



European Union Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators

ACER

Report on the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2020

15 November 2021



ACER

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Executive summary

- (1) The implementation of the Inter-Transmission System Operator Compensation ('ITC') mechanism and the management of the ITC Fund in 2020 continues to be in line with the requirements set out in the Commission Regulation (EU) No 838/2010.
- (2) The main highlights regarding the specific aspects of the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2020 include the following:
 - The losses volume due to transits significantly increased by 29% in 2020, resulting, together with a 3% increase of the average value of losses, in an overall 33.2% increase of the losses component of the ITC Fund. Compared to 2018, the losses component of the ITC Fund has increased by 61.5%.
 - In 2020, the total ITC Fund amounted to 352.8 million EUR (out of which 100 million EUR is the infrastructure component and 252.8 million EUR is the losses component), reaching its highest ever value.
 - Although the weighted average value of losses gradually decreased from 2012 until 2017, after this year it started to gradually increase. This increase over the recent years resulted in 2020 into a weighted average value of losses of 51.21 EUR/MWh, which is 45% higher than the 2017 value.
 - The difference between the weighted average value of losses for EU ITC Parties and for non-EU ITC Parties has significantly decreased in 2020 compared to 2019, as a combined result of an 8% increase of the value for EU ITC Parties and a 9% decrease of it for non-EU ITC Parties. The weighted average value of losses in 2020 was still 21% (or 10.46 EUR/MWh) higher for the non-EU ITC Parties (i.e. 60.39 EUR/MWh) than for the EU ITC Parties (i.e. 49.93 EUR/MWh).
 - The Perimeter countries' fee for 2020 was calculated and approved by ENTSO-E at the value of 0.7 EUR/MWh, which is 0.1 EUR/MWh lower than in 2019. 2020 is the first year since 2016 when the Perimeter countries' fee decreased.
 - After their scheduled imports and exports, the Perimeter countries paid 10.8 million EUR to the ITC Fund in 2020, which is almost half of their contribution in 2019 and the lowest value (both in absolute and relative terms) since the ITC Fund was established. The Perimeter countries' contribution constituted 3.1% of the ITC Fund in 2020 compared to 7.2% in 2019. The reasons behind the sharp decrease of the Perimeter countries' contribution to the ITC fund are the significant decrease in the volume of the scheduled flows between the Perimeter countries and the ITC parties in 2020 as well as the decrease of the Perimeter countries' fee.

1.Introduction

- (3) Pursuant to point 1.4 of Annex Part A of Commission Regulation (EU) No 838/2010 on laying down guidelines relating to the inter-transmission system operator compensation mechanism and a common regulatory approach to transmission charging¹ (the 'Regulation'), the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators ('ACER') is responsible, since 2012, for preparing a yearly monitoring report on the implementation of the Inter-Transmission System Operator Compensation ('ITC') mechanism and the management of the ITC Fund. The data and information used for compiling this Report² were provided by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity ('ENTSO-E').
- (4) The ITC scheme defined by the Regulation was implemented on 3 March 2011. Under the Regulation, the ITC Fund was established by ENTSO-E for the purpose of compensating transmission system operators ('TSOs') for the costs incurred on national transmission systems due to the hosting of cross-border flows of electricity ('transits'). The ITC Fund consists of two parts which aim at covering, respectively,
- the costs of the incurred transmission losses,
 - the costs of making infrastructure available.
- (5) TSOs or groups of TSOs being treated as a single unit participating in the ITC mechanism ('ITC Parties') receive compensation from the ITC Fund based on the transits they carry and contribute to the ITC Fund based on their net import and export flows. Non-participating countries connected to the ITC Parties' networks ('Perimeter countries'³) pay a transmission system use fee for their scheduled imports from and scheduled exports to the ITC Parties' networks. As such the ITC Fund is mainly a redistribution of yearly payments among the ITC Parties.
- (6) The implementation of the provisions of the Regulation regarding the ITC mechanism and the management of the ITC Fund is carried out by ENTSO-E through the legal framework of the ITC Clearing and Settlement Multi-Year Agreement ('ITC Agreement') concluded on 9 February 2011. In 2020, it comprised 35 ITC Parties⁴. The ITC Agreement contractually sets out ENTSO-E's and ITC Parties' duties and entitlements. It also sets out 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.
- (7) ACER has reviewed the implementation of the ITC mechanism and the management of the ITC Fund in 2020 based on:
- the ITC Agreement and its amendments,
 - relevant data and information received from ENTSO-E in relation to the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2020.

¹ OJ L 250, 24.9.2010, p.5

² The previous ACER ITC Monitoring Reports are available at ACER's website: http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Publications/Pages/Publication.aspx

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

⁴ TSOs from all EU Member States except Cyprus and Malta and from the following third countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a separate ITC parties).

2. Alignment between the 2020 ITC implementation and the Regulation

- (8) No major amendments to the ITC Agreement were introduced in 2020, as there were only annual and technical amendments, which do not affect the main elements of the ITC agreement. Amendments were made for:
- updated schedules due to yearly updates (Schedule P: ENTSO-E convention on Business Day),
 - results of the last ITC audit (Schedule T: Yearly vertical loads, Schedule X: Table of losses costs, Schedule O: Ex-Ante Financial Spreadsheet),
 - updated schedules due to new tie-lines between ITC Parties (Schedule U: Lines and measurement points, W: Geographical parameters).
- (9) ACER concludes that the general arrangements are still in line with the guidelines set out in the Regulation.

3. Accuracy of data

- (10) Through the ITC Agreement, two TSOs (Amprion GmbH and Swissgrid AG) are appointed as 'ITC Data Administrators' to manage relevant data and to carry out the clearing and settlement. The ITC Agreement includes yearly and monthly data audits and/or validation procedures involving all ITC Parties. Before the year's settlement begins, a yearly audit of the vertical load, the costs of losses and the capacity not allocated in a manner compatible with the congestion management methods as initially set out in Point 2 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 and now required according to Regulation (EU) 2019/943⁵ is carried out. During the year, before the monthly settlements are issued, several data validation procedures are performed involving all ITC Parties.
- (11) In a letter dated 16 August 2021, ENTSO-E submitted to ACER data relating to the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2020, as well as some relevant descriptive information. ENTSO-E provided explanations or a description of the results for:
- the calculation of the Perimeter countries' fee,
 - transit reduction including the explanation regarding each border where transits are reduced due to the allocation of capacity on interconnections which is not compatible with the congestion management methods set out in Point 2 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009,
 - results of the yearly audit process in terms of identified errors,
 - the amendments of the ITC Agreement,
 - the decisions on value of losses in non-EU countries.

In the same letter, ENTSO-E also informed ACER that the final settlements for 2020 (including the netted final settlement) had been signed by all ITC Parties.

⁵ Cf. in particular Article 16 on general principles of capacity allocation and congestion management and Article 17 on allocation of cross-zonal capacity across timeframes. Point 2 of the guidelines of Annex 1 of Regulation 714/2009. Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 was valid until 31 December 2019, since 1 January 2020 Regulation (EU) 2019/943 shall apply.

- (12) Based on the information provided by ENTSO-E, the ITC Parties' own revision of the submitted data⁶ resulted in 6 changes in costs of losses values, either due to update in exchange rate (HU, PL, RO), calculation of the weighted average wholesale market price (IT) or following the losses tendering/public procurement process (NL, MK). Further on, ITC Parties sent 21 requests to other ITC Parties⁷ to provide explanation on the information, all regarding the cost of losses in 2020. All ITC Parties' responses to the requests were deemed satisfactory by the ITC Parties.
- (13) ACER regards that the self-governance arrangement in the operation of the ITC mechanism is in principle an appropriate approach and ought to be sufficient for assuring the accuracy of the operation of the ITC mechanism. Therefore, ACER 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 2020 ITC mechanism. However, ACER also notes that the number of request by ITC Parties to other ITC parties regarding the losses' costs was significantly higher in 2020 than in previous years (i.e. 7 in 2018 and 8 in 2019) which may signal an increased need for a more detailed monitoring of the criteria for setting of the value of losses.

4. Treatment of third countries

- (14) ACER notes that the ITC Agreement has not changed regarding the treatment of the ITC Parties, including TSOs from those third countries, which have adopted and apply European Union law in the field of electricity as well as TSOs from third countries which have not concluded such agreements with the EU, but participate in the ITC through a voluntary multi-party agreement, thus the former findings of ACER are still valid.
- (15) In 2012, ACER noted that the ITC Agreement makes no distinction between categories of ITC Parties, whether the latter participate on a compulsory or voluntary basis under point 2 of Annex Part A of the Regulation or through voluntary multi-party agreements under point 3. Therefore, ACER concludes that the requirements of points 3.2 and 3.4 of Annex Part A of the Regulation are met.

