

**Terms, Conditions and Methodology on  
Cross-Zonal Capacity Calculation, Provision and Allocation with Russia**

**Among:**

**AS “Augstsprieguma tīkls”  
Elering AS**

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## 1. GENERAL TERMS

- 1.1. The Terms, Conditions and the Methodology on Cross-Zonal Capacity Calculation, Provision and Allocation with Russia (hereinafter referred to as “the Methodology”) are set to define:
  - 1.1.1. Cross-Zonal Capacity calculation, provision and allocation rules between Estonia, Latvia and Russia;
- 1.2. Cross-Zonal Capacities with Russia shall be calculated using the coordinated Net Transmission Capacity approach in a way that facilitates the achievement of the following objectives:
  - 1.2.1. Ensuring Operational Security of the interconnected power systems;
  - 1.2.2. Producing results in a transparent and replicable manner;
  - 1.2.3. Ensuring non-discrimination in calculation Cross-Zonal Capacities with Russia;
  - 1.2.4. Ensuring that Cross-Zonal Capacities with Russia in day-ahead electricity market are provided and allocated in a most optimal and reasonable manner.
- 1.3. The time used in this document is Eastern European Time (EET) during winter and Eastern European Summer Time (EEST) during summer unless stated otherwise.
- 1.4. Capacity calculation with Russia shall be performed by the Capacity Calculator.
- 1.5. The Methodology cover Cross-Zonal Capacity calculation for day-ahead time horizon.
- 1.6. The rules for calculating Trading Capacity with Russia will be valid after termination of the Terms, Conditions and Methodology on the Cross-Zonal Capacity Calculation, Provision and Allocation with the 3rd Countries which is approved in December 13, 2018.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Methodology, the following definitions shall have the following meaning:

- 2.1. **AST** – AS “Augstsprieguma tīkls”, Independent Transmission System Operator of the Republic of Latvia.
- 2.2. **Baltic States** – the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia, and the Republic of Lithuania.
- 2.3. **Baltic CCR**- Baltic capacity calculation region.
- 2.4. **Baltic TSOs** – the transmission system operators for electricity of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania.
- 2.5. **Bidding Zone** – the largest geographical area (zone) within which market participants are able to exchange energy without capacity allocation.
- 2.6. **BRELL TSOs** –TSOs operating in BRELL Loop.
- 2.7. **BRELL agreement** – the document, signed among Belarusian, Russian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian system operators and network owners, which defines main rules and principles for synchronous operation of the Belorussian, Russian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian (or BRELL Loop) power systems.

- 2.8. **Rules on planning of electric energy and power exchange in the BRELL Loop** – the document, approved among Belarusian, Russian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian system operators, which defines annual, monthly, two days ahead, day ahead planning data extent and exchange procedure among BRELL TSOs.
- 2.9. **Instruction for parallel operation in the cross-border interconnection (BRELL)** – the document approved among Belarusian, Russian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian system operators that defines parallel power systems operation conditions in the Cross-Border Interconnection. It includes interconnection description, interconnection transfer capacities, interconnection normal and emergency state operations and system protection description.
- 2.10. **Methodical guidelines for stable operation in BRELL Power Loop** – the document, approved among Belarusian, Russian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian system operators, which defines main system stability requirements to be taken into account by calculation of TTC in all BRELL Loop interconnections.
- 2.11. **BRELL Loop** – transmission networks of the power systems of the Baltic States, the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation (Central and North-Western parts).
- 2.12. **Capacity allocation** – the attribution of Cross-Zonal Capacity.
- 2.13. **Capacity Calculator**- TSO responsible for calculation of Trading Capacity according to this methodology.
- 2.14. **Cross-Border Interconnection** – is a physical transmission link (e.g. tie-lines) which connects two power systems.
- 2.15. **Cross-Zonal Capacity** – the capability of the interconnected system to accommodate energy transfer between Bidding Zones. Whenever the Cross-Zonal Capacity is named as Latvia - Russia, it means both directions to and from unless specifically indicated particular direction.
- 2.16. **Day-Ahead Firmness Deadline** – the point in time after which Cross-Zonal Capacity becomes firm.
- 2.17. **Common Grid Model** – data set agreed between BRELL TSOs describing the main characteristic of the power system (generation, loads and grid topology) and rules for changing these characteristics during the capacity calculation process.
- 2.18. **Contingency Analysis** – a computer based simulation of contingencies.
- 2.19. **D-2** – the day before the day prior to the day on which the energy is delivered.
- 2.20. **Day-Ahead Market** – the market timeframe where commercial electricity transactions are executed the day prior to the day of delivery of traded products.
- 2.21. **Elering** – Elering AS, Transmission System Operator of the Republic of Estonia.
- 2.22. **Force Majeure** – any unforeseeable or unusual event or situation beyond the reasonable control of a TSO, and not due to a fault of the TSO, which cannot be avoided or overcome with reasonable foresight and diligence, which cannot be solved by measures which are from a technical, financial or economic point of view reasonably possible for the TSO, which has actually happened and is objectively verifiable, and which makes it impossible for the TSO to fulfil, temporarily or permanently, its obligations in accordance with CACM and/or these Methodology.

