Annex II – Core TSOs general measures and action plan to avoid future cross-zonal capacity reductions

Q2 2024

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# Introduction

This annex contains the required information for each Core TSO that has applied capacity reductions for its CNECs in more than 1% of ID CC MTUs of the analysed quarter as described per Article 18(12).

# CEPS

# DAVinCy TSOs

## APG

##### Overview

ATC reductions are essential to prevent network overloads due to the challenges outlined below along with their mitigation measures. For IDCC(a), APG performs ATC validation, while for IDCC(b), a dual-validation approach is applied, combining ATC validation with IVA validation in coordination with six iDaVincy TSOs. This dual approach ensures robustness, particularly in special grid situations or when delays or limitations occur in the IVA process due to its relative novelty.

**APG’s geographic location and outdated trading results from non-Core bidding zones**

APG’s central position in the interconnected European grid, belonging to three capacity calculation regions (Core, Italy North, and SNB), and its proximity to the Balkans, increases APG’s CNEC loading sensitivity to deviations between forecasted and actual conditions as well as misalignments between the regions. This unique position amplifies the impact of outdated market data. For IDCC(a), the use of outdated non-Core D-2 SDAC net positions often leads to discrepancies. Similarly, IDCC(b) is based on the non-Core SIDC status of 16:00 D-1, failing to account for market changes up to 22:00 D-1. This can result in overestimated ATCs that risk physical overloads.

To address these issues, APG updates non-Core net positions during validation to align with actual market outcome. Additionally, APG is driving enhancements to the Core Capacity Calculation Tool to enable IDCC(a) capacities to incorporate all updated SDAC net positions and IDCC(b) capacities to use all the latest SIDC net positions. These improvements aim to enhance accuracy, reduce unnecessary local reductions, and improve operational efficiency, leading to a significant decrease in limitations during the validation step.

In general, enhanced synchronization across CCRs can ensure more consistent and reliable capacity calculations, which could prevent mismatches and reduce the frequent triggering of local validations. The introduction of the CE CCR, that will cover the Core and the Italy North CCRs, represents a significant step toward more accurate IDCC(a) capacities.

**Neglect CNECs with small PTDF and RAM combinations.**

The central ATC extraction algorithm excludes CNECs with RAM below 10 MW for IDCC(a) and 50 MW for IDCC(b) border where their PTDF is ≤ 0.5% for IDCC(a) and 3% for IDCC(b). This can result in the allocation of non-existent capacities. To mitigate this and ensure operational grid security, APG validates all Austrian CNECs.

**Need for limitations higher than initial ATCs due to ATC redistribution**

54% of all reported limitations are not reductions of the initial ATCs but rather limitations applied to the final ATCs. During the validation process, APG can only assess whether the given initial ATCs result in a combination of ATCs that do not overload any APG CNEC. However, due to the central calculation design, a redistribution of ATCs after validation is possible. This redistribution can lead to a completely new set of ATCs that were not known during the validation phase.

As a result, even when the initial ATCs pose no risk, APG calculates validated ATCs that are slightly higher than the initial ATCs. These validated ATCs can subsequently limit the final ATCs in case of significant increases caused by redistribution.

This approach is particularly important given the impact of neglected flows, as it ensures grid security despite potential redistributions.

Unlike ATC validation, IVA validation can only result in lower capacities. Thus, a validated initial domain that does not compromise grid security will remain secure after the validation step because the IVA process effectively restricts the FB domain to ensure safety.

**Congestion Management Process Design Risks**

APG was a main driver in incorporating IDA1 and continuous trading results (up to 16:00 D-1) into DACF grid models, improving their quality for congestion management and IDCC(b) capacity calculations. However, several challenges remain: Not all TSOs provide power-plant-level data, reducing the models' granularity and trades occurring between 16:00 D-1 and 21:40 D-1 remain uncaptured. APG needs to consider these risks in its validation. To address these gaps, APG emphasizes the need for TSOs to include more granular data and advocates for faster congestion management processes. These improvements could mitigate risks and enhance the accuracy of IDCC(b) capacities.

