PUBLIC

DECISION No 10/2026
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY
FOR THE COOPERATION OF ENERGY REGULATORS

of 16 July 2026

on the fourth amendment of the day ahead capacity calculation methodology of the Core capacity calculation region

THE EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR THE COOPERATION OF ENERGY REGULATORS,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators[1], and, in particular, Article 5(3) and Article 6(10) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management[2], and, in particular, Article 9(5), (7)(a), (11), (13) and Article 20(2) thereof,

Having regard to the outcome of the consultation with the concerned regulatory authorities and transmission system operators,

Having regard to the outcome of the consultation with the Electricity Working Group,

Having regard to the favourable opinion of the Board of Regulators of 8 July 2026, delivered pursuant to Article 22(5)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942,

Whereas:

1. INTRODUCTION

(1) Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management ('CACM Regulation') lays down

[1] OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 22.
[2] OJ L 197, 25.7.2015, p. 24.

detailed rules on cross-zonal capacity allocation and congestion management in the day-ahead and intraday electricity markets. In particular, Article 20 requires transmission system operators ('TSOs') in each of the capacity calculation region ('CCR') to jointly develop common coordinated capacity calculation methodologies for determining cross-zonal capacity in the day-ahead and intraday timeframes. These methodologies must be approved in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 9 of the CACM Regulation: first by the regulatory authorities of the relevant region within six months and, where they fail to agree within that period or upon their joint request, by ACER within the following six months.

(2) Under Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation, TSOs may propose amendments to regional methodologies to the regulatory authorities of the relevant region. Such amendments must follow the same development and approval procedure as the original methodologies.

(3) The initial day-ahead capacity calculation methodology for the Core CCR ('Core DA CCM') was developed by the Core TSOs and approved by ACER Decision 02/2019 of 21 February 2019, following a referral by the Core regulatory authorities after they had failed to agree on it. Following ACER's approval, the Core DA CCM has been subject to several amendments developed by the Core TSOs and approved by the Core regulatory authorities.

(4) In November 2025, the Core TSOs submitted to the Core regulatory authorities their proposal for the fourth amendment to the Core DA CCM ('Proposal'). As the Core regulatory authorities could not agree on the Proposal, on 30 March 2026, they referred it to ACER for decision, in accordance with Articles 9(5), 9(7)(a), (11) and (13) of the CACM Regulation.

(5) The present Decision decides on that Proposal. Annex I to this Decision sets out the Proposal as amended and approved by ACER.[3] Annex II provides, for information, a consolidated version of the Core DA CCM reflecting those amendments.

2. PROCEDURE

2.1. Proceedings before regulatory authorities

(6) On 21 November 2025, the Core TSOs submitted the Proposal to the Core regulatory authorities for approval. The last Core regulatory authority received the Proposal on 27 January 2026.

[3] The Core TSOs' proposal is referred to in this Decision as the '**Proposal**'. The version as amended by ACER and set out in Annex I is referred to as the '**amended Proposal**'.

2.2. Proceedings before ACER

(7) By letter of 30 March 2026, the Chair of the Core Energy Regulators' Regional Forum (CERRF) [4], acting on behalf of the Core regulatory authorities, referred the Proposal to ACER for decision pursuant to Article 9(11) of the CACM Regulation. The letter explained that the Core regulatory authorities could not agree on key aspects of the Proposal and were therefore unable either to approve it or to request amendments.

(8) On 13 April 2026, ACER initiated the decision procedure to decide on the Proposal, notified the parties of its initiation, and issued a public notice.

(9) On 6 May 2026, the Core regulatory authorities supplemented their referral with a non-paper setting out their individual and joint positions on the Proposal ('non-paper', see section 5.1).

(10) Between 13 April and 13 May 2026, ACER engaged with the Core TSOs and the Core regulatory authorities to discuss the Proposal in detail, including at two working meetings held on 23 April and 13 May 2026.