- 2.23. **Firmness** – a guarantee that Cross-Zonal Capacity rights will remain unchanged and that compensation is paid if they are nevertheless changed.
- 2.24. **N-1** – the situation in the transmission system in which a single contingency has happened.
- 2.25. **NTC** – Net Transmission Capacity of the designated Cross-Border Interconnections is the maximum Trading Capacity, which is permitted in transmission Cross-Border Interconnections compatible with Operational Security standards and taking into account the technical uncertainties on planned network conditions for each TSO.
- 2.26. **Operational Security Limits** – the acceptable operating boundaries: thermal limits, voltage limits, frequency, dynamic and steady state stability limits.
- 2.27. **Operational Security** – the transmission system capability to retain a normal state or to return to a normal state as soon and as close as possible, and is characterised by thermal limits, voltage constraints, short-circuit current, frequency limits and stability limits.
- 2.28. **Remedial Actions** – any measure applied by a TSO or several TSOs, manually or automatically, in order to maintain Operational Security.
- 2.29. **Kaliningrad area** – a part of the Russian power system located in the Kaliningrad region.
- 2.30. **Shift Key** – means a method of translating a net position change of a given power system into estimated specific injection increases or decreases in the Common Grid Model. Shift Key is settled as generation, renewable generation and load.
- 2.31. **TRM** – Transmission Reliability Margin which shall mean the reduction of Cross-Zonal Capacity to cover the uncertainties within capacity calculation.
- 2.32. **TSO** – a transmission system operator for electricity.
- 2.33. **TTC** – Total Transfer Capacity of the designated Cross-Border Interconnections is the maximum transmission of active power, which is permitted in transmission Cross-Border Interconnections compatible with Operational Security standards applicable for each TSO.
- 2.34. **Trading Capacity with Russia**– the total trading capacity with continental Russia (excluding Kaliningrad area) which is compatible with Operational Security standards and take into account the technical uncertainties on planned network conditions for each TSO of the synchronous area.

### 3. **TOTAL TRANSFER CAPACITY (TTC) CALCULATION METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1. The TTC calculation methodology shall be applied for following Cross-Border Interconnections; Lithuania-Belarus; Estonia, Russia - Latvia; Estonia-Russia; Lithuania - Latvia.
- 3.2. The Cross-Border Interconnection TTC assessment shall follow the methodological principles in the Methodical guidelines for stable operation in BRELL Loop, as well as in national regulations and standards implemented and agreed in the Instruction for parallel operation in the Cross-Border Interconnections between TSOs involved, while taking into account the intra- and intersystem Operational Security.
- 3.3. Methodical guidelines for stable operation in BRELL Loop are used as a basis and reviewed by TSOs, for ensuring the collective secure operation with neighboring interconnected TSOs.

- 3.4. The Cross-Border Interconnection TTC shall be determined by proceeding N-1 Contingency Analysis with respect of Operational Security Limits of BRELL Loop and Control Area of Baltic TSOs.
- 3.5. The cross-border TTC calculation shall be carried out by using as input the following mutually coordinated data and information:
  - 3.5.1. Base case - Common Grid Model, which includes power transmission equipment model of BRELL Loop and scenario describing net positions for each of Control Area of Baltic TSOs and Russian/Belorussian power systems, valid for given calculation purposes;
  - 3.5.2. Generation, renewable generation and load Shift Key;
  - 3.5.3. Critical Network Elements;
  - 3.5.4. Outage cases;
  - 3.5.5. Contingency List;
- 3.6. Determining the TTC values, TSOs and Capacity Calculator can take into account ambient temperatures for different seasonal periods to provide Operational Security.
- 3.7. If neighbouring TSOs determine different TTC values for the same Cross-Border Interconnection, the lowest value shall be used as a coordinated value.

