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Report to the European Commission on the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2012

October 2013

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Executive summary

This is the report from the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (the “Agency”) to the European Commission on the implementation of the Inter-Transmission System Operator Compensation (“ITC”) mechanism and the management of the ITC fund in 2012. The Agency has prepared this report pursuant to point 1.4 of Annex Part A of Commission Regulation (EU) No 838/2010¹ (the “Regulation”).

The ITC mechanism, defined by the Regulation, was implemented on 3 March 2011. Under the Regulation, the ITC fund was established by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (“ENTSO-E”) for the purpose of compensating transmission system operators (“TSOs”) for the costs incurred on national transmission systems due to hosting cross-border flows of electricity. The ITC fund consists of two parts, which are aimed at covering, respectively, the costs of incurred transmission losses and the costs of making infrastructure available. TSOs participating in the ITC mechanism (“ITC Parties”) receive compensation from the ITC fund based on the cross-border flows (“Transits”) they carry, and contribute to the ITC fund based on their net imports and exports. Non-participating countries connected to the ITC Parties (“Perimeter countries”) pay fees for their scheduled import flows from and scheduled export flows to the ITC Parties’ networks.

The implementation of the provisions of the Regulation regarding the ITC mechanism and management of the ITC fund is carried out by ENTSO-E through the legal framework of the ITC clearing and settlement multi-year agreement (“the ITC Agreement”) concluded between 34 ITC Parties on 9 February 2011.

The ITC fund amounted in 2012 to a total compensation of €279 million, consisting of €100 million relating to infrastructure and €179 million relating to losses. Of these, €261 million was recovered through contributions from ITC Parties and the remaining €18 million through the Perimeter countries’ fees.

The Agency notes that the implementation of the ITC mechanism and the management of the ITC fund in 2012 continue to be generally in line with the requirements set out in the Regulation. Regarding specific requirements in relevant points of Annex Part A of the Regulation, the Agency found the following:

- Point 1 (Reduction of Transit due to capacity allocation not compatible with point 2 of the congestion management guidelines set out in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009²): There were four relevant borders, involving four ITC Parties, whose Transits have been reduced and compensation amounts adjusted accordingly.
- Points 2 and 3 (Equal and not more favourable treatment of third countries): The ITC Agreement treats all ITC Parties alike, thereby satisfying these requirements.
- Point 4 (Fair and non-discriminatory criteria for the valuation of transmission losses): All EU ITC Parties used market-based values for losses.
- Point 7 (Ex-ante calculation of Perimeter country fee based on projected flows for the relevant year): ENTSO-E’s calculation was based on historical levels of the previous year, which it regards as the best possible projection for flows in the subsequent year.

¹ OJ L 250, 24.9.2010, p. 5

² OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 15

1 Introduction

The Inter-Transmission System Operator Compensation ("ITC") scheme, defined by Commission Regulation (EU) No 838/2010 of 23 September 2010 on laying down guidelines relating to the inter-transmission system operator compensation mechanism and a common regulatory approach to transmission charging ("Regulation"), was implemented on 3 March 2011. Under the Regulation, the ITC fund was established by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity ("ENTSO-E") for the purpose of compensating transmission system operators ("TSOs") for the costs incurred on national transmission systems due to hosting cross-border flows of electricity. The ITC fund consists of two parts, which are aimed at covering, respectively, the costs of incurred transmission losses and the costs of making infrastructure available. TSOs participating in the ITC mechanism ("ITC Parties") receive compensation from the ITC fund based on the cross-border flows ("Transits") they carry, and contribute to the ITC fund based on their net imports and exports. Non-participating countries connected to the ITC Parties ("Perimeter countries"³) pay fees for their imports from and exports to the ITC Parties' networks.

The Regulation requires the Agency to oversee and to report to the Commission each year on the implementation of the ITC mechanism and the management of the ITC fund.

The rest of the report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 summarises the Agency's review process;
- Section 3 presents the Agency's findings on general alignment with the Regulation and specific aspects of the 2012 ITC implementation;
- Section 4 gives the Agency's conclusions on the 2012 ITC implementation; and
- The Annex contains tables of relevant data.

