Energy Community Regulatory Board

ENERGY COMMUNITY REGULATORY BOARD

Annual report on contractual congestions at interconnection points of the Energy Community Contracting Parties

June 2026

Energy Community Regulatory Board

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1. INTRODUCTION

About ECRB

The Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB)[1] operates based on the Energy Community Treaty. As an institution of the Energy Community, the ECRB advises the Energy Community Ministerial Council and Permanent High Level Group on details of statutory, technical and regulatory rules and makes recommendations in the case of cross-border disputes between regulators. ECRB is the independent regional voice of energy regulators in the Energy Community. ECRB's mission builds on three pillars: providing coordinated regulatory positions to energy policy debates, harmonizing regulatory rules across borders and sharing regulatory knowledge and experience.

Background

Congestion management procedures in the event of contractual congestion have been included in the *acquis communautaire* (acquis) of the Energy Community, in the form of a Decision of the Permanent High Level Group[2], on 12 January 2018. According to paragraph 2.2.1(2) of the Annex 1 to Regulation (EC) 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks, as amended at EU level by Commission Decision (EU) 2012/490 of 24 August 2012 and Commission Decision (EU) 2015/715 of 30 April 2015[3] (hereafter 'CMP Guidelines'), the ECRB has to publish by 1 July of every year, commencing with the year 2020, a monitoring report on congestion at interconnection points with respect to firm capacity products sold in the previous year, taking into consideration, to the extent possible, capacity trading on secondary market and the use of interruptible capacity.

The present report serves as a basis for implementation of firm-day-ahead use-it-or-lose-it mechanism ('FDA UIOLI'), as prescribed by paragraph 2.2.3 (1) of the CMP Guidelines. Namely, the national regulatory authorities (NRAs; regulators) should require transmission system operators (TSOs) to apply FDA UIOLI if, on the basis of this report, it is shown that at

[1] www.energy-community.org. The Energy Community comprises the EU and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. Armenia, Turkey and Norway are Observer Countries. Throughout this document the symbol * refers to the following statement: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

[2] Decision No 2018/01/PHLG-EnC of the Permanent High Level Group of the Energy Community of 12 January 2018 on amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks, as amended at EU level by Commission Decision (EU) 2012/490 of 24 August 2012 and Commission Decision (EU) 2015/715 of 30 April 2015 (https://www.energy-community.org/dam/jcr:c7dde5f9-a070-48c9-9a9e-a07677e7206f/Decision_2018_01_PHLG.pdf).

[3] ANNEX I to Regulation (EC) NO 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks, as amended at EU level by Commission Decision (EU) 2012/490 of 24 August 2012 and Commission Decision (EU) 2015/715 of 30 April 2015 https://www.energy-community.org/dam/jcr:d0f7d046-57cb-479a-a39a-9bce06065155/Regulation_715_2009_GAS.pdf

interconnection points (IPs) demand exceeded offer at the reserve price when auctions are used in the course of capacity allocation procedures in the year covered by the monitoring report for products for use in either that year or in one of the subsequent two years:

a) for at least three firm capacity products with a duration of one month or
b) for at least two firm capacity products with a duration of one quarter or
c) for at least one firm capacity product with a duration of one year or more or
d) where no firm capacity product with a duration of one month or more has been offered.

In the following years, if the ECRB report on contractual congestions shows that a situation described above is unlikely to reoccur in the following three years, the NRAs may decide to terminate the FDA UIOLI mechanism.

Scope and methodology

The concept of contractual congestion is defined in Article 2(21) of the Regulation (EC) 715/2009 as a situation where the level of firm capacity demand exceeds the technical capacity. The procedures set by the CMP Guidelines target reducing contractual congestions, if identified. In case the transmission capacity is allocated via auctions, it is clear that a contractual congestion exists, if the auction is cleared with an auction premium.

