

European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity

# FSKAR TRANSPARENCY REPORTING

# **IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE**

2022-09-21

APPROVED DOCUMENT VERSION 2.1

European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity





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# **Revision History**

Version	Release	Date	Paragraph	Comments
0	1	2019-07-18		First draft
1	0	2019-09-10		Approved by MC.
2	0	2020-11-04		Some adjustments are performed in order to align the IG with the Accounting and Financial Settlement IG.
				Imbalance settlement responsible role is replaced for Coordination Centre Operator.
				FSKAR group decided to create a new ESMP data format to submit all the data together. Therefore, Balancing and EnergyAccount documents are replaced by FinancialSettlementReport document. Dependecy tables were updated.
				Approved by MC.
2	1	2022-09-21		In Financial Settlement Report dependency table, for MSR. Product was changed from Active power (8716867000016) to active energy (8716867000030).
				Approved by SOC.



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## 1 Objective and Scope

- This implementation guide serves as a basis for enabling the sharing of data between TSOs and ENTSO-E for transparency purposes. The business motivation for this is contained in EB GL articles 50.3 and 51 (1). These articles together with the business requirement specification document address the data exchanges for Financial Settlement of KΔf, ACE and ramping period (FSKAR).
- 70 The main objectives of the implementation guide are as follows
  - To facilitate the harmonisation of the underlying data exchange process for FSKAR.
  - To ensure a standard for enabling uniform layout for the transmission of FSKAR data between the European electricity market participants and the Transparency platform
  - By using the information model, ensure that a common interface can be provided between different software solutions.
    - To serve as one of the building blocks for using Unified Modelling Language (UML) based techniques in defining processes and documents for interchange between actors in the electrical industry in Europe.
- 79 Specifically, it covers settlement volumes, values and prices as a result of the processes 80 foreseen in FSKAR.

#### 2 References

#### 2.1 Normative references

- The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.
- IEC 62325-351:2016, Framework for energy market communications Part 351: CIM European market model exchange profile.
- 90 <u>IEC 62325-450:2013, Framework for energy market communications Part 450: Profile</u>
   91 and context modelling rules.
- IEC 62325-451-1:2017, Framework for energy market communications Part 451-1:
   Acknowledgement business process and contextual model for CIM European market.

#### 2.2 Other references

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing (EB GL).
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (SO GL)
- The Harmonised Electricity Market Role Model
- Detailed Data Descriptions for the purpose of the FSKAR Transparency Reporting
- Business Requirements Specification for FSKAR Transparency Reporting
- All TSOs' proposal for the determination of LFC blocks for the Synchronous Area
   Continental Europe



## Terms and definitions

- **Accounting data (***Eex***)**: The value *Eex* is the exchanged energy between two LFC areas/blocks as reflected in the accounting data. The accounting data also includes the exchanges per virtual tie-lines (VTL). This VTL exchanges may include but are not limited to aFRR exchanges and
- 109 imbalance netting.

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- 110 Aggregated Netted External Schedules (ANES): A schedule representing the netted aggregation of all external TSO schedules and external commercial trade schedules between 111
- two scheduling areas or between a scheduling area and a group of other scheduling areas.1 112
- Day-Ahead Market Prices (DAMP): Day-Ahead Market Prices for each LFC block or area 113 provided by each corresponding LFC Operator in €. 114
- 115 External commercial trade schedule: It means a schedule representing the commercial
- 116 exchange of electricity between market participants in different scheduling areas.1
- 117 External TSO schedule: It means a schedule representing the exchange of electricity between
- 118 TSOs in different scheduling areas. 1
- Frequency Containment Process (FCP): Means a process that aims at stabilising the system 119
- 120 frequency by compensating imbalances by means of appropriate reserves.1
- 121 Frequency Containment Process Energy (FCPE or EFCP): The energy resulting from the
- 122 frequency containment process. It is equal to the product of the notified k-factor with the
- average frequency deviation for each TSO-TSO settlement period and each LFC area. 123

