



Answers to the questions received during the
**Introductory workshop on Core Flow Based Market
Coupling** on 22nd of November 2021

Speakers: Gertjan MEUTGEERT
 Ruud OTTER
 Adele ROY
 Michael NEMY
 Steve VAN CAMPENHOUT
 Syed RAHMAN
 Marius SCHRADE

#	Questions	Answers
1	Where can we find after the startup of Core FB the profile for the virtual zone PLC that currently is published in the JAO Utility tool?	In the Core FB MC, there are no technical profiles and no virtual bidding zones for Poland.
2	How much additional capacity becomes available through FB vs NTC?	That's a very good question. It's, however, quite complicated to answer it in general terms, for this reason: how does one compare values per CNEC (FB capacities) and values that are per border (NTC capacities)? I would therefore like to point you to the KPIs that are presented in the Core Publication Tool on the JAO website. Here, some comparisons are performed. In my opinion, the best comparison will be seen in the KPIs, where we present the comparison of the Market Coupling results using the current approach and the flow-based approach. This KPI is created using the flow-based capacity calculated every day in the parallel run and which are then used to simulate market coupling. The result is compared with the market coupling results from the daily operation. From the KPI, we can see, that the FB MC leads to high share of price convergence in the Core CCR. In other words, there is enough cross-zonal capacity to fulfil the needs of the market participants.
3	Are RAM values published before the DA market results or are they also a part of FB calculation?	The RAM values are the result of the FB CC. And so, as nowadays for some borders, the NTC values are published before the market coupling, in the Core CCR we will publish before the DA market, the RAM values, as well as the PTFDs for all the critical elements that will be considered in the DA market coupling.
4	Where is the capacity from B to C reflected in the NTC Domain graphic that you presented?	The presented 2D example shows exchanges and cross-zonal capacities between zones A->B and A->C. If we wanted to show the B->C direction as well, we would have to add an additional dimension (the z-axis representing this direction would have to be introduced).
5	Is there any other FB methodology other than core, in use? If there is, does different FB methodologies result in different flow coefficients	Currently, there is of course the CWE Flow-based in operation. This methodology is used in the CWE region, and it is different from the Core FB CC methodology. For example, the approach how to apply non-costly remedial actions and how the long-term allocations are reflected in the allocation are different. Of course, different principles of these methodologies can lead to different results. The Core capacity calculation methodology is based on the CACM guideline. The FB CC will be implemented not only in the Core region, but also in the Nordic region in accordance with the CACM guideline. These two regions have different characteristics which will be reflected in their methodologies.

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6	Will the flow from more expensive zones to cheaper zones increase after implementation of FBMC. I am asking from Polish zone perspective where currently there are flows from Nord (eg. SE4) to West (eg. DE) (DE is generally more expensive than PL)	The main advantage of the Core Flow-Based Market Coupling is that there will be more capacity available for the direction wanted by the market parties. In other words, if there is a huge price difference on a particular border, the capacity will be probably utilized there. The market algorithm Euphemia allows also the so-called non-intuitive flows from more expensive to a cheaper bidding zone. Whether there will be more flows from more expensive to cheaper zones will depend on the market situation and cannot be, unfortunately, generalized.
7	Why are you subtracting internal flows from (Remaining) Available Margin for market exchanges? Does it mean internal flows are prioritized over cross border flows?	The internal flows, loop flows—are subtracted from F_max in the equation for the RAM. You could understand it as that the internal flows are prioritized, but this is not the case because there is the 70 % requirement—coming from the Green Energy Package. The size of the available margin (RAM) has to be 70 % of the thermal capacity. Another way to say this is that the internal flows, non-Core flows and all other flows (loop-flows), included in the reliability margin have to be all together lower than 30 % of the thermal capacity. And it's up to TSOs to ensure that this is the case.
8	How do you estimate "loop flows" and why are you subtracting "loop flows" from (Remaining) Available Margin for market exchanges?	See answer to question above.
9	The Euphemia output is the best result after a runtime of 17 minutes. Is there any monitoring about the change in the "best solution" (in terms of impact on total welfare AND change in prices per bidding zone) when running the process for additional 5 / 10 / ... minutes?	In Production, we publish each year the annual CACM report: we compare the production result of calculation with the results with the 1 st solution found by calculation and the solution found with an additional 10 min calculation regarding the total welfare. No analysis is done regarding the changes in price. All those data are available on the NEMO committee website (for 2020: https://www.nemo-committee.eu/publication-detail/-cacm-annual-report-2020) For Core, a second system, Simulation Facility, is running simulation under Core topology with Production inputs. It allows to compare social welfare under Core topology with production topology. Nevertheless, for those Core parallel runs, we don't run Euphemia more than 17 minutes.
10	How is the zonal clearing price calculated?	All the price calculation related documentation is available on the NEMO committee website: Price calculation is explained here: https://www.nemo-committee.eu/assets/files/euphemia-public-description.pdf (price determination sub-problem)

