



Enhancing cross-border trading in SEE CCR via optimal coordination

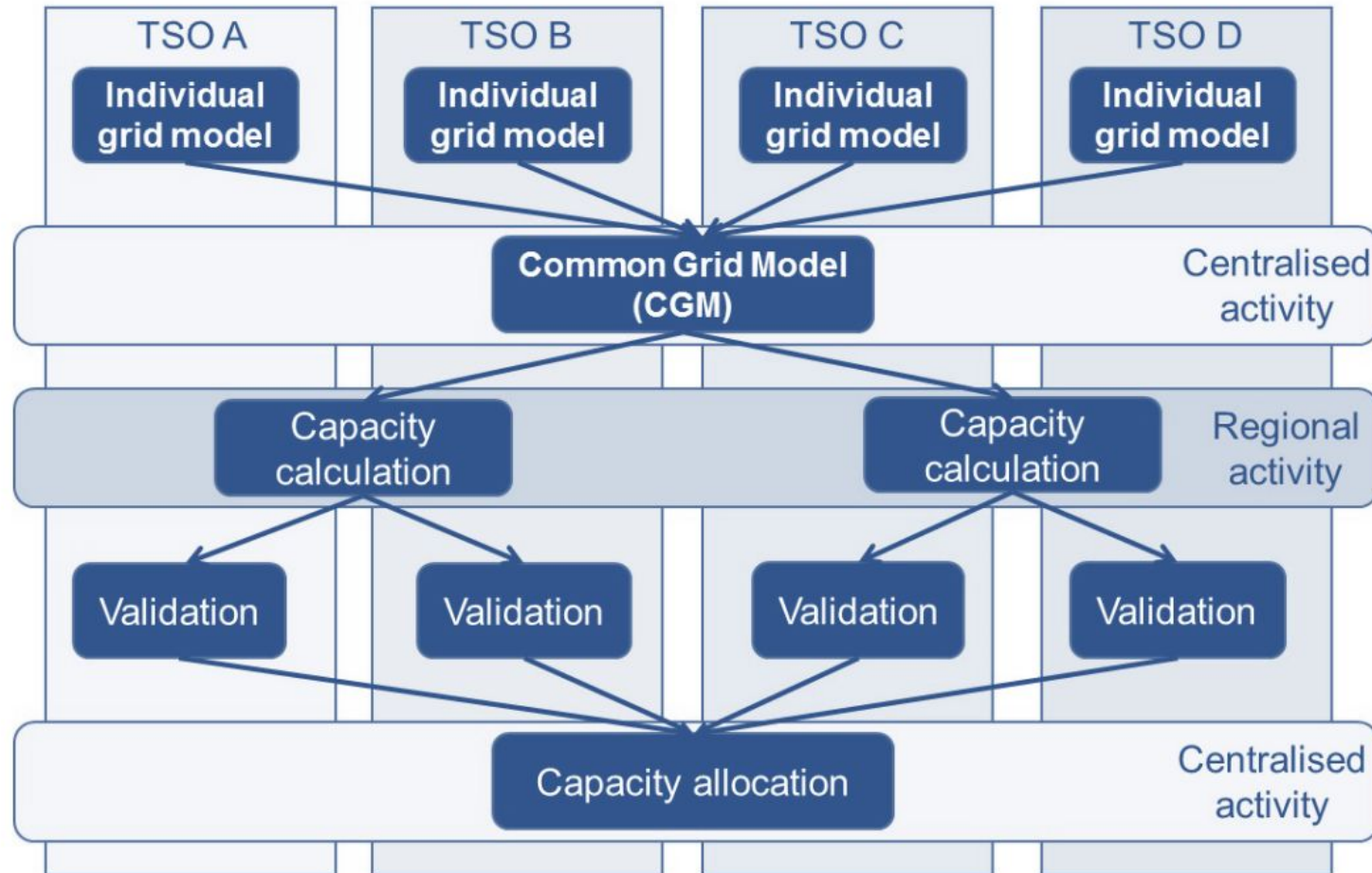
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Public data

