



Besluit

Besluit FCA CGM BritNed

Ons kenmerk : ACM/UIT/496979

Zaaknummer : ACM/17/031367

Besluit van de Autoriteit Consument en Markt op grond van artikel 4 van Verordening (EU) 2016/1719 van de Commissie van 26 september 2016 tot vaststelling van richtsnoeren betreffende capaciteitstoewijzing op de langere termijnen artikel 5, zesde lid, van de Elektriciteitswet 1998 betreffende de goedkeuring van de methodologie van BritNed Development Limited voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel met betrekking tot langetermijntijdsbestekken.

Samenvatting

1. Verordening (EU) 2016/1719 van de Commissie van 26 september 2016 tot vaststelling van richtsnoeren betreffende capaciteitstoewijzing op de langere termijn (hierna: de FCA Verordening) heeft tot doel om vooruitgang in de richting van een daadwerkelijk geïntegreerde elektriciteitsmarkt te boeken. Dit wordt bevorderd door efficiënte indekkingsmogelijkheden voor elektriciteitsproducenten, verbruikers en detailhandelaren te ontwikkelen ten aanzien van het prijsrisico dat zich in de toekomst kan voordoen in het gebied waarin zij actief zijn.
2. Als onderdeel van de implementatie van de FCA Verordening heeft BritNed Development Limited (hierna: "BritNed") de methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel (hierna: voorstel) aan de Autoriteit Consument en Markt (hierna: de ACM) ter goedkeuring voorgelegd. Dit is voorgeschreven op grond van artikel 18 van de FCA Verordening.
3. De methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel beschrijft hoe de gezamenlijke Transmissiesysteembeheerders (hierna: TSB's) in Europa tot een model van het Europese net komen. Met dit netwerkmodel kan de beschikbare capaciteit van het netwerk worden berekend.
4. De ACM concludeert dat niet is gebleken dat het voorstel in strijd is met de FCA Verordening. De ACM keurt daarom het voorstel goed, op grond van artikel 4, vijfde lid, van de FCA Verordening en artikel 5, zesde lid, van de Elektriciteitswet 1998.
5. Belanghebbenden kunnen tegen dit besluit bezwaar maken bij de ACM.

1 Inleiding

6. De FCA Verordening heeft tot doel om vooruitgang in de richting van een daadwerkelijk geïntegreerde elektriciteitsmarkt te boeken. Dit wordt bevorderd door efficiënte indekkingsmogelijkheden voor elektriciteitsproducenten, verbruikers en detailhandelaren te ontwikkelen ten aanzien van het prijsrisico dat zich in de toekomst kan voordoen in het gebied waarin zij actief zijn.
7. Als onderdeel van de implementatie van de FCA Verordening heeft TenneT het voorstel aan de ACM ter goedkeuring voorgelegd. Dit is voorgeschreven op grond van artikel 18 van de FCA Verordening.
8. De indeling van dit besluit is als volgt. Hoofdstuk 2 van dit besluit bevat de gevolgde procedure. Hoofdstuk 3 bevat het wettelijk kader. Het voorstel dat de ACM naar aanleiding van een wijzigingsverzoek heeft ontvangen is samengevat in hoofdstuk 4. Hoofdstuk 5 bevat de beoordeling van de aanvraag en hoofdstuk 6 het besluit.
9. Dit besluit bevat twee bijlagen. Deze bijlagen zijn onderdeel van het besluit. Bijlage 1 bevat relevante artikelen en bijlage 2 bevat het voorstel.

2 Procedure van totstandkoming van dit besluit

10. Het voorstel voor de methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel is een voorstel dat alle Europese TSB's volgens de FCA Verordening gezamenlijk moeten opstellen. Dit moet binnen zes maanden na de goedkeuring van het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel met betrekking tot de day-ahead- en intradaytijdsbestekken zoals bedoeld in artikel 17 van Verordening (EU) 2015/1222 van de Commissie van 24 juli 2015 tot vaststelling van richtsnoeren betreffende capaciteitstoewijzing en congestiebeheer (hierna: de CACM Verordening) . Dit voorstel is gecoördineerd door *European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity* (hierna: ENTSO-E).
11. Het voorstel is van 6 maart 2017 tot 6 april 2017 via de internetpagina van het ENTSO-E geconsulteerd. ENTSO-E heeft op 27 maart 2017 een publiekelijk toegankelijk webinar georganiseerd waarin een toelichting is gegeven op het voorstel.
12. Op 10 juli 2017 heeft ACM van BritNed een verzoek ontvangen tot goedkeuring van de methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel. Het voorstel dat BritNed op 10 juli 2017 heeft ingediend voor goedkeuring bij de ACM betreft een gewijzigde versie ten opzichte van de versie die is geconsulteerd.
13. Ook de andere Europese TSB's leggen het voorstel voor aan hun nationale regulerende instantie, conform de toepasselijke nationale procedures. TenneT Holding B.V. heeft dit voorstel ook aan de ACM ter goedkeuring voorgelegd.
14. Om een zorgvuldige besluitvorming te waarborgen heeft de ACM het voorstel met bijbehorende documenten ter inzage gelegd en gepubliceerd op haar internetpagina. Van de terinzagelegging is

kennis gegeven in Staatscourant nr. 42062 van 21 juli 2017. De ACM heeft hiermee belanghebbenden in de gelegenheid gesteld zienswijzen te geven.

15. Naar aanleiding van de terinzagelegging zijn geen zienswijzen ontvangen.
16. Alle regulerende instanties hebben elkaar geraadpleegd en in nauwe coördinatie samen gewerkt met het oog op het bereiken van overeenstemming, zoals beschreven in artikel 4, negende lid, van de FCA Verordening.
17. Op 5 maart 2018 heeft de ACM aan TenneT een wijzigingsverzoek verzonden, omdat de ACM vond dat het ingediende voorstel niet kon worden goedgekeurd. In het wijzigingsverzoek heeft de ACM aangegeven wat BritNed moest wijzigen, zodat de ACM het voorstel wel goed kon keuren.
18. Op 4 mei 2018 heeft de ACM van BritNed het gewijzigde voorstel ontvangen ter goedkeuring.

3 Wettelijk kader

19. In dit hoofdstuk beschrijft de ACM de bepalingen die gezamenlijk het wettelijk kader vormen voor dit besluit.

Bevoegdheidsgrondslag ACM

20. De taken waarmee de ACM is belast, zijn vastgelegd in de wet. Met betrekking tot de Elektriciteitswet (hierna: E-wet) zijn deze taken vastgelegd in artikel 5, eerste lid, van de E-wet: *“De Autoriteit Consument en Markt is belast met de aan haar opgedragen taken ter uitvoering van het bepaalde bij of krachtens deze wet, verordening 714/2009, verordening 713/2009 en verordening 1227/2011, alsmede met het toezicht op de naleving van het bepaalde bij of krachtens deze wet, verordening 714/2009, verordening 713/2009 en verordening 1227/2011.”*
21. De FCA Verordening is een verordening die is vastgesteld krachtens Verordening 714/2009, waardoor de ACM op grond van artikel 5, eerste lid, van de E-wet ook belast is met taken die voortvloeien uit de FCA Verordening.
22. De definitie van ‘regulerende instanties’ is opgenomen in artikel 2, tweede lid, aanhef en onder a, van Verordening 714/2009, een definitie die op grond van artikel 2 van de FCA Verordening ook op de FCA Verordening van toepassing is: *“a) ‘regulerende instanties’: de regulerende instanties bedoeld in artikel 35, lid 1, van Richtlijn 2009/72/EG;”*
23. In artikel 35, eerste lid, van Richtlijn 2009/72/EG van het Europees Parlement en de Raad (hierna: de Richtlijn) is het volgende geregeld: *“Iedere lidstaat wijst één enkele nationale regulerende instantie aan.”*
24. Artikel 5, tweede lid, van de E-wet stelt dat de ACM is aangewezen als de in artikel 35, eerste lid, van de Richtlijn bedoelde nationale regulerende instantie: *“De Autoriteit Consument en Markt is de regulerende instantie, bedoeld in artikel 35, eerste lid, van de richtlijn en artikel 2, tweede lid, onderdeel a, van verordening 714/2009.”*

25. Het verzoek van TenneT tot goedkeuring van het voorstel betreft een wijziging van de congestiebeheersprocedures zoals bedoeld in artikel 5, zesde lid, van de E-wet. Op grond van dit artikel beslist de ACM over de goedkeuring van congestiebeheersprocedures voor landsgrensoverschrijdende netten:

“De Autoriteit Consument en Markt beslist over de goedkeuring van de door de netbeheerder van het landelijk hoogspanningsnet gehanteerde congestiebeheersprocedures voor landsgrensoverschrijdende netten.”

26. Artikel 16, vijftiende lid, van de E-wet schrijft voor dat de netbeheerder van het landelijk hoogspanningsnet de congestiebeheersprocedures ter goedkeuring aan de ACM voor legt, voordat de netbeheerder deze hanteert:

“Voordat de netbeheerder van het landelijk hoogspanningsnet congestiebeheersprocedures hanteert voor landsgrensoverschrijdende netten, legt hij deze procedures ter goedkeuring voor aan de Autoriteit Consument en Markt.”

Relevante artikelen uit de FCA Verordening

27. Artikel 3 van de FCA Verordening bevat de doelstellingen van de capaciteitstoewijzing op de langere termijn. In artikel 4, vijfde tot en met negende lid, van de FCA Verordening wordt het proces van de vaststelling van voorwaarden of methodologieën beschreven. Artikel 18, 19 en 20 van de FCA Verordening en artikel 17, 18 en 19 van de CACM Verordening zijn relevant in verband met het voorstel van BritNed. Zie bijlage 1 bij dit besluit voor een overzicht van de in dit randnummer genoemde artikelen.

