

First amendment of the Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology of the Core Capacity Calculation Region

in accordance with article 20ff. of the Commission Regulation (EU)
2015/1222 of 24th July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation
and congestion management

16th November 2020

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Whereas

TSOs of the Core CCR (“Core TSOs”), taking into account the following:

- (1) Based on further developments and alignments with Core NRAs after the decision by the Agency in 21st February 2019, Core TSOs deemed it necessary to introduce the following changes.
- (2) The following changes continue fulfil the objectives set out in Article 3 CACM.

For the purposes of this first amendment to the Core CCR TSOs’ Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology, terms used in this document shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of the CACM Regulation, of Regulation (EC) 714/2009, Directive 2009/72/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 and Commission Regulation (EU) 543/2013 and the definitions set out in Article 2 Annex I of the Decision No 02/2019 of the Agency for the Cooperation of the Energy Regulators of 21 February 2019 on the Core CCR TSOs’ proposal for the regional design of the day-ahead and intraday common capacity calculation methodologies.

Article 1
CGMES in day-ahead capacity calculation process

1. Article 2. Definitions and interpretation shall be amended accordingly:

A new number 76. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“ 76. ‘CGMES’ means the common grid model exchange specification.”

2. Article 4. Day-ahead capacity calculation process shall be amended accordingly:

A new paragraph 5a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“No later than 3 months after the implementation of the common grid model methodology according to Article 17 CACM Regulation and the implementation of this methodology according to Article 28, Core TSOs shall deliver an assessment for the application of CGMES in the capacity calculation, including a planning proposal with clear milestones for each implementation step.”

Article 2
FRM assessment

Article 8. Reliability margin methodology shall be amended accordingly:

1. A new paragraph 5a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“5a. The Core TSOs shall repeat steps one and two pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 5 with two different implementation approaches for paragraph 3, sentence 4, where one implementation leads to an upper estimate and the other implementation leads to a lower estimate of the true *FRM*.

(a) For the determination of the upper estimate, the historical CGMs shall be updated such that only the RAs considered during the day-ahead capacity calculation are considered as deliberated Core TSOs’ actions. This will yield an upper estimate of the FRM because some deliberated Core TSOs’ actions, in particular re-dispatching, will not be considered and thus treated as source of FRM.

(b) For the determination of the lower estimate, the historical CGMs shall additionally be updated such that also the entire generation pattern of the Core CCR is considered as deliberated Core TSOs’ actions. This will yield a lower estimate of the FRM because only a part of the entire generation dispatch is the result of deliberated Core TSOs’ actions in the form of re-dispatching.”

2. In Article 8.7 a 3rd sentence shall be included:

“The proposal for amendment shall include an approach and justification for selecting the *FRM* from the range between the lower and upper estimates as well as next possible steps for improving the process to approach as much as possible the true *FRM*.”

Article 3 Extended LTA-Inclusion

1. Whereas shall be amended accordingly:

A new number (24) shall be included:

“(24) Cross-zonal capacities determined by the day-ahead capacity calculation shall ensure that all combinations of net positions that could result from previously-allocated cross-zonal capacity – Long Term Allocations (LTA) – can be accommodated. For that purpose, the TSOs proceed to the LTA inclusion which consists in providing a single flow-based domain including LTAs for the single day-ahead coupling. The new extended LTA inclusion approach differs by providing the single day-ahead coupling with LTAs and the flow-based domain without LTA inclusion separately. The market coupling algorithm then chooses which union of both domains creates most welfare.”

2. Article 2. Definitions and interpretation shall be amended accordingly:

a) A new number 73. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“73. ‘CZC’ means cross-zonal capacity whereas this capacity is to be understood as an union of “flow-based parameters” (flow-based domain) and “LTA values” (LTA domain);“

b) A new number 74. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“74. ‘LTA domain’ means a set of bilateral exchange restrictions covering the previously allocated cross-zonal capacities;“

3. Article 18. Long-term allocated capacity (LTA) inclusion shall be amended accordingly:

a) In Article 18.1(a) the phrase “the RAM of each CNEC remains non-negative in” shall be replaced by the phrase “cross-zonal capacities can accommodate” and be read accordingly:

“(a) the rules ensure that cross-zonal capacities can accommodate all combinations of net positions that could result from previously-allocated cross-zonal capacity.”

b) A new paragraph 1a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“1a. All Core TSOs shall implement the rules set out in paragraph 1 either by the LTAMargin approach or by extended LTA inclusion:

(a) The LTAMargin approach pursuant to paragraphs 2 to 5 ensures that the *RAM* of each CNEC remains non-negative in all combinations of net positions that could result from previously allocated cross-zonal capacity. The cross-zonal capacities consist of a flow-based domain.

(b) When applying extended LTA inclusion, the cross-zonal capacities consist of a flow-based domain without LTA inclusion and a LTA domain.”

c) A new paragraph 5a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“5a. In case the extended LTA approach is applied, Core TSOs may additionally carry out the steps described in paragraphs 2 to 5 with the sole purpose to make available a flow-based domain with LTA inclusion as input for the individual validation as described in Articles 19 and 20.”

4. Article 19. Calculation of flow-based parameters before validation shall be amended accordingly:

a) Letter (d) shall be amended accordingly:

aa) In Equation 19 the parameter “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv}$ ” shall be re-named to “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAMargin}$ ” and shall be read accordingly:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAMargin} = \vec{F}_{max} - \overrightarrow{FRM} - \vec{F}_{0,Core} + \overrightarrow{AMR} + \overrightarrow{LTA}_{margin}$$

bb) The description of Equation 19 shall be extended by the letter “a” and shall be read accordingly:

“Equation 19a”

cc) The definition of “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv}$ ” shall be re-named to “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAMargin}$ ” and shall be extended by the phrase “with application of the flow margin for LTA inclusion pursuant to Article 18” and shall be read accordingly:

“ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAMargin}$ Remaining available margin before validation with application of the

flow margin for LTA inclusion pursuant to Article 18”

b) A letter “(e)” shall be included and be read as follows:

“(e) in case the extended LTA approach pursuant to Article 18(1a)(b) is applied the calculation of RAM before validation as follows;

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,noLTAmargin} = \vec{F}_{max} - \overrightarrow{FRM} - \vec{F}_{0,Core} + \overrightarrow{AMR}$$

Equation 19b

with

“ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ Remaining available margin before validation without application of the flow margin for LTA inclusion pursuant to Article 18”

5. Article 20. Validation of flow-based parameters shall be amended accordingly:

a) In Article 20.2 in the 2nd sentence “(i.e. the RAM_{bv})” shall be deleted and be read accordingly:

“Capacity validation shall consist of two steps. In the first step, the Core TSOs shall analyse in a coordinated manner whether the cross-zonal capacity could violate operational security limits, and whether they have sufficient RAs to avoid such violations. In the second step, each Core TSO shall individually analyse whether the cross-zonal capacity could violate operational security limits in its own control area.”

b) A new paragraph 2a. shall be added and be read accordingly:

“In case Core TSOs apply the LTAmargin approach according to Article 18(1a)(a), the capacity validation shall be based on the flow-based domain with $RAM_{bv,LTAmargin}$. In case Core TSOs apply the extended LTA inclusion approach according to Article 18(1a)(b), the capacity validation shall be based on the convex hull of the flow-based domain with $RAM_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ and the LTA domain, but for individual validation according to paragraph 5 each Core TSO may decide to base it on $RAM_{bv,LTAmargin}$ instead.”

c) Article 20.3 shall be amended and be read accordingly:

aa) The 1st sentence shall be replaced by the following sentence:

“In the process of cross-zonal capacity validation the Core TSOs shall exchange information on all expected available

(non-costly and costly) RAs in the Core CCR, defined in accordance with Article 22 of the SO Regulation.”

- bb) In the 2nd sentence the phrase “ RAM_{bv} on individual CNECs“ shall be replaced by the term “cross-zonal capacity “ and be read accordingly:

“In case the cross-zonal capacity could lead to violation of operational security, all Core TSOs in coordination with the CCC shall verify whether such violation can be avoided with the application of RAs.”

- cc) In the 4th sentence the parameter “ RAM_{bv} ” shall be re-named to “ $RAM_{bv,LTAmargin}$ ” and the phrase “or $RAM_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ “ shall be added and be read accordingly:

“For those CNECs where all available RAs are not sufficient to avoid the violation of operational security, the Core TSOs in coordination with the CCC may reduce the $RAM_{bv,LTAmargin}$ or $RAM_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ to the maximum value which avoids the violation of operational security.”

- dd) In the 5th sentence the phrase “of the RAM_{bv} ” shall be deleted and shall be read accordingly:

“This reduction is called ‘coordinated validation adjustment’ (CVA) and the adjusted RAM is called ‘ RAM after coordinated validation’.”

- d) Article 20.10 shall be amended accordingly:

- aa) In the 1st sentence the reference to “Equation 20” shall be replaced by a reference to “Equation 20a”. Additionally the 1st sentence shall be extended by the sentence “, if the LTA margin approach is applied, and according to Equation 20b if the extended LTA inclusion is applied:” and shall be read accordingly:

“After coordinated and individual validation adjustments, the RAM_{bn} before adjustment for long-term nominations shall be calculated by the CCC for each CNEC and external constraint according to Equation 20a, if the LTA margin approach is applied, and according to Equation 20b if the extended LTA inclusion is applied:”

- bb) In Equation 20 the parameter “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv}$ ” shall be re-named to “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAmargin}$ ” and shall be read accordingly:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bn} = \overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAmargin} - \overrightarrow{CVA} - \overrightarrow{IVA}$$

- cc) The description of Equation 20 shall be extended by the letter “a” and read as follows:

“Equation 20a”

dd) A new equation 20b shall be included and read as follows:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bn} = \overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,noLTAmargin} - \overrightarrow{CVA} - \overrightarrow{IVA}$$

Equation 20b

ee) The definition on “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv}$ ” shall be re-named to “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAmargin}$ ” and be extended by the phrase “pursuant to Article 19(d)” and shall be read accordingly:

“ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAmargin}$ remaining available margin before validation pursuant to Article 19(d)”

ff) A new definition on “ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ ” shall be included and be read accordingly:

“ $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ remaining available margin before validation pursuant to Article 19(e)”

e) Article 20.12 shall be amended accordingly:

In the 1st sentence the phrase “Pursuant to Article 18(1)(a)” shall be replaced by “Only when Core TSOs apply the LTAmargin approach pursuant to Article 18(1a)(a),” and be extended by “,in order to fulfil the requirement pursuant to Article 18(1)(a)” and shall be read accordingly:

“Only when Core TSOs apply the LTAmargin approach pursuant to Article 18(1a)(a), capacity reductions through CVA and IVA shall ensure that the RAM_{bn} remains non-negative in all combinations of nominations resulting from LTA, in order to fulfil the requirement pursuant to Article 18(1)(a).”

6. Article 21. Calculation and publication of final flow-based parameters shall be amended accordingly:

a) In Article 21.1 a 5th sentence shall be added:

“In addition the CCC shall publish the LTA domain.”

b) A new paragraph 3a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“3a. After the CCC receives all nominations of allocated long-term cross-zonal capacity (long-term nominations), it shall also adjust the LTA domain for long-term nominations.”

c) In Article 21.4 in the 2nd sentence in between the words “flow-based parameters” and “be provided” the phrase “and the LTA domain adjusted for long-term nominations” shall be added and be read accordingly:

“In accordance with Article 46 of the CACM Regulation, the CCC shall ensure that, for each DA CC MTU, the final flow-based parameters and the LTA domain adjusted for long-term nominations be provided to the relevant NEMOs as soon as they are available and no later than 10:30 market time day-ahead.”

7. Article 22. Day-ahead capacity calculation fallback procedures shall be amended accordingly:

In letter (a) a 5th sentence shall be included and be read as follows:

“In case the extended LTA inclusion approach is applied, the LTA domain for missing hours contains for each Core border the minimum of the long-term allocated capacities values of the hours for which the previous and subsequent flow-based parameters are available.”

8. Article 23. Calculation of ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure shall be amended accordingly:

A new paragraph 5a. shall be included and be read as following:

“5a. In case extended LTA inclusion approach is applied the ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure are set equal to the LTAs for each Core oriented bidding zone border, reduced by LTN, i.e.:

$$\overrightarrow{ATC} = \overrightarrow{LTA} - \overrightarrow{LTN}$$

with

\overrightarrow{ATC} the ATC for SDAC fallback procedure

\overrightarrow{LTA} the LTA on Core oriented bidding zone borders

\overrightarrow{LTN} the nomination of the long-term allocated capacity on Core oriented bidding zone borders.”

9. Article 25. Publication of data shall be amended accordingly:

In Article 25.2.(d) vii. between the terms “ LTA_{margin} ” and “ CVA ” the phrase “(not applicable for the parameter LTA_{margin} in case extended LTA inclusion approach is applied)” shall be included and shall be read accordingly:

“detailed breakdown of RAM for each CNEC of the final flow-based parameters before pre-solving: I_{max} , U , F_{max} , FRM , $F_{ref,init}$, F_{nrao} , F_{ref} , $F_{0,core}$, $F_{0,all}$, F_{uaf} , AMR , LTA_{margin} (not applicable for the parameter LTA_{margin})

in case extended LTA inclusion approach is applied),
CVA, IVA, F_{LTN} ;”

Article 4 **Third Country Integration**

1. Article 2. Definitions and interpretation shall be amended accordingly:

A new number 75. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“75. ‘technical counterparty’ means a TSO who is not a Core TSO and who complies with the provisions of Article 13(1a);”

2. Article 4. Day-ahead capacity calculation process shall be amended accordingly:

A new paragraph 8a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“8a. The steps in Article 4(7) shall be complemented with the IGMs of technical counterparties, subject to Article 13(1a).”

3. Article 11. Calculation of power transfer distribution factors and reference flows shall be amended accordingly:

A new paragraph 7a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“7a. For network elements with contingencies from technical counterparties pursuant to Article 20(6a) the steps referred to in paragraphs 3 to 7 above shall be performed by the CCC with the additional inclusion of the bidding zone of the technical counterparty in Equation 5, subject to Article 13(1a). For the sake of computing PTDFs and flow components for such network elements with contingencies, the CCC shall use the GSK provided by the technical counterparty.”

4. Article 13. Consideration of non-Core bidding zone borders shall be amended accordingly:

A new paragraph 1a. shall be added and be read accordingly:

“1a. Core TSOs may enter into an agreement with a technical counterparty on enhanced coordination in day-ahead capacity calculation where necessary to maintain operational security.

Core TSOs shall consider results from such enhanced coordination in the day-ahead capacity calculation in accordance with Article 20.6a.

Core NRAs shall validate unanimously the principles and

concepts relating to congestion management of the technical counterparty's relevant bidding zone borders prior to the conclusion of the above-mentioned agreement.”

5. Article 14. Initial flow-based calculation shall be amended accordingly:

A new paragraph 3a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“3a. For network elements with contingencies from technical counterparties pursuant to Article 20(6a), the steps described in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be carried out by the CCC in order to enable a potential submission, subject to Article 13(1a), of the network elements with contingency by the technical counterparty to the final list of CNECs during individual validation. Until then, the network elements with contingencies from technical counterparties shall not be considered as constraints to the formulation of flow-based domain, neither to the NRAO.”

6. Article 20. Validation of flow-based parameters shall be amended accordingly:

A new paragraph 6a. shall be included and be read accordingly:

“6a. A technical counterparty may, subject to Article 13(1a), add a network element with a specific contingency for which the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF is above the PTDF threshold referred to in Article 15(1) in conjunction with Article 11(7a) to the final list of CNECs.”

Article 5 **Validation of flow-based parameters**

Article 20. Validation of flow-based parameters shall be amended accordingly:

a) Article 20.6 shall be amended accordingly:

In paragraph 6 a 3rd and 4th sentence shall be added and be read accordingly:

“ $PTDF_{init}$ according to Article 14(3) shall be used to determine if the PTDF of the additional CNEC is above the PTDF threshold. When applying the additional CNEC during the computation of the final flow-based parameters, the $PTDF_f$ value from the NRAO according to Article 16 shall be considered.”

b) Article 20.13 shall be read accordingly:

aa) Letter (e) shall be removed.

bb) The reference in letter (f) to letter (e) shall be removed and be read accordingly:

“(f) if an internal network elements with a specific contingency was exceptionally added to the final list of CNECs during validation: a justification why adding the network elements with a specific contingency to the list was the only way to ensure operational security, the name or the identifier of the internal network elements with a specific contingency, the DA CC MTUs for which the internal network elements with a specific contingency was added to the list and the information referred to in points (b) and (c) above;”

cc) In letter (h) the word “and” shall be removed and be read accordingly:

“(h) in case of reduction due to individual validation, the TSO invoking the reduction.”

dd) Letter (i) shall be removed.

Article 6 **Fallback procedures**

Article 22. Day-ahead capacity calculation fallback procedures shall be amended accordingly:

a) In the 1st paragraph between the words “by using” and “one of” the sentence “the results of the initial flow-based calculation to directly run the computation of the final flow-based parameters according to Article 21. In case this does not lead to the final flow-based parameters either, the Core TSOs and the CCC shall calculate the remaining missing results by using” shall be included and be read accordingly:

“According to Article 21(3) of the CACM Regulation, when the day-ahead capacity calculation for specific DA CC MTUs does not lead to the final flow-based parameters due to, *inter alia*, a technical failure in the tools, an error in the communication infrastructure, or corrupted or missing input data, the Core TSOs and the CCC shall calculate the missing results by using the results of the initial flow-based calculation to directly run the computation of the final flow-based parameters according to Article 21. In case this does not lead to the final flow-based parameters either, the Core TSOs and the CCC shall calculate the remaining missing results by using one of the following two capacity calculation fallback procedures:”

b) In letter (b) the 4th sentence shall be replaced by the following sentence:

“The capacities on the bilateral Core bidding zones shall be defined based on the LTA capacity for each Core oriented bidding zone border, increased by the minimum of

the two adjustments provided by the TSO(s) on each side of the bidding zone border, pursuant to Article 4(4(b)).”

c) In letter (b) the 5th sentence shall be removed.

d) In letter (b) the 6th sentence shall be replaced by the following sentence:

“These capacities are then adjusted for long-term nominations pursuant to Article 21, to obtain the final parameters.”

Article 7 **Publication of data**

1. Article 25. Publication of data shall be amended accordingly:

a) In Article 25.2 (e) ii. shall be removed.

b) In Article 25.2 a new letter (g) shall be included and read accordingly:

“(g) The CCC shall include in its quarterly report as defined in Article 27(5) the flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC on each CNEC and external constraint of the final flow-based parameters.”

c) In Article 25.3 in the first sentence the phrase “2(e)” shall be replaced by “2(f)” and be read accordingly:

“Individual Core TSO may withhold the information referred to in paragraph 2(d)iv), 2(d)v) and 2(f) if it is classified as sensitive critical infrastructure protection related information in their Member States as provided for in point (d) of Article 2 of Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection.”

d) In Article 25.4 in the first sentence the phrase “2(e)” shall be replaced by “2(f)” and be read accordingly:

“Any change in the identifiers used in paragraphs 2(d)iv), 2(d)v) and 2(f) shall be publicly notified at least one month before its entry into force. The notification shall at least include:”

e) A new paragraph 7 shall be added and be read accordingly:

“Core TSOs shall provide Core regulatory authorities on a monthly basis the underlying capacity calculation and market coupling data related to the quarterly reports. The

reporting framework shall be developed in coordination with Core regulatory authorities and updated and improved when needed.“

2. Article 27. Monitoring, reporting and information to Core regulatory authorities shall be amended accordingly:

a) In Article 27.5 in the first sentence between the number “20” and the word “and” the term “,25” shall be included and be read accordingly:

“The CCC, with the support of the Core TSOs where relevant, shall draft and publish a quarterly report satisfying the reporting obligations set in Articles 7, 20, 25 and 28 of this methodology:”

b) In Article 27.5 a new letter (d) shall be included:

“(d) according to Article 25(2) (g), Core TSOs shall report on flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC on each CNEC and external constraint of the final flow-based parameters.”

Article 8

Timescale of implementation

Article 28. Timescale for implementation shall be amended accordingly:

In Article 28.3 the phrase “1 December 2020” shall be replaced by the phrase “28 February 2022” and shall be read accordingly:

“3. The TSOs of the Core CCR shall implement this methodology no later than 28 February 2022. The implementation process, which shall start with the entry into forces of this methodology and finish by 28 February 2022, shall consist of the following steps:”

Explanatory document to the first amendment of the Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology of the Core Capacity Calculation Region

in accordance with article 20ff. of the Commission Regulation (EU)
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1. Introduction

The Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishing a guideline on Capacity Calculation and Congestion Management ('CACM') requires the development and implementation of a common Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology ('DA CCM') per Capacity Calculation Region ('CCR').

CCR Core ('Core') submitted the proposal for the Core DA CCM on 15th September 2017 and received a Request for Amendment ('RfA') by Core National Regulatory Authorities ('NRAs') on 15th March 2018. On 4th June 2018 Core Transmission System Operators ('TSOs') re-submitted the Core DA CCM. The Core NRAs could not reach a common approval and the Core DA CCM got send to the Agency ('ACER'). In 21st February 2019 ACER published its decision on the Core DA CCM.

In this explanatory document Core TSOs will explain the changes included in the proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM. A track-change version of the Core DA CCM reflecting the proposed changes is shared for informative purpose.

2. FRM assessment

Sentence 4 of Article 8(3) requests that Core TSOs update "historical CGMs [...] with the deliberated Core TSOs' actions (including at least the RAs considered during the capacity calculation) that have been applied in the relevant DA CC MTU". On the one hand this wording provides for some flexibility regarding the adaptation of the Common Grid Models ('CGMs') with respect to applied Remedial Actions ('RAs'). On the other hand it has become evident that exact information about "deliberated Core TSOs' actions" and their distinction from other factors having an impact on the realized power flows is not available in the current operational planning processes.

If the CGMs were updated only by the RAs considered during the capacity calculation (minimum requirement according to sentence 4 of Article 8(3)), the impact of other RAs activated after DA CC (such as redispatching) on the realized flows would wrongly be accounted as source of uncertainty. Consequently, the true Flow Reliability Margin ('FRM') would be overestimated.

If, by contrast, the entire generation pattern was adopted from the historical CGMs (i.e. the data source of the realized flows), one would ignore that the evolution of generation dispatch between the D-2 CGM and real time is influenced by numerous effects and processes beyond the Core TSOs' decision making. One would effectively assume that the entire dispatch is the result of redispatching by TSOs. Since the relevant impact of self-dispatch by balance responsible parties on the power flows would be neglected as FRM contribution, this would obviously lead to an underestimation of the true FRM.

Given the absence of reliable, consistent and complete data that would allow to isolate all “deliberated Core TSOs’ actions” in the historical CGMs, Core TSOs propose to foresee the right to determine upper and lower estimates of the true FRM along the lines of the above considerations.

The proposed amendment further foresees an obligation on Core TSOs to – 18 months after go-live, when the first FRM assessment is due – justify the way in which the final FRM is derived from these estimates, and propose possible steps for improving the process to approach as much as possible the true FRM.

3. Extended LTA Inclusion

Why LTA inclusion?

Aside from the approach on how to perform LTA inclusion, for which this amendment introduces the extended LTA inclusion approach, Core TSOs would like to recall the purpose of LTA inclusion.

Core TSOs are required to implement the LTA inclusion based on Article 18 of the Core CCM as approved by ACER on 21st February 2019.

The historical reason for LTA inclusion is remuneration of long-term transmission rights in case of insufficient capacities coming from the Flow Based computation itself to cover the financial remuneration of capacities allocated in the long-term allocation time frame.

According to Article 35 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 establishing a guideline on Forward Capacity Allocation (‘FCA’), for BZBs where the capacity is allocated implicitly, TSOs shall remunerate LTTRs holders with the price spread as long as the price difference is positive in the direction of LTTRs. LTTRs in this context are FTRs or non-nominated physical LTTRs.

Thanks to the LTA inclusion it is ensured that any market outcome creates sufficient congestion income from the day-ahead allocation within the Core CCR to remunerate the LTTR holders. Without applying the LTA inclusion, situations could occur, where allocations based on smaller than the LT domain result in insufficient congestion income to remunerate LTTR claims in the CCR. In this case, this would mean, that the “missing money” for the LTTR remuneration, which results due to a reallocation of capacities from the LT timeframe to gain higher social economic welfare across Europe in the DA markets, would need to be compensated by TSOs und thus finally by grid tariff payers. In other words, a welfare transfer may be observed from grid tariff payers to parties active in DA trading.

Core TSOs acknowledge that there might be different views regarding the points above. However, it is not the intention of this amendment to re-open this debate. The only focus of the amendment regarding LTA inclusion is to adapt the technical way to do the LTA

inclusion with a sound mathematical approach leading to better performance and less risk for operational security.