The Coordinated Capacity Calculation process

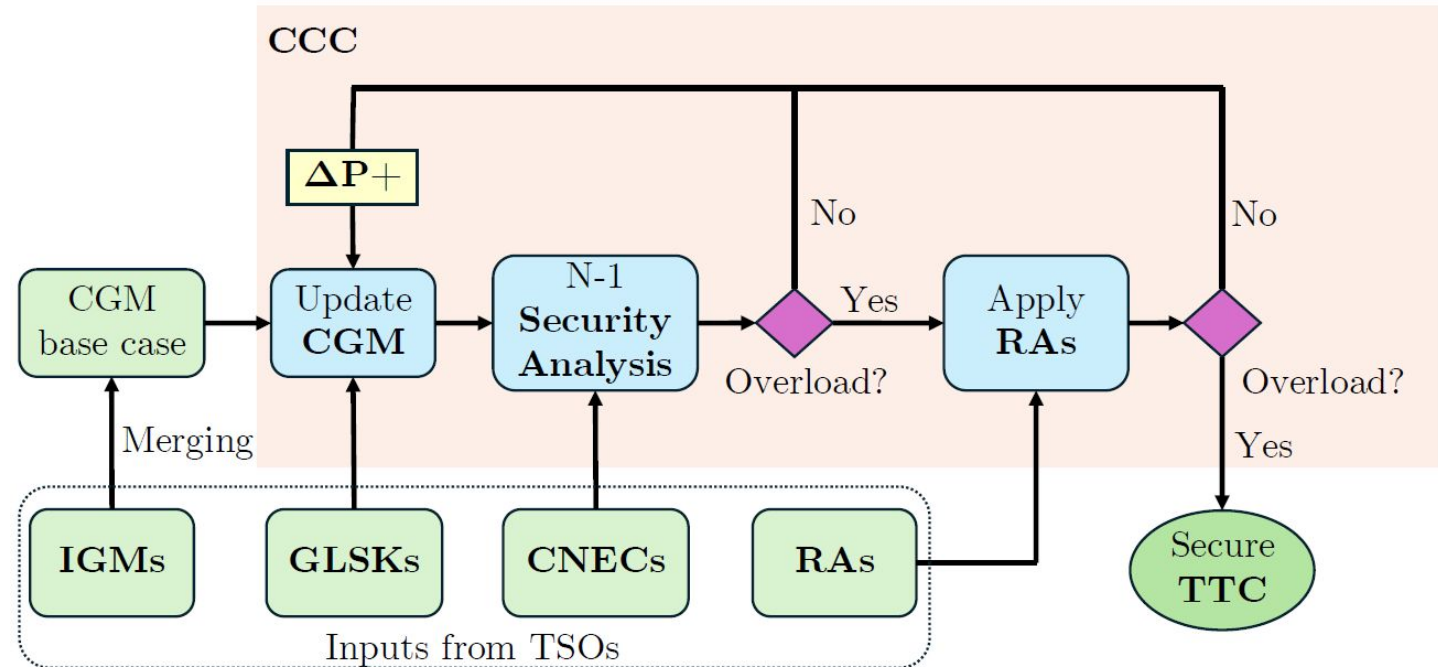
And why is it so important?

Overview of CCC



The CCC of the Southeast Europe (SEE)

- The CCC of the SEE Capacity Calculation Region (CCR) is based on the cNTC method
- The Total Transfer Capacity (TTC) is calculated using an iterative procedure, taking into account grid constraints
- Net Transfer Capacity (NTC) is computed using the derived TTC and splitting factors



The 70% Rule

- According to Article 16(8) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943 the **minimum capacity shall be 70% of the transmission capacity** respecting operational security limits after deduction of contingencies
- The minimum capacity is translated on a **margin on the limiting CNEC** and if the margin of the limiting CNEC is below the minimum margin 70% (or any other the TSOs defined through a derogation), then the NTC is adjusted to comply with this minimum criterion.

