose of the daily market, as an integral part of the electric power production market, is the execution of electric power transactions for the following day through the submittal of electric power sale and purchase bids by market agents.

These bids shall be submitted to the market operator, and shall be included in a matching procedure effective for the daily scheduling horizon, corresponding to the day following the market session.

The daily market shall be structured in one single session for each daily scheduling horizon. Scheduling periods will be hourly, and the daily horizon is made up by 24 scheduling periods of the Spanish official schedule (23 or 25 periods on days when clocks are changed to go on or off Daylight Savings Time).

#### **RULE 28. BIDS ON THE DAILY MARKET**

##### **28.1. OBJECT AND CONTENT OF SALES AND PURCHASE BIDS**

Sales bids can be simple or complex, depending on their content. Purchase bids can only be simple without the incorporation of complex conditions being possible.

Sales and purchase bids can only be presented for the same daily horizon and a same sales or purchasing unit, except in the circumstances described in the Rule on Physical delivery of energy traded on the futures market.

##### **28.1.1. SIMPLE BIDS**

For purposes of the provisions of the Market Activity Rules, simple bids are defined as those electric power sale bids which sellers submit for each hourly scheduling period and production unit they own, with the expression of a price and an amount of power. For each hourly scheduling period within the same daily scheduling horizon, there can be as many as 25 power blocks for the same production unit, with a different price for each of the said blocks, with the prices increasing for sales bids, or decreasing for purchase bids. Simple bids may not include any additional terms to be considered in the matching process.

For sales units corresponding to production units with more than one owner for settlement effects, as well as the sales bid of the agent which represents it, the amount of energy associated to each of the owners committed to a bilateral contract will also be received for its consideration in the settlement of energies in the resulting daily market schedule.

### **28.1.2. COMPLEX BIDS**

For purposes of the provisions of the Market Activity Rules, complex bids are defined as those electric power sale bids which, while complying with the requirements governing simple bids, include all, some or any one of the conditions which are listed and described below. These conditions will be incorporated by the Market Operator in bid matching in the terms established in the rule which describes the matching algorithm. The following are the conditions that can be included in complex bids:

#### **28.1.2.1. CONDITION OF INDIVISIBILITY**

The condition of indivisibility is the condition by virtue of which the market operator's acceptance of the electric power sale bid generates, for the benefit of the production unit owner, the right to be assured that, if the indivisible block of its bid is matched, it will be matched in its entirety - that is - for all the electric power bid and never for a fraction of that power, apart from the provisions on sharing, or unless the load gradient condition is applied

Sellers shall only be allowed to include the condition of indivisibility in an electric power sale bid for the first block of the 25 possible power blocks in each hourly scheduling period.

#### **28.1.2.2. MINIMUM INCOME CONDITION**

Sellers may include, as a condition governing the electric power sale bids they submit for each production unit, that the bid in question is only to be considered submitted for matching purposes if the seller obtains a minimum income, which shall be expressed as a fixed amount in pesetas or in hundredths of a Euro, without decimal places, and as a variable amount expressed in pesetas or hundredths of a Euro per kWh, with as many as three decimal places.

When bids are submitted for each production unit with more than twelve blocks priced at zero, the minimum income condition shall not be allowed.

The minimum income condition shall not be allowed if the income requested exceeds the income resulting from the complete acceptance of the bid at the price bid by more than 100%.

#### **28.1.2.3. SCHEDULED STOP CONDITION**

This is the condition that sellers may include in the electric power sale bids they submit for each production unit so that, in the event that these bids are not matched due to the application of the minimum income condition, they can be treated as simple bids in the first block of the first three hourly scheduling periods of the daily scheduling horizon. The electric power bid which includes the scheduled stop condition shall be decreasing during the above-cited three hourly scheduling periods, and the production capacity variation condition shall not be applied to electric power sale bids in these three periods.

In any case, bids rejected due to the minimum income condition that include the scheduled stop condition are also indivisible, except as provided in the splitting rules. No other indivisible production block can exist in the same scheduling period.

#### **28.1.2.4. PRODUCTION CAPACITY VARIATION OR LOAD GRADIENT CONDITION**

Sellers may also include this condition in their electric power sale bids. The production capacity variation condition consists of establishing, for each production unit, a maximum upward or downward difference in production capacity variation, between two consecutive hourly scheduling periods. Variations due to starting up and stopping the production unit in question can also be included. This condition shall be expressed in MW/minute, to one decimal place, and the result of applying it shall be, in any case, limited by the sales unit's maximum production capacity. This condition must at all times respect the continuous linear variation of the production unit in the hourly scheduling period for which the seller submitted the electric power sale bid.

### **28. 2. FORMAT FOR SUBMITTING SALES OR PURCHASE BIDS**

In the electric power sale bids they submit to the market operator, sellers shall include the data listed below for each production unit and scheduling period:

- a) Code of the sales or purchasing unit.
- b) Description of the bid. Alphanumeric field which does not use the algorithm.
- c) Type of bid, which will obligatorily be a sales or purchasing bid.

d) Daily scheduling horizon date. This shall be the date on which the bid is submitted. This item shall be left blank if the bid is a default bid.

e) Default bid. The valid data that can be included in the bid is:

YES, which indicates that the bid is a default bid, and that the market participant is keeping it in force for all the daily scheduling horizons, as from the moment the bid is received by the Market Operator. In this case, the daily scheduling horizon date is not used.

NO, to indicate that the bid is not a default bid, and that it is only valid for the daily scheduling horizon date indicated.

f) Indicator stating that prices stated in the bid are expressed in Euro cents.

g) Minimum income condition for the production unit, which shall be expressed by means of the following two values:

-Fixed term (TF) for a single daily scheduling horizon, set in Euro cents. Decimals will not be included.

-Variable term (TV), which shall remain invariable for a single daily scheduling horizon, set in Euro cents per kWh, with as many as three decimal cents being included.

If the value is zero, it shall mean that the bid in question does not include this condition. In purchase bids both values should equal zero.

h) The sales unit's maximum rising or descending load variation gradient (maximum rising, maximum descending gradient, start-up and stop gradients), expressed in MW/minute to no more than one decimal place. If the value is zero, it shall mean that the bid in question does not include this condition. In purchase bids both values should equal zero.

i) For each of the up to twenty-five (25) blocks into which a production unit's sale bid can be divided, and each of the hourly scheduling periods, the following data shall be provided:

i.1) Hourly scheduling period to which the bid corresponds.

i.2) Volume of electric power offered in the block by the production unit for each hourly scheduling period, expressed in MWh to a maximum of one decimal place.

i.3) Price at which the block is bid for sale in Euro cents per kWh, to a maximum of three decimal places. The maximum price, called instrumental price is: 18.03 Euro/cent/kWh.

i.4) Indication, in the first block of each scheduling period, of whether the electric power block is divisible or not.

i.5) Indication, in the first three periods of the scheduling period, of whether the electric power sale bid of the first block corresponds to a scheduled stop condition, for the first three hourly scheduling periods of the scheduling period.

Additionally, the agent can report the energy associated to each of the owners which is committed to bilateral contracts in the case of sales bids, and the sales units which have more than one owner, for their consideration in the daily market settlement. This information will be sent by the person responsible for the submission of each shared power station bid, along with the codes of the relevant bilateral contracts. Upon receipt of this information, the Market Operator will verify that:

- The code for information communication exists
- The bid unit exists
- The agent sending the information is the agent responsible for its submission

If the tests described above are not passed, all information sent concerning the bid unit will be rejected and the corresponding warning message will be issued.

### **28.3. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SYSTEM OPERATORS: UNAVAILABILITY, SALES CAPACITY OF INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES, INFORMATION ON ASSIGNATION OF CAPACITY RIGHTS AND ON INTERNATIONAL BILATERAL CONTRACTS, NATIONAL BILATERAL CONTRACTS AND THE RESULTS OF PRIMARY ENERGY ISSUE OPTION AUCTIONS AND DISTRIBUTOR AUCTIONS**

#### **28.3.1. DEFINITION AND INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION ON UNAVAILABILITY**

The information on unavailability sent by the system operators to the Market Operator's information system will be gathered by the market operator, and it will contain for each system the unavailability which the corresponding system operator has confirmed regarding any of the physical production units and pumping purchasing units, at the time this information is sent. Unavailability will be sent per physical unit. As a consequence, the Market Operator will consider that all production units not included in the latest information received by the corresponding System Operator are available.



Information on unavailability will be incorporated into the Market Operator's information system at the time the said operator receives the aforementioned information, with the time limit of the inclusion of this information for matching purposes being the bid reception closing time on the daily market session.

### **28.3.2. DEFINITION AND INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION ON SALES CAPACITY OF INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES**

Information available on import and export capacities, sent by the System Operators to the market operator's information system, will be compiled by the latter, and it will contain information on maximum import and export capacity at the border, for each scheduling period, with every one of the Spanish electrical system's tie-lines which have a maximum capacity limitation. As a consequence, the Market Operator will consider that all tie-lines and the direction of the flow which are not included in the latest information received from the System Operators equal zero.

Information on capacities will be included in the Market Operator's information system at the time the said operator receives the aforementioned information, with the time limit for matching purposes on the daily market being the bid reception closing time on the daily market session.

### **28.3.3. DEFINITION AND INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION ON ASSIGNATION OF CAPACITY RIGHTS AND ON INTERNATIONAL BILATERAL CONTRACTS**

The Spanish System Operator will provide the Market Operator with the last notifications concerning use of capacity rights for each sales or purchasing unit corresponding to assignments previously confirmed in daily auctions, as well as assignments in daily auctions, regarding tie-line with the French electrical system for the purpose of validation of bids submitted on the daily market, following the receipt of said assignment, and for their consideration in the validation prior to the matching process and within such a process.

The System Operators will provide the Market Operator with the notifications on use of capacity rights for each sales or purchasing unit corresponding to assignments confirmed before the daily market for the tie-line with the Portuguese electrical system for their consideration in the validation of bids presented on the daily market, and for consideration in the validation process prior to the matching period and within this period.

International bilateral contracts on the Spanish-Portuguese border will be sent to the market operator by the system operators once they have been agreed upon by both operators. International bilateral contracts for the borders of the Iberian System will be sent by the Spanish system operator to the market operator.

Once the system operators have reached agreements on the Spanish-Portuguese borders, they will provide the Market Operator, before the closure of the market bids receipt period, with information on international bilateral contracts received by agents, so that these are considered in the validation of bids presented on the daily market, after this report is received, and so that these are considered in the validation process prior to the matching period and within this period.

The System Operators will provide the Market Operator with information regarding the assignment of capacity rights for each agent that has not carried out the notification on the use of capacity rights in the tie-line with the Portuguese electrical system.

#### **28.3.4. DEFINITION AND INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ON NATIONAL BILATERAL CONTRACTS AND THE RESULT OF THE AUCTIONS OF PRIMARY ISSUES OF ENERGY AND DISTRIBUTOR AUCTIONS**

The Market Operator will receive information from the relevant System Operators, before the closure of the market bid receipt period, on international bilateral contracts received from agents, so that these can be considered in the validation of bids submitted on the daily market.

The Market Operator will receive information from the relevant System Operator, as soon as such information is available, on the nominations of energy coming from primary energy issue auctions.

The Market Operator will receive information from the relevant System Operator, as soon as such information is available, on the nominations of energy coming from distribution auctions.

#### **28.4. VERIFICATION OF SALES BIDS**

Sales or purchasing bids presented by agents will be verified by the Market Operator, as a prior condition to their possible acceptance. This verification will be carried out at the time bids are received and when the bid receipt period on the daily market session closes, in accordance with this Rule. Bid validation will be carried out in accordance with the following:

##### **28.4.1. VERIFICATION OF THE STATE OF THE SESSION**

At the moment it receives a sale bid in its computer system, the market operator shall verify, according to the reception time available in its computer system, that this reception time falls before the close of the bid acceptance period. In the case files with multiple bids presented by different sales or purchasing units, the Market Operator will check that the file has been received correctly before the bid deadline is

over, with these files being later accepted once the bid verification process is over and, if these are valid, the bid acceptance time can be later the deadline for bid reception.

## AGENT VERIFICATION

The market operator will verify:

- That the agent has been added to the market operator's information system on the date the bid is being presented and it has not been suspended by the System Operators as a Participant in the System.
- That the agent is authorized to submit sales bids for the sales unit, or purchase for purchasing units, at the time the bid is submitted and for the scheduling periods the offer is presented at. Bids from agents who present bids for units they are not authorized to present on the current date will be rejected.

## VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH GUARANTEES

The Market Operator will verify at the time the bid is presented that the agent presenting the bid for purchase of energy has enough guarantees for the payment of energy corresponding to the bid it is presenting.

In the case that sufficient guarantee is not available; the bid will be accepted provisionally, being validated again at the time bid reception closes and with the bid being withdrawn from the matching process if the agent does not have sufficient guarantees available.

## VERIFICATION OF THE SALES OR PURCHASING UNIT

At the time the bid is submitted, the Market Operator shall verify that the installations that make up the production unit for which the bid is being submitted are registered in the market operator's information system for the date the bid is being submitted on.

#### **28.4.4.1. VERIFICATION OF THE MAXIMUM ENERGY TO BE OFFERED WITHIN A SCHEDULING PERIOD**

For a sales or purchase bid presented in a session, which is not a default offer, it will be checked that the total energy offered in each hour, plus the energy declared for that unit in the entirety of executions of bilateral contracts prior to the daily market, including notifications regarding the use of capacity rights, which have been reported to the Market Operators, within the said session, does not exceed one of the following values:

- The maximum energy of the unit in the Market Operator's database.
- The maximum amount of energy available considering current unavailability, where maximum energy available is defined as the maximum energy once the unavailable energy has been discounted from its physical units.
- For units which affect international tie-lines of the Iberian system (Spain—Portugal electrical tie-line system) the sum of the maximum import capacity, in the international tie-line for which the transaction is given, plus the maximum export capacity for the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered time period. For this purpose the latest available data, sent by the System Operators, will be used at the time the bid is received.
- For the units without rights' assignation which affect international tie-lines with the French electrical system: the sum of the maximum import capacity, plus the maximum export capacity in the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered scheduling period, minus the assignation of capacity rights for the same agent in the tie-line and flow direction. For this purpose, the last available information sent by the system operators will be used at the time the bid is received.

In the event that energy offered exceeds the maximum value in any of the scheduling periods, the bid will be rejected in its entirety.

If offers are sent by default, only the energy offered in each scheduling period against the maximum energy declared for that unit in the Market Operator's database will be validated, with the offer being provisionally accepted, at the expense of the global validation of bids and the execution of bilateral contracts before the match is performed, and in this process, in the case that the limits for global validation are exceeded, the offer will be rejected in its entirety.

#### **28.4.4.2. VERIFICATION OF THE CONTENT OF THE BID**

- a. Verification of sales bids for blocks corresponding to the scheduled stop condition correspond to the first block of the first scheduling period and, as a maximum, up to the third scheduling period and these shall be decreasing in terms of energy offered in periods which the scheduled stop condition is declared for.
- b. Verification of sales bids in which prices for different energy blocks of a same sales unit have increasing prices in regard to energy offered.
- c. Verification of purchase bids in which prices for different energy blocks of a same unit have decreasing prices with respect to the energy offered.
- d. Verification that the minimum income which the vendor incorporates as a sales condition in the sales bid is not over 100% of the income resulting from the complete simple sale bid of the sales unit.
- e. Verification that there are not more than 12 price blocks which equal zero in the case that minimum income has been declared.
- f. Verification that the sales unit bid incorporates only one undividable block for each scheduling period.
- g. Verification that the maximum rising, maximum descending gradient, start-up and stop gradient declared in the bid are the same or under those registered in the Market Operator's information system. In the case a maximum value does not exist in the information system it will be understood that the gradient does not have a maximum value limit.
- h. Verification that the sales bid units of distributors or representatives referred to in Article 30 of Royal Decree 661/2007, under the special regime which has not opted to be included in the production market, are priced at zero.
- i. Verification that the purchase bids for distributor acquisition units for tariff rate supply have an instrumental price.

#### **28.4.4.3. VERIFICATION OF BIDS WITH REGARD TO BIDS FROM THE FUTURES MARKET**

Bids from agents to be offered on the daily production market which are not from open positions on the futures market, when included, will not be validated against bids from the futures market. The set of bids will be validated before the matching process starts.

Validations affecting reporting of information on bilateral contracts sent by the system operators

In the process of reception of reports on bilateral contracts, put at the disposal of the Market Operator by the System Operators, the following validation process is carried out:

## **28.6. ACCEPTANCE OF SALES AND PURCHASE BIDS**

The last valid sales and purchase bids presented by agents to the Market Operator for each of the sales or acquisition units which they own, will become firm at the time the acceptance period for bids ends.

## **28. 5. Validations of reports on international bilateral contracts made on the Daily Market.**

The validation of the insertion of the report on an international bilateral contract will be done for the energy in each unit declared in the contract, for each scheduling period. For each scheduling period, validation will be carried out for each unit's executed energy, to check that none of the following values are exceeded:

- The maximum energy of the unit in the Market Operator's database.
- The maximum energy amount available considering unavailability in force.

-For units which affect international tie-lines with the Iberian system : the sum of the maximum import capacity, in the international tie-line which the transaction is given for, plus the maximum export capacity for the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered time period. For this purpose, the last available information sent by the system operators will be used at the time the bid is received.

In the case that any of these values is exceeded, in any of the scheduling periods, the execution of the international bilateral contract will be rejected in its entirety.



## **28.7. EFFECTS OF THE INCLUSION OF A SALES OR PURCHASE BID IN THE SETTLEMENT PROCESS**

That either the vendor or buyer accepts the matching results in the terms established in these Rules.

## **RULE 29**

### **29. PHYSICAL DELIVERY OF ENERGY TRADED ON THE FUTURES MARKET**

Energy negotiated on futures markets, whose settlement by physical delivery is requested by its owner, may be integrated in the daily production market, energy that originates from organisations included in the International Agreement regarding the creation of an Iberian Electric Power Market.

#### **29.1. DEFINITION OF FUTURES MARKET UNIT (FMU)**

Futures market units (FMU) are settlement units on the futures market created to allow settlement via physical delivery.

Futures market units will have the features described below:

- a) Each FMU will belong solely to a physical settlement agent of the futures market and an agent from the daily market.
- b) Daily Market agents should report the makeup of each FMU to the Daily Market Operator, providing details on the bid units which make it up using the means established for this purpose.
- c) An FMU may contain any of the sale units and/or purchase units on the daily market.
- d) Each sale or purchase unit on the daily market may only be included in one FMU.
- e) Energy received as open positions assigned to a FMU may not constitute an "anti-natural position". If this were the case, the unit would be rejected by the Daily Market Operator.
- f) A position will be deemed "anti-natural" when the energy from an FMU open position exceeds the sum of the maximum amounts for sales units or the sum of the maximum amounts for the acquisition units it includes, with their relevant symbol.

g) Sales and/or acquisition units grouped in each FMU may only be bid units to be settled on the daily market at the price of energy in Spain or, alternatively, the price for Portugal, and neither unit type will be admissible in the same FMU.

## **29.2. DELIVERY OF POSITIONS FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT WITH PHYSICAL DELIVERY BY THE FUTURES MARKET OPERATOR**

### **29.2.1 SUBMISSION PERIOD**

The Futures Market Operator and the Daily Market Operator will establish the schedule for the settlement of futures positions at least six months in advance, indicating the day when information on each underlying asset should be submitted. The condition described above will be interpreted notwithstanding that said schedule may be modified as a result of changes in the situation of the markets or the type of products traded with the Futures Market Operator.

Open positions will be dispatched by OMIP-OMIClear before the time set in the Daily Market operator's information system, which will never less than two days from the delivery date of the underlying asset. Within the day, the deadline time for the dispatching of open positions will be 5:00pm.

Time details are given in Spanish official time.

### **29.2.2 VALIDATIONS AND RESPONSES**

The Daily Market Operator will validate open futures market positions, Agent/FMU positions, in accordance with the following points:

- a) The Futures Market Operator will only submit positions for physical delivery assigned to futures contracts registered by said operator.
- b) It will later verify that the Agent and the FMU are assigned to existing Agents and FMU which are valid at the time of the communication and within the physical delivery period, and that the FMU belongs to the agent.
- c) Finally, it will verify that the amounts of the relevant physical delivery are within the limits of the FMU. If this were not the case, the position reported will be deemed anti-natural and it will be rejected.

The Futures Market Operator may submit new data modifying the information on open positions which have already been sent if it detects that a violation of the rules of the futures market has occurred. The submission of a modification of a position previously sent by the Futures Market Operator may only be carried out up until the moment the bid receipt period for the daily market closes. In this case,

disaggregations of the modified positions carried out by Agents up until that moment will be cancelled.

## **29.4. RECEIPT OF DISAGGREGATIONS OF AGENTS' OPEN POSITIONS**

Agents will disaggregate energy for each FMU in the bidding units of sale or purchase associated with such a bid, respecting the limits established in these Market Rules.

### **29.4.1. SUBMISSION PERIOD**

Agents may send disaggregations for FMU energy from the moment of closure of the submission period of the relevant open positions by the Futures Market Operator until the closure of the receipt of bids on the daily market.

The agent may opt to disaggregate by default for those FMUs which only have one bidding unit. Disaggregations for agents using this option will be calculated automatically, in accordance with the rules established, and they will not need to be submitted.

### **29.4.2. CONTENT**

Agents will submit information on disaggregations in the hourly timetables and may send the disaggregations for all their futures market units in a single submission.

In addition, agents may send all disaggregations concerning energy from hiring units for different future days in one submission, on those days when the Daily Market Operator has information on open positions reported by the Futures Market Operator.

### **29.4.3. DEFAULT DISAGGREGATIONS**

Default disaggregations are those calculated automatically and in accordance with the following points:

- a) They may only be used by those FMUs that exclusively contain a bid unit.
- b) If a new bid unit is to be included later in the same FMU, the disaggregation by default option should be forfeited first. If this does not take place, the new relationship between FMU/Bid unit will not be registered.
- c) Using the market operator's information system, the agent may choose the option to apply the disaggregation by default or not and its validity date.
- d) The agent should report a maximum limit in MWh for which it accepts the default disaggregation. In the event that the value of the open position sent by OMIP/OMIClear exceeds this limit, it will only be disaggregated until the limit imposed by the agent is reached.

- e) Each time OMIP/OMIClear's open positions are received there will be automatic disaggregation for those positions which have selected the "disaggregation by default" option.
- f) Once the disaggregation receipt period has started, the agent may update or cancel this information, in the same way it would if a normal disaggregation had occurred.

#### **29.4.4. VALIDATIONS IN RECEIPT AND RESPONSE**

The Daily Market Operator will validate the disaggregations of open futures market positions in accordance with the following items:

- a) Firstly, it will check that the agent submitting the disaggregations is not suspended or excluded from the Futures Market, in accordance with the information received from the Futures Market Operator, nor suspended or cancelled by the Daily Market Operator.
- b) It will then check that the FMU units and sales or distribution bid units on the daily market where open positions are disaggregated match existing and current agent units for the date when disaggregation is taking place.
- c) It will check that the bid units are associated with the FMU for the date disaggregation is taking place.
- d) It will check that energies disaggregated for each bidding unit are coherent with the information on maximum and minimum amounts available at the disposal of the Daily Market Operator at the time disaggregations are received.
- e) It will verify that the disaggregation of energy in the open position of an FMU for a schedule period is carried out, either in the sales units or in the acquisition units, depending on whether this is an FMU sales or purchase position.

If such checks are not approved, all information sent concerning disaggregations will be rejected and the corresponding warning message will be issued.

If checks concerning bid units and FMU units are not approved, all information sent concerning disaggregations regarding the FMU which does not comply with validations will be rejected and the corresponding warning message will be issued.

#### **29.4.5. INFORMATION UPDATING**

Information on disaggregations may be replaced with the communication of new information on disaggregations for an FMU. If the validations established are met, new information will replace previous information for all purposes. If the validations established are not met, the previous information available accepted as valid will still be valid.

The agent may report the cancellation of information reported on disaggregation for an FMU for a particular day. In this case, all information on that FMU, including submissions previously accepted as valid, will be considered non-valid.

#### **29.4.6. CREATION OF OFFERS FROM OPEN POSITIONS ON THE FUTURES MARKETS**

Disaggregations in sales units or the acquisition of open positions from the futures market with settlements with physical delivery sent by agents and which have turned out to be valid will be considered in the matching process on the Daily Market as bids at an instrumental price. The registration time for the disaggregation will be considered as that of the receipt of the information on disaggregation by the agent.

Disaggregations in acquisition units will be considered, for all effects and purposes, as simple bids with an instrumental price of 18.03 c€/KWh and the disaggregations in sales units will be considered for all purposes as simple bids at a price of 0 c€/kWh.

## **29.5. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH THE FUTURES MARKET OPERATOR**

### **29.5.1 INFORMATION ON STRUCTURAL DATA**

Exchanges of information with regard to Agents aim to identify and qualify physical settlement Agents on the Futures Market and the respective FMU they use to settle operations on the Daily Production Market.

With regards information exchange between OMEL and OMPI-OMIClear, this will be carried out by putting the relevant data at the disposal of the other party, and the party receiving the information will be obliged to collect it.

#### **29.5.1.1 ADMISSION OF A SETTLEMENT AGENT WITH PHYSICAL DELIVERY**

All agents on the futures market wishing to settle their positions with physical delivery must be daily market agents or have signed a contract with a physical settling agent on the futures market which is also an agent on the daily market.

Prior to the acceptance as Physical Settlement Agent by OMIP-OMIClear, the following information exchanges will be made between the Futures Market Operator and the Daily Market Operator:

- a) The Futures Market Operator will ask the Daily Market Operator to accept the physical settlement Agent.
- b) The Daily Market Operator will reject or accept the physical settlement Agent.
- c) If the Daily Market Operator accepts, the Futures Market Operator will accept the possibility of physical delivery to the agent.

#### **29.5.1.2 REGISTRATION OF FUTURES MARKET UNITS (FMU)**

Prior to the acceptance of an FMU referring to energy from a Physical Settlement Agent on the Daily Market, the following information exchanges will be made between the Futures Market Operator and the Daily Market Operator:

- a) The Futures Market Operator will ask the Daily Market Operator to accept the FMU, providing details regarding the name of the agent, its code and the FMU code.
- b) The Daily Market Operator will accept the FMU, reporting registration on the FMU system to OMIP-OMIClear on the next working day, indicating the date from which it is available.
- c) The Futures Market Operator will accept the FMU definitively and process the Agent's decision.

- d) Both operators may ask the other operator to send all updated information for the agent/FMU pairs validated up until that time.

#### **29.5.1.3 CANCELLATION OF A PHYSICAL SETTLEMENT AGENT BY THE FUTURES MARKET OPERATOR**

When a cancellation or deregistration of a physical settlement agent is carried out by the Futures Market Operator, the following information must be reported to the Daily Market Operator:

- a) The Futures Market Operator will inform the Daily Market Operator about the cancellation of an Agent and the relevant futures market hiring units.
- b) The Futures Market Operator will make information available to the Daily Market Operator. This information will include the name and code of the agent and the respective FMUs for the agent.

#### **29.5.1.4 TEMPORARY CANCELLATION OF AN AGENT BY THE DAILY MARKET OPERATOR**

In the event of temporary suspension of an agent by the Daily Market Operator, the Futures Market Operator will follow its procedures and the Daily Market Operator will reject physical deliveries indicating the reason for the rejection.

#### **29.5.1.5. EXCLUSION OR CANCELLATION OF AN AGENT BY THE DAILY MARKET OPERATOR**

When an agent from the Daily Market Operator resigns or leaves, the following information must be reported to the Futures Market Operator:

- a) The Daily Market Operator will inform the Futures Market Operator of the resignation of the Agent.
- b) The Futures Market Operator will withdraw the agents' ability for physical delivery.
- c) For a period of up to two working days, it will be accepted that the physical deliveries of the agent are rejected by the Daily Market Operator, in the same way as in the event of temporary suspension of an agent of the Daily Market Operator.

### **29.5.2 GENERAL MARKET INFORMATION**

The Daily Market Operator and the Futures Market Operator will exchange the following information:

- a) Any public information considered relevant, taking into account the availability of this information on the public website for each market.
- b) Essential information, publishing a link to the public website of the other market when users require additional information.

## **RULE 30. MATCHING PROCEDURE ON THE DAILY MARKET**

### **30.1. BASIC ELEMENTS GOVERNING MATCHING ON THE DAILY MARKET**

The Market Operator will carry out the matching of energy sale and purchase bids using the simple matching method which is that obtained separately from the marginal price, as well as the volume of energy it accepts for each sales and purchasing unit for each scheduling period. The said simple settlement method will be adapted by means of the necessary mathematical algorithms to include the possibility in the process, on behalf of sellers, to make complex sales bids for each sales unit.

Only conditions foreseen in the Rules will be included in the algorithms incorporated in complex bids. To the effect of these Rules, matching algorithm is defined as an orderly and finite set of mathematical operations which allows to obtain the marginal price corresponding to the energy sales bid for each scheduling period carried out by the owner of the sales unit whose entry in the system has been necessary to attend the energy demand.

Production of energy object of the bilateral contracts in which qualified consumers, external agents and energy producers and special regime energy producers intervene, in the part of the said energy they have not opted to offer on the daily market, not being incorporated in the matching process, nor being taken into account during the matching process once the sales or load gradient maximums of the unit in question have been verified.

Matching will be carried out using a simple or complex process when simple or complex bids occur, in accordance with the requirements in these Rules. In all cases, criteria governing the assignation of production and demand of energy and the fixing of the marginal price will be the same for simple and complex matching procedures.

The price in each scheduling period will be the same as the price of the last block of sales of the last sales unit whose acceptance has been necessary to attend the purchase which has been matched, with the exception of the provisions in the Rule specifying the matching conditions for the event of Market Splitting, when there are different prices in the Portuguese area and the Spanish area.

Before the matching process is carried out the following checks will be performed to select bids and bilateral contract executions considered in the matching process with the information sent by the System Operators on unavailability, on maximum import and export capacity for each one of the international tie-lines, and information on energies notification of capacity rights and assignation of capacity rights, sent before the closure of bids on the daily market.

Validations of bids presented on the daily market.

In the first place, normal or default bids from units without assignation of capacity rights presented on the market will be validated, in an inverse order to their presentation, and in the first place normal offers and secondly default bids.

