



# ACER

# Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM)

## Annex II- Examples of transaction reporting

16 November 2022

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## Version history

Version	Effective Date
Annex II Version 1.0	06 May 2015
Annex II Version 2.0	30 September 2015
Annex II Version 2.0* (with comments on non-standard contract examples)	16 November 2015
Annex II Version 2.1 (included additional non-standard contract examples and corrected a few typos in non-standard examples)	15 February 2016
Annex II Version 3.0 (included Electricity and Gas transportation contract examples)	23 March 2016
Annex II Version 4.0 (included additional standard and non-standard examples including market coupling, added the scenario description for each example, and corrected some examples in order to ensure consistency with TRUM 4.0)	30 April 2021
Annex II Version 4.1 (included additional non-standard examples, as well as new gas transportation contract examples, and corrected few typos)	31 March 2022
<u>Annex II Version 4.2</u> (included additional standard examples and corrected few typos)	16 November 2022

# 1.Introduction

Annex II to the TRUM presents examples of transaction reporting for transactions, including orders to trade, related to contracts reportable to the Agency pursuant to Article 3(1) of the REMIT Implementing Acts. The examples in this Annex show what has to be included in the transaction reports of wholesale energy products traded either ~~on auction and continuous markets, or through broker platforms (both on screen and voice brokered)~~ and bilateral trades on organised market places or bilaterally.

**Important:** if reporting entities do not find relevant transaction reporting examples in this document, they are advised to submit a trading example to the Agency. The trading examples should describe the trading scenario and provide suggestions on what to report for each specific transaction. The template for the submission of additional trading examples is available on the REMIT ~~Portal Documents~~ section at <https://www.acer.europa.eu/sites/default/files/REMITTemplates-for-submitting-trading-examples.zip> at <https://www.acer-remit.eu/portal/data-submission> and should be sent to [transaction.reporting@acer.europa.eu](mailto:transaction.reporting@acer.europa.eu) once completed.

If reporting entities are still unsure about what has to be included in the transaction reports even after consulting this document, they are advised to contact the Agency via the REMIT Query Form available on the ~~REMIT Portal~~ ACER website at <https://support.acer-remit.eu/forms/remit-query-form> (the relevant question categories related to Transaction Reporting – TRUM Annex II should be selected).

## 2. The structure of Annex II

Annex II is composed of three sections: Section (1), Section (2) and Section (3):

- a) **Section (1):** reporting of orders and ~~contracts~~trades with Table 1 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing ActsRegulation:

~~I. Index and description of examples included in Section 1~~

~~II. Examples of transactions executed on related to auction markets contracts~~

~~III. Examples related to of transactions executed on continuously traded markets contracts on exchange type OMPs~~

~~IV. Examples related to continuously traded contracts on of transactions executed through broker type OMPs (including voice-brokered trades)~~

~~V. Examples related to of bilaterally traded contracts transactions executed (off-organised market place)~~

~~VI. Examples of delivery profile reportings for both gas and electricity transactions~~

- b) **Section (2):** reporting of non-standard contracts ~~reported with~~using Table 2 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing ActsRegulation:

~~I. Index and description of examples included in Section 2~~

~~II. Example of non-standard contracts~~

- c) **Section (3):** reporting of transportation contracts ~~with~~using Table 3 and Table 4 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing ActsRegulation:

~~I. Index and description of examples included in Section 3~~

~~II. Examples of related to electricity transportation contracts~~

~~III. Examples related to of gas transportation contracts~~

### 3. The different parts of Table 1 and Table 2

Table 1 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing Acts-Regulation is composed of seven sections:

1. Parties to the contract
2. Order details
3. Contract details
4. Transaction details
5. Option details
6. Delivery profile
7. Lifecycle information

Table 2 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing Acts-Regulation is composed of six sections:

1. Parties to the contract
2. Contract details
3. Fixing index details
4. Option details
5. Delivery profile
6. Lifecycle information



## 4. Trading scenarios

The present Annex II shows what has to be reported according to Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing [ActsRegulation](#).

Trading scenarios included in Annex II encompass transactions, including orders to trade, related to both standards and non-standards contracts. Annex II shows what has to shall be reported for a specific trading scenario, while the technical implementation, i.e. how to report a trading scenario, is not covered in this Annex. The descriptions of relevant trading scenarios have been included for each example.

It is mandatory to provide input in all the fields that are populated in the examples for each type of transaction. Fields that are blank are not required to be reported for that type of transaction. If reporting entities find that the examples are insufficient to cover their trading scenario because some additional fields need to be populated in order to properly represent it, the reporting entities are invited If a transaction report requires a higher or lower number of fields than what is reported in each trading scenario included in this Annex, that transaction report needs to be covered by a new example. In such a case, the reporting entities are invited to submit that trading example to the Agency using the template available on the ACER website (REMIT Document section) the REMIT Portal.

**It is the responsibility of the reporting parties** to make sure their transaction reports comply with the reporting details set out in the REMIT Implementing [ActsRegulation](#), which are further defined in the TRUM, and are aligned the examples reported provided in isAnnex II. If reporting parties do not find trading examples that represent their transactions-scenarios in isAnnex II, they are advised to submit their missing trading scenarios to the Agency by completing the template available on the REMIT Portal-Documents section at Templates for submitting trading examples published on the ACER website <https://documents.acer-remit.eu/trum/annex-ii-examples-of-transaction-reporting/> and sending it to [transaction.reporting@acer.europa.eu](mailto:transaction.reporting@acer.europa.eu).

However, before reporting parties submit their additional trading examples, they should make sure that Annex II contains no individual-relevant examples or any combination of examples which may already represent their reportsscenario. The list of examples represented in Annex II will not be able to cover all possible trading scenarios, but combining the examples should make it possible to represent the majority of scenarios. Reporting parties may combine, for example, the data fields from one section, e.g. Contract details or Transaction details, with data fields from Delivery profile of another scenario.

For example: if a 15-minute contract trading scenario is not represented in the examples of transactions executed onrelevant for continuous markets, this should not prevent the reporting party from using the 15-minute delivery profile details used in the examples of transactions executed onrelevant for auction markets.

The list of examples represented in this Annex will not be able to cover all possible trading scenarios, but combining the examples should make it possible to represent the majority of scenarios.

In case market participants and reporting parties have any doubts as to what to include in their trading reportsscenarios, it is their responsibility to contact the Agency via the REMIT Query Form available on the ACER websiteREMIT Portal at <https://support.acer-remit.eu/forms/remit-query-form>, where they should select the relevant question categories related to Transaction Reporting – TRUM Annex II.



As regards the **technical implementation** of transaction reporting and the submission of the XML files, ~~market participants and~~ reporting parties should refer to the Manual of Procedures available on the REMIT Document section at the ACER website (<https://www.acer.europa.eu/remit-documents/remit-reporting-guidance>) ~~at~~ <https://documents.acer-remit.eu/remit-reporting-user-package/mop-on-data-reporting/> ~~https://documents.acer-remit.eu/category/remit-reporting-user-package/manual-of-procedures-mop-on-data-reporting.~~

#### **Please read carefully**

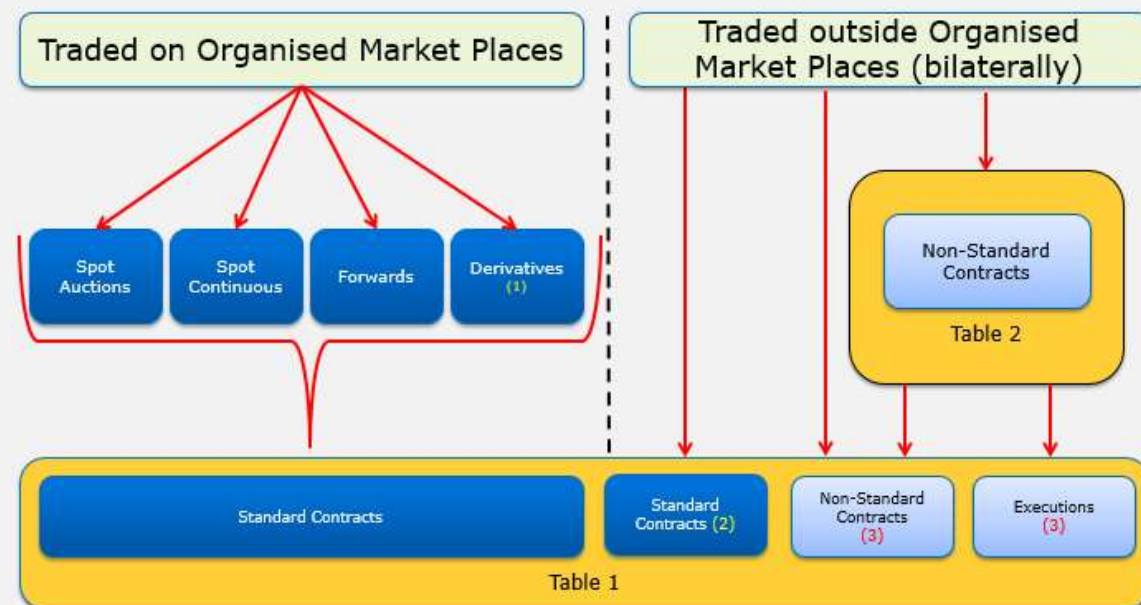
The fields populated in the trading examples below are mandatory for each type of transaction. Blank fields in the examples are not expected to be populated when reported for that type of transaction. The mandatory nature of the fields in the examples below is in line with the latest version of the TRUM, which provides clarifications on the cardinality of fields from the data reporting point of view.

In some circumstances, reporting parties may provide additional information not required or described in the trading examples simply because it is easier to report what is in their system than it is to sift through the information. This may be the case for the field 'Total notional amount' in the order report, where reporting parties may decide to provide this value in the order to trade report even if this field is not required. Such additional information may be reported on the condition that it does not violate the validation rules set by the Agency. In general, the Agency will not reject files containing non-required additional information, unless this is incompatible with the data validation rules set out in the 'ACER REMIT Information System Data Validation Document' published available on the ACER website REMIT Portal.

Please contact your RRM in case of any further questions about this topic.

For phase one of REMIT transaction reporting (started on 7 October 2015), as regards the technical implementation of transaction reporting and the submission of the XML files, market participants had to liaise with the RRM that submitted the reports on their behalf. For phase two of REMIT transacting reporting (started on 7 April 2016), i.e. the submission of trades occurring outside organised markets, market participants were able to gain access to the technical standards if they decided to report their own transactions as an RRM.

### Clarification of standard vs non-standard contracts

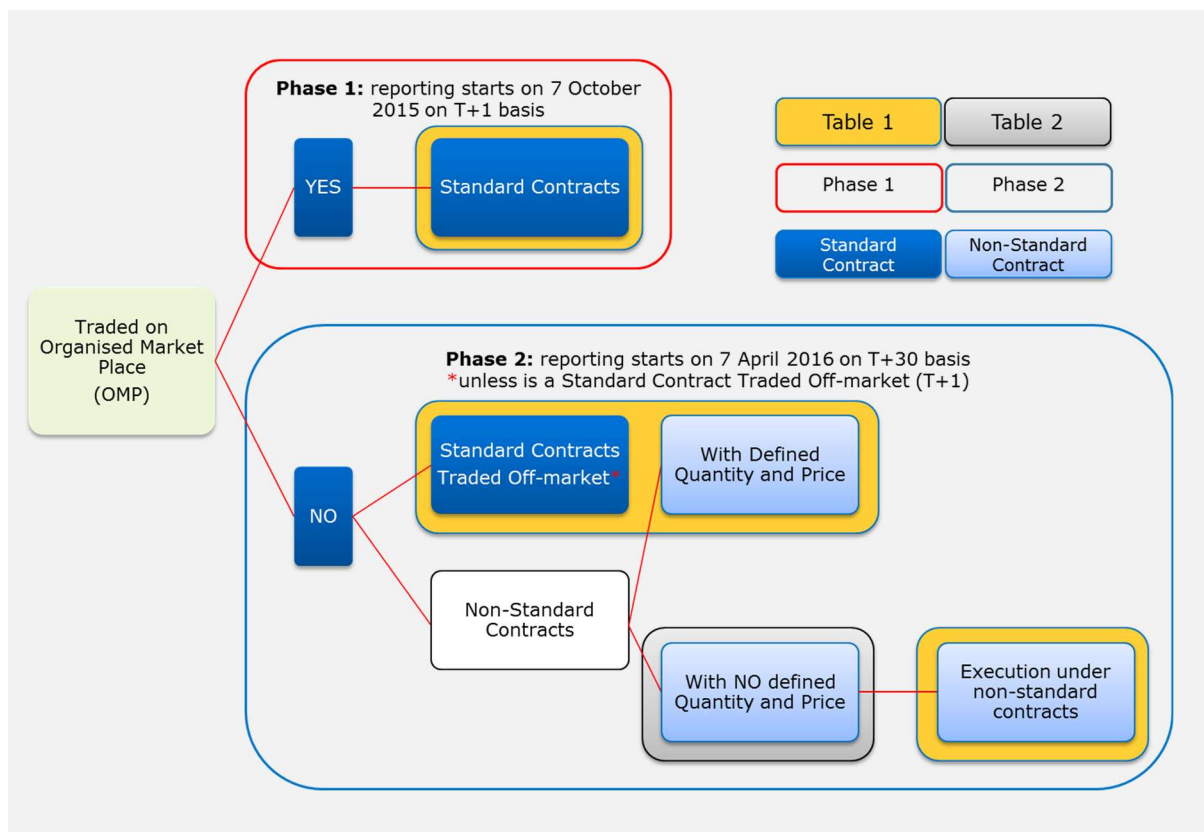


(1) Trades not reported under EU financial legislations

(2) Contracts admitted to trade at organised market places and traded bilaterally

(3) Non-standard contracts with a defined price and quantity (indicated as 'BILCONTRACT' in the transaction report under Contract Name in Data Field (22)–) and details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price (indicated as 'EXECUTION' in the transaction report under Contract Name in Data Field (22)) shall be reported using Table 1 of the Annex to REMIT Implementing Regulation.

