

# Public consultation on the proposals for the HCZCAM and the RCC tasks of sizing and procurement

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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All transmission system operators ('TSOs') and ENTSO-E have submitted to ACER the following proposals:

- for the harmonised methodology for cross-zonal capacity allocation for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves in accordance with Article 38(3) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing ('**HCZCAM Proposal**');
- for the Regional Coordination Centres' ('**RCC**') **task** of regional **sizing** pursuant to Article 37(1)(j) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 ('Sizing Proposal'); and
- for the **RCCs' task** of facilitating the **procurement** of electricity balancing capacity pursuant to Article 37(1)(k) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 ('Procurement Proposal')

ACER will review these proposals and revise them where necessary, in order to ensure that they are in line with the purpose of the Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 and Regulation (EU) 2019/943. ACER may also introduce editorial amendments to improve clarity, conciseness, consistency and readability of the Proposals.

The objective of this consultation is to gather views and information from stakeholders to inform ACER's decision-making.

This consultation is addressed to all interested stakeholders, including regulatory authorities, market participants and transmission system operators.

This consultation is addressed to all interested stakeholders in the EU and EEA, including regulatory authorities, market participants and transmission system operators.

Please respond to this survey **by 15 May 2023, 23:59 hrs (CET)**.

In case you have questions related to this survey, please contact Martin Viehhauser (martin.viehhauser@acer.europa.eu).

## Data protection

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ACER will process personal data of the respondents in accordance with [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1725](#), taking into account that this processing is necessary for performing ACER's consultation tasks.

More information on data protection is available on [ACER's website](#).

**ACER will not publish personal data.**

## Confidentiality

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Following this consultation, ACER will make public:

- the number of responses received;
- company names, unless they should be considered as confidential;
- all non-confidential responses; and
- ACER's evaluation of responses. In the evaluation, ACER may link responses to specific respondents or groups of respondents.

You may request that the name of your company or any information provided in your response is treated as confidential. To this aim, you need to explicitly indicate whether your response contains confidential information.

**You will be asked this question at the end of the survey.**

I have read the information provided in this section.

## Respondent's data

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\* Name and surname:

This information will not be published.

\* Company:

\* Country:

\* Email:

This information will not be published.

## Background documents

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## Legal acts

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/942](#) of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators.

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/943](#) of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity.

[Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2017/2195](#) of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing ('EB Regulation')

[Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2017/1485](#) of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation ('SO Regulation')

[Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1222](#) of 24 July 2015 establishing a Guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management ('CACM Regulation')

## Relevant documents

TSOs' submission of the [HCZCAM Proposal](#) (including an [explanatory document](#))

ENTSO-E's submission of the [Sizing Proposal](#) (including an [explanatory document](#))

ENTSO-E's submission of the [Procurement Proposal](#) (including an [explanatory document](#))

## Topic 1: Harmonised methodology for cross-zonal capacity allocation for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves (HCZCAM Proposal)

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### Background

Pursuant to Article 38(3) of the EB Regulation, the HCZCA methodology harmonises cross-zonal capacity allocation processes (i.e. Articles 40, 41 and 42 of the EB Regulation). Therefore, it will replace the existing methodologies pursuant to Articles 40, 41 and 42. The methodologies approved under these Articles are:

- The methodology for a co-optimised allocation process of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves pursuant to Article 40(1) of the EB Regulation ('[co-optimisation methodology](#)') ([ACER Decision 12-2020](#)). Following this methodology, the following related documents were published:
  - [Implementation impact assessment](#)
  - [Co-optimisation roadmap study](#)
  - [all TSOs' requirements for the price coupling algorithm](#)
- The methodologies for a market-based allocation process of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves pursuant to Article 41(1) of the EB Regulation ('market-based methodologies') for the following capacity calculation regions:

- [Nordic \(ACER Decision 22-2020\)](#)
- [Core \(ACER Decision 11-2021\)](#)
- [Baltic \(ACER Decision 10-2021\)](#)
- [GRIT](#) (regional decision by NRAs)
- Italy North (regional decision by NRAs)

The HCZCAM Proposal addresses the co-optimised allocation process pursuant to Article 40 of the EB Regulation and the market-based allocation process pursuant to Article 41 of the EB Regulation, but does not include an allocation process based on economic efficiency analysis pursuant to Article 42 of the EB Regulation.