**3.8. Generation and load Shift Key**

- 3.8.1. Proportional generation Shift Key strategy shall be normally applied. However shifting strategy per power system area shall be the responsibility of each involved TSO, which has to be communicated with other TSOs and Capacity calculator before commencing TTC calculation process in case of deviation from proportional generation Shift Key strategy. The TSOs shall exchange Shift Keys for generation and renewable generation and also provide it to Capacity Calculator.
- 3.8.2. Capacity Calculator and TSOs shall apply load Shift Key whenever the generation Shift Key shall not be sufficient for determination of TTC.

**3.9. Remedial actions**

- 3.9.1. TSOs shall to exchange with each other and provide to Capacity Calculator information on available and applicable remedial actions that shall be used in capacity calculation process, e.g. information on available emergency power reserves and available balancing reserves.

**4. NET TRANSMISSION CAPACITY CALCULATION FOR CROSS-BORDER INTERCONNECTION ESTONIA-RUSSIA**

- 4.1. Capacity of Estonia-Russia Cross-Border Interconnection used for capacity calculation from Russia to Latvia and from Latvia to Russia is determined by following formula:

$$NTC_{EE-RU} = TTC_{EE-RU} - TRM \tag{1}$$

where:

$NTC_{EE-RU}$  – Net Transmission Capacity of Estonia-Russia Cross-Border Interconnection;

TTC<sub>EE-RU</sub> – Total Transfer Capacity of the Estonia-Russia Cross-Border Interconnection in the Estonia direction according Instruction for parallel operation in the cross-border interconnection BRELL;

TRM – Transmission Reliability Margin in Cross-Border Interconnection.

## 5. NET TRANSMISSION CAPACITY CALCULATION FOR CROSS-BORDER INTERCONNECTION LITHUANIA-BELARUS

- 5.1. Capacity of Lithuania-Belarus Cross-Border Interconnection used for capacity calculation from Russia to Latvia and from Latvia to Russia is determined by following formula:

$$NTC_{BY-LT} = TTC_{BY-LT} - TRM \quad (2)$$

where:

NTC<sub>BY-LT</sub> – Net Transmission Capacity of Lithuania-Belarus Cross-Border Interconnection, in respective direction;

TTC<sub>BY-LT</sub> – Total Transfer Capacity of the Lithuania-Belarus Cross-Border Interconnection in respective direction according Instruction for parallel operation in the cross-border interconnection BRELL;

TRM – Transmission Reliability Margin in Cross-Border Interconnection.

## 6. NET TRANSMISSION CAPACITY CALCULATION FOR CROSS-BORDER INTERCONNECTION ESTONIA, RUSSIA-LATVIA

- 6.1. Capacity of Estonia, Russia - Latvia Cross-Border Interconnection used for capacity calculation from Russia to Latvia and from Latvia to Russia is determined by following formula:

$$NTC = \min ((TTC_1 + \sum_{i=1}^n K_i \cdot P_i) - TRM); TTC_2 - TRM) \quad (3)$$

where:

TTC<sub>1</sub> – Total Transfer Capacity after (N-1) Situation has occurred from actual power system network status according to Instruction for parallel operation in the Cross-Border Interconnection between Estonian, Russian and Latvian power systems. The value of TTC<sub>1</sub> is independent on influence of ambient temperatures – values at 0 (zero) temperature shall be used;

TTC<sub>2</sub> – Total Transfer Capacity value for actual power system network status, according to Instruction for parallel operation in the Cross-Border Interconnection between Estonian, Russian and Latvian power systems. The value of TTC<sub>2</sub> is dependent from the influence of ambient temperature of particular capacity calculation time period to transmission line conductors;

$P_i$  – all available amount of assured emergency power reserves for respective power system  $i$  (shall be provided by respective TSO for coming year until 1st of December to the Capacity calculator and to respective TSO's);

$n$  – number of power systems;

$K_i$  – reserve power distribution coefficients considering location of the assured emergency power reserve  $P_i$  and down regulation according to Table 1 of this Methodology;

TRM – TRM value calculated according to the methodology described in Article 7 of methodology for Baltic CCR.

