

**REMIT**  
**Transaction Reporting User Manual**  
**(TRUM)**  
**Version 2.0**

**ACER's Staff Working Document**

**7 January Xx xxxxxxxx 2015**

## Version history

Version	Effective Date
TRUM Version 1.0	7 January 2015
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Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 (REMIT) stipulates that the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators ('the Agency') shall collect the data for assessing and monitoring wholesale energy markets as provided for in Article 8 of REMIT. The Agency shall ensure operational reliability of the information received pursuant to Article 8 of REMIT and it shall take all necessary measures to prevent any misuse of, and unauthorised access to, the information maintained in its systems as provided for in Article 12(1) of REMIT.

Pursuant to Article 8(1) of REMIT, market participants, or third parties on their behalf, shall provide the Agency with a record of wholesale energy market transactions. The European Commission shall, by means of Implementing Acts, adopt uniform rules on the reporting of records of transactions, including orders to trade ('trade data') pursuant to Article 8(2) of REMIT.

According to the Implementing Acts adopted by the Commission on 17 December 2014 as Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014, the Agency shall explain the details of the reportable information in relation to standard and non-standard contracts for the supply and transportation of electricity and gas in a user manual and after consulting reporting parties make this user manual available to the public upon the entry into force of the Implementing Acts. On this basis, the Agency has prepared this Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM).

On 31 March 2014, the Agency launched a first public consultation on the TRUM which was open until 5 May 2014. The first public consultation document was prepared on the basis of the draft Implementing Acts presented by the Commission in October 2013 and also took into account the feedback received during the Agency's public consultation on Technical Standards in spring 2013.

Following the end of the first consultation, the Agency further elaborated the TRUM, taking into account the input received during the first consultation in spring 2014. On 22 July 2014, ACER launched a second public consultation on the TRUM which was open until 2 September. The second public consultation document was prepared on the basis of the draft Implementing Acts presented by the Commission in July 2014.

An ACER staff working document version was published on 9 December 2014 and presented in a public workshop on 10 December 2014.

The TRUM focusses primarily on providing guidance on what to report Wholesale Energy Products. It is important to note that the technical and organisational requirements to be fulfilled by market participants or third parties reporting on their behalf in order to register with the Agency will be addressed separately in the Requirements for Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRMs). Furthermore, please refer to the Manual for Procedures on Transaction and Fundamental Data Reporting for details on how to report transaction and fundamental data.

## Related Documents

- Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency,  
<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:326:0001:0016:en:PDF>
- Commission Implementing Regulation on data reporting implementing Article 8(2) and (6) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011,  
[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL\\_2014\\_363\\_R\\_0009&from=EN](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_363_R_0009&from=EN)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of ACER Guidance on the application of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency, 29 October 2013,  
[http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/Documents/REMIT%20ACER%20Guidance%203rd%20Edition\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/Documents/REMIT%20ACER%20Guidance%203rd%20Edition_FINAL.pdf)
- ACER Recommendations to the Commission as regards the records of wholesale energy market transactions, including orders to trade, according to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency, 23 October 2012 and 26 March 2013,  
<http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/Documents/Recommendations%20on%20REMIT%20Records%20of%20transactions.pdf>
- ACER's public consultation on technical requirements on data reporting under REMIT, 22 March 2013,  
[http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official\\_documents/Public\\_consultations/Pages/PC\\_2013\\_R\\_01-on-technical-requirements-for-data-reporting-under-REMIT--.aspx](http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Public_consultations/Pages/PC_2013_R_01-on-technical-requirements-for-data-reporting-under-REMIT--.aspx)
- ACER's first public consultation on the TRUM, 31 March 2014,  
[http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official\\_documents/Public\\_consultations/Pages/PC\\_2014\\_R\\_02.aspx](http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Public_consultations/Pages/PC_2014_R_02.aspx)
- ACER's second public consultation on the TRUM, 22 July 2014,  
[http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official\\_documents/Public\\_consultations/Pages/PC\\_2014\\_R\\_05.aspx](http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Public_consultations/Pages/PC_2014_R_05.aspx)
- ACER's Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting,  
[http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/REMITATACER/Data\\_collection/Pages/default\\_ORIGINAL.aspx](http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/REMITATACER/Data_collection/Pages/default_ORIGINAL.aspx)
- ACER's Requirements for Registration of RRM's,  
[http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/REMITATACER/Data\\_collection/Pages/default\\_ORIGINAL.aspx](http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/REMITATACER/Data_collection/Pages/default_ORIGINAL.aspx)

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Scope and purpose of the TRUM

The Agency has developed the TRUM to facilitate reporting to the Agency under Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 (REMIT)<sup>1</sup> in order to ensure operational reliability according to Article 12(1) of REMIT.

Article 5(2) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014<sup>2</sup> (hereafter referred to as ‘the Implementing Acts’) stipulates that the Agency shall explain the details of reportable information referred to in Article 5(1) of the Implementing Acts in a user manual and after consulting relevant parties make it available to the public upon entry into force of the Implementing Acts.

The TRUM is intended to provide market participants with guidance to make informed decisions about their transaction reporting obligations. The TRUM explains the details of the reportable trade data by providing guidance on how to populate the data fields included in the Implementing Acts, including the formats and standards that apply to reporting. The TRUM is not intended to be a replacement of the Implementing Acts.

Given that the Implementing Acts stipulate that only transactions, including orders to trade, in relation to wholesale energy products executed at organised market places will be reported in the first phase of reporting, the first edition of the TRUM focusses on explaining the details of the reportable information related to these contracts and orders to trade. The TRUM also covers the records of transactions in transportation contracts and non-standard supply contracts.

The TRUM and its Annexes will be updated in later editions on the basis of the experience gained by the Agency through the implementation of REMIT, including feedback from market participants and other stakeholders. The Agency anticipates that subsequent updates of the Annex II of TRUM will cover details and examples on reportable information for the second phase of transaction reporting not covered in detail by the first edition.

All subsequent editions of the TRUM will be made publicly available and consulted upon in due time, in accordance with Article 5(2) of the Implementing Acts which states that the Agency shall consult relevant parties on all material updates of the user manual. The Agency also intends to issue a REMIT Quarterly newsletter where *inter alia* relevant updates regarding transaction reporting obligations will be provided.

The technical and organisational requirements to be fulfilled by reporting entities in order to become a Registered Reporting Mechanism (RRM) will be defined in the Agency’s Requirements for the registration of Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRM), including the Technical Specifications for RRM.

Please note that the TRUM does not cover the reporting of fundamental data. For further information in that regard, please consult the Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting which, in accordance with Article 10(3) of the Implementing Acts,

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 326, 8.12.2011, p.1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 363, 18.12.2014, p. 121.

establishes procedures, standards and electronic formats for the reporting of transaction and fundamental data.

## **1.2 Target audience**

The Agency expects compliance departments and compliance officers of market participants, other entities with transaction reporting responsibilities and third-parties acting on their behalf to ensure that the TRUM is fully understood. It should be read by all staff with transaction reporting responsibilities.

## **1.3 ACER contacts**

If you have any questions concerning transaction reporting, please contact us by email at [remit@acer.europa.eu](mailto:remit@acer.europa.eu).

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## 2 Legal framework

In December 2011, the EU adopted a dedicated market integrity and transparency regulation for the gas and electricity wholesale markets with an EU-wide monitoring scheme: Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT). REMIT introduces a sector-specific framework for the monitoring of European wholesale energy markets, with the objective of detecting and deterring market manipulation.

It defines prohibitions of market manipulation, attempted market manipulation and insider trading. It introduces obligations to disclose inside information and it provides for the monitoring of wholesale energy markets by the Agency in close cooperation with national regulatory authorities ('NRAs'), the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), financial authorities and other relevant authorities.

For the purpose of market monitoring, Article 8(1) of REMIT imposes an obligation on market participants, or third parties or authorities acting on their behalf, to provide the Agency with a record of wholesale energy market transactions, including orders to trade ('trade data'). Furthermore, Article 8(5) of REMIT requires that market participants shall report to the Agency and NRAs information related to the capacity and use of facilities for production, storage, consumption or transmission of electricity or natural gas and use of LNG facilities, including planned or unplanned unavailability of these facilities ('fundamental data').

REMIT also gives NRAs the option to monitor wholesale energy markets at national level and calls on Member States to provide them with appropriate investigatory and enforcement powers (see Article 13 of REMIT). REMIT also requires that the Agency shall establish a mechanism to share information it receives in accordance with Article 8 with NRAs and other relevant authorities (see Article 7(2) and 10 of REMIT).

According to Article 8(2) and 8(6) of REMIT, the European Commission shall, by means of Implementing Acts, adopt uniform rules on the reporting of records of transactions, including orders to trade ('trade data').

As regards the reporting of transactions, Article 8(2) of REMIT states that the Commission shall, by means of Implementing Acts:

- a) draw up a list of the contracts and derivatives, including orders to trade, which are to be reported in accordance with paragraph 1 and appropriate de minimis thresholds for the reporting of transactions where appropriate;
- b) adopt uniform rules on the reporting of information which is to be provided in accordance with paragraph 1;
- c) lay down the timing and form in which that information is to be reported.

As regards the reporting of fundamental data, Article 8(6) of REMIT states that the Commission shall, by means of Implementing Acts:

- a) adopt uniform rules on the reporting of information to be provided in accordance with paragraph 5 and on appropriate thresholds for such reporting where appropriate;
- b) lay down the timing and form in which that information is to be reported.

On 17 December 2014 the Commission adopted the Implementing Acts according to Article 8(2) and 8(6) of REMIT. According to Article 5(2) of the Implementing Acts, the Agency shall

explain the details of the reportable information in relation to standard and non-standard contracts for the supply and transportation of electricity and gas in a user manual and after consulting relevant parties make it available to the public upon the entry into force of the Implementing Acts. On this basis, the Agency has developed this Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM), in which the details of the reportable information are explained.

On 31 March 2014, the Agency launched a first public consultation on the TRUM which was open until 5 May. The first public consultation document was prepared on the basis of the draft Implementing Acts presented by the Commission in October 2013 and also took into account the feedback received during the public consultation on Technical Standards in spring 2013.

Following the end of the first consultation, the Agency further elaborated the TRUM, taking into account the input received during the first consultation in spring 2014. On 22 July 2014, the Agency launched a second public consultation on the TRUM which was open until 2 September 2014. The second public consultation document was prepared on the basis of the draft Implementing Acts presented by the Commission in July 2014. In addition to the public consultations, the Agency organised a number of roundtable meetings and workshops with relevant stakeholders in order to consult on the topics of the TRUM.

An ACER staff working document version was published on 9 December 2014 and presented in a public workshop on 10 December 2014.

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### 3 Reporting obligations

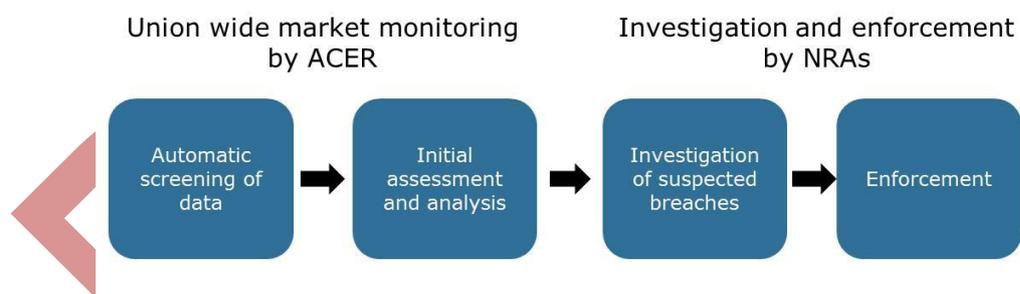
#### 3.1 Market monitoring

The primary purpose of transaction reporting under REMIT is to enable the Agency and NRAs to efficiently and effectively monitor trading activity in wholesale energy products to detect and to prevent suspected market abuse (insider trading and market manipulation<sup>3</sup>) in order to fulfil the goal of increased integrity and transparency of wholesale energy markets<sup>4</sup>. This is important in order to ensure that final consumers and other market participants can have confidence in the integrity of electricity and gas markets, that prices set on wholesale energy markets reflect a fair and competitive interplay between supply and demand, and that no profits can be drawn from market abuse<sup>5</sup>.

According to Article 7 of REMIT, the Agency shall monitor trading activity in wholesale energy products to detect and prevent market manipulation, attempted market manipulation and trading based on inside information. According to Article 16 of REMIT, NRAs shall cooperate at regional level and with the Agency in carrying out the monitoring of wholesale energy markets and ensure that the prohibitions of market manipulation, attempted market manipulation and insider trading are applied in accordance with Article 13 of REMIT.

The automated screening will form part of the Agency's monitoring activities. Article 16(4) of REMIT also requires an initial assessment or analysis by the Agency prior to notifying a suspected breach of REMIT to the NRAs and prior to using the Agency's powers under Article 16(4) of REMIT. The following figure illustrates the market monitoring approach envisaged by the Agency.

**Figure 1: The Agency's market monitoring approach**



The Agency's REMIT Information System (ARIS) is the Agency's IT system for data collection, data sharing, and automatic screening and monitoring of trading activities in wholesale energy products. The high-level architecture of ARIS is illustrated below.

ARIS is based on four tiers:

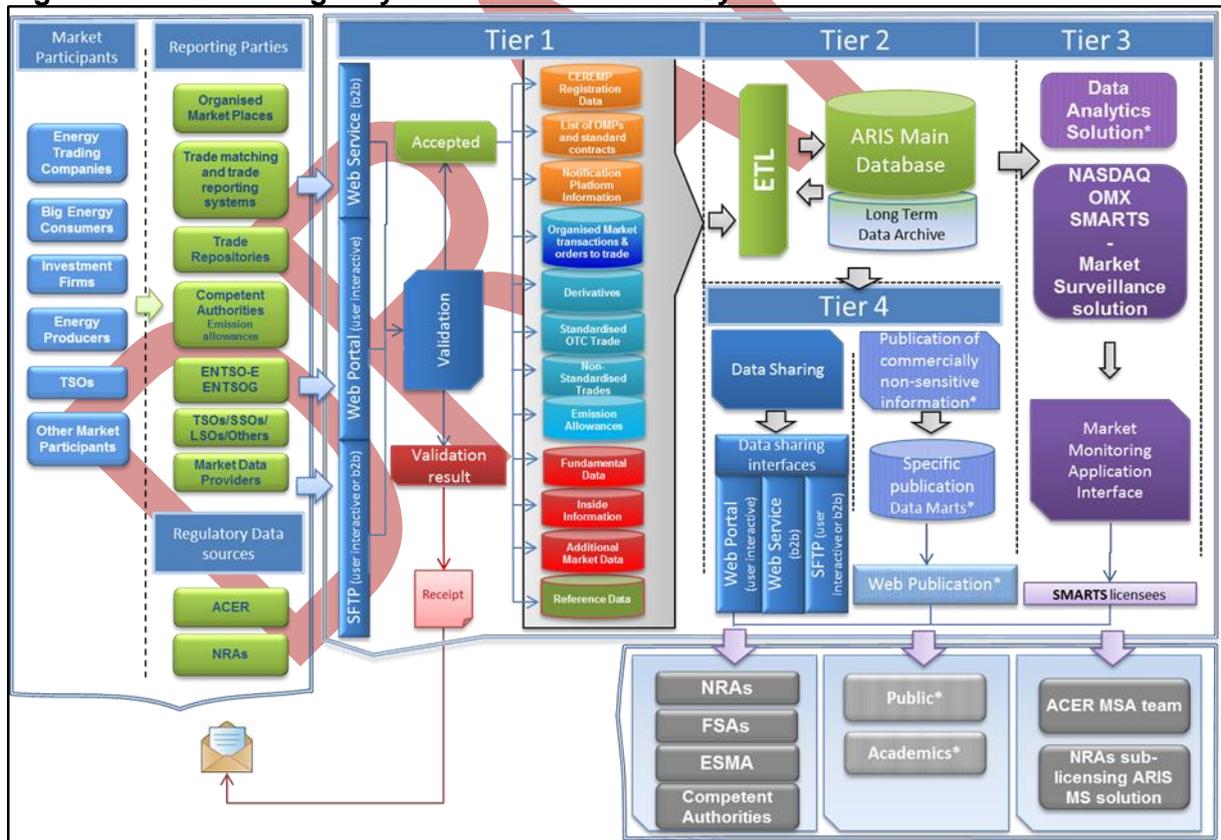
<sup>3</sup> For definitions and explanations of the concept of insider trading and market manipulation, please refer to the ACER Guidance on the application of REMIT: [http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/Documents/REMIT%20ACER%20Guidance%203rd%20Edition\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/Documents/REMIT%20ACER%20Guidance%203rd%20Edition_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> See recital 2 of REMIT.

<sup>5</sup> See recital 1 of REMIT.

- Tier 1 of ARIS will support the collection of the reported trade and fundamental data. The scope and details for the data to be reported under Tier 1 is defined by the European Commission in the Implementing Acts.
- Tier 2 of ARIS is the main database, where all the reported trade and fundamental data, as well as the registration data from market participants, will be stored.
- Tier 3 of ARIS is the market monitoring system, which will screen and analyse the data collected and processed in Tier 1 and 2, with the aim to detect and deter market abuse in forms of insider trading and market manipulation, including attempted market manipulation. The market monitoring system will also be used for supporting investigations conducted by NRAs in coordination with the Agency.
- Tier 4 of ARIS is the data sharing system. According to Article 10 of REMIT, the Agency shall establish mechanisms to share the information held in ARIS with NRAs, financial regulatory authorities, national competition authorities, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and other relevant authorities. This tier may also be used for additional data analysis, reporting and archiving, and for the publication of certain aggregated information according to Article 12(2) of REMIT.

**Figure 2: ARIS - the Agency's REMIT Information System**



ARIS plays a key role in both the identification of suspicious transactions and the establishment of facts once suspected market abuse has been identified. However, the

efficiency of both of these functions can be compromised by inaccurate transaction reporting and poor data quality. The Agency is required to identify any questionable transactions and establish their nature, timing and the parties involved.

Transaction reports are a key means of establishing this, enabling the Agency to discover possible instances of market abuse that call for further investigation and possible enforcement actions by NRAs. Similarly, transaction reports are very important as evidence when NRAs are bringing market abuse cases to court, as they provide an audit trail of the complete transaction.

The Agency also carries out wider market monitoring to detect any possible risks of market abuse due to market developments and new features of the markets. Transaction reports provide the Agency with useful information that can help with this kind of monitoring, e.g. statistics that show the rate of growth in the trading of certain wholesale energy products.

According to the requirements set out in Article 12 of REMIT, the Agency shall ensure the confidentiality, integrity and protection of the information collected under REMIT. Hence, ARIS must be operationally reliable.

### **3.2 What to report?**

According to Article 8(1) of REMIT, market participants, or a person or authority acting on their behalf, shall provide the Agency with a record of wholesale energy market transactions, including orders to trade. Article 8 of REMIT also stipulates that the Commission, by means of Implementing Acts, shall define the list of contracts to be reported, the timing and form for reporting and who should report transactions.

The Implementing Acts also provide a context for the reporting of fundamental data. For further information in this regard, please consult the Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting.

The list of contracts to be reported is defined in Article 3 of the Implementing Acts. An overview of the reportable contracts is provided below.

#### **3.2.1 Supply contracts**

According to Article 3(1)(a) of the Implementing Acts, the following wholesale energy products in relation to the supply of electricity or natural gas with delivery in the Union shall be reported:

- (i) Intraday or within-day contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas where delivery is in the Union irrespective of where and how they are traded, in particular regardless of whether they are auctioned or continuously traded,
- (ii) Day-ahead contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas where delivery is in the Union irrespective of where and how they are traded, in particular regardless of whether they are auctioned or continuously traded,
- (iii) Two-days-ahead contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas where delivery is in the Union irrespective of where and how they are traded, in particular regardless of whether they are auctioned or continuously traded,
- (iv) Week-end contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas where delivery is in the Union irrespective of where and how they are traded, in particular regardless of whether they are auctioned or continuously traded,

- (v) After-day contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas where delivery is in the Union irrespective of where and how they are traded, in particular regardless of whether they are auctioned or continuously traded,
- (vi) Other contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas with a delivery period longer than two days where delivery is in the Union irrespective of where and how they are traded, in particular regardless of whether they are auctioned or continuously traded,
- (vii) Contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas to a single consumption unit with a technical capability to consume 600 GWh/year or more.

### 3.2.2 Transportation contracts

According to Article 3(1)(b) of the Implementing Acts, the following wholesale energy products in relation to the transportation of electricity or natural gas in the Union shall be reported:

- (i) Contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas in the Union between two or more locations or bidding zones concluded as a result of a primary explicit capacity allocation by or on behalf of the TSO, specifying physical or financial capacity rights or obligations.
- (ii) Contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas in the Union between two or more locations or bidding zones concluded between market participants on secondary markets, specifying physical or financial capacity rights or obligations, including resale and transfer of such contracts.

### 3.2.3 Derivatives of energy supply and transportation contracts

Article 3(1)(a) and (b) of the Implementing Acts stipulate the reporting of the following derivatives contracts:

- a) Options, futures, swaps and any other derivatives of contracts relating to electricity or natural gas produced, traded or delivered in the Union (Article 3(1)(a)(8)),
- b) Options, futures, swaps and any other derivatives of contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas in the Union (Article 3(1)(b)(3)).

### 3.2.4 Contracts reportable on request of the Agency

Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts also establishes a list of contracts reportable only upon reasoned request of the Agency and on an ad-hoc basis. This includes:

- a) Intragroup contracts,
- b) Contracts for the physical delivery of electricity produced by a single production unit with a capacity equal to or less than 10 MW or by production units with a combined capacity equal to or less than 10 MW,
- c) Contracts for the physical delivery of natural gas produced by a single natural gas production facility with a production capacity equal to or less than 20 MW,
- d) Contracts for balancing services in electricity and natural gas.

As regards the contracts listed in Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts, for the time being the Agency does not intend to request information on those contracts. For further information, please consult the non-action letter issued by the Agency on 7 January 2015. The Agency will

consult in due time before establishing RRM requirements applicable to the reporting of contracts covered by Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts.

However, if the contracts listed above are concluded at an organised market place, then they shall be reported even in the absence of a request from the Agency.

### 3.2.5 Definition of standard and non-standard contract

According to Article 2 of the Implementing Acts:

- a) 'standard contract' means a contract concerning a wholesale energy product admitted to trading at an organised market place, irrespective of whether or not the transaction actually takes place on that market place;
- b) 'non-standard contract' means a contract concerning any wholesale energy product that is not a standard contract;
- c) 'organised market place' or 'organised market' means:
  - a) a multilateral system, which brings together or facilitates the bringing together of multiple third party buying and selling interests in wholesale energy products in a way that results in a contract,
  - b) any other system or facility in which multiple third-party buying and selling interests in wholesale energy products are able to interact in a way that results in a contract. These include electricity and gas exchanges, brokers and other persons professionally arranging transactions, and trading venues as defined in Article 4 Directive 2014/65/EU<sup>6</sup>.

#### **Definition of organised market place**

Any multilateral system, which brings together or facilitates the bringing together of “multiple third party” buying and selling interests in wholesale energy products is considered an organised market under REMIT.

The Agency believes that the notion of “multiple third party” plays a key role in determining what constitutes an organised market place; a many-to-many trading possibility must exist in order to consider it an organised market place.

Energy and derivative exchanges, MTFs, OTFs and brokers, are examples of organised market places where many-to-many trading can occur.

In the Agency’s view, multilateral systems that procure or sell energy on behalf of TSOs only for balancing purposes should not be considered organised market places if those systems act solely on behalf of the TSOs.

It is the Agency's understanding that such a system facilitates a one-to-many trading opportunity at each imbalance period, e.g. in an electricity market, per each half hour/hour balancing period the system procures or sells energy for the TSOs.

<sup>6</sup> Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 349).

However, if the multilateral system brings together or facilitates the bringing together of “multiple third parties” procuring and selling energy, the system facilitates a many-to-many trading opportunity, e.g. if participants can trade with each other and the TSO in a within day gas market to adjust their positions, that system should be considered an organised market place.

Likewise, if the multilateral system brings together or facilitates the bringing together of “multiple third party” buying and selling of capacity, e.g. on a capacity secondary market, that system should be considered an organised market place if that system allows many-to-many trading.

The Implementing Acts suggest that any contract admitted to trading at an organised market place is a standard contract. Furthermore, if the same contract is traded outside the organised market place, this shall still be considered a standard contract.

An example of a contract admitted to trading at an organised market place is a future contract on gas or electricity. This future contract is a wholesale energy product that may also be traded bilaterally or through a broker outside the exchange, via its Central Counterparty (CCP) and clearing members. In this case, the contract that is admitted to trading at the organised market place and traded outside the exchange shall be considered a standard contract. The same applies to any wholesale energy product.

Transactions that take place on broker platforms, including those that are voice brokered, are often based on bilateral general agreements, e.g. a master agreement which sets the rules for trading activity of the two counterparties to the contract. As the conclusion of such contracts take place on the broker's platform (including voice brokered), these contracts are standard contracts. Another example is a spot or forward contract for the physical delivery of electricity concluded on a broker's platform under a general/master agreement. This is a standard contract irrespective of its profile and complexity, e.g. a shaped (profile) contract traded through a broker (including voice brokered) shall be considered a standard contract.