(11) The regulatory authorities were regularly informed of the decision procedure through the Capacity Calculation and Congestion Management Task Force ('CACM TF') meetings of 21 April and 27 May 2026, the ACER Electricity Working Group ('AEWG') meeting of 20 May 2026, and the Board of Regulators ('BoR') meeting of 3 June 2026.

(12) On 19 May 2026, ACER notified the Core TSOs and the Core regulatory authorities of its preliminary position on the Proposal and invited views by 5 June 2026.

(13) The parties submitted their written views by 3 June 2026. The Core TSOs also requested an oral hearing with ACER, which took place on 3 June 2026. At ACER's request, on 5 June 2026, the Core TSOs provided further written explanations complementing the views exchanged during the hearing, concerning the use of allocation constraints within the Core DA CCM. Subsequently, ACER closed the hearing phase on 5 June 2026.

(14) The AEWG consultation period was launched on 10 June 2026 and closed on 16 June 2026. The draft Decision was discussed at the AEWG meeting of 17 June 2026, and the AEWG provided its advice on 18 June 2026.

(15) On 8 July 2026, ACER's BoR issued a favourable opinion pursuant to Article 22(5)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942.

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[4] CERRF is a platform of the Core regulatory authorities to consult and cooperate for reaching a unanimous agreement on NEMO's and TSO's proposals.

3. ACER'S COMPETENCE TO DECIDE ON THE PROPOSAL

(16) Pursuant to point (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942, all regulatory authorities of the region concerned shall unanimously agree on proposals for terms and condition or methodologies for the implementation of those network codes or guidelines that were adopted before 4 July 2019 and require the approval of all the regulatory authorities of the region concerned; pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942, those regulatory authorities may refer the proposals to ACER for approval pursuant to point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942, and they shall do so pursuant to point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) of that Regulation where they did not reach a unanimous agreement.

(17) Pursuant to Article 9(7)(a) of the CACM Regulation, which has been adopted as a guideline before 4 July 2019, the proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology pursuant to Article 20(2) of the same Regulation, and any amendments thereof, shall be subject to approval by all regulatory authorities of the concerned region.

(18) Pursuant to Article 9(11) of the CACM Regulation, where the regulatory authorities have not been able to reach an agreement on the submitted proposal within 6 months, or upon their joint request, ACER shall adopt a decision concerning the submitted proposal in accordance with Article 5(3) and the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942.

(19) Pursuant to Article 9(5) of the CACM Regulation, ACER, before approving the terms and conditions or methodologies, shall revise the proposals where necessary, after consulting the respective TSOs, in order to ensure that they are in line with the purpose of the CACM Regulation and contribute to market integration, non-discrimination, effective competition and the proper functioning of the market.

(20) Pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation, TSOs responsible for developing a proposal for terms and conditions or methodologies may propose amendments to regulatory authorities and ACER. Pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation, the proposals for amendment to the terms and conditions or methodologies shall be submitted to consultation in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 12 and approved in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 9 of the same Regulation.

(21) On 30 March 2026, the Core regulatory authorities informed ACER that they had not reached an agreement on the Proposal and were therefore unable to approve it or request amendments. They consequently jointly requested ACER to decide on the matter. ACER is therefore competent to decide on the Proposal under Article 5(3) and point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942, as well as Article 9, paragraphs (5), (7)(a), (11) and (13) of the CACM Regulation.

4. SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL

(22) The Core regulatory authorities' referral consists of the referral letter and the Core TSOs' submission. During the procedure, it was supplemented by the non-paper from the Core regulatory authorities explaining their positions.

(23) The Core TSOs' submission consists of the following documents:

a) Core CCR TSOs proposal for the amendments to the common coordinated day ahead capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity calculation and congestion management ('Proposal');

b) Consolidated version of the Core CCR coordinated day ahead capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity calculation and congestion management;

c) Explanatory document to the Core CCR TSOs proposal for the amendments to the common coordinated day ahead capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity calculation and congestion management ('explanatory document'); and

d) Consultation report on Core CCR TSOs' proposal for the amendments to the methodology for day ahead capacity calculation in accordance with Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity calculation and congestion management ('consultation report').