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11	Will market players get access to all necessary data and grid models to be able to make own predictions on cross zonal capacities?	What's being presented today is what's available to all market participants and in addition also the so-called static grid model. This is the transparency that aligned and agreed and also fully in line with the regulatory framework.
12	What do you mean the publication of CZCs at 9.30 is optional? Can these be published later as well?	Publication of CZC is done by the TSOs on their own platforms and is not mandatory for NEMOs. If CZCs are not available at 9.30, they will be published when available.
13	Will be there any virtual zone after implementation of FBMC (like today is PLC or DE-50Hz)?	In the Core Flow based Market Coupling, there are no technical profiles and no virtual bidding zones for Poland, there are 2 virtual bidding zones to model Alegro cable.
14	How many times full decoupling procedure had to be implemented up to now	Post meeting answer: There has never been a full decoupling. There have been three cases of partial decoupling, but this is very limited for the total number of days of European Market coupling. Partial decoupling procedure was used once in 2019 for CWE region since coupling has been implemented. Of course, this is always something you want to avoid, which is also the reason why there are so many mitigations and why so much time is used to prepare Go-lives.
15	Slide 7 of the capacity calculation intro showed the dependency of two borders in capacity calculations. In reality, the geometric object representing the FB domain is a D-dimensional bounded convex polytope, where D is the number of CNECs - correct?	Indeed, the representation of both NTC and FB are indeed simplified—especially FB. In practice, you can't really visualize graphically as it is a long list of PTDFs. This afternoon we have a presentation on the publication tool. There you see the representation of the Flow-Based domain with all the PTDF values. All the examples provided are simplified to be nice and easy—for explanation's sake. The PTDF values are available for all the bidding zones. There are also hundreds of CNECs. We don't show that, it is not necessary for the educational part of the presentation.
16	Core : example of the isolated issue of CZ is there a return to the NTC methodology for that country? "All the borders of CZ will be put to zero and all other borders will stay coupled"	Actually, we don't return to an NTC methodology, but a mitigation will be applied. In case of issue in a Bidding Zone where all NEMOs present in the BZ are decoupled, TSOs will send an updated CZC input: a new Flow-based domain containing 0 values for all Core internal borders and LTA values containing 0 values for the Core borders of the isolated BZ, and shadow ATC" expressed via the LTA values for the non-decoupled BZ.
17	Has there been measures taken to ensure that the market coupling algorithm can handle more complex calculations with the flowbased parameters? Considering that there	Not directly. But yes, currently we are doing some technical upgrade. Before Core we will have at least three new releases of EUPHEMIA that are transparent for market participants. We are constantly trying to improve EUPHEMIA algorithm. There will be some

