# Application of Corrective Measures in SIDC Continuous Trading

All NEMOs and All TSOs Framework
10.11.2026

SIDC

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# 1. Legal Basis

*1)* Corrective Measures (CMs) are instruments provided by the Algorithm Methodology (AM) to handle performance issues, experienced or foreseen in production during the market coupling session. According to the Algorithm Methodology (AM) article 3.4, in case the support of all the Day-Ahead and Intraday (ID) requirements *'...leads to a deterioration of the algorithm performance, all NEMOs may apply, through the procedures for corrective measure and/or request for changes:*

   a. *limitations to specific products or their usage in specific bidding zones, and/or*
   b. *limitations to specific algorithm requirements or their usage, if these requirements are specified in a way that excessively impacts the algorithm performance.'*

*2)* The AM Article 12 further specifies the rules and details for the application of CMs. According to the Article 12.1,: *'in case all NEMOs detect an unanticipated degradation of the algorithms' performance* below *the threshold referred to in Article 3(4) of Annex 3*[1] *and/or Article 3(3) of Annex 4*[2]*, due to an overall effective usage higher than the usage range, in accordance with Article 3(2) of Annex 3 and Article 3(2) of Annex 4, all NEMOs, in cooperation with all TSOs, may decide to apply specific corrective measures with the aim to maintain an adequate performance of the SDAC and/or SIDC algorithms....'*

3) The AM Article 12.2 clarifies that *'Any NEMO(s) and/or TSO(s) may initiate a proposal for the application of a corrective measure'*, and to this end '*The proposal shall be submitted to all NEMOs by a request for change in accordance with Article 13'*. The RfC evaluation shall be carried out by all NEMOs, in cooperation with all TSOs, in an objective and non-discriminatory manner, based on evidence of the impact of the CM on the algorithm performance (see Article 12.3).

4) The AM Articles 12.4 and 12.5 specify that the application of a CM shall be limited to eight months, after which, if the algorithm performance cannot be restored, all NEMOs shall develop a proposal for amendments of the AM or of the SDAC Products Methodology or SIDC Products Methodology.

5) The AM Article 12.6 clarifies which are the possible CMs to be applied, namely:

   a. *limitations to the selection of products that NEMOs are allowed to offer;*
   b. *limitations to the availability of the technical features or parameters of a product or an algorithm requirement;*
   c. *limitations to the overall usage of products or requirements based on usage range; and*

[1] Annex 3 to the Algorithm Methodology: Algorithm monitoring methodology for SDAC.
[2] Annex 4 to the Algorithm Methodology: Algorithm monitoring methodology for SIDC.

d. *changes in parameters related to the operation of the SDAC and/or SIDC algorithms, or to the thresholds described in Article 1(3) of Annex 3 and Article 1(3) of Annex 4 and in the relevant DA and/or ID change control procedures.'*

6) Finally, the AM Article 12.7 prescribes that the CMs on direct legal requirements pursuant to CACM (specified in the AM Article 14.2) shall be applied *'...only if other CMs proved to be unfeasible or insufficient for restoring the algorithm performance.'* The direct legal requirements according to the AM Article 14.2 are the following:
   a. *'all requirements included in the DA and ID algorithm requirements;*
   b. *all requirements for scalability to all bidding zones eligible to participate in SDAC and SIDC;*
   c. *the following requirements in accordance with the Terms and Conditions on SDAC products: orders covering single MTUs and the simple block orders, which are block orders, excluding linked block orders, exclusive block orders and flexible MTU orders; and*
   d. *the following requirements in accordance with the Terms and Conditions on SIDC products: continuous single intraday coupling products and mandatory products for intraday auctions.'*
7) In the scope of CM application, this document will detail the possible application of CMs in Intraday (ID) continuous market. The Continuous Market is very scalable in terms of configurability; however, this may put a greater strain on system performance. Hence, extension of the Continuous Trading with additional borders, market areas or increased load, among others, can lead to issues related to performance degradation.
8) In the following chapters the document will refer to the ID timeframe, specifically to the price coupling algorithm of the continuous trading for the ID market.

# 2. Activation of CMs

In order to decide on the possible activation of CMs, the following topics shall be clarified:

- Definition of anticipated performance degradation and its triggering event;
- Definition of triggering event;
- Monitoring process for CMs activation.

## 2.1 Anticipated Performance Degradation

1) The definition of anticipated performance degradation is given in the AM Article 12.1: it occurs whenever the algorithm performance results are not in line with the thresholds in Article 3(3) of AM Annex 4. Article 3(3) of AM Annex 4 requires that the performance

indicators under paragraph 1(c) of Article 3(4) of AM Annex 4, calculated as their actual values as recorded in the recent historical set for an MTU under Article 2(3)(a), shall be assessed over the following thresholds: Scalability indicators under Article 8 and Article 3(4) of AM Annex 4 (as defined in the service agreement with the continuous trading matching algorithm service provider).

