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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Framework for energy market communications –
Part 451-4: Settlement and reconciliation business process, contextual and
assembly models for European market**

**Cadre pour les communications pour le marché de l'énergie –
Partie 451-4: Processus métier de règlement des écarts et de réconciliation,
modèles contextuels et modèles d'assemblage pour le marché européen**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 Document contextual model and message assembly model basic concepts	10
4.1 Overview.....	10
4.2 European style market package structure	11
4.3 From the European style market profile to the document contextual model	13
4.4 From the document contextual model to the message assembly model	13
4.5 From the assembly model to the XML schema	13
5 The settlement and reconciliation business process	13
5.1 Balance responsible party and settlement.....	13
5.2 Overall business context.....	16
5.3 Use cases	16
5.4 Process flow	18
5.5 Business rules for the settlement and reconciliation process	20
5.5.1 General	20
5.5.2 Attributes area_Domain.mRID and domain.mRID and quantity.....	21
5.5.3 Dependency matrix for type, processType and businessType	21
5.5.4 Dependency of attributes of the TimeSeries	23
5.5.5 Rules governing the Point class	23
5.5.6 Attribute price.amount	23
6 Contextual and assembly models.....	24
6.1 Energy account contextual model.....	24
6.1.1 Overview of the model	24
6.1.2 IsBasedOn relationships from the European style market profile	26
6.1.3 Detailed Energy account contextual model	26
6.2 Energy account assembly model	35
6.2.1 Overview of the model	35
6.2.2 IsBasedOn relationships from the European style market profile	36
6.2.3 Detailed Energy account assembly model	36
6.2.4 Datatypes	40
6.2.5 Enumerations	47
7 XML schema.....	48
7.1 XML schema URN namespace rules	48
7.2 Code list URN namespace rules.....	48
7.3 URI rules for model documentation	48
7.3.1 Datatype	48
7.3.2 Class	49
7.3.3 Attribute	49
7.3.4 Association end role name	49
7.4 EnergyAccount_MarketDocument schema	50
7.4.1 Schema Structure	50
7.4.2 Schema description	52

Bibliography.....	57
-------------------	----

Figure 1 – IEC 62325-450 modelling framework	11
Figure 2 – Overview of European style market profile dependency.....	12
Figure 3 – Balance responsible party relations.....	15
Figure 4 – Settlement/reconciliation use case	18
Figure 5 – Sequence diagram of the information flow.....	19
Figure 6 – Energy account contextual model.....	25
Figure 7 – Energy account assembly model	35
Figure 8 – EnergyAccount_MarketDocument XML schema structure 1/2	50
Figure 9 – EnergyAccount_MarketDocument XML schema structure 2/2.....	51
Table 1 – Dependency table for type, processType and businessType.....	22
Table 2 – Dependency table for TimeSeries attributes	23
Table 3 – Dependency table for price.amount attribute	24
Table 4 – IsBasedOn dependency.....	26
Table 5 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::EnergyAccount_MarketDocument	27
Table 6 – Association ends of Energy account contextual model::EnergyAccount_MarketDocument with other classes	28
Table 7 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Currency_Unit	28
Table 8 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Domain	29
Table 9 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::MarketAgreement.....	29
Table 10 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::MarketEvaluationPoint	29
Table 11 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::MarketParticipant	30
Table 12 – Association ends of Energy account contextual model::MarketParticipant with other classes	30
Table 13 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::MarketRole.....	30
Table 14 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Measure_Unit.....	30
Table 15 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Party_MarketParticipant	31
Table 16 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Point	31
Table 17 – Association ends of Energy account contextual model::Point with other classes	31
Table 18 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Price	32
Table 19 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Process	32
Table 20 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Series_Period	32
Table 21 – Association ends of Energy account contextual model::Series_Period with other classes	32
Table 22 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::Time_Period.....	33
Table 23 – Attributes of Energy account contextual model::TimeSeries.....	33
Table 24 – Association ends of Energy account contextual model::TimeSeries with other classes	34
Table 25 – IsBasedOn dependency.....	36
Table 26 – Attributes of Energy account assembly model::EnergyAccount_MarketDocument	37