With minRAM requirements covered in the Core DA CCM combined with the 70% minRAM requirements from the Regulation (EU) 943/ 2019 ('CEP-Regulation'), there is a tendency of increasing capacities. This should lead in a higher number of occasions that day-ahead flow based capacities are sufficient to cover the long-term allocation rights remunerations which could lead to less often application of LTA inclusion, what in the long-run might lead to the implicit non-usage of the LTA inclusion anyways. But as long as this is not given, LTA inclusion is needed for the reasons stated above.

How to perform LTA inclusion

The extended Long-Term-Allocation ('LTA') inclusion approach was first discussed in CWE and is now also in development in Core. For CWE the approach is currently being implemented in the Single Day-Ahead Coupling ('SDAC') to alleviate the performance risk when feeding the market coupling algorithm EUPHEMIA with a higher-dimensional CWE flow-based domain.

Following the implementation of the DE/LU/AT bidding zone split and the integration of ALEGrO (HVDC interconnector between BE-DE/LU) the CWE flow-based domain increased twice in dimension. Consequently the LTA inclusion approach based on virtual branches (i.e. the convex hull of minRAM domain and LTA domain) results in a significant increase in the number of constraints provided to the market coupling algorithm. This increase has been analysed and found to be problematic for the market coupling algorithm as the time to first solution is reaching its limit.

A R&D track under SDAC governance successfully elaborated an alternative way of doing the LTA inclusion directly in the market coupling algorithm EUPHEMIA, resulting in a much reduced time to first solution. This LTA inclusion approach is called "Extended LTA inclusion" for which EUPHEMIA expects as input from the capacity calculation process two separate domains representing the cross-zonal capacity, namely the virgin FB domain (minRAM included, without LTA inclusion) and the LTA domain. EUPHEMIA is allowed to choose which combination of both domains creates most social welfare in the SDAC. To perform this optimisation EUPHEMIA applies the so-called "Balas formulation" where the variable "alpha" represents the optimal share of the LTA domain (alpha) versus the optimal share of the virgin FB domain (1-alpha).

Please note that the "Balas domain" illustration in Figure 2 is added for educational purposes only as EUPHEMIA does not actually create such LTA included domain. Instead of the complex mathematical action of creating the union of the virgin FB domain and the LTA domain, EUPHEMIA "selects from" the two domains using the optimization variable alpha.

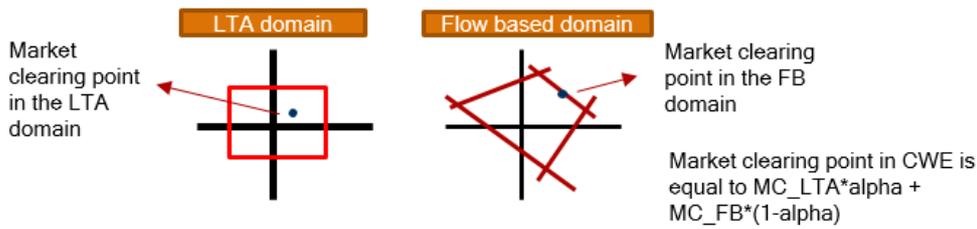


Figure 1: LTA Domain and Virgin FB Domain

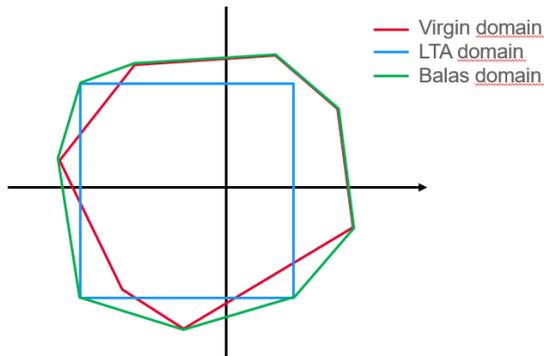


Figure 2: Theoretical Balas Domain Illustration

Extensive analysis performed in the SDAC by CWE parties has shown that the implementation of this Balas formulation for LTA inclusion in EUPHEMIA corresponds to the LTA inclusion via virtual branches: comparable min/max net position and welfare.

From a CCR Core perspective, the use of convex hull to perform LTA inclusion was considered during the alignment calls between Core TSOs and ACER before the final CCM was published. ACER saw the approach positively but it was left out of the Core DA CCM scope, because the solution discussed at the time (direct determination of convex hull) appeared infeasible. The Core DA CCM stipulates a rougher method for LTA inclusion, the LTA margin approach, which in comparison to the convex hull approach significantly increases the FB domain.

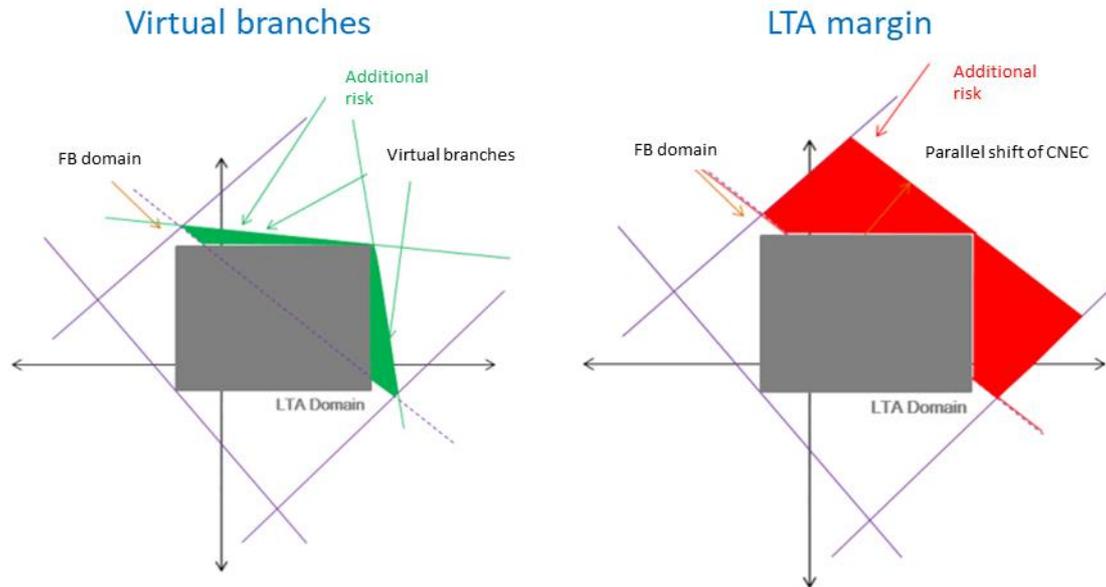


Figure 3: Virtual Branches approach (as currently performed in CWE) and LTA margin approach (as included in the Core DA CCM)

The development of the extended LTA formulation is considered very promising by the Core TSOs as it provides a more secure domain as a result due to less virtual enlargement compared to the current LTA margin approach, while still allowing market trades within the LTA Domain.

The proposed amendment anticipates the switch from the LTA margin approach to the extended LTA formulation approach for all Core TSOs without imposing a strict deadline. The timing of this switch is currently expected to take place during the ext. // run in 2021, where the precise timing is subject to a successful implementation of required adaptations to all affected IT systems (Core CC tool, Euphemia, local tooling).

Some flexibility is required regarding the individual validation process. Individual validation revolves around selecting one or more market clearing points ('MCPs') which are on the FB domain and validate their feasibility taking into account operational security requirements and the availability of costly and non-costly remedial actions. The proposed amendment presents two options to link the selected MCPs to the flow-based domain:

- 1.) Consider points on the convex hull without computing it. This could be achieved by applying an algorithm (linear optimization) that scales an MCP until it reaches the edge of the convex hull of the virgin domain and the LTA domain. This would lead to the most accurate results, however further analysis of its feasibility needs to be performed by some Core TSOs;
- 2.) Continue using the LTA margin approach, i.e. base the validation on an LTA-included domain using LTA margin (which will only be computed for the validation phase) and apply the validation adjustments on the domain without LTA inclusion. This approach for determining the validation adjustment is known and being implemented by Core TSOs,

however in case of switch to extended LTA formulation it could lead to unnecessary capacity reductions if these are based on market clearing points which are only contained in the LTA margin enlarged domain but not in the Balas domain.

4. Third country integration

Within a meshed grid, the flows from non-EU countries ('third countries') need to be accounted to secure grid operation for Core TSOs, and therefore a technical cooperation between Core TSOs and third countries is required. The intention for such improved cooperation was laid out in the Synchronous Area Framework Agreement (SAFA) for Continental Europe.

With this in mind Core TSOs together with Swissgrid have developed a concept that can be applied for any third country that shares borders with the Core CCR, wherein third countries who have an agreement with all Core TSOs are granted the right to include network elements with associated contingencies in the DA FB CC process, subject to the same conditions that apply to Core TSOs. As the concept is general for any third country integration, country-specific details will be regulated separately (Article 13(1a)).

This concept requires changes to the Core DA CCM to allow for third countries to provide input for the DA FB CC process (Article 4(8a)), to take third country critical network elements and associated contingencies into account in the PTDF calculation steps (Article 11(7a)) and in the initial flow-based computation (Article 14(3a)). These steps are needed to enable a third country to add a network element with a specific contingency to the final list of CNECs (Article 20(6a)). VNECs are potential candidates to be concluded later on as CNECs. Every CNEC as meant in Art. 20(6) and Art. 20(6a) is necessary to be specified as a VNEC at the beginning of the process in order to have its parameters at hand when needed. VNECs do not shape the FB domain. In Art. 20(6) and Art. 20(6a) the decision is taken, if a VNEC shall be considered as a CNEC, and only then it becomes relevant in the FB CC.

The provisions on the conditions that allow a technical counterparty to add a network element with contingency to the final list of CNECs will be regulated separately (Article 13(1a)).

Lastly, a definition of a 'technical counterparty' is added in Article 2.

5. Validation of FB parameters

Article 20(13) (e) on the forecasted flow in the CGM, in the D-1 CGM, and the realised flow, before (and when relevant after) contingency is removed from the Core DA CCM.

This change is driven by following two factors:

Representativeness: Flows in time frames after DA CC differ from those considered during validation because capacity calculation is based on forecasts. After capacity calculation the cross-border exchange pattern (market clearing point), applied RAs and generation dispatch can deviate from this forecast, such that flow differences between CGMs for Day-Ahead, Intraday and real time are caused by many other reasons than by possible reductions of capacities during validation processes. The reporting items according to Art. 20(13)(e) are thus not contributing to the explanation of CVA and IVA.

Complexity: Currently only the forecasted flow is available, but not the realised flow before and after the contingency on Core level. Getting spatially and temporally complete merged snapshots of the entire Core transmission grid and consistently matching network elements with CGMs is known to be a high effort.

Operational data on real-time flows indeed already exist at a TSO level. They are not collected in a coordinated way, e.g. notation of CNECs can be different in national operational processes from the ones in the CC. Collecting and comparing relevant data points would in theory be possible, however the matching would require many efforts and reliability would be limited. Coordinated processes will be available as soon as methodologies pursuant to CACM Art. 35., CACM Art. 74 and SO GL Art. 76 are implemented. Developments related to other coordinated processes could improve the Core TSOs' ability to capture and analyse realised flows through the extraction of snapshots.

For the FRM assessment according to Article 8 Core DA CCM, snapshots will already have to be analysed. However, this assessment will not lead to regular publication, which makes it easier to overcome matching issues. A regular publication is expected to be a very complex and time-consuming exercise. Nevertheless, Core TSOs will seek synergies with these developments in order to deliver the requested data when possible.

Article 20(13) (i) on proposed measures to avoid similar reductions in the future are removed in the proposal for amendment, since they are already part of action plans or derogation according to Regulation (EU) 943/ 2019.

6. Fallback Procedures

During the detailed development of the procedures and IT requirements for back-ups and fallbacks Core TSOs concluded on an opportunity to improve the back-ups.

Before applying the Day-Ahead capacity calculation fallback procedure as defined in Article 22(b), in case of a technical failure in the tools, an error in the communication infrastructure or corrupted or missing input data, the Core TSOs and the CCC shall calculate the missing results by using the results of the initial flow-based calculation to

directly run the computation of the final flow-based parameters. Core TSOs concluded that the outcomes of an initial flow based computation is more representative compared to a complete fallback procedure.

In the process of detailing the requirements for default flow based parameters, it became clear that principles of creating a convex hull around defined corners, as applied in other regions, cannot be applied for all Core bidding zone borders, due to drastically increasing mathematical complexity. In order to cope with this, the same method as described for 'Extended LTA inclusion' will be applied to ensure the same principles are applied of having LTA values as a basis for capacities with the possibility to increase these capacities for a specific day. Consequently, the publication of the LTA domain depicted in Article 21 is relevant for both default flow based parameters as well as the extended LTA inclusion topics.

In order to make this necessary (technical) change, the Core DA CCM is updated in accordance. The main principles remain in both approaches, but just use another technical method to achieve the same.

7. Publication of data

Article 25(2)(e) ii. on flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC is removed in the proposal for amendment. Instead it will be published in the quarterly report according to Article 27 (5). Implementing these post-coupling results as part of the operational system and daily publications would have a significant impact on the systems and would go beyond TSO responsibilities after Market Coupling, which should be focused on processing Market Coupling outcomes on subsequent TSO processes. Moreover, the required information to compute this is already published by Core TSOs. The formula to calculate flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC is the following:

$$Flow_{afterSDAC} = F_{0,Core} + PTDF * NetPositions_{afterSDAC}$$

All of the above variables will be published pursuant to Core DA CCM.

Core TSOs therefore will include flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC in the quarterly reports, so it can be computed outside the operational system and avoid having to create new and additional interfaces and computation modules.

In Article 25(2) and Article 25(3) the reference to 2(e) is replaced by 2(f) due to the following reasoning: While reviewing the feedback of the public consultation and NRAs shadow opinion of the amendment proposal of DA CCM, Core TSOs noticed that two

versions of the DA CCM are circulating. One officially published on ACERs homepage and one send later to TSOs correcting two mistakes. When in February 2019 the Core Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology was approved and published by ACER there were two mistakes: A page 4 was missing and in Article 25(2) and Article 25(3) there was a reference to 2(e) instead of 2(f). The issues were reported to ACER and a corrected version was send to Core TSOs by ACER. Still, only the unofficial corrigendum included the page 4 and a correction of the typo. The official corrigendum sent to Core TSOs and published freely included a page 4 which was previously missing, but it could not include a corrected reference, because this would need to be confirmed by ACER Board of Regulators.

To correct this mistake and ensure consistency Core TSOs decided to include this part in this proposal for amendment.

8. Timescale of implementation

The implementation of Flow Based Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation ('FB DA CC') in CCR Core has always been a priority for Core TSOs. The implementation is a significant and complex topic, which is acknowledged by all stakeholders. Core is the largest CCR in Europe and with more than 35 project parties involved (TSOs, NEMOs, RSCs, Service providers & vendors) implementing the methodology, systems, procedures, contracts and governance is challenging.

A clear condition prior working on a final implementation roadmap is to have a final methodology and in addition, also understand the impact this methodology has on IT and processes. This known interdependency is also the reason why during the development of methodologies Core TSOs develop prototypes to perform experimentation. Based on the outcome of the experimentation Core TSOs have the possibility to adjust a method and/or processes prior finalisation.

Core TSOs decided that implementation of Core FB DA CC is a priority and activities had to be launched directly after the submission of the methodology. Awaiting the Core DA CCM decision of ACER, and despite the risk of re-work in case of content changes, Core TSOs initiated many activities based on their initial proposal.

Main activities that were initiated prior ACER DA CCM decision in the period between July 2018 and December 2018 are the following:

- Selection of main IT vendors
- Preparation & launch of INT//Run (Phase 4.1)
- Development of KPIs and macro's to enable TSOs to assess data quality & results
- Design basic version of Core Capacity Calculation tool

The internal parallel run launched in 2018 was based on working assumptions in relation to the initial methodology, systems used were prototypes and this was running on a temporary IT infrastructure. The internal parallel run provided the Core TSOs with first operational experiences, ability to improve data quality and opportunity to discover issues that could be solved in the final industrialised system.

During the six month preceding the decision of ACER on Core CCM, the timescale for implementation was discussed. During the last two months preceding the final decision, Core TSOs repeatedly challenged the proposed implementation deadline as the TSO planning that was released in Oct 2018 had hardly any contingency (only one month) and did not take into account the changes proposed by ACER which were expected to have significant impact on the tool development and Core TSOs processes and therefore on the project planning. Core TSOs again shared their doubts on the feasibility of the proposed date of December 1st, 2020 during ACER's public consultation and later during the finalisation of the Core DA CCM. Despite this input, the Agency evaluated that the implementation risks were minimal and kept the implementation deadline. On 11 Jan 2019, ACER communicated the deadline to be firm, without a comprehensive impact analysis.

On 21 February 2019 ACER issued its decision No.02/2019 on the Core CCR TSOs' proposals for the regional design of the day-ahead and intraday common capacity calculation methodologies ('DA CCM decision'). Core TSOs performed a high-level impact assessment and defined the impact of ACERs DA CCM decision on the prototypes. Based on this assessment Core TSOs prepared adjustments of the tools and in addition worked on the final design for the industrialised systems.

In the months after the DA CCM decision - while working on the prototypes and designs for industrialised systems - Core TSOs concluded that the DA CCM decision had an even more significant, unforeseen impact than initially expected. The main impact was on concrete IT changes. The target process had also to be changed fundamentally as Core TSOs were limited in their interventions of updating inputs during the process, requiring more detailed checks and time for the first process steps to secure a stable operational process and avoid operational security risks, impacting the IT developments further.

The main impacting elements from the final DA CCM were:

- Significantly stricter requirements on capacity calculation with a target set at 70% minRAM (impacting concept of individual validation and the core function of IT systems)
 - Automatic CNEC selection filtering in the common IT system
 - Changes to NRAO (introduction of loop flow constraint)
- Significantly increased reporting requirements
- Formal quality assessment for published data, setting up of additional KPIs
- Anticipation and preparation of 6 post go-live studies

Having the final DA CCM available, the lessons learned from the internal parallel run of 2018 (>100 BDs simulated) and the detailed impact on the industrialized systems allowed Core TSOs to create a detailed planning, based on concrete activities and (external) dependencies.

When this first version of detailed planning was available, Core TSOs communicated to Core NRAs & ACER on the 27th of July 2019 an expected delay that would impact the main milestones (external parallel run and Go Live). Core TSOs also decided to put the internal parallel run on-hold. There were too many limitations of the prototypes to meet the DA CCM requirements. The investment for altering them further would have been too significant and would have created longer lead-times for the implementation of the target solutions.

The Core TSOs developed their detailed planning, based on the following assumptions:

- The scope is fixed within DA CCM and all requirements have to be implemented prior Go Live
- The quality of CC cannot be jeopardized as TSOs are responsible to secure security of supply
- The legal requirement for the external parallel run lasting at least 6 months according to article 20.8 CACM Regulation and Article 28.3 (b) Core DA CCM
- Implement functionalities step-wise to have a minimum viable solution (covering main DA CCM requirements) as soon as possible in order to create experience in the course of implementation to mitigate partly the risks

The detailed planning and milestones were further discussed with NRAs, EC and ACER in October and December 2019, where Core TSOs explained, supported by a thorough impact assessment, the various options considered to meet the Core DA CCM deadlines:

- Step-wise NRAO implementation and shorten critical phases
 - i.e. INT//run, training of operators, integration testing and EXT//Run)
- Step-wise NRAO implementation and turn internal//run phases into EXT//Run
 - i.e. starting EXT//Run with immature systems and prices, without fully trained operators and without NRAO)

Core TSOs however advice strongly against these options as they were seen as unrealistic:

- Shortening critical phases is to the detriment of quality and risking operational security
- Insufficient time for developing and stabilizing local systems & training of operators
- Lack of time for analyzing results, risking objection from stakeholders when published
- Risk of re-planning is significant, which can lead to additional delays

This led to the conclusion that implementing the DA CCM by the imposed deadline of 1st of December 2020 is infeasible.

Investigating further alternatives was therefore also not recommended. Creating an aligned detailed planning to which parties commit was a significant effort and investigating in more detail alternative scenarios or re-planning would only have created further delays. Core TSOs also see as of the utmost importance to agree on a stable, realistic planning, that provides visibility on the changes and allows all parties, including Market Participants, to adopt the changes on their side, too.

Planning before October 2020

The proposed detailed planning and associated main milestones from Core TSOs ensured that the planning was still ambitious and kept the pressure on all parties involved to implement Core FB DA CC as soon as feasible and in a responsible manner. There were still significant remaining risks (i.e. delayed delivery/changes in requirements, local TSO readiness, significant bugs found during testing and/or validation of systems and external dependencies). Having a realistic planning that parties can trust and commit to was also seen as key for such multi-party project in order to synchronize the efforts and avoid disordered planning changes.

The planning and main milestones communicated to ACER, NRAs and MPs before October 2020 can be found below:

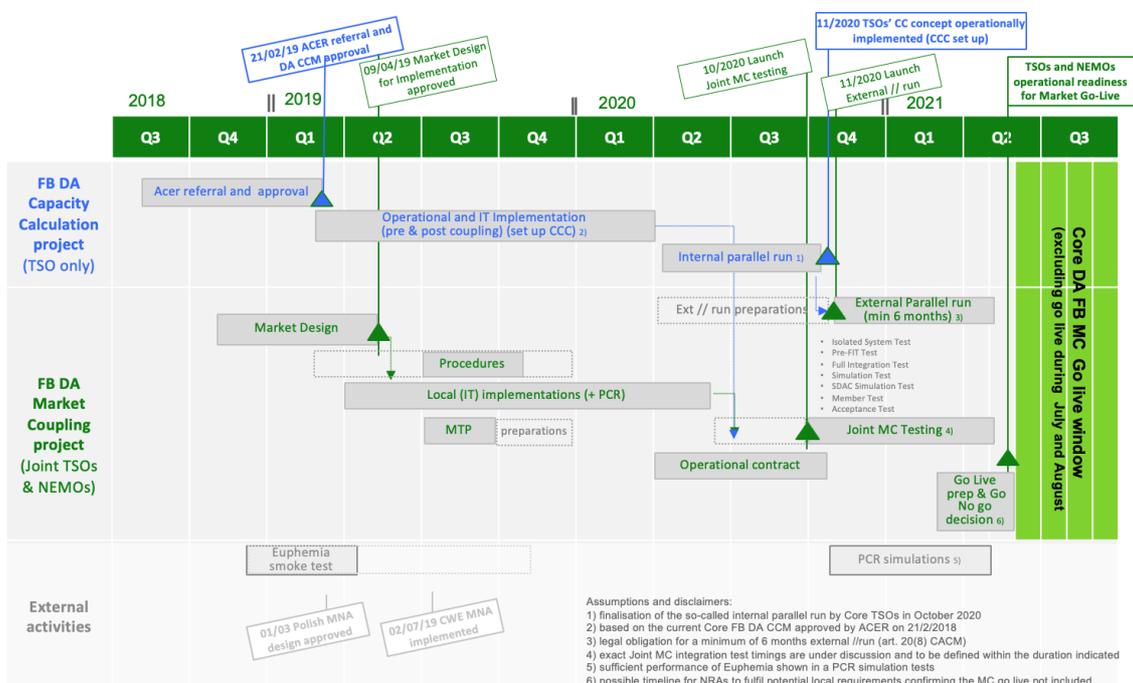


Figure 4: Main milestones of Core DA CCM implementation before October 2020

Core TSOs were convinced that the detailed planning as a result of a thorough impact assessment based on the final Core DA CCM and alignment with all parties that have to contribute to the implementation of Core FB DA CC is the only realistic approach to implement Core FB DA CC as soon as feasible and allow market parties to prepare themselves for its implementation.

Furthermore, with their proposal to set a new implementation date, the Core TSOs fulfil their obligations under Article 3 CACM Regulation.

Considering that implementing Core FB DA CC by 1st of December 2020 is infeasible and taking into account the result from the discussions between all relevant parties as well as decisions taken by the authorities, Core TSOs therefore prepared a proposal for an amendment to align reality with the formal obligations and have an implementation latest 30th of September 2021, as the formal deadline for implementation of Core FB DA CC.

Planning after October 2020

During the finalization process of the Core DA CCM amendment proposal, the 'Interim Coupling Project' announced a delay. The implications from this delay on the Core flow based market coupling were extensively assessed and discussed amongst the 'Interim Coupling Project', Core TSOs and NEMOs, Core NRAs and ACER in the period that followed. Core NRAs asked guidance from DG ENER on 1st of September on the options defined and prioritization between the projects. DG ENER provided the guidance (22nd of September) for a sequential implementation of first the Interim Coupling Project and then the CORE FB market coupling project. Main reasons underlines were the legal requirement from CACM to implement a Single Day-Ahead Coupling and the expected estimated welfare gains of several million euro. Core NRAs confirmed their commitment to adhere to this guidance in a letter (13th of October).