(24) The Proposal consists of following amendments:

a) Removal of long-term allocations ('LTA') inclusion from the Core DA CCM;

b) Clarification of the wording concerning operational security limits;

c) Extension of using the allocation constraints for the Polish bidding zone borders ('BZB');

d) Consideration of 110 kV elements as Critical Network Element and Contingency ('CNEC') after validation;

e) Integration of new inner-German High-Voltage Direct Current ('HVDC') lines in the day-ahead capacity calculation;

f) Inclusion of Celtic Interconnector and Single Electricity Market of Ireland and Northern Ireland ('SEM')-France BZB in the day-ahead capacity calculation;

g) Introduction of allocation constraints for SEM BZB;

h) Correction of the formula for computing the maximum zone-to-zone Power Transfer Distribution Factors (‘PTDF’);

i) Development of harmonised generation shift keys (‘GSK’) methodology; and

j) Improvements in reporting.

(25) The amendments are explained by the Core TSOs as follows:

4.1. Removal of LTA inclusion from the Core DA CCM

(26) The Core TSO explained that the planned removal of the LTA inclusion from the day-ahead capacity calculation is a way to decouple the long-term capacities from the day-ahead capacities. The objective is to decouple operational security, being a key element of the Core DA CCM, from the volume allocated at the long-term timeframe, enabling the calculation of long-term capacities without establishing a direct influence on operational security constraints at the day-ahead timeframe. This change is a prerequisite for the adoption and implementation of the first amendment of Core long term capacity calculation methodology (Core LT CCM), which is subject to a parallel decision-making procedure before ACER.

4.2. Clarification of the wording concerning operational security limits

(27) The Core TSOs propose to amend Article 6 of the Core DA CCM, dealing with the operational security limits, to clarify and resolve an editorial inconsistency. The proposal does not alter the meaning of the stipulations regarding operational security limits.

4.3. Extension of using the allocation constraints on the Polish BZBs

(28) The general provisions for applying allocation constraints are provided in Article 7 of the Core DA CCM, while Annex 1 to the Core DA CCM contains the list of Core TSOs approved to use allocation constraints, along with detailed technical and legal reasoning for the need to apply such constraints. In Annex 1 to the Core DA CCM, the Core TSOs provided detailed explanation for the extension of allocation constraints on Polish BZBs. Based on the market results, the current situation of the market makes it impossible to abandon the allocation constraints on these borders. Therefore, the Core TSOs propose to amend Article 7(3) of the Core DA CCM to prolong the transition period during which allocation constraints may be applied, from four to six years after the implementation of the Core DA CCM.

4.4. Consideration of 110 kV elements as CNEC after validation

(29) The Core TSOs propose to allow consideration of 110 kV network elements as CNECs during the validation. As explained by the TSOs, this is also allowed in the Core intraday capacity calculation methodology (Core ID CCM) and the Central Europe

CCR day-ahead capacity calculation methodology (CE DA CCM) (the current voltage threshold for CNECs is 220 kV), so their aim is to harmonise the Core DA CCM with the Core ID CCM and the CE DA CCM.

4.5. Integration of new inner-German HVDC lines in the day-ahead capacity calculation

(30) The Core TSOs propose to integrate in the day-ahead capacity calculation the new HVDC lines currently being developed within Germany, and which will serve as a corrective measure for the non-costly remedial action optimization (NRAO) and coordinated validation (CV). The commissioning of the first line is planned for the end of 2026.

4.6. Inclusion of Celtic Interconnector and SEM-France BZB in the day-ahead capacity calculation

(31) The proposed amendments aim to enable the integration of the SEM–France BZB into the Core DA CCM following the commissioning of the Celtic Interconnector. The TSOs of Ireland (EirGrid) and Northern Ireland (SONI) are listed as Core TSOs.

