

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 2025

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 29th October 2024 and has been granted by Austrian Regulatory Authority E-Control on 05.12.2024². The derogation applies from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, 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-2025-englische-version/>
² [Bescheid vom 5.12.2024, V ELBM 04/24 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 linear trajectory of the Austrian action plan³ (which was 49,4 % for 2024 and is 59,7 % for 2025).

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 2025. 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 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.

³ https://www.bmk.gv.at/dam/jcr:bb4181fc-41cd-4c96-9f68-26350c69f712/Action_Plan_Austria.pdf

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 2025)

CCR Italy North:

The implementation of the export corner capacity calculation method was finalized. The export corner went live in November 2023 for Intraday capacity calculation and in June 2024 for Day-ahead capacity calculation. Additionally, IN TSOs have implemented the NPF (Net Position Forecast) improvement, which went live in September 2024. Still different models are used in the CCR Core and CCR Italy North. The development of the 15-minute MTU for DA and ID was finalized in January 2025. Right now, IN TSOs are working on an amendment of the D2 and ID CCM. The public consultation was already performed in December 2024.

CCR Core:

In Core Day ahead, the go-live of Advanced Hybrid Coupling (AHC), development of coordinated validation, and general robustness improvements of the DA capacity calculation process are foreseen for 2025. Additionally, the consideration of Switzerland in the capacity calculation process is expected between Q4 2025 and Q1 2026.

The developments and tests for the IDCC(c) are currently being finalised in Core Intraday. The corresponding (external) parallel run was launched in mid-December 2024 and the data is publicly available via the JAO publication tool. In order to ensure the planned minimum period of six months for this external parallel run, the methodology for calculating intraday capacity (Core ID CCM) will be changed, shifting the original implementation date from February to June 2025. As part of this change, the operational delivery time of the IDCC(c) will also be adjusted in order to achieve higher quality results. Besides those developments, the dedicated TSO project team is conducting (inter)national studies to determine how higher capacities could be enabled in intraday, while maintaining operational security.

The start of the Regional Operation Security Coordination (ROSC) and Cost-sharing (CS) process in Core CCR is going to be delayed, and not as planned with 2025. The background of this delay is mainly based on an underestimation of development efforts and limited vendor capacity. The current go-live date for the processes is the end of 2028. An update has been given to NRAs in the Core IG meeting on 24.10.2024.

CCR Central Europe:

The TSOs of the newly established CE CCR submitted the CE DA CCM to the CE regulatory authorities in January 2025. The planned implementation date for this new Day-Ahead capacity calculation methodology is 2027. 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.

Description of Work Packages

WORK PACKAGE	TRANSPARENCY	PLANNED COMPLETION	31.12.2025
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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 11.12.2024
Publication of projects and methods	Completed on 28.02.2025
First progress report to E-Control	01.06.2025
Second progress report to E-Control	01.11.2025