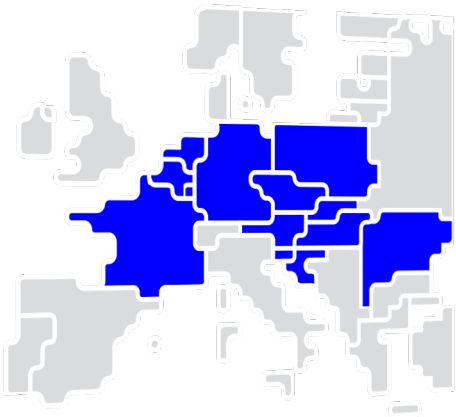
Core CCR TSOs' proposal for the methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading in accordance with Article 35.1 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015

"Core RD and CT Methodology"

05 September 2018

Version for Public Consultation



***Disclaimer**: This document is for public consultation and should be considered as "work in progress". Feedback from market parties will be used as input for the finalization of the methodology.*

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Whereas

1. Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishes a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereafter referred to as “CACM Regulation”), which entered into force on 14 August 2015.
2. This document, including its annexes, is a common proposal developed by all transmission system operators (hereafter referred to as “TSOs”) of the Core Capacity Calculation Region (hereafter referred to as “Core CCR”) as defined in accordance with Article 15 of CACM Regulation regarding the proposal for the methodology for coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading (hereafter referred to as “Core RD and CT Methodology”) in accordance with CACM Regulation. This proposal is required by Article 35(1) of CACM Regulation. The Core RD and CT Methodology proposal was consulted from 05 September 2018 until 05 October 2018 in accordance with Article 12 of CACM Regulation.
3. In accordance with Article 35(3) of CACM Regulation, TSOs shall by 26 months after the regulatory approval of capacity calculation regions develop a report assessing the progressive implementation, coordination and harmonisation of those Countertrading and Redispatching processes and arrangements. This report shall include proposals that should prevent these mechanisms and agreements from distorting the market. This report should be subject to consultation in accordance with Article 12 of CACM Regulation.
4. This proposal takes into account the TSOs' proposal for a day-ahead and intraday capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 20 of CACM Regulation and submitted to the NRAs of the Core Region for approval on 15 September 2017.
5. In the context of this proposal, the definition of “Core RSCs” as defined in the Article 2 of this Core RD and CT Methodology is important and has the meaning of the Regional Security Coordinator as defined into the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereafter referred to as “SO GL Regulation”).
6. The Core RD and CT Methodology contributes to and does not in any way hinder the achievement of the objectives of Article 3 of CACM Regulation. In particular this Core RD and CT Methodology:
    a. Establishes a common and coordinated process for Redispatching and Countertrading by defining a set of harmonised rules for congestion management and as such serves the objective of promoting effective competition in the generation, trading and supply of electricity in accordance with Article 3(a) of CACM Regulation;
    b. Contributes to the objective of ensuring optimal use of the transmission infrastructure in accordance with Article 3(b) of CACM Regulation by using last available inputs based on the best possible forecast of transmission systems and market results at the time of each CSA, updated in a timely manner, for the detection of coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading needs;
    c. Contributes to the objective of ensuring operational security in accordance with Article 3 (c) of the CACM Regulation by coordinating the Redispatching and Countertrading at regional level to ensure its reliability.
7. Contributes to the objective of optimising the calculation and allocation of cross-zonal capacity in accordance with Article 3 (d) of CACM Regulation by integrating the timings of the coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading process into the timings of the different capacity calculation process steps. The scope of the Core RD and CT Methodology is limited to relieving physical congestions.

Title 1: General provisions

Article 1 Subject matter and scope

1. The methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading as determined in this proposal shall be considered as a proposal of Core TSOs in accordance with Article 35.1 of CACM Regulation.