2 Process of review

The Agency reviews the implementation of the ITC mechanism and the management of the ITC fund in 2012 based on:

- ITC Clearing and Settlement Multi-Year Agreement ("the ITC Agreement");
- Relevant data and written explanations from ENTSO-E in relation to the 2012 calendar year;
- NRAs criteria for valuating transmission losses for the purpose of calculating the losses compensation amount in the ITC mechanism

ENTSO-E operates the ITC mechanism through the ITC Agreement, which sets out contractually the duties and entitlements of ENTSO-E and all the ITC Parties. It also sets out the detailed ITC procedures, including the submission, audit and validation of data, calculation of compensation and contribution amounts, and the clearing and settlement of the ITC fund. Through the ITC Agreement, ENTSO-E appointed two TSOs as ITC Data Administrator to manage relevant data and to conduct clearing and settlement duties.

³ Belarus, Moldova, Morocco, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine.

The ITC Agreement includes yearly and monthly data audit and/or validation procedures involving all the ITC Parties. The Agency regards that such a self-governance arrangement in the operation of the ITC mechanism is a proportionate approach and ought to be sufficient for assuring the accuracy of the ITC operation. The Agency does not consider it necessary for its own review to conduct a detailed audit or validation of all the input and intermediate data used in the operation of the 2012 ITC mechanism. The exception case is the value of transmission losses on which the Regulation requires a specific view from the Agency (as reported in more detail in section 3.4). Of course, when triggered by the review of high-level data, the Agency did seek from ENTSO-E clarification or correction of relevant data items.

The full ITC settlement lags the real time by six months, to accommodate data audit and validation steps. The final data relating to the 2012 ITC implementation was submitted by ENTSO-E to the Agency at the end of June 2013. The Agency appreciates the fact that, before submitting the final dataset, ENTSO-E had provided some preliminary information and data at the end of May 2013 to allow the Agency to gain a timely understanding of the detailed ITC operation.

3 Review of the 2012 ITC implementation

The ITC fund amounted to €279 million, consisting of €100 million relating to infrastructure and €179 million relating to losses. Of these, €261 million was recovered through contributions from ITC Parties and the remaining €18 million through the Perimeter countries' fees.

A 24% increase of the ITC fund in 2012 against 2011 can be observed due to the increase in the losses component (increase of transit flows and of the value of losses, see more details in sections 3.2 and 3.4).

Table 1 in the Annex provides an overview of the compensations drawn from, and contributions made to, the 2012 ITC fund by the ITC Parties. It also shows the contributions from Perimeter countries collected through those ITC Parties directly connected to them.

3.1 General alignment between the ITC Agreement and the Regulation

The review of the relevant parts of the ITC Agreement has been carried out in 2011 and described in the Agency Report on the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2011⁴. The Agency notes that no major amendments⁵ to the ITC Agreement were introduced in 2012 and that the general arrangement is still in line with the guidelines set out in the Regulation.

3.2 Reduction of Transits

Under the Regulation, the Transit carried by an ITC Party is a key input to the determination of the compensation amount it is entitled to receive from the ITC fund (see more details in sections 3.4 and 3.5). Point 1.6 of Annex Part A of the Regulation requires that, for the purpose of calculating Transits, the amount of imports and exports at each interconnection between ITC Parties is reduced in proportion to the share of capacity allocated in a manner which is not compatible with Point 2 of the guidelines on congestion management set out in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No

⁴

http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Publication/ITC%20monitoring%20report%202011.pdf

⁵ Amendments in the ITC Agreement were made for:

- Schedule T (Vertical Loads) and Schedule X (Losses Costs), which further are used for calculation of Perimeter countries' fee for the current year; and
- The written notice issued by the Data Administrator amending the following technical aspect of clearing and settlement administration: "The Final Settlement is invoiced in two cycles per year, covering the periods January to June and July to December".

714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1228/2003⁶.

The Agency notes that ENTSO-E took the following steps which were in line with the definition in the Regulation related to transit reduction:

- the affected ITC Parties indicated, for each concerned border, the overall exports and imports as well as the schedules which are allocated in a manner which is not compatible with point 2 of the guidelines on congestion management set out in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009;
- the ITC Data Administrators translated this information into the amount by which the relevant Transit needs to be reduced; and
- the reduced Transit was then the basis for calculating the compensation amounts relating to both the infrastructure and the losses parts of the ITC fund.