Core TSOs therefore - in light of the confirmation letter of Core NRAs from 13th October 2020- propose to change the formal deadline in the Core DA CCM. The amended Article 28(3) of Core DA CCM to reflect the latest moment of the implementation following the aforementioned guidance to 28 February 2022, as the formal deadline for implementation of Core FB DA CC.

Public Consultation Report to the first amendment of the Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology of the Core Capacity Calculation Region

in accordance with article 20ff. of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24th July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management

16th November 2020

Purpose:	<input type="checkbox"/> methodology draft	<input type="checkbox"/> for public consultation
	<input type="checkbox"/> for NRA approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for final publication
Status:	<input type="checkbox"/> draft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> final
TSO approval:	<input type="checkbox"/> for approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> approved
NRA approval:	<input type="checkbox"/> outstanding	<input type="checkbox"/> approved

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GLOSSARY

All definitions and abbreviations of the first amendment of Core DA CCM apply accordingly.

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the consultation report for the Core TSOs proposal for the Core CCR TSOs' first amendment of the Core Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology (Core DA CCM) in accordance with article 20ff. of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24th July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (CACM).

Core TSOs would like to thank all parties involved in the public consultation for their interest in the first amendment of the Core DA CCM. Core TSOs welcome the feedback received as it is valuable for the further development and detailing of the first amendment of the Core DA CCM.

1.1. Public consultation on first amendment of Core DA CCM

Via the ENTSO-E Consultation Platform, the public consultation document for the first amendment of the Core DA CCM was available to Core stakeholders from 25 June 2020 until 31 July 2020. In total, six stakeholders submitted their responses.

Since the public consultation results should be processed in an anonymised manner, the identity of the respondents is not disclosed in this consultation report. Please note that all responses were, however, shared with the Core National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) in a non-anonymised manner.

The Core TSOs wish to clarify that the content of this document is intended to summarise the results obtained in the public consultation. The Core TSOs did their best to reply to all comments and concerns.

2. CORE TSOS FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE CORE DA CCM – CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

2.1. Introduction

In this chapter, a summary is provided of all stakeholder responses received via the ENTSO-E Consultation Platform. All responses are structured in a table showing the stakeholder response, the number of stakeholders providing this response, the action taken by Core TSOs and in addition a Core TSOs' answer to the stakeholders' response.

2.2. Proposal for amendment

Feedback on Article 1 – Post go-live study on CNEC selection

	Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer
1	Two Stakeholders do not support the removal of re-configuration of bidding zones and investment in infrastructure in the post go-live study on CNEC selection.	2	Art 1 on CNEC selection study got removed	<p>After further consideration and discussion with Core NRAs, Core TSOs decided to not include this part in the proposal for amendment.</p> <p>Core TSOs would like to highlight that their view on the feasibility of the study as elaborated in the explanatory document of the public consultation version did not change. In the future simplifications need to be discussed to reach feasibility of the study. TSOs concluded, that potential simplifications are already covered in the current formulation of the Art. 5(8). NRAs confirmed to TSOs their intention to agree on pragmatic and realistic simplifications.</p>
2	One stakeholder agrees with Core TSOs proposal and stresses that a comparison with bidding zone re-configurations and network development seems disproportionate and should be part of the bidding zones review process.	1	Art 1 on CNEC selection study got removed	Core TSOs acknowledge the feedback.

Feedback on Article 2 – FRM assessment

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer
1 One stakeholder stresses it is not clear from the proposal which approach will be implemented for calculation of upper/lower estimate of FRM.	1	Amendment proposal got updated	The approach for calculation of upper/lower estimates is described in the explanatory document in chapter 2. FRM assessment. Also the amendment proposal got extended to describe it in more detail.
2 One stakeholder agrees that it would not be correct to not take into account a.o. the impact of remedial actions activated after day-ahead capacity calculation, which could result in these remedial actions being accounted for as a source of uncertainty, thus reducing again the capacity on the lines through higher uncertainty margins, but is not convinced that the proposed approach with upper and lower estimates of the true FRM will provide a good compromise. In case this approach would be taken, it would only be granted for a limited period after which NRAs would conduct a very thorough assessment of the impact of this approach before taking a final decision.	1	see TSOs answer	The proposed addition to the end of Art. 8(7) requires TSOs to propose improvements, which seems in line with this comment/request.
3 One stakeholder stresses that it is not clear what TSOs are aiming to achieve with the min and max value of the FRM and more information is needed regarding the “two different implementation approaches”	1	Amendment proposal got updated	The approach for calculation of upper/lower estimates is described in the explanatory document in chapter 2. FRM assessment. Also the amendment proposal got extended to describe it in more detail.

Feedback on Article 3 – Extended LTA-Inclusion

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer
1 One Stakeholder stresses that they had no insight in the R&D project that serves as the base and motivation for the logic of the proposed amendments. The explanatory document demon-	2	see TSOs response	Extended LTA has been explained during the Core Consultative Group (CCG) meeting in June 2020, including distribution of a paper how it is mathematically implemented in Euphemia. If there are remaining questions or need for clarifications it can be addressed in

	<p>strates some reasoning but is no sufficient and transparent insight in detail.</p> <p>One stakeholder sees the approach as a black box and stresses that the new approach should not lead to worse results than the current approach and asks NRAs to make an assessment of the performance of the new approach.</p>			<p>the next Core CCG. The material from the Core CCG in June can be found on ENTSO-E homepage.</p>
2	<p>Stakeholders question the need to have a LTA inclusion process at all, since on Core borders there are no PTRs anymore and just FTRs (except the HR-SI border). One stakeholder asks if this has financial reasons and asks for a quantitative assessment.</p>	3	<p>Description in explanatory document added</p>	<p>Core TSOs included an additional description in the explanatory document to explain, why LTA inclusion is still performed in DA CC, even within a FTR regime. If stakeholders have any other open questions they can be addressed in the CCG.</p>
3	<p>One Stakeholder asks if the LTA inclusion, as described in point (24), been considered with regard to the effects that it may have to the performance of the SDAC algorithm?</p>	1	<p>see TSOs answer</p>	<p>Yes. The R&D project that led to extended LTA into Euphemia 10.5 is managed under SDAC governance and also within the Core activities (with impact assessment ongoing).</p>
4	<p>One stakeholder highlights that the impact described in whereas no. 24 is mainly impactful for borders where long-term transmission rights are allocated as Physical Transmission Rights, as Financial Transmission Rights (FTR) have no impact on the net positions of the corresponding bidding zones.</p>	1	<p>see TSOs answer</p>	<p>Core TSOs would like to highlight that via LTA inclusion (irrespectively of extended LTA or LTA margin (FAV) approach) the shape of the FB domain is influenced.</p>
5	<p>One stakeholder mentions: 'CZC' means cross-zonal capacity whereas this capacity is to be understood as a combination of "flow-based parameters" (flow-based domain) and "LTA values" (LTA domain); It is necessary to make it clear in the definition how the two domains are combined (is it an intersection of both? Or a combination which maximizes the welfare?)</p>	1	<p>Re-naming in the proposal for amendment</p>	<p>The definition is added as a general clarification in relation to the principle of LTA inclusion, irrespectively of the underlying approach on how to perform LTA inclusion (LTA margin, extended LTA inclusion). Core TSOs updated the amendment and replaced "combination" with "union". The article 2. Definition point (73) is now the following: "CZC' means cross-zonal capacity whereas this capacity is to be understood as an union of "flow-based parameters" (flow-based domain) and "LTA values" (LTA do-</p>

				main);“
6	<p>One stakeholder asks: Art. 18 Point 1. (a): ‘the rules ensure that [the RAM of each CNEC remains non-negative in] cross-zonal capacities can accommodate all combinations of net positions that could result from previously-allocated cross-zonal capacity.’ -> It is unclear what this means. Is it justifiable to remove "non-negative" from the wording?</p>	1	see TSOs answer	The change in wording reflects the clarification in Article 2. Definition of the Core DA CCM that cross-zonal is to be understood as a union of “flow-based parameters” (flow-based domain) and “LTA values” (LTA domain). The new description is a more correct way to describe the principle that LTAs are to be covered by the cross-zonal capacities instead of writing “RAM remains non-negative”. It is a mere wording improvement without any effects on the calculation of the results.
7	<p>One Stakeholder asks: Article 18. Long-term allocated capacities (LTA) inclusion new Point 1a: How will the decision be made about the LTA inclusion approach (LTA margin or extended LTA)? Will the market be informed about the process?</p>	1	see TSOs answer	Core TSOs will first finalize the impact assessment which is the basis for depicting an implementation roadmap. The implementation roadmap will be shared with market parties.
8	<p>One stakeholder states: Art. 21, Point (1): It is very positive that the CCC shall publish the LTA domain.</p> <p>Point (4): We agree that the info should be provided but the text should not only refer to "relevant NEMOs" but also reflect that the data shall be sent to all NEMOs part of MNA (Multi NEMO Arrangements) in the given BZ/MS/CCR/region.</p>	1	see TSOs answer	The term “relevant NEMOs” is not part of Core TSOs proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM and therefore is not consulted.
9	<p>One stakeholder comments: What SDAC fallback procedures are referred to here and how do they fit with MNA (multi-NEMO) setting and the need to have 100% level playing field between NEMOs part of MNA?</p>	1	see TSOs answer	The fit of SDAC fallback procedures with the MNA is not part of Core TSOs proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM and therefore is not consulted.
10	<p>One stakeholder asks: Article 23 explains an algorithm that determines the ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure (In the event that the SDAC process is unable to</p>	1	see TSOs answer	Both questions are not related to the specific change of extended LTA inclusion on SDAC fallback procedures and are consequently outside the scope of the amended content.

	<p>produce results). We have two questions this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What will be the use of calculated ATCs in this event? 2. Has precision of calculated ATCs from the proposed iterative algorithm been tested? 			
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Feedback on Article 4 – Third Country Integration

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer
<p>1 One stakeholder states that they have no particular objections at this point on the proposed approach for Switzerland, but hopes that this will not lead to a deterioration of the current cross-border capacities. They remind that this should not lead to a deterioration of the current cross-border capacities and stresses that the scarce provided information it is not capable to determine the full impact of the proposed approach nor the validity of an extension to other third countries (other than Switzerland) and thus asks NRAs to do an in-depth analysis of the proposed approach, taking into account also quantitative elements.</p> <p>Two Stakeholders stress that the process of approving a new CNEC for a third-party TSO should not be left to the discretion of that TSO. The same process of collective validation as for Core TSO CNECs should be applied here</p>	3	See TSOs answer	<p>Core TSOs proposal for third country integration is included to have the possibility to integrate third countries in Core. The alignment with Core NRAs, Core TSOs and third countries is going on. All parties strive to ensure non-discrimination between third countries and Core TSOs. Stakeholders will receive more information when the overall framework for third country integration is further developed.</p> <p>As TSOs from third countries are not member of Core CCR, they cannot be legally bound by the Core DA CCM. The amendments proposed, are intended to serve as a door-opener to – in principal – allow the inclusion of TSOs from third countries. The governance framework associated with the inclusion of TSOs from third countries including the exact criteria which allow the inclusion of additional CNECs, will be subject to validation by both Core NRAs and the NRA of the third country. However, the governance framework is out of scope of the Core DA CCM.</p>
<p>2 One stakeholder concluded that the inclusion of third-party CNECs would however be most efficient if the third-party TSO were part of the process to develop the common grid model (CGM) supporting the definition of</p>	1	see TSOs answer	<p>Before the inclusion of TSOs from third countries takes places, their D-2 IGM will be part of the CGM used for Core DA capacity calculation. Furthermore, the Core Net Position Forecasting will be extended for TSOs from third countries. These two actions combined are expected to contribute</p>

	the reference flows. Furthermore, the interdependence between cross-zonal capacities at the borders of the third-party TSO would be more efficiently addressed if the corresponding bidding zone was included in the Single Day-Ahead Coupling and Single Intra-Day Coupling solutions.			<p>to a good quality of the base case (i.e. the reference flows). For the case of Switzerland, both the inclusion of their D-2 IGM in the Core CGM as well as creating a net position forecast for Switzerland is already planned. Switzerland provides already a D-2 IGM to the CWE DA capacity calculation process.</p> <p>The questions whether a third country can be included into Single Day-Ahead Coupling or Single Intraday Coupling, respectively, is out of scope of the Core DA CCM and is predominantly a political question.</p>
3	One stakeholder asks if the market be informed about the additional CNEC?	1	see TSOs answer	Any additional CNEC will be covered by the transparency obligations of the Core DA CCM. Such a CNEC will appear in the list of final CNECs and is, thus, visible to market participants.

Feedback on Article 5 – Validation of flow-based parameters

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer	
1	One stakeholder questions, if the reasoning about representativeness for the realized flow before and after the contingency on Core level is correct? If not, one can question the effort it takes for Core TSOs to provide these flows in comparison with the value it may have for market participants.	1	Explanatory Document updated	<p>Core TSOs updated the explanatory document and would like to highlight, that flow deviations occur because capacity calculation is based on forecasts. After capacity calculation the cross-border exchange pattern (market clearing point), applied RAs and generation dispatch can deviate from this forecast, such that flow differences between CGMs for Day-Ahead, Intraday and real time are caused by many other reasons than by possible reductions of capacities during validation processes. The reporting items according to Art. 20(13)(e) are thus not contributing to the explanation of CVA and IVA.</p> <p>Operational data exists on TSO level, but not on Core level and, since there are different national processes, matching is not possible yet. Coordinated processes will be available in the future when CACM Art. 35., CACM Art. 74 and SO GL Art. 76 are implemented. Core TSOs will then search for synergies to deliver this data eventually.</p>

Feedback on Article 6 – Fallback Procedures

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer	
1	One stakeholder stresses in Article 22. Day-ahead capacity calculation fallback procedure, that the level playing field for NEMOs in Multi NEMO areas has to be secured in order to facilitate fair competition among NEMOs.	1	See TSOs answer	The level playing field for NEMOs was not part of Core TSOs proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM and therefore is not consulted.
2	One stakeholder states regarding the fallback procedures that these should be invoked only as limited as possible and as last resort.	1	See TSOs answer	Core TSOs agree that the fallback procedures are the last resort measure.

Feedback on Article 7 – Publication of data

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer	
1	Stakeholders do not support the removal of 'flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC' from the daily publications. One stakeholder stresses that the proposal is not properly justified. One stakeholder mention that without these parameter the market will not receive the whole picture about market situation and transparency will not be guaranteed. One stakeholder question, if market parties are able to reproduce the this parameter by themselves and points out, that smaller companies which have lack of resources to analyse the FC MC data are discriminated in the current setting.	3	Explanatory document updated	Implementing publication of 'flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC' would significantly impact the operational systems. It would mean to include post-coupling results into the operational systems. Also, Core TSOs will already publish all data needed to compute this indicator. The explanatory document was extended to explain this further also including the formula to calculate this parameter. Core TSOs will therefore include this indicator in the quarterly report and avoid having extensive changes in the operational systems.
2	One stakeholder ask to publish outages of all CNEs on the transparency platform, as today internal lines can be considered critical for capacity calculation but not critical for the transparency platform.	1	see TSOs answer	Publication of outages is not part of Core TSOs proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM and therefore is not consulted.
3	One stakeholder agrees to	2	Removed	Core TSOs decided to remove this part

	<p>publish the net position per bidding zone and not per TSO.</p> <p>One stakeholder stresses that the effort required by TSOs to publish TSO net position has to be compared with the value this data may have for stakeholders.</p>		<p>from the amendment proposal</p>	<p>from the amendment proposal.</p>
4	<p>One stakeholder states that the publication of individual static grid models by each TSO (as mandated by Article 25(2)f of the methodology) should be organized so that the individual grid models are consistent with each other and allow for capacity calculation. The article could be completed by relating these individual grid models with the CGM used for capacity calculation in the last 6 months. One could also consider that the CGM corresponding to the SPAIC cases could be fully disclosed.</p>	1	<p>see Core TSOs answer</p>	<p>Article 25 (2) (f) on individual grid models is not part of Core TSOs proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM and therefore is not consulted.</p>
5	<p>General remarks to publication of data: One stakeholder stresses that the amendment should not lead to less data published. Another stakeholder opposed the principle that TSO withhold information for operational security reasons. One stakeholder stresses that for operational FBMC data that are retrievable from the JAO Utility Tool they generally demand the data to be accurate, available, complete, conformant, consistent, credible, processable, relevant and timely. There should be references to sources and contact persons, the performance and manageability of the data download should be reconsidered and the data should be clearly and structurally referenced to the above-mentioned documentation and the respec-</p>	3	<p>see Core TSOs answer</p>	<p>Core TSOs are in alignment with market parties regarding the implementation of transparency obligations. Requests and comments regarding the implementation of Article 25 ('Publication of data') can be addressed within the CCG meetings. The presentations and minutes from the past CCGs can be found on ENTSO-E homepage.</p>

tive methodology.			
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Feedback on Article 8 –Timescale of implementation

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer
1 One stakeholder is surprised that Core TSOs propose again a postponement and highlights that Core TSOs are very strict to market parties on deadlines, but when it comes to legal timing obligations they amend timings. The obligations are well known in advance and planning should be done accordingly, all delays come at the cost of consumers, not just because of additional development costs but mainly because of less efficient markets. Core TSOs should be more ambitious in their development. NRA are asked to ensure the respect of implementation deadlines.	1	see TSOs answer	Core TSOs would like to highlight, that the real starting point of preparing and implementation, is having a methodology approved. Core TSO have shown their ambition, by initiating and anticipating as much as possible, which allowed to make significant progress in the implementation of Core FB DA in the period after approval. The defined deadlines in the public consultation version of the amendment proposal were based on a thorough assessment and were based on a real breakdown of activities.
2 One stakeholder stresses that when it comes to the go-live date of the Core day-ahead CCM, the stakeholder observe that Core TSOs propose in Article 8 to postpone the latest date for the go-live from November 30, 2020 to September 30, 2021 but conversely believes that the new methodology should be applied as soon as technically feasible, after a 6-months external parallel run. We are not convinced that the methodology should be updated to acknowledge the prerequisite of the technical readiness of the TSOs.	1	see TSOs answer	Core TSOs will implement Core DA CCM as soon as systems are ready and testing is completed. This can be earlier than the latest go-live date stated in the amendment proposal.
3 One stakeholder states that they disapprove of the TSOs amending the implementation timeline of the methodology. While we are conscious that Core flow-based will not go live in December 2020 but in	1	see TSOs answer	Core TSOs would like to highlight that the trigger for amendment was two-fold. After a good understanding of final impact of CCM, there have been significant exchanges and constructive alignment between Core TSOs and NRAs to precise the interpretation and define alternatives for some require-

	<p>Q2/Q3 2021, we believe that the implementation timeline of the methodology should not be amended. Many elements of the methodology can be put in place before go-live. For instance, it is important that the transparency framework should be fixed and operational by the start of the parallel run in late 2020. On a general note, TSOs should not take the habit of proposing amendments to methodologies approved by NRAs or ACER on the basis of delays in their implementation. Amendment procedures are themselves time-consuming, and TSOs should focus on reducing expected delays, rather than accommodating them by changing the legal framework of implementation projects.</p>			<p>ments which would have otherwise consumed significant resources to become CCM compliant. This amendment would ensure there is a clean and unambiguous endorsement of these alignments as for an implementation of a CCM compliant process there is no distinction or priority when it comes to becoming CCM compliant. In short, everything would need to be implemented otherwise, leading to further delays. Also, in case the formal deadline keeps existing, the risks for infringement procedures remain. As the initial deadline is unrealistic an amendment is the only logical formal step to be taken to make this a priori transparent.</p> <p>To avoid impact on the implementation, new resources have been allocated to take the lead in the amendment and the process is managed in the most effective manner.</p> <p>Following Core NRAs letter from 13th October 2020, Core TSOs adjusted the latest date of implementation to 28/02/2022. Further information on these current developments can be found in the explanatory document.</p>
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Other feedback received

Stakeholder response	# of Stakeholders requesting	Considered action taken	TSOs answer	
1	Annex 1 Justification of usage and methodology for calculation of external constraints. One stakeholder asks: Regarding the impact of external constraints on non-intuitive flows, has it been considered to add to the methodology a requirement to avoid adverse flows?	1	see TSOs answer	Annex 1 is not part of Core TSOs proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM and therefore is not consulted.
2	Annex 2 Application of linear trajectory for calculation of minimum RAM factor: One stakeholder asks: Where does the Minimum RAM factor in year 2026 (Ramr,end) come from (0.7)? One stakeholder asks: The max operator in the formula for Ramr,start	1	see TSOs answer	Annex 2 is not part of Core TSOs proposal for amendment of the Core DA CCM and therefore is not consulted.

	should be changed to Min (based on the definition			
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First amendment of the Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology of the Core Capacity Calculation Region

in accordance with article 20ff. of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222
of 24th July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion
management

Track change version (for informative purpose only)

16th November 2020

Purpose:	<input type="checkbox"/> methodology draft	<input type="checkbox"/> for public consultation
	<input type="checkbox"/> for NRA approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for final publication
Status:	<input type="checkbox"/> draft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> final
TSO approval:	<input type="checkbox"/> for approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> approved
NRA approval:	<input type="checkbox"/> outstanding	<input type="checkbox"/> approved

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Whereas

- (1) This document sets out the capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 20ff. of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (hereafter referred to as the “CACM Regulation”). This methodology is hereafter referred to as the “day-ahead capacity calculation methodology”.
- (2) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology takes into account the general principles and goals set in the CACM Regulation as well as in 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 the CACM Regulation is the coordination and harmonisation of capacity calculation and allocation in the day-ahead and intraday cross-border markets. It sets, for this purpose, the requirements to establish a day-ahead capacity calculation methodology to ensure efficient, transparent and non-discriminatory capacity allocation.
- (3) According to Article 9(9) of the CACM Regulation, the expected impact of the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology on the objectives of the CACM Regulation has to be described and is presented below.
- (4) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology serves the objective of promoting effective competition in the generation, trading and supply of electricity (Article 3(a) of the CACM Regulation) since it ensures that the cross-zonal capacity is calculated in a way that avoids undue discrimination between market participants and since the same day-ahead capacity calculation methodology will apply to all market participants on all respective bidding zone borders in the Core CCR, thereby ensuring a level playing field amongst market participants. Market participants will have access to the same reliable information on cross-zonal capacities and allocation constraints for day-ahead allocation, at the same time and in a transparent way.
- (5) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology contributes to the optimal use of transmission infrastructure and to operational security (Article 3(b) and (c) of the CACM Regulation) since the flow-based approach aims at providing the maximum available capacity to market participants on the day-ahead timeframe within the operational security limits.
- (6) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology contributes to avoiding that cross-zonal capacity is limited in order to solve congestion inside control areas by (i) defining clear criteria under which the network elements located inside bidding zones can be considered as limiting for capacity calculation, and (ii) ensuring that a minimum share of the capacity is made available for commercial exchanges while ensuring operational security (Article 3(a) to (c) of the CACM Regulation and Point 1(7) of Annex I to the Regulation (EC) 714/2009).
- (7) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology serves the objective of optimising the allocation of cross-zonal capacity (Article 3(d) of the CACM Regulation), since it is using the flow-based approach, which optimises the way in which the cross-zonal capacities are allocated to market participants, and since it facilitates the efficiency of congestion management by comparing the capacity allocation with other congestion management alternatives, such as the application of remedial actions, bidding zone reconfiguration and network investments.
- (8) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology is designed to ensure a fair and non-discriminatory treatment of TSOs, nominated electricity market operators (‘NEMOs’), the Agency, regulatory authorities and market participants (Article 3(e) of the CACM Regulation) since the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology has been developed and adopted within a process that ensures the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and independence of the approving process.