### Decision tree for the reporting of transactions related to standard and non-standard contracts and the use of Table 1 or Table 2



## 1.1. Reporting bilateral contracts traded outside organised market places and executions under non-standard contracts: Table 1

In order to facilitate the reporting of bilateral contracts traded outside organised market places (standard and non-standard contracts with a defined price and quantity) and executions under non-standard contracts, some validation rules for these bilateral contracts are more relaxed than those for orders to trade and trades executed concluded on organised market places.

~~Market participants and R~~reporting parties ~~have to~~shall report bilateral contracts traded outside organised market places and executions under non-standard contracts with Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing ActsRegulation. Before the backloading exercise expired according to the deadlines specified in the Implementing Acts, Table 1 was also used for the reporting of the backloading of standard contracts. ~~Market participants and r~~reporting parties are expected to report the value of 'BILCONTRACT', or 'EXECUTION' under *Contract Name* in Data Field (22) according to the trading scenarios available in this Annex.

Please note that Article 5(1) of the Implementing Acts-Regulation states that '*Details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported using Table 1 of the Annex*'. This implies that even if a contract is considered a non-standard contract (reportable no later than within 30 days of its execution) but has an agreed price and quantity, the contract has to be reported using Table 1 of the Implementing ActsRegulation. See point 3.2.5 of the TRUM.

'BILCONTRACT': should be reported under *Contract Name* in Data Field (22) of Table 1 to identify standard contracts and non-standard contracts (that have a defined price and quantity, irrespective of default clauses' application) that are traded outside organised market places.

'EXECUTION': should be reported under *Contract Name* in Data Field (22) of Table 1 to identify the reporting of the details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying *at least an outright volume and price*. These executions under the framework of non-standard contracts are reportable no later than 30 days after the invoicing date.

'BACKLOADING' (no longer applicable): had to be reported under *Contract Name* in Data Field (22) of Table 1 to identify the reporting of details of wholesale energy contracts which were concluded before the date on which the reporting obligation became applicable and remained outstanding on that date. These contracts had to be reported to the Agency within 90 days of the reporting obligation becoming applicable.

Please see also 'Additional clarification on the back loading requirement' available in the TRUM (point 3.2.7).

*Please be aware that the backloading exercise has expired according to the deadlines specified in the Implementing [Acts Regulation](#).*

For the purpose of reporting the details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price, reportable with Table 1 ~~of the Annex to the Implementing Acts~~, the Agency understands that these transactions should be reported according to the billing cycle industry standards, as the invoicing date is the last point in time that the price and quantity can be discovered.

The Agency understands that the billing cycle industry standards refer to calendar months and therefore twelve transactions per year (if the executions take place every month of the year) are expected to be reported no later than 30 days after the discovery of price and quantity. However, nothing prevents market participant from reporting the details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts on a more frequent basis even if the Agency would not expect it.

## 1.2. Reporting of non-standard contracts: Table 2

In drafting the guidance on the reporting of non-standard contracts and executions under non-standard contracts, the Agency widely consulted its stakeholders to obtain their valuable input. The Agency and the industry have aligned their understanding of the reporting of non-standard contracts and executions under non-standard contracts and have created some basic reporting rules.

For the purpose of the reporting of non-standard contracts that do not have a defined price and quantity (at the time entering into the contract), non-standard contracts may have different characteristics based on:

- a) volume scenarios,
- b) price scenario, and
- c) delivery scenarios.

Each of the above scenarios has some variations; their descriptions can be found below. In the contract scenario descriptions below, each volume scenario is represented by scenarios (V1) to (V5), each price scenario by scenarios (P1) to (P5), and each delivery scenario by scenarios (D1) to (D4).

#### **a) Volume scenarios**

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1. **Fixed flat volume scenario (V1):** Supply to a customer in Europe for a term of one calendar year (e.g. 2016) with a fixed daily supply. No customer volume optionality.
2. **Simple nominated volume scenario (V2):** The customer must nominate changes in offtake within a defined period prior to delivery period. For example, the delivery is for the 2016 calendar year and the customer sends a monthly nomination three days before the start of the delivery month. The offtake nomination must be within a contract-defined MIN/MAX range.
3. **Cascade nominated volume scenario (V3):** The customer can choose to nominate changes in offtake using a time cascade of deadlines. The customer could nominate a next month delivery three days before the end of the month prior to delivery month, or choose to nominate volume a day ahead, or could use a combination of both, nominating 'certain' volume a month ahead and refining that offtake with day-ahead nominations. The offtake nomination must be within a contract-defined MIN/MAX range.
4. **Not nominated (full supply) volume scenario (V4):** The customer takes the volume required at the factory gate without giving any prior nomination of offtake. There will be an estimated profile provided before the contract deliveries begin but on any day offtake can be anywhere between zero and the capacity of the pipeline feeding the plant.
5. **Fixed shape volume scenario (V5):** The customer contract defines the daily volume that will be delivered during the summer and a separate (different) daily volume that will be delivered during the winter. The customer has no flexibility to change the defined seasonal deliveries – daily delivered volume will be the same for every day of the season.

#### **b) Price scenarios**

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1. **Fixed price scenario (P1):** Supply to a customer for a term of one calendar year at a fixed price, e.g. 20 EUR/unit for the year.
2. **Trigger price scenario (P2):** The customer can choose to fix the price of a future delivery period at the closing forward price (e.g. as published by an organized market place or a price intelligence service) for that forward period on the day the trigger is pulled. However, if the price is not fixed, the contract price will default to a contract-specified index, e.g. day-ahead.
3. **Index basket scenario (P3)** First, the contract price is determined by a basket of indexes calculated over a specified period (for the average of closing prices), then the contract is characterised by a specified period between the end of the calculation period and the beginning of the delivery period (the 'lag'), and finally the calculated price is applied to a specified delivery period (model X-Y-Z). For example, for a calendar year 2016 delivery with the calculation averaging over three months, delivery beginning immediately after the

end of the averaging period and the calculated price applied to a three-month period, the model would be 3-0-3, with X=3 months, Y=0 (delivery starts immediately after the calculation period), and Z=3 months.

4. **Index switch scenario (P4):** The contract price is determined by one of two defined indexes, where three days prior to the pricing period the customer can nominate one index for the calculation. For the chosen index there is a specified period (for the calculation of the average of closing prices), a specified period between the end of the calculation period and the beginning of the delivery period (the 'lag') and a specified delivery period to which the calculated price applies (model X-Y-Z as described above). For example, for a calendar year 2016 delivery with the calculation averaging over three months, delivery beginning immediately after the end of the averaging period and the calculated price applied to a three-month period, the model would be 3-0-3, with X=3 months, Y=0 (delivery starts immediately after the calculation period), and Z=3 months.
5. **Simple index scenario (P5):** The contract price for the month of delivery for a calendar year 2016 delivery is calculated as the average of the closing price of the front-month futures contract for the last calendar month of trading days prior to the month of delivery. For example, the price for the delivery of the calendar year contract 'January 2016' is the average of the January 2016 futures closing prices during the month of December 2015.

### **c) Delivery scenarios<sup>1</sup>**

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1. **Fixed delivery scenario (D1):** Delivery to a single identified delivery point over a one year period with the same volume delivered every hour of every day.
2. **Delivery point switching scenario (D2):** The customer can choose to be 100% supplied at one of two different locations specified in the contract (with two separate EIC codes<sup>2</sup>) and must nominate their choice three days before the delivery for the next month starts. This choice will be valid until the end of the contract, or until a new nomination is done three days before a new delivery month starts.
3. **Multiple fixed point delivery scenario (D3):** Same as the Fixed delivery scenario, but the delivery is split using fixed percentages (that add up to 100%) between three different locations. The fixed percentages cannot change during the contract term.
4. **Multiple variable point delivery scenario (D4):** Same as the Multiple fixed point delivery scenario, but the customer can change the percentage split (possible for up to two percentages to be 0% but the total must add up to 100%) between three different locations. The customer must nominate their choice three days before the delivery for the next month starts. The choice will be valid until the end of the contract, or until a new nomination is done three days before a new delivery month starts.

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<sup>1</sup> Delivery points or locations to be indicated in [Data field \(48\)](#) in Table 1 and [Data field \(41\)](#) in Table 2 have to be chosen among the EIC codes reported in the List of Accepted EIC codes published on the [REMIT Portal ACER website](#).

<sup>2</sup> Please see footnote 1.

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- a) **Volume scenarios:** table reporting volume scenarios described above with some example values for relevant fields referring to transaction reporting with Table 2 of REMIT Implementing Acts

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Field #	Field name	Fixed Flat	Simple Nominations	Cascaded Nominations	No-nominations (Full Supply)	Fixed Shape

**Short definition:** If volume, shape and duration are known then populate, otherwise blank

18	Total notional contract quantity	volume x days	blank	blank	blank	(Winter daily vol. x days) + (Summer daily vol. x days)
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**Short definition:** Indicate either agreed volume or maximum / minimum values, as stated in the contract, otherwise blank

19	Volume optionality capacity	100	0-2400	0-2400	blank	100,000 and 400,000
20	Notional quantity unit	MW	MW	MW	Therm	mcm

**Short definition:** Reflect type of volume optionality: V = Variable, F = Fix, M = Min/Max, C = Complex, O = Other (see accepted values in TRUM)

21	Volume optionality	F	M	M	V	F
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**Short definition:** How often can customer exercise optionality. If no optionality, left blank

22	Volume optionality frequency	blank	M	D	blank	blank
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**Short definition:** The earliest date on which a customer can exercise their optionality and also the last possible date in the contract term on which optionality can be exercised. If no optionality, left blank

23	Volume optionality intervals	29-12-2015/29-12-2015	29-12-2015 / 28-11-2016	29-12-2015 / 30-12-2016	blank	29-12-2015/29-12-2015
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Please note that 'blank' means empty field

**b) Price scenarios:** table reporting price scenarios described above with some example values for relevant fields referring to transaction reporting with Table 2 of REMIT Implementing Acts

		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Field #	Field name	Fixed	Trigger	Index Basket	Index Switch	Simple Index

15	Price or price formula	20	Simplified Formula	Simplified Formula	Simplified Formula	Simplified Formula
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**Short definition:** If volume, shape, price and duration are known on the contract date then populate, otherwise blank

16	Estimated notional amount	Price x daily volume x days	Blank	Blank	Blank	(Price x Winter daily vol. x winter days) + (Price x summer daily vol. x summer days)
17	Notional currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	GBP	EUR

**Short definition:** Price classified as fixed, simple index (single underlying), complex price formula (multiple underlying), or other

24	Type of index price	F	O	C	C	I
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**Short definition:** List all indexes used in the formula (if there is one), otherwise blank

25	Fixing index	Blank	Blank	GO FM mid, NG FM mid, CPI UK	GO FM mid, NG FM mid	FM Close
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**Short definition:** Futures, Forward or other. Completed in sequence (Data Fields (24) to (30)) for each index

26	Fixing index types	Blank	DAH	FU, FW, OT	FU, FW	FU
----	--------------------	-------	-----	------------	--------	----

**Short definition:** Publication source. Completed in sequence (Data Field (24) to (30)) for each index

27	Fixing index sources	Blank	Heren	ICE, Heren, UK Stats	ICE, Heren	ICE
----	----------------------	-------	-------	----------------------	------------	-----

**Short definition:** Earliest date when the first price is included for the calculation of that index - e.g. For a front-month index (average of closing prices for last month before expiry) then January 2016 front month will be the average of closing January futures prices averaged from 1 December to 26 December 2015, so this field would be populated as 01-12-2015

28	First fixing date	Blank	2015-12-01	2015-12-01	2015-12-01	2015-12-01
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**Short definition:** Similar to Data Field (28), but the last day. So if contract is calendar 2016 deliveries with front-month pricing, then the last date would be the last pricing date of December 2016 futures contract, say, 27 November 2016, so populate field as 27-11-2016

