ACER Decision on SEE common coordinated redispatching and countertrading methodology: Annex Ia

~~Coordinated Redispatching~~Methodology for coordinated redispatching and ~~Countertrading methodology~~countertrading for SEE ~~CCR TSOs~~ capacity calculation region

in accordance with Article 35 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management

~~**December 2018**~~

~~All Transmission System Operators of the SEE CCR taking into account the following,~~

Version of 25 July 2019

Whereas

(1) This document sets out the methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading in accordance with Article 35 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishesof 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereinafter referred to as the "CACM Regulation"), which entered into force on 14 August 2015.

(2) This methodology is developed by all Transmission System Operators (hereafter referred to as "TSOs") of the SEE CCR as defined in accordance with Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU)

(1) 2015/1222 on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (the "CACM Regulation"), for the methodology for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading.hereafter referred to as the 'CACM Regulation'). This methodology is required by Article 35(1)hereafter referred to as the 'coordinated redispatching and countertrading methodology' ('CRCM').

(2) The common coordinated RDCT methodology is applicable for the South-east Europe ('SEE') capacity calculation region (CCR')[1].

The common coordinated RDCT methodology contributes to the general objectives of the CACM Regulation by taking into account the general principles and goals set in the CACM Regulation.

(1)(3) (3) This document The common coordinated RDCT methodology takes into account the TSOs' proposal of transmission system operators from the SEE CCR ('SEE TSOs') for a day-ahead and intraday capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 20 of the CACM Regulation. This methodology takes into account the general principles and goals set in Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereafter referred to as the "CACM Regulation").

(4) Article 35(1) of CACM Regulation requires the coordinated redispatching and countertrading methodology to be subject to consultation in accordance with Article 12.Article 9 (9) of the CACM Regulation requires that the proposed timescale for the implementation and the expected impact of RD and CT Methodology on the objectives of the CACM Regulation is described. The impact is presented below (point (5) of this Whereas Section).

[1] See Decision of the Agency For The Cooperation Of Energy Regulators No 06/2016 Of 17 November 2016 on the Electricity Transmission System Operators' Proposal for the Determination of Capacity Calculation Regions.

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(5) RD and CT Methodology contributes to and does not in any way hinder the achievement of the objectives of Article 3 of the CACM Regulation:

Article 3 (a) of the CACM Regulation aims at promoting effective competition in the generation, trading and supply of electricity. The SEE CCR RD and CT Methodology serves the objective of promoting effective competition in the generation, trading and supply of electricity by defining a set of harmonized rules for effectively relieving physical congestion at the minimum cost.

Article 3 (b) of the CACM Regulation aims at ensuring optimal use of the transmission infrastructure. The SEE CCR RD and CT Methodology contributes to achieve the objective of ensuring optimal use of the transmission infrastructure by using last available inputs based on the best possible forecast of transmission systems and market results at the time the security monitoring is performed for the detection of Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading needs.

Article 3 (c) of the CACM Regulation aims at ensuring operational security. The SEE CCR RD and CT Methodology contributes to achieve the objective of ensuring operational security by coordinating the Redispatching and Countertrading at regional level to ensure its reliability and effectiveness for all the TSOs.

Article 3 (d) of the CACM Regulation aims at optimizing the calculation and allocation of cross zonal capacity. The SEE CCR RD and CT Methodology contributes to achieve the objective by defining the rules for detecting and activating coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading contributing to ensure the availability and firmness of the capacity and by

SEE CCR_TSOs proposal for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading methodology in accordance with Article 35 of

integrating the timings of the Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading process into the timings of the Capacity Calculation process steps for different timeframes.

(6) Redispatching means a measure activated by one or several system operators by altering the generation and/or load pattern in order to change physical flows in the transmission system and relieve a physical congestion. Countertrading means a cross zonal exchange initiated by system operators between two bidding zones to relieve physical congestion. TSOs may also agree on other cross zonal exchange procedure for reasons other than relieving physical congestions. Such arrangements are not within the scope of this RDCT Methodology.

(7) In conclusion, the coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading methodology contributes to the general objectives of the CACM Regulation.

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING COORDINATED REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING METHODOLOGY TO ALL NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES:

Article 1

Article 1. Subject matter and scope

The methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading as determined in this document is the common proposal of all TSOs of the SEE CCR in accordance with Article 35 of the CACM Regulation. The participating TSOs to the coordinated redispatching and countertrading are therefore ADMIE (Greece), ESO (Bulgaria), and Transelectrica (Romania).

Article 2

Article 2.Article 1. Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading methodology, the terms used shall have the meaning set forth in Article2 of Regulation(EC)714/2009, Article2 of Regulation(EC)543/2013, which amends the previous, Article 2 of Regulation (EC)2015/1222and Article 3 of SOGL.

a. 'ADMIE' is the Greek Transmission System Operator;

b. 'ESO EAD' is the Bulgarian Transmission System Operator;

c. 'Transelectrica' is the Romanian Transmission System Operator;

d. 'Sensitivity of a critical network element to a resource' means the variation of the flow in one critical network element with a change of 1MW of resources activated;

3. In this coordinated redispatching and countertrading methodology, unless the context

a) the singular indicates the plural and vice versa;

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Article 3

Legal references and requirements

This methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading is applied within the SEE CCR.

A number of relevant parts of the preamble of the CACM Regulation are cited here and should be taken into account in order to properly interpret the articles stated further below.

(2)(4) No. Recital (10) of the preamble of the CACM Regulation states that TSOs should: "use *'use a common set of remedial actions such as countertrading or redispatching to deal with both internal and cross-zonal congestion. In order to facilitate more efficient capacity allocation and to avoid unnecessary curtailments of cross-border capacities, TSOs should coordinate the use of remedial actions in capacity calculation.'*

(3)(5) capacities, TSOs should coordinate the use of remedial actions in capacity calculation." Followed by no. 12 of the preamble: "TSOsRecital (12) of the CACM Regulation states that *'TSOs should implement coordinated redispatching of cross-border relevance or countertrading at regional level or above regional level. Redispatching of cross-border relevance or countertrading should be coordinated with redispatching or countertrading internal to the control area.".'*

~~SEE CCR TSOs proposal for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading methodology in accordance with Article 35 of~~

~~The SEE RD and CT Methodology following Article 35 of CACM Regulation is also interlinked with Article~~

(6) ~~21~~Article 35(1) of the CACM Regulation requires that TSOs publicly consult on the common coordinated RDCT methodology in accordance with Article 12 of the CACM Regulation. According to Article 9(9) of the CACM Regulation, TSOs must describe the expected impact of the common coordinated RDCT methodology on the objectives of the CACM Regulation.