4 Het voorstel

28. In dit hoofdstuk wordt een toelichting gegeven op de inhoud van het voorstel. Het voorstel is opgenomen in bijlage 2 bij dit besluit.
29. Het voorstel beschrijft hoe de Europese TSB's gezamenlijk een netwerkmodel moeten vaststellen. Het netwerkmodel geeft een wiskundige beschrijving van het fysieke elektriciteitsnet. De FCA Verordening schrijft voor dat er gemeenschappelijke netwerkmodellen moeten worden gemaakt voor de jaarlijkse en maandelijks tijdsbestekken.
30. Alle netwerkelementen met een spanning van 220 kV of hoger moeten in het netwerkmodel worden opgenomen. Ook elementen die bijdrage aan de systeemstabiliteit moeten, ook als deze een lagere spanning hebben dan 220 kV, in het model worden opgenomen.
31. Het netwerkmodel wordt niet opgesteld voor alle tijdstippen in een jaar of maand. Er wordt namelijk een beperkt aantal representatieve scenario's gebruikt. In het voorstel wordt voor het jaarlijks tijdsbestek 8 scenario's gedefinieerd. Dit zijn dezelfde scenario's die in artikel 65 van de SO verordening¹ zijn gedefinieerd. Voor het maandelijks tijdsbestek zijn twee scenario's in het voorstel gedefinieerd. Alle TSB's in capaciteitsberekeningsregio's waarin een veiligheidsanalyse op basis van verscheidene scenario's in de capaciteitsberekening wordt toegepast, mogen

¹ Verordening (EU) 2017/1485 van 2 augustus 2017 tot vaststelling van richtsnoeren betreffende het beheer van elektriciteitstransmissiesystemen

gezamenlijk afwijkende gemeenschappelijke scenario's ontwikkelen, zolang deze scenario's een goede voorspelling geven.

32. Om het model te maken, maakt iedere TSB eerst een netwerkmodel voor zijn eigen netwerk. Dit individuele netwerkmodel moet gebaseerd zijn op de best mogelijke prognose. Deze prognose zal onder andere gebruik maken van de gegevens die in het kader van de 'methodologie voor het verstrekken van gegevens betreffende opwekking en basislast' moeten worden aangeleverd. Vervolgens worden de individuele netwerkmodellen samengevoegd tot een gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel.

5 Beoordeling

33. In dit hoofdstuk beoordeelt de ACM of zij het voorstel van BritNed kan goedkeuren.

5.1 Beoordeling van de eisen uit de CACM Verordening

Tijdschema en effect

34. Artikel 9, achtste lid, van de FCA Verordening schrijft voor dat het voorstel een voorgesteld tijdschema voor de tenuitvoerlegging bevat. Artikel 24 van het voorstel bevat het tijdschema. Voor de ACM is het belangrijk dat de implementatie in lijn is met de tijdlijn voor de algemene implementatie van de FCA Verordening. Dat is het geval.
35. Tevens schrijft artikel 9, achtste lid, van de FCA Verordening voor dat het voorstel een beschrijving van het verwachte effect op de doelstellingen van de FCA Verordening bevat. De ACM constateert dat het voorstel een uitleg van dit effect bevat in de preambule 19 tot en met 26.

Eisen uit artikel 18 van de FCA Verordening

36. Artikel 18, eerste lid, van de FCA Verordening schrijft voor dat het voorstel geconsulteerd wordt door de indiener. De ACM constateert dat BritNed het voorstel heeft geconsulteerd.
37. Artikel 18, tweede en derde lid, van de FCA Verordening omschrijft de elementen die de methodologie minimaal omvat. De elementen betreffen een definitie van de scenario's overeenkomstig artikel 19 van de FCA Verordening en artikel 18 van de CACM Verordening, een definitie van de individuele netwerkmodellen overeenkomstig artikel 20 van de FCA Verordening en artikel 19 van de CACM Verordening, en een beschrijving van het proces van samensmelting van de individuele netwerkmodellen met het oog op de opstelling van het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel. Onderstaand wordt op deze elementen verder ingegaan.
38. Artikel 3 van het voorstel beschrijft de scenario's. Artikel 3, eerste en tweede lid, in combinatie met het derde lid, beschrijven de standaard scenario's voor het jaarlijkse tijdsbestek en het maandelijkse tijdsbestek. Artikel 3, vijfde en zesde lid, beschrijft aan welke voorwaarden eventuele extra scenario's moeten voldoen. De ACM constateert dat dit voldoet aan de vereisten in artikel 19 van de FCA Verordening. De ACM is van oordeel dat de definities van de scenario's het in voldoende mate mogelijk maken om specifieke prognoses op te stellen inzake opwekking, basislast en netwerktopologie voor het transmissiesysteem in het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel, zoals vereist in artikel 18, eerste lid, van de CACM Verordening.

39. Artikel 4 tot en met 17 van het voorstel beschrijft hoe het individuele netwerkmodel moet worden samengesteld. Deze artikelen schrijven voor op welke wijze, en met welke informatie, de TSB haar individuele netwerkmodel moet vormgeven. Het individuele netwerkmodel bevat alle netwerkelementen van het transmissiesysteem die worden gebruikt in de regionale operationele veiligheidsanalyse, zoals is vereist in artikel 19, derde lid, van de CACM Verordening. Mede daardoor is de ACM van oordeel dat het beschreven proces een individueel netwerkmodel genereert dat de best mogelijke voorspelling van de transmissiesysteemcondities vertegenwoordigt, zoals is vereist in artikel 19, tweede lid, van de CACM Verordening. Ten slotte maakt het individueel netwerkmodel het mogelijk om een actieve en reactieve elektriciteitsstroom- en -spanningsanalyse in stationaire toestand te maken, zoals is vereist in artikel 19, vijfde lid, van de CACM Verordening.
40. Artikel 18 tot en met 22 van het voorstel beschrijft het proces van samensmelting van de individuele netwerkmodellen tot het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel. Artikel 18 van het voorstel beschrijft de bepaling van de nettoposities in elke biedzone en de stroom voor elke gelijkstroomlijn, zoals is vereist in artikel 18, derde lid, van de CACM Verordening. Artikel 20 van het voorstel beschrijft dat de TSB's de taak van het samenvoegen van de individuele netwerkmodellen aan één entiteit delegeren. De TSB's zullen deze taak aan ENTSO-E delegeren. Ook het beheer van het benodigde informatieplatform om de individuele netwerkmodellen beschikbaar te stellen voor de samenvoeging tot een gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel wordt door de TSB's, zoals blijkt uit artikel 21 van het voorstel, gedelegeerd. De TSB's zullen ook hiervoor ENTSO-E aanstellen. Artikel 22 van het voorstel beschrijft hoe de samenvoeging van de individuele netwerkmodellen tot een gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel plaatsvindt. De ACM is van mening dat het voorstel in voldoende mate dit proces beschrijft om de opstelling van een gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel mogelijk te maken, zoals vereist in artikel 17, tweede lid, onder c, van de CACM Verordening.

5.2 Overeenstemming tussen alle regulerende instanties

41. Op 11 juni 2018 hebben alle regulerende instanties overeenstemming bereikt over het goedkeuren van het voorstel.

5.3 Conclusie

42. Op grond van voorgaande concludeert de ACM dat het voorstel niet in strijd is met de eisen uit de FCA Verordening. De ACM keurt daarom het voorstel goed, op grond van artikel 4, vijfde lid, van de FCA Verordening en artikel 5, zesde lid, van de E-wet.

6 Besluit

43. De Autoriteit Consument en Markt keurt het voorstel van BritNed Development Limited opgenomen in bijlage 2 bij dit besluit, betreffende de methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijke netwerkmodel, goed.
44. Van dit besluit wordt mededeling gedaan in de Staatscourant. Voorts publiceert de Autoriteit Consument en Markt dit besluit op de internetpagina van de Autoriteit Consument en Markt.
45. Dit besluit treedt in werking op 14 juli 2018.

's-Gravenhage,
Datum: 10 juli 2018

Autoriteit Consument en Markt,
namens deze,

W.g.
mr. P.C.M. Bijlenga
Teammanager Directie Energie

Tegen dit besluit kan degene, wiens belang rechtstreeks bij dit besluit is betrokken, binnen zes weken na de dag van bekendmaking van dit besluit een gemotiveerd bezwaarschrift indienen bij ACM, Directie Juridische Zaken, Postbus 16326, 2500 BH Den Haag. In dit bezwaarschrift kan een belanghebbende op basis van artikel 7:1a, eerste lid, van de Algemene wetbestuursrecht, ACM verzoeken in te stemmen met rechtstreeks beroep bij de administratieve rechter.

Bijlage 1: relevante artikelen uit de FCA verordening en de CACM Verordening

Artikel 3 van de FCA verordening

“Met deze verordening worden de volgende doelstellingen nagestreefd:

- a) bevorderen van doeltreffende zoneoverschrijdende handel op de lange termijn door middel van zoneoverschrijdende indekkingsmogelijkheden op de lange termijn voor marktdeelnemers;
- b) optimaliseren van de berekening en toewijzing van zoneoverschrijdende capaciteit op de lange termijn;
- c) zorgen voor niet-discriminerende toegang tot zoneoverschrijdende capaciteit op de lange termijn;
- d) waarborgen van de niet-discriminerende behandeling van TSB's, het Agentschap, regulerende instanties en marktdeelnemers;
- e) rekening houden met de behoefte aan een billijke en ordelijke capaciteitstoewijzing op de langere termijn en ordelijke prijsvorming;
- f) waarborgen en verbeteren van de transparantie en betrouwbaarheid van de informatie betreffende de capaciteitstoewijzing op de langere termijn;
- g) bijdragen tot de efficiënte langetermijnexploitatie en -ontwikkeling van het elektriciteitstransmissiesysteem en de elektriciteitssector in de Unie.”