**Table 1. Reserve power distribution coefficients.**

Amount of down regulation power (%)	Cross-Border Interconnections	Reserves location			
		Lithuania	Latvia	Belarus	Estonia
100	Estonia-Russia → Latvia	0,62	0,74	0,45	
	Latvia →Russia-Estonia				0,74
50	Estonia-Russia → Latvia	0,48	0,60	0,31	
	Latvia →Russia-Estonia				0,52
0	Estonia-Russia → Latvia	0,34	0,45	0,16	
	Latvia →Russia-Estonia				0,29

## 7. NET TRANSMISSION CAPACITY CALCULATION FOR CROSS-BORDER INTERCONNECTION LITHUANIA-LATVIA

7.1. Capacity of Lithuania - Latvia Cross-Border Interconnection used for capacity calculation from Russia to Latvia and from Latvia to Russia is determined by following formula:

$$NTC = (TTC_1 + \sum_{i=1}^n K_i \cdot P_i) - TRM \quad (4)$$

where:

$$(TTC_1 + \sum_{i=1}^n K_i \cdot P_i) \leq TTC \quad (5)$$

where:

$TTC_1$  – Total Transfer Capacity after (N-1) Situation has occurred from actual power system network status according to Instruction for parallel operation in the Lithuania-Latvia Cross-Border Interconnection;

$P_i$  – all available amount of assured emergency power reserves for respective power system  $i$  (shall be provided by respective TSO for coming year until 1st of December to the Capacity calculator and to respective TSO's)

$K_i$  – reserve power distribution coefficients considering location of the assured emergency power reserve  $P_i$  and down regulation according to Table 2 of this Methodology

$n$  – number of power systems;

TTC – Total Transfer Capacity in actual power system network status according to Instruction for parallel operation in the Lithuania-Latvia Cross-Border Interconnection;

TRM – Transmission Reliability Margin calculated according to the methodology described in Section 7 of methodology for Baltic CCR.



**Table 2. Reserve power distribution coefficients.**

Amount of down regulation power, %	Cross-Border Interconnections	Reserves location			
		Lithuania	Latvia	Belarus	Estonia
100	Latvia→Lithuania	0,88		0,72	
	Lithuania→ Latvia		0,88		0,62
50	Latvia→Lithuania	0,61		0,44	
	Lithuania→ Latvia		0,72		0,46
0	Latvia→Lithuania	0,34		0,16	
	Lithuania→ Latvia		0,55		0,29

## 8. TRADING CAPACITY CALCULATION RULES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND LATVIA

- 8.1. Trading Capacity from Russia to Latvia and to Russia from Latvia are determined by modelling of physical power flows within the BRELL Loop by taking into account NTCs of following Cross-Border Interconnections: Lithuania-Belarus; Russia-Estonia; Estonia, Russia-Latvia; Lithuania-Latvia.
- 8.2. Modelling of physical power flows performed by using Common Grid Model. The Common Grid Model is formed based on Rules on planning of electric energy and power exchange in the BRELL Loop according BRELL agreement.
- 8.3. Day ahead Trading Capacity calculation from Russia to Latvia and to Russia from Latvia shall be performed by the Capacity Calculator based on two day ahead planning data (D-2) according to Rules on planning of electric energy and power exchange in the BRELL Loop and planning data provided by Baltic TSOs as the best estimated scenario for the next day. As a rule, for the best estimated scenario data according to Table 3 of these Methodology shall be used. While performing Day ahead Trading Capacity calculation from Russia, Estonian power system balance shall be defined according following principles:

**Table 3. Scenario data.**

Power system	Monday (working day)	Tuesday-Friday (working days)	Saturday	Sunday	Public holidays
Lithuania, Latvia Estonia	Last Friday's balance plan	Yesterday's balance plan	Last Saturday's balance plan	Yesterday's balance plan	Last Sunday's or the closest last public holiday's balance plan
Russia*	D-2 balance plans	D-2 balance plan	D-2 balance plan	D-2 balance plan	D-2 balance plan
Belarus*	D-2 balance plans	D-2 balance plan	D-2 balance plan	D-2 balance plan	D-2 balance plan

\*- If due to time differences for the last hours in D-2 balance plans from Russia and Belarus weren't provided then missing hours for D-2 balance plans for Russia and Belarus shall be equal to the last provided hour.

