System Operations Division

PR-SH-021 Dealing with Oversupply or Zero Pricing

This Procedure is part of the Scheduling process within Transpower System Operations and can be found in the Operational Documentation

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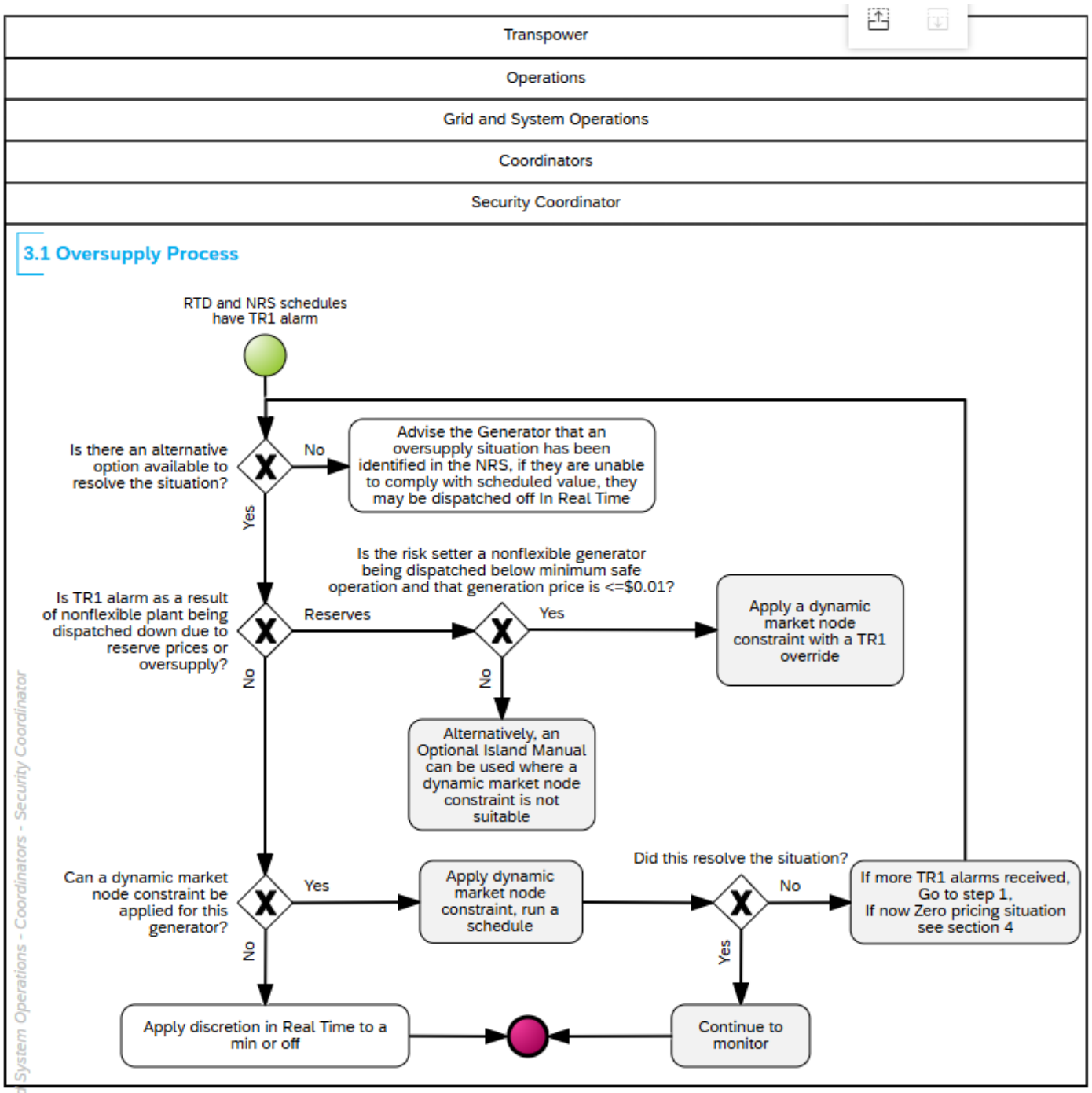
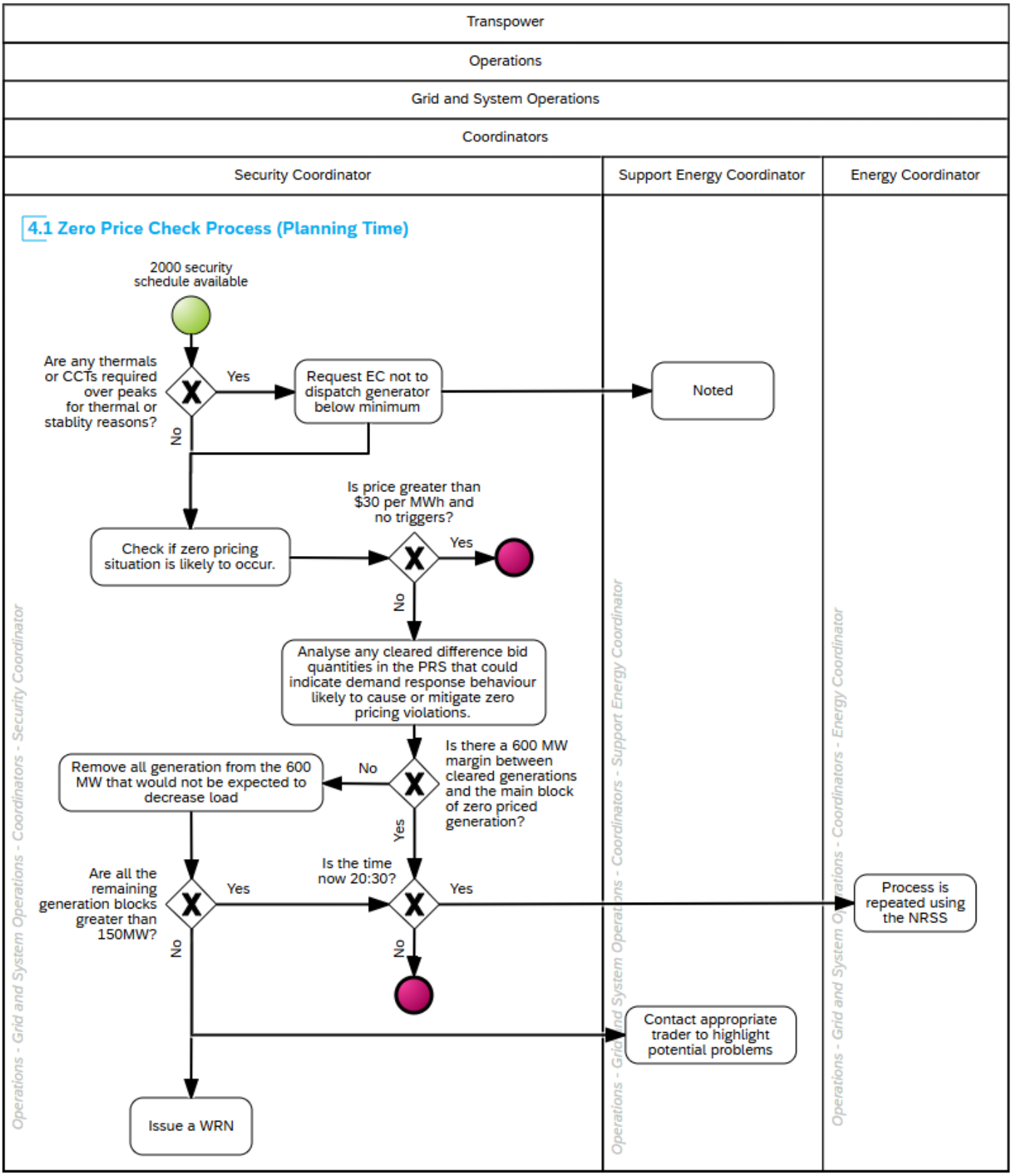
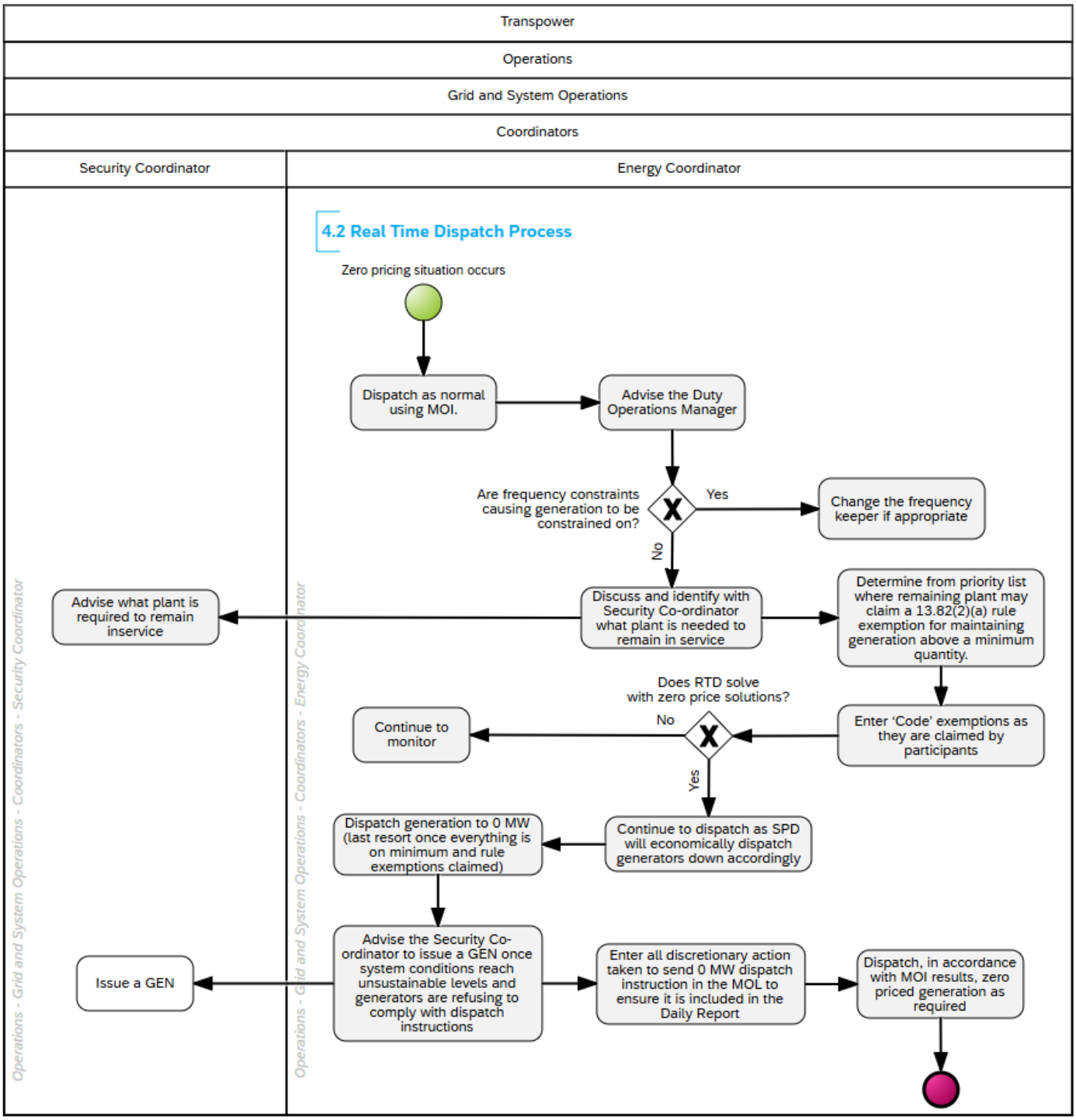
1 Procedure Summary Diagram