In the Energy Community Contracting Parties (hereafter 'Contracting Parties'), capacity allocation was performed based on Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Regulation (EU) 984/2013 (hereafter 'CAM NC') in the reporting period, in Ukraine, where the CAM NC is applied since June 2020[4] and Moldova, where it is applied as of November 2022[5]. In Serbia, on the IPs of the transmission system operator *Gastrans*, only non-exempted short-term capacity is allocated based on CAM NC. The information on actual capacity demand and allocation was provided by the NRAs of the Contracting Parties. In addition to capacity demand, other possible indicators of contractual congestion as well as the implementation of the CMP Guidelines were analyzed.

The present report covers IPs between adjacent entry-exit systems between the Contracting Parties with an operational gas market as well as between the Contracting Parties and neighboring EU Member States, whereby the information on the latter is available only for the Contracting Parties' side of the IP. IPs of Georgia are not covered in this report, as CAM NC is not applicable.

[4] Since 06.07.2020, all capacities at IPs are allocated in line with the CAM NC. However, it has to be noted that the allocated capacity is not bundled at IPs, as required by Article 19 of CAM NC. The Ukrainian transmission network code stipulates rules for bundling of capacity at these points, according to which bundling is subject to agreement of neighboring transmission system operators. Such agreements were not in place in 2025.
[5] As in Ukraine, the capacity is allocated as unbundled.

The report reflects the status quo with regard to capacity demand in 2025, 2026 and 2027. The information on the CMP Guidelines' implementation relates to 2025.

2. FINDINGS

Capacity bookings

In 2025, capacity bookings for that year were recorded at IPs between Contracting Parties and between Contracting Parties and EU Member States.
The summary of capacity bookings is as follows:

- In Moldova, all IP capacities have been allocated via auctions on RBP. Capacity was allocated on yearly (6,5% of the technical capacity of the IP), quarterly (only for October - December 2025), monthly and daily basis on the IP with Romania (Ungheni) which covered the most of gas imports in Moldova in 2025. On the IPs with Ukraine (Oleksiivka, Kaushany and Grebenyky) capacity was allocated mostly on the daily level, with some bookings of monthly capacity. During the auctions no premium occurred.
- In North Macedonia, all capacity was booked on monthly basis, however not via auctions. The capacities were allocated based on the forecasted quantities of natural gas stipulated in the natural gas transmission agreement, and then, before the beginning of each month, based on the contract between shippers and their partners on the other side of the IP. There were no contractual or physical congestions on the North Macedonian side of the IP, as there was sufficient technical capacity in 2025.
- In Serbia, the capacity at IPs was allocated based on the Serbian TSO's *Transportgas Serbia* invitation published on its web page and corresponding applications of network users. In case demand is higher than the available capacity, the allocation is done proportionally to the requests – meaning pro-rata allocation applied in case of congestion. Capacity is offered for the next three gas years. *Transportgas Serbia* have offered yearly, monthly and daily capacity. For the second TSO in Serbia – *Gastrans*, that operates under the exemption regime[6], unbundled short-term capacity at IPs with Bulgaria and Hungary was allocated on RBP.
  Thus, there are five IPs analyzed in Serbia[7], where 90% of technical capacity was booked by yearly products at IP Zajecar (entry point from Bulgaria to Serbia), IP Kiskundorzma 2 (exit point from Serbia to Hungary), IP Horgos (entry point in Serbia from Kiskundorzma in Hungary) and IP Kalotina/Dimitrovgrad (entry point from Bulgaria to Serbia), and around 70% of technical capacity was booked by yearly product at the IP Zvornik (exit point from Serbia to Bosnia and Hercegovina).

[6] https://aers.rs/media/FILES/AktiAERS/Izuzeca/Eng/2019-03-05%20Exemption%20Act%20Ruling-Disposition_EN.pdf
[7] IP Zajecar and IP Kiskundorozma 2 are on *Gastrans* network, while IP Horgos, IP Kalotina/Dimitrovgrad and IP Zvornik are on *Transportgas Srbija* network.

