
Central Transparency Platform - Frequently Asked Questions

– v2r0 –

MIT/TPC

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1. Content

1.	Content	2
2.	Introduction	3
3.	Clarifications per article in Transparency Regulation	4
4.	General Topics	24

2. Introduction

This document is a collection of clarifications, questions and answers pertaining to the implementation of the Central Transparency Platform. This is an auxiliary document and for the avoidance of any doubt it is not considered part of the Manual of Procedures (MoP). The Detailed Data Description, Business Requirements Specification and Implementation Guides are indeed key components of the MoP and should be considered as the authoritative sources of information. The vast majority of the questions compiled in this document originated from the local implementation projects at Data Providers. Individuals working in those projects are also the main audience for this publication.

The information in chapter 3 is organized by article number in the Commission Regulation (EU) No 543/2013 of 14 June 2013 on transparency and provision of information in electricity markets. Chapter 4 addresses topics of general interest clarifying submission of master data, liability and other topics.

3. Clarifications per article in Transparency Regulation

Load

WEEK-AHEAD TOTAL LOAD FORECAST PER BIDDING ZONE [6.1.C]

Q: The BRS says in chapter 6.4.3 that the Data Provider may submit data with higher resolution up to MTU period. In this case the platform shall calculate the minimum and maximum value per day. How should we use in this case the element Business Type? We are submitting the MTU values, not a minimum or maximum.

A: The Business Type is independent of Resolution. If you submit a single series of MTU values rather than max/min values, then IG prescribes in the note at the bottom of the dependency table that you shall use A04.

MONTH-AHEAD TOTAL LOAD FORECAST PER BIDDING ZONE [6.1.D]

Q: How should we report the forecast when only some days of the week fall within the next month?

A: Please consult the implementation guide for generation and load, chapter 4.4.10.

YEAR-AHEAD TOTAL LOAD FORECAST PER BIDDING ZONE [6.1.E]

Q: Assume we submit the yearly forecast for 2016 in December 2015. For what time interval should we submit an update if we for example have better values only by mid-May 2016?

A: In May, it is recommended that you submit an update for the same time interval as was covered in the original submission, i.e. for the full year January – December 2016.

YEAR-AHEAD FORECAST MARGIN [8.1]

Q: The BRS says that “in some cases, a man-machine interface is provided in order to permit the online capture of the information. Such interfaces may serve as a backup to automated data transmissions or as a complete substitute for them when machine-to-machine solutions are not feasible from the Data Provider’s point of view”. We are interested if the man-machine interface is possible for article 8.1 Year-ahead forecast margin?

A: In principle manual input will be an option for all data items. It makes particular sense for article 8.1, since it is just a single value for the whole year. Data providers may want to avoid implementing a machine-to-machine interface for such data exchange.

Transmission

General questions on Transmission

Q: Will all the contract types currently used in entsoe.net (including financial year, semestrial, quarterly) continue to be supported with regards to offered capacity and auction results?

A: They will continue to be supported. You can continue to use the contract types A08=Quarter Yearly and A09=Semestrial.

Q: Will it be possible to configure the deadline according to the specific dates of the allocations? For example, financial year auction does not occur by December 15.

A: Allocation period and delivery period can be set at your discretion, using the allocation calendar functionality. The submission deadline will automatically be shifted accordingly by the platform.

Q: Transmission IG section 5.4.3 TYPE - what Type applies to Offered Capacity?

A: Check the dependency matrix in section 5.3.2: A31 Agreed Capacity.

Q: Classification Category in BRS corresponds to Auction Category in Implementation Guide?
A: Yes.

Q: Auction category is used in the XML only for explicit auctions?
A: Yes.

Q: In IG Transmission, it is stated that field CLASSIFICATIONSEQUENCE_ATTRIBUTEINSTANCECOMPONENT.POSITION is required for distinguishing auctions for capacity over the same delivery period (in our case intraday capacity auctioning on the FR/BE border). The implementation guide states that this attribute can have a three character long alphanumeric value. However, the .xsd file only accepts integer values for this field. Or should we send just an integer for that attribute?
A: Just send an integer in the field. Normally you should start with 1, then 2, etc.

Q: What is the Contract Market Agreement code to be used for auctions that have a delivery period longer than a month but do not fall into the categories of yearly, quarterly or semestrial?
A: Use A06="Long term".

Q: How do we model a weekend auction?
A: In the allocation definition (or allocation calendar, if it is not recurring), choose contract type Weekly and set the delivery period to Saturday – Sunday.

Q: BRS uses the attribute “allocation type” to describe allocations. What is the corresponding attribute in the Transmission IG?

A: In fact what the BRS refers to as Allocation Type is not submitted in the data feed and hence not described in the Transmission IG. Allocation Type is part of the configuration on platform that describes the allocation/auction. In other IGs (specifically ECAN), it corresponds to Allocation Mode.

Q: Do we need to record some configuration on the central transparency platform before we submit data related to an allocation?

A: Yes, the allocation has to be configured on the platform beforehand. To configure the allocation, you have a choice between using the web-based human user interface and submitting an allocation configuration document in XML.

Q: How do we cancel an allocation that has been configured on the central transparency platform?

A: You have a choice: Via the web-based human user interface or by submitting an allocation configuration document in XML, where you indicate that it has been cancelled.

Q: What is the difference between bidding zone and bidding zone aggregation?

AK: Bidding zone aggregation is an area made up of two or more bidding zones. It is typically used to define, at a later stage, so called technical profiles.

Q: We have an implicit allocation on a border with a third country. Under which article(s) should we submit the data?

A: Platform will publish the data if you submit it under article 12.1.e.

Q: If you in the allocation calendar specify a delivery period start date to be January 10 and an end date to be January 12, does that mean that data has to be delivered for 3 full days, i.e. for January 10 (starting at 00:00), January 11 and January 12 (ending at 24:00)?

A: No. You need to always think about the date as accompanied with hour 00:00 (the morning). In your example January 10 - January 12 we speak about two full dates (10th and 11th).

Q: What is the naming convention for allocation ID?

A: The recommended naming convention is the following:

A_B_C_XB1-XB2 (D), where

A – allocation (A)

B – time horizon of allocation: Intraday (In), Daily (D), Weekly(W), Monthly (M), Quarterly (Q), Semesterial (S), Yearly (Y), Long term (LT)

C - allocation type: Implicit (I), Explicit (E)

XB1 – area to

XB2 – area from

D – additional info (optional): Financial (Fin), Calendar (Cal), etc.

Examples:

A_D_E_BE-NL

A_Y_E_FR-UK(Fin)

EXPANSION AND DISMANTLING PROJECTS [9.1]

Q: Each submitted document should relate to a single project?

A: It is possible to submit a single document where each timeseries in the submitted document describes a given project. However, be aware that cancellation of a project is indicated at the level of the header of the document – all timeseries/projects would be cancelled together. If you submit separate documents for each project, you may have more flexibility in terms of cancellation.

Q: What is the resolution expected by the transparency platform? Neither DDD nor BRS prescribes any specific resolution. The IG simply states “used”.

A: Any resolution may be used. However for simplicity you could submit just one value for the whole interval.

Q: The BRS states a “status” of the project as “active” or “cancelled”, but I can’t see an equivalent attribute in the IG. How do we report that a project remains active or has been cancelled?

A: See chapters 4.3.2 and 4.4.11 of Transmission IG.

Q: Data Description states submission deadline as one week before yearly capacity allocation.

However, BRS does not mention any submission deadline. So is this data item submitted ad-hoc?

A: Submission is not monitored. Platform will not check if and when Data Provider has delivered data.

Q: What is the definition of the project? Does this cover things like a cable fault fix or a planned outage?

A: The project should describe permanent modifications to the transmission capacity. Faults and planned outages would naturally be covered by article 10.1.

Q: Is impact the amount the project is increasing or decreasing capacity or is it the resultant capacity?