- (9) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology determines the main principles and main processes for the day-ahead timeframe. It requires that the Core TSOs provide market participants with reliable information on cross-zonal capacities and allocation constraints for day-ahead allocation in a transparent way and at the same time. This includes information on all steps of capacity calculation and regular reporting on specific processes within capacity calculation. The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology therefore contributes to the objective of transparency and reliability of information (Article 3(f) of the CACM Regulation).
- (10) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology provides requirements for efficient use of existing electricity infrastructure and facilitates competitive and equal access to transmission infrastructure in particular in case of congestions. This provides a long-term signal for efficient investments in transmission, generation and consumption, and thereby contributes to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union (Article 3(g) of the CACM Regulation).
- (11) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology also contributes to the objective of respecting the need for a fair and orderly market and price formation (Article 3(h) of the CACM Regulation) by making available in due time the information about cross-zonal capacities to be released in the market, by maximising the available cross-zonal capacities and by ensuring a backup solution for the cases where capacity calculation fails to provide flow-based parameters.
- (12) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology facilitates a level playing field for NEMOs (Article 3(i) of the CACM Regulation) since all NEMOs and all their market participants will face the same rules and non-discriminatory treatment (including timings, data exchanges, results formats etc.) within the Core CCR.
- (13) Finally, the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology contributes to the objective of providing non-discriminatory access to cross-zonal capacity (Article 3(j) of the CACM Regulation) by ensuring a transparent and non-discriminatory approach towards facilitating cross-zonal capacity allocation.
- (14) In conclusion, the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology contributes to the general objectives of the CACM Regulation to the benefit of all market participants and electricity end consumers.
- (15) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology is structured into three stages: (i) the definition and provision of capacity calculation inputs by the Core TSOs, including the underlying principles and calculation methods for these inputs, (ii), the capacity calculation process by the coordinated capacity calculator in coordination with the Core TSOs, and (iii) the capacity validation by the Core TSOs in coordination with the coordinated capacity calculator. The roles and responsibilities of the Core TSOs and of the coordinated capacity calculator need to be clearly defined.
- (16) The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology is based on forecast models of the transmission system. The inputs are created two days before the electricity delivery date with the available knowledge at that time. Therefore, the outcomes are subject to inaccuracies and uncertainties. The aim of the reliability margin is to cover a level of risk induced by these forecast errors.
- (17) The methodology applies temporary solutions for reliability margins, generation shift keys and allocation constraints. As regards reliability margins, the first real calculation can only be done after some operational experience is gained with the application of this methodology. For generation shift keys, TSOs also need some operational experience in order to be able to improve them. The final definition of these capacity calculation inputs should therefore be reviewed and redefined if needed after the effective implementation of this methodology.
- (18) Some operational security limits can be transformed into limitations on active power flows on critical network elements, whereas some other cannot and may be modelled as allocation constraints. Some

of the operational security limits (*inter alia* frequency, voltage and dynamic stability) depend on the level of production and consumption in a given bidding zone, and these cannot be controlled by active power flow on critical network elements. Thus, specific limitations on production and consumption are needed, and these are expressed as maximum import and export constraints of bidding zones. External constraints are therefore a type of allocation constraints limiting the total import and export of a bidding zone. Nevertheless, given the lack of proper legal and technical justification for these allocation constraints, their application is considered in this methodology as a temporary solution in order to allow TSOs to explore alternative solutions to the underlying problems. If none of the alternative solutions is more efficient to tackle the underlying problems, the concerned TSOs may propose to continue applying them.

- (19) To avoid undue discrimination between internal and cross-zonal exchanges (and the underlying discrimination between market participants trading inside or between bidding zones), this methodology introduces two important measures. The first measure aims to limit the situations where cross-zonal exchanges are limited by congestions inside bidding zones. The second measure aims to minimise the degree to which the flows resulting from exchanges inside a bidding zone on network elements located inside that zone (i.e. internal flows) or on network elements on the borders of bidding zones and inside neighbouring bidding zones (i.e. loop flows) are reducing the available cross-zonal capacity.
- (20) In the zonal congestion management model established by the CACM Regulation, bidding zones should be established such that physical congestions occur only on network elements located on the borders of such bidding zones. The network elements located within bidding zones should therefore *a priori* not limit cross-zonal capacity and should therefore not be considered in capacity calculation. Nevertheless, at the time of adoption of this methodology, some network elements located inside the Core bidding zones are often congested and therefore TSOs need some transition period to shift gradually from limiting cross-zonal capacity, as the main method to address these internal congestions, to other methods in which internal congestions limit cross-zonal capacity only when this is the most efficient solution considering other alternatives (such as remedial actions, reconfiguration of bidding zones or network investments). Only in case those alternatives are proven inefficient, TSOs should be able to continue addressing internal congestions by limiting cross-zonal capacity beyond the transition period.
- (21) In highly meshed electricity networks, exchanges inside bidding zones create flows through other bidding zones (i.e. loop flows) which can significantly reduce the capacity for trading between bidding zones. To avoid undue discrimination between internal and cross-zonal exchanges, this methodology aims to minimise the negative impact of these loop flows. This is first achieved by allowing TSOs to define initial settings of remedial actions with the aim to reduce the loop flows on their interconnectors. These remedial actions are then further coordinated within capacity calculation process with a constraint not to increase loop flows beyond a defined threshold. This measure is needed to avoid undue discrimination in situations where coordination of remedial actions would significantly increase loop flows in order to address congestions within bidding zones. Since this first measure is optional for TSOs, the second measure aims to ensure that the final outcome of the capacity calculation meets the agreed thresholds for available cross-zonal capacities, where such thresholds are established by limiting the number and size of variables which reduce cross-zonal capacities. For this purpose, at least 70% of the technical capacity of critical network elements considered in capacity calculation should be available for cross-zonal trade in all CCRs in the day-ahead timeframe. Nevertheless, in case of exceptions or deviations granted in accordance with the relevant Union legislation, the target value of 70% may temporally be replaced by a linear trajectory.
- (22) Despite coordinated application of capacity calculation, TSOs remain responsible for maintaining operational security. For this reason they need to validate the calculated cross-zonal capacities to ensure that they do not violate operational security limits. This validation is first performed in a coordinated way to verify whether a coordinated application of remedial actions can address possible operational security issues. Finally, each TSO may individually validate cross-zonal capacities. Both

validation steps may lead to reductions of cross-zonal capacities below the values needed to avoid undue discrimination. Thus transparency, monitoring and reporting, as well as the exploration of alternative solutions are needed in case of reductions of cross-zonal capacities.

- (23) Transparency and monitoring of capacity calculation are essential for ensuring its efficiency and understanding. This methodology establishes significant requirements on TSOs to publish the information required by stakeholders to analyse the impact of capacity calculation on the market functioning. Furthermore, additional information is required to allow regulatory authorities to perform their monitoring duties. Finally, the methodology establishes significant reporting requirements in order for stakeholders, regulatory authorities and other interested parties to verify whether the transmission infrastructure is operated efficiently and in the interest of consumers.
- (24) Cross-zonal capacities determined by the day-ahead capacity calculation shall ensure that all combinations of net positions that could result from previously-allocated cross-zonal capacity – Long Term Allocations (LTA) – can be accommodated. For that purpose, the TSOs proceed to the LTA inclusion which consists in providing a single flow-based domain including LTAs for the single day-ahead coupling. The new extended LTA inclusion approach differs by providing the single day-ahead coupling with LTAs and the flow-based domain without LTA inclusion separately. The market coupling algorithm then chooses which union of both domains creates most welfare.

TITLE 1 - General provisions

Article 1. Subject matter and scope

The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology shall be considered as a Core TSOs' methodology in accordance with Article 20ff. of the CACM Regulation and shall cover the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology for the Core CCR bidding zone borders.

Article 2. Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology, terms used in this document shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of the CACM Regulation, of Regulation (EC) 714/2009, Directive 2009/72/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 (hereafter referred to as the 'FCA Regulation'), Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 and Commission Regulation (EU) 543/2013. In addition, the following definitions, abbreviations and notations shall apply:
 1. 'AHC' means the advanced hybrid coupling which is a solution to take fully into account the influences of the adjacent CCRs during the capacity allocation;
 2. 'AMR' means the adjustment for the minimum remaining available margin;
 3. 'annual report' means the report issued on an annual basis by the CCC and the Core TSOs on the day-ahead capacity calculation;
 4. 'ATC' means the available transmission capacity, which is the transmission capacity that remains available after the allocation procedure and which respects the physical conditions of the transmission system;
 5. 'CCC' means the coordinated capacity calculator, as defined in Article 2(11) of the CACM Regulation, of the Core CCR, unless stated otherwise;

6. 'CCR' means the capacity calculation region as defined in Article 2(3) of the CACM Regulation;
7. 'CGM' means the common grid model as defined in Article 2(2) of the CACM Regulation and means a D-2 CGM established in accordance with the CGMM;
8. 'CGMM' means the common grid model methodology, pursuant to Article 17 of the CACM Regulation;
9. 'CNE' means a critical network element;
10. 'CNEC' means a CNE associated with a contingency used in capacity calculation. For the purpose of this methodology, the term CNEC also cover the case where a CNE is used in capacity calculation without a specified contingency;
11. 'Core CCR' means the Core capacity calculation region as established by the Determination of capacity calculation regions pursuant to Article 15 of the CACM Regulation;
12. 'Core net position' means a net position of a bidding zone in Core CCR resulting from the allocation of cross-zonal capacities within the Core CCR;
13. Core TSOs are 50Hertz Transmission GmbH ("50Hertz"), Amprion GmbH ("Amprion"), Austrian Power Grid AG ("APG"), CREOS Luxembourg S.A. ("CREOS"), ČEPS, a.s. ("ČEPS"), Eles d.o.o. sistemski operater prenosnega elektroenergetskega omrežja ("ELES"), Elia System Operator S.A. ("ELIA"), Croatian Transmission System Operator Ltd. (HOPS d.o.o.) ("HOPS"), MAVIR Hungarian Independent Transmission Operator Company Ltd. ("MAVIR"), Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne S.A. ("PSE"), RTE Réseau de transport d'électricité ("RTE"), Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s. ("SEPS"), TenneT TSO GmbH ("TenneT GmbH"), TenneT TSO B.V. ("TenneT B.V."), National Power Grid Company Tranelectrica S.A. ("Tranelectrica"), TransnetBW GmbH ("TransnetBW");
14. 'cross-zonal CNEC' means a CNEC of which a CNE is located on the bidding zone border or connected in series to such network element transferring the same power (without considering the network losses);
15. 'curative remedial action' means a remedial action which is only applied after a given contingency occurs;
16. 'D-1' means the day before electricity delivery;
17. 'D-2' means the day two-days before electricity delivery;
18. 'DA CC MTU' is the day-ahead capacity calculation market time unit, which means the time unit for the day-ahead capacity calculation and is equal to 60 minutes;
19. 'default flow-based parameters' means the pre-coupling backup values calculated in situations when the day-ahead capacity calculation fails to provide the flow-based parameters in three or more consecutive hours. These flow-based parameters are based on long-term allocated capacities;
20. 'external constraint' means a type of allocation constraint that limits the maximum import and/or export of a given bidding zone;

21. ' $F_{0,Core}$ ' means the flow per CNEC in the situation without commercial exchanges within the Core CCR;
22. ' $F_{0,all}$ ' means the flow per CNEC in a situation without any commercial exchange between bidding zones within Continental Europe and between bidding zones within Continental Europe and bidding zones of other synchronous areas;
23. ' F_i ' means the expected flow in commercial situation i ;
24. 'flow-based domain' means a set of constraints that limit the cross-zonal capacity calculated with a flow-based approach;
25. 'FRM' or ' FRM ' means the flow reliability margin, which is the reliability margin as defined in Article 2(14) of the CACM Regulation applied to a CNE;
26. ' F_{LTN} ' means the expected flow after long-term nominations;
27. ' F_{max} ' means the maximum admissible power flow;
28. ' F_{nrro} ' means the expected flow change due to non-costly remedial actions optimisation;
29. ' F_{ref} ' means the reference flow;
30. ' $F_{ref,init}$ ' means the reference flow calculated during the initial flow-based calculation pursuant to Article 14;
31. 'GSK' or ' GSK ' means the generation shift key as defined in Article 2(12) of the CACM Regulation;
32. 'HVDC' means a high voltage direct current network element;
33. 'IGM' means the D-2 individual grid model as defined in Article 2(1) of the CACM Regulation;
34. 'internal CNEC' means a CNEC, which is not cross-zonal;
35. ' I_{max} ' means the maximum admissible current;
36. 'LTA' means the long-term allocated capacity;
37. LTA_{margin} means the adjustment of remaining available margin to incorporate long-term allocated capacities;
38. 'LTN' means the long-term nomination, which is the nomination of the long-term allocated capacity;
39. 'merging agent' means an entity entrusted by the Core TSOs to perform the merging of individual grid models into a common grid model as referred to in Article 20ff of the CGMM;
40. 'MNEC' means a monitored network element with a contingency;
41. 'NP' or ' NP ' means a net position of a bidding zone, which is the net value of generation and consumption in a bidding zone;

42. 'NRAO' means the non-costly remedial action optimisation;
43. 'oriented bidding zone border' means a given direction of a bidding zone border (e.g. from Germany to France);
44. 'pre-solved domain' means the final set of binding constraints for capacity allocation after the pre-solving process;
45. 'pre-solving process' means the identification and removal of redundant constraints from the flow-based domain;
46. 'preventive remedial action' means a remedial action which is applied on the network before any contingency occurs;
47. 'previously-allocated capacities' means the long-term capacities which have already been allocated in previous (yearly and/or monthly) time frames;
48. 'PST' means a phase-shifting transformer;
49. 'PTDF' or ' $PTDF$ ' means a power transfer distribution factor;
50. ' $PTDF_{init}$ ' means a matrix of power transfer distribution factors resulting from the initial flow-based calculation;
51. ' $PTDF_{nrao}$ ' means a matrix of power transfer distribution factors used during the NRAO;
52. ' $PTDF_f$ ' means a matrix of power transfer distribution factors describing the final flow-based domain;
53. 'PTR' means a physical transmission right;
54. 'quarterly report' means a report on the day-ahead capacity calculation issued by the CCC and the Core TSOs on a quarterly basis;
55. 'RA' means a remedial action as defined in Article 2(13) of the CACM Regulation;
56. 'RAM' or ' RAM ' means a remaining available margin;
57. 'reference net position or exchange' means a position of a bidding zone or an exchange over HVDC interconnector assumed within the CGM;
58. 'SDAC' means the single day-ahead coupling;
59. 'shadow price' means the dual price of a CNEC or allocation constraint representing the increase in the economic surplus if a constraint is increased by one MW;
60. 'slack node' means the single reference node used for determination of the PTDF matrix, i.e. shifting the power infeed of generators up results in absorption of the power shift in the slack node. A slack node remains constant for each DA CC MTU;
61. 'spanning' means the pre-coupling backup solution in situations when the day-ahead capacity calculation fails to provide the flow-based parameters for strictly less than three consecutive hours. This calculation is based on the intersection of previous and sub-sequent available flow-based parameters;

62. ‘SO Regulation’ means Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation;
63. ‘standard hybrid coupling’ means a solution to capture the influence of exchanges with non-Core bidding zones on CNECs that is not explicitly taken into account during the capacity allocation phase;
64. ‘static grid model’ means a list of relevant grid elements of the transmission system, including their electrical parameters;
65. ‘U’ is the reference voltage;
66. ‘UAF’ is an unscheduled allocated flow;
67. ‘vertical load’ means the total amount of electricity which exits the transmission system of a given bidding zone to connected distribution systems, end consumers connected to the transmission system, and to electricity producers for consumption in the generation of electricity;
68. ‘zone-to-slack *PTDF*’ means the *PTDF* of a commercial exchange between a bidding zone and the slack node;
69. ‘zone-to-zone *PTDF*’ means the *PTDF* of a commercial exchange between two bidding zones;
70. the notation x denotes a scalar;
71. the notation \vec{x} denotes a vector;
72. the notation \mathbf{x} denotes a matrix;
73. ‘CZC’ means cross-zonal capacity whereas this capacity is to be understood as an union of “flow-based parameters” (flow-based domain) and “LTA values” (LTA domain);
74. ‘LTA domain’ means a set of bilateral exchange restrictions covering the previously allocated cross-zonal capacities;
- 73-75. ‘technical counterparty’ means a TSO who is not a Core TSO and who complies with the provisions of Article 13(1a);
- 74-76. ‘CGMES’ means the common grid model exchange specification.

2. In this day-ahead capacity calculation methodology unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) the singular indicates the plural and vice versa;
- (b) the acronyms used both in regular and italic font represent respectively the term used and the respective variable;
- (c) the table of contents and the headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this day-ahead capacity calculation methodology;
- (d) any reference to the day-ahead capacity calculation, day-ahead capacity calculation process or the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology shall mean a common day-ahead capacity calculation, common day-ahead capacity calculation process and common day-

ahead capacity calculation methodology respectively, which is applied by all Core TSOs in a common and coordinated way on all bidding zone borders of the Core CCR; and

- (e) any reference to legislation, regulations, directive, order, instrument, code, or any other enactment shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it when in force.

Article 3. Application of this methodology

This day-ahead capacity calculation methodology solely applies to the day-ahead capacity calculation within the Core CCR. Capacity calculation methodologies within other CCRs or for other time frames are not in the scope of this methodology.

TITLE 2 - General description of the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology

Article 4. Day-ahead capacity calculation process

1. For the day-ahead market time frame, the cross-zonal capacities for each DA CC MTU shall be calculated using the flow-based approach as defined in this methodology.
2. The day-ahead capacity calculation process shall consist of three main stages:
 - (a) the creation of capacity calculation inputs by the Core TSOs;
 - (b) the capacity calculation process by the CCC; and
 - (c) the capacity validation by the Core TSOs in coordination with the CCC.
3. Each Core TSO shall provide the CCC the following capacity calculation inputs by the times established in the process description document:
 - (a) individual list of CNECs in accordance with Article 5;
 - (b) operational security limits in accordance with Article 6;
 - (c) external constraints in accordance with Article 7;
 - (d) FRMs in accordance with Article 8;
 - (e) GSKs in accordance with Article 9; and
 - (f) non-costly and costly RAs in accordance with Article 10.
4. In addition to the capacity calculation inputs pursuant to paragraph 3, the Core TSOs, or an entity delegated by the Core TSOs, shall send to the CCC, for each DA CC MTU of the delivery day, the following additional inputs by the times established in the process description document:
 - (a) the long-term allocated capacities (LTA);
 - (b) the adjustment values for long-term allocated capacities for each Core bidding zone border to enlarge the default flow-based domain beyond the long-term allocated capacities for the purpose of calculating the default flow-based parameters; and
 - (c) the long-term nominated capacities (LTN).

5. When providing the capacity calculation inputs pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4, the Core TSOs shall respect the formats commonly agreed between the Core TSOs and the CCC while fulfilling the requirements and guidance defined in the CGMM.

5a. No later than 3 months after the implementation of the common grid model methodology according to Article 17 CACM Regulation and the implementation of this methodology according to Article 28, Core TSOs shall deliver an assessment for the application of CGMES in the capacity calculation, including a planning proposal with clear milestones for each implementation step.

6. No later than six months before the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), the Core TSOs shall jointly establish a process description document as referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 and publish it on the online communication platform as referred to in Article 25. This document shall reflect an up to date detailed process description of all capacity calculation steps including the timeline of each step of the day-ahead capacity calculation.

7. Once the merging agent receives all the IGMs established pursuant to the CGMM, it shall merge them to create the CGM in accordance with the CGMM and deliver the CGM to the CCC.

8. The day-ahead capacity calculation process and validation in the Core CCR shall be performed by the CCC and the Core TSOs according to the following procedure:

Step 1. The CCC shall define the initial list of CNECs pursuant to Article 14;

Step 2. The CCC shall calculate the first flow-based parameters ($PTDF_{init}$ and $F_{ref,init}$) for each initial CNEC pursuant to Article 14;

Step 3. The CCC shall determine the final list of CNECs and MNECs for subsequent steps of the day-ahead capacity calculation pursuant to Article 15;

Step 4. The CCC shall perform the non-costly remedial actions optimisation (NRAO) according to Article 16 and, as a result, obtain the applied non-costly RAs, along with the final $PTDF_f$ and F_{ref} adjusted for the applied RAs;

Step 5. The CCC shall calculate the adjustment for minimum RAM (AMR) according to Article 17;

Step 6. The CCC shall calculate the adjustment for LTA inclusion according to Article 18

Step 7. The CCC shall calculate the RAM before validation (RAM_{bv}) based on the results of the previous processes pursuant to Article 19;

Step 8. The Core TSOs and the CCC shall, according to 1(e), validate the RAM_{bv} with coordinated and individual validations, and decrease RAM when operational security is jeopardised, which results in the RAM before long-term nominations (RAM_{bn});

Step 9. The CCC shall, according to Article 21, remove the redundant CNECs and redundant external constraints from final $PTDF_f$ and RAM_{bn} and publish these as initial flow-based parameters in accordance with Article 25;

Step 10. The CCC shall calculate the flows resulting from long-term nominations (F_{LTN}) and derive the final RAM (RAM_f) according to Article 21;

Step 11. The CCC shall publish the $PTDF_f$ and RAM_f values in accordance with Article 25 and provide them to NEMOs for capacity allocation in accordance with Article 21.

8a. The steps in Article 4(7) shall be complemented with the IGMs of technical counterparties, subject to Article 13(1a).

TITLE 3 – Capacity calculation inputs

Article 5. Definition of critical network elements and contingencies

1. Each Core TSO shall define a list of CNEs, which are fully or partly located in its own control area, and which can be overhead lines, underground cables, or transformers. All cross-zonal network elements shall be defined as CNEs, whereas only those internal network elements, which are defined pursuant to paragraph 6 or 7 shall be defined as CNEs. Until 30 days after the approval of the proposal pursuant to paragraph 6, all internal network elements may be defined as CNEs.
2. Each Core TSO shall define a list of proposed contingencies used in operational security analysis in accordance with Article 33 of the SO Regulation, limited to their relevance for the set of CNEs as defined in paragraph 1 and pursuant to Article 23(2) of the CACM Regulation. The contingencies of a Core TSO shall be located within the observability area of that Core TSO. This list shall be updated at least on a yearly basis and in case of topology changes in the grid of the Core TSO, pursuant to Article 24. A contingency can be an unplanned outage of:
 - (a) a line, a cable, or a transformer;
 - (b) a busbar;
 - (c) a generating unit;
 - (d) a load; or
 - (e) a set of the aforementioned elements.
3. Each Core TSO shall establish a list of CNECs by associating the contingencies established pursuant to paragraph 2 with the CNEs established pursuant to paragraph 1 following the rules established in accordance with Article 75 of the SO Regulation. Until such rules are established and enter into force, the association of contingencies to CNEs shall be based on each TSO's operational experience. An individual CNEC may also be established without a contingency.
4. Each Core TSO shall provide to the CCC a list of CNECs established pursuant to paragraph 3. Each Core TSO may also provide to the CCC a list of monitored network elements with contingency (MNEC), which need to be monitored during the capacity calculation.
5. No later than eighteen months after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), all Core TSOs shall jointly develop a list of internal network elements (combined with the relevant contingencies) to be defined as CNECs and submit it by the same deadline to all Core regulatory authorities as a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation. After its approval in accordance with Article 9 of the CACM Regulation, the list of internal CNECs shall form an annex to this methodology.
6. The list pursuant to the previous paragraph shall be updated every two years. For this purpose, no later than eighteen months after the approval by all Core regulatory authorities of the proposal for amendment of this methodology pursuant to previous paragraph and this paragraph, all Core TSOs shall jointly develop a new proposal for the list of internal CNECs and submit it by the same deadline to all Core regulatory authorities as a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation. After its approval in accordance with

Article 9 of the CACM Regulation, the list of internal CNECs shall replace the relevant annex to this methodology.

7. The proposed list of internal CNECs pursuant to paragraph 5 and 6 shall not include any internal network element with contingency with a maximum zone-to-zone PTDF below 5%, calculated as the time-average over the last twelve months.
8. The proposal pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 shall include at least the following:
 - (a) a list of proposed internal CNECs with the associated maximum zone-to-zone PTDFs referred to in paragraph 7;
 - (b) an impact assessment of increasing the threshold of the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF for exclusion of internal CNECs referred to in paragraph 7 to 10% or higher; and
 - (c) for each proposed internal CNEC, an analysis demonstrating that including the concerned internal network element in capacity calculation is economically the most efficient solution to address the congestions on the concerned internal network element, considering, for example, the following alternatives:
 - i. application of remedial actions;
 - ii. reconfiguration of bidding zones;
 - iii. investments in network infrastructure combined with one or the two above; or
 - iv. a combination of the above.

Before performing the analysis pursuant to point (c), the Core TSOs shall jointly coordinate and consult with all Core regulatory authorities on the methodology, assumptions and criteria for this analysis.

9. The proposals pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 shall also demonstrate that the concerned Core TSOs have diligently explored the alternatives referred to in paragraph 8 sufficiently in advance taking into account their required implementation time, such that they could be applied or implemented by the time that the decisions of the Core regulatory authorities on the proposal pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 are taken.
10. The Core TSOs shall regularly review and update the application of the methodology for determining CNECs as defined in Article 24.