2) While the indicators stipulated under the AM Annex 4 Article 7 (such as Time for the ***execution of an order/trade, Rate of executed orders/trades,…***) may serve the purpose of the scalability assessment as well as the research and development, and as such they are presented in the annual report, the operation since mid-2025 has proven that the indicators established at the beginning of the SIDC operation (and listed in the AM in force) cannot fully and timely capture the SIDC performance degradation. Therefore, new performance monitoring indicators are introduced in this chapter. It is expected that the new performance indicators will be reflected in the future update of the AM.

3) New indicators will focus on performance degradation:

    a. Latency related indicators:

        **Order Execution end –to- end latency** - This indicator measures the difference between the time when the order execution report becomes available for the Local Trading Solution and the time when triggering order request appear in Incoming RabbitMQ queue. For further details see chapter 2.4.

    b. Capacity Management Interface (CMI) outbound files related indicators:

        **Time for the generation of the CMI outbound files** - This indicator measures the time between the scheduled file generation time and the time when the file is provided to the communication channel. For further details see chapter 2.4.

4) For the evaluation of the anticipated performance degradation of the above-mentioned **latency indicators** together with the monitoring proposed with the AM, in chapter 2.4 the following will be provided:

    a. daily trend monitoring process, according to what is prescribed by the AM. Such monitoring is based on the automated monitoring process of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

## 2.2 Threshold for Performance Degradation

The process of Corrective Measures will be activated based on the breach of two different sets of thresholds. One set of thresholds will be related to the Shared Order Book (SOB) performance (2.2.1) and the other to the Capacity Management Module (CMM) performance (2.2.2). The

thresholds act independently. Both will be able to activate the Corrective Measure process but could lead to the execution of different corrective measure(s).

### 2.2.1 Corrective Measure Activation Based on the SOB Latency Related Indicator

The **order execution end-to-end latency** indicator will lead in measuring the performance degradation of the SOB module. Because the indicator measures the roundtrip of an order executed, it will give a good insight into how the performance (and consequently the latency) of the XBID system behaves with respect to the SOB.
The KPI is intended to monitor on two thresholds, the *low threshold* and the *high threshold*:

- Low threshold:

  If the daily value of the 90$^{th}$ percentile of the indicator is above the low threshold value 5 days in a row, the process for the evaluation of the possible CM application will be initiated.

- High threshold:

  If the daily value of the 90$^{th}$ percentile of the indicator is above the high threshold value 3 days in a row, the process for the evaluation of the possible CM application will be initiated.

| Indicator Name | Low Threshold | | High Threshold | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order Execution end-to-end latency | 3000 miliseconds (ms) | 5 days | 4000 miliseconds (ms) | 3 days |

Reasoning behind the CM activation for SOB latency related indicators
The following reasoning is behind the parameter's settings for the low threshold:

- The **Order Execution end-to-end latency** threshold should identify critical days, but at the same time give the possibility to correct in time any performance issue. The low threshold value has then been derived considering the 90$^{th}$ percentile of the Order Execution end-to-end latency KPI. This doesn't mean the exact milliseconds of the 90$^{th}$ percentile of the KPI are used, but it could be chosen to have a value (ms) close to it. Using the 90$^{th}$ percentile of the KPI with an observation period of one day will remove outliers and give a stable signal that performance issues in the system are getting structural, but also retain the value as an early indication of the problem.
- The number of days (5 in a row) which violate the low threshold should ensure that the order execution time values are not single outliers.

The high threshold aims to allow on individual days to have "extended Order Execution end-to-end latency", but will trigger if those extended order execution end-to-end latencies happen

frequently. The high threshold aims to detect a trend of increasing order execution end-to-end latency before the situation gets too alarming. The reasoning for the parameter is similar to the one described for the low threshold.

### 2.2.2 CM Activation Based on CMI Outbound Files Related Indicators

1) Files not related to IDAs, but time critical:
   - A party that experiences a situation where the time between file generation and file delivery exceeds 80 seconds at least 5 times within a single day and for 2 consecutive days may trigger an evaluation process with other TSOs to apply the Corrective Measure providing evidence of their findings - specifically excluding delays occurring during transmission and/or on the party's side.
2) Files related to IDAs and time critical:
   - A region that experiences a situation where the time between file generation and file delivery to the party exceeds 40 seconds at least 3 times over 2 consecutive days may trigger an evaluation process with TSOs and NEMOs to apply the Corrective Measure. Evidence must be provided, in particular excluding delays occurring during transmission and/or on the party's side. The same process applies to IDACZC file generation where the process will be triggered by the IDA coordinator.
3) Files excluded from the application of time criticality:
   - Automatically excluded: OCC and OCA (Offered Capacity Auction) files for ENTSO-E or individual TSOs, as well as other files generated for ex-post analytical purposes or similar reasons.
   - Excluded upon confirmation by an individual TSO: some files may still be used operationally but are not strictly operationally critical. Evidence of such file transfer configuration should be retained by OPSCOM, based on individual party confirmation provided during the File Transfer Configuration (FTC) setup, to ensure proper documentation of this information.