Validation will check that for the last valid bid presented, whether normal or by default, for each sales or purchasing unit, that the energy for the scheduling period of the offer, plus the energy of the same unit and scheduling period, executed in international bilateral contracts, or notification on the use of capacity rights, previously reported by System Operators and accepted, do not exceed any of the following values:

- The maximum hourly energy of the unit in the Market Operator's database.
- The maximum energy amount available considering unavailability in force.
- For units affecting international tie-lines with the Iberian system, the sum of the maximum import capacity, in the international tie-line which the transaction is given for, plus the maximum export capacity for the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered scheduling period. To calculate this, the latest information available sent by the system Operators before the closure of the reception of bids on the daily market will be used.
- For units affecting tie-lines with the French electrical system, the last valid bid presented, whether normally or by default, for each sales or purchasing unit, of units with rights assignation, capacity does not exceed the maximum value of rights assignation as a result of the daily auction reported by the Spanish System Operator, minus the part of this daily assignation executed in bilateral contracts.

In the event that none of these values are exceeded, in any of the scheduling periods, the offer will be accepted for the matching process. In the case that any of these values is exceeded, in any of the scheduling periods, the bilateral contract will be rejected in its entirety.

Secondly, normal or default bids which have not already been validated will be validated, including bids for units without assignment of capacity submitted to the market for the tie-line with the French electrical system, in reverse order to the order of their submission, with normal bids appearing first followed by default bids.

Validation will check that for the last valid bid presented, whether normal or by default, for each sales or acquisition unit, that the energy for the scheduling period of the bid does not exceed any of the following values:



- The maximum hourly energy of the unit in the Market Operator's database.
- The maximum energy amount available considering unavailability in force.
- For units which affect international tie-lines with the Iberian system: the sum of the maximum import capacity, in the international tie-line which the transaction is given for, plus the maximum export capacity for the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered scheduling period. To calculate this, the latest information available sent by the Spanish system Operator before the closure of the reception of bids on the daily market will be used.
- For the units without rights' assignation which affect international tie-lines with the French electrical system: the sum of the maximum import capacity, plus the maximum export capacity in the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered scheduling period, minus the notification of capacity rights use, minus the assignment in the daily auction of capacity rights for the same agent in the tie-line and flow direction. To calculate this, the latest information available sent by the system operators before the closure of the reception of bids on the daily market will be used.

For general sales bid units the energy offered is lower than or equal to the purchasing balance of the general schedule unit for the same scheduling period.

For general purchase bid units the energy offered is lower than or equal to the sales balance of the general schedule unit for the same scheduling period.

In the event that none of these values are exceeded, in any of the scheduling periods, the offer will be accepted for the matching process. In the case that any of these values is exceeded, in any of the scheduling periods, the bilateral contract will be rejected in its entirety.

**Validation at close of the receipt of bids from open positions on the futures market and the consideration of such offers in the matching algorithm on the daily market**

For the purpose of validation of disaggregated energy by agents at the time the receipt of bids closes, these will be considered as bids on the daily market at an instrumental price and the acceptance moment will be considered as the moment that disaggregation of FMU energy is received and accepted.

For all purposes and effects, the previous information will be considered in the validation process in reverse order to their submission, and priority will be given to the most recent information.

At the time of validation at the closure of receipt of offers, only the offer from open positions relevant to the bid unit not exceeding the validations established will be rejected, and the rest of the information will be maintained for other offer units belonging independently to the same disaggregation.

Valid disaggregations for open positions on the futures market with settlement with physical delivery will be considered offers at the instrumental price. Energy and price information for these bids will be processed with the matching algorithm as information independent of bids belonging to the relevant units sent by the agent for the daily market:

- a) Complex conditions which may have been included by the agent in the bid sent for the daily market will not be applicable to the energy assigned to the offers from open positions on the futures market.
- b) The matching process on the daily market will be carried out in accordance with the rule provided for this purpose, and both offers in the same bid unit will be treated separately.

## **30.2. SIMPLE MATCHING SCHEDULE**

The Market Operator will obtain marginal prices for each one of the scheduling periods on the daily programming horizon, and it will carry out the splitting of energy offered in each scheduling period between sales and purchasing bids using a simple match made up by the following operations:

### **30.2.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORDER OF FINANCIAL PRECEDENCE OF SALES BIDS AND DETERMINATION OF THE SALES SUPPLY CURVE**

The Market Operator will establish, for each scheduling period in the daily horizon, the order of financial precedence of sales bids, starting with the cheapest, until reaching the most expensive until covering the energy demand of the said scheduling period. In the case that there are energy blocks at the same price, these will be ordered following the criteria below:

Date, hour, minute and second of insertion in the Market Operator's information system, from the smallest to the largest bid (bids which have been inserted before in the information system will be withdrawn after those which have been inserted later, or offers which have been inserted before in the information system will be incorporated before those which have been inserted subsequently).

Volume of energy, from the smallest to the largest block. In the event that the aforementioned date, hour, minute and second is the same for both bids, these will be withdrawn in inverse order to the amount of energy of the block (blocks with a larger amount of energy will be withdrawn before those which incorporate a smaller amount or the blocks which incorporate less energy will be incorporated before those which incorporate more energy, depending on the applicable case).

Alphabetical order, from the smallest to the largest. In the event that the amount of energy is also the same, bids will be ordered alphabetically, if applicable, in descending order.

The Market Operator will determine the aggregate sales bid curve, adding the price of the amounts of energy offered in descending order despite the sales units the said amounts proceed from.

### **30.2.2 DETERMINATION OF THE PURCHASING CURVE**

For each hourly scheduling period of the same daily scheduling horizon, the market operator shall establish the aggregate electric power purchasing curve, adding, in descending price order, as appropriate, the accepted purchase bids.

For this purpose, the market operator shall be able to include the following suppositions in the calculation of the aggregate purchase curve:

a) Purchase bids in which the buyer has established a maximum price and a quantity of electric power. This supposition shall result in a demand curve with descending prices.

b) Purchase bids in which the buyer has not established a maximum price and a quantity of electric power. Under this supposition, which is equivalent to a rigid requirement, the buyer accepts the marginal price resulting from matching for each of the hourly scheduling periods of the same daily scheduling horizon, without affecting the instrumental price used by the market operator's information system to process these bids.

c) In the event that both of the above suppositions coincide, the market operator shall plot a demand curve in which the electric power purchase bids without maximum prices shall precede, in all cases, bids that do include maximum prices.

### **30.2.3 MATCHING PROCEDURE**

The simple matching method entails performing the following operations:

a) Determination of the crossing point of the supply and demand curves, and calculation of the marginal price for each hourly scheduling period in the same daily scheduling horizon. The marginal price corresponds to the priced sale bid made by the last production unit whose entry into the system was required to satisfy the demand for electric power

b) Assignment to each production unit, for each electric power sale bid submitted for the same hourly scheduling period, of the electric power being sold during that scheduling period, provided that the said bid price is lower than or equal to the marginal price in the period in question, and provided that there is sufficient electric power required at that price or above it.

c) Assignment to the buyer, for each electric power purchase bid submitted for the same hourly scheduling period, of the electric power being demanded during that scheduling period, provided that the price of the said purchase bid is higher than or equal to the marginal price in the scheduling period in question, and provided that there is sufficient electric power for sale at that marginal price or below it.

### **30.2.4 CRITERIA GOVERNING THE ASSIGNMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY SALES AND PURCHASES**

The market operator shall obtain the marginal price for each of the hourly scheduling periods of the same daily scheduling horizon, and shall distribute the electric power bid in each hourly scheduling period among the sale and purchase bids, according to the following criteria:

a) The market operator shall accept, at the marginal price, the total electric power offered in those sale bids whose prices are below the said marginal price, considering the splitting rules for the said price.

b) The market operator shall accept, at the marginal price, the total electric power demanded by buyers in all the electric power purchase bids whose maximum prices are above the marginal price, except in cases where there is not enough electric power at prices that are lower than or equal to the marginal price to satisfy the demand that incorporates prices that are higher than the said marginal price.

c) Since the aggregate electric power production and demand curves are discrete stepped curves, their crossing point may give rise to indeterminacy in the assignment of electric power which requires the application of a distribution criterion in one or more hourly scheduling periods of the same daily scheduling horizon, which may correspond to certain electric power purchase or sale bids. If this situation arises, and when the crossing point of the aggregate electric power supply and demand curves occurs in a horizontal section of either or both curves, the market operator shall proceed as follows:

- If there is a surplus supply of electric power for sale, this surplus shall be proportionally deducted from the quantities of electric power found in the block of sale bids from sellers representing those production units whose price is equal to the marginal price of the hourly scheduling period in question.

- If there is excess purchase demand for electric power, this excess shall be proportionally deducted from the quantities of electric power included in the blocks of those purchase bids whose price is equal to the price of the last accepted purchase bid.

-To avoid imbalances due to rounding off after the application of the power deductions when there is excess demand or supply at the marginal price, the following procedure shall be applied:

1. Initially, the total power assigned after distribution which does not correspond to a whole value of the decimal place is cut off at the lower whole value of the said decimal place.
2. Then the degree of imbalance (D) is evaluated. The imbalance may be caused by the difference between the total accepted demand, in case the distribution affects the sale bids, or between the total accepted demand and the total assigned supply, if the distribution affects the purchase bids. The value of D indicates the number of bids that must increase their assignment by 0.1 MWh during the hourly scheduling period in order to correct the imbalance.
3. Finally, the power accepted for a number D of bids that were included in the distribution is increased by 0.1 MWh, choosing first the bids that ended up with a higher residual value after the cutoff of the lower whole value of the first decimal place. If this value comes out equal, the bids

submitted previously shall be selected. If this value comes out equal again, the bids submitted previously shall be selected.

### **30.2.5 MARGINAL PRICE SETTING CRITERIA**

In the event that indeterminacy arises in the setting of the marginal price of electric power for an hourly scheduling period corresponding to the same daily scheduling horizon, which causes the aggregate electric power supply and demand curves to coincide or cross in a vertical section of the supply curve, the price shall correspond to the price of the last block of electric power supply offered for sale submitted by the last production unit whose acceptance was necessary to satisfy the matched demand.

## **30.3. MATCHING PROCEDURE APPLIED WHEN SIMPLE AND COMPLEX BIDS**

### **COINCIDE**

If simple and complex electric power sale bids coincide in the same scheduling period of the same daily scheduling horizon, the market operator shall include the conditions contained in the said complex bids in the matching process with simple bids, by performing the operations which are indicated below:

#### **30.3.1 SEARCH FOR AN INITIAL VALID SOLUTION**

The objective of this operation is to find a solution consisting in determining marginal prices corresponding to the scheduling periods (of the same daily scheduling horizon and an assignment of electric power to each of the production units whose owners have submitted electric power sale bids in the hourly scheduling period in question, which satisfies the conditions of indivisible bids, the restrictions derived from the load gradient of the production units, the conditions of planned stoppage and the minimum income conditions of the production units that are included in the solution.)

To this end, the market operator shall initially apply the simple matching method described in the previous section, to which the operator shall add, as a condition, the obtaining of a solution which complies with the conditions derived from the complex bids, except the minimum income condition. This method shall be called simple conditioned matching.

Subsequently, so that the minimum income restriction is respected, the market operator shall use an iterative procedure which performs several simple conditioned matchings while successively eliminating all the sale bids corresponding to each production unit which does not comply with the minimum income condition, until all the sales bids corresponding to the production units considered in the solution satisfy that condition.

### **30.3.1.1 VERIFICATION OF THE LOAD GRADIENT CONDITION DURING SIMPLE CONDITIONED MATCHING**

#### **30.3.1.1.1. GENERAL DISPOSITIONS**

The purpose of the load gradient condition is to limit the assignment of the volume of power corresponding to a production unit's sale bid when the variation of power between two consecutive hourly scheduling periods exceeds the value stated in the bid.

For the purposes of this rule, the following terms are defined:

- Maximum power: the maximum power in the market operator's information system.

As general criteria to check the condition the load gradient condition during simple conditioned matching, the following will be applicable:

- The gradient statement is optional.

- Two sets of gradients may be used for each production unit - a start-up / rising gradient and a stop / descending gradient - when the unit increases / reduces its schedule in two consecutive periods. A gradient value equaling zero in the bid indicates that the agent renounces the right to use this complex condition for the corresponding gradient (rising, descending, start-up or stop) for the daily scheduling period.

- Increases or reductions of power during each hour shall always be considered linear.

. The condition shall be checked by analyzing each of the hourly periods directly (that is, by verifying each hourly period according to the data corresponding to the previous hourly scheduling period), and then inversely (that is, by verifying each hourly scheduling period according to the data corresponding to the following hourly scheduling period). This will only be checked once in direct flow and once in the inverse flow.

. The power shall be checked by considering the calculated power values at the beginning and end of each hour; these values shall be obtained from the data

corresponding to the previous or subsequent hourly scheduling periods, and from the applicable gradient value.

If the calculated values surpass the maximum power values or reach values below the zero, these values shall be taken as the power limit at the beginning or the end of the hour, limiting, as appropriate, the power assigned to the purchase or sale bids.

In any case, when the owner of a production unit which includes the rising / start-up or descending / stop load gradient condition in an electric power sale bid, the market operator shall assign the producer a lower quantity of power than the latter would have received if it had not included the cited condition.

### **30.3.1.1.2 PROCEDURE**

Once an initial marginal price has been obtained for the first hourly scheduling period, in accordance with a simple matching process without load gradient restrictions, the market operator shall check to see that the sale bids whose owners have included gradient conditions for the production units represented by those bids respect those conditions for the following hourly scheduling periods.

For this purpose, the market operator shall follow the procedure outlined below:

a) Verification of the rising or start-up load gradient conditions.

To begin with, the rising gradients (start-up and rising) are checked.

-The matching done for the first hour of the day is initially considered valid without checking load gradient restrictions. The first hour's initial ( $P_0$ ) and final ( $P_1$ ) power values (in MW, to no more than one decimal place) are calculated as follows:

-If the power assigned in hour 1 ( $E_1$ ) is below the indivisible block level declared for that hour, it is assumed that the unit is performing its start-up procedure, and the start-up load gradient is chosen. In any other case, the rising gradient would be selected.

-With gradient  $g$  selected, the power values at the beginning of hour 1 ( $P_0$ ) and at the end of hour 1 ( $P_1$ ) are obtained, assuming a maximum linear rise which will uphold the power value ( $E_1$ ) obtained, that is:

$$P_0 = E_1 - g * 30 \quad P_1 = E_1 + g * 30$$

-If  $P_0$  is less than zero or  $P_1$  exceeds the production unit's maximum



power value, the rise is reduced to the maximum that will enable both values to be feasible, and the value of  $P_1$  is stored.

Likewise, the maximum acceptable power value for that hour ( $EM_1$ ) is set at the value of  $E_1$ , as the average value between  $P_0$  and  $P_1$ .

Before performing the matching for the next hour ( $h+1$ ), the bids submitted by each unit in that hour are limited according to their declared gradients, in the following manner:

The level of the indivisible block is calculated for hour  $h+1$  as the value of power in the indivisible or non-withdrawable block declared in hour  $h+1$ .

-If the power level set for the end of hour  $h$  ( $P_h$ ) is lower than the level of the indivisible block, it is assumed that the unit is starting up, and the start-up gradient shall be chosen.

-In any other case, the rising gradient declared by the unit is chosen.

-Once the gradient is selected, with the value  $g$ , the value of the maximum possible power for the end of hour  $h+1$  is obtained, as  $PM_{h+1} = P_h + g * 60$ . If this value exceeds the unit's maximum, the maximum is taken as the new value of  $PM_{h+1}$ . The maximum biddable power value for the unit in hour  $h + 1$  ( $EM_{h+1}$ )

is obtained as the average value between  $P_h$  and  $PM_{h+1}$ . In those cases in which the first decimal place in the value of  $EM_{h+1}$  is not a whole number, the number is rounded off to the highest tenth.

-Then the matching for hour  $h+1$  is done with the bids that have not exceeded the limit. This ensures that the dispatch for each unit will respect the rising gradients start-up and rising). After applying the possible splitting rules, the value of power dispatched to each unit in hour  $h+1$  ( $E_{h+1}$ ) is obtained.

-The next step is to calculate the power level assigned at the end of hour ( $P_{h+1}$ ). The computation of this value is different for the second hour of the day, and for the rest of the hours:

-For the second hour of the day, the market operator shall try to assign a power value that assumes an even linear regime during hours 1 and 2.

-If  $E_2$  is greater than  $E_1$ ,  $P_2 = E_1 + \frac{3}{2} * (E_2 - E_1)$  is obtained. If  $P_2$  exceeds the unit's maximum, then  $P_2$  is given the value of the said maximum.

-In any other case, the power level  $P_2$  is set at the value  $E_2$ .

-For the rest of the hours of the day, the power at the end of hour  $h+1$  shall be calculated in the following manner:

-If  $E_h$  is greater than  $P_h$ ,  $P_{h+1} = P_h + 2 * (E_{h+1} - P_h)$  is obtained.

-In any other case, the power level  $P_{h+1}$  is set at the value of  $E_{h+1}$ .

This is done in this way because, in order to obtain the calculated power level, the power curve should be descending, which will be seen as a stop or descending gradient in the process which is described further on.

-The same process is repeated until the last hour of the day, thus obtaining a dispatch that complies with the rising gradients. For each period, the value of the calculated admissible maximum power value ( $EM_h$ ) is retained.

The market operator shall keep in its records the power value that corresponds to each production unit at the end of that hourly scheduling period, so that it can use that value to check the rising load gradients associated with later hourly scheduling periods, as well as the descending load gradients referred to in paragraph b) of this numbered section.

b) Verification of the descending or stop load gradient conditions.

To check compliance with the descending load gradient conditions, the market operator shall repeat the operations described in the previous subsections of this numbered section. However, it shall start from the last hourly scheduling period and continue in the opposite direction from the one established for checking compliance with the rising load gradient conditions. It shall, nevertheless, use the parameter that defines the descending load gradient. The value of the load gradient shall correspond to the stop gradient when the power at the beginning of the next scheduling period is lower than the indivisible block declared in the scheduling period.

-The matching performed for the last hour of the day is definitively considered valid. The initial (P23) and final (P24) power values in that hour (in MW, to no more than one decimal place) are calculated as follows:

-If the power assigned in the last period  $p_l$  ( $E_{pl}$ ) is lower than the level of the indivisible block declared for that hour, it is assumed that the unit is stopping, and the stop gradient is selected. In any other case, the descending gradient is selected.

-With gradient  $g$  selected, the power values at the beginning ( $P_{pl-1}$ ) and at the end ( $P_{pl}$ ) of the last hour are obtained, assuming a maximum descending linear curve that will uphold the value of power  $E_{pl}$  obtained, that is:

$$P_{pl-1} = E_{pl} + g * 30 \quad P_{pl} = E_{pl} - g * 30$$

-If  $P_{pl}$  turns out to be less than zero or  $P_{pl-1}$  exceeds the unit's maximum power value, the curve is reduced to the maximum that will allow both values to be feasible, and the value of  $P_{pl-1}$  is stored.

-Before repeating the previous hour's ( $h$ ) matching, the bids submitted by each unit in that hour are limited according to their stated gradients, in the following manner:

-If the power level set for the end of hour  $h$  ( $Ph$ ) is below the level of the indivisible block declared in hour  $h$ , the stop gradient declared by the unit is declared.

-In any other case, the stop gradient declared by the unit is chosen.

-Once the gradient is selected, with value  $g$ , the maximum possible power value is obtained for the beginning of hour  $h$ , as  $PM_{h-1} = Ph + g * 60$ . If this value exceeds the unit's maximum, the maximum is taken as the new value of  $PM_{h-1}$ . The unit's maximum biddable power value in hour  $h$  ( $EM_h$ ) is obtained as the average value between  $Ph$  and  $PM_{h-1}$ . In those cases in which the first decimal place of the value of  $EM_h$  is not a whole number, the figure is rounded off to the next higher value. If this value surpasses the limit calculated in the direct process for hour  $h$ , the previous value of  $EM_h$  is taken, which ensures compliance

with the previous rising gradient.

-Then the matching for hour h is done with the bids that have not exceeded the limit. This ensures that the dispatch for each unit will respect the descending gradients (stop and descending). After applying possible matching rules, we obtain the value of energy dispatched to each unit on hour h ( $E_h$ ).

-The next step is to calculate the power level assigned at the beginning of hour ( $P_{h1}$ ). The computation of this value is different from the calculation for the penultimate hour of the day, and for the rest of the hours:

-For the penultimate hour of the day ( $pl - 1$ ), the market operator shall try to assign a power value that assumes an even linear regime during hours 23 and 24.

-If  $E_{pl-1}$  is greater than  $E_{pl}$ ,  $P_{pl-2} = E_{pl} + 3/2 * (E_{pl-1} - E_{pl})$  is obtained. If  $P_{pl-2}$  exceeds the unit's maximum, then  $P_{pl-2}$  is given the value of the said maximum.

-In any other case, the power level  $P_{pl-2}$  is set at the value of  $E_{pl-1}$ .

-For the rest of the hours of the day, the power at the beginning of hour h shall be calculated in the following manner:

-If  $E_{h+1}$  is greater than  $P_h$ ,  $P_{h-1} = P_h + 2 * (E_{h+1} - P_h)$  is obtained.

-In any other case, the power level  $P_{h-1}$  is set at the value of  $E_h$ .

-This process is repeated until the first hour of the day.

In the reverse process, the most restrictive value between the value calculated in this process and the value recorded in the rising or start-up load gradient checking process shall be taken as the maximum power at the beginning of the hour in each scheduling period.

### ***30.3.1.2 PROCESSING OF THE MINIMUM INCOME CONDITION***

The market operator shall take this condition into account in the matching process in the final phase of the search for the first valid solution by performing the following operations:

1. The market operator shall determine, based on the results obtained from a simple matching including the rest of the complex conditions, if there are electric power production units for which their owners have declared the minimum income condition in their electric power sale bids and do not satisfy that condition. If there are no production units in this situation, the solution obtained shall be the result of the matching process.
2. If there are production units whose owners have submitted electric power sale bids and which do not satisfy the cited condition, the market operator shall calculate, for each of them, the average price per kWh derived from their minimum income condition and the average price per kWh they will collect as the result of simple conditioned matching.
3. The electric power sale bid corresponding to the production unit which shows the greatest difference between the two prices indicated in the previous paragraph shall be eliminated in all the blocks of the sale bid made by the bidder in the daily scheduling horizon, except those blocks for which the production unit owner in question declared the scheduled stop condition.
4. Once the sale bid corresponding to the above-mentioned production unit has been eliminated, the market operator shall repeat, for all the sale bids which were not eliminated, the simple matching process, in which it shall include the rest of the complex conditions except the minimum income one.
5. The market operator shall repeat the process of eliminating sale bids until a solution is reached in which all the matched sale bids respect the minimum income condition. This shall be the first valid solution.

### **30.3.2 SUCCESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FIRST VALID SOLUTION**

Once a first valid solution has been found in which the electric power sale bids included in the solution respect all the conditions incorporated, a process is begun of seeking the financial precedence of the production units included in the matching process corresponding to each daily scheduling period in question. This search shall be based on a condition: the sum of the differences between the income corresponding to the marginal price and the minimum income requested for the unaccepted production units for which the difference is positive, minimal or zero, according to the following formula:

Where:

$E(p_l, t, h)$ : Power of block  $t$  of the production unit that was matched in hour  $h$  at the price resulting from matching PM ( $h$ ).

IMIN ( $p_l$ ): Minimum income requested for the production unit in the bid, according to the power matched at the price resulting from matching PM ( $h$ ).

MI ( $p_l$ ): Production unit's income margin.

For all the production units whose income margin MI ( $p_l$ ) is positive, the following shall be calculated:

The final target solution sought by the algorithm shall be the one that obtains a TMI value equal to zero. It may be that there is no solution that satisfies this condition. If this is the case, the algorithm will give a result with a lower TMI.

Each time the market operator matches a combination of electric power sale bids which turns out to be valid, the operator shall verify whether the TMI of the valid combination is lower than, higher than or equal to the TMI which exists for the best known combination of electric power sale bids.

. If the TMI is higher, the market operator shall record the combination of electric power sale bids as tested and valid.

. If the TMI is lower, the market operator shall select the new combination of electric power sale bids as the best up to that moment, and shall mark it tested and valid.

. If the TMI is equal, the market operator shall select, from the two combinations of electric power sale bids (the one involving the lower TMI up to that point and the current one) the combination which offers the lowest average power price. If the equality between the two combinations were to persist, the market operator would choose the combination that would give rise to a higher average margin for the sales units.

If, in this process, no solution is found which satisfies the condition of being the final solution sought, the program will present as the solution the one obtaining the lowest sum of the

differences between the income corresponding to the marginal price and the minimum incomes solicited for the non-accepted production units, provided that those differences are positive.

This process of seeking the final solution shall be limited in time to thirty (30) minutes, and in number of iterations to three thousand (3,000). The market operator shall file the number of iterations effected in its computer system.

The final solution obtained will be called final provisional solution.

#### **30.4. MATCHING PROCESS CONSIDERING INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES**

Once a final provisional solution has been obtained, without taking into consideration maximum capacity at international tie-lines reported by the System Operators before closing the reception of offers on the daily market, the final provisional solution with tie-lines will be calculated.

The matching process on the daily market is based on the existing market splitting mechanism for energy offered in Spain and Portugal. Thus, the process is built in two phases, and the second phase is only applicable if congestion occurs in the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line (a situation where market separation as such occurs).

Phase 1: All energy offered is matched as if there were no limitations in the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line (single market). The same sales and purchase curves are inserted in all energy blocks, and a single price is obtained for all energy matched.

Phase 2: If congestion were to occur at a given time in the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line, the market would be divided into two zones at that time (market splitting), with matching occurring for energy offered by units located in Spain and for agents outside the Iberian market, and matching of the energy offered by units in Portugal in the Portuguese area, and both areas would take into account the energy flowing from one area to another through the tie-line.

The rules below describe the complete simple and complex matching process for both phases, phase 1 in the single zone and phase 2 in both zones, in the event said phase 2 were to occur.

For all price references made in these rules, it will be understood that the price refers to the single market in the case of phase 1 (there is no congestion in the tie-line and, therefore, no market splitting occurs), and the price for the area where the unit is located, Portugal or Spain, in the case of phase 2 (given the market splitting situation).

### **30.4.1 DETERMINATION OF THE BALANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES**

The Market Operator will calculate at each of the international tie-lines the balance at the border considering sales and purchase bids matched in the first final provisional solution and international bilateral contracts.

The calculation of balances at the border will be carried out for sales units considering matched or executed energy in bilateral contracts and for export units taking into account energy matched or executed in bilateral contracts increased by the relevant losses, and taking into consideration the reciprocal agreements the Market Operator has been informed of by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce. In the case of purchasing units, losses are not taken into consideration in the case of bilateral contracts which involve international transit through the Spanish electrical system.

In the case that the balance on all borders is lower than the maximum capacity published by the System Operators before the closure of bids on the daily market, in the direction corresponding to import or export, the final solution with tie-lines will be the same as the final provisional solution.

In the case this is higher in any of the scheduling periods, at any of the international tielines, the procedure indicated in the following rule will be carried out.

### **30.4.2 MATCHING PROCESS WHEN A SURPLUS EXISTS IN INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES**

#### **30.4.2.1 CALCULATION OF MARKET ENERGIES' MAXIMUM ENERGY**

When an excess exists in any scheduling period at any of the tie-lines, the maximum available capacity of international tie-lines will be split between energy bids presented on the daily market and energy originating from international bilateral contract executions. The following steps will be taken to achieve this:

- 1 OSMAXE is the maximum capacity for the tie-line in the export direction from the Spanish electrical system, reported by the System Operators, with its value always being positive or zero. In the case no value exists for a scheduling period, this period will be infinite.
- 2 OSMAXI is the maximum capacity for the tie-line in the import direction from the Spanish electrical system, with its value always being positive or zero. In the case no value exists for a scheduling period, this period will be minus infinite.
- 3 INTCB is the balance of international bilateral contracts at the border. This value will be the sum of the values of energy at the border of executed international bilateral contracts (considering the relevant losses applicable), and the sum of energy values at the border of imports of executed international bilateral contracts. This value will be positive when the net balance is an export balance and negative when it is an import balance. Given that the balance is calculated at the border, application of the losses coefficient can bring as a consequence that its value in MWh has more than one decimal point. In this case the value of INTCB will be rounded to the highest decimal point if the value of INTCB is positive prior to rounding off, and to the lowest decimal point if the value of INTCB before rounding off



is negative.

4 INTNO is the balance of capacity rights assignment. This value will be the difference between the sum of the values of energy at the border of assignment exports, and the sum of energy values at the border of assignment imports. This value will be positive when the net balance is an export balance and negative when it is an import balance.

5 INTMD is the balance of energies matched in the first final provisional solution. This value will be the difference between the sum of the values of energy at the border of exports matched (taking into account the applicable losses), and the sum of energy values at the border of matched energies. This value will be positive when the net balance is an export balance and negative when it is an import balance. Given that the balance is calculated at the border, application of the losses coefficient can bring as a consequence that its value in MWh has more than one decimal point. In this case the value of INTMD will be rounded to the highest decimal point if the value of INTMD is positive, and to the lowest decimal point if the value of INTMD before rounding off is negative.

6 The maximum value possible for the balance of the sum of daily market export transactions in the export direction is called MDMAXE.

7 This value will always be positive or zero, and it can be higher or lower than OSMAXE, depending on the sign of INTCB and the value of INTMD.

8 MDMAXI is the minimum value possible for the balance in the import direction of the sum of export transactions on the daily market. This value will always be positive or zero, and it can be higher or lower than OSMAXI, depending on the sign of INTCB and the value of INTMD.

