



ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

30 Μαΐου 2020

ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ

Αρ. Φύλλου 2061

ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΙΣ

Αριθμ. 799/2020

Περί της τροποποίησης της κοινής πρότασης των Διαχειριστών Συστημάτων Μεταφοράς (ΔΣΜ) της περιφέρειας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας Νοτιοανατολικής Ευρώπης (SEE CCR) για τη μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 10 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2016/1719 της Επιτροπής, της 26ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2016, σχετικά με τον καθορισμό κατευθυντήριας γραμμής για τη μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας.

Η ΡΥΘΜΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΗ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ

(Συνεδρίαση στις 24, 27, 28, 29 και 30 Απριλίου 2020)

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη:

1. Τον ν. 4425/2016 (Α' 185) «Επείγουσες ρυθμίσεις των Υπουργείων Οικονομικών, Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας, Υποδομών, Μεταφορών και Δικτύων και Εργασίας, Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης και Κοινωνικής Αλληλεγγύης, για την εφαρμογή της συμφωνίας δημοσιονομικών στόχων και διαρθρωτικών μεταρρυθμίσεων και άλλες διατάξεις» και ιδίως των άρθρων 6 και 17 αυτού του Κεφαλαίου Γ του νόμου αυτού.

2. Τον ν. 4001/2011 (Α' 179) «Για τη λειτουργία Ενεργειακών Αγορών Ηλεκτρισμού και Φυσικού Αερίου, για Έρευνα, Παραγωγή και δίκτυα μεταφοράς Υδρογονανθράκων και άλλες ρυθμίσεις», όπως ισχύει, ιδίως των άρθρων 22 και 32 αυτού.

3. Τον Κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2019/943 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, της 5ης Ιουνίου 2019, σχετικά με την εσωτερική αγορά ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας (ΕΕ L 158 της 14.6.2019, σ. 54 επ.).

4. Τον Κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2019/942 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 5ης Ιουνίου 2019, για την ίδρυση Οργανισμού της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για τη Συνεργασία των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ενέργειας (αναδιατύπωση) (ΕΕ L 158 της 14.6.2019, σ. 22 επ.).

5. Τον Κανονισμό (ΕΚ) 714/2009 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 13ης Ιουλίου 2009, σχετικά με τους όρους πρόσβασης στο δίκτυο για τις διασυνοριακές ανταλλαγές ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και την κατάργηση του Κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθμ. 1228/2003 (ΕΕ L 211 της 14.08.2009 σελ. 15).

6. Τον Κανονισμό (ΕΕ) 2016/1719 της Επιτροπής της 26ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2016 σχετικά με τον καθορισμό κατευθυντήριας γραμμής για τη μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας (ΕΕ L 259 της 27.09.2016, σελ. 42 επ.) και ιδίως των άρθρων 4 και 10, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 και 24 αυτού.

7. Το υπ' αρ. PAE I-268584/30.09.2019 ηλεκτρονικό έγγραφο της Transelectrica με το οποίο υποβλήθηκε στις οικείες Ρυθμιστικές Αρχές προς έγκριση, εκ μέρους των Διαχειριστών Συστημάτων Μεταφοράς (ΔΣΜ) της περιφέρειας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας Νοτιοανατολικής Ευρώπης (SEE CCR), η κοινή πρόταση των ΔΣΜ που αφορά στην κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού της δυναμικότητας για μακροπρόθεσμα χρονικά πλαίσια εντός της SEE CCR σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 10 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2016/1719 της Επιτροπής, της 26ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2016, σχετικά με τον καθορισμό κατευθυντήριας γραμμής για τη μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας.

8. Το υπ' αρ. PAE I-273581/12.12.2019 ηλεκτρονικό έγγραφο της ΑΔΜΗΕ Α.Ε με συνημμένη την επίσημη μετάφραση της ανωτέρω πρότασης.

9. Τη Δημόσια Διαβούλευση της PAE επί της ανωτέρω κοινής πρότασης των ΔΣΜ, η οποία έλαβε χώρα από 20.12.2019 έως και 20.01.2020¹.

10. Τα αποτελέσματα της ηλεκτρονικής ψηφοφορίας του South East Europe Energy Regulators' Regional Forum (SEE ERRF) την 15.04.2020, τα οποία επιβεβαίωσαν την ομόφωνη συμφωνία (unanimous agreement) των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ελλάδας, Βουλγαρίας και Ρουμανίας περί της τροποποίησης της πρότασης των ΔΣΜ της SEE CCR για την κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού της δυναμικότητας για μακροπρόθεσμα χρονικά πλαίσια εντός της SEE CCR σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 10 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2016/1719 της Επιτροπής, της 26ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2016, σχετικά με τον καθορισμό κατευθυντήριας γραμμής για τη μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας (αριθμ. PAE O-81830/2020).

11. Την υπ' αρ. PAE O-81830/2020 επιστολή των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ελλάδας, Βουλγαρίας και Ρουμανίας με ημερομηνία 21.04.2020 προς τους ΔΣΜ της SEE CCR με κοινοποίηση στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και στον Οργανισμό Συνεργασίας Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ενέργειας

1 http://www.rae.gr/site/categories_new/about_rae/factsheets/2019/maj/2012.csp

(ΟΣΡΑΕ-ACER), με συνημμένη την ανωτέρω ομόφωνη απόφαση των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ελλάδας, Βουλγαρίας και Ρουμανίας περί της τροποποίησης της ως άνω πρότασης των ΔΣΜ της SEE CCR.

12. Το γεγονός ότι σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις της παρ. 1 του άρθρου 32 του ν. 4001/2011, οι πράξεις κανονιστικού χαρακτήρα που εκδίδονται από τη ΡΑΕ, δημοσιεύονται στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

13. Το γεγονός ότι από τις διατάξεις της παρούσας δεν προκαλείται δαπάνη σε βάρος του Κρατικού Προϋπολογισμού, σκέφτηκε ως εξής:

Επειδή, στο πλαίσιο επίτευξης της ενιαίας ευρωπαϊκής αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, εξεδόθη, κατ' αρχήν, ο Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθμ. 714/2009 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου της 13ης Ιουλίου 2009 σχετικά με τους όρους πρόσβασης στο δίκτυο για τις διασυνοριακές ανταλλαγές ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και την κατάργηση του Κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθμ. 1228/2003 (σχετ.5).

Επειδή, στο άρθρο 19 «Ρυθμιστικές Αρχές» του Κανονισμού 714/2009, ρητώς ορίζεται ότι:

«Κατά την άσκηση των καθηκόντων τους, οι Ρυθμιστικές Αρχές εξασφαλίζουν τη συμμόρφωση προς τον παρόντα Κανονισμό και προς τις κατευθυντήριες γραμμές που θεσπίζονται σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 18. Εφόσον ενδείκνυται για την επίτευξη των σκοπών του παρόντος Κανονισμού, οι ρυθμιστικές αρχές συνεργάζονται μεταξύ τους καθώς και με την Επιτροπή και τον Οργανισμό σύμφωνα με το κεφάλαιο ΙΧ της οδηγίας 2009/72/ΕΚ».

Επειδή, δυνάμει της ανωτέρω εξουσιοδότησης του άρθρου 18 του Κανονισμού (ΕΚ) 714/2009 και σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 290 ΣΛΕΕ, εξεδόθη από την Επιτροπή ο αριθμ. 2016/1719 Κανονισμός (ΕΕ) της 26ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2016 (εφεξής ο «Κανονισμός», σχετ.6), σχετικά με τον καθορισμό κατευθυντήριας γραμμής για τη μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας στα Κράτη Μέλη.

Ειδικότερα, αντικείμενο του Κανονισμού αποτελεί, κατά το άρθρο 1, ο καθορισμός αναλυτικών κανόνων για τη διαζωνική κατανομή δυναμικότητας στις μελλοντικές αγορές, την καθιέρωση μιας κοινής μεθοδολογίας για τον προσδιορισμό της μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας, τη θέσπιση ενιαίου μηχανισμού κατανομής σε ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο, ο οποίος παρέχει μακροπρόθεσμα δικαιώματα μεταφοράς και τη δυνατότητα επιστροφής μακροπρόθεσμων δικαιωμάτων μεταφοράς για μεταγενέστερη μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας ή μεταβίβασης μακροπρόθεσμων δικαιωμάτων μεταφοράς μεταξύ των συμμετεχόντων στην αγορά.

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 9 «Χρονικά πλαίσια υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας» του ως άνω Κανονισμού:

«Όλοι οι ΔΣΜ σε κάθε περιφέρεια υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας μεριμνούν για τον υπολογισμό της μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας για κάθε μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας και τουλάχιστον σε ετήσιο και μηνιαίο χρονικό πλαίσιο»

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 10 «Μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας» του ως άνω Κανονισμού:

«1. Το αργότερο εντός έξι μηνών από την έγκριση της κοινής μεθοδολογίας συντονισμένου υπολογισμού της

δυναμικότητας που αναφέρεται στο άρθρο 9 παράγραφος 7 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222, όλοι οι ΔΣΜ σε κάθε περιφέρεια υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας υποβάλλουν πρόταση σχετικά με κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού της δυναμικότητας για μακροπρόθεσμα χρονικά πλαίσια εντός της εκάστοτε περιφέρειας. Η πρόταση υπόκειται σε διαβούλευση σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 6.

2. Η προσέγγιση που χρησιμοποιείται στην κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας είναι είτε μια προσέγγιση συντονισμένης καθαρής δυναμικότητας μεταφοράς είτε μια προσέγγιση με βάση τη ροή.

3. Η μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας είναι συμβατή με τη μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας που έχει καθοριστεί για τα χρονικά πλαίσια αγοράς επόμενης ημέρας και ενδοημερήσιας αγοράς δυνάμει του άρθρου 21 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222.

4. Η αβεβαιότητα που σχετίζεται με τα χρονικά πλαίσια υπολογισμού της μακροπρόθεσμης δυναμικότητας λαμβάνεται υπόψη κατά την εφαρμογή:

α) ανάλυσης ασφαλείας βάσει πολλαπλών σεναρίων, χρησιμοποιώντας τις εισροές υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας, την προσέγγιση υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας που αναφέρεται στο άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο

β) και την επικύρωση της διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας που αναφέρεται στο άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο

γ) του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/122, ή
β) στατιστικής προσέγγισης βάσει του ιστορικού της διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας για τα χρονικά πλαίσια αγοράς επόμενης ημέρας ή ενδοημερήσιας αγοράς, εάν μπορεί να αποδειχθεί ότι η προσέγγιση αυτή μπορεί:

i) να αυξάνει την αποδοτικότητα της μεθοδολογίας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας·

ii) να λαμβάνει καλύτερα υπόψη τις αβεβαιότητες που υπάρχουν κατά τον υπολογισμό της μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας σε σύγκριση με την ανάλυση ασφαλείας σύμφωνα με την παράγραφο 4 στοιχείο α)·

iii) να αυξάνει την οικονομική αποδοτικότητα με το ίδιο επίπεδο ασφάλειας συστήματος.

5. Όλοι οι ΔΣΜ σε κάθε περιφέρεια υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας ενδέχεται να εφαρμόσουν από κοινού την προσέγγιση με βάση τη ροή για τα χρονικά πλαίσια υπολογισμού της μακροπρόθεσμης δυναμικότητας υπό τις ακόλουθες προϋποθέσεις:

α) η προσέγγιση με βάση τη ροή οδηγεί σε αύξηση της οικονομικής αποδοτικότητας στην περιφέρεια υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας με το ίδιο επίπεδο ασφάλειας συστήματος·

β) η διαφάνεια και η ακρίβεια των αποτελεσμάτων με βάση τη ροή έχουν επιβεβαιωθεί στην περιφέρεια υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας·

γ) οι ΔΣΜ παρέχουν προθεσμία έξι μηνών στους συμμετέχοντες στην αγορά προκειμένου να προσαρμόσουν τις διαδικασίες τους.

6. Στην περίπτωση εφαρμογής ανάλυσης ασφαλείας βάσει πολλαπλών σεναρίων σχετικά με την ανάπτυξη μεθοδολογίας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας σε μια περιφέρεια υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας, εφαρμόζονται οι απαιτήσεις όσον αφορά τις εισροές υπολογισμού δυνα-

μικρότητας, την προσέγγιση υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας και την επικύρωση διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας που προβλέπονται στο άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222, εκτός από το άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο α) σημείο iv), ανάλογα με την περίπτωση.

7. Κατά την ανάπτυξη της μεθοδολογίας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας, λαμβάνονται υπόψη οι απαιτήσεις για τις διαδικασίες επαναφοράς και η απαίτηση που προβλέπεται στο άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 3 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222».

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 11 «Μεθοδολογία περιθωρίου αξιοπιστίας» του ως άνω Κανονισμού, προβλέπεται ότι:

«Η πρόταση για κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας περιλαμβάνει μεθοδολογία περιθωρίου αξιοπιστίας η οποία πληροί τις οριζόμενες στο άρθρο 22 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222 απαιτήσεις»

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 12 «Μεθοδολογίες για όρια επιχειρησιακής ασφάλειας και απρόβλεπτες υποχρεώσεις» του ως άνω Κανονισμού, προβλέπεται ότι:

«Η πρόταση για κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας περιλαμβάνει μεθοδολογίες για όρια επιχειρησιακής ασφάλειας και απρόβλεπτες υποχρεώσεις οι οποίες πληρούν τις οριζόμενες στο άρθρο 23 παράγραφοι 1 και 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222 απαιτήσεις».