## 2.3 Monitoring Processes

1) As of 29/09/2026, the daily monitoring process is implemented. The monitoring of usages described under paragraph 2.4, as well as the monitoring metrics under paragraph 2.4, are done in automatic mode. These are used to gain a better insight on why the performance degradation occurs. As long as the performance remains on acceptable levels, the CM evaluation process continues, but the CM activation process is not initiated.
2) The activation of corrective measures, when proved necessary according to the process described in Chapter 5, shall follow the observation of any performance degradation in conjunction with the usage of any requirements supported by the algorithm above its

safely tested usage range. In order to identify the need of activation of corrective measures, the monitoring processes mentioned over the next lines shall be in place.

3) During the monitoring processes the KPI values are extracted.
   - The KPI values, including the new indicators set out in chapter 2.1 as well as the average values of the usage indicators (AM Annex 4, Title 4), are computed over the daily data as prescribed by Article 2 of the AM Annex 4. The effective usage values are then assessed against the respective thresholds. Such a monitoring process helps in identifying slow varying trends in performance and usages.
4) In case of a signal of performance degradation, the monitoring metrics defined under chapter 2.4 will be used to assess the cause of the issue. The process of CM activation is described in Chapter 5. If the source of the problem is identified, it will be categorized into one of the following situations. This document describes the corrective measures that could be applied to improve the performance.
   a) Issue from network complexity (not applicable for the time being).
   b) Issue from the orders and trades.
   c) Issue from the post-trading information process.

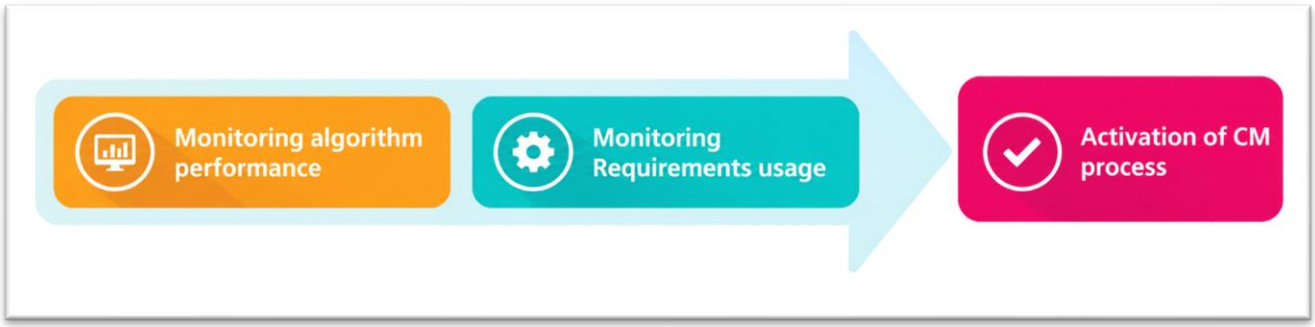



*Figure 1 – Monitoring process in place in order to trigger the activation of a corrective measure*

# 2.4 Metrics

### 2.4.1 Monitoring Metrics

**Order Execution end-to-end latency** - This indicator measures the difference between the time when an Order execution report becomes available for the Local Trading Solution (Figure 3, point 8) and the time when triggering order request appears in Incoming RabbitMQ queue (Figure 3, point 2).

**Time for the Generation of the CMI Outbound Files**

This indicator measures the time between the scheduled file generation time (specified explicitly in the corresponding FTC or implicitly via the configured event triggering the file generation) and

the time when the file is provided to the communication channel. File delivery to the communication channel is measured as follows:

- ECP (Energy Communication Platform) - sending time as recorded in the ECP logs accessible to TSOs.
- SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol) - moment when the file is made available at the XBID service provider SFTP.
- Email - email submission time.
- SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) - moment when the file is made available in the first recipient's system behind the demarcation point.

Outbound file generation by CMI follows the principle that a single file is generated within a separate thread per recipient, file type, and border. This should minimize the impact of file generation for one party on other parties. However, this is not fully achieved for OCC (Offered Capacity Continuous) file generation which also impacts other files. Moreover, this makes any general KPIs that do not differentiate between file types or recipients inaccurate, as both file types and trading activity have an impact on file generation time. Therefore, no regular monitoring process is determined for this, but the activation follows after an individual party reports an issue.