2 Purpose

Purpose and Objectives

This procedure exists in order to ensure that when an oversupply or zero pricing situation occurs in both planning and real-time it is handled in a consistent way.

External Policy/ Rules & Regulations

List relevant 'Code' Parts governing the procedure

- Code clause 7.2A(1)(b) – system operator to main frequency arising from a supply and demand imbalance
- Code clause 13.26 - embedded generator may make an offer at a 0 price
- Code clause 13.82(2)(a) - in the participant's reasonable opinion, they are unable to comply with dispatch instruction due to personnel or plant safety is at risk.
- Code clause 13.116 – offers at 0
- Policy Statement clause 84M.14 – adjusting dispatched quantities for plant safety, including to prevent a generating unit being dispatched below its minimum operating level
- Policy Statement clause 84R-84T – Oversupply Management

Related Internal Policies, Processes and Procedures

The System Operator operational procedures are located in the Volt DM.

Operational Documentation (Published)

- PR-DP-224 Manage Dispatch and Time Error
- PR-DP-228 Manage Discretionary Constraints

Important Note

This process is extremely complex and as such carries a certain amount of risk to the SO. If there is any confusion or concern when implementing this Process document, please contact the Duty Operations Manager.

With the continued growth of renewable generation, either directly connected or embedded, managing oversupply is becoming increasingly challenging. Oversupply occurs when available generation exceeds demand or transmission capacity. This situation can result in difficulties arriving at a practically feasible dispatch solution if there is more 'must-run' generation than there is load on the system.

Triggers

This process could be triggered by:

- low demand
- high intermittent generation
- high embedded generation offered at $0/MWh (Clause 13.26)
- outages resulting in a region oversupply, such the WRK ring outages
- where reserves prices are higher than energy price

Must Run Generation

There is a variety of must-run generation:

- Hydro stations and chains have complicated resource consent conditions that can restrict how fast they fill a lake and increase their desired output. Note: they can always spill as a last resort.
- Frequency keepers have constraints for control minimum limits.
- Many units, (geothermal/thermal) have minimum generating limits for efficiency and plant safety or resource consent reasons.
- Embedded stations with associated load.