4.7. Introduction of allocation constraints for SEM BZB

(32) The Core TSOs explain that EirGrid and SONI intend to use allocation constraints (ramping constraint and net position constraint) and provide detailed reasoning in Annex 1 to the Core DA CCM. The Core TSOs propose the transition period during which allocation constraints may be applied, from four to six years after the implementation of the Core DA CCM. The proposed transition period for applying allocation constraints is six years following the implementation of the Core DA CCM, as for the Polish BZBs (Article 7 of the Core DA CCM).

4.8. Correction of the formula for computing the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF

(33) The Core TSOs explain that the current formula for computing the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF has some limitations which will only be confounded when additional HVDC interconnectors are introduced in the Core CCR. The proposed correction to the PTDF formula aims to remove these limitations and, importantly, to account for a potential future scenario in which there is more than one HVDC interconnector with both ends in the same synchronous area in the Core CCR.

4.9. Development of GSK methodology

(34) The Core TSOs explain that the Core DA CCM requires GSK harmonisation as a 'post go-live study'. The motivation behind the Core GSK Study is Article 9(6) of Core DA CCM, as approved by ACER Decision 02/2019, which states that within eighteen months after the implementation of this methodology in accordance with Article 28(3), all Core TSOs shall develop a proposal for further harmonisation of the GSK methodology and submit it by the same deadline to all Core regulatory authorities as a proposal for amendment of this methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the

CACM Regulation. Therefore, two GSK studies have been performed. A harmonised approach based on Country GSK is proposed with TSOs being allowed to use different approaches to GSKs if these perform better than the Country GSK.

4.10. Improvements in reporting

(35) The Core TSOs explain that Core DA CCM contain partially redundant reporting requirements. Therefore, they propose to introduce changes in order to streamline reporting requirements and diminish the effort needed to comply with reporting obligations.

5. SUMMARY OF THE OBSERVATIONS RECEIVED BY ACER

5.1. Initial views of the Core regulatory authorities

(36) The views of the Core regulatory authorities on the Proposal are presented in the referral letter and further detailed in the non-paper submitted to ACER.

(37) The Core regulatory authorities agreed with the changes set out in recital (24) under points (b) to (j) and further explained in sections 4.2-4.10.

(38) However, the Core regulatory authorities failed to reach an agreement on one aspect of the Proposal, namely the removal of the LTA inclusion, as referred to in the recital (24) under points (a) and further explained in Section 4.1.

(39) All Core regulatory authorities, except the Slovak regulatory authority (URSO), support the removal of the LTA inclusion. They consider this necessary to decouple operational security in the day-ahead timeframe from the volume of LTAs allocated in the long-term yearly and monthly timeframes. Their support is based on the following considerations:

a) It ensures that, in the day-ahead timeframe, the flow-based domains are based on the physics of the transmission network and operational security is ensured without the distortions by the LTA.

b) The minimum RAM requirements become the primary mechanism for ensuring the sufficient size of day-ahead capacities available for the market and are modified by defining an absolute floor of 20% of Fmax.

c) Long-term capacities can be set according to the Core LT CCM, without the need to consider operational security in the day-ahead timeframe. Historically allocated LTAs are considered through the benchmarking practice, implemented through the first amendment to the Core LT CCM.

d) This solution allows for methodological clarity: the DA CCM is based on real-time operational security and cross-zonal capacity maximisation, while the LT CCM is driven by the hedging needs.

(40) URSO opposes the removal of the LTA inclusion. In its view, as the first amendment to Core LT CCM does not constitute a truly coordinated approach to calculate long-term cross-zonal capacities, the socialisation of negative congestion income in combination with the removal of the LTA inclusion cannot be accepted.

5.2. Consultation on ACER's preliminary position

(41) This section summarises the main views of the Core TSOs and the Core regulatory authorities on ACER's preliminary position. These comments are discussed in detail in section 6.