### 2.4.2 Additional Metrics

In addition to the monitoring processes described in paragraph 2.3, the following metrics could be used for monitoring the market coupling algorithm behavior (these metrics shall be equal to the agreed metrics in the Daily KPI reporting). Understanding the usage of products and allocation constraints may help understand the root cause of the performance degradation:

a) Number of order transactions per day:
   - Statistical information related to system usage.
   - Order Transaction means: order entry (including the activation of a new iceberg slice, excluding the creation of a new order caused by modification with priority change), order modification (including order modifications by user), order hibernations (including order hibernations by user - with order activation and deactivation included, excluding order hibernations by system) and order deletion (including order deletions by user - with order deletion caused by modification with priority change included; excluding order deletions by system e.g. due to contract expiration). Partial matches as well as full order executions are not to be considered as order transaction. Events triggered by or during the Market Area (MA) / Delivery Area (DA) halt, market halt, Suspend user are not counted as order transaction.

b) Number of trades per day:

- Statistical information related to system usage.
- Trade means the transactions concluded after the matching of two (2) orders within one (1) trading day.

c) Number of block order transactions per day:

- Statistical information related to system usage.
- Block Order Transaction means: order entry (including the activation of a new iceberg slice, excluding the creation of a new order caused by modification with priority change), order modification (including order modifications by user), order hibernations (including order hibernations by user - with order activation and deactivation included, excluding order hibernations by system) and order deletion (including order deletions by user - with order deletion caused by modification with priority change included; excluding order deletions by system e.g. due to contract expiration). Partial matches as well as full order executions are not to be considered as order transaction. Events triggered by or during Market Area (MA) / Delivery Area (DA) halt, market halt, Suspend user are not counted as Order Transaction.

d) Number of public orderbook messages:

- Statistical information related to the technical parameters of the system.
- Total amount of public orderbooks messages published on a daily basis to the LTSs and Market Admin GUI.

e) Trade Capture end-to-end latency:

- This indicator measures the difference between the time when the Trade Capture report becomes available for the Local Trading Solution (Figure 3, point 8) and the time when aggressor order request appears in Incoming RabbitMQ queue (Figure 3, point 2).

f) Public Orderbook end-to-end latency:

- This indicator measures the difference between the time when Public Order Book Delta Update becomes available for the Local Trading Solution (Figure 3, point 8) and the time when triggering order request appears in Incoming RabbitMQ queue (Figure 3, point 2).

g) RabbitMQ Delay:

- Key Performance Indicator refers to the difference between the time when a message is generated (for example the messages of points 4a/4b/6 but not only these messages) and the time when the message is available for the LTS (point 7). See Figure 2 below.

h) RabbitMQ Delay of Publishing of the Message:

- Key Performance Indicator refers to the difference between the time when a message is generated (for example the messages of point 4a/4b/6) and the time when the message is accepted by the (outgoing) RabbitMQ (start of point 7). The RabbitMQ acknowledged the message and is ready to process the target queues. See figure 2 below.