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	has been computational delays recently.	technological upgrade to try to be more performant. It is a continuous optimization. The production issues we had were related to the increase of some orders. They have since been mitigated.
18	The rollback process entails in D+1 only local auctions (so no allocation of XB capacity). This is a huge risk for market participants. Can we think of a less extreme solution in order to keep some CZC to be allocated in D+1.	Some Core shared systems will need 2 days for rollback (technical rollback). We are depending on those systems for the entire coupling. Therefore, the rollback will last 2 days. But all Core parties are currently working for avoiding the rollback. There are many mitigations defined to avoid this situation. This is done, since it's known that the impact can be high. This also means that the fallback approach contains ways to isolate the impact of the problems to the borders where the issues are. In that sense, this is already applied as such.
19	Is it possible to do a mapping between net position domain and capacity domain from the information available at the JAO website? So what I am asking is if is possible to calculate the cross-zonal transactions from the net positions and the PTDFs?	We have a market coupling result delivering net positions. We have PTDFs explaining how each potential cross-zonal exchange would make use of capacities resulting to net position, but there are multiple combinations possible, so I don't think it is possible to use a unique set of exchanges to come back to the net position outcome.
20	Will it be easier or more beneficial for the markets to implement bidding zones borders that more accurately reflect grid constraints with flowbased?	<i>Post meeting answer:</i> For interdependent bidding zone borders, like the Core region, flow-based is the most suited approach to calculate and allocate capacities. This should translate into a more efficient use of available capacities and thus should be beneficial from a market integration perspective.
21	Considering flows and prices are the results of EUPHEMIA., why not all exchanges publish the flows similar to the way they publish prices?	The capacities are a responsibility of TSOs, these are therefore published on the JAO website, which acts for this as a platform for all TSOs, so there is one place where all relevant information related to capacities in Core are published.
22	Is it guaranteed that higher priced bidding zone will import from lower priced bidding zones? Will there be some variant of intuitive criterion implemented?	It is not guaranteed that higher priced BZ will import from lower priced BZ. Already in CWE the "intuitive patch" was deactivated (Euphemia does have a feature to impose high priced areas to import, but we have disabled it in production). The reason was that it has an impact on performance. ACER confirmed this intuitiveness requirement is not in CACM, so there is no obligation to have it. In CORE it was acknowledged intuitive would remain de-activated.
23	In the CWE Flow based model, External Constraints were listed for specific TSO in a way if they exist or not. Is it the same with Core Flow based model?	Yes, TenneT NL, Elia and PSE are per the Core DA CCM allowed to use external constraints.

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24	What is the difference between Core and non-Core TSOs? How do you decide	There is a geographical scope of Core, and the countries that are represented within this region are part of core and all the TSOs of those countries are Core TSOs. Non-Core TSO are not part of the geographical region. E.g Denmark is not part of Core and has therefore a non-Core TSO. Nevertheless, the input from Denmark is considered. Not the same as Core TSOs but at least the influence of the exchanges is considered.
25	Are files sent by TSO for capacity calculation process available for market participants?	Yes, the capacities and all the relevant details are all published on the JAO Website
26	Are all NECs (both CNEC and MNEC) shown in the PTFD file supplied by JAO. If so, can market participants distinguish CNECs and MNECs?	Yes, the capacities and all the relevant details are all published on the JAO Website, including information on the type of constraint.
27	Poland is currently utilizing not only single-border constraints, but also joint border constraints. Will this scheme also remain in the flow-based approach? If so, will these joint border constraints be fully integrated into the flow-based domain using PTFD and RAM or will there be some other special constraints in place? Thank you for great presentations!	In Core FB MC, there are no technical profiles and no virtual bidding zones for Poland. Poland is, however, one of the countries that applies the external constraint as part of their input data. This constraint can have similar effect as the virtual bidding zones combined with the technical profiles which are used nowadays.
28	Is the initial D-2 FB computation published?	This is indeed published.
29	Why costly remedial actions are not included in social welfare calculus and optimization?	The reasons why only non-cost remedial optimizations are included are two-fold. Firstly, TSOs are afraid of the trade-off between applying costly remedial action (the costs associated) and the potential welfare gain from this application. This is especially the case due to the fact that this would be based on predictions, because we are still at D-2. Secondly, at D-2 there is limited information about costly remedial action available (and the share that will need to be used for ensuring operational security).
30	Can you give some concrete example on what exactly is put in this Fref flow in the RAM calculation? You mentioned loop flows and non-CORE country flows which are summarized in this term. Does this mean that for example some DE-CH flows (since CH is not part of Core) could affect the	I understand this as two questions. Firstly, the reference flow (different from F_0) represents prediction of all the flows in the grid. SF_ref is important for the remedial action optimization. It is later on in the calculation, the F_0, Core which is used instead, and which represents the internal flows as it was described in the first presentation.