29	Last fixing date	Blank	2016-12-30	2016-09-30	2016-09-30	2016-11-27
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**Short definition:** How long is the closing price averaging period

30	Fixing frequency	Blank	O	Q	Q	M
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*Please note that 'blank' means empty field*

**c) Delivery scenarios:** table reporting delivery scenarios described above with some example values for relevant fields referring to transaction reporting with Table 2 of REMIT Implementing Acts

		D1	D2	D3	D4
Field #	Field name	Fixed	Delivery switch	Multiple points (Fix %)	Multiple points (Variable %)

**Short definition:**

Table 2 fields do not enable you to distinguish between switching between delivery points or adjusting the volume delivered at multiple points, so include all delivery points where it is possible to deliver (according to the contract)

41	Delivery point or zone	10YCB-EUROPEU--8	10YCB-EUROPEU--8 10YCB-EUROPEU--9 10YCB-EUROPEU--7	10YCB-EUROPEU--8 10YCB-EUROPEU--9 10YCB-EUROPEU--7	10YCB-EUROPEU--8 10YCB-EUROPEU--9 10YCB-EUROPEU--7
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**Short definition:**

First delivery date according to contract

42	Delivery start date	2016-01-01	2016-01-01	2016-01-01	2016-01-01
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**Short definition:**

Last possible date of delivery according to the contract

43	Delivery end date	2016-12-31	2016-12-31	2016-12-31	2016-12-31
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**Short definition:**

Identification of the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other). Considering an example on natural gas contract, the shape for natural gas is always GD

44	Load type	GD	GD	GD	GD
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*Please note that 'blank' means empty field*



### 1.1.1. Combining the volume, price and delivery scenarios: examples

The combination of a volume scenario with a price scenario and a delivery scenario should be able to represent most of the non-standard contracts that have to be reported to the Agency. Based on the scenarios above, there are 100 (5 volume X 5 price X 4 delivery) possible scenarios that market participants and reporting parties should be able to represent.

**Example 1:** a market participant may want to report a contract with the following combination:

- a) Volume scenario: (V4) - Not nominated (full supply)
- b) Price scenario: (P5) - Simple index scenario
- c) Delivery scenarios: (D1) - Fixed delivery scenario

**Contract description:**

- a) **V4:** The customer takes the volume required at the factory gate without giving any prior nomination of offtake. There will be an estimated profile provided before the contract deliveries begin but, on any day, the offtake can be anywhere between zero and the capacity of the pipeline feeding the plant.
- b) **P5:** Contract for a calendar year 2016 delivery. The contract price for the month of delivery is calculated as the average closing price of the front-month futures contract for the last calendar month (only trading days) prior to the month of delivery i.e. January 2016 delivery price is the average of the January 2016 futures closing prices during the month of December 2015.
- c) **D1:** Delivery to a single identified delivery point over a one-year period with the same volume delivered every hour of every day.

Full Supply / Simple Index Price / Fixed Delivery Point			
N	Field Identifier	(buyer side)	(seller side)
<b>Contract details</b>			
11	Contract ID	LTC0001	LTC0001
12	Contract date	2015-07-18	2015-07-18
13	Contract type	FW	FW
14	Energy commodity	NG	NG
15	Price or price formula	Avg(FMC(month-1))	Avg(FMC(month-1))
21	Volume optionality	V	V
<b>Fixing index details</b>			
24	Type of index price	I	I
25	Fixing index	Front Month Close	Front Month Close
26	Fixing index types	FU	FU
27	Fixing index sources	ICE	ICE
28	First fixing date	2015-12-01	2015-12-01
29	Last fixing date	2016-11-27	2016-11-27
30	Fixing frequency	M	M
31	Settlement method	P	P
<b>Delivery profile</b>			
41	Delivery point or zone	10YCB-EUROPEU--8	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
42	Delivery start date	2016-01-01	2016-01-01

43	Delivery end date	2016-12-31	2016-12-31
44	Load type	GD	GD

**Example 2:** a market participant may want to report a contract with the following combinations:

- a) Volume scenario: (V3) – Cascade nominated volume scenario
- b) Price scenario: (P3) - Index basket scenario
- c) Delivery scenarios: (D3) - Multiple fixed point delivery scenario

**Contract description:**

- a) **V3:** The customer can choose to nominate changes in offtake using a time cascade of deadlines. The customer could nominate next month delivery three days before the end of the month prior to delivery month, or choose to nominate volume a day ahead, or could use a combination of both, nominating 'certain' volume a month ahead and refining that offtake with day-ahead nominations. In this example, delivery is for the calendar year 2016.
- b) **P3:** First, the contract price is determined by a basket of indexes calculated over a specified period (for the average of closing prices), then the contract is characterised by a specified period between the end of the calculation period and the beginning of the delivery period (the 'lag'), and finally the calculated price is applied to a specified delivery period (model X-Y-Z). For example, for a 2016 calendar year delivery with calculation averaging over three months, delivery beginning immediately after the end of the averaging period and the calculated price applied to a three-month period, the model would be 3-0-3, with X=3 months, Y=0 (delivery starts immediately after the calculation period), and Z=3 months.
- c) **D3:** Same as Fixed delivery scenario, but the delivery is split using fixed percentages (that add up to 100%) between three different locations. The fixed percentages cannot change during the contract term.

Cascaded Nom / Index Basket Price / Multiple Fixed Delivery Points			
N	Field Identifier	(buyer side)	(seller side)
<b>Contract details</b>			
11	Contract ID	LTC0001	LTC0001
12	Contract date	2015-07-18	2015-07-18
13	Contract type	FW	FW
14	Energy commodity	NG	NG
15	Price or price formula	Avg(GO FM mid,NG FM	Avg(GO FM mid,NG FM
19	Volume optionality capacity	0-2400	0-2400
20	Notional quantity unit	MW	MW
21	Volume optionality	M	M
22	Volume optionality frequency	D	D
23	Volume optionality intervals	2015-12-29 / 2016-12-30	2015-12-29 / 2016-12-30
<b>Fixing index details</b>			
24	Type of index price	C	C

25	Fixing index	GO Front Month mid	GO Front Month mid
26	Fixing index types	FU	FU
27	Fixing index sources	ICE	ICE
28	First fixing date	2015-12-01	2015-12-01
29	Last fixing date	2016-09-30	2016-09-30
30	Fixing frequency	Q	Q
24	Type of index price	C	C
25	Fixing index	NG Fronth Month mid	NG Fronth Month mid
26	Fixing index types	FW	FW
27	Fixing index sources	Heren	Heren
28	First fixing date	2015-12-01	2015-12-01
29	Last fixing date	2016-09-30	2016-09-30
30	Fixing frequency	Q	Q
31	Settlement method	P	P
<b>Delivery profile</b>			
41	Delivery point or zone	10YCB-EUROPEU--8	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
41	Delivery point or zone	10YCB-EUROPEU-9	10YCB-EUROPEU-9
41	Delivery point or zone	10YCB-EUROPEU--7	10YCB-EUROPEU--7

### 1.1.2. Reporting of executions under the framework of non-standard contracts

The executions under the framework of non-standard contracts ~~have to~~shall be reported with Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing [Acts Regulation](#). Please see examples in the dedicated section below.

#### Disclaimer on TRUM Annex II examples

The examples in the TRUM Annex II are intended to provide guidance to market participants and reporting parties on how standard, non-standard, and transportation contracts shall be reported to the Agency within the data reporting obligations.

All identification codes, including delivery point or zones or contract ID and contract names adopted in the examples in following sections, are fictitious and are not based on any real events or codes.

In particular, when dealing with Data Field\_(48) Delivery point or zone, typically the following codes have been adopted in the examples:

10YXX-EUROPOW--8 or 10YXX-EUROPOW—8 or 10YXX-EUROPOW--9 or 10YXX-EUROPOW--10 (electricity contracts)

10YXX-EUROGAS--8 or 10YEU-EUROGAS--8 (natural gas contracts)

Such codes are not intended to represent real delivery point or zone codes.

Data Field (48) Delivery point or zone should be populated according to Annex VI ~~to~~<sup>of</sup> the TRUM and the List of the Accepted EIC~~s~~<sup>codes</sup> available on the ~~ACER website~~<sup>REMIT Portal</sup>.

## 5. Section 1: reporting of orders and trades with Table 1 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation List of examples on standard contracts

Index and description of examples

### 1.3. Examples related to auction contracts (organised market places)

No.	Example Title	Description
1.01	Electricity hourly	A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers hourly delivery contracts. The market participant places an order on the buy side for a contract with delivery starting at 10 AM (local time) on 1 August 2018, which is accepted at the market clearing price of 40.45 EUR/MWh.
1.02	Electricity hourly block (consecutive hours)	A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers block hour contracts. The market participant places a sell order for a block of three consecutive hours (from 10:00 to 13:00) with the same price and quantity, and the all-or-none order condition (regular block). The block is accepted at the average market clearing price of 40.45 EUR/MWh (the average clearing price of the three specific hours).
1.03	Electricity hourly block (non-consecutive hours)	A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers block hour contracts. The market participant places a block order on the buy side, with delivery in three non-consecutive hours (delivery at 10:00, 14:00 and 19:00 on 1 August 2018) with the same price and quantity. The block is accepted at the average market clearing price of 40.45 EUR/MWh.
1.04	Electricity hourly block with different prices and volumes (With Order type: Variable)	A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers block hour contracts. The market participant places a buy order with delivery in three consecutive hours (from 10:00 to 13:00) with a different price and quantity for each interval (variable block). The order is fully accepted, while the price for each delivery interval corresponds to the relevant market clearing price.
1.05	Electricity hourly block with different prices and volumes (curtailable block). (With Order type: Variable)	A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers block hour contracts. The market participant places a variable block order on buy side, with delivery in three consecutive hours (from 10:00 to 13:00). The block is partially accepted, with the offers on the three intervals being accepted at 50%.

- 1.06 Electricity hourly linked block (With Order type: Linked, Variable)**  
A buyer joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers block hour contracts. The market participant places three linked block orders each with the condition of full execution (all-or-none), and delivery in three consecutive hours with the same price but different quantity for each delivery interval. The order with code 001 is the parent block, while the order with code 002 is the child of the parent block and the parent block of the grandchild block order identified with the code 003.
- 1.07 Electricity hourly exclusive group of blocks**  
A buyer joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers exclusive block hour group orders. An exclusive group is a cluster of sell and/or buy blocks, out of which only one block can be activated. In the example, the market participant places an exclusive group of blocks, identified with the code 11222. Each of the blocks (identified by codes 1001, 1002 and 1003, respectively) is composed of three orders with delivery in three consecutive hours (from 15:00 to 18:00) with the same price and quantity for each interval. The second block of orders is accepted, thus inducing the rejection of the other two blocks due to the exclusiveness condition.
- 1.08 Electricity base load day-ahead**  
A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers base load delivery contracts. The market participant places a sell order for a contract with delivery on 1 August 2018, which is accepted at the market clearing price of 40.45 EUR/MWh.
- 1.09 Electricity hourly step order**  
A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers hourly contracts. The market participant places a step order, indicating a different trading behaviour depending on the value of the marginal price for the same delivery interval (from 10:00 to 11:00).  
  
The market participant's orders in the example:  
If  $-3000 \leq \text{price} < -5$  EUR/MWh, buys 50 MW  
If  $-5 \leq \text{price} < 10$  EUR/MWh, buys 30 MW  
If  $10 \leq \text{price} < 50$  EUR/MWh, buys 25 MW  
If  $50 \leq \text{price} < 3000$  EUR/MWh, buys 10 MW  
If  $\text{price} = 3000$  EUR/MWh, sells 10 MW  
  
Since the marginal price is equal to 30 EUR/MWh, the market participant buys 35 MW (10 MW + 25 MW).
- 1.10 Electricity hourly block (with 'step' order)**  
A market participant joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers hourly contracts. The market participant places a block order for 20 different delivery intervals (from 00:00 to 17:00 and from 21:00 to 23:59). For 7 delivery intervals, the market participant inserts a step order, indicating different offered quantities depending on the marginal price.

*Example of one delivery interval*

Delivery interval: 00:00/01:00

If  $-20 \leq \text{price} < 32.70$  EUR/MWh, sells 3.8 MW  
If  $32.70 \leq \text{price}$ , sells 5.2 MWh (i.e. additional 1.4 MW to the previous offer)

Since the marginal price for the delivery interval 00:00/01:00 is 31.19 EUR/MWh (i.e. lower than 32.70 EUR/MWh), the order is accepted with the offered quantity on the sell side equal to 3.8 MW. In case the market cleared at 33.20 EUR/MWh, the market participant would sell a total of 5.2 MW in the particular 00:00/01:00 interval).

In the example, 9 of the placed orders are accepted.