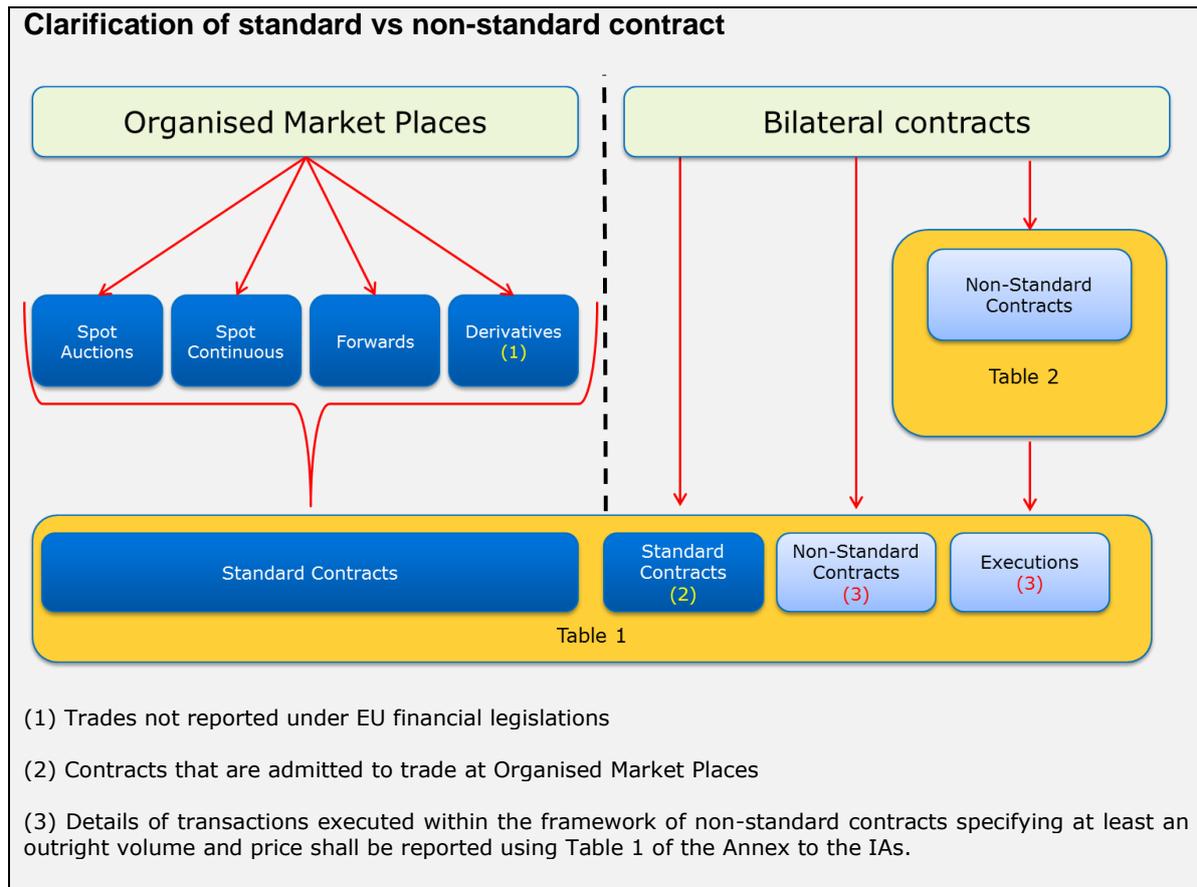
Two parties may also trade and conclude the same contract under a general/master agreement bilaterally outside the organised market place. If the two parties bilaterally trade a contract which is admitted to trading at an organised market place, that contract shall be considered a standard contract, e.g. a spot or forward contract for the physical delivery of gas or electricity. However, when a shaped (profile) contract is traded outside the market place, that contract should not be considered a standard contract<sup>7</sup>.

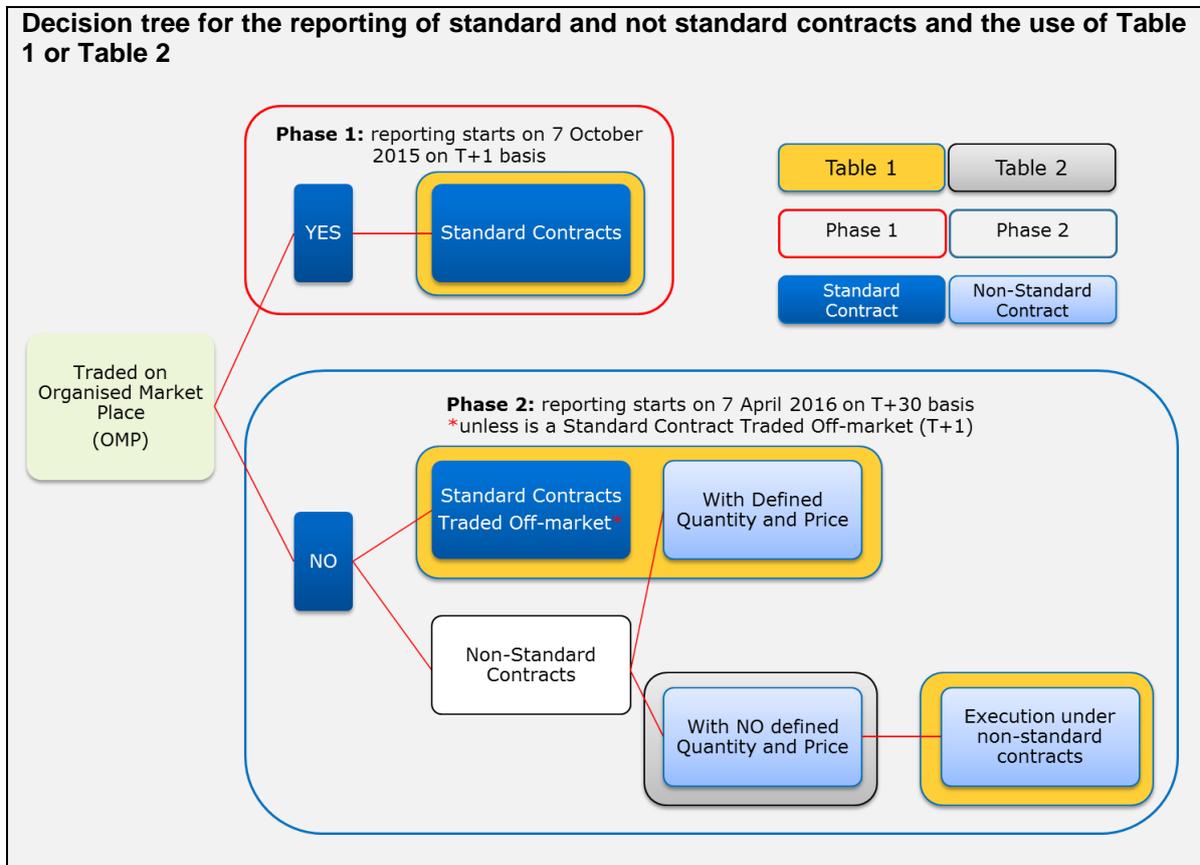
When a contract for the delivery of gas or electricity at a specific delivery point/area is not traded at an organised market place, but only bilaterally between the two parties, that contract should not be considered a standard contract even if a similar contract for the delivery of gas or electricity at a different delivery point/area is traded at an organised market place. For example, if a physical forward for the delivery of gas in country (A) in the month of July is traded on a broker platform, but a contract with the same characteristics for the delivery of gas in country (B) in the month of July is not traded on an organised market, the latter should not be considered a standard contract.

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<sup>7</sup> Please see also the list of standard contracts, drawn up and published by the Agency in accordance with Article 3(2) of the Implementing Acts.

Article 5(1) of the Implementing Acts states that “Details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported using Table 1 of the Annex”. This implies that even if the contract is considered non-standard contract but has an agreed price and quantity, the contract has to be reported using Table 1 of the Implementing Acts. However, it is important to note that under the non-standard contract reporting requirement such a contract would be reportable no later than 30 days from its execution rather than within the time limit for standard contracts of no later than the following business day.





### 3.2.6 Information to be reported

Market participants, other reporting entities or third parties reporting on their behalf, are obliged to ensure that the submitted transaction reports are complete and accurate.

The information to be reported shall include:

- in relation to standard contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas, the details set out in Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts,
- in relation to non-standard contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas, the details set out in Table 2 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts,
- in relation to standard and non-standard contracts for the transportation of electricity, the details set out in Table 3 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts,
- in relation to standard and non-standard contracts for the transportation of natural gas, the details set out in Table 4 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts.

Details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported using Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts.

### **Clarification of outright volume and price and reporting frequency for transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts**

Details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported using Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts.

With regard to “specifying at least an outright volume and price”, the Agency understands that once the volume and the price of the transaction is known to the two parties (which can occur *after* the delivery of the commodity), the transaction is complete.

There is little difference between a physical spot/forward contract traded at an organised market place with a price settled against an index and an execution under non-standard contract framework which settles days after the delivery of the energy commodity ends. In fact, both of these two contracts may not have a fixed price or volume before the delivery of the energy commodity starts and, most likely, both of them will be completely settled after the delivery period ends.

However, while the physical spot/forward contract traded on an organised market place is reported with the contracted volume and the fixing index (which most likely is publicly available), the transaction executed under the framework of a non-standard contract has to be reported once the delivered quantity and the price are known, but still using Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts.

As far the Agency is aware, details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price are available to both parties to the contract by the invoicing date at the latest. On that basis, those executions under the framework of non-standard contract are reportable no later than 30 days after the invoicing date using Table 1 of the Annex of the Implementing Acts.

The data fields included in the Implementing Acts are listed in ANNEX I of this manual.

To achieve complete and accurate transaction reporting, market participants, other entities with reporting responsibilities and third parties reporting on their behalf must have appropriate systems and controls in place. For further information on this matter, please consult the Requirements for the registration of RRMs<sup>8</sup>.

#### 3.2.7 Back-loading requirement

According to Article 7(6) of the Implementing Acts, details of wholesale energy contracts which were concluded before the date on which the reporting obligation becomes applicable and

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<sup>8</sup> For information concerning the Agency's RRM Requirements, please see <https://www.acer-remit.eu/portal/public-documentation>.

remain outstanding on that date shall be reported to the Agency within 90 days after the reporting obligation becomes applicable for those contracts.

The reportable details shall only include data which can be extracted from market participants' existing records. They shall at least comprise of data referred in Article 44(2) of Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Article 40(2) of Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>9</sup> (record keeping obligations).

#### **Additional clarification on the back loading requirement**

Article 40(1) of Directive 2009/72/EC and Article 44(1) of Directive 2009/73/EC stipulate record keeping obligations of at least five years for the relevant data relating to all transactions in electricity and gas supply contracts and electricity and gas derivatives.

According to Article 40(2) of the Directive 2009/72/EC, *“The data shall include details on the characteristics of the relevant transactions such as duration, delivery and settlement rules, the quantity, the dates and times of execution and the transaction prices and means of identifying the wholesale customer concerned, as well as specified details of all unsettled electricity supply contracts and electricity derivatives”*.

According to Article 44(2) Directive 2009/73/EC *“The data shall include details on the characteristics of the relevant transactions such as duration, delivery and settlement rules, the quantity, the dates and times of execution and the transaction prices and means of identifying the wholesale customer concerned, as well as specified details of all unsettled gas supply contracts and gas derivatives”*.

Market participants should consider that the above Directives set the minimum requirement for the reporting of contracts which were concluded before the date on which the reporting obligation becomes applicable and remain outstanding on that date. Where other information which is required to be reported under REMIT can be extracted from market participants' existing records, market participants shall also report that information.

In order for the Agency and the NRAs to know each market participant's open positions at the time when the reporting obligation becomes applicable, market participants shall report contracts which were concluded before the date on which the reporting obligation becomes applicable and remain outstanding on that date. This information will enable the Agency and the NRAs to rationalise and understand subsequent trading activity. This contract shall be reported at transaction level and not at position level.

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<sup>9</sup> Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and repealing Directive 2003/54/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 55) and Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC.

The Agency understands that only market participants know precisely their outstanding positions, e.g. delivery end date is after the start or reporting obligation, at the date the reporting obligation becomes effective. For example, where a trade on a contract that is bilaterally settled takes place, executed with or without the help of a broker, only the two counterparties to the contract have knowledge of subsequent lifecycle events; no visibility on outstanding positions is available to third parties, including the broker who facilitated that transaction.

Since there are multiple organised market places trading identical products, market participants can open a position and at a later date close it at different organised market or it could even be closed out by direct agreement of the two market participants outside of an organised market place.

Having this in mind, the reporting of details of contracts in wholesale energy products which were concluded before the date on which the reporting obligation becomes applicable and remain outstanding on that date shall be reported to the Agency by market participants unless the organised market places are willing to assist the market participants with the back loading reporting.

Market participants should bear in mind that the organised market places' willingness to assist market participants with the back loading reporting is entirely at the discretion of the organised market places as there is no obligation under REMIT for them offering that service.

### 3.2.8 Identifying reference data to be collected from organised market places for the list of standard contracts and the list organised market places

According to Article 3(2) of the Implementing Acts, the Agency shall, in order to facilitate reporting, draw up and maintain a public list of standard contracts upon entry into force of the Implementing Acts and update that list in a timely manner.

In order to assist the Agency in complying with its obligations, organised market places shall submit identifying reference data to the Agency for each wholesale energy product they admit to trading. This information shall be submitted in a format defined by the Agency before trading commences in that particular contract. Organised market places shall submit updates of the information as changes occur. The list of standard contracts will cover both physical and financial contracts traded at organised market places.

The purpose of the list of organised market places is to publish the exchanges, brokers and other persons professionally arranging transactions which will fall under Article 6(1), especially the contracts traded at organised market places that are covered under the first phase transaction reporting, nine months following the entry into force of the Implementing Acts<sup>10</sup>. The Agency will consult on the list prior to its publication. The list of organised market places will be published for the first time upon the entry into force of the Implementing Acts.

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<sup>10</sup> The reporting obligation as provided in Article 9(1) and 6(1) except in relation to contracts as referred to in Article 3(1)(b).

The purpose of the list of standard contracts is to specify the supply contract types for which Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts (the standard reporting form) is applicable. The creation of the list of standard contracts is not intended to assign unique identifiers to the contracts listed, nor will the information collected be used for matching against the transaction reports. The only purpose of the public list of standard contracts is to display the characteristics of each contract type for which the standard reporting form is applicable.

The Agency currently considers that the identifying reference data, to be submitted by organised market places, shall contain the following information<sup>11</sup>:

- a) Contract name
- b) Delivery zone
- c) Energy commodity type
- d) Contract type
- e) Load type
- f) Organised market place ID
- g) Full name of the market place
- h) Type of organised market place

The list of standard contracts will be published in due time before the start of the second phase of transaction reporting, covering contracts traded outside organised market places in order to fulfil the purpose to facilitate reporting and identification of contacts traded outside organised market places as standard or non-standard contracts.

### 3.2.9 Distinctions between product, contract and transaction for standard contracts

The Agency recognises that, given the terminology used in the REMIT and in the Implementing Acts, there is a need to clarify the following terms used in the TRUM:

- a) Product
- b) Contract
- c) Transaction
- d) Order report
- e) Trade report

The product is the subject of the contract. A market participant enters into a transaction to close a deal (a contract), which is the right/obligation to receive/deliver the commodity (the product) in exchange of a payment.

- a) Product

REMIT and the Implementing Acts use the term “wholesale energy product” when referring to contracts for the supply and transportation of gas and electricity within the European Union. In the TRUM, “product” refers to the energy commodity. A product is a physically deliverable item, and can be identified by a set of characteristics that represent the commodity profile:

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<sup>11</sup> ANNEX II of this document provides a table outlining the identifying reference data to be submitted by organised market places.

- (i) Commodity Type = Electricity
- (ii) Delivery / Bidding Zone = France
- (iii) Delivery Profile / Period = 1 Hour / 2 Hours / 1 Month / Quarter / Season / 2pm to 3pm, etc. or for example from 01/01/2015 to 31/01/2015 from 7:00am to 7:00pm

This could be represented as: [Commodity Type][EIC Code][Delivery Profile]. All products, regardless of how or where they are traded are physically identical, in that they are the same commodity delivered to the same zone with the same profile. A product is the subject of a wholesale energy contract.

#### b) Contract

A contract is a specific tradable instrument that allows a market participant to trade the product, i.e. the actual traded commodity, on a specific market place. Orders and trades can only occur against a contract. There can be multiple contracts against a single product. The contract has the following characteristics:

- a) Product = as defined in the product definition above
- b) Contract Type = Day-ahead / Forward
- c) Market Identification = Legal Entity Identification (LEI) or Market Identification Code (MIC)
- d) Market Contract Name = Electricity French Base load

This could be represented as: [Product][Contract Type][MIC][Contract Name]. The product is the subject of the contract. Whilst the contract is specific to one organised market place, the product can be traded at other organised market places, or bilaterally, as well. Additional information relating to a contract, which varies between venues, includes:

- (i) Delivery capacity = 25 MW
- (ii) Trading Times = 12pm (auction) or 09:00 to 17:00 (continuous market)
- (iii) Traded Currency = EUR

Contracts traded at different organised market places are different from each other as different terms and conditions apply, even though they are related to the same energy commodity. For each individual contract, there is a specific order book.

#### c) Transaction

Transactions can only occur for a specific contract. Market participants submit orders (bids and offers) to the organised market place as an indication of their willingness to trade the contract for the delivery of the product. An order, either in an auction or on a continuous market, is always considered as a bid or offer for the purchase or sale of the contract for the delivery of the product.

The rules of the organised market place determine whether the market participant's submission of orders results in a trade. In the case of a continuous market, an order placed by a market participant will result in a sequenced set of events that may produce a trade. In the case of an auction market, the organised market place will produce all trade results at the close of the auction period.

d) Order report

An order report is a representation of orders submitted by a market participant or by an execution venue on behalf of a market participant and represents the willingness to trade a contract with a determinable price and volume.

e) Trade report

A trade report is a representation of any contract where there is a match between two or more orders to trade within an organised market place or an agreement on a bilateral trade which takes place off-market.

The trade report always shows a single side of the transaction, representing the matched values for the market participant. When a trade occurs, the market participant must produce a report for each trade.

In the following subchapters, the Agency provides information on how the data fields listed in Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts should be populated when sending transaction reports to the Agency.

### **Orders to trade**

The reporting of orders to trade is an important requirement that enables the Agency and the NRAs to detect possible cases of market manipulation. The Agency understands that, under the REMIT transaction reporting regime, all orders that are visible to market participants on organised markets shall be reported to the Agency.

The financial market legislations suggest that *the notion of order for the purpose of Article 25 MiFIR includes quotations on trading venues. This is consistent with the approach taken in Article 17(2) MiFID. In particular 'order' includes quotations on RFQs (Request for Quotes) and voice broking systems operated by a trading venue where such quotations are advertised through the trading venue's system.*

Therefore, the Agency is of the understanding that the reference to orders includes quotations on trading venues such as Indication of Interest (IOI) advertised on the screens of the organised market places, while according to Article 7(3) of the REMIT Implementing Acts, orders placed in brokers' voice operated services are not reportable, unless they appear on electronic screen or other devices *used by the trading venue*. These orders shall thus only be reported at request of the Agency.

With regard to orders to trade in auction markets, Article 7(2) of the REMIT Implementing Acts states that *"In the case of auction markets where orders are not made publicly visible, only concluded contracts and final orders shall be reported. They shall be reported no later than on the working day following the auction."* This indicates that only orders that are admitted to the final auction have to be reported. For example, in the situation where an order is placed in an auction platform and then modified, the initial order is not a reportable order but the latter order is, if it is valid when the actual auction takes place.

### **Orders on spreads**

Orders on spreads are orders that are placed by market participants on the screen of the organised market place with the intention to enter into a transaction made up of more than

one contract (leg) at the same time. An example of such orders is those placed on the broker platforms to trade a dirty spark spread. Only orders on spreads that consist of wholesale energy products are reportable under REMIT.

As the REMIT reporting obligation encompasses both gas and electricity contracts, any spread trade which includes an underlying which is outside the scope of the REMIT reporting obligations (e.g. coal, oil, carbon emissions) falls outside the scope of orders on spreads reportable under the REMIT reporting regime. If a market participant places an order on a spread different than the dirty spark spread (electricity and gas), that order should not be reported to the Agency. In this case, only the individual transactions falling under the scope of REMIT will be reported to the Agency.

Furthermore, organised market places or trade matching systems may advertise spread trade opportunities for their clients on their screens. These types of advertised spreads such as spark, dark, inter period, inter product, ratios, cleared vs. non-cleared spreads should not be considered orders to trade as these are not placed by their client, the market participant. Trades which results from such spread are not different from trades that are executed manually by the market participant and should be reported as two or more separate transactions.

### 3.2.10 Lifecycle events

According to Article 7(1) of the Implementing Act *“Any modification or the termination of the concluded contract or order to trade shall be reported as soon as possible but no later than the working day following the modification or termination”*. Table 1 and Table 2 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts requires market participants to report details for contracts, trades, orders to trade and their lifecycle events to the Agency.

The REMIT transaction reporting lifecycle events include:

- a) the submission of a contract or an order to trade (trade or order report) for the first time which will be identified as 'new';
- b) the modification of details of a previous trade or order report, which will be identified as 'modify';
- c) the cancellation of a wrongly submitted trade or order report, which will be identified as 'error'; and
- d) the termination of an existing contract or order to trade, which will be identified as 'cancel';

Trading scenarios incorporating the above lifecycle events and how to report them are available in ANNEX III which should help market participants to understand lifecycle events under the REMIT transaction reporting regime.

Market participants should note that reporting of lifecycle events under REMIT may differ from lifecycle events reported under other EU legislations. In fact, the following are not expected to be reported under REMIT as they are not activities related to the execution or modification of a transaction entered into a wholesale energy market: confirmation, compression, settlement (pre-settlement, excluding early termination, and/or post-settlement activities), notional

increase/decrease (relative to commodity index transactions including derivatives), clearing or option exercise.

There are two categories of lifecycle events reported under REMIT:

- a) lifecycle event related to trades
- b) lifecycle event related to orders to trade

a) Lifecycle event for trades (trade report)

The first submission of a transaction report to the Agency of a contract (executed at an organised market place or bilaterally) is an event which will be identified as “new”. Any modification of this trade report has to be notified to the Agency and reported as “modify”. An example of a trade report modification is when two parties agree to amend one or more terms of the original agreement (e.g. price, quantity) or any other information previously reported (e.g. as a result of novation). When a cancellation of a wrongly submitted trade is needed, a new report shall be submitted to the Agency and reported as “error” for its cancellation.

The early termination of an existing contract should be identified as “cancel”. At any time during the term of a contract, the parties may agree to terminate the contract (i.e. they end the trade earlier than its natural maturity date). In situations where the two counterparties to the contract may decide, or be forced, for an early termination of a contract prior to their natural maturity, a trade report shall be reported to indicate the agreed early termination date. This trade report shall be identified as “cancel”.

In the bilateral and broker trade environment, contracts may sometimes be amended after initial execution, e.g. counterparties may agree to increase the volume or to amend the price. If counterparties agree, through the broker, to increase the volume or to change the price of the contract, this must be reported by the broker. The same applies to any other organised market place. Lifecycle events that happen bilaterally between the counterparties without involving a broker, or an organised market, should be reported by the market participants through third parties.

If the contract was traded bilaterally outside the broker platform, market participants may report lifecycle events directly to the Agency if registered as reporting entity.

b) Lifecycle event for orders to trade (order report)

The submission to the Agency of an order at an organised market place for the first time will be identified as “new”. Any modification of this order report has to be notified to the Agency and reported as “modify”. Sometimes it may happen that a cancellation of a wrongly submitted order is needed. When this happens, a report with reference to the previous one will be submitted to the Agency and reported as “error” for its cancellation. A non-exhaustive list of examples for types of order modification can be found in ANNEX II of this document.

### 3.3 Who shall report?

In accordance with Article 8 of REMIT, market participants, or a person or authority on their behalf, shall provide the Agency with a record of wholesale energy market transactions, including orders to trade (‘trade data’). Reporting obligations cover:

- a) market participants, which means any person, including transmission system operators, who enters into transactions, including orders to trade, in one or more energy markets;
- b) third parties acting on behalf of market participants;
- c) trade reporting systems;
- d) organised market places, trade matching systems or other persons professionally arranging transactions;
- e) trade repositories registered or recognised under Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (EMIR);
- f) competent authorities which have received the information in accordance with Article 25(3) of Directive 2004/39/EC (MiFID) or ESMA when received in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (EMIR).

The Implementing Acts establish uniform rules on the reporting of trade data and specify the reporting channels. An overview of the relevant provisions of the Implementing Acts is provided below. For further information on reporting entities and their responsibilities, please consult the Agency's Requirements for the registration of Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRM). For further information on the Agency's understanding of the definition of market participant, please consult the ACER Guidance on the application of REMIT.

### 3.3.1 Wholesale energy products concluded at an organised market place

According to Article 6(1) of the Implementing Acts, market participants shall report details of wholesale energy products executed at organised market places including matched and unmatched orders to the Agency through the organised market place concerned, or through trade matching systems or trade reporting systems. The organised market place where the wholesale energy product was executed or the order was placed shall, at the request of the market participant, offer a data reporting agreement.

This provision covers the reporting of transactions, including orders to trade, executed at organised market places related to the following wholesale energy products:

- a) standard supply contracts;
- b) contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas concluded between market participants on secondary markets (physical or financial capacity rights or obligations) including resale and transfer of such contracts; and
- c) derivative contracts (unless already reported under Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 'EMIR' or other EU financial markets legislation).

### 3.3.2 Transportation contracts — ~~Primary allocation results~~

Primary allocation results: TSOs or third parties on their behalf shall report details of contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas concluded as a result of a primary explicit capacity allocation by or on behalf of the TSO (physical or financial capacity rights or obligations), including matched and unmatched orders.

