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Redispatching of generation units

The progressive decentralization of electricity generation, associated with the dynamic development of renewable energy (with a variable generation profile), significantly affects the operational security of the national electricity networks. Transmission and distribution system operators are obliged to take appropriate remedial measures of market and non-market nature, including the application of the so-called non-market limitation of generation from renewable sources.

EU According to legislation (Regulation 2019/943), redispatching is a measure including, inter alia, a curtailment of generation, activated by transmission or distribution system operators, consisting of the alteration of generation, load pattern or both in order to modify physical flows in the transmission system and reduce physical congestion or otherwise ensure system security.

Redispatching therefore involves changing the operating schedules of generating units to remove or prevent network congestion resulting from lower demand level for electricity in relation to supply level.

Ensuring the security of grid operation should first and foremost be linked to the use of all market mechanisms and instruments. The final remedy for balancing electricity demand with generation, however, is the mechanism of the aforementioned non-market redispatch.

If non-market redispatch is applied, it is generally subject to financial compensation paid by the system operator (who issued the redispatch order), with the exception of generators who have accepted a grid connection agreement that does not guarantee a safe electricity supply.

Regulations on non-market redispatch have not yet been fully implemented in the Polish legal system.

Are you interested in this topic? Feel free to contact us.

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