

Methodology for a balancing common capacity calculation in accordance with Article 37 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing within SEE CCR

November 2022

Whereas

(1) This document is the methodology for the common capacity calculation performed for the capacity allocation within the balancing timeframe for South East European Calculation Region (hereafter referred to as “SEE CCR”) as required by Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline Electricity Balancing (hereafter referred to as the “EB GL Regulation”). This methodology is hereafter referred to as “BT CCM”. This BT CCM takes into account the general principles and objectives set in the EB GL Regulation, which are listed in Article 3, while also taking into account the principles set in the Regulation (EC) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (hereafter referred to as “Regulation (EC) 2019/943”). This BT CCM is also consistent with the cross-zonal capacity calculation methodology applied in the intraday timeframe established under Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 (hereafter referred to as the “CACM Regulation”) in accordance with Article 37(3) EB GL Regulation.

(2) More specifically, contributing to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union, which are among the objectives of electricity balancing laid down by Article 3 of EB GL Regulation, requires the inclusion of Third Countries’ grid elements in the capacity calculation process of SEE CCR. EB GL Regulation’s objectives cannot be achieved in any other way but by including Third Countries’ grid elements. This inclusion is in line with Article 13 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereafter referred to as “SOGL Regulation”), providing that EU TSOs must establish “cooperation concerning secure system operation” with non-EU TSOs belonging to the same synchronous area via an agreement with these non-EU TSOs. In order to comply with the requirement laid down by EU Regulation, this methodology includes Third Countries’ TSOs as Technical Counterparties under the precondition that is mentioned in Article 3. Moreover, the inclusion is also recognized by the additional guidance of the European Commission dated 16/07/2019 regarding the consideration of third countries in capacity calculation.

(3) The inclusion of Third Countries’ grid elements is also the most effective way to take into account the effective structure of the network in SEE CCR. In order to comply with the requirement established by the EU regulation and to adhere to the effective structure of the grid, this methodology includes Third Countries as Technical Counterparties under the precondition that is mentioned in Article 3 .

(4) Part of the main objectives of EB GL Regulation that are relevant to this BT CCM are the integration of balancing markets, the promotion of the possibilities for exchanges of balancing services while contributing to operational security and the facilitation of the efficient coordination

and functioning of day-ahead, intraday and balancing markets. The objectives are listed in Article 3(1) of the EB GL Regulation.

(5) More precisely, Article 3(a) of the EB GL Regulation aims at fostering effective competition, non-discrimination and transparency in balancing markets. The BT CC methodology serves those objectives by defining and establishing a set of harmonised rules and a common coordinated process for capacity calculation which contributes to the effectiveness of the balancing market.

(6) Article 3(b) of the EB GL Regulation aims at enhancing efficiency of balancing as well as efficiency of European and national balancing markets. The BT CC methodology contributes to the objective of enhancing efficiency of balancing and both European and national balancing market by calculating capacity for the exchange of balancing energy or for operating the imbalance netting process as close as possible to real-time with the latest available inputs, in accordance with Article 24(2) of the EB GL.

(7) Article 3(c) of the EB GL Regulations aims at integrating balancing markets and promoting the possibilities for exchanges of balancing services while contributing to operational security. The BT CC methodology promotes the integration of balancing markets and the possibilities for the exchanges of balancing energy by offering capacity to the Capacity Management Module (CMM). The CMM project aims to develop a centralized solution for management of cross-zonal capacity (CZC) among all European balancing platforms (TERRE, MARI, PICASSO and IGCC) for the exchange of balancing energy in context of EB GL Regulation and requirements of the European balancing platforms (respecting relevant implementation frameworks and their legal deadline), in accordance with the processes described in Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the EB GL Regulation.

(8) Article 3(d) of the EB GL Regulations aims at contributing to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union while facilitating the efficient and consistent functioning of day-ahead, intraday and balancing markets. By ensuring consistency between day-ahead, intraday and balancing markets, BT CCM contributes to the long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector.

