All NEMOs' proposal on the terms and conditions applied for the "Products That Can be Taken into Account in the Single Intraday Coupling" in accordance with Article 53 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management

29 May 2024

Contents

Whereas

(1) These terms and conditions determine the products that can be taken into account in the single intraday coupling ('terms and conditions on SIDC products'). They are established in accordance with Article 53 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management ('CACM Regulation').

(2) These terms and conditions on SIDC products comply with the provisions of the Methodology for pricing intraday cross-zonal capacity as adopted in accordance with Article 55 of the CACM Regulation, which provides for ~~determines~~ the implementation of intraday auctions (IDAs) as a capacity allocation mechanism with reliable pricing for the intraday timeframe.

(3) These terms and conditions on SIDC products take into account the general objectives of capacity allocation and congestion management cooperation described in Article 3 of the CACM Regulation, as set out in paragraphs (4) to (10).

(4) The range of products that the NEMOs make available to the market participants as a part of SIDC promotes an effective competition in the generation, trading and supply of electricity (Article 3(a) of the CACM Regulation). To ensure that the terms and conditions on SIDC products continue to promote effective competition, the NEMOs shall consult market participants at least every two years to ensure that available products reflect their needs.

(5) The orders resulting from the SIDC products are compatible with the characteristics of the cross-zonal capacity and these terms and conditions on SIDC products help to promote the optimal allocation of cross-zonal capacity and to ensure the optimal use of the transmission infrastructure (Article 3(b) of the CACM Regulation). As all orders resulting from the available products shall be able to access the available cross-zonal capacity via the IDMCO function, these terms and conditions on SIDC products provide for non-discriminatory access to cross-zonal capacity (Article 3(j) of the CACM Regulation).

(6) These terms and conditions on SIDC products ensure operational security (Article 3(c) of the CACM Regulation), because the NEMOs execute sufficient testing before introducing a new product or order type, because NEMOs monitor the algorithm performance with the actual combination of products in ~~c~~production ~~an choose, which products will be supported in the SIDC~~ and because all products allow for simultaneous allocation of energy and cross-zonal capacity. Moreover, if TSOs identify any challenge with respect to operational security they are entitled to request NEMOs to propose an amendment to these terms and conditions for SIDC products.

(7) The products listed in these terms and conditions on SIDC products are available for all NEMOs to be offered to their respective market participants and are all compatible with SIDC. As a result, these terms and conditions on SIDC products ensure fair and non-discriminatory treatment of TSOs, NEMOs, the Agency, regulatory authorities and market participants and respect~~s~~ the need for a fair and orderly market and fair and orderly price formation (Articles 3(e) and 3(h) of the CACM Regulation). For each product type, the same attributes should be applied in all bidding zones. There will be no differentiation in order characteristics to ensure a fair market.

(8) By requiring NEMOs to publish and maintain a detailed public description of the SIDC products, both for continuous trading and intraday auctions, these terms and conditions on SIDC products shall ensure and enhance the transparency and reliability of information (Article 3(f) of the CACM Regulation). Moreover, the NEMOs should involve all stakeholders in any consultation necessary to manage changes to these terms

and conditions on SIDC products or the available products.

(9) These terms and conditions on SIDC products create a level playing field for all NEMOs (Article 3(i) of the CACM Regulation), because all products listed in these terms and conditions on SIDC products can be made available to all NEMOs, and any change to the available products should be governed by all NEMOs.

(10) These terms and conditions on SIDC products contribute to the efficient long-term operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union (Article 3(g) of the CACM Regulation), because all the products allow for efficient implicit allocation of cross-zonal capacity.

(11) These terms and conditions on SIDC products shall contribute to the proper understanding of the products offered and orders' features provided and be properly aligned with the methodology for the price coupling algorithm, the continuous trading matching algorithm and the intraday auction algorithm, as adopted in accordance with Article 37 of the CACM Regulation (Algorithm methodology) terminology and the public description of these algorithms. To this extent, the content of these terms and conditions on SIDC products shall be frequently updated.

(12) According to Article 8(4) of the Regulation 2019/943, as of January 1, 2025, the imbalance settlement period will be 15 minutes in all scheduling areas, unless regulatory authorities have granted a derogation or an exception. Also, Article 8(2) of the Regulation 2019/943 requires NEMOs to offer market participants the opportunity to trade energy at intervals at least as short as the imbalance settlement period in both the day-ahead and intraday markets.