(42) The Core TSOs submitted a joint response to ACER's preliminary position. They raised concerns regarding:

a) the proposed changes in Article 5 of the Core DA CCM regarding internal CNECs; and

b) the period of application of allocation constraints for Celtic interconnector.

(43) Four Core regulatory authorities provided written comments and raised the following points:

a) The French regulatory authority (CRE) suggested not to introduce changes in Article 6(2)(a)(iii) of the Core DA CCM regarding operational security limits as proposed by ACER in its preliminary position;

b) The Austrian regulatory authority (E-Control) suggested further revisions in Article 5 of the Core DA CCM regarding identification of relevant CNECs;

c) The German regulatory authority (BNetzA) supported E-Control's suggestion regarding the necessity of extensive revision of Article 5 of the Core DA CCM identification of relevant CNEs. Additionally, they suggest updating Article 5 to make clear that the "operational CNEC" list can always be changed by the Core TSOs;

d) The Luxemburg regulatory authority (ILR) suggested introducing a specific deadline in Article 7 of the Core DA CCM for the submission of any proposal to amend the period during which allocation constraints may be applied.

(44) On 6 May 2026 ACER held an oral hearing with all Core TSOs, to further discuss the points raised by the Core TSOs in their joint response.

5.3. Consultation of the AEWG

(45) No written comments were submitted during the AEWG commenting phase. The draft decision was discussed at the AEWG meeting on 17 June 2026, where no concerns

were raised. The AEWG provided its advice on 18 June 2026, endorsing the draft Decision.

6. ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSAL

(46) This section sets out ACER's assessment of the Proposal in light of the applicable legal framework and the observations received by ACER (see Section 5), and explains the amendments made where necessary.

6.1. Legal framework

(47) Articles 20 to 30 of the CACM Regulation set out the requirements applicable to capacity calculation methodologies. Pursuant to Article 20, TSOs in each capacity calculation region are required to develop and implement a common coordinated capacity calculation methodology, following a public consultation in accordance with Article 12 of that Regulation.

(48) Articles 21 to 26 of the CACM Regulation specify the minimum content of a capacity calculation methodology. In particular, the methodology shall include provisions on the reliability margin, operational security limits, contingencies and allocation constraints, generation shift keys, remedial actions, and the validation of cross-zonal capacity.

(49) Articles 27 to 30 of the CACM Regulation establish requirements for the capacity calculation process, including the regional calculation, validation and delivery of cross-zonal capacities.

(50) As regards the procedure for developing a proposal to amend the DA CCM, Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation provides that the TSOs responsible for that methodology may propose amendments. Pursuant to Article 9(9), such proposal must include a proposed timescale for implementation and a description of its expected impact on the objectives of the CACM Regulation. Article 9(13) further requires that any proposal for amendments be subject to consultation in accordance with Article 12 and approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 9.

6.2. Requirements for developing the Proposal

(51) The Proposal complies with Articles 9(1), 9(13) and 12 of the CACM Regulation, in that the proposed amendments were jointly developed by the Core TSOs and publicly consulted between 22 September and 22 October 2025, in accordance with Article 12. In November 2025, the Core TSOs have published a report from the consultation providing justification for including or not the views resulting from the consultation, as required by Article 12(3) of the CACM Regulation.

(52) The Proposal complies with Article 9(9) of the CACM Regulation, as it includes a proposed timescale for implementation, further specified in the explanatory document, and describes in its recitals its expected impact on the objectives of the CACM Regulation.

6.3. Removal of LTA inclusion from the Core DA CCM

(53) The introduction of the LTA inclusion into the Core DA CCM was intended to ensure sufficient capacity in the day-ahead timeframe and to mitigate the financial risk borne by the Core TSOs. However, ACER notes that the actual capacities provided by the Core DA capacity calculation are nowadays significantly less dependent on the LTA inclusion. Furthermore, the parallel amendment of the Core LT CCM aims to ensure that long-term capacities adequately address the hedging needs of market participants while taking into account the financial effects on the TSOs.

