

Survey on imbalance settlement

**Project Team Imbalance
Settlement Harmonisation**

Informal workshop 23 March 2018

General overview

Survey sent to all members ENTSO-E (and to Energy Community members in the Synchronous Area Continental Europe - SA CE).

Multiple choice survey, with multiple answers and comments allowed.

Response from 30 countries including some non-ENTSO-E/EU.

Only highlights are presented; number of comments in responses prevent straight tallying.

Not all questions addressed in presentation.

Survey and full overview responses including comments, available on

- [Imbalance Settlement Harmonisation – survey results](#)
- [Imbalance Settlement Harmonisation – survey results – addendum](#)

Administration & Governance

In majority TSO performs settlement of imbalance and balancing energy.

- In 12 countries, 3rd party performs Imbalance settlement.
- In 8 countries, 3rd party performs Balancing energy settlement.

In most countries, TSOs (20) or 3rd parties (9) are involved in accreditation/licensing of BRPs.

In some countries, NRAs (5) are involved in the accreditation/licensing of BRPs.

Accreditation/licensing issuing entity can end/revoke accreditation/licensing BRP.

In all countries collateral required somehow from all BRP (and then with only few exceptions).

Allocation

In 19 countries, allocation to 1 and only 1 BRP per connection.

In the other countries, allocation to 1 or more BRP per connection.

- Allocation to multiple BRP per connection in part of these countries (rare) exceptions.

In 20 countries, part or all grid losses are allocated to 1 or more designated BRP's.

- More BRP's in case allocation per grid (Voltage level, DSO).
- In some countries TSO is designated BRP.

In some other countries, TSO procures grid losses, but no imbalance is calculated.

In some other countries, grid losses are compensated through balancing market.

Other models are mentioned.

Value avoided activation of balancing energy

- In 17 countries, the default value of avoided activation of balancing energy is the corresponding day ahead or intraday market price; in 2 of these countries as a function of those prices.
- In 4 countries, regulated fixed price is used.
- In 2 countries, persistency is applied (last hour, average over a month).

Finalisation of volume data

For imbalance a wide range of finalisation moments are reported.

- Shortest within 14 days of day of delivery (6 countries).
- Longest after more than one year (may include reconciliation process with supplier role though).

An additional 14 countries finalise imbalance volume within 3 months after month of day of delivery (taking comments into account).

Some answers suggest finalisation over billing period (month) rather than per day-of-delivery.

For balancing energy process finalisation time is equal or shorter.

In about half of the countries, all FRR and RR as requested values.

In other half metered (measured) values for at least part of volumes aFRR and/or mFRR.

- 1 country will change to requested next year
- aFRR not applicable to 5 responding countries

(In 17 countries, with FCR not determined)

Conclusion & next steps

Convergent rather than harmonised designs.

Are non-equal designs harmful for:

- X-Zonal trading?
- X-Zonal business?
- Equal opportunity market parties?
- Legal obligations pursuant GLEB?

As with ISP length harmonisation benefits are hard to quantify in monetary terms.