A: Resultant capacity. It is recommended to send the future NTC, taking into account the new or modified grid element in service.

Q: The threshold minimum impact of 100 MW for data submission - is this per direction? If there was a reduction in capacity of for example 51 MW in one direction and 51 MW in the other direction would this constitute a > 100MW impact?

A: It is per direction. In your example publication is not necessary.

Q: Does the resolution have to be the same for every project?

A: This is not required by the platform.

Q: Should projects be submitted per bidding zone or by control area? How will the data be displayed on EMFIP?

A: Data should be submitted per control area and will be published per control area.

Q: The time series included in the document is intended to describe the new NTC, as of completion of the project. How should we choose the end date of the time series?

A: It is entirely at the discretion of the Data Provider. It is recommended that the end date coincides with the three-year period for which you are reporting.

Forecasted transfer capacities [11.1] - general questions

Q: Data sent to transparency platform can be in the highest resolution, i.e. quarter hourly for all time horizons – yearly, monthly, weekly, etc.?

A: Forecasts of transfer capacities may be submitted with resolution up to the applicable Market Time Unit.

Q: From the BRS I understand that several data providers can send data on cross-zonal capacities (NTC values) for the same cross border. So for TSOs there is no need to decide who of them will send capacities to the platform - they both can send capacities, or only one of them can send. The platform will compare data and will choose minimum values from received data. The only exception seems to be in case when one of the TSOs has role of "Capacity Coordinator (CCrd) or "Transmission Capacity Allocator (TCA)" - in this case NTC values send by this TSO will always be published by platform regardless their values and regardless the values of data send by another TSO. Do I understand it right?

A: Your understanding is correct.

Q: According to articles 11.1.a and 11.2 of the Regulation, the TSO shall provide the forecasted and offered capacity per direction. Article 11.2 then splits this requirement into time increments of yearly, monthly, weekly, daily and intraday. My question is whether it is required to provide the day-ahead and intra-day forecasted capacity or if only the offered capacity is required? Upon further reading in the Detailed Data Descriptions it seems as though the forecasted capacity is included but again, perhaps optional?

A: Submission of intra-day capacity forecasts is not foreseen or supported. Day-ahead capacity forecasts may be submitted on a voluntary basis. This is described with full details in the BRS.

Forecasted year-ahead transfer capacities [11.1]

Q: The BRS states that "forecasted year-ahead transfer capacities are described between an In Area (the Area flows come into) and an out Area (the Area flows come out from), for one year, with a capacity value by month expressed in Measure Unit"- what is actually expected here? TSO need to supply a single minimum value for each month of the year per direction so resolution for file is P1M?

A: Monthly resolution is preferred. However platform is capable of processing data with resolution up to MTU. Details provided in BRS chapters 7.3.3 and 7.3.6.

Q: The deadline 15th December for year-ahead forecasts will not change from year to year?
A: Confirmed.

Q: We have five yearly explicit auctions. Therefore is an NTC forecast submission expected for all five auctions? If so how will this data be displayed on EMFIP, i.e. does each submission override the previous? If not and each auction will be published - will an auction ID be required for each yearly auction?

A: The platform does not assume any link between NTC forecasts and auctions. The Regulation states "but no later than 15 December, for all months of the following year". Hence you must make at least one submission for the calendar year. You may submit updates at any time, typically in conjunction with the auctions you mentioned. Such updates will indeed override previously submitted data. Please note that your updates must cover the full calendar year.

Offered transfer capacities – general questions

Q: What is the difference between Offered and Forecasted cross-zonal capacities? Offered capacities should be sent to platform only in case of explicit auction of cross-zonal capacities?

A: Forecasted capacities always has to be submitted, no matter if allocations take place or not. Offered capacity has to be submitted whenever an allocation takes place, no matter if the allocation is explicit or implicit. See BRS chapter 7.1.5 (in particular the drawing) and chapter 7.26.1.3.

Q: It is stated that a single value per direction for the time interval is required. However I assume a higher resolution will be required where there are expected fluctuations in the offered capacity during the relevant time interval?

A: It is at the discretion of the submitter to use a higher resolution or not.

Q: BRS class diagram indicates a status with respect the Explicit Auction, but DocStatus is not an attribute of a Publication Market Doc as per IG.

A: The status in the diagram refers to the allocation itself, not the offered capacity.

Q: Do we need to submit a document describing offered capacity when the allocation has been cancelled?

A: No. In fact, once you have cancelled an allocation, you should not submit any documents describing offered capacity or results of the allocation.

Q: Do we need to update the value of offered capacity with the resales for all time horizons?

A: If the resales are not taken into account in the value of the offered capacity at the deadline of publication, you may submit an update of the offered capacity. This final value will be more interesting for the market.

Offered year-ahead transfer capacities [11.1]

Q: For a given auction, is it necessary to submit separate documents per auction category?

A: Implementation guide and platform support both separate documents per auction category and a single document with several time series.

Q: BRS states that a single offered capacity value for the year will be required but higher resolutions (up to MTU) are acceptable. Is the single value for the whole year per direction?

A: Affirmative.

Q: Where there is more than one yearly auction then a single value would be expected per auction?

A: Affirmative.

OFFERED WEEK-AHEAD TRANSFER CAPACITIES [11.1]

Q: No weekly auctions are conducted for our Interconnectors. Are we still required to send this feed, perhaps with a file indicating "0" offered capacity for weekly auctions?

A: If auction is not configured on platform no data will be expected. If submitted, it will be rejected.

OFFERED DAY-AHEAD TRANSFER CAPACITY [11.1]

Q: Our day-ahead offered capacity relates to explicit auctions only. Neither TSO have implicit allocation. Do we still have to submit some data under article 12.1.e (implicit allocations)?

A: In your case data relating to explicit auctions only would be expected. In fact, it is the configuration of the allocation/auction on the platform that drives the expectation of data. When you configure the allocation/auction, you specify if it is explicit or implicit.

OFFERED INTRA-DAY TRANSFER CAPACITY [11.1]

Q: In the detailed data description, the "Data provider" is defined as "TSO or Coordinated capacity calculator ". The auction office in our region operates an intra-day implicit market place and may be defined as a "Coordinated capacity calculator". The initial capacities are given by the TSOs, but all intraday changes are calculated inside the auction office's trading system. Which party is responsible for reporting this information to the transparency platform - the auction office or the TSOs?

A: As long as intraday offered capacities (after each allocation) are calculated by the auction office, the auction office should be the data provider.

Other offered transfer capacities [11.1]

Q: There are no defined submission deadlines. We have six quarterly auctions – what would be the deadline for submission of the offered capacity data for these auctions?

A: The allocation period and the delivery period may be configured freely, using the allocation calendar. The submission deadline will be shifted accordingly by the platform. It is recommended to use the publication deadlines in your auctions rules.

CROSS-BORDER CAPACITY FOR DC LINKS [11.3] – INTRADAY TRANSFER LIMITS

Q: How does this data differ from article 10.1.a "Planned Unavailability in the Transmission Grid"?

A: These are two completely separate data feeds. Please consult Detailed Data Description.

Q: Should we submit the full intraday transfer limit value per direction per MTU, i.e. not the difference with respect to NTC?

A: Refer to Detailed Data Description.

Q: BRS indicates that transfer limits can be negative. In what circumstances would there be a negative value other than to determine direction?

A: Negative values are not used to indicate direction. Negative value represents a minimum volume that must be used.

EXPLICIT ALLOCATIONS - USE OF THE TRANSFER CAPACITY [12.1.A]

Q: Is intraday data relevant for this data item since there are no explicit auctions for intraday on our borders?

A: There are indeed a few cases elsewhere in Europe where explicit intraday allocations occur. Hence intraday data may be submitted for some borders.