On IP Zajecar, there was an auction premium for quarterly capacity for 1.1.-1.4.2025. on auction in November 2024. That was reason why *Gastrans* did not offer monthly capacity at IP Zajecar for January and February 2025. Monthly capacity was offered for March 2025, because one shipper returned capacity to the TSO.
On IP Kiskundorzma 2, 100% of the quarterly capacity for the periods 1.1.-1.4.2025. and 1.7.-1.10.2025 was booked and there was an auction premium for 1.4.-1.7.2025. on the auction held in November 2024. That was the reason why *Gastrans* didn't offer monthly capacity for January, February, March, July, August and September 2025 and only 1 kWh/day in April, May and June 2025.
At auctions held in August and November 2025, quarterly capacities for 2026 and monthly capacity for January 2026 at IP Zajecar and IP Kiskundorozma 2 were allocated, however the offers were higher than demand.

- In Ukraine, all IP capacities have been allocated via auctions. At the border with Poland, the GSA capacity allocation platform is used, at the other borders the RBP capacity allocation platform. All types of products (quarterly, monthly, daily and intra-day) were offered and booked at almost all IPs.
  During auctions held in 2025 in Ukraine, none of the criteria prescribed by paragraph 2.2.3 (1) of the CMP Guidelines were met. The auction premium was in place only for six daily products. Firm daily capacity products and capacity products with a duration of one month and more were offered at all IPs (where there was a possibility within the requirements of interconnection agreements). The highest number of participants in the capacity auctions was five.

The information on capacity bookings at IPs in Serbia, Ukraine, North Macedonia and Moldova is available in Annex I of this report.

Based on the information on capacity bookings in the Contracting Parties in 2025, it can be concluded that on two IPs of Serbian TSO *Gastrans*- IP Zajecar and IP Kiskundorozma 2, there were no firm capacity products with a duration of one month offered, pointing out to the fulfillment of criterion 2.2.3 (1), sub-point (d), of the CMP Guidelines

Capacity bookings on the IPs between the EU Member States and the Contracting Parties, on the EU side, are monitored by ACER, that recently published its report *Congestion in EU gas markets: Capacity use adjusting to market shifts*[8], covering 2024 and 2025. The report concluded that network congestions remained present at key IPs on the west-to-east routes and in Southeast Europe. Congestion revenues of more than 1 million EUR were detected on the following IPs between EU Member States and Contracting Parties in 2025:

[8] ACER Congestion in EU gas markets: Capacity use adjusting to market shifts, 29, May 2026. https://www.acer.europa.eu/news/lower-congestion-levels-2024-and-2025-point-new-equilibrium-eu-gas-market

- Kyustendil/Zidilovo (Bulgaria to North Macedonia): around 1 million EUR;
- VIP Bereg (HU to Ukraine): 30.4 million EUR.

On IP Ungheni, there was an auction premium for quarterly capacity for 1.1-1.4.2026. on auction held in November 2025 on Romanian side of the IP. So Romanian TSO offered only small amount of monthly capacity for January, February and March 2026.
On IP Kyustendil/Zidilovo, on Bugarian side, only small amount of technical capacity is offered on auction. 100% of offered capacity for 2025 was booked on quartaly auctions, with some quartaly capacity sold with auction premium. But monthly capacity is not offered for any month in 2025. On North Macedonian side, capacity has been allocated on monthly level based on forecasted flow.
On IP VIP Bereg, on Hungarian side, there were many auction premiums in 2025. There was an auction premium for quarterly capacity for 1.4.-1.7.2025. on auction held in February 2025 and for 1.1-1.4.2026. on auction held in November 2025. There were also auction premiums for monthly capacity for July, October, November and December 2025.

Other possible indicators of contractual congestion

In cases where auctioning of capacity was not implemented, another set of indicators was used, as agreed by the ECRB Gas Working Group. These indicators should point out to a demand for capacity exceeding the offer. In this respect, the following aspects were analyzed for the IPs of the Contracting Parties:

- ✓ Whether there was any unsuccessful capacity request;
- ✓ Whether there was any interruptible capacity offer and, if so, whether there was any booking of interruptible capacity; and
- ✓ Whether there was any trade of capacity on secondary market.