Article 1
Subject matter and scope

1. These terms and conditions on SIDC products determine the products that can be taken into account in the SIDC in accordance with Article 53 of the CACM Regulation and include products that can be offered by NEMOs in the continuous SIDC as well as in the IDAs, in accordance with the Methodology for pricing intraday cross zonal capacity, as adopted in accordance with Article 55 of the CACM Regulation.

2. This methodology shall apply to the NEMOs listed in Appendix 1.

Article 2
Definitions

1. ~~The terms used in~~For the purpose of these terms and conditions on SIDC products ~~shall have~~, the ~~meaning given to them~~definitions in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/943, Article 3 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1485, in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 543/2013 and Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, shall apply.

2. In addition, the ~~terms used in these terms~~definitions and ~~conditions on SIDC products shall have the meaning given to them in~~interpretations in Article 2 of the Methodology for the price coupling algorithm, the continuous trading matching algorithm and the intraday auction algorithm~~,~~ (Algorithm Methodology), as adopted in accordance with Article 37 of the CACM Regulation; the MCO Plan, as approved in accordance with Article 7(3) of the CACM Regulation; and the Methodology for pricing intraday cross-zonal capacity, as adopted in accordance with Article 55 of the CACM Regulation, shall

apply.

3. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:
   (a) Minimum Acceptance Ratio: 'MAR' means the minimum percentage on offered volume for which a block order can be accepted. It cannot be different for periods MTUs belonging to the same block.
   (b) Maximum Payment Condition (MP): or 'MP' means economical condition that can be associated to complex buy orders aimed at ensuring that the payment related to the order in all periods MTUs must not exceed a fixed consumption cost, which is global for the whole set of periodsMTUs, and a consumption costs per MWh.
   (c) Minimum Income Condition (MIC): or 'MIC' means economical condition that can be associated to complex sell orders aimed at ensuring that the income related to the order in all periods MTUs must cover at least underlying production costs, quantified by considering the start-up cost of a power plant and operational costs per MWh produced of the same power plant.
   (d) Scheduled Stop: means condition that can be added to a MIC and applies when the MIC order is deactivated. It only applies to the periods MTUs defined in the condition and treats the cheapest sub-order in these periods MTUs as a standard (aggregated) market time unit (MTU) order. The purpose of this condition is to avoid abrupt stop in power generation.

Article 3
General requirements for single intraday coupling

1. Each NEMO shall publish in its market rules the list of SIDC products and order types that are available in its NEMO trading hub separatelyboth for continuous SIDC and IDAs.

2. All orders resulting from the products and submitted to the SIDC shall be expressed in euros and MW, and make reference to a the market time and the MTU in the continuous SIDC and to the market time in the IDAs. NEMOs are entitled to arrange that orders submitted by market participants are expressed and settled in local currencies or euros.

2.3. The usage and parameterization of any individual product is a decision of each individual NEMO, subject, to the extent it has an impact on the performance of the relevant algorithm, following the principles established in the Algorithm methodology as adopted in accordance with Article 37 of the CACM Regulation.

Article 4
Continuous single intraday coupling products and order types

1. On In the continuous SIDC, the transaction is taking place based on a set of characteristics which are defined in a contract. The contract refers to an instrument, which is used by the market participants to enter into agreement to sell/buy a certain amount of energy having a predefined time of delivery. A product defines the guidelines ruling the generation of the contracts. The product is a template which is used as the

standard for generating contracts with behaviour as defined in the product template. The relationship between the products and the contracts is that each product shall have one or multiple contracts and each contract shall belong to only one product.

2. The following products or their combinations, supported by the continuous trading matching algorithm, shall be available~~shall support the following products or their combination,~~ in compliance with day-light saving time~~paragraph 7~~:
   (a) Hourly: the product supports trading in 24 power contracts, one for each hour of the delivery ~~calendar~~ day. The system automatically generates these contracts and makes them available for trading one day before the delivery day at a specified time.
   (b) Half-hourly: the product supports trading in 48 power contracts, one for each half-hour of the ~~calendar~~ delivery day. The system automatically generates these contracts and makes them available for trading one day before the delivery day at a specified time.
   (c) Quarter-hourly: the product supports trading in 96 power contracts, one for each 15-min slot of the ~~calendar~~ delivery day. The system automatically generates these contracts and makes them available for trading one day before the delivery day at a specified time.
   (d) User defined blocks: these are on-demand combinations of hourly, half-hourly or quarter-hourly contracts defined by the market participant. The delivery period of ~~user defined~~user-defined blocks must always be coverable by multiple regular market contracts of the product and with consecutive delivery times, which must be executed together. A user-defined block order cannot be an iceberg order.