For tie-lines for which there is no prior capacity rights assignment before the daily market opens, MDMAXE and MDMAXI will be calculated for each tie-line and scheduling period as:

$$\text{MDMAXE} = (\text{MIN}(\text{MIN}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (-1) + \text{OSMAXE}, 0)) + (\text{MAX}(\text{MIN}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (-1) + \text{OSMAXE}, 0)) -$$

$$\text{Trunc\_2nd\_dec}((\text{MAX}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (\text{MIN}((\text{MAX}(\text{MIN}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (-1) + \text{OSMAXE}, 0)), \\ ((\text{MAX}(\text{INTMD}, 0)) + \text{MAX}(\text{INTCB}, 0)))) \\ /((\text{MAX}(\text{INTMD}, 0)) + \text{MAX}(\text{INTCB}, 0)) + 0,05))$$

$$\text{MDMAXI} = (\text{MAX}((\text{MAX}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (-1) + \text{OSMAXI}, 0)) + \\ (\text{MIN}(\text{MAX}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (-1) + \text{OSMAXI}, 0)) - \\ \text{Trunc\_2nd\_dec} ((\text{MIN}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (\text{MAX}((\text{MIN}(\text{MAX}(\text{INTCB}, 0) * (-1) + \text{OSMAXI}, 0)), \\ ((\text{MIN}(\text{INTMD}, 0)) + \text{MIN}(\text{INTCB}, 0)))) \\ /((\text{MIN}(\text{INTMD}, 0)) + \text{MIN}(\text{INTCB}, 0)) + 0,05))$$

Where “Trunc” indicates that the number resulting from the operation is truncated at its first decimal point.

For tie-lines with capacity rights assignation before the daily market opens, MDMAXE and MDMAXI will be calculated for each tie-line and scheduling period as:

$$\text{MDMAXE} = (\text{MAX} (\text{OSMAXE} - \text{INTNO}) ; 0 )$$

$$\text{MDMAXI} = (\text{MIN} ( \text{OSMAXI} - \text{INTNO}) ; 0 )$$

### 30.4.2.2. MATCHING PROCEDURE EXECUTION

The simple matching process will be repeated, taking gradients into account, with the first valid solution and the improvement process of the solution being obtained, adding an tieline checking and adjustment process to the process of building purchase and sales curves, and obtaining marginal prices. In order to carry out this adjustment the aggregate purchase curve taken from blocks matched at lower prices until blocks matched at higher prices, and the aggregate sales curve from the blocks matched at higher prices to the blocks matched at lower prices.

The block of the aggregated purchase curve at the lowest price will be taken first, and checks will be carried out to ascertain whether it affects one of the international tie-lines, and in the case it affects it, a check will be carried out to ascertain that the said tie-line is in breach because of an excess in energy exported from the Spanish electrical system. If it meets these conditions it will be verified that matched purchase blocks at the same price which also meet the previous conditions exist, with the current excess being withdrawn between the selected blocks in compliance with these rules.

Should the first purchase block not meet the previous conditions or in the event that there are excesses at international tie-lines, the process is continued checking if the section of the aggregate sales curve matched at the highest price affects any of the international tielines, and if the said tie-line is in breach because of an excess in energy imported from the Spanish electrical system. If it meets these conditions

it will be checked that matched sales blocks at the same price which also meet the previous conditions exist, with the current excess being withdrawn between the selected blocks in compliance with these rules.

If the rules are not met or there are still excesses at international tie-lines, the following block will be checked.

The next block to be selected will be the aggregate purchase or sales list which has the most unchecked energy (energy measured in MWh). In the case the aggregate purchase curve and the aggregate sales curve are the same, the aggregate purchase curve will be taken first (the cheapest of the unchecked purchase bids). If the next block mentioned meets the condition that it affects any of the international tie-lines and this tie-line is in breach due to an excess of energy sent from the Spanish electrical system and the block is a purchase block, or if a breach affecting an excess of energy imported occurs and the block is a sales block, it will be verified if there is a matched block at the same price which meets the aforementioned conditions, with the existent excess being withdrawn in the tie-line between the selected blocks in compliance with these rules. If the said block does not meet the rules or if there are still excesses at international tie-lines, the following block with the same unchecked energy criterion of the aggregate sales and purchase curve will be checked.

After each one of the selections indicated, the excess between selected blocks which affect a same international tie-line will be withdrawn. If the excess is higher than the sum of the energy between the selected blocks, the total amount of selected energy will be withdrawn, with the excess for the affected tie-line being the difference between the excess before the selection and the sum of energy in the withdrawn blocks. If the excess is lower than the sum of the energy in the selected blocks affecting the same international tie-lines, the excess between selected blocks will be shared among the blocks which affect the same international tie-line (the energy will be withdrawn in the same proportion between blocks, whether its unit is affected by coefficient losses or not), with the excess for the affected tie-line equaling zero.

In the event that two offers at the same price affect two different international tie-lines, when a flow excess exists in both, and in order to reduce the excessive flow, both will be withdrawn at the same time, each one in the relevant proportion according to the flow excess in its tie-line and direction.

In the case energy is withdrawn, this energy will be marked as "withdrawn" and it will not be part of the later matching process, as if it had not been offered.

In order to carry out this process it will be considered that the energies from offers of purchase or sale from units with assignation of physical capacity rights will be accepted on the daily market matching process, as long as their bid price is lower or higher, respectively, than the marginal price resulting from the daily market, and this will be done irrespective of the rest of the transactions and bids made on the market or in execution of bilateral contracts, which are intended to be made through the same tie-line and flow direction, with its scheduling being subject solely to the existence of enough capacity for its individual realization. For this purpose, the process described will be carried out twice, a first one in which the selection of sales or purchase bids, without considering offer blocks of units with assignation of capacity rights and, a second time, supposing that all the blocks and all the purchase or sales bids have been checked and there is still a flow excess in any of the tie-lines and scheduling periods, considering the blocks of offers from units with capacity rights assignation.

As a result of the matching process, considering the existence of complex bid conditions, exceptionally it may occur that there is free capacity or energy offered by units with physical rights assignation which is not matched, with the price resulting from the match being higher or lower than the price offered for the said contracts, depending on whether the units with assignation of capacity rights are import or export units.

### **30.4.3 MATCHING PROCESS WHEN A SURPL US EXISTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINE BET WEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL**

In the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line, within the market splitting mechanism, if congestion were to occur in the tie-line at a given time, the following steps would be taken:

When executing the matching process, the Rule concerning "Execution of the matching process" on the daily market will be followed, examining the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line jointly with the rest of the tie-lines and eliminating the single area of energy located in the Portuguese area generating surplus traffic in the tie-line.

Once the process has finalized, what was the single area up until that moment now becomes the Spanish area, and the price obtained will initially be that of said area.

With the set of energy blocks located in the Portuguese area that have been withdrawn from matching in the single area for causing excess traffic on the tie-line and the rest of the blocks of energy located in the Portuguese area offered to the market and which have not entered in the single area matching process, a matching procedure will be carried out in the Portuguese area, and this will give rise to the initial price for the Portuguese area.

The result of this process may produce two separate prices, one in the Spanish area and one in the Portuguese area. Definitive prices for each zone will be established in the following manner:

- If there is no congestion, there will be a single zone, and the price of all energy will be the same and equal to the price of the last sales offer matched in said single area.
- If the market splitting process has occurred, the price for the exporting country will be set as the price of the last sales bid matched of the bids located in the area.
- If the market splitting process has occurred, the price for the importing country will be set as the maximum of the prices obtained in the two matching processes concerning both areas (maximum of initial prices obtained previously).

In the specific case where a market splitting process has occurred, generating a price for each zone, the conditions set in the rules above will be applied in the following manner:

- The gradient condition of a bid with this condition will be examined globally, incorporating the total energy matched assigned to said bid.
- The minimum income condition of a bid including this condition will be examined taking into account the price for the area where the relevant unit is located.

Agents who have acquired transit rights in the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line in auctions organised by the system operators, in exercising their rights, may declare a bilateral contract so that the energy goes through the tie-line in the direction they wish, or notify the use of capacity rights. If the use of capacity rights is notified, once the energy has been transmitted, they may bid freely on the market from the area the energy is located, and the process described in this Regulation will be applicable in the matching process for said energies.

### **30.5. TREATMENT OF INDIVISIBLE BLOCKS**

If, in the matching or first iteration process, an instance of indeterminacy were to arise as the result of the added bid's surpassing the aggregate demand at the marginal price, due to the existence of one or more indivisible blocks, the market operator shall resolve the indeterminacy as described in the following scenarios:

- a) If all the sale blocks whose price is equal to the hour's marginal price are divisible, each one of them is assigned a proportional part of its power supply in such a way as to ensure that the sum of all the aggregate sale bids is equal to the sum of the aggregate purchase bids. The ratio applied is the ratio of the power that has been bid in the block to the sum of the power bid in the blocks that set the marginal price. This ratio is independent of the value of the marginal price.
- b) If the aggregate sum of sale bids priced below the hour's marginal price, plus the sum of the indivisible blocks at marginal price, is less than the aggregate sum of power demanded at prices above or equal to the marginal price, two procedures are possible :
- b.1 If the hour's marginal price is other than zero, the procedure described in point a) above is followed, considering all the blocks at marginal price as indivisible.
- b.2 If the hour's marginal price is zero, the total of the bids in the indivisible blocks, and a ratio of the bids in the divisible blocks is assigned so that the aggregate sum of sale bids priced at zero is equal to the sum of purchase bids at prices above the marginal price. The ratio applied is the ratio of the power that was bid in the divisible block to the sum of the power bid in the divisible blocks that set the marginal price.
- c) If the aggregate sum of the sale bids whose price is below the hour's marginal price, plus the sum of the indivisible blocks at the marginal price, is greater than the aggregate sum of demands at prices that are higher than or equal to the marginal price, there are three possible courses of action:
- c.1 If the matching process is under way, and the marginal price is zero, the process shall continue until matching is complete.
- c.2 If matching is under way and the marginal price is other than zero, a ratio of all the blocks that have been bid at the marginal price is assigned in such a way as to make the aggregate sum of the sale bids priced below marginal price, plus the sum of the assigned ratio of all the blocks at the marginal price, equal to the sum of purchase bids at prices above or equal to the marginal price. The ratio applied is the ratio of the power bid in the block at the marginal price to the sum of the entire power bid at that price.

#### **RULE 31. SETTLEMENT RESULT ON THE DAILY MARKET**

The Market Operator will carry out calculations relative to a new final provisional solution with interconnections which will be considered definitive as far as obtaining a marginal price is concerned, and for the energies resulting from the matching process, in such a way that the conditions to find a final provisional solution are met with interconnections described in the previous sections of this rule, and without surpassing any of the maximum amounts described in any of the scheduling periods.

In the case of shared property bid units, energies matched will be assigned to each co-owner in proportion to the difference between the total energy of the matched unit on the daily market plus the energy committed in all bilateral contracts multiplied by ownership percentages and information on energy assigned to the co-owner which is going to be committed in bilateral contracts.

If the energy matched on the daily market plus energy declared to be assigned to each agent exceeds the maximum energy available or the energy declared to be assigned to an agent exceeds the assigned energy according to its percentage of energy property foreseeable in the BOS, none of the declarations will be taken into account and, therefore, the percentages of property over the unit of each one of the agents will be used.

## **RULE 32. CALCULATION OF THE SCHEDULE RESULTING FROM THE MATCHING ON THE DAILY MARKET**

The base matching schedule is the result of the matching process referred to in article 10 of Royal Decree 2019/1997.

The market operator shall notify the market participants of the contents of the base matching schedule, and shall inform of the schedule that corresponds to their production or purchasing units, according to the terms established in these Rules.

The Market Operator will provide the System Operators with the content of the schedule resulting from the relevant matching process, with the previous assignment of values assigned to the General Bid Unit and the values assigned to the General Purchase Unit, with their relevant symbol. The General Bid Unit will have negative and positive values, according to whether it is a sales or purchase bid, and it will serve exclusively to put the matching result at the disposal of the System Operators. Likewise, the energy purchased by the purchase unit for non-compliance will be assigned exclusively to make the matching result of the bid unit of distributors available to the System Operators.

### **32.1. REPORTING OF SALES UNIT DISAGGREGATION**



Market Agents will send the Market Operator disaggregations of the matching result for each one of their sales units matched in the matching process for settlement purposes and concerning the sales units they use to participate on the market in the name and on behalf of third parties.

1 Each agent, viewing the matching result, will report the foreseeable disaggregations on the daily market session for each sales unit.

2 Files of foreseeable disaggregations will contain the disaggregation for each physical unit, expressed in MWh to a maximum of one decimal place.

3 Disaggregations will be received for the matching result before the time set in the current rules.

4 Those disaggregations which are not received before the time limit or whose reporting is not valid will be carried out proportionally depending on the maximum power in the Market Operator's database.

5 In the case valid disaggregations are not reported by the agent before the set time, these will be calculated by the Market Operator according to what is established in the previous section of this rule, without considering the installed capacity limits, power over zero, power available, with the agent being responsible for the financial consequences of the application of default break-downs applied due to a lack of data, or because of the miscommunication of the said data. The adjustment to an integral value will be carried out in compliance with rounding-off rules.

Notwithstanding the above, if the matching process is repeated, those disaggregations already sent by agents which were validated at the time of their receipt and which are still valid with the new matching result will be considered valid. Otherwise, agents should send new disaggregations within the period established, proceeding in accordance with the sections herein.

### **32.2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ECONOMIC PRECEDENCE ORDER OF SALES BIDS AND DETERMINATION OF THE SALES SUPPLY CURVE**

The Market Operator will establish the order of precedence of matched bids, bids partially matched and not matched - all of this without taking into account energy assimilated to bilateral contracts - taking as a basis energy blocks and their prices, without considering any complex bid conditions. This order will take into account the following:

In the event that two bid blocks are priced at the same price, these will be ordered in decreasing date, hour, minute and second order, and depending on their insertion in the Market Operator's information system.

*In the event that the said date, hour, minute and second also coincide in both bids, these will be ordered inversely from a higher to a lower amount of energy within the block.*

In the event that the amount of energy is also the same, bids will be ordered alphabetically, if applicable, in descending order.

### **RULE 33. INFORMATION ON THE ACCEPTATION AND VERIFICATION PROCESS OF BIDS AND THE RESULT OF THE DAILY MARKET SETTLEMENT**

As a consequence of acceptance processes, bid verification and the result of the daily market matching, the Market Operator will generate the following information, which will become available as is described below:

#### a) Information on the bid acceptance and verification process

- The result of the acceptance or not and verification both of the insertion of the bid as well as its validation prior to matching will be made available to market agents. The reasons for their exclusion will be delivered under the terms set out in the current rules when this is requested by the agents. This information shall be accessible at the time it is produced.
- Valid purchasing or sales unit bids presented during the session. The System Operators with the confidentiality in the Rules and the market agents will be informed on the set of valid purchase and sales bids presented on each daily market session, respecting confidentiality agreements in compliance with these Rules, after the result of the daily market matching session.

#### b) Information on the daily market matching result

- Matching price result. It will be generated as a consequence of the matching process and it will also be made available to market agents and the System Operators. This information will be published after it is produced.

The Daily Market Operator will put prices and hiring volumes traded for each hour on the Daily Market for the following day at the disposal of the Futures Market Operator before 12 noon every day.

- Provisional Matching Schedule Result. It will be generated as a consequence of the matching process on the daily market and it will also be made available to market agents and the System Operators in compliance with the confidentiality in the Rules, immediately after it is produced.

- Energy of bids assimilated to physical bilateral contracts. It will be generated as a consequence of the matching process on the daily market and it will also be made available to market agents in compliance with the confidentiality in these Rules.
  
- The order of financial precedence. It will be generated as a consequence of the matching process on the daily market and it will also be made available to the System Operator immediately after it is produced.
  
- Aggregate supply and demand curves. It will be generated as a consequence of the matching process for each of the scheduling periods on the daily market, and this information will be public. It will be made available to market agents in compliance with the confidentiality in the Rules, and published after it is produced.
  
- Business of each international tie-line per hour indicating the maximum import and export sales capacity for each tie-line, the busy capacity in each flow direction and tie-line, and the free capacity in each flow direction and tie-line. This information will be generated as a result of the daily market settlement for each scheduling period of the daily market and the information will be publicly available.
  
- Result of the physical delivery process. The Daily Market operator will put the result of the physical delivery process at the disposal of the Futures Market Operator, with three possible outcomes:
  - a) That bids have already been matched.
  - b) That bids have been partially matched.
  - c) That bids have been rejected before the matching process on the Daily Market because they do not comply with Daily Market Regulations or because the agent has not received the relevant disaggregation.

#### **RULE 34. EXCEPTIONAL SITUATIONS**

For the purposes of the provisions of these Market Activity Rules, exceptional situations are those which make it impossible to perform the bid submittal and acceptance process or the matching process.

The situations referred to by the preceding paragraph can be the result of one or more of the following circumstances:

a) Insufficient supply of electric power for sale to satisfy the demand which utilizes the system's instrumental price.

In this case the market operator shall establish the order of financial precedence of the available sale bids, and shall send the said order to the system operators with the confidentiality in the Rules with a deficit for the hourly scheduling periods in which the said insufficient demand occurs.

b) Impossibility of executing the process of successive improvement of the first valid solution.

If it is not possible to execute the process of successive improvement of the first valid solution, the first valid solution shall be taken as the result of the matching process.

c) Force majeure.

c.1 . If a situation of force majeure were foreseeable, but inevitable, the market operator would perform advance matchings, expanding, for this purpose, the daily scheduling horizon so that it would include the hourly scheduling periods in the case that the exceptional situation continues. If the force majeure situation were impossible to predict, the market operator could determine matching on the basis of historical data.

c.2. If the force majeure situation were due to serious breakdowns affecting the market operator's computer equipment or communications equipment which impede their proper functioning, The Market Operator could introduce measures equivalent in content to those discussed in point c.1) above.

d) Impossibility of determining matching as a result of the technical and financial conditions of complex bids.

If the impossibility of determining matching persists, the market operator shall determine matching on the basis of historical data.

## **RULE 35. DAILY MARKET SETTLEMENT**

The Market Operator will determine the settlement of energy for each agent which participates on the daily electricity production market and in each scheduling period, for each acquisition unit, sales unit and, if applicable, physical unit.

### **35.1. DETERMINATION OF THE RETRIBUTION CORRESPONDING TO SELLERS AS A RESULT OF THE DAILY MARKET SETTLEMENT**

Sellers who operate on the daily market will receive for each sales unit or, if applicable, physical unit and for each scheduling period a retribution which will incorporate the marginal price on the daily market in

each scheduling period of the area, in Spain or Portugal, where the unit is located.

The Market Operator will carry out the daily settlement of enteric power for each seller who participates on the daily market and for each sales unit which has been incorporated in the resulting matching schedule in each scheduling period.

In order to carry out these settlements, the Market Operator will carry out the relevant entries in the books on the registry created for this purpose for each sales unit or, when applicable, each physical unit.

### **35.2. PRICES TO CONSIDER IN THE DETERMINATION OF ELECTRIC POWER PURCHASE PRICES ON THE DAILY MARKET**

Purchasers who operate on the daily market will satisfy, for the electric power purchased, a price which incorporates the price obtained during purchase bid matching on the daily market which have been incorporated in the resulting matching schedule.

### **35.3. DEBT COLLECTION RIGHTS ON THE DAILY MARKET**

The seller whose bids have been matched during the daily market hiring session and incorporated in the schedule resulting from the matching process will have a debt collection right which is calculated as the result of the energy whose production is assigned in each scheduling period to its production unit, or a production unit it is not the owner of but which it represents in its own name and on behalf of another, for the marginal price set for this unit and for the area, in Spain or Portugal, where the unit is located.

Seller debt collection rights will be:

$$DCPBC(up, h,z) = EPBC(up, h,z) * PMH(h,z)$$

Where:

DCPBC (pl,h,z): Seller debt collection right for energy corresponding to the production unit up, located in the zone z, at hour h.

EPBC (pl,h,z): Energy assigned to the sales or physical unit up, located in the zone z, in hour h on the daily market (PBC). PMH (h,z): Marginal hourly price corresponding to the hour h on the daily market (PBC) in the zone z..

#### **35.3.1 ASSIGNED CAPACITY IN EXPLICIT AUCTIONS WITH PORTUGAL AND NON-NOMINATED CAPACITY**

Participants which, having assigned capacity in the explicit auctions process between the Spanish and

Portuguese systems in the scheduling period, in the same direction where congestion has occurred, opt not to nominate this capacity, will have charging rights which will be calculated according to the formula provided below:

$$\text{DCNNOMPTES}(u,h) = \text{abs}(\text{CAPNNOMPTES}(u,h)) * \text{abs}(\text{PMH}(h,z1) - \text{PMH}(h,z2))$$

where:

$\text{DCNNOMPTES}(u,h)$ : Charging rights in hour h for assigned capacity in explicit auctions and non-nominated capacity.

$\text{CAPNNOMPTES}(u,h)$ : Assigned capacity in explicit auctions in the same direction as capacity has been used and non-nominated capacity.

$\text{PMH}(z)$ : Marginal hourly price corresponding to the hour h on the daily market in the Spanish zone, if  $z=z1$ , and in the Portuguese zone if  $z=z2$ .

#### **35.4. PAYMENT DUTIES ON THE DAILY MARKET**

The buyer whose bids have been matched during the daily market hiring session and incorporated in the schedule resulting from the matching process will have a duty to pay which is calculated as the production result of the energy assigned in each scheduling period to its purchasing unit, or a purchasing unit it is not the owner of but which it represents in its own name and on behalf of another, for the marginal price set for this unit for the zone, in Spain or Portugal, where the unit is located.

The buyers' duty for each purchasing bid in hour h will be the following:

$$\text{OPPBC}(ua,h,z) = \text{EPBC}(ua,h,z) * \text{PMH}(h,z)$$

where:

OPPBC (ua, h,z): Payment duty of the buyer for energy corresponding to the purchasing unit ua, located in zone z, at hour h.

EPBC (ua, h,z): Energy assigned to the purchasing unit ua, located in zone z, in hour h on the daily market (PBC).

### 35.5. INCOME ON THE DAILY MARKET DUE TO THE MARKET SPLITTING PROCESS

Settlement on the daily market following the application of the market splitting process will produce income which will be calculated as the product of the exchange capacity effectively used in the framework of the market splitting process in each scheduling period times the difference of marginal prices set for this period for each of the zones, both Spanish and Portuguese.

A charging right will be accounted in the credit of hour h as:

$$DCPBCPTES\_CI(h) = \text{abs}(EPBCPTES(h)) * \text{abs}(PMH(h,z_1)-PMH(h,z_2)) - \sum_u DCNNOMPTES(u,h)$$

$$DCPBCPTES\_CI(h) = \text{abs}(EPBCPTES(h)) * \text{abs}(PMH(h,z_1)-PMH(h,z_2)) - \sum_u DCNNOMPTES(u,h)$$

where:

Operator in charge of managing the explicit capacity auctions, by the application of the splitting process of the markets of both the Spanish and Portuguese zones.

EPBCPTES (h):z1,z2: Is the exchange capacity effectively used in the framework of the splitting process in hour h in the Spanish and Portuguese zones. Are

### 35.6. PUBLICATION OF DAILY MARKET SETTLEMENT RESULTS

DCPBCPTES\_CI (h): Is the income in hour h, on the daily market, accounted to the

In accordance with general confidentiality regulations established in this rule, after each daily market session the Market Operator will make the following information available to market agents using its information system: the results on debt collection rights and payment duties derived from the said market, for the daily scheduling horizon corresponding to each hiring session.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **SCHEDULES RECEIVED AFTER THE DAILY MARKET OPENS**

#### **RULE 36. BASE OPERATIONAL SCHEDULE**

The System Operators will provide the Market Operator with the Daily Base Operating Schedule before 12:00, as well as reports on declarations of international bilateral contracts in order to comply with applicable legislation on the confirmation of the presentation of bids on the daily market. The Market Operator will make this information, as well as the conversion of said information into bid units, readily available for the agents.

#### **RULE 37. DEFINITE DAILY SCHEDULE**

Before the first session on the daily market opens, the System Operators will provide the Market Operator with the Definite Daily Schedule, in order to carry out validations of bids on the intraday market. The Market Operator will make this information, as well as the conversion of said information into bid units necessary for validations and carrying out the matching process, readily available for agents.



## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **INTRADAY MARKET**

#### **RULE 38. CONCEPT AND PURPOSE**

The purpose of the intraday market is to attend energy offer and demand which may arise in the hours following the Daily Viability Schedule. The intraday market is structured in sessions in accordance with the following rules:

- a) Once a daily viable schedule has been determined, intraday market sessions shall be opened for the hourly scheduling periods included in the daily viable schedule and, when applicable, in the previous daily schedule in the process of execution.
- b) Each intraday market session may target one or more hourly scheduling sessions, provided that the sessions targeted have a published daily viable schedule.
- c) Each hourly scheduling period may be the target of successive intraday market sessions.

d) Hourly scheduling periods for which there is no published daily viable schedule cannot be included in intraday market sessions.

e) The start time and deadline for placing sale and purchase bids on the intraday market shall be determined in these Market Activity Rules, and shall ensure that any hourly scheduling period having a published daily viable program is the subject of at least one intraday market session.

Intraday sessions are established in the following manner:

At least six sessions of the intraday market shall be held each day. The Market Operators shall be able to establish and modify the timetable of the sessions and each session's internal time distribution, if this were advisable, after consulting the Market Participants' Committee and the System Operators.

After making a report to the system operator, the Market Agents' Committee, the relevant regulation authorities, and obtaining authorization from the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce, the market operator may decide to increase the number of intraday market sessions to as many as one per hour.

#### RULE 39. . BIDS ON THE INTRADAY MARKET

##### **39.1. OBJECT AND CONTENT OF SALES AND PURCHASE BIDS**

Sales bids can be simple or complex, depending on their content.

Sales and purchase bids can only be presented for the same daily horizon and the same sales or purchasing unit.

On intraday markets, agents will not be allowed to make sales or purchase bids with sales or purchase units without previous capacity assignation rights nor with general sales or purchase bid units, except in the event that they wish to undo positions.

For each scheduling period the Market Operator will assign the selling balance of the General Schedule Unit to the General Sales Bid Unit and the purchase balance of the General Schedule unit to the General Purchase Bid Unit, of the Definitive Daily Viable Schedule in the event of a first session and the Final Hourly Schedule in the previous session for the remaining sessions.

In the horizon hours of each intraday market which are negotiated for the last time, agents which - in the final hourly session prior to the opening of the intraday session - have import or export energies through the French tie-line at their disposal without the relevant capacity rights assigned, as well as general sales or purchase bid units, should dispose of this capacity through the presentation of the corresponding simple bids at an instrumental price.

### **39.1.1 SIMPLE BIDS**

Simple bids are those which are placed for one or more hourly scheduling periods, which state a price (which may even be zero) and a quantity of power. In each hourly scheduling period targeted by the bid there may be as many as five power blocks from the same bid from a production or purchasing unit, with a different price for each block. Simple bids may not include any additional terms to be considered in the matching process.

### **39.1.2 COMPLEX BIDS**

Complex bids comply with the requirements governing simple bids, but also include at least one of the conditions which are listed in the following sections.

The limitations derived from the processing of complex bids placed in the intraday market only affect the power volumes they include, and thus do not affect power assigned previously in the definitive viable schedule and in the previous sessions of the intraday market.

#### **39.1.2.1 COMMON COMPLEX CONDITIONS AFFECTING SALES AND PURCHASE BIDS**

##### **39.1.2.1.1 CONDITION FOR PRODUCTION CAPACITY VARIATION OR PREVIOUSLY PURCHASED ENERGY, OR THE CHARGE GRADIENT CONDITION**

Sellers may include this condition in all the bids submitted by production or purchasing units for each of them. The production capacity variation condition consists of establishing a maximum variation in power production capability or of purchased power capacity between two consecutive hourly scheduling periods.

This condition shall be expressed in MW/minute as a rising, descending, start-up or stop gradient, and its inclusion in the matching process shall be accomplished in accordance with the provisions of this Rule on the verification of the load gradient condition. As a value to be taken into account in matching, the value entered in the bid having the lowest unit identifying number shall be used.

The matching result shall be, in any case, limited by the production unit's maximum and minimum energy capabilities, or by the total power previously assigned to the production unit in the definitive daily viable schedule or to the purchasing unit in the sessions prior to the intraday market. This condition must at all times respect the continuous linear variation of the production unit, or of the power purchased by the purchasing unit, in each hourly scheduling period.

#### **39.1.2.1.2 . CO NDITION OF COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE IN THE MATCHING OF THE FIRST BLOCK OF THE SALE BID**

In bids they submit for each production or purchasing unit, sellers may include the condition that a bid must be eliminated if its first block is not completely matched.

#### **39.1.2.1.3 CONDITION OF COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE IN EACH HOUR IN THE MATCHING OF THE FIRST BLOCK OF THE SALE BID**

In bids they submit for each production or purchasing unit, sellers may include the condition that, if the first block of a given bid is not completely matched in an hour, all the blocks of the bid for that hour shall be eliminated from matching, while the rest of the bid shall remain valid.

#### **39.1.2.1.4 CONDITION OF MINIMUM NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE HOURS OF COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FIRST BLOCK OF THE SALES BID**

In the sales bids they submit for each production or purchasing unit, sellers may include the condition that, if the first block of a bid is not completely matched in of the matching scheduling horizon during the number of consecutive hours specified in the bid, the bid shall be eliminated.

#### **39.1.2.1.5 MAXIMUM POWER CONDITION**

By virtue of the maximum power condition, the Market Operator's acceptance of a sale bid for the scheduling horizon determines, if the bid is matched, that it will be matched for a total volume of power or one that is lesser than or equal to the volume indicated by the seller in its bid, and never for a greater volume.

#### **39.1.2.2 SALES BID COMPLEX CONDITIONS**

##### **39.1.2.2.1 MINIMUM INCOME CONDITION**

Sellers may include, as a condition governing each sale bid they submit for a sales or purchasing unit, that the bid in question is only to be considered submitted for matching purposes if the seller obtains a minimum income, which shall be expressed as a fixed amount in Euro cents, without decimal places, and as a variable amount expressed in Euro

cents per kWh, with as many as three decimal places

The minimum income condition may not be used in sale bids in which more than 50% of the power is bid at the price of zero.

### **39.1.2.3 COMPLEX CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE BIDS**

#### **39.1.2.3.1 MAXIMUM PAYMENT CONDITION**

Buyers may include, as a condition in each purchase bid they submit for each sales or purchasing unit, that the bid in question is only to be considered submitted for matching purposes if the seller obtains a minimum income, which shall be expressed as a fixed amount in Euro cents, without decimal places, and as a variable amount expressed in Euro cents per kWh, with as many as three decimal places.

The minimum income condition may not be used in sale bids in which incorporate more than 50% of the power at the purchase instrumental price.

### **39.2. FORMAT FOR SUBMITTING SALES OR PURCHASE BIDS**

Bids should have the form established as follows, in relation with their content.

