



Common methodology for coordinated
redispatching and countertrading for the
Core CCR in accordance with Article 35(1) of
Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of
24 July 2015

22 February 2019

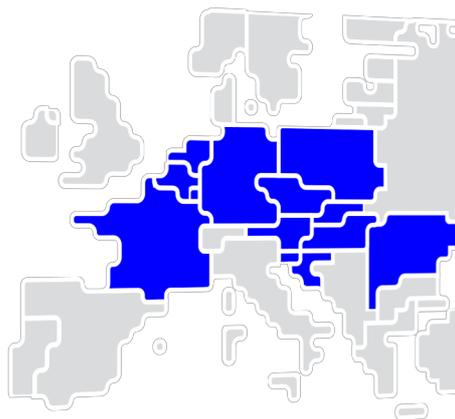


Table of Contents

WHEREAS	3
TITLE 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	3
ARTICLE 1 SUBJECT MATTER AND SCOPE.....	3
ARTICLE 2 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION.....	3
TITLE 2: CROSS-BORDER RELEVANCE OF REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING	5
ARTICLE 3 CROSS-BORDER RELEVANT REMEDIAL ACTIONS	5
ARTICLE 4 CROSS-BORDER RELEVANT NETWORK ELEMENTS.....	5
TITLE 3: REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING	6
ARTICLE 5 RESOURCES FOR REDISPATCHING.....	6
ARTICLE 6 RESOURCES FOR COUNTERTRADING	7
ARTICLE 7 IMPACTS OF REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING	7
ARTICLE 8 TIMEFRAMES FOR REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING APPLICATION	8
ARTICLE 9 REGULAR DAY-AHEAD AND INTRADAY PROCESS FOR REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING	8
TITLE 4: INFORMATION EXCHANGE	9
ARTICLE 10 VOLUME INFORMATION, AVAILABILITY AND EXCHANGE OF DATA	9
ARTICLE 11 PRICE INFORMATION EXCHANGE.....	9
TITLE 5: DETECTION AND COORDINATION.....	10
ARTICLE 12 CORE CCR COORDINATION	10
ARTICLE 13 INTER CCRs COORDINATION	11
TITLE 6: ACTIVATION OF REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING	11
ARTICLE 14 ACTIVATION PROCESS FOR REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING	11
ARTICLE 15 FAST ACTIVATION PROCESS.....	12
TITLE 7: COSTS OF REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING.....	12
ARTICLE 16 INCURRED COSTS.....	12
TITLE 8: MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	13
ARTICLE 17 REPORTING.....	13
ARTICLE 18 PUBLICATION OF THE CORE RD AND CT METHODOLOGY PROPOSAL.....	13
ARTICLE 19 IMPLEMENTATION	13
TITLE 9: MISCELLANEOUS	14
ARTICLE 20 LANGUAGE	14
ARTICLE 21 CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF INFORMATION	14

Whereas

1. Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishes a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereafter referred to as “CACM guideline”), which entered into force on 14 August 2015.
2. This document, including its annex, is a common methodology of all transmission system operators (hereafter referred to as “Core TSOs”) of the Core Capacity Calculation Region (hereafter referred to as “Core CCR”) as defined in accordance with the decision of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators of 17 November 2016 No. 06/2016, and defines the methodology for coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading (hereafter referred to as “Core RD and CT Methodology”) in accordance with CACM guideline. This methodology is required by Article 35(1) of CACM guideline. In accordance with Article 35(1) CACM guideline Core TSOs should have delivered this methodology within 16 months, starting from the regulatory approval of the capacity calculation regions (17 November 2016). Core TSOs, expecting to exceed the delivery date, have triggered on 19 March 2018 the process according to Article 9(4) CACM. The Core RD and CT Methodology was consulted from 05 September 2018 until 05 October 2018 in accordance with Article 12 of CACM guideline.

TITLE 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. The Core RD and CT Methodology shall be considered as the methodology of Core TSOs pursuant to Article 35.1 of CACM guideline.