Artikel 4, vijfde tot en met negende lid, van de FCA Verordening:

“ [...]

5. Elke regulerende instantie is verantwoordelijk voor goedkeuring van de in de leden 6 en 7 bedoelde voorwaarden of methodologieën.

6. De voorstellen voor de volgende voorwaarden of methodologieën worden ter goedkeuring voorgelegd aan alle regulerende instanties:

[...]

b) de methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel overeenkomstig artikel 18;

[...]

8. Het voorstel voor de voorwaarden of methodologieën omvat een voorgesteld tijdschema voor hun tenuitvoerlegging en een beschrijving van hun verwacht effect op de doelstellingen van deze verordening. [...]

9. Wanneer de vaststelling van de voorwaarden of methodologieën een besluit van meer dan één regulerende instantie vergt, raadplegen de bevoegde regulerende instanties elkaar en werken zij in nauw overleg samen met het oog op het bereiken van overeenstemming. Indien van toepassing houden de bevoegde regulerende instanties rekening met het advies van het Agentschap. De regulerende instanties nemen besluiten betreffende de ingediende voorwaarden of methodologieën overeenkomstig de leden 6 en 7 binnen een termijn van zes maanden na de ontvangst van de voorwaarden of methodologieën door de regulerende instantie of, indien van toepassing, door de laatste betrokken regulerende instantie.

[...]

13. De TSB's die verantwoordelijk zijn voor de vaststelling van de voorwaarden of methodologieën overeenkomstig deze verordening, maken die bekend op het internet na de goedkeuring door de bevoegde regulerende instanties of, wanneer een dergelijke goedkeuring niet vereist is, na de vaststelling ervan, behalve wanneer dergelijke informatie overeenkomstig artikel 7 als vertrouwelijk wordt beschouwd.”

Artikel 18 van de FCA Verordening:

1. Uiterlijk zes maanden na de goedkeuring van de methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel met betrekking tot de day-ahead- en intradaytijdsbestekken zoals opgenomen in artikel 9, lid 6, van Verordening (EU) 2015/1222 ontwikkelen alle TSB's gezamenlijk een voorstel voor een methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel betreffende langetermijntijdsbestekken. Met betrekking tot deze methodologie wordt een raadpleging overeenkomstig artikel 6 gehouden.
2. De methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel houdt rekening met en vormt een aanvulling op de overeenkomstig artikel 17 van Verordening (EU) 2015/1222 ontwikkelde methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel. De methodologie maakt de vaststelling mogelijk van het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel voor capaciteitsberekeningstijdsbestekken op de lange termijn in capaciteitsberekeningsregio's waarin overeenkomstig artikel 10 een veiligheidsanalyse op basis van verscheidene scenario's wordt toegepast.
3. Bij de ontwikkeling van de methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel zijn de eisen van artikel 17 van Verordening (EU) 2015/1222 van toepassing.

Artikel 19 van de FCA Verordening:

1. Alle TSB's in capaciteitsberekeningsregio's waarin overeenkomstig artikel 10 een veiligheidsanalyse op basis van verscheidene scenario's wordt toegepast, ontwikkelen gezamenlijk een gemeenschappelijke reeks scenario's die wordt gebruikt in het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel voor elk capaciteitsberekeningstijdsbestek op de lange termijn.
2. Bij de ontwikkeling van de gemeenschappelijke reeks scenario's zijn de relevante eisen van artikel 18 van Verordening (EU) 2015/1222 van toepassing.

Artikel 20 van de FCA Verordening:

Bij de ontwikkeling van het individuele netwerkmodel voor een capaciteitsberekeningstijdsbestek op de lange termijn in capaciteitsberekeningsregio's waarin overeenkomstig artikel 10 een veiligheidsanalyse op basis van verscheidene scenario's wordt toegepast, past elke TSB de in artikel 19 van Verordening (EU) 2015/1222 vastgestelde eisen toe.

Artikel 17 van de CACM Verordening:

1. Binnen een tijdsbestek van tien maanden na de inwerkingtreding van deze verordening ontwikkelen alle TSB's gezamenlijk een voorstel voor een methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel. Met betrekking tot dit voorstel wordt een raadpleging overeenkomstig artikel 12 gehouden.
2. De methodologie voor het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel maakt de opstelling van een gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel mogelijk. De methodologie omvat minimaal de volgende elementen:

- a) een definitie van de scenario's, overeenkomstig artikel 18;
- b) een definitie van de individuele netwerkmodellen, overeenkomstig artikel 19;
- c) een beschrijving van het proces van samensmelting van de individuele netwerkmodellen met het oog op de opstelling van het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel.

Artikel 18 van de CACM Verordening:

1. Alle TSB's ontwikkelen gezamenlijk gemeenschappelijke scenario's voor elk capaciteitsberekeningstijdsbestek als bedoeld in artikel 14, lid 1, onder a) en b). De gemeenschappelijke scenario's worden gebruikt om specifieke prognoses op te stellen inzake opwekking, basislast en netwerktopologie voor het transmissiesysteem in het gemeenschappelijk netwerkmodel.
2. Er wordt één scenario uitgewerkt per markttimeenheid, zowel voor het tijdsbestek van de day-ahead- als voor dat van de intradaycapaciteitsberekening.
3. Voor elk scenario stellen alle TSB's gezamenlijk gemeenschappelijke regels op voor de bepaling van de nettoposities in elke biedzone en de stroom voor elke gelijkstroomlijn. Deze gemeenschappelijke regels worden gebaseerd op de beste prognose van de nettopositie voor elke biedzone en op de beste prognose van de stromen in elke gelijkstroomlijn voor elk scenario en omvatten het algemene evenwicht tussen basislast en elektriciteitsopwekking voor het transmissiesysteem in de Unie. Bij de vaststelling van de scenario's mag er, overeenkomstig punt 1.7 van bijlage I bij Verordening (EG) nr. 714/2009, geen ongeoorloofde discriminatie tussen interne en zoneoverschrijdende uitwisselingen ontstaan.

Artikel 19 van de CACM Verordening:

1. Voor elke biedzone en voor elk scenario:
 - a) verstrekken alle TSB's in de biedzone gezamenlijk een uniek individueel netwerkmodel dat voldoet aan het bepaalde in artikel 18, lid 3, of
 - b) verstrekt elke TSB in de biedzone een individueel netwerkmodel voor zijn regelzone, inclusief interconnecties, mits de som van de nettoposities in de regelzones, inclusief interconnecties, van de biedzone voldoet aan het bepaalde in artikel 18, lid 3.
2. Elk individueel netwerkmodel vertegenwoordigt de best mogelijke voorspelling van de transmissiesysteemcondities voor elk scenario dat door de TSB('s) is gespecificeerd op het tijdstip waarop het individueel netwerkmodel gecreëerd is.
3. De individuele netwerkmodellen hebben betrekking op alle netwerkelementen van het transmissiesysteem die worden gebruikt in de regionale operationele veiligheidsanalyse voor het desbetreffende tijdsbestek.
4. Alle TSB's harmoniseren maximaal de manier waarop de individuele netwerkmodellen worden opgebouwd.
5. Elke TSB neemt in het individuele netwerkmodel alle gegevens op die nodig zijn om een actieve en reactieve elektriciteitsstroom- en -spanningsanalyse in stationaire toestand mogelijk te maken.
6. Waar passend en op basis van overeenstemming tussen alle TSB's binnen een capaciteitsberekeningsregio wisselen alle TSB's in die capaciteitsberekeningsregio met elkaar gegevens uit om spannings- en dynamische-stabiliteitsanalyses mogelijk te maken.

Bijlage 2: het voorstel

All TSOs' proposal for a common grid model methodology in accordance with Article 18 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation

09 June 2017

TSOs, taking into account the following:

Whereas

- (1) This document is a common proposal developed by all Transmission System Operators (hereafter referred to as "TSOs") regarding the development of a proposal for a common grid model methodology (hereafter referred to as "CGMM").
- (2) This proposal (hereafter referred to as the "CGMM Proposal") takes into account the general principles and goals set in Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation (hereafter referred to as "Regulation 2016/1719") as well as Regulation (EC) No 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 (hereafter referred to as "Regulation (EC) No 714/2009"). The goal of Regulation 2016/1719 is the coordination and harmonisation of capacity calculation and allocation in the long-term cross-zonal markets. To facilitate these aims, it is necessary for all TSOs to use a common grid model. A common grid model can only be created on the basis of a common methodology for building such a model.
- (3) While the CGMM described in the present CGMM Proposal enables a common grid model to be

established, the delivery of the generation and load data required to establish the common grid model is addressed in the generation and load data provision methodology pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation 2016/1719.

- (4) Article 17 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereafter referred to as "Regulation 2015/1222") is referred to in Article 18 of Regulation 2016/1719 and defines several specific requirements that the CGMM Proposal should take into account:

"1. By 10 months after the entering into force of this Regulation all TSOs shall jointly develop a proposal for a common grid model methodology. The proposal shall be subject to consultation in accordance with Article 12.

2. The common grid model methodology shall enable a common grid model to be established. It shall contain at least the following items:

(a) a definition of scenarios in accordance with Article 18;

(b) a definition of individual grid models in accordance with Article 19;

(c) a description of the process for merging individual grid models to form the common grid model."