Preventing generators taking advantage of'

For these reasons, it is economically advantageous for generators to offer an energy price of zero to maximise their chances of clearing 'must-run' quantities. ~~They cannot submit~~

Must Run' status

~~offer prices below zero (paying to be dispatched) because SPD is unable to produce a feasible dispatch solution when the marginal price of energy is below zero.~~

The 'Code' Part 13 describes the process for a must-run generation auction, run daily, for generators to offer at an energy price of zero. The quantity of generation cleared in this auction is limited to 80% of demand in the same trading period on the same day in the previous year to highlight over supply and potential dispatch issues. Experience has shown this limit is not always enough to ensure there isn't generation oversupply in real time.

Quantities cleared in the must-run auction are not guaranteed to be dispatched. The auction merely conveys a right to offer cleared quantities from the must-run auction at zero prices in the energy market (not negative). Note: Embedded generators are allowed to offer at zero without participating in the must-run generation auction.

There are also other ways generators can attempt to meet their must-run quantities without clearing in the must-run auction, even in circumstances where the dispatch solution wants to decrease their output.

High control minimum's, near zero down ramp-rates, ~~refusal~~ unable to follow dispatch instructions, and claiming plant safety or resource management act considerations have all been used in the past. This creates problems for the Energy Coordinator in implementing the dispatch schedule. This particular set of circumstances does not change the requirement for generators to follow a dispatch instruction or reoffer, and Coordinators should follow normal dispatch compliance processes.

Principles behind Dispatch order

1 Wind farms and Solar get dispatched down first,

2 Then fast ramping hydro,

3 Thermals to minimum output levels,

4 Process based generators,

5 Finally geothermal that cannot ramp very quickly go last.

Note: BESS would be expected to be either charging or idling, given the likelihood of low energy prices. Charging would allow the BESS to absorb excess generation and store energy for discharge at a later time when prices are higher.

South Island hydro and the HVDC need to be considered prior to thermals if in North flow and the North Island hydros are on minimum or shutdown.

If in South flow, then consider increasing transfer & reducing South Island hydros, to get away from zero solution in the North Island.

Market solutions to manage

The Market System uses the following to assist in managing low price or oversupply.

1. Tie Breaker logic

   For generators priced equally at the same market node, SPD will pro-rata the solution proportionally based on their offered quantity.

   This is a built-in feature and applies automatically.

2. Dynamic Market Node Constraint (See appendix 5.2)

   When applied to a market node, the RHS will automatically adjust to the tranche 1 MW value (TR1) as long as the price is <=$0.01.

   This is a manually applied constraint.

3. Optional Island Manual Risk in RMT, can be applied in situations when reserves are priced higher than the energy price and SPD can back off multiple non-flexible risk plant.

   This is discretionary action and should be logged in the MOL.

3 Procedures

3.1 Oversupply Process

Inputs	RTD and NRS schedules have TR1 alarm
Outputs	Protect Nonflexible must run generation
Responsibilities	Security Coordinator and Support Energy Coordinator
Flags	Nonflexible must run generation being dispatched below minimum safe operating level in NRS or RTD or rule 13.82.2(a) claimed

Instructions

Step	Action
1	Is there an alternative option available to resolve the situation i.e. can we constrain the identified must run generator to its minimum and still maintain a secure dispatch? **Note:** if the identified generator tranche 1 price is >$0.01 they should only be constrained on if they are required for security Yes → Go to step 3 No → Go to step 2
2	Advise the Generator that an oversupply situation has been identified in the NRS, if they are unable to comply with scheduled value, they may be dispatched off In Real Time.
3	Is TR1 alarm as a result of nonflexible plant being dispatched down due to reserve prices or oversupply? Reserves → Go to step 4 Oversupply → Go to step 5
4	If the risk setter is a nonflexible generator being dispatched below minimum safe operation and that generation price is <=$0.01 Apply a dynamic market node constraint with a TR1 override Note: applying a minimum dynamic market node constraint to the largest nonflexible generation (TAB or HLY5) will protect other smaller generators from being optimised down due to reserve price. To allow this constraint to be applied to HLY U5 genesis have agreed to only to offer U5 must run capacity into TR1, if higher than normal minimums are being observed this should be escalated. Alternatively, an Optional Island Manual can be used where a dynamic market node constraint is not suitable.
5	Can a dynamic market node constraint (Eg WRK2201 WRK0 MW_Min) be applied for this generator? Check in Constraint Library. Do not use DN node constraints as these will not appear in schedules. Yes → Go to step 6 No → Go to step 7

Step	Action
6	Apply dynamic market node constraint, run a schedule. Did this resolve the situation? No: If more TR1 alarms received, Go to step 1, If now Zero pricing situation go to section 4, Yes: Continue to monitor
7	Apply discretion in Real Time to a min or off.