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	RAM on a Core net element between e.g. DE and CZ?	Regarding the influence of Switzerland: this is quite a specific topic. Because there is cooperation between Switzerland and the Core CCR and we plan to implement some coordination in the capacity calculation. In other words, the capacity calculation of Core and Switzerland will communicate with each other, and we will share information about our CNECs.
31	slide 9 what is happening if a IGM is missing or still wrong in the timeframe given. how is then a CGM is created?	There is a replacement strategy. Such backups are defined for many of the inputs to always find a way to continue the process with the least impact on the quality and ensuring there are capacities for the market.
32	Mihael, we were told, that in domain space, every line represents a CNEC and it's "slope" can represent PTDF. Can you define mathematically this "slope"?	It's possible to define this mathematically. It is possible to use the RAMs and PTDFs to calculate two points in the domain space, which can be used for defining the line. Part of this will also be dealt with in the afternoon, in the publication and transparency part. I think the combination of the net positions and the changes of this and the coefficients of the PTDFs, making this link, you could visualize this.
33	What is the typical number of CNECs (for Core), before and after pre-solving?	<i>Post meeting answer:</i> Before pre-solving there is on average around 30 thousand CNECs in the Core CCR, after pre-solving there are on average around 150 CNECs.
34	For TSOs who have some borders linking into CORE and some linked to 3rd countries not using EU capacity calc and allocation processes - do you see flow based as providing the best outcome- both in terms of operational security and cost effectiveness?	For Core internal borders—Core is a meshed grid—FB is seen as the best solution. The fact that some borders are linked to an external border, is something you have to deal with, somehow. So, this combination is still seen as the best set-up.
35	In RAO selection the better one result (from TSCNET or Coreso) is selected (slide 16). What means the better one result?	Non-costly remedial action optimization has an objective function. This is defined in the capacity calculation methodology. As this objective function of the optimization is the same for both tools, we can, based on the value of the objective function, easily chose which of the tools is better. Better means providing more capacity.
36	The connection is getting very bad. It lags every minutes. Is this presentation recorded? Where will it be published? Thanks, it is very interesting!	The recording of the session has been published on the Core CCR webpage on ENTSO-E and can be found on the ENTSO-E youtube channel at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x5a-Jzotcb4
37	On the issue of LTA potentially ending up to be larger then the LTA Domain applied on day-ahead (SDAC) how is it ensured that the enlargement of the FB LTA Domain is not discriminating	The question is quite complex and it might be better to answer it after the workshop. In general, by introducing the LTA inclusion we are just increasing the domain so that there is enough capacity in the day ahead market in case that the long term capacity is