(7) Pursuant to Article 3(a) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology promotes effective competition in the generation, trading and supply of electricity by defining a set of harmonised rules for effectively relieving physical congestion at the minimum cost and by applying regional competition and coordination of redispatching and countertrading actions.

(8) Pursuant to Article 3(b) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology ensures an optimal use of the transmission infrastructure by using latest available inputs based on the best possible forecast of transmission systems and market results, which is then used for the identification of congestions and followed by coordination of redispatching and countertrading actions to address those congestions in the economically most efficient manner.

(9) Pursuant to Article 3(c) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology ensures operational security by applying coordination of redispatching and countertrading actions at regional level, which provides higher certainty that operational security violations are addressed effectively and in efficient manner.

(10) Pursuant to Article 3(d) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology optimises the calculation and allocation of cross-zonal capacity as it defines the rules for coordinated redispatching and countertrading and thereby contributes to the availability and firmness of the cross-zonal capacities since it allows capacity calculation and allocation to take into account the possibility for congestions to be managed with coordinated redispatching and countertrading. This then allows for optimising the calculation and allocation of cross-zonal capacity.

(11) Pursuant to Article 3(e) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology ensures fair and non-discriminatory treatment of TSOs and regulatory authorities, as it treats all TSOs and relevant regulatory authorities on an equal basis as regards the coordination and use of redispatching and countertrading actions as well as the provision of information related to regulatory oversight. On the other hand, the common coordinated RDCT methodology is deemed to have no direct effect on NEMOs and the Agency.

(12) Pursuant to Article 3(f) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology ensures and enhances the transparency and the reliability of information by setting clear requirements on vectors of communication and information to be shared among parties involved in the common coordinated RDCT methodology, as well as measures to monitor the transparency and reliability of such information.

(13) Pursuant to Article 3(g) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology contributes to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity

~~SEE CCR TSOs proposal for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading methodology in accordance with Article 35 of~~ sector in the Union, by ensuring that redispatching and countertrading actions are applied in a coordinated and efficient manner in order to ensure operational security of the network of the SEE CCR.

(14) Pursuant to Article 3(h) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology may have a negative impact on the achievement of a fair and orderly market and fair and orderly price formation, because redispatching and countertrading actions are not taken into account in the SDAC and SIDC. However, since coordinated application of remedial actions is mandated by the CACM Regulation, such negative effects, if present, should be considered as proportionate as redispatching and countertrading are required to ensure operational security.

(15) Pursuant to Article 3(h) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology is deemed to have no effect on the creation of a level playing field for NEMOs.

(16) Pursuant to Article 3(j) of the CACM Regulation, the common coordinated RDCT methodology contributes to providing non-discriminatory access to cross-zonal capacity as coordinated redispatching and countertrading facilitates the objective of optimisation and maximisation of cross-zonal capacities.

(17) The common coordinated RDCT methodology anticipates the relevant requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereafter referred to as ~~"~~the '~~SO GL Regulation") specifying that each TSO shall apply principles when activating and coordinating~~ Regulation'). Relevant requirements relate to (i) the regional coordination of remedial actions ~~in accordance~~, and (ii) the requirement that this regional coordination be consistent with the common coordinated RDCT methodology.

Article 23 of the SO ~~GL Regulation: "~~Regulation requires a regional coordination of remedial actions. It specifies that 'for operational security violations which need to be managed in a coordinated way, a TSO shall design, prepare and activate remedial actions in coordination with other concerned TSOs, following the methodology for the preparation of remedial actions in a coordinated way under Article 76(1)(b) and taking into account the recommendations of a regional security coordinator in accordance with Article 78(4)~~."~~

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~~(4)~~(18)~~).'~~ Article 23(2) of the SO ~~GL~~ Regulation further specifies that: ~~"~~'When preparing and activating a remedial action, including redispatching or countertrading pursuant to ~~Article~~Articles 23 and 35 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, or a procedure of a TSO's system defence plan which affects other TSOs, the relevant TSO shall assess, in coordination with the TSO concerned, the impact of such remedial action or measure within and outside of its control area, in accordance with Article 75(1), Article 76(1)(b) and Article 78(1), (2) and (4) and shall provide the TSOs concerned with the information about this impact.~~"~~.'

~~Also relevant in this respect is the requirement for TSOs to develop common provisions for operational security coordination on a regional level in Article 76(1) of SO GL Regulation: "…all TSOs of each capacity calculation region shall jointly develop a proposal for common provisions for regional operational security coordination, to be applied by the regional security coordinators and the TSOs of the capacity calculation region."~~

~~Article 76(1) further specifies that: "~~The SO Regulation requires consistency with the common coordinated RDCT methodology. Article 76(1) of the SO Regulation specifies that: 'The proposal shall respect the methodologies for coordinating operational security analysis developed in

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~~SEE CCR TSOs proposal for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading methodology in accordance with Article 35 of~~ accordance with Article 75(1) and complement where necessary the methodologies developed in accordance with Articles 35 and 74 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222~~.~~"

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~~Lastly~~,' Further, Article 78(1) of the SO ~~GL~~ Regulation states: "~~'~~'Each TSO shall provide the regional security coordinator with all the information and data required to perform the coordinated regional operation security assessment, including at least: …(b) the updated list of possible remedial actions, among the categories listed in Article

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~~(5)~~(19) 22, and their anticipated costs provided in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 if a remedial action includes redispatching or countertrading, aimed at contributing to relieve any constraint identified in the region; and ~~…~~"…'

(20) The main objective of the common coordinated RDCT methodology is to ensure that operational security on those network elements, which are considered as cross-border relevant, is achieved in the economically most efficient manner. However, this main objective cannot be ensured only with the application of cross-border relevant redispatching and countertrading, since other remedial actions as listed in Article 22 of the SO Regulation may provide more efficient alternatives for ensuring operational security on cross-border relevant network elements. Therefore, the most economically efficient coordination of redispatching and countertrading requires a cost optimisation, which includes not only the cross-border relevant redispatching and countertrading, but also all other cross-border relevant remedial actions available to TSOs. For this reason, this methodology, when referring to the coordination and optimisation of XRAs, also takes into account other cross-border relevant remedial actions available to TSOs. In this regard, the definition of the cross-border relevant remedial actions used in this methodology is without prejudice to the possible definition of cross-border relevant remedial actions that may be defined in other terms and conditions or methodologies, as they may increase the scope of this definition beyond the cross-border relevant redispatching and countertrading.