(9) For these reasons, to facilitate the achievement of these aims and to offer capacity to the market in the balancing timeframe, it is necessary for TSOs to calculate in a coordinated manner the available cross-border capacity in a way which is consistent with capacity calculation applied in the intraday timeframe (see Article 37 EB GL Regulation). In line with the requirements of the EB GL Regulation, the TSOs of SEE CCR will strive to cooperate with Capacity Calculation Regions

(hereafter referred to as “CCR”) connected to SEE CCR order to ensure that capacity calculation takes place in the most efficient and thorough way.

(10) Article 37 of the EB GL Regulation constitutes the legal basis for this methodology and defines several specific requirements that the BT CCM should take into account:

“1. After the intraday-cross-zonal gate closure time, TSOs shall continuously update the availability of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing energy or for operating the imbalance netting process. Cross-zonal capacity shall be updated every time a portion of cross-zonal capacity has been used or when cross-zonal capacity has been recalculated

2. Before the implementation of the capacity calculation methodology pursuant to paragraph 3, TSOs shall use the cross-zonal capacity remaining after the intraday cross-zonal gate closure time.

3. By five years after entry into force of this Regulation, all TSOs of a capacity calculation region shall develop a methodology for cross-zonal capacity calculation within the balancing timeframe for the exchange of balancing energy or for operating the imbalance netting process. Such methodology shall avoid market distortions and shall be consistent with the cross-zonal capacity calculation methodology applied in the intraday timeframe established under regulation (EU) 2015/1222”.

(11) Until the entry into force of this BT CCM, the TSOs of the SEE CCR shall use the cross-zonal capacity remaining after the intraday cross-zonal gate closure time, in line with Article 37(2) EB GL Regulation.

(12) Article 2 of the EB GL regulation defines ‘balancing’ as *“all actions and processes, on all timelines, through which TSOs ensure, in a continuous way, the maintenance of system frequency within a predefined stability range as set out in Article 127 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1485, and compliance with the amount of reserves needed with respect to the required quality, as set out in Part IV Title V, Title VI and Title VII of Regulation (EU) 2017/1485”.*

(13) Article 2 of the EB GL Regulation defines ‘balancing market’ as *“the entirety of institutional, commercial and operational arrangements that establish market-based management of balancing”.*

(14) Article 36 of the EB GL Regulation identifies the use of cross-zonal capacity, such that *“all TSOs shall use the available cross-zonal capacity, computed according to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 37, for the exchange of balancing energy or for operating the imbalance netting process.”*

(15) TSOs of SEE CCR agreed on a first version of BT CC methodology proposing to apply a coordinated net transmission capacity methodology for capacity calculation within the SEE CCR, without prejudice to the future implementation of a Flow Based approach as the target methodology for the SEE CCR as foreseen in Article 20(1) of the CACM Regulation.

(16) Article 2(8) of the CACM Regulation defines the coordinated net transmission capacity approach as *“the capacity calculation method based on the principle of assessing and defining ex ante a maximum energy exchange between adjacent bidding zones”*.

(17) The balancing capacity calculation will be performed by the coordinated capacity calculators which are mandated to perform capacity calculation pursuant to the CACM and FCA Regulations.

(18) Coordinated capacity calculators will take into account the Participating TSOs remedial actions into coordinated remedial action preparation

(19) In conclusion, the BT CC methodology contributes to the general objectives of the EB GL Regulation while being compatible with the principles of the EU Regulations mentioned above.

Article 1 Subject matter and scope

1. The BT CCM as determined in this document is the common methodology for the capacity calculation performed for the capacity allocation within the balancing timeframe for SEE CCR in accordance with Article 37 of the EB GL.

Article 2 Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the BT CC methodology, the terms used shall have the meaning given to them in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 2013/543, Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 2015/1222 and Article 2 of Regulation (EC) 2017/2195 (EBGL Regulation).

2. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:

a. ‘ESO’ means Electroenergien Systemen Operator EAD, the Bulgarian system operator;

d. ‘IPTO’ means Independent Power Transmission Operator S.A. , the Greek system operator;

f. ‘Transelectrica’ means Transelectrica S.A., the Romanian system operator;

b. ‘BG-GR border’ means bidding zone border between Bulgaria and Greece;

c. ‘BG-RO border’ means bidding zone border between Bulgaria and Romania;

h. ‘Technical Counterparty’ means any non-EU TSO to be included in the procedures of this methodology through respective agreements;

j. Third Country means country from jurisdiction outside the area referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EC) 2015/1222.