- (5) Article 18 of Regulation 2016/1719 constitutes the legal basis for the proposal for a common grid methodology for long-term time frames and sets out several additional requirements:

"1. No later than six months after the approval of the common grid model methodology established for the day-ahead and intraday time frames referred to in Article 9(6) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, all TSOs shall jointly develop a proposal for a common grid model methodology for long-term time frames. The methodology shall be subject to consultation in accordance with Article 6.

2. The common grid model methodology shall take into account and complement the common grid model methodology developed pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222. The methodology shall enable the establishment of the common grid model for long-term capacity calculation time frames in capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 is applied.

3. When developing the common grid model methodology, the requirements set in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 shall apply."

- (6) Article 2(2) of Regulation 2015/1222 defines the common grid model as:

"a Union-wide data set agreed between various TSOs describing the main characteristic (sic) of the power system (generation, loads and grid topology) and rules for changing these characteristics during the capacity calculation process"

- (7) Article 2(4) of Regulation 2015/1222 defines a scenario as:

"the forecasted status of the power system for a given time-frame"

- (8) Article 2(1) of Regulation 2015/1222 defines an individual grid model as:

"a data set describing power system characteristics (generation, load and grid topology) and related rules to change these characteristics during capacity calculation, prepared by the responsible TSOs, to be merged with other individual grid model components in order to create the common grid model"

- (9) The requirements set out in Article 17 are spelt out in more detail in Articles 18 and 19 of Regulation 2015/1222. Article 18 on scenarios outlines the following:

"1. All TSOs shall jointly develop common scenarios for each capacity calculation time-frame referred to in Article 14(1)(a) and (b). The common scenarios shall be used to describe a specific forecast situation for generation, load and grid topology for the transmission system in the common grid model.

2. One scenario per market time unit shall be developed both for the day-ahead and the intraday capacity calculation time-frames.

3. For each scenario, all TSOs shall jointly draw up common rules for determining the net position in each bidding zone and the flow for each direct current line. These common rules shall be based on the best forecast of the net position for each bidding zone and on the best forecast of the flows on each direct current line for each scenario and shall include the overall balance between load and generation for the transmission system in the Union. There shall be no undue discrimination between internal and cross-zonal exchanges when defining scenarios, in line with point 1.7 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 714/2009."

1.7 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 outlines the following:

"When defining appropriate network areas in and between which congestion management is to apply, TSOs shall be guided by the principles of cost-effectiveness and minimisation of negative impacts on the internal market in electricity. Specifically, TSOs shall not limit interconnection capacity in order to solve congestion inside their own control area, save for the abovementioned reasons and reasons of operational security. If such a situation occurs, this shall be described and transparently presented by the TSOs to all the system users. Such a situation shall be tolerated only until a long-term solution is found. The methodology and projects for achieving the long-term solution shall be described and transparently presented by the TSOs to all the system users."

- (10) Article 19 sets out more specific requirements with respect to individual grid models, the basic building blocks of the common grid model:

"1. For each bidding zone and for each scenario:

(a) all TSOs in the bidding zone shall jointly provide a single individual grid model which complies with Article 18(3); or

(b) each TSO in the bidding zone shall provide an individual grid model for its control area, including interconnections, provided that the sum of net positions in the control areas, including interconnections, covering the bidding zone complies with Article 18(3).

2. Each individual grid model shall represent the best possible forecast of transmission system conditions for each scenario specified by the TSO(s) at the time when the individual grid model is created.

3. Individual grid models shall cover all network elements of the transmission system that are used in regional operational security analysis for the concerned time-frame.

4. All TSOs shall harmonise to the maximum possible extent the way in which individual grid models are built.

5. Each TSO shall provide all necessary data in the individual grid model to allow active and reactive power flow and voltage analyses in steady state.

6. Where appropriate, and upon agreement between all TSOs within a capacity calculation region, each TSO in that capacity calculation region shall exchange data between each other to enable voltage and dynamic stability analyses."

- (11) The requirements set out in Article 18 are spelt out in more detail in Articles 19 and 20 of Regulation 2016/1719. Article 19 on scenarios outlines the following:
- "1. All TSOs in capacity calculation regions, where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 is applied, shall jointly develop a common set of scenarios to be used in the common grid model for each long-term capacity calculation time frame.*
- 2. When developing the common set of scenarios, the relevant requirements set in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 shall apply".*
- (12) Article 20 of Regulation 2016/1719 stipulates:
- "When developing the individual grid model for a long-term capacity calculation time frame in capacity calculation regions, where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 is applied, each TSO shall apply the requirements set in Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222."*
- (13) Article 27(1) of Regulation 2015/1222 formulates a requirement related to the merging process:
- "1. No later than six months after the decision on the generation and load data provision methodology referred to in Article 16 and the common grid model methodology referred to in Article 17, all TSOs shall organise the process of merging the individual grid models."*
- (14) Article 21(1) of Regulation 2016/1719 refers to Article 27 of Regulation 2015/1222 in defining requirements for the process of establishing common grid models for long-term time frames:
- "1. The process of merging the individual grid models established in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 shall apply when merging the individual grid models into a common grid model for each long-term time frame. No later than six months after the approval of the generation and load data provision methodology for long-term time frames referred to in Article 17 and the common grid model methodology for long-term time frames referred to in Article 18, all TSOs in each capacity calculation region shall jointly develop operational rules for long-term capacity calculation time frames supplementing the rules defined for the operation to merge the individual grid models pursuant to Article 27 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222."*
- (15) Article 22 of Regulation 2016/1719 sets out the following requirements with respect to the common grid model for long-term time frames:
- "The process and requirements set in Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 for creating a common grid model shall apply when creating the common grid model for long-term capacity calculation time frames in capacity calculation regions, where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 is applied."*
- (16) Article 4(8) of Regulation 2016/1719 sets out two further obligations:
- "The proposal for terms and conditions or methodologies shall include a proposed timescale for their implementation and a description of their expected impact on the objectives of this Regulation."*
- (17) Article 28(3) to (5) of Regulation 2015/1222 formulates additional obligations relevant for the CGMM Proposal:
- "3. For each capacity calculation time-frame, each TSO shall establish the individual grid model for each scenario in accordance with Article 19, in order to merge individual grid models into a common grid model.*
- 4. Each TSO shall deliver to the TSOs responsible for merging the individual grid models into a common grid model the most reliable set of estimations practicable for each individual grid*

model.

5. For each capacity calculation time-frame a single, Union-wide common grid model shall be created for each scenario as set out in Article 18 by merging inputs from all TSOs applying the capacity calculation process as set out in paragraph 3 of this Article."

- (18) Article 4(8) of Regulation 2016/1719 requires that the expected impact of the CGMM Proposal on the objectives of Regulation 2016/1719 is described. The impact is presented below (points (19) to (28) of this Whereas Section).
- (19) The CGMM Proposal contributes to and does not in any way hamper the achievement of the objectives of Article 3 of Regulation 2016/1719. In particular, the CGMM Proposal serves the objective of promoting effective long-term cross-zonal trade with long-term cross-zonal hedging opportunities for market participants (Article 3(a) of Regulation 2016/1719) in contributing to coordinated capacity calculation by prescribing a common methodology for the preparation of individual grid models to be merged into the common pan-European grid model for long-term markets, used only in capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied.
- (20) In accordance with Article 3(b) of Regulation 2016/1719, and taking into account the capacity calculation methodologies to be developed under Regulation 2016/1719, the creation of the common grid model and use thereof in the capacity calculation process for long-term markets, used only in capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied, will optimise the calculation and allocation of cross-zonal capacity including long-term cross-zonal capacity by ensuring a common methodology and inputs for the preparation of individual grid models to be merged into the common pan-European grid model.
- (21) By having a common grid model for long-term markets, used only in capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied, prepared on the basis of a common, binding methodology, the CGMM Proposal will ensure that the objective of fair and non-discriminatory treatment of TSOs, NEMOS, the Agency, regulatory authorities and market participants is met insofar as the creation of a common grid model is based on a binding methodology that has been subject to stakeholder consultation in accordance with Regulation 2016/1719 and that will be approved by regulatory authorities prior to application in the Union.
- (22) The CGM Methodology ensures and enhances the transparency and reliability of information further to Article 3(f) of Regulation 2016/1719 by providing for monitoring of quality indicators and publishing the indicators and the results of the monitoring as part of the data to be provided pursuant to Article 26(3) of Regulation 2016/1719.
- (23) The CGMM Proposal also contributes to the objective of respecting the need for a fair and orderly forward capacity allocation (Article 3(e) of Regulation 2016/1719) through the provision of a common grid model to be used in the capacity calculation process for long-term markets, used only in capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied, on the basis of a common methodology specifying inputs for the preparation of individual grid models to be merged into the common pan-European grid model.
- (24) The CGMM Proposal will contribute to the efficient long-term operation and development of

the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union by virtue of being a common model of the pan-European grid that will be used in a coordinated manner throughout the Union (Article 3(g) of Regulation 2016/1719).

- (25) Finally, the CGMM Proposal contributes to the objective of providing non-discriminatory access to long-term cross-zonal capacity (Article 3(c) of Regulation 2016/1719) again by the provision of a common grid model, based on a common binding methodology, to be used in the capacity calculation process for long-term markets, used only in capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied.
- (26) In conclusion, the CGMM Proposal contributes to the general objectives of the Regulation 2016/1719 to the benefit of all TSOs, NEMOs, the Agency, regulatory authorities and market participants.