## The co-optimised allocation process

The HCZCAM Proposal includes the co-optimised allocation process which was so far addressed by the methodology for a co-optimised allocation process of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves pursuant to Article 40(1) of the EB Regulation ('co-optimisation methodology'). Due to the existing European-wide applicability of the co-optimisation methodology and the limited developments since its approval, the content changes of the provisions for the co-optimised allocation process in the HCZCAM Proposal compared to the co-optimisation methodology are very limited.

Since the co-optimised allocation process requires actual balancing capacity bids together with the actual bids from market participants in the day-ahead market, it can only be done within the single day-ahead coupling (SDAC) process. Therefore, as already foreseen by the co-optimisation methodology, the co-optimised allocation process pursuant to the HCZCAM Proposal would be implemented via the TSOs' submission of the requirements for the SDAC algorithm pursuant to Article 37 of the CACM Regulation. While the development of the TSOs' set of requirements for the price coupling algorithm for considering the co-optimised allocation process needs to be addressed in the implementation article of the HCZCAM Proposal, the discussions on the actual implementation of the co-optimised allocation process within SDAC is subject to the algorithm methodology pursuant to Article 37 of the CACM Regulation. Following the TSOs' submission of requirements for the price coupling algorithm resulting from the co-optimisation methodology, a submission of an amendment proposal of the algorithm methodology is expected for November 2023.

While the HCZCAM Proposal entails limited needs for updating the set of submitted requirements for the price coupling algorithm. However, if such update would be needed following the approval of the HCZCAM Proposal, TSOs may still submit an updated new set of requirements to NEMOs as an input to such algorithm methodology amendment process after ACER's approval of the HCZCAM Proposal.

*Q1.1* Please provide your comments on the HCZCAM Proposal's provisions regarding the co-optimised allocation process.

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

As already expressed during previous consultations, ENGIE has major reservations about the general principle of cross-zonal capacity allocation for the exchange of balancing capacity. Previously, ENGIE had a preference of such allocation through the process of co-optimisation, where actual bids on the DAM were put in competition with bids for balancing capacity. However, in light of the already-present performance issues of Euphemia, the upcoming additional complexity of the algorithm (with the introduction of additional features like a 15-minute MTU), and the required features of the co-optimisation process (like the possibility of multi-lateral linking between balancing capacity and DAM bids), ENGIE has major concerns about the ability of the SDAC to process all these changes in the current context. These concerns seem to be shared by TSOs and NEMOs, who at present do not plan to actually implement a co-optimisation process as envisioned in the HCZCAM, which ENGIE fully supports.

## The market-based allocation process

In comparison with the co-optimised allocation process, the market-based allocation process is currently subject to regional market-based methodologies, which require harmonisation with the HCZCAM Proposal. Further, while the co-optimised allocation process needs to be integrated in SDAC and will therefore be subject to the governance of the MCO function, the market-based allocation process is not subject to an existing governance structure. The required forecasting process is another element which is not required for the co-optimised allocation process but needs to be considered for the market-based allocation process.

In addition to revisions of the HCZCAM Proposal to improve structure and clarity and to ensure compliance with the legal requirements, ACER sees the possible need for revising also substantial parts of the HCZCAM Proposal, as outlined below.

### Deletion of provisions for allowing pay-as-bid and provisions partly addressing an ‘inverted market-based process’

While the co-optimised allocation process is limited to the principle of marginal pricing (pay-as-cleared), Article 4(3) of the HCZCAM Proposal also allows pay-as-bid as a pricing principle for the market-based allocation process. In ACER’s Decision 11-2021 on the Core market-based methodology the use of the pay-as-bid pricing principle for the Core market-based process was rejected. The main reason for this was the requirement for equal treatment pursuant to Article 41(4) of the EB Regulation and the need for marginal pricing in SDAC pursuant to Article 38(1)(b) of the CACM Regulation. An appeal against this decision was dismissed by ACER’s Board of Appeal in case [A-013-2021](#).