- 8.3.1. If Estonian balance according to the Table 3 of these Methodology exceeds NTC of the Estonia Russia-Latvia Cross-Border interconnection, the Estonian balance will be reduced in the power flows calculations down to the NTC of Estonia Russia-Latvia Cross-Border Interconnection;
- 8.3.2. If Estonian balance according to the Table 3 of these Methodology is less than  $k \cdot NTC_{EE,RU-LV}$ , (where:  $k$  – coefficient showing average arithmetic average value plus standard deviation of hourly Net Transmission Capacity utilization for the last 7 days;  $NTC_{EE,RU-LV}$  - NTC of the Estonia, Russia-Latvia cross-border interconnection) the Estonian balance will be set to  $k \cdot NTC_{EE,RU-LV}$ . Coefficient  $k$  is calculated for four-time stamps by 6 hours per capacity calculation day. Coefficient  $k$  is calculated according to the following formula:

$$k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}} \quad (6)$$

Where:

$X_i$  – data sets of the  $i$ -th element, defined as proportion between commercial flow and NTC values on Estonia, Russia-Latvia cross-border interconnection –  $\frac{F_{comm}_i}{NTC_i}$ ;

$F_{comm}$  – sum of commercial flows on Estonia, Russia-Latvia cross-border interconnection in direction from Estonia to Latvia for the last 7 days;

$NTC$  – sum of NTC values on Estonia, Russia-Latvia cross-border interconnection in direction from Estonia to Latvia for the last 7 days;

$\bar{X}$  – arithmetic average value of  $X_i$  –  $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$ ;

$n$  – number of elements in the data set.

Coefficient showing average of hourly Net Transmission Capacity utilization considering utilization dispersion for calculated time stamp of day calculated according formula 6 of these Rules shall be calculated two working days before of each transfer capacity allocation to the electricity market.

In specific outages cases (e.g. HVDC link) coefficient  $k$  can be calculated considering different input data time period than the last 7 days.

- 8.4. Trading Capacity from Russia to Latvia for planning period shall be calculated based on following principles:
- 8.4.1. If upon completion of the initial calculation, physical power flows do not exceed the cross-border interconnection NTC values established in Article 8.1 of these Methodology, the Trading Capacity from Russia to Latvia will be determined by increasing generation of swing generator in the Russian power system by reducing generation in Latvian power system;
- 8.4.2. If upon completion of the initial calculation, physical power flows exceed the cross-border interconnection NTC values established in Article 8.1 of these Methodology, the Trading

Capacity from Russia to Latvia will be determined by decreasing generation in swing generator in the Russian power system by increasing generation in Latvian power system.

8.5. Trading Capacity to Russia from Latvia for planning period shall be calculated based on following principles:

8.5.1. If upon completion of the initial calculation, physical power flows do not exceed the cross-border interconnection NTC values established in Article 8.1 of these Methodology, the Trading Capacity to Russia from Latvia will be determined by increasing generation in Latvian power system by reducing generation in swing generator in the Russian power system;

8.5.2. If upon completion of the initial calculation, physical power flows exceed the cross-border interconnection NTC values established in Article 8.1 of these Methodology, the Trading Capacity to Russia from Latvia will be determined by increasing generation in swing generator in the Russian power system by reducing generation in Latvian power system

8.6. Calculations according to the requirements laid down in Article 8.4. and Article 8.5 of these Methodology are completed, when one of the interconnection capacities NTC limits specified in Article 8.1 of these Methodology is reached and none exceed the aforementioned limits. Trading Capacity with Russia is calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{\text{with Russia}} = \text{MIN} ((\text{NET}_{\text{intEE}} + \text{NET}_{\text{intLV}} + \text{NET}_{\text{intLT}} + \text{NET}_{\text{intKAL}}); \text{NTC}_{\text{EE-RU}}) \quad (7)$$

where:

$P_{\text{with Russia}}$  – Trading Capacity with Russia (directions from Russia to Latvia or to Russia from Latvia);

$\text{Net}_{\text{intEE}}$  – Estonian energy system balance according to calculation results together with ESTLINK 1 and ESTLINK 2;

$\text{Net}_{\text{intLV}}$  – Latvian energy system balance according to the calculation results;

