

CACM Scalability Report 2025

ALL
NEMO
COMMITTEE

CACM Scalability Report 2025



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Executive summary



Single Day-Ahead Coupling

The Scalability Assessment for 2027–2029 shows that both the simulated scenarios are compliant with the scalability thresholds. Thanks to the accomplished R&D, the expected go-lives in SDAC are supported by the coupling algorithm under scalability requirements, while additional R&D efforts are already in place to safeguard the future algorithm performance and market needs.



Single Intraday Coupling

The scalability studies include assessments of the scalability of the SIDC Continuous Trading (XBID) as well as of the SIDC IDAs.

Regarding the Continuous Trading, provided the expected trend is confirmed, the year 2026 is outside of the technical limits of the XBID system, the scalability of the SIDC XBID platform will then be improved via implementation of the Performance Optimisation Measures (POMs), scheduled in the period 2025–2027.

Regarding IDAs, the future scenarios result to be supported by the price algorithm. Since the IDAs are still evolving, the extracted growth figures will need to be adapted accordingly. This is expected to self correct in future scalability studies/reports.

SDAC Scalability report

In this section, the scalability of the SDAC is assessed, simulating the performance of the scalability indicator in relation to the expected evolution of foreseen requests for change (RfCs) included in the roadmap, as well as to the projected growth in usage of the requirements. This exercise is carried out for the 2027 – 29 period, as understood at the end of 2025, and using EUPHEMIA version 12.1, which is foreseen to be in production when the evaluated RfCs are planned for go-live (it should be noted that EUPHEMIA 12.0_fix3, currently in production, exhibited performance issues).

The main changes in the Roadmap starting from 2027, include the go-live of Core Advanced Hybrid Coupling (AHC) (June 2026) and several geographical expansions of NEMOs activities such as EPEX to the Baltics, EXAA to the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, as well as ETPA's accession in DA with their entry in NL and DE. Beyond 2027, the main changes foreseen in SDAC include the merging of the Core and Italy North Capacity Calculation Regions into the Central Europe Capacity Calculation Region, integration of the Single Electricity Market (SEM) into SDAC upon go-live of the Celtic Interconnector, as well as the accession of EnC countries.

EUPHEMIA finds solutions for all simulation sessions, always within the scalability thresholds.

"Thanks to the accomplished R&D, the future go-lives expected in SDAC result to be supported by the coupling algorithm with a good performance."

Roadmap

The Roadmap anticipates the impact of RfCs expected to go live in the next three years. Based on this, two scenarios have been tested for 2027 (Y+1) and 2029 (Y+3) following the relevant provisions of the Algorithm Methodology.

- **Scenario 1:** including the anticipated usage of existing products and requirements in 2027. This includes changes such as Core Advanced Hybrid Coupling, several increases in product usages and several NEMO extensions (EPEX in Baltics, EXAA in NL, BE, FR, ETPA in NL, DE).
- **Scenario 2:** including the anticipated usage of existing products and requirements in 2029. This includes the integration of EnC BZs into SDAC and the go-live of the Celtic Interconnector.

Anticipated usage

The expected usage of products and requirements reflects the actual usage recorded in 2025 and projected to 2027–2029 by applying the historical usage growth of each product/requirement projected into the future. The assumptions followed for EnC BZs inclusion for 2029 scenario have been reported in the Scope RfCs table and further details are illustrated on the anticipated usage table.

The large increase of the usage values reflects not only the multi-year growth rate but also the fourfold increase in the size of the problem due to the shift to 15-min products. Since Euphemia supports cross-product matching, for sessions prior to go-live of 15-min MTU in 2025, we reflect an assumption that 80% of Curve orders will become 15-minute orders, i.e. quadrupling their number. The remaining 20% will stay as 60-minute orders. Finally, Scalable MIC/MP and Load Gradient orders follow the time resolution of their bidding zone (15 minutes in Spain and Portugal, but 30 minutes in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland). From 2025.10.01, 15-min products are already included in the actual orderbooks, so no conversion of orders was required.

Network data are also quadrupled when switching to the 15-min MTU SDAC.

Finally, for sessions prior to the go-live of 15-min MTU in 2025, only for multi-hourly products (block orders) a conservative assumption was made and only the multi-year growth rate and the expected RfCs was applied, with a consequent potential underestimation of the impact on performance.

Scalability indicator

This year's scalability indicator shows the Algorithm meets the scalability thresholds (see Annex 1: SDAC/SIDC IDAs parameters).

- **Scenario 1:** requires on average 5 minutes and 2 seconds to find a solution. All sessions found solutions in less than the available 30 minutes.
 - › i.e. the scalability thresholds for Scenario 1 (97% < 30 minutes, and 100% < 54 minutes) are respected;
- **Scenario 2:** requires on average 7 minutes and 29 seconds to find a solution. All sessions were completed in less than 30 minutes, meaning the scalability threshold (97% of sessions completed within 30 minutes) was successfully met.

Roadmap of RfCs

The following tables list the different requests for change as captured by the roadmap.

Some of the RfCs present in the Roadmap have not been taken into account in the simulated scenarios due to missing information/non-implemented functionalities in the algorithm/irrelevance in relation with the timeline of the simulations.

Other RfCs present in the Roadmap, but not part of the simulations, were excluded because the current version of EUPHEMIA algorithm is not capable of reaching results

that are deemed acceptable and further R&D is required to scale performance to the required levels. However, RfCs in question are included in the Roadmap tables because they were not discarded, only postponed.

For the scalability report, the lighter scope of RfCs was chosen based on the potential impact each RfC individually has on the algorithm. Only chosen RfCs that are part of the Scenario 1 2027 (Y+1) and Scenario 2 2029 (Y+3) are considered to be live in the future that both scenarios simulate.

ID	Requirement	Name	Go-live Date	Reason
SDAC-025	Network requirement	No flows on non-existing (fake) lines	2027 Q1	Improvement of system behaviour during decoupling on PL-DE border.
SDAC-026	Network requirement	SEM Full Market Coupling in SDAC Auction Following Celtic Interconnector Implementation	2027 Q2	Integration of SEM into SDAC.
SDAC-038	Geographical extension	EPEX SPOT extension to the Baltics region	2026 Q3	EPEX SPOT would like to include the future order books of its participants in the Baltic region in the SDAC coupling process.
SDAC-079	Network requirement	Introduction of CE CCR	2028 Q1	Implementation of Central Europe (CE) CCR.
SDAC-080	Product Usage	Introduction of Exclusive groups and Spread blocks for IBEX	2026 Q3	IBEX would like to introduce "Spread Blocks" (also known as "Looped Blocks") and Exclusive Groups for block orders in the Bulgarian market.
SDAC-083	Product Usage	EPEX-Additional Usage C04 and C02	2026 Q2 – postponed	To expand product offering.
SDAC-092	Geographical extension	Nord Pool EMCO expansion to Slovenian market in SDAC	2026 Q4	Nord Pool EMCO would like to expand its activity to the Slovenian market in SDAC.
SDAC-095	Geographical extension	BSP expansion to the Croatian market in SDAC	2026 Q4	BSP Energy Exchange would like to expand its activity to the Croatian market in SDAC.
SDAC-096	Product Usage	EPEX Extend the number of profiles for C04	2026 Q2 – postponed	EPEX SPOT would like to extend the number of profiles available for C04 block orders.
SDAC-097	Product Usage	Nord Pool EMCO Auction specification updates	2026 Q2 – postponed	Nord Pool EMCO would like to change its product parameters.

Some of the postponed RfCs might be live in the future, considering potential improvements to the EUPHEMIA algorithm, infrastructure or other relevant parameters that have influence on the calculation, or they might be modified to better accommodate the conditions provided by the initiators.

The SDAC-095, SDAC-102, SDAC-119 RfCs were excluded because of unavailable data.

The SDAC-025 RfC concerns specific functionality for Decoupling. No decoupling scenario is included in the scope of the scalability study. This functionality is separately validated in the context of release validation.

The rest of the excluded RfCs were postponed as their requirements imply introduction of further improvements to the algorithm performance through future R&D activities.