Therefore, ACER intends to delete all provisions related to the pay-as-bid pricing principle in the HCZCAM Proposal.

*Q1.2.1* Do you agree to the intended revisions by ACER concerning the pricing principle?

- Yes
- No

*Q1.2.2* Please provide your comments concerning the pricing principle.

ENGIE agrees that in order to have an equal treatment between cross-zonal capacity allocation for the exchange of balancing capacity and the exchange of energy, alignment between pricing method is required, as indeed stated in EB Regulation Art.41.4. Therefore, any allowance of a pay-as-bid approach where bids are put in competition with the exchange of energy, is inappropriate and indeed in contradiction with the requirements of the EB Regulation.

The HCZCAM Proposal addresses the possibility of an 'inverted market-based process', which would require real bids from SDAC and a forecasted market value of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity and sharing of reserves. However, the HCZCAM Proposal is incomplete regarding the inverted market-based process since it does not include a description of forecasted market value for CZC for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves in accordance with Article 41(1)(b) of the EB Regulation. Further, an inverted market-based process could only be applied once co-optimisation is available and there is currently no concrete intention to apply such process.

Therefore, ACER intends to delete all provisions concerning the inverted market-based process in the HCZCAM Proposal, while all TSOs may introduce such process in a complete form through a proposal for an amendment to the HCZCAM.

*Q1.2.3* Do you agree to the intended revisions by ACER concerning the 'inverted market-based' process?

- Yes
- No

*Q1.2.4* Please provide your comments concerning the 'inverted market-based' process.

We agree with the removal of references to the inverted market-based approach. ENGIE does not see the added benefit of such an approach, as it requires all the complexity of the co-optimisation approach with the inherent forecast inaccuracies of the market-based approach.

ENGIE does question whether the argument that "[...] an inverted market-based process could only be applied once co-optimisation is available and there is currently no concrete intention to apply such process" could not also be applied to the co-optimisation methodology itself.

## Limits for maximum volume of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves

The HCZCAM Proposal describes the process to define the maximum volume of allocated cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves for the co-optimised allocation process under Article 8 of the HCZCAM Proposal and for the market-based allocation process under Article 16 of the HCZCAM Proposal. Further, there are additional provisions for such limits under Articles 7 and 13 of the HCZCAM Proposal. Some of these limits are subject to TSOs' decisions without the involvement of regulatory authorities.

ACER is of the opinion that any limits beyond the ones needed in accordance with the SO Regulation should be well justified and subject to regulatory approval. Therefore, ACER intends to revise these parts of the HCZCAM Proposal to the effect that default limits from the EB Regulation apply to the processes to

define the maximum volume of allocated cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves, while other limits are allowed if justified and approved within an Article 38(1) of EB Regulation proposal. A similar provision is already included in the co-optimisation methodology.

*Q1.2.5* Do you agree to the intended revisions by ACER concerning provisions on limits for maximum volume of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves?

- Yes
- No

*Q1.2.6* Please provide your comments concerning provisions on limits for maximum volume of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves.

ENGIE agrees that any adjustment to the limits for maximum volume of cross-zonal capacity for balancing capacity should be subject to regulatory approval.

At the same time, ENGIE does not agree that it should be possible to raise the limit from 10% to 20%, given the potential impact on the DAM. Especially given that the increase of the limit is likely to be done under stressed system circumstances, which are moments when CZC is especially important to the SDAC. In this regard, ENGIE supports the fact that the limit can only be increased if the balancing capacity demand of TSOs cannot be satisfied. However, ENGIE is also of the opinion that the fallback procedure should be activated before the limit is raised, improving the chances that CZC is not unnecessarily taken from the SDAC.

## Required clarifications regarding forecast process, forecast error and forecast error consideration

ACER understands that the method for forecasting the cross-zonal capacity market value for SDAC described in the HCZCAM Proposal requires the market-based cross-zonal capacity allocation optimisation function and the following inputs:

- Preliminary day-ahead cross-zonal capacity results from the capacity calculation methodology pursuant to Article 21 of the CACM Regulation; and
- Forecasted day-ahead energy bid curves.

