REMIT Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM)

Version 8.0

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction and scope

1.1. Legal framework

In December 2011 the European Union adopted a dedicated market integrity and transparency regulation for the gas and electricity wholesale energy markets with an EU-wide monitoring scheme: Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency ('REMIT'). REMIT introduced a sector-specific framework for the monitoring of EU wholesale energy markets with the objective of detecting and deterring market manipulation. According to Article 8(2) and 8(6) of REMIT, the European Commission shall, by means of Implementing Acts, adopt uniform rules on the reporting of records of transactions, including orders to trade. The first such Implementing Act was the Commission REMIT Implementing Regulation 1348/2014 on data reporting, adopted in December 2014.

Due to the significant evolution of the EU wholesale energy markets since REMIT was first introduced, Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 was revised in May 2024 via the amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1106 ('Regulation amending REMIT'), expanding the scope of wholesale energy products and effectively introducing a number of additional types of transactions that are to be reported to the EU Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators ('ACER') to further enhance and strengthen ACER's effective oversight of wholesale energy markets.

In light of the revision of REMIT, both old and new provisions (e.g. storage contracts for gas and electricity, contracts for balancing markets, reporting of exposures) have been further elaborated in the recast Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/256 on data reporting implementing Article 7c(2), Article 8(1a), Article 8(2) and Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 ('REMIT Implementing Regulation' or 'recast REMIT Implementing Regulation'), which replaced REMIT Implementing Regulation 1348/2014, and lays down rules for the provision of data to ACER. In particular, the REMIT Implementing Regulation specifies the details of reportable LNG market data, information relating to the trading of wholesale energy products, and fundamental data. Moreover, it establishes appropriate channels for data reporting and sets out the timing and regularity of data reports.

In consistency with the old provisions, the recast REMIT Implementing Regulation specifies that ACER shall set out the technical details of the reportable information referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 7 and in Articles 4, 5 and 6 in a user manual and, after consulting relevant stakeholders and the Commission, make it available to the public upon entry into force of this Regulation, pursuant to Article 7(4). The REMIT Implementing Regulation also requires ACER to consult relevant parties and the Commission on material updates of the user manual. On this basis, ACER has developed and published the first version of the Transaction Reporting User Manual ('TRUM') on 7 January 2015 which, since its first publication, had undergone several updates in order to accommodate the feedback received from reporting parties and adjust the reporting requirements to the evolution of the EU wholesale energy markets.

1.2. Scope and purpose of the TRUM

Version 8.0 of the TRUM aims to provide reporting parties a detailed guidance on how to report to ACER transactions relating to wholesale energy products in relation to the supply and transportation of electricity as well as LNG market data pursuant the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

The updated and further clarified reporting requirements have served the purpose of improving the quality of the REMIT data, thus, enhancing the market surveillance activities of ACER and the National Regulatory Authorities (hereinafter: NRAs) under REMIT.

The current version of the TRUM provides guidance on the following[1]:

- Transactions to be reported on a continuous basis pursuant to Article 3(a) and 3(b) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, more specifically:
    - Transactions relating to the supply or storage of electricity and the supply of natural gas, and their derivatives
    - Transactions relating to the transportation of electricity and natural gas, and their derivatives
- LNG market data to be reported real time pursuant to Articles 7c and 7d of REMIT and Article 7(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation
- Transactions to be reported on a periodic basis relating to the supply or storage of electricity or the supply of natural gas to a single consumption unit with a technical capability to consume 600 GWh/year or more, unless concluded on an OMP, pursuant to Article 4(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation

The main document of the TRUM is complemented with three Annexes, including:

- Annex I on reporting lifecycle events of transactions related to supply contracts
- Annex II on trading examples related to supply and transportation contracts
- Annex III on reporting LNG market and trade data

Reporting parties shall consult the Annexes together with this parent document in order to gain a complete understanding of the reporting requirements in place.

The TRUM and its Annexes explain the details of the reportable transaction data and LNG market data by providing guidance on how to populate the data fields included in the Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, including the formats and standards that apply to the reporting.

In line with past practices, the TRUM and its Annexes will be further updated in subsequent editions on the basis of the experience gained by ACER and NRAs through the implementation of the revised REMIT, including data quality analysis and feedback from market participants, organised marketplaces ('OMP') and Registered Reporting Mechanisms ('RRM'), often jointly referred to as reporting parties[2].

Reporting parties shall note that the TRUM is primarily focusing on how to report transactions that are considered reportable under the above-mentioned articles of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, While for more information on the scope of the reporting obligations and data reporting rules covered by REMIT and the REMIT Implementing Regulation, the *Guideline on REMIT transaction reporting* shall be consulted.