3. The following order execution restrictions, supported by the continuous trading matching algorithm, shall be available~~support the following order execution restrictions~~:
   (a) NON - An order submitted with the execution restriction NON (None) is either executed immediately or, if the order can't be matched right away, entered into the order book. Partial order executions are allowed and NON orders can be executed against multiple other orders and create multiple trades.
   (b) Fill or Kill (FOK) - the order is either fully traded at one point immediately after the order is submitted with its full quantity or deleted without entry in the order book. FOK orders can be matched against multiple existing orders in the order book. FOK orders cannot have a validity restriction.
   (c) Immediate or Cancel (IOC) - the order is either traded (in any amount) at one point immediately after the order is submitted or, if the order can't be matched, deleted without entry in the order book. Partial executions are allowed, and IOC orders can be executed against multiple other orders and create multiple trades. An order with execution restriction IOC cannot have a validity restriction.
   (d) All or Nothing – (AON) - An order submitted with the execution restriction AON is either executed against exactly one other order with its full quantity or entered into the order book. Partial executions are not allowed. The execution restriction AON is only allowed for orders in the user-defined market.

4. The following order validity restrictions, supported by the continuous trading matching algorithm, shall be available~~support the following order validity restrictions~~:
   (a) Good for session (GFS) – the time validity of the order is determined by the validity of the corresponding trading session of the order. The order is pulled out of the trading automatically the defined time validity of the corresponding trading session passes.
   (b) Good till date (GTD) – the time validity of the order is defined by date and time. The order is pulled out of the trading automatically the defined time validity passes.

5. The following order types, supported by the continuous trading matching algorithm, shall be available~~support the following order types~~:
   (a) Regular orders (also known as Limit orders): buy or sell orders with a specified quantity and price, where buy orders can be executed at that price or lower and sell orders can be executed at that price or higher. Regular orders for the predefined market can be entered with the execution restrictions NON, FOK or IOC. Regular orders for the user-defined market always have the execution restriction AON. All regular Orders can be entered with the validity restrictions GFS or GTD.
   (b) Linked Orders: in case linked order submission either all orders can be fully executed, or no order will be executed. A group of orders can only be submitted with this submission restriction if it contains orders only with the execution restriction FOK and if all orders were entered for the same NEMO Trading hub.
   (c) Iceberg Orders are regular orders which are only visible with part of their total quantity in the market, while their full quantity is available to the market for matching. Part of the hidden quantity shall be disclosed for trading as soon as the part that had already been disclosed has been executed.

~~6. The system shall automatically generate tradable commodity contracts based on the product descriptions.~~

~~7. The switching of the daylight saving times (23 and 25 hours) shall be supported.~~

~~8.~~6. Products shall be made available for trading per scheduling area, thus relevant NEMOs shall define set of products tradable in each scheduling area.

~~9. All products shall support trading in EUR and MW.~~

~~10. The usage and parameterisation of any individual product is a decision of each individual NEMO, subject, to the extent it has an impact on the performance of the continuous trading matching algorithm, following the principles established in the Methodology for the price coupling algorithm, the continuous trading matching algorithm and the intraday auction algorithm as adopted in accordance with Article 37 of the CACM Regulation.~~

~~1. Article 5~~
~~General requirements for intraday auctions~~ ~~Demand or supply aggregated MTU orders are offers from all market participants submitted in the same bidding zone and~~

aggregated into a single curve referred to as aggregated demand or aggregated supply curve defined for each relevant period of the day. Orders are sorted by price:

(a) demand orders are sorted from the highest price to the lowest; and

supply orders are sorted from the lowest to the highest price.

2. The aggregated MTU orders can be:

(a) linear piecewise curves containing only interpolated orders (curves should be strictly monotonous i.e. two consecutive points of the same curve cannot have the same price, except for the first two points defined at the maximum / minimum prices of the bidding zone); or

(b) stepwise curves containing only step orders (curves should be monotonous i.e. two consecutive points always have either the same price or the same quantity); or

hybrid curves containing both types of orders (composed by both linear and stepwise segments).