**1.11 Electricity hourly block same volume (with 'market' order)**

A buyer joins an auction on the day-ahead electricity market that offers block hour contracts. The market participant places a market order (unpriced order that executes against the best priced order) for a block of 24 consecutive hours with the same volume, and delivery on 4 March 2018. The order is accepted with a different market clearing price in each interval.

Populate Data Field (54) with one unique load delivery interval of 24 hours, expressing volume and its unit in Data Fields (55) and (56), respectively. As 24 trades are generated, they will be reported separately for each delivery interval with the relevant market clearing price.

**1.12 Electricity hourly intraday**

A seller joins an auction on the intraday electricity market that offers hourly contracts. The seller places an order for a contract with delivery starting at 15:00 in the afternoon on 2 August 2018, which is accepted at the marginal price of 40.45 EUR/MWh. The auction opens at 17:30 on the day before the delivery and closes at 03:45 on the day of the delivery (auction results published at 04:00). The auction allows the trading of hourly products with delivery in the last 12 hours of the day.

**1.13 Natural gas day-after contract**

A buyer joins an auction on the natural gas market that offers the possibility to trade contracts referring to the natural gas day before the auction takes place (day-after market). The buyer places an order for a contract with delivery on 31 July 2018, which is accepted at the marginal price of 22.45 EUR/MWh. The auction opens at 09:00 four days before the delivery and closes at 10:00 on the day after the delivery (auction results published at 11:00).

**1.14 Electricity cross-border single day-ahead market coupling**

A market participant joins the single day-ahead market coupling market, placing an order on the buy side for the hourly product with delivery at 14:00. The order is accepted at the marginal price equal to 41 EUR/MWh. The transaction timestamp for the trade refers to the disclosure of the preliminary results carried out by the relevant NEMOs with their market participants. In case the global (final) result does not differ from the preliminary result, no lifecycle event of the trade has to be reported.



## 1.4. Examples related to C continuously traded contracts on exchange type OMPs markets (organised market places)

No.	Example Title	Description
2.01	Electricity hourly	A buyer and a seller place their orders on the intraday electricity continuous market that offers to trade hourly delivery contracts. The market session opens on the day before the delivery, and closes in the early morning on the day of the delivery. The orders are placed for a contract with delivery at 10:00 and match at 41 EUR/MWh.
2.02	Electricity half hourly	A buyer and a seller place their orders on the electricity intraday continuous market that offers to trade half-hourly delivery contracts. The market session opens on the day before the delivery, and closes in the early morning on the day of the delivery. The orders are placed for a contract with delivery at 10:00 and match at 41 EUR/MWh.
2.03	Electricity hourly block	A buyer and a seller place orders on the intraday electricity continuous market that offers to trade block hour contracts. The market session opens on the day before the delivery, and closes in the early morning on the day of the delivery. The orders are placed for a block of three consecutive hours (from 10:00 to 13:00) and match at 41 EUR/MWh.
2.04	Electricity day-ahead base load	A buyer and a seller place orders on the day-ahead electricity continuous market that offers to trade base load delivery contracts. The market session opens two days before the delivery, and closes in the late afternoon of the day before the delivery. The orders match in a trade at 41 EUR/MWh.
2.05	Gas intraday	A buyer and a seller place orders on the intraday gas continuous market that offers to trade gas day delivery contracts. The market session opens at 06:00 on the day of the delivery (beginning of the gas day G), and closes half an hour before the end of the gas-day of delivery (i.e. 05:30 local time on G+1). The orders match at 21 EUR/MWh.
2.06	Gas day-ahead	A buyer and a seller place orders on the day-ahead gas continuous market that offers to trade gas day delivery contracts. The market session opens at 06:00 on the gas day before the delivery (beginning of the gas day G-1), and closes half an hour before the end of the gas day before the delivery (i.e. 05:30 local time on G). The orders match at 21 EUR/MWh.
2.07	Electricity monthly base load physical futures	A buyer and a seller place orders on the electricity continuous market that offers to trade monthly base load physical futures contracts (24-hour delivery every day of the week). The market session runs on a daily basis on the month before the delivery

starts, from 09:00 till 17:00 local time. The orders match in a trade at 51 EUR/MWh.

- 2.08 Electricity monthly peak load physical forward** A buyer and a seller place orders on the electricity continuous market that offers to trade monthly peak load forward contracts (12 hours of delivery per day, only weekdays). The market session runs on a daily basis in the month before the delivery starts, from 09:00 till 17:00 local time. The peak load load type implies a delivery from 07:00 till 19:00 local time. The orders match in a trade at 51 EUR/MWh.
- 2.09 Electricity monthly off-peak load physical forward** A buyer and a seller place orders on the electricity continuous market that offers to trade monthly off-peak forward contracts (12 hours of delivery per weekday, 24-hour delivery on the weekends). The market session runs on a daily basis in the month before the delivery starts, from 09:00 till 17:00 local time. The orders match in a trade at 51 EUR/MWh.
- 2.10 Electricity yearly base load physical futures** A buyer and a seller place orders on the electricity continuous market that offers to trade yearly base load physical futures contracts (24-hour delivery every day of the week for the entire year). The market session runs on a daily basis in the year before the delivery starts, from 09:00 till 17:00 local time. The orders match in a trade at 51 EUR/MWh.
- 2.11 Option on a monthly physical futures** A buyer places an order on the gas continuous market that offers to trade options on monthly gas day physical futures contracts. The market session runs on a daily basis on the month before the delivery starts, from 09:00 till 17:00 local time. The orders match in a trade at 51 EUR/MWh.
- 2.12 Gas monthly physical forward** A buyer places an order on the gas continuous market that offers to trade monthly gas day forward contracts. The market session runs on a daily basis in the month before the delivery starts, from 09:00 till 17:00 local time. The order matches in a trade at 51 EUR/MWh.
- 2.13 Gas monthly future swap (float-to-float index)** A buyer and a seller place orders on the gas continuous market that offers to trade gas day delivery future swap contracts. In the case of a floating-to-floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, party X pays the floating price of the first leg (or index) and party Y pays the floating price of the second leg (or second index). In this case, legs (indexes) should be sorted alphabetically. X is identified as a buyer (B) and Y is identified as a seller (S). In the example, market participant X who is a buyer of the swap, pays the floating price of index 'ABC\_Index' and market participant Y pays the floating price of index 'XYZ\_Index'.

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| <b>2.14</b> Order on an exchange traded derivative placed on a regulated market               | A buyer places an order for an ETD on a regulated market. The derivative is related to monthly base load futures contracts. As ETDs are subject to financial regulations, the resulted trade is reported under EMIR. As the trade is already reported under EMIR, the market participant has to submit order details only.   |
| <b>2.15</b> Electricity monthly base load future (with click&trade order)                     | A seller places an order on the electricity continuous market that offers to trade monthly base load delivery future contracts. The order is then aggressed by a buyer, via the Click&Trade. The aggressor order, not visible on the screen, is not reported, and the tag 'clickAndTradeDetails' in the schema is flagged (see FAQ on transaction reporting 2.2.1).  |
| <b>2.16</b> Electricity hourly cleared on exchange (without order on screen) <u>[UPDATED]</u> | A buyer and a seller conclude an electricity hourly contract (that is admitted to trading at the organised market place and therefore considered a standard contract) bilaterally or through a broker <del>type OMP outside the exchange</del> , and then clear it on the exchange. Only the trade is reported, indicating <u>the value 'NA' in Data Field (33), as the order was not visible on the exchange orderbook screen. The cleared trade is flagged by populating the Extra field Data Field (32) Linked Transaction ID with 'CLR'. Data Field (30) Transaction timestamp shall indicate the timestamp of the clearing.</u>     |
| <b>2.17</b> Electricity hourly basket coming from a linked block and an hourly order          | A buyer places a basket of orders on the electricity intraday continuous market that offers hour contracts. The basket is composed of a block (identified with code 8789879) of three linked orders with delivery in three consecutive hours (from 10 to 13) and an hourly delivery order of 20 MW with delivery at 12. The basket of the block and the hourly order is identified with the code 12345. All orders have the 'Fill or Kill' condition.  |
| <b>2.18</b> Electricity monthly base load physical future (BACKLOADING)                       | The backloading exercise has expired according to the deadlines specified in the Implementing Acts.  |
| <b>2.19</b> Gas monthly futures swap (fix-to-float index)                                     | A buyer and a seller place orders on the gas continuous market that offers gas day delivery futures swap contracts. In the case of a fix-to-floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, then party X pays a fixed price and party Y pays a floating price. This means that party X receives the floating leg and party Y receives the fixed leg. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S). In the example, market participant X, who is a buyer of the swap, pays the floating price of index 'Fixed_price_Index' and market participant Y pays the floating price of index 'Floating_price_Index'. |
| <b>2.20</b> Gas within-day  | A buyer places an order on the natural gas continuous market that offers within-day hourly delivery contracts. The order gets  |

matched at 16:30 local time at 21 EUR/MWh. The delivery related to the trade starts at 22:00 local time until the end of the gas day (i.e. 8 hours of delivery). When reporting the trade, the delivery profile in the trade details should be populated with the hours of delivery.

- 2.21 Iceberg orders** A seller places an iceberg order on the electricity continuous day-ahead market that offers hourly contracts. The visible quantity is 10 MW, the hidden is 50 MW, with slices equal to 5 MW. The order gets partially matched, generating a trade for 5 MW, and after some time additional 5 MW gets matched. Since the visible quantity is completely matched, an automatic refill of 10 MW occurs.
- 2.22 Order with Fill and Kill condition** A buyer places an order on the day-ahead electricity continuous market that offers hourly delivery contracts. The order has a fill-and-kill condition, and gets partially matched immediately after insertion in the order book.
- 2.23 Order with Fill or Kill condition** A buyer places an order on the day-ahead electricity continuous market that offers hourly delivery contracts. The order has a fill-or-kill condition, and gets matched immediately after insertion in the order book.
- 2.24 Orders on balance of month** A buyer places an order on the gas continuous market that offers balance of month delivery contracts. The order matches in a contract with delivery starting two gas days after the trading day until the end of the contract month. In this case, it is a trade concluded on 10 July at 41 EUR/MWh, with delivery starting on 12 July and ending on 31 July.
- 2.25 Orders on balance of week** A buyer places an order on the gas continuous market that offers balance of the week delivery contracts. The trade resulting from the order matching implies delivery starting one business day after the trading day, excluding the weekend. In the example, the trade is concluded on Tuesday 14 July, resulting in delivery between 15 and 17 July.
- 2.26 Order on an index value contract** A seller places an order on the electricity continuous spot market that offers to trade indexed value contracts. The price difference is related to a fixing index (as indicated in Data Field (25)), specifically the electricity DA auction market, and refers to the product with delivery two days after the trading session. In the example, the seller offers a price difference of 2 EUR/MWh to the DA auction market clearing price to be published the next day.
- 2.27 Single side trade on Single intraday coupling** A seller places an order on the single intraday coupled market with a negative price. Due to the specific and exceptional circumstances of the market, the coupling trading system activates a lossy loop to execute the order. For such a specific type of trades, being single-side, the flag 'SST' should be used in the 'additionalUTInfo' extra field.

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| <p><b>2.28</b> Electricity 15-minute contract on Single intraday coupling</p>                                | <p>A seller places an order on the single intraday coupled market related to a 15-minute delivery. The order gets matched leading to a trade.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.29</b> Quarterly to monthly vertically implied orders</p>  | <p>A market participant places an order on the buy side related to a contract on natural gas forward market with delivery in the second quarter of 2022.</p> <p>The order gets matched with three orders on the sell side offered for April, May and June 2022, respectively, via the vertically implied order mechanisms.</p> <p>All trades should be reported as linked to each other via the Linked Transaction ID field.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.30</b> <u>Gas ‘Trade at settlement’ contract [NEW]</u></p>   | <p><u>A market participant places an order on a continuously traded ‘Trade at settlement’ futures gas contracts. The price of the order is related to a fixing index (as indicated in Data Field (25)), represented by the settlement price, or to a differential price fluctuating above or below the fixing index. Such a differential from the settlement price is reported in Data Field (36). After the order is matched, the settlement price is calculated. (Please note that this guidance refers to schema REMITTable1 v3. For schema REMITTable1 v2 please consult the relevant FAQ).</u></p> |
| <p><b>2.51</b> Lifecycle events for an order that is modified and cancelled</p>                              | <p>A buyer places an order on the electricity continuous market that offers monthly base load delivery contracts. The market participant subsequently modifies the order quantity and later decides to cancel (i.e. remove permanently) the order from the order book. The modifications represent lifecycle events to be reported with action types ‘M’ and ‘C’, respectively.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.52</b> Lifecycle events for two orders that match</p>  | <p>A buyer and a seller place orders on the gas continuous market that offers monthly delivery contracts. The two orders match and result in a trade. The orders matching is a lifecycle event to be reported with action type ‘M’.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.53</b> Lifecycle event for order modification and cross-border trade on Single-Intraday Coupling</p> | <p>A buyer and a seller place their orders in the order books offered by their respective NEMOs within the electricity single intraday coupling. The orders refers to the contract with hourly delivery on 8 July. Due to the coupling and the presence of sufficient available connection capacity between the two different bidding zones where the orders were placed, the two orders match. In the example, the transaction timestamp field refers to the one registered by the shared order book.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.54</b> Lifecycle events for orders with hidden quantity and partially matched, with refill</p>       | <p>A buyer places an order on the electricity continuous market that offers monthly base load delivery contracts. The market participant subsequently modifies the order by adding a hidden quantity of 15 MW. The order is partially matched: a new trade is reported with the matched quantity, while the partial match is reported as a lifecycle event of the order, indicating in the quantity</p>   |

field the unmatched quantity (2 MW). Subsequently, the order is modified again to refill the quantity with the undisclosed volume, leading to the quantity field being populated with 17 MW (2 MW + 15 MW).