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 13 «Μεθοδολογία παραγωγικών μετατοπίσεων» του ως άνω Κανονισμού, προβλέπεται ότι:

«Η πρόταση για μια κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας περιλαμβάνει μεθοδολογία προσδιορισμού των παραγωγικών μετατοπίσεων η οποία πληροί τις οριζόμενες στο άρθρο 24 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222 απαιτήσεις».

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 14 «Μεθοδολογία για διορθωτικά μέτρα» του ως άνω Κανονισμού, προβλέπεται ότι:

«Εάν στον υπολογισμό μακροπρόθεσμης δυναμικότητας λαμβάνονται υπόψη διορθωτικά μέτρα, κάθε ΔΣΜ μεριμνά ώστε τα εν λόγω διορθωτικά μέτρα να είναι τεχνικά διαθέσιμα σε πραγματικό επιχειρησιακό χρόνο και να πληρούν τις οριζόμενες στο άρθρο 25 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222 απαιτήσεις».

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 15 «Μεθοδολογία επικύρωσης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας» του ως άνω Κανονισμού, προβλέπεται ότι:

«Η πρόταση για μια κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας περιλαμβάνει μεθοδολογία επικύρωσης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας η οποία πληροί τις οριζόμενες στο άρθρο 26 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222 απαιτήσεις».

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 23 «Περιφερειακοί υπολογισμοί μακροπρόθεσμων διαζωνικών δυναμικοτήτων» του ως άνω Κανονισμού, προβλέπεται ότι:

«1. Όταν οι ΔΣΜ εφαρμόζουν τη στατιστική προσέγγιση δυνάμει του άρθρου 10, η διαδικασία υπολογισμού της μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας περιλαμβάνει τουλάχιστον:

α) επιλεγμένα σύνολα δεδομένων ιστορικής διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας επόμενης ημέρας ή ενδοημερησίας διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας από μια ενιαία περίοδο ή ένα

σύνολο περιόδων και ταξινόμηση των δεδομένων σε μια καμπύλη διάρκειας·

β) υπολογισμό δυναμικότητας που αντιστοιχεί στο επίπεδο κινδύνου για το επιλεγμένο σύνολο δεδομένων·

γ) υπολογισμό μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας που θα προσφερθεί για μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας λαμβάνοντας υπόψη ένα περιθώριο που θα αντανάκλα τη διαφορά μεταξύ των ιστορικών τιμών διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας και των προβλεπόμενων τιμών μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας·

δ) κοινούς κανόνες ώστε να λαμβάνονται υπόψη οι διαθέσιμες πληροφορίες σχετικά με προγραμματισμένες διακοπές, νέα υποδομή και μοτίβα παραγωγής και φορτίου για τα χρονικά πλαίσια υπολογισμού μακροπρόθεσμης δυναμικότητας.

2. Στην περίπτωση που οι ΔΣΜ εφαρμόζουν ανάλυση ασφαλείας βάσει πολλαπλών σεναρίων δυνάμει του άρθρου 10, οι απαιτήσεις του άρθρου 29 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222 -εκτός από το άρθρο 29 παράγραφος 4 ανάλογα με την περίπτωση- εφαρμόζονται στα χρονικά πλαίσια υπολογισμού μακροπρόθεσμης δυναμικότητας σε περιφέρειες υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας.

[...]

4. Κάθε φορέας συντονισμένου υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας υποβάλλει την υπολογισμένη μακροπρόθεσμη διαζωνική δυναμικότητα και τον επιμερισμό της μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας προς επικύρωση σε κάθε ΔΣΜ εντός της σχετικής περιφέρειας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας δυνάμει του άρθρου 24».

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 24 «Επικύρωση και διαβίβαση αποτελεσμάτων διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας και επιμερισμένης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας» του ως άνω Κανονισμού, προβλέπεται ότι:

«1. Κάθε ΔΣΜ επικυρώνει τα αποτελέσματα του υπολογισμού της μακροπρόθεσμης διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας στα σύνορά του ζωνών προσφοράς ή στα κρίσιμα στοιχεία δικτύου του για κάθε χρονικό πλαίσιο υπολογισμού μακροπρόθεσμης δυναμικότητας δυνάμει του άρθρου 15.

[...]

3. Κάθε ΔΣΜ αποστέλλει την οικεία επικύρωση δυναμικότητας και τον επικυρωμένο επιμερισμό της δυναμικότητας αυτής για κάθε μελλοντική κατανομή δυναμικότητας στους οικείους φορείς συντονισμένου υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας και σε άλλους ΔΣΜ των σχετικών περιφερειών υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας. [...]

Επειδή, κατά τις παρ. 5 και 7 του άρθρου 4 του ως άνω Κανονισμού «Έγκριση των όρων και προϋποθέσεων ή των μεθοδολογιών», η πρόταση των ΔΣΜ για τη μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας, κατά το άρθρο 10 του Κανονισμού, υπόκειται στην έγκριση όλων των Εθνικών Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών της οικείας περιφέρειας, ως εξής:

«...5. Κάθε ρυθμιστική αρχή είναι αρμόδια για την έγκριση των όρων και προϋποθέσεων ή των μεθοδολογιών που αναφέρονται στις παραγράφους 6 και 7.

7. Οι προτάσεις για τους ακόλουθους όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή μεθοδολογίες υπόκεινται στην έγκριση όλων των ρυθμιστικών αρχών της οικείας περιφέρειας:

α) τη μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας, δυνάμει του άρθρου 10· ...»

Επειδή, κατά τις παρ. 9, 10 και 11 του άρθρου 4 του Κανονισμού:

«9. Όταν για την έγκριση όρων και προϋποθέσεων ή μεθοδολογιών απαιτείται απόφαση από περισσότερες της μιας ρυθμιστικές αρχές, οι αρμόδιες ρυθμιστικές αρχές διαβουλεύονται και συνεργάζονται στενά και συντονίζονται μεταξύ τους, με στόχο την επίτευξη συμφωνίας. Κατά περίπτωση, οι αρμόδιες ρυθμιστικές αρχές λαμβάνουν υπόψη τη γνωμοδότηση του Οργανισμού. Οι ρυθμιστικές αρχές λαμβάνουν αποφάσεις σχετικά με όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή μεθοδολογίες που υποβλήθηκαν σύμφωνα με τις παραγράφους 6 και 7, εντός έξι μηνών από την παραλαβή των όρων και προϋποθέσεων ή μεθοδολογιών από τη ρυθμιστική αρχή ή, κατά περίπτωση, από την τελευταία εμπλεκόμενη ρυθμιστική αρχή.

10. Εάν δεν κατέστη δυνατόν οι ρυθμιστικές αρχές να καταλήξουν σε συμφωνία εντός της περιόδου που αναφέρεται στην παράγραφο 9, ή κατόπιν κοινού αιτήματός τους, ο Οργανισμός εκδίδει απόφαση σχετικά με τους υποβληθέντες όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή μεθοδολογίες εντός έξι μηνών, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 8 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθμ. 713/2009.

11. Σε περίπτωση που μία ή περισσότερες ρυθμιστικές αρχές ζητήσουν τροποποίηση για να εγκρίνουν τους όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή τις μεθόδους που υποβάλλονται σύμφωνα με τις παραγράφους 6 και 7, οι σχετικοί ΔΣΜ υποβάλλουν πρόταση για τροποποίηση όρων και προϋποθέσεων ή μεθοδολογιών προς έγκριση εντός δύο μηνών μετά από την απαίτηση των ρυθμιστικών αρχών. Οι αρμόδιες ρυθμιστικές αρχές λαμβάνουν απόφαση σχετικά με τους τροποποιημένους όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή τις μεθοδολογίες εντός δύο μηνών από την υποβολή τους. Όταν δεν κατέστη δυνατόν οι ρυθμιστικές αρχές να καταλήξουν σε συμφωνία σχετικά με τους τροποποιημένους όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή τις μεθοδολογίες σύμφωνα με τις παραγράφους 6 και 7 εντός της δέμηνης προθεσμίας, ή κατόπιν κοινού αιτήματός τους, ο Οργανισμός εκδίδει εντός έξι μηνών απόφαση σχετικά με τους τροποποιημένους όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή μεθοδολογίες, σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 8 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθμ. 713/2009. Εάν οι σχετικοί ΔΣΜ αδυνατούν να υποβάλουν πρόταση για την τροποποίηση όρων και προϋποθέσεων ή μεθοδολογιών, εφαρμόζεται η διαδικασία που προβλέπεται στην παράγραφο 4. [...]»

Επειδή, ο Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) 713/2009 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου, ο οποίος θέσπισε τον Οργανισμό Συνεργασίας των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ενέργειας (ACER) καταργήθηκε με το άρθρο 46 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2019/942 (σχετ.4), οι δε παραπομπές στον καταργούμενο κανονισμό νοούνται ως παραπομπές στον τελευταίο αυτόν Κανονισμό και διαβάζονται σύμφωνα με τον πίνακα αντιστοιχίας του Παραρτήματος II.

Επειδή, κατά την παρ. 3 του άρθρου 5 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2019/942 προβλέπεται ότι:

«[...] 3. Όταν μία από τις ακόλουθες νομικές πράξεις προβλέπει την εκπόνηση προτάσεων για όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή μεθοδολογίες για την εφαρμογή των

εν λόγω κωδικών δικτύου και κατευθυντήριων γραμμών, περί των οποίων απαιτείται κανονιστική έγκριση από τις αρμόδιες ρυθμιστικές αρχές της εκάστοτε περιφέρειας, οι εν λόγω ρυθμιστικές αρχές λαμβάνουν απόφαση με ομοφωνία σχετικά με τους κοινούς όρους και προϋποθέσεις ή μεθοδολογίες που θα εγκριθούν από κάθε μία από τις εν λόγω ρυθμιστικές αρχές: [...]»

β) οι κώδικες δικτύου και οι κατευθυντήριες γραμμές που έχουν εκδοθεί πριν από την 4η Ιουλίου 2019 και μεταγενέστερες αναθεωρήσεις αυτών των κωδικών δικτύου και των κατευθυντήριων γραμμών, [...]»

Οι ρυθμιστικές αρχές δύνανται να παραπέμψουν τις προτάσεις προς έγκριση στον ACER σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 6 παράγραφος 10 δεύτερο εδάφιο στοιχείο β) και ακολουθούν το άρθρο 6 παράγραφος 10 δεύτερο εδάφιο στοιχείο α) σε περίπτωση που δεν είναι δυνατόν να ληφθεί απόφαση με ομοφωνία όπως αναφέρεται στο πρώτο εδάφιο.

Ο διευθυντής ή το ρυθμιστικό συμβούλιο, ιδία πρωτοβουλία ή μετά από πρόταση ενός ή περισσότερων από τα μέλη του, δύναται να απαιτήσει από τις ρυθμιστικές αρχές της συγκεκριμένης περιφέρειας να παραπέμψουν την πρόταση στον ACER προς έγκριση. Το αίτημα αυτό αφορά μόνο τις περιπτώσεις όπου πρόταση συμφωνημένη σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο θα έχει απότο αντίκτυπο στην εσωτερική αγορά ενέργειας ή στην ασφάλεια του εφοδιασμού και πέρα από την περιοχή. [...]»

Επειδή, κατά την παρ. 10 του άρθρου 6 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2019/942 προβλέπεται ότι:

«[...] 10. Ο ACER είναι αρμόδιος να εκδίδει ατομικές αποφάσεις σχετικά με ρυθμιστικά ζητήματα που έχουν επιπτώσεις στις διασυνοριακές συναλλαγές ή στη διασυνοριακή ασφάλεια του συστήματος, για τα οποία απαιτείται κοινή απόφαση δύο τουλάχιστον ρυθμιστικών αρχών, όταν αυτές οι αρμοδιότητες έχουν εκχωρηθεί στις ρυθμιστικές αρχές σύμφωνα με μία από τις ακόλουθες νομοθετικές πράξεις:[...]»

β) κώδικες δικτύου και κατευθυντήριες γραμμές που εκδίδονται πριν από την 4η Ιουλίου 2019 και μεταγενέστερες αναθεωρήσεις αυτών των κωδικών δικτύου και των κατευθυντήριων γραμμών, [...]»

Ο ACER είναι αρμόδιος να εκδίδει ατομικές αποφάσεις όπως προβλέπεται στο πρώτο εδάφιο στις ακόλουθες περιπτώσεις:

α) εφόσον δεν κατέστη δυνατό να επιτευχθεί συμφωνία των αρμόδιων ρυθμιστικών αρχών εντός έξι μηνών μετά την παραπομπή της υπόθεσης στην τελευταία από τις εν λόγω ρυθμιστικές αρχές· ή εντός τεσσάρων μηνών σε περιπτώσεις δυνάμει του άρθρου 4 παράγραφος 7 του παρόντος κανονισμού ή του άρθρου 59 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο γ) ή του άρθρου 62 παράγραφος 1 στοιχείο στ) της οδηγίας (ΕΕ) 2019/944· ή

β) βάσει κοινής αιτήσεως των αρμόδιων ρυθμιστικών αρχών. [...]».

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 6 παρ. 1β του Κεφαλαίου Γ του ν. 4425/2016 (σχετ.1), προβλέπεται ότι:

«1. Πέραν των αρμοδιοτήτων που προβλέπονται στην κείμενη νομοθεσία και ιδίως στις διατάξεις του ν. 4001/2011, η ΠΑΕ: ... β) Ασκεί τις αρμοδιότητες των

ρυθμιστικών αρχών που προβλέπονται στον Κανονισμό (ΕΚ) 714/2009...».