Article 2 Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the Core RD and CT Methodology, the terms used shall have the meaning given to them in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 714/2009, Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 543/2013 (hereafter referred to as "Transparency Regulation"), Article 2 of CACM Regulation and in Article 3 of SO GL Regulation.
2. In this Core RD and CT Methodology, the following acronyms are used:
    a. "ATC" means the "Available Transfer Capacity";
    b. "IGM" means the "Individual Grid Model";
    c. "CGM" means the "Common Grid Model";
    d. "DACF" means "Day-ahead Congestion Forecast";
    e. "IDCF" means "Intraday Congestion Forecast";
    f. "CSA" means "Coordinated Security Analysis".
3. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:
    a. "Requesting TSO" means the TSO responsible for the operation of the control area where the physical congestion is detected. In case of a congestion on a cross-border transmission line, both TSOs responsible for the operation of that line are considered to be Requesting TSOs;
    b. "Connecting TSO" means the TSO responsible for the operation of the control area where the redispatching resources are located and activated, and the countertrading resources are activated;
    c. "Transiting TSO" means the TSO which is affected by the activated set of remedial actions and which is responsible for scheduling cross-border exchanges of countertrading and redispatching measures while the net positions remain the same;
    d. "RSC Coordination Deadline" means the deadline for the RSC to be able to perform the full coordination. This deadline shall be defined in the methodology of Article 76 of SO GL Regulation;
    e. "RD and CT Measure" means energy-related measure to solve physical congestion. It is activated by the Requesting and Connecting and Transiting TSO. For each timestamp where RD and CT Measures are included in the grid model, the sum has to be energy-balanced. It can be composed of countertrading only, redispatching only, or a mix of both;
    f. "Countertrading" means a measure performed by one or several TSOs in one or several bidding zones in order to relieve physical congestions where the location of activated resources are not known within the bidding zone;
    g. "Available Countertrading Potential" describes the range of trading possibilities within a bidding zone;
    h. "Planned Countertrading" is the subset of the total Available Countertrading Potential required to relieve physical congestions identified in a CGM during a CSA;
    i. "Ordered Countertrading" is the share of the Planned Countertrading that is bindingly ordered by the Requesting TSO and Connecting TSO. In this case, the Ordered Countertrading becomes part of the schedules exchanged between the TSOs and is contained in a CGM during a CSA;

j. “Redispatching” means a measure performed by one or several TSOs by altering specific generation and/or load patterns in order to change physical flows in the transmission system and relieve physical congestions. The location of the units considered for Redispatching are known and the parameters of the resource are known;
k. “Available Redispatching Potential” describes the possible power output modifications of Redispatching resources from its planned setpoint while maintaining its system in normal state without compromising the provision of ancillary services. It is nominated per Redispatching resource in the form of planning time series. When possible, demand facilities or aggregated demand facilities participating in demand response can be taken into account with their minimum and maximum power range to be curtailed;
l. “Planned Redispatching” is the subset of the total Available Redispatching Potential required to relieve physical congestions identified in a CGM during a CSA;
m. “Ordered Redispatching” is the share of the Planned Redispatching that is bindingly ordered by the Requesting and Connecting TSO. In this case, the Ordered Redispatching becomes part of the scheduled exchanges between the generator and the Requesting/Connecting TSO and is included in a CGM for the next CSA;
n. “Cross-border Impacting Remedial Action” means a remedial action considered to be activated by a TSO and whose activation has a significant influence on at least one TSO that is not involved in its activation;
o. “Cross-RSC Impacting Remedial Action” means a cross-border impacting remedial action, considered to be activated by a TSO who has delegated tasks to a given RSC in accordance with Article 77(3) of SO GL Regulation and whose activation has a significant influence on at least one TSO who is not involved in its activation and who has delegated tasks to another RSC in accordance with Article 77(3) of SO GL.

4. Core TSOs define remedial actions by the following way:
   a. A “preventive remedial action” is the result of an operational planning process and needs to be activated prior to the investigated timeframe for compliance with the (N-1) criterion;
   b. A “curative remedial action” is the result of an operational planning process and is activated straight subsequent to the occurrence of the respective contingency for compliance with the (N-1) criterion, taking into account transitory admissible overloads and their accepted duration;
   c. “Set of remedial actions” means a combination of remedial actions that are to be activated as a whole to maintain operational security.
5. In this Core RD and CT Methodology, unless the context requires otherwise:
   a. The singular indicates the plural and vice versa;
   b. Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Core RD and CT Methodology;
   c. Any reference to legislation, regulations, directives, orders, instruments, codes or any other enactment shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it when in force.

Article 3 Cross-border relevance of Redispatching and Countertrading

1. Within Article 35(2) of CACM Regulation, cross-border relevance is considered in the coordination and cost sharing of Redispatching and Countertrading.
2. RD and CT Measures which have a significant impact on other TSOs have to be coordinated. A quantification of the minimum level above which this impact is significant enough to request coordination has to be established in the methodology required by Articles 75 and 76 of SO GL Regulation.

