

Methods and projects to reduce the “*foreseeable grounds impacting operational security*”, listed in Article 3 of the derogation request for Core CCR of APG regarding the implementation of Article 16(8) (EU) 2019/943

February 2026

1. Introduction

Pursuant to Article 16 (9) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943, APG filed a request for the grant of a derogation from the obligations laid down under Article 16 (8) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943 in relation to the bidding zone borders within the Core CCR (AT/DE, AT/CZ, AT/HU, AT/SI)¹.

The request for derogation was submitted to the National Regulator E-Control on 9th October 2025 and has been granted by Austrian Regulatory Authority E-Control on 12.12.2025². The derogation applies from 01 January 2026 to 31 December 2026, unless the methods and projects published by APG in this document (in accordance with obligation 1.1 of the E-Control decision) enable an earlier achievement of the requirements of Article 16 (8) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943.

¹<https://markt.apg.at/dokumenten-hub/apg-request-for-derogation-for-core-region-2024-englische-version-09-01-2026/>

² [Bescheid vom 12.12.2025, V ELBM 02/25 an Austrian Power Grid AG](#)

2. Overview on Work Packages

In June 2022, the Core flow-based day ahead capacity calculation went into operation, ending the flow-based capacity calculation in the Central Western Europe area (CWE, border AT-DE) and the coordinated NTC calculation on the Austrian borders AT-CZ, AT-HU and AT-SI.

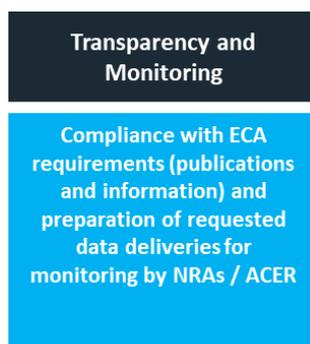
The tools which were developed in the last years for the calculation of capacities according to the regulation 2019/943 (and consideration of the APG derogation), were adapted to the needs for the common Core capacity calculation. Therewith, APG is capable of taking into account the capacity criterion according to the Art 16(8) of regulation 2019/943. Austria followed the linear trajectory of the Austrian action plan³ (which started with 18,4 % in 2021 and was 59,7 % for 2025) respectively follows the 70 % criterion as of 01.01.2026.

By using these tools, APG is able to identify loop-flows above a certain threshold, take into account a margin for MNCC-uncertainty (resulting from the lack of a common forecasting process) and to include 3rd country trade flows in the MNCC. The listed three aspects (Loop Flow Threshold; MNCC Margin reflecting uncertainties in the MNCC calculation; MNCCs including third country flows) are mitigation measures stated in Article 4 of the granted derogation request of APG, targeting the foreseeable grounds laid down in Article 3 of that document.

With the successful go-live of the Core flow-based day ahead capacity calculation, and the successful transfer/adaption of developed tools to the Core process environment, no further tool development is foreseen on national level in the derogation for Core for the year 2026. Thus, the mitigation measures of the current derogation are again sole methodological, and the remaining underlying foreseeable grounds have to be tackled by common initiatives on European level.

As a result, this report on methods and projects to reduce the foreseeable grounds impacting operational security is reduced to the work package “Transparency and monitoring”.

More information to this can be found in Article 4 of this document.



As mentioned above, it should be further noted that APG cannot mitigate all the foreseeable grounds endangering operational security related to the 70% CEP target on its own, as some of these are depending on coordinated processes and concepts that need to be developed within the CCR (Capacity Calculation Region) or beyond. For example, the currently ongoing implementation of a coordinated CT&RD (Countertrading & Redispatching) is heavily dependent on external factors. Also, the open points regarding the consideration of (market) flows from third

³ https://www.bmwet.gv.at/dam/jcr:905a40e9-1c50-41bb-97f9-1f2b20b2b52a/Action_Plan_Austria.pdf

countries or the expansion of multinational coordination with regard to net position forecasts and the use of PSTs, have to be resolved jointly by all relevant parties.

Beyond the immediate requirements of this document, chapter 3 also provides a brief general update on the above-mentioned developments in the CCR Core as well as other related topics. More information on the relevant projects in the Core region and their status is published on the ENTSO-E webpage⁴.

⁴ https://www.entsoe.eu/network_codes/ccr-regions/

3. Implementation Plan and general update

Implementation plan

The figure below shows the schedule regarding transparency including respective milestones.



General Update (as of February 2026)

CCR Italy North:

Italy North (IN) TSOs have implemented an aligned Individual Grid Model (IGM) merging process. Although different tools are still used in CCR Core and CCR Italy North, TSOs from both regions have developed a common merging process that is planned to go live in March 2026.