Article 2

Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the Core RD and CT Methodology, the terms used shall have the meaning given to them in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 714/2009, in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 543/2013 (hereafter referred to as “Transparency Regulation”), in Article 2 of CACM guideline and in Article 3 in the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 02 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereafter referred to as “SO guideline”).
2. In this Core RD and CT Methodology, the following acronyms are used:
 - a. “CGM” means the “common grid model”;
 - b. “DACF” means “day-ahead congestion forecast”;
 - c. “IGM” means the “individual grid model”;
 - d. “PTDF” means “power transfer distribution factor”;
 - e. “RA” means “remedial action”;
 - f. “RD and CT” means “redispatching and countertrading”.
3. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:
 - a. “Available Countertrading Resources” describes the options for the execution of Countertrading within a bidding zone;

- b. "Available Redispatching Resources" describes the possible power modifications of Redispatching resources from their planned set point while maintaining the system in normal state and without compromising the provision of ancillary services;
- c. "Countertrading" means a measure performed by one or several TSOs in one or several bidding zones in order to relieve physical congestions where the location of activated resources within the bidding zone is not known;
- d. "Cross-border impact" means according to the methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of SO guideline the effect in terms of a change of power flows or voltage on an interconnector or a transmission system element located outside of the TSO's control area and/or bidding-zone resulting from the activation of a RA in the TSO's control area and/or bidding-zone;
- e. "Cross-border Impacting RA" means according to the methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of SO guideline a RA considered to be activated by a TSO and whose activation has a significant influence on at least one TSO that is not involved in its activation;
- f. "CSA" means Coordinated Security Analysis as defined in the methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of SO guideline;
- g. "Ordered Countertrading" is the subset of the Planned Countertrading that is bindingly ordered by the RA Requesting TSO and RA Connecting TSO. The Ordered Countertrading becomes part of the schedules exchanged between the RA Connecting TSO and RA Transiting TSO. It is included in the relevant grid model for the next CSA;
- h. "Ordered Redispatching" is the subset of the Planned Redispatching that is bindingly ordered by the RA Requesting TSO and RA Connecting TSO. The Ordered Redispatching becomes part of the schedules exchanged between the Redispatching unit, the RA Connecting TSO and the RA Transiting TSO. It is included in the relevant grid model for the next CSA;
- i. "Planned Countertrading" is the subset of the total Available Countertrading Potential required to relieve physical congestions identified in the relevant grid model and agreed during a CSA;
- j. "Planned Redispatching" is the subset of the total Available Redispatching Potential required to relieve physical congestions identified in the relevant grid model and agreed during a CSA;
- k. "RA Connecting TSO" means the TSO responsible for the operation of the control area where the Redispatching resources are located and activated, and/or the countertrading resources are activated;
- l. "RA Requesting TSO" means the TSO responsible for the operation of the control area where the physical congestion is detected. In case of a physical congestion on a cross-border transmission line, both TSOs responsible for the operation of that line are considered to be RA Requesting TSOs;
- m. "RA Transiting TSO" means the TSO which is affected by the activated RA or set of RAs and which is responsible for scheduling cross-border exchanges of RD and CT Measures while the net positions remain the same;
- n. "RD and CT Measure" means energy-related measures to solve a physical congestion. It is activated by the RA Requesting TSO, RA Connecting TSO and RA Transiting TSO. For each timestamp where RD and CT Measures are included in the relevant grid model, the sum has to be energy-balanced. It can be composed of Countertrading only, Redispatching only, or a mix of both;

- o. “Redispatching” means a measure performed by one or several TSOs by altering specific generation and/or load patterns in order to change physical flows in the transmission system and relieve physical congestions. The location of the units considered for Redispatching are known and the parameters of the resource are known;
 - p. “RSC” has the meaning of the Regional Security Coordinator as defined in Article 3.2.(89) and Article 77 of SO guideline.
- 4. Core TSOs define RAs in the following way:
 - a. A “preventive RA” is the result of an operational planning process and needs to be activated prior to the investigated timeframe for compliance with the (N-1) criterion;
 - b. A “curative RA” is the result of an operational planning process and is activated straight subsequent to the occurrence of the respective contingency for compliance with the (N-1) criterion, taking into account transitory admissible overloads and their accepted duration;
 - c. A “set of RAs” means a combination of RAs that are to be activated as a whole to maintain operational security.
- 5. In this Core RD and CT Methodology, unless the context requires otherwise:
 - a. The singular indicates the plural and vice versa;
 - b. Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Core RD and CT Methodology;
 - c. Any reference to legislation, regulations, directives, orders, instruments, codes or any other enactment shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it when in force.