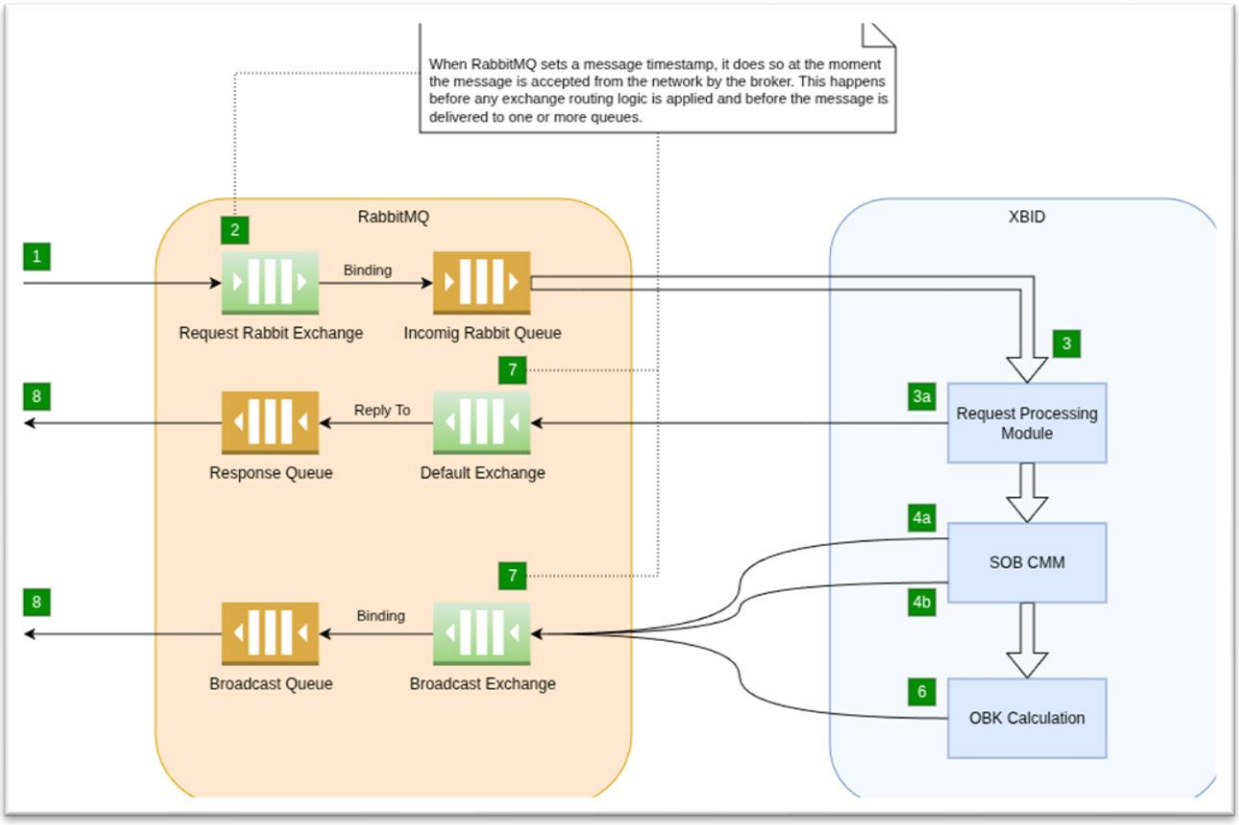



*Figure 2 – XBID system measurement points (extended)*

i) Application interface Response Time:

- Response times of the API. This corresponds to the technical ACK response time measured between points (3) and (3a). See Figure 3 below.

j) Rabbit MQ Queue Time:

- The RabbitMQ Message Broker queuing time is the time corresponding to latency between points (2) and (3). This time is measured when a management request message from LTS enters the RabbitMQ Message Broker queue which corresponds to point (2) and the timestamp it receives at point (3). See Figure 3 below.

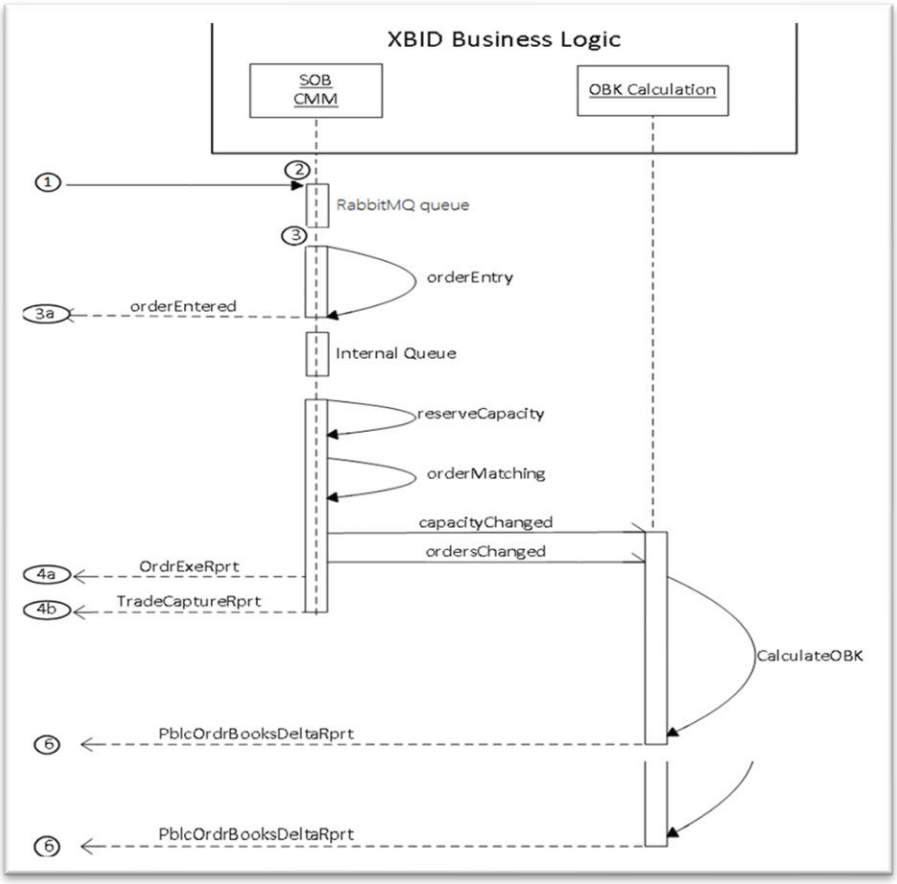



*Figure 3 – XBID system measurement points*

# 3. Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures involve algorithm configuration parameters which are not visible from the perspective of market parties and which are continuously checked/improved by NEMOs in order to enhance the algorithm performance. The following mitigation measure has been identified:

- Adjust configuration parameters for XBID

The complete list of tolerances and configuration parameters subject to mitigation measures shall be discussed with the XBID service provider and attached as an Annex to this document. Mitigation measures can be activated without the need to publicly announce it 7 days in advance, according to AM Article 12.12.

## 3.1 List of Potential Mitigation Measures

The following items have been identified as Mitigation Methods in case the market coupling algorithm is being challenged:

| | |
|---|---|
| Performance improvements | Strategic development of SIDC CT performance. |
| Market parameters | Long-term adjustment of the market parameters. |
| Algorithm configurations | Adjusted configuration parameters for SIDC CT. |

Performance improvements:

- There is a short-term and long-term strategic plan to improve the performance of SIDC continuous trading. The plan is reviewed periodically, and priorities are updated in order to address best performance improvement strategies in the shortest possible time. This is a continuous process as the performance requirements are increasing.