The Italy North TSOs' amendments to the Day-Ahead (D2) and Intraday (ID) Capacity Calculation Methodologies (CCMs) were approved by the IN NRAs in November 2025. In addition, the methodology for the Long-Term Capacity Calculation (LTCC) was amended and, following a public consultation, submitted to the Italy North NRAs in August 2025.

Currently, IN TSOs are working on further improvements to the D2 and ID capacity calculation processes and on assessing the impact of the Central Europe DA Capacity Calculation (CE DACC) go-live on the IN IDCC and LTCC processes. Once the impact assessment is completed, the necessary changes will be specified, followed by their development and implementation. Furthermore, in alignment with the Core DA CCM amendment, the IN ID CCM will be amended and submitted in 2026.

CCR Core:

In Core Day ahead, the go-live of Advanced Hybrid Coupling (AHC), development of coordinated validation, removal of LTA inclusion and general robustness improvements of the DA capacity calculation process (e.g. CGM improvements) are foreseen in 2026. AHC go-live was first affected by the delay of the "15 minutes DA" project, and then by the Hansa 2 go-live delay, so current go-live is expected in Q2 2026. subject to the Hansa 2 go-live.s. Additionally, the consideration of Switzerland in the capacity calculation process is expected from Q1 2026 onwards.

The IDCC(c), calculating the MTUs between 06:00 and 24:00 of day D was implemented with 25th of June 2025. The Core TSO are currently conducting an analysis regarding the effects of a - 5% minRAM in intraday (capped to the MACZT Target in day-ahead) on the intraday ATC capacities and operational security. This study is based on the CIS (Capacity Improvement Study) which was provided to NRAs in Q2 2025. Furthermore, the parallel run for IDCC(d), which is the basis for the third Intraday Auction (IDA3) was started in September.

Following ACER Decision No. 10/2025 on the amendment to the determination of capacity calculation regions, the implementation of the Regional Operational Security Coordination (ROSC) and Cost Sharing (CS) processes was transferred to the Central Europe (CE) Capacity Calculation Region. Consequently, both processes will be implemented in the CE CCR. A fallback to a go-live in the Core CCR is currently not being considered. The drafting of the ROSC and Cost Sharing methodologies for the CE CCR is ongoing. The deadline for submitting the methodologies is 16 months after regulatory approval of the capacity calculation region of the Central Europe CCR.

As communicated to NRAs and ACER in the CE&Core IG Meeting, on October 30th 2025, the implementation of ROSC and CS is facing significant challenges. Several aspects of the project are under reassessment/adjustment including the governance structure, IT solution, vendor contracting, methodology complexity and harmonization of national frameworks. The planned go-live of Q3/2028 is likewise under re-assessment.

At the end of 2024, the European Court of Justice ruled that the 10% loop flow threshold established by ACER and incorporated into the Cost Sharing methodology was invalid, as ACER lacked the authority to define such a threshold. As a result, the responsibility for developing a method to determine the loop flow threshold was delegated to the TSOs. An expert group was subsequently formed and is currently working in consultation with the National Regulatory Authorities to develop this method. The threshold remains a controversial issue, as it directly influences the amount of loop flows allowed on network elements. If loop flows exceed the defined threshold during periods of congestion, penalties will be imposed. In such cases, TSOs will be held financially accountable for the remedial actions taken to relieve congestion in other control areas.

CCR Central Europe:

The TSOs of the newly established CE CCR submitted the CE DA CCM to the CE regulatory authorities in January 2025 and the CCM was unanimously approved by the CE NRAs. The planned implementation date for this new Day-Ahead capacity calculation methodology is January 2028. For Austria, located at the interface between two regions, Core and Italy North, fostered progress towards a full merger of all relevant capacity calculation and system security methodologies is crucial to allow for proper and efficient coordination and therewith substantial for a reduction of the currently high uncertainties in system operation.

According to the CE roadmap discussed with NRAs and ACER on 04 April 2025, the implementation of the Regional Operational Security Coordination (ROSC) and Cost-Sharing (CS) processes as well as the Intraday capacity calculation within the CE CCR is now the primary focus. The submission of the respective CE methodologies is foreseen for the end of 2026.

Description of Work Packages

WORK PACKAGE	TRANSPARENCY	PLANNED COMPLETION	31.12.2026
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Description

In accordance with the positive decision of E-Control on the derogation request of APG, the following steps will be taken to ensure transparency:

Milestones	Planned Completion
Publication of derogations	Completed on 09.01.2026
Publication of projects and methods	Completed on 26.02.2026
First progress report to E-Control	01.06.2026
Second progress report to E-Control	01.11.2026