Secondary transportation contracts: The reporting obligation for secondary transportation contracts applies to the involved market participants. In line with Article 6(1) of the implementing acts this can be done on behalf of the market participant through a trade matching or trade reporting system, which is registered as an RRM.

### 3.3.3 Wholesale energy products reported in accordance with EMIR or other EU financial markets legislations

According to Article 6(4) of the Implementing Acts, information in relation to wholesale energy products which have been reported in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014<sup>12</sup> or Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 shall be provided to the Agency by:

- a) trade repositories referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012,
- b) approved reporting mechanisms referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014;
- c) competent authorities referred to in Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014; or
- d) the European Securities and Markets Authority.

Furthermore, according to Article 6(5), where persons have reported details of transactions in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 or Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, their obligations in relation to reporting under REMIT shall be considered as fulfilled.

It is important to note that the financial legislation does not prescribe the reporting of orders to trade. Hence, the latter are not covered by Article 6(4) and 6(5) of the Implementing Acts and shall, in principle, be reported in accordance to Article 6(1) of the Implementing Acts (see above).

#### **Clarification on the reporting of derivatives contracts**

According to the Implementing Acts, the following derivatives contracts shall be reported to the Agency:

1. Options, futures, swaps and any other derivatives of contracts relating to electricity or natural gas produced, traded or delivered in the Union (Article 3(1)(a)(viii)),
2. Options, futures, swaps and any other derivatives of contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas in the Union (Article 3(1)(b)(iii)).

The Implementing Acts also provide that where persons have reported details of transactions in accordance with Article 26 of MiFIR or Article 9 of EMIR, their obligations in relation to reporting those details under REMIT shall be considered as fulfilled. However, subject to the agreement of organised markets, trade matching or reporting systems, that information may be reported directly to the Agency.

Therefore, information on derivatives reportable under EMIR and MiFIR may either be made available to the Agency in the EMIR / MiFIR format or reported directly to the Agency in the REMIT format, that is in accordance with Table 1 of Annex I of the Implementing Acts as regards contracts referred to in Article 3(1)(a)(viii) and Tables 3 or 4 as regards contracts referred to in Article 3(1)(b)(iii).

Furthermore, derivatives contracts covered by the Implementing Acts, but not reportable under EMIR or MiFIR (e.g. in a case of market participants not established or resident in the Union and not reporting those derivatives under EMIR or MiFIR), shall be reported in

<sup>12</sup> Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 84)

accordance with Table 1 of Annex I of the Implementing Acts as regards contracts referred to in Article 3(1)(a)(ix) and Tables 3 or 4 as regards contracts referred to in Article 3(1)(b)(3).

For derivatives not reported under EMIR, including those that are reported under non-EU regulations but still reportable under REMIT, market participants shall refer to this manual on how to report transactions to the Agency. For example, if a U.S. counterparty enters into a transaction on a derivative admitted to trade at an exchange within the EU, most likely the U.S. firm reports that transaction under the U.S. Dodd Frank Act to the U.S. authorities. However, since the firm traded a wholesale energy product as defined in REMIT, the person is a REMIT market participant and must report that transaction to the Agency in order to comply with REMIT.

When a person only enters into transactions on derivatives traded outside the European Union that are only for financial settlement even though they are related to EU electricity or natural gas (for example a future or a swap that can only be financially settled) that person should not be considered a REMIT market participant and should not report those transactions, unless that person also enters into transactions, including the placing of orders to trade, in one or more wholesale energy markets.

For example, if a person enters into a transaction on a derivative contract related to EU gas and electricity (such as a futures contract only for financial settlement that is traded on exchange located outside the EU), that person will not be considered a REMIT market participant.

Another example is when a person enters into a transaction on an exchange traded (or bilaterally) financial swap on two floating gas prices for two monthly contracts i.e. (1) EU Natural Gas Futures contract and (2) U.S. Henry Hub Natural Gas Futures contract of the corresponding contract month, traded outside the EU, that person will not be considered a REMIT market participant.

However, if that person also enters into transactions, including the placing of orders to trade, in one or more wholesale energy markets, e.g. enters on a physical trade (or derivative) for the delivery of gas or electricity (or transportation of gas or electricity) within the EU, that person is a market participant and has to report all the transactions on wholesale energy products including those trades outside the EU that are only for financial settlement.

If a person trades only REMIT-related financially-settled derivative contracts traded at organised market places outside the EU, that person is not a market participant and should not report those transactions.

### 3.3.4 Wholesale energy products concluded outside an organised market place

Under Article 6(3) of the Implementing Acts, market participants or third parties acting on their behalf shall report details of supply contracts (whether standard or non-standard), derivatives contracts, and transportation contracts concluded outside an organised market.

This is, therefore, the only instance where trade data may be reported by market participants themselves. However, the reporting may also be delegated to third parties.

If a market participant is unsure if they are responsible for reporting specific transactions, please seek legal advice or contact us by e-mail at [remit@acer.europa.eu](mailto:remit@acer.europa.eu).

### **Market participant registration**

All market participants entering into transactions which are required to be reported to the Agency in accordance with Article 8(1) of REMIT are required to register with the competent NRA in accordance with Article 9 of REMIT. Market participants can seek information on the registration process here:

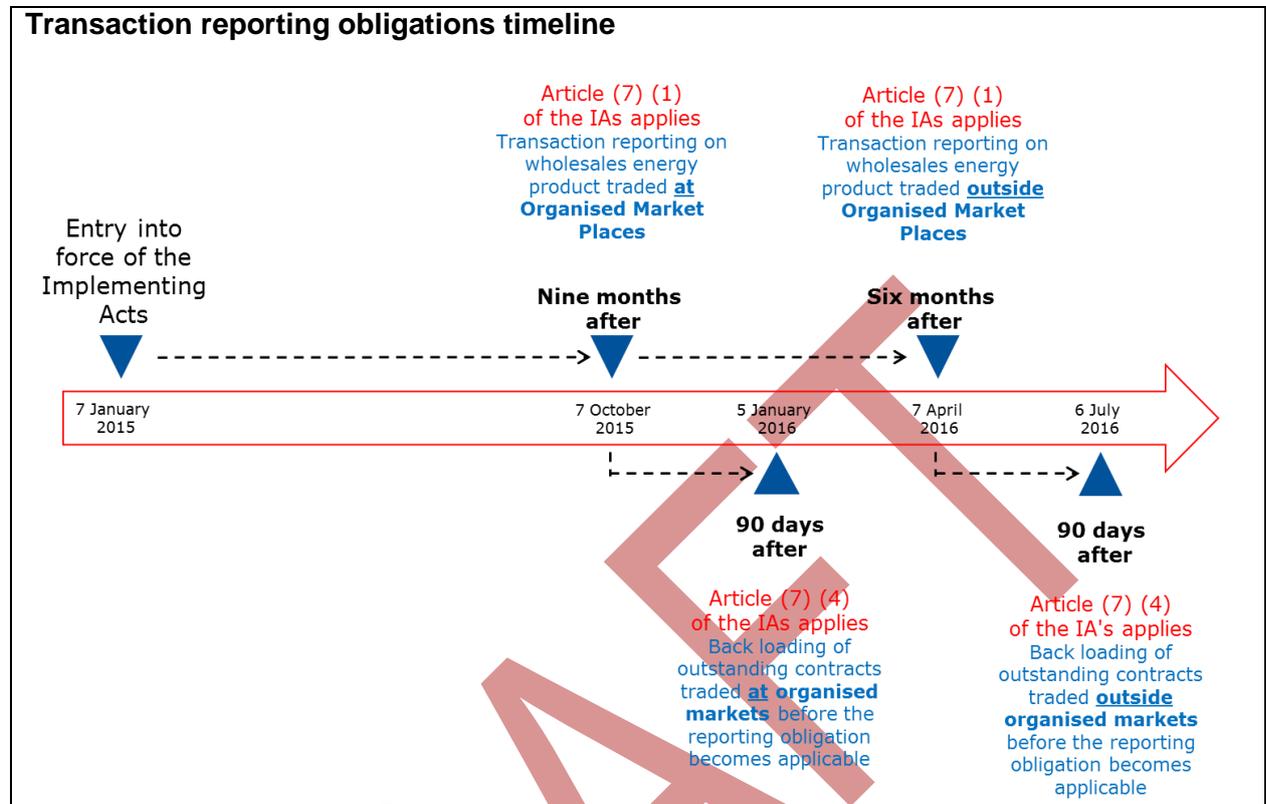
[http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/MARKET\\_PARTICIPANTS/Registration/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/MARKET_PARTICIPANTS/Registration/Pages/default.aspx)

The Agency will establish a European registry of market participants based on the national registers of market participants provided to the Agency by NRAs.

In their registration form, market participants must inform the Agency whether or not they wish to rely on third party RRM reporting on their behalf and if so, identify the relevant RRM. This includes the organised market place or third party on which the market participant relies for the reporting of records of transactions, including orders to trade.

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### 3.4 Start of reporting and reporting frequency



#### 3.4.1 Start of reporting

According to Article 12 of the Implementing Acts, the following trade data shall be reported to the Agency nine months following the entry into force of the Implementing Acts:

- Details of wholesale energy products in relation to the supply of electricity and gas executed at organised market places, including matched and unmatched orders;

Furthermore, according to Article 12 of the Implementing Acts, the following trade data shall be reported to the Agency fifteen months following the entry into force of the Implementing Acts:

- Details of wholesale energy products in relation to the supply of electricity and gas which have been concluded outside an organised market;
- Details of wholesale energy products in relation to the transportation of electricity and gas, including options, futures, swaps and other derivatives of contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas in the Union.

#### 3.4.2 Frequency of reporting

According to the Implementing Acts, the following reporting frequency applies for trade data:

- a) Details of standard contracts, including orders to trade, shall be reported no later than on the working day following the conclusion of the contract or the placement of the order. Any modification or the termination of the concluded contract or the order placed shall be reported no later than the working day following the modification or termination;
- b) Details of non-standard contracts including any modification or the termination of the contract as well as transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported no later than one month following conclusion, modification or termination of the contract;
- c) Details of contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas concluded as a result of a primary explicit capacity allocation shall be reported no later than the working day following the availability of the allocation results.

### **3.5 How to send a transaction report**

Article 10(3) of the Implementing Acts stipulates that the Agency shall, after consulting relevant parties, establish procedures, standards and electronic formats based on established industry standards for reporting of, inter alia, trade data. These procedures, standards and electronic formats are described in the Agency's Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting.

Furthermore, according to Article 11 of the Implementing Acts, the Agency shall develop technical and organisational requirements for submitting data. The requirements shall ensure efficient, effective and safe exchange and handling of information. They shall:

- a) ensure the security, confidentiality and completeness of information,
- b) enable the identification and correction of errors in data reports,
- c) enable authentication of the source of information,
- d) ensure business continuity.

The Agency shall assess whether reporting parties comply with the requirements. Reporting parties who comply with the requirements shall be registered by the Agency.

Reporting entities complying with the RRM requirements defined by the Agency shall be registered by the Agency as such.

The transaction reporting will be done through the Agency's REMIT Information System (ARIS)<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> See point 3.1 above.

## 4 Reporting of standard supply contracts

In this Chapter, the Agency provides information on how the data fields listed in Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts should be populated.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. Data fields are expected to be populated when applicable according to this manual. The Agency has prepared an extensive, but not exhaustive, list of trading scenarios, to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. The trading scenarios are listed in ANNEX II.

Please note that this guidance shows what has to be reported for a specific data field while the technical implementation, i.e. how to report the content of each data fields in XML format is not covered in this manual. Market participants and other reporting parties should consult their registered reporting mechanism (RRM) who reports on their behalf.

### 4.1 Data fields related to the parties to the contract

This section includes the following fields:

1. ID of the market participant or counterparty
2. Type of code used in field 1
3. ID of the trader and/or of the market participant or counterparty as identified by the organised market place
4. ID of the other market participant or counterparty
5. Type of code used in field 4
6. Reporting entity ID
7. Type of code used in field 6
8. Beneficiary ID
9. Type of code used in field 8
10. Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1
11. Buy/sell indicator
12. Initiator/Aggressor

### Data Field No (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	ID of the market participant or counterparty	The market participant or counterparty on whose behalf the record of transaction is reported shall be identified by a unique code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumerical	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field aims to capture the ID of the market participant or counterparty on whose behalf the order to trade or the trade is reported.

As REMIT uses the term market participant and EMIR uses the term counterparty to identify the reporting party, both terms are used in this context for the purpose of reporting. Thus, for the purpose of reporting, counterparty is considered equivalent to the market participant ~~reporting the trade~~ when entering into a transaction, including the placing of orders, on a wholesale energy market. The other market participant is referred to as the "other counterparty" (see field 4). Counterparty and the other counterparty is therefore considered equivalent of market participant and the other market participant for the purpose of reporting under REMIT.

The market participant or counterparty shall be identified by the unique code registered with their NRA. If the market participant has several or all the codes listed in field 1, all of them have to be provided when registering with the NRA

Registration of market participants with the relevant NRA will result in an ACER code. However, if an organised market place or other reporting party is reporting on behalf of the market participant, the ACER code may not be known. If the ACER code has not been provided by the market participant to the organised market place or other reporting party reporting on behalf of the market participant, one of the alternative codes listed above shall be used; otherwise, the report will be rejected as invalid.

From the Agency's perspective, the ACER code is preferred, but all the other codes may also be used. If a market participant is already using the LEI for EMIR reporting, that market participant may use the LEI code also for REMIT reporting. If market participants prefer the LEI because it is already used for EMIR, they are free to use it as long as the LEI has been provided to the relevant NRAs in the registration process.

If a market participant is using an ACER code, this ~~will~~ can be ~~able~~ used to verify the identity of the other market participant from the European register of market participants published by the Agency and available on the Agency's website.

### Data Field No (2) Type of code used in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Type of code used in field 1	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 1. For example, if an LEI code is used to identify the market participant in field 1 (e.g. 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 2 is "LEI". If an ACER code is used in field 1 (e.g. C0643278W.EU), the accepted value is "ACE". The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

### Data Field No (3) ID of the trader and/or of the market participant or counterparty as identified by the organised market place

No.	Field Identifier	Description
3	ID of the trader and / or of the market participant or counterparty as identified by the organised market place	The login username or trading account of the trader and / or the market participant or counterparty as specified by the technical system of the organised market place.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits.	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefghi

This field indicates the ID used by the organised market place or by the market participant to identify the user responsible for entering into the transaction that is reported. This is most likely an electronic ID for the trader/market participant's account or a technical representation of that account. If populated from the perspective of the organised market place, this field shall represent how the market place identifies the trader or the market participant; if populated from the perspective of the market participant, then this field shall represent how the market participant identifies the trader.

For example, a trader called Joe Bloggs working at Company (A) trades on European Gas/Power Futures Exchange (EGPFE):

- EGPFE identifies Joe Bloggs with ID = 123Abc
- EGPFE identifies Company (A) with ID = CompA123
- Company A identifies Joe Bloggs internally with ID = Abc12345

For trades at organised market places, Trader ID as identified by the organised market place should be reported as “123Abc” or if not available the Company ID as identified by the organised market place should be reported as “CompA123”

For bilateral contracts traded off-organised market places, Trader ID as identified by Company (A) should be reported as “Abc12345”.

Trader ID is a mandatory field in the sense that there must be an identifier of the person or the group of persons responsible for taking decisions or actions in executing or amending the transaction. That person or group of persons shall be identified by an ID.

A number or code does not disclose the identity of the person in the transaction reporting and market participants and organised market place may report a number (or code) in order to avoid the reporting of names.

As the same trader may have multiple IDs, the ID used for the execution of the transaction that is reported shall be used.

With regard to orders to trade placed by executing brokers at the organised market place, the trading ID of the broker’s client shall also be reported in this field if available to the organised market place. Alternatively, if the order report is reported through a third party on behalf of the executing broker, this should may be made available to the reporting party by the executing broker along with the Beneficiary ID (field 8) and reported to the Agency by the third party reporting on behalf of the broker.

#### Data Field No (4) ID of the other market participant or counterparty

No.	Field Identifier	Description
4	ID of the other market participant or counterparty	Unique identifier for the other counterparty of the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field indicates the ID of the other market participant or counterparty to the transaction that is reported. This field shall only be populated when reporting bilateral trades, including those bilateral trades that take place on broker platforms or any other organised market place which allows bilateral trades.

~~If the trade takes place on an energy exchange and the other counterparty is a CCP, clearing house or a clearing member, this field shall be left blank. In this case, the ID of the other market participant or counterparty will be reported under field 1 with the other side of the matched trade.~~

If a market participant is using an ACER code, the market participant/counterparty will be able to verify the identity of the other market participant from the European register of market participants published by the Agency available [at on](#) the Agency’s website.

If the trade takes place on an energy exchange and the other counterparty is a CCP, clearing house or a clearing member, this field shall be left blank.

Market participants should bear in mind that the meaning of entering into transaction in EMIR is different that the meaning of entering into transaction in REMIT, where the latter refers to entering into transaction in “wholesale energy markets” and not to be counterparty to a contract, as CCPs or clearing members do.

For orders on contracts that have to be cleared e.g. traded on a broker’s platform and then booked with the exchange, the ID of the exchange shall be reported here. In case the exchange does not have an ACER, LEI, BIC, EIC, or GLN/GS1 code, reporting parties can report the exchange’s MIC code as XMIC00000.EU format, where the 4 first digits represent the exchange's MIC code, followed by 5 zeros, followed by “.EU” to replicate the ACER code format.

#### Data Field No (5) Type of code used in field 4

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Type of code used in field 4	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 4. For example, if an LEI code of the market participant is used in field 4 (e.g. 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 2 is “LEI”. If an ACER code is used in field 4 (e.g. C0643278WY.EU), the accepted value is “ACE”. The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

#### Data Field No (6) Reporting entity ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	Reporting entity ID	ID of the reporting entity.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field indicates the ID of the reporting entity that submits the transaction report to the Agency on behalf of the market participant as identified in field 1. This entity is also known as

a Registered Reporting Mechanism (RRM), which can be an energy exchange, a broker, a third party reporting on behalf of a market participant or the market participant itself in case of bilateral trade. If the reporting party is a market participant, they shall use one of the unique codes registered with the NRA as REMIT market participant.

#### Data Field No (7) Type of code used in field 6

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Type of code used in field 6	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 6. For example, if an LEI code of the reporting entity is used in field 6 (e.g. a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 7 is "LEI". If an ACER code is used in field 6 (e.g. C0643278WY.EU), the accepted value is "ACE". The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

#### Data Field No (8) Beneficiary ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Beneficiary ID	If the beneficiary of the contract as referred in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 is counterparty to this contract the field is to be left blank. If the beneficiary of the contract is not counterparty to this contract the reporting counterparty has to identify the beneficiary by a unique code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field indicates the ID of the beneficiary of the transaction in the case that the trade is executed by a third party on behalf of a market participant. If the beneficiary of the contract is the market participant entering into the transaction, this field is to be left blank. If the beneficiary of the contract is not counterparty to this contract, e.g. if the market participant is acting on

behalf of another market participant, the reporting counterparty has to identify the beneficiary by a unique code.

For example, if party B is trading on behalf of party C, then party C is the beneficiary and party B is acting on behalf of C. However, by entering As party B enters into a transaction on wholesale energy products, or places an order to trade, party B is a market participant, unless it is party B always acts only as an agent. If party B always acts as an agent, in which this case, it would not be a market participant according to REMIT and not appear in the report. If this is the case, the ID of C should be reported in field 1 and this field shall be left blank.

If the beneficiary ID is available to the organised market places or to one of the two counterparties to the contract in the case of bilateral contracts traded off-organised markets, the beneficiary ID must be reported. This can also be reported as a lifecycle event after the trade takes place.

If the information on the beneficiary of the transaction is not available to the organised market place, this field shall be left blank. For example, the organised market place may only know the market participant (or the executing broker in case of exchange) that executed the transaction. Also when the trade is submitted for clearing, this information may be lost because the clearing house only executes transactions against its clearing members, and the market participant may (in the case of self-clearing members) or may not be the ultimate beneficiary.

Some of the reported trades executed at organised market places will look like: A sells to B with beneficiary C. The Agency will in these cases receive two reported trades: A sells to B, B sells to C.

However, the trade may be even more complicated and it may involve more parties. For example, if a bilateral trade takes place off-market between A and B, there may be other trades between B and C and D to represent how they split the value of the A and B trade.

Bilateral and non-cleared transactions executed off-market may be of the form A sells to B with beneficiary C. In these cases, the Agency will receive one reported trade: A sells to B with C identified in field 8 as Beneficiary.

With regard to orders to trade placed by executing brokers at the organised market place, the Beneficiary ID of the broker's client shall also be reported in this field if available to the organised market place. Alternatively, if the order report is reported through a third party on behalf of the executing broker, this should be made available to the reporting party by the executing broker along with trading ID (field 3) and reported to the Agency by the third party reporting on behalf of the broker.

There may be many situations where the beneficiary may or may not be known and there are many possible scenarios. Market participants and reporting parties should bear in mind that it is their responsibility to contact the Agency to discuss any of their scenarios that are not represented in this manual.

### Data Field No (9) Type of code used in field 8

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	Type of code used in field 8	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 6. For example, if an LEI code of the reporting entity is used in field 8 (e.g. a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 9 is “LEI”. If an ACER code is used in field 8 (e.g. C0643278WY.EU), the accepted value is “ACE”. The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

### Data Field No (10) Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1	Identifies whether the reporting counterparty has concluded the contract as principal on own account (on own behalf or behalf of a client) or as agent for the account of and on behalf of a client.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P=Principal A=Agent	Text	1	P

This field identifies the trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1. Unless the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent, this field shall be populated with “P” for Principal.

If the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent and the beneficiary identification is known and reported in field 8, this field may be populated with “A” for Agent.

The Agency understands that the terms Principal and ~~Agency is a term~~ Agent are terms commonly used in the financial markets and it depends upon whether an investment firm enters into a transaction as principal or agent (depending on their business model). The Agency expects that market participants may enter into transactions:

- a. acting on their own account and on their own behalf (pure principal transaction – i.e. on the decision of the firm);
- b. acting on their own account and on behalf of a client – i.e. on the order of other market participant; and/or
- c. acting for the account and on behalf of a market participant (pure agency transaction).

Market participants should bear in mind that the meaning of entering into transaction in EMIR is different that the meaning of entering into transaction in REMIT, where the latter refers to entering into transaction in “wholesale energy markets” and not to be counterparty to a contract, as CCPs or clearing members do.

#### Data Field No (11) Buy/sell indicator

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	Buy/sell indicator	Identifies whether the contract was a buy or sell for the market participant or counterparty identified in field 1.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
B=Buy S=Sell C=Buy and Sell	Text	1	B

The Buy/sell indicator indicates whether the market participant is reporting a transaction for the buying or selling of a contract. “B” shall be indicated for buy and “S” shall be indicated for sell from the perspective of the reporting market participant or, in the case of an agent (e.g. executing broker) transaction, from the perspective of the client.

For a trade transaction, this should indicate the side of the matched trade for the market participant as a buyer or a seller. For an order transaction, this should indicate whether the market participant indicated the intention to buy or sell the contract that the order transaction was placed on. However, in some auction markets, there may be circumstances where an order is buy and sell. In such a case, this is identified by specifying a combined buy and sell indicator, i.e. “C”.

For derivatives that have not already been reported under EMIR, and therefore reported under REMIT, the following buyer and seller logic should apply: for example, in the case of a fix to floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, then party X pays a fixed price and party Y pays a floating price. This means that party X receives the floating leg and party Y receives the fixed leg. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).

In the case of a floating to floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, party X pays the floating price of the first leg (or index) and party Y pays the floating price of the second leg (or second index). In this case, the legs (indexes) should be sorted alphabetically. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).

#### Data Field No (12) Initiator/Aggressor

No.	Field Identifier	Description
12	Initiator/Aggressor	When the trade is executed on an electronic or voice assisted broker platform, the initiator is the party who first placed the firm order in the market and the aggressor is the party that initiates the transaction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
I=Initiator A=Aggressor S=Sleeve	Text	1	A

This field applies when the trade was executed as an electronic or voice assisted trade on broker platforms. "A" shall be indicated if the market participant was the originator of the transaction (aggressor) and "I" shall be indicated if the market participant was the passive participant (initiator), i.e. the one placing the order in the market first.

A buyer is identified as an aggressor if the market participant submits an order which matches with a sell order (initiator) that is already visible to the market place. A seller is identified as an aggressor if the market participant submits an order which matches with a buy order (initiator) that is already visible to the market place.

The Agency's understanding of sleeve trade definition is the following: a market participant (A) would like to enter into a transaction with another market participant (B) which has advertised a price and quantity on the broker's screen. However, because market participant A and B do not have an agreement to trade (or limited credit status), the broker may find a third market participant (C) who has an agreement to trade with both A and B and is willing to sleeve the trade (buy and sell the same contract simultaneously) for them.

There are two trades in this type of scenario: one trade between A and C (e.g. A buys from C) and another trade between C and B (e.g. C buys from B). The result of the sleeve trade is four legs to be reported to the Agency as follows:

A buys from C:

- A reports the trade as buyer and as aggressor (A); and
- C reports the trade as seller and as sleeve trade (S).

C buys from B:

- -C reports the trade as buyer and as sleeve trade (S); and
- B reports the trade as seller and an initiator (I).

This field does not apply to orders to trade.