Article 1. Subject matter and scope

The methodologies of the CACM Regulation and the SO GL Regulation are thus highly interlinked.

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Article 4

Area of Common Interest (ACI)

1. The common coordinated RDCT methodology as determined in this document shall be considered as the methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall include actions of cross-border relevance. The congestions which are cross-border relevant in accordance with Article 35 of the CACM Regulation and is applicable for the SEE CCR and thereby need to be solved in a coordinated manner are the ones which constitute the Area of Common Interest (ACI). They are identified according to the process defined in the day-ahead and intraday capacity calculation methodology for SEE Region ("SEE TSOs proposal of common capacity calculation methodology for the day-ahead and intraday market timeframe in accordance with Article 21 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management"). following TSOs: ADMIE (Greece), ESO EAD (Bulgaria), and Transelectrica (Romania).

Article 2. Definitions and interpretation

2. An action of cross-border relevance or a cross-border relevant remedial action is a remedial action that relieves a congestion on a network element of cross-border relevance. The methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall enable all TSOs of the SEE CCR to effectively relieve physical congestion on the elements of cross-border relevance of the region, which constitute the Area of Common Interest (ACI), irrespective of whether the reasons for the physical congestion fall mainly outside their control area or not.
3. Within Article 35(2) of CACM Regulation, cross-border relevance is considered in the coordination and cost sharing of Redispatching and Countertrading.
4. RD and CT Measures which are cross-border impacting as defined in the methodologies required by art 75 and 76 of SO GL Regulation have a significant impact on other TSOs have to be coordinated. A quantification of the minimum level above which this cross-border impact is significant enough to request coordination has to be established in the methodology required by Articles 75 and 76 of SO GL Regulation.
5. All cross-border relevant elements selected as critical network elements in the capacity calculation process (critical network element contingency selection process in day-ahead capacity calculation) are subject to Redispatching and Countertrading cost sharing. Cross-border relevance of remedial actions for cost-sharing are only those remedial actions activated to solve a congestion on a critical network element as defined in Articles 20 and 21 of CACM Regulation.

Article 5

1. **Resources for** For the purposes of the common coordinated RDCT methodology, the terms used shall have the meaning set forth in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/943, Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 543/2013 (hereafter referred to as the 'Transparency Regulation'), repealing Article 2 of the CACM Regulation and Article 3 of the SO Regulation.

2. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'CGM' is the common grid model as defined in Article 2(2) of the CACM Regulation;

(b) 'coordinated operational security analysis' means an operational security analysis performed by a TSO on a common grid model, in accordance with Article 72(3) and Article 72(4) of the SO Regulation;

(c) 'coordinated regional operational security assessment' means an operational security analysis performed by a RSC on a common grid model, in accordance with Article 78 of the SO Regulation;

(a)(d) 'cross-border relevant remedial action' or 'XRA' means a remedial action consisting of redispatching and countertrading identified as cross-border relevant and needs to be applied in a coordinated way;

(e) 'cross-border relevant network element' or 'XNE' means a network element identified as cross-border relevant and on which operational security violations need to be managed in a coordinated way;

(f) 'cross-border relevant network element with contingency' or 'XNEC' means an XNE associated with a contingency. For the purpose of the common coordinated RDCT methodology, the term XNEC also cover the case where a XNE is used in operational security analysis without a specified contingency;

(g) 'IGM' is the individual grid model as defined in Article 2(1) of the CACM Regulation;

(h) 'RSC' is the regional security coordinator established pursuant to the SO Regulation;

(i) 'remedial action influence factor' means a flow deviation on a XNEC resulting from the application of a remedial action or of a set of remedial actions, normalised by the maximum admissible flow of the XNEC;

(j) 'available XRA' means the cross-border relevant remedial action that a TSO has declared available for regional coordination;

(k) 'recommended XRA' means the cross-border relevant remedial action that RSC has recommended to TSO to be activated pursuant to coordinated regional operational security assessment in accordance with Article 78(4) of the SO Regulation;

(l) 'planned XRA' means the recommended XRA for which the TSO has decided to plan its activation;

(m) 'ordered XRAs' means the planned XRA for which the TSO has passed the binding order for its activation to the relevant resource provider;

(n) 'activated XRA' means the ordered XRA which the resource provider has already activated or which can no longer be cancelled;

(o) 'preventive remedial action' means a remedial action that is the result of an operational planning process and needs to be activated prior to the investigated timeframe for compliance with the (N-1) criterion;

(p) 'curative remedial action' means a remedial action that is the result of an operational planning process and is activated straight subsequent to the occurrence of the respective contingency for compliance with the (N-1) criterion, taking into account transitory admissible overloads and their accepted duration;

(q) 'XNE connecting TSO' means the TSO responsible for the control area where the XNE is located or connected. In case of an interconnector, the TSOs on both sides of the interconnector shall be considered as XNE connecting TSOs;

(r) 'XRA affected TSO' means the TSO which is significantly impacted by the activation of the XRA;

(s) 'XRA connecting TSO' means the TSO responsible for the control area where the XRA is located or connected. In case of an interconnector, the TSO executing the topological change shall be considered as XRA connecting TSO.

3. In the common coordinated RDCT methodology, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) the singular indicates the plural and vice versa;

(b) headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this proposal; and

(c) any reference to legislation, regulations, directives, orders, instruments, codes shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it when in force.

Article 3. Identification of cross-border relevant network elements (XNEs)

1. The cross-border relevant network elements ('XNEs') shall be all critical network elements ('CNEs') and other network elements of a voltage level equal or above 150 kV, except for those elements for which all TSOs agree that they are not cross-border relevant and may therefore be excluded.