$$E_{FCP} = -k * \Delta f * \frac{1}{4}h$$

- 127 Frequency deviation (Delta f): The difference between the actual and the nominal frequency of the synchronous area which can be negative or positive 1. 128
- Intended Energy Exchange (Eie): This means the intended cross-border energy exchanges 129
- 130 according to EBGL Art. 50. This includes the ANES, the cross-border exchanges over virtual 131 tie-lines, the cross-border energy exchanged as a result of the frequency containment process
- and the cross-border energy exchanged as a result of the ramping periods. 132
- 133 K-factor: K-factor represents the assumed reaction of an LFC area/block to a frequency
- 134 deviation. Defined in the SOGL as a value expressed in megawatts per hertz ('MW/Hz'), which
- is as close as practical to, or greater than the sum of the auto-control of generation, self-135
- regulation of load and of the contribution of frequency containment reserve relative to the 136
- 137 maximum steady-state frequency deviation.1
- 138 LFC Operator: Responsible for the load frequency control for its LFC Area or LFC Block.
- Ramping period: It is a period of time defined by a fixed starting point and a length of time 139
- 140 during which the input and/or output of active power will be increased or decreased. 1 For CE,
- 141 the ramping period is set at 10 minutes
- 142 Ramping Period Energy (ERP): Energy exchanged as a result of ramping between different
- ANES values (ANES<sub>n-1</sub> and ANES<sub>n</sub>, where n and n-1 refer to adjacent TSO-TSO settlement 143
- periods). The RP energy is the difference between a step change and a ramped change, where 144
- 145 the ramp is linear starting 5 minutes before the change and ending 5 minutes after the change.

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$$E_{RP} = \frac{(ANES_{n-1} - ANES_n)/2}{2} * \frac{5}{60}h + \frac{(ANES_{n+1} - ANES_n)/2}{2} * \frac{5}{60}h$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> SO GL Network Code



- Scheduled energy exchanges (Esch): It refers to the energy corresponding to the sum of the 148
- 149 ANES for each LFC area/block, as obtained by the co-ordination centres from the Verification
- Platform. 150
- 151 TSO-TSO Settlement period: The TSO-TSO-Settlement period is a parameter of the process representing the time resolution on which the accounting data and energy exchanges are 152
- determined. According to the currently approved version of the FSKAR methodologies, the
- 153
- 154 TSO-TSO settlement period shall be equal to 15 minutes.

System Operator Accounting data Matching (SOAM): Calculated accounting data on interconnection.

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System Operator Measurement Alignment (SOMA): Metered measurement data on interconnection.

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System Operator Validated Accounting (SOVA): Bilaterally validated calculated accounting data on interconnection.

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System Operator Validated Measurements (SOVM): Bilaterally validated metered measurement data on interconnection.

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Unintended Exchange (UE or Eue): This means the unintended cross-border exchange of energy according to EBGL Art. 51. It is equal to the difference between the metered exchanges on physical tie-lines as reflected in the accounting data and the sum of the ANES, the VTL exchanges, the FCP energy and the RP energy. The unintended exchange is calculated as

172 173 shown below.

- $E_{ue} = E_{ex} E_{sch} E_{VTL} E_{FCP} E_{RP}$ 174
- Virtual Tie-Line (VTL): The energy exchanged through virtual tie lines can be manual 175
- 176 frequency restoration reserves, automatic frequency restoration reserves or imbalance netting.
- 177 Moreover, there might be other processes that use virtual tie-lines for the exchange of energy.
- 178 Virtual tie-line exchanges are recorded in the accounting data.
- Working Day: The Working Day is the calendar day except Saturdays, Sundays and 4 179
- holidays: Christmas day (25th of December), New Year's Day (1st of January), Easter Monday 180
- 181 and Ascension Day.