**2.55 Lifecycle events for orders  
suspended and then withdrawn**

A buyer places an order on the electricity continuous market that offers monthly base load delivery contracts. The order is suspended by the trading system and activated again the next day in the new trading session. The suspension and reactivation of the order by the trading system are reported as two order lifecycle events with action type 'M'. Subsequently the market participant decides to withdraw (i.e. remove temporarily) the order from the order book, reactivating it after some minutes. The withdrawal and reactivation of the order by the market participant are reported as two order lifecycle events with action type 'M'.

### 1.5. Examples related to Ccontinuously traded contracts on broker type OMPs (including voice-brokered) markets (Broker platforms acting as OMP)

No.	Example Title	Description
3.01	Electricity hourly (traded on screen)	A buyer places an order on a broker platform that offers to trade electricity day-ahead hourly delivery contracts. In the example, the contract refers to a delivery at 10:00 in the morning. A seller decides to trade on screen and aggress the buyer's order, which results in a trade.
3.02	Electricity hourly block (traded on screen)	A buyer places an order on a broker platform that offers to trade day-ahead electricity block hour contracts. In the example, the contract refers to a block with delivery in three consecutive hours (from 10 to 13). A seller decides to trade on screen and aggress the buyer's order, which results in a trade.
3.03	Electricity base load Day-ahead (traded on screen)	A buyer places an order on a broker platform that offers to trade day-ahead electricity base load contracts. A seller decides to trade on screen and aggress the buyer's order, which results in a trade.
3.04	Electricity base load monthly forward (traded on screen)	A buyer places an order on a broker platform that offers to trade electricity monthly contracts. In the example, the contract refers to delivery in the month following the one of trading (i.e. trading session in July, delivery in August). A seller decides to trade on screen and aggress the buyer's order, which results in a trade.
3.05	Gas day-ahead (traded on screen)	A buyer places an order on a broker platform that offers to trade natural gas day-ahead contracts with delivery in the gas day following the one of trading. A seller decides to trade on screen and aggress the buyer's order, which results in a trade.
3.06	Gas monthly forward (traded on screen)	A buyer places an order on a broker platform that offers to trade natural gas monthly contracts. In the example, the contract refers to delivery in the month following the one of trading (i.e. trading session in July, delivery in August). A seller decides to trade on screen and aggress the buyer's order, which results in a trade.
3.07	Gas index monthly forward (traded on screen)	A buyer places an order on a broker platform that offers to trade natural gas indexed monthly contracts. In the example, the fixing index for the trading is the quotation XYZ of natural gas at the EU HUB referred to the month of delivery (here August 2018), with the trading occurring in July. The index will be published at a later stage compared to the trading session. The buyer places an order with a price equal to a spread of +2% from the reference index. A seller decides to trade on screen and aggress the buyer's order, which results in a trade.



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| <b>3.08</b> Gas monthly forward, simple sleeve trade (voice-brokered)                     | A trade on a gas monthly forward contract is executed on a broker platform via voice-brokered sleeve trades. In the example, the market participant acting as a sleeve and identified with the ACER code Z1234567Y.EU, sells the gas monthly contract with delivery in August to the market participant N4831358Q.EU (buyer), while buying the same contract from the market participant S4769188K.EU (seller).  |
| <b>3.09</b> Option on a gas monthly forward (voice-brokered)                              | Two market participants execute a voice-brokered trade on a broker platform. The trade refers to an option to buy the gas contract with monthly delivery in September at 50 EUR/MWh (strike price). The expiring date for the exercise of the option is the last day of August. The premium, i.e. the price of the call option, is 5 EUR/MWh.  |
| <b>3.10</b> Dirty Spark Spread (with Market Participant order on screen)                  | An order is placed on a broker platform that refers to two different monthly contracts, taking long and short positions to electricity and natural gas, respectively. The order is intended to trade the two contracts when their prices have a spread equal to 2 EUR/MWh (indicated in the Price field for the leg to which the spread applies with positive sign). The spread order gets matched, leading to two trades.   |
| <b>3.11</b> Electricity multi-hour shaped profile (voice-brokered)                        | Two market participants execute a voice-brokered trade on a broker platform. The shaped profile of the contract is admitted to trading on the screen of the broker, and therefore has to be reported to the Agency as a standard contract. The trade refers to a five-hour delivery profile, with a different price and quantity per hour.   |
| <b>3.12</b> Electricity monthly shaped profile (voice-brokered)                           | Two market participants execute a voice-brokered trade on a broker platform. The shaped profile of the contract is admitted to trading on the screen of the broker, and therefore has to be reported to the Agency as a standard contract. The trade refers to a contract with three hours of delivery on a daily basis for the entire month of August 2018. The delivery profile is shaped as the price and quantity of the same hours of delivery in the first half of the month are different from the ones in the second half. |
| <b>3.13</b> Electricity multi-day shaped profile (weekend and weekdays), (voice-brokered) | Two market participants execute a voice-brokered trade on a broker platform. The shaped profile of the contract is admitted to trading on the screen of the broker, and therefore has to be reported to the Agency as a standard contract. The trade refers to a contract with one hour of delivery per day for the entire month of August 2018. The delivery profile is shaped as the delivery time, price and quantity of each hour of delivery differ based on the day (weekdays versus the weekend). Additionally, the price   |

and quantity indicated for the same hours of delivery are different in the first half of the month from the ones in the second half.

- 3.14** Balance of the week contract (traded on screen) A buyer and a seller place orders on a broker platform to trade a balance of the week delivery contract. The trade resulting from the order matching implies a delivery starting one business day after the trading day and does not include the weekend. In the example, the trade is concluded on Wednesday 8 August, resulting in delivery on 9 and 10 August.
- 3.15** Balance of the month contract (traded on screen) A buyer and a seller place orders on a broker platform to trade a balance of the month delivery contract. The delivery starts two gas days after the trading day and lasts until the end of the contract month. In the example, the trade resulting from the orders matching is concluded on 9 August at 21 EUR/MWh, with delivery starting on 12 August and ending on 1 September (end of gas day 31 August).
- 3.16** Gas monthly forward placed on broker and executed on exchange A seller places an order (in this example a smart order) on a broker platform to trade a gas monthly forward contract. When the order matches, the trade is executed on an exchange and is therefore reported by the exchange. The matched order, to be reported as a lifecycle event with action type 'M', specifies the ID of the exchange in Data Field (4). There is no expectation that the order report and the trade report are linked together as they were placed first and executed after on two different organised market places.
- 3.17** Physical single gas spread contract with order on screen An order is placed on a broker platform that refers to two different monthly contracts, taking long and short positions to natural gas delivered in different delivery point or zones. The order is intended to trade the two contracts when their prices have a spread equal to 2 EUR/MWh (indicated in the Price field for the leg in the money). When the orders are executed, the two trade reports have to indicate price and quantity for each trade.
- 3.18** Gas monthly forward in therms (traded on screen) Market participants place orders on a broker platform to trade gas monthly forward contracts. The example scenario is the same as example 3.06, however in this example the price and quantity are expressed in GBP/Therm and Therm, respectively.
- 3.19** Gas monthly forward, sleeve trade (with order on screen) A buyer places an order on a broker platform for a gas monthly forward contract. The order gets matched with a seller via a voice-brokered sleeve trade. In the example, the market participant acting as a sleeve and identified with the ACER code Z1234567Y.EU, sells the gas monthly contract with delivery in August to market participant N4831358Q.EU (buyer), while buying the same quantity at the same price from market

participant S4769188K.EU (seller). As the seller's request to match the buyer's order occurs via voice-brokering, the seller's order is not reported.

**3.20** Gas spread monthly forward, sleeve trade (voice-brokered)

A trade on a spread gas monthly forward contract is executed on a broker platform via voice-brokered sleeve trades. In the example, the spread contract refers to two gas monthly contracts with delivery in two different months (August and September 2018). Being a spread contract, the execution leads to two trades, identified with UTIs J6Q2L9X8E0U4 and C5G3N0H8F1K6, linked via the Linked Transaction ID field. The market participant acting as a sleeve (ACER code Z1234567Y.EU) sells the gas monthly contract with delivery in August to market participant Cust 1 (ACER code N4831358Q.EU), while buying the same contract from market participant Cust 2 (ACER code S3275737A.EU). The same sleeve also buys the gas monthly contract with delivery in September to market participant Cust 1 (ACER code N4831358Q.EU), while selling the same contract from market participant Cust 2 (ACER code S3275737A.EU). With the two trades, Cust 1 gets a long position on August 2018 and a short one on September 2018.

**3.21** Order on Gas monthly futures (placed on broker's screen and executed on Exchange)

A market participant places an Indication of Interest expression on a broker platform for selling a gas monthly futures contract traded on a specific exchange.

When orders on futures traded on exchanges are placed on the broker platforms, the Indication of Interest (IOI), Data Field (4) should include the ID of the Exchange. According to the TRUM, when only the Exchange's MIC code is available, this can be reported (as a last resort) in the format 'XMIC0000.EU', where the first four digits represent the Exchange's MIC code, followed by five zeros and '.EU' to replicate an ACER code.

The Indication of Interest then leads to a trade executed on the exchange, and is therefore reported by the latter.

**3.22** Indexed natural gas Swing Contract

A trade on an Indexed Swing contract is executed on a broker platform. In exchange for the premium (in the example equal to 0,26 EUR), the buyer gets the right to purchase gas in accordance with the swing contract. The contract obliges the owner, during the delivery period (which is the year 2021 in this example), to purchase a minimum volume of the underlying natural gas per day, at some variable index-linked price, which will depend on one or more publicly available indexes (in the example, TTF-HerenMA\_1-0-1 plus EUR 1.50). The contract also provides the right (but not the obligation) to purchase more of the commodity, on the same day at the same price, up to the maximum daily volume.

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| <p><b>3.23</b> <u>Electricity time-spread contract [NEW]</u></p>   | <p><u>An order to trade is placed on a broker OMP for a spread on electricity that refers to two different delivery profiles (time-spread), taking long and short positions, respectively. The order is intended to trade the two contracts when their prices have a spread equal to 0.2 EUR/MWh (indicated in the Price field for the leg to which the spread applies with positive sign). The spread order gets matched, leading to two trades.</u></p>   |
| <p><b>3.24</b> <u>Natural gas-coal spread contract (with Market Participant order on screen) [NEW]</u></p>                           | <p>An order is placed on a broker OMP platform that refers to two different monthly contracts, taking long and short positions to natural gas and coal, respectively. The order is intended to trade the two contracts when their prices have a spread equal to 0.2 EUR/MWh (indicated in the Price field for the leg to which the spread applies with positive sign). The spread order gets matched, leading to two trades. However, since coal falls outside the REMIT scope, both the order and trade legs related to such a commodity are not reportable to ACER.</p> |
| <p><b>3.51</b> <u>Modification of a trade report (through third parties)</u></p>   | <p>A market participant concludes a trade on a broker platform. Subsequently the volume of the trade is modified. The modification of the volume (reported also in the Total Notional Contract Quantity and in the Notional Amount fields) is reported to the Agency via a third party, different from the reporting party that initially reported the trade. <u>Since the modification occurred before the start of the delivery period, it represents lifecycle events is to be reported as modification with Action type 'M'.</u></p>                                  |
| <p><b>3.52</b> <u>Cancellation of a trade report (through venue)</u></p>   | <p>A market participant concludes a trade on a broker platform. Subsequently, the market participant decides to cancel the trade. Such an event represents a lifecycle event to be reported with action type 'C'. In the example, such an event is reported to the Agency via the same reporting party that initially reported the trade.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.53</b> <u>Termination of a trade report (through third parties)</u></p>  | <p>A buyer and a seller trade on a broker platform. Subsequently the market participants decide to terminate the trade via a third party. The modification represents lifecycle events to be reported in both trade reports with action type 'C'.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.53.24</b> <u>Cancellation of Orders on Gas monthly forward (traded on screen) due to the non-conclusion of the trade</u></p> | <p>A buyer places an order on a broker platform to trade gas monthly forward contracts. Afterwards, due to the missed matching and the subsequent non-conclusion of the trade, the order is permanently withdrawn from the order book. This represents a lifecycle event to be reported with action type 'C'.</p>   |