Furthermore, the TRUM does not cover the reporting requirements for exposure, fundamental data and inside information. For further information in that regard, the relevant guidance documents available in the REMIT Documents section on the ACER website shall be consulted.

ACER also stresses that this version of the TRUM does not provide a complete set of the reporting requirements brought by the REMIT Implementing Regulation, rather it focuses on the data types to be reported as of October 2027 (so-called 'first wave'). Additional updates or dedicated guidance

[1] The reporting guidance provided in the TRUM will be updated in line with the different entry into force of transactions reportable on a continuous, period and ad-hoc basis pursuant to Article 17 of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.
[2] See Section 2.2.1 of the Guideline on transaction reporting.

documents are expected to be made following the timeline for guidance development foreseen in Article 17 of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

1.3. Target audience

The TRUM is addressed towards market participants, OMPs and RRMs to consult the TRUM. ACER expects compliance departments and compliance officers of market participants, OMPs and other entities with transaction reporting responsibilities and third parties acting on their behalf to consult the TRUM and its Annexes thoroughly and with careful attention to the provided guidance to ensure the complete, accurate and consistent interpretation and implementation of the described reporting requirements.

1.4. ACER contacts

ACER recommends stakeholders wishing to address questions related to REMIT transaction reporting to always refer to the ACER's REMIT Query Form available on the REMIT Documents section of the ACER website.

The TRUM and its Annexes aim to provide as many reporting scenarios as possible for the population of the different data fields and adequate representation of the different trading arrangements. Nevertheless, the list of examples provided in the guidance documents cannot be exhaustive, therefore, reporting parties shall always contact ACER via its established communication channels in case of any questions or doubt regarding the business and/or technical requirements and correct interpretation of the available guidance to adopt for the reporting of their transaction.

2. Supply contracts to be reported on a continuous basis

According to Article 3(a) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, the following contracts in relation to the supply or storage of electricity or the supply of natural gas with delivery in the Union, or in relation to the supply, or storage of electricity which may result in delivery in the Union as a result of single day-ahead and intraday coupling, shall be reported to ACER on a continuous basis:

(i) *any transactions related to the supply or storage of electricity or the supply of natural gas, placed or traded in all timeframes, irrespective of whether and how or when they are placed or traded, and regardless of whether they are auctioned or continuously traded;*

(ii) *any transactions related to options, futures, forwards, swaps and any other derivatives relating to electricity or natural gas including contracts-for-difference, irrespective of where and how they are traded.*

For further information on the definition of standard and non-standard contracts, reporting parties shall refer to the Guideline on transaction reporting.

In addition, in its Article 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) the REMIT Implementing Regulation specifies the format for the reporting as follows:

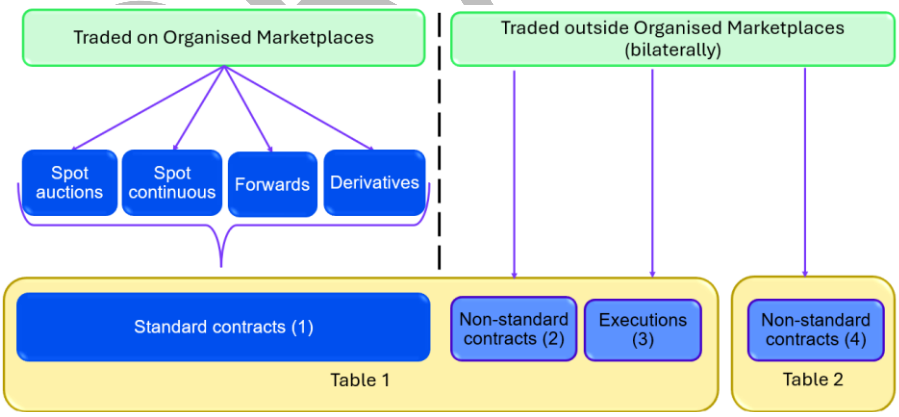
(a) in relation to transactions referring to standard contracts for the supply or storage of electricity or for the supply of natural gas, the details set out in Table 1 of the Annex;

(b) in relation to transactions referring to non-standard contracts for the supply or storage of electricity or for the supply of natural gas, the details set out in Table 2 of the Annex.

Details of transactions concluded within the framework of non-standard contracts, including their execution, specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported using Table 1 of the Annex as set out in Article 7(1).

The below figure further aims to clarify the application of Table 1 versus Table 2 depending on the features of the reportable transaction.