The 70% Rule of the SEE CCR

1st regional redispatch in the EU

The 70% Rule of the SEE CCR

- The TTC is initially calculated using the existing CCC process
- After the calculation of the TTC, the margin of the limiting CNEC is evaluated
- **Margin available for cross-zonal trade (MACZT)**

$$\text{MACZT} = \text{MCCC} + \text{MNCC} \geq 70\% F_{\max}$$

- “**margin from coordinated capacity calculation**”(MCCC), i.e. capacity available for cross-zonal trade within the considered coordination area
- “**margin from non-coordinated capacity calculation**”(MNCC), i.e. the capacity available for cross-zonal trade outside the considered coordination area

The 70% Rule of the SEE CCR

- In case the margin is below 70%, then the net transfer capacity has to be adjusted to meet the 70% criterion
- This **adjustment requires** an **optimization** procedure to define appropriate remedial actions that ensure the security of the power system
 - Non-costly remedial actions
 - Redispatch (on regional level). The first CCR with regional redispatch.

Detailed process / Implementation by N-SIDE

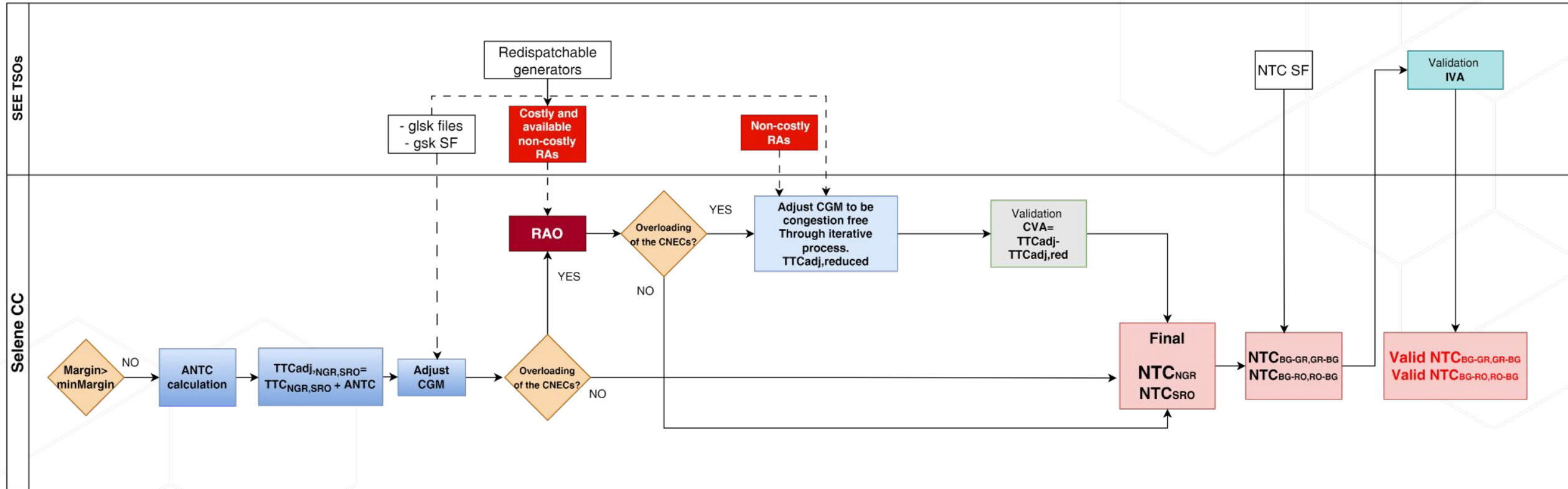
What is the implementation approach?