Q: Can the transparency platform handle the receipt of data for five distinct yearly auctions and will all five auctions be visible, e.g. Auction 1 = Oct to Sept, Auction 2 = Jan to Dec, etc.? These are distinct auctions which will be identified by Auction ID. It is not correct to aggregate the values of these auctions to define single value for the year per MTU.

A: As long as each auction has been configured on platform with its own Auction ID and delivery period, platform will process and publish those results separately.

Q: BRS and IG prescribes that the yearly results [Use of Capacity and Auction revenue] shall be submitted in MTU resolution so we assume this means potentially the same figure repeated 365x48 (in the case of a yearly auction at 30 minute resolution) . Would a single value for the year per direction be acceptable?

A: For article 12.1.a, submission resolution is MTU period. You may choose a curve type though that avoids iterating the same value.

Q: Can the transparency platform process two distinct seasonal auction results which are not based on calendar year and will two auctions be published? For example, Auction 1 = Oct to Mar and Auction 2 = Apr to Sept.

A: Confirmed.

Q: Can the transparency platform process two distinct monthly auction results and will the two auctions be visible to the consumer of the published data?

A: As long as each auction has been configured on platform with its own Auction ID and delivery period, platform will publish those details separately.

Q: Do we have to submit separate files for requested capacity, allocated capacity and price of capacity?

A: For a given auction, the BRS and the IG allow you to submit requested capacity, allocated capacity and prices in the same document. You have to use separate time series though, each with its own business type. See chapter 5.3.2 of the Transmission IG.

EXPLICIT ALLOCATIONS – AUCTION REVENUE [12.1.A]

Q: In the BRS the auction revenue for explicit auctions has a separate data item, while the DDD consolidates auction revenue with Use of Transmission Capacity. Does the transparency platform expect auction revenue to be submitted in the same data feed as Use of Transfer Capacity (i.e. requested capacity, allocated capacity and price) with a separate time series?

A: It was separated in the BRS since in many cases the data provider would be a different one. Both options are feasible, i.e. you may submit auction revenue separately or in the same document as requested capacity, allocated capacity and price.

Q: Why does auction revenue have to be submitted in MTU resolution when the transparency platform will sum the data? Can we submit this data with a resolution that corresponds to the auction's delivery period, i.e. for a yearly auction we would submit a single value per direction for the year whole year?

A: Transparency Regulation clearly states that auction revenue shall be submitted per market time unit. Therefore BRS and IG only allows for MTU resolution. However, you should be able to

choose a curve type that does not require you to iterate the value for all the MTU periods of the year.

Q: In BRS it is stated that Data Provider submits single value per area couple and MTU period aggregated for all capacity products [Peak, Off Peak] under the auction's contract type. This seems to suggest that single value is required for MTU period which represents total revenue for both directions across control areas and that the revenue should be an aggregation of all yearly capacity products for example.

A: In BRS, area couple refers to In/Out area couple. Hence direction must be indicated as per IG. If you continue reading chapter 7.17.6, it should become clear that platform expects separate values per direction.

Q: BRS states that the data provider submit a single value of revenue per area couple and MTU period aggregated for all capacity products [peak, off peak, etc.] under the contract type. How should auction category [base, peak, off peak] be populated when this has to be a single value for all auction categories?

A: When you submit the revenue, do not populate the fields auction category or classification sequence. The business type B07 will inform platform that those attributes are not applicable.

Q: Should we populate Quantity as well as Price.Amount when submitting auction revenue? The BRS indicates that transparency platform is expecting data on revenue to be expressed in currency.

A: You should submit Price.Amount only. Do not populate Quantity.

TOTAL CAPACITY NOMINATED [12.1.B]

Q: This data item refers to Explicit Allocations only?

A: It is clearly stated in DDD and BRS that it concerns nominations related to explicit allocations only.

Total capacity already allocated [12.1.c]

Q: Year-ahead AAC data is not required?

A: Affirmative. This is stated in BRS chapter 7.19.1.

Q: Is intraday or day-ahead data required for this article?

A: Transparency Regulation does not suggest that intraday or daily should be left out. Detailed Data Description does indeed mention daily and intraday.

Day-ahead prices [12.1.d]

Q: The article mentions "gate closure" and that information shall be published within 1h after gate closure. What is your exact definition of gate closure? Due to certain delays in the bidding process it can happen, that data is not available within 1h after the bidding is closed. What shall we do in this case?

A: In case of implicit allocation, Gate closure time of the day-ahead market shall be understood as the output time of the matching algorithms.

Q: What is considered as day-ahead price? Is it SMP – System Marginal Price for the whole market day-ahead or the price for the daily auction?

A: It depends on your market design. SMP seems to be the appropriate data for this article.

Q: Article 12.1.a Use of the Transfer Capacity applies to daily auctions. One of the data attributes is "price of the capacity per MWh for each MTU within the time interval". Are these the same values as for article 12.1.d?

A: In article 12.1.a, the price of capacity (capacity rights on interconnection) is reported while in 12.1.d the price of energy is reported. It is not the same value.

Q: Our TSO performs two day-ahead auctions, but the second does not always take place. Does the transparency platform expect day-ahead prices after each auction, even if it does not take place?

A: Submission of day-ahead prices is not monitored based on allocation calendar. Platform expects at least one submission of day-ahead prices. You may always submit an update.

Q: Data Provider is expected to submit a single document to cover one bidding zone, therefore with regards SONI and EirGrid TSOs we should be submitting a single document for the SEM market rather than by jurisdiction (Ireland and Northern Ireland)?

A: If this is one bidding zone, then SEM bidding zone will have one Day Ahead price and one document is sufficient.

IMPLICIT ALLOCATIONS – NET POSITIONS [12.1.E]

Q: Is the net position the difference between the capacity in one direction against the capacity in the other direction and therefore a single value for both directions?

A: Net position is relevant in a coupled market area (CWE, CEE, NEW). It is the import or export position of the bidding zone after an allocation. It is a single value per market time unit.

Q: What is the purpose and meaning of the regional market area mentioned in IG Transmission?

A: Net position is a value to be provided per bidding zone (and market time unit). This value can be positive (export) or negative (import). The import/export is translated in the IG by the following flows:

- Positive net position is a flow from "own" bidding zone" to "Regional market Area" = (North West Europe for example). In the XML, in_Domain shall in this case be populated with your region and out_Domain with your bidding zone.
- Negative net position is a flow from "Regional market Area" = (North West Europe) to "own" bidding zone. In the XML, in_Domain shall in this case be populated with your bidding zone and out_Domain with your region.

In the XML, only non-signed values are permitted.

Q: Regulation states that data shall be submitted under article 12.1.e "in case of implicit allocations". Should this be interpreted as "in case all capacity allocation on all area borders are done with implicit allocation" or "in case at least some of the capacity allocation on at least one area border is done with implicit allocation"?

A: The reporting on allocation is done per area border. Therefore, the second interpretation is the correct one.

Q: Should the "net position" be interpreted as the "the net position of implicitly allocated capacity only" or is it "the net position of implicitly and explicitly allocated capacity"?

A: The net position value is related to one implicit allocation only (day-ahead or intraday). It is not explicitly required by the regulation to provide a "final net position" after all allocation processes.

IMPLICIT ALLOCATIONS – CONGESTION INCOME [12.1.E]

Q: On FR-GB border, after the implicit allocation, we calculate a congestion income per direction; one value for FR->GB and another value for GB-> FR. The Implementation Guide specifies to use the same value for In_Domain and Out_Domain. How can we send the congestion income to transparency platform? Will the platform aggregate the values for both directions?

A: As stated in BRS, no processing is foreseen on the central platform to aggregate this data. You need to aggregate locally and use the same border code in both In_Domain and Out_Domain.

Q: BRS states that congestion income for an implicit allocation is given by area couple. The DDD states it is congestion income per MTU per border between bidding zones. The data should be a single value per MTU per border and not a value per MTU per direction across the border?

A: Yes you are right, a value per border.