#### 4.2 Data fields related to order details

This section includes the following fields:

13. Order ID
14. Order type
15. Order condition
16. Order status
17. Minimum execution volume

- 18. Price limit
- 19. Undisclosed volume
- 20. Order duration

#### Data Field No (13) Order ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
13	Order ID	The order shall be identified by using a unique code identifier provided by the market place or counterparties.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits.	Alphanumeric	100	12345abcdef

This field identifies the unique order ID as specified by the organised market place (exchange or broker) to identify the order to trade.

When reporting an order ID from an organised market place, the ID should be unique for that contract and for that market place. The order ID shall be maintained throughout the lifecycle of the order. If an order is reported with an ID when it is reported as new, the same ID shall be used to identify the transaction throughout the remainder of its lifecycle.

#### Data Field No (14) Order type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
14	Order type	The type of order as defined by the functionality offered by the organised market place.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
BLO=Block CON=Convertible COM=Combination EXC=Exclusive FHR=Flexible Hour IOI=Indication of Interest LIM=Limit LIN=Linked LIS=Linear Step MAR=Market MTL=Market to Limit SMA=Smart Order SPR=Spread STP=Step VBL=Variable Block OTH=Other	Text	3	MAR

This field identifies the type of order that is reported. Every order shall have a type as defined within the list below. Orders can have various characteristics.

**BLO=Block:** -an order which is linked to one or more other orders for the purpose of trading (that must have same price and same quantity according to the trading venue's rules) irrespective of whether the periods (e.g. half hours, hours) are contiguous.

**CON=Convertible:** an order which under market conditions may be converted from a block order to a single hourly order.

**COM=Combination:** an order which refers to two or more orders concerning different series and where the respective orders are executed simultaneously.

**EXC=Exclusive:** a complex order type where the linked order is the exclusive order, i.e. only one of the orders can be transacted.

**FHR=Flexible Hour:** a specific order that can trade at any hour provided that the price and volume are matched.

**IOI=Indication of Interest:** quotations on trading venues such as Indication of Interest advertised on the screens of the organised market places.

**LIM=Limit:** an order submitted with a specified limit price; the order executes either in part or in full at its limit price or better.

**LIN=Linked:** an order where there is a dependency on/from another order for choosing to trade either one or the other or both orders.

**LIS=Linear Step:** an order where the specified step range is matched linearly.

**MAR=Market:** an unpriced order that will execute against the best priced orders.

**MTL=Market to Limit:** a market order that executes at the best price, with any unexecuted portion stored in the book as a limit order.

**SMA=Smart Order:** an order can be either against a financial or physical contract.

**SPR=Spread:** an order where the order contains more than one contract e.g. taking either long or short position in different contracts.

**STP=Step:** an order which defines a specific step range or step price.

**VBL=Variable Block:** an order in which the block quantity can vary, i.e. different quantity at different hours.

**OTH=Other:** an order that has not been identified by one of the existing order types.

### Data Field No (15) Order condition

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Order condition	A special condition for the order to execute.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
AON=All or None FAF=Fill and Float FAK=Fill and Kill FOK=Fill or Kill HVO=Hidden Volume MEV=Minimum Execution Volume OCO=One Cancels Other PRE=Preference PRI=Priority PTR=Price Trigger SLO=Stop Loss Order OTH=Other	Text	3	FOK

This field identifies the conditions applied to the order at the time of the lifecycle event (new, modify, cancel, terminate) for the order, which indicates the special behaviours of the order types in combination with the order definition and the specific lifecycle event of the order.

**AON=All or None:** an order which must fill in full otherwise it will remain on the book until the entire volume has been matched.

**FAF=Fill and Float:** an order which will be killed immediately after matching with any available volume on the order book; if not filled at all, it stays in the market.

**FAK=Fill and Kill:** an order which must be filled as much as possible immediately upon entry; otherwise, it is removed from the order book.

**FOK=Fill or Kill:** an order which must fill immediately in full when it is entered into the book; otherwise, it will be removed without trading.

**HVO=Hidden Volume:** an order that has a hidden quantity, which is part of the total quantity of the order.

**MEV=Minimum Execution Volume:** an order which specifies a minimum volume of the order that has to be matched to allow trading.

**OCO=One Cancels Other:** an order which if triggered cancels another order.

**PRE=Preference:** an order which will trade with a specific participant or participants in preference of others.

**PRI=Priority:** an order which has a priority obligation for trading, i.e. it cannot trade with a participant within its own group.

**PTR=Price Trigger:** an order which will not be available for execution unless a specific trigger price is reached, similar to a Stop Loss, but may be triggered across product pricing, i.e. the price trigger may be based on a different contract or index.

SLO=Stop Loss Order : an order that is submitted to the market as a limit order or market order once a certain price condition of an instrument is met.

OTH=Other: an order that has not been identified by one of the existing order condition.

#### Data Field No (16) Order status

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Order status	The status of the order, for example if order is active or deactivated.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACT=Active COV=Converted EXP=Expired MAC=Matched PMA=Partial Matched REF=Refilled SUS=Suspended WIT=Withdrawn OTH=Other	Text	3	ACT

This field identifies the status of the order that has been reported. Every order should have a status as defined by the list of order status reported above.

ACT=Active: the order has been activated by the system or participant and is visible in the active order book.

COV=Converted: converted a block order or variable block order which has been converted into a single order.

EXP=Expired: the order has expired as per its order duration or order conditions.

MAC=Matched: the order has been fully matched by another order transaction.

PMA=Partial Matched: the order has been partially matched by another order transaction.

REF=Refilled: the order has had the hidden or undisclosed quantity refilled to provide visible volume for the order to trade.

SUS=Suspended: an order which has been suspended from trading by the system.

WIT=Withdrawn: an order has been withdrawn from the market.

OTH=Other:— an order that has not been identified by one of the existing order status.

### Data Field No (17) Minimum execution volume

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Minimum execution volume	Minimum Execution Volume – The quantity / volume of any defined minimum execution.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	100

This field identifies the minimum execution volume of the order which has to be matched for the order to be executed. This field shall only be populated if the order condition field 15 is Minimum Execution Volume “MEV”.

### Data Field No (18) Price limit

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Price limit	The defined price of the limit for the trigger or stop loss order.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	58.6

This field identifies the defined price limit for a trigger or stop loss order that causes the order to either enter into the order book or to be withdrawn from the order book. This field shall only be populated if the order condition is Price Trigger “PTR” or Stop Loss “SLO”.

### Data Field No (19) Undisclosed volume

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	Undisclosed volume	The volume that is not disclosed to the market for the order.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	1000

This field identifies the “undisclosed” or “hidden” volume of the order as provided to the organised market place. The volume entered in this field is the volume of the order which is not visible to the market place. This field applies to those orders that have an order condition Hidden Volume “HVO” (e.g. Iceberg Orders).

### Data Field No (20) Order duration

No.	Field Identifier	Description
20	Order duration	The order duration is the time for which the order exists within the system until it is removed / cancelled unless it is executed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
DAY=Day GTC=Good Till Cancelled GTD=Good Till Date GTT=Good Till Time SES=Session OTH=Other	Text	3	SES

This field identifies the duration of the order, i.e. the time for which the order exists within the system until it is removed or cancelled unless it is executed. For example, an order can be active during the trading session for the day or until it is cancelled.

DAY=Day: an order which persists for the current day only.

GTC=Good Till Cancelled: an order which persists until the user cancels the order or it reaches the system maximum duration.

GTD=Good Till Date: an order which persists until a specified date.

GTT=Good Till Time: order which persists until a specified time and date.

SES=Session: an order which persists only within the current trading session or until gate closure

OTH=Other: an order duration that has not been identified by one of the existing order duration types.

#### 4.3 Data fields related to contract details

This section includes the following fields:

21. Contract ID
22. Contract name
23. Contract type
24. Energy commodity
25. Fixing index or reference price
26. Settlement method

- 27. Organised market place ID/OTC
- 28. Contract trading hours
- 29. Last trading date and time

#### Data Field No (21) Contract ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Contract ID	The contract shall be identified by using a unique code identifier provided by the market place or counterparties.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 50 alphanumerical digits.	Alphanumeric	50	AGHDN15832839

This field identifies the unique contract ID provided by the organised market place at which the contract is traded. The contract ID is venue-specific. The contract ID is needed to link all the orders to a specific contract.

Where an organised market place has not yet identified a contract with a unique ID, the Agency believes that the organised market may decide to do so using the following rules:

- a. For auction markets: gate closure (+ commodity + delivery point if the exchange organises more than one commodity and/or delivery points);
- b. For exchange continuous markets: delivery date (or month) + hrs (if needed) (+ commodity and or + delivery point if the exchange organises more than one commodity and /or delivery points);
- c. For Brokers: delivery point + commodity + delivery date (or month) + hrs (if needed).

The examples above are just one way to illustrate how to construct a unique contract ID in those situations where the organised market places have not yet a unique contract ID.

Market participants reporting bilateral contracts traded off-organised market placeplaces, back loading and executions under the framework of non-standard contracts are not expected to submit a contract ID- but only "NA" for not available.

#### Data Field No (22) Contract name

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	Contract name	The name of the contract as identified by the organised market place.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to <del>400</del> <u>200</u> alphanumerical digits.	Alphanumeric	<del>400</del> <u>200</u>	XYZ abc day-ahead

This field identifies the name of the contract as identified by the organised market place hosting the trading of the contract. The contract name may or may not be a venue-specific name. The contract name should be unique for a particular organised market place, but the same name can also be used by other organised market places.

The contract name should be the same as used by the organised market place to advertise the contract in their system to their clients. If market participants delegate third parties to report their transactions executed at organised market places, then they should use the same contract name if made available to them.

Sometimes the contract name and the contract ID may be the same. In this case, both fields should be populated with the same value.

Market participants reporting bilateral contracts traded off-organised market place are expected to report the value of "BILCONTRACT", "BACKLOADING" or "EXECUTION" according to the trading scenarios available in ANNEX II.

#### Data Field No (23) Contract type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
23	Contract type	The type of the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
AU=Auction CO=Continuous FW=Forward style contract FU=Future style contract OP=Option style contract OP_FW=Option on a forward OP_FU=Option on a future OP_SW=Option on a swap SP=Spread SW=Swap <del>(financial)</del> OT=Other	Text	<del>2</del> Up to 5	FW

This field identifies the type of contract that is reported.

For contracts traded in auction or exchange markets, the value of AU (for auction) or CO (for continuous on exchange) shall be reported respectively unless the contract type is one of the other type of contracts listed above OT, for other, should only be used if the contract type is not one of the allowed values listed above, e.g. AU to SW.

For bilateral trades that take place on brokers' platforms or bilateral trades off-organised market places, ~~one of the other values AU or CO~~ should ~~not be reported used~~. FW (for forward style contract) refers to the forward style which also ~~include~~includes spot transactions. Market participants should not understand forward style as a sort of derivative contract, but as the style of the contract itself-, i.e. for physical delivery at a later date.

Physical swaps or dark spreads are usually executed under two master agreements/contracts and they should be reported as separate contracts. However, where such transaction is represented by one legal agreement then market participants should report it as SW, is this is a swap contract, or SP, is this is a spread contract, using one of the examples available in Annex II of the TRUM.

#### Data Field No (24) Energy commodity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Energy commodity	The classification of the energy commodity.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
NG=Gas EL=Electricity	Text	2	NG

This field identifies the energy commodity of the product delivered; either natural gas or electricity. Other commodities such as emissions rights, coal, oil, etc. are out of scope of REMIT.

Spreads or spark spreads are not commodities. Clean and Dirty ~~Spark Spreads, for trades that spark spreads,~~ involve ~~both electricity and gas, have to be reported separately:~~ one leg for the electricity trade and one leg for the gas trade. ~~The two legs, gas and electricity trades, need to, which have to be reported separately but should~~ be linked together through field 32. The emission leg (in the case of a Clean Spark Spread) will not be reported.

Where one or more elements of a spread is not gas or electricity only the gas or electricity leg of the spread should be reported. For example, Clean and Dirty Dark Spreads, for a trade that involves electricity, coal and emissions should be reported as one leg for the electricity trade. Coal and emissions have not to be reported. In this case, the electricity trade does not need to be linked to other transactions through field 32.

#### Data Field No (25) Fixing index or reference price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	Fixing index or reference price	Fixing index that sets the price for the contract or the reference price for derivatives.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 150 alphanumeric digits.	Alphanumeric	150	XYZ abc day-ahead

This field identifies the name of the index used to fix the price of the traded contract as reported by the publisher or the reference price used to settle a derivative.

Some contracts (both derivatives and non-derivatives) for physical delivery of gas or electricity are traded on the basis that the price will be fixed by an index value or reference price upon its publication.

Example: Party A trades a day-ahead gas/electricity contract on a broker platform at 11:00 am with fixing index ABCD day-ahead EU gas. The index price will be published later in the day by the ABCD publisher and that price will be used to settle the contract. Hence, the actual price is not known when the trade is agreed. The same logic applies for forward contracts with similar arrangements.

For derivatives, this field identifies the name or code (if available) of the underlying used for fixing the price of the traded contract. If a code is available, this field shall contain the code of the ultimate underlying instrument when reporting a transaction in a derivative. For example, a financial swap on two gas future contracts (e.g. two different delivery points) should have the name or the underlying code for the two futures.

As far as the Agency is aware, contracts that reference indexes which are used in order to determine settlement prices are available to the organised market places. In any case, since the Agency will not publish a list of indexes because these are publicly available, the Agency recommends that reporting parties use those indexes exactly as reported by the publisher.

If the index is not public, market participants should make best efforts to minimise any discrepancy between the two counterparties when reporting this information.

For derivatives that have not already been reported under EMIR, and therefore reported under REMIT, the following buyer and seller logic should apply: for example, in the case of a fix to floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, then party X pays a fixed price and party Y pays a floating price. This means that party X receives the floating leg and party Y receives the fixed leg. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).

In the case of a floating to floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, party X pays the floating price of the first leg (or index) and party Y pays the floating price of the second leg (or second index). In this case, legs (indexes) should be sorted alphabetically. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).

**Data Field No (26) Settlement method**

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	Settlement method	Whether the contract is settled physically, in cash, optional or other.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P=Physical C=Cash O=Optional for counterparty	Text	1	P

This field identifies the type of the settlement for the traded contract. “P” shall be indicated if the contract is settled physically and “C” shall be indicated if the contract is settled in cash. “O” shall be indicated if the contract can be physically settled or may be settled in cash at the option of one of the parties.

For contracts such as options on forwards, futures or swaps, as ~~they settle~~ the option settles into the underlying forward, future or swap, this should be considered for physical delivery of the underlying contract and the value of “P” should be reported.

A majority of contracts traded under REMIT are for physical delivery, but there may also be derivative contracts that are not reported under EMIR and thus reported under REMIT. Consequently, different types of settlement methods can occur. For further clarification on derivatives not reported under EMIR but reportable under REMIT, please refer to point 3.3.3 of the TRUM.

#### Data Field No (27) Organised market place ID / OTC

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Organised market place ID / OTC	In case the market participant uses an organised market place to execute the contract, this organised market place shall be identified by a unique code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
LEI	Alphanumeric	20	1234567890abcdefrgf
MIC		4	MICX
ACER code		12	C0643278W.EU
XBIL=Bilateral trade (off-market)		4	XBIL

This field identifies the organised market place of the execution of the transaction.

If the transaction was executed at an organised market place, the organised market place identification field must contain the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) or, the Market Identifier Code (MIC) or the ACER code as assigned by the Agency at the time of the registration as organised market place.

If the transaction was bilaterally agreed between the two parties and executed off-organised market place, this field must report “XBIL”.

#### Data Field No (28) Contract trading hours

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	Contract trading hours	The trading hours of the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 time format using UTC time format	Time	n/a	09:00Z/17:00Z

This field identifies the trading timeframe for the contract as set by the organised market place, indicating when a participant can submit orders and when trading can occur. [All contract hours shall be reported using UTC time format.](#)

In the case of continuous trading, trading hours are (in general) the opening and closing times of the specific contract along with any additional restrictions in trading times. ~~All contract hours shall be reported using UTC time format.~~

In case of continuous markets, exchanges or broker platforms shall report the trading hours in which their clients may place orders and trade in that market: e.g. 09:00Z to 17:00Z or 00:00Z to 24:00Z if no restrictions are imposed by the exchange.

In the case of auction markets, trading hours are in general 00:00Z to 24:00Z unless the exchange has some restrictions on the time from which bids and offers can be placed on a regular day to the date and time at which bids and offers can no longer be placed, i.e. the last trading date and time (field 29).

For bilateral trades that occur off-markets, 00:00Z to 24:00Z should be indicated by default.

#### Data Field No (29) Last trading date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	Last trading date and time	The last trading date and time for the reported contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	n/a	2014-01-29T16:30:00Z

This field identifies the last trading date and time for the contract. The last trading date and time is the last point in time when a participant to that market can submit orders and when trading can occur. The time shall be reported using UTC time format.

For auction markets, this is the gate closure. For exchange markets and brokers' platforms, this is the last date and time when an order can be placed to trade the specific contract as identified in field 21. If an organised market does not have such a time constraint, then this field should be left blank.

As regards bilateral trades which take place outside organised market places, this field should not be populated.

#### 4.4 Data fields related to transaction details

This section includes the following fields:

- 30. Transaction timestamp
- 31. Unique transaction ID
- 32. Linked transaction ID
- 33. Linked order ID

- 34. Voice-brokered
- 35. Price
- 36. Index value
- 37. Price currency
- 38. Notional amount
- 39. Notional currency
- 40. Quantity/Volume
- 41. Total notional contract quantity
- 42. Quantity unit for field 40 and 41
- 43. Termination date

#### Data Field No (30) Transaction timestamp

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	Transaction timestamp	The date and time of the contract execution or order submission, or their modification, cancellation or termination.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	n/a	2014-01-29T10:35:56.000Z

This field identifies the transaction timestamp, meaning the time at which the reported event occurred. This field must reflect the actual time as a string representation of the ISO 8601 date and time format. The timestamp will always be represented in UTC time format. Transactions that occur in a different time zone have to be converted and represented in UTC time format.

~~For trades in continuous markets, the transaction timestamp is the time at which the orders were matched and trades were created in the market or at which any subsequent modifications or cancellations of the trade transaction occurred.~~

~~For trades in auction markets, the transaction timestamp is the time of the announcement of the auction results or any subsequent modifications or cancellations of the trade transaction.~~

For orders in continuous markets, the transaction timestamp is the time at which the orders were placed into the market or at which any subsequent modifications or cancellations of the order transaction occurred.

For orders in auction markets, the transaction timestamp is the time at which the orders were placed into the market and considered for the auction.

[For trades in continuous markets, the transaction timestamp is the time at which the orders were matched and trades were created in the market or at which any subsequent modifications or cancellations of the trade transaction occurred.](#)

For trades in auction markets, the transaction timestamp is the time of the announcement of the auction results or any subsequent modifications or cancellations of the trade transaction.

For bilateral trades, the actual trading time (the time at which the trade was agreed by the two traders) shall be reported rounded to the nearest minute in the UTC format, e.g. 2014-01-29T10:35Z. However, where reporting market participants are unable to meet the requirement to populate the trading time field with the actual trading time and instead give the time at which the trade is entered into their system (when this is not materially different from the actual trading time), market participants should make best efforts to minimise any discrepancy between the trading time and the booking time.

With regards to the statement “materially different from the actual trading time”, this has to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Where the trading time is not made available (e.g. for back-to-back transactions or when market participants do not have direct access to the markets and the trading time is not available or the trading time is not forwarded by the broker/trading firm) the default time of 00:01:00 UTC time must be used. A default time should only be used as a last resort and market participants should take reasonable steps to report the actual time that the transaction was executed. Using this default time will ensure that these transaction reports are included in the Agency’s monitoring of trading before a price-sensitive announcement.

#### Data Field No (31) Unique transaction ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Unique transaction ID	Unique identifier for a transaction as assigned by the organised market place of execution, or by the two market participants in case of bilateral contracts to match the two sides of a transaction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumeric digits	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefrgf

This field is populated with a unique identifier assigned by the organised market place where execution takes place in order to match the two sides of a transaction or by the two market participants in the case of off-organised market place bilateral contracts.

#### Unique transaction ID: generation, dissemination and usage

The Agency appreciates that the UTI reporting requirements under REMIT may be slightly different than requirements set by transaction reporting regimes under other European legislations. The Agency encourages market participants to follow the guidelines set out in this manual for a correct interpretation of how to report the trade UTI under the REMIT transaction reporting regime.

Market participants should bear in mind that it is their obligation to comply with REMIT and it is their obligation to make sure that the Agency receives the correct UTI in the correct format for their transactions as required by the Implementing Acts. This should be the unique identifier

for a transaction (UTI) as assigned by the organised market place of execution or by the two market participants in the case of bilateral contracts to match the two sides of a transaction.

Regardless of whether the trade takes place in a continuous market, through brokers or bilaterally, the buyer and the seller of a trade must report the same UTI for the matched trade.

In a matched trade, there should always be two sides of the trade (reported separately) irrespective of being one-to-one, one-to-many or many-to-many matches. As far the Agency is aware, there are not two sides for each matched trade in auction markets. All transactions have one price and this is set by the auction algorithm for all the counterparties at the same time. In these particular markets, all transactions shall have a different ID to distinguish them from each other.

It is crucial that market participants use the UTI generated by the organised market place as indicated in the legislation to avoid reporting trades that cannot be matched in the Agency's system and therefore labelled as incorrect.

The Agency believes that there are a few UTI generation and dissemination scenarios which need to be considered, namely:

The trade is executed:	The UTI should be generated by	The trade/order report is sent to ACER by	Need for MPs generating the UTI	Lifecycle events reported by
At OMP	The OMP	The OMP	No	Third parties (or OMP if this offers the service)
		Third parties	No	Third parties
Bilaterally	Market participants or third parties on their behalf	Market participants	Yes	Market participants or third parties
		Third parties	Yes	Market participants or third parties

As far as the Agency is aware, most of the organised market places where wholesale energy products are admitted to trade ~~have already~~ have a system in place to generate a UTI which conforms to the REMIT Implementing Acts' requirements, i.e. a unique transaction ID to identify the two sides of the trade.

However, if there are organised markets that do not have such a system, they should put one in place by the time the reporting obligation starts. Article 6(1) of the Implementing Acts states that "...*The organised market place where the wholesale energy product was executed or the order was placed shall at the request of the market participant offer a data reporting agreement*". In reporting the transaction on behalf of a market participant, the organised market shall provide the Agency with a UTI compliant with the requirements in the Implementing Acts and in this user manual.

In summary:

1. For auction markets, each transaction shall have a different ID generated by the exchange;

2. For continuous markets in energy and derivative exchanges, transactions shall identify the buy side and the sell side with the same UTI generated by the exchange, e.g. :
  - (A) matches a trade with (B), both (A) and (B)'s trade reports shall have the same UTI (e.g. 123);
  - (A) matches a trade with (B) and (C), if (A)'s trade report is considered just one execution, then (A), (B) and (C)'s trade reports shall have the same UTI (e.g. 123). If A's trade with (B) and (C) is split into two trades, then (A) and (B) trade reports shall have the same UTI (e.g. 123) and (A) and (C) shall have the same UTI (e.g. 567) which is different from the (A) and (B) trade report UTI (123).
3. For brokers' platforms including voice-brokered transactions (bilateral trades), the UTI shall identify the buy side and the sell side with the same UTI (e.g. 123) generated by the broker's platform.
4. For bilateral trades that take place outside an organised market place, the two market participants shall assign the same UTI to their trade reports.

The Agency is aware of a few situations where the UTI generation, dissemination and its usage may not be harmonised across organised market places and/or market participants.

If an organised market place does not generate or/and disseminate, for any reasons, the UTI to the market participant or the broker client or exchange's member market participants may follow the guidance below.

Generation and usage of the UTI for bilateral trades that take place outside an organised market place may be more complicated than for trades taking place on organised market places. The Agency has developed and made public an ACER algorithm which would enable market participants to generate the same UTI from the economic terms of the bilateral trade without any communication between the two market participants. Please see ANNEX IV.

The ACER algorithm is based on the concatenation of economic terms included in the contract and their anonymisation. The Agency recommends using the ACER algorithm unless market participants agree to submit a UTI which is generated by a system/guidance which is publicly available or they agree to use one of the two parties' UTI generation ~~method~~methods and agree on its dissemination and usage.

Therefore, for bilateral trades that take place outside an organised market place, the Agency recommends that market participants shall use the ACER algorithm available in ANNEX IV of this manual, unless:

1. Markets participant agree to submit a UTI which is generated by a publicly-available system/guidance. Please refer to ANNEX ~~IV~~ for the most update-to-date list with the web address of the organisations providing such a system/guidance. In this case, market participants should bear in mind that it is their responsibility to agree on the division of tasks and their timing and submit the same UTI to the Agency; or
2. Market participants may agree on how to generate their UTI: for example, they may agree to accept one of the two parties' UTI generation ~~method~~methods and agree on its dissemination and usage. This is entirely at their discretion how they opt to do it. In

this case, market participants should bear in mind that it is their responsibility to agree on the division of tasks and their timing and submit the same UTI to the Agency.

#### Data Field No (32) Linked transaction ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Linked transaction ID	The linked transaction identifier must identify the contract that is associated with the execution.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits.	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefrgf

This field indicates if two or more transactions are linked to each other or transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts linked to the non-standard contract. The value populated in this field is the unique ID as defined by the field 31 for standard contracts or field 11 [of Table 2](#) for non-standard contracts. The linked trade ID shall be used in the following scenarios:

1. When a trade occurs across multiple products due to the nature of the product, e.g. a product which is a spread of two or more products falling under the scope of REMIT. The trade for each product is to be reported and the different trades are to be linked to each other when they are executed simultaneously on the organised market place /platform.