Επειδή, περαιτέρω, κατά το άρθρο 17 παρ. 7 του Κεφαλαίου Γ του ίδιου ν. 4425/2016 (σχετ.1) προβλέπεται ότι:

«7. Ο Διαχειριστής του ΕΣΜΗΕ έχει τις αρμοδιότητες που προβλέπονται στον Κανονισμό (ΕΚ) 714/2009.... Η άσκηση των αρμοδιοτήτων του Διαχειριστή συντείνει, ιδίως, στην επίτευξη του στόχου σύγκλισης της ελληνικής αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας με τις αντίστοιχες ευρωπαϊκές και στην ολοκλήρωση της ενιαίας εσωτερικής αγοράς ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας της Ε.Ε., σύμφωνα με τις απαιτήσεις της ευρωπαϊκής νομοθεσίας».

Επειδή, με το υπό σχετ.7 έγγραφο, υπεβλήθη στη ΡΑΕ κοινή πρόταση των Διαχειριστών Συστημάτων Μεταφοράς (ΔΣΜ) της περιφέρειας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας Νοτιοανατολικής Ευρώπης (SEE CCR) που αφορά στην κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού της δυναμικότητας για μακροπρόθεσμα χρονικά πλαίσια εντός της SEE CCR σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 10 του Κανονισμού.

Επειδή, η ΑΔΜΗΕ Α.Ε με το υπ' αρ. σχετ.8 έγγραφο, υπέβαλε στη ΡΑΕ επίσημη μετάφραση στην ελληνική γλώσσα του υπό σχετ.7 εγγράφου.

Επειδή, ακολούθως, η ΡΑΕ, από 20.12.2019 έως και 20.01.2020 έθεσε την υπό σχετ.7 πρόταση των ΔΣΜ, μετά της μεταφράσεώς της στην ελληνική γλώσσα, σε δημόσια διαβούλευση, επί της οποίας δεν υπεβλήθησαν σχόλια (σχετ.9).

Επειδή, στη συνέχεια, οι Εθνικές Ρυθμιστικές Αρχές της SEE CCR, κατόπιν ηλεκτρονικής ψηφοφορίας την 15η Απριλίου 2020, συμφώνησαν ομόφωνα (unanimous agreement) μέσω του SEE Energy Regulators' Regional Forum (SEE ERRF), ως συλλογικού οργάνου των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών της οικείας περιφέρειας, περί της τροποποίησης της ανωτέρω πρότασης των ΔΣΜ της SEE CCR, που αφορά κυρίως:

- Τον εμπλουτισμό των άρθρων της πρότασης με περισσότερες λεπτομέρειες που υπάρχουν είτε στο Επεξηγηματικό Κείμενο της πρότασης είτε στην εγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία συντονισμένου υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας για το χρονικό πλαίσιο αγοράς επόμενης ημέρας και το χρονικό πλαίσιο ενδοημερήσιας αγοράς, σύμφωνα με τα άρθρα 20 και 21 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222.

- Την αποσαφήνιση της συμπερίληψης ή μη των διορθωτικών μέτρων στον υπολογισμό της δυναμικότητας. Σε κάθε περίπτωση, θα πρέπει η επιλογή των ΔΣΜ να συνοδεύεται με επαρκή αιτιολόγηση.

- Την αναφορά στην προσέγγιση που ακολουθείται (με βάση τη συντονισμένη καθαρή δυναμικότητα μεταφοράς ή με βάση τη ροή) και την περιγραφή της ροής των διαδικασιών σε υψηλό επίπεδο (high-level process flow).

- Την αποσαφήνιση αναφορικά με λεπτομέρειες υπολογισμού του περιθωρίου αξιοπιστίας και των ορίων επιχειρησιακής ασφάλειας και απρόβλεπτων υποχρεώσεων.

- Την αναφορά στην αναθεώρηση και ενημέρωση των παραγωγικών μετατοπίσεων, καθώς και τον καθορισμό της περιόδου αναθεώρησης αυτών.

- Τη διεξαγωγή λεπτομερούς ανάλυσης από τους ΔΣΜ προκειμένου να εμπλουτιστεί το κείμενο της πρότασης με στόχο την αποκάλυψη των αιτιών περί μη επικύρωσης της διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας από τους ΔΣΜ.

- Τη συμπερίληψη ενός νέου άρθρου αναφορικά με τη διαχείριση της διαζωνικής δυναμικότητας που έχει ήδη κατενεμηθεί.

- Την επεξεργασία και εξέταση από τους ΔΣΜ του ενδεχομένου της αρνητικής ή μηδενικής τιμής της υπολογισθείσας διαζωνικής μακροπρόθεσμης δυναμικότητας, το οποίο θα έχει ως αποτέλεσμα τη μη διάθεση δυναμικότητας στον επόμενο χρονικό ορίζοντα. Θα πρέπει, επίσης, να διευκρινιστεί εάν αυτή η κατάσταση υφίσταται και σήμερα και να εξεταστεί ενδελεχώς η επίπτωση στους Συμμετέχοντες στην Αγορά.

- Την ενημέρωση από τους ΔΣΜ αναφορικά με το στάδιο εφαρμογής της μεθοδολογίας συντονισμένου υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας για το χρονικό πλαίσιο αγοράς επόμενης ημέρας και το χρονικό πλαίσιο ενδοημερήσιας αγοράς, σύμφωνα με τα άρθρα 20 και 21 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2015/1222 και τον καθορισμό συγκεκριμένου χρονικού σημείου για την εφαρμογή της μεθοδολογίας υπολογισμού της δυναμικότητας για μακροπρόθεσμα χρονικά πλαίσια (σχετ.10).

Επειδή, ακολούθως με την υπ' αρ. σχετ.11 επιστολή γνωστοποιήθηκε προς τους ΔΣΜ της SEE CCR, με κοινοποίηση στον Οργανισμό Συνεργασίας Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών Ενέργειας (ΟΣΡΑΕ-ACER) και στην Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, η ανωτέρω ομόφωνη συμφωνία των Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών της SEE CCR περί τροποποίησης της εν λόγω πρότασης των ΔΣΜ της οικείας περιφέρειας, δυνάμει του άρθρου 10 και σύμφωνα με την παρ. 9 του άρθρου 4 του Κανονισμού, προκειμένου ο ACER να μην προχωρήσει στην έκδοση απόφασης της παρ. 10 του άρθρου 4 του Κανονισμού.

Επειδή, κατά το άρθρο 22 του ν. 4001/2011 «Η ΡΑΕ, στο πλαίσιο των αρμοδιοτήτων της, παρακολουθεί και εποπτεύει τη λειτουργία της αγοράς ενέργειας... συμπεριλαμβανομένης της έκδοσης κανονιστικών και ατομικών πράξεων, ιδίως για την ...ανάπτυξη της εσωτερικής αγοράς ενέργειας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης...» και κατά το άρθρο 32 του ίδιου νόμου «1. Οι πράξεις και αποφάσεις της ΡΑΕ, ... δημοσιοποιούνται με ανάρτηση στην επίσημη ιστοσελίδα της. Οι κανονιστικοί χαρακτήρα αποφάσεις της ΡΑΕ δημοσιεύονται επιπλέον στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως...».

Για τους παραπάνω λόγους, αποφασίζει:

Στο πλαίσιο των αρμοδιοτήτων της κατά τα άρθρα 4 (παρ. 5, 7, 9) και 10 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2016/1719, άρθρο 5 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2019/942, άρθρο 6 του ν. 4425/2016 (ΦΕΚ Α' 185) και άρθρα 22 και 32 του ν. 4001/2011 (Α' 179):

1. Την τροποποίηση από τους Διαχειριστές Συστήματος Μεταφοράς (ΔΣΜ) της περιφέρειας υπολογισμού δυναμικότητας Νοτιοανατολικής Ευρώπης (SEE CCR), σύμφωνα με την ανωτέρω ομόφωνη συμφωνία των Εθνικών Ρυθμιστικών Αρχών της SEE CCR, της πρότασής των ΔΣΜ της SEE CCR σχετικά με την κοινή μεθοδολογία υπολογισμού της δυναμικότητας για μακροπρόθεσμα χρονικά πλαίσια εντός της σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 10 του Κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2016/1719 ως ακολούθως και όπως περιγράφεται, αναλυτικώς, στο Παράρτημα Ι (Annex I), το οποίο αποτελεί αναπόσπαστο μέρος της παρούσας απόφασης:

**« REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT BY THE SEE CCR REGULATORY AUTHORITIES
AGREED AT THE SEE CCR ENERGY REGULATORS' REGIONAL FORUM**

OF

**THE SOUTH EAST EUROPE TSOs PROPOSAL OF COMMON CAPACITY
CALCULATION METHODOLOGY FOR LONG TERM TIMEFRAME IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 10 OF COMMISSION REGULATION (EU)
2016/1719 OF 26 SEPTEMBER 2016 ESTABLISHING A GUIDELINE ON
FORWARD CAPACITY ALLOCATION**

15 April 2020

I. Introduction and legal context

This document elaborates an agreement of the SEE CCR Regulatory Authorities (in the following: SEE NRAs), agreed on 15 April 2020 at the SEE CCR Energy Regulators' Regional forum, on the SEE CCR TSOs (in the following: SEE TSOs) proposal of common capacity calculation methodology for long term timeframe (in the following: SEE FCA CCM), submitted as required by Article 10(1) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation (in the following: FCA).

This agreement of the SEE NRAs (ANRE, EWRC and RAE) shall provide evidence that a decision on the SEE FCA CCM does not, at this stage, need to be adopted by ACER pursuant to Article 4(10) of FCA. It is intended to constitute the basis on which the SEE NRAs will each subsequently request an amendment to the SEE FCA CCM pursuant to Article 4(11) of FCA.

The legal provisions that lie at the basis of the SEE FCA CCM, and this SEE NRAs agreement on the request for amendment to the above mentioned methodology, can be found in Articles 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24 of FCA and in Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (recast) (in the following: ACER Regulation (recast)). They are set out here for reference.

Article 3 of FCA

Objectives of forward capacity allocation

This Regulation aims at:

- (a) promoting effective long-term cross-zonal trade with long-term cross-zonal hedging opportunities for market participants;*
- (b) optimising the calculation and allocation of long-term cross-zonal capacity;*
- (c) providing non-discriminatory access to long-term cross-zonal capacity;*
- (d) ensuring fair and non-discriminatory treatment of TSOs, the Agency, regulatory authorities and market participants;*
- (e) respecting the need for a fair and orderly forward capacity allocation and orderly price formation;*

- (f) ensuring and enhancing the transparency and reliability of information on forward capacity allocation;*
- (g) contributing to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union.*

Article 4 of FCA

Adoption of terms and conditions or methodologies

- 1. TSOs shall develop the terms and conditions or methodologies required by this Regulation and submit them for approval to the competent regulatory authorities within the respective deadlines set out in this Regulation. Where a proposal for terms and conditions or methodologies pursuant to this Regulation needs to be developed and agreed by more than one TSO, the participating TSOs shall closely cooperate. TSOs, with the assistance of ENTSO for Electricity, shall regularly inform the competent regulatory authorities and the Agency about the progress of the development of these terms and conditions or methodologies.*
[...]
- 5. Each regulatory authority shall be responsible for approving the terms and conditions or methodologies referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7.*
- 6. (...)*
- 7. The proposals for the following terms and conditions or methodologies shall be subject to approval by all regulatory authorities of the concerned region:*
 - a. the capacity calculation methodology pursuant to Article 10;**[...]*
- 8. The proposal for terms and conditions or methodologies shall include a proposed timescale for their implementation and a description of their expected impact on the objectives of this Regulation. Proposals on terms and conditions or methodologies subject to the approval by several or all regulatory authorities shall be submitted to the Agency at the same time that they are submitted to regulatory authorities. Upon request by the competent regulatory authorities, the Agency shall issue an opinion within three months on the proposals for terms and conditions or methodologies..*
- 9. Where the approval of the terms and conditions or methodologies requires a decision by more than one regulatory authority, the competent regulatory authorities shall consult and closely cooperate and coordinate with each other in order reach an agreement. Where applicable, the competent regulatory authorities shall take into account the opinion of the Agency. Regulatory authorities shall take decisions concerning the submitted terms and conditions or methodologies in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7, within six months following the receipt of the terms and conditions or methodologies by the regulatory authority or, where applicable, by the last regulatory authority concerned.*
- 10. Where the regulatory authorities have not been able to reach an agreement within the period referred to in paragraph 9, or upon their joint request, the Agency shall adopt a decision concerning the submitted proposals for terms and conditions or methodologies within six months, in accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 713/2009.*

11. *In the event that one or several regulatory authorities request an amendment to approve the terms and conditions or methodologies submitted in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7, the relevant TSOs shall submit a proposal for amended terms and conditions or methodologies for approval within two months following the requirement from the regulatory authorities. The competent regulatory authorities shall decide on the amended terms and conditions or methodologies within two months following their submission. Where the competent regulatory authorities have not been able to reach an agreement on terms and conditions or methodologies pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 within the two-month deadline, or upon their joint request, the Agency shall adopt a decision concerning the amended terms and conditions or methodologies within six months, in accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 713/2009. (...)*
12. (...)
13. *TSOs responsible for establishing the terms and conditions or methodologies in accordance with this Regulation shall publish them on the internet after approval by the competent regulatory authorities or, if no such approval is required, after their establishment, except where such information is considered as confidential in accordance with Article 7.*

Article 9 of FCA

Capacity calculation time frames

All TSOs in each capacity calculation region shall ensure that long-term cross-zonal capacity is calculated for each forward capacity allocation and at least on annual and monthly time frames.