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING CGMM PROPOSAL TO ALL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. The common grid model methodology described in this proposal is the common proposal of all TSOs in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation 2016/1719.
2. This methodology shall apply to all TSOs in the area referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation 2016/1719.
3. TSOs from jurisdictions outside the area referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation 2016/1719 may provide their IGM, allow it to be merged into the CGM, and join the CGM process on a voluntary basis, provided that
 - a. for them to do so is technically feasible and compatible with the requirements of Regulation 2016/1719;
 - b. they agree that they shall have the same rights and responsibilities with respect to the CGM process as the TSOs referred to in paragraph 1; in particular, they shall accept that this methodology and the generation and load data provision methodology pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation 2016/1719 apply to the relevant parties in their control area as well;
 - c. they accept any other conditions related to the voluntary nature of their participation in the CGM process that the TSOs referred to in paragraph 1 may set;
 - d. the TSOs referred to in paragraph 1 have concluded an agreement governing the terms of the voluntary participation with the TSOs referred to in this paragraph;
 - e. once TSOs participating in the CGM process on a voluntary basis have demonstrated objective compliance with the requirements set out in (a), (b), (c), and (d), the TSOs referred to in paragraph 1, after checking that the criteria in (a), (b), (c), and (d) are met, have approved an application from the TSO wishing to join the CGM process in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 4(2) of Regulation 2016/1719.
4. The TSOs referred to in paragraph 1 shall monitor that TSOs participating in the CGM process on a voluntary basis pursuant to paragraph 3 respect their obligations. If a TSO participating in the CGM process pursuant to paragraph 3 does not respect its essential obligations in a way that significantly endangers the implementation and operation of Regulation 2016/1719, the TSOs referred to in paragraph 1 shall terminate that TSO's voluntary participation in the CGM process in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 4(2) of Regulation 2016/1719.

Article 2

Definitions and interpretation

For the purposes of this proposal, the terms used shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of Regulation 2016/1719 and the other items of legislation referenced therein as well as Article 2 of the Common Grid Model Methodology pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation 2015/1222.

Article 3 Scenarios

1. When building individual grid models during the year before the year of delivery for the year-ahead capacity calculation time-frame, all TSOs shall jointly develop a common set of scenarios to be used. These scenarios shall respect the principles set out in paragraph (3). Both peak load and valley situations shall be taken into account in an adequate manner. Unless and until these scenarios have been developed, each TSO shall by default use the following scenarios:
 - a. Winter Peak, 3rd Wednesday of January current year, 10:30h (indicative target period: first quarter);
 - b. Winter Valley, 2nd Sunday of January current year, 03:30h (indicative target period: first quarter);
 - c. Spring Peak, 3rd Wednesday of April current year, 10:30h (indicative target period: second quarter);
 - d. Spring Valley, 2nd Sunday of April current year, 03:30h (indicative target period: second quarter);
 - e. Summer Peak, 3rd Wednesday of July previous year, 10:30h (indicative target period: third quarter);
 - f. Summer Valley, 2nd Sunday of July previous year, 03:30h (indicative target period: third quarter);
 - g. Autumn Peak, 3rd Wednesday of October previous year, 10:30h (indicative target period: fourth quarter);
 - h. Autumn Valley, 2nd Sunday of October previous year, 03:30h (indicative target period: fourth quarter).
2. When building individual grid models during the month before the month of delivery for the month-ahead capacity calculation time-frame, all TSOs shall jointly develop a common set of scenarios to be used. These scenarios shall respect the principles set out in paragraph (3). Both peak load and valley situations shall be taken into account in an adequate manner. Unless and until these scenarios have been developed, each TSO shall by default use the following scenarios:
 - a. Peak, 3rd Wednesday of the same month during the previous year, 10:30h;
 - b. Valley, 2nd Sunday of the same month during the previous year, 03:30h.
3. The following principles are applicable to scenarios for long-term time frames that are defined by all TSOs pursuant to paragraph (1) and (2):
 - a. forecast situation for grid topology
 - i. outages, irrespective of the reason for the outage, shall only be modelled if the network element is expected to be unavailable for the entire duration of the time-frame in the case of the year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation time-frames;
 - ii. network elements that support voltage control shall be included although they may be switched off for operational reasons;
 - iii. the topology shall reflect the operational situation.
 - b. where structural data change during the time period that the scenario relates to

- i. network elements being added or removed shall be included for the entire duration of the time-frame and shall be removed from the IGM topology in all scenarios where they are not available for at least part of the duration of the time-frame;
 - ii. changes in the characteristics of network elements shall be handled by including those characteristics the use of which is most conservative from the point of view of operational security;
 - c. operational limits
 - i. each TSO shall apply the appropriate limits corresponding to the target season to each network element;
 - ii. for thermal limits, each TSO shall use both PATLs and TATLs.
 - d. with respect to the forecast situation for generation
 - i. for intermittent generation each TSO shall use the most appropriate forecast;
 - ii. for dispatchable generation each TSO shall take into account known outages only and otherwise assume full availability of the generation fleet and adjust forecast generation, taking into account forecast intermittent generation, such that it balances forecast load and grid losses and the net position;
 - e. with respect to the forecast situation for load
 - i. each TSO shall use the best forecast of load;
 - f. with respect to the net position in each bidding zone and the flow for each direct current line
 - i. each TSO shall follow the approach outlined in Article 19.
- 4. After defining scenarios for long-term time frames pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) consistent with the principles set out in paragraph (3), all TSOs shall publish detailed descriptions of these scenarios by 15 July of the year preceding the year to which the scenarios apply in the case of year-ahead scenarios and by fifteen days before the beginning of the month to which the scenarios apply in the case of month-ahead scenarios on a freely accessible public website. The publication shall state the period during which these scenarios are to be used by the TSOs. All TSOs shall set up an electronic alert system to ensure that all regulatory agencies are informed about the publication of scenarios at the time of publication at the latest.
- 5. Where all TSOs wish to define scenarios for long-term time frames pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) and these scenarios are not consistent with the principles set out in paragraph (3), the TSOs shall request approval of these scenarios by way of a request for amendment of the present methodology.
- 6. Where all TSOs in capacity calculation regions, where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied, jointly develop a common set of scenarios to be used in the common grid model for each long-term capacity calculation time frame pursuant to Article 19(1) of Regulation 2016/1719 and these scenarios differ from the scenarios defined by all TSOs referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, respectively, the TSOs outside the capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied shall not be obliged to build their individual grid models for scenarios other than the scenarios referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, respectively.

Article 4

Individual Grid Models

1. Pursuant to Article 22 of Regulation 2016/1719 each TSO shall build individual grid models for each of the scenarios applicable at pan-European level described in Article 3(1); i.e., either the common set of scenarios agreed by all TSOs or, in the absence of common scenarios, the default scenarios; if at least one capacity calculation region decides to apply security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 when calculating capacity for the year-ahead capacity calculation time-frame. The TSOs of a capacity calculation region wishing to apply security analysis based on multiple scenarios when calculating capacity for the year-ahead capacity calculation time-frame shall inform all other TSOs of their intention by 31 March of the year preceding the first year for which capacity is to be calculated.
2. Pursuant to Article 22 of Regulation 2016/1719 each TSO shall build individual grid models for each of the scenarios applicable at pan-European level described in Article 3(2); i.e., either the common set of scenarios agreed by all TSOs or, in the absence of common scenarios, the default scenarios; if at least one capacity calculation region decides to apply security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 when calculating capacity for the month-ahead capacity calculation time-frame and no year-ahead common grid model is already available. The TSOs of a capacity calculation region wishing to apply security analysis based on multiple scenarios when calculating capacity for the month-ahead capacity calculation time-frame shall inform all other TSOs of their intention by six months before the first day of the first month for which capacity is to be calculated.
3. When building IGMs, each TSO shall complete the following steps:
 - a. create an up-to-date equipment model comprising the structural data described in Articles 5 to 11;
 - b. identify and incorporate structural changes pursuant to the principles set out in Article 3;
 - c. incorporate up-to-date operating assumptions by including the variable data described in Articles 12 to 16 in the model;
 - d. exchange with all other TSOs the data described in Article 17 via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - e. apply the common rules for determining the net position in each bidding zone and the flow for each direct current line set out in Articles 18 and 19;
 - f. ensure that the model is consistent with the net positions and flows on direct current lines established in accordance with Articles 18 and 19;
 - g. ensure that remedial actions applied (if any) can be clearly identified and are consistent with the methodology for remedial actions in capacity calculation pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation 2016/1719, respectively, and the general objective of fair and non-discriminatory treatment pursuant to Article 3(d) of Regulation 2016/1719;
 - h. perform a load flow solution in order to verify
 - i. solution convergence;
 - ii. plausibility of nodal voltages and active and reactive power flows on grid

- elements;
 - iii. plausibility of the active and reactive power outputs of each generator;
 - iv. plausibility of the reactive power output / consumption of shunt-connected reactive devices; and
 - v. compliance with applicable operational security standards;
 - i. if required, modify the equipment model and / or operating assumptions and repeat step (h);
 - j. if applicable, carry out network reduction pursuant to Article 11;
 - k. as required by Article 22 of Regulation 2016/1719 export the IGM and make it available for merging into a common grid model via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - l. ensure that the IGM meets the quality criteria pursuant to Article 23;
 - m. repeat relevant steps as required and in accordance with the other obligations specified in this methodology.
4. Each TSO shall respect the process for merging IGMs into a CGM described in Article 20.
 5. Each TSO shall update its IGM with agreed measures if applicable.
 6. Each TSO shall respect the requirements set out in Article 22. All times stated in this CGMM Proposal refer to market time as defined in Article 2(15) of Regulation 2015/1222.

Article 5

Data to be included in IGMs

1. IGMs shall contain the elements of the high-voltage and extra high-voltage network insofar as these are used in regional operational security analysis for the concerned time-frame.
2. A unique identifier shall be provided for each network element included.
3. Where this methodology refers to a breakdown by primary energy sources, a breakdown into primary energy sources consistent with those used by the central information transparency platform pursuant to Regulation 543/2013 is required.
4. If any of the data required are not available to the TSO, the TSO shall use its best estimate instead.