TITLE 2: CROSS-BORDER RELEVANCE OF REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING

Article 3

Cross-border relevant remedial actions

1. Cross-border relevant RA are only those coordinated RAs activated to solve physical congestions on cross-border relevant network elements (hereafter referred to as “XBRNE”).
2. A RD and CT Measure or a set of RAs can be activated to solve several congested network elements at once. The allocation of costs between different congested network elements shall be done according to the cost sharing methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of CACM guideline.
3. RD and CT Measures which are cross-border impacting as defined in the methodologies pursuant to Article 75(1) and 76(1) of SO guideline shall be coordinated.

Article 4

Cross-border relevant network elements

1. All XBRNE selected according to Paragraphs 2 to 6 are subject to RD and CT cost sharing.
2. Each Core TSO shall define a list of initial XBRNE of transmission systems of 220 kV and higher voltages, which are fully or partly located in their own control area. Each Core TSO shall define this list based on operational experience. The lists of initial XBRNE shall include all cross-zonal

network elements and may include also internal network elements, whereby these elements may be an overhead line, an underground cable, or a transformer. This list shall be updated at least on a yearly basis and shall be updated in case of significant network developments and related topology changes.

3. Each Core TSO shall define a list of proposed contingencies used in operational security analysis in accordance with Article 33 of the SO guideline. The contingencies of a Core TSO shall be located within the observability area of that Core TSO. This list shall be updated at least on a yearly basis and in case of network developments and related topology changes. A contingency can be an unplanned outage of a:
 - a. (HVDC) line, cable, or transformer;
 - b. busbar;
 - c. generating unit;
 - d. load;
 - e. set of the aforementioned contingencies.
4. Each Core TSO shall associate the contingencies and the corresponding observability area established pursuant to Paragraph 3 with the XBRNE established pursuant to Paragraph 2 following the rules established in accordance with the methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of SO guideline. Until such rules are established and enter into force, the association of contingencies to XBRNE shall be based on each Core TSO's operational experience.
5. Each Core TSO shall define the list of XBRNE as follows:
 - a. From the list of initial XBRNE, it shall remove those internal XBRNE, for which the maximum zone-to-zone power transmission distribution factor (hereafter referred to as "PTDF") is not higher than five percent. The estimation of the zone-to-zone PTDF is described in Annex 1 of this methodology;
 - b. From the remaining list of XBRNE, it shall remove those internal XBRNE which are not included in the list of internal XBRNE pursuant to Paragraph 6. This step shall not be performed until 30 days after the decision on the proposal for amendment of this methodology defining the list of internal XBRNE to be included in the list of XBRNE pursuant to Paragraph 6 becomes effective.
6. In the amended methodology in accordance with Article 19 Paragraph 4, Core TSOs shall jointly develop the criteria for the internal network elements to be excluded from the remaining XBRNE. In this development, Core TSOs will perform an impact assessment of increasing the threshold of maximum zone-to-zone PTDF for exclusion of internal XBRNE pursuant to Paragraph 5.a up to 10% at a later stage.

TITLE 3: REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING

Article 5

Resources for Redispatching

1. Depending on national legislation, the resources of Core TSOs for Redispatching may be as following:
 - a. Up and/or down regulation of conventional power plants;
 - b. Up and/or down regulation of loads;
 - c. Up and/or down regulation of (pump) storage power plants;

- d. Up and/or down regulation of battery storages or other storage technologies;
 - e. Up and/or down regulation of renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, biomass plants etc.;
 - f. Resources of the Balancing Market.
2. New resources for Redispatching may be added.
 3. Resources for Redispatching made available to the Core TSOs in accordance with Paragraph 1 shall be precisely localized.