Figure 1: Clarification on standard vs non-standard contracts



(1) Standard contracts, defined as contracts admitted to trading at an organised marketplace that are traded on an OMP, shall be reported in Table 1. Standard contracts typically involve fixed price, quantity and delivery profile, however, there may be contracts admitted to trade on an OMP that entail some features of non-standardisation, e.g. including a price formula or volume optionality.

(2) Non-standard contracts agreed bilaterally with defined and fixed price and quantity ('bilateral trades'), that can refer to standardised or non-standardised products shall be reported in Table 1. Such transactions shall be flagged as 'BILCONTRACT' in Data Field (24) Contract name.

(3) Executions specifying the details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts previously reported in Table 2, specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported in Table 1. Such transactions shall be flagged as 'EXECUTION' in in Data Field (24) Contract name and linked to the relevant non-standard contract in Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID by reporting the contract ID of the relevant non-standard contract.

(4) Non-standard contracts agreed bilaterally with defined but unfixed price, quantity and/or delivery profile ('bilateral contracts') shall be reported in Table 2, by specifying the applicable optionalities and/or fixing events.

2.1. Reporting scenarios related to standard contracts

Standard contracts are considered contracts that are admitted to trade on an organised marketplace and shall be reported in Table 1 of the Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation. This implies that the features of the contract are pre-specified by the organised marketplace and the contract itself refers to a standardised product in most of the cases. The advertised contract is specific to the given OMP, the contract ID and contract name are assigned by the OMP as well.

The following chapter aims to describe the reporting requirements for transactions related to standard contracts traded on an OMP by focusing on different ways of trading, types of products and contracts, and trading arrangements offered by or available at organised marketplaces featuring the EU wholesale energy markets.

2.1.1. Ways of trading

The trading activity on an organised marketplace might take place either in the form of continuous trading or via auctions, where different price formation mechanisms might apply (namely marginal price or pay as bid). Below ACER intends to highlight some specificities of the reporting guidance when dealing with transactions occurred in some of the most liquid market segments.

2.1.1.1. Continuous trading within Single Intraday Coupling

Commented [A1]: NOTE: The guidance provided in Chapter 2.1.1.1 on SIDC is based on FAQ 2.1.18., 2.1.32, and 2.2.13.

Reporting requirements for on the contract ID and contract name

The Single Intraday Coupling (SIDC) is a pan-European electricity market mechanism connecting the national intraday electricity markets allowing continuous trading within a single EU cross-zonal intraday electricity market up to one hour before delivery.

Thus, when a transaction occurs within SIDC, Data Field (23) Contract ID and Data Field (24) Contract name in Table 1 are expected to have a harmonised structure among different OMPs (being NEMOs) that actively join such a market, applicable to both continuous and auctions intraday markets within SIDC.

Therefore, in case of continuous trading within SIDC both Data Field (23) and Data Field (24) shall start with the string "SIDC_CO_". In case of Data Field (23) Contract ID the prefix "SIDC_CO_" shall be followed by the Contract ID code assigned at centralised level by SIDC.

Example

NEMO 1 and NEMO 2 are both active members in SIDC (continuous trading), offering their market participants the possibility to join the continuous trading session:

OMP/NEMO 1	Local Trading System	Reported via Table 1
Data Field (23) Contract ID	N1234	SIDC_CO_ 35486 _20220805_05_06

Data Field (24) Contract name	NEMO1IDcoupling	SIDC_CO_ NEMO1IDcoupling

OMP/NEMO 2	Local Trading System	Reported via Table 1
Data Field (23) Contract ID	IDH03	SIDC_CO_35486_20220805_05_06
Data Field (24) Contract name	IDH03	SIDC_CO_ IDH03

Reporting requirements to uniquely identify the transaction

All transactions in SIDC receive an identification code from the matching platform. Therefore:

- when reporting orders, the order ID provided by the matching platform when the order is initially submitted shall be reported in Data Field (15) Order ID, by adding the prefix “XBID_” to the string of the order ID;
- when reporting the resulting trades, the UTI provided by the matching platform shall be reported in Data Field (38) Unique transaction ID, adding the prefix “XBID_” to the string of the UTI.

In both cases, the transaction timestamp reported in Data Field (37) shall reflect the timestamp provided by the matching platform.