- a) Code of the sales or purchasing unit.
- b) Bid number. Bid number for the same bid unit.
- c) Description of the bid. Alphanumeric field which does not use the algorithm.

d) Bid type: sales or purchase.

e) Currency unit: Euro cents.

f) Type of adjustment according to the codes defined in the Market Operator's information system.

g) Financial conditions, minimum income condition for sales bids for the sales or purchasing unit, or maximum payment condition for the purchase bids of the sales or purchase unit, which shall be expressed by means of the following two values:

-Fixed term (FT) for a single daily scheduling horizon, set in Euro cents. Decimals will not be included.

-Variable term (VT), which shall remain invariable for a single daily scheduling horizon, set in Euro cents per kWh, with as many as three decimal cents being included.

If the value declared is zero (0) or no value is declared, it shall mean that the bid in question does not include this condition.

h) Maximum rising, maximum descending gradient, start-up and stop gradient, in MW/minute expressed to no more than one decimal place. If the value declared is zero (0) or no value is declared, it shall mean that the bid in question does not include the relevant gradient.

i) Technical minimum (MW with a maximum of decimals the same as that established in the hiring unit). If the value declared is zero (0) or no value is declared, it shall mean that the bid in question does not include the technical minimum.

j) Indicator of the requirement of complete acceptance of the first block of the sales bid (S/N).

k) Maximum admissible energy for the bid in MWh, to a maximum of one decimal place. If the value is zero (0), it shall mean that the bid in question does not include this condition.

l) Indicator of the requirement of complete acceptance of the first block of the sales bid (S/N).

m) Minimum number of consecutive hours required for a first block of the bid, matched in its entirety. If no value is declared or the value is zero (0), it shall mean that the bid in question does not include this condition.

For each block and scheduling period:

-Date which the bid covers.

-Hour which the bid covers.

-Block number of the bid.

-Amount of energy in the bid in MWh, to a maximum of one decimal place.

-Price at which the block is bid for sale in Euro cents per kWh, to a maximum of three decimal places.

The maximum price, called instrumental price is: 18.03 Euro/cents/kWh.

### **39.3. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SYSTEM OPERATORS: UNAVAILABILITY, SALES CAPACITY OF INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES, INFORMATION ON ASSIGNATION OF CAPACITY RIGHTS AND ON LIMITATIONS ON BIDDING AND ZONE LIMITS**

The issuing of electric power sale and purchase bids is subject to the following limits:

The sum of energies assigned in the last hourly schedule, or the daily viability schedule if this is the first session on the intraday market, together with that offered should be between the upper limits of higher and lower energy which the Market Operator has in its system.

Notwithstanding the previous condition, subsequent information sent by the System Operators to the Market Operator's information system on sales unit unavailability, received by the information system before the session offer reception period closes, will be taken into account in the matching process.

#### **39.3.1 DEFINITION AND INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION ON UNAVAILABILITY**

Information on unavailability sent by the System Operators to the Market Operator's information system, will be gathered by the Market Operator, and it will contain for each system the unavailability which the corresponding System Operator has confirmed regarding any of the units at the time this information is sent. Unavailability will be sent per physical unit. As a consequence, the Market Operator will consider that all production units not included in the latest information received by the relevant System Operator are available.

Information on unavailability will be incorporated into the Market Operator's information system at the time the operator receives this information, with the time limit of the inclusion of this information for matching purposes being the daily market session closing time.

### **39.3.2 DEFINITION AND INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION ON LIMITATIONS AFFECTING BIDS AND ZONE LIMITATIONS**

Information on unavailability sent by the System Operators to the Market Operator's information system, will contain for each system all the limitations that the corresponding System Operator imposes on the possibility to place offers on the intraday market affecting any of the sales or purchasing units, at the time the information is sent. There will be two types of limitations: unit limitations, which are limitations on a single unit, and zone limitations which involve several units. For the purpose of receiving bids and the matching process only the information on both limitations received by the sales or purchasing unit will be taken into account.

Information on zone and unit limits will be incorporated into the Market Operator's information system at the time the operator receives this information, except during the intraday market sessions which it is not incorporated in, with the incorporation taking place when the final hourly schedule has been confirmed. The only limitations on the option to place bids will be those which are within the scheduling period on the next intraday market session.

The System Operators will report zone limitations to the Market Operator when these involve a group of sales or purchasing units of their zone to be considered in the matching process. Zone limitations are the maximum sales balance of the sum of accumulated schedules of sales units, discounting scheduling units' accumulated schedules, or the minimum balance of these schedules. Zone limitations can also be the maximum purchase balance of the sum of accumulated schedules of sales units, discounting scheduling units' accumulated schedules, or the minimum balance of these schedules.



These zone limitations will be reported by the corresponding Operator System before the first session on the intraday market opens, and may be updated before each intraday market session opens.

In the event that none compliance with zone limitations cannot be achieved, the result of the matching process will come close to complying with these limitations, meeting the rest of the conditions of algorithm execution. In the event that there is unavailable capacity affecting production or purchasing pump units, these units will be excluded from complying with the limitation for the amount of energy which is unavailable.

### **39.3.3 DEFINITION AND INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION ON SALES CAPACITY IN INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES**

Information available on import and export capacities - sent by the System Operators to the Market Operator's information system - will be gathered by the market operator and it will contain information on maximum import and export capacity at the border, at each hour, with every one of the Spanish electrical system tie-lines which have a maximum capacity limitation. As a consequence, the Market Operator will consider that all tie-lines and the direction of the flow which are not included in the latest information received from the System Operators equal zero.

Information on capacities will be added to the Market Operator's information system at the time the operator receives this information, with the time limit for matching purposes being the bid reception closing time on the daily market session.

### **39.3.4 DEFINITION AND INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION ON SALES CAPACITY RIGHTS ASSIGNATION**

Information available on assignation of physical capacity rights in the tie-line with the French electric system sent by the Spanish System Operator to the Market Operator's information system, will be compiled by former, and it will contain information on physical capacity rights, at each hour of the schedule horizon, for each one of the sales or production units with capacity rights. As a consequence, the Market Operator will consider that sales or purchasing units not included in the latest information received by the Spanish System Operator have no capacity rights assigned.

Information on capacity rights assignment will be added to the Market Operator's information system at the time this operator receives the information, with the time limit to validate bids and take them into account in the intraday market matching process being the closing time of bid reception on the intraday market session.

#### **39.4. VERIFICATION OF SALES BIDS**

Sales or purchasing bids presented by agents will be verified by the Market Operator, as a prior condition to their possible acceptance, in accordance with the following rules:

#### **39.4.1.1. VERIFICATION OF THE STATE OF THE SESSION**

At the moment it receives a sales bid in its computer system, the Market Operator shall verify, according to the reception time available in its computer system, that this reception time falls before the close of the bid acceptance period. In the case of file presented bids, if this bid has started to be received by the Market Operator's Information System before the deadline to receive bids and the file's format is correct, a validation process will be carried out for all the offers included in the said file considering, for control effects, the time limit for bid presentation as the hour the file is received at, with a validation being inserted for each offer with the time and date the validation finishes at.

#### **39.4.1.2. AGENT VERIFICATION**

The Market Operator will verify, at the time the bid is placed, that the agent:

- Is registered in the Market Operator's system, in the capacity of market agent and has not been suspended by the System Operators as a Participant in the System.
- That the agent is allowed to place offers for the sales or purchasing unit. All bids from agents who place bids for units they are not authorized to place bids for will be rejected.
- Electric power sales bids can be placed on the intraday market by all agents participating in the relevant session on the daily production market.
- Notwithstanding the provisions in the previous paragraph, production units which have advised the corresponding system operator on unavailability before the daily production market session ends and who have subsequently regained availability can place sales bids on the relevant intraday market session. Likewise, electric power sales bids can be placed on the intraday market by all market agents which have previously informed the corresponding System Operator of the existence of a bilateral sales or purchase contract for hours between the relevant session on the intraday market they are taking part in, and considering that this energy has been scheduled in the Base Operating Schedule, without having taken part previously in the relevant session on the daily market.

#### **39.4.1.3. VERIFICATION OF THE SALES OR PURCHASING UNIT**

At the moment each sale bid is submitted, the Market Operator shall verify that the installations or supply points that make up the sales or purchasing unit, respectively, for which the bid is being submitted are registered in the market operator's information system and authorized to offer in the scheduling periods in which the bid is submitted.

At the moment each sales or purchasing bid is submitted, the market operator shall verify that the sales or purchasing unit which the agent is submitting is matched with this agent.

#### **39.4.1.4. VERIFICATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF DATA OF THE SALES OR PURCHASE BID AGAINST THE INFORMATION THE MARKET OPERATOR DISPOSES OF ON THE CONDITION OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY VARIATION.**

The market operator will check, when the bid is placed, that the maximum difference between electric power which can be accepted from a sales unit in two consecutive hours on the intraday market is equal to or lower than maximum energy that the sales unit could supply, according to the data registered in the Market Operator's information system.

The Market Operator will verify, before its acceptance, that electric power offered respects the relevant unit limitations on the bid offer submitted put at the disposal of the Market Operator by the System Operators at the beginning of the session, in compliance with the Rule "Limitations on the possibility of placing bids" and the specific rule according to the type of verification bid of maximum energy to be offered in a scheduling period.

In the bid validation process, zone limitations associated to the units will not be taken into account.

**39.4.1.5. VERIFICATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF DATA OF THE BID AGAINST THE INFORMATION THE MARKET OPERATOR DISPOSES OF SENT BY THE SYSTEM OPERATORS.**

#### **39.4.1.6. VERIFICATION OF SUITABILITY OF THE BID WITH THE MAXIMUM ENERGY CONDITION**

The Market Operator will verify, at the time the bid is placed, that bid including the maximum energy condition:

Does not include the load gradient condition.

That it is the only bid submitted by the sales or purchasing unit.

#### **39.4.1.7. VERIFICATION OF PERIODS OFFERED**

The Market Operator will verify at the time the bid is placed that the periods offered are within the scheduling horizon of the intraday market session which the bids are validated for.



## **39.4.2. SPECIFIC CHECKS AFFECTING SALES BIDS**

### **39.4.2.1. VERIFICATION OF PRICE SUITABILITY**

The Market Operator will verify, at the time the bid is placed:

- That the prices of energy of the units are not higher than the maximum prices adopted for this purpose and registered in the Market Operator's information system.
  
- The blocks included in sales bids in each hour should be strictly growing prices with the number of the block. Empty intermediate blocks are allowed in each hour, without a price and without energy, but with zero energy.

### **39.4.2.2. VERIFICATION OF THE MAXIMUM ENERGY TO BE OFFERED WITHIN A SCHEDULING PERIOD**

The Market Operator will check the suitability of the bid's data against information in the Market Operator's information system. The maximum energy to be offered within a scheduling period:

For a selling offer from a sales unit presented in a session, a check will be performed on the total energy offered in each hour of the said offer, plus the scheduling of the PHF unit of the previous session, or in the PDVD for the first session of the intraday market, for production units which are not over one of the following values:

- The unit's maximum energy in the Market Operator's database.

- The maximum energy amount available considering unavailability in force. -Energy limited by unit limits reported to by the System Operators prior to the opening of the intraday market session.
- For units which affect international tie-lines with the Iberian system: the sum of the maximum import capacity, in the international tie-line which the transaction is given for, plus the maximum export capacity for the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered time period. For this purpose the latest available data, sent by the System Operators, will be used at the time the bid is received.
- For sales units with physical rights assignation with the electrical French system, the hourly value of the said assignment sent to the Market Operator by the Spanish System Operator, before the opening of the period of reception of offers on the intraday market.

In the event that energy offered exceeds the maximum value in any of the hours, the bid will be rejected in its entirety.

For a selling offer from purchasing unit, placed on an intraday market session, a check will be performed to verify that the in the previous sessions' PHF or in the PDVD for the first session of the intraday market, minus the total energy offered in each hour in the offer, is higher than the minimum between the energy limited by unit limits reported to the System Operators before the opening of the intraday market session or the energy available considering current unavailability.

#### **39.4.2.3. VERIFICATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF THE BID WITH THE MINIMUM INCOME CONDITION**

The Market Operator will verify at the time the bid is presented that the sales bid does not include the minimum income condition in the case that more than 50% of the energy has been offered at a price equaling zero.

#### **39.4.3 SPECIFIC PURCHASE BID CHECKS**

##### **39.4.3.1. VERIFICATION OF PRICE SUITABILITY**

The Market Operator will verify, at the time the bid is placed:

- That the prices of energy of the units are not higher than the maximum prices adopted for this purpose and registered in the Market Operator's information system.

-The blocks included in sales bids in each hour should be strictly descending prices with the number of the block. Empty intermediate blocks are allowed in each hour, without a price and without energy, but with zero energy.

#### **39.4.3.2. VERIFICATION OF THE MAXIMUM ENERGY TO BE OFFERED WITHIN A SCHEDULING PERIOD**

For a purchasing bid from a purchasing unit presented in a session, a check will be performed on the total energy offered in each hour of the said offer, plus the scheduling of the PHF unit of the previous session, or in the PDVD for the first session of the intraday market, for purchasing units which are not over one of the following values:

- The maximum energy of the unit in the Market Operator's database. -The maximum energy amount available considering unavailability in force. -Energy limited by unit limits reported to by the System Operators prior to the opening of the intraday market session.
- For units which affect international tie-lines with the Iberian system: the sum of the maximum import capacity, in the international tie-line which the transaction is given for, plus the maximum export capacity for the said tie-line, increased by the percentage of losses applicable, corresponding to the offered time period. For this purpose the latest available data, sent by the System Operators, will be used at the time the bid is received.
- For purchasing units with physical rights assignation with the electrical French system, the hourly value of the said assignment sent to the Spanish Market Operator by the System Operator, before the bid reception closing time on the intraday market.

In the event that energy offered exceeds the maximum value in any of the hours, the bid will be rejected in its entirety.

For a purchasing offer from purchasing units, presented in an intraday market session, a check will be performed to verify that the in the previous sessions' PHF or in the PDVD for the first session of the intraday market, minus the total energy offered in each hour in the offer, is higher than the minimum between the energy limited by unit limits reported to the System Operators before the opening of the intraday market session or the energy available considering current unavailability.

#### **39.4.3.3. VERIFICATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF THE BID WITH THE MAXIMUM PAYMENT CONDITION**

The Market Operator will verify at the time the bid is placed that the purchasing bid does not include the maximum payment condition in the case that more than 50% of the energy has been offered at the instrumental price.

#### **39.4.3.4. VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH GUARANTEES**

The Market Operator will verify at the time the bid is presented that the agent presenting the bid for purchase of energy has enough guarantees for the payment of energy corresponding to the bid it is presenting.

In the case that sufficient guarantees are not available, the bid will be accepted provisionally, being validated again at the time bid reception closes and with the bid being withdrawn from the matching process if the agent does not have sufficient guarantees available.

#### **39.5. ACCEPTANCE OF SALES AND PURCHASE BIDS**

Sales or purchasing bids presented by each sales or acquisition unit will become firm at the time the bid acceptance period finishes.

#### **39.6. EFFECTS OF THE INCLUSION OF BIDS IN THE SETTLEMENT PROCESS**

The participating agent on the intraday market should accept the result of the matching process under the terms established in the Rules.

### **RULE 40 MATCHING PROCEDURE ON THE INTRADAY MARKET**

#### **40.1. BASIC ELEMENTS GOVERNING MATCHING ON THE INTRADAY MARKET**

The Market Operator will carry out the settlement of energy sales and purchase bids using the simple matching method - which is the matching method which gives the marginal price separately - as well as the volume of energy to be accepted for each buyer and seller for each scheduling period. The said simple settlement method will be adapted by means of the necessary mathematical algorithms to include the possibility in the process to make complex sales bids.

Only conditions foreseen in the Rules will be included in the algorithms incorporated in these Rules. For the purpose of these Market Operation Rules, a matching algorithm is defined as an orderly and finite set of mathematical operations which allows to obtain the marginal price for each scheduling period. This price

will match the last sales bid except in the case described in the Rule where matching conditions for the Market Splitting scenario are specified, when there is a different price in the Spanish and Portuguese zones.

Matching will be carried out using a simple or complex process when simple or complex bids occur, in accordance with the requirements in these Rules. In all cases, criteria governing the assignation of production and demand of electric power and the fixing of the marginal price will be the same for simple and complex matching procedures.

#### **40.2. SIMPLE MATCHING SCHEDULE**

The Market Operator will obtain marginal prices for each one of the scheduling periods on the same programming horizon, and it will carry out the splitting of energy offered in each scheduling period between sales and purchasing bids using a simple match made up by the following operations:

- a) The Market Operator will determine the aggregate sales bid curve, adding the price of the amounts of energy on sale in descending order, irrespective of the sales or purchasing units these proceed from.
- b) The Market Operator will determine the electric power aggregate purchasing bid curve, adding the price of the amounts of energy to be purchased in descending order, irrespective of the sales or purchasing units these proceed from.
- c) The Market Operator will determine the intersection point of aggregate sales and bid curves and obtain the marginal price for each scheduling period, corresponding to the last sales bid except in the case described in the Rule where matching conditions for the Market Splitting scenario are specified, when there is a different price in the Spanish and Portuguese zones.
- d) Assignment to each seller, for each electric power sales bid submitted for the same hourly scheduling period, of the electric power being sold during that scheduling period, provided that the said bid price is lower than or equal to the marginal price in the period in question, and provided that there is sufficient electric power required at that price or above it.
- e) Assignment to the buyer, for each electric power purchase bid submitted for the same hourly scheduling period, of the electric power being demanded during that scheduling period, provided that the price of the said purchase bid is higher than or equal to the marginal price in the scheduling period in question, and provided that there is sufficient electric power for sale at that marginal price or below it.

f) Since the aggregate electric power sales and purchase curves are discrete stepped curves, their intersection point may give rise to indeterminacy in the assignment of electric power in one or more scheduling periods of the same scheduling horizon. If this situation arises, and when the crossing point of the aggregate electric power supply and demand curves occurs in a horizontal section of either or both curves, the Market Operator shall proceed as follows:

If there is a surplus supply of electric power for sale, this surplus shall be proportionally deducted from the quantities of electric power found in the block of sale bids from sellers representing those production units whose price is equal to the marginal price of the hourly scheduling period in question. In the case that there are once or more indivisible blocks for sale at the marginal price, these will be withdrawn.

If there is excess purchase demand for electric power, this excess shall be proportionally deducted from the quantities of electric power included in the blocks of those purchase bids whose price is equal to the price of the last accepted purchase bid. In the case that there are one or more indivisible energy blocks at the price of the last purchase bid matched, all the blocks will be withdrawn.

To avoid imbalances due to rounding off after the application of the power deductions when there is excess demand or supply at the marginal price, the following procedure shall be applied:

1 Initially, the total power assigned after distribution which does not correspond to a whole value of the decimal place is cut off at the lower whole value of the said decimal place.

2 Then the degree of imbalance (D) is evaluated. The imbalance may be caused by the difference between the total accepted demand, in case the distribution affects the sale bids, or between the total accepted demand and the total assigned supply, if the distribution affects the purchase bids. The value of D indicates the number of bids that must increase their assignment by 0.1 MWh during the hourly scheduling period in order to correct the imbalance.

3 Finally, the power accepted for a number D of bids that were included in the distribution is increased by 0.1 MWh, choosing first the bids that ended up

with a higher residual value after the cutoff of the lower whole value of the first decimal place. If this value comes out equal, the bids submitted previously shall be selected. If this value comes out equal again, the bids submitted previously shall be selected.

g) If, at the intersecting point, the aggregate purchase and sales curves do not meet in the prices of the last electric power sales and purchase unit accepted, (which is equivalent to the electric power sales and purchase aggregate curves coinciding or crossing in a vertical segment of the sales curve), the Market Operator will apply the same criteria as on the daily market, with a different criteria being possible for the intraday market if experience advises this.

#### **40.3. MATCHING PROCEDURE APPLIED WHEN SIMPLE AND COMPLEX BIDS COINCIDE**

If simple and complex electric power purchase and sales bids coincide in the same scheduling horizon, the Market Operator shall include the conditions contained in the said complex bids in the matching process with simple bids, by performing the operations which are indicated below:

##### **40.3.1. SEARCH FOR AN INITIAL VALID SOLUTION**

The objective of this operation is to find a solution consisting in determining marginal prices corresponding to the scheduling periods of the scheduling horizon and an assignment of electric power to each of the sales and purchasing units whose owners have submitted electric power purchase and sales bids in the scheduling period in question, which satisfies the conditions of derived from the complex bids on the intraday market.

To this end, the Market Operator shall apply the simple matching method described in the previous section, to which the operator shall add, as a condition, the obtaining of a solution which complies with the load gradient condition. This method shall be called simple conditioned matching.

In order to incorporate the treatment of conditions derived from complex bids in the search of a first valid solution, the following steps will be carried out:

- 1 All bids which have been selected on the intraday market are selected.
- 2 A simple match is carried out with all the selected bids, incorporating the load gradient restriction and the condition of complete acceptance in each hour of the first block.
- 3 It will be verified that all the bids assigned in the simple matching process comply with the complete acceptance condition of the first block.
- 4 All bids which do not meet this condition will be selected and ordered according to the Rule "Condition of complete acceptance of the first block", withdrawing the matching of the last bid. With the



remaining set of bids, step 2 will be repeated.

5 Once it has been checked that all accepted bids meet the complete acceptance condition of the first block, steps 2 to 4 of the process are repeated with the conditions of a minimum number of consecutive hours of complete acceptance of the block first maximum energy and minimum income/maximum payments, and so on.

#### **40.3.1.1 VERIFICATION OF THE LOAD GRADIENT CONDITION DURING SIMPLE CONDITIONED MATCHING**

##### **40.3.1.1.1 GENERAL DISPOSITIONS**

The purpose of the load gradient condition is to limit the assignment of the volume of power corresponding to a sales or production unit's purchase or sales bid when the variation of power between two consecutive scheduling periods exceeds the value stated in the bid.

For the purpose of this Rule, aggregated energy of a sales or purchase unit is the sum of energy assigned by virtue of the daily viable schedule and intraday markets preceding the current session, plus energy assigned in the matching process of the current intraday market session.

For the purposes of this rule, the following terms are defined:

Maximum power: the maximum power in the market operator's information system, or the maximum power available, and the maximum power limited in a unitary way by the System Operators for security purposes, whichever is less.

Minimum power: the minimum power in the market operator's information system, and the or the minimum power limited in a unitary way by the System Operators for security reasons, whichever is greater.

The main criteria which are applied in the verification of the gradient condition are the following:

- The gradient statement is optional. If no value is declared or the value is zero (0), it shall mean that the bid in question does not include this condition.
- Two sets of gradients may be used for each production unit -a start-up / rising gradient and a stop / descending gradient - when the unit increases / reduces its schedule in two consecutive periods.
- Increases or reductions of power during each hour shall always be considered linear.
- The condition shall be checked by analyzing each of the scheduling periods directly (that is, by verifying each scheduling period according to the data corresponding to the previous scheduling period), and then inversely (that is, by verifying each scheduling period according to the data corresponding to the following hourly scheduling period).
- During the verification of the gradient condition, no assignation of energy previously agreed on the daily market is modified, only the bids presented on the intraday sessions.
- In any case, the Market Operator will assign the owner of a sales unit which includes the gradient condition in an electric power sale or purchase bid a lower quantity of power than the latter would have received if it had not included the cited condition.

#### **40.3.1.1.2. PROCEDURE**

Following the criteria included in the previous paragraphs, the Market Operator shall follow the procedure outlined below to check the gradient condition:

a) Hour-by-hour verification of the gradient condition proceeding forward in time. (Direct)

-First, matching is done for the first hour of the horizon using all the bids submitted by each unit.

This matching produces the total hourly power values for each unit in hour 1 (E1) These values already include the power assigned in the previous dispatch.

-Then the maximum (EM1) and minimum (EN1) power values are calculated for each unit in hour

1. For this first hour, EM1 takes the value of the maximum power for the unit in hour 1, and EN1 takes the value of the minimum power.

-For each unit it is verified whether  $E_1$  is among the values obtained for  $EM_1$  and  $EN_1$ . If this is not the case, it is verified whether this problem can be resolved on the basis of limiting bids matched at the unit. That is:

-If  $E_1$  is greater than  $EM_1$ , the operator checks to see whether bids "to raise" (either purchase or sale bids) have been accepted from the unit. If this is case these bids are limited so that, considering that the same bids are going to end up matched "to lower" (repurchase or resale) in that hour, the new value of  $E_1$  cannot exceed  $EM_1$ .

-If  $E_1$  is less than  $EN_1$ , the operator checks to determine whether, due to the operation of the algorithm, sale or purchase bids have been accepted for purchase or production units, respectively. If this is the case, these bids are limited so that, considering that the same sale or purchase bids will end up matched for production or purchase units, respectively, in that hour, the new value of  $E_1$  cannot be less than  $EN_1$ .

The way to apply these limitations to a unit's bids shall be starting with the highest-priced ones, when dealing with sale bids, and beginning with the lowestpriced ones in the case of purchase bids.

If limitations have been applied to any unit, the matching is repeated in that hour and the previous restrictions are checked again. If new limitations on the unit are necessary, these are added to the ones already applied in previous matchings for the same hour.

If no limitations have been carried out (because of gradient restrictions for all units, or because of the impossibility to resolve the breach), the analysis of existing zone limitations is continued.

For this purpose, it will be examined whether, with the energy matched at that time, all the zone limitations are met. If the opposite is the case, all the units involved in the different limitations which are not met will be selected and limited one by one until all the zone limitations are met.

The way to carry out these limitations on the bids of the units involved will be to start with the most expensive blocks, in the case of sales, and the cheapest ones, in this case purchase bids.

Between sales and purchase bids which affect a zone limit, the one to be withdrawn first will be that block which is closer to the intersection between aggregated purchase and sales curves.

Once a block which provokes a zone restriction breach has been detected, its energy is limited in the amount necessary to make sure the limitation or limitations are complied with in the zone the unit was involved in. Energy for those blocks of purchase offers which help to comply with an unavailability will not be limited. The process will continue analyzing both curves until there are no zone limits which are not complied with or until there are no more unit blocks involved to examine.

After this, individual limitations are checked again, with the process described being repeated until all the individual and zone limitations have been resolved or there are no more unit blocks involved in limitations which are not met.

Once this stage is reached, matching of the hour is accepted as temporarily valid.

-When the procedure has reached this point, the maximum and minimum power values at the end of hour 1 are calculated for all the units that have declared gradients. This is done as follows:

-If the power assigned in hour 1 ( $E_1$ ) is below the technical minimum, it is

assumed that the unit is performing its start-up, and the start-up gradient is selected as the rising gradient ( $g_a$ ); the stop gradient is chosen for the descending gradient ( $g_d$ ). In any other case,  $g_a$  is chosen as the rising gradient and  $g_d$  as the descending gradient.

-With the gradients selected, the maximum and minimum power values at the beginning of hour 1 ( $PM_0$  and  $PN_0$ ) and at the end of hour 1 ( $PM_1$  and  $PN_1$ ) are obtained, assuming maximum linear rises which will uphold the power value  $E_1$  obtained, that is:

$$PN_0 = E_1 - g_a * 30 \quad PM_1 = E_1 + g_a * 30$$

$$PM_0 = E_1 + g_d * 30 \quad PN_1 = E_1 - g_d * 30$$

-If  $PN_0$  comes out to be less than the minimum or  $PM_1$  exceeds the production unit's maximum power value in hour 1, the rise is reduced to the maximum which allows both values to be feasible. In analogous fashion, the

values of  $PM_0$  and  $PN_1$  are checked and recalculated, if necessary. The maximum and minimum values at the end of hour 1 ( $PM_1$  y  $PN_1$ ) are saved to be used at a later stage.

-Next, the match for hour 2 is carried out, obtaining for each value  $E_2$  the final energy assigned for hour 2.

-Then the maximum ( $EM_2$ ) and minimum ( $EN_2$ ) admissible power values for each unit in hour 2 are computed in the following manner:

-If the unit has not declared gradients,  $EM_2$  takes the value of the maximum power for the unit in hour 2, and  $EN_2$  takes the value of minimum power.

-If the unit has declared gradients, the values of maximum power ( $PM_2$ ) and minimum power ( $PN_2$ ) at the end of hour 2, are calculated in the following manner:

-To calculate  $PM_2$  the value of the rising gradient to be used ( $g_a$ ) is selected. If the maximum power value at the end of hour 1 ( $PM_1$ ) is strictly below the technical minimum declared by the unit, the start-up gradient declared is selected. In any other case, the rising gradient would be chosen.

-With the gradient value selected ( $g_a$ ),  $PM_2 = PM_1 + g_a * 60$  is calculated. If  $PM_2$  exceeds the maximum power for the unit in hour 2, this maximum is taken as the new value of  $PM_2$ .

-In an analogue fashion, to calculate  $PN_2$ , the value of the descending gradient to be used ( $g_d$ ) is selected. If from value  $PN_1$  onwards an inferior value to the minimum technical value at the end of hour 2 with the descending gradient can be reached (that is, if  $PN_1 - g_d * 60 < MT$ ), then the stop gradient is chosen. Otherwise, the descending gradient is selected.

-With the gradient value selected,  $PN_2 = PN_1 - g_d * 60$  is calculated. If  $PN_2$  is lower in value than the minimum power for the unit in hour 2, this value is taken as the new value of  $PN_2$ .

Once  $PM_2$  and  $PN_2$  have been obtained,  $EM_2$  is calculated as the average value of  $PM_1$  and  $PM_2$ , and  $EN_2$  as the medium value of  $PN_1$  and  $PN_2$ .

-A check is made for each unit to determine whether  $E_2$  is among the values obtained for  $EM_2$  and  $EN_2$ . If the result is negative, an attempt is made to solve this problem based on limiting the unit's matched bids, in the same way indicated above for hour 1. Whatever limitations are needed are applied, and hour 2 is matched again until it is no longer necessary to add more limitations.

-After this, it will be examined whether, with the energy matched at that time, all the zone limitations are met. If the opposite is the case, all the units involved in the different limitations which are not met will be selected and limited one by one until all the zone limitations are met, in exactly the same way as hour 1.

-With the values of  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  obtained for each unit which has declared gradients, a single value is power value is calculated at the end of hour 2 ( $P_2$ ).

