

# A market perspective on the application of the minimum 70% requirement

# How we understand the min 70% requirement

- TSOs should always strive to maximise XB capacity availability to the market
- As this was not respected in the past, Regulation 2019/943 set a minimum threshold of 70% of capacity to be made available to the market
- Action plans and derogations may apply as a temporary measure
- Progress towards the minimum target (and beyond), whichever temporary action plan or derogation in place, remains an objective of the Regulation

# Reporting provides a blurry picture to the market



- Aggregated reporting from TSOs (multiple methodologies)
- Sometimes include FW or ID allocation
- Some timestamps sometimes ignored
- Allocation constraints can be accounted for
- Impact of Third Countries always considered

**Main conclusion of the report:**  
compliance with derogations/action plans (or min 70%) close to 100%

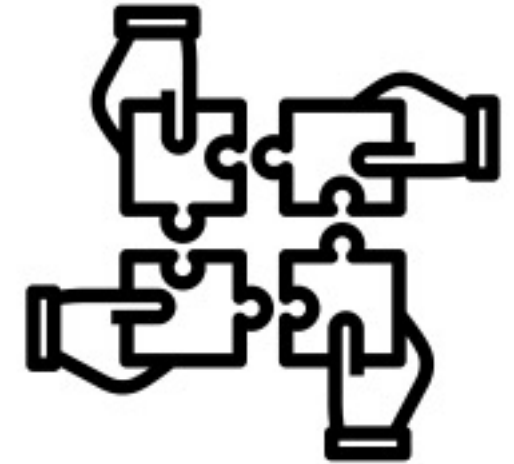


- Centralised reporting by ACER (one single methodology)
- Only DA allocation considered
- All timestamps considered
- Allocation constraints not accounted for
- Impact of Third Countries separately reported

**Main conclusion of the report:**  
compliance with final target of min 70% hardly ever met

# What we take from the reports

There are **interesting learnings in both reports**



So let's focus on:

- **ensuring cooperation between ENTSO-E and ACER**
- **facilitating standardized NRAs' compliance surveillance**
- **providing visibility to the market and the wider public**
- **progressing towards improved capacity availability**

EFET, Eurelectric, IFIEC invite ACER and ENTSO-E to design the elaboration of:



One single report

Based on one single methodology

Showing compliance  
+ progress towards the 70% target

Consistency needed on:

- timeframes considered
- timestamps considered
- allocation constraints accounting
- third countries accounting