Example

OMP_1 offers to trade SIDC contracts with delivery in the delivery point or zone 10Y-----------1A. The following orders in the OMP_1 order book are matched, as defined in the Trade Info:

		Order Info		Trade Info
Market Participant	Local OrderID	SIDC OrderID	Buy/Sell side	SIDC UTI
MP_OMP1_1	1234	XBID_9876	B	XBID_58769
MP_OMP1_2	5678	XBID_5432	B	XBID_58781
MP_OMP1_3	9101	XBID_1098	S	XBID_58781

OMP_2 offers to trade SIDC contracts with delivery in the delivery point or zone 10Y-----------8Z. The following order in the OMP_2 order book is matched, as defined in the Trade Info:

		Order Info		Trade Info
Market Participant	Local OrderID	SIDC OrderID	Buy/Sell side	SIDC UTI
MP_OMP2_1	G857	XBID_7913	S	XBID_58769

For the REMIT data reporting, the cross-border trade identified by the UTI *XBID_58769* should be reported as follows:

Buy leg:

Data fields	Field value
Fiel (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty	MP_OMP1_1
Field (33) Organised marketplace ID/OTC	OMP_1
Field (38) Unique transaction ID	XBID_58769
Field (40) Linked Order ID	XBID_9876
Field (78) Delivery point or zone	10Y-----------1A

Sell leg:

Data fields	Field value
Field (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty	MP_OMP2_1
Field (33) Organised marketplace ID/OTC	OMP_2
Field (38) Unique transaction ID	XBID_58769
Field (40) Linked Order ID	XBID_7913

Field (78) Delivery point or zone	10Y-----------8Z

Reporting requirements for 'batch-matching'

Within the SIDC an increase of cross-border capacity may lead to the coupling of two order books. In such cases, compatible orders initially placed on the individual order books are automatically matched by the trading system via a different matching process (batch-matching), which is referred as 'mini-auctions'.

With reference to the reporting of mini-auctions, it is ACER's understanding that the orders maintain the same order ID and are automatically transferred without any action by the market participants to the mini-auction, lasting a few seconds. Such a mini-auction represents a technical solution for the auto-matching system of the orders in the intraday coupling algorithm, but from the data reporting point of view there is no need to report such an event by suspending the continuous session and reporting the orders in the mini-auction referred to a different contract ID. In such cases it is expected to flag the trades resulting from such an auto-matching functionality of the intraday coupling algorithm by populating Data field (43) Transaction type with 'BM' for 'Batch matching'.

Lifecycle reporting requirements

General reporting requirements for the reporting lifecycle events of transactions traded on continuous markets shall apply. For further information, see Annex I to the TRUM.

2.1.1.2. Day-ahead auctions within SDAC

The Single Day-Ahead Coupling (SDAC) is a pan-European electricity market mechanism connecting the national day-ahead electricity markets into a coordinated auction through a common algorithm.

Reporting requirements for on the contract ID and contract name

Similarly to the reporting requirements provided to transactions placed and concluded within SIDC, in case of day-ahead auctions involved in market coupling both Data Field (23) Contract ID and Data Field (24) Contract name shall start with the prefix "SDAC_". In case of Data Field (23), the prefix shall be followed by the Contract ID code assigned at centralised level by SDAC.

Transaction timestamp

In ACER's view, the transactions timestamp for trades in case of SDAC shall reflect the time of publication of the Global Preliminary Solution (GlobalPrelimConfirmation) by the NEMO to their market participants, as this represent the moment at which the information on the market result, typically coinciding with the Global Final Solution, is provided to the market participants and can thus be exploited for trading on the wholesale energy market. ACER is aware that the indication of the disclosure of the Global Preliminary Solution might occur differently in every NEMO, which means that the transaction timestamp reported for SDAC will differ depending on the relevant NEMO. In case the Global Final Solution does not coincide with the Global Preliminary Solution, a lifecycle event will have to be reported to ACER.

Price and quantity information for orders and trades

Since in SDAC the Market Time Unit (MTU) defining the granularity/intervals for the trading period specifies quarter-hour blocks (i.e. 15-minute MTU), it is expected that the price information for trades resulting from the auction based on the set clearing price reflect the 15-minute granularity. This means that the price of the trade shall be reported by specifying the clearing price in Data Field (87) Price/time interval for each 15-minute MTU (i.e. 15-minute intervals reported in Data Field (84) Load delivery interval) in the *priceIntervalQuantityDetails* section in the TradeList. This requirement shall be respected irrespective whether the trade refers to a 15, 30 or 60-minute product.

It is understood that certain auctions markets apply 30-minute granularity/intervals for the trading period (i.e. 30-minute MTU), therefore in case of transactions places/concluded in such auctions shall follow the above-described requirements but applying the 30-minute granularity.

The above-mentioned requirement is also considered applicable for orders, provided the reported price information always reflects the price of the order.