Article 6

Resources for Countertrading

1. Depending on national legislation, the resources of Core TSOs available for Countertrading may be as following:
 - a. Having access to or request a third party to take position in the intraday market in order to buy/sell electricity;
 - b. Up and/or down regulation of conventional power plants;
 - c. Up and/or down regulation of loads;
 - d. Up and/or down regulation of (pump) storage power plants;
 - e. Up and/or down regulation of battery storages or other storage technologies;
 - f. Up and/or down regulation of renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, biomass plants etc.;
 - g. Resources of the Balancing Market.
2. New resources for Countertrading may be added.
3. Resources for Countertrading made available to the Core TSOs should be localized on at least bidding zone level.

Article 7

Impacts of Redispatching and Countertrading

1. Bidding zones are connected through alternating current (hereafter referred to as "AC") connections and/or direct current (hereafter referred to as "DC") connections, which result in different impacts for Countertrading:
 - a. The physical impact of Countertrading on bidding zones with AC connections is usually more uncertain than it is for Redispatching. This uncertainty in Countertrading is due to the fact that the origin of the trade is not known and the grid in the Core CCR is highly meshed with several connections between bidding zone borders;
 - b. Countertrading on bidding zone borders with DC connections located either in the Core CCR or directly connected to the Core CCR may be effective, as the location of the interconnector is known and the flow on the DC connection can be adjusted according to the scheduled exchange.
2. Any activated RD and/or CT should ensure the alleviation of the original physical congestion. The details for the optimization to achieve this will be established in the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) of SO guideline.
3. RD and CT may be combined. The sum has to be energy balanced for each timestamp to keep the energy system balanced, e.g. upward regulation by Redispatching in one bidding-zone and downward regulation by Countertrading in another bidding-zone. RD and CT Measures only consisting of Countertrading do not take place in only one bidding zone.

Article 8

Timeframes for Redispatching and Countertrading application

1. The RD and CT application shall be coordinated in the following order:
 - a. Day-ahead process;
 - b. Intraday processes;
 - c. Close to real-time process (if time allows for coordination).
2. The day-ahead process shall begin after the day-ahead market coupling.
3. The number and frequency of intraday processes shall be defined in the methodologies pursuant to Articles 75(1) and 76(1) of SO guideline. These processes will be based on the most recent data implemented in IGMs for particular hours.
4. The close to real-time process is a “Fast Activation Process” for a sudden physical congestion, whereas day-ahead and intraday processes are regular processes. The description of the Fast Activation Process is provided in Article 15.
5. Should an earlier CSA be implemented to decide on costly RAs which have to be activated before the DACF process, the Core RD and CT Methodology will be updated by amending the methodology, according to Article 9(13) of CACM guideline. Until such an implementation of an earlier CSA, RAs decided before DACF will not be subject to cost-sharing.

Article 9

Regular Day-Ahead and Intraday process for Redispatching and Countertrading

1. The general principles of RD and CT consist of the following aspects:
 - a. Exchange of Available RD and CT resources and associated pricing as input for the CSA in accordance to Article 11;
 - b. Detection by the CSA that RD and CT is required;
 - c. Coordination between Core RSC(s) and Core TSOs to decide which RD and CT Measures will be ordered, based on a set of costly and non-costly RAs planned by the CSA;
 - d. Inter-CCR coordination when appropriate;
 - e. RD and CT Measures are ordered;
 - f. Reporting pursuant to Article 74 SO guideline;
 - g. Total cost calculation of ordered RD and CT Measures;
 - h. Cost sharing and settlement of Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading measures.
2. The Core RD and CT Methodology deals with Paragraphs 1(a), (d) and (e). The terms and conditions for sharing of resources together with Paragraphs (b) and (c) are in the scope of the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) of SO guideline. The aspects of Paragraphs (f) and (g) are in the scope of the cost sharing methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of CACM guideline.

