

# Baltic LFC block FCR dimensioning forecast 2026-2035

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## **1 Purpose of the document**

This document is developed by Baltic TSOs (Litgrid, AST, Elering) to provide information about the long-term forecast of frequency containment reserves (FCR) capacity volumes for the Baltic Load Frequency Control (LFC) block for the period 2026-2035.

## **2 FCR dimensioning forecast remarks**

This FCR dimensioning forecast considers the period from 2026 to 2035. All assumptions used in the forecast calculations have been defined in Chapter 4.

Baltic TSOs consider that the long-term FCR dimensioning is influenced by multiple parameters where later years of the forecast might provide estimations with a high error margin. Baltic TSOs consider that in order to accurately estimate the forecast the following measures are necessary:

- More accurate consumption and generation forecast data,
- An accurate forecast of CESA consumption and generation forecast data.

## **3 Method**

FCR capacity estimations in this document is in line with CE TSOs' proposal under Article 153(2) of SOGL. The method takes into account the historic FCR values, reference incident which is 3000 MW for CESA and forecasted consumption and generation values for the future years. Probabilistic FCR dimensioning methodology has been also considered while conducting the forecast.

## **4 Assumptions**

Throughout the calculations several assumptions have been considered to investigate the FCR capacity dimensioning forecast between 2026 and 2035:

- 2026 has been considered as the base year for the analysis,
- Consumption and generation of remaining CESA TSOs remains constant if compared with base year,
- The final values obtained from the applied methodology are increased by 10% to account for the probabilistic approach.

## **5 Input data**

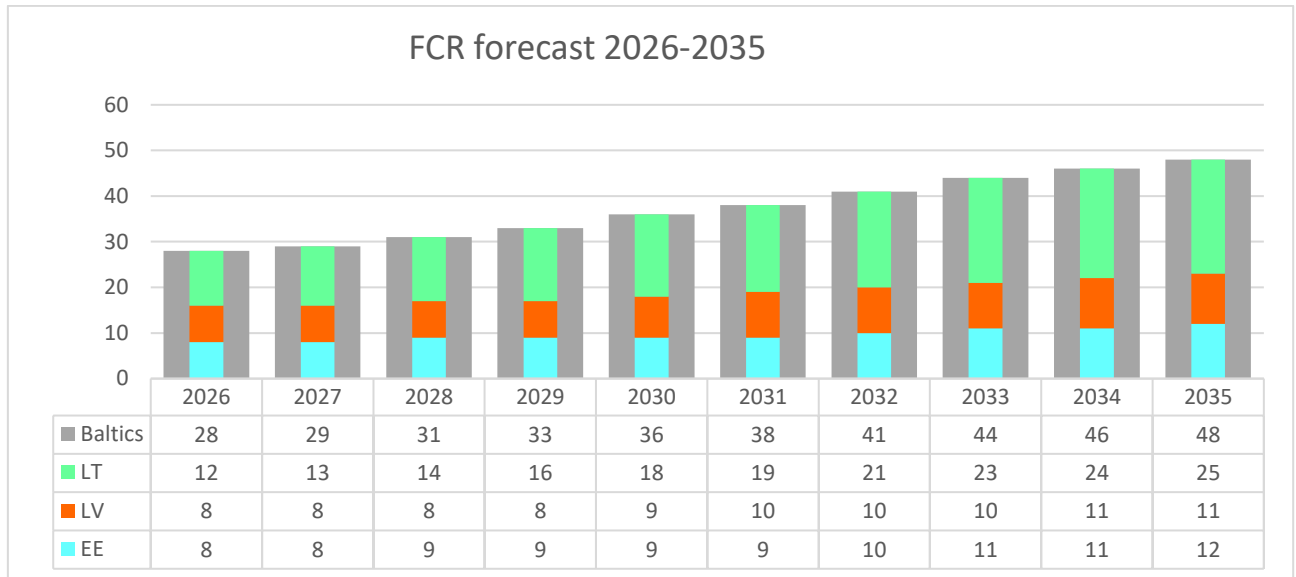
As input data for the analysis, historical data for 2024 as well as the foreseen consumption and generation data for 2025-2033 were used.

## **6 FCR results**

The FCR capacity is determined annually by all TSOs of the synchronous area in line with SOGL Article 153, covering at least the reference incident and, in Continental Europe, the probabilistic dimensioning approach defined under CE SAFA Policy 1. For the Baltic LFC block, the common methodology applies proportional allocation of FCR obligations based on net generation and consumption shares.

### **6.1 FCR needs**

The amount of FCR needs is expected to gradually increase over the period 2026-2035. The FCR capacity need for the Baltic LFC block in 2026 will be 28 MW. By 2035, this reserve capacity is projected to increase to approximately 48 MW for the Baltic LFC block. The summarized FCR forecast data is provided in Figure 1.



*Figure 1 Forecasted FCR amount for BSPS*

It should be noted that these values are highly dependent on actual consumption and generation data, also the methodology used to dimension it.

## 7 Conclusions

- 1 Baltic TSOs foresee gradual increase in FCR needs in Baltic LFC block due to consumption and generation increase from 2026 to 2035 in the region.
  - a. The FCR capacity need for the Baltic LFC block in 2026 will be 28 MW.
  - b. By 2035, the required reserve is projected to increase to 48 MW for the Baltic LFC block.
- 2 All results are heavily influenced by foreseen consumption and generation, therefore additional increase or decrease in RES development, consumption would have an impact to FCR capacity needs in Baltic LFC block.
- 3 The provided values shall be considered as estimates, while the actual FCR needs for procurement in the common Baltic balancing capacity market will be calculated on the basis of actual consumption and generation data, in line with the commonly agreed methodology between the Continental Europe synchronous area TSOs and NRAs.
- 4 Baltic TSOs consider that long-term FCR dimensioning is influenced by multiple parameters where later years of the forecast might provide estimations with high error margin.
- 5 In case the currently applied FCR dimensioning methodology change, the forecast must be considered as obsolete.