## 1.6. Examples related to bilaterally traded contracts (off-organised market place) ~~Bilateral trades off-organised market places~~

No.	Example Title	Description
4.01	Electricity base load monthly forward	Two market participants conclude a standard bilateral electricity monthly base load forward contract. According to the TRUM, Contract ID in Data Field (21) is populated with 'NA' and the Contract Name in Data Field (22) with 'BILCONTRACT'.
4.02	Gas monthly forward	Two market participants conclude a standard bilateral gas monthly forward contract. According to the TRUM, Contract ID in Data Field (21) is populated with 'NA' and the Contract Name in Data Field (22) with 'BILCONTRACT'.
4.03	Gas monthly forward with Beneficiary ID	Two market participants conclude a standard bilateral contract for the forward monthly supply of natural gas. The market participant entering into the transaction is acting on behalf of another market participant (the beneficiary of the contract). Therefore the reporting party shall indicate the identity of the beneficiary in Data Field (8) Beneficiary ID.
4.04	Cleared Gas monthly forward (cleared through a central counterparty)	Two market participants conclude a standard gas monthly forward contract bilaterally, and then clear it on the exchange. The trade has also to be reported by the exchange where the trade is cleared or a third party on its behalf. Please refer to example 2.16 (Examples on continuous on exchange).
4.05	Electricity base load monthly forward (BACK LOADING)	The backloading exercise has expired according to the deadlines specified in the Implementing Acts.
4.06	Non-standard contract with defined price and quantity	Two market participants conclude a bilateral electricity forward contract with 20 minutes of delivery on a daily basis for an overall 10-day delivery period. As the contract is not offered to trade on organised market places, the contract is considered a non-standard one. Since the transaction specifies at least an outright volume and price, it shall be reported using Table 1 pursuant to Article 5(1) of the Implementing Acts.
4.51	Modification of a trade report: quantity	A market participant concludes a standard bilateral gas monthly forward contract. Afterwards, during the delivery period, the counterparties to the contract agree to change the contracted quantity. The modification of the contracted quantity induces the early termination of the existing contract (action type 'C'), and the creation of a new transaction with a different unique transaction

identifier, new Contract ID, new price and quantity, as well as a relevant delivery period.

- 4.52**    **Modification of a trade report: addition of beneficiary ID**    A market participant concludes a standard bilateral gas monthly forward contract. The market participant entering into the transaction is not the beneficiary of the contract, however when the contract is initially reported to the Agency, the identification code of the beneficiary is not known and is therefore not reported in Data Field (8) beneficiary ID. As soon as the identification code of the beneficiary is available, it is reported to the Agency as a lifecycle event with action type 'M'. The transaction timestamp reported in the lifecycle event must indicate the time when the identification code of the beneficiary is known.
- 4.53**    **Termination of a contract: early termination event**    A market participant concludes a standard bilateral gas monthly forward contract. Subsequently, due to a business event, the counterparties decide to terminate the contract early. In the example, in the middle of the month of delivery (August 2018) the counterparties decide to terminate the contract on gas day 21 August. The early termination of a contract represents a lifecycle event to be reported with action type 'C'. In addition, Data Field (30) Transaction timestamp shall indicate the day of the communication of the business event, while Data Field (43) Termination date shall refer to the effective date of the termination of the contract. This process applies to both sides of the trade.
- 4.54**    **Cancellation of a trade report: error**    A market participant concludes a standard bilateral gas monthly forward contract. Subsequently, for reasons different from a business decision, the market participant realises that one or more pieces of information were wrongly reported (e.g. price, quantity, notional amount) and need to be corrected. In such a case, the initial report should be cancelled with action type 'E', and the Transaction timestamp in Data Field (30) should be exactly the same as that of the trade that is meant to be cancelled.
- 4.55**    **Novation of a contract**    A market participant concludes a standard bilateral gas monthly forward contract. Subsequently, due to a modification of the company structure (e.g. merging of two companies), the identification of the counterparty to the contract needs to be amended. The same approach would apply in case of a contractual change of the beneficiary. This represents a novation that should be reported by first cancelling the contract with the initial counterparty using action type 'C', where Data Field (30) Transaction timestamp should indicate the day of the communication of the change of the legal entity, while Data Field (43) Termination date should refer to the effective date of the change. Secondly, the novated contract referring to the new legal entity should be reported with a new Unique transaction identifier

using action type 'N'. This process applies to both sides of the trade.

**4.56** Novation of a contract after the delivery start date

A market participant concludes a standard bilateral gas monthly forward contract. Subsequently, due to a modification of the company structure (e.g. merging of two companies) during the delivery period, the identification of the counterparty to the contract needs to be amended. This represents a novation that should be reported by first cancelling the contract with the initial counterparty using action type 'C', where Data Field (30) Transaction timestamp should indicate the day of the communication of the change of the legal entity, while Data Field (43) Termination date should refer to the effective date of the change. Secondly, the novated contract referring to the new legal entity should be reported with a new Unique transaction identifier, new price and quantity as well as a relevant delivery period. This process applies to both sides of the trade.



## 6. ~~List of examples on non-standard contracts and their execution~~ Section 2: reporting of non-standard contracts using Table 2 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation

### ~~Index and description of examples~~

No.	Example Title	Description
1.01	Gas Production delivered at a terminal	A buyer and a seller sign a forward contract where the buyer takes the physical delivery of natural gas at a specified location (terminal). The delivery period can be for any term (not specified), e.g. it could be evergreen or last for the lifetime of the gas producing field (according to the TRUM, the default value 2100-12-31 is reported as the delivery end date). The volume of gas may be known only after the delivery, although an estimation is provided for the overall quantity included in the contract. The price of the gas is set by a day-ahead index published on a daily basis (in the example, Heren_NBP_Day-ahead_Midpoint).
1.02	Gas Production delivered at a terminal (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 1.01 represents deliveries over a month, which will be reported to the Agency the following month via Table 1. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
2.01	Renewables Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO) On-Sale Agreement	A buyer and a seller sign a forward contract where the buyer agrees to take the delivery of electricity generated by a relevant facility (non-fossil fuel – i.e. landfill gas). The delivery period can be for any term (according to the TRUM, the default value 2100-12-31 is reported as the delivery end date) and will be for a contracted capacity that is capped on a half-hourly basis, but will be settled against the metered output. The price is agreed via an auction process and is measured in pence/kWh. There is an additional option of taking the delivery of volume over and above the contracted capacity and this is priced according to previous auctions but fixed by the seller. The seller acts as an agent for the generation plant, with the supplier having the responsibility to register the meter point, although it has no direct relationship with the generation plant.



<b>2.02</b>	Renewables NFFO On-Sale Agreement (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 2.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>3.01</b>	Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with lifecycle event	<p>A buyer and a seller sign a PPA (forward contract) for the production of a generation asset for a defined period (e.g. ten years) where the unit is capable of producing MWs. The buyer has agreed to take the full production of the generation asset (in this example a windfarm). The capacity of the windfarm is 30 MW and the price paid for the electricity produced is dependent on the commissioning date. Considering the commissioning date, the price will be fixed at 80% of the System Sell Price as defined under the BSC for each half-hour period for the balance of the month. For the following full calendar month, it will be 80% of the average of the monthly or seasonal UK Power Baseload bid/offer spreads as reported in the 'European Daily Electricity Markets' published by ICIS.</p> <p>Since at the time when the contract is signed the counterparties do not know when the delivery will start (as it depends on the commissioning), 1900-01-01 should be reported by default.</p> <p>At the time when the generation asset is commissioned, a lifecycle event of the non-standard contract shall be reported with action type 'M'.</p>
<b>3.02</b>	Power Purchase Agreement (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 3.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>4.01</b>	Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) - Price Hedging	A buyer and a seller sign a PPA (forward contract) for the production of a commissioned generation asset for a defined period (e.g. three years), where the unit is capable of producing MWs. The buyer has agreed to take the full production of the generation asset (in this example landfill gas), which has a capacity of 5 MW. The price rate is 95% of the average of the day-ahead or weekend (as applicable) UK OTC Power Baseload bid/offer spreads as reported in the 'Heren European Daily Electricity Markets' published by ICIS. The generator has the option to 'lock-in' prices for 2MW of production for seasons based on market prices and have these 'trades' be taken into account when settling the relevant delivered month.
<b>4.02</b>	Power Purchase Agreement - Price Hedging (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 4.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to

the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.

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| <p><b>5.01</b> Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) – Small Scale (&lt;10MW)</p>       | <p>A buyer and a seller sign a PPA (forward contract) for the production of a generation asset that is below the 10 MW threshold as stated in Article 4(1)(b) of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/201, therefore the contract is reportable only at the request of the Agency. The contract is signed for a period of one year with a capacity of 2 MW. The pricing of the energy delivered is structured according to the time of day and the time of year.</p>   |
| <p><b>5.02</b> Power Purchase Agreement – Small Scale (&lt;10MW) (Execution)</p> | <p>The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 5.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.</p>   |
| <p><b>6.01</b> Long-term gas contract</p>  | <p>A buyer and a seller sign a long-term forward contract for the supply of gas for a ten-year period. The volume of energy delivered may be fixed for each delivery date and the price is set by a market price index published daily and based on Heren_NBP_Day-ahead_Midpoint.</p>   |
| <p><b>6.02</b> Long-term gas contract (Execution)</p>                            | <p>The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 6.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.</p>   |
| <p><b>7.01</b> Physical Gas Swap Agreement</p>                                   | <p>A buyer and a seller sign a contract to swap gas from one location to another. The swap may happen between two system entry/exit points or an entry point and a national delivery point. The term of the contract could be fixed or evergreen. The volume of energy to delivery can be fixed or variable, and in order to agree on the details of the transaction the counterparties contact each other on a daily basis. The total price paid by the counterparties will differ depending on from/to where they are taking the gas. As an example for a contract where the gas is swapped between an entry point and a national delivery point, one counterparty will pay the EU national delivery point for the within-day delivery by reference to the ICE-Exend OCM Within-day Title market, whilst the other will pay the same price <u>minus</u> a discount representing any transportation savings.</p> |
| <p><b>7.02</b> Physical Gas Swap Agreement (Execution)</p>                       | <p>The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 7.01 represents deliveries over a month. Two execution reports should be sent to the Agency to represent the two transactions under the swap. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.</p>  |

<b>8.01</b>	Shrinkage Gas	A buyer and a seller sign a forward contract to replace lost gas, as required by network operators. The term of the contract is determined for a fixed period with a fixed volume of gas to deliver during the term of the contract. The price will be set by a day-ahead index and settled on a monthly basis.
<b>8.02</b>	Shrinkage Gas (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 8.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>9.01</b>	Oil Index Gas Physical Formula Deal	<p>A buyer and a seller sign a forward contract which represents an Oil Index Gas Physical Formula Deal. The delivery period of the contract is for 15 years and the delivery is in the EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seller sells natural gas to the buyer as part of an agreement that includes the obligation for the buyer to withdraw a minimum daily volume (<i>take or pay clause</i>) and optional volumes at the hand of the buyer.</li> <li>• The flexibility frequency at the hand of the buyer is daily, it depends on several factors like seasons, monthly volumes, cumulated volumes, etc., and this flexibility can be regarded as an annual swing option.</li> </ul> <p>The flexibility for the volume optionality is allowed for a five-year period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The price formula is based on four public indexes: 1. Brent prices, 2. fuel oil prices, 3. gas oil prices, and 4. natural gas prices.</li> </ul>
<b>9.02</b>	Oil Index Gas Physical Formula Deal (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 9.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>10.01</b>	Beach Point Deal	<p>Example 10.01 represents how to report a typical deal at a Beach point. The buyer and the sellers sign a forward contract indicating a monthly delivery period and a delivery point at a beach point in EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seller sells natural gas to the buyer at a beach point.</li> <li>• There is no flexibility in the deal to fix the volume of gas to deliver.</li> <li>• The price formula is based on a public index, settled on a daily basis.</li> </ul>
<b>10.02</b>	Beach Point Deal (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 10.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to

the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.

**11.01** Fixed Flat Volume /  
Trigger Price / Fixed  
Delivery Point

Example 11.01 reports a non-standard contract defined by Fixed flat volume scenario (V1), Trigger price scenario (P2) and Fixed delivery scenario (D1), as defined in the introduction of this document. Based on such features:

- The buyer and the seller sign a forward contract to supply to a customer in Europe for a period of one calendar year with a fixed daily delivery. There is no volume optionality embedded in the contract for the customer.
- Trigger price scenario: The customer can choose to fix the price of a future delivery period at the closing forward price (as published by Heren) for that forward period on the day the trigger is pulled. However, if the price is not fixed, the contract price will default to a contract specified index, say day-ahead.
- Fixed delivery scenario: Delivery to a single identified delivery point, over a one-year period with the same volume delivered every hour of every day.