5. ITC fund

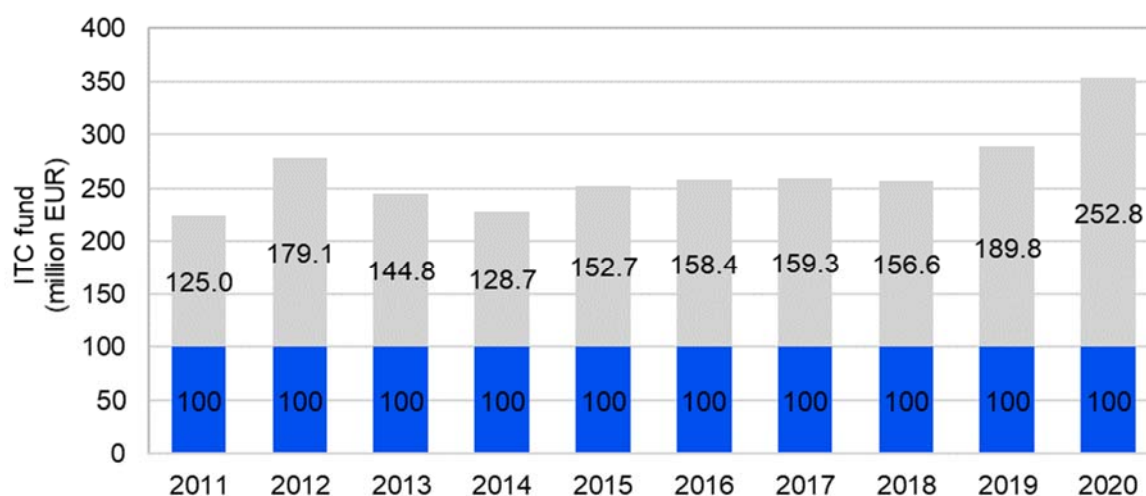
- (16) In 2020, the ITC Fund amounted to 352.8 million EUR, consisting of 100 million EUR related to the costs of the transmission infrastructure, which is made available for transits, and 252.8 million EUR related to the costs of the incurred transmission losses due to transits. Of the total ITC Fund, 342 million EUR were recovered through contributions from the ITC Parties and the remaining 10.8 million EUR through the Perimeter countries' fees.
- (17) As shown in Figure 1, the ITC Fund had been relatively stable between 2015 and 2018, but this trend appears to have stopped in 2019. Over the past two years, the ITC Fund has significantly increased. While the sum of the infrastructure part of the fund, which is set by the Regulation, has not changed, the losses part of the ITC Fund increased by 33.2% in comparison to 2019, resulting in a 21.7% increase of the total ITC Fund. Over a two-year period, the losses part of

⁶ Before 15 January ITC parties can revise the data submitted, providing an explanatory note.

⁷ By 25 February ITC parties can request other parties to provide explanation on information provided. In 2020, 4 requests were received by SE, 3 requests by AT, DE, 2 requests by CH, UK and 1 request by BE, GR, HU, IE, NL, RO, SK.

the ITC Fund has increased by 61.5% and the total ITC Fund by 37.5%. In 2020, the total ITC Fund amounted to 352.8 million EUR, reaching its highest ever value.

Figure 1: ITC Fund size between 2011 and 2020



- (18) An overview of the compensations drawn from, and contributions made to the 2020 ITC Fund by the ITC Parties, is provided in Table 2 in the Annex. The table also presents the contributions from Perimeter countries collected through their directly-connected ITC Parties.
- (19) The difference between the compensations drawn from, and contributions made to the ITC Fund by an ITC Party in a particular year provides its net position (i.e. net compensation from or net contribution to the ITC Fund). The share of net compensation or net contribution of each ITC Party (which is calculated as the net compensation/sum of all net compensations or as the net contribution/sum of all net contributions) in 2020 is presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3. The total net compensation (which equals to the total net contribution) was 119.67 million EUR in 2020. ACER notes that in 2020, four ITC Parties (AT, CZ, SK, CH) together received more than half of the total net compensations, while four ITC Parties (FR, GB, IT, NO) together contributed two-third of the total net contributions.
- (20) Table 3 in the Annex shows the final net positions of each ITC Party since 2011. ACER notes that for 17⁸ out of 35 ITC Parties or for 49% of all ITC Parties, the direction of the net balance has remained the same every year (i.e. they have been either net contributors every year or net receivers every year). For the remaining 18 ITC Parties, the direction of their net balance has changed at least once⁹.

⁸ Net receivers in each year: AT, DK, LV, ME, PL, RS, SK, SI, CH

Net contributors in each year: AL, GB, IE, IT, LU, NI, NO, RO

⁹ For the first time in 2020, Kosovo became a net contributor.

Figure 2: Share of net compensation per ITC party within total net compensation in 2020

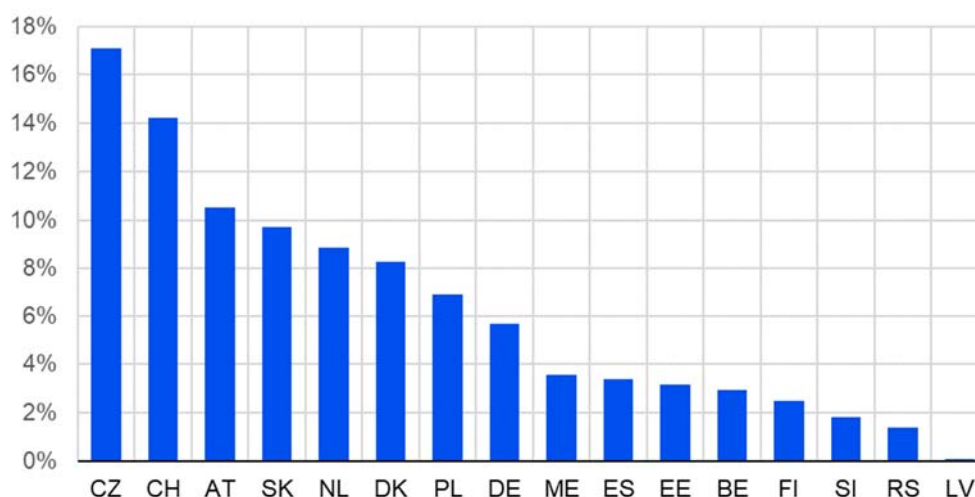
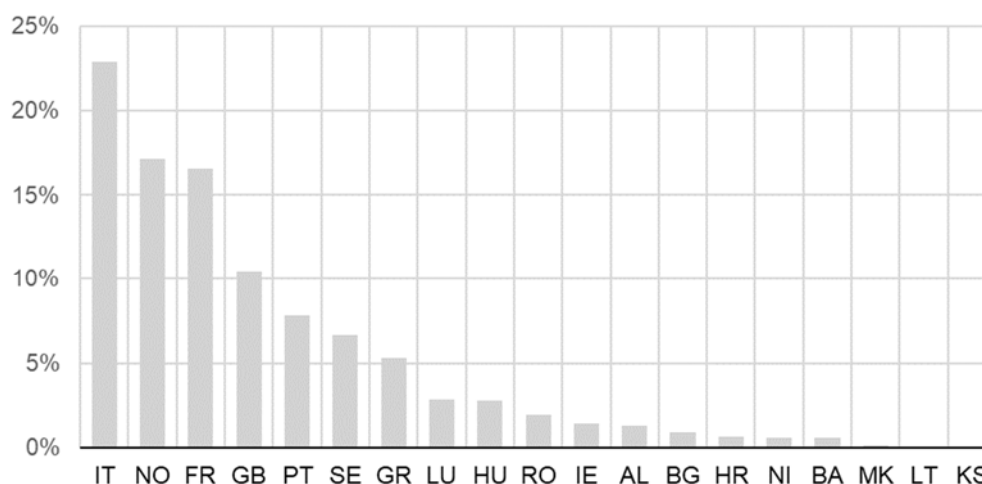


Figure 3: Share of net contribution per ITC party within total net compensation in 2020