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	<p>against Implicit Allocation of Cross Zonal Capacity? Also are the amendments made to solely address real physical constraints or in parts to alleviate indirect economic risks of TSOs due to SDAC Congestion Revenues in a few cases ending up lower then the required LTA (FTR or PTR UIOSI based) remuneration?</p>	<p>not nominated. But it doesn't mean that we would reserve this capacity for this purpose. It just means that we will increase the capacity that is then provided to the market.</p> <p><i>Post meeting answer:</i> The LTA enlargement ensures that the capacity provided to the DA market coupling is larger than the LTA. The full enlarged capacity is offered to the day-ahead market.</p>
38	<p>Why is it needed to split a Market Clearing Point between a contribution of a LTA domain and a FB domain ?</p>	<p>The short answer is that they are two separate domains sent for market coupling. This is because it is more efficient to let the market coupling algorithm use the two domains to define an optimum, rather than merging them during capacity calculation. It's also that there are not two market clearing points, there is only one market outcome and clearing point.</p>
39	<p>Maybe already confirmed but I would like it confirmed that all Questions and Answers are published after the WS, if not possible already during the WS which would have been even better.</p>	<p>It's possible to post questions on the Q&A forum on the JAO website. LINK: https://www.jao.eu/qa-forum.</p>
40	<p>is the LTA domain included in the final PTDF domain?</p>	<p>The short answer is that they are two separate domains sent for market coupling. This is because it is more efficient to let the market coupling algorithm use the two domains to define an optimum, rather than merging them during capacity calculation. It's also that there are not two market clearing points, but two market points. There are two domains.</p>
41	<p>What is the difference between the RAs sent to the RA optimization process vs the one sent to the validation process? If any additional non costly RA are sent to the validation process, why not sending them to the RA optimization process in the first place?</p>	<p>RAO and the validation are quite different processes. In the non-costly remedial actions optimization, the target is to increase the capacity by applying the chosen non-costly remedial actions in the common grid model. In the validation, the TSOs are just checking that they have enough RAs available in case that the capacity would be used in some particular way that would endanger the operational security. So, TSOs are just checking that if the capacity will be used in some particular way, they are able to solve the potential issues later.</p> <p>And it also means it's not additional non-costly remediations that are being considered in this process, in the initial validation. Of course, you do consider, in the individual validation—compared to the remedial action optimization—costly remedial actions but also additional non-costly remedial actions.</p> <p>The reason for individual validation is the operational security, so there could be some remedial action saved just for the validation, because they are essential for the security. Second reason why there</p>

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		can be more remedial actions is that the validation takes place later in the process and so TSOs have more information about the real availability of the RAs.
42	Whether TSO use of IVAs will be monitored against abuse to manipulate offered capabilities?	As already mentioned, there is extensive reporting to regulators, so this is definitely monitored.
43	Let's imagine that RAM was previously increased due to CEP70 requirement. Then TSO can decrease the RAM during individual validation, below 70%. Is this mean that TSO may not fulfil 70% rule at the end?	It is possible to decrease the capacities below the 70% requirement. To add on, this individual validation process is strictly monitored, so if you decrease it you will have to provide some justification to the NRAs.
44	Can Individual Validation Adjustment decrease domain on CNECs RAM which were increased by LTA adjustment (in case no remedial action are available)?	<p>Firstly, it is important to understand that since the switch to Ext LTA inclusion on BD Sept 13th 2021, the RAM on the CNECs is no longer explicitly increased to cover LTAs. Instead, the cross-zonal capacities are constituted of a union of a FB domain (with minRAM, without LTA) and an LTA domain.</p> <p>So let's generalize the question: can as a result of individual validation the LTA be curtailed?</p> <p>The answer is: if a Core TSO needs to reduce capacities due to LTA, this cannot be done by sending in an IVA. The Core TSO would have to do an explicit curtailment of the LTAs.</p>
45	Will the minimum RAM approach to reach 70% target be applied at the intraday CC as well?	The ID CCM has no minimum RAM requirement, which makes sense as in the target model the starting point for ID CCM is a grid model in which congestions detected after day-ahead clearing are tackled through the application of non-costly and costly RAs in ROSC. Adding virtual capacity would contradict TSOs obligation to maintain operational security.
46	Are these intraday capacities the same ones that are available on XBID i.e. do they only change 3 times after these calculations.	<p>As of Core FB DA go-live, intraday capacities are provided twice: at gate-opening time (3PM) and at 10PM based on left-over capacities from DA CC or a regional initiative.</p> <p>As of Core FB ID go-live, the capacities provided at 10PM will be based on a common Flow Based method.</p> <p>As of the 2nd Core FB ID go-live, one year later, the recomputed capacities provided at 10AM will replace provided capacities for the last 12 hours of intraday. TSOs remain able to update intraday capacities continuously on their borders as of intraday gate-opening to ensure grid security.</p>
47	How are intraday capacities connected to the capacities that are	Intraday capacity available after the hourly intraday gate closure is, in principle, available for IGCC exchange.