Table 01

	Initiator/ Owner	Details	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
			2027 (Y+1)	2029 (Y+3)
	EXAA & TGE	Improvement of system behaviour during decoupling on PL - DE border; included in PMB 15.0/E12.2.	○	○
	EirGrid & RTE	New interconnection between France-Ireland.	○	⊗
	EPEX SPOT	A change in the topology is required for introducing the new EPEX SPOT hub with implicit access to the Baltics Cross-Zonal Capacity and/or to the other NEMO hub in the relevant bidding area. SDAC procedures will need to be adapted to reflect this change.	⊗	⊗
	CE TSOs	The new CE DA CCM is based on the existing Core DA capacity calculation methodology and, as far as possible, the same tools will be used as in the Core region. The Go-live is currently planned for January 2028.	○	⊗
	IBEX	The Spread Block orders are already available within the EUPHEMIA algorithm as Linked Blocks, and Linked Blocks are already in use in Bulgaria. Spread Blocks are added to the MO10 file by linking two blocks to each other and setting the order type to C02. Spread Block is an order type using linked blocks where a pair of blocks are mutually linked. It differs from a linked block setup where the child only gets accepted if the parent has been accepted, in a Spread Block both blocks are either accepted or rejected. Maximum amount of all block orders (regular, linked, profile, spread) does not change and the number of expected block orders does not change. An Exclusive Group is a set of block orders for which the sum of the accepted ratios cannot exceed 1. In the case of blocks that have a minimum acceptance ratio of > 0,5 it means that at most one of the blocks of the exclusive group can be accepted. Between the different valid combinations of accepted blocks, the algorithm chooses the one which maximises the optimisation criterion.	⊗	⊗
	EPEX SPOT	EPEX wants to offer its members modified configuration for C02 blocks that are linked directly or indirectly to C04 blocks: C02 blocks that are linked directly or indirectly to C04 blocks can span over several periods. The total max limitation of number of C02s remains the same.	○	○
	Nord Pool EMCO	Nord Pool EMCO would like to expand its activity to the Slovenian market in SDAC.	⊗	⊗
	BSP Energy Exchange	BSP Energy Exchange would like to expand its activity to the Croatian market in SDAC.	○	○
	EPEX SPOT	The member associations reported during previous MCCG meeting their desire the number of profiles for C04 block orders to be increased following the transition of SDAC to 15-min MTU. EPEX currently offers the possibility to submit 24 profiles within a C04 group, and wants to increase this value to 96.	○	○
	Nord Pool EMCO	Nord Pool EMCO and serviced NEMOs want to update auction specifications in the trading platform. The update includes more price steps for curve orders, higher maximum volume for Nord Pool block orders, more blocks in exclusive groups for Nord Pool and BRM, and use of hybrid curves.	○	○

ID	Requirement	Name	Go-live Date	Reason
SDAC-102	Product Usage	SDAC RfC HUPX block parameter change	2027 Q1	HUPX would like to change its product parameters.
SDAC-103	Geographical extension	CROPEX expansion to the Slovenian market in SDAC	2026 Q4	CROPEX would like to expand its activity to the Slovenian market in SDAC.
SDAC-104	Product Usage	EPEX C01 Block order number increase	2026 Q2 – postponed	EPEX SPOT would like to increase the number of C01 block orders available to its members.
SDAC-105	Product Usage	Activation of Flexible MTU Orders and Profiled Blocks Orders for OPCOM	2026 Q2 – postponed	OPCOM would like to activate Flexible MTU Orders and Profiled Block Orders to expand its product offering.
SDAC-106	Geographical extension	ETPA accession to DA in NL	2026 Q4	ETPA would like to expand its commercial activity to the day-ahead market in the Netherlands.
SDAC-107	Product Usage	Introduction of Spread blocks and increase of linked block order group per member	2026 Q3	OTE would like to introduce Spread blocks and increase the linked block order group per member.
SDAC-108	Product Usage	Increase in number of blocks in exclusive group orders	2026 Q2 – postponed	OTE would like to increase the number of blocks in exclusive group orders.
SDAC-110	Product Usage	Nord Pool EMCO Update to auction specifications in the trading platform related to linking of C02s to C04s	2026 Q2 – postponed	Nord Pool EMCO would like to update its auction specifications to allow the linking of C02 block orders to C04 block orders.
SDAC-111	Product Usage	Increase in number of blocks in exclusive group orders	2026 Q3	OKTE would like to increase the number of blocks in exclusive group orders.
SDAC-112	Product Usage	Increase of C01 blocks and addition of C02 & C04 blocks	2026 Q3 – postponed	BSP Energy Exchange would like to increase the number of C01 blocks and add C02 & C04 block orders.
SDAC-113	System update	Implementation of EUPHEMIA version 12.1 in production together with PMB version 15.0	TBD	Improved performance and added functionalities of the EUPHEMIA algorithm.
SDAC-114	Product Usage	OTE increase in number of blocks to 1 000	2026 Q3 – postponed	OTE would like to increase the number of blocks.
SDAC-115	Product Usage	Deployment of new products categories	2026 Q3 – postponed	SEMOpX would like to deploy new product categories to expand its product offering.
SDAC-116	Geographical extension	Nord Pool EMCO expansion to SEM in SDAC	2027 Q1	Nord Pool EMCO would like to expand its activity to the SEM (Single Electricity Market for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland) in SDAC.
SDAC-117	Geographical extension	Nord Pool EMCO expansion to Croatian market in SDAC	2026 Q4	Nord Pool EMCO would like to expand its activity to the Croatian market in SDAC.
SDAC-119	Network requirement	Hansa Phase 2b Day-ahead Capacity Calculation for Baltic Cable (SE4 – DE/LU)	2027 Q3	Implementation of the Hansa Phase 2b capacity calculation methodology.
SDAC-120	Network requirement	Quarterly Polar Reversal Elimination (QPRE) solution for Kontiskan (SE3 – DK1)	2026 Q2	To reduce physical wear of the cables due to polarity reversals.
Extension	Energy community integration expected 1 st wave		2029	Extend topology to EnC countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine and their NEMOs).
SDAC-062	Network requirement	Lowering of the SE4 – DE (Baltic Cable) ramping limit to 300 MW	2026 Q3	To reduce ramping limit.

Table 01

	Initiator/ Owner	Details	Scenario 1 2027 (Y+1)	Scenario 2 2029 (Y+3)
	HUPX Ltd.	HUPX wants to update block order configuration parameters on its DAM market based on market participant requests. Proposed developments include increasing block size limits, increasing C01 maximum order numbers, increasing C04 profiles, and introducing curtailable blocks for all block types.	○	○
	CROPEX	CROPEX will expand into the Slovenian day-ahead market. It has already received a passporting licence from the Slovenian NRA.	⊗	⊗
	EPEX SPOT	EPEX SPOT requests an increase in the maximum number of C01 classic block orders per SDAC auction session from 2 000 to 5 000. The change applies to all EPEX SPOT markets within SDAC.	○	○
	OPCOM	OPCOM wants to activate Flexible MTU Orders and Profiled Block Orders in its order book. Flexible MTU orders are already available within Euphemia and the Day-Ahead Product Methodology.	○	○
	ETPA	ETPA is planning to accede to SDAC. ETPA is already active in intraday in the Netherlands, as well as other bidding zones.	⊗	⊗
	OTE	OTE wants to introduce Spread Blocks in the Czech bidding zone and increase linked block order groups per member. Spread Blocks are already available in Euphemia as Linked Blocks, and Linked Blocks are already used in the Czech bidding zone.	⊗	⊗
	OTE	OTE wants to increase the number of block orders in exclusive groups from 8 to 24.	○	○
	Nord Pool EMCO	Nord Pool EMCO is proposing a change in the local system making it possible that C04 exclusive blocks can have several child (C02) blocks.	○	○
	OKTE	OKTE wants to increase the number of blocks in exclusive group orders from 8 to 24.	⊗	⊗
	BSP Energy Exchange	BSP seeks to increase the number of existing C01 blocks and introduce new C02 and C04 blocks following member feedback and 15-min MTU go-live.	○	○
	SDAC QARM		⊗	⊗
	OTE	OTE wants to increase the number of block orders up to 1 000. This is related to a previous change in the numbers in Exclusive Groups.	○	○
	SEMOpx	SEMOpx currently offers Simple Orders and Scalable Complex Orders in the SDAC Day-Ahead auction. Because of limitations around optional and mandatory products and appetite from SEMOpx members, SEMOpx wants to introduce additional trading products. The RfC aims to introduce five additional block order types to SEMOpx in SDAC.	○	○
	Nord Pool EMCO	Nord Pool will enter the SEM market, where currently only EirGrid and SONI/SEMOpx operate as NEMOs. Nord Pool will operate under MNA with EirGrid/SONI in SEM, which remains configured as an island of SDAC topology.	⊗	⊗
	Nord Pool EMCO	Nord Pool EMCO will expand into the Croatian day-ahead market. It notified HERA in 2025 to operate market coupling services in Croatia.	⊗	⊗
	Hansa CCR	Phase 2b introduces Hansa DA/ID CCM. Phase 2b, removes manual steps, enables automated exchange via Nordic RCC, and includes automated ID capacity calculation for SE4-DE/LU.	○	○
	SvK, Energinet	Introduction of method to only allow ramping on every 4 th MTU, called Quarterly Polarity Reversals Elimination (QPRE).	⊗	⊗
		For the simulations their order books were populated with order data from existing SDAC markets (from different days).	○	⊗
		Reducing the ramping limit of the SE4 – DE (Baltic Cable) to 300 MW.	⊗	⊗