2. The TSOs and the RSC(s) shall establish and update at least on a semi-annual basis the list of XNEs.

3. The RSC shall detail in the semi-annual report pursuant to Article 14 the updated list of XNEs.

Article 4. Identification of cross-border relevant remedial actions (XRAs)

1. An XRA is a redispatching or countertrading action which is identified as having the ability to address congestions on XNECs in an effective and economically efficient way. The TSOs and the RSC(s) shall select and activate XRAs in a coordinated way in accordance with the common coordinated RDCT methodology. An XRA can be a preventive or curative redispatching or countertrading action.

2. The TSOs and the RSC shall establish and update at least on a monthly basis the list of XRAs. For this purpose, each TSO shall provide to the RSC(s) the list of all available redispatching and countertrading actions in its control area and the RSC(s) shall establish whether they are cross-border relevant or not according to the criteria pursuant to paragraphs 4 to 8 of this Article.

3. In order to identify whether a redispatching and countertrading action is an XRA, the TSOs and the RSC(s) shall use a quantitative or qualitative approach.

4. In case of a quantitative approach, the cross-border relevance of redispatching and countertrading actions shall be assessed with the remedial action influence factor. The remedial action influence factor shall be calculated for at least each cross-border relevant network element and each contingency (i.e. each 'XNEC') as a simulated flow deviation on a XNEC resulting from the simulated application of a redispatching and countertrading action normalised by the permanent admissible load of the associated XNE.

5. In case of a quantitative approach, at least those redispatching and countertrading actions for which the remedial action influence factors for at least one XNEC is higher than a threshold, defining a significant cross-border impact shall be considered as XRA. This threshold shall be equal to 5%.

6. In case of a qualitative approach, the TSOs, in coordination with the RSC(s), shall qualitatively assess and agree on the cross-border relevance of redispatching and countertrading actions. In case of a disagreement, the TSOs shall apply the quantitative assessment in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5.

7. In case of a qualitative and quantitative approach, the TSOs, in coordination with the RSC(s), shall define for redispatching and countertrading actions that can be applied in different quantities, the quantity above which these redispatching and countertrading actions become cross-border relevant.

8. In case of qualitative and quantitative approach, the TSOs, in coordination with the RSC(s), shall define for each XRA, the XRA connecting TSOs and the XRA affected TSOs. In case of a quantitative approach, the XRA affected TSOs shall be those TSOs having at least one affected XNECs for which the remedial action influence calculated pursuant to paragraph 4 is higher than the threshold referred to in paragraph 5.

Article 5. Resources for cross-border relevant remedial actions (XRAs)

~~SEE CCR TSOs proposal for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading methodology in accordance with Article 35 of~~

1. For XRAs identified pursuant to Article 4, all TSOs shall use all generation, load and network resources, which are able to modify power flows in the network.

2. For XRAs, the resources of redispatching and countertrading shall be defined for two different services:

   (a) increasing the control area balance or nodal injection (e.g. increasing generation or decreasing load); and

   (b) decreasing the control area balance or nodal injection (e.g. decreasing generation or increasing load).

3. The TSOs may use the following resources of redispatching or countertrading for the purpose of XRAs:

   (a) up and/or down regulation of conventional power plants;

   (b) up and/or down regulation of loads (e.g. industry, boiler);

   (c) ~~1.~~up and/or down regulation of (pump) storage power plants;

   (d) up and/or down regulation of battery storages or other storage technologies; and

   (e) up and/or down regulation of renewable energy sources, such as wind energy, solar energy, biomass power plants etc.

~~2.~~4. Each TSO may redispatch all available generation units and loads in accordance with the appropriate mechanisms and agreements applicable to its control area.

Article 6. ~~2.~~Exchange of information on availability of cross-border relevant remedial actions (XRAs)

1. Each ~~TSO shall define~~ XRA connecting TSO shall provide to the RSC(s) all the information related to the availability of all XRAs identified pursuant to Article 4 and located in its control area. XRA connecting TSOs shall provide this information for each market time ~~frame its resources~~ unit and for each coordination procedure separately or together. The RSC(s) shall make this information available ~~for redispatching and countertrading and their prices. The available volumes of a~~ to all TSOs.

~~3.~~2. Each TSO ~~shall not~~ is responsible for ensuring operational security of its own transmission system. Accordingly, at any point in time, each XRA connecting TSO is responsible for the decision to share XRAs identified pursuant to Article 4 and located in its control area with the RSC(s) and other TSOs. Accordingly, each XRA connecting TSO shall provide to the RSC(s) all such XRAs, except those for which such provision would likely compromise the ~~provision of ancillary services and not endanger~~operational security and the security of supply of its control area ~~while maintaining its system in normal state. The resources will be defined for two different services:~~. In such cases, the relevant XRA connecting TSO shall communicate and justify any non-provision of XRAs to the RSC(s) and to all SEE regulatory authorities. The RSC(s) shall monitor those cases in the semi-annual report pursuant to Article 14.

3. ~~a.~~ The TSOs shall provide to RSC(s) the information on the available XRAs, including their volumes, after the publication of the results of the day-ahead market. The TSOs shall base the information on the availability of XRAs on the best forecast of their availability for the coordination procedure. The providers of these resources shall provide best up-to-date forecast of their availability to the XRA connecting TSO.

4. Each TSO shall update the information on the availability of XRAs, at least in cases of:

(a) XRAs which have already been activated;

(b) changes in the availability of XRA;

(c) planned outages affecting the XRA; and

(d) unplanned outages affecting the XRA.

5. For redispatching, the TSOs shall inform the RSC(s) on the volume of available redispatching, together with at least the following information:

(a) identification of resources and their mapping to nodes in the CGM;

(b) specific up-to-date upward and downward regulating availabilities;

(c) operational constraints;

(d) characteristics of standard products;

(e) if the resource is offered simultaneously to different CCRs or only to the SEE CCR.

6. For countertrading, the TSOs shall inform each other via the RSC(s) on the volume itself, together with at least the following features:

(a) bidding zone and location if known;

(b) product related lead times; and

(c) characteristics of standard products.

7. When an XRA is identified pursuant to Article 4 as cross-border relevant also in another CCR, the concerned XRA connecting TSO shall provide this information to the RSC(s) and shall decide in which CCR it shall provide such XRA. This decision shall take account of the assumptions on remedial actions considered in capacity calculation methodologies established pursuant to Articles 20 and 21 of the CACM Regulation.