There were four relevant borders⁷, involving four ITC Parties, whose Transits have been reduced and compensation amounts adjusted accordingly. The value of the reduced Transit registered an increase of 10% in 2012 comparing to 2011.

Table 2 in the Annex provides a summary of the Transits through each ITC Party's network before and after such reductions.

3.3 Treatment of voluntary third country ITC Parties

The Agency notes again that the ITC Agreement makes no distinction between categories of ITC Parties, whether participating on a compulsory or voluntary basis under point 2 or through voluntary multi-party agreements under point 3. The Agency is therefore satisfied that the requirements of points 3.2 and 3.4 of Annex Part A of the Regulation are met.

3.4 Compensation for transmission losses

Point 4 of Annex Part A of the Regulation defines the key parameters for calculating the amount of compensation that an ITC Party should receive for transmission losses incurred by carrying cross-border flows. It also sets out the relevant duties of ENTSO-E and the Agency. These are summarised below:

- a) the physical amount of relevant losses must be calculated by ENTSO-E based on the difference between actual losses with the Transit flows and estimated losses without the Transit flows on the ITC Party's network. ENTSO-E is required to publish this calculation and its method; and
- b) the value of losses is approved by the relevant NRA. The Agency is required to verify the criteria for the valuation of losses at national level, in particular whether losses are valued in a fair and non-discriminatory way. Where the relevant NRA has not approved a basis for the calculation of losses, ENTSO-E is required to estimate the value of losses.

⁶ Point 2.1 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 stipulates that "capacity shall be allocated only by means of explicit (capacity) or implicit (capacity and energy) auctions".

⁷ The four (oriented) borders affected by transit reduction are: Switzerland → Germany, Germany → Switzerland, Switzerland → Italy and France → Switzerland.

Calculation of losses amount for ITC compensation

ENTSO-E sets out the detailed calculation method in the ITC Agreement. Based on the review of the ITC Agreement and the dataset submitted by ENTSO-E, the Agency notes that this aspect of the ITC operation is in line with the definition in the Regulation. The Agency notes that ENTSO-E published the calculation method and results⁸ as for 2011⁹.

Value of losses

For ITC Parties from EU Member States, the Agency collected from all the NRAs their criteria for valuing losses and assessed them against the Regulation's requirements of fair and non-discriminatory valuation.

The Agency's assessment leads to the conclusion that all EU NRAs adopted losses values in the ITC mechanism on a market-basis. The specific methods of deriving the losses value vary in a number of aspects, for example, forward-looking forecasts vs. historical contractual prices, weighted average of relevant power exchange and balancing prices vs. system marginal prices, observed electricity market prices vs. explicit auction or tendering outcome for losses. These differences, together with the variation of energy prices in different markets, resulted in a range of losses values: from 29.400€/MWh in Estonia to 74.500€/MWh in Italy, with an average (weighted by the volumes of losses) at 55.031€/MWh. The Agency notes that these evaluation methods individually reflect the value of losses in a fair and non-discriminatory manner.

According to the ITC report 2011, the Greek NRA adopted a 0€/MWh value for the Greek TSO's participation in the 2011 ITC mechanism. In 2012 the Greek NRA through Decision 964/2012 approved the System marginal Price as the underlying criteria and basis for calculation of value of losses.

For ITC Parties from third countries¹⁰, the Agency reviewed ENTSO-E's approach to setting the relevant values. ENTSO-E used the losses values received in the annual ITC data submission. As mentioned in section 2, all data submitted by the ITC Parties are subject to cross-checking and auditing by all other ITC Parties.

The Agency notes that the weighted average of the losses value of the ITC Parties from third countries in 2012 is 60.552€/MWh, which is 10% higher than 55.031€/MWh value within the EU ITC Parties. In comparison to 2011, an increase of 3% of the weighted average of the losses value for EU ITC Parties and 8% for the third countries have been registered. The absolute average value increased by 4%.

The Agency also notes that Albania's 3.000€/MWh is an outlier in this group of ITC Parties. Given that Albania received negative losses compensation from the ITC fund, a change from its current losses value to the group's weighted average would have increased the amount of its negative compensation (which is effectively a payment into the ITC fund) by €0.076 million. This would have resulted in a decrease in the total ITC losses compensation fund by the same amount, or 0.04%.

