All TSOs' of the Nordic Capacity Calculation Region Methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading in accordance with Article 35 of 'Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and con

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Disclaimer

This document is relased on behalf of all transmission system operators belonging to the Nordic Capacity Calculation Region ("Nordic TSOs") solely for the purpose of public consultation on the Nordic TSOs' proposal for a coordinated redispatching and countertrading methodology (CRC Methodology") in accordance with article 35 of Commission Regulation (EU) NO 2017/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management ("CACM Regulation". This version of the methodology is a draft methodology and does not constitute a firm, binding TSOs' position on the content.

All TSOs of the Nordic Capacity Calculation Region, taking into account the following:

Whereas

(1) This document is a common methodology of the Transmission System Operators (hereafter referred to as "TSOs") of Capacity Calculation Region (hereafter referred to as "CCR") Nordic in accordance with Article 15 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (hereafter referred to as the "CACM Regulation")

(2) This methodology is a common methodology for Coordinated redispatching and countertrading (hereafter referred to as "**CRC Methodology**") in accordance with Article 35 of CACM Regulation.

(3) This CRC Methodology takes into account the general principles, goals and other methodologies set in the CACM Regulation, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereafter referred to as "SO Regulation", Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity (hereafter referred to as "Regulation (EC) No 714/2009"). The goal of the CACM Regulation is the coordination and harmonisation of capacity calculation and capacity allocation in the day-ahead and intraday cross-border markets, and it sets requirements for the TSOs to cooperate on the level of CCRs, on a pan-European level and across bidding zone borders. The SO Regulation defines rules and requirements for methodology development for the purpose of safeguarding operational security, frequency quality and the efficient use of the interconnected system and resources.

(4) In accordance with Article 9 (9) of the CACM Regulation, the proposed CRC Methodology across the Nordic CCR contributes to and does not in any way hinder the achievement of the objectives of Article 3 of CACM Regulation. The CRC Methodology ensures operational security and fair and non-discriminatory treatment of TSOs (Article 3(c) and Article 3(e) of the CACM Regulation). It ensures operational security by specifying a process for coordination of redispatching and countertrading actions whereby the Coordinated Capacity Calculator (hereafter referred to as "CCC") is used as intermediary to ensure regional alignment. This in addition ensures equal treatment of TSOs.

(5) The CRC Methodology complements Capacity calculation methodology (CCM) of Nordic CCR in promoting effective competition in the generation, trading and supply of electricity (Article 3(a) of the CACM Regulation). By ensuring effective relief of congestions competition will be upheld. Moreover, better coordination of redispatching and countertrading will ensure optimal use of the transmission infrastructure (Article 3(b) of the CACM Regulation). By enhancing coordination between TSOs and time frames and allowing for more effective use of redispatching and countertrading resources, the methodology contributes to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union (Article 3(g) of the CACM Regulation). The methodology and its coordination process leads to a more effective allocation of cross-zonal capacity (Article 3(d) of the CACM Regulation).

(6) In accordance with CACM Regulation Article 35(2) this methodology handle only redispatching and countertrading with cross border relevance.

(7) Countertading and redispatching can be done in different time frames with the purpose to mitigate congestions to maintain operational security and for optimizing capacity for the day-ahead and intraday timeframe. This CRC methodology ensures that redispatch and countertrade, which have been identified in one timeframe are also taken into account in the following time frames. The CRC methodology also ensure coordination between Nordic TSOs and the appointed Coordinated Capacity Calculator (hereafter referred to as "CCC)".

(8) Redispatching and countertrading may be used in capacity calculation for day ahead and intraday according to Article 21.1(a)(iv) in CACM Regulation setting the principles for the methodology for determining remedial actions to be considered in capacity calculation in accordance with Article 25 in CACM Regulation.

(9) Redispatching and countertrading may be used in operation according to Article 23 in SO Regulation setting the principles for preparation, activation and coordination of remedial actions.

(10) According to Article 78.1(b) of SO Regulation, each TSO shall provide the CCC with an updated list of possible remedial actions among the categories listed in Article 22 of SO Regulation.

(11) The CCC will after each capacity calculation run the coordinated security analysis. In case this security analysis shows violations of operational security limits it will select remedial actions from the list provided by the TSOs, test whether these relieve the violations, and subsequently propose these remedial actions to TSOs to be used. In the case a TSO disagrees on the proposal, the TSO can make a counterproposal to the CCC who will test this in the operational security analysis. If the new set of remedial actions relieves the violation, the CCC will propose this to the TSOs involved. Coordination between TSO and the CCC will be according to SO Regulation.