Scope of scalability scenario 2027 (Scenario 1: Y+1) [1/2]

Table 02

Requirement	Name	Details
Geographical extension	CROPEX expansion to the Slovenian market in SDAC	CROPEX will expand into the Slovenian day-ahead market. It has already received a passporting licence from the Slovenian NRA.
Product Usage	Introduction of Spread blocks and increase of linked block order group per member (OTE)	OTE wants to introduce Spread Blocks in the Czech bidding zone and increase linked block order groups per member. Spread Blocks are already available in Euphemia as Linked Blocks, and Linked Blocks are already used in the Czech bidding zone.
Network requirement	QPRE for FennoSkan (SE3 – FI)	Introduction of a method to only allow ramping on every 4 th MTU, called Quarterly Polarity Reversals Elimination (QPRE).
Product Usage	Increase in number of blocks in exclusive group orders for OKTE	OKTE wants to increase the number of blocks in exclusive group orders from 8 to 24.
Product Usage	Introduction of Exclusive groups and Spread blocks for IBEX	The Spread Block orders are already available within the EUPHEMIA algorithm as Linked Blocks, and Linked Blocks are already in use in Bulgaria. Spread Blocks are added to the MO10 file by linking two blocks to each other and setting the order type to C02. Spread Block is an order type using linked blocks where a pair of blocks are mutually linked. It differs from a linked block setup where the child only gets accepted if the parent has been accepted, in a Spread Block both blocks are either accepted or rejected. Maximum amount of all block orders (regular, linked, profile, spread) does not change and the number of expected block orders does not change. An Exclusive Group is a set of block orders for which the sum of the accepted ratios cannot exceed 1. In the case of blocks that have a minimum acceptance ratio of >0,5 it means that at most one of the blocks of the exclusive group can be accepted. Between the different valid combinations of accepted blocks, the algorithm chooses the one which maximises the optimisation criterion.
Geographical extension	Nord Pool EMCO expansion to Slovenian market in SDAC	Nord Pool EMCO would like to expand its activity to the Slovenian market in SDAC.
Network requirement	DK1-DK2 (Great Belt) change of loss factor from 0.0% to 1.8%	
Geographical extension	ETPA accession to DA in DE and NL	ETPA is planning to accede to SDAC. ETPA is already active in intraday in The Netherlands, as well as other bidding zones.
Network requirement	Quarterly Polar Reversal Elimination (QPRE) solution for KontiSkan (SE3 – DK1) and SwePol Link (SE4 – PL)	Introduction of a method to only allow ramping on every 4 th MTU, called Quarterly Polarity Reversals Elimination (QPRE).
Network requirement	Lowering of the SE4 – DE (Baltic Cable) ramping limit to 300MW	Reducing the ramping limit of the SE4 – DE (Baltic Cable) to 300MW.
Geographical extension	EPEX SPOT extension to the Baltics region	A change in the topology is required for introducing the new EPEX SPOT hub with implicit access to the Baltics Cross-Zonal Capacity and/or to the other NEMO hub in the relevant bidding area. SDAC procedures will need to be adapted to reflect this change.

Scope of scalability scenario 2029 (Scenario 2: Y+3) [1/2]

Table 03

Requirement	Name	Details
Network requirement	SEM Full Market Coupling in SDAC Auction Following Celtic Interconnector Implementation	New interconnection between France-Ireland.
Geographical extension	CROPEX expansion to the Slovenian market in SDAC	CROPEX will expand into the Slovenian day-ahead market. It has already received a passporting license from the Slovenian NRA.
Product Usage	Introduction of Spread blocks and increase of linked block order group per member (OTE)	OTE wants to introduce Spread Blocks in the Czech bidding zone and increase linked block order groups per member. Spread Blocks are already available in Euphemia as Linked Blocks, and Linked Blocks are already used in the Czech bidding zone.
Extension	Energy community integration 1 st wave	Historical order data from SDAC markets was sourced to populate order data for the EnC bidding zones using the mapping: AL→LV, BA→SI, GE→HR, MD→LV, ME→LV, MK→LV, RS→BG, UA→PL, XK*→LV. Where the same SDAC market was used, different historical days were sourced from. Since Georgia is not connected to either the EnC or SDAC topology, this created problems due to too limited liquidity. To unblock the simulations, ultimately the isolated Georgia was removed from the simulation scope. Complete BZs and interconnectors as follows: UA – RO, UA – SK, UA – HU, UA – MD, UA – PL, UA – PL2 (VBZ), ME – ITACSUD, ME – RS, ME – XK*, ME – AL, ME – BA, AL – XK*, AL – GR, MD – RO, AL – MK, RS – AL, RS – BA, RS – BG, RS – HR, RS – HU, RS – MK, RS – RO, RS – XK*, BA – HR, MK – BG, MK – GR, MK – XK*.
Product Usage	Increase in number of blocks in exclusive group orders for OKTE	OKTE wants to increase the number of blocks in exclusive group orders from 8 to 24.
Network requirement	QPRE for FennoSkan (SE3 – FI)	Introduction of a method to only allow ramping on every 4 th MTU, called Quarterly Polarity Reversals Elimination (QPRE).
Product Usage	Introduction of Exclusive groups and Spread blocks for IBEX	The Spread Block orders are already available within the EUPHEMIA algorithm as Linked Blocks, and Linked Blocks are already in use in Bulgaria. Spread Blocks are added to the MO10 file by linking two blocks to each other and setting the order type to C02. Spread Block is an order type using linked blocks where a pair of blocks are mutually linked. It differs from a linked block setup where the child only gets accepted if the parent has been accepted, in a Spread Block both blocks are either accepted or rejected. Maximum amount of all block orders (regular, linked, profile, spread) does not change and the number of expected block orders does not change. An Exclusive Group is a set of block orders for which the sum of the accepted ratios cannot exceed 1. In the case of blocks that have a minimum acceptance ratio of > 0,5 it means that at most one of the blocks of the exclusive group can be accepted. Between the different valid combinations of accepted blocks, the algorithm chooses the one which maximises the optimisation criterion.
Geographical extension	Nord Pool EMCO expansion to Slovenian market in SDAC	Nord Pool EMCO would like to expand its activity to the Slovenian market in SDAC.
Network requirement	DK1-DK2 (Great Belt) change of loss factor from 0.0 % to 1.8 %	

Scope of scalability scenario 2029 (Scenario 2: Y+3) [2/2]

Table 04

Requirement	Name	Details
Geographical extension	ETPA accession to DA in DE and NL	ETPA is planning to accede to SDAC. ETPA is already active in intraday in The Netherlands, as well as other bidding zones.
Network requirement	Quarterly Polar Reversal Elimination (QPRE) solution for KontiSkan (SE3 – DK1) and SwePol Link (SE4 – PL)	Introduction of a method to only allow ramping on every 4 th MTU, called Quarterly Polarity Reversals Elimination (QPRE).
Network requirement	Lowering of the SE4 – DE (Baltic Cable) ramping limit to 300 MW	Reducing the ramping limit of the SE4 – DE (Baltic Cable) to 300 MW.
Geographical extension	EPEX SPOT extension to the Baltics region	A change in the topology is required for introducing the new EPEX SPOT hub with implicit access to the Baltics Cross-Zonal Capacity and/or to the other NEMO hub in the relevant bidding area. SDAC procedures will need to be adapted to reflect this change.
CACM requirement	Introduction of CE CCR	The new CE DA CCM is based on the existing Core DA capacity calculation methodology and, as far as possible, the same tools will be used as in the Core region. The Go-Live is currently planned for January 2028.