(54) ACER considers that operational security, which constitutes a fundamental objective of the Core DA CCM, should be maintained independently of the volume of long-term allocated capacities. Decoupling LTA capacities from the day-ahead capacity allocation process therefore enables long-term capacities to be determined without creating a direct dependency on operational security considerations in the day-ahead timeframe.

(55) ACER notes URSO's concerns regarding the removal of the LTA inclusion from day-ahead capacities and the interaction of this measure with the socialisation of negative congestion income (see recital (40)). Nevertheless, ACER's assessment based on simulations[5] of the day-ahead and long-term processes incorporating the removal of the LTA inclusion, long-term flow-based allocation and LTTR remuneration through a common remuneration pot, does not indicate any significant adverse impact on the financial positions of the Core TSOs. ACER therefore does not share URSO's concerns.

(56) For these reasons, ACER agrees with the proposed removal of the LTA inclusion from the Core DA CCM. ACER further considers it necessary to ensure that the removal takes effect no later than the start of the first delivery period for long-term capacities calculated in accordance with the amended Core LT CCM.

6.4. Clarification of the wording concerning operational security limits

(57) ACER agrees with the amendment proposed by the Core TSOs concerning improvements to the wording related to operational security limits.

(58) Regarding the deadline for reporting on the status of operational security limits, ACER considers that, for clarity and readability, a specific date should be set instead of a deadline referring to the past implementation date of the methodology, namely 8 June 2022. ACER therefore considers 30 September 2028 to be an appropriate deadline for the first analysis of dynamic line rating, and has revised Article 4(3) of the Proposal to reflect this. This date is appropriate because, if the CE DA CCM is implemented on time, with the projected go-live date of 15 January 2028, the Core-related reporting requirement will become obsolete. If, however, the implementation of the CE DA CCM

is delayed, the proposed deadline will leave sufficient time for the relevant reporting in the Core context.

6.5. Extension of using the allocation constraints for Polish BZBs

(59) ACER agrees with the amendment proposed concerning the extension of allocation constraints on Polish BZBs.

(60) However, with regard to the deadline for the use of allocation constraints for all TSOs, ACER considers that, for clarity and readability, also in this case a specific date should be set instead of a deadline referring to the implementation date of the methodology (8 June 2022). ACER considers 8 June 2028 to be an appropriate deadline because it provides for an extended usage of related allocation constraints exactly six years after the implementation of the Core DA CCM, and approximately two years after adopting the present amendment. Therefore, ACER has revised Article 5(4) of the Proposal accordingly.

(61) In response to ACER's preliminary position, ILR suggested introducing a fixed deadline for the submission of a potential proposal to amend the Core DA CCM concerning the extended use of allocation constraints, instead of referring to a period of 66 months from the implementation of the methodology. ACER agrees with ILR and considers 8 December 2027 to be an appropriate deadline, as it corresponds to 66 months after the implementation deadline for the Core DA CCM, namely 8 June 2022. ACER has revised Article 5(4) of the Proposal accordingly.

(62) During the oral hearing with the Core TSOs, concerns were raised that the terminology relating to allocation constraints was not fully consistent across the provisions of the Core DA CCM. To eliminate these inconsistencies, the Core TSOs complemented their submission with an updated version of the methodology, clarifying the terminology used for allocation constraints. ACER has taken this into account when amending the Proposal, in particular in new Article 23 of the amended Proposal.

(63) Accordingly, the term "external constraint" has been removed from the definitions. Where the methodology refers to the allocation constraint applied to the Core net position, it now refers to the Allocation Constraint pursuant to Article 7(2)(a) of the Core DA CCM. Where the methodology refers to the global net position allocation constraint, it now refers to the (global) Allocation Constraint pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Core DA CCM.