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$$E_{ue} = E_{ex} - E_{sch} - E_{VTL} - E_{FCP} - E_{RP}$$



## The FSKAR Transparency Reporting Business Process

#### 4.1 Overview

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The EU Commission regulation 2017/2195 of 23rd November 2017 (EB GL) establishes a guideline on electricity balancing. It sets out technical, operational and market rules for the electricity balancing markets. It covers the procurement, activation and financial settlements as a result of balancing activities in the market.

Article 50.3 of this regulation indicates that TSOs shall develop a proposal for common settlement rules for the intended exchanges of energy as a result of the frequency containment process and ramping periods. Article 51(1) states a similar requirement for the unintended exchanges of energy.

A detailed data definition document for exchange of settlement data between TSOs foreseen by EB GL articles 50.3 and 51 (1) was produced. Following this, a Business requirement specification (BRS) containing the different categories of information was also produced. The categories of information submitted are listed below:

- Settlement of volumes and values for:
  - Frequency containment energy
  - Ramping period energy
  - Unintended energy
- Settlement prices

#### 4.2 **Use Cases**

The use case diagram below identifies the actors and their interactions.

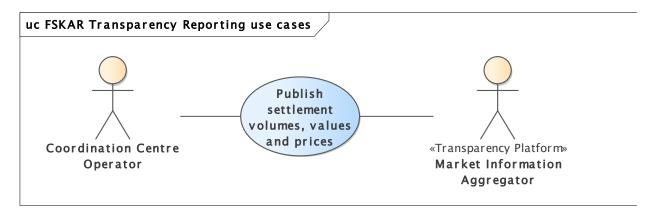


Figure 1 - Use Cases

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Table 1 gives a list of actors involved in the FSKAR Transparency reporting.

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Table 1 - Actor labels and descriptions

Role Label	Role Description
Coordination Centre Operator (CCO)	The coordination centre operator calculates settlement volumes, values and prices by the SA, LFC area, LFC block or LFC areas for submission to MIA.
Market information aggregator (MIA)	MIA is the role that receives, validates and acknowledges all submitted information to TP. This role will be played by TP.

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220 221 Table 2 gives a list of use cases for the FSKAR Transparency reporting.

Table 2 - FSKAR Transparency reporting use cases

Use case label	Roles involved	Action descriptions and assertions
Publish settlement volumes, monetary values and prices for the following energy exchange categories:  • Frequency Containment • Ramping period • Un-intended energy	• CCO • MIA	CCO sends to the MIA, the exchanges of energy volumes, monetary values and settlement prices for energy exchanged. MIA acknowledges the received information.



# 223 4.3 Document exchange processes

#### 4.3.1 Overview

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- The use cases are supported by the following document exchanges between the CCO and the MIA(TP)
  - Publish settlement volumes, values and prices data use case is supported by the
    FinancialSettlementReport\_MarketDocument. The volumes, values and prices
    published are for the exchange of energy as a result of frequency containment process,
    ramping period and un-intended energy. These are reported monthly per LFC area and
    may alternatively be reported by LFC block or LFC areas. The prices are for frequency
    containment, ramping period and unintended energy exchanges for a given Synchronous
    area. These are reported monthly per synchronous area.
- Next figures show a sequence diagram of the document exchange processes.

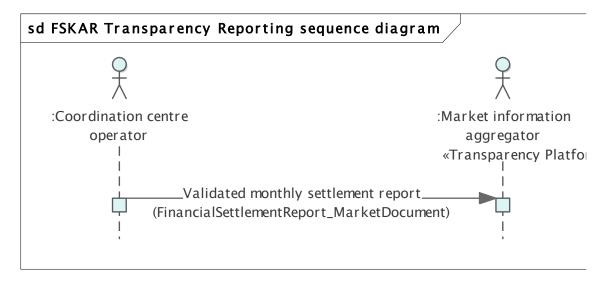


Figure 2 - Sequence diagram for FSKAR

All documents sent by CCO will always get an Acknowledgement message response from MIA (TP).