5.1. Contributions to the ITC fund

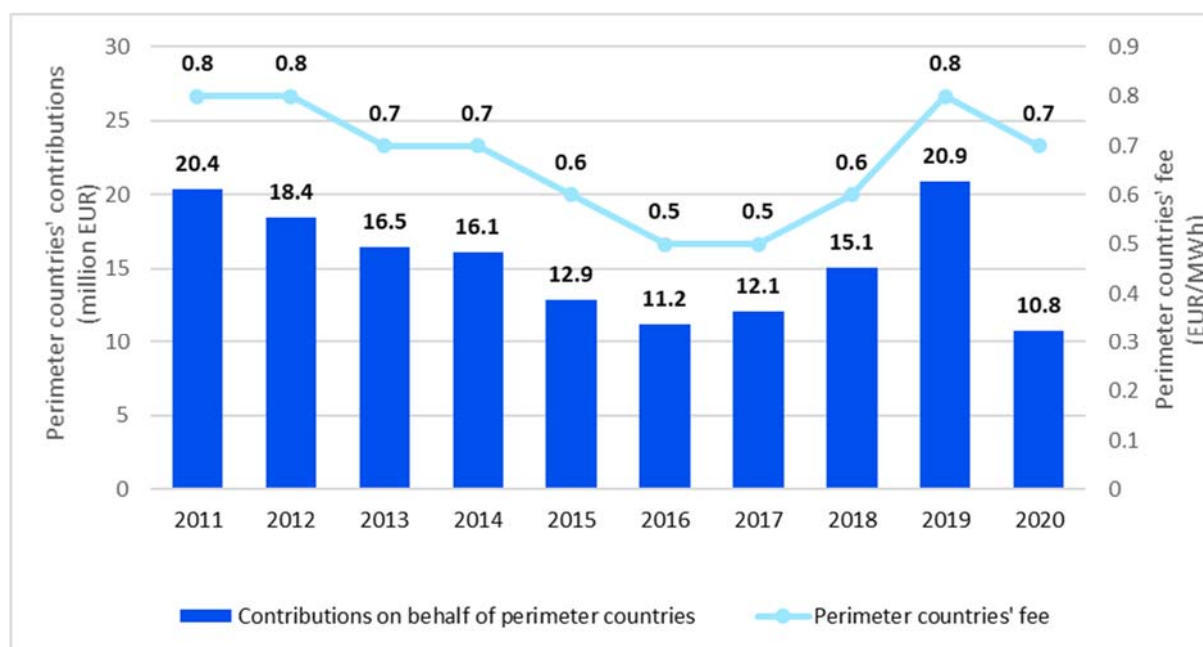
5.1.1. Perimeter countries' fee

- (21) 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. Because the collection of the Perimeter countries' contributions is governed by a series of bilateral contracts, which are renewed annually in most cases, ENTSO-E is required to calculate this Perimeter countries' fee each year in advance based on projected flows for the relevant year.
- (22) ENTSO-E's calculation of the Perimeter countries' fee (or 'Perimeter fee') is based on the equivalent losses and infrastructure compensation for historical flows of the previous year, which is, according to ENTSO-E, the best possible projection for flows in the subsequent year. The Perimeter fee has two elements: a losses-related and an infrastructure-related component. While the losses-related fee is calculated by dividing the 'With-and-without transit' fund size by the sum of both net and scheduled imports and exports, the infrastructure-related fee is

calculated by dividing the total 'Framework Fund' contribution, which is set at 100 million EUR¹⁰, by the sum of both net and scheduled import and export flows. The two components, summed and rounded to a single decimal place, create the Perimeter fee. This value is produced in January each year based on losses costs and vertical load data collected from ITC Parties. For timing reasons, it is calculated on the basis of unaudited data, but is updated after the data audit.

- (23) The Perimeter countries' fee for 2020 was calculated and approved by ENTSO-E at the value of 0.7 EUR/MWh, which is 0.1 EUR/MWh lower than in 2019. The evolution of the Perimeter fee between 2011 and 2020 is presented in Figure 4, along with the Perimeter countries' contributions to the fund. ACER notes that since 2016 it is the first time that the Perimeter countries' fee decreases. ENTSO-E explained that the main reason for the decrease of the Perimeter fee was a strong increase in the historical flows¹¹ (i.e. by 9%, from 400 TWh in 2017 up to 436 TWh in 2018) used for its calculation, whose decreasing impact on the Perimeter fee overturned the slight increase of the losses costs.

Figure 4: Values of the Perimeter countries' contributions and Perimeter countries' fee between 2011 and 2020



5.1.2. ITC Parties' and Perimeter countries' contributions

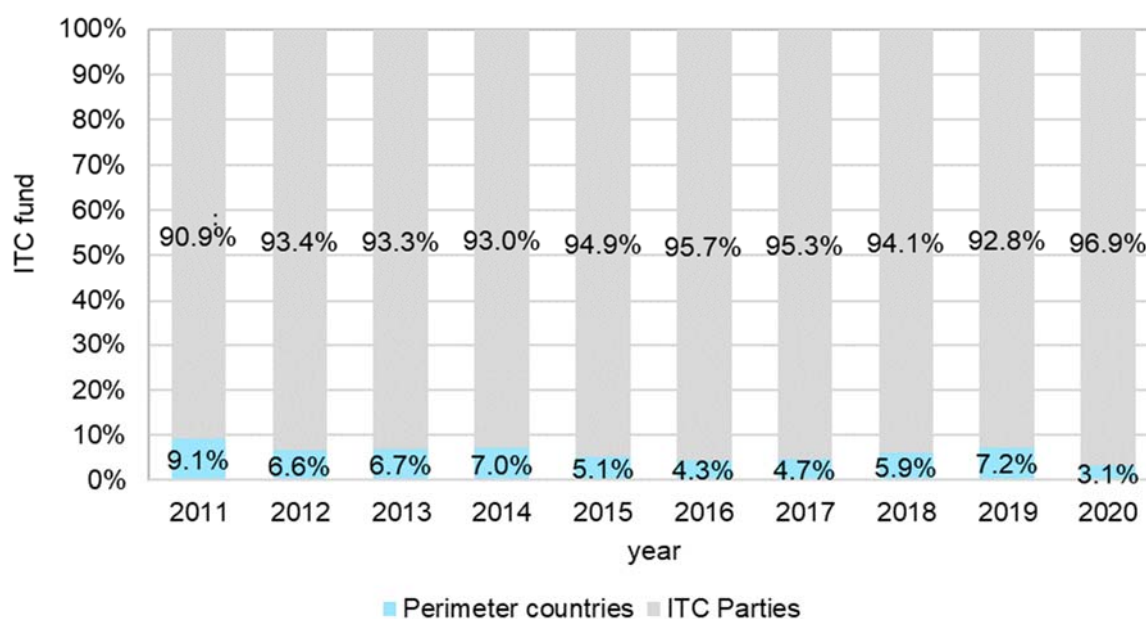
- (24) Point 6 of Annex Part A of the Regulation sets out that each ITC Party shall contribute to the ITC Fund based on its share of the total absolute amount of net imports and net exports of all ITC Parties.
- (25) Table 4 in the Annex provides a summary of the annual net import, net export and the contribution amount that each ITC Party paid into the ITC Fund in 2020, including the contribution it made on behalf of the Perimeter countries with whom it has a direct connection. Shares of contributions from ITC parties and Perimeter countries between 2011 and 2020 are

¹⁰ In its Recommendation No 05/2013, ACER recommended the ITC infrastructure fund (Framework Fund) should be phased-out.

¹¹ I.e. The flows include the sum of net import flows of all ITC parties, the sum of net export flows of all ITC parties, the sum of scheduled import flows of all Perimeter Countries with each Edge ITC party and the sum of scheduled export flows of all Perimeter Countries with each Edge ITC party.

presented in Figure 5. ACER notes that in 2020, the Perimeter countries paid 10.8 million EUR to the ITC fund, which is almost half of their contribution in 2019 and the lowest value (both in absolute and relative terms) ever since the fund was established. The Perimeter countries contribution constituted 3.1% of the ITC fund in 2020 compared to 7.2% in 2019. The reasons behind the sharp decrease of the Perimeter countries' contribution to the ITC fund are the significant decrease in the volume of the scheduled flows between the Perimeter countries and the ITC parties (i.e. from more than 26.1 TWh in 2019 to approx. 15.4 TWh in 2020) as well as the decrease of the Perimeter countries' fee.

Figure 5: Shares of contributions to the fund between 2011 and 2020



- (26) Based on the review of the ITC Agreement and the final dataset submitted by ENTSO-E, ACER is able to confirm that the ITC fund contribution amounts were derived according to the requirements of points 6 and 7 of Annex Part A of the Regulation.

5.2. Compensations from the ITC fund

- (27) Under the Regulation, the ITC Parties should receive compensation for losses incurred due to hosting cross-border flows and for making their infrastructure available to host these flows. The key input for the determination of the compensation amounts are the transits. More information on the transit consideration is provided in section 5.2.1 and on the compensations in sections 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 of this report.