TITLE 4: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Article 10

Volume information, availability and exchange of data

1. Information of all available RAs (costly and non-costly) shall be provided to all Core TSOs and the Core RSCs for all time stamps of a planning horizon and during any decision step in the process.
2. Each Core TSO is responsible for ensuring operational security of its own transmission system. Therefore, the decision on which resources are shared for the optimisation at which time should be made by the responsible Core TSO(s). The terms and conditions will be described in the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) of SO guideline.
3. The providers of RD and CT resources in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 shall have the obligation to provide best up-to-date information on their RD and CT resources to Core TSOs and Core RSCs.
4. Each Core TSO shall update the information of RAs, at least in cases of:
 - a. RAs activated;
 - b. changes in the availability of resources;
 - c. planned outages;
 - d. unplanned outages.
5. The underlying assumptions for the simulation of the RA application are functioning markets (no emergency), while also the distribution of ancillary services among units remains unaffected.
6. Core TSOs will inform each other via the Core RSCs on volumes available for RD and CT, after the publication of the results of the day-ahead market. This exchange is based on the latest information available. These available resources are the best estimate of the volumes that can be used to solve a physical congestion only.
7. For Redispatching, the Core TSOs will inform each other via the Core RSCs on the volume itself, together with at least the following features:
 - a. Identification of Redispatching resources and mapping to nodes in the CGM;
 - b. Specific up-to-date upward and downward regulating availabilities;
 - c. Operational constraints;
 - d. Characteristics of standard products;
 - e. If the resource is offered simultaneously to different CCRs or only to the Core CCR.
8. For Countertrading, the Core TSOs will inform each other via the Core RSCs on the volume itself, together with at least the following features:
 - a. Bidding zone or location if known;
 - b. Product related lead times;
 - c. Characteristics of standard products;
 - d. If the volume is offered simultaneously to different CCRs or only to the Core CCR.

Article 11

Price information exchange

1. Regarding RD and CT:
 - a. Different pricing mechanisms for Redispatching exist in different countries depending on the several national legal and regulatory obligations. The main mechanisms are:
 - i. Price related;
 - ii. Cost related;

- iii. Cost related plus.
 - b. Price and cost information is available ex-ante on best estimates;
 - c. In case of Redispatching, each Core TSO shall provide indicative prices/costs of the potential resources and the time window of its validity;
 - d. In case of Countertrading, each Core TSO shall provide indicative prices/costs of the potential trade and the time window of its validity;
 - e. Prior to the CSA performed in accordance with the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) of SO guideline, each Core TSO shall declare to the Core TSOs and the Core RSCs at least indicative prices/costs of the resources available for RD and CT in its control area.
2. In line with the requirements set by Article 35(5) of CACM guideline, information about prices will be made available in advance by the providers of RD and CT resources.
3. The RA optimisation performed according to the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) SO guideline is based on indicative price and cost information. For settlement, the incurred costs and prices of Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading are considered. Capacity costs are not considered for the optimisation and the settlement.
4. A monitoring and evaluation process shall be implemented to minimise the differences between the indicative prices for optimisation and incurred prices for settlement.

TITLE 5: DETECTION AND COORDINATION

Article 12 Core CCR Coordination

1. Physical congestion may be detected by either a Core TSO or a Core RSC on its behalf. The Core TSO that operates the control area where the physical congestion is detected shall be considered as the RA Requesting TSO for the purposes of this Core RD and CT Methodology. In case of physical congestion on a cross-border transmission line, TSOs at both ends of the line shall be considered RA Requesting TSOs.
2. In all cases in which a physical congestion is detected, all involved parties listed in Paragraph 1 shall contact and provide each other with all the information required to have a common view on the physical congestion to be solved.
3. According to the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) and Article 78 of the SO guideline, the Core RSCs shall recommend effective and economically efficient RAs to solve the identified physical congestion to the relevant Core TSO(s), based on the available volume and price information.
4. In accordance with the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) and Article 78 of SO guideline, the relevant Core TSOs shall jointly decide whether to plan the recommended RA.
5. In case of a decision not to plan the recommended RA, the respective Core TSO(s) shall provide an explanation for this decision to Core RSCs.
6. The coordination of RD and CT Measures shall be initiated in accordance with this Core RD and CT Methodology and has to be fully embedded in the CSA in accordance with Article 76 of SO guideline.
7. Consideration of non-costly RAs in accordance with Article 22 of SO guideline: all RAs that have a cross-border impact according to the methodologies pursuant to Articles 75(1) and 76(1) of SO

guideline shall be coordinated between the impacted TSOs and relevant RSCs and therefore shall be included in the overall optimisation done in accordance with the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) of SO guideline to realize the most efficient and effective solution.