##### Conclusion

APG is actively addressing the challenges associated with IDCC(a) and IDCC(b) calculations. By improving market data synchronization, enhancing validation processes assumptions, and contributing to broader capacity calculation advancements, APG is working to minimize the need for capacity reductions while ensuring operational security and market efficiency.

## German TSOs

## TENNET TSO BV

# ELES

# ELIA

# HOPS

General measures to avoid cross-zonal capacity reductions in the future, as per Articles 18(10)(h)(i) and 20(11)(b) of the ID CCM:

ATC reductions were not used by HOPS.

General measures to avoid cross-zonal capacity reductions in the future, as per Articles 18(10)(h)(i) and 20(11)(b) of the ID CCM.

General measures include, but are not limited to:

· Network development and optimization

The goal is to increase the transmission capacity and reduce grid congestion. The measures to achieve these goals include strengthening and optimizing the existing network and the development of new infrastructure.

· Improvements concerning congestion management

Core CCR coordinated improvements with coordinated actions to increase cross-zonal capacities (for example improvements of the outage planning coordination in order to increase flexibility of the grid). Introduction of additional effective remedial actions should help to relieve the congestion and therefore allows to reduce the number of IVA application. Also, inclusion of third countries could open further opportunities for HOPS (with planning process and implementation of remedial measures). Unscheduled allocated flows coming from commercial exchanges outside the Core CCR (Fuaf) has a strong impact on HOPS grid.

Detailed report and action plan describing how such deviations are expected to be alleviated and solved in the future

In the analysed quarter (Q2 2024), HOPS applied reduction to around 18,3% MTUs. For most MTUs, the reductions are applied to:

· TL 220 kV Pehlin – Divača (15,12% MTUs, or around 82,47% of times of all HOPS applied reductions)

· TL 400 kV Ernestinovo – Pecs 1 (1,43% MTUs, or around 7,8% of times of all HOPS applied reductions)

· TL 400 kV Ernestinovo – Pecs 2 (1,43% MTUs, or around 7,8% of times of all HOPS applied reductions)

· TL 400 kV Ernestinovo – Mitrovica (0,59% MTUs, or around 3,25% of times of all HOPS applied reductions)

Applied reductions on network element are mostly low (less than 4,13% of Fmax), while for several MTUs during June (BD20240624-25) higher values are applied on TL 220kV Pehlin - Divača and TL 400kV Ernestinovo - Pecs 1 & 2 due to unsolvable overloads in the relevant grid area caused by unavailability of grid elements in the surrounding area, additionally under the influence of high exchanges between Core and non-Core countries. It is important to emphasize that energy needs increased during Q2 2024 in SEE with a significant flows in the network towards SEE. Such reductions are planned to be solved by developing and optimising the transmission network.

For the 2025, HOPS plans to install HTLS conductors on TL 220 kV Brinje – VE Padene that will increase its maximum admissible power flow and improve available capacities. Also, there is ongoing investigation of various possibilities to increase capacities for the TL 220 kV Pehlin – Divača.

Improvements are also expected with upcoming important processes such as coordinated validation capacities and Regional Operational Security Coordination.

# MAVIR

# PSE

General measures to avoid cross-zonal capacity reductions in the future, as per Art. 18(11)(b) of DA CCM:

* PSE is taken under consideration: long-, medium- and short-term measures to prevent capacity reduction.
* Generally, the main source of improvements will be grid developments, as prescribed in the Action Plan and as foreseen in the Grid Development Plan.
* In medium PSE is investigating dynamic monitoring of the lines, which increase the line rating.
* As the short-term measures, PSE implemented parametrization of the validation tool, which potentially leading to avoiding application of low IVA values (so that IVAs will be less frequent). Additional propose was to include in individual validation topological remedial actions.
* In some cases the IVA was implemented in specific maintenance situation, this will be only temporary and additional investigation are not foreseen.