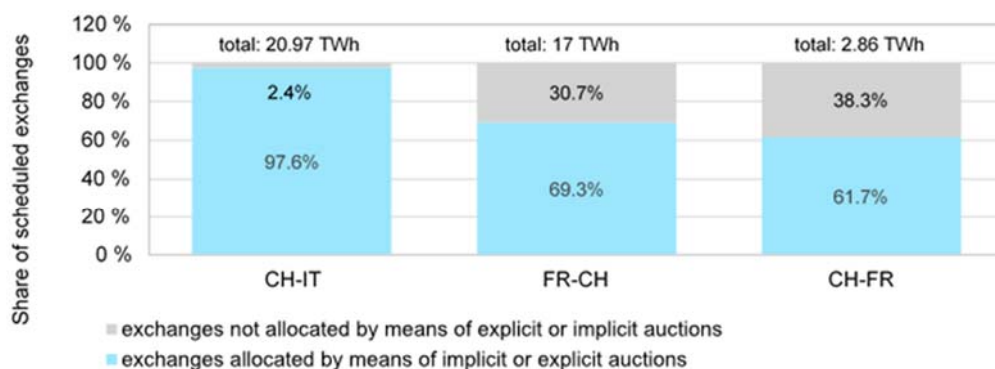
5.2.1. Transit and its reduction

- (28) Point 1.6 of Annex Part A of the Regulation requires that transit of electricity is calculated by taking the lower of the absolute amount of imports and the absolute amount of exports between national transmission systems. In addition, for the purpose of calculating transits, the amount of imports and exports at each interconnection between the ITC Parties must be reduced in proportion to the share of capacity allocated in a manner which is not compatible with the congestion management methods set out congestion management methods as initially set out

in Point 2 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009¹² and now required according to Regulation (EU) 2019/943. Ultimately, these reductions lead to decreased financial net positions of the concerned ITC Parties.

- (29) ACER notes that ENTSO-E took the following steps in line with the definition in the Regulation related to transits reductions:
- The affected ITC Parties indicated, for each concerned border, the overall exports and imports, as well as the schedules allocated in a manner compatible with the congestion management guidelines;
 - The ITC Data Administrators translated this information into the amount by which the relevant transit needs to be reduced;
 - The reduced transit represented the basis for calculating the compensation amounts relating to both the infrastructure and the losses parts of the ITC Fund.
- (30) Table 5 in the Annex provides a summary of the transits through each ITC Party's network before and after such reductions. In 2020, the border between France and Switzerland was affected by the reduced transits in both directions as well as the border between Switzerland and Italy in the direction towards Italy, due to the existence of long-term priority contracts. Figure 6 presents shares of scheduled exchanges in 2020 that were allocated in a manner compatible and not compatible with the congestion management guidelines. ACER notes that the capacity not allocated in a manner compatible with the congestion management guidelines further decreased compared to previous years¹³.
- (31) In 2020, the amount of transits was reduced by 3.2 TWh, resulting in 252.8 TWh. A comparison of transits before and after reduction in the period between 2011 and 2020 is provided in Figure 7.

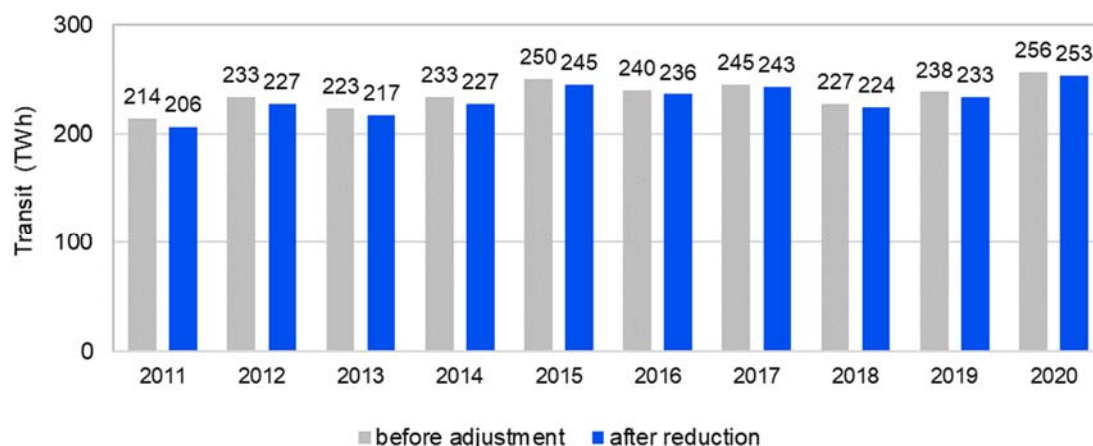
Figure 6: Shares of scheduled exchanges according to the manner of their allocation for the three borders affected by reduced transits in 2020



¹² OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p.15, Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1228/2003. 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'.

¹³ In the direction France to Switzerland, capacity allocated in a manner not compatible with the congestion management guidelines further decreased, in winter by 148 MW, resulting in a maximum of 2015 MW, in summer, by 137 MW, resulting in a maximum of 1857 MW.

Figure 7: Amounts of transits before and after reduction between 2011 and 2020 (all values are rounded)

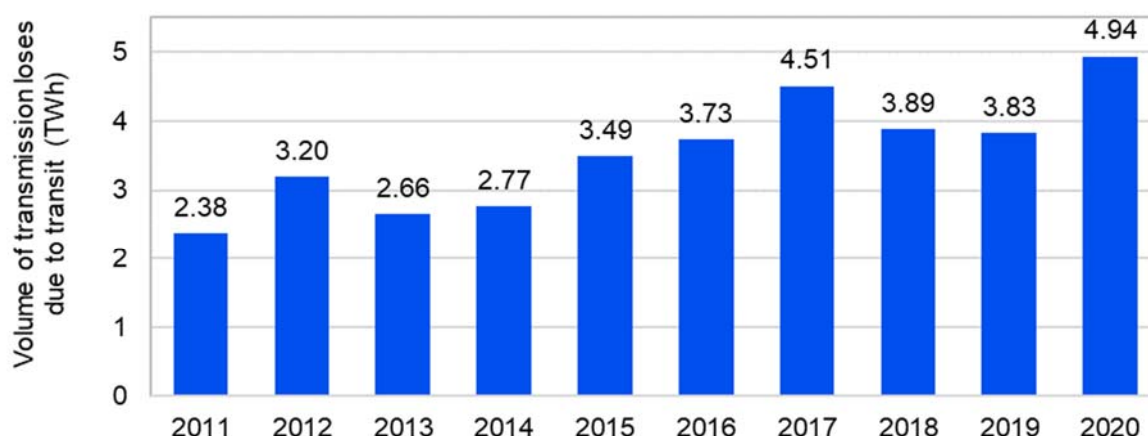


5.2.2. Compensation for transmission losses

- (32) The key steps for calculating the amount of compensation received by each ITC Party for the transmission losses incurred by carrying cross-border flows of electricity are defined under Point 4 of Annex Part A of the Regulation. They are summarised below:
- The physical amount of the relevant losses must be calculated by ENTSO-E based on the difference between actual losses with transits and estimated losses without transits on the ITC Party's network.
 - The value of losses incurred by a national system as a result of transits shall be calculated on the same basis as those approved by the respective NRA in respect of all losses on the national transmission system. Where the relevant NRA has not approved the basis for the calculation of losses, ENTSO-E is required to estimate the value of losses for the purpose of the ITC mechanism.
- (33) ENTSO-E sets out the detailed method for the calculation of the volume of losses in the ITC Agreement. Based on the review of the ITC Agreement and the dataset submitted by ENTSO-E, ACER is able to confirm that this aspect of the implementation of the ITC mechanism is in line with the definition in the Regulation.
- (34) The Regulation also requires ENTSO-E to publish the calculation of the volume of losses and its method. ACER notes that, on 16 September 2021, ENTSO-E published the calculation method and the results for 2020¹⁴.
- (35) For each ITC party, Table 6 in the Annex provides a summary of the volume of annual losses due to transits, the respective values of losses and the compensation received from the ITC Fund in the past two years. Further on, the evolution of the overall volume of transmission losses due to transits is presented in Figure 8.
- (36) ACER notes that the volume of transmission losses due to transits significantly increased by 29% from 3.84 TWh in 2019 up to 4.94 TWh in 2020. This impact of transits on losses together with a 3% increase of the average value of losses resulted, in a 33.2% increase of the losses component of the ITC fund from 189.8 million EUR in 2019 to 252.8 million EUR in 2020, and thus reached its highest ever value.