Examples:

- 1.2.
  - a. Clean and Dirty Spark Spreads for a trade that involves electricity and gas: the two contracts are reported separately, with one leg for the electricity and one leg for the gas trade. The two legs, i.e. gas and electricity trades, need to be linked together through this field.
  - b. Physical Swaps for a trade that involves two gas or electricity trades: a geographical physical swap involves two trades, e.g. selling gas in a particular delivery point and buying it in another delivery point. Both trades have to be reported separately and linked together through this field if they are traded simultaneously.

- 2.3. When a transaction is executed within the framework of non-standard contract, the details of the transaction specifying at least an outright volume and price will be reported and linked to the non-standard Contract ID- [\(Data Field No 11 of table 2\)](#).

### Data Field No (33) Linked order ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	Linked order ID	The linked order identifier must identify the order that is associated with the execution.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumeric digits.	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefrgf

This field identifies a transaction which is the result of an executed order. The linked order ID shall be used in the following scenarios:

- When an order is executed, the trade report or results report (for auctions) should contain the field “Linked Order ID” to identify the order that triggered the trade to occur; and
- When an order has a special condition that links the order to another order, e.g. the order type is a block or exclusive order.

### Data Field No (34) Voice-brokered

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Voice-brokered	Indicates whether the transaction was voice brokered, “Y” if it was, left blank if it was not.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Y=YES	Text	1	Y

This field identifies if the transaction was voice brokered. If the transaction was voice brokered, this field shall be populated with “Y”. If the transaction was not voice-brokered, this field should be left blank.

### Data Field No (35) Price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Price	The price per unit.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	53.45

This field identifies the agreed price per unit of energy as expressed in field 40. In the case of options, this field represents the premium while, in the case of orders, this field represents the bid or offer price for that order.

If a price/time interval is specified in field 57, this field should be left blank. The trading examples in ANNEX II explain in which circumstances this field should not be reported.

#### Data Field No (36) Index value

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Index value	The value of the fixing index.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	+/- 0.02

This field identifies the value of the fixing index indicated in field 25. The index value represents the value of the index at the time the contract was traded.

When an index value is not known when the contract is traded, the market participant should report a null value as "0" (zero). Market participants often enter into transactions and agree on a difference (+/-) from the fixing index price that will be published after the trade occurs, e.g. by the end of the day or a few weeks or months after. The agreed difference (+/-) from the fixing index value may be expressed in currency (e.g. +/- EUR 0.05) or in percentage terms (e.g. +/- 0.1 %). If the price differential is reported in percentage terms, then the value "PCT" shall be used in the currency field 37. If there is no deviation from the value of the fixing index, the value should be 0.

#### Data Field No (37) Price currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Price currency	The manner in which the price is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical digits:  BGN=Bulgarian lev CHF=Swiss franc CZK=Czech koruna DKK=Danish krone EUR=Euro EUX=Euro cent GBX=Penny sterling GBP=Pound sterling HRK=Croatian kuna HUF=Hungarian forint ISK=Icelandic króna <del>LTL=Lithuanian litas</del> NOK=Norwegian krone PCT=Percentage PLN=Polish zloty RON=Romanian new leu	Text	3	EUR

SEK=Swedish krona/kronor USD=U.S. dollar <u>OTH=Other</u>			
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This field identifies the currency for the value indicated in field 35.

If the transaction is priced as a percent of the value of the fixing index (e.g. +/- 0.1 %), this field should be reported as "PCT" which is one of the accepted values.

If fields 35 and 36 are blank, this field should be left blank.

### Data Field No (38) Notional amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Notional amount	Value of the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	53450.00

This field identifies the total notional value of the contract. The notional amount should be calculated using the following formula:

Notional Amount = Price x Volume x Number of periods, where:

- Price is the defined as the price of the volume as per field 35
- Volume is the quantity of energy as per field 40
- Number of periods is the number of times that quantity is delivered / received (as derived from the delivery profile)

This can also be calculated using the following formula:

Notional Amount = Price x Total notional contract quantity where:

- Price is the defined as the price of the volume as per field 35
- Total notional contract quantity is the quantity of energy as per field 41

For example, a contract traded for a price of €50/MWh for a volume of 100MW delivered for 24 hours has the following notional amount:

$$€50 \times 100(\text{MW}) \times 24(\text{h}) = €120,000$$

or for a monthly contract:

$$€50 \times 100(\text{MW}) \times 24(\text{h/day}) \times 30(\text{days}) = €3,600,000$$

Index trades may not have a value for the contract as this type of contract may not have a fixed price available at the time of the reporting. These index trades may have +/- EUR (or any

other currency) 0.05 or +/- 0.1% differential from the published index value which is not available to the organised market place.

The index value may be published after the trading hours or in some cases days/weeks/months after the trade, e.g. a month forward on an index where market participant A enters into a contract for the delivery of gas three months ahead from the trading date (a physical forward). The price of that physical forward will be set the day before the delivery starts based on the front month average price of the month before the delivery takes place. For example, a trade occurs in April for the delivery in July; the average front month (July) price in June is calculated on 30 June and the delivery starts on 1 July at the price of the average front month (July) price in June.

This field should be left blank for trades that do not have a known price at the time of the trade. The same applies to any contracts which have a floating leg, e.g. gas/electricity financial swaps not reported under EMIR but reportable under REMIT. For example: in April, market participant (A) enters into an electricity financial swap contract for the month of July. Market participant (A) is the seller of the swap. Market participant (A) sells the forward fixed leg in April and it buys the spot price (based on a reference price) in July. For the fixed leg, the forward price is known today, but the spot price is not known until the end of July. In this case, this field should be left blank.

For the calculation of the notional amount for options, the notional amount calculation should use the option strike price and not the option premium.

For orders and their lifecycle events, this field shall not be reported.

#### Data Field No (39) Notional currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
39	Notional currency	The currency of the notional amount.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 alphabetical digits:  BGN=Bulgarian lev CHF=Swiss franc CZK=Czech koruna DKK=Danish krone EUR=Euro EUX=Euro cent GBX=Penny sterling GBP=Pound sterling HRK=Croatian kuna HUF=Hungarian forint ISK=Icelandic króna <del>LTL=Lithuanian litas</del> NOK=Norwegian krone PCT=Percentage PLN=Polish złoty RON=Romanian new leu	Text	3	EUR

SEK=Swedish krona/kronor USD=U.S. dollar <u>OTH=Other</u>			
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This field identifies the currency for the value indicated in field 38. The notional currency shall be provided in ~~the major unit, e.g. EUR rather than EUX for euro cent and GBP rather than GBX for penny sterling.~~ unit as stored in the system of the reporting party.

However, reporting parties may want to report in a major unit e.g. EUR rather than EUX for euro cent and GBP rather than GBX for penny sterling. The reason for reporting the major unit is to avoid unnecessarily large values. For example, that the price for NBP is quoted in pence per therm, but the notional value of the contract may be much bigger, e.g. a gas year forward is 365 days so it may be more appropriate to have GBP 1,000,000 rather than GBX 100,000,000.

If field 38 is blank, this field should be left blank.

#### Data Field No (40) Quantity/Volume

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	Quantity / Volume	Total number of units included in the contract or order.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	100

This field identifies the quantity or energy volume (delivery capacity) for the contract, i.e. the contract size or clip size. ~~The quantity/volume is the total number of units included in the contract or order.~~ The value that shall be reported in this field is the volume per time unit, e.g. the number of MWh/h or therm/day.

For example, consider the two scenarios: market participant A enters into a contract and sells 10 MW (MWh/h) of electricity (or gas) at €50/MWh on the day-ahead market whilst market participant B enters into a contract and sells 10 therms (therms/day) of gas at €50/Therm on the day-ahead market. In both scenarios, the value of 10 should be reported in this field.

The same applies if the contract is an hourly or monthly delivery contract.

If delivery capacity is specified in field 55, this field should be left blank. Please refer to the trading scenarios in ANNEX II.

#### Data Field No (41) Total notional contract quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Total notional contract quantity	The total number of units of the wholesale energy product.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	1000

This field identifies the total quantity or energy volume of the transaction (total contract volume). The total notional contract quantity is the overall quantity/volume of energy included in the transaction. The notional contract quantity should be calculated using the following formula:

Total notional contract quantity = Volume x number of periods, where:

- Volume is the quantity of energy as per field 40
- Number of periods is the number of times that quantity is delivered / received (as derived from the delivery profile)

For example, a contract traded for a volume of 40050 MW delivered for 24 hours would have the following notional contract quantity:

50 MW x 24h = 1,200 MWh

or for a monthly contract:

50 MW x 24h/day x 30 days = 36,000 MWh

Continuing this example, if the above contract was for delivery for 10 hours, the Notional Contract Quantity would be 500 MWh (50 MW x 10h), however if the contract for delivery was for 10 hours for 30 days, then the notional amount quantity would be 15,000 MWh (50 MW x 10 h/day x 30 days).

For orders and their lifecycle events, this field shall not be reported.

#### Data Field No (42) Quantity unit for fields 40 and 41

No.	Field Identifier	Description
42	Quantity unit for field 40 and 41	The unit of measurement used for fields 40 and 41.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<p><u>For field 40:</u></p> KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d	Text	2 to 8	MW

MTherm/d cm/d mcm/d MMBtu/d GJ/d <u>For field 41:</u> KWh MWh GWh Therm Ktherm MTherm cm mcm MMBtu GJ <u>Btu/d</u> <u>MJ/d</u> <u>100MJ/d</u> <u>MMJ/d</u>			
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This field identifies the unit used for the reported quantity in field 40 and field 41 as specified in the contract. Since the units for field 40 and field 41 differ, the two different quantity units should be provided according to the above list.

**Data Field No (43) Termination date**

No.	Field Identifier	Description
43	Termination date	Termination date of the reported contract. If not different from delivery end date, this field shall be left blank.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format.	Date	10	2014-01-29

This field identifies the termination date of the contract ~~in case of bilateral trade~~, where the contract is terminated before the end of the previously reported delivery period. In this case, a cancellation report has to be submitted with the termination date of the contract in this field.

Example: market participant (A) and market participant (B) trade a monthly physical forward for the month of July. During the course of the month of July, (A) and (B) agree to terminate the contract on 25 July instead of the original delivery end date of 31 July. In this case, the date of 25 July should be reported as termination date in this field and the cancelled report should also include the time and date of such athe termination agreement in the transaction timestamp (field 30).

#### 4.5 Data fields related to option details

This section includes the following fields:

- 44. Option style
- 45. Option type
- 46. Option exercise date
- 47. Option strike price

##### Data Field No (44) Option style

No.	Field Identifier	Description
44	Option style	Indicates whether the option may be exercised only at a fixed date (European and Asian style), a series of pre-specified dates (Bermudan) or at any time during the life of the contract (American style).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A=American B=Bermudan E=European S=Asian O=Other	Text	1	B

This field identifies the option style, usually defined by the dates on which the option may be exercised: American, European, Bermudian, Asian or other style.

An American style option can be exercised anytime during its life allowing option holders to exercise the option at any time prior to and including its maturity date. A European style option can only be exercised at the maturity date. A Bermudian style option can only be exercised on specified dates indicated in field 46.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets in order to identify the option style they are reporting. The reporting of exotic option styles such as binary, barrier, window options, etc., if traded at organised market places, should be reported with the value of "O".

##### Data Field No (45) Option type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
45	Option type	Indicates whether the option is a call, put or other.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P=Put C=Call O=Other	Text	1	C

This field identifies the type of right the option holder owns, if it is a call option or a put option. "P" shall be indicated if the option is a put option and "C" shall be indicated if the option is a call option. If the option holder owns a type of right different from put or call, the **value** "O" for other shall be reported in this field.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets in order to identify the option type they are reporting.

#### Data Field No (46) Option exercise date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
46	Option exercise date	The date or dates when the option is exercised. If more than one, further fields may be used.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format. Multiple rows if needed.	Date	10	2014-01-29

This field identifies the date at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or underlying instrument at a specified price on or before a specified date. In the case of an American, European or Asia option style, one exercise date is reported. In the case of a Bermudian option style, several dates may be reported.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets in order to report correctly the exercise date/dates.

#### Data Field No (47) Option strike price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
47	Option strike price	The strike price of the option.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxx.yyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	125.98

This field identifies the price at which the owner of the option can buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) the energy commodity (gas or electricity) or the instrument as indicated in the option contract, e.g. future/forward/swap.

#### 4.6 Data fields related to delivery profile

This section includes the following fields:

- 48. Delivery point or zone
- 49. Delivery start date
- 50. Delivery end date
- 51. Duration
- 52. Load type
- 53. Days of the week
- 54. Load delivery intervals
- 55. Delivery capacity
- 56. Quantity Unit in field 55
- 57. Price/time interval quantity

##### Data Field No (48) Delivery point or zone

No.	Field Identifier	Description
48	Delivery point or zone	EIC code(s) for the delivery point(s) or market area(s).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC Y code, 16 character alphanumeric code.	Alphanumeric	16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8

This field identifies the commodity delivery point or zone. This field report the EIC Y code (or [an alternative code to be agreed with the Agency](#) if the EIC is not available) to identify the delivery and/or balancing point for the contract.

Example: A contract for the supply of gas at the NBP hub (GB market) will report the EIC Y code to identify that balancing area. A contract for the supply of electricity in the German-Austrian area shall be reported using the EIC Y code to identify the balancing area where the supplier/consumer is located which in this case can be either in Germany or Austria.

However, since gas can also be delivered at the interconnection point, then the EIC-Z Code for that interconnector may be used.

##### Data Field No (49) Delivery start date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
49	Delivery start date	Start date of delivery.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	10	2014-01-01

This field identifies the date at which the delivery of the commodity starts as specified in the contract.

#### Data Field No (50) Delivery end date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
50	Delivery end date	End date of delivery.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	10	2014-03-31

This field identifies the date at which the delivery of the commodity ends as specified in the contract.

#### Data Field No (51) Duration

No.	Field Identifier	Description
51	Duration	The duration of the delivery period.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
N=Minutes H= Hour D= Day W= Week M =Month Q = Quarter S= Season Y= Annual O=Other	Text	1	M

This field identifies the duration of the delivery period. This is a generic representation of the contract, i.e. it does not specify the exact dates and times of the contract, but the common usage terms of the delivery period. For example, it refers to the contract as a month contract or any other duration as specified in the table reported above without specifying the exact start and end date and time of a month contract.

#### Data Field No (52) Load type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
52	Load type	Identification of the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
BL=Base load PL=Peak load OP=Off-Peak load BH=Hour/Block Hours SH =Shaped GD=Gas Day OT=Other	Text	2	BL

This field identifies the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other) of the contract. The load type should be defined as per the definition of the organised market place hosting the contract or, if available, as indicated in the contract in case of bilateral trade.

#### Data Field No (53) Days of the week

No.	Field Identifier	Description
53	Days of the week	The days of the week of the delivery

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
" "=All days MO=Monday TU=Tuesday WE=Wednesday TH=Thursday FR=Friday SA=Saturday SU=Sunday XB=Excluding bank holidays <del>WD=Week days</del> <del>IB=Including bank holidays</del> <del>WD=Week days</del> WN=Weekend	Text	2 to 6	MO Or any combination like: MOtoFR Or WN

This field identifies the days of the week that the commodity (gas or electricity) is delivered. This field does not apply to hourly or daily delivery contracts. This field applies to contracts for the delivery of the product when the delivery is repeated over a number of set days.

A monthly peak electricity forward contract must indicate that the delivery takes place from Monday to Friday during the month of the delivery. A monthly off-peak electricity forward contract must indicate that the delivery takes place Monday to Sunday on off-peak hours during the month of the delivery.

An hourly, block of hours or a day-ahead base load contract will not require reporting of this field, unless for delivery over a number of set days.

#### Data Field No (54) Load delivery intervals

No.	Field Identifier	Description
54	Load delivery Intervals	Time interval for each block or shape.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Time interval expressed in local time of the delivery point/area in the format of HH:MM	Time	n/a	10:00/11:00

This field identifies the load intervals for the delivery of the product (gas or electricity) and shall be expressed in local time at the delivery point/area

If the delivery intervals are the same for the entire duration of the contracts, e.g. an electricity peak load contract for delivery 07:00 to 19:00 or an electricity off-peak contract for delivery 00:00 to 07:00 and 19:00 to 00:00, the delivery intervals for each single day of the delivery will not be reported as these will be the same for the entire duration of the contract.

#### Data Field No (55) Delivery capacity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
55	Delivery capacity	The number of units included in the transaction, per delivery time interval.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	10

This field identifies the delivery capacity for each delivery interval ~~reported in field 54~~, if the delivery capacity is different ~~from what is indicated in field 40~~. ~~If the delivery capacity for each delivery interval reported in field 54~~. ~~If the delivery capacity is the same, for each delivery interval then this field should be left blank~~. ~~If any delivery interval reported in field 54 has a different and the delivery capacity, then this should be reported in field~~ must report each delivery capacity40.

#### Data Field No (56) Quantity unit used in field 55

No.	Field Identifier	Description
56	Quantity unit used in field 55	The unit of measurement used.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d MTherm/d cm/d	Text	2 to 8	MW

mcm/d MMBtu/d GJ/d <u>Btu/d</u> <u>MJ/d</u> <u>100MJ/d</u> <u>MMJ/d</u>			
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This field identifies the unit used for the reported quantity in field 55.

#### Data Field No (57) Price/time interval quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
57	Price/time interval quantity	If applicable price per quantity per delivery time interval.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	50.25

This field identifies the price for the quantity at each time interval if the price is different from what is indicated in field 35. This field is reported for products that have a different price per each delivery interval e.g. shaped contracts, reported in field 54. If the price is the same for each delivery interval then this field is filled in, then field 35 should be left blank and the price should be reported in field 35.

For example, if field 54 indicates two delivery intervals: 9:00 to 12:00 and 12:00 to 15:00 and field 55 indicates two different capacities: capacities e.g. 10 MW (for delivery 9:00 to 12:00) and 20 MW (for delivery 12:00 to 15:00), then field 57 shall be used for reporting different price per MW per each block, for example, EUR 50/MW (for delivery 9:00 to 12:00) and EUR 55/MW (for delivery 12:00 to 15:00). If the price per MW for the two blocks is the same, then the price should be reported in field 35 and not in this field.

#### 4.7 Data field related to lifecycle information

This section includes the following fields:

58. Action type

### Data Field No (58) Action type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
58	Action type	When the report contains: - a contract or an order to trade for the first time, it will be identified as 'new'; - a modification of details of a previous report, it will be identified as 'modify'; - a cancellation of a wrongly submitted report, it will be identified as 'error'; - a termination of an existing contract or order to trade, it will be identified as 'cancel';

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
N=New M=Modify E=Error C=Cancel	Text	1	N

This field identifies the type of action for the event that is being reported.

~~For an order, the actions should correlate to the events performed either by the market participant or by the execution venue on behalf of the market participant as part of a trading strategy.~~

The first transaction of an order ~~action for all orders or contract~~ should be reported as “new” ~~action.~~ Within a single trading day, there should only ever be one “new” action for ~~an order~~ a transaction. All subsequent order ~~actions~~ transactions for that order or contract should either be reported as “modify”, “cancel” or “error”.

“Modify” should be used for any changes to the order transaction made by the market participant or the execution venue on their behalf.

“Cancel” should be used to identify when the market participant or the execution venue has removed the order transaction from trading or should be used when a contract is terminated prior to the original end date.

~~If an event has been reported in error, the event can be reversed by submitting an action type of “error”. This action type will remove all transaction reports for this transaction and all reports should be resubmitted for the transaction.~~

“Error” should be used where a transaction has been incorrectly sent and needs to be removed from the database. A new transaction would then be submitted. [E21]

### 4.8 Examples of transaction reporting

In order to facilitate transaction reporting and the understanding of how to populate the data fields in Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts, the Agency provides a number of examples of transaction reports. The examples can be found in ANNEX II of this document.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. Data fields are expected to be reported only when they are applicable according to this manual. The Agency has prepared an extensive list of trading scenarios to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. However, the Agency is aware of the fact that, given the characteristics of some transactions, not all the possible trading scenarios may have been covered in this manual.

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## 5 Reporting of non-standard supply contracts

Reporting entities shall provide the details set out in Table 2 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts in relation to non-standard supply contracts. However, it is important to note that details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard supply contracts specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported using Table 1 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts.

In this Chapter, the Agency provides information on how the data fields listed in Table 2 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts should be populated. In subsequent editions of the TRUM, the Agency may also provide further guidance on how to report non-standard supply contracts.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. Data fields are expected to be populated when applicable according to this manual. However, additional information may be reported at the discretion of Market Participants. The Agency has prepared an extensive, but not exhaustive, list of trading scenarios, to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. The trading scenarios are listed in ANNEX II.

### 5.1 Data fields related to the parties to the contract

This section includes the following fields:

1. ID of the market participant or counterparty
2. Type of code used in field 1
3. ID of the other market participant or counterparty
4. Type of code used in field 3
5. Reporting entity ID
6. Type of code used in field 5
7. Beneficiary ID
8. Type of code used in field 7
9. Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1
10. Buy/sell indicator

## Data Field No (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	ID of the market participant or counterparty	The market participant or counterparty on whose behalf the record of transaction is reported shall be identified by a unique code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumerical	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field aims to capture the ID of the market participant or counterparty on whose behalf the transaction is reported.

As REMIT uses the term market participant and EMIR uses the term counterparty to identify the reporting party, both terms are used in this context for the purpose of reporting. Thus, for the purpose of reporting, counterparty is considered equivalent to the market participant ~~reporting the trade~~ when entering into transaction on wholesale energy markets. The other market participant is referred to as the "other counterparty" (see field 4). Counterparty and the other counterparty ~~is are~~ therefore considered equivalent of market participant and the other market participant for the purpose of reporting under REMIT.

Registration of market participants with the relevant NRA will result in an ACER code. However, if a third party is reporting on behalf of the market participant the ACER code may not be known. If the ACER code has not been provided by the market participant to the third party reporting on behalf of the market participant, one of the alternative codes listed above shall be used otherwise the report will be rejected as invalid.

The market participant or counterparty shall be identified by the unique code registered with their NRA. If the market participant has several or all the codes listed in field 1, all of them have to be provided when registering with the NRA.

From the Agency's perspective, the ACER code is the preference but all the other codes may also be used. If a market participant is already using the LEI for EMIR reporting that market participant may use the LEI code also for REMIT reporting. ~~If market participants prefer the LEI because it is already used for EMIR, they are free to use it~~ as long as the LEI has been provided to the NRAs in the registration process.

If a market participant is using an ACER code, the market participant/counterparty will be able to verify the identity of the other market participant from the European register of market participants published by the Agency and available at the Agency's website.

### Data Field No (2) Type of code used in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Type of code used in field 1	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 1. For example, if an LEI code is used to identify the market participant in field 1 (e.g. 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 2 is "LEI". If an ACER code is used in field 1 (e.g. C0643278W.EU), the accepted value is "ACE". The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

### Data Field No (3) ID of the other market participant or counterparty

No.	Field Identifier	Description
3	ID of the other market participant or counterparty	Unique identifier for the other counterparty of the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field indicates the ID of the other market participant or counterparty to the transaction that is reported.

### Data Field No (4) Type of code used in field 3

No.	Field Identifier	Description
4	Type of code used in field 3	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 3. For example, if an LEI code of the market participant is used in field 2 (e.g. 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 3 is "LEI". If an ACER code is used in field 2 (e.g. C0643278WY.EU), the accepted value is "ACE". The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

#### Data Field No (5) Reporting entity ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Reporting entity ID	ID of the reporting entity.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field indicates the ID of the reporting entity who submits the transaction report to the Agency on behalf of the market participant as identified in field 1. This entity is also known as a Registered Reporting Mechanism (RRM), which can be an energy exchange, a broker, a third party reporting on behalf of a market participant or the market participant itself in the case of a bilateral trade. If the reporting party is a market participant, ~~this shall use then the ACER code or~~ one of the unique codes that were registered with the NRA ~~as REMIT market participants should be used.~~

#### Data Field No (6) Type of code used in field 5

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	Type of code used in field 5	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 5. For example, if an LEI code of the reporting entity is used in field 5 (e.g. a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 6 is “LEI”. If an ACER code is used in field 5 (e.g. C0643278WY.EU), the accepted value is “ACE”. The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

### Data Field No (7) Beneficiary ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Beneficiary ID	If the beneficiary of the contract as referred in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 is counterparty to this contract the field is to be left blank. If the beneficiary of the contract is not counterparty to this contract the reporting counterparty has to identify the beneficiary by a unique code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	C0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

This field indicates the ID of the beneficiary of the transaction in case the trade is executed by a third party on behalf of a market participant. If the beneficiary of the contract is the market participant entering into the transaction, this field is to be left blank. If the beneficiary of the contract is not counterparty to this contract, e.g. the market participant is acting on behalf of another market participant, the reporting counterparty has to identify the beneficiary by a unique code.

For example, if party {B} is trading on behalf of party {C}, then party {C} is the beneficiary and party {B} is acting on behalf of {C}. However, by entering, As party B enters into a transaction on wholesale energy products, or places an order to trade, party {B} is a market participant, unless it is party B always acts only as an agent. If party B always acts as an agent, in which this case, it would not be a market participant according to REMIT and not appear in the report. If this is the case, the ID of C should be reported in field 1 and this field shall be left blank. [EZ2]

Bilateral transactions with a beneficiary may look like as (A) sells to (B) with beneficiary (C). In these cases the Agency will receive one reported trade: (A) sells to (B) with (C) identified in field 8 as Beneficiary.