Anticipated usage

Table 05

Usage indicators		Years			
		historical		Scenario 1	Scenario 2
		2025		2027	2029
		Y	Q4*	(Y+1)	(Y+3)
1) Indicators to describe the Usage of SDAC products (Annex 3 of AM Article 10)	Total number of steps at bidding zone level	430 778	891 130	1 161 374	1 658 868
	Total number of block orders	6 002	8 131	8 295	11 329
	Total number of block order exclusive groups	213	254	298	409
	Total number of linked families	56	64	70	84
	Total number of complex orders	11	0	0	0
	Total number of scalable complex orders	50	51	65	66
2) Indicators to describe geographical extension of the SDAC (Annex 3 of AM Article 11)	Number of bidding zones	72	72	81	96
	Total number of flow-based bidding zones	45	45	54	60
	Number of scheduling areas	75	75	84	101
	Number of NEMO Trading Hubs	125	125	166	191
	Number of NEMOs	16	16	17	25
3) Indicators to describe the network constraints (Annex 3 of AM Article 12)	Total number of bidding zone lines	100	100	109	145
	Total number of flow-based PTDF constraints	10 110	22 978	27 329	40 576
	Total number of scheduling area lines	111	111	120	155
	Total number of NEMO Trading Hub lines	273	273	397	448

* Since 15-min MTU was only introduced as of 1 October 2025, there is a skewness looking at average usage indicators covering the full year. For reference, the usages since 1 October are reported too.

Performance indicators^[1]

Simulations' results

2027

- Euphemia successfully found solutions for all 362 sessions (DST days and days with incomplete RfC test data discarded) within the available 30 minutes.

2028

- Euphemia successfully found solutions for all 355 sessions (DST days and days with incomplete RfC test data discarded) within the available 30 minutes.

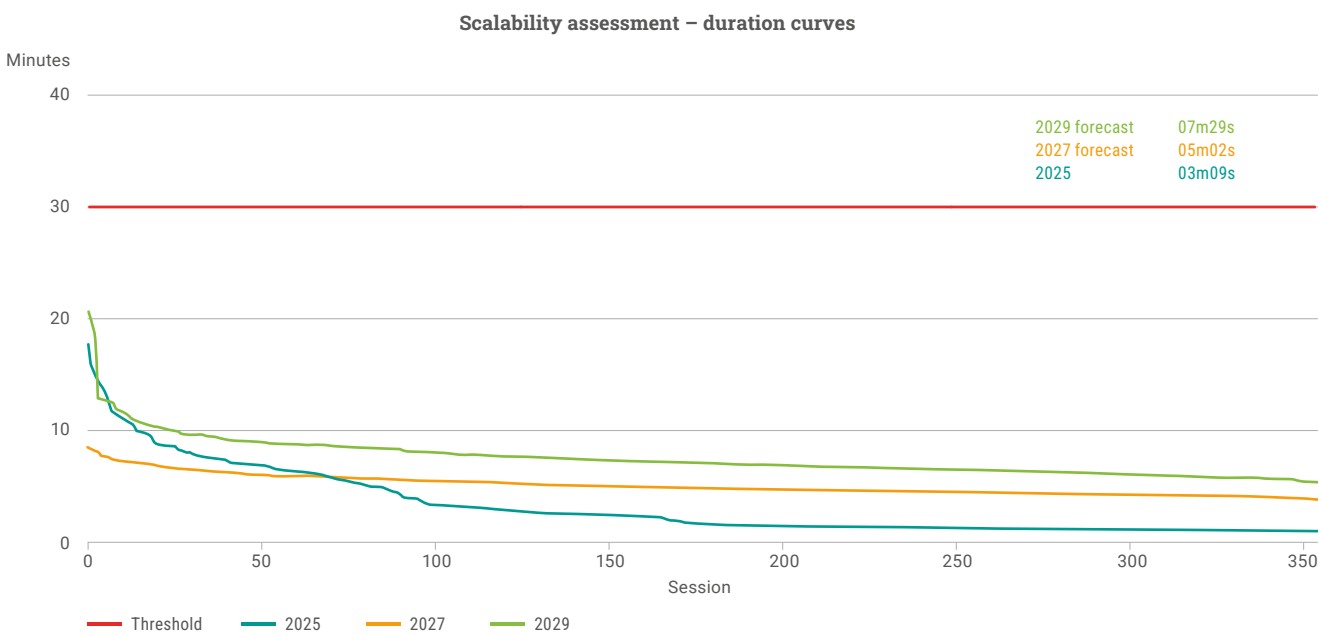


Figure 01

Algorithm scalability

The most notable increase in topology data relates to FB constraints:

- The 2027 scenario considers Core AHC RfC, which went live in 2026, and was therefore not present in the historical 2025 data.
- For the 2029 scenario the Core CE merge adds further FB constraints.
- The growth in orders comes primarily from the projected order growth. For the 2029 scenario the inclusion of EnC bidding zones adds considerable order growth.
- A number of the Product Usage RfCs from the roadmap was discarded for the scalability simulations to succeed. Consequently, the block growth is not quite as pronounced as it is anticipated in the short term. Nevertheless, relevant R&D activities are ongoing for improving the algorithm performance.

Topology statistics as percentage of 2025 figures

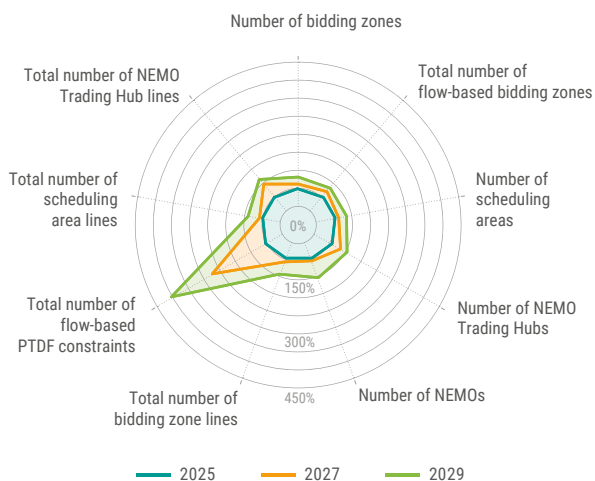


Figure 02

Usage as percentage of 2025 usage

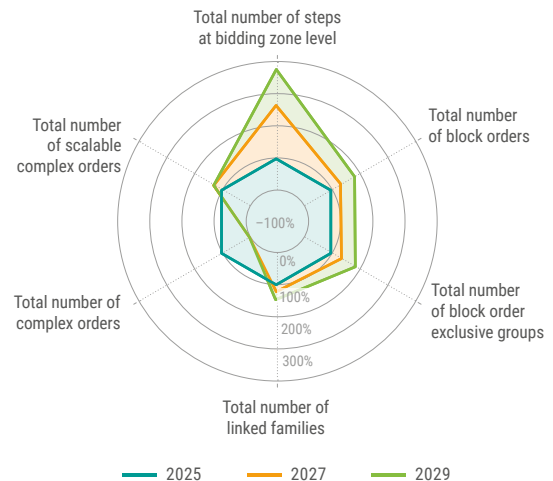


Figure 03

SIDC Scalability report

SIDC CT ^[2]

SIDC monitors operational data related to the agreed Service Level Agreement (SLA) regarding time and indicators on a monthly basis. These are used for the prediction of the future load of the system for a period of one year, as well as for future usage of products/requirements. In 2025 the Enhanced Performance Testing (EPT) was applied for the new SIDC XBID Release 5.0, focused on performance improvements, which allowed a new agreement on extended SLAs (the number Order Transactions was increased from 10 million per day to 65 million and the number of trades from 600 thousand per day to 2.8 million while keeping the latency of XBID System platform at the minimum level). The technical capability of the SIDC XBID platform was above contractually agreed system boundaries.