Implementation

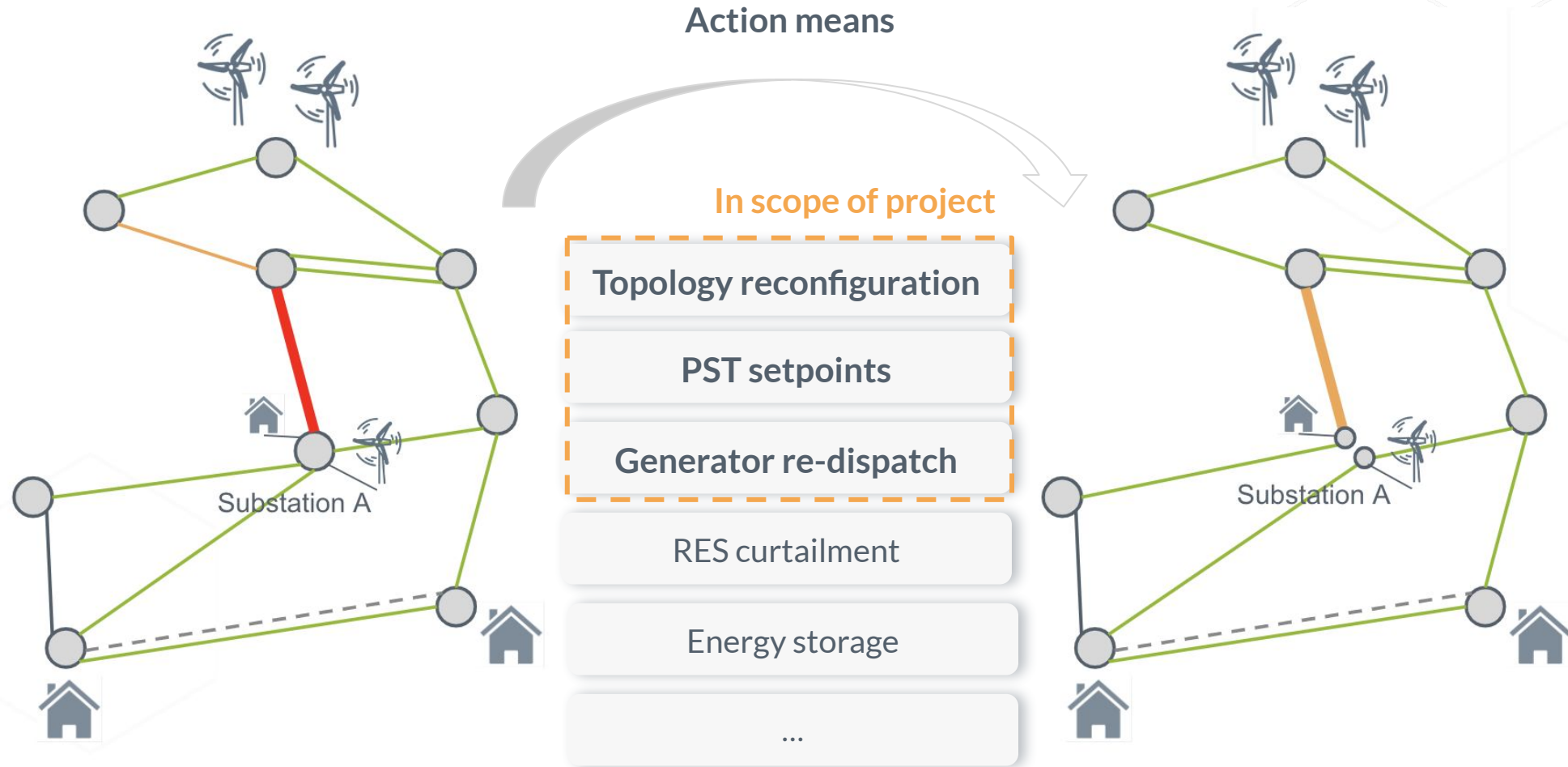
When the 70% target is not met for a specific timestamp, then the **following** NTC adjustment process is followed:

- The adjusted NTC is computed
- The adjusted TTC is derived
- A new CGM is developed that reflects the adjusted TTC value
- The new CGM is checked for overloads in case of contingencies
 - If no violations are identified, then the process ends
 - Otherwise, remedial action optimization is performed. A two step approach is foreseen. In the first step only non-costly RAs are considered. **If these RAs are not adequate, then regional redispatch is performed.**
- If the available redispatch resources are not adequate to meet the 70% rule (respecting simultaneously all grid constraints), then the TTC is reduced via an iterative procedure to guarantee the maximum possible (secure) TTC

The 70% Rule of SEE CCR – High Level Description



Both costly and non-costly actions are optimized



Expected impact of the solution



Increasing the frequency of cases complying with the 70% rule (or the alternative derogation)

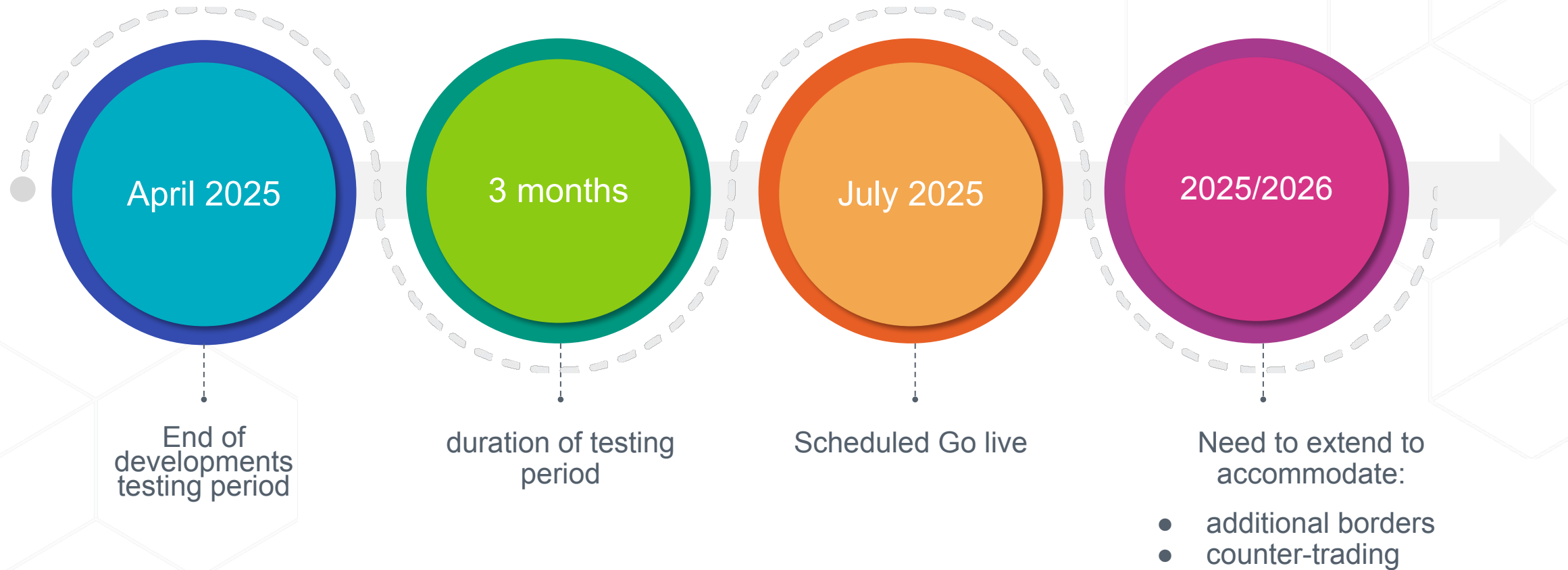


Increasing the TTC provided to the DA market

Next Steps

What happens now?

Next Steps





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