Article 10 of FCA

Capacity calculation methodology

1. *No later than six months after the approval of the common coordinated capacity calculation methodology referred to in Article 9(7) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, all TSOs in each capacity calculation region shall submit a proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology for long-term time frames within the respective region. The proposal shall be subject to consultation in accordance with Article 6.*
2. *The approach used in the common capacity calculation methodology shall be either a coordinated net transmission capacity approach or a flow-based approach.*
3. *The capacity calculation methodology shall be compatible with the capacity calculation methodology established for the day-ahead and intraday time frames pursuant to Article 21(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.*
4. *The uncertainty associated with long-term capacity calculation time frames shall be taken into account when applying:*
 - a) *a security analysis based on multiple scenarios and using the capacity calculation inputs, the capacity calculation approach referred to in Article 21(1)(b) and the validation of cross-zonal capacity referred to in Article 21(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222; or*
 - b) *a statistical approach based on historical cross-zonal capacity for day-ahead or intraday time frames if it can be demonstrated that this approach may:*
increase the efficiency of the capacity calculation methodology;

- better take into account the uncertainties in long-term cross-zonal capacity calculation than the security analysis in accordance with paragraph 4(a);*
increase economic efficiency with the same level of system security.
5. *All TSOs in each capacity calculation region may jointly apply the flow-based approach for long-term capacity calculation time frames on the following conditions:*
- a) the flow-based approach leads to an increase of economic efficiency in the capacity calculation region with the same level of system security;*
 - b) the transparency and accuracy of the flow-based results have been confirmed in the capacity calculation region;*
 - c) the TSOs provide market participants with six months to adapt their processes.*
6. *Where a security analysis based on multiple scenarios is applied for developing the capacity calculation methodology in a capacity calculation region, the requirements for the capacity calculation inputs, the capacity calculation approach and the validation of cross-zonal capacity as provided for in Article 21(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, except Article 21(1)(a)(iv) where relevant, shall apply.*
7. *When developing the capacity calculation methodology, the requirements for the fallback procedures and the requirement provided for in Article 21(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 shall be taken into account.*

Article 11 of FCA

Reliability margin methodology

The proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology shall include a reliability margin methodology which shall meet the requirements set out in Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.

Article 12 of FCA

Methodologies for operational security limits and contingencies

The proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology shall include methodologies for operational security limits and contingencies which shall meet the requirements set out in Article 23(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.

Article 13 of FCA

Generation shift keys methodology

The proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology shall include a methodology to determine generation shift keys which shall meet the requirements set out in Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.

Article 14 of FCA

Methodology for remedial actions

If remedial actions are taken into account in the long-term capacity calculation, each TSO shall ensure that those remedial actions are technically available in real time operation and meet the requirements set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.

Article 15 of FCA***Cross-zonal capacity validation methodology***

The proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology shall include a cross-zonal validation methodology which shall meet the requirements set out in Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.

Article 23 of FCA***Regional calculations of long-term cross-zonal capacity***

1. *Where TSOs apply the statistical approach pursuant to Article 10, the process for the calculation of long-term cross-zonal capacity shall include at least:*
 - a. *a selection of historical day-ahead or intraday cross-zonal capacity data sets from a single period or a set of periods and order the data into a duration curve;*
 - b. *a calculation of capacity corresponding to the risk level for the selected data set;*
 - c. *a calculation of long-term cross-zonal capacity to be offered to forward capacity allocation taking into account a margin to reflect the difference between historical cross-zonal capacity values and forecasted long-term cross-zonal capacity values;*
 - d. *common rules to take into account available information about planned outages, new infrastructure and generation and load pattern for the long-term capacity calculation time frames.*
2. *Where TSOs apply the security analysis based on multiple scenarios pursuant to Article 10, the requirements set in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, except Article 29(4) where relevant, shall apply to long-term capacity calculation time frames in capacity calculation regions.*
3. *(...)*
4. *Each coordinated capacity calculator shall submit the calculated long-term cross-zonal capacity (...)* for validation to each TSO within the relevant capacity calculation region pursuant to Article 24.

Article 24 of FCA***Validation and delivery of cross-zonal capacity and split cross-zonal capacity***

1. *Each TSO shall validate the results of the calculation for long-term cross-zonal capacity on its bidding zone borders or critical network elements for each long-term capacity calculation time frame pursuant to Article 15.*
 2. *(...)*
 3. *Each TSO shall send its capacity validation (...) for each forward capacity allocation to the relevant coordinated capacity calculators and to the other TSOs of the relevant capacity calculation regions.*
- [...]

Article 5 of ACER Regulation (recast)***Tasks of ACER as regards the development and implementation of network codes and guidelines***

[...]

1. *Where one of the following legal acts provides for the development of proposals for terms and conditions or methodologies for the implementation of network codes and guidelines which require the approval of all the regulatory authorities of the region concerned, those regulatory authorities shall agree unanimously on the common terms and conditions or methodologies to be approved by each of those regulatory authorities:*
 - (a) *a legislative act of the Union adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure;*
 - (b) *network codes and guidelines that were adopted before 4 July 2019 and subsequent revisions of those network codes and guidelines; or*
 - (c) *network codes and guidelines adopted as implementing acts pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.*

The proposals referred to in the first subparagraph shall be notified to ACER within one week of their submission to those regulatory authorities. The regulatory authorities may refer the proposals to ACER for approval pursuant to point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) and shall do so pursuant to point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) where there is no unanimous agreement as referred to in the first subparagraph.

The Director or the Board of Regulators, acting on its own initiative or on a proposal from one or more of its members, may require the regulatory authorities of the region concerned to refer the proposal to ACER for approval. Such a request shall be limited to cases in which the regionally agreed proposal would have a tangible impact on the internal energy market or on security of supply beyond the region.

[...]

II. The SEE TSOs proposal

The SEE FCA CCM was consulted by the SEE TSOs through ENTSO-E for one month from 29 July 2019 to 2 September 2019, in line with Article 10 and Article 6 of FCA². The final SEE FCA CCM proposal was received by the last Regulatory Authority of the SEE Capacity Calculation Region on 17 October 2019. The proposal includes proposed timescales for its implementation (just after the implementation of the SEE TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the DA and ID market time frame (in the following: SEE CACM CCM) according to Articles 20 and 21 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 (in the following: CACM)) and a description of its expected impact on the objectives of FCA, in line with Article 4(8) of FCA.

Article 4(9) of FCA requires SEE NRAs to consult and closely cooperate and coordinate with each other in order to reach an agreement and make decisions within six months following receipt of submissions of the last Regulatory Authority concerned. A decision is therefore required by 17 April 2020.

The SEE FCA CCM is based on a Coordinated Net Transmission Capacity (in the following: CNTC) approach and applies a security analysis based on multiple scenarios and using

²The public consultation is available on the ENTSO-e website:
https://consultations.entsoe.eu/markets/see_ccr-lt_ccm_art10_fca_1st-submission/

the capacity calculation inputs, the capacity calculation approach referred to in Article 21(1)(b) and the validation of cross-zonal capacity referred to in Article 21(1)(c) of CACM in order to properly take into account all sources of uncertainty related to the long-term capacity calculation time frames:

- a) during the year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation (CC) processes, the Total Transfer Capacity (TTC) for the south RO borders, the BG-RO border, the north Greek borders and the BG-GR border shall be assessed in both directions: by using Alternative Current (AC) load flow algorithm in order to assess network security of the relevant Critical Network Elements and Contingencies; is based on merged year-ahead CGMs for year-ahead CC process and updated year-ahead CGMs for month-ahead CC process; by applying modification of cross border-zonal exchanges according to Generation Shift Keys (GSK) files;
- b) the reliability margin used will be the same as the one for the DA time frame as described in the SEE CACM CCM;
- c) for the long-term capacity calculation, the same methodologies for operational security limits and contingencies that are described in SEE CACM CCM shall be used; only network elements significantly influenced by cross-zonal power exchanges are included in the contingency and network constraints list; SEE CCR cross-zonal network elements are by definition considered to be significantly impacted while the other CNECs (from the initial TSO list) that have a sensitivity factor equal or higher than 5% shall be taken into account in all of the steps of the common capacity calculation to determine the long-term cross-zonal capacity;
- d) allocation constraints will not be applied;
- e) general principles on the definition of GSKs are provided; in its GSK, each TSO shall use flexible and controllable productions units which are available inside the TSO grid while units unavailable due to outage or maintenance are not included;
- f) for yearly and monthly capacity calculation time frames, the SEE TSOs shall use annually created ENTSO-E year-ahead reference scenarios, in accordance with Article 3.1 of CGMM for FCA in conjunction with Article 65 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 (in the following: SO Regulation); the year-ahead seasonal scenarios used for yearly cNTC calculation will be updated for monthly cNTC calculation; after the updated CGM it is obtained, SEE CCC will apply in the monthly updated CGM the selected planned outage intervals;
- g) cross-zonal capacity computed by the CCC is validated by each TSO: in particular a reduction may be asked; the final cross-zonal capacity value is the minimum value sent by the SEE TSOs of the border considered during the validation process;
- h) in case the long-term capacity calculation process is not able to produce a result, a fallback procedure shall be applied: the SEE TSOs shall bilaterally agree on NTC values for the relevant time frame(s); after they commonly coordinate and validate these NTC values, the SEE TSOs provide inputs to CCC;
- i) the year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation methodology will be implemented just after the implementation of SEE CACM CCM, including an internal parallel run (6 months period) and an external parallel run (6 months period).

III. The SEE NRAs' position

SEE NRAs welcome the SEE FCA CCM submitted by the SEE TSOs. However, as far the technical contents are concerned, SEE NRAs have identified a number of issues with respect to the SEE FCA CCM proposal (in some cases details are missing, while in other cases more transparency is welcomed) and thus, deem it important to propose specific amendments on the SEE TSOs proposal.

General remarks

- The level of detail in most Articles of the SEE FCA CCM is insufficient. Either because the details exist in the Explanatory Note of the SEE FCA CCM or in the SEE CACM CCM. SEE NRAs consider as important that the SEE TSOs enrich the Articles (for example Art. 4, 5, 6, 11 etc) by moving some details from the Explanatory Note to the SEE FCA CCM, since this is the legally binding document. The proposal should contain detailed, consistent and fully FCA compliant description of methodologies with clear, transparent and harmonised definitions and criteria. As an example, the description of GSK methodology on Art. 7 is considered sufficient.
- It is not clear from the SEE FCA CCM whether remedial actions are taken into account in the long-term capacity calculation, pursuant to Art. 14 of FCA. There is not an explicit Article for describing such application as in SEE CACM CCM while in several Articles of the SEE FCA CCM the RAs are mentioned. In any case the SEE TSOs should explain their motivation behind each decision (to apply or not RAs on capacity calculation).

Article 1 - Subject matter and scope

SEE NRAs propose that the paragraph in this Article is rephrased as follows:

"The common capacity calculation methodology shall be considered as a SEE TSOs methodology in accordance with Article 10 of the FCA Regulation and the capacity shall be calculated for each forward capacity allocation and at least on annual and monthly time frames for the SEE CCR bidding zone borders."

Article 2 - Definitions and interpretation

SEE NRAs propose that the paragraph in this Article 2(1) is rephrased as follows:

"...the terms used in this document shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009, Article 2 of the FCA Regulation, Article 2 of the CACM Regulation, Article 3 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (the 'SO Regulation'), Article 2 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing, Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 543/2013 of 14 June 2013 on submission and publication of data in electricity markets and amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 2 of the capacity calculation methodology developed in the SEE CCR in accordance with Article 20(2) of the CACM Regulation (hereinafter SEE DA CCM)."

Article 4 - Cross-zonal capacities for the long-term market

In this Article there should be a reference on the used approach (CNTC or flow-based), as it is requested by Art. 10 (2) of FCA Regulation.

Furthermore, in accordance with the content of Art. 4 and 5 of SEE CACM CCM, SEE TSOs should elaborate on this Article by providing a high-level process flow in order the whole procedure to be clearer.

Article 5 - Reliability margin methodology

Firstly, SEE FCA CCM should mention in this Article that each SEE TSO shall provide to the CCC the reliability margin (in the following: RM) to be used in the long-term capacity calculation.

Secondly, the SEE TSOs should make it clear which RM will be used e.g. the one for the DA or the ID CCM, as well as if, before the first operational calculation of the RM values, they are going to use RMs equal to 100MW for BG-RO and BG-GR borders for each direction, according to Art. 6(13) of SEE CACM CCM. SEE TSOs should provide further explanations on the RM values update in the Explanatory Note.

Furthermore, the Art. 5(4) is preferred to be included to Art. 6(2), since it refers to the sensitivity factor.

Article 6 - Methodologies for operational security limits and contingencies

Regarding the methodology for determining operational security limits, SEE TSOs are requested to mention in this Article the following:

- Each SEE TSO shall provide to the CCC for each CNEC, for each long-term capacity calculation time frame and for each scenario the operational security limits, which are needed by the CCC;
- Whether the SEE TSOs are going to apply or not the same operational security limits as in the operational security analysis (article 25 of SO Regulation). The list should be sent to the CCC;
- Aspects regarding the maximum admissible current representing thermal limit;
- Regularly review and update by the SEE TSOs.

Regarding the methodology for determining the CNEC relevant to capacity calculation, SEE TSOs are requested to mention in this Article the following:

- Each TSO shall define a list of CNE;
- Each TSO shall define a list of proposed contingencies used in operational security analysis in accordance with article 33 of the SO Regulation, limited to their relevance for the set of CNE; The list shall be updated at least on a yearly basis and in case of topology changes;
- Each TSO shall establish a list of CNE associated with a contingency (CNEC);
- Each TSO shall provide to the CCC for each long-term capacity calculation time frame and each scenario a list of CNEC;

- In case it is necessary to amend this methodology, then a deadline for amending it is necessary to be written;
- Alternative measures for managing congestions on internal network elements should be mentioned;
- The SEE TSOs shall regularly review and update the application of the methodology for determining CNEC.

Article 7 - Generation shift keys methodology

SEE TSOs shall mention whether they intend to review and update the application of the GSK methodology and the review period in accordance with Art. 8 of SEE CACM CCM.

Article 9 - Cross-zonal capacity validation methodology

Regarding Art. 9(1), SEE NRAs consider that in case RA are not taken into account, the situation that is provided at b) should not be included. Furthermore, the situation provided at c) should not be included, also, since the extremely low demand is difficult to be forecasted for the LT calculation.