-If the restriction of gradients has been complied with (that is,  $E_1$  is between  $EM_2$  and  $EN_2$ ), an attempt shall be made to assign a continuous rising or descending load for the two hours. The formula for  $P_2$  will be:

$$P_2 = E_1 + (E_2 - E_1) * 3/2$$

If the value obtained for  $P_2$  exceeds the unit's maximum for hour 2,  $P_2$  takes the value of this maximum. In the same way, if  $P_2$  is less than the unit's minimum in hour 2,  $P_2$  takes the value of that minimum.

-Otherwise, if  $E_2$  is greater than  $EM_2$ , the maximum value between  $E_2$  and  $PM_2$  shall be taken as  $P_2$ , and if  $E_2$  is less than  $EN_2$ ,  $P_2$  shall take the minimum value between  $E_2$  and  $PN_2$ .

-At this point the matching for the following hour ( $h$ ) is performed in the same way, without taking the gradient restrictions into account for the time being. With the power values obtained ( $E_h$ ), the market operator verifies whether each unit has complied with the gradient restrictions since the previous hour. To this end, the upper ( $EM_h$ ) and lower ( $EN_h$ ) power limits within which each unit can comply with its limits are verified. These values are calculated as follows:

If the unit has not declared gradients,  $EM_h$  takes the value of the maximum power for the unit in hour  $h$ , and  $EN_h$  takes the value of the minimum power.

If the unit has declared gradients, the values of the maximum ( $PM_h$ ) and minimum ( $PN_h$ ) power at the end of hour  $h$  are calculated in the following manner:

-To calculate PMh, the rising gradient (g) value to be used is selected. If the power value at the end of the previous hour (Ph-1) is strictly lower than the technical minimum declared for the unit, the unit's declared start-up gradient is selected.

Otherwise, the rising gradient is selected.

-With the gradient value (g) selected,  $PMh = Ph-1 + g * 60$  is calculated. If PMh exceeds the maximum power for the unit in hour h, that maximum is taken as the new value of PMh.

-Similarly, to calculate PNh, a descending gradient value (g) is selected. If, by starting from the value of Ph-1, a value below the technical minimum at the end of hour h can be reached with the descending gradient (that is, if  $PMh-1 - gb * 60 < MT$ ), then the stop gradient is chosen. Otherwise, the descending gradient is selected.

-With the gradient value selected,  $PNh = Ph-1 -g * 60$  is calculated. If PNh is lower than the minimum power value for that unit in hour h, the said value is taken as the new value of PNh.

When PMh and PNh have been obtained, EMh is calculated as the average value of Ph-1 and PMh, and ENh is computed as the average value of Ph-1 and PNh.

-With the values EMh and ENh, compliance with the gradient restrictions in that hour is checked in a manner analogous to the procedure explained above for the first hour. If necessary (if a new limitation has been placed on some unit), matching is done again and the verifications are repeated.

-After this, it will be examined whether, with the energy matched at that time, all the zone limitations are met. If the opposite is the case, all the units involved in the different limitations which are not met will be selected and limited one by one until all the zone limitations are met, in exactly the same way as hour 1.

-When a match has been obtained for hour h which does not require the application of new limitations on bids, the new hour h power values are obtained for each unit (Eh). The power value at the end of hour h (Ph) is obtained in the following way:

-If  $P_{h-1}$  is greater than or equal to  $E_{h-1}$  and  $E_h$  is greater than  $P_{h-1}$ , (that is, a rising trend can be seen from the previous hour), the following is obtained:  $P_h = P_{h-1} + 2*(E_h - P_{h-1})$ .

-If  $P_{h-1}$  is less than or equal to  $E_{h-1}$  and  $E_h$  is less than  $P_{h-1}$ , (that is, a descending trend can be seen from the previous hour), the following is obtained:  $P_h = P_{h-1} - 2*(P_{h-1} - E_h)$ .

-Otherwise, the power level  $P_h$  is set at the value  $E_h$ .

-In those cases where it has not been possible to ensure compliance with the gradient restriction due to the impossibility of reaching the power value  $E_h$  from  $P_{h-1}$ , if  $E_h$  is greater than  $EM_h$ , the maximum value between  $E_h$  and  $PM_h$  shall be taken as  $P_h$ , and if  $E_h$  is less than  $EN_h$ ,  $P_h$  shall take the minimum between  $E_h$  and  $PN_h$ .

-This process continues until the last hour of the session horizon.

b) Hour-by-hour verification of gradient conditions proceeding backward in time. (Reverse)

The gradient conditions are then checked hour by hour, starting from the last hour of the horizon and working backwards to the first, applying a similar procedure to the one used for forward checking:

-The power values ( $E_n$ ) obtained for the last hour of horizon ( $n$ ) are treated as definitively valid.

-For all units that have declared gradients, the maximum and minimum power values at the beginning of hour  $n$  are calculated in the following manner:

-If  $E_n$  is below the technical minimum, the start-up gradient is selected as the rising gradient ( $g_a$ ) and the stop gradient is chosen for the descending gradient ( $g_d$ ). In any other case, the rising gradient is chosen as  $g_a$  and the descending gradient as  $g_d$ .

-With the gradients selected, the maximum and minimum power values at the beginning of hour  $n$  ( $PM_{n-1}$  and  $PN_{n-1}$ ) and at the end of hour  $n$  ( $PM_n$  and  $PN_n$ ) are obtained, assuming maximum linear rises which will uphold the power value  $E_n$  obtained, that is:



$$PN_{n-1} = E_n - g_a * 30 \quad PM_n = E_n + g_a * 30$$

$$PM_{n-1} = E_n + g_d * 30 \quad PN_n = E_n - g_d * 30$$

-If  $PN_{n-1}$  comes out to be less than the minimum or  $PM_n$  exceeds the production unit's maximum power value in hour  $n$ , the rise is reduced to the maximum which allows both values to be feasible. In analogous fashion, the values of  $PM_{n-1}$  and  $PN_n$  are checked and recalculated, if necessary. The maximum and minimum values at the end of hour  $n$  ( $PM_{n-1}$  and  $PN_{n-1}$ ) are stored for later use.

-The next step is to perform matching for the penultimate hour ( $n-1$ ), obtaining a final power value  $E_{n-1}$  assigned in that hour for each unit.

-Then the maximum ( $EM_{n-1}$ ) and minimum ( $EN_{n-1}$ ) admissible power values for each unit in hour  $n-1$  are computed in the following manner:

-If the unit has not declared gradients,  $EM_{n-1}$  takes the value of the maximum power for the unit in hour  $n-1$ , and  $EN_{n-1}$  takes the value of the minimum power.

-If the unit has declared gradients, the maximum ( $PM_{n-2}$ ) and minimum ( $PN_{n-2}$ ) power values at the beginning of hour  $n-1$  are obtained as follows:

-To calculate  $PM_{n-2}$ , the descending gradient value ( $g_d$ ) to be used is selected. If the maximum power value at the end of hour  $n-1$  ( $PM_{n-1}$ ) is strictly lower than the technical minimum declared for the unit, the declared stop gradient is selected.

In any other case, the descending gradient would be chosen.

-With the gradient value ( $g_d$ ) selected,  $PM_{n-2} = PM_{n-1} + g_d * 60$  is calculated. If  $PM_{n-2}$  surpasses the maximum power for the unit in hour  $n-1$ , that maximum is taken as the new value of  $PM_{n-2}$ .

-Similarly, to calculate  $PN_{n-2}$ , a rising gradient value ( $g_a$ ) is selected. If, starting from the value of  $PN_{n-1}$ , a value below the technical minimum can be reached at the beginning of hour  $n-1$  with the start-up gradient (that is, if  $PN_{n-2} = g_a * 60 < MT$ ), then the start-up gradient is chosen. Otherwise, the rising gradient would be selected.

-With the gradient value selected,  $PN_{n-2} = PN_{n-1} - g_a * 60$  is calculated. If  $PN_{n-2}$  is less than the minimum power value for that unit in hour  $n-1$ , the said value is taken as the new value of  $PN_{n-2}$ .

Once  $PM_{n-2}$  and  $PN_{n-2}$  are obtained,  $EM_{n-1}$  is calculated as the average value of  $PM_{n-1}$  and  $PM_{n-2}$ , and  $EN_{n-1}$  is computed as the average value of  $PN_{n-1}$  and  $PN_{n-2}$ . If  $EM_{n-1}$  surpasses the value obtained in the direct process, the old value of  $EM_{n-1}$  is taken, and if  $EN_{n-1}$  is lower than the value obtained in the direct process, the old value of  $EN_{n-1}$  is taken. -A check is made for each unit to determine whether  $En-1$  is among the values

obtained for  $EM_{n-1}$  and  $EN_{n-1}$ . If the result is negative, an attempt is made to solve this problem based on limiting the unit's matched bids, in the same way indicated above for hour 1. Whatever limitations are needed are applied, and hour  $n-1$  is matched again until it is no longer necessary to add more limitations.

-After this, it will be examined whether, with the energy matched at that time, all the zone limitations are met. If the opposite is the case, all the units involved in the different limitations which are not met will be selected and limited one by one until all the zone limitations are met, in exactly the same way as hour 1.

-With the values  $En$  and  $En-1$  obtained for each unit that has declared gradients, a single power value is calculated at the beginning of hour  $n-1$  ( $P_{n-2}$ ).

-If the restriction of gradients has been complied with (that is,  $En-1$  is between  $EM_{n-1}$  and  $EN_{n-1}$ ), an attempt shall be made to assign a continuous rising or descending load for the two hours: The formula for  $P_{n-2}$  will be:

$$P_{n-2} = E_n + (E_{n-1} - E_n) * 3/2$$

If the value obtained for  $P_{n-2}$  exceeds the unit's maximum for hour  $n-1$ ,  $P_{n-2}$  takes the maximum. In the same way, if  $P_{n-2}$  is less than the unit's minimum in hour  $n-1$ ,  $P_{n-2}$  is given the value of that minimum.

-Otherwise, if  $En-1$  is greater than  $EM_{n-1}$ , the maximum value between  $En-1$  and  $PM_{n-1}$  shall be taken as  $P_{n-2}$ , and if  $En-1$  is less than  $EN_{n-1}$ ,  $P_{n-2}$  shall take the minimum value between  $En-1$  and  $PN_{n-1}$ .

-At this point, checking and, if necessary, an additional matching for the two previous hours is performed. For each of those two hours ( $h$ ), the upper ( $EM_h$ ) and lower ( $EN_h$ ) power limits within which each unit can comply with its limits are verified in hour  $h$ , starting from the value assigned in hour  $h+1$ . These values are calculated as follows:-

-If the unit has not declared gradients,  $EM_h$  takes the value of the maximum power for the unit in hour  $h$ , and  $EN_h$  takes the value of the minimum power.

-If the unit has declared gradients, the values of the maximum (PM<sub>h-1</sub>) and minimum (PN<sub>h-1</sub>) power at the start of hour h are calculated in the following manner:

- To calculate PM<sub>h-1</sub>, the rising gradient (g) value to be used is selected. If the power value at the end of hour h (P<sub>h</sub>) is strictly lower than the technical minimum declared by the unit, the unit's declared stop gradient is selected. Otherwise, the descending gradient is selected.
- With the gradient value (g) selected,  $PM_{h-1} = P_h + g * 60$  is calculated. If PM<sub>h-1</sub> exceeds the maximum power for the unit in hour h, that maximum is taken as the new value of PM<sub>h-1</sub>.
- Similarly, to calculate PN<sub>h-1</sub>, a descending gradient value (g) is selected. If, by starting from the value of P<sub>h</sub>, a value below the technical minimum at the end of hour h-1 can be reached with the start-up gradient (that is, if  $PM_{h-1} - g_a * 60 < MT$ ), then the start-up gradient is chosen. Otherwise, the rising gradient would be selected.
- With the gradient value selected,  $PN_{h-1} = P_h - g * 60$  is calculated. If PN<sub>h-1</sub> is lower than the minimum power value for that unit in hour h, the said value is taken as the new value of PN<sub>h</sub>.

When PM<sub>h-1</sub> and PN<sub>h-1</sub> have been obtained, EM<sub>h</sub> is calculated as the average value of P<sub>h</sub> and PN<sub>h-1</sub>. If EM<sub>h</sub> surpasses the value obtained in the direct process, the old value of EM<sub>h</sub> is taken, and if EN<sub>h</sub> is lower than the value obtained in the direct process, the old value of EN<sub>h</sub> is taken.

- With the values EM<sub>h</sub> and EN<sub>h</sub>, compliance with the gradient restrictions in that hour is checked in a manner analogous to the procedure explained above for the direct process. If necessary (if a new limitation has been placed on some unit), matching is done again and the verifications are repeated.
- After this, it will be examined whether, with the energy matched at that time, all the zone limitations are met. If the opposite is the case, all the units involved in the different limitations which are not met will be selected and limited one by one until all the zone limitations are met, in exactly the same way as hour 1.
- When a matching has been obtained for hour h which does not require the application of new limitations on bids, the new hour h power values are obtained for each unit (E<sub>h</sub>). The power value at the beginning of hour h (P<sub>h-1</sub>) is obtained in the following manner:

If  $P_h$  is greater than or equal to  $E_{h+1}$  and  $E_h$  is greater than  $P_h$ , (that is, a descending trend can be seen toward the following hour),  $P_{h-1} = P_h + 2 * (E_h - P_h)$  is obtained. -If  $P_h$  is less than or equal to  $E_{h+1}$  and  $E_h$  is less than  $P_h$ , (that is, a rising trend can be seen from the previous hour),  $P_{h-1} = P_h - 2 * (P_h - E_h)$  is obtained.

-Otherwise, the power level  $P_{h-1}$  is set at the value  $E_h$ .

-In those cases where it has not been possible to ensure compliance with the gradient restriction due to the impossibility of reaching the power value  $E_h$  from  $P_h$ , if  $E_h$  is greater than  $EM_h$ , the maximum value between  $E_h$  and  $PM_h$  shall be taken as  $P_{h-1}$ , and if  $E_h$  is less than  $EN_h$ ,  $P_{h-1}$  shall take the minimum between  $E_h$  and  $PN_h$ .

-This process continues until the first hour of the session horizon.

#### **40.3.1.2. CONDITION OF COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FIRST BLOCK**

For each bid that includes this condition, a check shall be performed to ensure that the matching result includes the assignment of all the power in the first block of the bid.

In the process of seeking the first valid solution, the bids that do not satisfy this condition shall be arranged from highest to lowest according to the percentage of total power accepted for the entire scheduling horizon over the total power corresponding to the first block of the rising bid. In case of equality of this percentage, the bids having a greater amount of power assigned shall have priority. In case of equality of this value, the bids received first in the market operator's information system shall take precedence.

Following the order indicated above and starting with the offer having the lowest percentage, the bids that do not satisfy the condition shall be withdrawn until all of the bids contained in the solution comply with it.

#### **40.3.1.3. CONDITION OF MINIMUM NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE HOURS WITH ALL THE FIRST-BLOCK POWER MATCHED**

For each bid that has included this condition, a verification shall be performed to ensure that the result of matching at the time the verification is done includes consecutive series of hours with all the power accepted in the first block of the bid, with a length greater than or equal to the specified minimum value of consecutive hours.

In the process of seeking the first valid solution, the bids that do not satisfy this condition shall be arranged from lowest to highest according to the number of consecutive hours specified in each bid. In case of equality of this number of hours, the bids having a greater amount of power assigned shall have priority. In case of equality of this value, the bids received first in the market operator's information system shall take precedence.

Following the order indicated above and beginning with the bid with the greatest number of hours, the bids that do not comply with the condition shall be successively withdrawn until all the bids in the solution are compliant.

#### **40.3.1.4. CONDITION OF MAXIMUM POWER ADMISSIBLE PER BID**

##### **40.3.1.4.1. GENERAL DISPOSITIONS**

For each bid incorporating this condition, the algorithm shall ensure that total power assigned to the production or purchasing unit in the bid in question in no way exceeds the maximum power limit applied by the market agent.

The algorithm shall assign power to the sales or purchasing unit according to its bid, period by period, beginning with the first period of the matching horizon. At the moment when the power assigned in any period, added to the power assigned to the previous periods, surpasses the maximum quantity indicated, the power assigned in the period in question shall remain limited to the quantity which makes the total value of the power assigned to the bid in the periods analyzed up to the moment equal to the admissible maximum.

##### **40.3.1.4.2. PROCEDURE**

At the beginning of the matching method, each bid shall be given a total assigned value of zero ( $E_{tot} = 0$ ).

During the process of direct hour-by-hour matching (proceeding forward in time), before matching hour  $h$ , a check shall be made to ascertain whether the total power bid for that hour ( $E_{0h}$ ), added to  $E_{tot}$ , surpasses the maximum power specified for the

bid (EM). That is, if  $E_{tot} + E_{0h} > EM$ , the unit's bid shall be limited in hour h to a maximum of  $EM - E_{tot}$ . Then matching is done in hour h to obtain a value  $E_h$  of accepted power for the unit in the said hour. The value of  $E_{tot}$  is updated by adding the new  $E_h$  value to it.

During the process of reverse hour-by-hour matching (proceeding backwards in time), before matching hour h, a check shall be made to ascertain whether the total power bid for that hour ( $E_{0h}$ ), added to the total assigned in the rest of the hours ( $E_{tot} - E_h$ ), surpasses the maximum power specified for the bid (EM). That is, if  $E_{tot} + E_{0h} - E_h > EM$ , the unit's bid shall be limited in hour h to a maximum of  $EM - E_{tot} + E_h$ . Then matching is done in hour h to obtain a new  $E_h$  value of accepted power for the unit in the said hour. The value of  $E_{tot}$  is updated by subtracting the previous  $E_h$  value from it and adding the new  $E_h$  value.

#### **40.3.1.5. JOINT TREATMENT OF THE MINIMUM INCOME AND MAXIMUM PAYMENTS CONDITIONS**

For each bid a check shall be performed to ascertain that the matching result, at the time the minimum income and maximum payments conditions are verified, does not include sale bids that fail to satisfy the minimum income condition, nor purchase bids that do not satisfy the maximum payments condition

It is considered that a sale bid does not satisfy its minimum income condition if the value of the expression  $TFI + TVI * E_{tot}$ , which represents the minimum income requested in the bid (where TFI and TVI are, respectively, the fixed and variable terms of its minimum income condition and  $E_{tot}$  is the sum of the accepted power volumes for the sale bid throughout the scheduling horizon) surpasses the sum of the terms  $E_h * Ph$

for all the hours of the scheduling horizon (where  $E_h$  is the unit's accepted power for hour h, and  $Ph$  the marginal price at that hour) which represents the income obtained by the sale of power assigned throughout the said scheduling horizon.

.It is considered that a purchase bid does not satisfy its maximum payments condition if the value of the expression  $TFP + TVP * E_{tot}$ , which represents the maximum payments requested in the bid (where TFP and TVP are, respectively, the fixed and variable terms of its maximum payments condition and  $E_{tot}$  is the sum of the accepted power volumes for the bid throughout the scheduling horizon) is less than the sum of the terms  $E_h * Ph$  for all the hours of the scheduling horizon (where  $E_h$  is the unit's accepted power for hour h, and  $Ph$  the marginal price at that hour) which represents the payments to be made for the purchase of power assigned throughout the said scheduling horizon.

Sales bids that do not comply with the minimum income condition shall be withdrawn from the group of bids included in the solution.

Sales bids that do not comply with the minimum income condition shall be withdrawn from the group of bids included in the solution.

#### **40.3.1.6. CONDITION OF COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FIRST BLOCK IN EACH HOUR**

Before beginning the processing of the condition of complete acceptance of the first block in each hour, the system has a solution which allows the existence of blocks containing partially accepted bids, due either to splitting rules, limitation by gradient, maximum power.

The procedure for checking the complete acceptance of the first block in each hour shall consist of verifying whether there is any partially accepted bid which is marked as first block, and in which the checking of the mentioned condition has been specified.

If any bid block having these characteristics exists, the algorithm shall cancel those blocks and repeat all the steps of simple matching, distribution, verification of gradients and maximum power.

The process shall continue until no partially accepted first bid block remains whose overall bid specified the condition of complete acceptance of the first block in every hour.

#### **40.3.2. PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FIRST VALID SOLUTION**

Once a first valid solution has been found in which the bids included respect all the conditions attached, a process of seeking the final solution begins. The final solution is defined as the resolution for which all the bids included in matching satisfy their complex conditions at the prices resulting from the matching, where there is no bid, among those excluded from matching, that satisfies its complex conditions at the said prices. This process is called expansion.

The objective of this search process is to obtain a minimal or zero result for the sum of the margins of the unaccepted purchase and sale bids, and for which the said margin is positive, according to the formulation shown below. The margin of a sale bid is the difference between the income it would obtain corresponding to the marginal price and the income declared / requested in the bid, either through the prices introduced (bid without the minimum income condition) or through the minimum income condition (otherwise). The margin of a purchase bid is the difference between the maximum quantity to deliver stated in the bid—either through the prices introduced (bid without the maximum payments condition) or through the maximum payments condition (otherwise)—and the corresponding payments at the marginal price.

$$M(of) = \sum_{h=1}^{HT} [E(of,t,h) * PM(h)] - IMIN(of)$$

for sale bids and

$$M(of) = PMAX(of) - \sum_{h=1}^{HT} [E(of,t,h) * PM(h)]$$

==

for purchase bids, where:

$E(p,t,h)$ : Power of block  $t$  of the production unit that was matched in hour  $h$  at the price resulting from matching  $PM(h)$ .

$IMIN(p)$ : One of two alternatives:

Minimum income solicited in the bid, according to the power volumes that would have been matched at the price resulting from matching  $PM(h)$ , for bids stating the minimum income condition.

Income that the bid would have received, according to the power volume that would have been matched at the price resulting from the matching  $PM(h)$ , at the prices included in the bid, otherwise.

$PMAX(p)$ : Maximum payment stated in the bid, according to the power volumes that would have been matched at the price resulting from matching  $PM(h)$ , for bids that have declared the maximum payments condition.



Payment that the bid would have made, according to the power volumes that would have been matched at the price resulting from matching PM (h); otherwise, at the prices included in the bid.

M (of): Bid margin.

For all the bids whose income margin M (of) is positive, the variable TMI shall be calculated:

$$TMI = \sum_{of=1}^U M(of)$$

Each time the market operator matches a combination of bids and the combination comes out valid, it shall verify whether the TMI of the said combination is less than, greater than or equal to the TMI corresponding to the best known combination of electric power sale bids.

If the TMI is higher, the market operator shall record the combination of bids as tested and valid.

If the TMI is lower, the market operator shall select the new bid combination as the best identified up to that moment.

If the TMI is equal, the market operator shall select the combination that has a lower weighted power price. If the equality persists, the market operator shall select the combination that contributes a higher average margin to the production units.

The process of seeking a final solution shall be limited in time to thirty (30) minutes, and in number of iterations to three thousand (3,000), which the market operator shall store in its computer systems.

If the search process does not turn up any solution that satisfies the condition of being the final solution sought, the program shall give as a solution the one that obtains a lower TM. In this latter case, the market operator shall store the number of iterations effected in its computer system.

#### **40.4. MATCHING PROCESS WHEN THE NET REFERENCE EXCHANGE CAPACITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL TIE-LINES IS EXCEEDED**

Once a final provisional solution has been obtained, without taking into consideration maximum capacity at international tie-lines reported by the System Operators before closing the reception of bids on the intraday market, the final provisional solution with tie-lines will be calculated.

The matching process on the intraday market is based on the existing market splitting mechanism for energy offered in Spain and Portugal. Thus, the process is built in two phases, and the second phase is only applicable if case congestion occurs in the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line (a situation where market separation as such occurs).

Phase 1: All energy offered on the intraday market is matched as if there were no limitations in the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line (single market). The same sales and purchase curves are inserted in all energy blocks, and a single price is obtained for all energy matched.

Phase 2: If there is congestion at a given time in the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line, the market would be divided into two zones at that time (market splitting), matching the energy offered by units located in Spain and external agents in the Spanish zone, and the energy offered by units in Portugal in the Portuguese zone, and both zones would take into account the energy flowing from one zone to another through the tie-line.

The rules below describe the complete simple and complex matching process for both phases, phase 1 in the single zone and phase 2 in both zones, in the event said phase 2 were to occur.

For all price references made in these rules, it will be understood that the price refers to the single market in the case of phase 1 (there is no congestion in the tie-line and, therefore, no market splitting occurs), and the price for the area where the unit is located, Portugal or Spain, in the case of phase 2 (the market splitting situation).

#### **40.4.1. APPLICATION SCENARIO**

The market operator shall perform the calculation of the final solution, which shall be considered provisional, when the following conditions coincide:

- The balance of power resulting from the bids included in the provisional final solution and the one committed to in previous processes surpasses, for any of the international tielines, in any of the scheduling periods, the maximum or reference capacity established by the system operators in any of the flow directions.

#### **40.4.2. PREDETERMINATION OF THE DATA TO CONSIDER**

1 The market operator shall obtain a solution in the matching process, called the first provisional final solution, assuming an unlimited exchange capacity in the tie-lines.

2 If in the scheduling horizon the conditions established in the “Application Scenario” paragraph above are met, the market operator shall calculate, for each of the international tie-lines and scheduling periods, the balance of power flows of the purchase and sale bids included in the provisional final solution. This balance will be increased by the relevant losses, taking into consideration the reciprocal agreements reported to the Market Operator by the Ministry Industry of, Tourism and Commerce.

3 The market operator shall calculate the maximum capacity to be taken up by the balance determined in the paragraph above, in all the international tie-lines and in all the scheduling periods. This maximum shall be equal to the maximum capacity published by the system operators, considering the schedules committed to in previous processes that affect the international tie-line. If this balance were to have a negative value, it will be equal to zero.

In the case of tie-lines with the French electrical system, only the previous PHF schedule will be considered definite, or the PDVD for the first session on the intraday market, in order to calculate the balance of the tie-line, of units with assignation of physical capacity rights.

#### **40.4.3. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE FINAL SOLUTION**

The market operator shall calculate a new final solution with tie-lines.

In the case that the balance of the energy flow matched in the first provisional solution, exceeds the maximum described in the previous process for any of the tie-lines in any of the flow directions and scheduling periods, the matching process will continue withdrawing energy from the bids presented for the tie-line in the flow direction the excess exists in, for the relevant scheduling period, until obtaining a matching result which is not over the maximum values assigned to the entire set of market bids or those which have been withdrawn in the matching process of all energy bids presented in the direction of the flow excess. The following steps will be taken to achieve this:

- 1 Energies from purchase or sales bids from units with assignation of physical capacity rights will be accepted on the intraday market matching process, as long as their bid price is lower or higher, respectively, than the marginal price resulting from the intraday market and this will be done irrespective of the rest of the bids made on the market which are intended to be made through the same tie-line and flow direction, with its scheduling being subject solely to the existence of enough capacity for its individual realization.
- 2 Energies offered in the relevant scheduling blocks will be withdrawn, for the tie-ups and flow directions in which excess flow exists, which have not been matched in the first final provisional solution, except those corresponding to units with assignation of physical capacity rights which will still be considered in the matching process. Energies withdrawn will not be considered in the next iterations of the matching process carried out to obtain a solution which meets bid conditions and the maximum energy balance exchanges of market bids.

For the withdrawal of energy bids the price of the purchase bid at a lower price will be selected first, for each scheduling period, which is in the excess direction in any of the international tie-lines, and the price of the bid at the highest price, for each scheduling period, which is in the excess direction of any of the international tie-lines, without considering in both cases the purchase or sales bids of units with physical rights capacity. For each scheduling period, energy matched in purchasing bids at a lower price than the selected purchase price (C) and energy matched in bid prices at a higher price than the selected sales price (V). The process will start with purchases or sales depending on whether C or V is lower for each scheduling period. In the case the values of C or V are equal, the process will start with purchases.

The value of energy to be withdrawn for each tie-line will be the lower value between the tie-line and the direction, and the value of energy matched at the same price for the selected tie-line and the direction in which an excess exists, except in units with assignation of physical capacity rights.

In the case several bids at the same price and a different tie-line are involved, all bids matched at the same price will be withdrawn simultaneously, irrespective of the international tie-line these belong to.

In the case of energy corresponding to bids from units with assignation of physical capacity rights, these will be exempt from withdrawal in the matching process.

In the case two or more bids for the same tie-line are involved from which energy can be withdrawn at the same price, and also when the value of the energy for bids to be withdrawn is lower than the sum of energy matched for these bids, a prorating process proportional to energy matched at that price will be carried out for each one of these.

-For purchase bids for which the calculation of energy to be withdrawn from bids on the market, the market losses coefficient will be considered.

Energies from bids withdrawn will not take part in successive iterations of the algorithm carried out to obtain a solution which complies with all the maximum balances for all international tie-lines.

3. Once energy bids at the same price for each tie-line and direction in which excess flow exists are withdrawn, the matching process will be carried out again checking the maximum flow in each of the tie-lines and scheduling periods, in both flow directions, repeating the process described. It will not be possible in any event to withdraw power committed to markets or processes prior to the matching process on the intraday market.

4. In the case of excess in the balance of power matched on the market in any of the scheduling periods and tie-lines with respect to the maximum calculated, and in the event that there are no energy bids in the direction of the excess for the tie-line and scheduling period for which the excess exists (except in the case of physical units with physical capacity assignation rights), energy for bids from units with physical assignation rights will be withdrawn if it is in the same flow direction, scheduling period and tie-line, in which excess exists, up to the amount necessary for no excess to exist, with the limit of energy offered on the intraday market session.

As a result of the matching process, considering the existence of complex bid conditions, exceptionally it may occur that there is free capacity or energy offered by units with physical rights assignation which is not matched, with the price resulting from the match being higher or lower than the price offered for the said contracts, depending on whether the units with assignation of capacity rights are import or export units.

#### **40.4.4. MARKET SPLITTING PROCEDURE IN THE CASE OF CONGESTION ON THE SPANISH-PORTUGUESE TIE-LINE**

In the case of the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line, within the market splitting mechanism on the intraday market, if congestion were to occur in the tie-line at a given time, the following steps would be taken:

When executing the matching process, the Rules concerning "Predetermination of data to be considered" and "Procedure to determine a final solution" on the intraday market will be followed, examining the Spanish-Portuguese tie-line jointly with the rest of the tie-lines and eliminating the single zone of energy located in the Portuguese zone in the tie-line generating surplus traffic in the tie-line from the matching process.