Article 6

Grid elements

1. The grid elements described in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be included in each IGM regardless of whether these are operated by the TSO or a DSO (incl. CDSO) if these grid elements are of a voltage level
 - a. of 220 kV or above;
 - b. of less than 220 kV and the grid elements of which are used in regional operational security analysis.
2. The relevant grid elements and the data to be provided for these are
 - a. sub-stations: voltage levels, busbar sections and if applicable to the modelling approach used by the TSO switching devices, to include switching device identifier and switching device type, comprising either breaker, isolator or load break switch;
 - b. lines or cables: electrical characteristics, the sub-stations to which these are connected;
 - c. power transformers including phase-shifting power transformers: electrical characteristics, the sub-stations to which these are connected, the type of tap changer, and type of regulation, where applicable;
 - d. power compensation devices and flexible AC transmission systems (FACTS): type, electrical characteristics, and type of regulation where applicable.
3. A model or an equivalent model of those parts of the grid operated at a voltage of less than 220 kV shall be included in the IGM regardless of whether these parts of the grid are operated by the TSO or a DSO (incl. CDSO) if
 - a. these parts of the grid have elements which are used in regional operational security analysis, or
 - b. the relevant grid elements in those parts of the grid are connecting
 - i. a generation unit or load modelled in detail in accordance with Article 8 or 9 to the 220 kV or higher voltage level;
 - ii. two nodes at the 220 kV or higher voltage level.
4. Models and equivalent models pursuant to paragraph 3 shall contain at least aggregates of load separated from generation and generation capacity separated by primary energy sources and separated from load in the corresponding parts of the grid broken down by sub-stations of the equivalent model or the sub-stations to which the corresponding parts of the grid are connected.

Article 7

Boundary points

1. For each relevant border the TSOs concerned shall demarcate their respective responsibilities as far as the modelling of the network is concerned by agreeing on the corresponding boundary points.
2. Each TSO shall include all relevant network elements on its side of each boundary point in its IGM.
3. Each TSO shall include each boundary point in its IGM with a fictitious injection.

Article 8 Generation

1. Generation units including synchronous condensers and pumps shall be modelled in detail if they are connected at a voltage level
 - a. of 220 kV or above;
 - b. of less than 220 kV and they are used in regional operational security analysis.
2. Several identical or similar generation units may be modelled in detail on a composite basis if this modelling approach is sufficient with respect to regional operational security analysis. For generation units modelled in detail on a composite basis an equivalent model shall be included in the IGM.
3. Generation capacity not modelled in detail shall be included in the IGM modelled as aggregates.
4. For both generation units modelled in detail and for aggregates of generation capacity, separated by primary energy sources and separated from load, the following data shall be included in the IGM:
 - a. connection point;
 - b. primary energy source.
5. For generation units modelled in detail the following data shall be included in the IGM:
 - a. maximum active power and minimum active power; defined as those values which the generation unit can regulate to. In the case of hydroelectric pumped storage generation units, two cycles shall be modelled and two records have to be provided (i.e., one each for the generating and the pumping mode);
 - b. the type of control mode, being one of the following: "disabled", "voltage control", "power factor control", "reactive power control" and, for voltage-controlled generation units, the regulated buses where the scheduled voltage is set up;
 - c. maximum and minimum values of reactive power when the minimum and maximum active power is delivered as well as, if this is required for regional operational security analysis, the associated capability curve;
 - d. the auxiliary load of the generation unit representing the internal demand of the generation unit shall be modelled as a non-conforming load at the connection point of the generation unit if this is required for regional operational security analysis.
6. For generation units modelled as aggregates the following data shall be included in the IGM:
 - a. aggregates of generation capacity separated by primary energy sources and separated from load in the corresponding parts of the grid broken down by sub-stations of the equivalent model or the sub-stations to which the corresponding parts of the grid are connected.

Article 9

Load

1. Loads shall be modelled in detail if they are connected at a voltage level
 - a. of 220 kV or above;
 - b. of less than 220 kV and they are used in regional operational security analysis.
2. Several identical or similar loads may be modelled in detail on a composite basis if this modelling approach is sufficient with respect to regional operational security analysis. For loads modelled in detail on a composite basis an equivalent model shall be included in the IGM.
3. Loads not modelled in detail shall be included in the IGM modelled as aggregates.
4. For both loads modelled in detail and for aggregates of loads separated from generation the following data shall be included in the IGM:
 - a. connection point;
 - b. power factor or reactive power;
 - c. conforming flag (where the value "true" means that the active and reactive power consumption of the load shall be scaled when scaling the overall load).
5. For loads modelled as aggregates the following data shall be included in the IGM:
 - a. aggregates of loads (separated from generation) in the corresponding parts of the grid broken down by sub-stations of the equivalent model or the sub-stations to which the corresponding parts of the grid are connected.

Article 10

HVDC links

1. HVDC links shall be modelled regardless of whether these are located entirely within a single bidding zone or they connect two bidding zones.
2. The TSO within whose bidding zone(s) the HVDC link is located or the TSOs whose bidding zones are connected by the HVDC link shall decide on the degree of detail with which the HVDC link is to be modelled. They shall base their decision on the functions for which the HVDC link is to be used. By default an HVDC link shall be modelled in detail and the AC/DC part of the HVDC link shall be exchanged by the TSOs concerned unless the functions that it is used for do not require this.
3. For both HVDC links modelled in detail and for those modelled in a simplified manner, the following data shall be included:
 - a. connection points.
4. For cross-zonal HVDC links modelled in detail, the TSOs concerned shall agree on which of them is to provide the detailed model by either including it in its IGM or by making it available separately. In the case of HVDC links that connect the CGM area with a bidding zone that is not part of the CGM area, the TSO that is within the CGM area shall include the detailed model in its IGM. Detailed models of HVDC links shall include
 - a. electrical characteristics;
 - b. type and characteristics of supported control modes.
5. HVDC links modelled in a simplified manner shall be represented by equivalent injections at the connection points.
6. In the case of HVDC links that connect the CGM area with a bidding zone that is not part of the CGM area, the TSO that is within the CGM area shall endeavour to conclude an agreement with the owners of HVDC links not bound by this methodology with the aim of ensuring their cooperation in meeting the requirements set out in this Article.

Article 11

Modelling of adjacent grids

1. Each TSO shall model HVDC links with adjacent grids pursuant to Article 10.
2. Each TSO shall model AC links with adjacent grids as described in this Article.
3. At the start of the process described in Article 4, each TSO shall make use of an equivalent model of the adjacent grids in its IGM.

Article 12

Topology

1. When building its IGM, each TSO shall ensure that
 - a. the IGM indicates the switched state, either open or closed, of all modelled switching devices;
 - b. the IGM indicates the tap position of all modelled power transformers with tap changers including phase-shifting transformers;
 - c. the topology of the IGM reflects the planned or forced unavailability of modelled items of equipment that are known to be unavailable in line with the scenarios described in Article 3;
 - d. the topology of the IGM is updated to reflect remedial actions pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation 2016/1719 as well as topological agreed measures if applicable;
 - e. taking into account c) and d), the topology of the IGM reflects the best forecast operational situation;
 - f. the connectivity status of interconnectors and tie-lines to other TSOs is consistent with the IGMs of the relevant neighbouring TSOs.

Article 13

Energy injections and loads

1. When building its IGM, each TSO shall respect the following general principles with respect to energy injections and loads:
 - a. For the energy injections pattern
 - i. the IGM specifies an active and reactive power injection for each modelled in-service generation unit including synchronous condensers and pumps and this is applicable for each generation unit whether modelled in detail on an individual or composite basis or modelled as an aggregate;
 - ii. the specified active and reactive power injection for each modelled generation unit is consistent with the specified maximum and minimum active and reactive power limits and/or applicable reactive capability curve;
 - iii. active power injections associated with generation within the IGM shall be consistent with relevant remedial actions in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation 2016/1719 and other measures required to maintain the system within applicable operational security limits including but not limited to provision of sufficient upward and downward active power reserves as required for the purposes of frequency management;
 - b. For the load pattern
 - i. the IGM specifies an active and reactive power withdrawal for each modelled in-service load and pump;
 - ii. the sum of the active modelled load power withdrawals of modelled in-service loads and pumps shall match the total load of the considered scenario.
2. When building its IGM, each TSO shall respect the following principles with respect to energy injections:
 - a. in order to establish the injection pattern for the relevant scenario, the TSO shall scale or otherwise individually modify the active power injections associated with the modelled generation units;
 - b. for generation units modelled in detail, the availability status shall take into account the following in line with the scenarios described in Article 3:
 - i. outage plans;
 - ii. testing profiles;
 - iii. scheduled unavailability;
 - iv. any active power capacity restrictions;
 - c. for dispatchable generation units modelled in detail, the modelled dispatch pattern shall take into account the following in line with the scenarios described in Article 3:
 - i. for all scenarios
 1. the availability status;
 2. the applicable priority dispatch policies and agreements;
 - ii. the best forecast dispatch based upon a selection of the following:
 1. the relevant current, historical or forecast commercial/market data;
 2. a distinction between base load generation and marginal generation;
 3. established generation shift keys, merit orders or participation factors;