Q: The congestion income is submitted per border and not per direction. So what is the correct way for configuring an implicit allocation? Should there be one allocation per direction, or just one single allocation containing both flows?

A: It is up to you whether you want to configure a single allocation (covering flows in both directions) or two separate ones (one per flow direction). If you choose to create two separate allocations, then you should declare the data provider for congestion income only once, and it does not matter for which flow you declare the data provider.

Q: The IG states that bidding zones [InDomain and OutDomain] should always be the same – why is this?

A: An EIC code representing a border (not a single bidding zone) shall be used, and that EIC code should be the same for InDomain and OutDomain fields.

SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES [12.1.F]

Q: This data item is very similar to data item 12.1.b Total Capacity Nominated. Does the transparency platform expect to see same values for both feeds within day?

A: Please note that 12.1.b only considers borders where explicit auctions occur. If data feeds for 12.1.b and 12.1.f both have been configured as expected on platform, platform will monitor for submissions. Platform will not compare values – the BRS does not suggest that.

Q: Our TSO has no implicit allocations. For that reason article 12.1.b and 12.1.f correspond to the same information. Do we need to send the same information twice or only for article 12.1.b?

A: It is up to the concerned TSO to decide what to publish but it is recommended to publish data under both articles to avoid raising unnecessary questions.

Q: Do we need to submit the day-ahead and intraday values in separate files?

A: The contract type that distinguishes the day-ahead and intraday data is an attribute on the time series level. Hence, it is possible to include in a single document separate time series for day-ahead and intraday data, respectively. It is also possible to submit day-ahead and intraday data in separate documents. The latter would be more appropriate if you expect to submit updates to the intraday data.

Q: What contract types are applicable?

A: Use A01 = “Daily” for the day-ahead values introduced by the revised Manual of Procedures and A05 = “Total” for intraday values.

TRANSFER CAPACITIES ALLOCATED WITH THIRD COUNTRIES [12.1.H]

Q: Regarding auctions which are organized with non-EU countries, should we send more information for these auctions than what is required under point 12.1.h? For example if it is an explicit auction, should we send all the information which is required under other articles for explicit auctions (11.1, 11.2, 12.1.a, 12.1.b, 12.1.c, 12.1.f)? Or is the amount of allocated capacity (which is under Article 12.1.h) enough?

A: it is mandatory and sufficient to submit the data under article 12.1.h. On a voluntary basis you could additionally submit data under the other articles as well.

Congestion Management

General questions on Congestion Management

Q: It is stated data should be submitted at the latest one hour after the end of the MTU period. Does the TSO have the option to perform multiple submissions after each MTU within the time interval or a single submission after the last MTU period of the time interval?

A: If countertrading or redispatching were performed during a time interval shorter than one hour, you can use either option. The important thing is that value for a given MTU period never arrives later than one hour after the end of the MTU period.

Q: What values can be used for element MKTPSRTYPE.PSRTYPE in the Transmission IG?

A: To describe production and load, you should use the codes A04 = Generation and A05 = Load.

Q: When describing the reason for countertrading, the implementation guide states “refer to ENTSO-E Core Component Code list document for the valid list of codes”. What codes are applicable?

A: You may use codes B24 = “Load flow overload”, B25 = “voltage level adjustment” or the code A95 with a reason text.

REDISPATCHING [13.1.A]

Q: What codes are used to distinguish between internal and crossborder redispatching?

A: The attribute Business Type is used to distinguish between them. For internal redispatching, use code A85=“internal requirements” and for cross-border dispatching use A46=“system operator redispatching”.

Q: For internal redispatching, how should we populate the attributes in_Domain and out_Domain?

A: Populate both attributes with the same value – the EIC code of your control area.

Q: Is it possible to publish a region (Y code) instead of the network element concerned by the redispatching action (T code)?

A: No. Regulation, DDD, BRS and IG Transmission are all clear on this. You need to refer to a resource object pre-defined in master data.

Q: What is the difference between the attribute “MKTPSRTYPE PSRTYPE” (Time Series Class) and “PSRTYPE PSRTYPE” (Asset registered Resource class)?

A: Within the context of article 13.1.a, Asset_RegisteredResource.asset_PSRType.psrType describes the type of asset and would be either AC Link, DC Link, Substation or Transformer. mktPSRType.psrType indicates whether there is a modification in Production or Load.

Countertrading [13.1.b]

Q: What is flowDirection supposed to mean? We understand it as the fact that the countertrading transaction increases the commercial exchange in the direction materialized by InArea/OutArea (So it will always be "Up"). Do you think this is correct?

A: One possible explanation might be that Regulation mentioned "the bidding zones concerned" without stating direction, while the implementation guide offers a sense of direction with the In and Out Domain concept.

COSTS OF CONGESTION MANAGEMENT [13.1.C]

Q: Total Cost of Congestion management is calculated by Control Area and redispatching data is submitted by Bidding Zone. How does EMFIP determine what values relate to what control areas?

A: Platform does not cross-check values submitted under article 13.1.c against any other values (hence not against data for 13.1.a or 13.1.b). The BRS does not mention any such algorithm.

Q: Is data for article 13.1.c submitted alongside each submission of data for 13.1.a and 13.1.b since the data from all three articles are used by platform to determine remedial costs? Is there a dependency here?

A: For article 13.1.c, data is submitted per month. Both BRS and IG are clear on this. BRS does not suggest any dependency. Platform determines remedial costs from submissions under article 13.1.c only.

Q: Is it possible to submit negative values, if there is income rather than costs of congestion management?

A: Transparency regulation only mentions congestion costs, not income. Hence negative values cannot and should not be submitted.

Generation

General questions on generation

Q: Where can I find the valid production types and corresponding EIC codes?

A: Refer to Manual of Procedures and the ENTSO-E codelist.

Q: Is it so that Wind and Solar data submitted in 14.1.c is D-1 scheduled generation for wind and solar while data submitted in 14.1.d is D-1 forecast generation for wind and solar?

A: The D-1 scheduled generation (submitted under article 14.1.c) is aggregated for all types of production. It is not possible to submit separate values for each production type. Therefore, it is not possible to directly compare data submitted under article 14.1.c with data for article 14.1.d.

Q: In articles 14.2.d and 16.2.c Transparency Regulation states that "the information shall be provided for all bidding zones only in member states with more than 1% feed in wind or solar power generation per year or for bidding zones with more than 5% feed in of wind or solar power generation per year". What is the difference between these two conditions?

A: There are two criteria and if you satisfy either of them you have to publish the data. The first is at the level of member state - if the feed in is more than 1% then you have to publish. The second is at the level of bidding zone - if the feed in is more than 5% then you have to publish.

Q: Regarding articles 14.2.d and 16.2.c - in our control area we do not have solar generation exceeding 1MW. Should we submit a zero value or not submit any value at all?

A: The platform allows you to configure which are the applicable production types in your control area. Data is only expected for and should only be submitted for the configured production types.

INSTALLED GENERATION CAPACITY AGGREGATED [14.1.A]

Q: Should DSU [Demand Side Units] be considered as part of this data item?

A: If Demand Side Units = Consumption Units then the answer is no.

Q: Should data be included for production unit with installed capacity larger than 1MW or only when installed capacity for a given production type at the production unit exceeds 1MW?

A: All production units with an installed capacity over 1MW are concerned. However, you may also include all production units, no matter the size of their installed capacities.

INSTALLED GENERATION CAPACITY PER UNIT [14.1.B]

Q: How do we submit the initial configuration of production and generation units and their installed capacity?

A: Either via a Configuration Market document or via the GUI.

Q: How are the yearly updated forecasts submitted? By submitting a GL Market document?

A: If you want to update the values for installed capacity, you should submit a Configuration Market document or use the GUI. It is not possible to submit GL Market document to transparency platform for article 14.1.b. It is possible to download data from platform though, using the GL Market document.

Q: With reference "planned" - what stage of planning is relevant for inclusion in this data item, i.e. planning permission granted, connection plans in place etc.?