6.6. Consideration of 110 kV elements as CNEC after validation

(64) ACER agrees with the proposed amendment concerning the consideration of 110 kV elements as CNECs following their validation.

6.7. Integration of new inner-German HVDC lines in the day-ahead capacity calculation

(65) ACER agrees with the proposed amendment concerning the integration of new inner-German HVDC lines into the day-ahead capacity calculation.

6.8. Inclusion of Celtic Interconnector and SEM-France BZB in the day-ahead capacity calculation

(66) ACER agrees with the proposed amendment concerning the inclusion of the Celtic Interconnector and the SEM–France bidding zone border in the day-ahead capacity calculation.

6.9. Introduction of allocation constraints for SEM BZB

(67) ACER agrees in principle with the proposed amendment concerning the introduction of allocation constraints for the SEM bidding zone border.

(68) However, for the same reasons as those explained in recitals (60) and (61), ACER considers that allocation constraints should be permitted during the transition period until 8 June 2028, and has amended the Proposal accordingly.

(69) During the oral hearing, the Core TSOs requested that, for the Celtic Interconnector, the deadline for the application of net position allocation constraints set out in Article 7(3) of the Core DA CCM be extended and aligned with the corresponding deadline applicable to allocation constraints under the CE DA CCM. The Core TSOs justified this request by explaining that the start of commercial operations of the Celtic Interconnector, connecting the SEM and France bidding zones, has been postponed to the fourth quarter of 2028. As a result, the interconnector is expected to become operational only after the currently applicable deadline for the application of net position allocation constraints has expired.

(70) ACER understands the projected timeline for the Celtic Interconnector. However, the deadline for applying the transitional solution of net position allocation constraints is set generally for all relevant cases in the Core CCR (currently Poland and SEM). If the CE DA CCM is implemented on time, with the projected go-live date of 15 January 2028, this Core-related deadline will become obsolete. If, however, the implementation of CE DA CCM is delayed, and if the Core TSOs are unable to identify alternative solutions for the net position allocation constraints, they may propose an amendment to the Core DA CCM pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Core DA CCM.

6.10. Correction of the formula for computing the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF

(71) ACER agrees with the proposed amendment concerning the formula for calculating the maximum zone-to-zone PTDF.

6.11. Development of harmonised GSK methodology

(72) ACER agrees with the proposed amendment concerning the development of a harmonised GSK methodology.

6.12. Improvements in reporting

(73) ACER agrees in principle with the proposed amendment concerning improvements to reporting requirements.

(74) In addition, ACER considers it necessary to establish clear and harmonised deadlines for the publication of quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports. ACER has therefore amended Article 21 of the Proposal to enhance transparency and ensure the timely fulfilment of reporting obligations under the methodology.

6.13. Other amendments introduced by ACER

(75) ACER introduced several additional changes to the methodology, as outlined below:

(76) Article 5 of Core DA CCM, which sets out the process for defining critical network elements and contingencies, has been amended following ACER Decision 07/2026, which revised that provision in accordance with Board of Appeal Decision A-003-2019_R_R and the judgment in joined cases T-600/23 and T-612/23. As a result, ACER Decision 07/2026 removed the following provisions from Article 5: paragraph (8), points (b) and (c) and the second subparagraph, and paragraph (9).

(77) As a result of those amendments, several cross-references and related provisions in Article 5 became obsolete, altering the meaning of the process and potentially leading to unintended outcomes, including for operational security, as explained by the Core TSOs during the oral hearing. Therefore, and also taking into account the comments from BNetzA and E-Control on the need for further revisions (see recital (43)), ACER has further revised Article 5 to remove the obsolete references and ensure the consistency and proper functioning of the provision. In particular, ACER has amended paragraph (1) and deleted paragraphs (5)-(7) and (8)(a) from Article 5 of Core DA CCM. This is reflected in Article 3 of the amended Proposal.