4 Manage Zero Pricing

4.1 Zero Price Check Process (Planning Time)

Inputs	2000 hours Security Schedule being available
Outputs	
Responsibilities	Security Coordinator and Support Energy Coordinator
Flags	

Instructions

Step	Action
1	Security Coordinator checks if any thermals or CCGTs are required over peaks for thermal or stability reasons. **Note:** If generators are identified as critical, they are to remain in service if zero price situation arises (unless capable of risk-free turnaround and willing to stop/start) ▪ Tools such as the powerflow/DSA/Study SFT applications will determine if not having a thermal on will cause N-1 or voltage problems over the peaks. Analysis should include N-1 scenarios with targeted thermals shutdown. ▪ If it is decided thermals are required to remain in service, request the Energy Coordinator not to dispatch the generator to below minimum if scheduled. (Use TR1 MW Check, in Auto dispatch thresholds) ▪ The Standby Residual application will also highlight energy/reserve shortfalls that could occur without targeted thermals.
2	Check to establish if a zero price situation is likely to occur (this is normally overnight during periods 1 -10) Look for the following triggers such as: ▪ high HVDC south transfer ▪ thermals, geothermals, CCGTs being ramped back in schedule If the price is greater than $30 per MWh and no triggers have occurred, no further action is required. ▪ Otherwise go to step 3
3	Analyse any cleared difference bid quantities in the PRS that could indicate demand response behaviour likely to cause or mitigate zero pricing violations.
4	Is there is a greater than 600 MW margin between the cleared generation and the main block of zero priced generation? If Yes → Go to step 8 If No → Go to step 5 Check each trading period. ▪ Use the Price Stack tab in MOI. ▪ Analyse each islands price stack to find out how close each island is to zero price offers only being cleared. ▪ Check the HVDC forecast to see if transfer into the lowest priced island is predicted (unlikely unless both islands are similarly priced). ▪ The cleared generation is given at the top of the stack in the total row. ▪ The zero priced generation is defined as being where there are at least four generation nodes in a row on the price stack which are all priced at $0.

Step	Action
5	Remove all generation from the 600 MW that would not be expected to decrease load. The following should be removed: ▪ Any generation constrained on for frequency keeping. Use the indicated frequency keeper from Dispatch Frequency Keeping in the MOI. ▪ Thermals required to stay on for security (at minimum MW level). ▪ Any plant not offered in at zero which is scheduled below its known minimum. Take off only the difference between the minimum and the cleared in the NRSL. ▪ Remove any plant which has a ramp rate of less than 100 MW per hour which is offered in at 0.01c per MWh or more. ▪ Note: For the above two calculations it is reasonable to assume that if a generator is offered in at zero for one trading period, they are offered in for all. This will speed the calculation process. ▪ The remaining amount of generation is known as the "Remaining Generation Block." This includes HVDC transfer into the zero priced island that can be reduced if necessary.
6	Are all the Remaining Generation Blocks greater than 150 MW? If Yes → Go to step 8 If No → Go to step 7
7	Inform/arrange for the Security Coordinator who will issue a WRN. ▪ See Appendix 5.5 for an example. ▪ The Support Energy Co-ordinator should ring traders as appropriate to highlight any potential problems. ▪ Go to step 8.
8	From 20:30 onwards the Duty Energy Co-ordinator carries out the same checks using the NRSS. ▪ Check only those periods with a 600 MW or less margin as identified in step 3. ▪ Continue to monitor the load forecast and correct any variations. Check there is a smooth load curve over the start of the new day. ▪ If the Remaining Generation Block for any period is less than 100 MW, then check frequency keepers to see if control min is lower elsewhere. Change frequency keepers if within the next trading period. ▪ Notify the Security Co-ordinator of any problems.

4.2 Real Time Dispatch Process

Inputs	Zero pricing situation occurs
Outputs	Zero Pricing situation controlled
Responsibilities	Energy Coordinator

Flags	▪ Triggers that a zero priced situation is occurring include:
	  ▪ Thermals, CCGTs &/or Geothermals are being dispatched down (note: CCGT's may be reduced because of reserve offers ahead of other stations being dispatched down)
	  ▪ Significant difference between the requested PSD and the RTD solution.
	▪ Circulating branch flows have occurred in RTD (Causes alarms in the MOI)

Instructions

Step	Action
1	Dispatch as normal using MOI. *Dispatch in accordance with the dispatch schedule.*
2	Advise the Duty Operations Manager.
3	Are frequency constraints causing generation to be constrained on? If Yes – Change the frequency keeper if appropriate If No – Go to step 4 **Note:** This is appropriate if the frequency keeper constraints are causing generation to be constrained on and the amount of constrained on generation can be reduced by changing frequency keeper.