A: Only when a power plant will be built.

Q: Should DSU [Demand Side Units] be considered as part of this data item?

A: If Demand Side Units = Consumption Units then the answer is no.

Q: Does this exclude wind and solar generation?

A: No.

Q: Should net or gross installed capacity be recorded in master data for production and generation units?

A: Based on advice received from Eurelectric, the value should be the net data concerning the grid connection point with respect to generation. The net value is the right one for publication, to ensure market integrity. Preferably, installed capacity data should be aligned with actual production data. Actual production measurements typically available to TSOs are net values, not gross.

Q: How should we assign production type to a "dual" fuel unit? There is typically a "main" fuel type and a back-up fuel type.

A: BRS and IG are both clear on the fact that at any given moment in time, a production or generation unit must have exactly one production type. When assigning the production type to the Production or Generation Unit, it is recommended that you choose the one that corresponds to the "main" fuel type.

Q: Should the installed capacity for a "dual" fuel unit include capacity for both fuel types?

A: The installed capacity should correspond to the "main" fuel type.

Q: Where a production unit has several generation units of different production types, what production type is assigned at Production Unit level on the platform?

A: This is up to the judgment of the data provider. Note also the possibility to report as two or more production units, each one with its own production type.

Q: How should an aggregated generation unit be classed; as a production unit or generation unit? We have one aggregated generation unit of 74MW which is made up of lots of small scale units. It is bid into the Market as a single unit.

A: When a production or generation unit is smaller than 100MW it is not included in article 14.1.b, according to the Detailed Data Definitions.

Q: Data on installed capacity has to be submitted for three consecutive years. How is that possible with the configuration document?

A: Please include three separate time series and specify the year to which data pertains in the field implementation_DateAndOrTime.

DAY AHEAD AGGREGATED GENERATION [14.1.C]

Q: Does this include wind and solar generation?

A: Yes.

Q: Is this a single value for all units regardless of size or production type?

A: Yes it is one value.

Q: Does this refer to generation within the control area only, i.e. not imported via interconnector?

A: Only power plants in control area.

Q: The submission deadline is 18:00 Brussels time one day before actual delivery, according to Transparency Regulation. How can we configure this on the platform?

A: You will need to take into account the time zone in which you are located and hence set the deadline to D-5H, D-6H or D-7H, respectively.

DAY-AHEAD GENERATION FORECASTS FOR WIND AND SOLAR [14.1.D]

Q: Does this forecast include domestic solar?

A: Yes.

Q: Which process type corresponds to each type of forecast?

A: Use process type A01=day-ahead for the day-ahead forecast. Use process type A40=intraday process for the intraday forecast. Use process type A18=intraday total for the current (i.e. most recent) forecast.

Q: Can we somehow bundle the intraday and current forecasts with the day-ahead forecast in a single document?

A: No, each forecast must be submitted in a separate document. The reason is that the type of forecast is indicated by the process type attribute, which is in the document header. Each forecast will therefore have its own document ID and version.

Q: We are obliged to submit the day-ahead forecast D-1 at 18:00 CET. Do we need to update this day-ahead forecast when we submit the intraday forecast on D at 08:00 CET?

A: No, it is sufficient to submit the intraday forecast.

Q: When should each forecast (day-ahead, intraday and most recent) be submitted?

A: Please refer to Detailed Data Description for full details on the applicable submission deadlines.

ACTUAL GENERATION OUTPUT PER GENERATION UNIT [16.1.A]

Q: There seems to be a dependency between this article and article 14.1.b which is installed generation capacity per production unit. If there is has been a change to generation unit forecast during the year (updates are not mandatory), then actual generation could look higher than forecast generation or vice versa. Is our understanding in this correct?

A: The situation could occur. Updates can always be submitted though and will be published if submitted. Central transparency platform will issue a warning to Data Provider if actual generation exceeds installed capacity by a configurable threshold.

Q: Does this include wind and solar generation?

A: Yes.

Q: When we submit data for a “dual” fuel unit under article 16.1.a, should we include actual generation for both main and back-up fuel?

A: The single value you submit should correspond to the actual generation using the “main” fuel.

Q: Why is it necessary to include the production type when submitting data under article 16.1.a? It has already been registered with the other generation unit characteristics, as part of the Master Data.

A: The information model requires the inclusion of the production type. However, the platform will ignore the production type when you submit data under article 16.1.a.

Q: We have a production unit (with installed capacity>100MW) with a dedicated EIC code. This production unit has one generation unit (>100MW) with the same name. At this time we do not have EIC defined for the generation unit. In general we have EICs defined only for the production units. When submitting data under article 16.1.a for this generation unit, can we use the already assigned EIC code for the production unit?

A: You should acquire a dedicated and unique EIC code also for the generation unit.

Q: Assuming that Data Provider has registered a number of generation units with 100 MW or more of installed capacity (e.g. 150 units) and submits fewer units than registered (e.g. 140 units), will the platform reject the message and not publish data for any generation unit?

A: The message would be accepted and data published. Monitoring would consider data for the remaining 10 units as missing.

AGGREGATED GENERATION PER TYPE [16.1.B&C]

Q: Is it possible to submit wind and solar generation under article 16.1.b rather than under article 16.1.c?

A: This is possible. Use document type A75=Actual generation per type. You may use business type A01 = Production as well as A93=wind generation or A94=solar generation.

Q: What is meant by small scale units? How is this quantified?

A: Probably you cannot count all PV panels in your country and you have to estimate based on installed capacity.

Q: What is meant by small scale units? How is this quantified?

A: This is not strictly defined. The article requires the actual or estimated wind and solar generation at H+1. Data provider should give at least estimated values in metered ones are not available at H+1. Usually SCADA systems telemeter big scale units and these values are available at H+1 but many times small scale units are not in the SCADA systems, so measured values are not available until much later than H+1. That is why multiple updates are possible based on data measured later.

Q: If we send a file only containing a time series with positive production, the platform displays the correct values in column "Actual aggregated". If we then send a file only containing a time series of negative production the platform shows the values in column "Actual consumption", but in the column "Actual aggregated" stands N/A again. What explains this behavior?

A: Platform considers the second submission as an update. You need to submit the positive and negative production together, in the same document.

Balancing

General questions on Balancing

Q: The flow direction only knows three statuses up regulation, down regulation and up and down. What if the status of the system is balanced so no up or down regulation is done?

A: If no regulation is undertaken for a given reserve type, then that reserve type does not have to be included in the data submission.

Q: If the status is up and down regulated, how is the volume calculated? Is this the sum of all energy or is this given separately for up and separately for down, and if this last one is the case how is this done in the XML file?

A: The implementation guide gives you some freedom of choice: You could put a single sum and tag it as Up&Down (also known as Symmetric), or, you could have two separate time series for Up and Down respectively.

Q: What exactly does market balance area refer to? Is it always associated with a TSO?

AK: Market balance area is an area, for which balancing data will be published. In most cases it is the same as control area but in some places it may coincide with a country or a bidding zone.

AMOUNT OF BALANCING RESERVES UNDER CONTRACT [17.1.B]

Q: It is requested to send the type of reserve, which can be Generation or Load. But at our TSO, we have some reserve mechanisms that use a mixture of load and generation. Is there a type of reserve foreseen for this kind of product?

A: The recommended solution is to include two time-series in the document, one with reserve type Generation and another with reserve type Load.

Q: We have a procurement process every Wednesday and in this procurement process we procure Frequency Restoration Reserve for the next weekend (Saturday – Sunday).

What type_MarketAgreement.type shall we use in this case? Daily or weekly?

A: Use market agreement type "weekly" with a time interval of two days.

ACCEPTED AGGREGATED OFFERS [17.1.D]

Q: Does Accepted aggregated offers include price?

A: You are only supposed to submit volumes. Neither DDD, BRS or IG suggests that prices should be included.