4. any other relevant information;
- d. for dispatchable generation units modelled as aggregates, the modelled dispatch pattern shall take into account
 - i. for all scenarios the best forecast dispatch pattern based on a selection of the following:
 1. relevant current, historical or forecast commercial/market data;
 2. distinction between base load generation and marginal generation;
 3. established generation shift keys, merit orders or participation factors;
 4. data on generation capacity of generation units modelled as aggregates, separated by primary energy sources and separated from load, and managed by an aggregator whose data are used in regional operational security analysis broken down by sub-stations of the equivalent model or the sub-stations to which the corresponding parts of the grid are connected;
 5. any other relevant information;
 - e. for all scenarios, for intermittent generation units modelled in detail, the modelled dispatch pattern shall take into account the availability status in line with the scenarios described in Article 3;
 - f. for all intermittent generation units whether modelled in detail or modelled as aggregates, the modelled dispatch pattern shall take into account in line with the scenarios described in Article 3 the most appropriate forecast.
3. When building its IGM, each TSO shall respect the following principles with respect to loads:
 - a. in order to establish the load pattern, the TSO shall scale or otherwise individually modify the nodal active and reactive power withdrawals associated with modelled loads and pumps;
 - b. for all scenarios this shall be based upon a selection of the following:
 - i. representative historical reference data for the relevant season, day, time, and other relevant data;
 - ii. SCADA and/or metered data;
 - iii. state estimated data;
 - iv. statistical analysis or forecast data;
 - v. distinction between conforming and non-conforming load;
 - vi. planned outages at least for loads modelled in detail;
 - vii. for loads modelled in detail maximum active power consumption and characteristics of reactive power control, where installed as well as maximum and minimum active power available for demand response and the maximum and minimum duration of any potential usage of this power for demand response;
 - viii. for loads modelled as aggregates and managed by an aggregator whose data are used in regional operational security analysis, aggregates of maximum and minimum active power available for demand response, separated from generation, and the maximum and minimum duration of any potential usage of this power for demand response managed by the aggregator in the corresponding parts of the grid broken down by sub-stations of the equivalent model or the sub-stations to which the corresponding parts of the grid are connected;

- ix. for loads modelled as aggregates and managed by an aggregator whose data are used in regional operational security analysis, a forecast of unrestricted active power available for demand response and any planned demand response
- x. any other relevant information.

Article 14

Monitoring

1. When building each IGM, each TSO shall respect the rules set out in this Article with respect to operational monitoring limits for all modelled grid elements.
2. For each scenario all operational limits shall be consistent with operational conditions including but not limited to the season and other relevant environmental and meteorological factors.
3. For each scenario, each TSO shall ensure that
 - a. the IGM specifies, for each explicitly modelled transmission line, cable, transformer and relevant item of DC equipment, either
 - i. a PATL if the rating does not depend upon meteorological conditions or the pre-fault loading; or
 - ii. the best forecast rating if the rating is dependent upon meteorological conditions or the pre-fault loading;
 - b. the IGM specifies, for the relevant assets, one or more TATLs, reflective of the corresponding season and based on the applicable PATL, for each explicitly modelled transmission line, cable, transformer and relevant item of DC equipment;
 - c. the IGM specifies a TATL duration for all items of transmission equipment for which a TATL is specified, for each TATL specified;
 - d. the IGM specifies a tripping current for each relevant item of explicitly modelled transmission equipment, if applicable;
 - e. the IGM appropriately reflects the maximum and minimum acceptable voltages at each nominal voltage level, as per relevant locally applicable codes, standards, licences, policies and agreements;
 - f. operational monitoring limits that apply to interconnectors and tie-lines to other TSOs are consistent with those specified in the IGMs of the relevant neighbouring TSOs;
 - g. operational monitoring limits specified in the IGM are consistent with operational security limits;
 - h. the IGM specifies artificial PATL and TATL limits on relevant individual items or groups of items of modelled transmission equipment in order to incorporate local transmission constraints that are not associated with steady state thermal or voltage security including constraints associated with transient or voltage stability;
 - i. for all equivalent models of transmission equipment and for modelled items of equipment not operated by the TSO, including distribution networks, that are relevant with respect to operational security analysis and cross-zonal capacity calculation, the IGM specifies appropriate equivalent operating limits.

Article 15

Control settings

1. When building each IGM, each TSO shall specify appropriate control settings for at least the following items of regulating equipment, where modelled and relevant:
 - a. power transformers and associated tap changers;
 - b. phase-shifting transformers and associated tap changers;
 - c. reactive compensation devices, including but not limited to
 - i. shunt compensators including shunt capacitors or reactors or discretely switchable banks of shunt capacitors or reactors;
 - ii. static VAR compensators;
 - iii. synchronous condensers;
 - iv. static synchronous compensators (STATCOMs) and other flexible AC transmission system (FACTS) devices;
 - d. generators assisting with voltage regulation;
 - e. DC equipment.
2. In the case of the items of equipment referred to in points (a), (b), (c), and (d) of paragraph 1, each IGM shall include the following information, where relevant:
 - a. regulation status -enabled/disabled;
 - b. regulation mode -voltage, active power, reactive power, power factor, current, or other applicable mode;
 - c. regulation target or target range in kV, MW, Mvar, p.u., or other appropriate units;
 - d. regulation target deadband;
 - e. regulation participation factor;
 - f. regulated node.
3. In the case of the items of equipment referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, each IGM shall include all relevant information regarding the following, where relevant:
 - a. operating mode -inverter/rectifier;
 - b. control mode -voltage, active power, reactive power, power factor, current, or other applicable mode;
 - c. active power targets;
 - d. voltage targets;
 - e. regulated nodes.
4. Where a modelled item of DC equipment forms part of an interconnector each TSO shall ensure that the resultant flows on the interconnector are consistent with the agreed flows on direct current lines for the relevant scenario in accordance with Article 18.
5. Each TSO shall ensure that target voltages and target voltage ranges are reflective of the relevant scenario and are reflective of applicable voltage control policies and operational security limits.
6. Each TSO shall specify at least one slack node in each IGM for the purposes of managing mismatches between total generation and demand when performing a load flow solution.

Article 16

Assumptions on adjacent grids

1. When building each IGM each TSO shall update the operational assumptions with respect to adjacent grids with the most reliable set of estimations practicable. Following the successful completion of the checks described in Article 4(3)(h), the equivalent models of the adjacent grids shall be removed and replaced with equivalent injections at the relevant boundary points.
2. For each IGM the sum of injections at boundary points shall be equal to the corresponding net position.

Article 17

Associated information

1. In order to make it possible to apply rules to change the characteristics of individual grid models during capacity calculation and other relevant business processes, each TSO shall make the following information available to all TSOs via the information platform referred to in Article 21:
 - a. generation shift keys.

Article 18

Net positions and flows on direct current lines

1. For all scenarios for the month-ahead and the year-ahead capacity calculation time-frame pursuant to Article 3, each TSO shall follow the CGM alignment procedure described in Article 19 in order to comply with Article 19(2) of Regulation 2016/1719.
2. For all scenarios pursuant to Article 3 in case of bidding zones connected by more than one direct current line, in order to comply with Article 19(2) of Regulation 2016/1719, respectively, the TSOs concerned shall agree on consistent values for the flows on direct current lines to be used in each TSO's IGM. These shall also be the values that the TSOs make available to all other TSOs.

Article 19 CGM alignment

1. For each scenario for the month-ahead and the year-ahead capacity calculation time-frame pursuant to Article 3, each TSO shall prepare and share with all other TSOs via the information platform referred to in Article 21 in accordance with the CGM process description set out in Article 22 its best forecast of
 - a. the net position for its bidding zone, being its preliminary net position;
 - b. the flow on each direct current line connected to its bidding zone being the preliminary flows on each direct current line;
 - c. any other input data required by the algorithm pursuant to paragraph 2.
2. All TSOs shall jointly define an algorithm which for each scenario and for all bidding zones aligns the preliminary net positions and preliminary flows on each direct current line in such a way that following the adjustment by the algorithm
 - a. the sum of adjusted net positions for all bidding zones in the CGM area balances the targeted net position for the CGM area;
 - b. for all bidding zones connected by at least one direct current line the sum of flows on all direct current lines is mutually consistent for both bidding zones concerned.
3. The algorithm shall have the following properties or features in order to ensure that in accordance with Article 19(2) of Regulation 2016/1719 there is no undue discrimination between internal and cross-zonal exchanges:
 - a. the alignments of preliminary net positions and preliminary flows on each direct current line shall be spread across all bidding zones and no bidding zone shall benefit from any preferential treatment or privileged status with respect to the operation of the algorithm;
 - b. in its objective function the algorithm shall give appropriate weight to the following when determining the adjustments required:
 - i. the size of the adjustments required to each preliminary net position and the preliminary flows on each direct current line, which shall be minimised;
 - ii. the ability of a bidding zone to adjust its preliminary net position and the preliminary flows on each direct current line, based on objective and transparent criteria;
 - c. the algorithm shall specify objective and transparent consistency and quality criteria which the input data required from each TSO shall meet;
 - d. the algorithm shall be robust enough to provide the results pursuant to paragraph 2 in all circumstances given the input data provided to it.
4. TSOs shall agree on procedures
 - a. to reduce the absolute value of the sum of preliminary net positions for all bidding zones in the CGM area; and
 - b. to provide updated input data if necessary; and
 - c. to take into account reserve capacity and stability limits if it becomes necessary to update input data.
5. TSOs shall regularly review and, if appropriate, improve the algorithm.
6. TSOs shall publish the algorithm as part of the data to be provided pursuant to Article 26(3) of Regulation 2016/1719. If the algorithm was modified during the reporting period, TSOs shall

clearly state which algorithm was in use during which period and they shall explain the reasons for modifying the algorithm.