Market parameters:

- The market operates under prespecified parameters such as the price and volume steps. The market parameters can be adjusted to produce more traded amounts with less trading traffic.

Algorithm configuration:

- This process is already in use as there are several configurations which set the applicable usage of the system. In case the calculation is compromised, the configuration can be modified to ease up processing. Such a re-configuration may have an impact on the processing latencies.

# 4. Corrective Measures

According to the AM Article 12.6, the corrective measures referred to shall be limited to:

a. *'limitations to the selection of products that NEMOs are allowed to offer;*
b. *limitations to the availability of the technical features or parameters of a product or an algorithm requirement;*
c. *limitations on the overall usage of products or requirements based on usage range; and*
d. *changes in parameters related to the operation of the SDAC and/or SIDC algorithms, or to the thresholds described in Article 1(3) of Annex 3 and Article 1(3) of Annex 4 and in the relevant DA and/or ID change control procedures.'*

According to the AM Article 12.12, *'All NEMOs shall announce publicly any introduction or discontinuation of a corrective measure at least* ***seven calendar days*** *before its introduction or discontinuation and maintain an up to date publicly accessible list of currently applied corrective measures.'*

Article 13.6 then implies that corrective measures shall involve several dimensions, namely NEMO requirements, algorithm requirements, TSOs requirements, operational requirements, as reported in Figure 4.

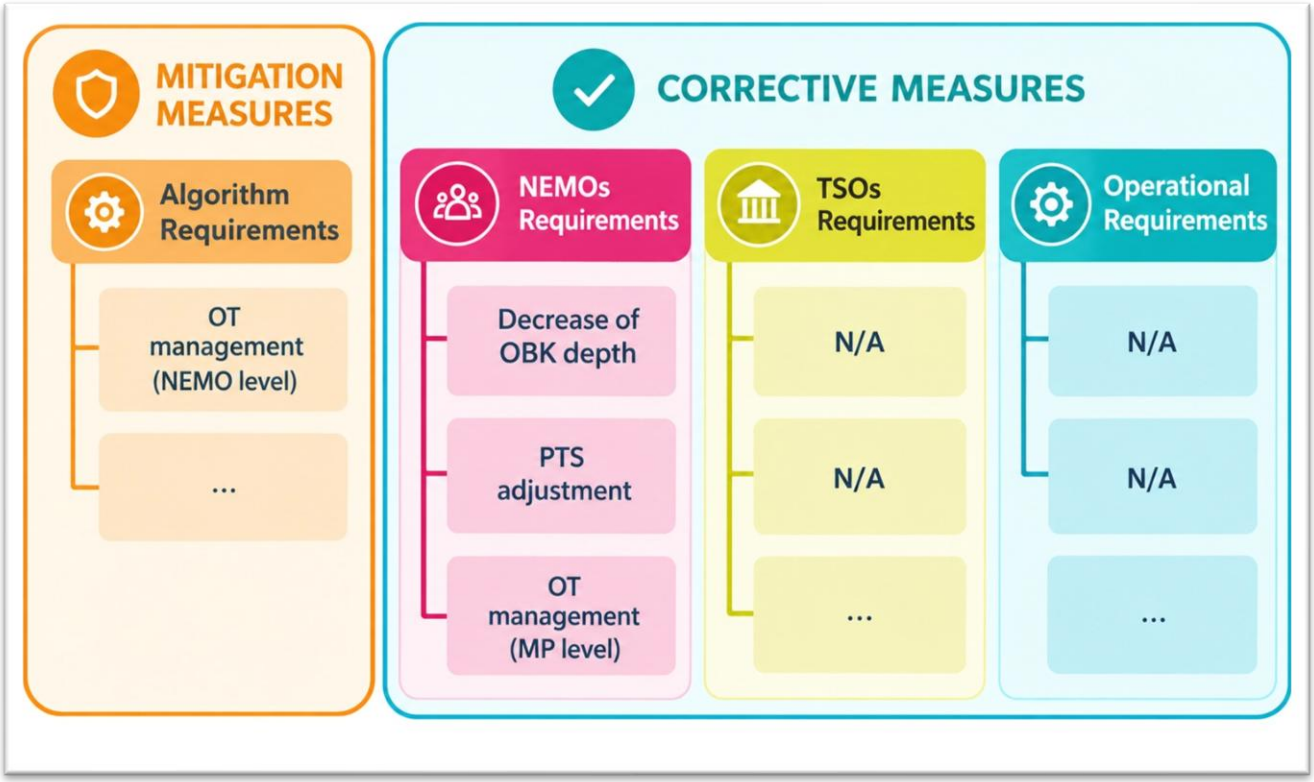



*Figure 4 – Corrective and mitigation measures dimensions*

## 4.1 List of Corrective Measures

Following the prescription of the AM Article 12.6, this chapter lists the available corrective measures that may be considered to combat Algorithm-related performance issues, should they materialize. The CMs are then divided by category:

a) Limiting effective usage to be within the usage range according to the principle agreed by all NEMOs;
b) Limit configuration of products, without completely suspending their usage;
c) Suspension of product types – NEMOs;
d) Changes in parameters related to the operation of the SIDC algorithm – TSOs;
e) Operational changes.

