

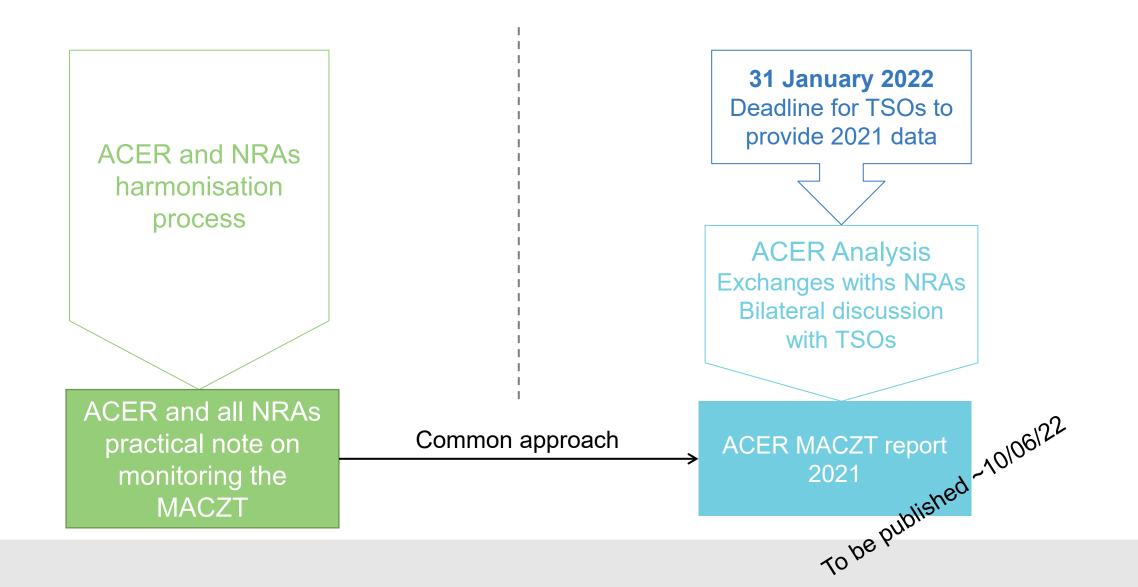
ACER's 70% monitoring report - Results for 2021

MESC meeting 01 June 2022

Public



In 2021, two main 70% activities in parallel







ACER's "Report on the result of monitoring the margin available for cross-zonal electricity trade in the EU in 2021" has not yet been published.

Consequently, the results and conclusions presented in this presentation **might slightly differ** from the ones to be published by ACER.



Main conclusions for 2021 Data completeness and quality



- **Nordics**: data provided on time (except SE's internal borders)
- Improved consistency for SWE and, partly, for Italy North (joint data provision)
- Monitoring of the internal SE and IT borders.

- Baltics: still no monitoring possible
- Italy North: still no data provided for ~60% of the hours
- **Sweden:** anonymization of the data provided by the Swedish TSO impedes to perform consistency checks, and no information provided on AC elements limiting the DC capacity



Main conclusions for 2021 DC borders



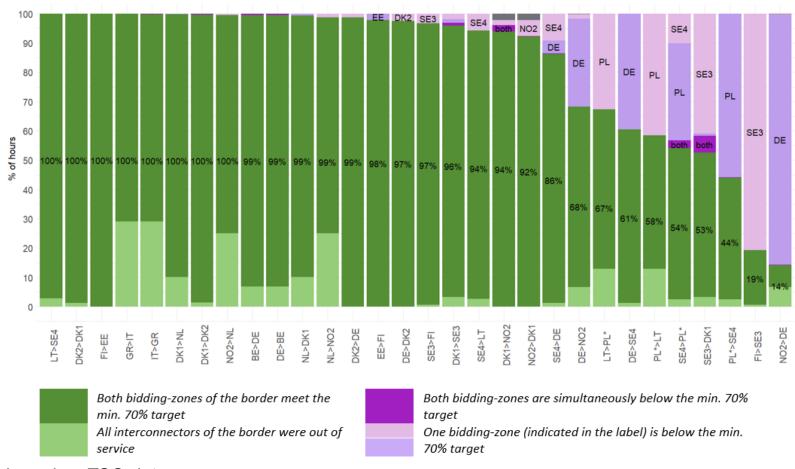
- On most DC borders the minimum 70% target continued to be reached for most of the hours
- Improvements for the Netherlands (on NL-DK1 and NL-NO2)