However, the trade may be even more complicated and it may involve more parties. For example if a bilateral trade takes place between (A) and (B) there may be other trades between (B) and (C) and (D) to represent how they split the value of the (A) and (B) trade.

There may be many situations where the beneficiary may or may not be known and there are many possible scenarios. Market participants and reporting parties should bear in mind that it is their responsibility to contact the Agency to discuss their scenarios not represented in this manual.

### Data Field No (8) Type of code used in field 7

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Type of code used in field 7	ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Text	3	ACE
LEI		3	LEI
BIC		3	BIC
EIC		3	EIC
GLN/GS1 code		3	GLN

This field identifies the type of code used in field 7. For example, if an LEI code of the reporting entity is used in field 7 (e.g. a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h), the accepted value in field 8 is "LEI". If an ACER code is used in field 7 (e.g. C0643278WY.EU), the accepted value is "ACE". The same principle applies to BIC, EIC and GLN/GS1 codes.

### Data Field No (9) Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1	Identifies whether the reporting counterparty has concluded the contract as principal on own account (on own behalf or behalf of a client) or as agent for the account of and on behalf of a client.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P=Principal A=Agent	Text	1	P

This field identifies the trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1. Unless the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent, this field shall be populated with "P" for Principal.

If the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent and the beneficiary identification is known and reported in field [676](#), this field may be populated with "A" for Agent.

The Agency understands that the terms Principal and AgencyAgent is a term commonly used in the financial markets and it depends if an investment firm enters into a transaction as principal or agent (depending on their business model). The Agency expects that market participants may enter into transaction:

- a. acting on their own account and on their own behalf (pure principal transaction – i.e. on the decision of the firm);

- b. acting on their own account and on behalf of a client – i.e. on the order of other market participant; and/or
- c. acting for the account and on behalf of a market participant (pure agency transaction).

Market participants should also bear in mind that the meaning of entering into transaction in EMIR is different that the meaning of entering into transaction in REMIT, where the latter refers to entering into transaction in “wholesale energy markets” and not just to be counterparty to a contract such as a CCP or clearing house/member do.

#### Data Field No (10) Buy/sell indicator

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Buy/sell indicator	Identifies whether the contract was a buy or sell for the market participant or counterparty identified in field 1.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
B=Buy S=Sell C=Buy and Sell	Text	1	B

The Buy/sell indicator indicates whether the market participant is reporting a transaction for the buying or selling of a contract. “B” shall be indicated for buy and “S” shall be indicated for sell to display whether the transaction was a buy or a sell from the perspective of the reporting market participant or, in the case of an agent (e.g. executing broker) transaction, of the client.

For a trade transaction this should indicate the side of the matched trade for the market participant; a buyer or a seller. For an order transaction, this should indicate whether the market participant indicated to buy or sell the contract that the order transaction was placed on. However, in some auction markets there may be circumstances where an order is either buy or sell. In such a case, this is identified by specifying a combined buy and sell indicator, i.e. “C”.

For derivatives that have not already been reported under EMIR, and therefore reported under REMIT, the following buyer and seller logic should apply: for example, in case of a fix to floating derivative, if party (A) buys a swap, then party (A) pays a fixed price and party (B) pays a floating price. This means that party (A) receives the floating leg and party (B) receives the fix leg. In case of a floating to floating derivative, if party (A) buys a swap, party (A) pays the floating price of the first leg (or index) and party (B) pays the floating price of the second leg (or second index). In this case the two legs (indexes) of the swap should be sorted alphabetically.

For example, if party (A) and party (B) enter into a swap transaction where the financial settlement is the difference between two floating indexes “XYZ Index” and “ABC Index”, (A) is the buyer of the swap if (A) pays the floating price of ABC Index and receives the floating price of XYZ Index while (B) is the seller of the swap as (B) receives the floating price of ABC Index and pays the floating price of XYZ Index.

## 5.2 Data fields related to contract details

This section includes the following fields:

11. Contract ID
12. Contract date
13. Contract type
14. Energy commodity
15. Price or price formula
16. Estimated notional amount
17. Notional currency
18. Total notional contract quantity
19. Volume optionality capacity
20. Notional quantity unit
21. Volume optionality
22. Volume optionality frequency
23. Volume optionality intervals

### Data Field No (11) Contract ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	Contract ID	Unique identifier for the contract as assigned by the two market participants.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits.	Alphanumeric	100	AGHDN15832839

This field identifies the unique contract ID as assigned by the two market participants. For a detailed explanation of how to report the Contract ID market participants should refer to ANNEX IV which explains how to generate a Uniqueunique transaction ID. This can be also be used to generate a Contract ID. The Agency recommends that market participants shall use the ACER algorithm available in ANNEX IV of this manual, unless markets participantparticipants agree on their own method of generating a Contract ID.

### Data Field No (12) Contract date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
12	Contract date	The date the contract was agreed or its modification, cancellation or termination.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2014-01-30

This field identifies the contract date on which the contract was agreed <sup>[EZ3][DT4]</sup>. This field must reflect the actual date as a string representation of the ISO 8601 date format.

### Data Field No (13) Contract type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
13	Contract type	The type of contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<b>SO=Spot</b> FW=Forward style contract FU=Future style contract OP=Option style contract OP_FW=Option on a forward OP_FU=Option on a future OP_SW=Option on a swap <sup>[EZ5]</sup> SP=Spread SW=Swap (financial) OT=Other	Text	2	FW

This field identifies the type of contract that is reported.

For bilateral contracts forward style contract refers to the forward style which also includes spot transactions. Market participants should not understand forward style as a sort of derivative contract but as the style of the contract itself. – i.e. for physical delivery at a later date.

### Data Field No (14) Energy commodity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
14	Energy commodity	The classification of the energy commodity for the agreed contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
NG=Gas EL=Electricity	Text	2	NG

This field identifies the energy commodity of the product delivered: either natural gas or electricity. Other commodities such as emissions rights, coal, oil, etc. are out of scope of REMIT.

Spreads are not commodities. Clean and Dirty Spark Spreads, for trades that involve both electricity and gas have to be reported separately unless the contract itself includes both commodities in which case both, gas and electricity, should be reported in this field.

Clean and Dirty Dark Spreads, for a trade that involves electricity, coal and emissions should be reported as an electricity contract. Coal and emissions have not to be reported.

#### Data Field No (15) Price or price formula

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Price or price formula	Fixed price or price formula used in the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>For Price</u> Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	35.00
<u>For Formula</u> Up to <del>400</del> 1000 alphanumeric digits.	Alphanumeric	1000	HGSG/HBS*+578HSH

This field identifies the agreed price per unit of energy as expressed in field 20. In case of options, this field represents the premium. If the contract includes a price formula this shall be reported in this field.

The Agency understands that a price formula may be very complex and ~~that~~ may not be represented ~~differently~~ in the systems ~~same way in the systems~~ of the two counterparties to the contract. When price formula is very complex, market ~~participant~~ participants should report a simplified version of the formula. The Agency understands that the two formulas may not be represented in the same way.

#### Data Field No (16) Estimated notional amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Estimated notional amount	Estimated notional amount of the contract (if applicable).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyyy with a <del>maximum</del> <u>maximum</u> of 5 decimals.	Number	20	53450.00

This field identifies the estimated notional amount of the contract. The notional amount should be calculated using the following formula:

Notional Amount = Price x Total notional contract quantity where:

- Price is ~~the~~ defined as the price of the volume as per field 15
- Total notional contract quantity is the quantity of energy as per field 18

For example, a contract traded for a price of €50/MWh for a volume of 100MW delivered for 8 hours has the following notional amount:

€50 x 100(MW) x 8(h) = €40,000  
or for a monthly contract:  
€50 x 100(MW) x 8(h/day) x 30(days) = €1,200,000

This field should be left blank for contracts that do not have a known price at the time of the trade. ~~Same~~The same applies to any contracts which have a floating leg, e.g. gas/electricity financial swaps not reported under EMIR but reportable under REMIT. For example: in April, market participant (A) enters into an electricity financial swap contract for the month of July. Market participant (A) is the seller of the swap. Market participant (A) sells the forward fixed leg today and it buys the spot price (based on a reference price) in July. For the fixed leg, the forward price is known today but the spot price is not known until the end of July. In this case, this field should be left blank.

For the calculation of the notional amount for options ~~the notional amount calculation should use,~~ the option strike price, if available should be used, and not the option premium.

The Agency understands that without a defined price and quantity ~~participant, market participants~~ will ~~be~~ only be able to provide an estimated ~~notion~~notional amount that may differ ~~from one market participant to between~~ the ~~other~~two counterparties.

#### Data Field No (17) Notional currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Notional currency	The currency of the estimated notional amount.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 4217 Currency Code, 3 text digits:  BGN=Bulgarian lev CHF=Swiss franc CZK=Czech koruna DKK=Danish krone EUR=Euro EUX=Euro cent GBX=Penny sterling GBP=Pound sterling HRK=Croatian kuna HUF=Hungarian forint ISK=Icelandic króna <del>LTL=Lithuanian litas</del> NOK=Norwegian krone PCT=Percentage PLN=Polish zloty RON=Romanian new leu SEK=Swedish krona/kronor USD=U.S. dollar <u>OTH=Other</u>	Text	3	EUR

This field identifies the currency for the value indicated in field 15 (price) and/or 16 (estimated notional amount). The notional currency shall be provided in the major unit, e.g. EURO rather than EURO cent and GBP rather than GB pence.

The reason for reporting the major unit is, for example, that the price for NBP is quoted in pence per therm, but the notional value of the contract may be much bigger e.g. a gas year forward is 365 days and it may be more appropriate to have GBP 1,000,000 rather than GBp. 100,000,000.

If field 15 (price) and 16 (estimated notional amount) is blank, this field should be left blank.

#### Data Field No (18) Total notional contract quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Total notional contract quantity	The estimated total number of units of the wholesale energy product. This is a calculated figure.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyy with a <del>maximum</del> <u>maximum</u> of 5 decimals.	Number	20	1000

This field identifies the total quantity or energy volume of the transaction (total notional contract quantity). The total notional contract quantity is the overall quantity/volume of energy included in the contract. The notional contract quantity should be calculated using the following formula:

Total notional contract quantity = Volume x number of periods, where:

- Volume is the quantity of energy as per field (19) volume optionality capacity (if available)
- Number of periods is the number of times that quantity is delivered / received

For example, a contract traded for a volume of 100 MW delivered for 8 hours would have the following total notional contract quantity:

100 MW x 8h = 800 MWh  
or for a monthly contract:  
100 MW x 8h x 30days = 240,000 MWh

The Agency understands that without a defined quantity ~~participant~~market participants will be only able to provide an estimated ~~notion~~notional contract quantity that may differ from ~~one~~between the ~~market participant to~~other ~~market participants~~market participants.

Where the total notional contract quantity is not known this ~~field~~field shall be left blank.

### Data Field No (19) Volume optionality capacity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	Volume optionality capacity	The number of units included in the contract, per delivery time interval if available.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 alphanumeric digits.	Alphanumeric	20	100/200

This field identifies the number of units included in the contract per delivery time interval if available.

For example, if the non-standard contract has optionality identifying the capacity per time interval, this should be reported in this field. [Please see examples available in Annex II.](#)

### Data Field No (20) Notional quantity unit

No.	Field Identifier	Description
20	Notional quantity unit	The unit of measurement used in fields 18 and 19.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>For field 18:</u> KWh MWh GWh Therm Ktherm MTherm cm mcm MMBtu GJ	Text	2 to 8	MWh
<u>For field 19:</u> KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d MTherm/d cm/d mcm/d			

MMBtu/d GJ/d			
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This field must identify the unit used for the reported quantity in field 18 (total notional contract quantity) and field 19 (volume optionality capacity). Where the units for field 18 and field 19 differ, the two different quantity units should be provided.

#### Data Field No (21) Volume optionality

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Volume optionality	The volume classification.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
V=Variable F=Fix M=Min/Max C=Complex O=Other	Text	1	F

This field identifies the type of volume classification of the optionality capacity indicated in field 19. This is a representation of the ~~volume classification flexibility~~ of the contract ~~optionality and it does not specify any specific values which may be reported in field 19 but the type of optionality volume capacity.~~

For example, it refers to the volume classification such as variable "V" (e.g. ~~to be defined unbound variable capacity~~), fix "F" (e.g. 100), min/max "M" (e.g. 100 to 200), complex "C" (e.g. ~~00~~ [zero] or 100 to 200) or other "O". Please see examples in Annex II.

#### Data Field No (22) Volume optionality frequency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	Volume optionality frequency	The frequency of the volume optionality: e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other, if available.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
H=Hourly D=Daily W=Weekly M=Monthly Q=Quarterly S=Season A=Annual O=Other	Text	1	Q

This field identifies the frequency of the volume optionality as indicated in field 19. This is a representation of how frequently the ~~volume optionality frequency capacity~~ of the non-standard contract can be "flexed".

For example, it refers to the hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other volume optionality frequency as specified in the table above. It does not specify the exact dates and times when the ~~option may contract capacity can be exercised changed~~, but only the frequency that the option can be exercised. ~~This field can also be described as the frequency of the capacity reported in field 19 (volume optionality capacity) can be adjusted.~~

### Data Field No (23) Volume optionality intervals

No.	Field Identifier	Description
23	Volume optionality intervals	Time interval for each volume optionality if available.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2014-01-01 / 2014-03-31

This field identifies the time interval for each volume optionality ~~at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or underlying instrument, as indicated in field 19, that the market participant of the non-standard contract can adjust the volume capacity.~~

~~In case of an American, European or Asia option style, one exercise date is reported. In case of a Bermudian option style, several dates may be reported.~~

### 5.3 Data fields related to fixing index details

This section includes the following fields:

24. Type of index price
25. Fixing index
26. Fixing index types
27. Fixing index sources
28. First fixing date
29. Last fixing date
30. Fixing frequency
31. Settlement method

### Data Field No (24) Type of index price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Type of index price	Price classified as fixed, simple index (single underlying) or complex price formula (multiple underlying).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
F=Fixed I=Simple Index C=Complex Price Formula O=Other	Text	1	C

This field identifies the type of ~~the~~ index or ~~the~~ reference price used to ~~settlesett~~ the price of the contract. Some contracts, both derivatives and ~~non-~~ derivatives, related to ~~the~~ delivery of gas or electricity are traded on the basis that the price will be fixed by an index value or reference price upon its publication. The price can be classified as fixed “F” when the contract has a fix price (e.g. EUR 50.60), simple index “I” (e.g. a single underlying) or complex price formula (multiple ~~underlying with formulas-~~ underlyings used in a formula). In case none of the above applies, other “O” shall be used.

### Data Field No (25) Fixing index

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	Fixing index	List of indices determining the price in the contract. For each Index specify the name. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exist the basket or the index shall be indicated.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 150 alphanumeric digits.	Alphanumeric	150	EUGAS day-ahead Publisher Name

This field identifies the name of the fixing index used to set the price of the transactions executed under the contract. Market participants shall report the name of the fixing index in this field and where the contract has several fixing indexes each of them should be reported in this field.

As the Agency does not intend to publish a list of indexes because most of them are publicly available and ~~everyone~~ can ~~access them~~ be readily accessed, the Agency recommends that reporting parties use those indexes exactly as advertised by the publisher.

If the index is not public, ~~than~~ then market participants should make best efforts to minimise any discrepancy with the other market participant when reporting this information.

### Data Field No (26) Fixing index types

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	Fixing index types	Spot, forward , swap, spread, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
SPSO=Spot FW=Forward style contract FU=Future style contract OP=Option style contract OP_FW=Option on a forward OP_FU=Option on a future OP_SW=Option on a swap SP=Spread SW=Swap <del>(financial)</del> OT=Other	Text	<del>2</del> Up to <u>5</u>	FW

This field identifies the type of fixing index indicated in field 25 used in the contract that is being reported. Where the contract has several type of fixing index each of them should be reported in this field.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by an exchange the “SO” value shall be reported. If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher and it represents the delivery of the energy commodity during the course of a specific day, week, weekend, month etc., then the “FW” value shall be reported. If the index is a future price published by an exchange the “FU” value shall be reported. Same applies to the other values indicated in the table above. SP” value shall be reported. [E26]

### Data Field No (27) Fixing index sources

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Fixing index sources	For each index specify the publication source. In case of basket of indices for which no unique identifier exist the basket or the index shall be indicated.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits.	Alphanumeric	100	Index Source Name

This field identifies the source of the fixing index/indexes used in field 25 (fixing index). Where the contract has several sources for the fixing indexes each source should be reported in this field.

For each index reported in field 25 (fixing index), market participants shall specify the publication source of each index. In the case of a basket of indices for which no unique publisher exists, market participants shall report all sources of the basket of indices.

For example, if in field 25 ~~is reported~~ the index “EU-GAS-CALENDAR-YEAR-2015-PUB-NAME” index is reported, the market participants shall report the source of the publication of the index, e.g. the publication EU-GAS-PRICES-PUB-NAME and the publisher name e.g.

**PUB-NAME**, needed to identify where the index is published. This applies to each individual index reported in field 25.

For example, if in field 25 is reported the “EU-GAS-CALENDAR-YEAR-2015-PUB-NAME-ABC” index and “EU-GAS-CALENDAR-YEAR-2015-PUB-NAME-123” index, market participants shall report the source of the publication for both i.e. “PUB-NAME-ABC” and PUB-NAME-123”.

#### Data Field No (28) First fixing date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	First fixing date	First fixing date determined by the earliest date of all the fixings.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2024-01-29

This field identifies the first date at which the price of the contract can be set using the index indicated in field 25 (fixing index).

**If** the contract has several indexes and each of them may be used to set the contract price, market participants shall report the first date at which the price of the contract can be fixed for each index reported in field 25 (fixing index).

For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to fix the contract price from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017;
2. Index 123 may be used to fix the contract price from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2018; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to fix the contract price from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019.

In this case market participants shall report 01/01/2015, 01/04/2015 and 01/04/2016 **infor** this field.

#### Data Field No (29) Last fixing date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	Last fixing date	Last fixing date determined by the latest date of all the fixings.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2034-01-29

This field identifies the last date at which the price of the contract can be fixed using the index indicated in field 25 (fixing index).

In the contract has several indexes and each of them may be used to set the contract price, market participants shall report the last date at which the price of the contract can be fixed for each index reported in field 25 (fixing index).

For example:

4. Index ABC may be used to fix the contract price from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017;
5. Index 123 may be used to fix the contract price from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2018; and
6. Index XYZ may be used to fix the contract price from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019.

In this case 31/12/2017, 31/03/2018 and 31/03/2019 shall be reported **inforin** this field.

### Data Field No (30) Fixing frequency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	Fixing frequency	The frequency the fixing: e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<del>X=Half hourly</del> <del>H=Hourly</del> D=Daily W=Weekly M=Monthly Q=Quarterly S=Seasonal A=Annual O=Other	Text	1	W

This field identifies the frequency of the ~~contract fixing. This is a generic representation~~ of the ~~fixing frequency of index for~~ the contract- price.

For example, it refers to the daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other frequency as specified in the table above. It does not specify the exact dates and times when the fixing occurs but its frequency.

For example, a contract price can be set on the basis of an index that is used daily or a contract price can be set on the basis of an index that it is used monthly. ~~The same applies for the other frequencies.~~

### Data Field No (31) Settlement method

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Settlement method	Whether the contract is settled physically, in cash, both, optional or other.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P=Physical C=Cash O=Optional for counterparty	Text	1	P

This field identifies the type of the settlement for the traded contract. “P” shall be indicated if the contract is settled physically and “C” shall be indicated if the contract is settled in cash. “O” shall be indicated if the contract can be physically settled or may be settled in cash at the option of one of the parties.

For contract such as option on futures or swaps, as they settle into the underlying future or swap, this should be considered for physical delivery of the underlying contract and the value of “P” should be reported.

A majority of contracts traded under REMIT are for physical delivery, but there may also be derivative contracts that are not reported under EMIR and thus reported under REMIT. Consequently, different types of settlement methods can occur. For further clarification on derivatives not reported under EMIR but reportable under REMIT, please refer to point 3.3.3 of this document.

#### 5.4 Data fields related to option details

This section includes the following fields:

- 32. Option style
- 33. Option type
- 34. Option first exercise date
- 35. Option last exercise date
- 36. Option exercise frequency
- 37. Option strike index
- 38. Option strike index type
- 39. Option strike index source
- 40. Option strike price

#### Data Field No (32) Option style

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Option style	Indicates whether the option may be exercised at a fixed date (European and Asian style), a series of pre-defined dates (Bermudan) or at any time during the life of the contract (American).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A=American B=Bermudan E=European	Text	1	B

S=Asian O=Other			
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This field identifies the option style, usually defined by the dates on which the option may be exercised: American, European, Bermudian, Asian or other style.

An American style option can be exercised anytime during its life allowing option holders to exercise the option at any time prior to and including its maturity date. A European style option can only be exercised at the maturity date. A Bermudian style option can only be exercised on specified dates indicated in the contract.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets in order to identify the option style they are reporting. The reporting of exotic option styles such as binary, barrier, window options, etc., it should be reported with the value of "O".

#### Data Field No (33) Option type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	Option type	Indicates whether the option is a call, put or other.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P=Put C=Call O=Other	Text	1	C

This field identifies the type of right the option holder owns, if it is a call option or a put option. "P" shall be indicated if the option is a put option and "C" shall be indicated if the option is a call option or other. If the option holder owns a type of right different from a put or a call, the value "O" for other shall be reported in this field.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets in order to identify the option style they are reporting.

#### Data Field No (34) Option first exercise date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Option first exercise date	First exercise date determined by the earliest date of all the exercises.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2014-01-29

This field identifies the first date at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or underlying instrument at a specified price using the index indicated in field 37 (option strike index) or the price as reported in field 40 (Option strike price).

For example, the counterparty to the contract that holds the option may exercise against the option strike index indicated in field 37, the right to buy or sell the energy commodity from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017 (on specific dates or at specific intervals), the market participant shall report 01/01/2015 in this field.

Where the contract has several indexes and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report the first date at which the option can be exercised per each index reported field 37 (option strike index). For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to exercise the option from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017;
2. Index 123 may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2018; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019.

In this case 01/01/2015, 01/04/2015 and 01/04/2016 shall be reported in this field.

#### Data Field No (35) Option last exercise date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Option last exercise date	Last exercise date determined by the latest date of all the exercises.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2024-01-29

This field identifies the last date at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or underlying instrument at a specified price using the index indicated in field 37 (option strike index) or the price as reported in field 40 (Option strike price).

For example, a counterparty to the contract that holds the option may exercise, against the option strike index indicated in field 37, the right to buy or sell the energy commodity from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017 (on specific dates or at specific intervals), the market participant shall report 31/12/2017 in this field.

Where the contract has several indexes and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report the last date at which the option can be exercised per each index reported field 37 (option strike index). For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to exercise the option from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017;
2. Index 123 may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2018; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019.

In this case 31/12/2017, 31/03/2018 and 31/03/2019 shall be reported in this field.

#### Data Field No (36) Option exercise frequency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Option exercise frequency	The frequency of the Volume optionality: e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
D=Daily W=Weekly M=Monthly S=Seasonal A=Annual O=Other	Text	1	W

This field identifies the frequency at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or underlying instrument at a specified price using the index indicated in field 37 (option strike index) or the price as reported in field 40 (Option strike price).

For example, a counterparty to the contract that holds the option may exercise, against the option strike index indicated in field 37, the right to buy or sell the energy commodity on monthly basis, the market participant shall report "M" in this field. Same applies to the other type of frequencies.

Where the contract has several indexes and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report frequency at which the option can be exercised per each index reported field 37 (option strike index). For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to exercise the option from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017 on a daily basis;
2. Index 123 may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2018 on a monthly basis; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019 on a weekly basis.

In this case "D", "M" and "W" shall be reported in this field.

#### Data Field No (37) Option strike index

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Option strike index	For each Index specify the name. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exist the basket or the index shall be indicated.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 150 alphanumeric digits.	Alphanumeric	150	Index Name

This field identifies the name of the strike index used in the index option embedded in the contract. Market participants shall report the name of the index in this field.

An index option is a call or put option contract in which the underlying asset is an index of any sort. For example, in a call, a market participant may buy the right to an index on or before the expiration date at a certain strike index.

Some options, both derivatives and ~~not non~~-derivatives, related to physical delivery of gas or electricity are traded on the basis that the option may be exercised against an index or reference price upon its publication.

~~In any case, since~~As the Agency ~~will~~does not intend to publish a list of indexes because ~~these~~most of them are publicly available and everyone can ~~access~~be readily accessed them, the Agency recommends that reporting parties use those indexes exactly as advertised by the publisher.

If the index is not public, than market participants should make best efforts to minimise any discrepancy with the other market participant when reporting this information. Market participants may consider using the following convention:

[commodity]-[delivery area]-[delivery period]-[index name]-[publisher name]

1. GAS-NBP-DAYAHEAD-INDEX-PUBLISHERNAME
2. GAS-EU- FRONTMONTH-AVERAGEPRICE-PUBLISHERNAME
3. ~~ELECTRICITY~~ELECTRICITY-GERMANY-FRONTMONTH-FUTURE-EXCHANGENAME

#### Data Field No (38) Option strike index type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Option strike index type	Spot, forward , swap, spread, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
SPSO=Spot FW=Forward style contract FU=Future style contract OP=Option style contract OP_FW=Option on a forward OP_FU=Option on a future OP_SW=Option on a swap SP=Spread SW=Swap ( <del>financial</del> ) OT=Other	Text	2	FW

This field identifies the type of strike index of the option used in the contract as reported in field 37. For each index, market participants shall specify the type of index.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by an exchange the ~~“SP” value shall be reported. SO” value shall be reported.~~than the ~~“FW” value shall be reported.~~

If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher and it represents the delivery of the energy commodity during the course of a specific day, week, weekend, month etc., than the “FW” value shall be reported. If the index is a future price published by an exchange the “FU” value shall be reported. Same applies to the other values indicated in the table above. [EZ7]

Where the contract has several indexes and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report the type of index

used against which the option can be exercised per each index reported field 37 (option strike index). For example:

1. The spot price published by Exchange ABC may be used to exercise the option from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017;
2. The index value for a forward contract published by Publisher 123 may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2018; and
3. Future price published by Exchange XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019.