The challenge of SIDC/CT is the uneven distribution of the activities related to Orders, such as submission, activation, deactivation, deletion (technically referred to as Order Transactions). The processing of Order Transactions results in different trading peak situations which shape (e.g. duration, number of orders) differs in dependence of the market situation. The simulation of various peak situations, as well as the simulation of baseload trading, helped in the previous period to identify system components which were improved in the release 5.0 of the SIDC XBID platform. The improvement is achieved via implementation of the Performance Optimisation Measures (POMs).

Though the major part of the POMs were delivered in Release 5.0, some POMs will be delivered due to complexity in the Release 5.1 (R5.1 is expected to be deployed in operation in early 2027).

However, the significant increase of robot trading in combination with the use of 15-min product leads, if not managed, to the exponential increase in the number of order transactions and trades as it is demonstrated further in this report. The following table summarises the POMs applied in R4.1.50, R5.0 and the anticipated POMs for R5.1.

"Delivery of Release 5.0 allowed substantial increase in trading throughput while improving the system latency."

Table 06

Release	POM Scope
R4.1.50	• CMM – CMI communication improvement • CMM – Parallelisation of sender
R5.0	• Technical enhancements for Reporting Engine • Implementation of Event Streaming • RabbitMQ optimisation
R5.1	• Optimisation of CMM FTCs creation for two channels – Primary and secondary channels for FTCs in CMI • Binary API • Initial optimisation of Rabbit MQ (under evaluation)

The initial delivery of POMs, including EPT, was performed using SIDC/CT version R4.1.50, which was in operation since June 2025. The second delivery of POMs, including EPT, was performed using SIDC/CT version R5.0, which has been in operation since June 2026.

The focus of R5.0 of SIDC/CT algorithm POMs was mainly on the optimisation of trading parts of the algorithm, as well as the post-trading parts of the algorithm, to ensure that the processing of the trading handles more order transactions with the lower latencies, while the post-trading can cope with the increased trading. The executed testing, as well as initial operation of Release 5.0, proved all these goals.

Further POMs will follow in the Release 5.1 focusing on the optimisation of the communication between Local Trading Systems and central SIDC/CT algorithm (the introduction of the binary API) as well as further optimisation and fine tuning of the selected queuing mechanism (the RabbitMQ queuing). The change implies a substantial impact on several local and central SIDC components which requires thorough and complex testing of the SIDC/CT algorithm (currently ongoing).

These POMs are not only needed to comply with the constant market growth but also for the further geographical extension of SIDC cooperation to Ireland, Energy Community Countries on the one hand and increase of the participation/competition in the SIDC market on the other hand. However, even after implementation of all defined POMs, the technical system limitations will be always present.

The design of the SIDC/CT XBID Solution handles high peak situations by queuing up the incoming orders which may lead to the extension of the time needed for execution of an order. Under extreme system overload, the queue can become too big to be processed in a reasonable time. To avoid such a situation the corrective measures, e.g. management of the number of orders, could be applied.

Time needed for the execution of an order is measured and evaluated on a regular basis (daily as of Summer 2026). As stated in the performance part of the annual report, the time for execution of an order for 2025 increased in comparison with the year 2024 roughly by 20 % (however, similar or lower in comparison with 2023 and 2022) even though the average number of the **orders doubled** in comparison to 2024 while number of trades increased by **49 %**. While in 2021 the average percentage of trade/order ratio was 6.6, in 2024 it dropped to 3.99 percent. This is a significant aspect for the scalability consideration as the performance improvements of the SIDC/CT algorithm may not be used in the most efficient way.

The roadmap provides an indication of the intended go-live period for the listed RfCs. The go-live period may be subject to revisions reflecting the SIDC prioritisation process which considers the regulatory, technical and commercial aspects of RfCs and hence demands a certain planning flexibility.

Roadmap of RfCs*

Table 07

Requirement	Name	Go-live Date	Reason	Ref. AM Article 14.1	Initiator/ Owner	Details	Outcome	Included in scalability study – yes/no
Flow-based Allocation	Flow-based support in SIDC Continuous trading and XBID platform	2029+	CACM – Regulatory requirements implementation	a	NEMOs/ TSOs	Development ongoing	Approved	No
Configuration changes	EMCO activation in Slovenia – CT	2026 Q4	Geographical extension	g	NEMOs	CCP extension	Included to assessment, No topology change, limited impact on performance, no impact on the scalability	Yes
	CROPEX activation in Slovenia – CT	2026 Q4	Geographical extension	g	NEMOs	CCP extension	Included to assessment, No topology change, limited impact on performance, no impact on the scalability	Yes
	Implementation of Croatian MNA – CT	2027 Q2	Geographical extension	g	NEMOs	CCP extension	Included to assessment, No topology change, limited impact on performance, no impact on the scalability	Yes
	Baltic Cable participation in SIDC Continuous (XBID) and SIDC Intraday Auctions (IDAs)	2027 Q2	Geographical extension	g	TSOs	Configuration update	Included to assessment, No topology change, limited impact on performance, no impact on the scalability	Yes
	SEM MNA participation in SIDC Continuous (XBID) and SIDC Intraday Auctions (IDAs) following Celtic Interconnector Implementation	2027 Q2/Q4	Geographical extension	g	NEMO/ TSOs	Configuration update	Included to assessment. Impact on performance due to increased number of orders and change of topology. It will be included in the next round of the testing of CT performance which is scheduled for Q2 2027.	No
	Geographical extension in EnC region	2027+	Geographical extension	g	NEMOs	CCP extension	Impact of CT performance concluded in September/October 2025. The extension of the topology (additional market areas and borders) will require further improvements.	Yes

Table 07

Requirement	Name	Go-live Date	Reason	Ref. AM Article 14.1	Initiator/ Owner	Details	Outcome	Included in scalability study – yes/no
System releases	5.0 – SM – Allocation situational overview, CMM Process Execution after System failure, Scheduled Service Halt, Multi Contract Modification, ECP Improvements, Performance improvements	2026 Q2	Improve usability/ performance	d	NEMOs/ TSOs	System development, R&D Ongoing	Approved	Yes
	5.1 – Identification of Initiator and Aggressor, Autopublish after GOT, Optimisation of CMM FTCs creation for 2 channels – Primary and secondary channel for FTCs in CMI, Shipping module handover enduring solution improvement, Performance improvements (2 nd batch – binary API), TSO admin GUI	2027 Q1	Improve usability/ performance	d	NEMOs/ TSOs	System development, R&D Ongoing	Approved	No
	6.0 – FB interim solution (IDAs), Enhancement of losses for IDA, Losses for IDA – midpoint reference, CMM harmonised behavior on closed contracts	2027 Q4	Improve usability/ performance, Regulatory requirements implementation	a, e, d	NEMOs/ TSOs	System development, R&D Ongoing	Approved	No