4	Discuss and identify with Security Co-ordinator what plant is needed to remain in service.
	Note the following:
	▪ If thermals, identified as critical, are scheduled below their minimum MW capability ascertain from generator whether they are capable of shutting down and being back for the peak.
	  ▪ If they are not capable or willing to be back for the peak if they are shut down, apply a discretionary constraint before dispatching (if required for security – refer "Manage Discretionary Constraints" process).
	  ▪ See Priority List for minimum values.
	▪ Enter in Daily Report discretionary action taken (see step 12).

5	Determine from priority list where remaining plant may claim a 13.82(2)(a) rule exemption for maintaining generation above a minimum quantity. ▪ Quickly ascertain from the priority list what plant rule exemptions may be claimed - such as zero priced geothermal or process driven thermals. ▪ Dispatch in accordance with the dispatch schedule.

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Enter ‘Code’ exemptions as they are claimed by participants.
Manage as per the discretionary constraints process.
Remember Bona Fide constraints up to a minimum quantity are not to be used.
If plant is wind or hydro based, then proceed with dispatching down as required (not many have a minimum level & require being on or at zero MW).
If a minimum is claimed via a ‘Code’ exemption and that participant is not deemed necessary for system security, then:
Highlight to the participant the potential severity of the situation.
Remind them that they are still obligated to follow dispatch instructions when issued and that non-compliance with dispatch instructions is only allowable where personnel or plant safety is at risk (Part 13, clause 13.82(2)(a) of the ‘Code’).
If running below the minimum is going to damage plant, then remind them that an instruction for zero MW can be issued (using Discretion) and compliance will be expected (see step 9).</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Does RTD solve with zero price solutions?

A zero price RTD solution may have the following:
1) MAS event for 90% cleared generation at $0.00 (set in MOI/Thresholds).
2) MAS event for non-physical losses in the solution.
3) Non-physical losses reported in the MOI/Security Report.<table><tr><td>If Yes</td><td>Continue to dispatch as SPD will economically dispatch generators down accordingly. If appropriate, go to step 8.</td></tr><tr><td>If No</td><td>Continue to monitor.</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Dispatch generation to 0 MW (last resort once everything is on minimum and rule exemptions claimed).
Note that you must:
Send 0 MW dispatch instructions to generators as per the priority list (i.e., wind first & after applying the discretionary constraint for 0 MW).
Send 0 MW dispatch instructions to generators who have claimed a ‘Code’ exemption to stay on minimum. Choose non $0 priced generators first if any generating.
Ring each station as they are dispatched and make it clear that they have been dispatched to 0 MW and are expected to adhere to this instruction. Note that it will be logged as a breach and a GEN will be issued if the instruction is ignored.
Note: A GEN should be issued at any stage system conditions/frequency becomes unsustainable, i.e., frequency keeper is trending to minimum and there are no other options. If this occurs go to step 9.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Advise the Security Co-ordinator to issue a GEN once system conditions reach unsustainable levels and generators are refusing to comply with dispatch instructions.</td></tr>
</table>

Step	Action
10	The Security Co-ordinator issues a GEN both written and verbally and advises the Duty Ops Manager. ▪ See appendix 5.6 for sample GEN. ▪ The verbal notice should be worded as follows: ▪ **"This is a grid emergency and Frequency PPOs are at risk of not being met. Reduce generation to zero immediately if dispatched to zero. This instruction is made in accordance with Part 8, Schedule 8.3, Technical Code B clause 5 of the 'Code'."** ▪ The GEN will be revised, and the Grid Emergency ended when frequency PPOs are not at risk
11	Enter all discretionary action taken to send 0 MW dispatch instruction in the MOL to ensure it is included in the Daily Report.
12	Dispatch, in accordance with MOI results, zero priced generation as required. **Note:** Having zero priced offers does not exempt any participant from complying with a dispatch instruction.

5 Appendix

Reporting

Problem trading periods

Where a trading period has problems associated with zero pricing a report must be sent to market services, the report is to detail:

- Which participants had slow ramp rates (< 100 MW per hour) and their compliance with dispatch.
- Which generators claimed 'Code' exemptions for minimum output. If any of these generators were dispatched to zero, whether they complied with their dispatch.
- Which, if any, frequency keepers submitted frequency keeper constraints above their contracted minimums.
- Which, if any, participants refused to comply with their dispatch instructions regardless of whether they were priced at $0 or not.

Market Services will take up the reporting and discussion with the participant's trader and the Electricity Authority.