Article 6. Methodology for operational security limits

1. The Core TSOs shall use in the day-ahead capacity calculation the same operational security limits as those used in the operational security analysis carried out in accordance with Article 72 of the SO Regulation.
2. To take into account the thermal limits of CNEs, the Core TSOs shall use the maximum admissible current limit (I_{max}), which is the physical limit of a CNE according to the operational security limits in accordance with Article 25 of the SO Regulation. The maximum admissible current shall be defined as follows:
 - (a) the maximum admissible current can be defined as:

- i. Seasonal limit, which means a fixed limit for all DA CC MTUs of each of the four seasons.
 - ii. Dynamic limit, which means a value per DA CC MTU reflecting the varying ambient conditions.
 - iii. Fixed limits for all DA CC MTUs, in case of specific situations where the physical limit reflects the capability of overhead lines, cables or substation equipment installed in the primary power circuit (such as circuit-breaker, or disconnecter) with limits not sensitive to ambient conditions.
 - (b) when applicable, I_{max} shall be defined as a temporary current limit of the CNE in accordance with Article 25 of the SO Regulation. A temporary current limit means that an overload is only allowed for a certain finite duration. As a result, various CNECs associated with the same CNE may have different I_{max} values.
 - (c) I_{max} shall represent only real physical properties of the CNE and shall not be reduced by any security margin.¹
 - (d) the CCC shall use the I_{max} of each CNEC to calculate F_{max} for each CNEC, which describes the maximum admissible active power flow on a CNEC. F_{max} shall be calculated by the given formula:
$$F_{max} = \sqrt{3} \cdot I_{max} \cdot U \cdot \cos(\varphi)$$

Equation 1
 - (e) where I_{max} is the maximum admissible current of a critical network element (CNE), U is a fixed reference voltage for each CNE, and $\cos(\varphi)$ is the power factor.
 - (f) the CCC shall, by default, set the power factor $\cos(\varphi)$ to 1 based on the assumption that the CNE is loaded only by active power and that the share reactive power is negligible (i.e. $\varphi = 0$). If the share of reactive power is not negligible, a TSO may consider this aspect during the validation phase in accordance with 1(e).
3. The Core TSOs shall aim at gradually phasing out the use of seasonal limits pursuant to paragraph 2(a)(i) and replace them with dynamic limits pursuant to paragraph 2(a)(ii), when the benefits are greater than the costs. After the end of each calendar year, each TSO shall analyse for all its CNEs for which seasonal limits are applied and have a non-zero shadow price at least in 0.1% of DA CC MTUs in the previous calendar year, the expected increase in the economic surplus in the next 10 years resulting from the implementation of dynamic limits, and compare it with the cost of implementing dynamic limits. Each TSOs shall provide this analysis to Core regulatory authorities. If the cost benefit analysis, taking into account other planned investments, is positive, the concerned TSO shall implement the dynamic limits within three years after the end of the analysed calendar year. In case of interconnectors, the concerned TSOs shall cooperate in performing this analysis and implementation when applicable.
 4. TSOs shall regularly review and update operational security limits in accordance with Article 24.

Article 7. Methodology for allocation constraints

¹ Uncertainties in capacity calculation are covered on each CNEC by the flow reliability margin (*FRM*) in accordance with Article 8 and adjustment values related to validation in accordance with 1(e).

1. In case operational security limits cannot be transformed efficiently into I_{max} and F_{max} pursuant to Article 6, the Core TSOs may transform them into allocation constraints. For this purpose, the Core TSOs may only use external constraints as a specific type of allocation constraint that limits the maximum import and/or export of a given Core bidding zone within the SDAC.
2. The Core TSOs may apply external constraints as one of the following two options:
 - (a) a constraint on the Core net position (the sum of cross-zonal exchanges within the Core CCR for a certain bidding zone in the SDAC), thus limiting the net position of the respective bidding zone with regards to its imports and/or exports to other bidding zones in the Core CCR. This option shall be applied until option (b) can be applied.
 - (b) a constraint on the global net position (the sum of all cross-zonal exchanges for a certain bidding zone in the SDAC), thus limiting the net position of the respective bidding zone with regards to all CCRs, which are part of the SDAC. This option shall be applied when:
 - (i) such a constraint is approved within all day-ahead capacity calculation methodologies of the respective CCRs, (ii) the respective solution is implemented within the SDAC algorithm and (iii) the respective bidding zone borders are participating in SDAC.
3. External constraints may be used by ELIA, TenneT B.V. and PSE during a transition period of two years following the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3) and in accordance with the reasons and the methodology for the calculation of external constraints as specified in Annex 1 to this methodology. During this transition period, the concerned Core TSOs shall:
 - (a) calculate the value of external constraints on a daily basis for each DA CC MTU (for PSE only) or at least on a quarterly basis and publish the results of the underlying analysis (this obligation is for ELIA and TenneT B.V. only);
 - (b) in case the external constraint had a non-zero shadow price in more than 0.1% of hours in a quarter, provide to the CCC a report analysing: (i) for each DA CC MTU when the external constraint had a non-zero shadow price the loss in economic surplus due to external constraint and the effectiveness of the allocation constraint in preventing the violation of the underlying operational security limits and (ii) alternative solutions to address the underlying operational security limits. The CCC shall include this report as an annex in the quarterly report as defined in Article 27(5);
 - (c) if applicable and when more efficient, implement alternative solutions referred to in point (b).
4. In case the concerned Core TSOs could not find and implement alternative solutions referred to in the previous paragraph, they may, by eighteen months after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), together with all other Core TSOs, submit to all Core regulatory authorities a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of CACM Regulation. Such a proposal shall include the following:
 - (a) the technical and legal justification for the need to continue using the external constraints indicating the underlying operational security limits and why they cannot be transformed efficiently into I_{max} and F_{max} ;
 - (b) the methodology to calculate the value of external constraints including the frequency of recalculation.

In case such a proposal has been submitted by all Core TSOs, the transition period referred to in paragraph 3 shall be extended until the decision on the proposal is taken by all Core regulatory authorities.

5. For the SDAC fallback procedure, pursuant to Article 23, all external constraints shall be modelled as constraints limiting the Core net position as referred to in paragraph 2(a).
6. A Core TSO may discontinue the use of an external constraint. The concerned Core TSO shall communicate this change to all Core regulatory authorities and to the market participants at least one month before discontinuation.
7. The Core TSOs shall review and update allocation constraints in accordance with Article 24.

Article 8. Reliability margin methodology

1. The *FRMs* shall cover the following forecast uncertainties:
 - (a) cross-zonal exchanges on bidding zone borders outside the Core CCR;
 - (b) generation pattern including specific wind and solar generation forecast;
 - (c) generation shift key;
 - (d) load forecast;
 - (e) topology forecast;
 - (f) unintentional flow deviation due to frequency containment process; and
 - (g) flow-based capacity calculation assumptions including linearity and modelling of external (non-Core) TSOs' areas.
2. The Core TSOs shall aim at reducing uncertainties by studying and tackling the drivers of uncertainty.
3. The *FRMs* shall be calculated in two main steps. In the first step, the probability distribution of deviations between the expected power flows at the time of the capacity calculation and the realised power flows in real time shall be calculated. To calculate the expected power flows (F_{exp}), for each DA CC MTU of the observation period, the historical CGMs and GSKs used in capacity calculation shall be used. The historical CGMs shall be updated with the deliberated Core TSOs' actions (including at least the RAs considered during the capacity calculation) that have been applied in the relevant DA CC MTU². The power flows of such modified CGMs shall be recalculated (F_{ref}) and then adjusted to take into account the realised commercial exchanges inside the Core CCR. The latter adjustment shall be performed by calculating *PTDFs* according to the methodology as described in Article 11, but using the modified CGMs and the historical GSKs. The expected power flows at the time of the capacity calculation shall therefore be calculated using the final realised commercial exchanges in the Core CCR which are reflected in realised power flows. This above calculation of expected power flows (F_{exp}) is described with Equation 2.

$$\vec{F}_{exp} = \vec{F}_{ref} + \mathbf{PTDF} (\overline{NP}_{real} - \overline{NP}_{ref})$$

² These actions are controlled by the Core TSOs and thus not considered as an uncertainty.

Equation 2

with

\vec{F}_{exp}	expected power flow per CNEC in the realised commercial situation in Core CCR
\vec{F}_{ref}	flow per CNEC in the CGM updated to take deliberate TSO actions into account
PTDF	power transfer distribution factor matrix calculated with updated CGM
\overline{NP}_{real}	Core net position per bidding zone in the realised commercial situation
\overline{NP}_{ref}	Core net position per bidding zone in the updated CGM

4. The expected power flows on each CNEC of the Core CCR shall then be compared with the realised power flows observed on the same CNEC. When calculating the expected (respectively realised) flows for CNECs, the expected (resp. realised) flows shall be the best estimate of the expected (resp. realised) power flow which would have occurred, should the outage have taken place. Such estimate shall take curative remedial actions into account where relevant. All differences between these two flows for all DA CC MTUs of the observation period shall be used to define the probability distribution of deviations between the expected power flows at the time of the capacity calculation and the realised power flows;
5. In the second step, the 90th percentiles of the probability distributions of all CNECs shall be calculated³. This means that the Core TSOs apply a common risk level of 10% and thereby the *FRM* values cover 90% of the historical forecast errors within the observation period. Subject to the proposal pursuant to paragraph 6, the *FRM* value for each CNEC shall either be:
 - (h) the 90th percentile of the probability distributions calculated for such CNEC;
 - (i) the 90th percentile of the probability distributions calculated for the CNEs underlying such CNEC.

5a. The Core TSOs shall repeat steps one and two pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 5 with two different implementation approaches for paragraph 3, sentence 4, where one implementation leads to an upper estimate and the other implementation leads to a lower estimate of the true *FRM*.

- (a) For the determination of the upper estimate, the historical CGMs shall be updated such that only the RAs considered during the day-ahead capacity calculation are considered as deliberated Core TSOs' actions. This will yield an upper estimate of the FRM because some deliberated Core TSOs' actions, in particular re-dispatching, will not be considered and thus treated as source of FRM.
- (b) For the determination of the lower estimate, the historical CGMs shall additionally be updated such that also the entire generation pattern of the Core CCR is considered as deliberated Core TSOs' actions. This will yield a lower estimate of the FRM because only a part of the entire generation dispatch is the result of deliberated Core TSOs' actions in the form of re-dispatching.

³ This value is derived based on experience in existing flow-based market coupling initiatives.

6. Each TSO may reduce the *FRM* values resulting from the second step for its own CNECs if it considers that the underlying uncertainties have been over-estimated.
7. No later than eighteen months after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), the Core TSOs shall jointly perform the first *FRM* calculation pursuant to the methodology described above and based on the data covering at least the first year of operation of this methodology. By the same deadline, all Core TSOs shall submit to all Core regulatory authorities a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation as well as the supporting document as referred to in paragraph 9 below. The proposal for amendment shall include an approach and justification for selecting the *FRM* from the range between the lower and upper estimates as well as next possible steps for improving the process to approach as much as possible the true *FRM*.
8. The proposal for amendment of this methodology pursuant to the previous paragraph shall specify whether the *FRM* value shall be calculated for each CNEC based on the underlying probability distribution, or whether all CNECs with the same underlying CNE shall have the same *FRM* value calculated based on the probability distribution calculated for the underlying CNE. In case the proposal suggests calculating the *FRMs* at CNEC level, the proposal shall describe in detail how to estimate the expected and realised flows adequately, including the RAs that would have been triggered in order to manage the contingency when relevant.
9. The supporting document for the proposal for amendment of this methodology pursuant to paragraph 7 above shall include at least the following:
 - (a) the *FRM* values for all CNECs calculated at the level of CNE and CNEC; and
 - (b) an assessment of the benefits and drawbacks of calculating the *FRM* at the level of CNE or CNEC.
10. Until the proposal for amendment of this methodology pursuant to paragraph 7 has been approved by all Core regulatory authorities, the Core TSOs shall use the following *FRM* values:
 - (a) for CNECs already used in existing flow-based capacity calculation initiatives, the *FRM* values shall be equal to the *FRM* values used in these initiatives at the time of adoption of this methodology; and
 - (b) for CNECs not already used in existing flow-based capacity calculation initiatives, the *FRM* values shall be equal to 10% of the F_{max} calculated under normal weather conditions.
11. After the proposal for amendment of this methodology pursuant to paragraph 7 has been approved by all Core regulatory authorities, the *FRM* values shall be updated at least once every year based on an observation period of one year in order to reflect the seasonality effects. The *FRM* values shall then remain fixed until the next update.

Article 9. Generation shift key methodology

1. Each Core TSO shall define for its bidding zone and for each DA CC MTU a GSK, which translates a change in a bidding zone net position into a specific change of injection or withdrawal in the CGM. A GSK shall have fixed values, which means that the relative contribution of generation or load to the change in the bidding zone net position shall remain the same, regardless of the volume of the change.

2. For a given DA CC MTU, the GSK shall only include actual generation and/or load⁴ present in the CGM for that DA CC MTU. The Core TSOs shall take into account the available information on generation or load available in the CGM in order to select the nodes that will contribute to the GSK.
3. The GSKs shall describe the expected response of generation and/or load units to changes in the net positions. This expectation shall be based on the observed historical response of generation and/or load units to changes in net positions, clearing prices and other fundamental factors, thereby contributing to minimising the FRM.
4. The GSKs shall be updated and reviewed on a daily basis or whenever the expectations referred to in paragraph 3 change. The Core TSOs shall review and update the application of the generation shift key methodology in accordance with Article 24.
5. The Core TSOs belonging to the same bidding zone shall jointly define a common GSK for that bidding zone and shall agree on a methodology for such coordination. For Germany and Luxembourg, each TSO shall calculate its individual GSK and the CCC shall combine them into a single GSK for the whole German-Luxembourgian bidding zone, by assigning relative weights to each TSO's GSK. The German and Luxembourgian TSOs shall agree on these weights, based on the share of the generation in each TSO's control area that is responsive to changes in net position, and provide them to the CCC.
6. Within eighteen months after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), all Core TSOs shall develop a proposal for further harmonisation of the generation shift key methodology and submit it by the same deadline to all Core regulatory authorities as a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation. The proposal shall at least include:
 - (a) the criteria and metrics for defining the efficiency and performance of GSKs and allowing for quantitative comparison of different GSKs; and
 - (b) a harmonised generation shift key methodology combined with, where necessary, rules and criteria for TSOs to deviate from the harmonised generation shift key methodology.

Article 10. Methodology for remedial actions in day-ahead capacity calculation

1. In accordance with Article 25(1) of the CACM Regulation and Article 20(2) of the SO Regulation, the Core TSOs shall individually define the RAs to be taken into account in the day-ahead capacity calculation.
2. In case a RA made available for the day-ahead capacity calculation in the Core CCR is also made available in another CCR, the TSO having control on this RA shall take care, when defining it, of a consistent use in its potential application in both CCRs to ensure operational security.
3. In accordance with Article 25(2) and (3) of the CACM Regulation, these RAs will be used for the coordinated optimisation of cross-zonal capacities while ensuring operational security in real-time.
4. For the purpose of the NRAO, all Core TSOs shall provide to the CCC all expected available non-costly RAs and, for the purpose of capacity validation, all Core TSOs shall provide to the CCC all expected available costly and non-costly RAs.
5. In order to avoid undue discrimination and with the aim to reduce the amount of expected loop flows, each Core TSO may individually define the initial setting of its own non-costly and costly

⁴ And other elements connected to the network, such as storage equipment.

RAs, based on the best forecast of their application and with the aim to reduce the total loop flows on its cross-zonal CNECs below a loop flow threshold that avoids undue discrimination. This threshold shall be consistent with the assumptions made about the loop flows when defining the minimum RAM factor pursuant to Article 17(9), and shall be equal to 30% of the F_{max} of these CNECs reduced by the FRM when a TSO applies a minimum RAM factor equal to 0.7. Each TSO shall provide the CCC with the loop flow threshold for its cross-zonal CNECs to be used in the NRAO.

6. In accordance with Article 25(4) of the CACM Regulation, a TSO may withhold only those RAs, which are needed to ensure operational security in real-time operation and for which no other (costly) RAs are available, or those offered to the day-ahead capacity calculation in other CCRs in which the concerned TSO also participates. The CCC shall monitor and report in the annual report on systematic withholdings, which were not essential to ensure operational security in real-time operation.
7. The day-ahead capacity calculation may only take into account those non-costly RAs which can be modelled. These non-costly RAs can be, but are not limited to:
 - (a) changing the tap position of a phase-shifting transformer (PST); and
 - (b) a topological action: opening or closing of one or more line(s), cable(s), transformer(s), bus bar coupler(s), or switching of one or more network element(s) from one bus bar to another.
8. In accordance with Article 25(6) of the CACM Regulation, the RAs taken into account are the same for day-ahead and intra-day capacity calculation, depending on their technical availability.
9. The RAs can be preventive or curative, i.e. affecting all CNECs or only pre-defined contingency cases, respectively.
10. The optimised application of non-costly RAs in the day-ahead capacity calculation is performed in accordance with Article 16.
11. TSOs shall review and update the RAs taken into account in the day-ahead capacity calculation in accordance with Article 24.

TITLE 4 - Description of the day-ahead capacity calculation process

Article 11. Calculation of power transfer distribution factors and reference flows

1. The flow-based calculation is a centralised calculation, which delivers two main classes of parameters needed for the definition of the flow-based domain: the power transfer distribution factors (*PTDFs*) and the remaining available margins (*RAMs*).
2. In accordance with Article 29(3)(a) of the CACM Regulation, the CCC shall calculate the impact of a change in the bidding zones net position on the power flow on each CNEC (determined in accordance with the rules defined in Article 5). This influence is called the zone-to-slack *PTDF*. This calculation is performed from the CGM and the *GSK* defined in accordance with Article 9.
3. The zone-to-slack *PTDFs* are calculated by first calculating the node-to-slack *PTDFs* for each node defined in the *GSK*. These nodal *PTDFs* are derived by varying the injection of a relevant node in the CGM and recording the difference in power flow on every CNEC (expressed as a percentage of the change in injection). These node-to-slack *PTDFs* are translated into zone-to-slack *PTDFs* by

multiplying the share of each node in the GSK with the corresponding nodal PTDF and summing up these products. This calculation is mathematically described as follows:

$$\mathbf{PTDF}_{\text{zone-to-slack}} = \mathbf{PTDF}_{\text{node-to-slack}} \mathbf{GSK}_{\text{node-to-zone}}$$

Equation 3

with

$\mathbf{PTDF}_{\text{zone-to-slack}}$	matrix of zone-to-slack <i>PTDFs</i> (columns: bidding zones; rows: CNECs)
$\mathbf{PTDF}_{\text{node-to-slack}}$	matrix of node-to-slack <i>PTDFs</i> (columns: nodes; rows: CNECs)
$\mathbf{GSK}_{\text{node-to-zone}}$	matrix containing the <i>GSKs</i> of all bidding zones (columns: bidding zones; rows: nodes; sum of each column equal to one)

- The zone-to-slack *PTDFs* as calculated above can also be expressed as zone-to-zone *PTDFs*. A zone-to-slack $PTDF_{A,l}$ represents the influence of a variation of a net position of bidding zone A on a CNEC l and assumes a commercial exchange between a bidding zone and a slack node. A zone-to-zone $PTDF_{A \rightarrow B,l}$ represents the influence of a variation of a commercial exchange from bidding zone A to bidding zone B on CNEC l . The zone-to-zone $PTDF_{A \rightarrow B,l}$ can be derived from the zone-to-slack *PTDFs* as follows:

$$PTDF_{A \rightarrow B,l} = PTDF_{A,l} - PTDF_{B,l}$$

Equation 4

- The maximum zone-to-zone *PTDF* of a CNEC ($PTDF_{z2zmax,l}$) is the maximum influence that any Core exchange has on the respective CNEC, including exchanges over HVDC interconnectors which are integrated pursuant to Article 12:

$$PTDF_{z2zmax,l} = \max\left(\max_{A \in BZ}(PTDF_{A,l}) - \min_{A \in BZ}(PTDF_{A,l}), \max_{B \in HVDC}(PTDF_{B,l})\right)$$

Equation 5

with

$PTDF_{A,l}$	zone-to-slack <i>PTDF</i> of bidding zone A on a CNEC l
HVDC	set of HVDC interconnectors integrated pursuant to Article 12
BZ	set of all Core bidding zones
$\max_{A \in BZ}(PTDF_{A,l})$	maximum zone-to-slack <i>PTDF</i> of Core bidding zones on a CNEC l
$\min_{A \in BZ}(PTDF_{A,l})$	minimum zone-to-slack <i>PTDF</i> of Core bidding zones on a CNEC l

- The reference flow (F_{ref}) is the active power flow on a CNEC based on the CGM. In case of a CNEC without contingency, F_{ref} is simulated by directly performing the direct current load-flow calculation on the CGM, whereas in case of a CNEC with contingency, F_{ref} is simulated by first applying the specified contingency, and then performing the direct current load-flow calculation.

7. The expected flow F_i in the commercial situation i is the active power flow of a CNEC based on the flow F_{ref} and the deviation between the commercial situation considered in the CGM (reference commercial situation) and the commercial situation i :

$$\vec{F}_i = \vec{F}_{ref} + \mathbf{PTDF} (\overline{NP}_i - \overline{NP}_{ref})$$

Equation 6

with

\vec{F}_i	expected flow per CNEC in the commercial situation i
\vec{F}_{ref}	flow per CNEC in the CGM (reference flow)
PTDF	power transfer distribution factor matrix
\overline{NP}_i	Core net position per bidding zone in the commercial situation i
\overline{NP}_{ref}	Core net position per bidding zone in the reference commercial situation

7a. For network elements with contingencies from technical counterparties pursuant to Article 20(6a) the steps referred to in paragraphs 3 to 7 above shall be performed by the CCC with the additional inclusion of the bidding zone of the technical counterparty in Equation 5, subject to Article 13(1a). For the sake of computing PTDFs and flow components for such network elements with contingencies, the CCC shall use the GSK provided by the technical counterparty.

Article 12. Integration of HVDC interconnectors on bidding zone borders of the Core CCR

1. The Core TSOs shall apply the evolved flow-based (EFB) methodology when including HVDC interconnectors on the bidding zone borders of the Core CCR⁵. According to this methodology, a cross-zonal exchange over an HVDC interconnector on the bidding zone borders of the Core CCR is modelled and optimised explicitly as a bilateral exchange in capacity allocation, and is constrained by the physical impact that this exchange has on all CNECs considered in the final flow-based domain used in capacity allocation.
2. In order to calculate the impact of the cross-zonal exchange over a HVDC interconnector on the CNECs, the converter stations of the cross-zonal HVDC shall be modelled as two virtual hubs, which function equivalently as bidding zones. Then the impact of an exchange between two bidding zones A and B over such HVDC interconnector shall be expressed as an exchange from the bidding zone A to the virtual hub representing the sending end of the HVDC interconnector plus an

⁵ EFB is different from AHC. AHC imposes the capacity constraints of one CCR on the cross-zonal exchanges of another CCR by considering the impact of exchanges between two capacity calculation regions. E.g. the influence of exchanges of a bidding zone which is part of a CCR applying a coordinated net transmission capacity approach is taken into account in a bidding zone which is part of a CCR applying a flow-based approach. EFB takes into account commercial exchanges over the cross-border HVDC interconnector within a single CCR applying the flow-based method of that CCR.

exchange from the virtual hub representing the receiving end of the interconnector to the bidding zone B:

$$PTDF_{A \rightarrow B, l} = (PTDF_{A, l} - PTDF_{VH, 1, l}) + (PTDF_{VH, 2, l} - PTDF_{B, l})$$

Equation 7

with

$PTDF_{VH, 1, l}$ zone-to-slack $PTDF$ of Virtual hub 1 on a CNEC l , with virtual hub 1 representing the converter station at the sending end of the HVDC interconnector located in bidding zone A

$PTDF_{VH, 2, l}$ zone-to-slack $PTDF$ of Virtual hub 2 on a CNEC l , with virtual hub 2 representing the converter station at the receiving end of the HVDC interconnector located in bidding zone B

3. The PTDFs for the two virtual hubs $PTDF_{VH, 1, l}$ and $PTDF_{VH, 2, l}$ are calculated for each CNEC and they are added as two additional columns (representing two additional virtual bidding zones) to the existing $PTDF$ matrix, one for each virtual hub.
4. The virtual hubs introduced by this methodology are only used for modelling the impact of an exchange through a HVDC interconnector and no orders shall be attached to these virtual hubs in the coupling algorithm. The two virtual hubs will have a combined net position of 0 MW, but their individual net position will reflect the exchanges over the interconnector. The flow-based net positions of these virtual hubs shall be of the same magnitude, but they will have an opposite sign.

Article 13. Consideration of non-Core bidding zone borders

1. Where critical network elements within the Core CCR are also impacted by electricity exchanges outside the Core CCR, the Core TSOs shall take such impact into account with a standard hybrid coupling (SHC) and where possible also with an advanced hybrid coupling (AHC).

1a. Core TSOs may enter into an agreement with a technical counterparty on enhanced coordination in day-ahead capacity calculation where necessary to maintain operational security. Core TSOs shall consider results from such enhanced coordination in the day-ahead capacity calculation in accordance with Article 20.6a. Core NRAs shall validate unanimously the principles and concepts relating to congestion management of the technical counterparty's relevant bidding zone borders prior to the conclusion of the above-mentioned agreement.