3. All cross-border relevant elements selected as critical network elements in the capacity calculation process (critical network element contingency selection process in day-ahead capacity calculation) are subject to Redispatching and Countertrading cost sharing. Cross-border relevance of remedial actions for cost-sharing are only those remedial actions activated to solve a congestion on a critical network element as defined in Articles 20 and 21 of CACM Regulation. As one Redispatching or Countertrading measure or one set of remedial actions can be activated to solve several congested network elements at once, it is not always possible to assign one Redispatching or Countertrading measure only to one congested critical network element. The allocation of costs between different congested critical network elements will be defined in the cost sharing methodology according to Article 74 of CACM Regulation.

Article 4 Resources for Redispatching

1. All relevant market parties shall have the obligation based on local legislations to provide best up-to-date information on the resources that could be used by TSOs for Redispatching;
    a. Up and/or down regulation of conventional power plants;
    b. Up and/or down regulation of loads (e.g. industry, boiler);
    c. Up and/or down regulation of (pump) storage power plants;
    d. Up and/or down regulation of battery storages or other storage technologies;
    e. Up and/or down regulation of renewable energy sources, such as wind energy, solar energy, biomass power plants etc.
2. Resources for Redispatching made available to the TSOs shall be precisely localized and integrated in the CGM.

Article 5 Resources for Countertrading

1. Depending on national legislation, the resources of TSOs for Countertrading may be as following, but are not necessarily limited to:
    a. Having access to or request a third party to take position in the intraday market in order to buy/sell electricity;
    b. Resources also considered for Redispatching;
    c. Resources of the Balancing Market.
2. Resources for Countertrading made available to the TSOs shall at least be localized on a bidding zone level.

Article 6 Impacts of Redispatching and Countertrading

1. Bidding zones are connected through alternating current (AC) connections and/or direct current (DC) connections, which result in different impacts for Countertrading:
    a. The physical impact of Countertrading on bidding zones with AC connections is more uncertain than it is for Redispatching. This uncertainty in Countertrading is due to the fact that the origin of the trade is not known and the grid in the Core CCR is highly meshed with several connections on each single bidding zone border;
    b. Countertrading on bidding zone borders with DC connections located either in the Core CCR or directly connected to the Core CCR can be effective, as the location of the interconnector is known.
2. Countertrading between bidding zone borders not part of the Core CCR or Countertrading coordinated by other RSCs may be used for solving a congestion in the control area of the Core TSO present on the bidding zone border.

3. Any activated Countertrading and/or Redispatching should ensure the alleviation of the original physical congestion. The details for the optimization to achieve this will be established in the methodology of Article 76 of SO GL Regulation.
4. For any cross border related measure on either Redispatching or Countertrading, any affected TSO will update their scheduled exchange.
5. Redispatching and Countertrading can be combined in a balanced way, e.g. upward regulation by Redispatching in one bidding-zone and downward regulation by Countertrading in another bidding-zone. However, RD and CT Measures only consisting of Countertrading do not take place in only one bidding zone.

Title 2: Coordinated Redispatching and Countertrading process

Article 7 Timeframes for Redispatching and Countertrading application

1. The Redispatching and Countertrading application will be coordinated in the following order:
    a. Day-ahead process;
    b. Intraday process;
    c. Close to real-time process (if time allows for coordination).
2. The day-ahead process begins after the day-ahead market coupling.
3. The close to real-time process is a “Fast Activation Process” for a sudden physical congestion, whereas day-ahead and intraday processes are regular processes. A time limit to switch from the intraday regular process to the Fast Activation Process should be defined in the methodology of Article 76 of SO GL Regulation.
4. If an earlier CSA (e.g. D-2 or D-3) is implemented to decide on costly remedial actions which have to be activated before the DACF process, the Core RD and CT Methodology will be updated simultaneously. Until such an implementation of an earlier CSA, remedial actions taken before DACF will be implemented in the IGMs and will not be subject to cost-sharing.

Article 8 Day-Ahead and intraday regular process

1. The general principles of Countertrading and Redispatching consist of the following aspects:
    a. Exchange of available Redispatching and Countertrading resource and associated estimated pricing as input for the CSA;
    b. Detection that Redispatching and Countertrading is needed by the CSA where all available non-costly remedial actions do not relieve all identified congestions;
    c. Coordination to decide which RD and CT Measures will be applied, based on a set of costly and non-costly remedial actions proposed by the CSA;
    d. Activation of Redispatching and Countertrading;
    e. Reporting;
    f. Total cost calculation;
    g. Cost sharing and settlement.
2. The Core RD and CT Methodology deals with aspects a, d and e. Aspects b and c are in the scope of the methodology required by Article 76 of SO GL Regulation. Aspects f and g are in the scope of the cost sharing methodology required by Article 74 of CACM Regulation.
3. The day-ahead process and intraday process are very similar. During the intraday timeframe, it shall be possible to go straight to the Fast Activation Process as defined in Article 13.