Article 7. Exchange of information on the prices and costs of cross-border relevant remedial actions

1. The TSOs and the RSC(s) shall share all information required for calculation of the prices or costs of activation of XRAs.

2. In accordance with Article 35(5) of the CACM Regulation, the prices or costs of XRAs shall be based on:

(a) Prices in the relevant electricity markets for the relevant timeframe; or

(b) The costs of XRAs calculated transparently on the basis of incurred costs.

Without prejudice to paragraph 7 of this Article, each TSO shall provide to the RSC(s) the exact information on the prices or costs of activating costly XRAs available in

~~increasing the control area balance or nodal injection (e.g. increasing generation/decreasing load);~~

~~b. decreasing the control area balance or nodal injection (e.g. decreasing generation/increasing load).~~

3. ~~3. Depending on the mechanisms and agreements applicable to~~ its control area~~, each TSO shall~~ such that this information can be effectively used in the coordination and optimisation of XRAs as well as for settlement of these costs.

4. In case TSOs provide ~~the actual~~to the RSC(s) the information on exact prices ~~of the redispatching and countertrading~~or costs of XRAs, these exact prices and costs shall be used both for the purpose of optimising activation of XRAs and for settlement of XRAs.

5. The TSOs shall provide to the RSC(s) the information on the prices or costs of available costly XRA after the publication of the results of the day-ahead market. They shall also define the time window for the validity of these prices or costs.

6. In line with the requirements set by Article 35(5) of the CACM Regulation, the providers of resources ~~available in its control area or~~ for XRAs shall provide the information about prices or costs of XRAs requested by the XRA connecting TSO sufficiently in advance of the deadline by which the XRA connecting TSO needs to submit this information to the RSC(s).

7. If the information on exact prices or costs is not available to TSOs, and if TSOs are unable to require the information on exact prices or costs to be provided by resource providers, the TSOs shall instead provide the best up-to-~~dated~~date estimation of the expected costs incurred ~~costs calculated transparently.~~per unit volume of activated XRA. The TSOs ~~will~~shall use for this purpose the actual prices or costs taken from the generator units and loads and ~~will inform the Regional Security Coordinator for the prices in advance in case the RSC (s) will need to perform either redispatching or countertrading and eliminate~~other available information. In case TSOs provide to the RSC(s) the information on expected prices or costs of XRAs, these prices and costs shall be used for the purpose of optimising activation of XRAs, whereas for settlement of XRAs, the XRA connecting TSO shall provide the information on the realised prices or costs to RSC(s) after the XRAs have been activated.

8. Any TSO or the RSC(s) on behalf of TSO may request from any other TSO any underlying information used to establish expected or realised prices or costs of XRAs, including information pertaining to contracts and agreements with resource providers.

9. In addition, a SEE regulatory authority may request the information referred to in paragraph 8 from the TSO in the concerned Member State, on its own initiative or at the request of another regulatory authority. In the latter case, the concerned SEE regulatory authority shall share this information with the requesting SEE regulatory authority.

10. For the information on prices and costs of XRAs shared between the TSOs, the RSC(s) and the SEE regulatory authorities, the XRA connecting TSO shall define which part of information is commercially sensitive subject to the agreement on non-disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

11. When the TSOs provide a ~~congestion at minimum~~ best up-to-date estimation of the expected costs incurred pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Article, the TSOs and the RSC(s) shall implement a continuous monitoring and evaluation process to minimise the differences between the expected prices or costs of XRAs and realised prices or costs of XRAs for settlement. In this process, the TSOs and the RSC(s) shall continuously monitor forecast errors of expected costs of XRAs, and the TSOs shall use this monitoring as an input continuously to improve the associated forecasting methodology.

~~4.~~12. When the TSOs provide a best up-to-date estimation of the expected costs incurred pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Article, XRA connecting TSOs shall proactively and timely report and justify any significant and/or systematic deviation between forecasted and incurred costs of a given XRA to other

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TSOs and the RSC(s) in situations when such deviation represents more than 10 percent of the initially forecasted cost.

~~4. Resources that could be used by TSOs for Redispatching/Countertrading;~~

~~a. Up and/or down regulation of conventional power plants;~~

13. ~~b. Up~~Within 18 months after the implementation of the common coordinated RDCT methodology in accordance with Article 15, all TSOs shall develop a proposal for further harmonisation of the prices and costs of XRAs, and submit it by the same deadline to all SEE regulatory authorities as a proposal for amendment of the common coordinated RDCT methodology in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation. The proposal shall at least include:

(a) a report compiling all instances of deviations between forecasted and incurred costs pursuant to paragraph 11 aboveof this Article, detailing, for each instance the difference in forecasted and incurred costs, as well as measures foreseen or implemented to remedy reasons for deviations. For each instance, the report shall highlight the effect of the deviation between forecasted and incurred costs on the XRA optimisation pursuant to Article 10;

(b) an analysis of the feasibility for amendment of legal or regulatory framework by which TSOs could request from XRA resources a firm commitment on exact prices or costs of XRAs ahead of the coordination and optimisation of XRAs, and thereby remove the option of an up-to-date estimation pursuant to paragraph 7 . The analysis shall include the expected impact on XRA resource providers and on TSOs in comparison with the current approach.

Article 8. Confidentiality of information

1. For the information on prices and costs of XRAs shared between the TSOs, the RSC(s) and the SEE regulatory authorities pursuant to Article 7, the XRA connecting TSO shall define which part of information is commercially sensitive. For such information, the XRA resource provider or the XRA connecting TSO may require that the party with which the information is to be shared sign an agreement on non-disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

2. The TSOs and the RSC(s), when handling commercially sensitive information during the application of the common coordinated RDCT methodology shall treat it as confidential and manage it in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Article 13 of the CACM Regulation.

3. In particular, the TSOs and the RSC(s) shall share information on the prices and costs of XRAs pursuant to Article 7 for purposes of XRA coordination only, including reporting and monitoring obligations defined within the methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of the CACM Regulation.