8. All information required for cost calculations as defined in the methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of CACM guideline shall be shared amongst Core TSOs and involved Core RSCs.

Article 13

Inter CCRs Coordination

1. Core RSCs shall coordinate with RSCs of other CCRs in accordance with Article 78(3) of SO guideline.
2. Core TSOs shall provide to Core RSCs the information about RD and CT in order to enable them to:
 - a. Assess the impacts on other CCRs taking into account the observability area in accordance with Article 77(4) SO guideline, which is also subject for the methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) SO guideline;
 - b. Use the same RD and CT Resources in case both CCRs need them;
 - c. Avoid and resolve any misunderstanding about the allocation of resources between CCRs;
 - d. Coordinate inter-CCRs RD and CT Measures.

TITLE 6:

ACTIVATION OF REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING

Article 14

Activation process for Redispatching and Countertrading

1. Activation in day-ahead and intraday processes:
 - a. From the set of Planned Redispatching and Planned Countertrading, the Core TSOs select those RD and CT Measures to be ordered. RD and CT should be ordered as close as possible to real-time taking into account the constraints of the resources and the timing of the next CSA;
 - b. The RA Connecting TSOs and RA Transiting TSOs shall update cross-border schedules as defined in Article 112 of SO guideline regarding the Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading;
 - c. The RA Connecting TSOs shall review in a coordinated manner intraday cross-border capacities based on RD and CT Measures in order to maintain the transmission system within operational security limits in accordance with CACM and SO guidelines;
 - d. According to Article 35(4) of CACM, all parties shall abstain from uncoordinated Cross-border impacting RD and CT Measures, as defined in the methodology pursuant to Articles 75(1) and 76(1) of SO guideline.
2. In the following cases an additional request for coordination and reconsideration of Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading should be launched:
 - a. By the RA Connecting TSO(s), in case a provider of the RD or CT resource is not able to deliver the amount of Ordered Redispatching and/ or Ordered Countertrading or only parts of it on short notice;

- b. In case an improved grid situation occurs. This may lead to cancellation or reduction of Ordered Redispatching and/ or Ordered Countertrading if it is technically and operationally feasible and when economically proven to be efficient.
3. Once the coordinated decision on Redispatching, non-costly RAs and Countertrading has been agreed upon by the concerned Core TSOs according to the methodology of Article 76(1) of SO guideline, these RAs shall be included in the Core TSOs IGM(s) and CGM(s) in accordance with the SO guideline requirements.
4. The effect of Planned and Ordered RD and CT Measures which have been decided shall not be counteracted by the subsequent ID CC processes.
5. Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading shall be considered for the next CSA according to the methodologies pursuant to Article 75(1) and Article 76(1) SO guideline.

Article 15

Fast Activation Process

1. The Fast Activation Process is defined as a process to relieve physical congestion where the detection of the physical congestion occurs either between or after occurrence of the CSA cycles and a fast activation of a RA is required and cannot wait for the next CSA.
2. In the Fast Activation Process, preventive RAs activations as well as curative RAs activations can be applied.
3. In the Fast Activation Process, each Core TSO may activate measures in a coordinated way with impacted neighbouring TSO(s) in accordance with the principles for coordination of Cross-border Impacting RAs described in the methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of SO guideline.
4. The details of the Fast Activation Process and criteria for usage shall be defined in the methodology pursuant to Article 76(1) of SO guideline.
5. Ex-post, the Requesting TSO shall provide the Core RSCs the relevant information on which the decision was based.

TITLE 7:

COSTS OF REDISPATCHING AND COUNTERTRADING

Article 16

Incurred costs

1. The information about the incurred costs of Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading will be provided by RA Connecting TSOs as an input to the Cost Sharing Methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of CACM guideline.
2. In accordance with Article 35(5) of CACM guideline, the actual prices of the Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading shall be based on:
 - a. Prices in the relevant electricity markets for the relevant timeframe; or
 - b. The costs of RD and CT resources calculated transparently on the basis of incurred costs.
3. The incurred costs are related to the relevant timeframe of Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading resources. The prices and volumes of Ordered Redispatching and Ordered Countertrading measures shall be transparently disclosed to the Core TSOs and no mark-up by

any Core TSO can be applied on top of the costs charged for the delivery of RD and CT Measures by the relevant resources to the Core TSO.