SEE NRAs propose that the paragraph in this Article 9(2) is rephrased as follows:

"...when performing the validation, the TSOs shall consider operational security, taking into account new and relevant information obtained during or after the most recent capacity calculation. Therefore, ..."

In Art. 9(3), SEE NRAs consider as important the disclosure of the reasons for not validating the calculated cross-zonal capacity and they propose an addition to be considered by the SEE TSOs.

"If TSOs find errors in cross-zonal capacity provided for validation, the relevant TSOs shall provide updated CC inputs to the CCC for recalculations of cross-zonal capacities. The CCC shall repeat calculation with updated CC inputs and send the recalculated cross-zonal capacities for another validation. Recalculations shall be executed until no errors are found".

SEE NRAs understand the recalculations cannot be repeated for a long time, so they propose the SEE TSOs to assess these provisions and provide with a thorough analysis.

Article 10 - Mathematical description of the long-term capacity calculation approach

Regarding the provisions of Art. 10(15), SEE TSOs shall assess whether the reference to Art. 21 of CACM should be eliminated as well as they shall explain whether the monthly capacity calculation process takes into account the yearly allocated capacity. Furthermore, SEE NRAs propose SEE TSOs to include a dedicated Article on the previously allocated cross-zonal capacities. This new Article should refer to the fact that each SEE TSO shall provide to the CCC for each SEE bidding zone border and for each long-term capacity calculation time frame the previously allocated cross-zonal capacities.

As for the reference in negative or zero calculated ATC values and the subsequent fact of no capacity to be made available for the next market time frame in Art. 10(18) , SEE NRAs request SEE TSOs to elaborate on this issue and clarify whether this is the situation in the present and assess the impact of this fact to the market participants. In the Explanatory Note, there has to be a reference on this issue, especially describing the current situation, providing some examples etc.

Article 11 - Fallback procedures

SEE NRAs suggest that SEE TSOs include the details of Art. 2.2.2 of the Explanatory Note in this Article.

Article 13 - Publication and Timescale for Implementation of the capacity calculation methodology

SEE TSOs shall provide SEE NRAs with the status of the implementation of the DA and ID common capacity calculation methodology, since they correlate the implementation of SEE CACM CCM with the start of implementation process of SEE FCA CCM.

If there have been certain delays and the approved implementation timeline is not going to be respected (for example if the DA common capacity calculation methodology is not going to be implemented the latest by 1st of July 2020), SEE TSOs have to propose an amendment to the SEE CACM CCM proposal and submit it to SEE NRAs for approval, following the provisions of Article 9(13) of the CACM, providing sufficient reasoning.

Regarding the implementation of SEE FCA CCM, SEE NRAs request SEE TSOs to include a more specific provision including a certain period such as "no later than xx months after DA CCM has been implemented...".

Specific proposals for improvement

SEE NRAs would like to propose some additional amendments and typos correction to the SEE FCA CCM for clarification and harmonization reasons as incorporated in the, attached to this agreement, SEE FCA CCM.

IV. Conclusions

SEE NRAs have assessed, consulted and closely cooperated and coordinated to reach agreement that **they request an amendment to the SEE FCA CCM submitted by SEE TSOs**, pursuant to Article 4(11) of FCA.

The amended proposal shall take into account the SEE NRAs' position stated above and it shall be submitted by all SEE TSOs no later than 2 months after the last national decision of SEE NRAs to request an amendment has been made, in accordance with Article 4(11) of FCA.

SEE NRAs should issue their national decisions to request an amendment to this long-term capacity calculation methodology, on the basis of this agreement, within 6 months after the receipt of the proposal by the last NRA, according to Article 4(9) of FCA.

Annex I to this SEE NRAs agreement sets out the proposed amendments to the SEE FCA CCM, pursuant to Article 10 of FCA, as requested by SEE NRAs.

Annexes:

Annex I- SEE CCR TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the long term market time-frame in accordance with Article 10 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation»

2. Την κοινοποίηση της παρούσας απόφασης στην εταιρεία με την επωνυμία «ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΤΟΣ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΤΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ Α.Ε.», και με διακριτικό τίτλο «ΑΔΜΗΕ Α.Ε.» για τις σχετικές της ενέργειες σύμφωνα με τον Κανονισμό.
3. Την ανάρτηση της παρούσας απόφασης στην επίσημη ιστοσελίδα της ΡΑΕ και τη δημοσίευσή της στο Φύλλο Εφημερίδος της Κυβερνήσεως (ΦΕΚ).

Η παρούσα υπόκειται στον ακυρωτικό έλεγχο του Συμβουλίου της Επικρατείας, σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 33 του ν. 4001/2011.

SEE CCR TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the long term market time-frame in accordance with Article 10 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation

July 2019

SEE CCR TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the long term market time-frame in accordance with Article 10 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation

TSOs of the SEE CCR, taking into account the following:

Whereas

- (1) This document (hereafter referred to as "common capacity calculation methodology", or "this methodology") is a common proposal developed by all Transmission System Operators (hereafter referred to as "TSOs") within the South East Europe Capacity Calculation Region (hereafter referred to as "SEE Capacity Calculation Region or Capacity Calculation Region 10" or "SEE CCR"), on the common capacity calculation methodology for long-term time frames. This proposal is required by Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on Forward Capacity Allocation (hereafter referred to as the "FCA Regulation").
- (2) This proposal (hereafter referred to as the "Long-Term Capacity Calculation Methodology" or "LT CCM") takes into account the general principles and goals set in the FCA Regulation as well as Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity (hereafter referred to as "Regulation (EC) No 714/2009").
- (3) The goal of the FCA Regulation is the coordination and harmonization of capacity calculation and allocation in the long-term cross-border markets. To facilitate these aims the TSOs in the Capacity Calculation Region shall calculate in a coordinated manner the available cross-border capacity.
- (4) According to article 4(8) of the FCA Regulation, the expected impact of the LT CCM on the objectives of the FCA Regulation has to be described and is presented below.
- (5) The LT CCM serves the objective of promoting effective long-term cross-zonal trade with long-term cross-zonal hedging opportunities for market participants (article 3(a) of the FCA Regulation) by taking into account the hedging needs of market participants by calculating reliable capacities at an early stage and making them available to market participants, which makes long-term planning possible since it ensures that the cross-zonal capacity is calculated in such a way that the same LT CCM will apply to all market participants on all respective bidding zone borders in the SEE CCR, thereby ensuring a level playing field amongst market participants.
- (6) The LT CCM for SEE CCR contributes to the optimal calculation of long-term capacity (article 3(b) of the FCA Regulation) by taking into account all critical network elements, coordinates the timings of delivery of inputs, provides a calculation approach and coordinates validation requirements of the capacity calculation between S TSOs and the Coordinated Capacity Calculator of SEE CCR (SEE CCC).
- (7) The LT CCM for SEE CCR contributes to the objective of providing non-discriminatory access to long-term cross-zonal capacity (article 3(c) of the FCA Regulation) by adhering to the rules of JAO and by publication of the results, hence ensuring non-discrimination between market participants.
- (8) The LT CCM for SEE CCR is designed to ensure a fair and non-discriminatory treatment of SEE TSOs, the Agency, regulatory authorities and market participants (article 3(d) of the FCA Regulation) since it has been developed and adopted within a process that ensures the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and independence of the approving process. After the drafting process, in which all SEE TSOs participated, a public consultation step is provided fall the other parties can say them opinions and SEE TSOs will take into consideration before transmitting the methodology to Regulatory Authorities.
- (9) This LT CCM for SEE CCR contributes to the objective of respecting the need for a fair and orderly forward capacity allocation and orderly price formation (article 3(e) of the FCA Regulation) by making

Με σχόλια [A1]: The abbreviations should be consistent through the whole document e.g TSOs, SEE TSOs.

Με σχόλια [A2]: Maybe there should be a referral on Regulation (EU) 2019/943 also.

Με σχόλια [A3]: TSOs or SEE TSOs. See comment above.

SEE CCR TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the long term market time-frame in accordance with Article 10 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation

available in due time the information about cross-zonal capacities to be released in the market, and by ensuring a backup solution when capacity calculation fails to provide results.

- (10) The LT CCM for SEE CCR determines the main principles and main processes for the long-term timeframe. It requires that the SEE TSOs provide market participants with reliable information on cross-zonal capacities and import/export limits for year and month ahead allocation in a transparent way and at the same time. This includes regular reporting on specific processes within capacity calculation. The LT CCM therefore contributes to the objective of transparency and reliability of information (article 3(f) of the FCA Regulation).
- (11) The LT CCM provides requirements for efficient use of existing electricity infrastructure and facilitates competitive access to transmission infrastructure in particular in case of congestions in the long-term timeframe. This provides a long-term signal for efficient investments in transmission, generation and consumption, and thereby contributes to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union (article 3 (g) of the FCA Regulation).
- (12) In conclusion, the LT CCC methodology Proposal contributes to the general objectives of the FCA Regulation.
- (13) Articles 10 to 15 of the FCA Regulation constitute the legal basis for this proposal and define several specific requirements that the LT CCC methodology Proposal should take into account.

"1. The proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology for a capacity calculation region determined in accordance with Article 10 shall include at least the following items for each capacity calculation time frame:

(a) methodologies for the calculation of the inputs to capacity calculation, which shall include the following parameters:

- (i) a methodology for determining the reliability margin in accordance with Article 11;*
- (ii) the methodologies for determining operational security limits, contingencies relevant to capacity calculation and allocation constraints that may be applied in accordance with Article 12;*
- (iii) the methodology for determining the generation shift keys in accordance with Article 13;*
- (iv) the methodology for determining remedial actions to be considered in capacity calculation in accordance with Article 14.*

(b) a detailed description of the capacity calculation approach which shall include the following:

- (i) a mathematical description of the applied capacity calculation approach with different capacity calculation inputs;*
- (ii) rules for avoiding undue discrimination between internal and cross-zonal exchanges to ensure compliance with point 1.7 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 714/2009;*
- (iii) rules for taking into account, where appropriate, previously allocated crosszonal capacity;*
- (iv) rules on the adjustment of power flows on critical network elements or of crosszonal capacity due to remedial actions in accordance with Article 14;*

Με σχόλια [A4]: Since the text quoted below is not part of FCA Regulation but a text composed by TSOs, combining the requirements of the abovementioned Regulation, we propose not to be in quotes.

SEE CCR TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the long term market time-frame in accordance with Article 10 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation

(v) for the flow-based approach, a mathematical description of the calculation of power transfer distribution factors and of the calculation of available margins on critical network elements;

(vi) for the coordinated net transmission capacity approach, the rules for calculating cross-zonal capacity, including the rules for efficiently sharing the power flow capabilities of critical network elements among different bidding zone borders;

(vii) where the power flows on critical network elements are influenced by crosszonal power exchanges in different capacity calculation regions, the rules for sharing the power flow capabilities of critical network elements among different capacity calculation regions in order to accommodate these flows.

(c) a methodology for the validation of cross-zonal capacity in accordance with Article 15."

- (14) Article 9 of the FCA Regulation defines the capacity calculation time frames as "forward, for at least the annual and monthly market."
- (15) Article 10 (1) of the FCA Regulation defines the deadline to submit the proposal for a common capacity calculation methodology for long-term time frames as no later than six months after the approval of the common coordinated capacity calculation methodology referred to in Article 9(7) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.
- (16) Article 10 (2) of the FCA Regulation defines the approach to use in the common capacity calculation methodology shall be either a coordinated net transmission capacity approach or a flow-based approach.
- (17) Article 10 (3) of the FCA Regulation requires that the capacity calculation methodology shall be compatible with the capacity calculation methodology established for the day-ahead and intraday time frames pursuant to Article 21(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222.
- (18) Article 2(8) of the CACM Regulation defines the "coordinated net transmission capacity approach" as "the capacity calculation method based on the principle of assessing and defining ex ante a maximum energy exchange between adjacent bidding zones".
- (19) In the context of this proposal, the definition of "coordinated capacity calculator" is important and is defined in Article 2(11) of the CACM Regulation as: "the entity or entities with the task of calculating transmission capacity, at regional level or above".
- (20) The common capacity calculation methodology is based on forecast models of the transmissions system. The inputs of the LT CCM are determined more than a year, respectively more than a month, before the electricity delivery date taking into account the available knowledge at that time. Therefore, the outcomes are subject to inaccuracies and uncertainties that are higher than the inaccuracies and uncertainties of the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology. The aim of the reliability margin is to cover a level of risk induced by these forecast errors.
- (21) The final definition of the capacity calculation inputs (the reliability margin, the list of critical network elements, the generation shift key) shall be reviewed and redefined if needed after the implementation of this methodology once some operational experience is obtained. The SEE TSOs shall make ex-post analysis of these input parameters regularly and, if considered necessary, they will request to change them. If any change leads to an adaption of this methodology, SEE TSOs will amend this methodology according to Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation.
- (22) To avoid undue discrimination between internal and cross-zonal exchanges (and the underlying

Με σχόλια [A5]: Or better LT CCM.

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discrimination between market participants trading inside or between bidding zones), this methodology introduces important measures. The SEE TSOs shall monitor only the elements significantly impacted by cross-zonal power exchanges. As mid-term and long-term measures, the SEE TSOs shall investigate a higher sensitivity threshold for the elements significantly impacted by cross-zonal power exchanges and consider future investments in the transmission grid.