In this case “SPSO”, “FW” and “FU” shall be reported in this field.

#### Data Field No (39) Option strike index source

No.	Field Identifier	Description
39	Option strike index source	For each index specify the fixing type. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exist the basket or the index shall be indicated.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumeric digits.	Alphanumeric	100	Index Source Name

This field identifies the source of strike index of the option used in the contract as reported in field 37 (option strike index). For each index, market participants shall specify the source of index.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by Exchange ABC, the name of the exchange shall be reported. If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher, thanthan the name of the publisher shall be reported.

Where the contract has several indexes and where each of them may be used to exercise the option, market participants shall report the source of each index reported in field 37 (option strike index) against which the option can be exercised. For example:

1. The spot price published daily by the Exchange ABC may be used to exercise the option from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017;
2. The index value for a forward contract published by Publisher 123 may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2018; and
3. Future price published by the Exchange XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2019.

In this case “Exchange ABC”, “Publisher 123” and “Exchange XYZ” shall be reported in this field.

#### Data Field No (40) Option strike price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	Option strike price	The strike price of the option.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
--------------------------------	------	--------	----------

Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	125.98
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This field identifies the price at which the owner of the option can buy (in the case of a call option), or sell (in the case of a put option), the energy commodity (gas or electricity) or the instrument as indicated in the option contract, e.g. future/forward/swap.

This field shall be reported only if the strike price is available. In the case of an option strike index where the strike price is not available this field should not be reported blank.

Where the option has several strike priceprices and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report all the strike prices at which the option can be exercised.

## 5.5 Data fields related to delivery profile

<p>This section includes the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41. Delivery point or zone</li> <li>42. Delivery start date</li> <li>43. Delivery end date</li> <li>44. Load type</li> </ul>
--

### Data Field No (41) Delivery point or zone

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Delivery point or zone	EIC code(s) for the delivery point(s) or market area(s).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC Y code, 16 character alphanumeric code.	Alphanumeric	16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8

This field identifies the commodity delivery point or zone. This field shall report the EIC Y code (or an alternative code to be agreed with the Agency if the EIC is not available) to identify the delivery and/or balancing point for the contract.

Example: A contract for the supply of gas at the NBP hub (GB market) will report the EIC Y code to identify that balancing area. A contract for the supply of electricity in the German-Austrian area shall be reported using the EIC Y code to identify the balancing area where the supplier/consumer is located which in this case can be either in Germany or Austria.

However, because gas can also be delivered at the interconnection point, then the EIC-Z Code for that interconnector maybe used.

#### Data Field No (42) Delivery start date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
42	Delivery start date	Start date and time of delivery. For physically delivered contracts this would be the delivery start date of the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2014-01-29

This field identifies the date that delivery of the commodity under the reported contract starts.

#### Data Field No (43) Delivery end date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
43	Delivery end date	End date and time of delivery. For physically delivered contracts this would be the end delivery date of the contract.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2014-01-29

This field identifies the date that delivery of the commodity under the reported contract ends.

#### Data Field No (44) Load type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
44	Load type	Identification of the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
BL=Base load PL=Peak load OP=Off-Peak load BH=Hour/Block Hours SH =Shaped GD=Gas Day OT=Other	Text	2	BL

This field identifies the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other) of the contract. The load type should be identified as defined in the contract if available. If a delivery profile is not defined in the contract, Market participants shall report "OT" for other.

## 5.6 Data fields related to lifecycle information

This section includes the following fields:

45. Action type

### Data Field No (45) Action type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
45	Action type	When the report contains: - a contract reported for the first time, it will be identified as 'new'; - a modification of details of a previously reported contract, it will be identified as 'modify'; - a cancellation of a wrongly submitted report, it will be identified as 'error'; - a termination of an existing contract, it will be identified as 'cancel'.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
N=New M=Modify E=Error C=Cancel	Text	1	N

This field identifies the type of action regarding the event that is being reported.

The first submission of a transaction to the Agency of a bilateral contract is an event which will be identified as “new”. Any modification of this report has to be notified to the Agency and reported as “modify”. An example of a report modification is when two parties agree to amend one or more terms of the original agreement (e.g. price, quantity or any other value previously reported). When a cancellation of a wrongly submitted report is needed, a report shall be submitted to the Agency and reported as “error” for its cancellation.

~~The early termination of an existing contract should be identified as “cancel”. At any time during the term of a contract, the parties may agree or be forced to terminate the contract (i.e. they end the trade earlier than its natural maturity date). In situations where the two counterparties to the contract may decide, or be forced, for an This early termination of a contract prior to their natural maturity, a report shall be reported to indicate the agreed early termination date. This trade report shall an existing contract should be identified as “cancel”.~~

## **5.7 Examples of transaction reporting**

In order to facilitate transaction reporting and the understanding of how to populate the data fields in Table 2 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts, the Agency provides a number of examples of transaction reports. The examples can be found in ANNEX II of this document.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. The data fields are expected to be reported only when it is applicable according to this manual. The Agency has prepared an extensive list of trading scenarios to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. However, the Agency is aware of the fact that, given the characteristics of some transactions, not all the possible trading scenarios have been covered in this manual.

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## 6 Reporting of electricity transportation contracts

In this Chapter, the Agency provides information on how the data fields listed in Table 3 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts should be populated. In subsequent editions of the TRUM, the Agency may also provide further guidance on how to report electricity transportation contracts. It should be noted that Table 3 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts shall be used for the reporting of both standard and non-standard electricity transportation contracts.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. Data fields are expected to be populated when applicable according to this manual. The Agency has prepared a list of trading scenarios to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. The trading scenarios are listed in ANNEX III.

The Agency will continue to work with relevant stakeholders on the reporting of electricity transportation contracts and will provide more detailed information on this topic in subsequent editions of the TRUM, including additional trading scenarios.

### 6.1 Data fields related to common data for total primary allocation results and secondary market resale and transfer rights and bid document

This section includes the following fields:

1. Document identification
2. Document version
3. Document type
4. Sender identification
5. Sender role
6. Receiver identification
7. Receiver role
8. Creation date and time
9. Bid time interval/applicable time interval
10. Domain
11. Document status (if applicable)

### Data Field No (1) Document identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	Document identification	Unique identification of the document for which the time series data is being supplied.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Sender Unique Identification	String	Maximum 35	A_R-IT-FR-I-HOURLY1624-140709-01

This field identifies the unique identification of the document for which the time series data is being supplied. A Bid Document for a given set of time series and a given bid period must have a unique identification assigned by the sender of the document for all transmissions to the receiver. All additions, modifications, or suppressions for the time series and bid period must use the same identification.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (2) Document version

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Document version	Version of the document being sent. A document may be sent several times, each transmission being identified by a different version number that starts at 1 and increases sequentially.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
An integer value starting with 1. 1 2 3 ... 999	Integer	Maximum 3	1

This field identifies the document version. The document version is used to identify a given version of a time series set for a given bid period. The first version number for a given document identification shall normally be 1. The document version number must be incremented for each retransmission of a document that contains changes to the previous version. The receiving system shall only accept a document with a version number which is greater than the previous version number of the same document.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (3) Document type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
3	Document type	The coded type of the document being sent.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes. A24: Bid Document	Alphanumeric	3 (no blanks)	A24

This field identifies the document type. The document type identifies the information flow characteristics. The initial code to be used is: A24: Bid Document.

### Data Field No (4) Sender identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
4	Sender identification	Identification of the party that is the owner of the document and is responsible for its content (EIC code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	Maximum 16	10X1001A1001A450

This field indicates the identification of the owner and sender of the document. The sender of the document is identified by a unique coded identification. This code identifies the party that is the “owner” of the information being transmitted in the document and who is responsible for its content.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (5) Sender role

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Sender role	Identification of the role that is played by the sender, e.g. TSO or other reporting party.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for the valid list of codes. A07 = Transmission capacity allocator	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A07

This field indicates the role of the sender within the document. The sender role, depending on the operational process which identifies the role of the sender within the document.

This field is mandatory.

#### Data Field No (6) Receiver identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	Receiver identification	Identification of the party who is receiving the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	Maximum 16	10X1001A1001A450

This field identifies the party receiving the document. The receiver of the document is identified by a unique coded identification. In general this identifies the auction office or its representative.

The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute. It is a 3 character alphanumeric code.

This field is mandatory.

#### Data Field No (7) Receiver role

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Receiver role	Identification of the role played by the receiver.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for the valid list of codes. A32 = Market information aggregator	Alphanumeric	3	A32

This field indicates the receiver role, which identifies the role of the receiver of the document.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (8) Creation date And time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Creation date And time	Date and time of the creation of the document, e.g. when the TSO or other reporting entity sends the transaction to the Agency.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	30	2014-01-29T10:35:56.00Z

This field indicates the date and time that the document was prepared for transmission by the sender.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (9) Bid time interval

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	Bid time interval/applicable time interval	The beginning and ending date and time of the period covered by the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	41	2009-03-01T13:00:00Z/2010-05-11T15:30:00Z

This field identifies the beginning and ending date and time of the period covered by the document. This information provides the start and end date and time of the bid period. The receiver will discard any time intervals outside the bid period.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (10) Domain

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Domain	The domain covered within the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this information is 16 characters	10Y0000123456789

This field identifies the domain that is covered in the bid Document. This covers what auction identifications may be used. ~~The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute. It is a 3-character alphanumeric code.~~

#### Data Field No (11) Document status

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	Document status (if applicable)	Identifies the status of the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for the valid list of codes. A01 = Intermediate A02 = Final	Alphanumeric	3 characters.	A02

This field is mandatory.

## 6.2 Data fields related to capacity allocation time series (for primary allocation)

This section includes the following fields:

12. Time series identification
13. Bid document identification
14. Bid document version
15. Bid identification
16. Bidding party
17. Auction identification
18. Business type
19. In area
20. Out area
21. Contract type

- 22. Contract identification
- 23. Measure unit quantity
- 24. Currency
- 25. Measure unit price
- 26. Curve type
- 27. Classification category

#### Data Field No (12) Time series identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
12	Time series identification	An identification that uniquely identifies the time series.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Time series Unique Identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	TotalAllocationResults_TS_2099333 or 1432_137_42_40_559

This field identifies the time series. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the auction office for each time series in the document.

This field is mandatory.

#### Data Field No (13) Bid document identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
13	Bid document identification	The identification of the document in which the bids or resale references are contained.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique bid document identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	AA-BB-T-PROUCTXXX- YYMMDD-01 or 1432_11XTEST----- 1_42_40

This field identifies the document for which the bids referenced are contained. Each bid allocated is contained in the bid document sent by the user.

This field is mandatory.

#### Data Field No (14) Bid document version

No.	Field Identifier	Description
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14	Bid document version	Version of the bid document having been sent.
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Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
An integer value starting with 1. 1 2 3 ... 999	Integer	Maximum 3	1

This field identifies the document version for the bid document.

This field is mandatory.

#### Data Field No (15) Bid identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Bid identification	The identification of the time series that was used in the original bid. This is the unique number that is assigned by the bidder when they made their original bid or resale. Left blank if not applicable.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique time series document identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	BID00001

This field uniquely identifies the bid. This is the unique number that is assigned by the bidder when he made his original bid.

This field is mandatory.

#### Data Field No (16) Bidding party

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Bidding party	Identification of market participant who bid for the capacity or resold capacity (EIC X Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	Maximum 16	10X1001A1001A450

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (17) Auction identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Auction identification	The identification linking the allocation to a set of specifications created by the auction operator.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique Identification that clearly identifies the auction to which the bid is addressed.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	AT-CH-M-BASE----- 140801-01

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (18) Business type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Business type	Identifies the nature of the time series.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid business Type codes. A03 = External Trade Explicit Capacity	Alphanumeric	3	A03

This field indicates the nature of the time series.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (19) In area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	In Area	The area where the energy is to be delivered (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this information is 16 characters	10Y0000123456789

This field provides an identification of the area where the energy is going (10Y code of area where the energy is going). This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (20) Out area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
20	Out Area	The area where the energy is coming from (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this information is 16 characters	10Y0000123456789

This field identifies the area where the energy is coming from (10Y code of area where the energy is coming from).

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (21) Contract type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Contract Type	The contract type defines the conditions under which the capacity was allocated and handled, e.g. daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, long term contract, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for the valid list of codes A01 = Daily A02 = Weekly A03 = Monthly A04 = Yearly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

This field defines the conditions under which the capacity was allocated and handled. The significance of this type is dependent on the in area and out area specific coded working methods. The Transmission Capacity Allocator responsible for the area in question auctions defines the contract type to be used, e.g.: daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, Long term contract, etc.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (22) Contract identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	Contract identification	The contract identification of the time series instance. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the auction operator and shall be used for all references to the allocation.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Capacity Agreement Identifications (CAI)	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	3105105CY601

This field provides an identification that uniquely identified the allocation. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the auction office and shall be used for all references to the allocation.

This field is mandatory for the assigning party if capacity was allocated.

### Data Field No (23) Measure unit quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
23	Measure unit quantity	The unit of measure in which the quantity in the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWH

This field indicates the unit if measurement used for the quantities expressed within the time series.

This information is mandatory.

### Data Field No (24) Currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Currency (if applicable)	The currency in which the monetary amount is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3 ISO 4217	EUR

This field indicates the currency used for the monetary amount expressed within the time series.

This information is mandatory if available.

#### Data Field No (25) Measure unit price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	Measure unit price (if applicable)	The unit of measure in which the price in the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWH

This field indicates the unit of measurement used for the price expressed within the time series (MW per unit, MWh per unit, etc.).

This information is mandatory.

#### Data Field No (26) Curve type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	Curve type (if applicable)	Describes the type of the curve that is being provided for the time series in question, e.g. variable sized block or fixed size block or point).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes. A01 – Sequential fixed size blocks A02 – Points A03 – Variable sized blocs A04 – Overlapping brakepoints A05 – Non-overlapping brakepoints	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

This field represents the coded identification of the curve that is described in the Period and Interval class.

If the “Curve Type” element is omitted in the XML instance a default value of “sequential fixed sized blocks” shall be understood. Sequential fixed size blocks (A01) curve is made of successive Intervals of time (Blocks) of constant duration (size), where the size of Blocks is equal to the Resolution of the Period. The value of the Quantity remains constant within each block.

### Data Field No (27) Classification category

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Classification category (if applicable)	The category of the product as defined by the market rules.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Core Component Code list document for valid codes. The following codes have been initially defined: A01: Base A02: Peak A03: Off-peak A04: Hourly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

This information provides the basic category of the auction and describes what hours of the day are being auctioned.

This information is mandatory.

### 6.3 Data fields related to No-Bid auction time series (for primary allocation)

This section includes the following fields:

- 28. Identification
- 29. Auction identification
- 30. Classification category

### Data Field No (28) Identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	Identification	The identification of a time series instance.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Time series Unique Identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	1432_275_66_43_1207

This field provides an identification that uniquely identified the no-bid auction time series. There may be several no-bid auction time series classes for a total allocation results document. Each time series identifies an auction where no market participant bids have been received.

### Data Field No (28) Auction identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	Auction identification	The identification of the auction where no bids have been received.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Identification of a no bid auction.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	1432_275_66_44_1805

This field provides an identification of the auction where no bids have been received.

### Data Field No (30) Classification category

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	Classification category (if applicable)	The category of the product as defined by the market rules.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Core Component Code list document for valid codes. The following codes have been initially defined: A01: Base A02: Peak A03: Off-peak A04: Hourly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

This field provides the classification category identifying the type of auction that is being held in respect to a given time period.

This field is mandatory if applicable.

#### 6.4 Data fields related to secondary rights time series (for secondary rights)

This section includes the following fields:

31. Time series identification
32. Business type
33. In area
34. Out area
35. Rights holder
36. Transferee party
37. Contract identification
38. Contract type
39. Previous contract identification
40. Measure unit quantity
41. Auction identification
42. Currency
43. Measure unit price
44. Curve type

##### Data Field No (31) Time series identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Time series identification	The identification of the time series instance. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the sender for each time series in the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Time series Unique Identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	RS123446928 or 1432_137_42_40_559

This field provides a unique number that is assigned by the sender for each time series in the document.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (32) Business type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Business type	Identifies the nature of the time series, e.g. capacity rights, capacity transfer notification, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes. A57 = Resale pricing	Alphanumeric	3	A57

This field indicates the nature of the time series concerning the rights.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (33) In area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	In area	The area where the energy is to be delivered (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this information is 16 characters	10Y0000123456789

This field identifies the area where the energy is going (10Y code of area where the energy is going).

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (34) Out area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Out area	The area where the energy is coming from (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this	10Y0000123456789

		information is 16 characters	
--	--	------------------------------	--

This field identifies the area where the energy is coming from (10Y code of area where the energy is coming from).

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (35) Rights holder

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Rights holder	Identification of the market participant who is owner of or has the right to use, the transmission rights in question (EIC X Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this information is 16 characters	10Y0000123456789

This field identifies the Rights Holder by a unique coded identification. Whenever rights are transferred, the Rights Holder is the transferor of the rights.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (36) Transferee party

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Transferee party (if applicable)	Identification of the market participant to whom the rights are being transferred or the interconnection trade responsible designated by the transferor (as designated in the rights holder attribute) to use the rights (EIC X Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this information is 16 characters	10Y0000123456789

This field identifies the Transferee party by a unique coded identification. In certain cases the transferee party also acts as Interconnection Trade Responsible.

This field is mandatory in case of transfers.

### Data Field No (37) Contract identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Contract identification	The contract identification of the time series instance. This must be the number that has been assigned by the transmission capacity allocator, e.g. the TSO or auction operator, or allocation platform.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Capacity Agreement Identifications (CAI)	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	3105105CY601

This field provides the number that has been assigned by the Transmission Capacity Allocator. This field provides identification that uniquely identifies the allocation.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (38) Contract type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Contract type	The contract type defines the conditions under which the rights was allocated and handled, e.g. daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for the valid list of codes. A01 = Daily A02 = Weekly A03 = Monthly A04 = Yearly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

This field defines the conditions under which the rights were allocated and handled. The significance of this type is dependent on the in area and out area specific coded working methods.

The Transmission Capacity Allocator responsible for the area in question auctions defines the contract type to be used, e.g.: daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, Long term contract, etc.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (39) Previous contract identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
39	Previous contract identification (if applicable)	The identification of a previous contract used to identify the transfer rights.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Capacity Agreement Identifications (CAI)	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	3105105CY601

This information identifies the previous identification that was used to identify the rights. This is only applicable if there was a change in Contract Identification information.

### Data Field No (40) Measure unit quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	Measure unit quantity	The unit of measure that is applied to the quantities in which the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWH

This field indicates the unit of measurement used for the quantities expressed within the time series.  
This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (41) Auction identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Auction identification (if applicable)	The identification linking the capacity rights to a set of specifications created by the transmission capacity allocator, e.g. TSO or auction operator, or allocation platform.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique Identification that clearly identifies the auction to which the bid is addressed.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	AT-CH-M-BASE----- 140801-01

This field provides a unique identification of the set of specifications that clearly defines the auction to which the capacity rights submitted by the Capacity Trader are to be re-auctioned.

### Data Field No (42) Currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
42	Currency (if applicable)	The currency in which the monetary amount is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes.	String	Maximum 3 ISO 4217	EUR

This field indicates the currency used for the monetary amount expressed within the time series.

This information is mandatory if available.

### Data Field No (43) Measure unit price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
43	Measure unit price (if applicable)	The unit of measure in which the price in the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWh

This field indicates the unit of measurement used for the price expressed within the time series (MW per unit, MWh per unit, etc.).

This information is mandatory.

### Data Field No (44) Curve type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
44	Curve type (if applicable)	Describes the type of the curve that is being provided for the time series in question, e.g. variable sized block or fixed sized block or point.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes. A01 – Sequential fixed size blocks A02 – Points A03 – Variable sized blocs	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

A04 – Overlapping breakpoints			
A05 – Non-overlapping breakpoints			

This field represents the coded identification of the curve that is described in the Period and Interval class.

If the “Curve Type” element is omitted in the XML instance a default value of “sequential fixed sized blocks” shall be understood. Sequential fixed size blocks (A01) curve is made of successive Intervals of time (Blocks) of constant duration (size), where the size of Blocks is equal to the Resolution of the Period. The value of the Quantity remains constant within each block.

This information is mandatory if available.

## 6.5 Data fields related to period for primary allocation and secondary processes

This section includes the following fields:

- 45. Time interval
- 46. Resolution

### Data Field No (45) Time interval

No.	Field Identifier	Description
45	Time interval	This information provides the date and time of the start and end of the reported period.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	41	2009-03-01T13:00:00Z/2010-05-11T15:30:00Z

This field identifies the start and end date and time of the time interval of the period in question. The time of the start and end of the period is expressed in UTC.

There may be several period classes for a time series. The overall time interval covered by the period shall be within the complete rights time interval. The number of periods within a time series as characterised by the resolution must completely cover the period’s time interval. If a time series is suppressed then the interval quantities are all zeroed out.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (46) Resolution

No.	Field Identifier	Description
46	Resolution	The resolution defining the number of periods that the time interval is divided (ISO 8601).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The resolution is expressed in compliance with ISO 8601. For example PT15M expresses a 15 minute resolution.	Date and Time	PnYnMnDTnHnMnS	PT15M

This field identifies the number of periods that the time interval is divided. Where nY expresses a number of years, nM a number of months, nD a number of days. The letter “T” separates the date expression from the time expression and after it nH identifies a number of hours, nM a number of minutes and nS a number of seconds.

This information defines the resolution of a single period. The time interval must contain a whole number of periods as expressed by the resolution.

This field is mandatory.

### 6.6 Data fields related to interval for primary and secondary allocation processes

This section includes the following fields:

- 47. Position
- 48. Quantity
- 49. Price amount
- 50. Bid quantity
- 51. Bid price amount

### Data Field No (47) Position

No.	Field Identifier	Description
47	Position	The relative position of a period within an interval.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The relative position must be expressed as a numeric	Integer	Maximum 6	1

<p>integer value beginning with 1. All leading zeros must be suppressed. The maximum number of characters is 6.</p> <p>1 2 3 ... 999999</p>		
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This information provides the relative position of a period within an interval.

This field is mandatory if available.

#### Data Field No (48) Quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
48	Quantity	The quantity that has been allocated in the primary auction. The quantity that has been assigned to the nomination party for secondary rights.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.	Numeric	Maximum 17	10.8

This information defines the quantity that has been assigned to the nomination party for the interval in question and that is expressed in the Measurement Unit. A decimal point value may be used to express values that are inferior to the defined unit of measurement. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part. (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”). All quantities are non-signed values.

### Data Field No (49) Price amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
49	Price amount (if applicable)	The price expressed for each unit of quantity allocated through the primary allocation. The price expressed for each unit of quantity resold or transferred on the secondary market if applicable.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark and sign, if used included).	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field indicates the price expressed for each unit. The price indicated in a resale document equal to or above which the quantity may be sold.

This information defines the price expressed in the unit of measurement of Price per unit of quantity in compliance with the pricing scheme based on local market rules. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

This field is mandatory if available.

### Data Field No (50) Bid quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
50	Bid quantity (if applicable)	The quantity that was in the original bid document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included).	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This information defines the quantity that was requested for the interval in question and that is expressed in the Measurement Unit Quantity. A decimal point value may be used to express values that are inferior to the defined unit of measurement. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part. (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”). All quantities are non-signed values. The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

This field is mandatory if available.

### Data Field No (51) Bid price amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
51	Bid Price Amount (if applicable)	The original price expressed in the original bid for each unit of quantity requested.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included).	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This information reproduces the price expressed in the unit of measurement of Price per unit of quantity requested in the original bid. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

This field is mandatory if available.

### 6.7 Data fields related to reason for primary allocation and secondary processes

This section includes the following fields:

- 52. Reason code
- 53. Reason text

### Data Field No (52) Reason code

No.	Field Identifier	Description
52	Reason code (if applicable)	A code providing the status of the allocation or the rights.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for valid codes. A75: Rights status information A71: Linked bid rejected due to associated bid unsuccessful A72: Original bid divided to permit acceptance A73: Bid accepted A74: Auction Status	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A75

This field provides the reason code provides the status of the rights identified. As many reason elements as necessary may be used. This information is at the time series level to provide related explanatory information.

This field is mandatory if available.

#### Data Field No (53) Reason text

No.	Field Identifier	Description
53	Reason text (if applicable)	Textual explanation of the reason code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
If the code does not provide all the information to clearly identify the justification of the allocation then the textual information may be provided.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 512	

Used only if the reason code is insufficient to identify an error.

This field is mandatory if available.