#	Questions	Answers
	open to the TSOs for IGCC exchange for imbalance measures?	
48	In terms of the Core region cross zonal capacity allocation for SIDC (Intraday) Intraday Auctions & Continuous Trading once CORE as a whole applies FB in SDAC can it be confirmed that such CZ capacity will be provided for the first SIDC IDA at 15:00 CET on day D-1 for day D and not only from the second IDA at 22:00 CET?	TSOs will determine CZ capacity available for the first SIDC IDA after go-live of Core DA CC based on left-over capacity from SDAC. TSOs may reduce CZ capacity to avoid application of minimum RAM or unallocated long-term capacity. TSOs may further limit available capacity to zero until 6 months after IDCC go-live.
49	Do you consider comparing the results of the spanning method with the suboptimal algorithm results after its 3h work?	<p>Spanning is applied when the capacity calculation cannot be performed for a limited number of timestamps and the capacities are available for the timestamps around this.</p> <p>There is no additional analysis performed afterwards to see what the impact would have been when spanning is not applied, since this information is not available, since spanning was applied for this very reason.</p>
50	In the JAO utility tool there are most data sets missing (prices, LTN, net positions etc). Can you give a timeline until when we can expect the data sets to be complete?	This has been partially answered above, some information will be published later. LTN's and NPs are already published.
51	Are there any information available about the web API for accessing the data (not the utility tool)?	API is available: go to the link and add /API. https://core-parallelrun-publicationtool.jao.eu/core/api
52	What will be the license for published data? Will it be allowed to redistribute the data under commercial license both in raw form and as a part of the market model runs?	From our perspective this is public information and should not serve a commercial purpose. The market can utilize the data as they see fit.
53	Will the data structures be identical between parallel run tool and the final productive version? Or on which data sets do you plan to change the data structures?	Yes. What we are now seeing in the publication tool is what will remain at Go Live. The only thing that will change is that more data will be available: also, the post-coupling data will be available, and the data will be based on production data.
54	For the JAO publication tool, is there an API provided for download?	Yes, API is available. Go to the link and add /API. https://core-parallelrun-publicationtool.jao.eu/core/api
55	Where are the prices stored which were obtained by the parallel run? Sorry im already asked / demonstrated i was caught in another Meeting. Thanks	Prices are not already shown in the publication tool, they are shown separately. The results from the market coupling simulations can be found at https://www.jao.eu/publication-tool if you scroll down.

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56	Will the alpha parameter from the BALAS formulation be published?	No, this parameter is not foreseen to be published.
57	When is data added to the JAO webpages? At the same time every day?	It is done daily. During parallel run, there are a few hours of delay compared to the future operational process. Normally, around the end of the afternoon the data should be available.
58	More general question. When all information given today is digested, is there some contact/general email address where additional questions can be posed to? Thank you!	Questions can be posted on the JAO website on the so called: Q&A forum, which can be found in the Core project section LINK: https://www.jao.eu/qa-forum
59	is there a documentation explaining what each column represent (pre-publication)?	There is, it can be found in the publication handbook. LINK: https://core-parallelrun-publicationtool.jao.eu/app/downloads/Core_PublicationTool_Handbook.pdf
60	is there somewhere on the JAO webpage a list of substations - and its approximate GPS Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	No, not in the publication tool. What is foreseen is the publication of the static grid model, but that does not contain GPS coordinates, but it does contain descriptions of the lines that are used, with IEC codes and some characteristics of those lines. This will be published, at the latest three months before Go Live. <i>Post meeting note:</i> This is published in the meantime and can be found here: https://www.jao.eu/static-grid-model
61	Is it possible to download data only for CNECs of selected TSO (not all CNECs in selected MTU)?	Via the GUI this is not possible. You will have to download the full set and filter from the XML or CSV that you download.
62	Nice to have: develop sub-sections on left menu of JAO website to better organize the data pages along with the FB CC and CC process (data preparation, merging, NRAO, validation, etc ...)	Thank you for the suggestion to improve the structure
63	where could we track when each of this data is updated?	We will develop a new API node: "is the data available/is there new data" so that the MPs can connect to this, and we will inform them when any new data is available.
64	What is the difference between Max Exchanges (MaxBex) and Final Bilateral Exchange Restrictions?	The final bilateral exchange restrictions describe a part of the capacity, namely the LTA part which is made available for the for the market coupling algorithm. Together with the flow-based capacities they constitute the available cross-zonal capacity against which the market coupling will be performed. MaxBex view (we will come to that later in the webinar, at timestamp 4:12:50) is showing the maximum amount of exchanges between two Core