- (23) Despite coordinated application of capacity calculation, SEE TSOs remain responsible for maintaining operational security. For this reason each SEE TSO shall validate and have the right to correct cross-zonal capacity relevant to the TSOs bidding zone border for reasons of operational security during the validation process. The validation process may lead to reductions of cross-zonal capacities. Thus, transparency, monitoring and reporting as well as exploration of alternative solutions in order to prevent similar cases in the future, is necessary.
- (24) Transparency and monitoring of capacity calculation is essential for ensuring its efficiency and understanding. This methodology establishes significant requirements on TSOs to publish the information required by stakeholders to analyse the impact of capacity calculation on market functioning. Furthermore, this methodology establishes significant reporting requirements in order for the stakeholders, regulatory authorities and other interested party to verify either the transmission infrastructure is operated efficiently and in the interest of consumers.

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING LONG-TERM COMMON CAPACITY CALCULATION METHODOLOGY TO NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES OF THE SEE CCR:

SEE CCR TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the long term market time-frame in accordance with Article 10 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

The common capacity calculation methodology shall be considered as a SEE TSOs methodology in accordance with Article 10~~ff~~ of the FCA Regulation and ~~shall cover the year-ahead and month-ahead common capacity calculation methodology for the SEE CCR bidding zone borders.~~

Article 2

Definitions and interpretation

- (1) For the purposes of the year-ahead and month-ahead common capacity calculation methodology, (hereinafter Long Term Capacity Calculation Methodology "LT CCM"), the terms used in this document shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 714/2009, Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 2013/543, Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 2015/1222, Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 2016/1719 and Article 2 of SEE CCR TSOs' day-ahead and intraday common capacity calculation methodology (hereinafter SEE DA CCM)
- (2) In addition, the following definitions, abbreviations and notations shall apply:
 1. 'AAC' means the already allocated capacities, which is the capacity allocated as an outcome of the latest capacity calculation in the SEE CCR;
 2. 'Agency' or 'ACER' means Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators;
 3. 'ATC' means the available transmission capacity, which is the transmission capacity that remains available for the allocation procedure and which respects the physical conditions of the transmission system;
 4. 'CCC' means the coordinated capacity calculator of the SEE CCR as defined in Article 2(11) of the CACM Regulation;
 5. 'CCR' means the capacity calculation region as defined in Article 2(3) of the CACM Regulation;
 6. 'CGM' means the common grid model as defined in Article 2(2) of the CACM Regulation;
 7. 'CGMM' means the common grid model methodology, pursuant to Article 18 of the FCA Regulation;
 8. 'CNE' means a critical network element as defined in Article 2(2) of the SEE DA CCM;
 9. 'CNEC' means a critical network element with a contingency as defined in Article 2(2) of the SEE DA CCM;
 10. 'CNTC approach' means the coordinated net transmission capacity defined in Article 2(8) of the CACM Regulation;
 11. 'D-2' means two days before the day of delivery;
 12. 'GR-BG border' means bidding zone border between Greece and Bulgaria;
 13. 'BG-RO border' means bidding zone border between Bulgaria and Romania;
 14. 'EIC' means energy identification code;
 15. 'ENTSO-E' means European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity;
 16. 'FCA Regulation' means the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation;
 17. 'GSK' means the generation shift key as defined in Article 2(12) of the CACM Regulation;
 18. 'HVDC' means a high voltage direct current network element;
 19. 'I_{max}' means the maximum admissible current;
 20. 'JAO' means Joint Allocation Office;
 21. 'LT' means the long-term time frame;
 22. 'LTA' means the long-term allocated capacity, which is capacity allocated as an outcome of the long-term capacity calculation in the SEE CCR;
 23. 'LT CC process' means the long term capacity calculation process;
 24. 'LTN' means the long term nominated capacities, which is the long-term nomination of the long-term

Με σχόλια [A6]: SEE NRAs propose that the paragraph in this Article is rephrased as follows:

"The common capacity calculation methodology shall be considered as a SEE TSOs methodology in accordance with Article 10 of the FCA Regulation and the capacity shall be calculated for each forward capacity allocation and at least on annual and monthly time frames for the SEE CCR bidding zone borders."

Με σχόλια [A7]: SEE NRAs propose that the paragraph in this Article 2(1) is rephrased as follows:

"...the terms used in this document shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009, Article 2 of the FCA Regulation, Article 2 of the CACM Regulation, Article 3 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (the 'SO Regulation'), Article 2 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing, Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 543/2013 of 14 June 2013 on submission and publication of data in electricity markets and amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 2 of the capacity calculation methodology developed in the SEE CCR in accordance with Article 20(2) of the CACM Regulation (hereinafter SEE DA CCM)."

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allocated capacity;

25. 'MTU' means a market time unit; the definition for 'market time' is provided at Article 2(15) of the CACM Regulation;
26. 'NTC' means the Net Transmission Capacity which is the maximum energy exchange for commercial purposes between adjacent bidding zones for each market time unit in a specific direction;
27. 'PST' means a phase-shifting transformer;
28. 'RA' means a remedial action as defined in Article 2(13) of the CACM Regulation;
29. 'RAC' means the RAs coordination as defined in Article 2(2) of the SEE DA CCM;;
30. 'RM' means the reliability margin as defined in Article 2(14) of the CACM Regulation;
31. 'SEE CCR' means the SEE capacity calculation region as established by the definition of capacity calculation regions pursuant to Article 15 of the CACM Regulation;
32. SEE TSOs are Independent Power Transmission Operator ('ADMIE'), Electricity System Operator EAD ('ESO EAD') and National Power Grid Company Transelectrica S.A. ('Transelectrica');
33. 'SEE NRAs' means the SEE National Regulatory Authorities;
34. 'SO GL' means the System Operation Guideline (Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation);
35. 'TTC' means the Total Transmission Capacity which is the maximum exchange) complying with the operational security limits between adjacent bidding zones for each market time unit in a specific direction.
36. 'UN' means the uncertainties as defined in Article 2(2) of the SEE DA CCM.

(3) In this LT CCM, 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 methodology; and
- 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.

Article 3

Application of this methodology

This common capacity calculation methodology solely applies to the year-ahead and month-ahead common capacity calculation within the SEE CCR. Common capacity calculation methodologies within others capacity calculation regions or for others time-frames are not in scope of this methodology.

Article 4

Cross-zonal capacities for the long-term market

- (1) For the long-term time frames, values for the cross-zonal capacity for annual and monthly time frame shall be calculated using the LT coordinated capacity calculation methodology.
- (2) As described in Article 24.2 of the FCA Regulation, each SEE CCR TSOs shall validate the results before the splitting rules are applied.

Article 5

Reliability margin methodology

- (1) The long-term common capacity calculation methodology is based on forecast models of the transmission system. Therefore, the outcomes are subject to inaccuracies and uncertainties. The aim of the reliability margin is to cover a level of risk induced by these forecast errors.

Με σχόλια [A8]: The level of detail in most articles of the SEE FCA CCM is insufficient. Either because the details exist in the Explanatory Note of the SEE FCA CCM or in the SEE CACM CCM. SEE NRAs consider as important that the SEE TSOs enrich the articles (for example art. 5, 6 etc) by moving some details from the Explanatory Note to the SEE FCA CCM, since this is the legally binding document. The proposal should contain detailed, consistent and fully FCA compliant description of methodologies with clear, transparent and harmonised definitions and criteria. As an example, the description of GSK methodology on art. 7 is considered sufficient.

Με σχόλια [A9]: In this Article there should be a reference on the used approach (CNTC or flow-based), as it is requested by Art. 10 (2) of FCA Regulation.

Furthermore, in accordance with the content of Art. 4 and 5 of SEE CACM CCM, SEE TSOs should elaborate on this Article by providing a high-level process flow in order the whole procedure to be more clear.

Με σχόλια [A10]: SEE FCA CCM should mention in this Article that each SEE TSO shall provide to the CCC the reliability margin (in the following: RM) to be used in the long-term capacity calculation.

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- (2) The SEE CCR TSOs, for LT CC will use the same reliability margin from the day-ahead time-frame as described at the SEE CCR TSO's proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the day ahead and intraday timeframe.
- (3) Based on the above, for the capacity calculation performed for long-term market time-frame, the TSOs considers for the SEE CCR the *RM*s for the BG-GR and BG-RO borders in accordance with Article 11 of FCA and in line with Article 22 of the CACM Regulation and based on the analysis of the following data:
- Unintended deviations of physical electricity flows within a MTU caused by the adjustment of electricity flows within and between control areas, to maintain a constant frequency;
 - Uncertainties which could affect capacity calculation and which could occur between D-2 and real time, for the MTU being considered.
- (4) For the methodology referred in Article 6 (2), the percentile 95 shall be used.

Article 6 Methodologies for operational security limits and contingencies

- (1) The SEE TSOs shall use, for the long-term capacity calculation, the same methodologies for operational security limits and contingencies that are used in the SEE CCR TSO's proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the day ahead and intraday timeframe.
- (2) For the capacity calculation, the SEE TSOs shall only monitor the CNEC on network elements influenced by cross-zonal power exchanges.
- (3) The methodology to select the monitored elements is the same with the one that is used in the SEE CCR TSO's proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the day ahead and intraday timeframe in line with article 21(1)(b)(ii) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 since it is an objective way to use in the capacity calculation only monitored elements inside bidding zones that are significantly taking part in the cross-zonal exchange. In this way cross-zonal and internal exchanges are treated on the same level of importance, avoiding undue discrimination of one over the other.

Article 7 Generation shift keys methodology

- (1) Each SEE TSO shall define for its bidding zone and for each scenario a GSK, which translates a change in a bidding zone net position into a specific change of injection or withdrawal in the CGM. This expectation shall be based on the observed historical response of generation units to changes in net positions, clearing prices and other fundamental factors, and thereby contributing to minimizing the RM.
- (2) In accordance with Article 13 of FCA Regulation and in line with Article 24 of the CACM Regulation, SEE TSOs developed the following methodology to determine the common generation shift key:
- a. SEE TSOs shall take into account the available information on generation available in the common grid model for each scenario developed in accordance with Article 19 of the FCA Regulation in order to select the nodes that will contribute to the GSK;
 - b. SEE TSOs shall aim to apply a GSK that resembles the dispatch and the corresponding flow pattern, thereby contributing to minimizing the reliability margins;
 - c. SEE TSOs shall define its GSK based on scenarios with production and load units reflecting TSO's best forecast of flow patterns and market behavior.

Με σχόλια [A11]: The SEE TSOs should make it clear which RM will be used e.g. the one for the DA or the ID CCM, as well as if, before the first operational calculation of the RM values, they are going to use RMs equal to 100MW for BG-RO and BG-GR borders for each direction, according to Art. 6(13) of SEE CACM CCM. SEE TSOs should provide further explanations on the RM values update in the Explanatory Note.

Με σχόλια [A12]: Furthermore, the Art. 5(4) is better to be included to Art. 6(2), since it refers to the sensitivity factor.

Με σχόλια [A13]: Regarding the methodology for determining operational security limits, SEE TSOs are requested to mention in this Article the following:

- Each SEE TSO shall provide to the CCC for each CNEC, for each long-term capacity calculation time frame and for each scenario the operational security limits, which are needed by the CCC;
- Whether the SEE TSOs are going to apply or not the same operational security limits as in the operational security analysis (article 25 of SO Regulation). The list should be sent to the CCC;
- Aspects regarding the maximum admissible current representing thermal limit;

Regularly review and update by the SEE TSOs.

Με σχόλια [A14]: Regarding the methodology for determining the CNEC relevant to capacity calculation, SEE TSOs are requested to mention in this Article the following:

- Each TSO shall define a list of CNE;
- Each TSO shall define a list of proposed contingencies used in operational security analysis in accordance with article 33 of the SO Regulation, limited to their relevance for the set of CNE; The list shall be updated at least on a yearly basis and in case of topology changes;
- Each TSO shall establish a list of CNE associated with a contingency (CNEC);
- Each TSO shall provide to the CCC for each long-term capacity calculation time frame and each scenario a list of CNEC;
- In case it is necessary to amend this methodology, then a deadline for amending it is necessary to be written;
- Alternative measures for managing congestions on internal network elements should be mentioned;
- The SEE TSOs shall regularly review and update the application of the methodology for determining CNEC.

Με σχόλια [A15]: Maybe "significantly influenced" is preferred.

Με σχόλια [A16]: The text, as mentioned in a previous comment, has to be enriched with details from the Explanatory Note as well as from Art. 7 and 7a of SEE CCM of Art. 20 of CACM.

Μορφοποιήθηκε: Εσοχή: Αριστερά: 1,12 εκ., Διάστημα Μετά: 0 στ., Χωρίς προσθήκη διαστημάτων μεταξύ παραγράφων του ίδιου στυλ

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- (3) For the application of the methodology, SEE TSOs shall define, for the capacity calculation process, GSKs impacted by the actual generation present in the seasonal CGM. SEE TSOs shall take into account the available information on generation available in the CGM in order to select the nodes that will contribute to the GSK.
- (4) SEE TSOs have harmonized their GSK determination methodologies:
- In its GSK, each TSO shall use flexible and controllable production units which are available inside the TSO grid;
 - Units unavailable due to outage or maintenance are not included;
- (5) For the Greek bidding zone a proportional representation of the generation variation to the remaining capacity, based on ADMIE's best estimate of the initial generation profile, ensure the best modeling of the Greek system. After reaching the limits generating units already in operation the available generating units will be put in operation using a merit order list.
- (6) For the Bulgarian bidding zone a proportional representation of the generation variation to the remaining capacity respecting the limits of the generating units, based on ESO EAD's best estimate of the initial generation profile, ensure the best modeling of the Bulgarian system. After reaching the limits generating units already in operation the available generating units will be put in operation using a merit order list. The nuclear units are not included in the list.
- (7) The Transelectrica GSK file contains dispatchable units which are included in the CGM and are forecasted to be available at that time-frame. The nuclear units are not included in the list. The fixed participation factors of GSK are impacted by the actual generation present in the yearly and monthly CGM.
- (8) The GSKs shall be provided to the CCC to be used in the capacity calculation for each bidding zone and also the time interval for which the GSKs shall be valid. The SEE TSOs shall make ex-post analysis of GSK regularly and if considered necessary request to change it.