Table 27 – Association ends of Energy account assembly model::EnergyAccount_MarketDocument with other classes	37
Table 28 – Attributes of Energy account assembly model::Point.....	38
Table 29 – Attributes of Energy account assembly model::Series_Period.....	38
Table 30 – Association ends of Energy account assembly model::Series_Period with other classes	39
Table 31 – Attributes of Energy account assembly model::TimeSeries	39
Table 32 – Association ends of Energy account assembly model::TimeSeries with other classes	40
Table 33 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::Action_Status	40
Table 34 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::ESMP_DateTimeInterval	40
Table 35 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::Amount_Decimal	40
Table 36 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::Amount_Decimal	41
Table 37 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::AreaID_String.....	41
Table 38 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::AreaID_String	41
Table 39 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::BusinessKind_String	41
Table 40 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::ClassificationKind_String	42
Table 41 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::CurrencyCode_String	42
Table 42 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::EnergyProductKind_String	42
Table 43 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::ESMP_DateTime	42
Table 44 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::ESMP_DateTime	43
Table 45 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::ESMPVersion_String	43
Table 46 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::ESMPVersion_String	43
Table 47 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::ID_String	44
Table 48 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::ID_String	44
Table 49 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::MarketRoleKind_String.....	44
Table 50 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::MeasurementPointID_String	44
Table 51 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::MeasurementPointID_String	44
Table 52 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::MeasurementUnitKind_String	45
Table 53 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::MessageKind_String	45
Table 54 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::ObjectAggregationKind_String.....	45
Table 55 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::PartyID_String	45
Table 56 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::PartyID_String.....	46
Table 57 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::Position_Integer	46
Table 58 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::Position_Integer	46
Table 59 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::ProcessKind_String	46
Table 60 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::Status_String	46
Table 61 – Attributes of ESMPDataTypes::YMDHM_DateTime.....	47
Table 62 – Restrictions of attributes for ESMPDataTypes::YMDHM_DateTime.....	47

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The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
57/1449/CDV	57/1501/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62325 series, published under the general title *Framework for energy market communications*, can be found on the IEC website.

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INTRODUCTION

This standard is one of the IEC 62325 series which define protocols for deregulated energy market communications.

The principal objective of the IEC 62325 series of standards is to produce standards which facilitate the integration of market application software developed independently by different vendors into a market management system, between market management systems and market participant systems. This is accomplished by defining message exchanges to enable these applications or systems access to public data and exchange information independent of how such information is represented internally.

The common information model (CIM) specifies the basis for the semantics for this message exchange.

The European style market profile is based on different parts of the CIM IEC standard. The CIM is defined through a series of standards, i.e. IEC 62325-301, IEC 61970-301 and IEC 61968-11 standards.

This document provides for the European style market profile the settlement and reconciliation business process that can be used throughout a European style market. This standard was originally based upon the work of the European Transmission System Operators (ETSO) Task Force EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) and then on the work of the European Network of Transmission System Operators (ENTSO-E) Working Group EDI.

This document describes the settlement and reconciliation process for wholesale markets; it is brought to the attention of the reader that it is envisaged to initiate work on a combined reconciliation process for retail and wholesale markets.

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FRAMEWORK FOR ENERGY MARKET COMMUNICATIONS –

Part 451-4: Settlement and reconciliation business process, contextual and assembly models for European market

1 Scope

Based on the European style market profile (IEC 62325-351), this part of IEC 62325-451 specifies a package for the settlement and reconciliation business process and the associated document contextual model, assembly model and XML schema for use within European style markets.

The relevant aggregate core components (ACCs) defined in IEC 62325-351 have been contextualised into aggregated business information entities (ABIEs) to satisfy the requirements of this business process. The contextualised ABIEs have been assembled into the relevant document contextual models. Related assembly models and XML schema for the exchange of information between market participants are automatically generated from the assembled document contextual models.