While it is important to differentiate between the forecasted market value of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of energy and forecasted SDAC bid curves, the HCZCAM Proposal does not clarify this differentiation and mostly just refers to an undefined 'forecasting process'. Therefore, ACER intends to clarify and improve the description of how to determine the forecasted market value of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of energy. The HCZCAM Proposal defines the forecast error under Article 2(2)(f) and how such forecast error should be considered in the market-based allocation process under Article 17.

While the description on how to consider the forecast error should be generally improved, ACER is of the opinion that, by default, the negative impact of a forecast error on the day-ahead market should be similar throughout different regions. Hence, forecast errors should be considered in a harmonised manner throughout any regions which are applying the market-based process. In general, ACER is concerned about the lack of TSOs' assessment of the potential efficiency of the proposed forecasting method. Such assessment and any resulting conclusions, would also be helpful when determining how a forecast error should be considered in the market-based allocation process. Harmonising a forecast error consideration

based on the proposed approach of reducing the maximum cross-zonal capacity limit without having clarity on the potential forecast accuracy could be problematic. While such approach can limit the impact of a forecast error, it could also significantly reduce the effectiveness of the whole market-based process, since at some point it would not allow any allocation of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves. A forecast error consideration in the form of a mark-up (or something equivalent) could reduce the positive forecast error to protect the day-ahead market against inefficient forecast. With such forecast error consideration, allocation of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves would in general still be possible, but having considerable forecast errors this would only be possible if the market value of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing of reserves is significantly higher than the expected market-value from day-ahead energy.

Therefore, ACER sees the need to further assess the forecast efficiency of the proposed method and improve and harmonise the forecast error consideration.

*Q1.2.7* Do you agree to the concerns shared by ACER concerning forecasting and the forecast error consideration?

- Yes
- No

*Q1.2.8* Please provide your comments concerning the process for forecasting the market value of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of energy.

The Market-Based Approach (MBA) poses significant challenges in the form of forecasting the SDAC market outcome. Given the complexity of the Euphemia algorithm including the Flow-Based coupling creating interdependencies in market outcome across Europe, as well as an increasingly volatile market with rapidly rising shares of intermittent RES, a dependable forecast of the DAM seems particularly daunting. Such issues will probably surface especially in exceptional, tense market circumstances, when optimal cross-border transmission capacity is especially valuable for the SDAC. The use of the MBA may therefore adversely impact the DAM, with a particular risk at challenging market contexts. In this light, and given that the MBA is more probable to be actually implemented in the foreseeable future, ENGIE would like to council a cautionary approach to the allocation of CZC for the procurement or sharing of balancing capacity. We welcome therefore the attention that ACER has given to the forecasting process and potential of forecasting errors. We would suggest to – at least initially – take a very careful approach to any allocation of CZC to balancing capacity, and suspend any such allocation in times of (expected) tense market circumstances. Concretely, ENGIE has two concerns regarding the current forecasting proposal, crucial to the MBA process. (1) The proposal of the forecasting methodology is insufficiently detailed and remains a high-level description of different approaches that could be taken. It is worrying that his key part of the MBA is undeveloped, both from a trust as from a transparency perspective. Market participants need to be able to assess and reproduce the forecasts in order themselves to have sufficiently dependable market forecasts. (2) ENGIE would also like to see an involvement of NEMOs in the forecast process, as they have a better view and experience of the DAM. Their expertise should be leveraged to improve the forecast and assess any (systematic) forecast error. Finally, given the lack of forecast methodology, it remains unclear how the CZCAOF can optimize the CZC allocation between the SDAC and procurement of balancing capacity without itself also having a flow-based-like optimization process. Given the interdependency of available CZC on different bidding zone borders inherent to the flow-based methodology, the impact of allocation of CZC to the procurement of balancing capacity on other borders cannot be correctly assessed without such a process. Therefore, a detailed, operational forecasting methodology should either be part of the HCZCAM, or its development should be mandated to be subject to market consultation.