Development of key system boundaries

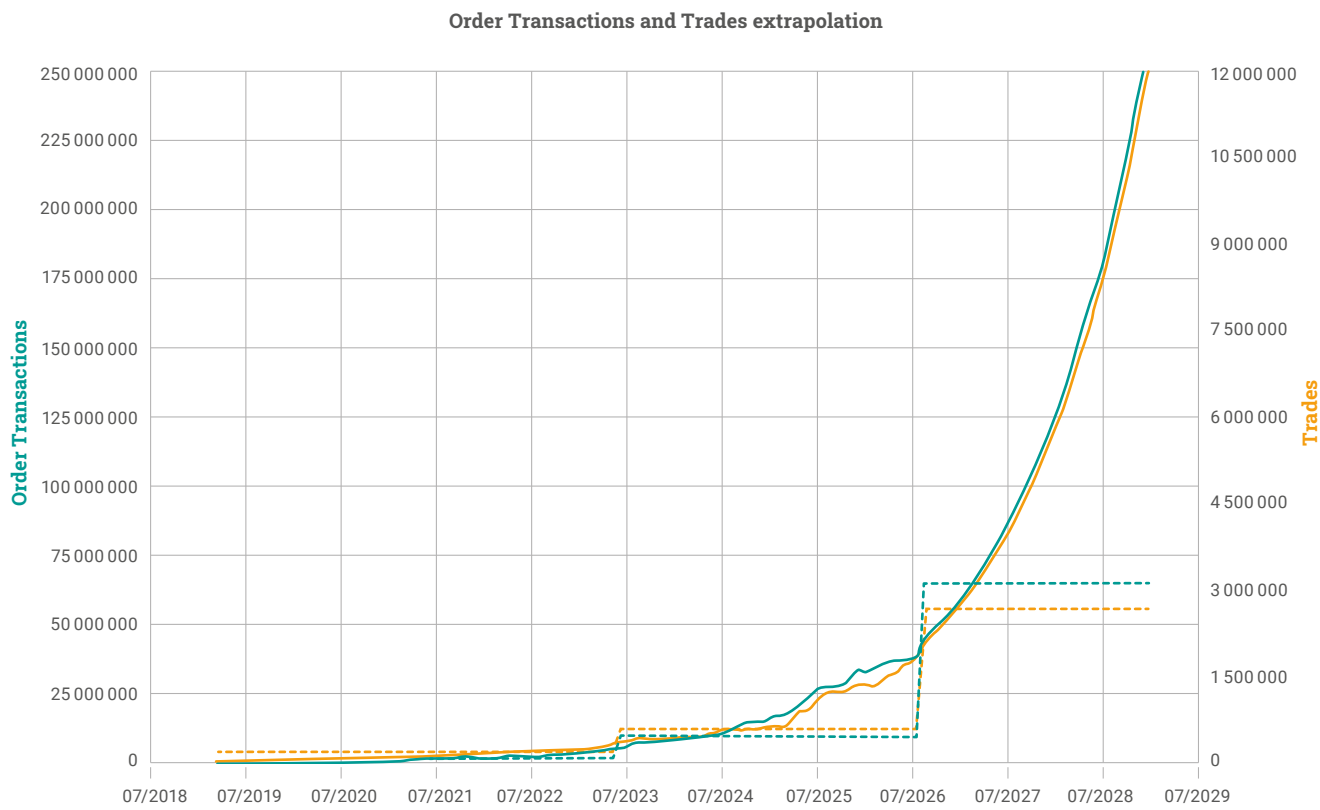


Figure 04

Order transactions and Trades are among the most important parameters indicating the market's size, capacity, and level of activity. The parameters are monitored on a monthly basis through SLA performance reports. Furthermore, during 2025 the monitoring of these parameters was extended to weekly reports that are reviewed and regularly discussed within several working groups (and will be turned to daily reporting in the course of 2026). The historical values of the parameters provide valuable insight into the evolution of business activity and market trends, enabling to assess future capacity requirements and anticipate future market development of the continuous trading.

The chart displays historical data and, from July 2026 onwards, the indicative volume development scenario based on the assumption that the growth rate observed during 2025 and early 2026 will be sustained. It is important to highlight that the volume development incorporates a significant increase associated with the deployment of Release 5.0 in June 2026 and controlled process of allowing more order transactions.

In 2025, XBID operated beyond the then-current agreed SLA boundaries of 10 million order transactions and 600 thousand trades per day. Following the deployment of the Release 5.0 in June 2026, the limits were agreed to increase to 65 million order transactions and 2.8 million trades per day. The SLA boundaries are shown in the chart as dashed lines (It shall be noted that: 1) the testing proved that the technical capabilities of the system are well above agreed SLA (e. g. 80 million order transactions) and 2) the capability of the system is defined by the peak situations, hence the real trading patterns (duration and size of the peaks) have the main impact on overall system latencies).

The projections show the scenario of market development, reflecting the substantial increase in trading as of June 2026 under the assumption that there are no technical system limitations. However, in practice, the harmonised order management will be applied in case the SIDC latencies reach the agreed level (subject of elaboration on Order Transaction related Corrective Measures which is under development). Hence, the Order Management may impact the OTs & trade trend.

Triangular chart showing indicative usage development, technical and agreed limits of XBID

The chart presents the indicative volume development scenario under the assumption that the growth rate recorded during 2025 and early 2026 is sustained. The scenario also reflects the volume uplift associated with the deployment of Release 5.0. In simple terms, the chart illustrates the potential growth in volumes, assuming the market continues to expand at the same rate observed over the past 18 months. The chart further demonstrates that the potential volume is subject to certain constraints, including technical limitations arising from XBID tested performance capacity and contractual limitations defined by existing SLA boundary agreements.

The technical limits of XBID are represented in the chart by the results of the Enhanced Performance Testing (EPT). EPT is a type of stress test which identifies weak components of XBID Solution. The system is exposed to both long-duration and short-duration load testing.

Long-run tests run for 30 hours. The tests are designed to assess the overall performance of the system. The objective is to test the system's ability to operate with acceptable quality and stability and to identify potential areas for improvement in both the system's components and its maintenance procedures. Within these tests, the overall order transactions for a given contract and a day are more relevant than the split of the order transactions into a base and peak load. Short-run tests run for 1 hour. The tests are specifically designed to assess the performance of the core module. The tests focus on testing the load within the peaks.

The triangle R5.0 UATII (EPT) – L5 is based on test results obtained from performance tests conducted on XBID, version 5.0, which has been deployed and

operating in the production environment since June 2026. Long-run test number five was run with the total number of 70 million order transactions per day. This test serves as an indication of the system's current capacity limits and the maximum load it can sustain under the existing configuration and conditions.

In 2025, XBID operated beyond the then-current agreed SLA limits. The enhanced performance testing evaluated the system's improvements and its ability to achieve stable performance while handling significantly higher volumes. The test results provided a foundation to increase the SLA boundaries to higher capacity levels. Both thresholds applied before Release 5.0 and after the release are included in the chart.

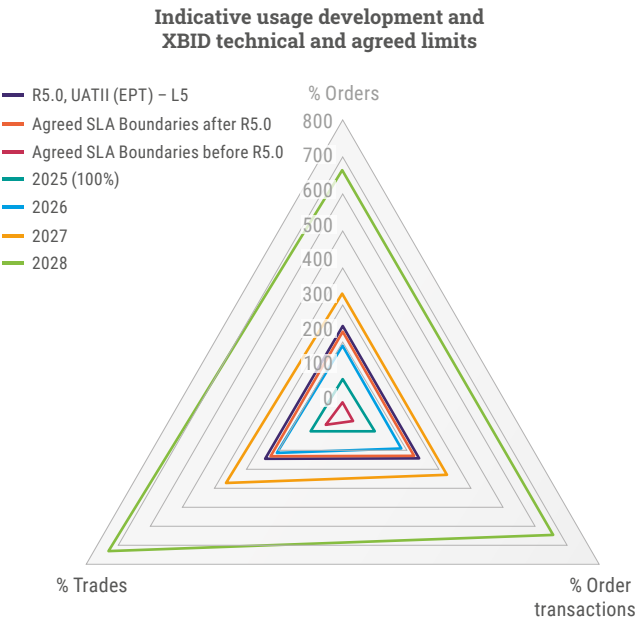


Figure 05

SIDC IDAs

In the following pages, the scalability of the SIDC IDAs is assessed, simulating the performance of the scalability indicator in relation to the expected evolution of foreseen requests for change. This exercise is carried out on top of production data from the period 1 January 2025 until 31 December 2025. The scope was limited to IDA1, which should be similar or more complex compared to the other IDAs. Simulations were run using Euphemia 12.1.

Roadmap

The Roadmap anticipates the impact of RfCs expected to go-live in the next three years. Based on this, two scenarios have been tested for 2027 (Y+1) and 2029 (Y+3) following the relevant provisions of the Algorithm Methodology.

- **Scenario 1:** including the anticipated usage of existing products and requirements in 2027.
- **Scenario 2:** including the anticipated usage of existing products and requirements in 2029.

Anticipated Usage

The expected usage of products and requirements reflects the actual usage recorded in 2025 and projected to 2027–2029 by applying the historical usage growth of each product/requirement projected into the future. Historical usage growth has been determined comparing products usage between 2025 H1 and 2025 H2. Further details are illustrated on the anticipated usage table.