3. Definition of Acronyms

BT	Balancing Timeframe
CC	Capacity Calculation
CCC	Common Capacity Calculation
EBGL	Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing
CGM	Common Grid Model

CGMES	Common Information Model (CIM) for Grid Model Exchanges
CNE	Critical Network Element
CNEC	Critical Network Element and Contingency. For the purpose of this methodology, the term CNEC also cover the case where a CNE is used in capacity calculation without a specified contingency.
CRA	Curative Remedial Action
PRA	Preventive Remedial Action
CROSA	Coordinated Regional Operational Security Assessment
D-2	Two Days Ahead
DA	Day Ahead
DACF	Day Ahead Congestion Forecast
ID	Intraday
IGM	Individual Grid Model
RAO	Remedial Action Optimization
NRA	National Regulatory Authority
PTDF	Power Transfer Distribution Factor
GSK	Generation Shift Key
DACF	Day-Ahead Congestion Forecast
IDCF	Intra-Day Congestion Forecast

4. In this BT CCM, unless the context requires otherwise:

- a. the singular indicates the plural and vice versa;
- b. headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this methodology; and

c. any reference to legislation, regulations, directives, orders, instruments, codes or any other enactment shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it when in force.

Article 3 Application of this methodology

This methodology applies solely to the common CC for the balancing timeframe based on the coordinated net transmission capacity approach within the SEE CCR.

This methodology shall also apply to third country TSO(s), if such TSO(s) have signed an agreement with all SEE TSOs that they shall comply with this methodology and accept all the rights and obligations stemming from it. In such case the reference to SEE TSO(s) and SEE CCR in this methodology shall also include such third country TSO(s).

Article 4 Cross-zonal capacities for the balancing timeframe

For the balancing timeframe, individual values for cross-zonal capacity for each hour shall be calculated using the BT CCM.

Article 5 Reliability margin methodology

For the CC performed in BT, the TSOs of the SEE CCR shall define the reliability margin as it is in the ID CC as was calculated at the relevant amended DA and ID CCM.

Article 6 Operational security limits, contingencies and allocation constraints

1. For the CC, each TSO of the SEE CCR shall provide the coordinated capacity calculator with its individual list of CNECs. The coordinated capacity calculator shall then define the merged list of CNECs to be considered during the CC, by merging the individual list of CNECs provided by all TSOs of the SEE CCR

2. Subsequently, the coordinated capacity calculator shall use the merged list of CNECs pursuant to paragraph 1 to create the initial list of CNECs to be considered in the CC by selecting only network elements significantly influenced by cross-zonal power exchanges. The selection of these CNECs shall be based on a sensitivity analysis

3. Only CNECs with a sensitivity to cross-zonal power exchanges equal to or higher than a specific threshold shall constitute the initial list of CNECs. The sensitivity analysis factor is the one that is used in the relevant DA and ID CCM.

4. The TSOs of the SEE CCR shall review the list of CNECs monitored in the CC process at least once a year.

Article 7 Generation shift keys

1. Each SEE TSO shall define for its bidding zone and for each MTU a GSK, which translates a change in a bidding zone net position into a specific change of injection or withdrawal in the CGM. This expectation shall be based on the observed historical response of generation units to changes in net positions, clearing prices and other fundamental factors, and thereby contributing to minimizing the RM.

2. In accordance with Article 24 of the CACM Regulation, SEE TSOs developed the following methodology to determine the common generation shift key:

- a. SEE TSOs shall take into account the available information on generation available in the common grid model for each scenario developed in accordance with Article 18 of the CACM Regulation in order to select the nodes that will contribute to the GSK;
- b. SEE TSOs shall aim to apply a GSK that resembles the dispatch and the corresponding flow pattern, thereby contributing to minimizing the reliability margins;
- c. SEE TSOs shall define a constant generation shift key per market time unit.