ACTIVATED BALANCING ENERGY [17.1.E]

Q: In DDD there is mentioned following: "One value for total volume activated, per types of attributes (type; source if applicable; direction; operating period) and balancing time unit." How it is planned to indicate direction? Is it planned that in XML file there should be mentioned "in area" and "out area" (where in area and out area are countries or TSO control areas) or with the word "direction" there was mentioned something else?

A: Direction here means the direction of the regulation, which can be up or down. This is explained by the BRS and IG Balancing. The field name is flowDirection.Direction.

Total Imbalance Volumes [17.1.H]

Q: For a given BTU period, is it possible to submit separate values for deficit and surplus?

A: No. For a given BTU period, only a single value shall be reported. The attribute flow direction shall be used to indicate surplus or deficit. Note that unit of measurement is MWh.

Q: The system is in balance a given BTU period and we submit a zero value. Should we indicate deficit or surplus in the flow direction field?

A: It does not matter if you indicate surplus or deficit. The central transparency platform will publish "in balance".

Q: The attribute flow direction is associated with the time series header. How should we format our data submission when the system has gone from a state of surplus to deficit from one BTU period to another?

A: You need to start a new time series whenever the situation changes from surplus to deficit or vice versa.

Q: How will values submitted under the old MoP appear?

A: Sign convention will apply. Positive values will be indicated as surplus, while negative values will appear as deficit.

FINANCIAL EXPENSES AND INCOME FOR BALANCING [17.1.I]

Q: The dependence requirements of the attribute PRICE_MEASURE_UNIT.NAME in IG Balancing says "this information is only provided in the case where price information is provided". What does that mean for 17.1.i Monthly financial balance? The value of the Monthly financial balance is a price information in €, not in €/MAW or €/MWH.

A: For 17.1.i you should not include the attribute PRICE_MEASURE_UNIT.NAME. Reason being that 17.1.i does not contain price information, it is a financial balance.

CROSS-BORDER BALANCING [17.1.J]

Q: Do the connecting and acquiring areas have to be physically adjacent?

A: No, the connecting area may be any area that exchanges balancing reserves with the acquiring area. Be aware that connecting or acquiring area may also be a region, consisting of several control areas.

Outages

General questions on Outages

Q: What exactly defines shutdown? Is it a full shutdown of a f.e. power plant during maintenance/failure or is it a shutdown, if you close the power plant forever? And what happens to so called "mothballed" power plants. They are supposed to get back later, so no "endless" shutdown.

A: Permanent closure of a production or generation unit should be communicated using the Configuration document, with Process Type "Deactivation". Refer to the Configuration implementation guide for details. Regarding mothballed plants - if there is no well-defined end date to the shutdown, it is recommended to send a deactivation using the configuration document. Reason being that an outage always must have an end date.

Q: Is it possible to submit a recurring outage as a single document? For example, a transmission asset might be unavailable every weekend during the month of July.

A: Yes, you can have several time-series within a single outage document.

Q: What reason codes are permitted in an outage document?

A: Please refer to chapter 4.9.1 of the Outages IG.

Q: Is it possible to update an outage document even after the end of the outage?

A: Yes, the central transparency platform permits this.

Q: Is it possible to publish an unavailability document even when the reduction in available capacity is less than 100 MW?

A: Yes, this is supported by the central transparency platform.

Q: Can multiple outages be included in the same single document?

A: Technically yes it is possible to include more than one outage in the same document. Each time series is treated by the central transparency platform as a single outage. Be aware though that if you need to update the data describing one of the outages you will have to include all outages in the revised document.

Planned unavailability of consumption units [7.1.a]

Q: Is the threshold of 100 MW or more of a consumption unit defined for a control area or for whole member state / bidding zone? For example in case of some consumption units in Germany, the unavailability of their power inside a control area could be less than 100 MW but more than 100 MW if summed all over Germany.

A: The regulation suggests that the unavailability is considered at the level of the consumption unit, not at the level of bidding zone or control area. Hence the unavailability should be reported if at the specific consumption unit the unavailable consumption capacity is equal to or greater than 100 MW.

Planned unavailability in the transmission grid [10.1.a]

Q: In the detailed data description the following info for assets is required: The identification of the assets concerned, the location, type of asset, the impact on interconnection capacity per direction between the bidding zones, the estimated date of completion and any complementary comments. Which of this information is mandatory?

A: When it comes to reporting an unavailability, please refer to Outages IG. There you will find that the EIC code of the transmission asset is the only attribute that needs to be provided. The other attributes are already known on the platform - they have been registered as per the Configuration IG.

Q: We are not sure how to understand the asset. Is it an element that is causing the change of NTC or is it the element that is affected by the outage?

A: The regulation states "transmission infrastructure (...) that reduce cross zonal capacities". Hence, you should report the element that causes the change of NTC.

Q: Should we report an outage occurring in another TSO's control area (or even in a third country) but with impact on the NTC on one of our borders?

A: Regulation states "for their control areas". Hence, you should only report unavailabilities of assets located in your own control area. The change of NTC, for whatever reasons, is reported under article 11.1.a.

Q: There is a possibility that the NTC on borders is reduced due to some other technical reason in the whole grid, high ambient temperature for example. Would then the Reason for planned unavailability be "other"?

A: This should not be considered as an unavailability. However you may always submit an updated NTC under article 11.1, with a comment explaining the reason.

Q: What should the data submitted under articles 10.1.a&b represent? DDD suggests new NTC. Implementation Guide states the impact on cross zonal capacity per direction.

A: Submit the new NTC, resulting from the unavailability/change in availability.

Q: From operational perspective, the moment a cross-border line becomes unavailable it will effect both directions of the flows. Is it mandatory to always report the new NTC in both directions?

A: The platform does not enforce that values for both directions are submitted. It makes good sense though to include both directions.

Q: What happens if both concerned TSOs report the same unavailability? How will the transparency platform process and publish the submitted data?

A: There is no mechanism, neither in the Outages implementation guide nor on the platform, that would enable the platform to relate the two submissions. Therefore, both would be published.

Q: How do you decide whether the planned unavailability should be submitted in CET or EET time zone?

A: UTC format is used in the unavailability document. Hence time zone is not an issue.

PLANNED UNAVAILABILITY OF GENERATION UNITS [15.1.A]

Q: Is it possible to submit a single unavailability that stretches over two different configurations of a unit? For example, installed capacity changes on July 1 from 300MW to 400MW and the unavailability begins on June 1 and ends on August 15.

A: Unavailabilities are independent and handled separately from the master data.

Q: Does transparency platform allow publication of unavailability on generation unit which is deactivated?

A: Yes, it is possible. There is no validation that prevents it.

Q: Is it possible to publish an unavailability of generation unit which installed capacity is less than 100MW?

A: Yes, assuming that you have previously recorded the generation unit in the master data of the central transparency platform's master data.

Q: If an unavailability of a generation unit has been published in accordance with article 15.1.a, is it necessary to publish also an unavailability of the corresponding production unit in accordance with article 15.1.c?

A: In article 15.1.c, the regulation states "but not published in accordance with subparagraph (a)". Therefore, you should not publish the same outage again under article 15.1.c.

CHANGES IN ACTUAL AVAILABILITY OF GENERATION UNITS [15.1.B]

Q: Section 11.8.1 of the BRS states that only one time interval can be included in a submission. Why is the articulation of a change in actual availability restricted to one time interval?

A: Data submitted under article 15.1.b typically corresponds to an unforeseen or "forced" outage. Hence only one time interval would make sense.

4. General Topics

General questions on Master Data

Q: Does transparency platform allow overlaps of configuration? For example: I have a generation unit with an implementation date at 01/04/15. There's an update of this generation unit with an implementation date at 01/07/15. Then platform receives another update for this unit with an implementation date at 01/06/15. Does platform allow three configurations for this unit, one between 01/04/15 and 01/06/15, then a second between 01/06/15 and 01/07/15, and a third and final one as of 01/07/15?