2. In the standard hybrid coupling, the Core TSOs shall consider the electricity exchanges on bidding zone borders outside the Core CCR as fixed input to the day-ahead capacity calculation. These electricity exchanges, defined as best forecasts of net positions and flows for HVDC lines, are defined and agreed pursuant to Article 19 of the CGMM and are incorporated in each CGM. They impact the F_{ref} and $F_{0, Core}$ on all CNECs and thereby increase or decrease the RAM of the Core CNECs in order for those CNECs to accommodate the flows resulting from those exchanges. Uncertainties related to the electricity exchanges forecasts are implicitly integrated within the FRM of each CNEC.
3. In the AHC, the CNECs of the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology shall limit not only the net positions of the Core bidding zone borders, but also the electricity exchanges on bidding zone borders of adjacent CCRs.

4. No later than eighteen months after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), the Core TSOs shall jointly develop a proposal for the implementation of the AHC and submit it by the same deadline to all Core regulatory authorities as a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation. The proposal for the implementation of the AHC shall aim to reduce the volume of unscheduled allocated flows on the CNECs of the Core CCR resulting from electricity exchanges on the bidding zone borders of adjacent CCRs. If before the implementation of this methodology, the AHC has been implemented on some bidding zone borders in existing flow-based capacity calculation initiatives, it may continue to be applied on those bidding zone borders as part of the day-ahead capacity calculation carried out according to this methodology until the amendments pursuant to this paragraph are implemented.
5. Until the AHC is implemented, the Core TSOs shall monitor the accuracy of non-Core exchanges in the CGM. The Core TSOs shall report in the annual report to all Core regulatory authorities the accuracy of such forecasts.

Article 14. Initial flow-based calculation

1. As a first step in the day-ahead capacity calculation process, the CCC shall merge the individual lists of CNECs provided by all Core TSOs in accordance with Article 5(4) into a single list, which shall constitute the initial list of CNECs.
 2. Subsequently, the CCC shall use the initial list of CNECs pursuant to paragraph 1, the CGM pursuant to Article 4(7) and the GSK for each bidding zone in accordance with Article 9 to calculate the initial flow-based parameters for each DA CC MTU.
 3. The initial flow-based parameters shall be calculated pursuant to Article 11 and shall consist of the $PTDF_{init}$ and $\vec{F}_{ref,init}$ values for each initial CNEC.
- 3a. For network elements with contingencies from technical counterparties pursuant to Article 20(6a), the steps described in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be carried out by the CCC in order to enable a potential submission, subject to Article 13(1a), of the network elements with contingency by the technical counterparty to the final list of CNECs during individual validation. Until then, the network elements with contingencies from technical counterparties shall not be considered as constraints to the formulation of flow-based domain, neither to the NRAO.

Article 15. Definition of final list of CNECs and MNECs for day-ahead capacity calculation

1. The CCC shall use the initial list of CNECs determined pursuant to Article 14 and remove those CNECs for which the maximum zone-to-zone $PTDF_{init}$ is not higher than 5%. The remaining CNECs shall constitute the final list of CNECs.
2. The CCC shall use the lists of MNECs submitted by the Core TSOs and merge them into a common list of MNECs, which shall be monitored during the NRAO process, based on information provided by the Core TSOs pursuant to Article 5. In accordance with Article 16(3)(d)(vi), the additional loading resulting from the application of the NRAO process on the MNECs may be limited during the NRAO process, while ensuring that a certain additional loading up to the defined threshold is always accepted.

Article 16. Non-costly remedial actions optimisation

1. The NRAO process coordinates and optimises the use and application of non-costly RAs pursuant to Article 10, with the aim of enlarging and securing the flow-based domain around the expected operating point of the grid, represented by the reference net positions and exchanges.
2. The NRAO shall be an automated, coordinated and reproducible optimisation process performed by the CCC that applies non-costly RAs defined in accordance with Article 10. Before the start of the NRAO, the CCC shall apply the initial setting of non-costly and costly RAs as determined and provided by individual TSOs pursuant to Article 10(4) and (5).
3. The NRAO shall consist of the following objective function, variables and constraints:

- (c) the objective function of the NRAO is to maximise the smallest relative RAM of all limiting CNECs. External constraints shall not be included in this objective function.

$$\min_{\text{limiting CNECs}} (RAM_{rel}) \rightarrow \text{to be maximised}$$

- (d) the optimisation process iterates⁶ over switching states (i.e. activated or not-activated) of topological measures and PST tap positions in order to maximise this objective. Preventive RAs may jointly be associated with all CNECs, whereas curative RAs may be optimised independently for each contingency.
- (e) for a given state of the optimisation, the RAM_{nrao} of a CNEC takes into account flows coming from reference net positions and exchanges as well as switching states of RAs. As a result, the $PTDF_{nrao}$ and F_{nrao} are updated for each CNEC during each optimisation iteration. The calculations of RAM_{nrao} and relative RAM_{nrao} for a given CNEC are expressed in Equation 8 and Equation 9, and rely on F_{max} , FRM and $F_{ref,init}$.

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{nrao} = \vec{F}_{max} - \overrightarrow{FRM} - \vec{F}_{ref,init} + \vec{F}_{nrao}$$

Equation 8

with

$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{nrao}$	RAM per CNEC during the NRAO optimisation process
$\vec{F}_{ref,init}$	Reference flow per CNEC in the CGM in the initial flow-based calculation
\vec{F}_{nrao}	Flow change per CNEC due to preventive and/or curative RAs, derived from simulations conducted on the CGM (and initially zero)

$$RAM_{rel} = \frac{RAM_{nrao}}{\sum_{(A,B) \in \text{neighbouring Core bidding zones pairs}} |PTDF_{A \rightarrow B, nrao}|} \text{ if } RAM_{nrao} \geq 0$$

⁶ A global optimisation finding the optimal solution in one iteration would also be acceptable, as long as the final optimisation result is at least as good as the one obtained through the described iterative process, i.e. would lead to a higher value of the objective function while fulfilling all constraints.

$$RAM_{rel} = RAM_{nrao} \text{ if } RAM_{nrao} < 0^7$$

Equation 9

with

$PTDF_{A \rightarrow B, nrao}$ The zone-to-zone PTDFs for the current optimisation iteration

(f) The constraints of the NRAO are:

- i. F_{max} , FRM and $F_{ref,init}$ per CNEC;
- ii. the available range of tap positions of each PST;
- iii. parallel PSTs, as defined by TSOs, shall have equal tap positions;
- iv. a RA may only be associated with a CNEC, if it has a minimum positive impact on the objective function or constraint;
- v. the maximum number of activated curative non-costly remedial actions per CNEC (with contingency);
- vi. the RAM_{nrao} of the MNECs shall be positive. A minimum initial RAM_{nrao} (at reference point, without RAs) of 50 MW shall be applied for MNECs;
- vii. the loop flow on each cross-zonal CNEC, which is equal to $F_{0,all}$ calculated pursuant to Article 17(3), shall not increase above either:
 - f.vii.1. the initial value of $F_{0,all}$ of the considered CNEC before the NRAO in case this value is higher than or equal to the loop flow threshold as defined in Article 10(5);
 - f.vii.2. the loop flow threshold as defined in Article 10(5) in case the initial value of $F_{0,all}$ of the considered CNEC before the NRAO is lower than the loop flow threshold as defined in Article 10(5);

4. As a result of the NRAO, a set of RAs is associated with each CNEC. $PTDF$ and F_{ref} are updated as follows:

(g) $PTDF_f = PTDF_{nrao}$ directly from the optimisation results;

(h) $\vec{F}_{ref} = \vec{F}_{ref,init} - \vec{F}_{nrao}$, based on the RAs associated with each CNEC by the NRAO.

5. The non-costly RAs applied at the end of the NRAO shall be transparent to all TSOs of the Core CCR, and also of adjacent CCRs, and shall be taken as an input to the coordinated operational security analysis established pursuant to Article 75 of the SO Regulation.
6. An exchange of foreseen RAs in each CCR, with sufficient impact on the cross-zonal capacity in other CCRs, shall be coordinated among CCCs. The CCC shall take this information into account for the coordinated application of RAs in the Core CCR;
7. Every year after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), the CCC, in coordination with the Core TSOs, shall analyse the efficiency of the NRAO and present the results of this analysis in the annual report. This analysis shall contain an ex-post analysis on

⁷ RAM_{rel} ignores PTDFs for overloaded CNECs, in order to solve the largest absolute overloads first.

whether the NRAO effectively increased cross-zonal capacity in the most valuable market direction. The analysis shall focus on data from the last year of operation, and shall include at least the following information:

- (i) an assessment of the availability of non-costly RAs provided by the Core TSOs, including the average number of non-costly RAs provided by each Core TSO;
 - (j) for the Core TSOs which did not provide non-costly RAs, a justification why they did not do so;
 - (k) for each CNEC with non-zero shadow price: \overline{PTDF}_{init} , \overline{PTDF}_f , $F_{ref,init}$ and F_{nrao} ; and
 - (l) an estimate of the market clearing point (and related market welfare) which may have occurred, should the NRAO not have taken place (but including other capacity calculation steps such as minRAM, LTA inclusion and an estimate of the validation phase.)
8. Based on the conclusion of the analysis mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Core TSOs may propose changes to the NRAO by submitting to all Core regulatory authorities a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation.

Article 17. Adjustment for minimum RAM

1. To address the requirement of Article 21(1)(b)(ii) of the CACM Regulation, the Core TSOs shall ensure that the *RAM* for each CNEC determining the cross-zonal capacity is never below a minimum *RAM*, except in cases of validation reductions as defined in 1(e).
2. In order to determine the adjustment for minimum *RAM* for a CNEC, the flow in the situation without commercial exchanges within the Core CCR is first calculated by setting the Core net positions \overline{NP}_i in Equation 6 to zero for all Core bidding zones, leading to the following equation:

$$\vec{F}_{0,Core} = \vec{F}_{ref} - \mathbf{PTDF}_f \overline{NP}_{ref,Core}$$

Equation 10

with

$\vec{F}_{0,Core}$	flow per CNEC in the situation without commercial exchanges within the Core CCR
\vec{F}_{ref}	flow per CNEC in the CGM after the NRAO
\mathbf{PTDF}_f	power transfer distribution factor matrix for the Core CCR
$\overline{NP}_{ref,Core}$	Core net position per bidding zone included in the CGM

3. Then, the CCC shall calculate $F_{0,all}$, which is the flow on each CNEC in a situation without any commercial exchange between bidding zones within Continental Europe, and between bidding zones within Continental Europe and bidding zones from other synchronous areas. For this calculation, the CCC shall set all exchanges on DC interconnectors between Continental Europe and other synchronous areas to zero, and then calculate the zonal PTDFs for all bidding zones within the synchronous area Continental Europe for each CNEC. For this calculation, the CCC shall use the GSKs provided by the concerned TSOs to the Common Grid Model platform, and when these are not available, the CCC shall use a GSK where all nodes with positive injections participate to

shifting in proportion to their injection. Subsequently the CCC shall calculate $F_{0,all}$ with the following Equation 11.

$$\vec{F}_{0,all} = \vec{F}_{ref} - \mathbf{PTDF}_{all} \overline{NP}_{ref,all}$$

Equation 11

with

$\vec{F}_{0,all}$	flow per CNEC in a situation without any commercial exchange between bidding zones within Continental Europe and between bidding zones within Continental Europe and bidding zones of other synchronous areas
\mathbf{PTDF}_{all}	power transfer distribution factor matrix for all bidding zones in Continental Europe and all Core CNECs
$\overline{NP}_{ref,all}$	total net positions per bidding zone in Continental Europe included in the CGM

- The flow assumed to result from commercial exchanges outside the Core CCR (F_{uaf}) is then calculated for each CNEC as follows:

$$\vec{F}_{uaf} = \vec{F}_{0,Core} - \vec{F}_{0,all}$$

Equation 12

with

\vec{F}_{uaf}	flow per CNEC assumed to result from commercial exchanges outside Core CCR
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- The main objective of the adjustment of the minimum RAM is to ensure that at least a specific percentage, as defined in paragraph 9, of F_{max} is reserved for commercial exchanges on all bidding zone borders, including those outside the Core CCR. This means that the sum of RAM (capacity offered within the Core CCR) and F_{uaf} (capacity offered outside the Core CCR) on the Core CNECs shall be equal or higher than the specific percentage, defined in paragraph 9, of F_{max} . If the specific percentage, defined in paragraph 9, is expressed generally as a minimum RAM factor (R_{amr}), then it follows:

$$RAM + F_{uaf} \geq R_{amr} \cdot F_{max}$$

Equation 13

- The adjustment of minimum RAM aims to ensure that the previous inequality is always fulfilled, therefore AMR is added as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} RAM + F_{uaf} + AMR &= R_{amr} \cdot F_{max} \\ RAM &= F_{max} - FRM - F_{0,Core} \end{aligned}$$

Equation 14

- The minimum RAM available for trade on each CNEC of the Core CCR shall not be below 20% of F_{max} .

8. Combining the previous requirements, the *AMR* for a CNEC is finally determined with the following equation:

$$AMR = \max \left(\begin{array}{l} R_{amr} \cdot F_{max} - F_{uaf} - (F_{max} - FRM - F_{0,Core}), \\ 0.2 \cdot F_{max} - (F_{max} - FRM - F_{0,Core}), 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Equation 15

with

F_{max}	maximum admissible flow
FRM	flow reliability margin
F_{uaf}	flow per CNEC resulting from assumed commercial exchanges outside the Core CCR
$F_{0,Core}$	flow in the situation without commercial exchanges within the Core CCR
R_{amr}	minimum RAM factor

9. The minimum RAM factor R_{amr} shall be equal to 0.7 for all CNECs, except those for which a derogation has been granted or an action plan to address structural congestions has been set in accordance with the relevant Union legislation. In case of such a derogation or action plan, the R_{amr} shall be defined by means of a linear trajectory as defined in Annex II to this methodology, unless otherwise defined by the decisions on derogations or action plans in accordance with the relevant Union legislation. In the latter case, the TSO(s) affected by such derogations or action plans shall inform all Core regulatory authorities and the Agency about the values of R_{amr} applicable during the period for which the derogation has been granted or action plan has been set.

Article 18. Long-term allocated capacities (LTA) inclusion

1. In accordance with Article 21(1)(b)(iii) of the CACM Regulation, the Core TSOs shall apply the following rules for taking into account the previously-allocated cross-zonal capacity:

- (m) the rules ensure that the RAM of each CNEC remains non-negative in cross-zonal capacities can accommodate all combinations of net positions that could result from previously-allocated cross-zonal capacity.
- (n) previously-allocated capacities on all bidding zone borders of the Core CCR are the long-term allocated capacities (LTA) calculated and allocated pursuant to the FCA Regulation.
- (o) until the implementation of long-term capacity calculation as referred to in paragraph 11(n), LTA shall be based on historical values of long-term allocated capacities and any change shall be commonly coordinated and agreed by all Core TSOs with the support of the CCC.

- 1a. All Core TSOs shall implement the rules set out in paragraph 1 either by the LTA margin approach or by extended LTA inclusion.

- (a) The LTA margin approach pursuant to paragraphs 2 to 5 ensures that the RAM of each CNEC remains non-negative in all combinations of net positions that could result from previously -allocated cross-zonal capacity. The cross-zonal capacities consist of a flow-based domain.

(b) When applying extended LTA inclusion, the cross-zonal capacities consist of a flow-based domain without LTA inclusion and a LTA domain.

2. In case an external constraint restricts the Core net positions pursuant to Article 7(2(a)), it shall be added as an additional row to the \mathbf{PTDF}_f matrix and to the \vec{F}_{max} , \vec{F}_{ref} , \overline{FRM} , and \overline{AMR} vectors as follows:
 - (a) the $PTDF$ value in the column related to the bidding zone applying the concerned external constraint is set to 1 for an export limit and -1 for an import limit, respectively;
 - (b) the $PTDF$ values in the columns related to all other bidding zones are set to zero;
 - (c) the F_{max} value is set to the amount of the external constraint;
 - (d) the F_{ref} value is set to the Core net position in the CGM of the bidding zone applying the external constraint, i.e. NP_{ref} in the equation below; and
 - (e) the FRM and AMR values are set to zero;
3. The first step in the LTA inclusion is to calculate the flow for each CNEC (including external constraints) in each combination of net positions resulting from the full utilisation of previously-allocated capacities on all bidding zone borders of the Core CCR, based on Equation 6:

$$\vec{F}_{LTAi} = \vec{F}_{ref} + \mathbf{PTDF}_f (\overline{NP}_{LTAi} - \overline{NP}_{ref})$$

Equation 16

with

\vec{F}_{LTAi}	flow per CNEC in LTA capacity utilisation combination i
\vec{F}_{ref}	flow per CNEC in the CGM after the NRAO
\mathbf{PTDF}_f	zone-to-slack power transfer distribution factor matrix
\overline{NP}_{LTAi}	Core net position per bidding zone in LTA capacity utilisation combination i
\overline{NP}_{ref}	Core net position per bidding zone in the CGM

4. For a given CNEC, the maximum oriented flow from the LTA inclusion is then

$$F_{LTA,max} = \max_i F_{LTAi}$$

Equation 17

5. The adjustment for the LTA inclusion is finally:

$$LTA_{margin} = \max(F_{LTA,max} + FRM - AMR - F_{max}; 0)$$

Equation 18

5a. In case the extended LTA approach is applied Core TSOs may additionally carry out the steps described in paragraphs 2 to 5 with the sole purpose to make available a flow-based domain with LTA inclusion as input for the individual validation as described in Articles 19 and 20.

Article 19. Calculation of flow-based parameters before validation

Based on the initial flow-based domain and on the final list of CNECs, the CCC shall calculate for each CNEC the RAM before validation, relying on the following sequential steps:

- (a) the calculation of F_{ref} and $PTDF_f$ through the NRAO according to Article 16;
- (b) the calculation⁸ of the adjustment for minimum RAM (AMR) according to Article 17;
- (c) the calculation of the adjustment for the LTA inclusion according to Article 18;
- (d) the calculation of RAM before validation as follows:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTA\text{margin}} = \vec{F}_{max} - \overrightarrow{FRM} - \vec{F}_{0,Core} + \overrightarrow{AMR} + \overrightarrow{LTA}_{margin}$$

Equation 19a

with

\vec{F}_{max}	Maximum active power flow pursuant to Article 6
\overrightarrow{FRM}	Flow reliability margin pursuant to Article 8
$\vec{F}_{0,Core}$	Flow without commercial exchanges in the Core CCR, described in Equation 10. For external constraints, in line with Article 18(2), this flow is equal to zero.
\overrightarrow{AMR}	Adjustment for minimum RAM pursuant to Article 17
$\overrightarrow{LTA}_{margin}$	Flow margin for LTA inclusion, pursuant to Article 18
$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTA\text{margin}}$	Remaining available margin before validation <u>with application of the flow margin for LTA inclusion pursuant to Article 18</u>

(e) in case the extended LTA approach pursuant to Article 18(1a)(b) is applied the calculation of RAM before validation as follows:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,noLTA\text{margin}} = \vec{F}_{max} - \overrightarrow{FRM} - \vec{F}_{0,Core} + \overrightarrow{AMR}$$

Equation 19b

⁸ AMR, $F_{0,Core}$ and FRM do not apply to external constraints, and shall be zero for such constraints.

with

$\overline{RAM}_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ Remaining available margin before validation without application of the flow margin for LTA inclusion pursuant to Article 18

Article 20. Validation of flow-based parameters

1. The Core TSOs shall validate and have the right to correct cross-zonal capacity for reasons of operational security during the validation process individually and in a coordinated way.
 2. Capacity validation shall consist of two steps. In the first step, the Core TSOs shall analyse in a coordinated manner whether the cross-zonal capacity (~~i.e. the RAM_{bv}~~) could violate operational security limits, and whether they have sufficient RAs to avoid such violations. In the second step, each Core TSO shall individually analyse whether the cross-zonal capacity could violate operational security limits in its own control area.
- 2a. -In case Core TSOs apply the LTAmargin approach according to Article 18(1a)(a), the capacity validation shall be based on the flow-based domain with $RAM_{bv,LTAmargin}$. In case Core TSOs apply the extended LTA inclusion approach according to Article 18(1a)(b), the capacity validation shall be based on the convex hull of the flow-based domain with $RAM_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ and the LTA domain, but for individual validation according to paragraph 5 each Core TSO may decide to base it on $RAM_{bv,LTAmargin}$ instead.
3. ~~In this the process of cross-zonal capacity validation the Core TSOs they shall exchange information on all expected available (non-costly and costly) RAs in the Core CCR, defined in accordance with Article 22 of the SO Regulation. In case the RAM_{bv} on individual CNECs cross-zonal capacity could lead to violation of operational security, all Core TSOs in coordination with the CCC shall verify whether such violation can be avoided with the application of RAs. In this process, the CCC shall coordinate with neighbouring CCCs on the use of RAs having an impact on neighbouring CCRs. For those CNECs where all available RAs are not sufficient to avoid the violation of operational security, the Core TSOs in coordination with the CCC may reduce the $RAM_{bv,LTAmargin}$ or $RAM_{bv,noLTAmargin}$ to the maximum value which avoids the violation of operational security. This reduction of the RAM_{bv} is called ‘coordinated validation adjustment’ (CVA) and the adjusted RAM is called ‘ RAM after coordinated validation’.~~
 4. The coordinated validation pursuant to paragraph 3 shall be implemented gradually. During the first year following the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), the coordinated validation may be limited to exchange of information on the available (non-costly and costly) RAs in the Core CCR and a CCC’s advice to individual TSOs based on its operational experience. Subsequently, the simplified process shall gradually be replaced by a full analysis by twenty four months after the implementation of this methodology. Within eighteen months after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), all Core TSOs shall submit to all Core regulatory authorities a proposal for amendment of this methodology, in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation, further specifying the process and requirements for coordinated validation. The proposal shall at least include:
 - (a) the CCC role in assessing and communicating available remedial actions; and
 - (b) a process for assessing in a coordinated manner (between the Core TSOs and the CCC) whether there are enough RAs to avoid capacity reductions.