Article 9. Timeframes for coordination and application of cross-border relevant remedial actions

1. The coordination of XRAs shall be performed in a single coordination procedure that optimises the activation of XRAs as well as other remedial actions not considered as XRAs in accordance with this methodology but still considered as cross-border relevant. This coordination shall enable the TSOs with the support from the RSC(s) to relieve physical congestions in all market time units of the delivery day.

2. The coordination of XRAs shall be performed in the following timeframes:

(a) the day-ahead coordination procedure;

(b) the intraday coordination procedure; and

(c) the close to real-time coordination procedure (fast activation procedure).

3. The day-ahead and intraday coordination procedure is a regular coordination procedure as defined in Article 10. The close to real-time coordination procedure is called a "fast activation procedure" as defined in Article 12 and aims to address physical congestions suddenly occurring close real-time. The TSOs may apply the fast activation procedure for all market time units, when the TSOs and the RSC(s) cannot coordinate pursuant to the procedure described in Article 10 .

4. The process for coordination of XRAs for the day-ahead coordination procedure for all market time units of the delivery day shall start immediately after the day-ahead coordinated operational security analysis referred to in Article 76(1)(a) of the SO Regulation is finalised and physical congestions on the XNECs have been identified by the RSC(s) and the TSOs.

5. The process for coordination of XRAs for the intraday coordination procedure for the remaining market time units of the delivery day shall start immediately after the intraday coordinated regional operational security analysis referred to in Article 76(1)(a) of the SO Regulation is finalised and physical congestions on the XNECs have been identified by the RSC(s) and the TSOs. The intraday coordination procedure may be repeated several times within the period between the day-ahead coordination procedure and real-time.

6. When XRAs recommended by RSC(s) resulting from the coordination procedure may be ordered at a later stage subject to a later coordination procedure, the TSOs and the RSC(s) may decide in a coordinated way to postpone the planning and ordering of such XRAs until the finalisation of the next coordination procedure.

Article 10.Day-ahead and intraday coordination procedure

1. The day-ahead and intraday coordination procedure shall enable the TSOs to address physical congestions on XNECs, identified in accordance with the coordinated operational security analysis referred to in Article 76(1)(a) of the SO Regulation.

2. In all cases in which a physical congestion is detected, TSOs and the RSC(s) shall contact and provide each other with all the information required to have a common view on the physical congestion to be solved.

3. In the day-ahead and intraday coordination procedure, the RSC(s) in coordination with the TSOs shall coordinate the use of all XRAs by performing a regional optimisation of XRAs with the objective to address all congestions on all XNECs with minimum estimated cost for the TSOs. This regional optimisation shall include also other remedial actions not considered as XRAs in accordance with this methodology, but still considered as cross-border relevant.

4. The XRA optimisation performed according to the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) of the SO Regulation shall be based on the prices or costs provided by the TSOs in accordance with Article 7. For settlement, the exact or realised prices or costs of costly ordered XRAs shall be used. Possible capacity costs shall not be considered for the optimisation and the settlement of XRAs.

5. Subsequently, the RSC(s) shall recommend to the TSOs the activation of identified optimal XRAs. On the basis of the RSC's recommendation, the XRA connecting TSOs shall then plan XRAs and establish the list of planned XRAs. Based on the list of planned XRAs, the XRA connecting TSOs shall order XRAs and establish the list of ordered XRAs.

6. When the RSC(s) recommends the activation of XRAs in accordance with paragraph 5, the XRA connecting TSO(s) shall, in accordance the relevant Union legislation, plan and activate the recommended remedial action provided that:

(a) it is expected to be available in the real time;

(b) and it is not leading to violation of operational security limits, taking into account the violations from not activating the XRAs.

7. When the RSC(s) recommends the activation of XRAs in accordance with paragraph 5, the XRA affected TSO(s) shall, in accordance with relevant Union legislation, agree on the recommended remedial action provided that it is not leading to violation of operational security limits, taking into account the violations from not activating the XRAs.

8. In case the XRA connecting TSO or the XRA affected TSO refuses the RSC's recommendation, the XRA connecting TSO shall, in accordance with relevant Union legislation, coordinate with the RSC(s) and other SEE TSOs to identify, plan and activate alternative remedial actions.

9. The RSC(s) shall compile all incurred costs of ordered remedial actions pursuant to Article 13.

10. The costs of XRAs shall be shared and settled according to the redispatching and countertrading cost sharing methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of the CACM Regulation, and common provisions for regional operational security coordination pursuant to Article 76 of the SO Regulation.

11. In the context of the optimisation pursuant to paragraph 3 aboveof this Article, the RSC(s) shall coordinate with neighbouring RSCs of other CCRs.

Article 11. Activation process for cross-border remedial actions

1. The activation of XRAs within the day-ahead and intraday coordination procedure shall be performed in the following sequence:

   (a) The RSC(s) shall use the results of coordination and optimisation of XRAs and establish a list of recommended XRAs for each TSO and submit these lists to the TSOs.

   (b) Based on this list of recommended XRAs, each TSO shall establish a list of planned XRAs taking into account the time constraints for ordering and activation of these XRAs.

   (c) From the list of planned XRAs, the TSOs shall order XRAs at the latest possible time taking into account the activation time constraints of the resources and the timing of the next coordinated regional coordinated security assessment.

   (d) The TSOs shall provide the list of ordered XRAs to the RSC(s). In turn, the RSC(s) shall establish the cross-border schedules resulting from the activation of these XRAs and provide this information to the TSOs which shall update the cross-border schedules as defined in Article 112 of the SO Regulation;

   (e) The TSOs shall update in a coordinated manner the available cross-zonal capacities within the intraday or balancing timeframe to take into account the use of these capacities to facilitate cross-border schedules reflecting the activation of XRAs.

2. The RSC(s) shall monitor occurrences of uncoordinated XRA activations in the semi-annual report pursuant to Article 14.

3. When relevant, XRA connecting TSOs may launch an additional request for coordination and reconsideration of ordered XRAs pursuant to Article 10(8).

4. The RSC(s) shall monitor additional requests for coordination pursuant to paragraph 3 in the semi-annual report pursuant to Article 14.

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5. Once the XRAs have been ordered and activated by the concerned TSOs, these XRAs shall be included in the TSOs IGM(s) and CGM in accordance with the requirements of the SO Regulation. Therefore, ordered XRAs shall be considered for the next coordinated regional operational security assessment according to the methodologies pursuant to Article 75(1) and Article 76(1) of the SO Regulation.