⁸

https://www.entsoe.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/library/Market/Inter_TSO_Compensation/130904_ITC_Transit_Losses_Data_Report_2012.pdf

⁹

https://www.entsoe.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/library/Market/Inter_TSO_Compensation/120907_ITC_Publication.pdf

¹⁰ In 2012: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and Switzerland

Table 3 in the Annex provides a summary of the annual transmission losses volume in the ITC Parties' networks due to carrying cross-border transits, the values of losses adopted by them, and the compensation they received from the ITC fund in 2012.

3.5 Compensation for cross-border infrastructure

Point 5 of Annex Part A of the Regulation defines the key parameters for calculating the amount of compensation that an ITC Party should receive for the provision of infrastructure to carry cross-border flows of electricity. These are summarised below:

- a) the annual cross-border infrastructure sum is set at €100 million until determined otherwise by the European Commission after receiving proposals from the Agency following a review¹¹; and
- b) the Transit Factor and Load Factor are used to apportion the above sum to each ITC Party. Transit Factor refers to the amount of Transit carried by an ITC Party as a proportion of the total Transit carried by all ITC Parties. Load Factor refers to the relative amount of Transit (measured by the square of Transit divided by Load plus Transit) in proportion to the relative amount of the total Transit over all ITC Parties. In apportioning the infrastructure compensation amount for an ITC Party, the Transit Factor has a weighting of 75% and the Load Factor 25%.

Based on the review of the ITC Agreement and the final dataset submitted by ENTSO-E, the Agency notes that the compensation amounts relating to the provision of cross-border infrastructure were derived according to the above requirements.

Table 4 in the Annex provides a summary of the annual amount each ITC Party received in 2012 from the two components based on their Transit Factors and Load Factors.

3.6 Contributions to the ITC fund

Point 6 of Annex Part A of the Regulation sets out that the contribution to the ITC fund by an ITC Party shall be based on its share of the total absolute amount of Net Imports and Net Exports of all ITC Parties.

Point 7 of Annex Part A of the Regulation sets out that an ITC Party shall levy a transmission system use fee on all scheduled imports and exports between its national transmission system and that of a Perimeter country. ENTSO-E is required to calculate this Perimeter countries' fee each year in advance based on projected flows for the relevant year.

Based on the review of the ITC Agreement and the final dataset submitted by ENTSO-E, the Agency notes that ITC Parties' contribution amounts were derived according to the requirements of points 6 and 7 of Annex Part A of the Regulation. Relevant ITC Parties also collected contributions from Perimeter countries with which they have direct connections. ENTSO-E's calculation of the Perimeter countries fee was based on the equivalent losses and infrastructure compensation for historical flows of the previous year. The Agency notes that ENTSO-E regards this as the best possible projection for flows in the subsequent year. In 2012, the Perimeter countries fee was 0.8€/MWh.

¹¹ The review by the Agency was followed by the Recommendation No 05/2013 of 25 March 2013 on a new regulatory framework for the Inter-Transmission system operator Compensation.
http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Recommendations/ACER%20Recommendation%2005-2013.pdf.

Table 5 in the Annex provides a summary of the annual Net Import and Net Export and the contribution amount each ITC Party paid into the ITC fund in 2012, including the contribution it made on behalf of any Perimeter countries it has direct connection with.

4 Conclusions

The Agency notes that the implementation of the ITC mechanism and the management of the ITC fund in 2012 were in line with the requirements set out in the Regulation. Regarding specific requirements in relevant points of Annex Part A of the Regulation, the Agency found the following:

- Point 1 (Reduction of Transit due to capacity allocation not compatible with point 2 of the congestion management guidelines set out in Annex I of Regulation 714/2009): There were four relevant borders, involving four ITC Parties, whose Transits have been reduced and compensation amounts adjusted accordingly.
- Points 2 and 3 (Equal and not more favourable treatment of third countries): The contractual arrangement treats all ITC Parties alike, thereby satisfying these requirements.
- Point 4 (Fair and non-discriminatory criteria for the valuation of transmission losses): All EU ITC Parties used market-based values for losses.
- Point 7 (Ex-ante calculation of Perimeter country fee based on projected flows for the relevant year): ENTSO-E's calculation was based on historical levels of the previous year, which it regards as the best possible projection for flows in the subsequent year.

Annex – Tables

Please note that while the actual ITC settlement is to the Euro cents, the tables below present all monetary values in Euro millions rounded to three decimal places.

