Explanatory Document to Annex 6 (3rd ID CCM amendment) of the Intraday Capacity Calculation Methodology of the Core Capacity Calculation Region

in accordance with article 20ff. of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24th July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management

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Table of Content

1. Introduction

The Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishing a guideline on Capacity Calculation and Congestion Management ('CACM') requires the development and implementation of a common Day-Ahead Capacity Calculation Methodology ('DA CCM') and Intraday Capacity Calculation Methodology ('ID CCM') per Capacity Calculation Region ('CCR').
CCR Core ('Core') submitted the proposal for the Core ID CCM on 15th September 2017 and received a Request for Amendment ('RfA') by Core National Regulatory Authorities ('NRAs') on 15th March 2018. On 4th June 2018 Core Transmission System Operators ('TSOs') re-submitted the Core ID CCM. The Core NRAs could not reach a common approval and the Core ID CCM got send to the Agency ('ACER'). In 21st February 2019 ACER published its decision on the Core ID CCM.

In this explanatory document Core TSOs will explain the changes included in the Annex 6 of the ID CCM.

2. Problem issue

Core TSOs aim to achieve sufficient ID ATCs to be made available for the market, nevertheless TSOs are also responsible to ensure grid security. The ID CCM offers TSOs the possibility to validate the calculated flow-based parameters with the aim to correct cross-zonal capacity for reason of operational security. Article 19 of the ID CCM describes that the individual adjustment values (IVA) are applied on the CNECs during the final computation. The Intraday process however is subject to constrained timings, including a 40-minute window for individual validation. In order to mitigate the risk that a CNEC based validation can't be performed in time during the process and the impact on grid security still needs to be evaluated, Core TSOs identified the need to validate the outcome of the IDCC process during an ATC based validation step in addition to the CNEC based validation. The validation step could identify ATC which are too high and jeopardize grid security. These calculated ATCs can then be limited by the validating TSO during the ATC validation step.

3. Principles of the concept

As long as an ATC extraction will be performed from the Flow-Based domains resulting from the final computation, a straightforward and simple solution is to perform a validation at oriented border granularity level at this final stage.

The expected business process can be described as follows: during the validation phase, a TSO can set an ATC value (X MW) for an oriented border (YY>ZZ). Then the Final computation is performed accordingly to the ID CC methodology and the value extracted for the concerned border (YY>ZZ) is limited by the value set by the TSO (X MW). A TSO can only send a value for its own oriented borders.

It is only applied for the concerned border (nolimitation for other borders) . In the case where two TSOs send an ATC value for the same oriented border, the lowest value is

selected.

This new concept of ATC validation is complementary with the validation of the Flow-Based parameters described in the article 19 of the ID CCM as the individual adjustment values (IVA) are applied on the CNECs during the final computation whereas the ATC validation is only related to the ATC extraction.

4. Application of the concept

The concept of ATC validation can be applied on daily basis during the validation phase of the IDCC process by each TSO for each ID MTU and oriented border as long as ATCs are computed for the Intraday Capacity Calculation process.

This means that in case a TSO recognises grid security issues during their local validation or assessment, they can apply their right to correct cross-zonal capacities and directly limit the bilateral capacities by setting a new upper limit for the cross-zonal exchanges by sending updated ATC values from their local tools (or perform update in CC Tool) to the capacity calculation tool for ID where all values are aggregated and processed in a coordinated way before the final capacity values are determined. The IDCC business process for the delivery of capacity at the 22:00 gate has been updated as depicted in figure 1.
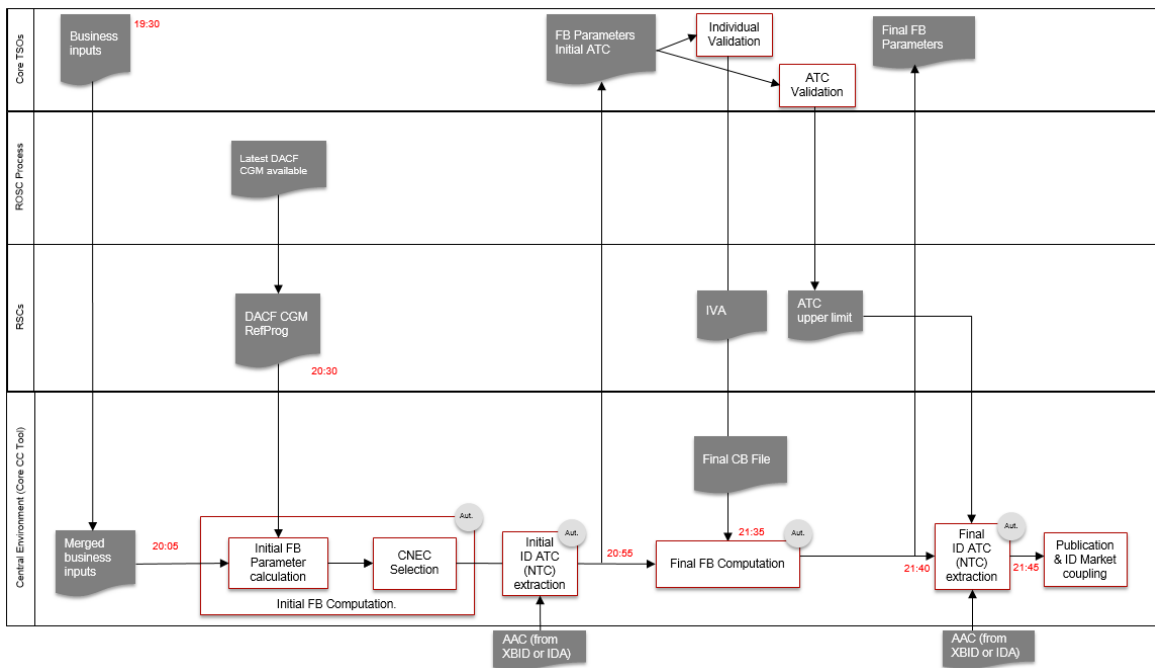

Figure 1: High-level Flowchart Core FB IDCC for D-1 22:00 – including ATC validation

With this complementary concept, a validation can be performed in a more simplified way without impacting the whole Core CCR. In case neighbouring TSOs apply the ATC

validation for the same border, the resulting lowest ATC value will be used to limit the final values for that border.

This allows TSOs to react on updated information from the security analysis, unplanned outages or apply alternative fall-back applications on short term that impact certain borders.

5. Data publication

In order to ensure transparency of the ATC Validation process, TSO will publish for each change in ATC following ATC validation, the information on which TSO is activating the limitation, on which border the change is made, for which timestamps, the ATC limitation, and the reason for the limitation.