This International Standard provides a uniform layout for the transmission of aggregated data in order to settle the electricity market. It is however not the purpose of this International Standard to define the formula to be taken into account to settle or reconcile a market. The purpose of this standard is only to enable the information exchange necessary to carry out the computation of settlement and reconciliation.

The settlement process or reconciliation process is the way to compute the final position of each market participant as well as its imbalance amounts.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC TS 61970-2, *Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 2: Glossary*

IEC 62325-301, *Framework for energy market communications – Part 301: Common information model (CIM) extensions for markets*

IEC 62325-351, *Framework for energy market communications – Part 351: CIM European market model exchange profile*

IEC 62325-450:2013, *Framework for energy market communications – Part 450: Profile and context modelling rules*

IEC 62325-451-1, *Framework for energy market communications – Part 451-1: Acknowledgement business process and contextual model for CIM European market*

IEC 62325-451-2, *Framework for energy market communications – Part 451-2: Scheduling business process and contextual model for CIM European market*

IEC 62361-100, *Power systems management and associated information exchange – Interoperability in the long term – Part 100: CIM profiles to XML schema mapping*¹

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of IEC TS 61970-2 apply, as well as the following.

NOTE Refer to IEC 60050, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary*, for general glossary definitions.

3.1

aggregate business information entity

ABIE

aggregate business information entity is a re-use of an aggregate core component (ACC) in a specified business

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 15000-5:2005, Clause 9, modified (modification of the definition)]

3.2

aggregate core component

ACC

collection of related pieces of business information that together convey a distinct business meaning, independent of any specific business context

Note 1 to entry: Expressed in modelling terms, this is the representation of an object class, independent of any specific business context.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 15000-5:2005, Clause 9, modified (modification of the definition)]

3.3

application program interface

API

set of public functions provided by an executable application component for use by other executable application components

3.4

assembly model

assembly model is a model that prepares information in a business context for assembly into electronic documents for data interchange

3.5

based on or IsBasedOn

use of an artefact that has been restricted according to the requirements of a specific business context

[SOURCE: IEC 62325-450:2013, 3.4]

3.6

business context

formal description of a specific business circumstance as identified by the values of a set of context categories, allowing different business circumstances to be uniquely distinguished

[SOURCE: UN/Cefact, Unified Context Methodology Technical Specification]

¹ To be published.

3.7**European style market profile****ESMP**

the European style market profile, the object of this International Standard

3.8**information model**

representation of concepts, relationships, constraints, rules, and operations to specify data semantics for a chosen domain of discourse

Note 1 to entry: It can provide shareable, stable, and organized structure of information requirements for the domain context.

3.9**market management system****MMS**

computer system comprised of a software platform providing basic support services and a set of applications providing the functionality needed for the effective management of the electricity market

Note 1 to entry: These software systems in an electricity market may include support for capacity allocation, scheduling energy, ancillary or other services, real-time operations and settlements.

3.10**message business information entity****MBIE**

aggregation of a set of ABIEs that respects a define set of assembly rules

4 Document contextual model and message assembly model basic concepts

4.1 Overview

IEC 62325-450 defines a set of CIM profiles that follows a layered modelling framework as outlined in Figure 1 going from the common information model (CIM, IEC 61968-11, IEC 61970-301 and IEC 62325-301), to different regional contextual models and their subsequent contextualized documents for information exchange; the final step being the message specifications for information interchange.