4. At least one CSA will be performed day-ahead according to Article 75 of SO GL Regulation. The number of CSAs intraday will be defined in the methodologies required by Articles 75 and 76 of SO GL Regulation.

Article 9 Volume information, availability and exchange of data

1. Information of all available remedial actions (costly, non-costly) shall be provided to all Core TSOs and the RSCs for all time stamps of a planning horizon and during any decision step in the process.
2. Every TSO is responsible for the security of its own grid, therefore the decision on which resources are shared for the optimisation at which time should be made by the TSO. The terms and conditions will be described in the methodology required by Article 76 of SO GL Regulation.
3. Changes of remedial actions data intraday shall be monitored with the necessary frequency.
4. The underlying assumptions for the simulation of the remedial action application are functioning markets (no emergency), while also the distribution of ancillary services among units remains untouched.
5. TSOs will inform each other via the RSCs on volumes available for Redispatching and Countertrading, after the publication of the results of the day-ahead market. This exchange is based on the last information available. These available resources are the best estimate of the volume that can be used to solve a physical congestion only.
6. For Redispatching, the following features will accompany the volume itself, but are not limited to:
    a. Identification of Redispatching resources and mapping to nodes in the CGM;
    b. Specific up-to-date upward and downward regulating availabilities;
    c. Operational constraints, e.g. ramping constraints, minimum and maximum duration of the delivery period, lead time, Pmin, Pmax;
    d. Characteristics of standard products;
    e. If the resource is offered simultaneously to different CCRs or only to the Core CCR.
7. For Countertrading, the following features will accompany the volume itself, but are not limited to:
    a. Bidding zone or location if known;
    b. Product related lead times;
    c. Characteristics of standard products;
    d. If the volume is offered simultaneously to different CCRs or only to the Core CCR.

Article 10 Price information exchange

1. In line with the requirements set by Article 35(5) of CACM Regulation, information about prices will be made available in advance by the providers of Redispatching and Countertrading resources. Once this precondition is fulfilled, Core TSOs should be able to estimate Redispatching and Countertrading prices. Each of the Core TSOs shall inform the RSCs when the price is updated prior to the activation.
2. Regarding Redispatching and Countertrading:
    a. Different pricing mechanisms for Redispatching exist in different countries. The main mechanisms are:
        i. price related, i.e. based on bids for upward regulation and downward regulation;
        ii. cost related, i.e. based on fuels, CO2, opportunity costs, starting costs, etc;
        iii. cost related plus, i.e. cost related complemented with an additional margin.
    b. In a price related mechanism the costs are known ex-ante. In a cost related mechanism the full costs are known only ex-post, but indicative prices are determinable;
    c. Prior to the CSA performed in accordance with the methodology of Article 76 of SO GL Regulation, each TSO will declare to the Core TSOs and the RSCs at least indicative

prices/costs of the resources available for Redispatching and Countertrading in its control area;

d. In case of Redispatching, each Core TSO has to declare indicative prices/costs of the potential generation units or load units and the time window of its validity;
e. In case of Countertrading, each Core TSO has to declare indicative prices/costs of the potential trade and the time window of its validity.

3. For the optimisation and settlement, only the costs related to the activation are taken into account, i.e. capacity costs are not considered.