In the analysed quarter (Q3 2024), for most MTUs, the reductions are applied to:

* CNE Krajnik-Vierraden PSE applied 16MW of IVA (~2,8% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool), mainly due to influence of planned outages on internal line. Second reason is high F0Core on this CNE.
* CNE Mikulowa AT1 PSE applied 75 MW of IVA (~5,6% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool), mainly due to influence of planned outages in Mikulowa substation.
* CNE Bujakow - Byczyna PSE applied 66MW of IVA (~1,4% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Bujakow - Byczyna PSE applied 66MW of IVA (~1,4% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Krosno-Iskrzynia PSE applied 183MW of IVA (~19,4% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Liskovec-Bujakow, Liskovec-Kopanina PSE applied 220MW of IVA (~11,1% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Mikulowa-Hagenwerder PSE applied 71MW of IVA (~2,8% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Mikułowa PST PSE applied 590MW of IVA (~22,2% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Morzyczyn-Dunowo PSE applied 8MW of IVA (~1,4% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Plewiska-Polkowice PSE applied 20MW of IVA (~1,4% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Polaniec-Rzeszów PSE applied 45MW of IVA (~2,8% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Polaniec-Tarnów PSE applied 227MW of IVA (~18,1% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* Rzeszów-Khmelnytskyi PSE applied 250MW of IVA (~4,2% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line,
* CNE Wielopole-Nosovice PSE applied 274MW of IVA (~5,6% of total reductions applied as outcome of individual validation tool) due to influence of planned outages on internal line.

# RTE

# SEPS

The reductions applied in June were impacted by significant heatwaves, along with high forecasted transit flows. Q2 2024 was also affected by planned outages of multiple OHLs. This fact also contributed to the reduction where IVA was applied.

In the analysed quarter (Q2 2024), SEPS applied reduction to around 1,07% MTUs with entire volume 1455 MW. For the most MTUs, the reductions are applied to:

TL 400kV [SK-SK] V.Dur - Levice 1 [DIR]

TL 400kV [SK-UA] V.Kapusany - Mukachevo (WPS) [DIR/OPP] [SK]

TL 400kV [SK-SK] H.Zdana - Sucany [DIR]

General measure to avoid cross-zonal capacity reductions in the future:

There are two solutions that are planned for CNE V.Dur - Levice:

Short-term solution: A new topological measure will be introduced in the area to help alleviate congestion, which is expected to reduce the number of IVA applications.

Long-term solution: There are plans to modify the configuration of critical elements at the V. Dur substation, which should significantly reduce flows on the CNEC TL 400kV [SK-SK] V.Dur - Levice 1 [DIR]. This is currently projected to be completed by Q2 2028.

The current discussion cocncerns especially a technical condition and future of the existing 400kV connection of V.Kapusany – Mukachevo, where an additional 400kV OHL is planned.

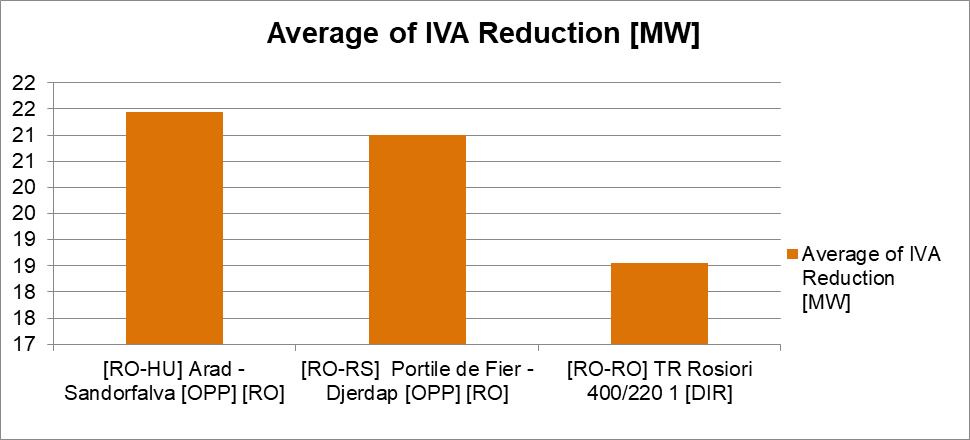
The national ten-year development plan consist planned reinforcements.