Table 1 Overview of compensation and contribution of ITC Party and on behalf of Perimeter countries

(All figures in € million)	Compensation		Contribution on behalf of Perimeter countries	Contribution to infrastructure & losses	Final net position
	losses	infrastructure			
Albania / AL	-0.004	0.088	0.000	2.404	-2.320
Austria / AT	13.663	10.705	0.000	6.453	17.915
Belgium / BE	3.159	2.023	0.000	8.259	-3.077
Bosnia / BA	2.801	1.813	0.000	1.171	3.444
Bulgaria / BG	1.082	0.870	1.317	3.451	-2.815
Croatia / HR	3.274	2.686	0.000	5.850	0.110
Czech Rep. / CZ	4.434	4.829	0.000	14.205	-4.941
Denmark / DK	15.493	4.375	0.000	6.760	13.108
Finland / FI	4.029	0.701	3.485	10.369	-9.125
France / FR	11.850	3.080	0.000	37.053	-22.123
Germany / DE	36.232	14.648	0.000	24.094	26.786
Great Britain / GB	-2.428	0.831	0.000	9.938	-11.534
Greece / GR	4.935	1.445	0.631	1.056	4.693
Hungary / HU	4.822	4.228	3.060	3.483	2.507
Ireland / IE	0.382	0.014	0.000	0.845	-0.449
Italy / IT	-0.139	0.523	0.000	34.314	-33.931
Estonia / EE	1.500	1.245	0.000	1.356	1.389
Latvia / LV	3.030	1.405	0.000	1.250	3.185
Lithuania / LT	0.429	0.584	4.128	2.330	-5.447
Luxembourg/LU	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.264	-3.264
FYROM / MK	0.374	0.689	0.000	2.094	-1.031
Montenegro / ME	0.831	1.171	0.000	1.218	0.784
Netherlands / NL	3.379	6.482	0.000	14.401	-4.540
Northern Ireland / NI	0.371	0.232	0.000	1.499	-0.896
Norway / NO	2.520	0.676	0.120	16.719	-13.643
Poland / PL	5.645	3.259	0.809	3.083	5.013
Portugal / PT	2.654	0.898	0.000	6.833	-3.281
Romania / RO	-3.571	1.325	0.419	0.664	-3.329
Serbia / RS	2.103	1.776	0.000	1.864	2.015
Slovakia / SK	6.120	6.918	0.542	1.081	11.415
Slovenia / SI	2.191	3.539	0.000	1.922	3.808
Spain / ES	1.701	2.636	3.918	5.736	-5.317
Sweden / SE	22.497	4.592	0.000	16.689	10.400
Switzerland / CH	23.781	9.713	0.000	9.003	24.491
TOTAL	179.140	100.000	18.430	260.711	0.000

Table 2 Reduction of transits

ITC Party	Transit before reduction (MWh)	Reduction due to non-auctioned interconnection capacity (MWh)	Transit after reduction (MWh)
Albania / AL	251,152	0	251,152
Austria / AT	19,045,568	0	19,045,568
Belgium / BE	5,497,980	0	5,497,980
Bosnia / BA	3,852,043	0	3,852,043
Bulgaria / BG	2,350,694	0	2,350,694
Croatia / HR	5,728,071	0	5,728,071
Czech Rep. / CZ	10,590,231	0	10,590,231
Denmark / DK	8,894,470	0	8,894,470
Finland / FI	2,013,033	0	2,013,033
France / FR	9,648,447	620,151	9,028,296
Germany / DE	37,917,329	43,370	37,873,960
Great Britain / GB	2,481,432	0	2,481,432
Greece / GR	3,911,077	0	3,911,077
Hungary / HU	8,987,124	0	8,987,124
Ireland / IE	41,388	0	41,388
Italy / IT	1,570,989	3,756	1,567,233
Estonia / EE	2,617,237	0	2,617,237
Latvia / LV	2,817,944	0	2,817,944
Lithuania / LT	1,441,593	0	1,441,593
Luxembourg/LU	118	0	118
FYROM / MK	1,626,604	0	1,626,604
Montenegro / ME	2,196,915	0	2,196,915
Netherlands / NL	14,425,917	0	14,425,917
Northern Ireland / NI	634,280	0	634,280
Norway / NO	1,971,186	0	1,971,186
Poland / PL	8,536,778	0	8,536,778
Portugal / PT	2,466,160	0	2,466,160
Romania / RO	3,485,155	0	3,485,155
Serbia / RS	4,481,523	0	4,481,523
Slovakia / SK	12,248,321	0	12,248,321
Slovenia / SI	6,688,454	0	6,688,454
Spain / ES	7,512,089	0	7,512,089
Sweden / SE	11,801,183	0	11,801,183
Switzerland / CH	25,606,910	5,809,663	19,797,247
TOTAL	233,339,396	6,476,941	226,862,455