Article 11 Detection and coordination

1. The physical congestion can be detected by either a Core TSO or a RSC on its behalf. The Core TSO that operates the control area where the physical congestion is detected will be considered as the Requesting TSO for the purposes of this Core RD and CT Methodology. In case of congestion on a cross-border transmission line, TSOs at both ends of the line are considered Requesting TSOs.
2. In all cases in which a physical congestion is detected, all involved parties listed in Article10(1) at this stage must contact and provide each other with all the information needed to have a common view on the physical congestion to be solved.
3. According to Articles 76 and 78 of the SO GL Regulation, the RSCs recommend the relevant Core TSO effective and economically efficient remedial actions to solve the identified physical congestion, based on the available price and volume information.
4. To ensure that congestions are relieved, different effective and economically efficient sets of remedial actions (if possible) should be suggested by the RSCs to solve the congestions, particularly in case that one of them is at the end not applicable.
5. In accordance with Articles 76 and 78 of SO GL Regulation, the relevant Core TSOs shall jointly decide whether to initiate the recommended remedial action.
6. In case of a decision not to implement the recommended remedial action, the respective TSO shall provide an explanation for this decision to all coordinating parties in accordance with Article 78(4) of SO GL Regulation. In case of refusal, RSCs should renew their proposal based on a re-optimization if time allows
7. In case of a common agreed solution where the recommended remedial action is Countertrading or Redispatching, the coordination process will be initiated in accordance with this Core RD and CT Methodology.
8. Calculation and selection of RD and CT Measures:
    a. The coordination of Redispatching and Countertrading Measures has to be fully embedded in the CSA in accordance with Article 76 of SO GL Regulation;
    b. The following points have to be considered:
        i. The RSC remedial action set proposal is a combination of remedial actions with the aim of complying with the operational security limits;
        ii. RSCs should be able to generate more than one remedial action set proposal per operational planning run;
        iii. From the RSC remedial action set proposal, TSOs select a subset of specific remedial actions, which are ordered subsequently. The selection of the remedial actions requires a structured organizational process with suitable IT tool(s);
        iv. In case of costly remedial actions, a decision for ordering shall comprise a power-balanced (per time stamp) remedial action set;
        v. In case of time restrictions for decision making, an alternative decision proposal can be used (if compiled regularly by the RSCs);

vi. Active remedial action coordination by the RSCs based on a formalised remedial action selection and decision process under conditions of forecast errors will require intensive training for RSCs and TSOs personnel;
vii. The output of the coordination phase is the planned Redispatching and Countertrading. The selected remedial actions are assigned with a label indicating in which timeframe they have been decided to use.

9. Consideration of non-costly remedial actions: all remedial actions that have a cross-border impact according to the methodology to be developed for Articles 75 and 76 of SO GL Regulation need to be coordinated between the relevant parties and therefore should be included in the overall optimisation to realize the most efficient and effective solution. This includes non-costly remedial actions such as topology changes, tap changes of phase shifting transformer, etc.
10. All data required for cost calculations as defined in Article 74 of CACM Regulation shall be shared.

Article 12 Activation process for Redispatching and Countertrading

1. Activation in day-ahead and intraday processes:
    a. The RSCs or the Requesting TSO asks the Connecting TSOs for the implementation of the planned Redispatching and Countertrading;
    b. The Connecting TSOs activate remedial actions adjustment as proposed by the RSCs and provide the schedules required. The Planned Redispatching and Countertrading shall be performed as close as possible to real-time, taking into account the technical characteristics of the generation units and loads activated;
    c. The Connecting TSOs and if needed Transiting TSOs update cross-border schedules according to predefined scheduling paths regarding the Ordered Redispatching and Countertrading;
    d. The Connecting TSOs update cross-border capacities based on implemented Redispatching and Countertrading (see point 3);
    e. The Connecting TSOs update cross-border nominations based on implemented Redispatching and Countertrading;
    f. All parties shall abstain from uncoordinated activities (for example: remedial action activation or additional capacity in congested direction) counteracting the effect of implemented Redispatching and Countertrading.
2. Cancellation/ reduction of an agreed amount of Redispatching and/or Countertrading:
    a. In general, after the RD and CT Measures are agreed between all involved parties, the content is binding and the Connecting TSOs have to activate the corresponding Ordered Redispatching and Countertrading;
    b. In the following cases, an additional request for coordination and reconsideration of agreed Redispatching and Countertrading should be launched:
        i. By the Connecting TSO(s), i.e. in case a connecting party is not able to deliver the agreed amount or only parts of it on short notice;
        ii. By the RSCs or Connecting TSO(s), i.e. in case the cancellation/reduction is triggered by an improved grid situation, resulting in the Redispatching and Countertrading application being too high or becoming obsolete;
        iii. By the RSC or Connecting TSO(s), i.e. in case that the agreed Redispatching and Countertrading amount cannot be scheduled.
    c. Once the coordinated decision on Redispatching, non-costly remedial actions and Countertrading has been agreed upon by the concerned TSOs, these remedial actions have to be included in grid models in accordance with the SO GL Regulation requirements.

   d. The sum of activated RD and CT Measures has to be balanced to 0 MW per time unit.
3. RD and CT Measures which have been decided to be activated should be taken into account in the following process steps. Planned Redispatching and Countertrading will be fully included into the models. The RD and CT Measures that will be included in the IGMs during the next CSA are the ones that are planned and ordered.
4. Together with the activation of the RD and CT Measures, the cross-border capacities have to be modified in order to avoid that market trades go in the opposite direction than the RD and CT Measures. If this is not done, market trades could decrease the effect of the RD and CT Measures or even worsen the congestion. In particular, the ID cross-border Available Transfer Capacity (ATC) will be put to 0 in the direction that worsen the congestion during the period concerned by the RD and CT Measures. The ATC in the other direction won't be modified.
5. This modified ATC and the planned and Ordered Redispatching and Countertrading will be inputs for the ID CC process (incl. models).