TITLE 8: MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Article 17 Reporting

1. RD and CT actions will be reported as described in the Transparency Regulation (EC) 543/2013 Article 13(1) and the regulation for Energy Market Integrity and Transparency 1227/2011.
2. Core RSCs shall record and share all necessary data to enable Core TSOs to fulfil the obligations regarding Article 16 Paragraph 1.

Article 18 Publication of the Core RD and CT Methodology proposal

1. The Core TSOs shall publish the Core RD and CT Methodology proposal without undue delay after all national regulatory authorities have approved the Core RD and CT Methodology proposal or a decision has been taken by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators in accordance with Article 9(10), Article 9(11) and 9(12) of the CACM guideline.

Article 19 Implementation

1. The implementation of the Core RD and CT Methodology is subject to:
 - a. Regulatory approval of this Core RD and CT Methodology in accordance with Article 9 of CACM guideline;
 - b. Regulatory approval of RD and CT cost sharing methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of CACM guideline in accordance with Article 9 of CACM guideline;
 - c. Regulatory approval of common coordinated capacity calculation methodology required by Articles 20 and 21 of CACM guideline in accordance with Article 9 of CACM guideline;
 - d. Regulatory approval of the coordinated security analysis methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of SO guideline, its implementation, the regulatory approval of the methodology for regional operational security coordination pursuant to Article 76(1) of SO guideline and its implementation;
 - e. Development, testing and implementation of the IT tools, systems and procedures required to support the Core RD and CT Methodology.
2. All Core TSOs, with the support of the Core RSCs, shall aim at regularly identifying the common functions and tools needed in accordance with Paragraph 1(e). All relevant Core TSOs, with the support of the Core RSCs, shall:
 - a. Decide on their development;
 - b. Provide for the needed budgets for their tendering, development and maintenance;
 - c. Agree on the rules applicable for the management of the development and maintenance, including evolutions;

- d. Agree on the applicable process to select the hosting entities for their operation, notably in terms of competence and resources necessary to achieve the needed levels of reliability, confidentiality and security;
 - e. Agree on the characteristics of the service delivered by these functions and tools.
3. To facilitate the development and operation of functions and tools identified in accordance with Paragraph 1(e) and Paragraph 2, all Core TSOs shall aim at using or defining standards for project management, data exchange and IT common services.
4. This methodology shall be amended no later than 12 months after its approval, or as soon as the details that require clarification are available, whichever happens earlier. In particular, TSOs shall investigate whether the XBRNE definition shall stay as is, whether XBRNE shall be equal to CNEC from Core DA CCM or whether XBRNE shall be limited to the cross-border elements and the elements directly connected to them. This submission shall contain a detailed time plan for implementation in accordance with Article 9(13) of the CACM guideline.

TITLE 9: MISCELLANEOUS

Article 20 Language

1. The reference language for this Core RD and CT Methodology shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, when Core TSOs need to translate this Core RD and CT Methodology into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by Core TSOs in accordance with Article 9(14) of CACM guideline and any version in another language, the relevant Core TSOs shall be obliged to dispel any inconsistencies by providing a revised translation of this Core RD and CT Methodology to their relevant national regulatory authorities.

Article 21 Confidential treatment of information

1. The information and data handled during RD and CT process is market sensitive information and shall on this basis be treated as confidential. As a result, all information gathered, analysis performed and other data made available to all Core TSOs and Core RSCs are deemed confidential and shall be managed in accordance with Article 13 of CACM guideline and the procedure to ensure its protection.
2. The information provided on resources for calculating the RD and CT cost inside Core CCR and between CCRs shall be shared between all involved TSOs and involved RSCs for RD and CT purposes only, including reporting and monitoring obligations according to the methodology pursuant to Article 74(1) of CACM guideline.

Annex 1 Zone-to-zone PTDF

Core TSOs will provide this Annex in the amended methodology in accordance with Article 19 Paragraph (4).