

SEE Region Report assessing the progressive coordination and harmonisation of mechanisms and agreements for redispatching and countertrading in accordance with EU Regulation 1222/2015 article 35(3)

The following document report is prepared on the basis of Article 35(3) EU Regulation 1222/2015 by which All TSOs in each CCR shall, by 26 months after the regulatory approval of capacity calculation regions, develop a report assessing the progressive coordination and harmonisation of the appropriate mechanisms and agreements for countertrading and redispatching applicable to each TSO's control area.

The SEE Proposals for application of countertrading and redispatching and cost-sharing methodologies are under SEE NRAs' consideration for approval. The approval of these proposals will establish the basis for a regional harmonisation on the application for costly remedial actions on the SEE borders.

1. The current use of coordinated countertrading and redispatching

Currently, firmness of allocated capacity in SEE Region is ensured with countertrading measures in accordance with current national regulation in each country and bilateral operational agreements between the relevant TSOs.

Countertrading actions are automatically activated in order to guarantee the firmness of the commercial exchange programs in both RO-BG and BG-GR borders. Once all commercial exchange programs have been established between two bidding zones and a physical constraint is identified in one of the SEE borders as a consequence of a real time Net Transfer Capacity reduction, a countertrading program is activated in the opposite direction of the exchange net flow in order to relief the identified physical constraint without affecting the commercial exchange program.

RO-BG Border

The activation of a countertrading could lead to an imbalance in both control areas.

In the Romanian electric system the imbalance is compensated by activating energy offers from the balancing markets. The intraday market in Romania supplements the day-ahead market and provide the necessary balance between supply and demand even it was not used by Romanian operator but it could be, if necessary.

In the Bulgarian power system the imbalance in real time operation is compensated by activating energy offers from the acting Balancing market in accordance with the current Market Rules. The intraday market in Bulgaria supplements the day-ahead market and provides the necessary balance between supply and demand before start of the Balancing market.

BG-GR Border

The activation of a countertrading could lead to an imbalance in both control areas.

In the Greek electric system the imbalance is compensated by activating energy offers where the bids are currently selected from the Dispatching and Scheduling process according to the merit order (bids selected from the balancing market will be applied from the Greek side after the introduction of this market following the market reforms in Greece).

In the Bulgarian power system the imbalance in real time operation is compensated by activating energy offers from the acting Balancing market in accordance with the current Market Rules. The intraday market in Bulgaria supplements the day-ahead market and provides the necessary balance between supply and demand before start of the Balancing market.

2. Future use of redispatching and countertrading

At the time this report is being elaborated (January 2019), SEE CCR TSOs have not received yet the official communication from SEE NRAs about the approval of both redispatching and countertrading and cost-sharing proposed methodologies, according to articles 35(1) and 74(1) of the CACM Regulation.

The approval of these two SEE methodologies will imply a regional harmonisation in terms of regulation and application and also for the settlement processes of redispatching and countertrading actions.

Once RDCT Methodologies are approved on different regions, SEE TSOs shall work with other TSOs in order to identify which measures and mechanisms will be the most suitable ones to solve the future physical network constraints and to evaluate future needs in a harmonized way all over European electric system.