Article 13 Fast activation process

1. A sudden physical congestion is a physical congestion detected close to real-time and where a fast activation of a remedial action is required.
2. A fast Redispatching and Countertrading process is defined as a Redispatching and Countertrading process where the detection of the physical congestion occurs after the RSC Coordination Deadline.
3. Preventive Redispatching and Countertrading activations as well as curative Redispatching and Countertrading activations can be designed.
4. In case the selected RD and CT Measure is a Cross-border Impacting Remedial Action or cross-RSC Impacting Remedial Action in accordance with Articles 75(1) and 76(1) of SO GL Regulation, the Requesting TSO must coordinate the RD and CT Measures with the concerned TSOs and inform them as soon as possible about the impact
5. The detection of the congestion is based on the last CGM, IGM or snapshot of the Requesting TSO.
6. The Requesting TSO must contact the Connecting TSO and provide information with the requested volume and period.
7. The Connecting TSO can refuse the request if the activation of the Redispatching and/or Countertrading causes a congestion in its control area or if it leads to situations outside the operational security limits.
8. Ex-post, the Requesting TSO must provide the RSCs the last CGM, IGM or snapshot on which the decision was based.

Article 14 Total cost calculation

1. The total cost of Redispatching and Countertrading will be determined transparently by adding up the costs/incomes of Connecting TSOs involved in Redispatching or Countertrading.
2. These costs will be mapped to the dedicated congested network elements in each bidding zone according to the methodology required by Article 74 of CACM Regulation.
3. In accordance with Article 35(5) of CACM Regulation, the actual prices of the volumes activated for Redispatching and Countertrading shall be based on:
   a. Prices in the relevant electricity markets for the relevant timeframe; or
   b. The costs of Redispatching and Countertrading resources calculated transparently on the basis of incurred costs.
4. The basis is the incurred costs related to the relevant timeframe of Redispatching and Countertrading resources (including all incurred costs like start-up, minimum operation time, ramping down). The prices shall be transparently disclosed to the TSOs from the Core CCR and no mark-up by the TSO

can be applied on top of the costs charged for the delivery of remedial actions by the relevant resources to the TSO.

Article 15 Reporting

1. Redispatching and Countertrading actions will be reported as described in the Transparency Regulation and in the Commission Regulation (EC) 543/2013 and 1227/2011 for Energy Market Integrity and Transparency.

Title 3: Miscellaneous

Article 16 Publication of the Core RD and CT Methodology proposal

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

Article 17 Implementation

1. The implementation of Core RD and CT Methodology is subject to:
    a. Regulatory approval of this Core RD and CT Methodology in accordance with Article 9 of CACM Regulation;
    b. Regulatory approval of redispatching and countertrading cost sharing methodology required by Article 74 of CACM Regulation in accordance with Article 9 of CACM Regulation;
    c. Regulatory approval of common coordinated capacity calculation methodology required by Articles 20 and 21 of CACM Regulation in accordance with Article 9 of CACM Regulation;
    d. Regulatory approval of the Coordinated Security Analysis methodology in accordance with Article 75 of SO GL Regulation and its implementation regulatory approval of the methodology for regional operational security coordination in accordance with Article 76 of SO GL Regulation and its implementation;
    e. Development, testing and implementation of the systems required to support the Core RD and CT Methodology after approval.

Article 18 Language

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

Article 19 Confidential treatment of information

1. The information and data handled during redispatching and countertrading process is sensitive, and should on this basis be treated as confidential. As a result all information gathered, analysis performed and other data available to the involved parties are deemed confidential and shall be managed in accordance with Article 13 of CACM Regulation and procedure to ensure its protection.

2. The information provided by generation units and loads for calculating the Redispatching and Countertrading cost shall be shared between the relevant TSOs and RSCs for Redispatching and Countertrading purposes only, including reporting and monitoring obligations defined within the methodology of Article 74 of CACM Regulation.
3. The parties will prepare ad hoc non-disclosure agreements.