5. After coordinated validation, each Core TSO shall validate and have the right to decrease the *RAM* for reasons of operational security during the individual validation. The adjustment due to individual validation is called ‘individual validation adjustment’ (*IVA*) and it shall have a positive value, i.e. it may only reduce the *RAM*. *IVA* may reduce the *RAM* only to the minimum degree that is needed to ensure operational security considering all expected available costly and non-costly RAs, in accordance with Article 22 of the SO Regulation. The individual validation adjustment may be done in the following situations:
 - (a) an occurrence of an exceptional contingency or forced outage as defined in Article 3(39) and Article 3(77) of the SO Regulation;
 - (b) when all available costly and non-costly RAs are not sufficient to ensure operational security, taking the CCC’s analysis pursuant to paragraph 0 into account, and coordinating with the CCC when necessary;
 - (c) a mistake in input data, that leads to an overestimation of cross-zonal capacity from an operational security perspective; and/or
 - (d) a potential need to cover reactive power flows on certain CNECs.
6. If all available costly and non-costly RAs are not sufficient to ensure operational security on an internal network element with a specific contingency, which is not defined as CNEC and for which the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF is above the PTDF threshold referred to in Article 15(1), the competent Core TSO may exceptionally add such internal network element with associated contingency to the final list of CNECs. The *RAM* on this exceptional CNEC shall be the highest *RAM* ensuring operational security considering all available costly and non-costly RAs. *PTDF_{init} according to Article 14(3) shall be used to determine if the PTDF of the additional CNEC is above the PTDF threshold. When applying the additional CNEC during the computation of the final flow-based parameters, the *PTDF_f* value from the NRAO according to Article 16 shall be considered.*
- 6a. A technical counterparty may, subject to Article 13(1a), add a network element with a specific contingency for which the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF is above the PTDF threshold referred to in Article 15(1) in conjunction with Article 11(7a) to the final list of CNECs.
7. When performing the validation, the Core TSOs shall consider the operational security limits pursuant to Article 6(1). While considering such limits, they may consider additional grid models, and other relevant information. Therefore, the Core TSOs shall use the tools developed by the CCC for analysis, but may also employ verification tools not available to the CCC.
8. In case of a required reduction due to situations as defined in paragraph 1(a), a TSO may use a positive value for *IVA* for its own CNECs or adapt the external constraints, pursuant to Article 7, to reduce the cross-zonal capacity for its bidding zone.
9. In case of a required reduction due to situations as defined in paragraph 1(b), (c), and (d), a TSO may use a positive value for *IVA* for its own CNECs. In case of a situation as defined in paragraph 1(c), a Core TSO may, as a last resort measure, request a common decision to launch the default flow-based parameters pursuant to Article 22.
10. After coordinated and individual validation adjustments, the *RAM_{bn}* before adjustment for long-term nominations shall be calculated by the CCC for each CNEC and external constraint according to Equation 20a, if the *LTA_{margin}* approach is applied, and according to Equation 20b if the *extended LTA inclusion* is applied :

$$\overline{RAM}_{bn} = \overline{RAM}_{bv, LTA_{margin}} - \overline{CVA} - \overline{IVA}$$

Equation 20a

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bn} = \overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,no-LTAmargin} - \overrightarrow{CVA} - \overrightarrow{IVA}$$

Equation 20b

with

$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bn}$	remaining available margin before adjustment for long-term nominations
$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,LTAmargin}$	remaining available margin before validation- <u>pursuant to Article 19(d)</u>
$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bv,no-LTAmargin}$	<u>remaining available margin before validation pursuant to Article 19(e)</u>
\overrightarrow{CVA}	coordinated validation adjustment
\overrightarrow{IVA}	individual validation adjustment

11. Any reduction of cross-zonal capacities during the validation process, separately for coordinated and individual validation, shall be communicated and justified to market participants and to all Core regulatory authorities in accordance with Article 25 and Article 27, respectively.
12. Only when Core TSOs apply the LTAmargin approach pursuant to Article 18(1a)(a), Pursuant to Article 18(1)(a), capacity reductions through *CVA* and *IVA* shall ensure that the RAM_{bn} remains non-negative in all combinations of nominations resulting from LTA, in order to fulfil the requirement pursuant to Article 18(1)(a). Such a constraint is described for each CNEC, including external constraints, by the following equation:

$$CVA + IVA \leq F_{max} - FRM + AMR + LTA_{margin} - F_{LTA,max}$$

Equation 21

with

<i>CVA</i>	coordinated validation adjustment
<i>IVA</i>	individual validation adjustment
$F_{LTA,max}$	maximum oriented flow from LTA inclusion pursuant to Equation 17

13. Every three months, the CCC shall provide in the quarterly report all the information on the reductions of cross-zonal capacity, separately for coordinated and individual validations. The quarterly report shall include at least the following information for each CNEC of the pre-solved domain affected by a reduction and for each DA CC MTU:
 - (a) the identification of the CNEC;
 - (b) all the corresponding flow components pursuant to Article 25(2)(d)(vii);

- (c) the volume of reduction, the shadow price of the CNEC resulting from the SDAC and the estimated market loss of economic surplus due to the reduction;
- (d) the detailed reason(s) for reduction, including the operational security limit(s) that would have been violated without reductions, and under which circumstances they would have been violated;
- (e) ~~the forecasted flow in the CGM, in the D-1 CGM, and the realised flow, before (and when relevant after) contingency~~
- (f) if an internal network elements with a specific contingency was exceptionally added to the final list of CNECs during validation: a justification why adding the network elements with a specific contingency to the list was the only way to ensure operational security, the name or the identifier of the internal network elements with a specific contingency, the DA CC MTUs for which the internal network elements with a specific contingency was added to the list and the information referred to in points (b) ~~and~~, (c) ~~and (e)~~ above;
- (g) the remedial actions included in the CGM before the day-ahead capacity calculation;
- (h) in case of reduction due to individual validation, the TSO invoking the reduction; ~~and~~
- (i) ~~the proposed measures to avoid similar reductions in the future.~~

14. The quarterly report shall also include at least the following aggregated information:

- (a) statistics on the number, causes, volume and estimated loss of economic surplus of applied reductions by different TSOs; and
- (b) general measures to avoid cross-zonal capacity reductions in the future.

15. When a given Core TSO reduces capacity for its CNECs in more than 1% of DA CC MTUs of the analysed quarter, the concerned TSO shall provide to the CCC a detailed report and action plan describing how such deviations are expected to be alleviated and solved in the future. This report and action plan shall be included as an annex to the quarterly report.

Article 21. Calculation and publication of final flow-based parameters

1. No later than 8:00 market time day-ahead, the CCC shall publish for each DA CC MTU of the following day the flow-based parameters before long-term nominations. These parameters are the $PTDF_f$ and RAM_{bn} of pre-solved CNECs and external constraints. The CCC shall remove those RAM_{bn} and $PTDF_f$ values which are redundant, and therefore may be removed without impacting the possible allocation of cross-zonal capacity. The pre-solved CNECs and external constraints shall thus ensure that the capacity allocation do not exceed any limiting CNEC or external constraint. In addition the CCC shall publish the LTA domain.
2. After the CCC receives all nominations of allocated long-term cross-zonal capacity (long-term nominations), it shall calculate for each CNEC and external constraint the flow resulting from these nominations (F_{LTN}). This is done by multiplying the net positions reflecting the long-term nominations with the $PTDF_f$. This step is described with Equation 22:

$$\vec{F}_{LTN} = \mathbf{PTDF}_f \overline{NP}_{LTN}$$

Equation 22

with

\vec{F}_{LTN}	flow after consideration of LTN
\mathbf{PTDF}_f	power transfer distribution factor matrix
\vec{NP}_{LTN}	Core net position per bidding zone resulting from LTN

3. The CCC shall calculate the final RAM_f for each CNEC and external constraint as follows:

$$\overline{RAM}_f = \overline{RAM}_{bn} - \vec{F}_{LTN}$$

Equation 23

with

\overline{RAM}_{bn}	remaining available margin before LTN adjustment
\vec{F}_{LTN}	flow after consideration of LTN
\overline{RAM}_f	final remaining available margin

3a. After the CCC receives all nominations of allocated long-term cross-zonal capacity (long-term nominations), it shall also adjust the LTA domain for long-term nominations.

- The final flow-based parameters shall consist of \mathbf{PTDF}_f and RAM_f for pre-solved CNECs and external constraints. In accordance with Article 46 of the CACM Regulation, the CCC shall ensure that, for each DA CC MTU, the final flow-based parameters and the LTA domain adjusted for long-term nominations be provided to the relevant NEMOs as soon as they are available and no later than 10:30 market time day-ahead. The CCC shall also publish these flow-based parameters for each DA CC MTU of the following day no later than 10:30 market time day-ahead.
- When missing data prevented the calculation of the final flow-based parameters, the final flow-based domain shall be the flow-based domain resulting from the day-ahead capacity calculation fallback procedure in accordance with Article 22.
- If the CCC is unable to provide the final flow based parameters to NEMOs by 10:30 market time day-ahead, that coordinated capacity calculator shall notify the relevant NEMOs. In such cases, the CCC shall provide the final flow based parameters to NEMOs no later than 30 minutes before the day-ahead market gate closure time.

Article 22. Day-ahead capacity calculation fallback procedure

According to Article 21(3) of the CACM Regulation, when the day-ahead capacity calculation for specific DA CC MTUs does not lead to the final flow-based parameters due to, *inter alia*, a technical failure in the tools, an error in the communication infrastructure, or corrupted or missing input data, the Core TSOs and the CCC shall calculate the missing results by using the results of the initial flow-based calculation to directly run the computation of the final flow-based parameters according to Article 21. In case this does not lead to the final flow-based parameters either, the Core TSOs and the CCC shall calculate the remaining missing results by using one of the following two capacity calculation fallback procedures:

- when the day-ahead capacity calculation fails to provide the flow-based parameters for strictly less than three consecutive hours, the CCC shall calculate the missing flow-based parameters with the spanning method. The spanning method is based on the union of the

previous and subsequent available flow-based parameters (resulting in the intersection of the two flow based domains), adjusted to zero Core net positions (to delete the impact of the reference net positions). All flow-based constraints from the previous and subsequent data sets are first converted into zero Core net positions. Then all previous and subsequent constraints are combined, the redundant constraints are removed, and the pre-solved constraints are adjusted for the long term nominations in accordance with Article 21. In case the extended LTA inclusion approach is applied, the LTA domain for missing hours contains for each Core border the minimum of the long-term allocated capacities values of the hours for which the previous and subsequent flow-based parameters are available.

- (b) when the day-ahead capacity calculation fails to provide the flow-based parameters for three or more consecutive hours, the Core TSOs shall define the missing parameters by calculating the default flow-based parameters. Such calculation shall also be applied in cases of impossibility to span the missing parameters pursuant to point (a) or in the situation as described in 1(e)(9). The calculation of default flow-based parameters shall be based on long-term allocated capacities as provided by TSOs pursuant to Article 4(4(a)). The capacities on the bilateral An external constraint on the Core bidding zones² net positions shall be defined based on the LTA capacity for each Core oriented bidding zone border. The external constraint shall be the LTA value, increased by the minimum of the two adjustments provided by the TSO(s) on each side of the bidding zone border, pursuant to Article 4(4(b)). These external constraints are then combined, and These capacities are then adjusted for long-term nominations pursuant to Article 21, to obtain the final flow-based domain parameters.

Article 23. Calculation of ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure

1. In the event that the SDAC process is unable to produce results, a fallback procedure established in accordance with Article 44 of the CACM Regulation shall be applied. This process requires the determination of available transmission capacities (ATCs) (hereafter referred as “ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure”) for each Core oriented bidding zone border and each DA CC MTU.
2. The flow-based parameters shall serve as the basis for the determination of the ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure. As the selection of a set of ATCs from the flow-based parameters leads to an infinite set of choices, an algorithm determines the ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure in a systematic way.
3. The following inputs are required to calculate ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure for each DA CC MTU:
 - (a) the LTA values;
 - (b) the flow-based parameters \mathbf{PTDF}_f and $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{bn}$ in accordance with Article 16 and 20 respectively; and
 - (c) if defined, the global allocation constraints shall be assumed to constrain the Core net positions pursuant to Article 7(5), and shall be described following the methodology described in Article 18(0). Such constraints shall be adjusted for offered cross-zonal capacities on the non-Core bidding zone borders.
4. The following outputs are the outcomes of the calculation for each DA CC MTU:
 - (a) ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure; and
 - (b) constraints with zero margin after the calculation of ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure.

5. The calculation of the ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure is an iterative procedure, which gradually calculates ATCs for each DA CC MTU, while respecting the constraints of the final flow-based parameters pursuant to paragraph 3:

- (a) The initial ATCs are set equal to LTAs for each Core oriented bidding zone border, i.e.:

$$\overrightarrow{ATC}_{k=0} = \overrightarrow{LTA}$$

with

$$\overrightarrow{ATC}_{k=0} \quad \text{the initial ATCs before the first iteration}$$

$$\overrightarrow{LTA} \quad \text{the LTA on Core oriented bidding zone borders}$$

- (b) The iterative method applied to calculate the ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure consists of the following actions for each iteration step k :

- i. for each CNEC and external constraint of the flow-based parameters pursuant to paragraph 3, calculate the remaining available margin based on ATCs at iteration $k-1$:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{ATC}(k) = \overrightarrow{RAM}_{bn} - \mathbf{pPTDF}_{zone-to-zone} \overrightarrow{ATC}_{k-1}$$

with

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{ATC}(k) \quad \text{remaining available margin for ATC calculation at iteration } k$$

$$\overrightarrow{ATC}_{k-1} \quad \text{ATCs at iteration } k-1$$

$$\mathbf{pPTDF}_{zone-to-zone} \quad \text{positive zone-to-zone power transfer distribution factor matrix}$$

- ii. for each CNEC, share $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{ATC}(k)$ with equal shares among the Core oriented bidding zone borders with strictly positive zone-to-zone power transfer distribution factors on this CNEC;
- iii. from those shares of $\overrightarrow{RAM}_{ATC}(k)$, the maximum additional bilateral oriented exchanges are calculated by dividing the share of each Core oriented bidding zone border by the respective positive zone-to-zone PTFDF;
- iv. for each Core oriented bidding zone border, \overrightarrow{ATC}_k is calculated by adding to $\overrightarrow{ATC}_{k-1}$ the minimum of all maximum additional bilateral oriented exchanges for this border obtained over all CNECs and external constraints as calculated in the previous step;
- v. go back to step i;
- vi. iterate until the difference between the sum of ATCs of iterations k and $k-1$ is smaller than 1kW;
- vii. the resulting ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure stem from the ATC values determined in iteration k , after rounding down to integer values and from which LTN are subtracted;

- viii. at the end of the calculation, there are some CNECs and external constraints with no remaining available margin left. These are the limiting constraints for the calculation of ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure.
- (c) positive zone-to-zone PTDF matrix ($pPTDF_{zone-to-zone}$) for each Core oriented bidding zone border shall be calculated from the $PTDF_f$ as follows (for HVDC interconnectors integrated pursuant to Article 12, Equation 7 shall be used):

$$pPTDF_{zone-to-zone,A \rightarrow B} = \max(0, PTDF_{zone-to-slack,A} - PTDF_{zone-to-slack,B})$$

Equation 24

with

$pPTDF_{zone-to-zone,A \rightarrow B}$ positive zone-to-zone *PTDFs* for Core oriented bidding zone border *A* to *B*

$PTDF_{zone-to-slack,m}$ zone-to-slack *PTDF* for Core bidding zone border *m*

5a. In case extended LTA inclusion approach is applied the ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure are set equal to the LTAs for each Core oriented bidding zone border, reduced by LTN, i.e.:

$$\overline{ATC} = \overline{LTA} - \overline{LTN}$$

with

\overline{ATC} the ATC for SDAC fallback procedure

\overline{LTA} the LTA on Core oriented bidding zone borders

\overline{LTN} the nomination of the long-term allocated capacity on Core oriented bidding zone borders

TITLE 5 – Updates and data provision

Article 24. Reviews and updates

1. Based on Article 3(f) of the CACM Regulation and in accordance with Article 27(4) of the same Regulation, all TSOs shall regularly and at least once a year review and update the key input and output parameters listed in Article 27(4)(a) to (d) of the CACM Regulation.
2. If the operational security limits, critical network elements, contingencies and allocation constraints used for day-ahead capacity calculation inputs pursuant to Article 5 and Article 7 need to be updated based on this review, the Core TSOs shall publish the changes at least 1 week before their implementation.
3. In case the review proves the need for an update of the reliability margins, the Core TSOs shall publish the changes at least one month before their implementation.

4. The review of the common list of RAs taken into account in the day-ahead capacity calculation shall include at least an evaluation of the efficiency of specific PSTs and the topological RAs considered during the RAO.
5. In case the review proves the need for updating the application of the methodologies for determining GSKs, critical network elements and contingencies referred to in Articles 22 to 24 of the CACM Regulation, changes have to be published at least three months before their implementation.
6. Any changes of parameters listed in Article 27(4) of the CACM Regulation shall be communicated to market participants, all Core regulatory authorities and the Agency.
7. The Core TSOs shall communicate the impact of any change of allocation constraints and parameters listed in Article 27(4)(d) of the CACM Regulation to market participants, all Core regulatory authorities and the Agency. If any change leads to an adaptation of the methodology, the Core TSOs shall make a proposal for amendment of this methodology according to Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation.

Article 25. Publication of data

1. In accordance with Article 3(f) of the CACM Regulation aiming at ensuring and enhancing the transparency and reliability of information to all regulatory authorities and market participants, all Core TSOs and the CCC shall regularly publish the data on the day-ahead capacity calculation process pursuant to this methodology as set forth in paragraph 2 on a dedicated online communication platform where capacity calculation data for the whole Core CCR shall be published. To enable market participants to have a clear understanding of the published data, all Core TSOs and the CCC shall develop a handbook and publish it on this communication platform. This handbook shall include at least a description of each data item, including its unit and underlying convention.
2. The Core TSOs and the CCC shall publish at least the following data items (in addition to the data items and definitions of Commission Regulation (EU) No 543/2013 on submission and publication of data in electricity markets):
 - (a) flow-based parameters before long term nominations pursuant to Article 21(1), which shall be published no later than 8:00 market time of D-1 for each DA CC MTU of the following day;
 - (b) the long term nominations for each Core bidding zone border where PTRs are allocated, which shall be published no later than 10:30 market time of D-1 for each DA CC MTU of the following day;
 - (c) final flow-based parameters pursuant to Article 21(4), which shall be published no later than 10:30 market time of D-1 for each DA CC MTU of the following day;
 - (d) the following information, which shall be published no later than 10:30 market time of D-1 for each DA CC MTU of the following day:
 - i. maximum and minimum possible net position of each bidding zone;
 - ii. maximum possible bilateral exchanges between all pairs of Core bidding zones;
 - iii. ATCs for SDAC fallback procedure;

- iv. names of CNECs (with geographical names of substations where relevant and separately for CNE and contingency) and external constraints of the final flow-based parameters before pre-solving and the TSO defining them;
- v. for each CNEC of the final flow-based parameters before pre-solving, the EIC code of CNE and Contingency;
- vi. for each CNEC of the final flow-based parameters before pre-solving, the method for determining I_{max} in accordance with Article 6(2)(a);
- vii. detailed breakdown of *RAM* for each CNEC of the final flow-based parameters before pre-solving: I_{max} , U , F_{max} , FRM , $F_{ref,init}$, F_{nrao} , F_{ref} , $F_{0,core}$, $F_{0,all}$, F_{uaf} , AMR , LTA_{margin} (not applicable for the parameter LTA_{margin} in case extended LTA inclusion approach is applied), CVA , IVA , F_{LTN-} ;
- viii. detailed breakdown of the *RAM* for each external constraint before pre-solving: F_{max} , F_{LTN} ;
- ix. indication of whether spanning and/or default flow-based parameters were applied;
- x. indication of whether a CNEC is redundant or not;
- xi. information about the validation reductions:
 - the identification of the CNEC;
 - in case of reduction due to individual validation, the TSO invoking the reduction;
 - the volume of reduction (*CVA* or *IVA*);
 - the detailed reason(s) for reduction in accordance with Article 20(5), including the operational security limit(s) that would have been violated without reductions, and under which circumstances they would have been violated;
 - if an internal network elements with a specific contingency was exceptionally added to the final list of CNECs during validation: (i) a justification of the reasons of why adding the internal network elements with a specific contingency to the list was the only way to ensure operational security, (i) the name or identifier of the internal network elements with a specific contingency;
- xii. for each RA resulting from the NRAO:
 - type of RA;
 - location of RA;
 - whether the RA was curative or preventive;
 - if the RA was curative, a list of CNEC identifiers describing the CNECs to which the RA was associated;
- xiii. the forecast information contained in the CGM:
 - vertical load for each Core bidding zone and each TSO;

- production for each Core bidding zone and each TSO;
 - Core net position for each Core bidding zone and each TSO;
 - reference net positions of all bidding zones in synchronous area Continental Europe and reference exchanges for all HVDC interconnectors within synchronous area Continental Europe and between synchronous area Continental Europe and other synchronous areas; and
- (e) the information pursuant to paragraph 2(d)(vii) shall be complemented by 14:00 market time of D-1 with the following information for each CNEC and external constraint of the final flow-based parameters:
- i. shadow prices;
 - ~~ii. flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC.~~
- (f) every six months, the publication of an up-to-date static grid model by each Core TSO.
- (g) The CCC shall include in its quarterly report as defined in Article 27(5) the flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC on each CNEC and external constraint of the final flow-based parameters.
3. Individual Core TSO may withhold the information referred to in paragraph 2(d)(iv), 2(d)v) and ~~2(f)~~ 2(e) if it is classified as sensitive critical infrastructure protection related information in their Member States as provided for in point (d) of Article 2 of Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection. In such a case, the information referred to in paragraph 2(d)(iv) and 2(d)v) shall be replaced with an anonymous identifier which shall be stable for each CNEC across all DA CC MTUs. The anonymous identifier shall also be used in the other TSO communications related to the CNEC, including the static grid model pursuant to paragraph 2(f) and when communicating about an outage or an investment in infrastructure. The information about which information has been withheld pursuant to this paragraph shall be published on the communication platform referred to in paragraph 1.
4. Any change in the identifiers used in paragraphs 2(d)(iv), 2(d)v) and ~~2(f)~~ 2(e) shall be publicly notified at least one month before its entry into force. The notification shall at least include:
- (a) the day of entry into force of the new identifiers; and
 - (b) the correspondence between the old and the new identifier for each CNEC.
5. Pursuant to Article 20(9) of the CACM Regulation, the Core TSOs shall establish and make available a tool which enables market participants to evaluate the interaction between cross-zonal capacities and cross-zonal exchanges between bidding zones. The tool shall be developed in coordination with stakeholders and all Core regulatory authorities and updated or improved when needed.
6. The Core regulatory authorities may request additional information to be published by the TSOs. For this purpose, all Core regulatory authorities shall coordinate their requests among themselves and consult it with stakeholders and the Agency. Each Core TSO may decide not to publish the additional information, which was not requested by its competent regulatory authority.

6.7. Core TSOs shall provide Core regulatory authorities on a monthly basis the underlying capacity calculation and market coupling data related to the quarterly reports. The reporting framework shall be developed in coordination with Core regulatory authorities and updated and improved when needed.

Article 26. Quality of the data published

1. No later than six months before the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), the Core TSOs shall jointly establish and publish a common procedure for monitoring and ensuring the quality and availability of the data on the dedicated online communication platform as referred to in Article 25. When doing so, they shall consult with relevant stakeholders and all Core regulatory authorities.
2. The procedure pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be applied by the CCC, and shall consist of continuous monitoring process and reporting in the annual report. The continuous monitoring process shall include the following elements:
 - (a) individually for each TSO and for the Core CCR as a whole: data quality indicators, describing the precision, accuracy, representativeness, data completeness, comparability and sensitivity of the data;
 - (b) the ease-of-use of manual and automated data retrieval;
 - (c) automated data checks, which shall be conducted in order automatically to accept or reject individual data items before publication based on required data attributes (e.g. data type, lower/upper value bound, etc.); and
 - (d) satisfaction survey performed annually with stakeholders and the Core regulatory authorities.

The quality indicators shall be monitored in daily operation and shall be made available on the platform for each dataset and data provider such that users are able to take this information into account when accessing and using the data.

3. The CCC shall provide in the annual report at least the following:
 - (a) the summary of the quality of the data provided by each data provider;
 - (b) the assessment of the ease-of-use of data retrieval (both manual and automated);
 - (c) the results of the satisfaction survey performed annually with stakeholders and all Core regulatory authorities; and
 - (d) suggestions for improving the quality of the provided data and/or the ease-of-use of data retrieval.
4. The Core TSOs shall commit to a minimum value for at least some of the indicators mentioned in paragraph 2, to be achieved by each TSO individually on average on a monthly basis. Should a TSO fail to fulfil at least one of the data quality requirements, this TSO shall provide to the CCC within one month following the failure to fulfil the data quality requirement, detailed reasons for the failure to fulfil data quality requirements, as well as an action plan to correct past failures and prevent future failures. No later than three months after the failure, this action plan shall be fully implemented and the issue resolved. This information shall be published on the online communication platform and in the annual report.

Article 27. Monitoring, reporting and information to the Core regulatory authorities

1. The Core TSOs shall provide to Core regulatory authorities data on day-ahead capacity calculation for the purpose of monitoring its compliance with this methodology and other relevant legislation.
2. At least, the information on non-anonymized names of CNECs for final flow-based parameters before pre-solving as referred to in Article 25(2)(d)(iv) and (v) shall be provided to all Core regulatory authorities on a monthly basis for each CNEC and each DA CC MTU. This information shall be in a format that allows easily to combine the CNEC names with the information published in accordance with Article 25(2).
3. Core regulatory authorities may request additional information to be provided by the TSOs. For this purpose, all Core regulatory authorities shall coordinate their requests among themselves. Each Core TSO may decide not to provide the additional information, which was not requested by its competent regulatory authority.
4. The CCC, with the support of the Core TSOs where relevant, shall draft and publish an annual report satisfying the reporting obligations set in Articles 10, 13, 16, 26 and 28 of this methodology:
 - (a) according to Article 10(6), the Core TSOs shall report to the CCC on systematic withholdings which were not essential to ensure operational security in real-time operation.
 - (b) according to Article 13(5), the Core TSOs shall monitor the accuracy of non-Core exchanges in the CGM.
 - (c) according to Article 16(6), the CCC shall monitor the efficiency of the NRAO.
 - (d) according to Article 26(3), the CCC shall monitor and report on the quality of the data published on the dedicated online communication platform as referred to in Article 25, with supporting detailed analysis of a failure to achieve sufficient data quality standards by the concerned TSOs, where relevant.
 - (e) according to Article 28(3), after the implementation of this methodology, the Core TSOs shall report on their continuous monitoring of the effects and performance of the application of this methodology.
5. The CCC, with the support of the Core TSOs where relevant, shall draft and publish a quarterly report satisfying the reporting obligations set in Articles 7, 20, 25 and 28 of this methodology:
 - (a) according to Article 7(3)(b), the CCC shall collect all reports analysing the effectiveness of relevant allocation constraints, received from the concerned TSOs during the period covered by the report, and annex those to the quarterly report.
 - (b) according to (e)(13), the CCC shall provide all information on the reductions of cross-zonal capacity, with a supporting detailed analysis from the concerned TSOs where relevant.
 - (c) according to Article 28(3), during the implementation of this methodology, the Core TSOs shall report on their continuous monitoring of the effects and performance of the application of this methodology.
 - (d) according to Article 25(2) (g), Core TSOs shall report on flows resulting from net positions resulting from the SDAC on each CNEC and external constraint of the final flow-based parameters.