(78) ACER has added a new Article 6 to the Proposal to specify a deadline for performing the first flow reliability margin calculation. ACER considers 30 September 2028 to be an appropriate deadline, as it takes into account future developments. If the CE DA CCM is implemented on time, with the projected go-live date of 15 January 2028, this Core-related requirement will become obsolete. If, however, the implementation of the CE DA CCM is delayed, the proposed deadline will leave sufficient time for the relevant analysis in the Core context.

(79) ACER has removed references to Action Plans in Article 17(9) of the Core DA CCM, as they are obsolete. Under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2019/943, Action Plans were required to include a linear trajectory towards compliance with the minimum capacity requirement set out in Article 16(8), to be achieved by 31 December 2025. Since the

deadline has expired, references to those linear trajectories are no longer applicable. ACER has therefore amended Article 12 of the Proposal and added a new Article 25.

(80) To increase transparency, ACER has amended Article 20 of the Proposal to introduce a requirement to publish information on input settings for the calculation of default flow-based parameters.

(81) Finally, ACER agrees with CRE's request not to amend Article 6(2)(a)(iii) of the Core DA CCM concerning operational security limits, as initially proposed in ACER's preliminary position, since such an amendment would be redundant considering the other provisions of that Article. Consequently, no changes have been made to the Proposal in this respect.

6.14. Editorial amendments

(82) ACER has also included several editorial amendments in the Proposal to improve the clarity, consistency and readability of the Core DA CCM, without altering its intended meaning. Those amendments are not discussed further in this Decision.

7. CONCLUSION

(83) For the above reasons, ACER considers that the Proposal complies with the requirements of the CACM Regulation, provided that the amendments set out in Annex I to this Decision are integrated into it. These amendments, which have been consulted with the Core TSOs and the Core regulatory authorities, are necessary to ensure that the Proposal is in line with the purpose of the CACM Regulation and contributes to market integration, non-discrimination, effective competition and the proper functioning of the market.

(84) ACER therefore approves the Proposal subject to the amendments set out in Annex I to this Decision. For clarity, Annex II provides a complete consolidated version of the amended Core DA CCM,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The day ahead capacity calculation methodology of the Core capacity calculation region pursuant to Article 20(2) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 is amended and approved as set out in Annex I to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to:

Austrian Power Grid AG

Elia System Operator S.A.
ČEPS a.s.
Réseau de Transport d'Electricité
HOPS d.o.o., Hrvatski operator prijenosnog sustava
MAVIR ZRt
Creos Luxembourg S.A.
TenneT TSO B.V.
Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne S.A.
C.N.T.E.E. Transelectrica S.A.
ELES, d.o.o. sistemski operater prenosnega elektroenergetskega omrežja
Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s.
50Hertz Transmission GmbH
Amprion GmbH
TenneT TSO GmbH
TransnetBW GmbH

Done at Ljubljana, on 16 July 2026.

- SIGNED –

For the Agency
The Director ad interim

V. ZULEGER

Annexes:

Annex I	The fourth amendment of the day ahead capacity calculation methodology of the Core capacity calculation region, as revised and approved by ACER
Annex Ia	The fourth amendment of the day ahead capacity calculation methodology of the Core capacity calculation region, with ACER's amendments to the Core TSOs' proposal shown in track changes – for information

Annex II	Consolidated version of the day ahead capacity calculation methodology of the Core capacity calculation region – for information
Annex IIa	Consolidated version of the day ahead capacity calculation methodology of the Core capacity calculation region, with ACER's amendments to the consolidated version of the day ahead capacity calculation methodology of the Core capacity calculation region as proposed by Core TSOs, shown in track changes – for information

In accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2019/942, the addressees may appeal against this Decision by filing an appeal, together with the statement of grounds, in writing at the Board of Appeal of ACER within two months of the day of notification of this Decision.

In accordance with Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2019/942, the addressees may bring an action for the annulment before the Court of Justice only after the exhaustion of the appeal procedure referred to in Article 28 of that Regulation.