#### 6.8 Data fields related to Bid header document and bid document fields for organised market places (applicable for secondary trading)

This section includes the following fields:

- 54. Subject party
- 55. Subject role
- 56. Divisible
- 57. Linked bids identification
- 58. Block bid

### Data Field No (54) Subject party

No.	Field Identifier	Description
54	Subject party	The market participant for whom the bid is being submitted (EIC Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	Maximum 16	10X1001A1001A450

This field identifies the party that is the Capacity Trader for whom the bids are being submitted. The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (55) Subject role

No.	Field Identifier	Description
55	Subject role	The role of the subject party

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ETSO Code list document for the valid list of codes. A29 = Capacity Trader	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A29

This field identifies the Role of the Subject Party. In this current implementation of ECAN the role shall always be A29, Capacity Trader.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (56) Divisible

No.	Field Identifier	Description
56	Divisible	An indication whether or not each element of the bid may be partially accepted or not.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A01 : "Yes" A02: "No"	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

This field indicates whether or not each element of the bid may be marginal. That is to say that the quantity allocated to each element of the bid may be anything between 0 and the quantity asked. If it is not divisible the quantity may be only 0 or the quantity asked. This is only applicable for last assessed bid. In the case of capacity auctions if the ATC limit is reached divisible means that it may be reduced to the ATC limit and partly accepted.

This field is mandatory if available.

#### Data Field No (57) Linked bids identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
57	Linked bids identification (if applicable)	Unique identification associated with all linked bids.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique linked bid identification.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	

This field identifies a set of bids that are linked together signifying that they are either all accepted or are all rejected. This identification is defined by the bidder and must be unique for a given auction. The linked bid identification is only provided if a bid is associated with the current bid. Both bids must be cross linked to be valid.

This field is mandatory if available.

#### Data Field No (58) Block bid

No.	Field Identifier	Description
58	Block bid	An indication that the values in the period constitute a block bid and that they cannot be changed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A01 : "Yes" A02: "No"	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

This field indicates that all the time intervals in the time series are to be considered as a whole and that they cannot be subdivided. The default value for this attribute is A02 = No.

This field is mandatory if available.

## 6.9 Examples of transaction reporting

In order to facilitate transaction reporting and the understanding of how to populate the data fields in Table 3 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts, the Agency provides a number of examples of transaction reports. The examples can be found in ANNEX III of this document.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. The data fields are expected to be reported only when it is applicable according to this manual. The Agency has prepared an extensive list of trading scenarios to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. However, the Agency is aware of the fact that, given the characteristics of some transactions, not all the possible trading scenarios have been covered in this manual.

The Agency will continue to work with relevant stakeholders on the reporting of electricity transportation contracts and will provide more detailed information on this topic in subsequent updates of the TRUM, including additional trading scenarios in Annex II.

DRAFT

## 7 Reporting of gas transportation contracts

The reporting of gas transportation contracts to ACER between two balancing zones within the European Union will be mandatory from 7 April 2016 onwards. In this Chapter, the Agency provides information on how the data fields listed in Table 4 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts should be populated. In subsequent editions of the TRUM, the Agency will also provide further guidance on how to report gas transportation contracts. It should be noted that Table 4 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts shall be used for the reporting of both standard and non-standard gas transportation contracts.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. Data fields are expected to be populated when applicable according to this manual. The Agency has prepared a list of trading scenarios to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. The trading scenarios are listed in ANNEX III.

*The information shall be provided for the following **bookable** points of the transmission system:*

- (a) all interconnection points;*
- (b) entry points of production facilities;*
- (c) for exit points connected to a single customer (according to the definition in art.2(5) of REGULATION (EU) No 1227/2011 ).*
- (d) entry and exit points to and from storage;*
- (e) entry and exit points of to and from LNG facilities and physical hubs.*

In case of bundled capacity each reporting entity reports its contractual part of the transaction.

For the reporting channels of gas transportation contracts it makes sense to differentiate between primary capacity, which is directly offered by the TSO and secondary capacity, which are capacity rights traded between market participants either bilaterally or via an organized market place.

The reporting channel of primary capacity contracts is straightforward. The TSO or an RRM on behalf of the TSO has to report the contract in the way described in this section.

For secondary capacity contracts the obligation to report the contract lies with both involved parties. In case the market participant is a registered RRM the reporting can be done by itself otherwise the market participant has to assign the reporting to a registered RRM.

The “Description of Accepted Values” only contains examples of values.

## 7.1 Data fields related to common data for total primary and secondary allocation process

This section includes the following fields:

1. Sender identification
2. Organised market place identification
3. Process identification
4. Type of gas
5. Transportation transaction identification
6. Creation date and time
7. Auction open date and time
8. Auction end date and time
9. Transportation transaction type
10. Start date and time
11. End date and time
12. Offered capacity
13. Capacity category

### Data Field No (1) Sender Identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	Sender identification	Identification of the party that is the owner of the document and is responsible of its content.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	Maximum 16	10X1001A1001A450

This field indicates the identification of the owner and sender of the document. The sender of the document is identified by a unique coded identification. This code identifies the party that is the “owner” of the information being transmitted in the document and who is responsible for its content. In general this identifies the bidder or its representative. EDIGAS message includes “Standard header information”.

This field is mandatory.

### Data Field No (2) Organised market place identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Organised market place identification	Identification of organised market place.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	Maximum 16	10X1001A1001A450

~~This~~The field ~~is left blank~~ should be populated with “XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX” if the capacity was allocated outside of an organised market place.

~~The current schema is designed to provide the identification of the Organised Market Place Operator as opposed to the organised market place. This is in conformity with the code provided in the example which is an EIC Party code.~~

~~This field corresponds to ORGANISEDMARKETPLACE\_MARKETPARTICIOANT.IDENTIFICATION field in the schema.~~

### Data Field No (3) Process identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
3	Process identification	The identification of the auction or other process as defined by the capacity allocating entity.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique Identification that clearly identifies the auction.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	590825

This field is mandatory ~~but left blank~~ if the capacity was allocated bilaterally (shipper – shipper) and outside of organised market place. An identification of the allocation should be provided.

~~This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.IDENTIFICATION field in the schema.~~

### Data Field No (4) Type of gas

No.	Field Identifier	Description
4	Type of gas	Identifies the type of gas.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
High (H-gas) or Low (L-gas) calorific gas. HC1 = High Calorific LC1 = Low Calorific	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3 characters.	HC1

This field is mandatory- for an auction..

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.TAXONOMY.ENERGYPRODUCTTYPE field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (5) Transportation transaction identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Transportation transaction identification	A uniquely assigned identification number for the capacity allocation as assigned by the organised market place or TSO.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique Identification that clearly identifies primary capacity allocation as assigned by the organized market place or TSO.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	Prisma identification number (Deal ID Code)

This field provides the identification of the transportation transaction. This data field is used only for successful auctions/other processes

For secondary allocations, the following applies: A uniquely assigned identification number for the allocation made between the transferor and transferee as assigned by the Platform Operator or as agreed between the Balancing group(s)/shipper(s) for bilaterally agreed capacity allocations.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to RULES GOVERNING THE TRANSPORTATION TRANSACTION CLASS field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (6) Creation date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	Creation date and time	Creation date and time of the transaction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	30	2014-01-29T10:35:56Z

This field indicates the date and time of the creation of the record indicating time zone as expressed by ISO 8601 date format / UTC time format. For secondary transaction it means the moment the two counter parties agree upon the conclusion of the deal.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.TRANSACTION\_DATETIME field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (7) Auction open date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Auction open date and time	The date and time when an auction opens for bidding.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	30	2014-01-29T10:35:56Z

This field indicates the date and time when an auction opens for bidding. Auction open date and time expressed by ISO 8601 date format / UTC time format.

This field is mandatory but shall be left blank if the process of allocation does not involve an auction or call for orders.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.AUCTIONOPEN\_DATETIME field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (8) Auction end date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Auction end date and time	The date and time when an auction closes.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	30	2014-01-29T10:35:56Z

This field indicates the date and time when an auction closes for bidding. Auction End Date and Time as expressed by ISO 8601 date format / UTC time format.

This field is mandatory but shall be left blank if the process of allocation does not involve an auction or in case the auction is cancelled or in case of call for orders.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.AUCTIONEND\_DATETIME field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (9) Transportation transaction type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	Transportation transaction type	The type identifies the nature of transportation transaction to be reported in

		accordance with current applicable industry standards as specified by Gas Network code on Interoperability and Data Exchange.
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Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes. <u>ZSF = Primary capacity booking</u> <u>ZSW = Ascending clock auction</u> <u>ZSX = Uniform price auction</u> <u>ZSY = First come first served</u> <u>ZSZ = Secondary market procedure</u>	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	<u>ZSFZSX</u>

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.TYPE field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (10) Start date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Start date and time	Date and time of the start of the transportation transaction runtime.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	30	2014-01-29T10: <u>35:56Z35Z</u>

This field indicates the start date and time of the transportation transaction runtime. Date and time shall be expressed as: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZmmZ. EDIGAS message provides one field to specify the start and end date and time. Fields 10 and 11 are specified by one field in EDIGAS message.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to TIMEINTERVAL field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (11) End date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	End date and time	Date and time of the end of the transportation transaction runtime.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time format.	Date and Time	30	2014-01-29T10:35:56Z35Z

This field indicates the end date and time of the transportation transaction runtime. Date and time shall be expressed as: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZmmZ. EDIGAS message provides one field to specify the start and end date and time. Fields 10 and 11 are specified by one field in EDIGAS message.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to TIMEINTERVAL field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (12) Offered capacity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
12	Offered capacity	The quantity of capacity available in the auction expressed in the measure unit. Only relevant for bidding behaviour monitoring.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal point included)	Numeric	Maximum 17	200.5

The Quantity of capacity available in the auction or call for orders expressed in the Measure unit. Measure unit is indicated in field 17. Only for primary allocation process.

This field is mandatory if applicable.

This field corresponds to OFFEREDCAPACITY\_QUANTITY.AMOUNT field in the schema

#### Data Field No (13) Capacity category

No.	Field Identifier	Description
13	Capacity category	Applicable capacity category.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>The following types are permitted:</u> Z04 = Available total firm capacity Z05 = Interruptible (booked)	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	Z06

~~Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes.~~

Z06 = Firm (booked)  
 ZEQ = Freely allocable capacity (FZK)  
 ZER = Capacity with capacity allocation restrictions and capacity usage restrictions (bFZK)  
 ZES = Restricted-allocable capacity (BZK)  
 ZET = Dynamically allocable capacity (DZK)  
 ZEU = Temperature related and restricted capacity (TAK)  
 ZEW = published technical capacity  
 ZFA = Available interruptible capacity  
 ZFB = Available firm capacity  
 ZFD= Available total interruptible capacity  
 (Reference Edig@s AvailabilityType code list)

This field is mandatory- for auctions.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.TAXONOMY.AVAILABILITYTYPE field in the schema.

## 7.2 Data fields for lifecycle reporting

This section includes the following fields:

14. Action type

### Data Field No (14) Action type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
14	Action type	Status code of the report to be reported in accordance with current applicable industry standards as specified in Gas Network code on Interoperability and Data Exchange.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
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Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes. 62G = Active. 63G = Cancelled. 66G = Changed.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	62G
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This information provides the status of the document.

The sender indicates if the report submitted is valid and never modified, updated or not valid anymore:

62G = Active. This data means that the report is valid and has never been updated

63G = Cancelled. This data means that the report is not valid anymore

66G = Changed. This data means that the report is valid after being updated.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.ACTION\_STATUS.CODE field in the schema.

### 7.3 Data fields for quantity and price reporting

This section includes the following fields:

15. Quantity
16. Measure unit
17. Currency
18. Total price
19. Fixed or floating reserve price
20. Reserve price
21. Premium price

#### Data Field No (15) Quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Quantity	Total number of units allocated with the transportation transaction as expressed in the measure unit.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal point included)A decimal point value may be used to express values</u>	Numerical	<u>Maximum 17The maximum length of this information</u>	20.5

that are inferior to the defined unit of measurement.  
The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).  
All quantities are unsigned values.

is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed.  
The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to CONTRACT\_QUANTITY.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (16) Measure unit

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Measure unit	The unit of measurement used.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes. KW1 = Kilowatt - hour per hour (kWh/h) KW2 = Kilowatt - hour per day (kWh/d) HM1 = Million cubic meters per hour HM2 = Million cubic meters per day TQH = Thousand cubic meters per hour TQD = Thousand cubic meters per day MQ6 = Normal cubic meters per hour MQ7 = Normal cubic meters per day <u>KWH = Kilowatt hour (KWh)</u> <u>GWH= Gigawatt hour (GWh)</u>	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	KW1

The unit of measurement used for all the quantities expressed within a time series.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to QUANTITY\_MEASUREUNIT.CODE field in the schema.

### Data Field No (17) Currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Currency	The currency in which the monetary amount is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes.	List of international ISO 4217 currency codes.	Maximum 3	EUR

This field identifies the currency in which the monetary amount is expressed (currency of the price using the smallest denomination in the currency system). ~~This field may contain 2 values for bundled products.~~ The schema only accepts one value for this field The reported currency is always expressed in EUR.

This field is mandatory if available.

This field corresponds to CURRENCY.CODE field in the schema.

### Data Field No (18) Total price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Total price	Reserve price at time of the auction plus auction premium or regulated tariff in case of other allocation mechanism than auction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field indicates the total price. Each TSO would reports one leg of bundled transaction. Those transactions are matched through data field no 5, Transportation, i.e. transportation transaction identification.

This field is mandatory ~~if available.~~

This field corresponds to TOTAL\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (19) Fixed or floating reserve price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	Fixed or floating reserve price	Identification of the type of the reserve price.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<a href="#">Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes.</a> <del>FIXZ07</del> = Fixed Price <del>FLOZ08</del> = Floating Price	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	<del>FLO-Z07</del>

This field is mandatory if available.

This field corresponds to RESERVE\_PRICE.TYPE field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (20) Reserve price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
20	Reserve price	The identification of the reserve price for the auction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field identifies the reserve price for the auction. Each TSO would report one leg of bundled transaction.

This field is mandatory if available for auctions.

This field corresponds to RESERVE\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (21) Premium price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Premium price	The identification of the premium price for the auction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

The additional amount on top of the reserve price as agreed between TSO and the market participant. Each TSO would report one leg of bundled transaction.

This field is mandatory if available for auctions.

This field corresponds to PREMIUM\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### 7.4 Data fields for identification of location and market participant

This section includes the following fields:

22. Network point identification
23. Bundling
24. Direction
25. TSO 1 identification
26. TSO 2 identification
27. Market participant identification
28. Balancing group or portfolio code

#### Data Field No (22) Network point identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	Network point identification	Within a network system according to the EIC code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>EIC</u> The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute and shall indicate the code "305" for an EIC measurement point code.	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of this information the connection point identification is 4635 alphanumeric characters. <u>The maximum length of the</u>	10Y0000123456789

		<u>coding scheme is 3 alphanumeric characters.</u>	
--	--	--	--

This field is Both the connection point identification and the coding scheme are mandatory. This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.CONNECTIONPOINT.IDENTIFICATION – CODINGScheme field in the schema.

### Data Field No (23) Bundling

No.	Field Identifier	Description
23	Bundling	Specification of bundling

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes.</u>  ZEO for Bundled, NZEP for Unbundled	Alphanumeric	Maximum 43	<u>ZEO</u>

This field is represented in the Edigas schema as “CapacityType” and the code for “bundled” is “ZEO” and that for unbundled is “ZEP”.

This field is mandatory for auctions.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.CAPACITYTYPE.CODE field in the schema.

### Data Field No (24) Direction

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Direction	Specification of direction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes. Z02 = Input Quantity Z03 = Output Quantity	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	Z02

This field specifies the direction of the transportation transaction. The TSO sells capacity with a direction in both bundled and unbundled capacity. For bundled capacity the direction at the reporting TSO's side.

This field is mandatory if applicable.

This field corresponds to DIRECTION.CODE field in the schema.

**Data Field No (25) TSO 1 identification**

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	TSO 1 identification	The identification of the TSO for which the data reporting is made.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<del>EIC</del> <u>The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute and shall indicate the code "305" for an EIC party code.</u>	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of <del>this information</del> <u>a responsible TSO's identification</u> is 16 alphanumeric characters. <del>The maximum length of the coding scheme code</del> <u> is 3 alphanumeric characters.</u>	10Y0000123456789

This field identifies the TSO for which the data reporting is made.

~~This field is mandatory. Both the identification and the coding scheme are mandatory.~~  
This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.RESPONSIBLETSO MARKETPARTICIPANT.IDENTIFICATION – CODINGScheme field in the schema.

**Data Field No (26) TSO 2 identification**

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	TSO 2 identification	The identification of the counter TSO.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<del>EIC</del> <u>The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute and shall indicate the code "305" for an EIC party code.</u>	Alphanumeric	The maximum length of <del>this information</del> <u>an adjacent TSO's identification</u>	10Y0000123456789

	<p>is 16 <u>alphanumeric</u> <u>characters.</u> The <u>maximum</u> <u>length of the</u> <u>coding</u> <u>scheme code</u> <u>is 3</u> <u>alphanumeric</u> <u>characters.</u></p>
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This field is mandatory if the field 2423 is filled in with YZEO.

Both the identification and the coding scheme are dependent.

This field corresponds to  
PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.ADJACENTTSO\_MARKETPARTICIPANT.IDENTIFICATION –  
CODINGScheme field in the schema.

**Data Field No (27) Market participant identification**

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Market participant identification	The market participant to which the capacity is assigned.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<del>EIC</del> <u>The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute and shall indicate the code “305” for an EIC party code.</u>	Alphanumeric	<del>Maximum 46</del> <u>The maximum length of a primary market participant’s identification is 16 alphanumeric characters. The maximum length of the coding scheme code is 3 alphanumeric characters.</u>	10X1001A1001A450

This field identifies the market participant the capacity is assigned.

This field is mandatory for primary allocations.

This field corresponds to PRIMARY MARKETPARTICIPANT.IDENTIFICATION – CODINGScheme field in the schema.

### Data Field No (28) Balancing group or portfolio code

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	Balancing group or portfolio code	The balancing group (or balancing groups in case of bundled products) to which the shipper belongs or the portfolio code used by the shipper if a balancing group is not applicable.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>Free text</u> The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute and shall indicate the code “ZSO” for a TSO managed code or the code “305” for an EIC Account code.	Alphanumeric	<u>Maximum 35</u> The maximum length of an internal account’s identification is 35 alphanumeric characters. The maximum length of the coding scheme code is 3 alphanumeric characters.	

This field is mandatory but left blank where balancing group and portfolio do not apply. Internal account needs to be reported. “Internal account TSO” code is equivalent to TSO 1 Identification. Internal account is assigned by TSO 1 Identification.

This field corresponds to PRIMARY MARKETPARTICIPANT.ACCOUNT.INTERNALACCOUNT field in the schema.

### 7.5 Data fields applicable only for secondary allocations

This section includes the following fields:

- 29. Procedure applicable
- 30. Maximum bid amount
- 31. Minimum bid amount

- 32. Maximum quantity
- 33. Minimum quantity
- 34. Price paid to TSO (underlying price)
- 35. Price the transferee pays to the transferor
- 36. Transferor identification
- 37. Transferee identification

**Data Field No (29) Procedure applicable**

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	Procedure applicable	Specification of procedure applicable.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to EDIGAS Code list document for valid codes. A01 = CFO, <del>Call</del> call for <del>Orders</del> orders A02 = FCFS, <del>First Come First Served</del> first come first served A03 = OTC, Over <del>The Counter</del> the counter A04 = sublet	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

This field is mandatory only in the case of secondary market allocations.

This field corresponds to PROCESS\_TRANSACTION.SECONDARYMARKET\_PROCEDURE.CODE field in the schema.

**Data Field No (30) Maximum bid amount**

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	Maximum bid amount	The maximum the transferee would be willing to offer, expressed in the currency per measure unit.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field is mandatory if applicable to “Call for orders” procedure. This attribute may be used only in the case of a secondary market transaction.

This field corresponds to MAXIMUMBID\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (31) Minimum bid amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Minimum bid amount	The minimum the transferor would be willing to offer, expressed in the currency per measure unit.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field is mandatory if applicable to “Call for orders” procedure.

This field is mandatory if applicable to “Call for orders” procedure. This attribute may be used only in the case of a secondary market transaction.

This field corresponds to MINIMUMBID\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (32) Maximum quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Maximum quantity	The maximum the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell on creating the trade proposal.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included).	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

All quantities are unsigned values.

This field is mandatory if applicable to “Call for orders” procedure. The maximum quantity the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell. This attribute may be used only in the case of a secondary market transaction.

This field corresponds to MAXIMUMBID QUANTITY.AMOUNT field in the schema.

### Data Field No (33) Minimum quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	Minimum quantity	The minimum the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell on creating the trade proposal.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

~~This field is mandatory if applicable to “Call for orders” procedure.~~

The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

All quantities are unsigned values.

This field is mandatory if applicable to “Call for orders” procedure. The maximum quantity the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell. This attribute may be used only in the case of a secondary market transaction.

This field corresponds to MINIMUMBID QUANTITY.AMOUNT field in the schema.

### Data Field No (34) Price paid to TSO (Underlying Price)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Price paid to TSO ( <del>underlying</del> underlying price)	Only applicable when there is an assignment expressed in the currency per measure unit which must be kWh/h.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field indicates the price paid to the TSO.

This field is mandatory unless the Transportation transaction Type is “Transfer of use” or “Sublet” in that case it is left blank. This attribute may be used only in the case of a secondary market transaction.

This field corresponds to UNDERLYINGTSO\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (35) Price the transferee pays to the transferor

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Price the transferee pays to the transferor	Price the transferee pays to the transferor expressed in the currency per measure unit which must be kWh/h.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field is mandatory if available for secondary market transaction.

This field corresponds to TRANSFER\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (36) Transferor identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Transferor identification	The market participant giving up the capacity.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>EIC</u> The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute and shall indicate the code “305” for an EIC party code.	Alphanumeric	<u>Maximum 46</u> The maximum length of a transferor market participant’s identification is 16 alphanumeric characters. The maximum length of the coding	10X1001A1001A450

		<u>scheme code is 3 alphanumeric characters.</u>
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This field is mandatory ~~only in the case of secondary market reporting~~. ~~The Market Participant giving up the capacity as expressed by Edigas implementation guide only caters for EIC codes, it does not allow any other identification codes.~~

This field corresponds to TRANSFEROR MARKETPARTICIPANT.IDENTIFICATION – CODINGScheme field in the LEI, EIC, GS1, BIC or ACER Code(s)-schema.

### Data Field No (37) Transferee identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Transferee identification	The market participant receiving the capacity.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
<del>EIC</del> <u>The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute and shall indicate the code "305" for an EIC party code.</u>	Alphanumeric	<del>Maximum 46</del> <u>The maximum length of a transferee market participant's identification is 16 alphanumeric characters. The maximum length of the coding scheme code is 3 alphanumeric characters.</u>	10X1001A1001A450

This field is mandatory. ~~The Market Participant giving up only in the capacity as expressed by case of secondary market reporting~~

This field corresponds to TRANSFEREE MARKETPARTICIPANT.IDENTIFICATION – CODINGScheme field in the LEI, EIC, GS1, BIC or ACER Code(s)-schema.

## 7.6 Data fields applicable only for orders placed at auctions for primary allocations

This section includes the following fields:

- 38. Bid ID
- 39. Auction round number
- 40. Bid price
- 41. Bid quantity

### Data Field No (38) Bid ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Bid ID	Numerical identifier of the bid as assigned by the reporting entity.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The format and <del>length</del> length of the identifier depends on the reporting entity.	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	8552448

This field is mandatory.

[This field corresponds to IDENTIFICATION field in the schema.](#)

### Data Field No (39) Auction round number

No.	Field Identifier	Description
39	Auction round number	An integer that increments every time an auction achieves no result and is re-run with different parameters starting at 1. To be left blank in case of auctions without binding rounds, e.g. day-ahead auctions.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
An integer value starting with 1. 1 2 3 ... 999	Integer	Maximum 3	1

This field identifies the specific order assigned by the System Operator for the capacity rights. In an ascending clock auction this is a sequential value starting from 1 that is assigned by the Auction Office. An integer is a number that is written without a fractional component (for

example, 21, 4, and -2048 are integers; 9.75 and 5½ are not integers). To be left blank in case of ~~auction-uniform price auctions~~ (without bidding rounds) the bidding round number should be 1. (e.g. day-ahead auction).

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to SEQUENCE field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (40) Bid price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	Bid price	The price bid for each unit of capacity excluding the reserve price. Expressed in the currency and measure unit.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

This field indicates the Price Step in case of auction.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to BID\_PRICE.AMOUNT field in the schema.

#### Data Field No (41) Bid quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Bid quantity	The quantity being bid for expressed in the measure unit.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included). <u>All leading zeros are to be suppressed.</u>	Numeric ISO 6093	17	1.8

The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

This field is mandatory.

This field corresponds to BID QUANTITY.AMOUNT field in the schema.

## 7.7 Examples of transaction reporting

In order to facilitate transaction reporting and the understanding of how to populate the data fields in Table 4 of the Annex to the Implementing Acts, the Agency provides a number of examples of transaction reports. The examples can be found in ANNEX III of this document.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. The data fields are expected to be reported only when it is applicable according to this manual. The Agency has prepared an extensive list of trading scenarios to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. However, the Agency is aware of the fact that, given the characteristics of some transactions, not all the possible trading scenarios have been covered in this manual.

The Agency will continue to work with relevant stakeholders on the reporting of gas transportation contracts and will provide more detailed information on this topic in subsequent editions of the TRUM, including additional trading scenarios in Annex II.

**ANNEX I: – Data fields included in the Implementing Acts**

**ANNEX II: – Trading scenarios for the purpose of REMIT data reporting**

**ANNEX III: – Reporting of REMIT derivatives under EMIR**

**ANNEX IV: – Guidance on UTI generation**

**ANNEX V: – Abbreviations**

**DRAFT**