6. The published annual and quarterly reports may withhold commercially sensitive information or sensitive critical infrastructure protection related information as referred to in Article 25(3). In such a case, the Core TSOs shall provide the Core regulatory authorities with a complete version where no such information is withheld.

TITLE 6 - Implementation

Article 28. Timescale for implementation

1. The TSOs of the Core CCR shall publish this methodology without undue delay after the decision has been taken by the Agency in accordance with Article 9(12) of the CACM Regulation.
2. No later than four months after the decision has been taken by the Agency in accordance with Article 9(12) of the CACM Regulation, all Core TSOs shall jointly set up the coordinated capacity calculator for the Core CCR and establish rules governing its operation.
3. The TSOs of the Core CCR shall implement this methodology no later than 28 February 2022. The implementation process, which shall start with the entry into force of this methodology and finish by 28 February 2022, shall consist of the following steps:
 - (a) internal parallel run, during which the TSOs shall test the operational processes for the day-ahead capacity calculation inputs, the day-ahead capacity calculation process and the day-ahead capacity validation and develop the appropriate IT tools and infrastructure;
 - (b) external parallel run, during which the TSOs will continue testing their internal processes and IT tools and infrastructure. In addition, the Core TSOs will involve the Core NEMOs to test the implementation of this methodology within the SDAC, and market participants to test the effects of applying this methodology on the market. In accordance with Article 20(8) of CACM Regulation, this phase shall not be shorter than 6 months.
4. During the internal and external parallel runs, the Core TSOs shall continuously monitor the effects and the performance of the application of this methodology. For this purpose, they shall develop, in coordination with the Core regulatory authorities, the Agency and stakeholders, the monitoring and performance criteria and report on the outcome of this monitoring on a quarterly basis in a quarterly report. After the implementation of this methodology, the outcome of this monitoring shall be reported in the annual report.
5. The Core TSOs shall implement the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology on a Core bidding zone border only if this bidding zone border participates in the SDAC.

TITLE 7 - Final provisions

Article 29. Language

The reference language for this methodology shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate this methodology into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by TSOs in accordance with Article 9(14) of the CACM Regulation and any version in another language, the relevant TSO shall, in accordance with national legislation, provide the relevant Core regulatory authorities with an updated translation of the methodology.

Annex 1: Justification of usage and methodology for calculation of external constraints

The following section depicts in detail the justification of usage and methodology currently used by each Core TSO to design and implement external constraints, if applicable. The legal interpretation on eligibility of using external constraints and the description of their contribution to the objectives of the CACM Regulation is included in the Explanatory Note.

1. Belgium:

ELIA may use an external constraint to limit the import of the Belgian bidding zone.

Technical and legal justification

ELIA is facing voltage constraints and voltage collapse risks in case of low generation within the Belgium grid. Therefore ELIA requires to maintain a certain amount of power to be generated within Belgium to prevent violation of voltage constraints (i.e. to prevent voltage dropping below the lower safety limit). The risks of dynamic instability are also analysed to assess the amount of machines requested within the Belgium grid to provide a minimal dynamic stability to avoid transient phenomena. These analyses and results lead to the use of a maximum import constraint.

Methodology to calculate the value of external constraints

The value of maximum import constraint for the Belgian bidding zone shall be estimated with studies performed on a regular basis. The studies shall include a voltage collapse analysis and a stability analysis performed in line with Article 38 of the SO Regulation. The studies shall be performed and published at least on an annual basis and updated every time this external constraint had a non-zero shadow price in more than 0.1% of hours in a given quarter.

2. Netherlands:

TenneT B.V. may use an external constraint to limit the import and export of the Dutch bidding zone.

Technical and legal justification

The combination of voltage constraints and limitations following from using a linearised GSK make it necessary for TenneT B.V. to apply external constraints. Voltage constraints justify the use of a maximum import constraint, because a certain amount of power needs to be generated within the Netherlands to prevent violation of voltage constraints (i.e. to prevent voltage dropping below the lower safety limit). To prevent the deviations between forecasted and realised values of generation in-feed following from the linear GSK to reach unacceptable levels, it is necessary to make use of external constraints to limit the feasible net position range for the Dutch import and export net position. This last point is explained in more detail below.

The day-ahead capacity calculation methodology uses a Generator Shift Key (GSK) to determine how a change in net position is mapped to the generating units in a specific bidding zone. The algorithm requires that the GSK is linear and that by applying the GSK the minimum and maximum net position ('the feasibility range') of a bidding zone can be reached. TenneT B.V. applies a GSK method that aims at establishing a realistic generator schedule for every hour and which is applicable to every possible net position within the flow-based domain. In order to realise this, generators can be divided in three groups based on a merit order: (i) rigid generators that always produce at maximum power output, (ii) idle generators that are out-of-service and (iii) 'swing generators' that provide the 'swing capacity' to reach all intermediate net positions required by the algorithm for a specific grid situation. To reach the maximum net position, all 'swing generators' shall produce at maximum power. To reach the minimum net position, all 'swing generators' shall produce at minimum power. The absolute difference between

the minimum and maximum net position thus determines the amount of required 'swing capacity', i.e. the total capacity required from 'swing generators'.

If TenneT B.V. would not apply external constraints, and higher import and export net positions would be possible, several generators that in practice operate as rigid generators (e.g. CHPs, coal fired power plants etc.) would need to be modelled as 'swing generators'. In some cases, a switch of a generator from 'idle' to 'swing' or from 'rigid' to 'swing' could mean a jump of roughly 50% in the power output of such a power plant, which in turn has significant impact on the forecasted power flows on the CNECs close to that power plant. This results in a reduced accuracy of the GSK as the generation of these plants is modelled less accurately and the deviations between the forecasted and realised flows on particular CNECs increase to unacceptable levels with significant impact on the capacity domain. The consequence of this would be that higher FRMs need to be applied to partly cover these deviations, which will constantly limit the available capacity for the market. To prevent too large deviations in generation in-feed, the total feasibility range, which should be covered by the GSK, thus needs to be limited with external constraints.

The Netherlands is a small bidding zone with, in comparison to other bidding zones, a lot of interconnection capacity which implies a very large feasibility range compared to the total installed capacity. E.g. TenneT B.V. has applied external constraints of 5 GW for both the import and export position in the past, already implying a feasibility range of 10 GW on a total of roughly 15 GW generation capacity included in the GSK at that point in time. For other bidding zones with a much higher amount of installed capacity or relatively less interconnection capacity, the relative amount of 'swing capacity' in their GSK is much lower and therefore also the deviations between forecasted and realised generation are lower. Or in other words, the maximum feasibility range which can be covered by the GSK without increasing deviations between forecasted and realised generation to unacceptable levels, is larger than the total installed interconnection capacity for these bidding zones, making it not necessary to use external constraints as a measure to limit these deviations.

Methodology to calculate the value of external constraints

TenneT B.V. determines the maximum import and export constraints for the Netherlands based on studies, which combine a voltage collapse analysis, stability analysis and an analysis on the increased uncertainty introduced by the (linear) GSK during different extreme import and export situations in accordance to Article 38 of the SO Regulation. The studies shall be performed and published at least on an annual basis and updated every time this external constraint had a non-zero shadow price in more than 0.1% of hours in a given quarter.

3. Poland:

PSE may use an external constraint to limit the import and export of the Polish bidding zone.

Technical and legal justification

Implementation of external constraints as applied by PSE is related to integrated scheduling process applied in Poland (also called central dispatching model) and the way how reserve capacity is being procured by PSE. In a central dispatching model, in order to balance generation and demand and ensure secure energy delivery, the TSO dispatches generating units taking into account their operational constraints, transmission constraints and reserve capacity requirements. This is realised in an integrated scheduling process as a single optimisation problem called security constrained unit commitment (SCUC) and economic dispatch (SCED).

The integrated scheduling process starts after the day-ahead capacity calculation and SDAC and continues until real-time. This means that reserve capacity is not blocked by TSO in advance of SDAC and in effect not removed from the wholesale market and SDAC. However, if balancing service providers (generating units) would already sold too much energy in the day-ahead market because of

high exports, they may not be able to provide sufficient upward reserve capacity within the integrated scheduling process.⁹ Therefore, one way to ensure sufficient reserve capacity within integrated scheduling process is to set a limit to how much electricity can be imported or exported in the SDAC.

The objective to limit balancing service providers to sell too much energy in the day-ahead market in order to be able to provide sufficient reserve capacity in the integrated scheduling process cannot be efficiently met by translating this limit into capacities of critical network elements offered to the market. If this limit was to be reflected in cross-zonal capacities offered by PSE in the form of an appropriate adjustment of cross-zonal capacities, this would imply that PSE would need to guess the most likely market direction (imports and/or exports on particular interconnectors) and accordingly reduce the cross-zonal capacities in these directions. In the flow-based approach, this would need to be done on each CNEC in a form of reductions of the RAM. However, from the point of view of market participants, due to the inherent uncertainties of market results, such an approach is burdened with the risk of suboptimal splitting of allocation constraints onto individual interconnections – overestimated on one interconnection and underestimated on the other, or vice versa. Also, such reductions of the RAM would limit cross-zonal exchanges for all bidding zone borders having impact on Polish CNECs, whereas the allocation constraint has an impact only on the import or export of the Polish bidding zone, whereas the trading of other bidding zones is unaffected.

External constraints are determined for the whole Polish power system, meaning that they are applicable simultaneously for all CCRs in which PSE has at least one bidding zone border (i.e. Core, Baltic and Hansa). This solution is the most efficient application of external constraints. Considering allocation constraints separately in each CCR would require PSE to split global external constraints into CCR-related sub-values, which would be less efficient than maintaining the global value. Moreover, in the hours when Poland is unable to absorb any more power from outside due to violated minimal downward reserve capacity requirements, or when Poland is unable to export any more power due to insufficient upward reserve capacity requirements, Polish transmission infrastructure is still available for cross-border trading between other bidding zones and between different CCRs.

Methodology to calculate the value of external constraints

When determining the external constraints, PSE takes into account the most recent information on the technical characteristics of generation units, forecasted power system load as well as minimum reserve margins required in the whole Polish power system to ensure secure operation and forward import/export contracts that need to be respected from previous capacity allocation time frames.

External constraints are bidirectional, with independent values for each DA CC MTU, and separately for directions of import to Poland and export from Poland.

For each hour, the constraints are calculated according to the below equations:

$$EXPORT_{constraint} = P_{CD} - (P_{NA} + P_{ER}) + P_{NCD} - (P_L + P_{UPres}) \quad (1)$$

$$IMPORT_{constraint} = P_L - P_{DOWNres} - P_{CDmin} - P_{NCD} \quad (2)$$

⁹ This conclusion equally applies for the case of lack of downward balancing capacity, which would be endangered if balancing service providers (generating units) sell too little energy in the day-ahead market, because of too high imports.

Where:

P_{CD}	Sum of available generating capacities of centrally dispatched units as declared by generators ¹⁰
P_{CDmin}	Sum of technical minima of available centrally dispatched generating units
P_{NCD}	Sum of schedules of generating units that are not centrally dispatched, as provided by generators (for wind farms: forecasted by PSE)
P_{NA}	Generation not available due to grid constraints (both planned outage and/or anticipated congestions)
P_{ER}	Generation unavailability's adjustment resulting from issues not declared by generators, forecasted by PSE due to exceptional circumstances (e.g. cooling conditions or prolonged overhauls)
P_L	Demand forecasted by PSE
P_{UPres}	Minimum reserve for upward regulation
$P_{DOWNres}$	Minimum reserve for downward regulation

For illustrative purposes, the process of practical determination of external constraints in the framework of the day-ahead capacity calculation is illustrated below in Figures 1 and 2. The figures illustrate how a forecast of the Polish power balance for each hour of the delivery day is developed by PSE in the morning of D-1 in order to determine reserves in generating capacities available for potential exports and imports, respectively, for the day-ahead market.

External constraint in export direction is applicable if ΔExport is lower than the sum of cross-zonal capacities on all Polish interconnections in export direction. External constraint in import direction is applicable if ΔImport is lower than the sum of cross-zonal capacities on all Polish interconnections in import direction.

¹⁰ Note that generating units which are kept out of the market on the basis of strategic reserve contracts with the TSO are not taken into account in this calculation.

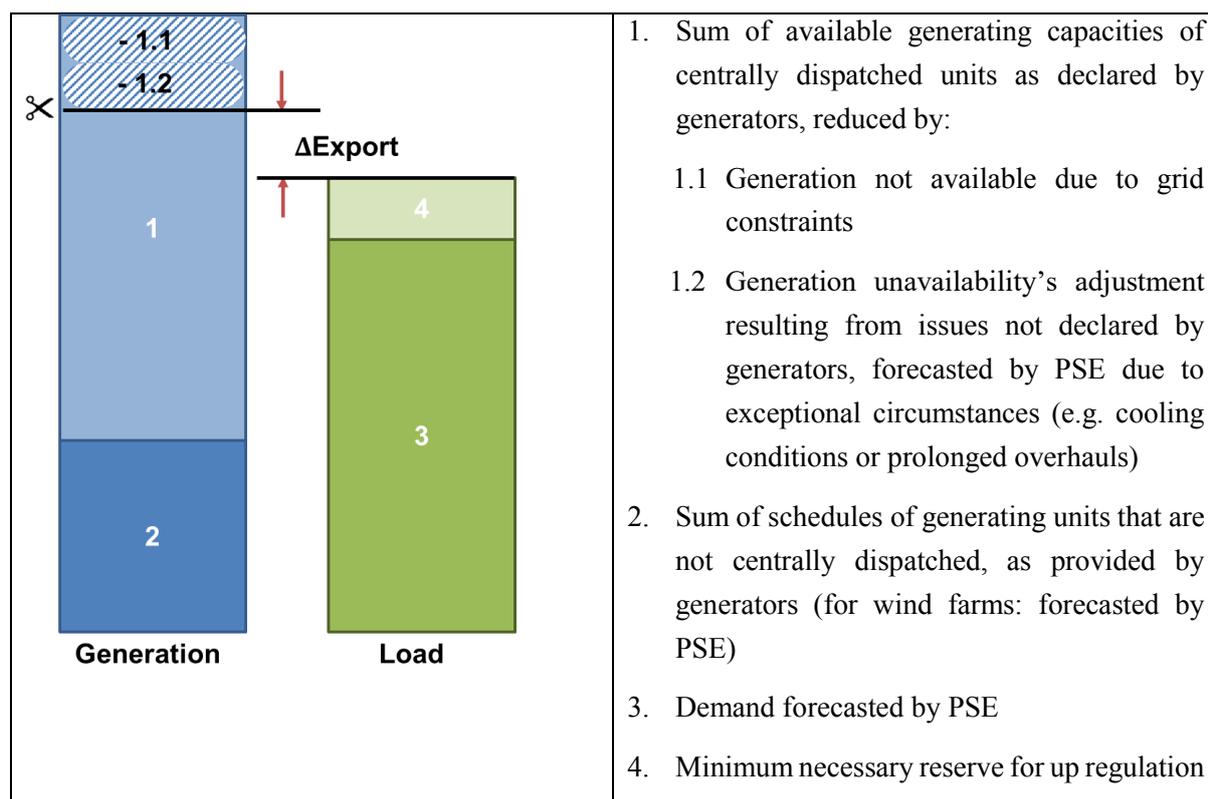


Figure 1: Determination of external constraints in export direction (generating capacities available for potential exports) in the framework of the day-ahead capacity calculation.

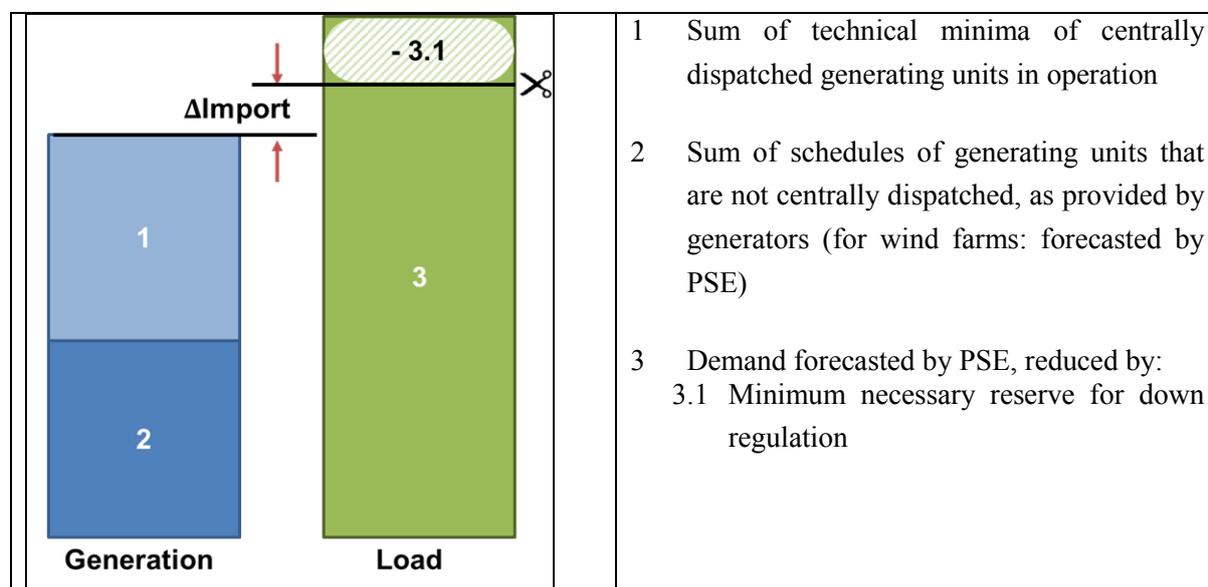


Figure 2: Determination of external constraints in import direction (reserves in generating capacities available for potential imports) in the framework of the day-ahead capacity calculation.

Frequency of re-assessment

External constraints are determined in a continuous process based on the most recent information, for each capacity allocation time frame, from forward till day-ahead and intra-day. In case of day-ahead process, these are calculated in the morning of D-1, resulting in independent values for each DA CC MTU, and separately for directions of import to Poland and export from Poland.

Time periods for which external constraints are applied

As described above, external constraints are determined in a continuous process for each capacity allocation timeframe, so they are applicable for all DA CC MTUs of the respective allocation day.

Annex 2: Application of linear trajectory for calculation of minimum RAM factor

1. One linear trajectory for calculation of minimum RAM factor shall be calculated per Member State and shall apply for all CNECs defined by TSO(s) of such Member State.¹¹
2. The linear trajectory for calculation of minimum RAM factor shall define yearly values to be applied for each year between the start year and the end year. The start year shall be 2020, and the end year shall be 2026. For each year between 2020 and 2026, the minimum RAM factor R_{amr} pursuant to Article 17(9) shall be defined as follows

$$R_{amr}(year) = R_{amr,start} + \frac{year - 2020}{2026 - 2020} * (R_{amr,end} - R_{amr,start})$$

with

$R_{amr,start}$ Minimum RAM factor in year 2020

$R_{amr,end}$ Minimum RAM factor in year 2026 which is equal to 0.7

3. The minimum RAM factor in year 2020, $R_{amr,start}$ is the average total capacity allocated on all CNECs¹² defined by the TSO(s) of a Member State in the year 2019 or the average total capacity allocated on all CNECs defined by the TSO(s) of a Member State in the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, whatever is higher:

$$R_{amr,start} = \max(RAM_{rel,avg}(2019), RAM_{rel,avg}(2017 - 2019))$$

with

$RAM_{rel,avg}(2019)$ average relative total RAM ($RAM_{t,rel}$) calculated over all CNECs defined by the TSO(s) of a Member State and all market time units of 2019

$RAM_{rel,avg}(2017 - 2019)$ average relative RAM ($RAM_{t,rel}$) calculated over all CNECs defined by the TSO(s) of a Member State and all market time units of 2017, 2018 and 2019

The selection of CNECs for this analysis shall be defined pursuant to paragraph 8.

4. The relative total RAM ($RAM_{t,rel}$) for each CNEC and market time unit available for cross-zonal trade over all bidding zone borders of all CCRs is the ratio of the total RAM available for trade over all bidding zone borders of all CCRs to F_{max} as defined pursuant to paragraph 8.

$$RAM_{rel}(CNEC, MTU) = \frac{RAM_t(CNEC, MTU)}{F_{max}}$$

with

¹¹ In case a bidding zone covers a territory of more than one Member State, the common trajectory shall be applied for such bidding zone

¹² This includes all cross-zonal capacities from all bidding zones in all CCRs impacting the flow on this CNEC

$RAM_{rel}(CNEC, MTU)$	Relative total RAM ($RAM_{t,rel}$) calculated of a specific CNEC in a specific market time unit
$RAM_t(CNEC, MTU)$	Total RAM ($RAM_{t,rel}$) calculated of a specific CNEC in a specific market time unit
F_{max}	Maximum admissible flow of a specific CNEC in a specific market time unit

5. For each CNEC and market time unit, the total RAM available for cross-zonal trade over all CCRs is then the sum of contributions from bidding zone borders applying the flow-based approach and contributions from bidding zone borders applying the NTC approach:

$$RAM_t(CNEC, MTU) = RAM_{FB}(CNEC, MTU) + RAM_{NTC}(CNEC, MTU)$$

with

$RAM_{FB}(CNEC, MTU)$	The capacity (or RAM) of a CNEC available for cross-zonal trade on bidding zone borders applying the flow-based approach
$RAM_{NTC}(CNEC, MTU)$	The capacity of a CNEC available for cross-zonal trade on bidding zone borders applying the NTC approach

6. The capacity (or RAM) of a CNEC available for cross-zonal trade on bidding zone borders applying the flow-based approach ($RAM_{FB}(CNEC, MTU)$) shall be defined as follows:
- For CNECs which are already used in existing flow-based capacity calculation initiatives, $RAM_{FB}(CNEC, MTU)$ shall be equal to the historical DA RAM values calculated in these initiatives and offered for cross-zonal trading, without the adjustment for long-term nominations;
 - For CNECs, which are not yet used in existing flow-based capacity calculation initiatives $RAM_{FB}(CNEC, MTU)$ shall be calculated as follows:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{FB}(CNEC, MTU) = \mathbf{pPTDF}_{\text{zone-to-zone}}(CNEC, MTU) \overrightarrow{NTC}_{fallback}(MTU)$$

with

$\mathbf{pPTDF}_{\text{zone-to-zone}}(CNEC, MTU)$	Positive zone-to-zone power transfer distribution factor matrix for a given CNEC, bidding zone border and market time unit, pursuant to Equation 24.
$\overrightarrow{NTC}_{fallback}(MTU)$	The NTCs used for the DA fallback procedure on all oriented bidding zone borders in implemented flow-based capacity calculation initiatives for a given market time unit

7. The capacity of a CNEC available for cross-zonal trade resulting from bidding zone borders applying the NTC approach ($RAM_{NTC}(CNEC, MTU)$) shall be defined by converting for each market time unit the day-ahead NTC values on all oriented bidding zone borders applying the NTC approach with the corresponding zone-to-zone PTDFs (if positive) for the given CNEC:

$$\overrightarrow{RAM}_{NTC}(CNEC, MTU) = \mathbf{pPTDF}_{\text{zone-to-zone}}(CNEC, MTU) \overrightarrow{NTC}_{DA}(MTU)$$

with

$\overrightarrow{NTC}_{DA}(MTU)$ The day-ahead NTCs of all oriented bidding zone borders for a given market time unit

8. For the calculation of the above variables, the following assumptions shall be used:
- (a) The selection of CNECs to be used in the analysis shall be equal to the selection of CNECs that TSOs expect to use in the Core day-ahead capacity calculation.
 - (b) \vec{F}_{max} and **PTDF** for CNECs which are the same as the ones used in existing flow based capacity calculation initiative shall be equal to the historical values used in these initiatives. For CNECs, which have not been used in implemented flow-based capacity calculation initiatives during 2017 – 2019, \vec{F}_{max} and **PTDF** shall be calculated by the concerned TSOs based on Article 6 and Article 11 respectively. When doing so, the TSOs may use representative values for more than one market time unit.
 - (c) The $\overrightarrow{NTC}_{fallback}$ as referred to in paragraph 6 shall be the ATC values used for fallback procedures on the borders for which the flow-based capacity calculation approach was already implemented during the analysed period of 2017 – 2019.
 - (d) The $\overrightarrow{NTC}_{DA}$ as referred to in paragraph 6 shall be the day-ahead NTC values on the borders which have been applying the NTC approach during the analysed period of 2017 – 2019.