*Q1.2.9* Please provide your comments concerning forecast error or forecast error consideration for the market-based allocation process.

No further comments in addition to those mentioned in the previous answer.

## Other comments concerning the HCZCAM Proposal

*Q1.3* Please provide any other comments related to specific provisions of the HCZCAM Proposal.

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

ENGIE has concerns on the deadlines that the proposal puts forward to inform market participants. The deadline to inform market participants of upcoming changes in art.5.1 and art.24.4 (3 months), as well as art. 24.5 (1 month) is too short for market participants to correctly anticipate and adapt. In order to correctly assess and anticipate such changes, market participants should ideally be informed 12 months in advance, and at a minimum 6 months. The publication of information covered by art.24.3 should not be allowed a maximum deadline of one week. Such information should be disseminated at the latest 24 hours after the use of the allocated cross-zonal capacity.

The term 'TSO BC volume sensitive demand' in art.2.2(b) – which should rather be art.2.2(h)? – refers to '[...] substitution of reserves for cost minimization and volume shortage'. This seems in contradiction with art. 4.12 that states that 'each TSO shall not put a price on its TSO BC demand [...]'. It is not clear how a TSO can express its volume sensitive demand in order to perform cost minimization without pricing its demand. ENGIE does not agree with the TSOs pricing their balancing capacity demand; TSOs should procure the required balancing capacity as required by the SO Regulation and this should not be subject to a price cap. ENGIE therefore requests to remove 'cost minimisation' from the definition of 'TSO BC volume sensitive demand' in art.2.2(b), as well as the reference in art. 4.13, allowing only such approach for volume shortage reasons.

Art.2.2(c) and Art. 7.2(i) state that the CZCAOF determines the price and volumes of the balancing capacity procurement and that TSOs shall procure 'without any discrepancies to the outputs of the CZCAOF'. In this light, it is not clear what the objective of the Capacity Procurement Function (CPF) is. This CPF is not mentioned nor defined in the proposal, but only mentioned in the explanatory document. However, from the explanatory document, it is not clear what additional calculations or functions the CPF has, given that volumes and prices have already been determined by the CZCAOF. Is there still some room for discretionary actions by the TSO for deviation between the outcome of the CZCAOF and the selection of the BC bids, or does the CPF simply transmit the results of the CZCAOF to the (selected) BSPs – and is thus rather a local communication platform?

In art.16.1(b), it is stated that on 'bidding zone borders within a LFC Block or bidding zone borders of one single TSO, no volume limitation shall be applied [...]'. Such allocation without volume limitation has potentially significant impact on the exchange of energy across borders in the SDAC, both directly on the bidding zone border in question, as well as other bidding zones given the interdependencies of cross-zonal capacity allocation in the flow-based methodology. The reasoning mentioned in the explanatory document on page 62 that any such limitation could 'severely impact the efficient procurement of balancing capacity' seems insufficient, as a similar argument can be made for any limitation on cross-border procurement but is in those cases rather correctly counterbalanced by its impact on the DAM. ENGIE therefore asks that also on bidding zone borders within an LFC block or of a single TSO a limitation on CZC allocation for balancing capacity procurement is applied.

## Topic 2: RCC task of regional sizing (Sizing Proposal)

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The Sizing Proposal is structured into two sub-tasks, which in combination should fulfil the requirements for the RCCs' task of regional sizing of reserve capacity pursuant to point 7 of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation. These sub-tasks are:

- the determination of minimum reserve capacity at SOR level; and
- the short-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Sizing Proposal, the RCC should determine required minimum reserve capacity at SOR level considering reserve requirements and possibilities for sharing of reserves on a yearly basis. If the amount calculated by the RCC on a SOR level is deviating beyond the defined thresholds from the amount of the summed up required minimum reserve capacity of all relevant load frequency control (LFC) blocks, the RCC needs to issue recommendations to TSOs for re-considering the sharing of reserves within the SOR.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the Sizing Proposal, for cases where the sharing agreement between LFC blocks are applied, the RCC shall on a day-ahead basis assess whether sufficient reserve capacities and sufficient cross-zonal capacities are available and consequently notify TSOs about risks of insufficient availabilities or possibilities to increase the sharing amount.