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		hubs whilst keeping the net positions of the other hubs to zero.
65	Is there a reason to the choice of data published for the paralleled run? Comparison of CORE and SDAC is only on flow (Same Price) and not as we saw for the introduction of Alegro where the same situation was simulated with and without Alegro cable in order to access the price impact for the different regions?	Core is a new region. The choice has been made to make what's done in the parallel run as close as possible to the operational situation: that is why there aren't several scenarios—it's a new situation that we want to provide insight into for market participants.
66	why are the ATCs empty except for BE-> DE, DE-> BE?	So far we have only mapped the ALEGro borders because in the early stages we received ATCs from them. The remaining borders will be published and mapped soon.
67	Can with the use of constraints a TSO adjust/limit the flows calculated by FBMC algorithm?	Yes absolutely. An allocation constraint is there to avoid a Core hub, an extreme net position, so a position that is technically not deemed feasible by a TSO applying the allocation constraint. So, it can limit the market coupling outcome. When it does that, we will see it in the KPIs later.
68	will CWE also available in this tool (JAO Public Tool)?	Yes, JAO will migrate all data to a very similar tool. For a certain period CWE will be available in this tool. It has been clarified that there is currently the CWE utility tool, which is a little bit different from the publication tool. There will be a link to both tools, and they are very similar but show, of course, different data. Post meeting answer: The historic CWE publications will remain available and can be accessed via the "Excel-based Utility tool" - the Publication tool will publish fresh data as from the go-live of the Core FB DA project.
69	The current data about the FBMC in CWE region and the results of the DA coupling process can be downloaded in the Utility Tool. Will the Utility Tool remain after the go-live of Core FBMC?	CWE parties are discussing with market parties a solution to make historical data available for a certain period. Whether this will be through the Utility Tool or in another form is to be aligned in CWE context.
70	Where can be the monthly KPI reports accessed?	www.jao.eu/kpi-reports On the bottom of the page, all KPI reports available are published.
71	Is the number of Countries/borders allowed to submit allocation constraints fixed or can it change after FB go live?	It is part of the day-ahead capacity calculation methodology, and there it's currently fixed for three bidding zone borders (Netherlands, Belgium and Poland). It would need to be amended for further allocation constraints. We will not see anything until after Core Go Live.
72	Were the price simulations performed with the real order books?	Yes. The real order books are used, but with different capacities.

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73	Interesting with the theoretical change of BZ prices across CORE versus in production (after ICP go-live) and if CORE FB would have been applied. However, is there also an indication about overall Welfare Effects (Economic Surplus) effects?	This can be found as part of the NRA KPI report.
74	Do the Max Net Pos and Max Exchanges (MaxBex) value for one position is valid only with the assumption that the other positions are zero?	<p>The Min and Max NP of a hub do not correspond with zero NPs of other hubs. The other hubs thus have a non-zero NP.</p> <p>Max Exchanges: this KPI maximizes exchanges between two CORE hubs whilst keeping the net positions of the other hubs to zero.</p>
75	Hello, thank you for today's presentations! I am wondering where the recording will be available for the sessions?	<p>The recording of the session has been published on the Core CCR webpage on ENTSO-E and can be found on the ENTSO-E youtube channel at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x5a-Jzotcb4</p>