# Transelectrica

In addition to being part of the Core CCR, Transelectrica is also part of SEE CCR with RO – BG border having operational processes for the First Intraday capacity calculation since October 2021 and Second Intraday capacity calculation since October 2022. Moreover, there are three non-EU borders for which there is no coordinated capacity calculation.

Regarding the capacity calculation process, the Core ID CCM allows TSOs to correct cross-zonal capacity for reasons of operational security during the validation process individually and in a coordinated way according to Article 18 (2): “Each Core TSO shall validate and have the right to decrease the RAM for reasons of operational security during individual validation. [...] IVA may reduce the RAM only to the minimum degree that is needed to ensure operational security, and only after all the expected available costly and non-costly remedial actions pursuant to Articole 22 of the SO Regulation are considered”.

For the period 20240701 – 20241001, Transelectrica applied an Individual Validation Adjustment (IVA) on the following CNEs, for a total of 1.28% of MTUs. In the graph below the average IVA per CNE is represented for the timestamps where reductions were applied.



OHL 400 kV Portile de Fier - Djerdap is a tieline between Romania and Serbia, both countries having tielines with Bulgaria and Hungary. Because of this, the power flows on OHL 400 kV Portile de Fier - Djerdap are highly impacted by the cross-border exchanges between RO-BG, RO-RS, RO-HU.

TR 400 MVA, 400/220 kV Rosiori is the main element that becomes limiting in the import direction during the allocation and is highly influenced by the level of the import.

OHL 400 kV Arad – Sandorfalva is one of the tielines between Romania and Hungary that can become overloaded in case of planned outages of relevant assets and internal elements.

General measures to avoid cross-zonal capacity reductions in the future, as per Articles 18(10)(h)(i) and 20(11)(b) of the ID CCM.

* **Development of the transmission grid**

The main measure to reduce overloads in the capacity calculation process is to finalize investment projects with cross-border impact:

* New OHL 400 kV Portile de Fier – Resita and TIE 400 kV Resita – Pancevo circ. 2 have been commissioned in mid November 2024. TIE 400 kV Resita – Pancevo circ. 1 will be commisioned by Q2 – 2025. This created another
* New Autotransformer 400/220 kV in Rosiori substation to be commissioned in 2027;
* 400 kV OHL Resita - Timisoara - Sacalaz to be commissioned in 2026;
* 400 kV d.c. OHL Timisoara - Arad to be commissioned in 2027;
* Increasing the transmission capacity on the OHLs 220 kV Urechesti - Targu Jiu Nord - Paroseni - Baru Mare - Hasdat to be commissioned in 2028;
* Increasing the transmission capacity on the OHL 220 kV d.c. Portile de Fier - Resita to be commissioned in 2028;
* 400 kV TIE Nadab - Graniceri circ. 2 to be commissioned in 2027;
* 400 kV TIE Portile de Fier - Djerdap circ.2 to be commissioned in 2029;
* 400 kV TIE Oradea Sud - Josza to be commissioned in 2030.

* **Outage planning coordination**

Relevant assets are coordinated in the Outage coordination regions. This coordination has the scope of avoiding simultaneous disconnection of multiple elements with cross-border impact, taking into consideration the system security as a first step. Lately it has been observed that the finalization of the Yearly Maintenance Plan is highly impacted by the level of cross-border capacities provided to the market. Thus, it became a necessity to coordinate the outage of relevant assets also from the perspective of the capacity calculation processes.

* ***Implementation of regional coordinated processes for security analysis and redispatching and countertrading processes***

Results of the intraday capacity calculation process come with a lot of uncertainties, mainly due to the input data, volumes of capacity allocated and available redispatching. Measures to decrease the need of application of IVA include the consideration of internal redispatching. Due to the proximity to real-time, multiple power plants cannot be considered. Also, depending on the location of the congested elements, there may be none, one or multiple generators that can help decreasing the overload, but not necessarily avoiding them altogether.

It is thus mandatory to have security analysis implemented at regional level before real-time with coordinated means of reducing the observed overloads.

At Core CCR level these processes are still under implementation.