Once the process has finalized, it will be considered that what was the single zone up until that moment now becomes the Spanish zone, and the price obtained initially would be that of said area.

With the set of energy blocks located in the Portuguese zone that have been withdrawn from matching in the single zone for causing excess traffic in the tie-line and the rest of the blocks of energy located in the Portuguese area offered to the market and which have not entered in the single zone matching process, a matching procedure will be carried out in the Portuguese area, and this will give rise to the initial price for the Portuguese zone.

The result of this process may produce two separate prices, one in the Spanish zone and one in the Portuguese zone. Definitive prices for each zone will be established in the following manner:

- If there is no congestion, there will be a single zone, and the price of all energy will be the same and equal to the price of the last sales bid matched in said single zone.
- If the market splitting process has occurred, the price for the exporting country in the current market (the zone that energy leaves within this intraday market) will be set as the price of the last matched sales bid of the bids located in the zone.
- If the market splitting process has occurred, the price for the importing country in the current market (the area energy is delivered to within this intraday market) will be set as the highest price obtained in the two matching processes for both zones (maximum of initial prices obtained previously).

In the specific case where a market splitting process has occurred, generating a price for each zone, the conditions set in the preceding rules will be applied in the following manner:

- Verifications concerning limitations and unavailability linked to a unit will be examined globally, including the total matched energy corresponding to said unit in all bids submitted to the market.
- The gradient condition of a bid including this condition will be examined globally, incorporating the total energy matched assigned to said bid.
- The complex conditions for complete acceptance of the first section - minimum number of consecutive hours with all the energy for the first section matched, maximum admissible energy for the bid and complete acceptance for each hour of the first section - included in a bid, will be examined, taking into account the total energy matched assigned to said bid.
- The complex minimum income and maximum payment conditions included in a bid will be examined taking into account the price for the zone where the relevant unit is located.

## **RULE 41. RESULT OF INTRADAY MARKET MATCHING**

### **41.1. CALCULATION OF THE INCREMENTAL SCHEDULE RESULTING FROM THE INTRADAY MARKET**

Matching process sent by agents in compliance with Market Operation sare established, the Market Operator will carry out the matching process, and the said process will be the incremental result of the intraday market.

In of the intraday market has finalized, considering the matching result, the shall verify the scheduling period and the flow direction for each agent, if over accumulated from the units, with previously assigned capacity rights and

previously assigned capacity rights in the case of the France Border, has rights communicated by the Spanish System Operator, higher than the unit's ed power with previous capacity rights. In this case, an incremental redispatch of he unit with previous capacity rights shall be applied at a value equal to the excess gned to the schedule of the unit with previous rights assigned, up to a maximum ower of the unit without previous capacity rights, and a redispatch of power in antity but opposite to the corresponding unit without previous rights assigned. n shall be incorporated into the incremental schedule so that it can be d to the System Operators with the relevant confidentiality and to the agents, onfidentiality criteria established in this Regulation.

#### **41.2.2. COMMUNICATION OF SALES UNIT DISAGGREGATION AND CONVERSION TO SYSTEM OPERATORS SCHEDULING UNITS**

n relation to the sales units with which they operate on the market in the behalf of third parties, will send the Market Operator, for settlement purposes, ions of the matching incremental result for each one of their sales units matched ay markets matching process.

ons of power sales units that were matched, whether power sold or purchased it, shall be communicated.



1 Each agent, viewing the matching result, will report the foreseeable disaggregations on the intraday market session for each sales unit to the Market Operator.

2 Files of foreseeable disaggregations will contain the disaggregation for each sales unit in physical units, expressed in MWh to a maximum of one decimal place.

3 Disaggregations will be received for the matching result before the time set in the current rules.

4 Those disaggregations, which are not received before the time limit or whose reporting is not valid, will be carried out proportionally to the maximum power in the Market Operator's database.

5 In the case valid disaggregations are not reported by the agent before the set time, these will be calculated by the Market Operator according to what is established in the previous section of this rule, without considering the installed capacity limits, power over zero, power available or limited power of each facility, with the agent being responsible for the financial consequences of the application of default break-downs applied due to a lack of data, or because of the miscommunication of the said data. The adjustment to the integral value will be carried out in compliance with rounding-off rules.

Notwithstanding the above, if the matching process is repeated, those disaggregations already sent by agents which were validated at the time of their receipt and which are still valid with the new matching result will be considered valid. Otherwise, agents should send new disaggregations within the period established, proceeding in accordance with the sections above.

#### **41.3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ECONOMIC ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF BIDS MATCHED IN THE MATCHING RESULTS**

The Market Operator will establish the order of precedence of bids matched, bids partially matched and those not matched - all of this, taking as a basis power blocks and their prices, without considering any complex bid conditions. This order will take into account the following:

In the event that two bid blocks are priced at the same price, these will be ordered in decreasing date, hour, minute and second order, and depending on their insertion in the Market Operator's information system.

In the event that the said date, hour, minute and second also coincide in both bids, these will be ordered inversely from a higher to a lower amount of power within the block.

If the quantity of power were also to coincide, the blocks shall be put in descending alphabetical order, and in decreasing numerical order if appropriate.

#### **RULE 42. INFORMATION ON THE ACCEPTATION AND VERIFICATION PROCESS OF BIDS AND THE RESULT OF THE INTRADAY MARKET MATCHING**

As a consequence of acceptance processes, bid verification and the result of the intraday market matching, the Market Operator will generate the following information, which will become available as is described below:

#### Information on the bid acceptance and verification process

-The result of the acceptance or not and verification both of the insertion of the bid as well as its validation prior to matching will be made available to market agents. The reasons for their exclusion will be delivered under the terms set out in the current rules when this is requested by the agents. This information shall be accessible at the time it is produced.

-Valid purchase or sales unit bids presented during the session. The System Operators with the corresponding confidentiality and the market agents will be informed on the set of valid purchase and sales bids presented on each intraday market session, respecting confidentiality agreements in compliance with these Rules, after the result of the intraday market matching session.

#### Information on the intraday market matching result

-Matching price result. This will be generated as a consequence of the matching process on each one of the intraday market sessions, and it will also be made available to market agents. This information will be published after it is produced.

This will be made readily available to the system operator as soon as the claims process following the matching result ends.

-Provisional Incremental Matching Schedule Result. This will be generated as a consequence of the matching process on each one of the intraday market sessions, and it will also be made available to market agents in compliance with the confidentiality in the Rules, immediately after it is produced.

This will be made readily available for the system operator as soon as the claims process following the matching result ends, and all relevant confidentiality obligations will apply.

The Market Operator will provide the System Operators, applying all relevant confidentiality criteria, the content of the Provisional Incremental Schedule resulting from the relevant matching process, with the previous assignment of values corresponding with the General Sales Bid Unit and the values corresponding to the General Purchase Bid Unit, with their relevant symbol. The General Bid Unit will have negative and positive values, and it will serve exclusively to put the matching result at the disposal of the System Operators.

-Accumulated Matching Schedule Result This will be generated as a consequence of the matching process on each one of the intraday market sessions, and it will also be made available to market agents in compliance with the confidentiality in these Rules, immediately after it is produced.

-The order of financial precedence.

This will be generated as a consequence of the matching process and for each scheduling period on the scheduling horizon for each one of the intraday market sessions, and it will also be made available to the System Operators System, in line with confidentiality criteria,, as soon as the claims period following the matching process ends.

-Aggregate supply and demand curves. This will be generated as a consequence of the matching process for each of the session scheduling periods on the intraday market, and this information will be public. It will be made available to market agents in compliance with the confidentiality in the Rules, and published after it is produced.

-Business of each international tie-line per hour indicating the maximum import and export sales capacity for each tie-line, the busy capacity in each flow direction and tie-line, and the free capacity in each flow direction and tie-line. This information will be generated as a result of the daily market matching for each scheduling period of the intraday market sessions and the information will be publicly available.

#### **RULE 43. EXCEPTIONAL SITUATIONS IN THE INTRADAY MARKETS**

Exceptional situations are defined as those which make it impossible to execute the process of submittal and acceptance of bids, or the matching process.

The situations referred to by the preceding paragraph can be the result of one or more of the following circumstances:

a) Impossibility of executing the process of successive improvement of the first valid solution.

In case the successive improvement process for the first valid solution is not possible, the first valid solution shall be taken as the result of matching.

b) Force majeure

b.1 If the force majeure situation were foreseeable, but unavoidable, the Market Operator would suspend the corresponding intraday market session. From that moment on, and until the convening of the next intraday market session, the System Operators would resolve the situation by applying the system operation procedures to the scheduling periods of the intraday market session that has been suspended, until the beginning of the horizon corresponding to the next intraday market session.

b.2 If, once the intraday market session had begun, serious malfunctions were to occur in the Market Operator's computer or communications equipment, which impeded their normal operation, the Market Operators would have the option of suspending the session and transmitting the available information to the System Operator so that the latter could solve the problem in accordance with the applicable system operation procedures.

c) Impossibility of determining matching as a result of the technical conditions of complex bids.

When, as the result of the technical conditions of complex bids, there is no possibility of finding a solution, the Market Operator shall bring the session to an end without assigning any volume of power to any of the sale or purchase bids submitted.

#### **43.1. UNAVAILABILITY OF THE DAILY VIABLE SCHEDULE**

If the System Operators fails to publish the definitive daily viable schedule, the Market Operator shall be allowed to make the decision to suspend the intraday market session, modify the session scheduling horizon or perform the matching of the complete scheduling horizon corresponding to the said session, but shall treat the result, for all intents and purposes, as invalid for one or more of the hours of the horizon due to force majeure.

#### **RULE 44. INTRA-DAILY MARKET SETTLEMENT**

The Market Operator will determine the settlement of power for each intraday market agent and in each scheduling period, for each acquisition unit, sales unit and, if applicable, physical unit.

##### **44.1. DETERMINATION OF THE RETRIBUTION CORRESPONDING TO SELLERS AS A RESULT OF THE INTRADAY MARKET SETTLEMENT**

Sellers who operate on the intraday market will receive for each sales unit, purchase unit or, if applicable, physical unit and for each scheduling period a retribution which will incorporate the marginal price on the intraday market in each scheduling period in the zone, Spain or Portugal, where the unit is located.

The Market Operator will carry out the daily settlement of electric power for each seller who participates on the intraday market and for each sales or purchase unit which has been incorporated in the resulting matching schedule.

In order to carry out these settlements, the Market Operator will carry out the relevant entries in the books on the registry created for this purpose for each sales unit or each physical unit.

#### **44.2. PRICES TO CONSIDER IN THE DETERMINATION OF ELECTRIC POWER PURCHASE PRICES ON THE INTRADAY MARKET**

Purchasers who operate on the intraday market will satisfy, for the electric power purchased, and for each scheduling period, a price including the marginal price of the intraday market for each scheduling period in the zone, Spain or Portugal, where the unit is located.

#### **44.3. DEBT COLLECTION RIGHTS ON THE INTRADAY MARKET**

The seller whose bids have been matched during the intraday market hiring session and incorporated in the schedule resulting from the matching process will have a debt collection right which is calculated as the result of the electric power whose sale is assigned in each scheduling period to its production or purchase unit, or a production unit it is not the owner of but which it represents in its own name and on behalf of another, for the marginal price set for this unit in the corresponding hiring session in the zone, Spain or Portugal, where the unit is located.

The seller's collection right shall be:  $DCI(u,h,s,z) = EPIBC(u,h,s,z) * PMHI(h,s,z)$

where:

DCI(u,h,s, z) Seller's collection right in the intraday market for the bid corresponding to sales or purchase unit u, located in the zone z, for hour h in session 's.'

EPIBC(u,h,s,z) Sale power assigned to sales or purchasing unit u, located in the zone z, in hour h in intraday market session 's' (PIBC).

PMHI(h,s, z): Hourly marginal price corresponding to hour h in intraday market session 's' in the zone z.

#### **44.4. PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS ON THE INTRADAY MARKET**

The buyer whose purchase bids have been matched during the intraday market hiring session and incorporated in the result from the matching process will have an obligation to pay, which is calculated as the result of the electric power whose purchase is assigned in each scheduling period to the sales unit, purchase unit or, where appropriate, a physical unit that it owns or does not own but represents in its own name and on behalf of another, for the marginal price set for this unit in the corresponding hiring session for the zone, Spain or Portugal, where the unit is located.

The buyer's obligation for each purchase bid in hour h shall be:

$$OPI(u,h,s,z) = ECPIBC(u,h,s,z) * PMHI(h,s,z)$$

where:

OPI(u,h,s,z): Buyer's obligation to pay in the intraday market emanating from the bid corresponding to purchasing or sales unit u, located in the zone z in hour h in session 's.'

ECPIBC(u,h,s,z): Purchased power corresponding to bidding purchase unit, sales unit or, where appropriate, physical unit u, located in the zone z for hour h in session 's.'

#### **44.5 INCOME ON THE INTRADAY MARKET DUE TO THE MARKET SPLITTING PROCESS**

Settlement on the intraday market following the application of the market splitting process will produce income which will be calculated as the product of the exchange capacity effectively used in the framework of the market splitting process in each scheduling period times the difference of marginal prices set for this period for each of the zones, both Spanish and Portuguese.

A charging right will be accounted in the credit of hour h as:

$$\text{DCPIBCPTES\_CI}(h,s) = \text{abs}(\text{EPIBCPTES}(h,s)) * \text{abs}(\text{PMHI}(h,s,z_1) - \text{PMHI}(h,s,z_2))$$

where:

DCPIBCPTES\_CI (h,s): Is the income in hour h, trading session “s” on the intraday market, accounted to the Operator in charge of managing the explicit capacity auctions, by the application of the splitting process of the markets of both the Spanish and Portuguese zones.

EPIBCPTES (h,s): Is the exchange capacity effectively used in the framework of the market splitting process in hour h, trading session “s” of the intraday market, in the Spanish and Portuguese zones.

. z<sub>1</sub>,z<sub>2</sub>: Are sub-indexes referring to the Spanish and Portuguese zones respectively.

#### **44.6. PUBLICATION OF INTRADAY MARKET SETTLEMENT RESULTS**

In accordance with general confidentiality regulations established in this rule, after each intraday market session the Market Operator will make the following information available to market agents using its information systems: the results on debt collection rights and payment obligations derived from the said market session, for the daily scheduling horizon corresponding to each hiring session.

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **SCHEDULES RECEIVED AFTER THE INTRADAY MARKET**

#### **RULE 45. FINAL HOURLY SCHEDULE AFTER EACH INTRADAY MARKET**

For the intents and purposes of these Market Activity Rules, the term final hourly schedule is understood to mean the scheduling established by the System Operators based on the matching of electric power sale and purchase bids formalized for each scheduling period as a result of the daily viable schedule, of the successive intraday markets result made by the Market Operator, and of the restriction analysis process result.

The final hourly schedule shall include, for each scheduling period, the following components:

- 1 The electric power that corresponds, by blocks, to each unit whose electric power sale and purchase bids were included as the result of matching processes, after those bids have been modified, if necessary, to avoid the existence of technical constraints.
- 2 The power associated with bilateral contracts.
- 3 The System Operators shall communicate the final hourly schedule to the Market Operator once the redispatches determined in the restrictions solution process are



incorporatedThe market Operator will make this information, as well as the conversion of said information in bidding units necessary for validations and to carry out the matching process, readily available to agents.

The Market Operator shall make the final hourly schedule available to the agents, respecting the confidentiality agreements established in this rule, which correspond with the purpose of being the base on which the agents make bids for the following intraday market session.

## **CHAPTER TEN**

### **SETTLEMENTS, INVOICING, COLLECTIONS, PAYMENTS AND GUARANTEES**

#### **RULE 46. GENERAL SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS**

In the settlement process, the collection rights and payment obligations, resulting from operations in the daily market, in the intraday market and in any others as regulations so dictate; are determined

##### **46.1. ELEMENTS OF PRICE DETERMINATION**

Operations for determining the price of electrical power for each sales unit and each purchase unit and the establishing of power schedules assigned to each production and purchasing unit are listed and described below:

- Daily schedule resulting from the daily market matching (PDBC).
- Schedule resulting from the intraday market matching (PIBCI).

## **46.2. SETTLEMENT**

The Market Operator shall make a daily settlement for each agent by aggregation of the hourly entries corresponding to each day in accordance with these rules.

In order to perform the settlements mentioned above, the Market Operator shall make the corresponding account entries in the record it shall maintain for this purpose for each sales unit, each purchasing unit, and each agent, except for the selling agents, in whose case the entries shall be performed on the physical units associated with the sales unit while considering the disaggregation of said sales unit power into physical units.

In the case of sales units corresponding to equity production units of various market agents, the entries of the energies that form part of the resulting daily market matching schedule shall be made to each owner on the base of the detailed allocation in the “result of the Daily Market matching process”.

In the case of sales units corresponding to equity production units of various market agents, the entries of the energies that form part of the resulting intraday market matching schedule shall be made to each owner in relation to its percentage of ownership.

## **RULE 47. SETTLEMENT PROCESS**

### **47.1. DAILY SETTLEMENT**

With the daily market and intraday market matching performed, the Market Operator will make the entries on collection rights and payment obligations corresponding to the resulting matching schedule available to the agents.

Within the work day after each bidding day, the Market Operator shall place the settlement corresponding to the said daily scheduling horizon at the market agents' disposal in the operator's information systems. The settlement shall distinguish each scheduling period and provide the pertinent information on collection rights and payment obligations derived from it. A draft of the settlement shall be published on non-work days.

This settlement shall be effected in accordance with the standards stated in these rules, provided that the information required for this purpose has been received.

The daily settlement will be considered provisional when any of the following causes intervenes: a)

There are claims pending with regard to the development of some electric power

production market bidding session.

- b) The claims receiving period is open to the agents.
- c) There are claims pending with respect to the settlement.
- d) Erroneous values have appeared, subsequently, in a settlement considered definitive, and which neither the market agents nor the Market Operator were able to detect when the settlement was issued.
- e) Any other factor giving rise to insufficiency or inaccuracy of the information required to make the settlement.

The cause or causes of the provisional nature of a settlement shall be explicitly stated.

The daily settlement shall be considered definitive except when one or more of the causes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs intervenes.

#### **47.2. RESOLUTION OF INCIDENTS**

When the Market Operator has issued the daily settlement, the market agents shall have three work days to submit whatever claims regarding the settlement they deem appropriate, as established in Royal Decree 1454/2005.

The Market Operator shall then have three work days to resolve the claims submitted.

The daily settlements can be modified as a result of the claims presented by the agents, which are accepted by the Market Operator, or to include new information or modifications at the initiative of the Market Operator or the market agents, once these are accepted by the Market Operator.

The Market Operator shall publish a new settlement for those days that were modified as previously established and providing a new claim period for the agents.

If, due to the time limit established in these Rules for effecting the daily settlement, there are claims pending resolution, the daily settlement in question shall be provisional in nature.

If the claim was rejected, the agent must respond within a period of 3 work days indicating its agreement or disagreement with the resolution. If the agent does not communicate anything, agreement will be assumed by default, and the claim will be closed.

If a market agent were not to agree with the resolution of a claim decided by the Market Operator; it has three work days to present a new claim on the same factors, providing additional information.

In such a case, and in compliance with the "Daily Settlement" Rule, the settlement made shall be provisionally maintained until the firm resolution of the claim.

Even though the agent disagrees with the Market Operator's resolution to the claim, if it neither presents this to a competent body nor opens another claim within the same application and a period of 15 work days passes, the claim will be closed in the state resolved by the Market Operator and disagreed upon by the agent.

If a market agent were not to agree with the resolution of a claim decided by the market operator, the principles to apply for its resolution shall be those stated in the Eighth Temporary Provision of Royal Decree 2019/1997, of 26 December, which governs the organization and regulation of the electric power production market.

In such a case, the settlement made shall be provisionally maintained until the firm resolution of the claim.

### **47.3. PROVISIONAL MONTHLY EXCEPTIONAL SETTLEMENT**

In reference to the settlements made prior to the entrance into effect of Article 1 of Royal Decree 1454/2005, the Market Operator will be able to make a new monthly settlement even when this settlement is not definite for all agents, due to the following reasons:

1 That a agent is in a withdrawal period from the market for a reason different to that explained in the "Failure to Deposit or Failure to Update the Guarantees" Rule, and that the Market Operator has received its firm definite measures from the Spanish System Operator. This settlement will only be carried out if it is possible to convert this agent's settlement into a definite settlement. For the calculation of these settlements, the Market Operator will follow the same criteria explained in the indicated rule.

2 That the Market Operator has received all the measurements of all the classified agents as firm and definite from the Spanish System Operator, but when it is not possible to make a definite settlement for all agents. In this case the settlement will be carried out if the total amount exceeds 1% of the amount of the previous settlement or if the difference in the amount of the settlement of an agent exceeds 50%.

- a) As long as at least 95% of the total consumption and generation measurement data, which allows the assessment of these deviations, is not available, deviations from the production units from which measures are available will be settled, and it will be provisionally supposed that, with the aim of assigning the rest of the counterpart to power used in the regulation and management of deviations, all purchasing units and owners of bilateral contracts are deviated in proportion to the power involved in the hourly schedule to be settled. Overcosts for regulation energies will be assigned, provisionally, to purchasing units and owners of bilateral contracts in proportion with their power in the hourly schedule to be settled.
- b) If the measurements available do not reach 100% but they do surpass the threshold established in the paragraph above, deviations of the units from which measures are available will be settled and it will be provisionally supposed with the effect of assigning the rest of the counterpart of the energies used in the regulation and management of deviations, that units from which no measure proportional to their power is available are deviated in the hourly schedule to be settled. Overcosts for deviations will apply for all deviations, both when these arise as a direct result of the measure as when they are a consequence of the share-out indicated above.

When definitive measurements are available for all agents in a month, definitive settlements may be carried out for an agent in the process of cancellation applying the provisions of paragraph b) of this rule to the total measurements.

## **RULE 48. PROCEDURE FOR INVOICING TRANSACTIONS IN THE ELECTRICITY MARKET**

### **48.1. DAILY PRODUCTION MARKET AGENTS TO WHOM INVOICES ARE MADE**

Agents in the daily and intraday market will be invoiced for the set of production and purchasing units, which they own, considering their percentage of equity, and for the set of units they do not own but which they represent in their own name or on the behalf of others.

Market agents that have inscriptions in the two administrative registries (production facilities and Distributors, Resellers and Consumers) will be invoiced separately for each one of these activities. If deemed necessary, the Market Operator can also issue separate invoices for the activities that give rise to inscriptions in different sections.

In the case of objective and duly justified situations, at the discretion of the Market Operator, when a agent communicates that it desires charges accrued for its sales units be made in separate accounts, the Market Operator will issue separate invoices for each unit or group of units.

## **48.2. DETERMINATION OF PURCHASE-SALE TRANSACTIONS IN THE ELECTRICITY MARKET**

Determination of transactions produced between market agents in the electricity market is necessary in order to issue invoices appropriately and to inform the agents, when necessary, of the counterpart in their purchase or sale operations.

The tax regulations establish that it is not possible to compensate electric power, which is sold in one market, with power purchased in another market. It is not possible to compensate sales with purchases made by the same agent at the same time in the same market either.

The transactions to be invoiced are each one of those that are produced in each period, in each market or settlement segment and in each zone between the seller agents and the purchaser agents, including those that each agent makes to itself in the case that the agent operates as a buyer and seller in the market.

The deliveries of power will be considered made applying proportionality criteria as purchases are affected by agents intervening in the same hourly and market block.

The Market Operator is not a counterpart in any of these transactions.

### **48.3. THE INVOICE**

The deliveries of electric power associated with the electric power production market, both in the Spanish zone and the Portuguese zone of the Iberian Market, will be documented by the Market Operator through invoices issued by said operator by name and account of the power supply companies.

The data for identifying of the operation receiver will be substituted for the Market Operator's identification data. The Market Operator will keep the original of the invoice issued and will submit the copy to the supplier.



The Market Operator shall issue an invoice for the deliveries made to each purchaser, the shipper's identification data shall be substituted by the Market Operator's identification data.

The Market Operator will keep the copy of these invoices and will submit the original to the receiver.

Documents, referenced in the previous paragraphs that must be kept by the Market Operator, shall be considered the invoice for the purposes of the Invoicing Regulation, and they be made available to the Tax Administration for a limited period in order to carry out comparisons, which are necessary relating to the electric power deliveries reflected in the corresponding invoices.

#### **48.4. ITEMS INCLUDED ON THE INVOICE**

Besides the power supplier and receiver data, as indicated in the rule for "Issuing the Invoice", said invoice shall include the following items:

Power supplying entity invoice series for each supplier and the correlating numbering.

Power purchasing entity invoice series for each Market Operator and the correlating numbering.

Issuance date

Due date

In the case of an power purchasing entity invoice, the following invoice header data about the purchasing agent, referring to the office of the financial activity or the permanent establishment to which power is supplied, in case it involves a reseller that is a taxpayer according to Directive 77/388/EC or the data on the establishment situated in the territory and where the power is consumed in the case of other passive operators.

The agents registered name, the contact Person to whose attention the invoice should be issued, the Company Tax Number (CIF), Address, Postal Code, City, Province, Country.

In the case of a power supplying entity invoice, as a general rule the same header data, as that which has been provided for the purchasing entity invoice, shall be included. Notwithstanding, for those agents which have provided, in said data, a permanent establishment to which the power shall be supplied and this establishment is outside of Spanish territory, if they posses a permanent establishment or fiscal address within Spanish territory, they must communicate the aforementioned data to said establishment so it can be used on the supplying entity invoice for sales to operators, which are established in Spain. In

this case, sales to operators established outside of Spain shall be documented in another invoice that has header data corresponding to that communicated for the power purchasing entity invoice.

The invoice shall include the amount to pay or charge for purchase and sales operations executed in the electric power production market, which include daily and intraday market settlement as well as the items dictated by regulations.

The amount for which this item appears on the supplying entity invoice coincides with the total amount of transactions in which the agent operated as a seller agent.

The amount for which this item appears on the power purchasing entity invoice coincides with the total amount of transactions in which the agent operated as a purchaser agent.

The invoice shall also include the regulation quotas and taxes, which are given in detail in the "Applicable Quotas and Taxes" rule.

## **48.5. APPLICABLE QUOTAS AND TAXES**

### **48.5.1. NUCLEAR POWER MORATORIUM QUOTA**

The Nuclear Power Moratorium Quota (CMN for its Spanish original) must be paid by the resellers and consumers that qualify based on the resulting debtor balance from their purchases for consumption in the Spanish zone in the electric power production market. The percentage established in the Royal Decree, which establishes the power tariff each year, shall be applied.

Purchases by resellers for consumption outside of the Spanish territory are exempt from the nuclear power moratorium payment. Also exempt from payment are the resellers or consumers that have had a credit balance in the market.

Agents that are CMN creditors must enter that in the accounts, which the CNE has open for this purpose.

Agents that are debtors to the CMN will see said amount reflected on their power purchasing entity invoice, and agents that are CMN creditors will see said amount reflected on their power supplying entity invoice.

### **48.5.2. TAXES ON ELECTRICITY**

The Tax on Electricity (IME for its Spanish original) must be paid by those consumers that qualify based on their purchases in the electric power production market which respond to consumption in Spanish territory.

The tax bracket is calculated by multiplying the debit balance plus the nuclear power moratorium quota amount by the coefficient of 1.05213 or by that which the regulations dictate.

The tax type to apply, which is 4.864% in 2007, will be established by the current legislation.

### **48.5.3. VALUE ADDED TAX**

The Value Added Tax (VAT; Spanish abbreviation: IVA) will be passed on to the operators according to the specific standards regulating the supply of electricity.

The supply of electricity will be understood to be made in the territory where the Tax is applied in the cases cited below:

1. Those made to a company or professional reseller, when said company or reseller has the office for its financial activity, possesses a permanent establishment or, otherwise, its address in the cited territory, as long as said supplies are destined to said office, permanent establishment or address. For this purpose, a businessperson or professional reseller shall be understood to be anyone, whose main activity, in regards to purchasing electricity, consists of reselling as long as its own consumption of the product is insignificant.

2. All others, when the purchaser effectively uses or consumes the electricity in the territory where the Tax is applied. For this purpose, such use or consumption shall be considered to be produced in the cited territory when the meter for measuring consumption is found there.

When the purchaser does not effectively consume all or part of the power, the part not consumed shall be considered used or consumed in the territory where the Tax is applied when said purchaser has the office of the financial activity, possesses a permanent establishment or, otherwise, has an address in said territory, as long as this electric supply was provided to the offices, permanent establishment or address.

Regarding determination of the passive operator for the tax, these will be the agents that are receivers of the electricity supplies, which are understood to be executed in the territory where the Tax is applied as long as the supply is executed by a agent that is not established in the cited territory. In that case the Market Operator will not charge the VAT on said transaction if it is produced according to the stated criteria, the passive operator's investment.

Market agents will report the capacity in which they are acting on the market and the data concerning their establishment as well as any variation which takes place, and this will provide a basis in order to establish the applicable tax regime.

#### **48.6. ISSUANCE OF THE CREDIT OR DEBIT NOTE**

The Market Operator shall issue a comprehensive credit or debit note on the rights and obligations of the daily production market agents. This credit or debit note shall be calculated as the difference between the power supplying entity invoice and the power purchasing entity invoice. If the resulting balance is positive it will be a credit to the agent. Otherwise, it will be a debit.

#### **48.7. INVOICING PERIOD**

Invoicing will be done daily for the set of scheduling periods for one day. The invoices issued on non-work days in during the Madrid Stock Exchange holidays or Saturdays will be considered drafts.

Likewise, the credit or debit note associated with said invoicing will be issued daily under the same considerations as the invoices.

#### **48.8. ELECTRONIC INVOICING**

Invoices, issued electronically on which the Market Operator has utilized a digital signature based on a known certificate and created by a secure signature creation devise, are legally binding in the same sense as an invoice issued on paper in accordance with the current legislation.

Agents may inform the market Operator that they do not wish to have access to electronic invoices through the IT system created for this purpose.

Invoices issued electronically may be downloaded via the Market Operator's Computer System. This means that invoice confidentiality is also ensured. In addition, the format of the contents of the invoice will allow them to be digitally processed.,

Through the following signature verification system, the agents can confirm when they have received the invoice:

- Authenticity of the source of the invoices: that is, these files were issued by the Market Operator.
- Content integrity: that is, the files have not been modified.
- The Market Operator's signature creation certificate has not been revoked.