One demand (respectively, supply) MTU order is 'in the money' when the market clearing price is lower (respectively, higher) than the price of the MTU order. Any order in the money must be fully accepted.

One demand (respectively, supply) MTU order is 'out of the money' when the market clearing price is higher (respectively, lower) than the price of the MTU order. Any order out of the money must be rejected.

One demand or supply MTU order is 'at the money' when the price of the MTU order is equal to the market clearing price. Any order at the money can be either accepted (fully or partially) or rejected.

Article 5~~6~~
Mandatory products and order types for intraday auctions

1. The following products, supported by the IDA algorithm, covering one MTU shall be available ~~shall support products covering one MTU~~:
   (a) Hourly: the product supports trading power contracts, one for each hour of the ~~calendar~~ delivery day.
   (b) Half-hourly: the product supports trading power contracts, one for each half-hour of the ~~calendar~~ delivery day.
   (c) Quarter-hourly: the product supports trading power contracts, one for each quarter-hour of the ~~calendar~~ delivery day.
2. Simple Block Orders (SBOs), ~~The IDA algorithm shall support products~~ covering multiple MTUs pursuant to the previous paragraph 1, supported by the IDA algorithm, shall be available with the following characteristics ~~by combining products, pursuant to the previous paragraph 1, in the form of simple block orders~~:
   (a) ~~a~~ A S~~simple~~ B~~block o~~O~~rder~~ consists of a fixed price limit (block order price, minimum price for a sell ~~sales~~ block and maximum price for a buy ~~purchase~~ block~~s~~), a MAR ~~minimum acceptance ratio~~ and a volume for a number of MTUs. If the volume is not the same for all MTUs~~periods~~, the block is defined

also as profile block;

(b) SBOs ~~simple block orders~~ cannot be accepted for a volume less than their MAR~~minimum acceptance ratio~~. MAR ~~Acceptance ratio~~ must be the same for all MTUs belonging to the block;

(c) For SBOs, ~~simple block orders~~ one single price shall be calculated on the volume weighted average of the respective MTUs' market clearing prices;

(d) the condition of rejection for a ~~simple block order~~SBO depends on the block's volume-weighted average marginal clearing prices over all ~~periods~~MTUs;

(i) sell ~~ales simple block orders~~SBO must be rejected if the block's volume-weighted average market clearing price is lower than the block order price;

(ii) ~~purchase simple block orders~~buy SBO must be rejected if the block's volume-weighted average market clearing price is higher than the simple block order price; and

(iii) a SBO ~~simple block order~~ can be paradoxically rejected (not accepted 'in-the-money' block), but not paradoxically accepted (accepted 'out-of-the-money block');

Article 6
Aggregated MTU orders for intraday auctions

1. Demand or supply aggregated MTU orders are bids and offers from all market participants submitted in the same bidding zone and aggregated into a single curve referred to as aggregated demand or aggregated supply curve defined for each relevant MTU. Orders are sorted by price:
   (a) demand orders are sorted from the highest price to the lowest; and
   (b) supply orders are sorted from the lowest to the highest price.
2. The aggregated MTU orders can be:
   (a) linear piecewise curves containing only interpolated orders (curves should be strictly monotonous i.e. two consecutive points of the same curve cannot have the same price, except for the first two points defined at the maximum / minimum prices of the bidding zone); or
   (b) stepwise curves containing only step orders (curves should be monotonous i.e. two consecutive points always have either the same price or the same quantity); or
   (c) hybrid curves containing both types of orders (composed by both linear and stepwise segments).
3. One demand (respectively, supply) MTU order is 'in-the-money' when the market clearing price is lower (respectively, higher) than the price of the MTU order. Any 'in-the-money' MTU order that has been submitted to the bidding zone granularity (i.e., the finest MTU accepted at the bidding zone) must be fully accepted. Any 'in-the-money' MTU order submitted to a coarser MTU than the bidding zone granularity may be paradoxically rejected (not accepted 'in-the-money' MTU order).

4. One demand (respectively, supply) MTU order is 'out-of-the-money' when the market clearing price is higher (respectively, lower) than the price of the MTU order. Any 'out-of-the-money' MTU order must be rejected.

5. One demand or supply MTU order is 'at-the-money' when the price of the MTU order is equal to the market clearing price. Any 'at-the-money' MTU order can be either accepted (fully or partially) or rejected.