Scalability Indicator

The scalability indicator shows the Algorithm meets the scalability thresholds:

- **Scenario 1:** requires on average 1 minutes and 53 seconds to find a solution, but never more than 2 minutes and 53 seconds
 - › i.e. the scalability thresholds for scenario 1 (97 % < 7 minutes, and 100 % < 16 minutes) are respected;
- **Scenario 2** requires on average 2 minutes and 30 seconds to find a solution, but never more than 4 minutes and 52 seconds. The scalability thresholds for scenario 2 (97 % < 7 minutes, and 100 % < 16 minutes) are respected.

Roadmap of RfCs

The following tables list the different requests for change as captured by the roadmap.

Some of the RfCs present in the Roadmap have not been taken into account in the simulated scenarios due to missing information/non-implemented functionalities in the algorithm/irrelevance in relation with the timeline of the simulations.

FB in IDAs was included into the scope of both scalability scenarios for Y+1 and Y+3 under relevant projections of capacity data and products usages, considering the FB capacity calculation in CORE and Nordic regions.

Table 08

Requirement	Name	Go-live Date	Reason	Initiator/ Owner	Details	Scenario 1 2027 (Y+1)	Scenario 2 2029 (Y+3)
Capacity Calculation	Flow Based in ID	2027 Q4	CACM/ Nordic CCR	TSOs	Introduction of Flow-Based in IDAs	⊗	⊗
MNA – Multi-NEMO	Incorporation of ETPA	2027 Q4	CACM	NEMOs		○	○
MNA - Multi-NEMO	EPEX extension of services for Baltic region	2026 Q3	CACM	NEMOs	A change in the topology is required for introducing the new EPEX SPOT hub with implicit access to the Baltics Cross-Zonal Capacity and/or to the other NEMO hub in the relevant bidding area.	⊗	⊗
Network requirement	Baltic Cable	2027 Q4		TSOs		⊗	⊗
Geographical extension	Inclusion of Ireland (SEM MNA)	2027 Q2	CACM	NEMOs/ TSOs	Introduction of SEM to IDA topology	⊗	⊗
Network requirement	Celtic Interconnector	2027 Q4	TSO	TSOs	New interconnection between France - Ireland	⊗	⊗
Extension	Energy community integration in SIDC/IDAs	2027+		NEMOs/ TSOs	Extend topology to EnC countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine) and their NEMOs. For the simulations their order books were populated considering different days order data from existing SDAC markets.	○	⊗

Scope of scalability scenario 2027 (Scenario 1: Y+1)

Table 09

Requirement	Name	Details
MNA – Multi-NEMO	Incorporation of BRM in Romania	
MNA – Multi-NEMO	EPEX extension of services for Baltic region	
Capacity Calculation	Baltic Cable	
Extension	Inclusion of Ireland	Currently Ireland is not reflected in the SIDC IDAs. To populate Irish order book, orders were taken from the existing local SEMO IDA1 auction. Adding Ireland to the scope also allows to reflect the Celtic interconnector between Ireland and France.
Network topology	Celtic Interconnector	
Extension	Energy community integration 1 st wave	Historical order data from SIDC markets was sourced to populate order data for the EnC bidding zones using the mapping: AL→LV, BA→SI, GE→HR, MD→LV, ME→LV, MK→LV, RS→BG, UA→PL, XK*→LV Where the same SIDC market was used, different historical days were sourced from. Unlike SDAC, in SIDC dealing with an isolated Georgia did to give any problems, so Georgia could be maintained.
Extension	Energy community integration 2 nd wave	
Capacity Calculation	FB in IDA	Introduction of Flow-Based in IDAs.

Scope of scalability scenario 2029 (Scenario 1: Y+3)

Table 10

Requirement	Name	Details
MNA – Multi-NEMO	Incorporation of BRM in Romania	
MNA – Multi-NEMO	EPEX extension of services for Baltic region	
Capacity Calculation	Baltic Cable	
Extension	Inclusion of Ireland	Currently Ireland is not reflected in the SIDC IDAs. To populate Irish order book, orders were taken from the existing local SEMO IDA1 auction. Adding Ireland to the scope also allows to reflect the Celtic interconnector between Ireland and France.
Network topology	Celtic Interconnector	
Extension	Energy community integration 1 st wave	Historical order data from SIDC markets was sourced to populate order data for the EnC bidding zones using the mapping: AL→LV, BA→SI, GE→HR, MD→LV, ME→LV, MK→LV, RS→BG, UA→PL, XK*→LV Where the same SIDC market was used, different historical days were sourced from. Unlike SDAC, in SIDC dealing with an isolated Georgia did to give any problems, so Georgia could be maintained.
Extension	Energy community integration 2 nd wave	
Capacity Calculation	FB in IDA	

Usage indicators

Table 11

Usage indicators		Years		
		historical	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
		2025	2027 (Y+1)	2029 (Y+3)
1) Indicators to describe the Usage of SDAC products (Annex 3 of AM Article 10)	Total number of steps at bidding zone level	309 489	400 532	545 957
	Tot. number of block orders	8 251	12 141	17 264
	Total number of block order exclusive groups	14	20	22
	Total number of linked families*	22	24	45
	Total number of complex orders	0	0	0
	Total number of scalable complex orders	0	0	3
2) Indicators to describe geographical extension of the SDAC (Annex 3 of AM Article 11)	Number of bidding zones	50	70	79
	Total number of flow-based bidding zones	0	45	45
	Number of scheduling areas	53	74	82
	Number of NEMO Trading Hubs	77	127	133
	Number of NEMOs	13	15	22
3) Indicators to describe the network constraints (Annex 3 of AM Article 12)	Total number of bidding zone lines	76	98	126
	Total number of flow-based PTDF constraints	0	24 147	24 147
	Total number of scheduling area lines	82	105	132
	Total number of NEMO Trading Hub lines	156	246	269

- In 2025, the historical average for linked families was 22. For Scenario 1 (2027) and Scenario 2 (2029), growth was derived from market projections, rising moderately to 24 in Scenario 1 and expanding to 45 in Scenario 2. Unlike earlier years where low baseline adoption caused severe growth distortion, the current baseline reflects active utilisation across IDAs.

Performance indicators^[1]

Condition of the simulations

2027

- All sessions found solutions within 7 minutes.

2029

- All sessions found solutions within 7 minutes.

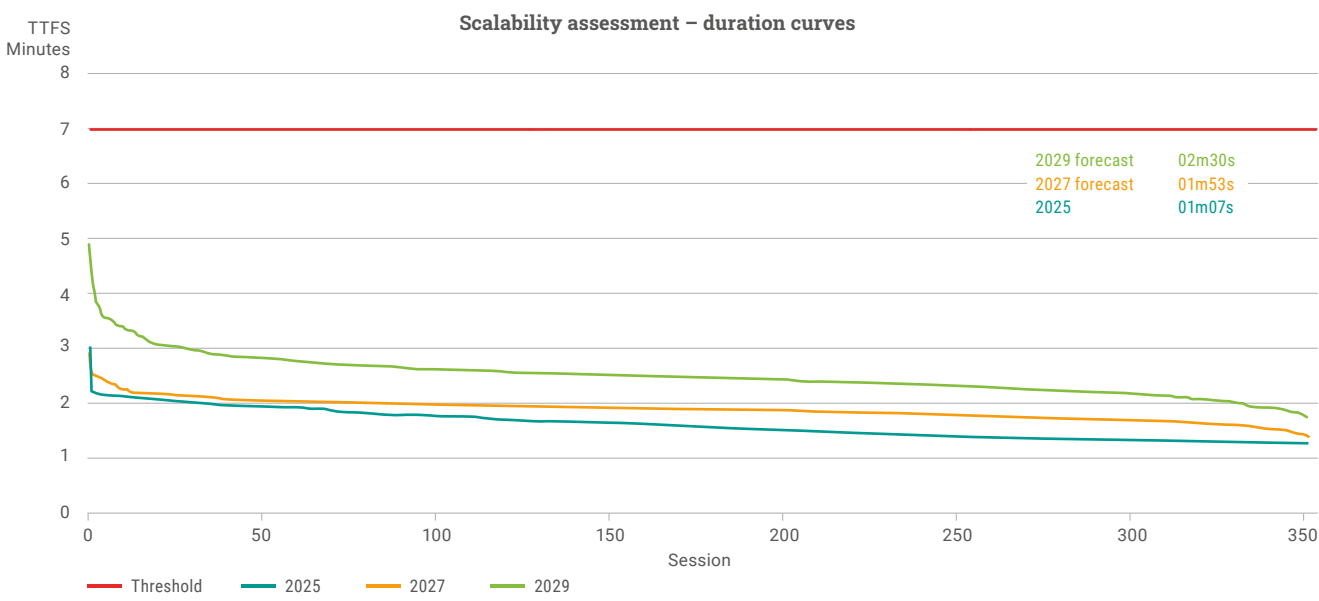


Figure 06

The main increases relate to the inclusion of the EnC countries, and the associated interconnectors.