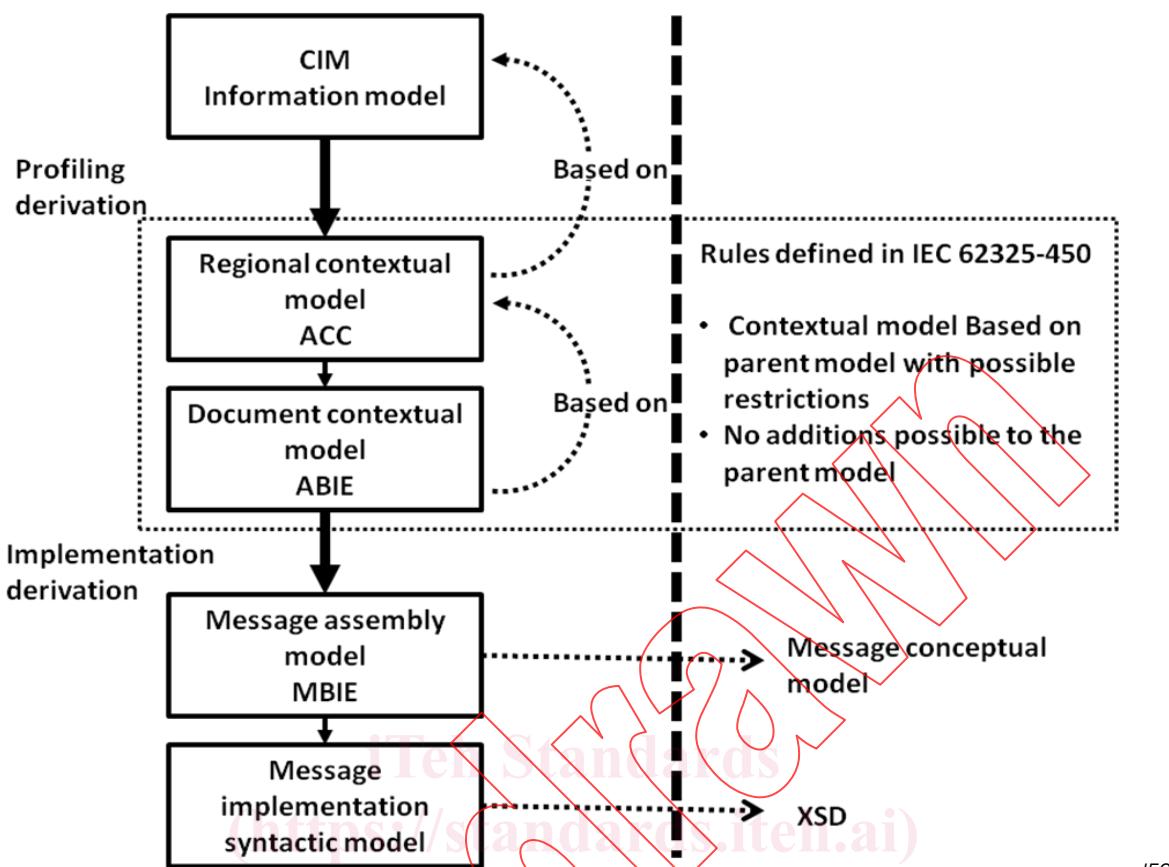


Figure 1 – IEC 62325-450 modelling framework

IEC

The regional contextual models are the basic core components that are necessary to build electronic documents for information interchange. This is defined in the European style market contextual model (IEC 62325-351). These core components are also termed aggregate core components (ACCs).

A document contextual model is based upon a specific business requirements specification and is constructed from the contextualisation of the ACCs that can be found in the European style market contextual model. The contextualised ACCs at this stage are terms aggregate business information entities (ABIEs). These ABIEs are the constructs that are assembled together into a specific electronic document to satisfy the information requirements outlined in the business requirements specification. The transformation from an ACC to an ABIE shall respect the rules defined in IEC 62325-450.

Once a document contextual model has been built that satisfactorily meets the business requirements, a message assembly model can be automatically generated from it.

XML schema then may be automatically generated from the message assembly model. If necessary specific mapping can take place at this stage to transform the CIM class and attribute names into more market legacy names.

4.2 European style market package structure

Figure 2 describes the main package structure of the European style market profile.