5.1 Application of the 'Code'

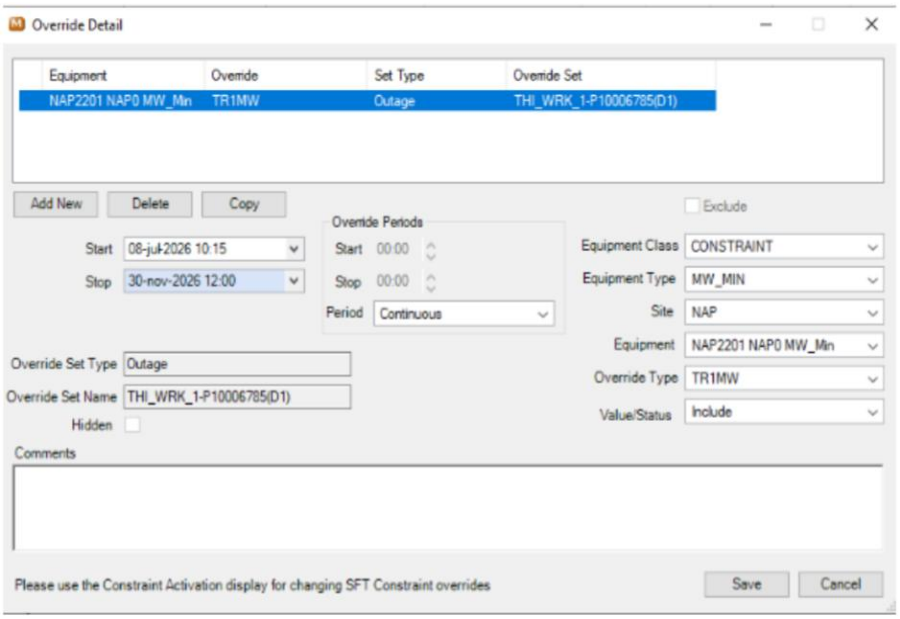
This document is not intended to mitigate generator non-compliance with the 'Code' by building that non-compliance into the System Operator procedures. The System Operator is entitled to rely on generator compliance with the 'Code', in particular, compliance with dispatch instructions and the requirement to re-offer. In performing its identification and assessment of zero priced trading periods, the Energy Coordinator should note the following interpretation of the 'Code':

- Participants receive adequate information in advance of real time to assist them in managing their plant. Where a generator is unable to actually achieve the amount scheduled in the PRSL/NRSL schedules (or where an offer cannot be met), Part 13, clause 13.18 of the 'Code' requires a generator to re-offer where the difference is 10 MW or 10 %, whichever is the lesser quantity (but not less than 5 MW). This requirement is designed to ensure the System Operator can continue to dispatch in accordance with the dispatch schedule.
- The 'Code' does not provide for a 'minimum' to be offered. The Must Run Dispatch Auction grants a participant the right to offer at zero price but does not guarantee dispatch of the full quantity offered at zero price. Where there are unit 'minimum' commitment issues, if a generator receives signals that it will be scheduled for an amount significantly below its minimum generation, then, the generator must re-offer so it can meet the required generation quantity. Given the dispatch information is available several hours in advance, a re-offer can realistically be achieved prior to the one-hour gate closure.
- Where a generator has a minimum generation quantity, such re-offer would probably be for zero MW as this is the only alternative generation it can achieve below its minimum.
- Part 13, clause 13.82(2)(a) of the 'Code' is intended to, and should only, be used as a last resort, when no signals exist to provide a generator with a warning that it may not be able to comply with a dispatch instruction. In any event, once a generator has claimed reliance on clause 13.82(2)(a) as a reason for non-compliance, this must be followed up with a re-offer in writing under Part 13, clause 13.18 of the 'Code' to enable the System Operator to dispatch the system in accordance with the dispatch schedule. This ensures claims under clause 13.82(2)(a) are also assessed by the Electricity Authority.

- A generator's singular use of Part 13, clause 13.82(2)(a) of the 'Code', to exempt itself from compliance with dispatch instructions for extended and consecutive trading periods and trading days without any action from the participant to correct the situation and re-offer to support the integrity of the dispatch and market processes, and without any external review of 'Code' compliance, is completely inappropriate and will be reported as a potential breach by the System Operator
- Where a generator claims under Part 13, clause 13.82(2)(a) of the 'Code' that the generator cannot reduce its output to the amount dispatched, the System Operator will assess the need to use discretion to dispatch that generator to a level to which it can comply.
- SPD is not setup to make optimised decisions around generator unit commitment or minimum run levels, therefore the System Operator will need to use its judgment to determine the best overall outcome to meet its dispatch objective. If time allows, RTD test solves or Ops Planning cases should be used to determine the overall least cost dispatch, e.g. Where no security situation exists, it may be more economic for consumers to constrain a large generator up and dispatch additional reserve than constraining that generator down to zero and replacing the energy with higher price MW.
- All dispatch instructions must be complied with by the generators and failure to do so is a breach of the 'Code' and has potential material consequences for all other participants.
- A generation offer down ramp rate must be a maximum rate; otherwise it is a potential breach of the 'Code'.
- Where a large generator is dispatched below its minimum run due to reserve cost and that generator cannot comply with the dispatch (claims rule Part 13, clause 13.82(2)(a) SPD will only schedule reserve to cover its dispatched output, therefore this should be considered a real-time security risk and discretion should be used to dispatch that generator to a level to which it can comply. As the power system may be at risk (due to insufficient reserve), constrain the generator up to its minimum until studies can be completed to determine the overall least cost dispatch option (either up to minimum run or down to 0MW). See PR-DP-228 Manage Discretionary Constraints for details