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING CRC METHODOLOGY TO ALL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES OFTHE NORDIC CCR:

Article 1
Subject matter and scope

1. This CRC Methodology shall be considered as the common methodology of the TSO´s in accordance with Article 35 of CACM Regulation and shall cover the coordinated redispatching and countertrading on any of the:

    a. existing and future bidding zone borders and interconnectors included in Nordic CCR to which the CACM Regulation applies; and

    b. critical network elements and cuts which are owned by TSOs or by other legal entities and are included in Nordic CCR.

    c. This CRC Methodology shall cover the timeframes from D-2 until real time corresponding to timeframes covered by the Nordic CCM developed according to article 20 in CACM Regulation.

Article 2
Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the CRC Methodology, terms used in this document shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of the CACM Regulation, of Regulation (EC) 714/2009, Directive 2009/72/EC and Commission Regulation (EU) 543/2013.

2. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:

    a. “Countertrading” means a cross-zonal exchange initiated by system operators between two bidding zones to relieve physical congestion

    b. “Redispatching” means a measure activated by one or several system operators by altering the generation and/or load pattern in order to change physical flows in the transmission system and relieve a physical congestion

3. In this CRC Methodology, unless the context requires otherwise:

    a. The singular indicates the plural and vice versa.

    b. Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of the Methodology.

    c. References to an “Article” are, unless otherwise stated, references to an article of this CRC Methodology ; and

    d. Any reference to legislation, regulations, directives, orders, instruments, codes or any other enactment includes any modification, extension or re-enactment of it when in force.

Article 3
Methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading

1. The methodology for determining remedial action, including redispatching and countertrading, to be considered in the capacity calculation is specified in the Nordic CCM according to Article 21.1 (a) (iv) in CACM Regulation.

2. The preparation, activation and coordination of remedial actions to prevent the system state from deteriorating are specified in Article 23 of SO Regulation.

3. If redispatching or countertrading is used according to article 21 in CACM Regulation, the TSO should provide a list of available Remedial Actions, including countertrading and redispatching, to the CCC.

4. The TSOs is responsible to ensure that all redispatching and countertrading resources provided in the list to the CCC following paragraph 3, are available for activation in real time.

5. TSOs shall use the existing markets to ensure resources for redispatching and countertrading.

6. Redispatching and countertrading commissioned in one timeframe following paragraph 1 shall be taken into account in all subsequent time frames.

7. If there is a detected constrain in the capacity calculation process, the CCC shall in accordance with Article 78 (2) (a) of SO Regulation recommend to the relevant TSOs the most effective and economically efficient remedial action including redispatching or countertrading to be used.

8. When a TSO receives from the CCC a recommended proposal for remedial action including redispatching or countertrading it shall evaluate the recommended action for the elements involved in that action and located in its control area in accordance with Article 78 (4) of SO Regulation.

9. The TSO shall decide whether to implement the recommended remedial action including redispatching or countertrading. Where it decides not to implement the recommended action, the TSO shall provide an explanation for this decision to the CCC. Where the TSO decides to implement the recommended action, it shall apply this action for the elements located in its control area provided that it is compatible with real-time conditions.

10. If redispatching or countertrading from previous time frames following paragraph 1 is no longer effective, TSOs can in coordination with the CCC agree to disregard these in any subsequent time frames.

11. Request for redispatcing or countertrading from adjacent CCRs shall be communicated by the respondent TSO to the CCC and taken into account by the CCC.

12. If a TSO accept a request from an adjacent CCR, the accepting TSO is fully responsible for the availability of the required resource. If such responsibility cannot be guaranteed the TSO shall decline the request from adjacent CCR.

13. Each TSO may propose to the CCC to use all available generation and loads units within its own control area as resources for redispatching and countertrading in the capacity calculation.

14. Each TSO shall abstain from unilateral or uncoordinated redispatching or countertrading measures of cross border relevance according to Article 35.4 in CACM Regulation.

Article 4
Implementation of the CRC Methodology

1. The TSOs shall implement this methodology following:
    a. The implementation of the Nordic CCM;
    b. Regulatory approval of Redispatching and Countertrading Cost Sharing Methodology required by Article 74 of the CACM Regulation in accordance with Article 9 of the CACM Regulation;
    c. Coordinated Operational Security Analysis Methodology according to Article 75 of SO Regulation has been implemented and is in operation forCCR Nordic.

Article 5
Language

The reference language for this Methodology shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate this Methodology into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by TSOs in accordance with Article 9(14) of the CACM Regulation and any version in another language, the relevant TSOs shall be obliged to dispel any inconsistencies by providing a revised translation of this Methodology to their relevant national regulatory authorities.