Article 7
Optional products and order types for intraday auctions

1. The optional products can only be introduced to IDAs under the condition that the IDA algorithm is able to accommodate them together with all current and future requirements, while securing at least an adequate level of performance. Should the IDA algorithm's performance deteriorate below an adequate level and prevent the introduction of any requirements not yet in production or limit the usage of existing functionalities, all NEMOs shall cease the support for optional products in the IDA algorithm.

2. The following optional products and order types are available for IDAs subject to the provisions of paragraph 1~~Optional products for intraday auctions are~~:

   (a) **Complex ~~block orders~~Block Orders** are the ~~the simple block orders~~SBOs as defined in Article ~~4~~5(2) with one or more of the following additional characteristics:

      (i) ~~**linked block orders mean simple block orders**~~**Linked Block Orders** means that SBOs in the same bidding zone can be linked together in a parent-child relation. A child block order cannot be accepted if the parent one is rejected. An out of money parent block order can be saved by one or more in-the-money children block orders ~~(~~if the child's acceptance compensates, in terms of economic surplus, the loss associated to parent's acceptance~~);~~;

      (ii) ~~**exclusive groups**~~**Exclusive Groups of ~~block orders~~Block Orders** means a set of ~~simple block orders~~ SBOs for which the sum of the acceptance ratios cannot exceed 1; ~~and~~Linked Block Orders with no parents may also be members of an Exclusive Group of Block Orders, and

      (iii) ~~flexible~~a **Flexible MTU ~~orders~~Order** means a ~~simple block order~~SBO with a duration of a single ~~time period~~MTU but for which the index ~~period~~ is let free ~~(not defined by the participant)~~. The specific MTU~~period~~, in which the ~~flexible~~Flexible MTU ~~order~~Order is accepted, is ~~accepted, is calculated by the algorithm and~~ determined by the algorithm optimization criterion, which maximizes the economic surplus.

   Linked Block Orders and Exclusive Group of Block Orders may combine SBOs defined under different MTUs.

~~**MIC orders** (respectively, MP orders) are composed by:~~

(b) **Scalable Complex Orders 'SCO':**

(i) A Scalable Complex Order can be a sell or buy order.

(ii) A Scalable Complex Order is composed of:

- 'N' set of MTU sub-orders, one set per MTU, where 'N' is the number of MTUs included in a delivery day;
  - the sub-orders can only be defined in the MTU of the bidding zone they are submitted to.
- A minimum acceptance power, one value per MTU, which will be set to zero if not provided.
- additional conditions:
  - **Scalable MIC condition / scalable MP condition**:
    - **Scalable MIC condition** can be defined for sell scalable Complex Orders.
    - **Scalable MP condition** can be defined for buy scalable Complex Orders.
  - **Load gradient condition.**
  - A combination of **scalable MIC condition / MP condition** and **load gradient condition**.

When a Scalable Complex Order makes use exclusively of scalable MIC/MP condition, then it can be referred as "**pure Scalable MIC/MP order**", whereas a Scalable Complex Order that makes use exclusively of load gradient condition, can be referred as "**pure scalable Load Gradient order**".

(iii) The **scalable MIC condition** (respectively, **scalable MP condition**) in Scalable Complex Orders adds an economic condition to a sell Scalable Complex Order (respectively, buy Scalable Complex Order), which represents the minimum income (respectively, the maximum payment) expected, defined by a fix term in euros or/and the price of each sub-order in the N-set of MTU sub-orders in euros per accepted MW produced (consumed, respectively) during the MTU.

- Acceptance of Scalable Complex Orders having **scalable MIC condition** (respectively, **MP condition**):
  - If the economic condition is not fulfilled, the Scalable Complex Order having scalable MIC condition (respectively, scalable MP condition) must be rejected.
  - If the economic condition is fulfilled, the Scalable Complex Order having scalable MIC condition (respectively, scalable

MP condition) can be accepted.

- If the economic condition is fulfilled but the Scalable Complex Order having scalable MIC condition (respectively, scalable MP condition) is rejected, the Scalable Complex Order having scalable MIC condition (respectively, scalable MP condition) is then defined as paradoxically rejected.

- **Scheduled Stop condition** is an additional condition that can be defined for Scalable Complex Orders having scalable MIC condition.

  - The scheduled stop condition applies to deactivated Scalable Complex Orders with scalable MIC condition and only in the periods declared as part of the scheduled stop interval by the Scalable Complex Order with scalable MIC condition.