The responses reveal that there was no unsuccessful capacity request for the IPs of the Contracting Parties. The transmission system operators of the Contracting Parties did not publish any information on the occurrence of unsuccessful capacity request for firm capacity products.
Booking of interruptible capacity at an IP, other than for backhaul, may also suggest that capacity demand exceeds capacity offer. It is also a requirement of Article 2.2.1 of the CMP Guidelines to take into consideration the use of interruptible capacity when monitoring congestions at IPs.
In Ukraine, capacity at the IP Uzgorod (entry from Slovakia) is offered on interruptible basis, as prescribed by the relevant interconnection agreement. However, according to the regulatory authority of Ukraine, this offer of interruptible capacity does not point towards contractual

congestions. Rather, capacity is offered on an interruptible basis due to the conditions of Interconnection agreement signed between TSOs.
ECRB investigated whether there was any trading of IP capacities on the secondary market in 2025. Based on the information provided by the NRAs, there was such a commercial activity in Serbia, where the bilateral transfer of capacities took place at two IPs- IP Zajecar and IP Zvornik.

Implementation of congestion management procedures

Application of congestion management procedures in the event of contractual congestion is an obligation introduced by the CMP Guidelines. Capacity made available after congestion management procedures has to be offered by transmission system operators in the regular allocation process. For the purpose of this report, the regulators were asked to provide an overview of the congestion management procedures implemented by their respective transmission system operators.
In none of the Contracting Parties, congestion management procedures were applied until June 2025.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Identification of possible contractual congestions in the Contracting Parties was carried out by analyzing the capacity bookings performed by using auctions (Ukraine, Moldova and one transmission system operator in Serbia), but also other methods of allocation. The information was provided by the NRAs. Additionally, other possible indicators of contractual congestion as well as the implementation of CMP Guidelines were analyzed.

Based on the information on capacity bookings in the Contracting Parties in 2025, it can be concluded that on two IPs of Serbian TSO *Gastrans*- IP Zajecar and IP Kiskundorozma 2, there were no firm capacity products with a duration of one month or more offered, pointing out to the fulfillment of criterion 2.2.3 (1), sub-point (d), of the CMP Guidelines. Therefore, the ECRB concludes that these two IPs were contractually congested in 2025.

ECRB invites national regulatory authorities and transmission system operators of the Contracting Parties to enable full implementation of the CMP Guidelines where it has not been reached so far.

Finally, the ECRB highlights the importance of prompt and effective allocation of capacities at IPs between the Contracting Parties [9] and between the Contracting Parties and EU Members States[10] , for the better management of gas flows across borders and full gas market integration in Europe.

[9] Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/459 establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems, as adopted for the Energy Community by Permanent High Level Group Decision 2018/06PHLG-EnC (https://www.energy-community.org/dam/jcr:7b8650ec-0a84-4c8c-bf9d-22f57dd38b60/Regulation_2017_459_CAM.pdf)
[10] Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401789)

ANNEX I - Technical and booked capacity

Interconnection point	Information on capacity
Data by Transportgas Srbija	
IP Kiskundoroszma - Horgos Hungary to Serbia	Technical capacity: 141,977,184 kWh/day. One shipper booked 66 daily capacities in January, February, March and April. One shipper booked 127,779,466 kWh/day yearly capacity (90% of the technical capacity) for GY 2025/2026. Daily peak flow was 57,895,200 kWh/day in January.
IP Dimitrovgrad Bulgaria to Serbia	Technical capacity: 13,081,624 kWh/day for January – September and 26,163,248 for October – December. One shipper booked 11,773,462 kWh/day yearly capacity (90% of the technical capacity) for GY 2024/2025 and one shipper booked 23,546,923 kWh/day yearly capacity (90% of the technical capacity) for GY 2025/2026. One shipper booked 1,308,162 kWh/day monthly capacity in January and February. Daily peak flow was 21,110,000 kWh/day in January.
IP Zvornik Serbia to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Technical capacity: 21,000,000 kWh/day. Two shippers booked 14,312,816 kWh/day yearly capacity for GY 2024/2025 and one shipper booked 14,312,816 kWh/day yearly capacity for GY 2025/2026. Daily peak flow was 14,124,000 kWh/day in December.
Data by Gastrans	