¹⁴ ENTSO-E ITC Transit Losses Data Report 2020, https://eepublicdownloads.azureedge.net/clean-documents/mc-documents/ITC_Transit_Losses_Data/entso-e_ITC_Transit_Losses_Data_report_2020_210916.pdf

Figure 8: Volume of transmission losses due to transits between 2011 and 2020



5.2.2.1. Criteria for valuing losses and its approval

- (37) Pursuant to point 4 of Annex Part A of the Regulation, the value of losses incurred by a national transmission system as a result of the cross-border flows of electricity shall be calculated on the same basis as the one approved by the regulatory authority in respect of all losses on the national transmission system. ACER shall verify the criteria for the valuation of losses at national level taking particular account that losses are valued in a fair and non-discriminatory way.
- (38) ACER's latest detailed review of the criteria for the valuation of losses at national level based on the information on the criteria for valuing losses received from all NRAs of the EU ITC Parties at that time, as well as from the NRAs of Norway and Switzerland is provided in section 2.6 of the ACER's report on the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2018¹⁵.

5.2.2.2. Values of losses¹⁶

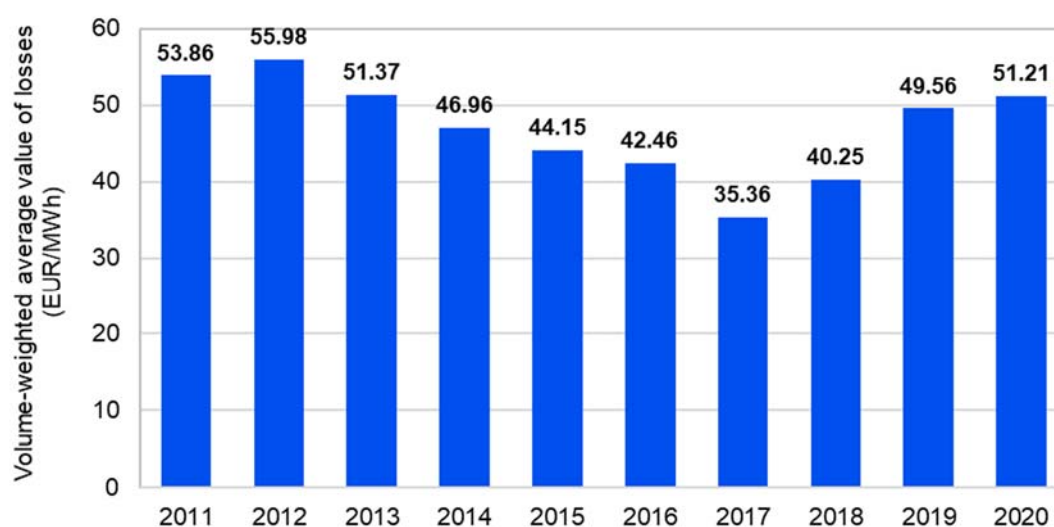
- (39) Previous editions of the ITC monitoring report already describe that the differences of prices for different energy products in different markets and from auctions and bilateral contracts result in a broad range of values of losses for the EU ITC Parties. The summary of the losses values used for the purpose of the ITC implementation between 2011 and 2020 is provided in Table 8.
- (40) Figure 9 presents average values of losses, weighted by their volume, for all ITC Parties between 2011 and 2020. ACER notes that the weighted average value of losses gradually decreased between 2012 and 2017, but started to increase after 2017. In 2020, the weighted average value of losses increased by an additional 3% in comparison to 2019, after a significant 23% and 13.8% increase in the preceding years. This increase resulted in a weighted average value of losses of 51.21 EUR/MWh, which is 45% higher than the lowest value (recorded in 2017) since the ITC mechanism has been established. This result may be partially explained

¹⁵ Report to the European Commission on the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2018, December 2019, https://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Publication/ITC%20Monitoring%20Report%202019.pdf

¹⁶ The values reported in this section are the losses' values used for the implementation of the ITC mechanism, which are typically calculated or estimated ex ante (i.e. at the end of the previous year based on forecasted market prices) and they may not be the same as the 'actual' losses' values, which are typically registered ex post (i.e. using the actual costs/market prices).

by the increase of wholesale energy prices observed in the relevant years¹⁷, as the PX prices/pool prices are the most frequently used criteria for assigning a value to losses¹⁸.

Figure 9: Volume-weighted average value of losses for all ITC Parties between 2011 and 2020



- (41) As shown in Table 1, after a strong increase in 2019, the difference between the weighted average value of losses for EU ITC Parties and for non-EU ITC Parties has significantly decreased in 2020, as a combined result of an 8% increase of the value for EU ITC Parties and a 9% decrease of it for non-EU ITC Parties. However, the weighted average value of losses in 2020 was still 21% (i.e. 60.39 EUR/MWh vs. 49.93 EUR/MWh) higher for the non-EU ITC Parties than for the EU ITC Parties.
- (42) ACER notes that the difference between the minimum and maximum values of the losses in 2020 (both within EU ITC Parties and non-EU ITC Parties) has also decreased compared to 2019, but still remained higher than the difference observed in 2018. In 2020, the highest losses value of 66.60 EUR/MWh was applied for Greece and the lowest losses value of 34.62 EUR/MWh was applied for Finland within the ITC mechanism.

Table 1: Comparison of losses values in EU and non-EU ITC Parties in 2018, 2019 and 2020

	EU ITC Parties			Non-EU ITC Parties		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Maximum value (EUR/MWh)	56.13 (IT)	68.08 (GB)	66.60 (GR)	51.32 (BA)	72.72 (CH)	64.22 (BA)
Minimum value (EUR/MWh)	29.62 (SE)	28.45 (SE)	34.62 (FI)	30.76 (NO)	44.00 (KS)	39.22 (NO)
Difference between the maximum and the minimum (EUR/MWh)	26.51	39.63	31.98	20.56	28.72	25
Average value weighted by the volume of losses (EUR/MWh)	39.28	46.11	49.93	45.95	66.55	60.39

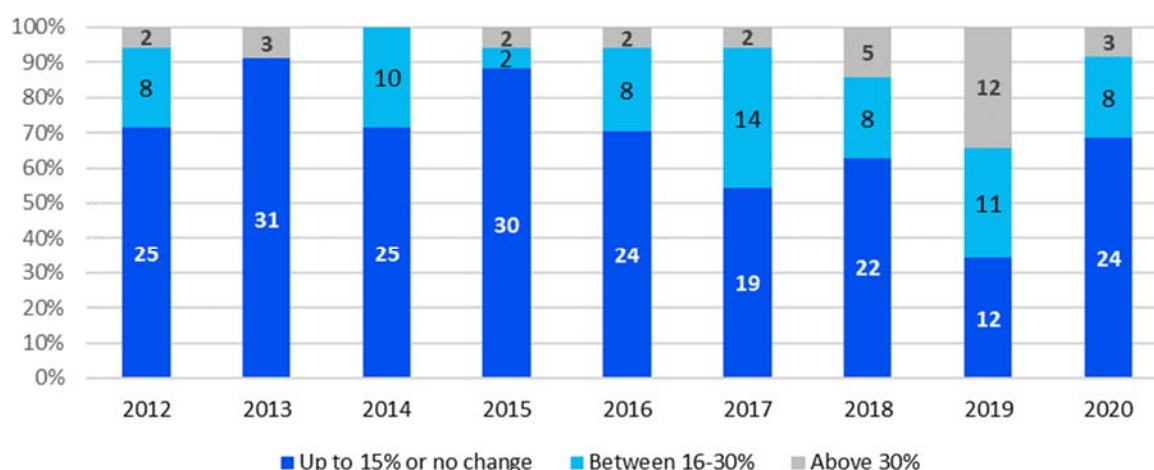
¹⁷ ACER/CEER Annual Report on the Results of Monitoring the Internal Electricity and Natural Gas Markets in 2019 Snapshot October 2020, p.9.

<https://documents.acer.europa.eu/en/Electricity/Market%20monitoring/Documents/MMR%202019%20-%20SNAPSHOT.pdf>

¹⁸ Cf. ACER Report to the European Commission on the implementation of the ITC mechanism in 2018, p.10.

- (43) Losses values of individual ITC Parties in each year are shown in Table 8. ACER notes that the losses values of several individual ITC Parties significantly vary from year to year. In 2020, 15 EU ITC Parties and 1 non-EU ITC Party had a higher value of losses compared to previous year, while 10 EU ITC Parties and 8 non-EU ITC Parties had a lower value. As shown in Figure 10, for almost third of the ITC Parties the value of losses changed (increased or decreased) by more than 15% compared to previous year, and for even more ITC Parties in each of the preceding 3 years.

Figure 10: Change of the value of losses for ITC Parties in 2020 compared to 2019



- (44) Among the EU ITC Parties, the highest relative change of 54% occurred in Sweden where the losses' value increased from 28.45 EUR/MWh in 2019 to 43.73 EUR/MWh in 2020. For the non-EU Parties, the highest relative change in losses' value of 17% occurred in Great Britain, where the losses' value decreased from 68.08 EUR/MWh in 2019 to 56.19 EUR/MWh in 2020.