5.2 Applying a Dynamic Market node constraint (TR1)

A Dynamic Market node constraint is a normal market node constraint override, that instead of selecting an Override Type of, Status or RHS, there is now an option of TR1MW. This will have a value/Status of Include



If the need to apply a Dynamic Market node constraint is caused by an outage, the override for each generating station should be attached to that outage.

If the override is for an Oversupply situation, then use the Dummy_Dynamic_Market_Node outage block or create a new Dummy outage block and attach the required overrides to it.

If they generator changes their offer post application of the dynamic market node constraint the RHS will be automatically updated to reflect the new offer

Discretion or Bonafide constraints will take precedence over dynamic market node constraints

Caution: If too many generators have a minimum market node constraint applied and no flexibility is available this could result in the schedule going infeasible which will prevent the schedule publishing, if this situation occurs, discretion will be required to shut down a nonflexible generator.

5.3 Sample Warning Notice

TRANSPOWER WRN

Warning Notice

To:	SO Notice NZ Participants	**From:**	The System Operator
Sent:		**Telephone:**	0800 488 500
Ref:	800000702	**Email:**	NMData@transpower.co.nz

Revision of:

Cause:	Zero Pricing Situation North Island
Region or GXP affected:	
Starting:	18-aug-2026 14:52
Ending:	18-aug-2026 14:53

Transpower as System Operator advises that the forecast generation will exceed demand

Consequences on the power system:

The system operator advises: **At:**

The latest schedule shows some generation will only partly clear zero-priced offers for the trading period indicated above.

Consequences if insufficient responses by participants:

If this situation remains unchanged the System Operator may need to instruct participants to reduce Generation.

For more information contact the Security Coordinator on 0800 488 500
Up to date island residual information is available on the WITS website.
More information on the System Operator's procedures for low residuals or insufficient energy and reserves is here.
Media enquiries, call 021 195 8613 (please do not text)
This notice is issued in accordance with Technical Code B – Emergencies, Schedule 8.3, Part 8

A revision of this notice will be issued if there is any change to the situation above.

5.4 Sample Grid Emergency Notice

TRANSPOWER GENI

Grid Emergency Notice

To:	SO Notice NZ Participants	**From:**	The System Operator
Sent:		**Telephone:**	0800 488 500
Ref:	800000703	**Email:**	NMData@transpower.co.nz
Revision of:			

Cause:	Zero Pricing Situation North Island
Region or GXP affected:	
Starting:	18-aug-2026 14:56
Ending:	18-aug-2026 14:57

Transpower as System Operator advises that generation exceeds demand and frequency is high.

Consequences on the power system:

Participants are Requested to:	**At:**
Comply with their dispatch instruction to reduce Generation	

Consequences if insufficient responses by participants:

That in Real Time frequency PPO's are at risk of be exceeded

For more information contact the Security Coordinator on 0800 488 500
This notice is issued in accordance with Technical Code B – Emergencies, Schedule 8.3, Part 8

A revision of this notice will be issued if there is any change to the situation above.

6 Document Information

6.1 Copyright Information

6.2 Document Feedback

If you find an error in this document or wish to provide feedback about any improvements please submit feedback here or use the QR code.

6.3 Revision History

Link to document review survey https://forms.office.com/r/sYbiNMKMwY

SharePoint Revision	Date	Change	Section
3.0	17/3/16	Minor updates made to the document. CRE element identified. Document reviewed to check consistency with joint SO and EA CRE objectives. Changes resulting: **Competition**: not applicable to this procedure. **Reliability:** no change, this procedure deals with reliability issues. **Efficiency:** no change, have processes for managing issues in a consistent way.	
4.0	28/06/17	Minor amendments for 1 hour gate closure	
5.0	2/8/2023	**Cyclic Review:** Reissued, no change	
6.0	2/12/2025	Replaced 13.82A with 13.82(2)(a)	
7.0	28/8/2026	**Cyclic Review:** Added oversupply and dynamic market node constraints.	all
8.0	18/9/2026	**BAU Review:** Updated oversupply and zero pricing guidance, adding dynamic market node constraints, TR1 handling, reporting requirements and Code compliance steps. [PY]	

6.4 Metadata

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	L3: 09-01 Manage System Events	*L4:* [Business Model L4]
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Document Control

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