**11.02** Fixed Flat Volume /  
Trigger Price / Fixed  
Delivery Point  
(Execution)

The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 11.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.

**12.01** Full Supply / Simple  
Index Price / Fixed  
Delivery Point

Example 12.01 reports a non-standard contract defined by Not nominated volume scenario (V4), Simple index scenario (P5) and Fixed delivery scenario (D1), as defined in the introduction of this document. Based on such features:

- Not nominated volume scenario: Customer takes the volume required at the factory gate without giving any prior nomination of offtake. There will be an estimated profile provided before the contract deliveries begin but on any day the offtake can be anywhere between zero and the capacity of the pipeline feeding the plant.
- Simple index scenario: Contract for a calendar year 2019 delivery. The contract price for the month of delivery is calculated as the average closing price of the front-month futures contract for the last calendar month of trading days prior to the month of delivery, i.e. the January 2019 delivery price is the average of the January 2019 futures closing prices during the month of December 2018.
- Fixed delivery scenario: Delivery to a single identified delivery point.

**12.02** Full Supply / Simple  
Index Price / Fixed  
Delivery Point  
(Execution)

The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 12.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.

**13.01** Cascaded Nom / Index  
Basket Price / Multiple  
Fixed Delivery Pts

Example 13.01 reports a non-standard contract defined by a Cascade nominated volume scenario (V3), Index basket scenario (P3) and Multiple fixed point delivery scenario (D3), as defined in the introduction of this document. Based on such features:

- Cascade nominated volume scenario: The customer can choose to nominate changes in offtake using a time cascade of deadlines. The customer can (1) nominate delivery for the next month three days before the end of the month prior to the delivery month, (2) choose to nominate volume day ahead, (3) or use a combination of both: nominating 'certain' volume a month ahead and refining that offtake with day-ahead nominations. In this example, the delivery is for the calendar year 2019.
- Index basket scenario: The contract price is determined by a basket of index. This example represents delivery for the calendar year 2019 with a price calculation averaging over three months, delivery beginning immediately after the end of the averaging period, and the calculated price applied to a three-month period (3-0-3).
- Multiple fixed point delivery scenario: Same as Fixed delivery scenario but the delivery is split using fixed percentages (that add up to 100%) among three different locations. The fixed percentages cannot change during the term of the contract. Such a percentage cannot be reported in the non-standard contract, but will be deducted from the execution report.

**13.02** Cascaded Nom / Index  
Basket Price / Multiple  
Fixed Delivery Pts  
(Execution)

The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 13.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z0.

**14.01** Simple Nom / Index  
Basket Price / Delivery  
Point Switching

Example 14.01 reports a non-standard contract defined by a Simple nominated volume scenario (V2), Index basket scenario (P3) and Delivery point switching scenario (D2), as defined in the introduction of this document. Based on such features:

- Simple nominated volume scenario: The customer must nominate changes in offtake within a defined period prior to the delivery period. In this example, the delivery is for the calendar year 2019. The customer sends a monthly nomination three days before the start of the delivery month. The offtake nomination must be within a contract-defined MIN/MAX range.
- Index basket scenario: The contract price is determined by a basket of indexes where for the index basket there is a specified period (for the calculation of average of closing prices), a specified period between the end of the calculation period and the beginning of the delivery period (the 'lag'), and a specified delivery period to which the calculated price applies. This example refers to a calendar year 2019

		<p>delivery, with the calculation averaging over three months, delivery beginning immediately after end of averaging period, and the calculated price applied to a three-month period (3-0-3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery point switching scenario: The customer can choose to be 100% supplied at one of two delivery points or zones specified in the contract (with two separate EIC codes) and must choose the location three days before the delivery starts for the next month. Such a choice remains valid until either the contract ends or a new nomination occurs three days before the new month of delivery.</li> </ul>
<b>14.02</b>	Simple Nom / Index Basket Price / Delivery Point Switching (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 14.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>15.01</b>	Purchase obligation / feed-in contracts	Two market participants conclude a purchase obligation/feed-in tariffs contract with a capacity above 10 MW, i.e. regulated contracts for the physical delivery of electricity by a single production unit with a capacity greater than 10 MW or by production units with a combined capacity greater than 10 MW. In the example, the price is fixed by the provision of the relevant national regulatory authority related to the contract date.
<b>15.02</b>	Purchase obligation / feed-in contracts (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 15.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>16.01</b>	Supply contract to final customers	<p>This example shows how to report a supply contract to final customers, i.e. contracts of 600 GWh/year of capacity or more for the supply of electricity for the use of final customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seller sells electricity to the buyer. The load profile depends on the buyer's industrial process, which has a maximum consumption capacity of 200 MW.</li> <li>• Upfront payments made before the first delivery and monthly fixed payments for administrative or other expenses (which are not part of the commodities' price positions) or repayments are not directly linked to physical deliveries and are therefore excluded from REMIT reporting.</li> <li>• The price will be set by a day-ahead index and settled on a monthly basis.</li> <li>• The contract is supposed to be endless: the initial duration is one year, with a yearly renewal by tacit agreement (according to the TRUM, the default value 2100-12-31 is reported as the delivery end date).</li> </ul>
<b>16.02</b>	Supply contract to final customers (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 16.01 represents deliveries over a month. According

to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z0.

- |              |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|
| <b>17.01</b> | Asset based long term contract             | Two market participants conclude a long-term asset-based contract. The buyer shares the costs of a power plant owned by the seller in a European country. The contract gives the buyer physical withdrawal rights on the energy produced by the plant for base load deliveries. Since several costs are not directly linked to physical deliveries, they are excluded from REMIT reporting, e.g. upfront payments before the beginning of the first delivery and monthly fixed costs for administrative or other expenses (which are not part of the commodities' price positions). The buyer has a daily drawing right from 0 to 200 MW, while the optionality on volumes can be exercised by either the buyer (call) and/or the seller (put) on a daily basis, within specific limits, depending on the contract. The commodity price is a variable cost proportional to the seller's production costs of each MWh (mainly fuel costs). The delivery start date is the commissioning date of the power plant, while the delivery end date is the decommissioning date of the power plants. Both dates are unknown at the time of the contract. Therefore both starting and end date fields should be populated with default values equal to 1900-01-01 and 2100-12-31, respectively, as per the TRUM. |
| <b>17.02</b> | Asset based long term contract (Execution) | The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 17.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.   |
| <b>18.01</b> | 'ARENH' contracts                          | <p>'ARENH' contract is a contract for regulated access to base load nuclear electricity at a regulated price based in France. According to the French law, new entrants may have access to base load nuclear electricity at a regulated price based on the current full costs of existing nuclear plants. The rights of new entrants to get energy on this regulated basis are defined based on the final customers' portfolio, with a possible ex-post adjustment. In the example, the contract does not have a defined end date.</p> <p>Only one of the two counterparties is able to report the full details of the contract and its execution. For competition legal purposes, the central counterparty to all contracts is not allowed to have a complete knowledge of the detailed deliveries: the only available data is the total monthly volume that will be nominated on the French network by all the ARENH counterparties, sent by the TSO.</p>   |
| <b>18.02</b> | 'ARENH' contracts (Execution)              | The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 18.01 represents deliveries over a month. According  |



to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.

**19.01** Flexible Power  
Purchase Agreement

The buyer and the seller sign a Master General Agreement (MGA) for the delivery of electricity produced by a group of power plants owned in joint venture by both of them, and physically managed only by the seller. Each time the production plan is updated, the seller sends to the buyer the updated list of the products that the buyer can withdraw (base load, peak load, quarterly and yearly standard products that approximate the production plan profile). For such reason, the non-standard contract report indicates 'OT' as Load type.

The buyer has the right to withdraw these products only during specific periods established in the MGA. During these periods, the buyer decides the quantity to withdraw. The price reference is the bid market price at the moment the transaction is concluded between the parties. The buyer can ask for the electricity to be delivered to another intragroup company. However, since the contractual agreement is between the buyer and seller only, and the third company only acts as a physical intermediate, the latter is not reported. One month before the delivery starts, the buyer can decide to increase or decrease 10% of the quantity to be delivered next month, rounded to the nearest integer MW. This decision is made separately for each product profile (base and peak) and maturity (quarter and calendar). Each month, the seller invoices the buyer for the effective delivered quantity at a price that is the weighted average price of each transaction closed as stated before.

**19.02** Flexible Power  
Purchase Agreement  
(Execution)

The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 19.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.

**20.01** Dispatching service  
contract

Two market participants (a producer and a retailer) sign a Dispatching Agreement where the seller delegates the buyer to dispatch the electricity consumed by its final customers.

Due to such an agreement, the buyer first withdraws the energy from the seller, then sells the energy on the day-ahead market (in the example, the selling occurs on the Italian market indexed at PUN). The selling on the power exchange is not reported in the example.

The buyer sells to the seller the difference, if positive, between the energy consumed and the energy produced. The buyer buys from the seller the difference, if positive, between the energy produced and the energy consumed.



<b>20.02</b> Dispatching service contract (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 20.01 represents deliveries over a month, considering the case where the energy produced is higher than the energy consumed (positive difference). According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>21.01</b> Interconnector - delegated subject	<p>A TSO runs an auction for the allocation of base load capacity on a new interconnector between delivery point or zone 10YEU-EUROPOW--8 and 10YEU-EUROPOW--10. As a result of the auction, a consumer is assigned a fixed quantity of base load capacity. The consumer then delegates another market participant to manage the capacity, in exchange for a service fee.</p> <p>Such a market participant then:</p> <p>a) sells to this consumer electricity in the 10YEU-EUROPOW--8 delivery zone at Phelix + 0.2 EUR/MWh;</p> <p>b) buys from the same consumer the same profile of electricity in the 10YEU-EUROPOW--10 delivery zone at PUN – 0.2 EUR/MWh (to be reported in another non-standard report).</p>
<b>21.02</b> Interconnector - delegated subject (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 21.01 represents deliveries over a month. The execution only refers to case a). According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>22.01</b> Natural gas delivery - indexed	<p>A seller delivers natural gas to a buyer at a gas hub located in 10YEU-EUROGAS--8. This forward contract is subject to a general master agreement and the product is characterised by a flat profile to be delivered on a daily basis, 100% take or pay. The two market participants know the total contract quantity at the date when they close the trade bilaterally, but the price is indexed and its value is established after the physical delivery starts. Hence the two market participants agree on a preliminary price to be invoiced and settled on a monthly basis at the end of each delivery month before the observation period of the fixing index value ends.</p> <p>The index price is the arithmetic average of all the front delivery period bid and offer prices for natural gas at TTF, as published for each day during the observation period by an official source. The final settlement is invoiced and credited/debited after the conclusion of the observation period in order to adjust previous invoicing based on the preliminary price. The final value of TTFQ120 is known after the conclusion of the observation period. The observation period ends on 30 November 2019, hence the seller can issue the invoice (based on the final settlement: difference between the final index price and the preliminary price already invoiced) starting from 1 December.</p>

22.02	Natural gas delivery - indexed (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 22.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
23.01	Natural gas delivery at a physical delivery point (RE.MI)	<p>A shipper delivers on a daily basis natural gas to a reseller, at a physical delivery point. The two market participants sign a bilateral agreement for natural gas delivery during a specific period and agree on the 'potential' total contract quantity. The effective allocated natural gas volume is known when the Italian TSO communicates to the shipper the exact natural gas quantity used by the reseller's final customers, as measured at the Regulation and Measuring plants (REMI plants in the Italian regulation).</p> <p>The price can be fixed or an indexed one (the example refers to a combination of indexes provided by the Italian Regulator and ICIS_Heren).</p> <p>Some other costs are involved in this contract: the cost of the capacity requested (the capacity amount is agreed between the shipper and the retailer on the day the contract is closed) by the shipper to the TSO and potential penalties in case the retailer exceeds the capacity at its disposal (the shipper turns over such costs to the retailer).</p>
23.02	Natural gas delivery at a physical delivery point (REMI) (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 23.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
24.01	Spark Spread European Call Option	<p>Two market participants conclude a contract for the purchase of a European Call option on a Dirty Spark Spread on Dutch Power/Gas (no emission allowance) with the following features:</p> <p><b>Option style:</b> Strip of monthly spark spread options with physical delivery of gas and power according to a monthly exercise.</p> <p><b>Delivery period:</b> Cal-20</p> <p><b>Commodity:</b> Dutch Baseload Power</p> <p><b>Premium:</b> 2 EUR/MWh (representing the positive difference between the power leg price and the natural gas one).</p> <p><b>Power leg volume optionality:</b> 0 or 200MW. Partial exercise is not allowed.</p> <p><b>Efficiency:</b> 2 MWhg/Mwhe (i.e. 50% efficiency)</p> <p><b>Gas leg volume optionality:</b> 0 or 400MW. Partial exercise is not allowed.</p> <p><b>Exercise:</b> Monthly and on the 4th business day preceding start of month</p> <p><b>Exercise terms:</b> Upon exercise, the parties shall enter into both the following Power Transaction and the corresponding gas transaction.</p> <p>The holder may exercise only in full for both transactions and</p>

may not enter into only one of the transactions

- 24.02** Spark Spread European Call Option (Execution) The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 24.01 represents deliveries over a month. The spread option leads to two forward trades (power and gas, respectively). According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.

