
Italy North Capacity Calculation Region
Report assessing the progressive coordination and
harmonization of mechanisms and agreements for
redispatching and countertrading in accordance with
Article 35(3) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222
of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity
allocation and congestion management

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1. Introduction

Article 35(3) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (CACM Regulation) requires that all TSOs in each capacity calculation region (CCRs) shall, by 26 months after the regulatory approval of the CCRs, publish a report assessing the progressive coordination and harmonization of the appropriate mechanisms and agreements for the redispatch of all available generation units and load, applicable by each TSO in its control area, including interconnectors. Nevertheless, in order to work under more clear conditions about the methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading, the TSOs of the CCR Italy North requested to their NRAs to postpone the deadline for the submission of the report to 6 months after the approval of the said methodology which occurred on 17/05/2019.

The above-mentioned report shall be subject to consultation in accordance with article 12 of the CACM Regulation and shall be submitted to the national regulatory authorities of the Region for their assessment.

2. The current use of redispatching and countertrading

In this section, the redispatching and countertrading solutions currently in place within the CCR Italy North are described. Consistently with the methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading, in addition to the TSOs of the CCR Italy North, the Swiss TSO, Swissgrid, is also considered as a Technical Counterparty.

TSO	RD/CT	How resources are selected	Resources used
APG	CT	Mostly last resort: location (balancing market).	Mostly last resort: balancing market.
	RD	Based on location/sensitivity/MW availability/price or costs.	Generation units/pumps/loads respecting technical constraints.
ELES	CT	Merit Order.	As a last resort: balancing market.
	RD	Based on location/sensitivity/MW availability/price or costs.	All available generators/pumps respecting technical constraints.
RTE	CT	Merit-Order on the Balancing market.	Balancing market.
	RD	Based on location/volume available and merit order. All available resources on the balancing market can be activated for congestion	Balancing market, (MW available on production units that are not reserved for contracted balancing products).

		management.	
Terna	CT	Merit-Order on the Ancillary services and Balancing markets	Ancillary services and balancing markets.
	RD	Based on location/sensitivity/MW availability/price.	Ancillary services and balancing markets.
Swissgrid	CT	Merit-order on the integrated market platform.	Integrated market platform for redispatching and tertiary energy management.
	RD	Based on location/sensitivity/MW availability/price of power plants with redispatching contracts available.	Integrated market platform for redispatching and tertiary energy management.

In Italy North CCR, countertrading and redispatching are used as emergency measures to relieve congestions detected during real time or close to real time operations.

3. Future

The current state of the art of the available mechanisms for redispatching and countertrading are suitable for the implementation of the methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading submitted by the TSOs of the CCR Italy North in accordance with CACM Regulation. According to this methodology the identification and agreement of the redispatching and countertrading measures to be implemented within Italy North CCR and Technical Counterparties will occur during operational planning phases, primarily during intraday congestion forecast processes and, when necessary, during the day ahead congestion forecast process. Once the RDCT Methodology will be implemented, Italy North TSOs and Technical Counterparties will work in order to identify which mechanisms and agreements will be the most suitable ones to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the coordinated redispatching and countertrading measures and to evaluate future needs for harmonization of those mechanisms and agreements.