IP Zajecar Bulgaria to Serbia	Technical capacity: 366,731,712 kWh/day. Three shippers booked yearly capacity: 330,053,520 kWh/day. Quarterly capacity: one shipper booked 36,678,192 kWh/day for January – March, four shippers booked 20,152,008 kWh/day for April – May, three shippers booked 20,600,016 kWh/day for July – September and four shippers booked 23,520,00 kWh/day for October – December. One shipper booked 720,000 kWh/day monthly capacity in October. Daily capacity was booked by one shipper in January, by three shippers in February and by one shipper in December. The daily peak flow was 345,111,144 kWh/day in November.
IP Kiskundorzma 2 Serbia to Hungary	Technical capacity: 245,765,592 kWh/day. Three shippers booked yearly capacity: 221,189,016 kWh/day. Quarterly capacity: four shippers booked 24,576,576 kWh/day for January – March, four shippers booked 24,576,552 kWh/day for April – May, three shippers booked 24,576,576 kWh/day for July – September and four shippers booked 7,800,000 kWh/day for October – December. Three shippers booked 16,776,576 kWh/day monthly capacity in October. Daily capacity was booked by one shipper in January, by three shippers in February and November and by one shipper in December. The daily peak flow was 249,455,600 kWh/day in October.
Data by ERC	
IP Zdilovo – Kuystendil Bulgaria to North Macedonia	Technical capacity: 32,470,000 kWh/day. Monthly capacity was booked in all months by four to seven shippers. Minimum booking was 1.247.243 kWh/day in May and maximum 16.599.919 kWh/day in December. The daily peak flow was 18,352,653 kWh/day in December
Data by TSOUA	

GCP Gaz-System/UA TSO (VIP) Ukraine to Poland	Technical capacity: 137,256,000 kWh/day Daily capacity products were booked by one shipper in February, March, July and August by two shippers in June. The daily peak flow was 10,959,211 kWh/day in June.
GCP Gaz-System/UA TSO (VIP) Poland to Ukraine	Technical capacity: Different firm and interruptible capacities were offered in 2025. Firm capacity was from 67,800,000 kWh/day to 131,548,000 kWh/day. Quarterly capacity: one shipper booked 8,363,040 kWh/day for October – December. Monthly capacity: From one to four shippers booked capacity in the period May - December. Daily capacity was booked in all months except January by two to eleven shippers. The daily peak flow was 112,784,000 kWh/day in September.
IP Budince Slovakia to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 446,880,000 kWh/day. Monthly capacity was booked by one shipper in July, August, October, November and by two shippers in December. Daily capacity was booked in all months except in January, April and July by one to eight shippers. Daily peak flow was 167,048,000 kWh/day.
IP Budince Ukraine to Slovakia	Technical capacity: 202,160,000 kWh/day. No gas flow in 2025.
IP Uzgorod - Velke Kapushany, Ukraine to Slovakia	Technical capacity: 2,989,840,000 kWh/day. Two shippers booked capacity in January and one shipper booked capacity in February. The daily peak flow was 5,146,451 kWh/day in June.
IP Uzgorod - Velke Kapushany Slovakia to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 0 kWh/day. Interruptible: 2,989,840,000 kWh/day. No gas flow in 2025.

VIP Bereg Hungary to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 103,880,916 firm and 878,191,084 interruptible. Quarterly capacity: one shipper booked 127,680 kWh/day for July – September. Monthly capacity: Three shippers booked capacity in February and one to six shippers in the period June – December with maximum 102,325,635 kWh/day in October. Daily capacities were booked every month by two to fifteen shippers. The daily peak flows were 99% of the technical capacity or higher in ten months and maximum was 109,592,000 kWh/day in February.
VIP Bereg Ukraine to Hungary	Technical capacity: 519,232,000 kWh/day. Interruptible: 462 840 000 kWh/day. Daily capacities were booked in May - July and September - December by one shipper. The biggest allocated amount was 5,320,000 kWh/day in May.
IP Orlovka - Isaccea I Romania to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 122,360,000 kWh/day Monthly capacity was booked in July, August and in the period October – December by one to four shippers. Daily capacity was booked in the period January – April, July and in the period October – December by one to four shippers. The daily peak flow was 29,792,000 kWh/day in December.
IP Orlovka - Isaccea I Ukraine to Romania	Technical capacity: 203,224,000 kWh/day. No gas flow in 2025.
IP Oleksiivka Ukraine to Moldova	Technical capacity: 84,056,000 kWh/day (January - September) and 52,136,000 kWh/day (October – December) One to six shippers booked daily capacity in all months, except in July and August. The daily peak flow was 67,032,000 kWh/day in February.
IP Ananiv Ukraine to Moldova	Technical capacity: 0 kWh/day No gas flow in 2025.