~~(a)~~ The effect of planned and ordered XRAs which have been activated shall be taken into account in the individual grid models for the subsequent intraday ~~and/or down regulation of loads (e.g. industry, boiler);~~

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~~c. Up and/or down regulation of (pump) storage power plants;~~
~~d. Up and/or down regulation of battery storages or other storage technologies;~~
~~e. Up and/or down regulation of renewable energy sources, such as wind energy, solar energy, biomass power plants etc~~

~~5. As regarding redispatching, each TSO commits to activate the specific units (generation/load) decided by TSOs after guidance of the RSCs during the optimization phase.~~

~~6. As regarding countertrading, each TSO commits to activate resources for the total amount decided by TSOs after guidance of the RSCs, without any commitment on the specific units (generation/load)~~

Article 6

Overall process for coordinated countertrading

1. The methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall enable all TSOs of the SEE CCR capacity calculation region to effectively relieve physical congestion on the elements of the Area of Common Interest (ACI), irrespective of whether the reasons for the physical congestion fall mainly outside their control area or not.
2. The coordinated countertrading actions shall be decided after all other available and effective non costly actions (e.g. grid topology variations, coordinated use of PSTs) have been coordinated and if network elements within the ACI are still congested.
3. TSOs shall provide information about their available non costly actions for congestion relieving.
4. The coordinated countertrading actions shall be activated after the following preliminary coordinated processes:
    a. Coordinated security monitoring of the ACI performed by the RSC and identification of the congested grid element belonging to the ACI. Coordination of the available non costly remedial actions for relieving or reducing congestions on the elements of the ACI with the support of the RSC.
5. The selection of countertrading resources shall be performed with the objective to minimize the overall estimated cost for the TSOs of the SEE capacity calculation region.

6. The countertrading resources which have been decided by TSOs at the end of the coordination process shall be included in the common grid model as required by CGM methodologies.

Article 7

Overall process for coordinated redispatching

6. 7. The methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall enable all TSOs of the SEE CCR capacity calculation region to effectivelyprocesses.

Article 12. Fast activation process for sudden critical situations

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1. The fast activation process is defined as a process to relieve physical congestion ~~on~~where the ~~elements~~detection of ~~the Area of Common Interest (ACI), irrespective of whether the reasons for~~ the physical congestion ~~fall mainly outside their control area or not.~~occurs:

   (a) ~~8. The~~between coordinated ~~redispatching actions shall be decided after all other available~~security analysis cycles and ~~effective non costly actions (e.g. grid topology variations,~~a fast activation of a XRAs is required because it cannot wait for the next coordinated ~~use of PSTs) have been~~security analysis; and

   ~~(a)~~(b) after the last coordinated ~~and if network elements within the ACI are still congested~~security analysis.

~~9. TSOs shall provide information about their available non costly actions for congestion relieving.~~

~~10. The coordinated redispatching actions shall be activated after the following preliminary coordinated processes:~~

   ~~a. Coordinated security monitoring of the ACI performed by the RSC and identification of the congested grid element belonging to the ACI.~~

   ~~b. Coordination of the available non costly remedial actions for relieving or reducing congestions on the elements of the ACI with the support of the RSC.~~

~~11. The selection of redispatching resources shall be performed with the objective to minimize the overall estimated cost for the TSOs of the SEE capacity calculation region.~~

~~12. The redispatching resources which have been decided by TSOs at the end of the coordination process shall be included in the common grid model as required by CGM methodologies~~

Article 8

Fast activation process for sudden critical situations

1. In case of sudden critical situations (such as, but not limited to, an unplanned outage in real time or a relevant forecast error), that lead to overloads on ACI elements and requires fast actions, which cannot be effectively and promptly treated with the Regular process described at Article 6, a Fast Activation process for coordinated redispatching and countertrading will be adopted in order to cover the time horizon until the Regular process described at Article 6 can be applied effectively. The deadline for the TSOs to trigger the fast activation process could be an hour, depending on what is feasible to achieve with the Regular process.
2. 2. The Fast ActivationThe fast activation process for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall also be considered as a fallback where coordination through the RSC(s) is no longer possible due to an insufficient time and in any case the Regularregular process described at Article 6in Article 10 could not be properly applied (e.g. missing data, tools failure).

3. The Fast Activation process for coordinated redispatching and countertrading would be activated by one or more TSOs of the SEE region who identify overloads on ACI elements during the security monitoring of their own grids which is regularly performed by TSOs in the framework of their operational activities and responsibilities.
4. Before activating the coordinated redispatching and countertrading with the Fast Activation process, the TSOs of the SEE region shall coordinate the available non costly remedial actions for relieving or reducing congestions on the elements of the ACI.
5. After the available non costly remedial actions have been considered, the redispatching and countertrading resources needed to be activated to relieve the remaining congestion so the elements of the ACI shall be selected;
6. Considering the application of this process should be very infrequent, being linked to extraordinary and unusual events, and that it must be characterized by fast activation and additional flexibility, a lower degree of coordination is accepted, but at least bilateral coordination shall be guaranteed.

Article 9

Timeframes for coordinated redispatching and countertrading application

1. Remedial actions are classified in two ways: A) Preventive Remedial Actions (PRAs) are those launched to anticipate a need that may occur, due to the lack of certainty to cope efficiently

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and in due time with the resulting constraints once they have occurred; B) Curative Remedial Actions (CRAs) are those needed to cope with and to relieve rapidly constraints with an implementation delay of time for full effectiveness compatible with the Temporary Admissible Transmission Loading. Curative remedial actions are implemented immediately after the occurrence of the contingencies.

2. The methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall enable the TSOs with the support from RSCs to relieve physical congestion in all the time frames of the day of delivery.

3. The process for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall start for each time frame of a day of delivery not before the day ahead market results for that day are available and it is possible for the RSCs and TSOs to forecast the physical congestions on the ACI elements.

4. The process for coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall be repeated where needed during the day of delivery, for the remaining time frames of the same day, when the intraday market results are available and it is possible for the RSCs and TSOs to forecast the physical congestions on the ACI elements.