Table 3 Derivation of compensation for transmission losses

ITC Party	Impact of Transit on losses volume (MWh)	Value of losses (€/MWh)	Compensation (€million)
Albania / AL	-1,314	3.000	-0.004
Austria / AT	232,841	58.680	13.663
Belgium / BE	52,357	60.340	3.159
Bosnia / BA	60,075	46.630	2.801
Bulgaria / BG	22,972	47.120	1.082
Croatia / HR	56,557	57.890	3.274
Czech Rep. / CZ	69,669	63.650	4.434
Denmark / DK	325,692	47.570	15.493
Finland / FI	83,237	48.400	4.029
France / FR	181,688	65.220	11.850
Germany / DE	670,963	54.000	36.232
Great Britain / GB	-43,674	55.590	-2.423
Greece / GR	75,849	65.070	4.935
Hungary / HU	89,078	54.130	4.822
Ireland / IE	5,433	70.380	0.382
Italy / IT	-1,871	74.500	-0.139
Estonia / EE	51,018	29.400	1.500
Latvia / LV	60,600	50.000	3.030
Lithuania / LT	8,643	49.580	0.429
Luxembourg/LU	0	61.190	0.000
FYROM / MK	5,341	70.000	0.374
Montenegro / ME	13,263	62.650	0.831
Netherlands / NL	54,056	62.500	3.379
Northern Ireland / NI	5,267	70.380	0.371
Norway / NO	61,145	41.220	2.520
Poland / PL	124,073	45.500	5.645
Portugal / PT	47,254	56.160	2.654
Romania / RO	-60,879	58.660	-3.571
Serbia / RS	47,693	44.100	2.103
Slovakia / SK	90,713	67.470	6.120
Slovenia / SI	36,819	59.510	2.191
Spain / ES	32,837	51.790	1.701
Sweden / SE	402,521	55.890	22.497
Switzerland / CH	344,000	69.130	23.781
TOTAL	3,203,916	N/A	179.140

Table 4 Derivation of compensation for cross-border infrastructure

ITC Party	Transit (MWh)	Load (GWh)	Transit Factor based compensation (€million)	Load Factor based compensation (€million)	Total Infrastructure compensation (€million)
Albania / AL	251,152	6,250	0.083	0.005	0.088
Austria / AT	19,045,568	26,814	6.296	4.408	10.705
Belgium / BE	5,497,980	76,390	1.818	0.206	2.023
Bosnia / BA	3,852,043	11,469	1.273	0.540	1.813
Bulgaria / BG	2,350,694	30,870	0.777	0.093	0.870
Croatia / HR	5,728,071	17,349	1.894	0.792	2.686
Czech Rep. / CZ	10,590,231	36,472	3.501	1.328	4.829
Denmark / DK	8,894,470	21,845	2.940	1.434	4.375
Finland / FI	2,013,033	62,068	0.666	0.035	0.701
France / FR	9,028,296	469,467	2.985	0.095	3.080
Germany / DE	37,873,960	337,942	12.521	2.127	14.648
Great Britain / GB	2,481,432	319,200	0.820	0.011	0.831
Greece / GR	3,911,077	52,220	1.293	0.152	1.445
Hungary / HU	8,987,124	26,819	2.971	1.257	4.228
Ireland / IE	41,388	26,554	0.014	0.000	0.014
Italy / IT	1,567,233	291,964	0.518	0.005	0.523
Estonia / EE	2,617,237	7,431	0.865	0.380	1.245
Latvia / LV	2,817,944	6,534	0.932	0.473	1.405
Lithuania / LT	1,441,593	9,384	0.477	0.107	0.584
Luxembourg/LU	118	4,876	0.000	0.000	0.000
FYROM / MK	1,626,604	8,103	0.538	0.152	0.689
Montenegro / ME	2,196,915	3,857	0.726	0.444	1.171
Netherlands / NL	14,425,917	53,270	4.769	1.713	6.482
Northern Ireland / NI	634,280	9,210	0.210	0.023	0.232
Norway / NO	1,971,186	86,260	0.652	0.025	0.676
Poland / PL	8,536,778	84,481	2.822	0.437	3.259
Portugal / PT	2,466,160	38,600	0.815	0.083	0.898
Romania / RO	3,485,155	35,617	1.152	0.173	1.325
Serbia / RS	4,481,523	33,480	1.482	0.295	1.776
Slovakia / SK	12,248,321	16,896	4.049	2.869	6.918
Slovenia / SI	6,688,454	12,088	2.211	1.328	3.539
Spain / ES	7,512,089	198,621	2.483	0.153	2.636
Sweden / SE	11,801,183	100,662	3.901	0.690	4.592
Switzerland / CH	19,797,247	49,153	6.545	3.168	9.713
TOTAL	226,862,455	2,572,216	75.000	25.000	100.000