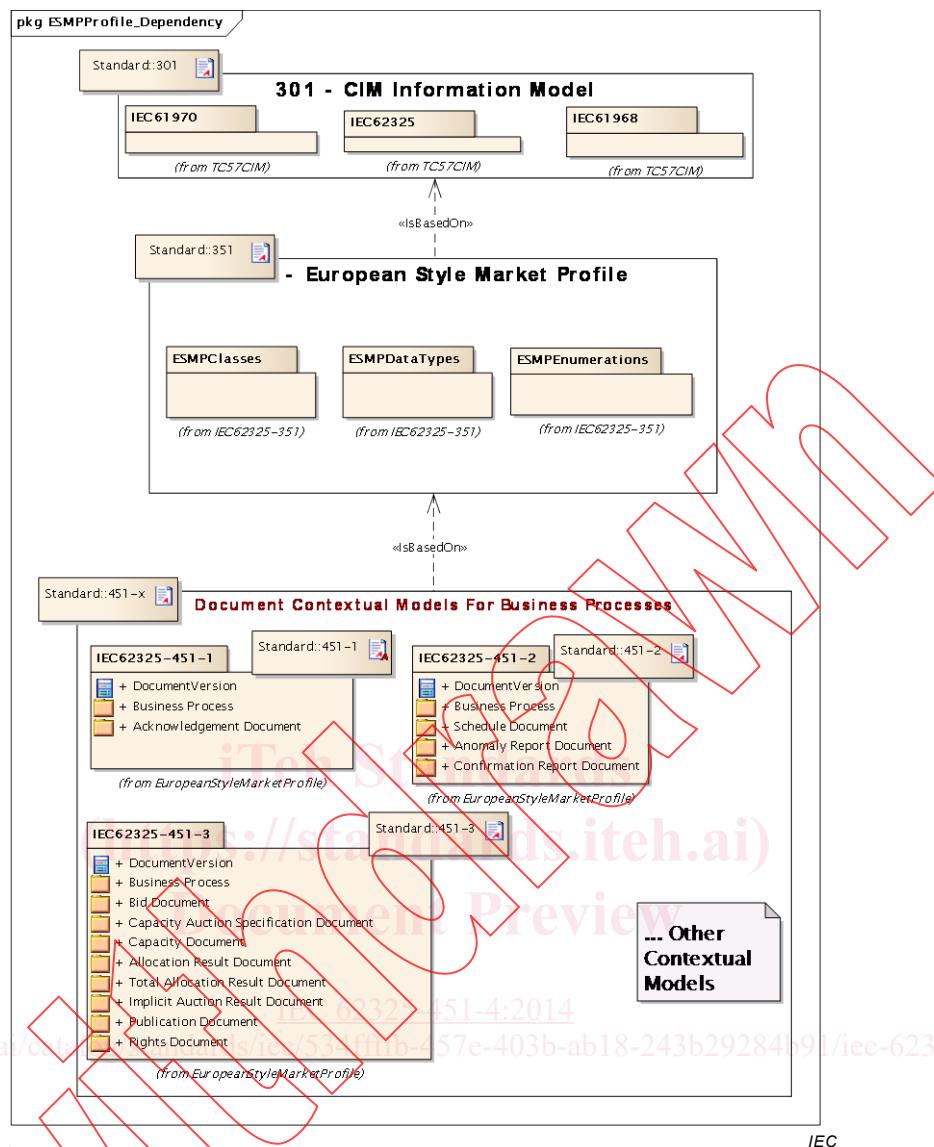


Figure 2 – Overview of European style market profile dependency

For each business process, a business process package is described in an IEC 62325-451-x (x from 1 to n) standard. A business process package contains:

- The document contextual model (ABIE) and the automatically generated message assembly model (MBIE) for each electronic document required to enable the completion of the business process. Each document is a sub contextual model derived by restriction from the European style market profile.
- The XML schema of the business document that is automatically generated from the message assembly model.

The European style market profile (ESMP), as defined in IEC 62325-351, provides the core components permitted for use in an IEC 62325-451-x standard as all ABIEs shall be “based on” the IEC 62325-351 core components:

- ESMPClasses: Defining all the semi-contextual classes of the European style market profile derived by restriction from the CIM model.
- ESMPDataTypes: Defining all the core datatypes used within the ESMP classes.