$\text{Net}_{\text{intLT}}$  – Lithuanian energy system balance with NORDBALT and LITPOL Link;

$\text{Net}_{\text{intKAL}}$  – Kaliningrad balance according planning data. If Kaliningrad is in deficit,  $\text{NET}_{\text{intKAL}}$  shall be set to 0 MW;

Balance values for Trading Capacity calculation in direction from Russia to Latvia in formula 7 of these Methodology are negative, when power system is in surplus, and values are positive, when the power system is in deficit, but for Trading Capacity calculation in direction to Russia from Latvia in formula 7 of these Methodology balance values are negative, when power system is in deficit, and values are positive, when the power system is in surplus;

$\text{NTC}_{\text{EE-RU}}$  – Net Transmission Capacity of Estonia - Russia cross-border interconnection, in capacity determination direction with Russia according formula 1.

8.7. Validation process of the calculated Trading Capacity with Russia is the following:

8.7.1. Capacity Calculator shall calculate the Trading Capacity with Russia according to Articles 8.1-8.6 of these Methodology and deliver following results to TSO:

a. Trading Capacity from Russia to Latvia and to Russia from Latvia.

- 8.7.2. TSO shall validate results provided by Capacity Calculator and send validation message to the Capacity Calculator according to timeframes set in Table 4.
- 8.8. If results are not validated by TSO validator, the TSO validator must deliver its own calculation results and the reasoning for non-validation. The lowest value for Trading Capacity with Russia shall be used. If the calculation results and reasoning for non-validation are not delivered, the Trading capacity with Russia is set equal to calculation results performed by the Capacity Calculator.

**Table 4. Time table for validation process**

<b>Planning stage</b>	<b>Capacity Calculator provide calculations results not later than</b>	<b>TSO's validate calculation results not later than</b>
Day ahead	9:50	10:10

## 9. CAPACITY CALCULATION FALLBACK PROCEDURE

- 9.1 If Trading Capacity from with Russia cannot be calculated, in this case trading Capacity with Russia shall be determined as equal to minimum Trading Capacity with Russia calculated according to Article 8.6. by using last working day or last Saturday (Sunday) NTC calculation data with Russia respectively and applying actual topology status. Capacity Calculator informs respective TSO on inability to calculate capacities.

## 10. PROVISION AND ALLOCATION OF TRADING CAPACITY WITH RUSSIA

- 10.1. Relevant TSOs provide calculated and validated Trading Capacities for relevant trading time frames to Market Coupling Operator (hereinafter referred to as "MCO") for subsequent capacity allocation through implicit auctioning carried out by MCO.
- 10.2. Trading Capacities with Russia are provided and allocated in day-ahead time frame for Day-Ahead Market.
- 10.3. No physical capacity allocation is made before and after day-ahead implicit allocation and no physical capacity is reserved for long-term capacity on the Latvian Bidding Zone cross-borders with Russia.
- 10.4. TSOs have agreed to provide the following Trading Capacities with Russia:
- 10.4.1. From Russia to Estonia: from Estonia-Russia import Bidding Zone to Estonia Bidding Zone Trading Capacities is provided equal to "0";
- 10.4.2. From Estonia to Russia: from Estonia Bidding Zone to Estonia-Russia export Bidding Zone Trading Capacities is provided equal to "0";
- 10.4.3. From Russia to Latvia: from Latvia-Russia import Bidding Zone to Latvia Bidding Zone Trading Capacities are provided in accordance with Article 8 of this Methodology;
- 10.4.4. From Latvia to Russia: from Latvia Bidding Zone to Latvia-Russia export Bidding Zone Trading Capacities are provided in accordance with Article 8 of this Methodology;

## 11. **FIRMNESS**

- 11.1. After the Day-ahead Firmness Deadline, all Cross-Zonal Capacity are firm for day-ahead capacity allocation unless in case of Force Majeure or Emergency Situation.
- 11.2. The Day-ahead Firmness Deadline is 60 minutes before Day-Ahead Gate Closure Time unless there is other deadline included in “All TSOs’ Proposal for the day-ahead firmness deadline (DAFD) in accordance with Article 69 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a Guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management”.

## 12. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE METHODOLOGY**

- 12.1. The TSO shall implement the Methodology within 3 months after NRA approval of the Methodology.
- 12.2. The Methodology shall be published on web pages of TSO within 7 days after NRA approval of the Methodology.