**Power trade**

**Contract price:** Gas Price/0.50 + 3

**Commodity:** Dutch Baseload Power - Physical Delivery

**Delivery profile:** Flat

**Gas trade**

**Contract price:** EUR 20

**Commodity:** Dutch TTF Gas - Physical Delivery

**Delivery profile:** Flat

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>25.01</b> Natural Gas Delivery - Indexed</p>              | <p>Two market participants conclude a forward contract for the purchase of a fixed flat profile physical gas on an indexed price formula (indexed to a basket of Oil &amp; FX) with the following features:</p> <p><b>Supply period:</b> Cal-20<br/> <b>Hourly quantity:</b> 60 MW<br/> <b>Delivery profile:</b> Flat<br/> <b>Contract formula</b> = <math>P_0 + \text{Factor\_DI} * DI + \text{Factor\_FO} * FO</math><br/> <b>Contract price</b> = <math>0.70 + 0.04 * DI(6-0-3) + 0.01 * FO(6-3-3)</math></p> <p><b>DI</b> = Mid-point quotation for 'Diesel 100ppm' as published by Platts<br/> For each month, the price will be averaged on a (6-0-3) basis. The monthly value in USD/MT will be multiplied by the average of the FX rate USD to EUR also on a (6-0-3) basis as published by ECB (ECB37).</p> <p><b>FO</b> = Mid-point quotation for 'Fuel Oil 1.0%' as published by Platts<br/> For each month, the price will be averaged on a (6-3-3) basis. The monthly value in USD/MT will be multiplied by the average of the FX rate USD to EUR also on a (6-3-3) basis as published by ECB (ECB37).</p> |
| <p><b>25.02</b> Natural Gas Delivery - Indexed (Execution)</p>  | <p>The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 25.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.</p>   |
| <p><b>26.01</b> Simple Index Gas Physical Annual Swing Deal</p> | <p>Two market participants conclude a contract for the purchase of an annual gas swing contract with the purchase price linked to a simple index formula. The contract has the following features:</p> <p><b>Supply period:</b> Cal-20<br/> <b>Swing constraints:</b><br/> Minimum Annual Quantity: 1,100,000 MWh<br/> Maximum Annual Quantity: 1,100,000 MWh<br/> Minimum Quarterly Quantity: 275,000 MWh<br/> Maximum Quarterly Quantity: 275,000 MWh<br/> Minimum Hourly Quantity: 0 MW<br/> Maximum Hourly Quantity: 275 MW<br/> Delivery Profile: Daily flat delivery (24 equal hourly volumes on each delivery day)<br/> Nomination Procedure: Daily and on the 1st business day preceding the delivery day<br/> First Daily Nomination = 31-Dec-19<br/> Last Daily Nomination = 30-Dec-20<br/> <b>Settlement UoM &amp; Currency:</b> EUR per MWh<br/> <b>Contract Price</b> = <math>NCG(3-0-3) + 0.45</math></p>  |

**NCG** = Mid-point quotation for the corresponding delivery quarter for 'VTP NCG' as published by Heren. For each month the price will be averaged on a 3-0-3 basis.

<b>26.02</b>	Simple Index Gas Physical Annual Swing Deal (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 26.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>27.01</b>	Put Linked Option	Two market participants conclude a contract on an option for the same capacity (50% - 50% in volume) on the same underlying product (traded at 48 EUR/MWh => the only price displayed is the forward price minus the premium, for a strike price of 47 EUR/MWh) with a clause for partial delivery – the buyer has the right to take delivery for all or part of the volume. The hourly volume is requested at least two days before delivery. The charge due by the buyer is reduced by 98% of the amount of the valuation by time period of energy not supplied on the actual day (D-Day) at the price of the EPEX Spot hourly fixing of D-Day in case of positive prices. In case of negative prices, the charge due by the buyer is reduced by 102% of the amount of the valuation by time period of energy not supplied on the actual day (D-Day) at the price of the EPEX Spot hourly fixing of D-Day.
<b>27.02</b>	Put Linked Option (Execution - Baseload)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 27.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>27.03</b>	Put Linked Option (Execution - Option)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 27.01 represents deliveries over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>28.01</b>	Demand Side Response	<p>Two market participants (an aggregator and a contractor, i.e. a costumer which provides demand side response services) sign a yearly contract that obliges the contractor to make a specific number of reductions in electricity consumption, under the conditions specified in the contract, at hours indicated by the aggregator, and in accordance with the length of the reduction block provided in the contract. The contract provides that the contractor is remunerated for the two services they offer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- readiness to reduce electricity consumption (the contract specifies the price for readiness to provide the reduction service);</li> <li>- actual reduction of electricity consumption in accordance with the product specification in contract (guaranteed reduction load, length of the reduction block, maximum price for reduction, initial reduction start time).</li> </ul> <p>In the example, the contract is valid for the year 2020, with a demand side capacity of 1 MW.</p>

<b>28.02</b>	Demand Side Response (Execution)	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 28.01 represents reductions over a month. According to the TRUM, the timestamp field reports the default time 00:01:00Z.
<b>29.01</b>	LNG Long term Sales contract with variable dimension and number of cargos <del>(NEW)</del>	Two market participants (Party A and Party B) agree on a LNG Long Term Sales contract in which Party A will deliver to Party B a minimum of one and a maximum of 3 LNG cargos with an average volume of 4.000.000 MMBtu per cargo to a specified list of LNG terminals in Europe. Contractual minimum volume per cargo is 3.500.000 MMBtu and contractual maximum volume per cargo is 4.500.000 MMBtu. The delivery period is the full calendar year 2022 and delivery time can be any time-period pre-confirmed with the LNG terminal. A price formula with an index reference price of 'Natural Gas Month Ahead TTF Average Price' is agreed.
<b>29.02</b>	LNG Long term Sales contract with variable dimension and number of cargos (Execution) <del>(NEW)</del>	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 29.01 represents the arrival of one cargo (total volume equal to 3.980.000 MMBtu) on 15 October 2022. Data Field (48) Delivery point or zone is populated with the EIC of the LNG terminal where the cargo has eventually docked among those listed in the non-standard contract.
<b>30.01</b>	LNG Long term Sales contract with variable number of cargos and delivery <del>(NEW)</del>	Two market participants (Party A and Party B) agree on 31.07.2022 a LNG Term Sales contract in which Party A will deliver to Party B within Q4 2022 a minimum of one and a maximum of 3 LNG cargos with a volume of 10.000 MWh per cargo (+/- 2% operational tolerance) to a LNG terminal in Europe. In such a case the EIC to be used in Data Field (41) Delivery point or zone is 10Y1001C--00037Z, which represents the European Single Market Area (EEA plus Switzerland). The specific LNG terminal in Europe to which the cargo shall arrive will be agreed between the parties up to end of Q3 2022. The pre-aligned delivery period shall be any day during last quarter of 2022 and delivery time can be any time-period pre-confirmed with the LNG terminal. The agreed price is fixed.
<b>30.02</b>	LNG Long term Sales contract with variable number of cargos and delivery (Execution) <del>(NEW)</del>	The execution report of the non-standard contract described in example 30.01 represents the delivery of one cargo (total volume equal to 10.000 MWh) on 15 October 2022. Data Field (48) Delivery point or zone is populated with the EIC of the LNG terminal where the cargo has eventually docked.

## **7. List of examples on transportation of electricity contracts** **Section 3: reporting of transportation contracts using Table 3 and Table 4 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation**

### **7.1. Examples related to electricity transportation contracts**

#### **Index and description of examples**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Example Title</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>1.01</b>	<b>Total Allocation Results</b>	A TSO reports the explicit allocation of monthly <i>cross-border transmission capacity</i> to a market participant via primary allocation. The allocated capacity is base load with variable sized blocks.
<b>1.02</b>	<b>Total Allocation Annual 1</b>	A TSO reports the explicit allocation of yearly <i>cross-border transmission capacity</i> to a market participant via primary allocation. The allocated capacity is base load with variable sized blocks.
<b>1.03</b>	<b>Total Allocation Intraday</b>	A TSO reports the explicit allocation of intraday <i>cross-border transmission capacity</i> to a market participant via primary allocation. The allocated capacity is in sequential fixed size blocks.
<b>1.04</b>	<b>Total Allocation Annual 2</b>	A TSO reports the explicit allocation of yearly <i>cross-border transmission capacity</i> to a market participant via primary allocation. The contract resulted from an annual auction without any bids.
<b>2.01</b>	<b>Rights Resale 1</b>	A market participant concludes a yearly contract on the secondary market for the resale of transmission capacity rights at the Italy-France border.
<b>2.02</b>	<b>Rights Transfer 1</b>	Two market participants conclude a yearly contract for the transfer of rights on the electricity secondary market without any direct payment.
<b>3.01</b>	<b>Bids 1</b>	A market participant joins a capacity auction placing a divisible non-block bid. A divisible non-block bid as part of an auction round for a capacity auction.





## 8. List of examples on transportation of natural gas contracts

### 7.2. Examples related to gas transportation contracts

No.	Example Title	Description
1.01	Primary Bundled Auction with floating price	<p>A market participant places a bid for 70 kWh/h at 0.05 EUR/kWh/h into an auction for firm, bundled, day-ahead capacity. The auction is organised on the PRISMA platform as a uniform price auction with a floating price (tariff).</p> <p>The market participant bid is accepted and is allocated 70 kWh/h of capacity for transportation from the system operated by the TSO 21X-Z1-A-A0A0A-A and into the system operated by TSO 21X-Z2-A-A0A0A-B.</p>
1.02	Primary Unbundled Auction	<p>A market participant places a bid for 70 kWh/h at 0.05 EUR/kWh/h into an auction for firm, unbundled, day-ahead capacity. The auction is organised on the PRISMA platform as a uniform price auction with the reserve price set at 0.0005 EUR/kWh/h.</p> <p>The market participant bid is accepted and is allocated 60 kWh/h of capacity for transportation from the system operated by the TSO 21X-Z1-A-A0A0A-A.</p>
1.03	Uniform Price Auction	<p>A market participant places a bid for 25 kWh/h at 3.2 EUR/kWh/h into an auction for bundled day-ahead gas transportation capacity. The auction is organised on the PRISMA platform as a uniform price auction.</p> <p>d) The market participant's bid is accepted and is allocated the capacity for transportation from the system operated by the TSO 10X1001A1001A450.</p>
1.04	Ascending Clock Auction	<p>A TSO reports the allocation of bundled gas transportation capacity to a market participant via primary allocation. The capacity is allocated via the ascending clock auction and is referred to transportation from the system operated by the TSO 10X1001A1001A450.</p>
1.05	Delivery profile modification (option 1) <del>(NEW)</del>	<p>A TSO has to modify the delivery profile for one of the transactions (identified as 1001) due to a business decision referred to a quarterly product concluded in the primary allocation occurred via the auction with ID 111111 and already reported to ACER. In particular, the delivery profile is modified in order to deliver 800 kWh/d of natural gas during the first two months of delivery, and reduce to 600 kWh/d in the last month. The modification is reported by populating Data Field (14) Action type</p>

**1.06** Delivery profile modification  
(option 2) ~~(NEW)~~

with '66G' and indicating a new Creation date and time reflecting the moment of the creation of the new report. With reference to the Edig@s schema, attribute *Type* of <GasCapacityAllocation\_Document> remain unchanged and *Version* of <GasCapacityAllocation\_Document> number is increased.

This option of reporting is the preferred one by ACER.

Same scenario described for the example 1.06, where in this case the TSO automatically generates a new identification for the process.

The modification is reported by populating Data Field (14) Action type with '62G' as a new document identification code in the schema (field *Identification*) has been created. Data Field (6) Creation date and time is updated reflecting the moment of the creation of the new report. Data Field (5) Transportation transaction identification is populated reports the same value indicated in the original report, as this identifier should be use to link all reported details via different report files referred to a specific contract. With reference to the schema, attributes *Version* and *Type* of <GasCapacityAllocation\_Document> remain unchanged.

**2.01** Secondary CFO

A shipper (i.e. the transferor) offers bundled capacity via the call for orders (CFO) procedure, resulting in a bilateral trade with a market participant. Both counterparties have to report the trade concluded in the secondary allocation, where the market participant on whose behalf the report is sent shall be indicated in Data Field (27).

**2.02** Secondary bilateral allocation

Two market participants conclude a bilateral contract for the allocation of unbundled gas transportation capacity on the secondary market. Both counterparties have to report the trade concluded in the secondary allocation, where the market participant on whose behalf the report is sent shall be indicated in Data Field (27).

## ~~9.Examples of transaction reporting~~

The following pages contain examples whose trading scenarios are described in sections 5, 6, 7, and 8.