Article 8 Scenarios

- (1) In accordance with article 19 of the FCA Regulation, referring to article 10 of the FCA Regulation, all TSOs in CCRs shall jointly develop a common set of scenarios to be used in the common grid model for each long-term capacity calculation time frame;
- (2) In order to meet the above requirements, the SEE TSOs shall use the annually created ENTSO-E year-ahead reference scenarios (i.e. default scenarios), in accordance with article 3.1 of CGMM for FCA in conjunction with article 65 of the SO GL Regulation. This Pan-European process is based on the common grid methodology as developed in accordance with article 18 of the FCA Regulation and respecting the merging and alignment processes developed in accordance with article 27 of the CACM Regulation;
- (3) Each SEE TSO will update the year-ahead reference scenarios for the monthly capacity calculation, in which the CCC shall incorporate the latest available information as regard to the generation pattern and topology (due to grid element commissioning or decommissioning);
- (4) The SEE CCC shall implement the latest available outage plans, together with the associated default topological switches related to the scenarios mentioned in this Article for each selected timestamp in order to use the most recent capacity calculation inputs;
- (5) The SEE CCC will perform a first computation, the so called congestion check, in order to verify the operational security fulfillment before starting capacity calculation for the long term timeframe using the

Με σχόλια [A17]: SEE TSOs shall mention whether they intend to review and update the application of the GSK methodology and the review period in accordance with Art. 8 of SEE CACM CCM.

Με σχόλια [A18]: It is not clear from the SEE FCA CCM whether remedial actions are taken into account in the long-term capacity calculation, pursuant to Art. 14 of FCA. There is not an explicit Article for describing such application as in SEE CACM CCM while in several Articles of the SEE FCA CCM the RAs are mentioned. In any case the SEE TSOs should explain their motivation behind each decision (to apply or not RAs on capacity calculation).

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CGMs which include the latest available outage plans.

Article 9 Cross-zonal capacity validation methodology

- (1) Each TSO of the SEE CCR shall, in accordance with Article 15 of FCA Regulation, referring to Article 26 of the CACM Regulation, validate and have the right to correct cross-zonal capacity relevant to the TSO's bidding zone borders for reasons of operational security during the validation process. In exceptional situations cross-zonal capacities can be decreased by TSOs. These situations are:
 - a. an occurrence of an exceptional contingency or forced outage pursuant to Article 3 of SO GL;
 - b. when RAs, that are needed to ensure the calculated capacity, are not sufficient to ensure operational security;
 - c. extremely low demand of a TSO which leads to low system inertia and high voltage conditions and so require a minimum number of power plants on the grid;
 - d. a mistake in input data, that leads to an overestimation of cross-zonal capacity from an operational security perspective.
- (2) When performing the validation, SEE TSOs may consider the operational security limits pursuant to Article 67. When considering such limits, they may consider additional grid models, and/or other relevant information from the real time situation. Therefore, SEE TSOs shall use tools developed by the CCC for analysis, but may also employ verification tools not available to the CCC.
- (3) When one or more SEE TSOs do not validate the cross-zonal capacity calculated, the concerned TSO(s) shall provide the CCC with the updated amount of cross-zonal capacities for the border considered and the reasons for the reduction. The final cross-zonal capacity is the minimum value sent by the SEE TSOs of the border considered.
- (4) Any reduction of cross-zonal capacities during the validation process shall be communicated and justified to market participants and to the SEE national regulatory authorities. The CCC shall issue a quarterly report to regulatory authorities that shall include the amount of reduction in cross-zonal capacity and reason for reduction. In cases of reduction the report shall include information for each bidding zone border and direction affected by a reduction (i.e. the identification of the border and direction; the volume of reduction; detailed reasons for reduction, including the security constraint violated, and under which circumstances it was violated; the before and after the contingency values for the NTC; the RAs included in CGM before capacity calculation; in case of reduction due to individual validation, the TSO invoking the reduction) and the proposed measures to avoid similar reductions in the future. The report shall also include at least the following aggregate information: statistics on the number, causes, volume and estimated loss of economic surplus of applied of reductions by different TSOs and general measures to avoid capacity reduction in the future.
- (5) The CCC shall coordinate with neighboring CCCs during the validation process, where at least the reductions in cross-zonal capacity are shared among them. Any information on decreased cross-zonal capacity from neighboring CCCs shall be provided to SEE TSOs.

Article 10 Mathematical description of the long term capacity calculation approach

- (1) The CNTC computation is a centralized calculation based on AC load flow which delivers the main parameter needed for the definition of CNTC domain: TTC. The TTC represent the maximum power exchange on a bidding zone border and calculation shall according to the following procedure: use the common grid model, generation shift keys, and list of CNECs defined to calculate maximum power exchange on bidding zone

Με σχόλια [A19]: Are RAs are taken into account in the LT CC? While reading the proposal, the SEE NRAs first thought is that probably not.

However, in the Explanatory Note on Art. 2.1.4:
"The TTC represent the maximum power exchange on a bidding zone border and calculation shall according to the following procedure: a. use the common grid model, generation shift keys, and list of CNECs to calculate maximum power exchange on bidding zone borders, which shall equal the maximum calculated exchange between two bidding zones on either side of the bidding zone border respecting operational security limits; b. adjust maximum power exchange using remedial actions."

Με σχόλια [A20]: Regarding Art. 9(1), SEE NRAs consider that in case RA are not taken into account, the situation that is provided at b) should not be included. Furthermore, the situation provided at c) should not be included, also, since the extremely low demand is difficult to be forecasted for the LT calculation.

Με σχόλια [A21]: Shall?
The document should not include „may“. Instead, „shall“ should be used.

Με σχόλια [A22]: Sane comment as above.

Με σχόλια [A23]: SEE NRAs propose that the paragraph in this Article 9(2) is rephrased as follows:

“...when performing the validation, the TSOs shall consider operational security, taking into account new and relevant information obtained during or after the most recent capacity calculation. Therefore, ...”

Με σχόλια [A24]: In Art. 9(3), SEE NRAs consider as important the disclosure of the reasons for not validating the calculated cross-zonal capacity and they propose an addition to be considered by the SEE TSOs.

"If TSOs find errors in cross-zonal capacity provided for validation, the relevant TSOs shall provide updated CC inputs to the CCC for recalculations of cross-zonal capacities. The CCC shall repeat calculation with updated CC inputs and send the recalculated cross-zonal capacities for another validation. Recalculations shall be executed until no errors are found".

SEE NRAs understand the recalculations cannot be repeated for a long time, so they propose the SEE TSOs to assess these provisions and provide with a thorough analysis.

Με σχόλια [A25]: To be completed with "...and also during the capacity calculation."

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borders, which shall equal the maximum calculated exchange between two bidding zones on either side of the bidding zone border respecting operational security limits;

- (2) The CCC shall define the values of TTC for each time-frame for the north Greek borders, BG-GR border, south Romanian borders, BG-RO border. On these values each SEE TSO can apply reduction periods and the final values shall be provided to TSOs of the SEE CCR for validation of BG-RO and BG-GR borders.
- (3) The *TTC* on the BG-GR direction is a ratio of the total *TTC* value calculated from all north Greek systems (power systems of Albania, FYROM, Bulgaria and Turkey) to the Greek system:

$$TTC_{BG-GR} = k_{BG-GR} \cdot TTC_{north\ GR\ systems-GR}$$

with

TTC_{BG-GR} *TTC on the BG-GR direction*
 k_{BG-GR} *splitting factor for BG-GR direction*
 $TTC_{north\ GR\ systems-GR}$ *TTC from all north Greek systems to the Greek system*

- (4) The *TTC* on the GR-BG direction is a ratio of the total *TTC* value calculated from the Greek system to all north Greek systems (power systems of Albania, FYROM, Bulgaria and Turkey):

$$TTC_{GR-BG} = k_{GR-BG} \cdot TTC_{GR-north\ GR\ systems}$$

with

TTC_{GR-BG} *TTC on the GR-BG direction*
 k_{GR-BG} *splitting factor for GR-BG direction*
 $TTC_{GR-north\ GR\ systems}$ *TTC from the Greek system to all north Greek systems*

- (5) The *TTC* on the BG-RO direction is a ratio of the total *TTC* value calculated from all south Romanian systems (power systems of Bulgaria and Serbia) to the Romanian system:

$$TTC_{BG-RO} = k_{BG-RO} \cdot TTC_{south\ RO\ systems-RO}$$

with

TTC_{BG-RO} *TTC on the BG-RO direction*
 k_{BG-RO} *splitting factor for BG-RO direction*
 $TTC_{south\ RO\ systems-RO}$ *TTC from all south Romanian systems to the Romanian system*

- (6) The *TTC* on the RO-BG direction is a ratio of the total *TTC* value calculated from the Romanian system to all south Romanian systems (power systems of Bulgaria and Serbia):

$$TTC_{RO-BG} = k_{RO-BG} \cdot TTC_{RO-south\ RO\ systems}$$

with

TTC_{RO-BG} *TTC on the RO-BG direction*
 k_{RO-BG} *splitting factor for RO-BG direction*
 $TTC_{RO-south\ RO\ systems}$ *TTC from the Romanian system to all south Romania systems*

- (7) The splitting factor used for year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation in the year *Y* will be based on the NTC values from the last two years. This approach is based on the Article 3(h) of the CACM Regulation that contributes to the objective of respecting the need for a fair and orderly market and price formation and ensures a fair distribution of costs and benefits between the involved TSOs. Moreover the approach is in line with the distribution of the congestion income (as defined in the Article 73 of CACM Regulation and Article 57 of FCA Regulation) collected by the TSOs, and thus do not alter the signals for investments to TSOs given by the congestion income. The splitting factors used at the NTC computation will comply with the security operation in accordance with Article 3(c) of the CACM Regulation, will not alter the signals for investments to TSOs given by the congestion income and allow reasonable financial planning according with Article 73 of the CACM Regulation.

Με σχόλια [A26]: Maybe also on the Art. 3 (e) of FCA Regulation.

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- (8) The splitting factor for BG-GR direction is determined with the following equation:

$$k_{BG-GR} = NTC_{BG-GR} / NTC_{north\ GR\ systems-GR}$$

where:

k_{BG-GR}	splitting factor as percentage to be applied for BG-GR direction for year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation in the year Y
NTC_{BG-GR}	Average value of the NTC for the direction BG-GR (excluding the period when the tie-line BG-GR was out of operation for maintenance) in the last two years
$NTC_{north\ GR\ systems-GR}$	Average value of the total NTC for the direction north GR systems -GR (excluding the period when the tie-line BG-GR was out of operation for maintenance) in the last two years

- (9) The splitting factor for GR-BG direction is determined with the following equation:

$$k_{GR-BG} = NTC_{GR-BG} / NTC_{GR-north\ GR\ systems}$$

where:

k_{GR-BG}	splitting factor as percentage to be applied for GR-BG direction for year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation in the year Y
NTC_{GR-BG}	Average value of the NTC for the direction GR-BG (excluding the period when the tie-line BG-GR was out of operation for maintenance) in the last two years
$NTC_{GR-north\ GR\ systems}$	Average value of the total NTC for the direction GR-north GR systems (excluding the period when the tie-line BG-GR was out of operation for maintenance) in the last two years

- (10) The splitting factor for BG-RO direction is determined with the following equation:

$$k_{BG-RO} = NTC_{BG-RO} / NTC_{south\ RO\ systems-RO}$$

where:

k_{BG-RO}	splitting factor as percentage to be applied for BG-RO direction for year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation in the year Y
NTC_{BG-RO}	Average value of the NTC for the direction BG-RO in the last two years
$NTC_{south\ RO\ systems-RO}$	Average value of the total NTC for the direction south RO systems-RO in the last two years

- (11) The splitting factor for RO-BG direction is determined with the following equation:

$$k_{RO-BG} = NTC_{RO-BG} / NTC_{RO-south\ RO\ systems}$$

where:

k_{RO-BG}	splitting factor as percentage to be applied for RO-BG direction for year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation in the year Y
NTC_{RO-BG}	Average value of the NTC for the direction RO-BG in the last two years
$NTC_{RO-south\ RO\ systems}$	Average value of the total NTC for the direction RO-south RO systems in the last two years

- (12) The CCC of the SEE CCR shall provide to the SEE TSOs with the validated NTC s values after application of the RM s defined in accordance with Article 56 for the BG-RO and BG-GR borders.

- (13) The NTC on the BG-GR border is determined with the following equations:

$$NTC_{BG-GR} = TTC_{BG-GR} - RM_{BG-GR}$$

$$NTC_{GR-BG} = TTC_{GR-BG} - RM_{GR-BG}$$

with

NTC_{BG-GR}	NTC on the BG-GR direction
NTC_{GR-BG}	NTC on the GR-BG direction

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TTC_{BG-GR}	TTC on the BG-GR direction
TTC_{GR-BG}	TTC on the GR-BG direction
RM_{BG-GR}	RM on the BG-GR direction
RM_{GR-BG}	RM on the GR-BG direction

- (14) The NTC on the BG-RO border is determined with the following equations:

$$NTC_{BG-RO} = TTC_{BG-RO} - RM_{BG-RO}$$

$$NTC_{RO-BG} = TTC_{RO-BG} - RM_{RO-BG}$$

with

NTC_{BG-RO}	NTC on the BG-RO direction
NTC_{RO-BG}	NTC on the RO-BG direction
TTC_{BG-RO}	TTC on the BG-RO direction
TTC_{RO-BG}	TTC on the RO-BG direction
RM_{BG-RO}	RM on the BG-RO direction
RM_{RO-BG}	RM on the RO-BG direction

- (15) In accordance with Article 21(1)(b)(iii) of the CACM Regulation, SEE TSOs shall apply the rules for taking into account the previously-allocated cross-zonal capacity. The objective of the rules is to verify that the ATC value of each border and direction of the SEE CCR remains non-negative in case of previously-allocated commercial capacity.