5.2.3. Compensation for infrastructure availability for cross-border flows

- (45) The key parameters for calculating the amount of compensation an ITC Party should receive for provision of infrastructure to carry cross-border flows are defined in Point 5 of Annex Part A of the Regulation. They are summarized below:
- The annual cross-border infrastructure sum is set at 100 million EUR until determined otherwise by the European Commission.
 - Transit factor and load factor are used to apportion the above sum to each ITC Party. The transit factor refers to the amount of transits carried by an ITC Party as a proportion of all transits carried by all ITC Parties. The load factor refers to the relative amount of transits measured by the square of transits divided by the level of the load plus transits in proportion to the relative amount of all ITC Parties' transits. In apportioning the infrastructure compensation amount for an ITC Party, the Transit Factor has a weighting of 75% and the Load Factor a weighting of 25%.
- (46) Based on the review of the ITC Agreement and the final dataset submitted by ENTSO-E, ACER is able to confirm that the compensation amounts relating to the provision of cross-border infrastructures were derived according to the above requirements.
- (47) Table 7 in the Annex provides a summary of the annual amount each ITC Party received in 2020 based on their transit factors and load factors.

6. Annex 1: ITC Party specific information

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

Table 2: Overview of compensation and contribution to the ITC fund in 2020

ITC Party	Compensation (million EUR)		Contribution on behalf of Perimeter countries (million EUR)		Contribution from ITC Party (million EUR)		Final net position (million EUR)
	losses	infrastructure	losses	infrastructure	losses	infrastructure	
Albania	0.349	0.315	0.000	0.000	1.590	0.608	-1.534
Austria	13.103	9.055	0.000	0.000	6.925	2.648	12.584
Belgium	6.005	3.765	0.000	0.000	4.531	1.733	3.507
Bosnia	1.830	1.279	0.000	0.000	2.753	1.053	-0.696
Bulgaria	1.090	1.207	0.555	0.555	1.627	0.622	-1.062
Croatia	1.997	2.170	0.000	0.000	3.569	1.365	-0.767
Czech Republic	24.360	5.493	0.000	0.000	6.798	2.600	20.456
Denmark	14.925	4.451	0.000	0.000	6.871	2.628	9.878
Estonia	5.270	1.584	0.000	0.000	2.235	0.855	3.764
Finland	13.750	2.401	1.042	1.042	8.019	3.067	2.981
France	20.212	4.611	0.000	0.000	32.284	12.347	-19.808
Germany	32.391	12.752	0.000	0.000	27.742	10.609	6.791
Great Britain	6.173	0.918	0.000	0.000	14.164	5.417	-12.489
Greece	0.725	0.242	0.242	0.242	4.923	1.883	-6.323
Hungary	4.115	2.874	0.601	0.601	6.620	2.532	-3.366
Ireland	0.612	0.141	0.000	0.000	1.760	0.673	-1.681
Italy	3.124	1.673	0.000	0.000	23.257	8.894	-27.355
Kosovo	0.492	0.814	0.000	0.000	0.965	0.369	-0.028
Latvia	1.150	0.894	0.106	0.106	1.253	0.479	0.100
Lithuania	4.108	1.798	1.278	1.278	2.512	0.961	-0.124
Luxembourg	0.018	0.021	0.000	0.000	2.487	0.951	-3.398
Montenegro	2.141	3.221	0.000	0.000	0.790	0.302	4.270
Netherlands	15.738	5.686	0.000	0.000	7.847	3.001	10.576
North Macedonia	0.645	1.299	0.000	0.000	1.544	0.591	-0.192
Northern Ireland	0.559	0.246	0.000	0.000	1.101	0.421	-0.718
Norway	0.563	0.673	0.009	0.009	15.712	6.009	-20.503
Poland	17.612	2.315	0.521	0.521	7.709	2.948	8.226
Portugal	0.210	0.422	0.000	0.000	7.206	2.756	-9.330
Romania	0.044	0.942	0.282	0.282	1.992	0.762	-2.331
Serbia	1.993	1.559	0.000	0.000	1.380	0.528	1.645
Slovakia	8.237	5.845	0.511	0.511	1.025	0.392	11.643
Slovenia	1.959	3.041	0.000	0.000	2.051	0.784	2.164
Spain	14.896	2.772	0.242	0.242	9.495	3.631	4.058
Sweden	10.654	4.777	0.000	0.000	16.921	6.471	-7.960
Switzerland	21.732	8.743	0.000	0.000	9.732	3.722	17.022
TOTAL	252.781	100.000	5.389	5.389	247.392	94.611	0.000

Table 3: Final net positions of ITC Parties between 2011 and 2020

ITC party	Final net position (million EUR)									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Albania	-2.176	-2.320	-1.518	-1.607	-1.364	-1.239	-1.878	-1.624	-1.271	-1.534
Austria	11.144	17.915	11.263	6.223	7.136	5.526	9.817	7.650	16.176	12.584
Belgium	2.566	-3.077	-1.604	-5.964	-9.933	1.989	0.592	-5.768	3.030	3.507
Bosnia	3.398	3.444	1.018	0.897	2.329	0.375	1.132	0.488	-0.148	-0.696
Bulgaria	-4.265	-2.815	-0.713	0.002	-2.691	0.907	0.137	-2.333	-1.500	-1.062
Croatia	2.147	0.110	5.264	2.359	0.974	2.556	-0.472	4.604	-0.294	-0.767
Czech Republic	-5.702	-4.941	-4.544	0.841	7.842	6.447	5.946	8.785	12.291	20.456
Denmark	4.600	13.108	12.675	11.154	8.674	5.411	9.356	7.640	9.207	9.878
Estonia	-0.532	1.389	1.853	5.471	8.378	3.854	2.813	3.701	4.759	3.764
Finland	0.769	-9.125	-5.713	-1.262	3.545	-2.886	-8.054	-5.116	-4.953	2.981
France	-25.685	-22.123	-19.032	-29.079	-27.331	2.070	-6.880	-20.893	-21.004	-19.808
Germany	20.974	26.786	13.207	0.912	-6.101	-12.475	-2.156	-8.435	-9.168	6.791
Great Britain	-6.794	-11.534	-12.706	-13.274	-14.063	-10.028	-10.344	-7.506	-8.875	-12.489
Greece	0.317	4.693	0.612	-3.634	-3.065	-4.637	-0.686	0.278	-4.676	-6.323
Hungary	1.765	2.507	-4.412	-3.910	-3.938	-4.034	-2.745	-5.058	-2.753	-3.366
Ireland	-0.661	-0.449	-1.217	-0.934	-0.932	-1.167	-1.413	-1.410	-1.818	-1.681
Italy	-30.544	-33.931	-29.760	-24.035	-29.726	-25.559	-24.901	-25.849	-22.122	-27.355
Kosovo	-	-	-	-	-	0.225	0.069	1.036	0.499	-0.028
Latvia	0.764	3.185	3.676	2.995	3.548	3.126	2.798	2.966	2.383	0.100
Lithuania	-4.969	-5.447	-4.359	-3.719	-3.371	1.454	-0.397	-1.858	-2.642	-0.124
Luxembourg	-2.846	-3.264	-2.849	-2.309	-2.551	-2.905	-2.783	-2.405	-2.769	-3.398
Montenegro	0.425	0.784	1.032	2.127	0.672	0.504	0.419	0.791	2.128	4.270
Netherlands	-0.184	-4.540	-1.799	4.559	11.181	4.526	6.230	10.030	7.959	10.576
North Macedonia	-0.833	-1.031	-0.695	0.395	0.803	1.096	0.218	0.349	0.571	-0.192
Northern Ireland	-0.305	-0.896	-0.818	-0.664	-0.619	-0.539	-0.729	-0.315	-0.587	-0.718
Norway	-10.870	-13.643	-9.100	-6.274	-5.813	-12.794	-11.978	-10.358	-10.378	-20.503
Poland	2.635	5.013	2.853	10.106	15.532	8.342	5.775	3.381	5.072	8.226
Portugal	-2.692	-3.281	-2.102	-0.292	0.255	-2.894	-3.476	-2.331	-6.321	-9.330
Romania	-2.282	-3.329	-1.737	-4.257	-4.352	-3.725	-3.762	-1.303	-4.345	-2.331
Serbia	3.297	2.015	1.461	2.012	3.740	2.221	2.473	3.785	1.100	1.645
Slovakia	6.994	11.415	6.985	7.722	7.737	5.298	6.573	4.218	8.035	11.643
Slovenia	4.130	3.808	4.023	4.624	5.919	5.186	6.612	1.360	5.597	2.164
Spain	-1.064	-5.317	-0.191	0.989	1.195	4.972	1.249	10.312	8.820	4.058
Sweden	14.311	10.400	16.074	19.795	3.996	4.007	4.391	10.438	-7.205	-7.960
Switzerland	22.172	24.491	22.877	18.030	22.396	14.789	16.056	20.752	25.201	17.022
TOTAL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Table 4: Derivation of contributions to the ITC Fund