As indicated in Royal Decree 1506/2003, 28 November, by which the Regulation was approved through which invoicing obligations are regulated and the Value Added Tax Regulation was modified, the agent should maintain the file transfer containing the invoice and its signature, in the same condition in which it was received. In addition, the invoice may be filed in printed format under the conditions established in Article 8 of Order EHA/962/2007 of April 10.

In order to facilitate compliance with the obligation, the Market Operator shall keep the electronic invoicing files in his database, permanently available to the agent.

All other documents that accompany the invoice shall be digitally signed. The agents can download the files through the Market Operator's Information System.

#### **48.9. OTHER INFORMATION ON INVOICING**

The Market Operator shall make certificates that will document said electricity trades and their amounts available to the agents that have made transactions with agents with operators established in the European Union or outside of the European Union. These certificates will be available in the Market Operator's information system and they will be digitally signed in order to identify the counterpart and facilitate the agents' compliance with their tax obligations.

#### **48.10. CORRECTED INVOICID**

In the case that it is necessary to execute a new settlement for a day or due to a mistake on the invoice

for reasons taken from the current legislation, the Market Operator shall issue a corrected invoice on which he shall record the corrections made to the data. If the correction is made on amounts and power, these will be the differences with the previous values.

#### **48.11. MARKET OPERATOR'S TAX OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO INVOICING**

The Market Operator shall relate its annual declaration of operations with third parties, according to the terms laid out in Royal Decree 2027/1995, of 22 December, in regards to operations carried out by electric power suppliers and purchasers, which have been documented in accordance with that indicated in the rule for "Issuing the Invoice", indicating the total amount of operations carried out by each supplier and each purchaser during the period declared. Supplies of power attributed to each supplier shall be recorded as purchases, and purchases of power attributed to each purchaser shall be recorded as sales.

#### **48.12. INVOICING OBLIGATIONS OF THE OPERATORS**

The market agents, except qualified consumers, are required to present a copy of the registration card, proving inscription in the Activity and Establishment Code registry, to the Market Operator.

The market agents are required to send the EUR1 certification for merchandise circulation to the Market Operator. This must be done in reference to exportations made to operators established in countries outside of the EU, in accordance with information provided by the Market Operator.

Market agents shall provide any other information, which is necessary for the smooth operation of the invoicing system, to the Market Operator.

Knowledge of and compliance with tax obligations in relation to the production market is the obligation of the market agents. The Market Operator will not be responsible, in any way whatsoever, for non-compliance by the agents.

#### **48.13. REQUESTING INFORMATION ON INVOICING**

Agents can request electricity market invoicing information from the Market Operator, through the Market Operator's information system, for the auditing of their accounts. No request made through other channels will be accepted.



The Market Operator will fulfill the criteria on confidentiality that is set out in these rules, in particular for the invoicing data. Accordingly, this shall restrict the sending of said data to the agents through non-secure mediums such as fax or email.

## **RULE 49. DEBIT AND CREDIT SYSTEM**

### **49.1. SETTLEMENT HORIZON**

The settlement horizon (L) and the set of daily settlements, whose collections and payments are made together.

The settlement horizon will initially be weekly in nature, i.e. Monday to Sunday. The Market Operator will be able to modify this parameter through Instruction from and prior consultation with the Market Agents' Committee. The minimum period for a settlement is one day for any case.

### **49.2. COLLECTIONS AND PAYMENTS**

Operator in charge of managing the explicit capacity auctions, by the application of the splitting process of the markets of both the Spanish and Portuguese zones.

EPBCPTES Is the exchange capacity effectively used in the framework of the splitting process in hour h in the Spanish and Portuguese zones. Are sub-indexes referring to the Spanish and Portuguese zones.

The following parameters are defined:

Saturdays, Sundays, Madrid Stock Exchange holidays, and the 24 and 31 of December are considered non-working days.

On day N, the Market Operator shall publish the collections and payments on the settlement horizon, L, for the agents.

The daily settlements modified as a result of the resolution of incidents or for other reasons explained in these rules and that formed part of a prior settlement horizon will have the same collections and payments date as the settlement horizon from the work day prior to their publication.

The collections and payments which are due to or incumbent upon the market agents according to the provisional daily settlement shall be considered on account of the definitive settlement.

Through Instruction from and after coming to an agreement with the Market Agents' Committee, the Market Operator will be able to modify the N, P and C parameters.

#### **49.3. OF THE AGGREGATE CREDIT AND DEBIT NOTES**

On day N, the Market Operator shall publish the aggregate credit and debit notes that will indicate the net amount to be paid or collected, which is the result of the sum of credit and debit notes corresponding to the same settlement horizon as well as the details on the credit and debit notes included. Said information is published through the Market Operator's information system and digitally signed for the market agents that have operated as buyers and sellers.

The Market Operator shall publish the corresponding aggregate credit and debit notes, for the market agents, and these shall indicate the following, as appropriate:

Agent name	Due date	Date and time of payment deadline	Market Operator's account in which payment should be received	Agent's account to which payment should be made
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Likewise, the details on each credit and debit note from the daily settlements pertaining to the same settlement horizon will be specifically included.

Daily settlement date	Reference to the credit or debit note issued	Result of said credit or debit note
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Likewise, the total amount to be paid or collected, which is the result of the sum of said credit and debit notes, will be indicated.

The aggregate credit and debit note will be included as well as all corrections that could be made in the customary development of the collections and payments. These may include interests for delayed payments or over payments, corrections for movements in the cash guarantee balances that the agents would have provided or any other cash movement that is necessary to include in this note.

In the aggregate credit and debit note of the daily and intraday production markets the market operator may include credits and debits for bilateral contracts signed by distributors for tariff rate supply in Peninsular territory regulated by Order ITC/400/2007, of February 26, for those agents which have selected OMEL as charge and payment manager and who so require this.

Non-payment by the distributor of commitments acquired in bilateral contracts regulated in this order will result in the reduction of the charge for agents who have executed these contracts. In no case should non-compliance be assumed by the rest of the selling agents on the daily and intraday markets under the terms described in rule 49.8.

#### **49.4. CONSOLIDATION OF COLLECTIONS AND PAYMENTS**

For the cases considered in these rules, in which two or more invoices are issued to the same market agent due to different registrations in the registries, considering that these invoices will have the same Company Tax Number (CIF) in their headers, the aggregate credit and debit notes can be consolidated in one of them, which shall be the one indicated by the agent. In the aggregate credit and debit note for said agent, the Market Operator will include the set of daily credit and debit notes issued to the agent in the settlement horizon.

#### **49.5. OBLIGATIONS OF MARKET AGENTS WHO ACT AS BUYERS**

The daily market agent must deposit the amount it is obligated to pay, including the Value Added Tax established, at all times. Further, it must pay any other type of tax or surcharge that it is legally required to pay and, especially, when applicable, the Electricity Tax and the nuclear power moratorium quota mentioned in "Applicable Quotas and Taxes" Rule. The expenses derived as part of the payments, shall be charged to the agent.

Payment must be made no later than 10:00 AM on the payment date, P, defined in the "Collections and Charges" Rule. Payment must be made in the designated account by the Market Operator. The Market Operator can enable other payment processes such as direct debit or payment by debit card, as long as these solutions guarantee a secure payment.

Agents accept that every payment issued to cover obligations undertaken on each settlement horizon is irrevocable. The buyer shall not be released from its obligation to pay until its payment is deposited in the Market Operator's account. The amount owed, when applicable, shall reduce, on a pro rata basis, the sellers' collection rights. The Market Operator shall make the appropriate regularization when the debt has been paid.

#### **49.6. RIGHTS OF MARKET AGENTS WHO ACT AS SELLERS**

The Market Operator shall issue instructions to the bank or savings institution where it maintains the treasury account regarding execution of payments to the sellers who have participated in the electric power production market during the settlement horizon in question. The Market Operator shall issue the payments to agents that are creditors, in the account they provide.

The bank account information for collections can only be communicated as established in the market rules, by a person that has sufficient power of attorney and possesses documented proof. The bank account information must be complete, and it cannot contain errors. If the agent desires, an account holder other than the agent will be accepted.

The payment must be made on the date defined, in the "Collections and Payments" Rule, as the charge date, P, for market agents who are debtors, only if one of the following events occur:

All payments have been received on the charge date, P, and there is useful time in which the bank can order payments from the agents that are creditors.

If the Market Operator disposes of an instrument that permits, in the case of failure to pay, making collections of the counter-guarantee or guaranteed line of credit type, on the same day that payments are made, for guarantees provided by the agent for the benefit of the Market Operator.

Payment against the above-mentioned treasury account shall be made by the bank on the same day and effective date on which the payments are received in the said account from the market agents who act as buyers in the electric power production market, as the result of the settlement horizon in question.

In case none of the circumstances explained occurs, the day on which the payment should be made will be the payments day, C, defined in the "Collections and Payments" rule for the market agents who are debtors or on the same day, if the next day is a holiday.

The payment against the above-mentioned treasury account shall be made by the bank on the same day and the same effective date indicated in the previous paragraph.

Said payment shall include the Value Added Tax that the market agent must pass on, and any other tax of any nature that the legislation then in force requires him to administer.

#### **49.7. ACCOUNT DESIGNATED BY THE MARKET OPERATOR FOR PAYMENTS AND COLLECTIONS**

The Market Operator shall designate a treasury account in a domestic bank or savings institution for the purposes established in these Rules.

The account opened by the Market Operator shall be a deposit account, which the market operator shall administer in the interests of the market agents. The regime established for the management of external businesses shall be applied to this account; consequently, the balances this account may show as an exception shall not be considered, for any intent or purpose, part of the Market Operator's assets. With respect to those balances, the market operator could only order the charges and payments in the account in response to the settlements resulting from the market in the electric power production market, according to the terms of the preceding sections. The market operator may make a profit using the cash deposited in this account. Any interest accrued in the account, minus its possible costs and minus a maximum of 25 basic interest rate points, which the operator can keep as a management commission, will be returned to agents who have delivered deposits in cash in proportion to these deposits, without the possibility of a negative balance. The relevant deposits will be made before a month has elapsed since the date when the bank institution deposited the interest in the account.

#### **49.8. PROCEDURE IN CASE OF NON-PAYMENT**

If the Market Operator's bank has not received firm notice of execution of payment by 11:00 AM on the payment date, it shall issue a certificate indicating the agent and the amount that has not been paid. After receiving this notification, the Market Operator shall follow the procedure outlined below:

- The Market Operator shall execute, after notifying the affected market agent, the guarantee constituted by the latter, in accordance with the "Criteria for Action in Case of Non-Payment". If the execution of the guarantee allows immediate collection, the Market Operator shall effect all the planned payments.
- If executing the guarantee does not enable the immediate collection of the amount owed, the market operator shall reduce, on a pro rata basis, the collection rights of the seller agents, which gives rise to a loan to the non-paying agent from the seller agents.
- The amount owed shall earn interest for delayed payment at the rate that is determined in the "Late Payments and Interest for Delayed Payment" Rule, to be paid by the agent who is in arrears for a period of 5 late days. If it is executed before the period is up, the difference between the interests calculated to be paid shall be considered as a payment to the account for future settlements.

Once the debt has been paid, the Market Operator shall regularize it by paying the unpaid amount plus the corresponding delayed payment interest to the sellers, according to the stipulations set out in the preceding sections.

#### **49.9. SMALL COLLECTIONS AND PAYMENTS**

To avoid transfers in small quantities for payments required from the agent, the market agent can make a prior cash deposit, as a guarantee, and requests that payments falling beneath a certain threshold be executed by charging this deposit without it being considered as an execution of guarantees.

In order to avoid transfers in small quantities for payments to the agent, given that the expenses could be greater than the amount to be paid, and these would be charged to the agent; the market agent can request that these small quantities not be paid. Instead they can be considered as cash guarantees, or they can be returned in the next settlement.

#### **49.10. COLLECTIONS AND PAYMENTS CALENDAR**

Each year, after the national holidays and those for the Autonomous Community of Madrid are published, the Market Operator shall provide the market agents a calendar of payments for the following fiscal year, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December of the next year. This calendar shall detail the deadline dates for notifying the charges and payments and the payment deadline dates corresponding to each settlement horizon. The Market Operator reserves the right to modify these dates as long as prior notice of at least one month is provided, and if through Instruction from and after coming to an agreement with the Market Agents' Committee, the decision is made to modify the period for weekly collections and payments.

### **RULE 50. PROCEDURE RELATIVE TO THE PROVISION OF GUARANTEES IN FAVOR OF THE MARKET OPERATOR**

#### **50.1. ESTABLISHMENT OF GUARANTEES**

The market agents, who could become debtors as a result of their purchases in the electric power production market, shall provide the Market Operator sufficient guarantee to cover the financial obligations derived from their transactions. This must warrant the creditors' collection of the entire amount due for the electric power they supply, at its price, as well as the other items included in the "Applicable Quotas and Taxes" Rule, on the same date when the settlement for the corresponding period is made.

Failure to provide this guarantee, its non-acceptance by the Market Operator due to insufficiency or inappropriateness, or the agent's failure to maintain and update the guarantee, shall cause the market agent to be barred from transacting business in the production market.

## **50.2. MARKET OPERATORS THAT MUST PROVIDE GUARANTEES**

The owner of the guarantees must be the same agent, if he participates in his own name and on his own behalf in the market.

If the agent is represented by an operator that acts in the name of and on behalf of the agent, the agent will always be considered the owner of the guarantees for all purposes.

In the previous case, if the representative is a seller agent that additionally offers market agent installations, the guarantees from these agents will be solidary among themselves such that they will be added to validate the seller agent's supply. In the case of non-payment by one of the agents, actions will first be taken against the guarantees of the non-paying agent, and then against the guarantees of the rest of the agents in proportion to the balance of their pending payment obligations.

If the agent is represented by an operator that acts in its own name and on behalf of the agent, the representative will always be considered the owner of the guarantees for all purposes.

When the agent fulfils the conditions established in the Rule for "Daily Production Market Agents to Whom Invoices Are Made" so that separate invoices are issued, they can calculate the guarantees that correspond to each company invoiced. These required guarantees can be added to any company among them, to which they will assign the formalized guarantees, which will always be valid for any of the companies invoiced, as long as the collections and payments of said companies are also added.

## **50.3. MAINTENANCE OF GUARANTEES**

The Market Operator shall release the guarantee provided by the agent in the production market, provided that it has fulfilled all the obligations derived from its participation in it.

#### **50.4. COVERAGE OF THE GUARANTEES**

The guarantee that each agent must provide shall affirm responsibility, without any limitation, in accordance with the terms of these Rules, for the obligations it assumes by virtue of its purchases of electric power in the production market.

The guarantee provided shall also affirm responsibility for whatever taxes and quotas that may be applicable to the agents at the time of payment of their purchases in the electric power production market.

These guarantees may be taken into account to pay the obligation of providing guarantees arising from supply contracts referred to in Order ITC/400/2007, as long as the seller requires this from OMEL under the terms established and only for the amount demandable by the purchasers who have selected OMEL as the manager of its guarantees.

This guarantee shall not cover obligations contracted with customers, persons or institutions other than the agents who act as sellers in the production market. In particular, it shall not take responsibility for the payments that must be made for the settlement of tolls nor for the payments corresponding to physical bilateral contracts that are formalized outside the production market.

#### **50.5. KINDS OF GUARANTEES**

If they desire to participate in the markets, the market agents must present:

An operational guarantee to cover the value of purchase bids at the price of the bid for the units that the agent owns or those which it represents in its own name. If this guarantee is insufficient, the agent shall not be allowed to participate in the corresponding matching process. In that case, the purchase bids shall be rejected following the order of precedence established by the agent. Likewise, the market agents will be required to present the following guarantees: A credit guarantee to affirm responsibility for the obligations of payments that are accrued or not paid. This credit guarantee will not be set "a priori" by the Market Operator without it is calculated once the settlement result is known. The agents that have provided an operational guarantee, permitting the matching of their bid, will have the required credit guarantee covered as the result of the settlement for said transaction by automatically converting the necessary part of the operational guarantee into a credit guarantee.



Extraordinary guarantees, in the case of settlements set for the agent by the Market Operator, before Article 1 of R.D. 1454/2005 enters into effect, would not have been made with measures nor would pending payment obligations have been settled.

A complementary guarantee is one which can be required of agents in those situations in which, after consulting with the Market Agents' Committee, the Market Operator considers it necessary, due either to a risk that exceeds the coverage of the operational guarantee or for other special circumstances, which objectively justify the requirement of complementary guarantees.

In this regard, the Market Operator shall be able to ask a rating company to rate the risk level of an agent who acts as a buyer in order to justify objectively the requirement of a complementary guarantee, and the cost can be charged to the affected agent.

At any time the Market Agents' Committee shall be able to request to be informed on the guarantees required of an agent and the guarantees provided.

## **50.6. FOR MALIZING GUARANTEES**

### **50.6.1. INSTRUMENTS FOR FORMALIZING GUARANTEES**

Guarantees must be formalized in favor of the Market Operator using the following instruments:

- a) Cash deposits to the account designated by the Market Operator in order to make collections and payments, as established in the "Account Designated by the Market Operator for Effecting Charges and Payments" Rule: Agents shall also be able to formalize a cash guarantee, through this medium, which is supplementary to the guarantee required for their participation in the market and which will permit payments to be made by these agents for a value that falls below a certain threshold. Such payments shall be made against these guarantees, provided that the balance is sufficient and subject to communication with the Market Operator.

When the collection and payments system is executed daily, agents can be required to formalize the credit guarantees in cash under the conditions established in the Instructions developed for this purpose.

- b) By means of a solidary guaranty or bond in favor of the Market Operator, underwritten by a bank, savings institution or credit union that does not belong to the guaranteed or bonded undertaking's group, and deposited in the banking institution where the Market Operator has opened the treasury account mentioned earlier. In the solidary guaranty or bond, the guarantor shall recognize that its obligation to pay by virtue of the bond is, at the first demand, completely abstract, without allowing the guarantor to allege or make any exception in order to avoid payment to the Market Operator and, especially, no exception emanating from the underlying relationships that may exist between the guarantor and the bonded or guaranteed undertaking.

Subject to consulting the CAM, the Market Operator shall be able to reject guarantees or bonds from certain guarantors under the consideration that they do not offer sufficient guarantees of solvency.

If the guaranteeing organization were to be declared in suspension of payments or bankruptcy, or if the governmental authorization of the guarantor's pursuit of its business were to be voided, the agent required to provide the guarantee would be required to replace the guarantee with another, of the same or another type cited in this Rule, in compliance with the time limits set in for replacing guarantees.

The payment covered by the executed guarantee shall be made so that the Market Operator can convert the guarantee to cash on first demand, within no more than one work day, in the Madrid Stock Exchange, after payment is demanded of the guarantor.

- c) Irrevocable authorization to make use of one or several credit lines contracted by the power buyer, up to the maximum amount of the payment obligations undertaken in the period to be settled. The credit lines considered in this section shall be exclusive in nature, and thus shall be used only as payment or coverage lines to guarantee the satisfaction of obligations undertaken by virtue of payment obligations in the production market. These credit lines must have at all times a minimum available amount which shall be equal to the extraordinary guarantee and, if applicable, to the additional amount corresponding to the complementary guarantee.
- d) Transfer of the production market futures collection rights pending payment, which the agent operating as a creditor as a result of its electric power sales makes in favor of debtor agents, provided that it is previously accepted by the Market Operator.

Independent of the quantity that the creditor agent is able to record in the transfer document, the quantity recognized and, therefore, valid for formalizing guarantees required, will be the lesser of that recorded in the document and the maximum that is established in the "Regime for Determining the Amount of the Guarantees and the Method for their Deposit" Rule.

Any assignment of payment rights will give the assigning agent the authorization to withhold credit rights accredited in a settlement horizon, if this were necessary, as a guarantee of payment obligations for the next horizon up until the date of charges of said prior horizon. These amounts will act as a cash guarantee for the receiving agent.

If an agent grants credit rights to several receivers, it should indicate the percentage to be assigned to each receiver under the means established by the Market Operator for this purpose.

Even in the case of executing guarantees, the Market Operator shall always make the documents available for formalizing guarantees for payment obligations accrued and which have not yet been settled.

For these purposes, when executing guarantees the Market Operator shall always keep the original guarantees presented, the amount of which shall be able to be reduced by the guarantor in the part of the guarantees that it has executed.

If the agent has formalized guarantees through cash deposit and formally communicated its desire, to the Market Operator, that this be considered payment to the account for payments that fall below a certain threshold, the provisions executed by the Market Operator for this purpose shall not be considered as the execution of guarantees. Each agent, as long as the settlements in the periods during which it has taken part in the market are not definitive for all agents, should keep a cash deposit of €50 in the settlement account.

#### **50.6.2. PERIOD OF VALIDITY FOR THE GUARANTEES**

The Market Operator shall release the guarantee provided by the agent in the production market, at the time such request is made, provided that it has fulfilled all the obligations derived from its participation in the market.

The period of validity for the extraordinary guarantees must be a minimum of three hundred and sixty-four days.

Operational guarantees are only considered valid for matching that corresponds to the day “d”. If their period of validity is extended, they shall be valid up to the payment date corresponding to settlement of the day “d”, as a minimum.

## **50.7. REGIME FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF THE GUARANTEES AND THE WAY THEY ARE CONSTITUTED**

### **50.7.1. CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF THE GUARANTEES TO BE ALLOCATED**

Based on the stipulations of the Rule on “Coverage of the Guarantees”, the amount of the guarantees that each agent must provide at all times, shall be determined by the Market Operator according to the following criteria:

- a) The risk period that the credit guarantee must cover shall correspond to the settlement horizon plus the increment to consider the additional days until payment is effected and the following day whose matching has produced the payment day for the debtor agents.
- b) The payment obligations that are pending as a consequence of the settlements set before Article 1 of R.D. 1454/2005 enters into effect on months in which the previous liquidations were not made with measures or it was not possible to settle all items.

### **50.7.2. INFORMATION ON GUARANTEES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AGENTS**

So that the agents always know the amount of the credit guarantees that correspond to any given moment, and thus, they can estimate whether sufficient operational guarantees are available for their purchases on the market, the Market Operator shall make the following information, coinciding with each settlement, available to the agents through the application of its information system:

- a) The percentage value of the payment obligations minus the accrued collection rights up to the date corresponding to the amount guaranteed.
- b) An estimation of the number of purchase days that can be covered by the remaining operational guarantee (supposing a part of the total guarantee is converted into the credit guarantee for the accrued payment obligations and non-payments). This will be based on the daily rate variation for the accrued payment obligations with respect to the amount guaranteed in the last week.

This value is provided as a guideline, and the Market Operator accepts no responsibility whatsoever with respect to the sufficiency or lack thereof of the agent's operational guarantees.

### **50.7.3. DETERMINING GUARANTEES**

#### **50.7.3.1. OPERATIONAL AND CREDIT GUARANTEES**

The Market Operator shall make an operational and credit guarantees simulator, which the operator could need for planning its activity in the market and for recent prices, available to the agents in its information system. Said value shall be considered an estimate and, as such, it will be the agent's responsibility to dispose of the appropriate guarantees.

This simulation shall permit, for those operators that desire, the formalization of said amount as a guarantee prior to their participation in the market, and only if this amount is found to be insufficient to cover the operational guarantees necessary for their bids, should they provide additional guarantees.

The criteria for making this estimation follows:

It is:

CA<sub>dn</sub> = Planning purchases in the daily market in N days for Spanish clients with purchasing units. VP<sub>dn</sub> = Planning sales in the daily market in N days with production units. CA<sub>in</sub> = Planning purchases in the intraday market in N days for Spanish clients with purchasing units. This planning must take into account imbalances with respect to the PBF.

VA<sub>in</sub> = Planning purchases in the intraday market in N days for national clients with purchasing units. This planning must take into account imbalances with respect to the PBF.

CA<sub>de</sub> = Planning purchases in the daily market in N days with the rest of the purchasing units. CA<sub>ie</sub> = Planning purchases in the intraday market in N days with the rest of the purchasing units. This planning must take into account imbalances with respect to the PBF.

VA<sub>ie</sub> = Planning sales in the intraday market in N days with the rest of the purchasing units. This planning must take into account the imbalances with respect to the PBF and, in the case of exportation units, the lack of rights for the power to export.

C<sub>Pi</sub> = Planning purchases in the intraday market in N days with production units. This planning must take into account the possible lack of installations, the imbalances with respect to the PBF and, in the case of international programs, the lack of authorization for the power to import.

V<sub>Pi</sub> = Planning sales in the intraday market in N days with production units. This planning must take into account imbalances with respect to the PBF. N = Number of days included in the settlement horizon plus the additional days until payment plus 1 day. P<sub>d</sub> = Arithmetic mean price for the daily market in the 30 days prior to the day on which the calculation is made. P<sub>i</sub> = Arithmetic mean price for the intraday market in the 30 days prior to the day on which the calculation is made.

CMN = Nuclear power moratorium quota, in units value, which will be 0 if the purchases are to be exported, and it will be the value provided in the R.D., by which the year's tariff is approved if the purchases are for Spanish clients.

IE1 = Taxes on electricity, in units value, which will be 0 except for the net purchases made by qualified consumers. This will apply to the company invoiced according to the standards established, which are given in detail in the "Taxes on Electricity" Rule.

IE2 = Coefficient that raises the base in order to apply the tax on electricity IVA = Value Added Tax, in unit value. This will apply to the company invoiced according to the standards established, which are given in detail in the "Value Added Tax" Rule. GC = Credit guarantee

Calculate the value:

$$P = ((C_{Adn} * P_d + (C_{Ain} - V_{Ain}) * P_i) * (1 + CMN)) + ((C_{Ade} - V_{Pdn}) * P_d + (C_{Aie} - V_{Aie} + C_{Pi} - V_{Pi} * P_i)) * (IE2 * IE1 + 1) * (1 + VAT)$$

Credit guarantees for the agent will be:

$$GC = \text{Max}(P, 0)$$

P<sub>ins</sub> = Agent's maximum make purchase bid price E<sub>ofn</sub> = Maximum purchase power that the agent plans to bid in the daily or intraday market sessions for a day with the Spanish clients unit. E<sub>ofe</sub> = Maximum purchase power that the agent plans to bid in the daily or intraday market sessions for a day with any other unit. GO = Operational guarantee

Operational guarantees for the agent will be:

$$GO = (Eofn \cdot (1 + CMN) + Eofe) \cdot Pins \cdot IE2 \cdot IE1 \cdot (1 + VAT)$$

Total guarantees shall be GC+GO

### **50.7.3.2. EXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES**

With each provisional settlement made to an agent referred to months before Article 1 of R.D. 1454/2005 entered into effect, which would not have been made with measures, or with payment obligations that are pending settlement, the agents must provide evidence that they have sufficient exceptional guarantees to cover payment obligations derived from future settlements. These guarantees shall have been required with the initial settlement made according to the market rules currently in effect.

If the Market Operator receives the information corresponding to the agent's measures or receives new information on agent measures from the System Operator, it shall revise the corresponding guarantees as established in the following paragraph and, in all cases, before a period of thirty calendar days has passed without proceeding to make the settlement with said measures.

The guarantees shall be calculated as a function of the measure, of the deviations calculated and of a price estimation of the same. For this calculation three terms shall be added.

The power deviation multiplied by the hourly marginal price for the daily market minus the deviation assigned in the previous settlement. The power deviation in absolute terms assessed at 27% of the hourly marginal price for the daily market. For the agents that own purchasing units for selling or for qualified consumers, the power guarantee corresponding to the agent measure tariff structure minus the power guarantee for the settlement.

The Market Operator shall review the guarantees for the corresponding settlements as established in the previous paragraph, when it has set settlements with measures from some agent, and within these measures there are still pending payment obligations. If no pending payment obligations remain once the collections and payments are executed, its extraordinary guarantees will be released. To that end, the agents can request that the extraordinary guarantees deposited, if made in cash, shall be considered as a payment to the account of the corresponding debit note, which means that the corresponding payment will be reduced.

The revision of extraordinary guarantees, in the case of a reduction, shall have an effect from the day of its publication. If it is an increase, the Market Operator shall communicate the date on which said guarantee shall be required. Nonetheless, the period shall be no less than 5 work days.

Any agent can exclusively transfer, to another agent, the rights of collection that correspond to a resettlement in the months prior to the application of Article 1 of R.D. 1454/2005, to cover payment obligations in the same resettlement without being used as an instrument for formalizing the extraordinary guarantee that is requested.

#### **50.7.4. TRANSFER OF COLLECTION RIGHTS**

Market agents shall be allowed to transfer their collection rights accrued in the production market to guarantee the payment obligations of any market agent, as established in the Rule for "Formalizing Guarantees".

Guarantees shall be able to be formalized through a document for transferring collection rights of another agent.

The Market Operator shall make a collection rights transfer simulator, which the operator could use for planning its activity in the market and for the recent prices, available to the agents in its information system. Said value shall be considered an estimation, which implies no commitment from the Market Operator with respect to its correctness.

This simulation shall make it possible for operators, which have formalized the document transferring collection rights for an amount equal to or greater than this value, to estimate credit guarantees to provide, discounting said amount.

This estimation shall be calculated using the P value calculated in the "Operational and Credit Guarantees" rule.

The collection right estimated for the agent shall be:

$$DC = - \text{Min} (P,0)$$



#### **50.7.4.1. CALCULATION OF RECOGNIZED COLLECTION RIGHTS THAT CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO THIRD PARTIES**

The collection rights that a market agent can transfer to another agent and that shall be considered valid for formalizing guarantees shall be the result of the settlement by the transferring agent in the settlement horizon, provided it has the creditor sign.

In daily follow-up on guarantees, the collection rights, resulting from the production market settlements from a agent as an instrument that is valid and efficient for guaranteeing a third party, shall be taken into consideration.

#### **50.8. ADMINISTRATION OF GUARANTEES**

The Market Operator shall be responsible for administering the guarantees provided, in the interests of the market agents, for the purposes of supervising the obligations to establish and maintain updated guarantees, and of the ordinary asset management this may give rise to, or, when applicable, of the disposal of the amounts required to meet the guaranteed obligations. The Market Operator shall keep a record in which it shall include, under separate headings, the rights and obligations associated with the guarantees.

#### **50.9. CRITERIA FOR ACTION IN CASES OF NON-FULFILLMENT**

If an agent in the electric power production market should fail to meet, in whole or in part, any of its payment obligations derived from the transactions effected in the electric power production market, the Market Operator shall execute the constituted guarantees with the greatest diligence and speed, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the non-compliant market agent's obligations.