- Relative lower levels of MACZT remained on:
 - LT-PL and PL-SE4, due to the allocation constraints of Poland
 - DK1>SE3, due to capacity reduction from the Swedish TSO
 - DE>SE4, due to congestions at the distribution network level in Germany
- Lower levels compared to 2020 on:
 - FI>SE3, due to capacity reduction from the Swedish TSO



Results on DC borders

Percentage of the time when the minimum 70% target was reached on DC borders – 2021 (% of hours)



Source: ACER calculation based on TSO data.



Main conclusions for 2021 AC borders



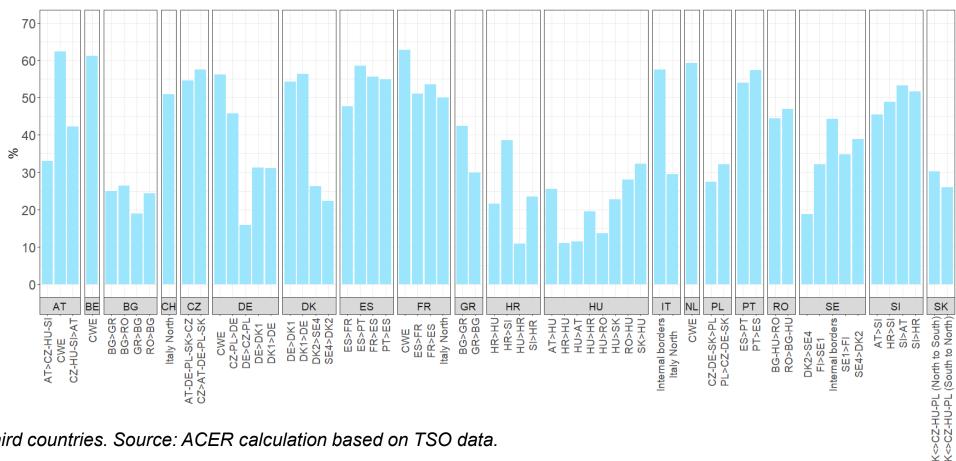
- Relatively high levels of MACZT in some regions:
 - In the SWE and Nordic regions (with a caveat on the Sweden's data)
 - On some borders/directions (CZ borders, DE-DK1, SI, GR)
- Within CWE, improved capacity calculation processes (e.g. for validation) led to higher RAM and MACZT values in at least FR and BE in 2021

- Compared to 2020, not a clear trend that suggests a relevant overall increase in the MACZT.
- Still a very diverse picture. Significant room for improvement to meet the 70% target for most regions and borders.



All countries – CNECs below 70%

Average margin available on elements where the minimum 70% target is not reached - 2021



Not considering third countries. Source: ACER calculation based on TSO data.

Caveat: the figure should be considered as **preliminary**. The results presented here **may** differ from the ones to be published by ACER in its upcoming report



Main conclusions for 2021 Derogation, action plans, transitory targets



- As in 2020, **17 Member States** had an action plan and/or a derogation on at least one of their borders.
- AT and RO adopted an action plan in 2021, HR and HU are in the process.



More Member States included a transitory target in their derogation

- 6 Member States (BG, GR, HU, IT, NL, SE) with a derogation still did not have a transitory target on all borders.
- The transitory targets were not always met. E.g.: in CWE for BE, DE and NL met the transitory target 40% to 60% of the hours, i.e. less often than in 2020.



ACER wants to recall the importance:

- 1. Of **TSOs** addressing the remaining data quality issues and **ensuring consistency within a region** when providing data.
- 2. Of including a transitional target in the derogations granted by NRAs to TSOs.

3. Of relying on a harmonised approach when monitoring the MACZT.

ACER will continue to ensure a harmonised monitoring of the 70% and transitional targets using the methodology* that was agreed by Regulators (with the exceptions described in the note jointly published by ACER and NRAs)

*Link:

https://acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Publication/ACER%20and%20NRAs%20practical%20note%20MACZT.pdf

Thank you.