ITC Party	Net Import (MWh)	Net Export (MWh)	Contribution to infrastructure (million EUR)		Contribution to losses (million EUR)	
			Perimeter countries	ITC Party	Perimeter countries	ITC Party
Albania	2,347,755	72,186	0.000	0.608	0.000	1.590
Austria	7,227,468	3,309,378	0.000	2.648	0.000	6.925
Belgium	3,322,808	3,570,759	0.000	1.733	0.000	4.531
Bosnia	69,100	4,119,352	0.000	1.053	0.000	2.753
Bulgaria	166,507	2,309,541	0.555	0.622	0.555	1.627
Croatia	5,243,265	187,062	0.000	1.365	0.000	3.569
Czech Republic	267,250	10,075,359	0.000	2.600	0.000	6.798
Denmark	8,793,737	1,660,325	0.000	2.628	0.000	6.871
Estonia	3,393,224	8,007	0.000	0.855	0.000	2.235
Finland	12,196,683	3,974	1.042	3.067	1.042	8.019
France	3,094,158	46,027,077	0.000	12.347	0.000	32.284
Germany	10,906,464	31,303,284	0.000	10.609	0.000	27.742
Great Britain	20,177,621	1,373,035	0.000	5.417	0.000	14.164
Greece	7,316,965	174,179	0.242	1.883	0.242	4.923
Hungary	10,070,279	2,418	0.601	2.532	0.601	6.620
Ireland	1,273,054	1,405,543	0.000	0.673	0.000	1.760
Italy	34,343,279	1,042,862	0.000	8.894	0.000	23.257
Kosovo	670,183	797,602	0.000	0.369	0.000	0.965
Latvia	1,473,514	433,473	0.106	0.479	0.106	1.253
Lithuania	3,822,579	0	1.278	0.961	1.278	2.512
Luxembourg	3,784,002	0	0.000	0.951	0.000	2.487
Montenegro	643,382	558,088	0.000	0.302	0.000	0.790
Netherlands	4,640,040	7,298,820	0.000	3.001	0.000	7.847
North Macedonia	2,345,240	4,613	0.000	0.591	0.000	1.544
Northern Ireland	589,980	1,085,938	0.000	0.421	0.000	1.101
Norway	2,158,454	21,747,581	0.009	6.009	0.009	15.712
Poland	11,601,507	128,338	0.521	2.948	0.521	7.709
Portugal	6,210,113	4,753,433	0.000	2.756	0.000	7.206
Romania	1,927,868	1,103,162	0.282	0.762	0.282	1.992
Serbia	774,037	1,325,229	0.000	0.528	0.000	1.380
Slovakia	1,250,855	308,857	0.511	0.392	0.511	1.025
Slovenia	558,722	2,561,827	0.000	0.784	0.000	2.051
Spain	9,005,858	5,440,962	0.242	3.631	0.242	9.495
Sweden	160,849	25,584,099	0.000	6.471	0.000	16.921
Switzerland	4,801,582	10,005,618	0.000	3.722	0.000	9.732
TOTAL	186,628,382	189,781,981	5.389	94.611	5.389	247.392
			100.000		252.781	

Table 5: Reduction in transits

ITC party	Transit before adjustment (MWh)	Reduction due to non-auctioned interconnection capacity (MWh)	Transit after reduction (MWh)
Albania	890,851	0	890,851
Austria	18,766,871	0	18,766,871
Belgium	10,331,543	0	10,331,543
Bosnia	3,197,179	0	3,197,179
Bulgaria	3,478,153	0	3,478,153
Croatia	5,246,760	0	5,246,760
Czech Republic	13,034,665	0	13,034,665
Denmark	9,819,160	0	9,819,160
Estonia	3,517,291	0	3,517,291
Finland	6,953,541	0	6,953,541
France	15,792,573	1,107,453	14,685,120
Germany	35,649,682	0	35,649,682
Great Britain	3,035,380	0	3,035,380
Greece	792,773	0	792,773
Hungary	7,494,485	0	7,494,485
Ireland	463,295	0	463,295
Italy	5,439,281	833	5,438,449
Kosovo	1,917,566	0	1,917,566
Latvia	2,099,061	0	2,099,061
Lithuania	4,104,530	0	4,104,530
Luxembourg	70,271	0	70,271
Montenegro	5,299,860	0	5,299,860
Netherlands	15,133,038	0	15,133,038
North Macedonia	2,912,970	0	2,912,970
Northern Ireland	735,276	0	735,276
Norway	2,171,662	0	2,171,662
Poland	7,017,604	0	7,017,604
Portugal	1,343,448	0	1,343,448
Romania	2,841,514	0	2,841,514
Serbia	4,295,536	0	4,295,536
Slovakia	11,991,047	0	11,991,047
Slovenia	6,561,229	0	6,561,229
Spain	8,697,919	0	8,697,919
Sweden	13,340,391	0	13,340,391
Switzerland	21,584,692	2,099,536	19,485,156
TOTAL	256,021,099	3,207,821	252,813,278

Table 6: Derivation of compensation for transmission losses in 2019 and 2020

ITC party	2019			2020		
	Impact of transits on losses volume (MWh)	Value of losses (EUR/MWh)	Compensation (million EUR)	Impact of transits on losses volume (MWh)	Value of losses (EUR/MWh)	Compensation (million EUR)
Albania	5,675	50.00	0.284	6,983	50.00	0.349
Austria	254,729	47.04	11.982	226,737	57.79	13.103
Belgium	110,155	44.44	4.895	111,534	53.84	6.005
Bosnia	21,029	69.78	1.467	28,499	64.22	1.830
Bulgaria	23,319	56.18	1.310	19,208	56.76	1.090
Croatia	34,132	56.69	1.935	33,831	59.02	1.997
Czech Republic	296,515	55.24	16.379	437,112	55.73	24.360
Denmark	244,544	50.87	12.440	324,319	46.02	14.925
Estonia	92,103	47.57	4.381	116,526	45.23	5.270
Finland	237,347	34.40	8.165	397,156	34.62	13.750
France	394,054	40.27	15.869	447,366	45.18	20.212
Germany	335,798	36.59	12.287	656,749	49.32	32.391
Great Britain	82,164	68.08	5.594	109,867	56.19	6.173
Greece	11,586	56.70	0.657	10,893	66.60	0.725
Hungary	64,896	49.05	3.183	70,833	58.09	4.115
Ireland	1,148	64.14	0.074	10,290	59.44	0.612
Italy	57,146	62.96	3.598	57,748	54.09	3.124
Kosovo	14,112	44.00	0.621	10,957	44.88	0.492
Latvia	37,602	47.90	1.801	24,964	46.06	1.150
Lithuania	96,269	47.25	4.549	88,564	46.38	4.108
Luxembourg	627	41.45	0.026	355	51.62	0.018
Montenegro	18,704	62.99	1.178	38,962	54.94	2.141
Netherlands	144,458	60.36	8.719	316,472	49.73	15.738
North Macedonia	7,675	64.25	0.493	10,771	59.87	0.645
Northern Ireland	2,664	64.14	0.171	9,406	59.44	0.559
Norway	36,487	44.03	1.607	14,357	39.22	0.563
Poland	187,596	56.06	10.517	280,217	62.85	17.612
Portugal	8,001	61.00	0.488	3,625	57.82	0.210
Romania	-49,023	43.15	-2.115	771	57.18	0.044
Serbia	21,981	60.00	1.319	34,365	58.00	1.993
Slovakia	104,556	45.27	4.733	141,635	58.16	8.237
Slovenia	64,776	46.08	2.985	42,767	45.80	1.959
Spain	250,633	57.34	14.371	268,491	55.48	14.896
Sweden	248,752	28.45	7.077	243,626	43.73	10.654
Switzerland	368,316	72.72	26.784	339,825	63.95	21.732
TOTAL	3,830,524	-	189.823	4,935,780	-	252.781