3. For the application of the methodology, SEE TSOs shall define, for the capacity calculation process, GSKs impacted by the actual generation present in the relevant CGM, for each MTU. SEE TSOs shall take into account the available information on generation available in the CGM in order to select the nodes that will contribute to the GSK.

4. SEE TSOs have harmonized their GSK determination methodologies:

- a. In its GSK, each TSO shall use flexible and controllable production units which are available inside the TSO grid;
- b. Units unavailable due to outage or maintenance are not included;
- c. GSK is reviewed on a daily basis or whenever there are changes in the expectations referred to in paragraph (1).

5. For the Greek bidding zone a proportional representation of the generation variation to the remaining capacity, based on ADMIE's best estimate of the initial generation profile, ensure the best modeling of the Greek SEE CCR TSOs' proposal for the common capacity calculation methodology for the day-ahead and intraday market time-frame in accordance with Article 21 of

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management 15 system.

6. For the Bulgarian bidding zone a proportional representation of the generation variation to the remaining capacity respecting the limits of the generating units, based on ESO EAD's best estimate of the initial generation profile, ensure the best modeling of the Bulgarian system. The nuclear units are not included in the list.

7. The Transelectrica GSK file contains dispatchable units which are available in the day of operation. The nuclear units are not included in the list. The fixed participation factors of GSK are impacted by the actual generation present in the relevant CGM.

8. With the above GSKs, the SEE TSOs consider that the prediction error, between the forecasted and observed flows for all production units in each bidding zone for the day ahead and intraday time frame will be minimized. At the above GSKs, non-flexible production units, such as the nuclear production units are not included at the generation shift.

9. The GSKs shall be provided to the CCC to be used in the capacity calculation for each bidding zone and also the MTUs for which the GSKs shall be valid. The SEE TSOs shall make ex-post analysis of GSK regularly and if considered necessary request to change it.

10. SEE TSOs shall review and update the application of the generation shift keys methodology, on a yearly basis.

Article 8 Remedial actions in capacity calculation

1. The TSOs of SEE CCR shall define the remedial actions in accordance with CACM Regulation.

2. Each TSO of SEE CCR shall define individually the remedial actions of its responsibility area to be made available in the BT CCC within SEE CCR.

3. The available remedial actions are those which can be activated within the BT in a coordinated way by the TSOs of SEE CCR to ensure the operational security.

4. Remedial actions can be used in preventive and/or curative state. Different types of remedial actions used in the SEE CC process:

- a. PRA: They correspond, in operation, to remedial actions to be implemented independently of the occurrence of any outage to relieve the grid. They are also implemented in the CGM.
- b. CRA: Each CRA is associated with a given Outage and applied after the Outage happened.

5. The remedial actions to be considered in the BT CC are:

- a. all preventive remedial actions as determined and validated during day-ahead and intraday Coordinated Regional Operational Security Assessment (CROSA) process;
- b. all triggered curative remedial actions as determined and validated during day-ahead and intraday Coordinated Regional Operational Security Assessment (CROSA) process;

6. The coordinated capacity calculator shall consider the remedial actions referred to in Article 8 (5) of the current methodology after the implementation of the day-ahead and intraday CROSA developed in accordance with Article 76 and 77 of the SO Regulation, provided that the necessary tools are developed, and compatibility is ensured.

Article 9 Balancing capacity calculation

1. In accordance with Article 37(1) of the EBGL Regulation, after the intraday-cross-zonal gate closure time, TSOs shall continuously update the availability of cross-zonal capacity for the exchange of balancing energy or for operating the imbalance netting process

2. The TSOs of SEE CCR shall provide the coordinated capacity calculator with the last updated information on the transmission systems in a timely manner for the CC.

3. In the CC Remedial Actions agreed in the DA & ID CROSA process shall be applied. Due to the proximity to Real Time it is not feasible to agree a new set of Remedial Actions and thus to perform a new RAO.