The list is not meant as an order of priority. The measure chosen will depend on the situation at hand.

Correction on mandatory products is allowed by the AM only after the application of CMs on optional products that have proved to not be enough to solve the issue.

## 4.2 Choice of the Most Suitable Corrective Measure

In case performance degradation, as defined in paragraph 2.2, is observed, NEMOs in collaboration with TSOs, will first of all investigate the causes:

- In case also any usage results above the respective usage range value, as defined in paragraph 2.2, and all the mitigation measures under paragraph 3.1 prove not to be sufficient to restore the performance, the most appropriate CMs will be applied. The first CMs to be chosen shall be the ones aimed to restore the safe level of usage, listed in paragraph 4.1. The selection of the Corrective Measure should follow the "Polluter Pays" principle: in case the performance degradation is caused by the NEMOs product usage, the Corrective Measure should be the one from the NEMO CM list and if the reason were in data submitted by TSOs, the CM would come from their list of CMs.
- In case the usages result below the respective usage range value, as defined in paragraph 2.2, NEMOs in collaboration with TSOs will try to solve the issue by fixing the causes, also with the support of the XBID service provider. All the mitigation measures under paragraph 3 will be applied in order to restore the adequate performance level. If this activity does not solve the issue, the most appropriate CMs will be applied. In this case the selection of the corrective measure must focus on the maximization of the impact to the performance. If we have a proper indication of the root cause, the selection must focus on securing sufficient performance improvement by solving the root cause.

In order to define a priority for the choice among the most suitable corrective measures to be applied, the following principles should be followed:

- Depending on the issue, the most effective CM, based on the expected impact on algorithm performance, should be selected first. The principle in selection of a proper CM is to select the one that is seen as a root cause for performance degradation **or the CM which is expected to improve performance the most**. Given that multiple corrective measures with similar effectiveness on algorithm performance are available, the CM(s) with the least impact on the market should be chosen. The **chapters below list identified CMs. Selection is to be done based on actual investigation of the performance degradation.**

- If CMI outbound files related indicators exceed the values listed in Article 2.2.2, the most appropriate SOB CM(s) listed in Article 4.2 will be applied.

### 4.2.1 CM: Limiting Effective Usage to be Within the Usage Range

The usage range is defined as a collective measure, nevertheless a "local" (at the NEMO or market participant level) valorization shall be introduced for the sake of CMs application. In particular, the NEMO/TSO level of the usage range for a given functionality is obtained by projecting the historical usage of the same functionality towards Y+3.

According to the AM Article 12(9), in case the applied CM limits the overall usage of products or requirements based on usage range, sharing rules shall ensure a reasonable limitation on the usage of involved products or requirements to all bidding zones and/or scheduling areas and/or NEMO trading hubs. The adoption of sharing rules shall restore a value of the overall effective usage compatible with the usage range and an adequate level of SDAC and/or SIDC algorithm performance.

Such sharing rules, to be reported in the relevant change control procedures, shall introduce a limitation on the overall usage of the involved product or requirement equal to the excess of the overall effective usage compared to the overall usage range, increased by a safeguard parameter. Such a reduction shall be applied on a proportional basis to the NEMOs and/or TSOs using that product or requirement.

In particular, the following sharing principle has been agreed upon: to reduce the usage of products/requirements to all NEMOs using that product or requirement. The share to be applied among the NEMOs using that product should be proportional to the effective usage (average usage in the previous month) of the specific product/requirement registered at the NEMO level.[3]

### 4.2.2 CM: Limit Configuration of Products Usages - NEMOs

Adjustment of Price Tick Size (PTS) (default value 0.01 EUR, if activated 0.1 EUR) – the only available CM for the time being.

Decrease the number of orderbook (OBK) depth (results of the tests are still under investigation, hence the CM is not ready for the activation yet).

### 4.2.3 CM: Suspension of Product Types – NEMOs

No measures in this category have been identified so far.

[3] The agreed principle applies to OTRs and OTs per timeframe which are under investigation.

#### 4.2.4 CM: Suspension of Algorithm Requirements – TSOs

No measures in this category have been identified so far.

#### 4.2.5 CM: Operational Changes

No measures in this category have been identified so far.

# 5. Processes for the Activation of CMs

## 5.1 Daily Monitoring

The daily monitoring of performance described in chapter 2.3, shall be performed in accordance with an operational procedure defined by SIDC OPSCOM in collaboration with the Procedural WG. The procedure shall specify the detailed monitoring responsibilities and arrangements.