IP Lymanske Ukraine- Moldova	Technical capacity: 0 kWh/day. No gas flow in 2025.
IP Lymanske Moldova to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 0 kWh/day. No gas flow in 2025.
IP Grebenyky Ukraine to Moldova	Technical capacity: 383,040,000 kWh/day. One to two shippers booked daily capacity in March, Apil and August. The daily peak flow was 25,536,000 kWh/day in March.
IP Grebenyky Moldova to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 74,480,000 kWh/day (January – September) and 122,360,000 kWh/day (October – December). Monthly capacity products were booked in July, August, November and December by one to three shippers. One shipper booked daily capacity in April, July, August, October and November and two shippers in December. The daily peak flow was 14,896,000 kWh/day in December.
IP Kaushany Moldova to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 383,040,000 kWh/day One shipper booked 904,000 kWh/day yearly capacity. One shipper booked 2,660,000 kWh/day quarterly capacity for January – March. Monthly capacity was booked in all months except the period June – September by one to two shippers. Daily capacity products were booked in all months, except March, by one to two shippers. The daily peak flow was 24,472,000 kWh/day in March.
IP Kaushany Ukraine to Moldova	Technical capacity: 122,360,000 kWh/day Monthly capacity was booked in July, August, November and December by one to three shippers. Daily capacity products were booked in all months, except May, June and September, by one to three shippers. The daily peak flow was 25,536,000 kWh/day in December.

Data by ANRE

IP Ungheni Moldova to Romania	Technical capacity: 21,599,831 kWh/day. One shipper booked daily capacity in February and two shippers in October.
IP Ungheni Romania to Moldova	Technical capacity: 64,503,928 kWh/day. One shipper booked 4,200,000 kWh/day yearly capacity. Four shippers booked 9,780,000 kWh/day quarterly capacity for October – December. Monthly capacity was booked in all months by two to five shippers. Daily capacity was booked in all months except in December by five to eleven shippers. The daily peak flow was 63,993,073 kWh/day in February.
IP Oleksiivka Ukraine to Moldova	Technical capacity: 51,734,445 kWh/day. Daily capacity was booked in all months except in July and August by one to five shippers. The daily peak flow was 67,123,859 kWh/day in February.
IP Oleksiivka Moldova to Ukraine	Technical capacity: 1,055,805 kWh/day. Daily capacity was booked in two days in April by one shipper, with a very small flow of 1,600 kWh.
IP Grebenyky Ukraine to Moldova	Technical capacity: 380,089,000 kWh/day. Daily capacity was booked by one shipper in March and April. The daily peak flow was 25,932,816 kWh/day in February.
IP Grebenyky Moldova-Ukraine	Technical capacity: 121,417,575 kWh/day. Monthly capacity was booked: by two shippers in July, one shipper in August and three shippers in November and December. Daily capacity was booked by one shipper in July, August, October and November and two shippers in December. The daily peak flow was 14,314,000 kWh/day in December.
IP Kaushany – Caushany Ukraine to Moldova	Technical capacity: 121,417,575 kWh/day. Monthly capacity was booked: by two shippers in July, one shipper in August and three shippers in November and December.

IP Caushany – Kaushany Moldova to Ukriane	Daily capacity was booked in period January - April, July and in period October - December by one to three shippers. The daily peak flow was 25,680,000 kWh/day in December.
	Technical capacity: 380,089,000 kWh/day. There is an allocated flow in all months except in April and August. The daily allocated flow was 24,544,950 kWh/day in March.

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