4. The coordinated capacity calculator computes the total TTC for each of the NGR and SRO borders adopting the TTC calculation processes described in SEE BT CCC Explanatory Note:

- a. BT CCC process 1 relevant for the MTU from 06:00 till 12:00 of the delivery day D;
- b. BT CCC process 2 relevant for the MTU from 18:00 till 24:00 of the delivery day D;

5. The resulting capacity pursuant to paragraph 4 is reduced by the total Reliability Margin of each SEE coordinated area (North Greek borders and South Romania borders).

6. The resulting total NTC values of NGR and SRO borders are distributed to each border of the relevant coordinated areas by using the splitting factors introduced in the amended SEE CCM for DA and ID timeframe.

7. The coordinated capacity calculator shall provide the Cross-Zonal capacity for each Market Time Unit, bidding zone border and direction in SEE CCR.

Article 10 Cross-zonal capacity validation methodology

1. The TSOs of SEE CCR shall validate the cross-zonal capacities calculated by the coordinated capacity calculator of the SEE CCR.
2. Each TSO of the SEE CCR shall, in accordance with Article 26(1) and 26(3) of the CACM Regulation, validate and have the right to correct cross-zonal capacity relevant to the TSO's bidding zone borders for reasons of operational security during the validation process. In exceptional situations cross-zonal capacities can be decreased by TSOs. These situations are:
 - a. an occurrence of an exceptional contingency or forced outage pursuant to Article 3 of SO GL;
 - b. when available RAs, that are needed to ensure the calculated capacity, are not sufficient to ensure operational security;
 - c. extremely low demand of a TSO which leads to low system inertia and high voltage conditions and so require a minimum number of power plants on the grid;
 - d. a mistake in input data, that leads to an overestimation of cross-zonal capacity from an operational security perspective.
3. When one or more TSOs of the SEE CCR do not validate the cross-zonal capacity calculated, the concerned TSO(s) shall provide the updated amount of cross-zonal capacities for the border considered and the reasons for the change. The final cross-zonal capacity is the minimum value sent by the SEE TSOs of the border considered.
4. Any reduction of cross-zonal capacities during the validation process shall be communicated and justified to market participants and to the SEE national regulatory authorities. The CCC shall

issue a quarterly report to regulatory authorities that shall include the amount of reduction in cross-zonal capacity and reason for reduction, pursuant to Article 26(5) of CACM. In cases of reduction the report shall include information for each bidding zone border and direction affected by a reduction and for each MTU (i.e. the identification of the border and direction; the volume of reduction; detailed reasons for reduction, including the security constraint violated, and under which circumstances it was violated; the before and after the contingency values for the NTC; the RAs included in CGM before capacity calculation; in case of reduction due to individual validation, the TSO invoking the reduction) and the proposed measures to avoid similar reductions in the future. The report shall also include at least the following aggregate information: statistics on the number, causes, volume and estimated loss of economic surplus of applied of reductions by different TSOs and general measures to avoid capacity reduction in the future.

5. When a given SEE TSO reduced capacity for its border in more than 1% of MTUs of analyzed quarter, the concerned TSO shall provide to CCC a detailed report and action plan describing how such deviations are expected to be alleviated and solved in the future. This report and action plan shall be included as an annex to the quarterly report.

6. The CCC shall coordinate with neighboring CCCs during the validation process, where at least the reductions in cross-zonal capacity are shared among them. Any information on decreased cross-zonal capacity from neighboring CCCs shall be provided to SEE TSOs.

Article 11 TTC Update process

1. For each MTU, after the related IDGC, each TSO shall monitor any relevant deviation occurred on the assumptions adopted in the latest Capacity Calculation Process affecting this MTU, and possibly the following MTUs, and inform the Coordinated Capacity Calculator in case those deviations are deemed to significantly impact the use of the capacity in the upcoming balancing processes .