# 240 5 General rules for document exchange

#### 241 **5.1 Overview**

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- The document exchange processes of FSKAR Transparency Reporting described in the previous chapter require sending and receiving various ESMP documents. The information to be exchanged is based on the following documents:
- FinancialSettlementReport\_MarketDocument v1.0
- Acknowledgement\_MarketDocument v8.1 based on IEC 62325-451-1:2017 Ed. 2

These ESMP based documents shall be used to carry out the communication tasks

- Submit The document contains data to be processed by the receiver.
- **Reply** It is the acknowledgement sent by the receiver to the sender when receiving a submitted document.

Next table gives an overview, which ESMP documents shall be used to carry out the communication tasks of document exchange processes (DEP). The following abbreviations apply

- FSR: FinancialSettlementReport\_MarketDocument
- ACK: Acknowledgement\_MarketDocument

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259 Table 3 - Document Exchange

Number	Use case	Publish document	Reply document	Reply conditions
1	Publish settlement volumes, values and prices	FSR	ACK	FSR fully accepted.
	'			Fully rejected due to errors in the FSR.



262	5.2	FinancialSettlementRe	port_MarketDocument

- 263 Following table below shows a description of the different attributes and XSD requirements to
- 264 be used in the Publish settlement volumes, monetary values and pries use case and the
- 265 XSD requirements for each one of them.

## 266 5.2.1 FinancialSettlementReport\_MarketDocument General Overview

- 267 Following table shows a description of the different attributes in
- 268 FinancialSettlementReport\_MarketDocument v1.0 to be used in this business process and the
- 269 XSD requirements for each one of them.



Class	Attribute	Monthly Settlement Report (MSR)
Financial	mRID	Used
Settlement	revisionNumber	Used
Report_	type	B44: Financial settlement document
Market	process.processType	A57: FSKAR settlement
Document	sender.mRID	Used
	sender.roleType	A16: Coordination Centre Operator
	receiver.mRID	Used
	receiver.roleType	A32: Market Information Aggregator
	createdDateTime	Used
		Used.
	period.timeInterval	Monthly David
		Monthly Period
	domain.mRID	EIC code of the Synchronous Area.
	domailin (12	Coding Scheme: A01
		A13: Withdrawn
	docstatus	Only used in case a document has been submitted
		by mistake
Timeseries	mRID	Used
11116361163	milio	C34: Frequency Containment Process Energy
		C36: Ramping Period Energy
	businessType	A21: Unintended Energy
		C35: FCPE price
		C37: RPE price
		C33: UE price
	product	8716867000030: Active energy
	curveType	A01: Sequential Fixed Block
	Curverype	A03: Variable Fixed Block
	Measurement	MWH: megawatt hours
	_Unit.name	
	Currency	EUR: EURO
	_Unit.name	
		For FCPE price, RPE price and UE price:
		Not used (Synchronous area code already in
		header)
		,
		For the rest:
	in_Domain	EIC code of the importer LFC area/block or
		Synchronous area.
		Cynomonous area.
		Coding Scheme: A01
		g committee of the comm
		For FCPE price, RPE price and UE price:
	out_Domain	Not used (Synchronous area code already in header)
		For the rest:
		EIC code of the exporter LFC area/block or Synchronous Area.
		Coding Scheme: A01
	connectingLine_ RegisteredResource	Not used
Series_Period	timeInterval	Used
551135_1 51154	resolution	PT15M



Point	position	Used
		Used
	quantity	Volume or price depending on the chosen businessType code
	monetaryValue_Quantity	Used only with businessType codes C34, C36 and A21
.quantity		Monetary value

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Note: Volumes and monetary values of energy are always netted. If for a given 15-minute time interval and In and Out domain couple there are non-zero values, then only a zero can be provided for the opposite In and Out domain couple and the same 15-minute time interval.