*Q2.1 Please provide your comments related to the determination of minimum reserve capacity at SOR level.*

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

In art.4.7 and Art.5.11, where TSOs choose to deviate from the RCC recommendation, not only the other TSOs of the SOR should be informed, but also the NRAs of the SOR. Given the potential impact on system security, strict and correct oversight of TSO actions and decisions by NRAs should be possible.

*Q2.2 Please provide your comments related to the short-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts.*

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

In Art.5.4/5, the actual methodology to assess the availability of sufficient reserve capacity or cross-zonal capacity is missing. Instead only the inputs and objective is mentioned. As this methodology is actually the core of the proposal, further elaboration of how such an assessment will be performed should be part of the proposal.

In Art.5.5, the relevant available CZC resulting from the DA CC is mentioned. However, in the future there will be additional CC in the Intraday timeframe. Also the output of these calculations should be taken into account to assess the availability of sufficient cross-zonal capacity.

*Q2.3 Please provide any other comments related to specific provisions of the Sizing Proposal.*

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

In art.3.4, it should not be optional to nominate one RCC for coordination purposes in case a TSO is active in one or more SORs with more than one RCC. Such coordination is crucial to correctly perform the functions of this methodology and exactly the added value of the RCC involvement. The 'may nominate' should therefore be replaced by 'shall nominate'.

## Topic 3: RCC task of facilitating the procurement of electricity balancing capacity ('Procurement Proposal')

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The Procurement Proposal covers two main topics regarding the RCCs' task of facilitating the procurement of electricity balancing capacity, which are:

- the assessment of non-contracted platform bids; and
- the RCCs' involvement in the regional procurement of balancing capacity.

The daily assessment of non-contracted bids on balancing energy platforms aims to allow TSOs to reduce their volume of required reserve capacity, in accordance with point 8.1 of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation.

Regarding the RCCs' support for the TSOs' procurement of the required amount of balancing capacity in accordance with point 8.2 of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation, the Procurement Proposal requires the RCCs to provide the relevant cross-zonal capacity data to the harmonised processes for the allocation of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing capacity or sharing or reserves and to perform the processes allocated to the RCCs by the HCZCAM Proposal. The HCZCAM Proposal requires the RCCs to perform the task of forecast validation in the harmonised market-based allocation process. Pursuant to Article 17(5) of the HCZCAM Proposal, this task includes recommendations for improving the forecasting of SDAC bid curves, which is performed by a forecasting entity, and to determine the forecast error by running the market-based cross-zonal capacity optimisation function, which needs to be provided to the RCC by the relevant balancing capacity platform entity.

*Q3.1 Please provide your comments related to the assessment of non-contracted platform bids.*

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

ENGIE has doubts that the methodology described in Art.7 will provide sufficiently reliable forecasts for the availability of non-contracted platform bids. It is not clear that probability density functions looking back 60 days will sufficiently capture shifts in underlying fundamentals like gas units being in the money (and thus running), off-shore wind production (increasingly able to provide aFRR, like currently already visible in The Netherlands). As this methodology is the core of the proposal and the proposed function of the RCCs, ENGIE urges further reflection on which methodology will best capture future availability of non-contracted platform bids, and at least a test beforehand whether the methodology is sufficiently robust.

Q3.2 Please provide your comments related to role foreseen for RCCs by the Procurement Proposal and the HCZCAM Proposal to support the procurement of balancing capacity.

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

No specific comments.

Q3.3 Please provide any other comments related to specific provisions of the Procurement Proposal.

*Please always indicate the relevant Article in the Proposal which your comment refers to.*

No other comments.

## Other comments

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Q4 Do you have any other relevant comments?

No other comments.

## Confidential information

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\* Does your submission contain confidential information?

Yes

No

## Useful links

[FCA Regulation \(https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02016R1719-20210315\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02016R1719-20210315)

## Contact

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