The monitoring process shall cover the performance degradation related to the monitored indicators, as described under paragraph 2.2. For the objective of achieving an enduring solution, it is needed to avoid the disperse availability of extracted indicators: the whole set of indicators shall be extracted jointly in the same process in a single step. The mixing of subsets of indicators from several sources must then be avoided as it adds complexity to the process and increases development/maintenance costs. The indicators' daily values shall then be reported in a dedicated OPSCOM Report accessible to all project parties.

**Implementation Note**

At the time of drafting this chapter, the performance monitoring reports supporting the process described in this chapter have not yet been deployed nor operationally validated. Consequently, the detailed arrangements for the receipt, review and assessment of these reports, including the allocation of responsibilities and applicable review timelines, have not yet been finalised.

This chapter therefore defines the high-level process and governance principles for the activation of Corrective Measures. The detailed operational monitoring arrangements shall be defined by SIDC OPSCOM in a dedicated operational procedure following the deployment and validation of the relevant reporting functionality. This document shall be updated, where necessary, to reflect the agreed arrangements.

## 5.2 Triggering the Process and Assessment of the Situation

**5.2.1 The relevant monitoring information shall be assessed against the indicators and thresholds defined in Chapter 2.2 and in accordance with the operational procedure referred to in Chapter 5.1.**

**5.2.2 Where the monitoring indicates that an applicable threshold has been crossed, or otherwise identifies a potential performance degradation requiring assessment, the situation shall be assessed to determine whether the Corrective Measure process should be initiated. Where the issue falls within the scope of the applicable process, that process shall apply.**

**5.2.3 A potential triggering event requiring assessment under the Corrective Measure process shall be communicated to SIDC OPSCOM.**

**5.2.4 SIDC OPSCOM shall assess the situation as soon as reasonably practicable, normally on the next working day, and determine the appropriate next step.**

**5.2.5 SIDC OPSCOM takes a decision to apply a CM or next step in CM parametrization (e.g. OBK depth).**

*5.2.5.1* Where a predefined CM is available, the decision shall be based on the predefined list of Corrective Measures related to the relevant threshold set out in Chapter 2.2 and the applicable CM category – latency-related indicators, or on an ad-hoc basis for CMI outbound-file-related indicators.

*5.2.5.2* If all listed CMs and/or their parametrization is used up and no further improvement is possible, the status is immediately escalated to MCSC.

**5.2.6 In the case of 5.2.5.1. SIDC OPSCOM must prepare a report, containing justification of the CM and a proposed decision to be sent to MCSC with SIDC QARM in copy.**

**5.2.7 MCSC gives a mandate to SIDC OPSCOM to apply the CMs, which is done centrally; otherwise MCSC requests all NEMOs/ TSOs, as applicable, to apply the measures on local level.**

**5.2.8 MCSC tasks COM TF to communicate to market participants (MPs) the decision and the date as of which it will be applied.**

**5.2.9 In the case of 5.2.5.2. SIDC OPSCOM sends a request to MCSC - with SIDC QARM in copy (if agreed by default to be kept at the working level) - reporting the issue and the reason why it is not possible to apply a predefined CM.**

**5.2.10 QARM with the support of SIDC MSD, TWG and CTG to prepare, investigate and assess the need to apply a corrective measure. If the information is received on weekends or bank holidays, the technical groups will start their investigation only on the next working day.**

**5.2.11 SIDC QARM issues a recommendation towards SIDC OPSCOM on which CM(s) to apply and how.**

**5.2.12 A request for change (RfC) shall be prepared by SIDC OPSCOM chairs (can be based on the input of SIDC QARM) and approved by SIDC OPSCOM members.**

**5.2.13 An alignment dedicated call might be organized between SIDC QARM and SIDC OPSCOM aiming at deciding on the CMs to apply, from when and possibly for how long.**

**5.2.14 The CM impact should be reevaluated on a regular basis by the technical and design groups. Where appropriate, deactivation of the CM shall be considered in accordance with Chapter 5.4 and the applicable governance process.**

## 5.3 Publications

The activation of the CM shall be communicated to MPs, NRAs, and ACER at least one week before the activation of the CM itself, the relevant information shall be given in the NEMO Committee (NC) and ENTSO-E websites.

## 5.4 Enduring Solution

The Technical groups shall start an investigation and design work for an enduring solution based on findings during the analysis phase.

In any case, the CM should initiate the development of an enduring solution that adheres to the change management process. Once the Change Request (CR) is in operation, the CM may be deactivated. The testing phase preceding the implementation into production should prove that the enduring solution suffices for the normal operation without the CM. This process is subject to MCSC approval.

# 6. NRA Approval

In order to apply a specific CM, each NEMO/TSO should identify the need for an NRA approval of local Rules. The NRA should be contacted in advance in order to put in place all the possible activities to allow the timely corrective measure application in case needed.

In case an alignment among different NRAs should be needed, NEMOs and TSOs can reach ACER requesting to coordinate the activity of the different NRAs.