- (16) The ATC taking into consideration the AACs is determined with the following equations in case of BG – GR border:

$$ATC_{BG-GR} = NTC_{BG-GR} - AAC_{BG-GR}$$

$$ATC_{GR-BG} = NTC_{GR-BG} - AAC_{GR-BG}$$

with

ATC_{BG-GR}	ATC on the BG-GR direction
NTC_{BG-GR}	NTC on the BG-GR direction
AAC_{BG-GR}	AAC on the BG-GR direction
AAC_{GR-BG}	AAC on the GR-BG direction
ATC_{GR-BG}	ATC on the GR-BG direction
NTC_{GR-BG}	NTC on the GR-BG direction

- (17) The ATC taking into consideration the AACs is determined with the following equations in case of BG – RO border:

$$ATC_{BG-RO} = NTC_{BG-RO} - AAC_{BG-RO}$$

$$ATC_{RO-BG} = NTC_{RO-BG} - AAC_{RO-BG}$$

with

ATC_{BG-RO}	ATC on the BG-RO direction
NTC_{BG-RO}	NTC on the BG-RO direction
AAC_{BG-RO}	AAC on the BG-RO direction
AAC_{RO-BG}	AAC on the RO-BG direction
ATC_{RO-BG}	ATC on the RO-BG direction
NTC_{RO-BG}	NTC on the RO-BG direction

- (18) If the ATC values calculated according with Article 12(16) and Article 12(17) are negative or zero, no capacity

Με σχόλια [A27]: Regarding the provisions of Art. 10(15), SEE TSOs shall assess whether the reference to Art. 21 of CACM should be eliminated as well as they shall explain whether the monthly capacity calculation process takes into account the yearly allocated capacity.

Με σχόλια [A28]: Furthermore, SEE NRAs propose SEE TSOs to include a dedicated Article on the previously allocated cross-zonal capacities. This new Article should refer to the fact that each SEE TSO shall provide to the CCC for each SEE bidding zone border and for each long-term capacity calculation time frame the previously allocated cross-zonal capacities.

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will be made available for the next market time-frame.

Article 11 Fallback procedures

- (1) In accordance with article 10(7) of the FCA Regulation, referring to article 21(3) of the CACM Regulation, in the event that a LTCC process is unable to produce results, a fallback procedure shall be applied.
- (2) For the year-ahead and month-ahead common capacity calculation, where an incident occurs in the capacity calculation process and the CCC is unable to produce results within the allotted time for the calculation process, the SEE TSOs shall bilaterally agree on NTC values for the relevant timeframe(s).
- (3) SEE TSOs provide inputs to the CCC after commonly coordinate and validate the bilaterally agreed NTC values.

Article 12 Consideration of non-SEE CCR bidding zone borders

- (1) In accordance with Article 21(1)(b)(vii) of the CACM Regulation, SEE TSOs take into account the influences of other CCRs by making assumptions on what will be the future non-SEE exchanges in accordance with Article 18(3) of the CACM Regulation and Article 19 of the CGMM.
- (2) The assumptions of non-SEE exchanges are implicitly captured in the relevant CGM by the non-SEE TSOs' best forecasts of net positions and flows for HVDC lines, according to Article 18(3) of CACM Regulation and are used as the basis for the common capacity calculation. In SEE CCR, this constitutes the rule for sharing power flow capabilities among different CCRs.

Article 13 Publication and Timescale for Implementation of the capacity calculation methodology

- (1) The TSOs of the SEE CCR shall publish this year-ahead and month-ahead capacity calculation methodology without undue delay after all relevant national regulatory authorities have approved the proposed methodology or a decision has been taken by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators in accordance with Article ~~4 (9), (10) and (11)~~ of FCA Regulation.
- (2) The TSOs of the SEE CCR shall start the implementation process of this common capacity calculation methodology just after the implementation of the SEE CCR TSO's proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the day ahead and intraday market time frame and shall consist of the following steps:
 - a. Internal parallel run (6 months period), during which the TSOs shall test the operational processes for capacity calculation inputs, capacity calculation process and capacity validation and develop the appropriate IT tools and infrastructure;
 - b. External parallel run (6 months period), during which the TSOs will continue testing their internal processes and IT tools and infrastructure.
- (3) During the internal and external parallel run, SEE TSOs shall continuously monitor the effects and the performance of the application of this methodology. For this purpose, they shall develop, in coordination with SEE NRAs, the Agency and stakeholders, the monitoring and performance criteria and report on the outcome of this monitoring on a quarterly basis in a quarterly report. After the implementation of this methodology

Με σχόλια [A29]: As for the reference in negative or zero calculated ATC values and the subsequent fact of no capacity to be made available for the next market time frame in Art. 10(18) , SEE NRAs request SEE TSOs to elaborate on this issue and clarify whether this is the situation in the present and assess the impact of this fact to the market participants. In the Explanatory Note, there has to be a reference on this issue, especially describing the current situation, providing some examples etc.

Με σχόλια [A30]: SEE NRAs suggest that SEE TSOs include the details of Art. 2.2.2 of the Explanatory Note in this Article., e.g.

"For the yearly process: The SEE TSOs will use the coordinated yearly values of the previous year as a starting point. Then the SEE TSOs will first bilaterally validate these NTC values (this could imply that a cNTC will be lower due to different foreseen topology situations); in a second step these values will be discussed and agreed upon in a SEE TSOs coordination meeting (this also qualifies as validation according to article 15 of the FCA Regulation) the latter ensures that also the fallback NTCs are coordinated.

For the monthly process: The first step for the monthly calculations, is that the SEE TSOs take into consideration the remaining capacity of the yearly process for that month and the coordinated monthly values of the previous year of that month. Then the SEE TSOs considering the different foreseen topology situations will bilaterally validate these NTC values . The bilaterally agreed values will be in a second step discussed and agreed upon in a SEE TSOs coordination meeting."

Μορφοποιήθηκε: Δεξιά: -0,02 εκ.

Με σχόλια [A31]: SEE TSOs shall provide SEE NRAs with the status of the implementation of the DA and ID common capacity calculation methodology, since they correlate the implementation of SEE CACM CCM with the start of implementation process of SEE FCA CCM.

If there have been certain delays and the approved implementation timeline is not going to be respected (for example if the DA common capacity calculation methodology is not going to be implemented the latest by 1st of July 2020), SEE TSOs have to propose an amendment to the SEE CACM CCM proposal and submit it to SEE NRAs for approval, following the provisions of Article 9(13) of the CACM, providing sufficient reasoning.
Regarding the implementation of SEE FCA CCM, SEE NRAs request SEE TSOs to include a more specific provision including a certain period such as "no later than xx months after DA CCM has been implemented..."

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outcome of this monitoring shall be reported in the annual report.

Article 14 Reviews and updates

- (1) Based on Article 3(f) of the FCA Regulation and in accordance with Article 21(3) of the FCA Regulation, referring to Article 27 of the CACM Regulation all TSOs shall regularly and at least once a year review and update the key input and output parameters listed in Article 27(4)(a) to (d) of the CACM Regulation.
- (2) In case the review proves the need of an update of the reliability margins methodology, SEE TSOs shall publish the changes at least 1 month before the implementation.
- (3) In case the review proves the need of an update of the operational security limits, critical network elements and contingencies used for capacity calculation inputs pursuant to ~~Article 67~~, TSOs the SEE CCR shall publish the changes at least 1 week before the implementation.
- (4) ~~The review of the common list of RAs taken into account in capacity calculation shall include at least an evaluation of the efficiency of RAs considered during RAC.~~
- (5) In case the review proves the need for updating the application of the methodologies for determining generation shift keys, operational security limits, critical network elements and contingencies referred to in ~~Articles 23 to 24 of the CACM Regulation~~, changes have to be published at least 3 months before the final implementation.
- (6) Any changes of parameters listed in Article 27(4) of the CACM Regulation have to be communicated to market participants, SEE NRAs and the Agency.
- (7) The impact of any changes of the parameters listed in Article 27(4)(d) of the CACM Regulation have to be communicated to market participants, SEE regulatory authorities and the Agency. If any change leads to an adaption of this methodology, SEE TSOs will amend this methodology according to ~~Article 9(13) of the CACM Regulation.~~

Με σχόλια [A32]: The same comment about RAs as previous comment.

Με σχόλια [A33]: Art. 11 to 13 of FCA Regulation?

Με σχόλια [A34]: Article 4(12) of FCA Regulation

Article 15 Publication of data

- (1) In accordance with Article 3(f) of the FCA Regulation aiming at ensuring and enhancing the transparency and reliability of information to the regulatory authorities and market participants, SEE TSOs and CCC shall regularly publish the data on the capacity calculation process pursuant to this methodology on a dedicated online communication platform representing all SEE TSOs of the SEE CCR. To enable market participants to have a clear understanding of the published data, SEE TSOs and CCC shall develop a handbook and published it on this communication platform. This handbook shall include at least a description of each data item, including its unit and underlying convention.
- (2) SEE TSOs and CCC shall publish the following data items shall be published (in addition to the data items and definitions of Commission Regulation (EU) No 543/2013 on submission and publication of data in electricity markets), except point i):
 - a. NTC values determined for year and monthly market time-frames;
 - b. RMs for each direction of the SEE CCR borders;
 - c. Limiting CNECs;
 - d. For each CNEC the EIC code of CNE and Contingency;
 - e. Real names of CNECs;
 - f. The following forecast information contained in the CGM for each MTU and bidding zone of the SEE

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CCR:

- i). Load
- ii). Production
- iii). Net position

- (3) Individual SEE TSO may withhold the publication of information disclosing the locational information referred to in paragraph (2) c), (2) d), (2) e), (2) f), if required by a competent regulatory authority or by relevant national legislation on the grounds of protecting the critical infrastructure. In such case, the information referred to in paragraph (2) d) and e) shall be replaced with an anonymous identifier which shall be stable for each CNEC across all market time units. The anonymous identifier shall also be used in the other TSO communications related to the CNEC, including when communicating about an outage or an investment in infrastructure. The list of data items withheld pursuant to this paragraph shall be published on the communication platform referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) Any change in the identifiers used in paragraphs (2) d) and (3) shall be publicly notified at least one month before its entry into force. The notification shall at least include the day of entry into force of the new identifiers and the correspondence between the old and the new identifier for each CNEC.
- (5) Regulatory authorities may request additional information to be published by the TSOs. The relevant TSOs shall publish this information if requested by their competent regulatory authority. All regulatory authorities shall coordinate their requests among themselves, the relevant stakeholders and the Agency.

Article 16

Quality of the data published

- (1) No later than six months before the implementation of this methodology, SEE TSOs shall jointly establish and publish a common procedure for monitoring and ensuring the quality and availability of the data. When doing so, they shall coordinate with relevant stakeholders and SEE CCR regulatory authorities.
- (2) The procedure pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be applied by the CCC, and shall consist of continuous monitoring process and reporting in the annual report. The continuous monitoring process shall monitor the following elements:
- a. individually for each TSO and for the SEE CCR as a whole: data quality indicators, describing the precision, accuracy, representativeness, data completeness, comparability and sensitivity of the data;
 - b. the ease-of-use of the data retrieval, for both manual and automated purposes;
 - c. perform automated data checks, which shall be conducted in order to automatically accept or reject individual data items before publication based on required data attributes (e.g. data type, lower/upper value bound, etc.).
- The quality indicators shall be monitored in daily operation and shall be made available on the platform for each dataset and data provider such that users are able to take this information into account when accessing and using the data.
- (3) The CCC shall provide in the annual report at least the following:
- a. the summary of the quality of the data provided by each data provider;
 - b. the assessment of the ease-of-use of data retrieval (both manual and automated);
 - c. the results of the satisfaction survey performed annually with stakeholders and regulatory authorities;
 - d. the suggestions for improving the quality of the provided data and/or the ease-of-use of data retrieval.
- (4) The TSOs of the SEE CCR shall commit to a minimum value for at least some of the indicators mentioned in paragraph (2), to be achieved by each TSO individually on average on a monthly basis. Should a TSO fail to

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fulfil at least one of the data quality requirements, this TSO shall provide to the CCC within 1 month following the infringement of the threshold, detailing reasons for the failure to provide information, as well as an action plan to correct past errors and prevent future errors. No later than three months after the infringement, this action plan shall fully be implemented and the issue resolved. This information shall be published on the online communication platform and in the annual report.

Article 17

Monitoring, reporting and information to regulatory authorities

- (1) With reference to the Whereas and Article 26(5) of the CACM Regulation, monitoring data shall be provided towards the SEE NRAs as basis for supervising a non-discriminatory and efficient SEE congestion management.
- (2) The provided monitoring data shall also be the basis for the biennial report to be provided according to Article 26 of the FCA Regulation.
- (3) The CCC, with the support of SEE CCR TSOs where relevant, shall draft and publish an annual report and a quarterly report satisfying the reporting obligations set in this methodology.
- (4) The final, exhaustive and binding list of all monitoring items, respective templates and the data access point shall be developed by the SEE TSOs in cooperation with NRAs. An agreement between the SEE NRAs and SEE TSOs shall be reached no later than three months before the implementation of this methodology.
- (5) All technical and statistical information related to this methodology shall be made available upon request to the NRAs in the SEE CCR.

Article 18

Language

- (1) The reference language for this methodology shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate this methodology into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by TSOs in accordance with Article 94(134) of the ~~CACM-FCA~~ Regulation and any version in another language, the relevant TSOs shall, in accordance with national legislation, provide the relevant national regulatory authorities with an revised translation of the methodology.

Η απόφαση αυτή να δημοσιευθεί στην Εφημερίδα της Κυβερνήσεως.

Αθήνα, 30 Απριλίου 2020

Ο Πρόεδρος

ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΜΠΟΥΛΑΞΗΣ



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