A: Yes, the configuration is fully effective dated.

Q: In case a resource object shall be deactivated for good, it would require an update of the master data document. Shall such a resource object still be considered in the planned unavailability in case their deactivation is planned at a known specific time point in the future?

A: Master data is effective dated. Hence it is possible to specify a future deactivation date for a resource object and up until that date has been reached it is possible to submit unavailability documents referring to that resource object. Once a resource object has been deactivated in master data (i.e. once the future deactivation date has been reached), it is no longer possible to refer to it in an unavailability document. Such document would be rejected by platform.

Q: When data provider sends a configuration document, does transparency platform apply the normal EDI rule about document with the same mRID replacing each other? There doesn't seem to be a version number element in the Configuration IG. So if DP sends update, the document id must be different?

A: The principle of replacement is not really applicable in the case of Configuration documents. There must indeed be a unique document ID for each submission. The IG states that "a specific Configuration Market Document shall be used for the creation, modification or deactivation of configuration information". Further, the field ProcessType will indicate the purpose of the data submission: Create, modify, deactivate or synchronize.

Q: If data provider sends info on many units in file and then sends a subsequent message for some new units, again with processtype=creation, would that then replace the first set of data? So addition of new unit data should be marked processtype=modification?

A: In the case you described, with an additional submission of new units, the process type "creation" should be used, since you are creating new units. If you want to replace your original set of data, the "synchronization" value should be used. If you used "modification" in your scenario, platform would search for the units but not find them and hence reject the document.

Q: How can a configuration document sent by error be withdrawn or cancelled?

A: There are no provisions in the IG Configuration for withdrawing or cancelling a configuration document sent by error. However, it is possible to send another configuration document to deactivate or modify as necessary. As a last resort, there is the option to contact technical support to remove the data.

Q: Is there any kind of central asset list that we can use?

A: All assets need to be registered on platform prior to any data submission. Please refer to IG Configuration for details on this registration.

Q: Does transparency platform just publish what we report or are you matching it against an asset database which contains all this data?

A: All submissions are validated against the repository of registered assets. Validation details are described in the BRS.

Q: What happens, if we report an asset with an EIC code that is unknown to the transparency platform? Do we get an error or are you publishing it anyway?

A: The data submission will be rejected and you will receive a so-called negative application acknowledgement document.

Q: How do we register interconnections (lines that connect a country to another)?

A: You may include them with the transmission assets.

Q: When submitting master data for consumption units, what value should we use in the field MktPSRTYPE?

A: Use A05 = Load.

Submit data per Control Area or Bidding Zone?

In several parts of Europe, a Control Area consists of several Bidding Zones. In other parts, a Bidding Zone may consist of several Control Areas. In most cases, the central transparency platform is capable of aggregating and publishing data accordingly, and this may be performed differently per transparency regulation article. The platform must be configured accordingly though. It should be noted that aggregation of prices is not feasible.

If necessary, please contact Platform Administrator for detailed advice on how to configure platform and submit data.

Q: With regards the presentation of all EirGrid Group data on the platform, how will Northern Ireland TSO [SONI] data be represented? Northern Ireland is jurisdictionally part of Great Britain but is also part of the Single Electricity Market with Republic of Ireland. For example how would you expect to display physical flow data for Moyle and EWIC Interconnectors in terms of netted values?

A: It is recommended to publish data separately for MOLE and EWIC, because there are two different allocations and allocation data should be published separately. Physical flows could be published as aggregated values and data could be sent for two sub-borders separately. This will allow us to publish data correctly per Bidding Zone and per Member State.

Curve Type

Q: Where can I find more information about the curve types?

A: You can download description here:

https://www.entsoe.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/edi/library/curve/Timeseries-curve-types_v1r1.zip

Q: We want to use curve type A03 which means "Variable size blocks". But we have to use resolution PT15M which is our market time unit. Do we have to split the capacity curves into quarter-hours even if we have one single value for a whole day?

A: You can put a quantity of 100 in the first position (i.e. the first position of the day) and nothing else. Then all 96 position quantities contain 100. In fact you only put a new block when there is a quantity change (for example position 48 quantity changes to 150) then this remains valid to the next change or to the end of the day.

Q: Is there a limit on the amount of data that may be included in a file?

A: There is no limit, but if number of positions exceeds 10 000, the XML file is placed in a different queue with lower priority of processing. MTU resolution should only be used when strictly required, for submission of certain allocation data for example. On the other hand, submission of

year-ahead load forecast in MTU resolution is not required by transparency regulation – only weekly resolution is required.

The use of curve type “A03” is encouraged to reduce the physical size of the file. Please be aware though that the curve type does not reduce the amount of positions conveyed by the file.

Q: What curve type does the transparency platform apply in downloaded files?

A: Curve Type A01 is always used.

Registration of Data Providers

Q: What kind of data is necessary for the registration of Data Providers? How will they be organized and via what kind of channel?

A: To register a Data Provider you have to contact the Platform Administrator.

Integration with platform using the MADES standard

Q: We intend to integrate with the platform using the MADES standard. Is there any software package that implements that standard?

A: The ECP package is available to you. Please follow this web link for a description of the package and the procedure to get it: <http://ecp.unicornsystes.eu/>

Q: If we subscribe to data using MADES as transfer mechanism, do we need a separate endpoint, i.e. different from the one used to submit data to the transparency platform?

A: You may use a different endpoint or the same one, whichever is convenient for you.

EIC codes

Q: What is the EIC code of ENTSO-E (the Receiver)?

A: The EIC code is 10X1001A1001A450. Please refer to the ENTSO-E public web site for full list of all published party codes: <https://www.entsoe.eu/data/energy-identification-codes-eic/eic-code-lists/>

Q: Where do I find the latest version of the ENTSO-E codelist?

A: Go to <https://www.entsoe.eu/publications/electronic-data-interchange-edi-library/>

Scroll down to “Common Information Model (CIM) European Style Market Profile” and select the URL appearing after “Code List”.

Q: In the case of delivering data for the member state only, would the ISO Code for the member state be accepted?

A: All areas have to be referenced using EIC codes only.

Q: How shall generation and production units, connected to more than one control area, be handled in terms of their EIC codes and master data? In each control area these units would have a different EIC code, but the platform accepts only one EIC code per unit or element in the document.

A: All the TSOs and data providers concerned should agree on one single EIC code to identify the element or unit concerned, this unique EIC code should be used by everybody.

Q: With reference to the definition of control area, shouldn't we provide the code related to the control block?

A: Control blocks are not modelled in transparency platform. Please use code of control area.

Q: Following the deployment of new lines, does the assignation of new EIC codes have to be agreed with the bordering TSO?

A: Although the matter falls outside the scope of the central transparency platform itself, such coordination is highly recommended in order to safeguard consistency of master data – in particular to avoid duplication. Please refer to the document *Central Issuing Office (CIO) Energy Identification Code (EIC) Management*.

Q: Is the structure of the codes describing 380kV lines within the control area the same as the structure of the codes that identifies interconnections?

A: EIC code should be used also for internal lines. Internal lines are described using a T-code issued by the LIO, while interconnections are described using a T-code assigned by the CIO. Please refer to the document *Central Issuing Office (CIO) Energy Identification Code (EIC) Management*.

Q: Will the secretariat configure the platform with the list of tie-line EIC codes from the EIC APPROVED TIELINE CODES (T) of EDI?

A: Secretariat will not arrange for any replication of tie-line codes from the legacy platform into R2. TSOs are responsible for loading the tie-lines as master data, using the documents prescribed by Configuration IG.

Q: For a cross-border tie-line, which TSO is responsible for registering the transmission asset using the Configuration document?

A: Although there is no technical requirement from the platform that codes are coordinated and aligned among the two concerned TSOs, it is highly recommended that both TSOs agree upon and use the same single EIC code for a shared transmission asset. Both TSOs should be referenced with their party IDs inside the configuration document, please refer to IG Configuration for details. For the platform, it does not matter which TSO submits the configuration data of the asset.