  - In case in which a Scalable Complex Order with scalable MIC condition is deactivated, the first MTU sub-order of the set of orders belonging to the deactivated Scalable Complex Order with scalable MIC condition in the MTU defined under scheduled stop condition will remain activated and they will be accepted if they are in-the-money and could be accepted if they are at-the-money.

(iv) **Load gradient condition** in Scalable Complex Orders adds a condition that limits the variation between the accepted power of an order in a MTU and the accepted power of the same order in the adjacent MTUs, according to an increase gradient and/or a decrease one. Between two consecutive MTUs, the accepted power of a Scalable Complex Order with load gradients condition cannot vary by more than the defined gradients.

~~**'N' set of MTU sub-orders (sell for MIC orders; buy for MP orders, whereas N is the number of MTUs included in a day), one set per MTU;**~~
~~**an economic condition, which represents the minimum income (respectively, the maximum payment) expected by order's owner defined by a fix term in euros or a variable term in euros per accepted MWh.**~~
~~**If the economic condition is not fulfilled, the MIC (respectively, MP) order must be rejected. If the economic condition is fulfilled, the MIC (respectively, MP) order can be accepted. If the economic condition is fulfilled but the MIC (respectively, MP) order is rejected, the MIC (respectively, MP) order is then defined as paradoxically rejected.**~~
~~**Scheduled stop condition only applies to deactivated MIC orders and only in the periods declared as part of the scheduled stop interval by the MIC order. In case on which a MIC order is deactivated, the first MTU sub-order of the set of offers belonging to the deactivated MIC order in the MTU will remain activated and they will be accepted if they are in-the-money and could be accepted if they are**~~

~~at the money).~~

~~**Load gradient orders mean sell complex orders with a condition that limits the variation between the accepted volume of an order in a MTU and the accepted volume of the same order in the adjacent MTUs, according to an increase gradient and/or a decrease one and come with or without MIC condition. Between two consecutive MTUs, the accepted volume of a load gradients order cannot vary by more than the defined gradients.**~~

(c) **Merit Oorders** are a 'stepwise' MTU orders per bidding zone that include a 'merit order number'. That number sets the acceptance priority between merit orders at the same price (pro-quota criteria are not applied for merit orders).

Merit selling or buying orders can cover only one MTU, the same of the bidding zone in which they are adopted, and~~are~~:

(i) cleared at their own bidding zone clearing price;

(ii) must be accepted if in-the-money;

(iii) must be rejected if out-the-money;

(iv) can be accepted or rejected if at-the-money; and

(v) cannot be paradoxically accepted or rejected.

Article 8
Timescale for implementation

1. Upon approval of these terms and conditions on SIDC products, each NEMO shall publish them on the internet in accordance with Article 9(14) of CACM Regulation.

The NEMOs shall implement these terms and conditions on SIDC products immediately after their adoption~~, except for Articles 5 to 7 which shall be implemented in accordance with the implementation of IDAs as defined in the Methodology for the price coupling algorithm, the continuous trading matching algorithm and the intraday auction algorithm, as adopted in accordance with Article 37 of the CACM Regulation.~~

2.

Article 9
Language

The reference language for these terms and conditions on SIDC products shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, where NEMOs need to translate these terms and conditions on SIDC products into the national language(s) of a relevant national regulatory authority, in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by the NEMOs in accordance with Article 9(14) of the CACM Regulation and any version in another language, the relevant NEMOs shall be obliged to dispel any inconsistencies by providing a revised translation of these terms and conditions on SIDC products to the relevant national regulatory authorities.

Appendix 1
NEMOs to which this methodology applies

- Bursa Română de Mărfuri S.A.
- BSP Energy Exchange LLC
- CROATIAN POWER EXCHANGE Ltd
- EirGrid plc
- EPEX SPOT SE
- ETPA Holding B.V.
- Gestore dei Mercati Energetici S.p.A.
- Hellenic Energy Exchange S.A.
- HUPX Hungarian Power Exchange Company Limited by Shares
- Independent Bulgarian Energy Exchange EAD
- Nord Pool European Market Coupling Operator AS
- OKTE, a.s.
- OMI Polo Español S.A.
- Operatorul Pieței de Energie Electrică și de Gaze Naturale "OPCOM" SA
- OTE, a.s.
- SONI Limited
- Towarowa Giełda Energii S.A.