7. All TSOs shall jointly ensure that the algorithm is accessible to the relevant parties via the information platform referred to in Article 21.
8. In accordance with Article 62 of Regulation 2016/1719 each TSO shall designate an alignment agent who shall perform, on behalf of the TSO, the following tasks in accordance with the process described in Article 22:
 - a. check the completeness and quality of the input data provided pursuant to paragraph 1 and, if necessary, replace missing data or data of insufficient quality with substitute data;
 - b. apply the algorithm in order to compute for each scenario and each bidding zone aligned net positions and aligned flows on all direct current lines that meet the requirements set out in paragraph 2 and make these available to all TSOs via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - c. ensure that the results obtained are consistent with those obtained by all other alignment agents (if any).
9. Pursuant to Article 4(3)(f), each TSO shall ensure that its IGM is consistent with the aligned net position and aligned flows on direct current lines provided by the alignment agent.

Article 20

Common Grid Model

1. In accordance with Article 62 of Regulation 2016/1719 and pursuant to Article 21(3) of Regulation 2016/1719 each TSO shall designate a merging agent who shall perform, on behalf of the TSO, the following tasks according to the process described in Article 22:
 - a. check the consistency of the IGMs provided by the TSO against the quality criteria defined pursuant to Article 23;
 - b. if an IGM fails the quality check referred to in (a), either obtain a new IGM of sufficient quality from the TSO responsible or substitute an alternative IGM in accordance with the substitution rules referred to in paragraph 4 and make this validated IGM available via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - c. apply the requirements pursuant to paragraph 2 in order to merge all IGMs into a CGM pursuant to Article 22 of Regulation 2016/1719 and make the resulting CGMs available to all TSOs via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - d. ensure that each CGM created is consistent with those obtained by all other merging agents (if any);
 - e. identify violations of operational security limits in the CGM;
 - f. obtain from the TSOs concerned IGMs updated in the light of the agreed measures if applicable and repeat steps (a) to (e) as required;
 - g. if applicable validate the resulting CGM and make it available via the information platform referred to in Article 21.
2. All TSOs shall jointly define the requirements applicable to the merging agents and the merging process in accordance with Article 24.
3. Each merging agent shall meet the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 and shall implement the requirements applicable to the merging process referred to in paragraph 2.
4. All TSOs shall jointly define substitution rules applicable to IGMs that do not meet the quality criteria set out in Article 23.
5. Each TSO shall provide the data required by the substitution rules referred to in paragraph 4 via the information platform referred to in Article 21.

Article 21

Information platform

1. All TSOs shall delegate the task of implementing and administering a joint information platform that provides at least the services described in paragraph 2 in accordance with Article 62 of Regulation 2016/1719.
2. The information platform shall at a minimum support the CGM process in the following ways and it shall have all the features required to this end:
 - a. each TSO shall be able to use the information platform in order to share with all other TSOs pursuant to the CGM process described in Article 22 its best forecast of
 - i. the net position for its bidding zone, comprising its preliminary net position;
 - ii. the flow on each direct current line connected to its bidding zone comprising the preliminary flows on each direct current line;
 - iii. any other input data required by the algorithm further to Article 19(2);
 - b. the algorithm pursuant to Article 19(2) shall be accessible via the information platform;
 - c. the alignment agent(s) shall be able to make the aligned net positions and aligned flows on direct current lines that meet the requirements set out in Article 19(2) available to all TSOs via the information platform;
 - d. each TSO shall be able to make associated information specified in Article 17 available to all TSOs via the information platform;
 - e. each TSO shall be able to make all its IGMs available to all TSOs via the information platform;
 - f. for each TSO and each scenario, all data required by the substitution rules referred to in Article 20(5) shall be available via the information platform;
 - g. the information platform shall be able to provide information on the quality status of submitted IGMs including substitutions that were necessary;
 - h. all merging agents shall be able to make the CGM available to all TSOs via the information platform;
 - i. all information required with respect to boundary points pursuant to Article 7 shall be available via the information platform;
 - j. the following items of information and/or data shall be available to all TSOs via the information platform:
 - i. generation shift keys.

Article 22

CGM process

1. When preparing the CGM for the month-ahead or year-ahead capacity calculation time-frame (for long-term markets, used only in capacity calculation regions where security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation 2016/1719 is applied), all TSOs, merging agents and alignment agents shall complete the following steps:
 - a. each TSO shall make preliminary net positions, preliminary flows on direct current lines as well as any other input data required for the CGM alignment process available to all TSOs via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - b. the alignment agent(s) shall check the completeness and quality of the input data provided pursuant to Article 19(1) and, if necessary, replace missing data or data of insufficient quality with substitute data;
 - c. the alignment agent(s) shall apply the algorithm in order to compute for each scenario and each bidding zone aligned net positions and aligned flows on direct current lines that meet the requirements set out in Article 19(2);
 - d. the alignment agent(s) shall make these aligned net positions and aligned flows on direct current lines available to all TSOs via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - e. each TSO shall make its IGM available via the information platform pursuant to Article 21; pursuant to Article 4(3)(f) the TSO shall ensure that its IGM is consistent with the aligned net position and aligned flows on direct current lines provided by the alignment agent(s);
 - f. the TSO's merging agent shall
 - i. check the consistency of the IGM provided by the TSO against the quality criteria defined pursuant to Article 23;
 - ii. if an IGM fails the quality check referred to in (i), either obtain a new IGM of sufficient quality from the TSO responsible or substitute an alternative IGM in accordance with the substitution rules referred to in Article 20 (4) and make this validated IGM available via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - g. the TSO's merging agent shall
 - i. apply the requirements pursuant to Article 20(3) in order to merge all IGMs into a CGM pursuant to Article 22 of Regulation 2016/1719 and make the resulting CGMs available to all TSOs and coordinated capacity calculators for the purpose of capacity calculation via the information platform referred to in Article 21;
 - ii. validate each CGM obtained and ensure it is consistent with those obtained by all other merging agents (if any).
2. All TSOs shall ensure that the merging process and the CGM are completed in time for the month-ahead and year-ahead operational deadlines set out in Regulation 2016/1719 and methodologies required by Regulation 2016/1719 to be met and such that the most accurate and up to date model possible can be delivered for the purpose of capacity calculation in each timeframe.

Article 23

Quality monitoring

1. All TSOs shall jointly define quality criteria that IGMs have to meet in order to be merged into a common grid model. An IGM that does not meet these quality criteria shall be replaced by a substitute IGM.
2. All TSOs shall jointly define quality criteria that CGMs have to meet before they can be made available via the information platform.
3. All TSOs shall jointly define criteria that the preliminary net positions and preliminary flows on direct current lines as well as the other input data required for the CGM alignment process pursuant to Article 19 have to meet. Data sets that do not meet these criteria shall be replaced by substitute data.
4. All TSOs shall jointly define quality indicators that make it possible to assess all stages of the CGM process including, in particular, the CGM alignment process described in Article 19. They shall monitor these quality indicators and publish the indicators and the results of the monitoring as part of the data to be provided pursuant to Article 26(3) of Regulation 2016/1719.

Article 24

Timescale for implementation

1. Upon approval of the present methodology each TSO shall publish it on the internet in accordance with Article 4(13) of Regulation 2016/1719.
2. All TSOs shall jointly develop a governance framework for the information platform referred to in Article 21 which shall at a minimum address the topics of ownership, hosting, cost allocation, licensing requirements, and operational responsibility. This governance framework shall be prepared in a manner timely enough to allow all TSOs to meet the deadline set out in paragraph 3 and it shall respect the provisions on delegation set out in Article 62 of Regulation 2016/1719.
3. By six months after the approval of the common grid model methodology submitted pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation 2015/1222 all TSOs shall organise the process of merging the individual grid models by completing the following tasks:
 - a. all TSOs shall jointly develop the governance framework referred to in paragraph 2. They shall respect the provisions on delegation set out in Article 81 of Regulation 2015/1222 and Article 62 of Regulation 2016/1719, respectively;
 - b. each TSO shall formalise the delegation agreement with the alignment agent referred to in Article 19. In devising this agreement each TSO shall respect the provisions on delegation set out in Article 81 of Regulation 2015/1222 and Article 62 of Regulation 2016/1719, respectively;
 - c. all TSOs shall jointly specify and develop the algorithm referenced in Article 19 and shall also specify the rules and process associated with the said algorithm. All TSOs will publish on the internet the specifications, rules and process associated with the algorithm referenced in Article 19;
 - d. all TSOs shall jointly define the quality criteria and quality indicators referred to in Article 23;
 - e. all TSOs shall jointly formulate the requirements with respect to merging agents and the merging process referred to in Article 20(2) as well as the substitution rules referred to in Article 20(4);
 - f. each TSO shall formalise the delegation agreement with the merging agent referred to in Article 20. In devising this agreement each TSO shall respect the provisions on delegation set out in Article 81 of Regulation 2015/1222 and Article 62 of Regulation 2016/1719, respectively.
4. By seven months after the approval of the common grid model methodology submitted pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation 2015/1222 or 14 July 2017, whichever is later, the information platform referred to in Article 21 shall be operational. All TSOs, all alignment agents, and all merging agents shall be connected to the information platform and shall be able to make use of all of its features as described in the present methodology.
5. By thirteen months after the approval of the common grid model methodology submitted pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation 2015/1222 or 14 January 2018, whichever is later, all TSOs shall jointly ensure that the CGM process is operational and available for use by coordinated capacity calculators.
6. All TSOs shall jointly prepare the available data related to quality monitoring in a sufficiently

timely manner to allow these to be included in the first report referred to in Article 31 of Regulation 2015/1222 due by 14 August 2017 and the first report referred to in Article 26 of Regulation 2016/1719 due by 17 October 2018, respectively. They shall prepare these data in subsequent years as required.

Article 25

Language

The reference language for this CGMM Proposal shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate this proposal into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by TSOs in accordance with Article 4(13) of Regulation 2016/1719 and any version in another language the relevant TSOs shall, in accordance with national legislation, provide the relevant national regulatory authorities with an updated translation of the proposal.