2. In such a case, a Coordinated Capacity Calculation is requested to update the calculations for the cross-zonal capacity for the affected MTU(s)

3. In case such a calculation is requested, before the start of the affected MTU for the affected border, TSOs shall provide the following list of relevant information (including but not limited to):

a. unplanned outage of grid elements with an impact on the border capacity;

b. significant deviations observed between demand and renewable infeed assumptions adopted in the latest Capacity Calculation Process and the most updated forecasts available after the IDGC for the relevant MTU(s);

- c. the list of the Bidding Zone borders and directions which are deemed to be impacted and for which the new calculation is requested;
- d. the updated input data necessary for the capacity calculation according to the TTC calculation process;
4. the Coordinated Capacity Calculator shall define updated NTC values on the impacted Bidding Zone border for the affected MTU(s) at least 90 minutes before the start of the affected MTU(s);
5. The TSOs of SEE CCR shall validate the NTC values calculated by the Coordinated Capacity Calculator at least 60 minutes before the start of the MTU(s);

Article 12 Fallback procedures

1. Prior to each CC performed in the BT, the TSOs of SEE CCR shall ensure the coordinated capacity calculator is provided with the already allocated capacities within the day-ahead and intraday timeframes.
2. For the CC performed in the BT, where an incident occurs in the CC process and the coordinated capacity calculator is unable to produce results within the allotted time for the calculation process, the TSOs of the SEE CCR shall validate the last coordinated cross-zonal capacities calculated within the intraday timeframe. After this validation step, the coordinated capacity calculator or TSOs of the SEE CCR where applicable, shall use this coordinated value for the exchange of balancing energy or for operating the imbalance netting process.

Article 13 Publication of data

1. The TSOs of the SEE CCR publish the following CC relevant data:
 - a. NTC values determined for the balancing market time-frames;
 - b. RMs for each direction of the SEE CCR borders;
 - c. RAs resulting from the RAC and for each RA it shall be published the type of RA, location of RA, whether the RA was curative or preventive, if the RA was curative, a list of CNEC identifiers describing the CNEC to which the RA was associated;
 - d. Limiting CNECs;
 - e. For each CNEC, it shall be published the methods for determining I_{max}
 - f. For each CNEC the EIC code of CNE and Contingency;
 - g. Real names of CNECs;
 - h. The following forecast information contained in the CGM for each MTU and bidding

zone of the SEE CCR:

- i). Load
- ii). Production
- iii). Net position
- iv). exchange programs on non-SEE bidding zone borders;

2. All data listed in paragraph 1 shall be published on a daily basis.

Individual SEE TSO may withhold the publication of information disclosing the locational information referred to in c), d), e), f), g), h) if required by a competent regulatory authority or by relevant national legislation on the grounds of protecting the critical infrastructure. In such case, the information referred to in f) shall be replaced with an anonymous identifier which shall be stable for each CNEC across all market time units. The anonymous identifier shall also be used in the other TSO communications related to the CNEC, including when communicating about an outage or an investment in infrastructure.

(3) Any change in the identifiers used shall be publicly notified at least one month before its entry into force. The notification shall at least include the day of entry into force of the new identifiers and the correspondence between the old and the new identifier for each CNEC.

(4) Regulatory authorities may request additional information to be published by the TSOs. The relevant TSOs shall publish this information if requested by their competent regulatory authority. All regulatory authorities shall coordinate their requests among themselves, the relevant stakeholders and the Agency.

Article 14 Reporting

The coordinated capacity calculator shall prepare a report about all reductions during the validation of cross-zonal capacity including the reason of the reductions

Article 15 Publication and Implementation of the BT CCM Proposal

1. The TSOs of SEE CCR shall publish the BT CCC methodology Proposal without undue delay after all NRAs of SEE CCR have approved it.
2. The TSOs of SEE CCR shall test the capacity calculation processes foreseen in the SEE BT CCC methodology for at least six months before implementing the present BT CCC methodology.
3. During the test period, the TSOs of SEE CCR shall report on the results of the test to the relevant NRAs.
4. The TSOs of SEE CCR shall implement the BT CCC methodology no later than July 2025 (go live), with test period to be started no later than January 2025.
5. TSOs of SEE CCR cannot match any of the deadlines set in this Article, they shall inform all the NRAs of SEE CCR at least six months before the affected deadline.
6. SEE TSOs commit to perform a post go-live study to assess the benefits of increasing the frequency of NTC computations based on more recent grid models forecast available. The analysis shall focus on the overall efficiency of such an implementation. The post go-live study will include a period of 6 months once experience and data from IDCC / ROSC processes is available .

Article 16 Language

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