Table 7: Derivation of compensation for cross-border infrastructure in 2020

ITC Party	Transit (MWh)	Load* (GWh)	Transit Factor based compensation (million EUR)	Load Factor based compensation (million EUR)	Total Infrastructure compensation (million EUR)
Albania	890,851	6,920	0.264	0.051	0.315
Austria	18,766,871	31,975	5.567	3.487	9.055
Belgium	10,331,543	66,233	3.065	0.700	3.765
Bosnia	3,197,179	12,331	0.948	0.331	1.279
Bulgaria	3,478,153	31,233	1.032	0.175	1.207
Croatia	5,246,760	17,298	1.557	0.614	2.170
Czech Republic	13,034,665	39,461	3.867	1.626	5.493
Denmark	9,819,160	21,681	2.913	1.538	4.451
Estonia	3,517,291	7,980	1.043	0.541	1.584
Finland	6,953,541	64,934	2.063	0.338	2.401
France	14,685,120	411,501	4.357	0.254	4.611
Germany	35,649,682	257,800	10.576	2.176	12.752
Great Britain	3,035,380	260,035	0.900	0.018	0.918
Greece	792,773	46,752	0.235	0.007	0.242
Hungary	7,494,485	35,893	2.223	0.650	2.874
Ireland	463,295	29,800	0.137	0.004	0.141
Italy	5,438,449	243,838	1.613	0.060	1.673
Kosovo	1,917,566	5,627	0.569	0.245	0.814
Latvia	2,099,061	6,051	0.623	0.272	0.894
Lithuania	4,104,530	10,491	1.218	0.580	1.798
Luxembourg	70,271	4,189	0.021	0.001	0.021
Montenegro	5,299,860	3,260	1.572	1.649	3.221
Netherlands	15,133,038	81,046	4.489	1.196	5.686
North Macedonia	2,912,970	6,900	0.864	0.434	1.299
Northern Ireland	735,276	8,970	0.218	0.028	0.246
Norway	2,171,662	79,939	0.644	0.029	0.673
Poland	7,017,604	99,084	2.082	0.233	2.315
Portugal	1,343,448	38,077	0.399	0.023	0.422
Romania	2,841,514	37,995	0.843	0.099	0.942
Serbia	4,295,536	28,230	1.274	0.285	1.559
Slovakia	11,991,047	19,588	3.557	2.288	5.845
Slovenia	6,561,229	13,204	1.946	1.094	3.041
Spain	8,697,919	189,453	2.580	0.192	2.772
Sweden	13,340,391	95,723	3.958	0.820	4.777
Switzerland	19,485,156	44,899	5.780	2.963	8.743
TOTAL	252,813,278	2,358,392	75.000	25.000	100.000

*This is the total amount of electricity which exits the national transmission system to distribution systems and to end consumers directly connected to the transmission system, as well as to electricity producers for their consumption in the generation of electricity.

Table 8: Value of losses used for the ITC mechanism between 2011 and 2020 and relative change compared to previous year

	2011	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
ITC Party	Value	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change
AL	3.00	3.00	0%	7.00	133%	7.00	0%	10.35	48%	10.35	0%	10.35	0%	50.00	383%	50.00	0%	50.00	0%
AT	58.97	58.68	0%	56.07	-4%	47.96	-14%	37.57	-22%	33.64	-10%	27.88	-17%	30.18	8%	47.04	56%	57.79	23%
BE	51.23	60.34	18%	60.32	0%	61.34	2%	62.24	1%	44.44	-29%	44.44	0%	44.44	0%	44.44	0%	53.84	21%
BA	35.89	46.63	30%	46.63	0%	46.63	0%	46.63	0%	48.60	4%	42.30	-13%	51.32	21%	69.78	36%	64.22	-8%
BG	47.03	47.12	0%	50.66	8%	51.35	1%	15.34	-70%	34.17	123%	38.74	13%	55.07	42%	56.18	2%	56.76	1%
HR	60.00	57.89	-4%	63.38	9%	51.80	-18%	51.51	-1%	46.07	-11%	42.21	-8%	47.67	13%	56.69	19%	59.02	4%
CZ	61.56	63.65	3%	57.60	-10%	42.41	-26%	39.26	-7%	36.25	-8%	32.79	-10%	42.32	29%	55.24	31%	55.73	1%
DK	57.77	47.57	-18%	43.69	-8%	41.30	-5%	38.00	-8%	28.80	-24%	34.94	21%	35.73	2%	50.87	42%	46.02	-10%
EE	29.40	29.40	0%	40.67	38%	44.04	8%	44.10	0%	33.85	-23%	33.78	0%	36.30	7%	47.57	31%	45.23	-5%
FI	46.13	48.40	5%	52.13	8%	48.58	-7%	46.48	-4%	43.88	-6%	39.48	-10%	35.23	-11%	34.40	-2%	34.62	1%
FR	62.35	65.22	5%	69.44	6%	51.44	-26%	51.44	0%	50.61	-2%	42.45	-16%	40.37	-5%	40.27	0%	45.18	12%
DE	51.84	54.00	4%	53.42	-1%	44.79	-16%	40.00	-11%	40.00	0%	27.51	-31%	29.64	8%	36.59	23%	49.32	35%
GB	52.18	55.59	7%	63.96	15%	61.69	-4%	63.02	2%	55.30	-12%	66.08	19%	54.34	-18%	68.08	25%	56.19	-17%
GR	0.00	65.07	-	68.12	5%	65.00	-5%	64.00	-2%	60.00	-6%	48.70	-19%	53.30	9%	56.70	6%	66.60	17%
HU	52.74	54.13	3%	54.48	1%	43.14	-21%	39.25	-9%	38.01	-3%	37.60	-1%	40.78	8%	49.05	20%	58.09	18%
IE	56.12	70.38	25%	66.51	-5%	64.53	-3%	60.74	-6%	48.92	-19%	40.33	-18%	47.55	18%	64.14	35%	59.44	-7%

	2011	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
ITC Party	Value	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change
IT	66.70	74.50	12%	75.50	1%	62.40	-17%	51.06	-18%	53.43	5%	41.12	-23%	56.13	37%	62.96	12%	54.09	-14%
KS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.24	-	34.11	21%	46.17	35%	44.00	-5%	44.88	2%
LV	53.93	50.00	-7%	45.84	-8%	47.00	3%	51.54	10%	43.81	-15%	38.73	-12%	37.00	-4%	47.90	29%	46.06	-4%
LT	49.58	49.58	0%	50.10	1%	55.00	10%	55.52	1%	45.20	-19%	39.90	-12%	37.10	-7%	47.25	27%	46.38	-2%
LU	54.11	61.19	13%	54.47	-11%	42.32	-22%	37.22	-12%	34.27	-8%	25.48	-26%	31.86	25%	41.45	30%	51.62	25%
ME	47.75	62.65	31%	62.62	0%	49.59	-21%	50.03	1%	47.92	-4%	40.84	-15%	48.52	19%	62.99	30%	54.94	-13%
NL	55.00	62.50	14%	62.70	0%	49.20	-22%	45.60	-7%	45.75	0%	38.34	-16%	42.99	12%	60.36	40%	49.73	-18%
MK	38.89	70.00	80%	66.00	-6%	60.00	-9%	62.00	3%	50.00	-19%	50.00	0%	50.07	0%	64.25	28%	59.87	-7%
NI	56.12	70.38	25%	66.51	-5%	64.53	-3%	60.74	-6%	48.92	-19%	40.33	-18%	47.55	18%	64.14	35%	59.44	-7%
NO	46.92	41.22	-12%	38.82	-6%	37.29	-4%	33.17	-11%	21.48	-35%	34.56	61%	30.76	-11%	44.03	43%	39.22	-11%
PL	49.80	45.50	-9%	46.38	2%	41.40	-11%	41.87	1%	41.28	-1%	38.07	-8%	40.93	8%	56.06	37%	62.85	12%
PT	46.60	56.16	21%	57.60	3%	53.50	-7%	50.49	-6%	49.22	-3%	47.34	-4%	51.44	9%	61.00	19%	57.82	-5%
RO	48.90	58.66	20%	50.22	-14%	45.84	-9%	39.59	-14%	37.61	-5%	35.20	-6%	42.15	20%	43.15	2%	57.18	33%
RS	44.10	44.10	0%	60.00	36%	45.27	-25%	48.05	6%	46.53	-3%	42.46	-9%	47.48	12%	60.00	26%	58.00	-3%
SK	55.96	67.47	21%	63.66	-6%	55.77	-12%	46.86	-16%	41.13	-12%	33.96	-17%	38.42	13%	45.27	18%	58.16	28%
SI	56.32	59.51	6%	55.51	-7%	55.73	0%	56.22	1%	44.60	-21%	44.61	0%	44.69	0%	46.08	3%	45.80	-1%
ES	45.52	51.79	14%	50.33	-3%	43.02	-15%	43.65	1%	50.37	15%	38.37	-24%	53.13	38%	57.34	8%	55.48	-3%
SE	56.32	55.89	-1%	51.38	-8%	44.30	-14%	42.58	-4%	37.46	-12%	30.00	-20%	29.62	-1%	28.45	-4%	43.73	54%
CH	65.21	69.13	6%	65.35	-5%	56.25	-14%	52.92	-6%	46.88	-11%	41.07	-12%	45.91	11.78 %	72.72	58%	63.95	-12%



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