Table 5 Derivation of contributions to the ITC fund

ITC Party	Net Import (MWh)	Net Export (MWh)	Contribution to infrastructure (€million)		Contribution to losses (€million)	
			Perimeter country	ITC Party	Perimeter country	ITC Party
Albania / AL	2,978,421	84,656	0.000	0.837	0.000	1.567
Austria / AT	6,286,695	1,933,945	0.000	2.247	0.000	4.206
Belgium / BE	9,989,933	532,269	0.000	2.876	0.000	5.383
Bosnia / BA	827,614	664,269	0.000	0.408	0.000	0.763
Bulgaria / BG	1,763	4,394,298	0.658	1.202	0.658	2.249
Croatia / HR	7,431,417	21,096	0.000	2.037	0.000	3.813
Czech Rep. / CZ	274	18,096,678	0.000	4.946	0.000	9.259
Denmark / DK	7,017,078	1,594,641	0.000	2.354	0.000	4.406
Finland / FI	13,205,802	4,549	1.742	3.611	1.742	6.758
France / FR	1,463,925	45,740,699	0.000	12.903	0.000	24.150
Germany / DE	3,507,601	27,188,142	0.000	8.39	0.000	15.704
Great Britain / GB	11,389,582	1,270,766	0.000	3.46	0.000	6.477
Greece / GR	1,067,771	278,104	0.316	0.368	0.316	0.689
Hungary / HU	4,422,295	15,546	1.530	1.213	1.530	2.270
Ireland / IE	732,427	344,224	0.000	0.294	0.000	0.551
Italy / IT	43,710,945	4,931	0.000	11.949	0.000	22.365
Estonia / EE	7,421	1,719,722	0.000	0.472	0.000	0.884
Latvia / LV	1,167,626	424,896	0.000	0.435	0.000	0.815
Lithuania / LT	2,968,765	0	2.064	0.811	2.064	1.519
Luxembourg/LU	4,158,665	0	0.000	1.137	0.000	2.128
FYROM / MK	2,667,668	61	0.000	0.729	0.000	1.365
Montenegro / ME	1,380,027	171,361	0.000	0.424	0.000	0.794
Netherlands / NL	17,729,004	617,394	0.000	5.015	0.000	9.386
Northern Ireland / NI	1,892,440	17,334	0.000	0.522	0.000	0.977
Norway / NO	2,064,863	19,234,737	0.060	5.822	0.060	10.897
Poland / PL	819,875	3,107,457	0.404	1.073	0.404	2.009
Portugal / PT	8,300,465	404,522	0.000	2.379	0.000	4.454
Romania / RO	30,376	815,358	0.210	0.231	0.210	0.433
Serbia / RS	1,510,989	864,332	0.000	0.649	0.000	1.215
Slovakia / SK	1,169,505	208,153	0.271	0.377	0.271	0.705
Slovenia / SI	773,549	1,675,417	0.000	0.669	0.000	1.253
Spain / ES	273,513	7,033,451	1.959	1.997	1.959	3.738
Sweden / SE	675,631	20,585,399	0.000	5.811	0.000	10.877
Switzerland / CH	5,379,444	6,089,820	0.000	3.135	0.000	5.868
TOTAL	167,003,371	165,138,227	100.000		179.140	



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