5. Considering there may be inaccuracies in the congestion forecasts and that they should diminish getting closer to the real time they refer to, the TSOs of the SEE region may decide to postpone the actual activation of the redispatching and countertrading resources, necessary to relieve physical congestion on the elements of the ACI in a time frame, when a subsequent process for coordinated redispatching and countertrading is foreseen for the same time frame.

6. All the time frames may be covered by the Fast activation process of 8 when the Regular process of Article 6 and 7 cannot be applied effectively.

Article 10

Total costs calculation

1. The methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading minimize the total expected costs for physical congestion relieving on the elements of the ACI.
2. The total expected costs to be minimized shall be calculated based on the prices of the resources declared by the TSOs as defined in Article 5.
3. The actual total costs of the coordinated redispatching and countertrading shall be calculated based on the costs the TSOs of the SEE region incurred at the activation of the actual resources.
4. In order to identify the causers of congestions the flow based decomposition methodology is applied.

The costs of remedial actions would follow the 'polluter pays' principle, where the unscheduled flows over the overloaded network elements are identified as 'polluters' and contribute to the cost proportionally to their contribution to the overload. Costs of remedial actions shall be shared according to a causation principle where the causers are identified as the parties causing/contributing the congestion.

Article 11

3. In the fast activation process, the activation of preventive as well as curative XRAs may be applied.

4. In the fast activation process, each TSO may activate XRAs in direct coordination with XRA affected TSO(s) in accordance with the principles for coordination of XRAs described in the methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of the SO Regulation.

5. The TSO activating XRAs through fast activation process shall provide the RSC(s) the relevant information on which the decision was based. The RSC(s) shall monitor occurrences of fast activation processes and the information provided by the relevant TSOs on those occurrences in the semi-annual report, pursuant to Article 14.

Article 13.Incurred costs

1. The XRA connecting TSOs shall provide all information on incurred costs of ordered XRAs to the RSC(s) and the other TSOs as an input to the cost sharing methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of the CACM Regulation.

2. The incurred costs shall relate to the relevant timeframe of ordered XRAs. The prices and volumes of ordered XRAs shall be disclosed transparently to all TSOs and the RSC(s). The TSO shall not apply a mark-up on top of the costs charged for the delivery of XRAs generation, load and network resources in its control area . Each TSO shall be financially neutral as a result of the settlement of costs of XRAs.

Article 14.Reporting

1. The RSC(s), with the support of the TSOs where relevant, shall draft and publish a semi-annual report satisfying the reporting obligations set in Article 3(3), Article 6(2), Article 11(2),Article 11 (4), , and Article 12(5):

   (a) According to Article 3(3), the RSC(s) shall report the updated list of XNECs;

   (b) According to Article 6(2), the TSOs shall communicate and justify any non-provision of XRAs located in their control area to the RSC(s), which the RSC(s) shall compile in the semi-annual report;

   (c) According to Article 11(2), the RSC(s) shall monitor occurrences of uncoordinated XRA activations, which the RSC(s) shall compile in the semi-annual report;

   (d) According to Article 11 (4), XRA connecting TSOs shall communicate additional request for coordination to the RSC(s), which the RSC(s) shall compile in the semi-annual report;

   (e) According to Article 12(5), the TSO triggering a fast activation process shall provide the RSC(s) the relevant information on which the decision to trigger a fast activation process was based, which the RSC(s) shall compile in the semi-annual report.

2. The RSC shall record and share all necessary data to enable the TSOs to fulfil the obligations regarding Article 13(1) of the Transparency Regulation.

~~Article 3.~~Article 15. Publication and ~~Implementation~~implementation of the coordinated redispatching and countertrading methodology

1. ~~1.~~ The TSOs ~~of SEE region~~ shall publish the common coordinated ~~redispatching and countertrading~~RDCT methodology without undue delay after ~~relevant national regulatory authorities have approved the proposed coordinated redispatching and countertrading methodology or~~ a decision has been taken by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators in accordance with ~~Article 9(10), Article 9 (11) and~~ 9 (12) of the CACM Regulation.

2. The implementation of this RD and CT Methodology after its approval the common coordinated RDCT methodology is subject to:

a. Regulatory approval of Redispatching and Countertrading Cost Sharing Methodology required by Article 74 of the CACM Regulation in accordance with Article 9 of the CACM Regulation;

b. Implementation of the capacity calculation methodology for the SEE CCR

c. Developmentdevelopment, testing and implementation of the systems required to support the RD and CT Methodology. common coordinated RDCT methodology. This includes the software of the RSC(s) to perform the activities, the communication channels among RSCs the RSC(s)and TSOs (data exchange of network models) as well as

2. the practical implementation of actions from TSOs.

3. The TSOs of SEE CCR Region shall implement the proposed common coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading MethodologyRDCT methodology not later than 12 months after the conditions specified in paragraphs a-bparagraph 0 are fulfilled. Although not legally binding, an approval of the cost sharing method is a necessity before the RDTC implementation for transparency and efficiency reasons. The same applies for the capacity calculation methodology for the day ahead and intraday timeframe since the RDCT method is taking place after the capacity calculation methodology. The, and in any event no later than 1st July 2021.

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above timeframe is needed in order to test and implement the RDCT methodology, since the effectiveness of its application is vital for retaining system security under economic criteria and is considered that will not be in conflict with the forecasted market coupling developments of the concerned SEE TSOs.

Article 12

Article 4.Article 16. Language

1. 1. The reference language for thisthe common coordinated RDCT methodology shall be English.

2. 2. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate thisthe common coordinated RDCT methodology for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by TSOs in accordance with Article 9 (14) of the CACM Regulation and any version in another language, the relevant TSOs shall be obliged to dispel any inconsistencies by providing a revised translation of thisthe common coordinated RDCT methodology for Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading to their relevant national regulatory authorities.

Article 13

Confidential treatment of information

1. The information and data handled during RDCT process is sensitive, and should on this basis be treated as confidential. As a result all information gathered, analysis performed and other data available to the involved Parties are deemed confidential and shall be managed in accordance with article 13 of CACM and procedure to ensure its protection.

2. The information provided by generation units and loads or any other relevant costs for calculating the countertrading cost shall be shared between the relevant TSOs for countertrading purposes only, including reporting and monitoring obligations defined within the methodology of Article 74 of CACM Regulation.

3. The parties will prepare ad hoc non disclosure agreements.

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