Q: What code types should be used for the various types of resource objects and transmission assets?

A: Please refer to table below:

category	EIC code type
AC/DC cross-border lines	T
AC/DC internal lines	T
Transformers	T
Bus couplers	T
Substations	A
Loads	W
Generations	W
Resource objects	W
Capacitor banks	W
Reactance banks	W

Market Roles

Q: Sometimes we send data on behalf of auction office and other times on behalf of TSO. Which role should we use for the Sender?

A: The proper code to use depends on the context and the regulation article you are sending data for. Refer to the corresponding implementation guide. A general description of scenarios and

roles can be found in the harmonized role model: <https://www.entsoe.eu/publications/electronic-data-interchange-edi-library>

Q: What Sender Role should be used by Control Area/Bidding zone? A39 = Data Provider?

A: Sender Role is not dependent on Control Area or Bidding Zone. Please consult the harmonized role model for guidance.

Q: What is the Market Role Type for ENTSO-E?

A: Please use A32 = Market Information Aggregator.

Manual submission of data

Q: Several data items need to be delivered only in low frequency, for example article 8.1, 9.1, 11.1.a, 14.1.a, 17.1.a and 17.1.i. It may not be efficient to implement machine-to-machine data delivery. Is it possible to manually upload such data items via a GUI?

A: For all data items it will be possible to upload data in XML format manually, using the same web page as where data is being published on the central transparency platform.

Q: Manual submission via web form should only be used as a fallback procedure?

A: Machine-to-machine submission is recommended, however Data Provider may always exercise the option of manually entering the values via the user interface.

Submission channels

Q: Is it possible to submit data using the AS2 protocol?

A: This is not in scope for the release of the central transparency platform that will be operational in January 2015.

Currencies

Q: Which currencies are you talking about? Is it only the leading currency € or also the local currencies?

A: For every capacity product, as defined by in/out area, and for every area, there is a currency configured on the platform. In most cases it is euro, but it could also be another currency. The valid currencies can be found in the ENTSO-E codelist.

Q: Currencies should be sent in publication market document. Can we send Euro prices first and then send other currencies in a later document?

A: For a given combination of in/out area, or for a given area, you can only use exactly one currency.

Resolution of submitted data

Q: What is the meaning of P1M, P1D, etc.?

A: Please refer to the implementation guide. The dependency table indicates the permitted resolutions for each data item. There is also a chapter named "Resolution" that explains the precise meaning of each value.

Q: Is it allowed to use different resolutions in the time interval described by a document?

A: This is possible with data items (Outages, for example) for which a specific resolution such as market time unit has not been prescribed.

Format of acknowledgements

Q: Are Acknowledgment Messages returned to Data Provider in an XML format?

A: Affirmative. You can find detailed documentation in the EDI library:
<https://www.entsoe.eu/publications/electronic-data-interchange-edi-library/>

Downloads

Q: What is an upload transmission and what is a download transmission?

A: Upload is when you submit data to the platform. Download is when you retrieve published data from the platform.

Q: I cannot find information related to pulling data from the asset database.

A: There is no specific information about the download scenarios, apart from the dependency tables where it is indicated that some attributes are relevant in upload or download scenarios only. Same mechanisms, schemas and rules generally apply in download as well as upload.

Q: Is there some mechanism that supports machine-to-machine extraction of data from the central transparency platform?

A: The following help page describes the platform's restful API:

https://transparency.entsoe.eu/content/static_content/Static%20content/web%20api/Guide.html

Access to the platform's data repository is described here:

https://transparency.entsoe.eu/content/static_content/Static%20content/data%20repository/DataRepositoryGuide.html

Updates

Q: Is it possible to submit an update if a value has changed after its publication? Does the central transparency platform expect such an update?

A: Updates can always be submitted at the discretion of the Data Provider. The platform will not be able to know what changes occurred locally and hence cannot "expect" the update. If update is submitted, platform will publish it.

Q: Will it be possible to correct all data items manually? Also values from the past?

A: Yes. The interface for manual upload can be used to submit higher versions of documents. For some data items, it is also possible to update values directly in the GUI.

Q: In what circumstances would the transparency platform request updated data?

A: The transparency platform will not monitor for updates or send reminders about pending updates. It is at the discretion of Data Provider to submit updates.

Q: For one of the articles, we submit data every 30 minutes. Is it possible to submit an update for a whole week using one single document?

A: Yes this is possible. This is in fact described in chapter 5.1.2 of the BRS.

Compliance

Q: For several articles, there is an obligation to submit forecasts for example one or two weeks before the beginning of the year. However, the Transparency Regulation obliges Data Providers to submit data only as of January 5th, 2015. Is it necessary or even possible to submit a forecast that covers the year 2015?

A: you are not obliged to submit a forecast for 2015. The forecasts for 2016 would be due towards end of 2015. Voluntary submission of a forecast for 2015 could be made as soon as platform is fully operational towards end of Q4 2014), or even after go-live in January 2015.

Q: The question is whether delayed delivery of some data has a specific and immediate, monetary consequence? Specifically we are concerned with unusual events in which there is a data failure outside of regular working hours.

A: Article 18 of Transparency Regulation states that liability "shall be limited to cases of gross negligence and/or wilful misconduct" and "not be liable to compensate the person who uses the data for any loss of profit, loss of business, or any other indirect incidental, special or consequential damages of any kind". Article 4.6 states that "National regulatory authorities shall ensure that the primary owners of the data, TSOs and data providers comply with their obligations under this Regulation". You may want to consult also your national authority on this matter.

Q: Article 5.1.b says that Manual of procedures shall specify standardised ways and formats of data communication and exchange between primary owners of data, TSOs, data providers and the ENTSO for Electricity. Does this mean that TSO as data provider can oblige primary data owners (like production units) to send information to TSO (e.g. about planned and unplanned outages of generation and production units) in the same way as specified in MoP - using XML files?

A: Arrangements between primary data owners and the TSOs is a question to be addressed at the local level. The MoP does not mandate the use of these standards in that exchange - but the standards can be used in that way and are designed to facilitate such use.

Comments

Q: If optional comments are supplied with the data, will the transparency platform publish them?

A: Assuming that comments are permitted for the data item by the BRS and the applicable Implementation Guide, then platform will publish them.

Acknowledgements, Missing Data and reminders

Q: What is the right way to submit a time-series with a missing value inside?

A: It is possible to make a submission by using so called gaps. Refer to the applicable implementation guide. For example chapter 4.3.2 of the implementation guide for Generation and Load.

Q: Does data provider have to wait until the submission deadline for the acknowledgement document? For example, if a yearly forecast data is submitted in June the acknowledgement will not be received until December 15th?

A: No, submitted documents are validated immediately. Hence you will receive acknowledgement or rejection of document as soon as it has been submitted and platform has completed validation. Reminder about missing data (the so called Problem Document) can only be sent from platform at the expiry of the submission deadline though.

User privileges

Q: As a user from a TSO, am I able to configure data submissions for any data provider and any area?

A: In the configuration matrix and in the allocation calendar, data providers (including TSOs) only have privileges to create and modify configuration relating to their own areas (country, bidding zones, control area, market balance area).

UTC and time zone

Q: It is understood that all data shall be submitted using UTC. How do we describe a day-ahead total load forecast (article 6.1.b) for a bidding zone that is located in the CET/CEST time zone?

A: For each area or border, the application is configured with the applicable time zone. To submit data describing the day-ahead total load forecast for January 8 in a bidding zone in Central

Europe, the time interval should start at 2015-01-07T23:00:00Z and end at 2015-01-08T23:00:00Z.

Q: Are the submission deadlines relative to UTC or to the time zone of the area/border?

A: Submission deadlines are always relative to the time zone of the area or border.