- The increase in the different products corresponds to the growth assumptions that were derived from the observed growth between the first half of 2025 to

the second half of 2025. This growth ratio was then extrapolated to the +2y (scenario 1) respectively +4y (scenario 2) scenarios.

Topology statistics as percentage of 2025 figures

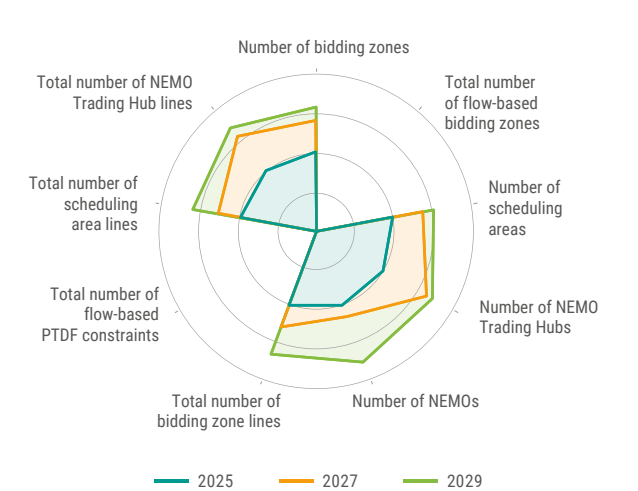


Figure 07

Usage as percentage of 2025 usage

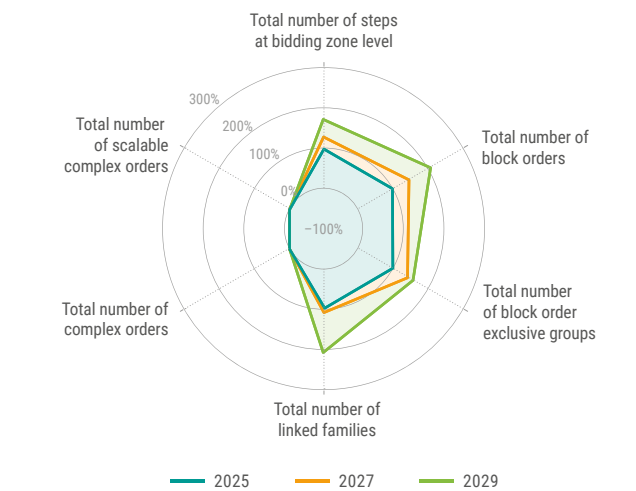


Figure 08

The background is a dark gradient from black to deep blue. It is overlaid with a complex network of glowing lines and dots. In the upper left, there is a dense, bright orange web of lines. In the upper right, a network of white lines connects several circular nodes of varying sizes. The lower half of the image features more orange lines, some forming curved, wave-like patterns. A few white nodes are also visible in the lower right area.

Annexes



Annex 1: Parameters

SDAC parameters

Table 12

Indicator	Parameter	Description	Value	Purpose	Annex 3 of AM
Individual Impact of Products	K	Number of months which define the recent historical set	3	Definition of recent historical set	Art. 2 (a)
Scalability	X %	Minimum percentage of cases which have to comply with the scalability indicator threshold	1. 97 % of cases should be below running time. 2. 100 % of cases should be below 180 % of running time.	- Monitoring purpose - RfC assessment for the past scenario - RfC assessment for the future scenario - Scalability assessment for the near future scenario - Scalability assessment for distant future scenario - Research and development	Art. 3 (4) – Art. 4 (2)(a) – Art. 4 (2)(b) – Art. 5 (2)(a) – Art. 5 (2)(b) – Art. 6 (2)(a)
	y	Threshold for scalability indicator on the indicator values distribution	1.30 minutes 2.54 minutes	- Monitoring purpose - RfC assessment for the past scenario - RfC assessment for the future scenario - Scalability assessment for the near future scenario - Scalability assessment for distant future scenario - Research and development	Art. 3 (4) – Art. 4 (2)(a) – Art. 4 (2)(b) – Art. 5 (2)(a) – Art. 5 (2)(b) – Art. 6 (2)(a)
	Z	Threshold for scalability indicator on the average value	∞	- Monitoring purpose - RfC assessment for the past scenario - Scalability assessment for the near future scenario - Scalability assessment for distant future scenario - Research and development	Art. 3 (4) – Art. 4 (2)(a) – Art. 5 (2)(a) – Art. 5 (2)(b) – Art. 6 (2)(a)

SIDC parameters

Table 13

Parameter	Value	Scope	Proposed Annex 4 of AM
K	12	Number of months which define the recent historical set	Art. 2 (a)
t	n. a. ⁸⁾	Scalability threshold as defined in the service agreement with the service provider	
X %	n. a. ⁸⁾	Minimum percentage of cases which have to comply with the scalability indicator threshold	

Annex 2: Notes

[1] Scalability Indicator

This indicator for SDAC applies the standard scalability indicator (TTFS) and relative thresholds currently applied to approve RfCs to future scenarios (the near future scenario representing Y+1, and distant future scenario representing Y+3), which includes anticipated growth of historical usages and anticipated Requests for Changes. Same approach is adopted starting from Scalability Report 2024 for the scalability assessment of IDAs.

[2] SIDC-CT

Technical operation of SIDC is fully regulated by the Master Service Agreement (MSA) between NEMOs and the XBID system vendor. MSA's contractual arrangements stipulate that the vendor is the sole party having access to the XBID technical components as e.g. XBID databases. Hence, the data which are included in this report are mainly based on the technical regular reports provided by vendor to SIDC parties. This also implies that all requests on the extension of the reporting obligation (including the existing reporting obligations which are not implemented yet), and which require extension of XBID source data provided by the vendor, are subject of the change management process and release management process stipulated with the vendor. It shall be also noted that the MSA sets out principles of confidentiality which, among others, apply to the provisions of the Service Level Agreement regulating e.g. availability and performance of the XBID system. Based on the confidentiality principles, the details may be, and are, shared with SIDC stakeholders (NRAs, ACER, EC) but cannot be revealed to the general public and therefore they are not integrated within this report. Note that NRAs have full access to the MSA.

[3] SIDC Performance indicators & Performance monitoring

The evaluation of the performance indicators is carried out in SIDC on a monthly basis in line with the processes stipulated in the MSA. As a basis for the evaluation of the performance the Service Level Agreement (SLA) applies. The SLA represents contractually agreed parameters and in combination with agreed system boundaries it defines the performance of SIDC guaranteed by the vendor. The technical thresholds of SIDC are not defined (known) though it is assumed that they are well above the SLAs (which is also proven by the scalability report). Every month the vendor provides an evaluation of the performance indicators, based on the production data, in the form of a performance report. SIDC parties review the performance report and provide the vendor with anticipated changes of the processed data, as e.g. changes/growth in the number of implicit and explicit orders. The vendor analyses the provided data and in case the analysis indicates a risk or need of the optimisation measures the vendor provides a proposal for the SIDC Solution improvements which are jointly discussed.

[4] Exclusion of sessions affected by data quality issues.

Flow-based data for CE merger (SDAC) was available only for 35 days. Using a mapping file, these data were extended to cover the full year. Because the available dataset included DST transition days, the corresponding data was also mapped to several other days (nine in total), resulting in invalid input data for those days. Consequently, the affected days were excluded from the simulation. For SIDC simulation, several sessions affected by partial decoupling were excluded from the scope. In addition, two sessions were excluded due to invalid flow-based input data.

[5] Celtic interconnector with zero capacity:

Since the capacity data was not available, Celtic interconnector is included in the modeling of topology, but with zero capacity.

Disclaimer

The data source of this report has been provided by SDAC and SIDC respectively.

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