Moreover, for the intents and purposes of the provisions of article 50 of Law 54/1997, of 27 November (the Electric Sector Act), if the non-compliant agent is a qualified consumer, the Market Operator shall immediately report the said non-fulfillment to the Ministry of the Industry, Tourism and Commerce and to the National Power Commission.

#### **50.10. DELAYED PAYMENT AND DELAYED PAYMENT INTEREST**

When a purchasing electric power market agent does not meet a payment obligation on time, it shall be obligated to pay a penalty. The amounts due and unpaid shall accumulate delayed payment interest, to be applied from the date on which the payment fell due but was not effected until the date

on which the pending amount is actually paid.

The delayed payment interest rate applicable shall be the rate resulting from applying the interbank (MIBOR) rate, according to the average rate published daily by the Bank of Spain (the Spanish Central Bank) for one-day deposits (EONIA), plus three additional percentage points.

The amounts owed shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$D = E * (1 + i * P / 360)$$

Where:

D: Amount due, including delayed payment interest

E: Amount due and unpaid, excluding delayed payment interests

i: EONIA + three percentage points

P: Interest settlement period.

Independently of the above, the late-paying buyer in the electric power production market shall be responsible for all the damages caused by the delay.

#### **50.11. PROLONGED PAYMENT DELAY**

In the case of a prolonged non-fulfillment of payment obligations by a market agent, which is not covered by the guarantees provided by the said agent, the Market Operator shall proceed against it either through the courts or by any other means accepted by the legal system, on behalf of the sellers in the market. The non-compliant agent shall be obligated to pay the overdrafts, with the interest applied thereto, and all the damages caused, which shall be shared by the sellers on a pro rata basis applied to the collection rights held by each seller in the market.

The monetary results of the cited claim shall be delivered by the Market Operator to the sellers, in proportion to the damage suffered by each of them.

For the intents and purposes of this rule, a prolonged non-fulfillment of payment obligations by a market agent is defined as a delay of more than three days from the date on which the payment falls due and is still not made.

#### **50.12. FAILURE TO DEPOSIT OR FAILURE TO UPDATE GUARANTEES**

The failure to deposit, replace or update guarantees set out in these Market Operation Rules on behalf of any agent in the electrical power production market will be taken as a settlement order affecting all the transactions which the said agent has been involved in, to all effects, so that the Market Operator will proceed to close transactions carried out on the market which the offender has intervened in.

For this purpose, in reference to settlements made in the months prior to the application of Article 1 of R.D. 1454/2005, as soon as firm measures are available, the monthly settlement will be carried out for all the months pending definite settlement

Any excess or deficit which is produced as a result of subsequent re-settlement will be attributed to the rest of the agents at the time the said re-settlements are carried out.

## **CHAPTER ELEVEN**

# FINAL RULES

## **RULE 51. DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE, SCHEDULES AND EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION FROM THE CONTRACTING SESSIONS**

### **51.1. SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS IN THE DAILY MARKET**

- a) Once the nomination process is executed, at 7:45 AM, and as soon as it is available for international units with capacity assignation on the French border, the Spanish System Operator shall send the executions of the firm international bilateral contracts, across the border with France, that have been received up to that moment, along with notifications on capacity use, prior to the daily auction from the physical capacity rights to be considered by the Market Operator in the bids validation process. In addition, once the notification process on use of capacity rights on the Portuguese border has been carried out, System Operators will send capacity use notifications prior to the daily market to be taken into account by the Market Operator in the bid validation process.

b) Before 9:00 AM, the System Operators shall have made information on the following available to the Market Operator:

The best demand forecast, referring to months completed and published in the first fifteen days of the previous month for those referenced by the forecast.

The situation of the transmission network and the partial or total unavailability of the electric power production or purchasing units.

The import and export capacity in each one of the international tie-lines.

This information shall be made available to the market agents containing the data that affect their sales and purchasing units.

Information on unavailability and capacity of international tie-lines will be updated subsequently, at any time and up until the instant of closing the acceptance of daily market bids, in the case that there are modifications affecting data.

c) Before 9:30 AM, the Spanish System Operator shall have made the allocations from the daily auction of physical capacity rights, in the tie-line with the French electric system, available to the Market Operator, so that the Market Operator can take them into consideration in the bids validation process.

d) The time for closing acceptance of bids for the daily market session, which is initially established at 10:00 AM, shall be determined.

e) The relevant System Operator will provide the Market Operator with the following information as soon as it is available and always before the closure of the offer acceptance period for bids on the daily market:

The execution of bilateral contracts through the international borders at its disposal following the agreement reached previously between the system operators involved.

The execution of national bilateral contracts with physical delivery or general schedule units at its disposal in order to correctly validate the maximum units offers available.

-Execution of bilateral contracts as a result of energy nominations in primary issue option auctions.

- Execution of bilateral contracts as a result of distributor auctions.

- f) The market agents shall be able to make claims regarding the results of the sale and purchase bid validation process, until five minutes after the close of the bid acceptance period for the corresponding session
- g) The Market Operator shall analyze the claims submitted in response to the validation process upon the reception of bids and solution of the claims if they can be attended to and resolved quickly enough for the solution to be immediately useful.
- h) At 10:00 AM, the Market Operator shall close the period for the reception and validation of the sale and purchase bids placed by the market agents for the daily market. From that moment and once the analysis of the claims submitted in response to the bids validation process is complete, it shall proceed to begin the matching process, unless it is determined in the stated analysis process that it is necessary to extend the bid acceptance period for a justifiable reason.
- i) During the process of preparing the bids for matching, validations defined in the present rules shall be made, including the approval of the existence of guarantees that financially back each bid submitted. In case the aforementioned validations are not passed, the corresponding bid shall be cancelled, and it will not be considered in the matching process from this point forward.
- j) Once the previous validations are executed, the bids submitted will be matched.
- k) Before 11:00 AM, the Market Operator shall place the provisional matching result at the System Operator's disposal and shall simultaneously provide the market agents with information corresponding, with the corresponding confidentiality, to their sales and purchasing units.
- l) The Daily Market Operator will put prices and trading volumes negotiated for each hour on the Daily Market for the following day, as well as the results for the physical delivery process, at the disposal of the Futures Market Operator before 12 noon every day.

- m) In accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 2019/1997 of 26 December, the market agents shall have thirty (30) minutes, from the time the provisional matching process results are made available to them by the Market Operator, to make claims regarding the said results. Their claims shall be processed according to the established procedure. During this time period, the Market Operator shall be able to present the incidents that, in its judgment, have occurred in the process.
- n) Before 12:00 noon, the Market Operator shall inform the market agents, if appropriate, of the existence of any claim that is pending resolution, or any incident presented by the Market Operator, which may be cause for repeating the matching process. In this case, the schedule of the sequence may be altered according to the specifications of Rule concerning schedule modification.
- o) If the market agents have submitted no claims and the Market Operator has brought up no incidents during the time interval established for this purpose (30 minutes), the provisional base matching schedule shall become the base matching schedule.
- p) Once the process of inserting the power declared by the market agents as physical bilateral contracts to the System Operators is complete, they shall inform the Market Operator of the base daily operating schedule.
- q) Before 12:00 noon the market shall have informed the Market Operator of the disaggregations of sales units for those units so designated.
- r) Market agents will have fifteen (15) minutes from the closure of the period of communication of disaggregations to formulate complaints on such disaggregations, which will be processed in accordance with the established procedure.
- s) If the repetition of the matching process is necessary, for the reasons indicated in previous points, and consequently the base matching schedule does not turn out to be coherent with the base operating schedule, the System Operators shall repeat the procedure of inserting power to physical bilateral contracts in order to generate a new base operating schedule, using the new base matching schedule as a point of departure.
- t) Before 2:00 PM, the System Operators shall place the provisional viable daily schedule at the Market Operator's disposal. At this point the Market Operator shall have resolved the technical constraints foreseen in the system, and shall inform the agents of the data corresponding to their production or purchasing units, if applicable. The System Operators shall then publish the secondary regulation needs, and the process of transmittal of bids for the mentioned ancillary service shall begin. This process shall end before 3:30 PM.



u) Before 4:00 PM, the System Operators shall resolve, if applicable, the bids for delivery of secondary regulation ancillary services and shall report its conclusions to the market agents, according to the provisions of the pertinent Operation Procedure. Once this phase of the process is complete, the System Operators shall place the definitive viable schedule at the Market Operator's disposal, and shall inform the agents of the data corresponding to their production or purchasing units.

## **51.2. SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS IN THE INTRADAY MARKET**

The sessions of the intraday market shall be held independently of the daily market matching process. At the end of each one of the intraday market sessions, the Market Operator shall place the matching result at the System Operator's disposal, with the corresponding confidentiality, and shall inform the market agents of the data corresponding to their sales or purchasing units. Upon finalizing the technical restrictions solution process, the System Operators shall communicate the final hourly schedule to the Market Operator and the market agents once the redispatches determined in the restrictions solution process are incorporated into the matching result.

The sequences of processes in each intraday market session shall be as follows:

As long as there are six intraday markets, the opening times for them shall be 4:00 PM, 9:00 PM, 1:00 AM, 4:00 AM, 8:00 AM, and 12 noon. For the third Intraday market, on the day when time changes in the spring, the opening time shall be 12 midnight rather than 1:00 AM.

The bid reception period shall open according to the stated schedule, and only under the condition that the final hourly schedule corresponding to the previous intraday market session was published beforehand. In the case of the first session, it also coincides with the publication of the definitive viable schedule corresponding to the following day.

Before the close of each intraday market session, the Spanish System Operator shall have communicated the allocations of physical capacity rights available to the Market Operator in the process prior to carrying out the matching process. In case this is not received, it shall be understood that there was no change in the allocation of capacity rights of the international units in the previous market.

The first scheduling period of the session horizon shall begin three hours after the time planned for opening of the session, except in the first session of the intraday market, which shall begin four hours after the planned session opening time. The scheduling horizon shall extend to all the scheduling periods for which there is a published definitive viable schedule.

The length of the bid reception period shall be forty-five (45) minutes, except for the period corresponding to the first intraday market session; that initial bid reception interval shall be one hundred five (105) minutes long.

The market agents shall be able to make claims regarding the results of the sale and purchase bid validation process, which occur from the time of reception until five minutes after the close of the bid acceptance period for the corresponding session

The Market Operator shall have forty-five (45) minutes to publish the provisional result of the matching process, pending claims or incidents, as indicated in the following point.

The Market Operator will make the result of the matching process on intraday markets available to the system operators once the claims period is over. In accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 2019/1997 of 26 December, the market agents shall have up to fifteen (15) minutes, from the time the matching process results are made available to them by the Market Operator, to make claims regarding the said results. Their claims shall be processed according to the established procedure. If no claims are received by the time this period expires, and without discounting the claims which may be submitted afterward by the market agents, the matching result shall become firm. During this time period, the Market Operator shall be able to present the incidents that, in its judgment, have occurred in the process.

If there is any claim pending resolution, or any incident presented by the Market Operators, which may give rise to the repetition of the matching process, the Market Operators shall be able to report it until fifteen (15) minutes before the beginning of the corresponding session's scheduling horizon. In this case, the schedule of the sequence may be altered according to the specifications of these rules.

The System Operator shall have fifteen (15) minutes before the start of the horizon of the corresponding session to solve the technical constraints identified. Immediately after the System Operator publishes the final hourly schedule, which shall include the result of the resolution of constraints, the Market Operator shall be informed.

Before 30 minutes after the publishing of the matching results, the market agents shall have informed the Market Operator of the disaggregations of sales units for those units so designated.

Market agents will have fifteen (15) minutes from the closure of the period of communication of disaggregations to formulate complaints on such disaggregations, which will be processed in accordance with the established procedure.

### **51.3. ALTERATIONS TO THE SCHEDULE**

If incidents arise which alter the normal course of any of the mechanisms which make up the daily market and intraday market matching procedures, or market agents submit claims which entail repeating any part of the processes, the Market Operator shall be able to modify the schedule of the sequence of operations corresponding to these markets, and shall dedicate its best efforts to placing the modified schedule at the disposal of the market agents and the System Operators as soon as possible, notifying the market agents and the System Operators of the new schedules.

If incidents occur in any of the processes entrusted to the System Operators, they shall be able to modify the schedule of the sequence of operations subsequent to the establishment of the base matching schedule, for which purpose it shall dedicate its best efforts to placing the information on the definitive viable schedule that must be given to the market agents with regard to their purchasing and production units, at the agents' disposal, and at the Market Operator's disposal, before 4:00 PM on the day of the trading session in question. If this is not possible, the System Operator shall devote its best efforts to placing the said definitive viable schedule at the disposal of the Market Operator, and transmitting the pertinent information to the agents, as soon as possible, notifying the market agents and the Market Operator of the new schedules. When this situation arises, or there are incidents in the Market Operator's processes, and a delay can be foreseen in the established time for the publication of the final hourly schedule, the Market Operator shall be able to make the decision to suspend the intraday market session or to perform the matching of the complete scheduling horizon corresponding to said session, but considering the result invalid, for all intents and purposes, for one or more of the hours in the horizon due to force majeure. Whatever decision is made shall be conveyed to the market agents and the System Operators through the Market Operator's information system.

When there are problems in the System Operator's processes that make a delay foreseeable in the established time for the publication of the final hourly schedule, the system operators shall be able to make the decision not to consider the intraday market matching result for the first hour or hours of the scheduling period. Whatever decision is made shall be communicated as soon as possible to the market agents and the Market Operator by whatever means the System Operator may establish that leaves a record of the communication.

#### **51.4. COORDINATION BETWEEN THE MARKET OPERATOR AND THE SYSTEM OPERATORS**

For the purposes of complying with the provisions of current legislation, both shall supply each other the information indicated below through their information systems. This information shall be contained in files, and its format and transmittal shall be defined by both operators, and the information shall be placed at the disposal of the market agents.

The market operator, together with the Spanish and Portuguese system operators, will design an emergency mechanism for the exchange of information between system operators and the market operator.

All information to be exchanged will be made available to the other party as soon as the claims process finishes on the relevant market, and as soon as the process finishes it will be reported to agents, as far as information concerning their purchase and sales units is concerned.

The Market Operator shall validate the format and the information contained in the files received before inserting them into its information system so that, if errors are detected in them, they can be returned to their sender for correction.

All information exchanged must include the corresponding detailed explanation of the error detected. The period within which the corrected file must be sent shall depend on the file in question, although both the Market Operator and the System Operators shall make their best efforts to assure that the information is immediately available for the matching processes or the real time process for which it is needed.

##### **51.4.1. INFORMATION THE SYSTEM OPERATORS MUST SUPPLY TO THE MARKET OPERATOR**

The Spanish System Operator shall place the information required to perform market processes at the Market Operator's disposal by means of the methods and formats established in the current version of the document entitled "File model for the exchange of information between SO and MO", as agreed between the two operators relative to the files exchanged between them, and published by the System Operator.

In addition, the Portuguese System Operator will make sure that the Market Operator has access to all of the information required to carry out market processes using the methods and formats established in the current version of the agreement on information exchange between both operators.

Among the validations that shall be performed, in addition to the ones indicated previously, a check shall be made to ensure that the schedules sent maintain the generation-demand balance in each scheduled period. It shall be confirmed that the schedule files correspond to the accumulation of the previous schedule plus its redispatches. Any information regarding a unit's power, if it is a sale or purchasing unit, shall be verified to see that it falls between the maximum and minimum declared in the Market Operator's information system.

The information that the System Operators shall send is the following:

#### **51.4.1.1. DAILY MARKET**

Information resulting from the assignation of capacity rights from the auctions prior to the daily auction of international units at each hour of the schedule horizon and in each of the sales or purchasing units with assignation of capacity rights.

Information resulting from the notifications of the use of the capacity rights from the preview market daily auctions of international units at each hour of the schedule horizon and in each of the sales or purchasing units with assignation of capacity rights.

Information on the result of the assignment of capacity rights in the daily auction in the French electric system tie-line for international units at each hour of the programming horizon and for each of the sales or acquisition units with capacity rights assignment. This information will be sent by the Spanish System Operator.

Information relative to the instances of unavailability of production units. This information shall be sent by the System Operators each time this it is updated.

-Demand forecast file. This file shall be sent by the System Operators each time its information is updated.

-Information relative to the execution of international physical bilateral contracts and notification of use of the capacity rights. The information shall be sent by the System Operators on the following occasions:

-After the nomination process prior to the daily market, the Spanish System Operator shall send the executions accepted for physical bilateral contracts that cross the border of France with Spain.

-After the nomination process prior to the daily market, as soon as it is available and before the close of the daily market bid acceptance period, the System Operators, following an agreement between them, shall send the executions accepted for international and national physical bilateral contracts, and the notifications of use of the corresponding capacity rights for the purpose of validating the power bid on by the bid units that simultaneously participate in the execution of said bilateral contracts.

Information relative to the execution of national physical bilateral contracts. This information shall be sent to the corresponding Market Operators.

Information concerning nominations of executions of bilateral contracts as a result of auctions for primary energy issue, real unit nominated energy and general scheduling units. This information will be sent by the Spanish System Operator.

-Base daily operating schedule (PBF). This file will be the result of adding the base matching schedule (PBC) and the bilateral contracts reported before the bidding period for the daily market closes, and the national bilateral contracts reported to the System Operators before 11.00 a.m. Information concerning nominations of executions of bilateral contracts as a result of auctions of distributors, real unit nominated energy and general schedule units. This information will be sent by the Spanish System Operator.

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#### **51.4.1.2. PROCESSES FOR SOLVING TECHNICAL CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING THE BASE OPERATING SCHEDULE**

-Provisional daily viable schedule (PVP): This file shall be the result of the sum of the base operating schedule (PBF), the alterations to the schedule due to technical constraints and their readjustments to correct imbalances.

#### **51.4.1.3. DEFINITIVE DAILY VIABLE SCHEDULE**

-Definitive daily viable schedule (PVD): Final schedule resulting from the daily market. This schedule shall coincide with the provisional daily viable schedule (PVP).

#### **51.4.1.4. INTRADAY MARKET**

Information sent at the time it is modified.

-Demand forecast file. This file shall be sent by the System Operators when its information is modified.

-Information relative to the instances of unavailability of sales units. This file shall be sent by the System Operators each time this information is updated.

Information sent before the bid acceptance process the first session in the intraday market is opened and of subsequent sessions as long as the information pertaining to the previous session is modified.

-Limitations on the possibility of bidding in each intraday market:

This file contains the limitations affecting the possibility of bidding in the intraday market, in order to comply with safety criteria, before each intraday market session. The information contained in this file shall be coherent with the data contained in the file on unavailability instances.

-Zonal limitations resulting from the matching.

The System Operators shall communicate zonal limitations for a group of sales and purchasing units to the Market Operator in order to be considered in the matching process.

The procedure used for the communication of at least the files corresponding to unavailability instances and limitations on the possibility of bidding in the intraday market must be such that it allows the System Operators to ensure that the file has been validated and received by the Market Operator, according to the time indicated by the Market Operator's information system. In addition, the Market Operator must be able to have a record of the content and reception time of the files.

Information sent before the bid acceptance process of the first session in the intraday market closes and of subsequent sessions as long as the information pertaining to the previous session is modified.

-Information on the result of the assignment of capacity rights to international units with physical rights capacity assignment, in case of the Spanish System Operator. This file will

contain information on assignment of physical capacity rights at each hour of the schedule horizon and in each of the purchasing or sales units with assignment of capacity rights.

Information sent after the session matching is completed:

-Final hourly schedule resulting from each intraday market session (PHF) This file coincides with the sum of the accumulated schedule resulting from matching, plus the redispatches representing the solution of technical constraints.

-Cancellation of hours in intraday market sessions. This file contains the information on the hours in intraday market sessions whose transactions have been cancelled by the System Operators because it has not been able to schedule them for some reason.

#### **51.4.1.5. COORDINATION OF THE INFORMATION FROM THE PRODUCTION AND PURCHASING UNITS**

Any change in the information associated with the system operators and the scheduling units managed by the System Operators that can affect the market processes must be made available to the Market Operator to take consequential action. The procedure for communicating said information must be agreed upon between the Market and System Operators, jointly setting the date when the changes considered will enter into effect.

51.4.1.6. INFORMATION ON INCOME SETTLEMENT FOR MARKET SPLITTING The market operator will receive information from System Operators, broken down by scheduling periods, on the capacities assigned in auctions in the Portugal-Spain tie-line that have not been nominated, including information on their owners. This information will be received within the information communication process for the daily market.

#### **51.4.2. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE MARKET OPERATOR TO THE SYSTEM OPERATORS**

The Market Operator shall place the information required to perform management processes at the Market Operator's disposal, with the corresponding confidentiality, by means of the methods and formats established in the current version of the document entitled "File model for the exchange of information between SO and MO", as agreed between the two operators relative to the files exchanged between them, and published by the System Operators.

The Market Operator shall make the following information available to the System Operators, with the corresponding confidentiality:

##### **51.4.2.1. DAILY MARKET**



- Base matching schedule (PBC) This file contains the schedule resulting from daily market matching.
- Daily market marginal prices.
- Daily market bids. This file contains all the valid bids—both matched and unmatched— that have entered in the matching process.
- Daily market order of financial precedence. This file contains the relevant information relating to power, prices and instances of the reception of totally matched, partially matched and unmatched bids.

#### **51.4.2.2. INTRADAY MARKET**

- Incremental result of the matching of each intraday market This file contains the information on the incremental result of the intraday market matching, with respect to the PVD, in the case of the first session, or with respect to the final hourly schedule of the previous market in the rest of the sessions.
- Marginal prices resulting from each intraday market session.
- Bids from the intraday market. This file contains all the valid bids that have entered in the matching process.
- Financial order of precedence of each intraday market session This file contains the completely matched, partially matched and unmatched bids arranged in order according to the criteria established in the pertinent rule.

#### **RULE 52. TRANSACTION SYSTEM IN THE MARKET**

The Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español, S.A., [Spanish Electricity Market Operating Company, Inc.], as the Market Operator, is responsible for performing all of the functions required for the effective development of the electric power production market and, in particular, of the daily and intraday markets and the corresponding settlements, and, in general, the functions assigned to it by the legal provisions and regulations governing electric power.

The Market Operator shall carry out its functions in compliance with the provisions of the laws and rules which regulate the electric power production market. Moreover, in the operation of the market, it shall act in accordance with the stipulations of these Market Activity Rules and with the information and communication systems included in the Market Operator's information system.

The market agents shall act in the market in compliance with the provisions of the laws and rules governing the electric power market, and in accordance with the stipulations set out in these Market Activity Rules and in the information and communication systems integrated in the Market Operator's information system.

In fulfillment of the provisions stated in these Market Activity Rules and, in particular, in this Rule, the Market Operator shall provide the market agents with the documentation associated with the Market Operator's information system, for the agents' use, as well as any modifications and new releases published.

The Market Operator shall not be responsible for the consequences of the acts in which market agents or third parties are involved, nor for the consequences derived from the application of these Market Activity Rules and of the information and communication systems integrated in the Market Operator's information system. Nor shall the Market Operator be responsible for the consequences derived from circumstances beyond its direct control, for cases of force majeure or of an accidental nature, for the indirect consequences of the acts and operations carried out in the electric power production market, nor for the risks derived from its operation.

## **52.1. CLAIMS ON MARKET PROCESSES, SETTLEMENTS AND INVOICING**

### **52.1.1. NOTIFICATIONS**

Any notifications, beyond the normal operation of the market based on the information system that must be made by virtue of these Market Activity Rules shall be directed to the address of the parties that is shown in the heading of the corresponding Contract of Adherence. However, the parties may vary the place of reception of notifications by means of the notification they make to the other party seven (7) work days before the change occurs.

Notifications shall be transmitted by any means that leaves a record of the content and reception of the message.

**52.1.2. SUBMITTAL OF CLAIMS TO THE MARKET OPERATOR** Market agents shall be able to express their objections to validation results, to the results of the various markets, and to settlements, in accordance with the stipulations of these rules for each case.

The claims submitted by agents, when integrated into the sequence of the Market Operator's processes, shall have the effects established in the pertinent rules. The rest of the claims shall also be answered by the Market Operator, but shall not have the effects indicated above.

The claim process shall be as follows:

The claims shall be made by way of the computer application provided on the Market Operator's system for this purpose.

The claims shall be known to all the market agents, except for those which, because they contain sensitive information, are made confidential by the submitting agent. The agent submitting the claim may change its degree of confidentiality at any time. The Market Operator shall respect the confidential nature stated in the claim, although the Operator may request justification of confidential treatment.

When the Market Operator has made the appropriate decision regarding the claims and information received from the market agents, the claim process shall continue until its completion, without affecting the reiteration of the claim by the interested agent at a later time, with the corresponding effects.

The market agents shall have access at all times to the claims they themselves have made, and to other agents' non-confidential claims.

The Market Operator's information system shall indicate the date and time of each writing on the text of the claim, as well as the identification of the individual who did the writing.

The Market Operator's information system shall ensure that neither the market agent nor the Market Operator can alter information previously entered in the text of the claim.

#### **RULE 53.THE COMING INTO EFFECT, DURATION AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE MARKET ACTIVITY RULES**

1. The Market Activity Rules shall come into effect on the date established in the Ministry of the Industry, Tourism and Commerce resolution that approves them, according to the terms of article 27.3 of Royal Decree 2019/1997 of 26 December, which organizes and regulates the electric power production market, and shall remain in force indefinitely, without detriment to the modifications mentioned in this rule, unless the Law or its regulations establish a period of duration for the rules or decide to terminate them.

2. Notwithstanding the capacity of the proposal by the National Power Commission, by virtue of the provisions of article 27.3 of Royal Decree 2019/1997 of 26 December, which organizes and regulates the electric power production market, it is the Market Operator's responsibility to submit to the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce, for its approval, the proposals for modifications of the Market Activity Rules that the said operator considers suitable for the best execution of the Electric Sector Act and its regulations.

The Market Operator shall be obligated to submit proposals for the modification of these Market Activity Rules to the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce in those cases in which it is necessary in order to comply with the Law and its regulations in effect at any time. The Ministry shall make its decisions based on the report of the National Power Commission.

Likewise, the Market Operator, on its own initiative and based on the report of the Market Agents' Committee, shall review these rules whenever it is advisable to do so. The report of the Market Agents' Committee shall be issued within fifteen days, and shall be considered issued if that time limit has passed. The Market Operator shall also submit to the Ministry of the Economy the proposals for modification of the Market Activity Rules that it submits to the Market Agents' Committee.

In any case, each market agent's adherence to the Market Activity Rules also entails adherence to all the modifications that may be made to the rules by virtue of the provisions of this Rule.

3. In any case, the Market Operator shall be allowed to dictate whatever instructions it may consider necessary for the best application of the Market Activity Rules, and the sellers and buyers who participate in the electric power production market must comply with those instructions. In particular, the Market Operator shall prepare user's guides for the effective utilization by market agents of the computer systems that the normal operation of the electric power production market may require. Also, practical or technical criteria to be applied by the current regulation shall be able to be made public for the sake of general knowledge.

#### **RULE 54. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS**

Spanish laws shall be applicable to these Market Activity Rules.

Any conflicts that may arise in the application of these Market Activity Rules shall be resolved in accordance with the stipulations of the Eleventh Additional Provision, third, section 2, second function of Law 34/1998 of 7 October (the Hydrocarbon Industry Act). The controversies, disagreements, claims and differences which may arise in this matter, that should not be reason for conflict in the financial and technical management due to the fact that they are unavailable and of public order, respecting the authority of the National Power Commission, shall be remitted, with renunciation of any other judge or court that may have jurisdiction, either to the arbitration of the said Commission, in accordance with additional provision eleven, section three, subsection 1, ninth function of Law 34/1996 of October 7 on the Hydrocarbon Sector, or to the arbitration of Law which shall be **held** in Madrid by three arbitrators, in compliance with the rules of UNCITRAL and with Law 60/2003, of 23 December, for Arbitration and, therefore, with express acquiescence to the arbitration finding that is pronounced. The parties come to an agreement on the arbitration system to be followed, i.e. whether they will participate in the National Power Commission or the three arbitrators in accordance with the UNCITRAL rules for said arbitration process. If six months have passed, and it has not been possible to reach said agreement, the jurisdictional process shall be clear for the interested party. The parties agree to raise whatever differences between them which, by legal imperative, cannot be remitted to arbitration, to the courts of the city of Madrid, and therefore renounce any other judge or court that may have jurisdiction.

#### **ADDITIONAL RULE**

The Market Operator is empowered to:

Modify the complex conditions of the bids, based on a favorable report from the Market Agents' Committee.

Modify the bids acceptance and verification procedure in order to permit the partial acceptance of the bids, based on a favorable report from the Market Agents' Committee.

#### **TRANSITIONAL RULE ONE**

While the monthly settlements prior to June 2006 have not become definitive, if, as a consequence of a new settlement, a debtor agent defaults on a payment, the payment rights due in daily settlements may be used as a guarantee for the breached amount.

#### **TRANSITIONAL RULE TWO**

The market operator will deposit the interest accrued by the balances in cash which may have existed, up until the entry into force of these rules in the account provided to carry out charges and payments, between agents who have made those deposits in cash and in proportion to these, minus a maximum of 25 basic points of the interest rate which the market operator will keep as a management commission.

### **TRANSITIONAL RULE THREE**

For the purposes of the calculation of the capacity payment for installations of no consumable primary renewable energy, since the entry into force of Royal Decree 436/2004, of 12 March, which establishes the methodology for the updating and systematization of the legal and economic regime for production of electrical energy under the special regime, and up until May 31, 2006, if 5 net production years for month m cannot be accredited, the power guarantee payment for such installations will be calculated by valuing net production at 0.48 c€/kWh.

### **TRANSITIONAL RULE FOUR**

For the purpose of provisional settlements for the months prior to the entry into force of Operational Procedure 10.4, on concentrators of electrical measures and communication systems, and 10.5, on the estimate of electrical measures and the calculation of the best value of energy for border points, the market operator will consider, in definitive settlements for such months, the firm measurements received from the Spanish system operator, in accordance with the provisions of such operational procedures.

### **FINAL RULE**

Entry into force of this Regulation for matching purposes will take effect in accordance with the Ministerial Order of July 1, 2007. The Order establishes that the Market Operator should establish a test period in the Rules proposal which will start, once such rules have been approved, on June 1, 2007.