Commented [A2]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on Example 1.14 (Electricity cross-border single day-ahead market coupling) currently available in Annex II to the TRUM.

Commented [A3]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.29.

Commented [A4]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the revised reporting requirements proposed for the reporting of the price and quantity information of the order and trade placed/concluded in auction markets considering the 15 min MTU.

For the quantity information, the same logic shall be considered applicable as for the price (i.e. it shall follow the granularity of the relevant MTU). For the correct reporting of the total notional contract quantity, see guidance provided under Data Field (54).

Load delivery intervals for orders and trades

The intervals reported in Data Field (84) Load delivery interval shall always indicate the date and time of the interval in local time for both orders and trades. In addition, the intervals shall always be reported in a chronological order, with each consecutive interval relevant to the order and trade. This implies that it is not allowed to group together several non-consecutive intervals that have the same price and/or quantity.

Lifecycle reporting requirements

For the reporting requirements of lifecycle events in relation to transactions placed and concluded on auction markets, see Annex I to the TRUM.

2.1.1.3. Intraday auctions within SIDC

By adopting a similar approach to the one described for transactions on SDAC, when trading at intraday auctions (IDAs) within SIDC, both Data Field (21) and (22) shall start with one of the applicable strings specified below, depending on which auction session the contract refers to. This means that the following prefixes shall be used respectively:

- "SIDC_IDA1_" for contracts offered in the intraday auction taking place on D-1 at 15:00;
- "SIDC_IDA2_" for contracts offered in the intraday auction taking place on D-1 at 22:00;
- "SIDC_IDA3_" for contracts offered in the intraday auction taking place on D at 10:00.

In Data Field (23) Contract ID the applicable prefix (e.g. "SIDC_IDA3_") shall be followed by the Contract ID code assigned by the relevant organised marketplace.

With regards to the reporting of the granularity of the orders, the same requirements as specified for orders placed within SDAC shall be considered applicable (see Chapter 2.1.1.2). In addition, the transaction timestamp for trades concluded within IDAs is considered the same as described for SDAC in Chapter 2.1.1.2.

2.1.1.4. Pay-as-bid auctions

It is ACER's understanding that in the pay-as-bid auction the TSO acts simultaneously as a market participant on the buy side and also as an OMP by facilitating multiple third-party buying or selling interests in wholesale energy products interact in a manner that may result in a transaction.

In the REMIT reporting, in case of such a pay-as-bid auction, the TSO's demand side is expected to be reflected in form of an order report (buy side order), by using Table 1, even though it does not fully reflect the actual market activity in the sense that the TSO's order was not entered in the order book. In doing so, in the TSO's order report Data Field (1) ID of the market participant shall identify the relevant TSO with one of the accepted codes it is registered in Centralised European Register of Energy Market Participants (CEREMP), and an order ID shall be artificially assigned to the TSO's (buy) order and reported in Data Field (15) Order ID. In addition, Data Field (25) Contract type shall be populated with value 'AU_PAB' for 'Pay as bid auction'.

With regard to the transaction timestamp, if it is the gate closure time when the OMP decides on the maximum price of the auction, the transaction timestamp of the TSO's (buy) order shall be the time of the gate closure.

2.1.2. Trading arrangements

2.1.2.1. Direct Electronic Access

Commented [A5]: NOTE: Clarification provided on the correct reporting of the delivery intervals for auction markets as per revised schema requirements proposed.

Commented [A6]: NOTE: The guidance provided here is based on FAQ 2.1.18., 2.1.32, 2.2.13.

Commented [A7]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide their feedback on the new guidance proposed on pay as bid auctions.

Commented [A8]: QUESTION: The provided guidance is partially based on FAQ 2.3.9 and the extra guidance box previously available under Data Field (1) of Table 1 in the TRUM. The revised guidance has been updated based on the newly introduced Data Field (9) of Table 1 of the Annex of the recast REMIT Implementing Regulation. Stakeholders are invited to provide their feedback on the reporting of transactions involving DEA described in this chapter and under Data Field (9) and on the related schema solution.

Market participants may enter into transactions on organised marketplaces by acting on the account of a third-party by the means of Direct Electronic Access (DEA)[3]. Hence, in case the transactions placed or concluded under a DEA arrangement are to be reported under REMIT, Table 1 shall be used for the reporting.

While in general it is understood that the reporting requirements described in the TRUM for transactions placed or concluded on an OMP under a DEA arrangement shall not differ from those applicable for any other OMP transactions, it is crucial to correctly identify in the transaction report the parties involved in the DEA chain.

More specifically, the DEA chain always involves the DEA provider owing the trading account and the DEA client acquiring the account of the DEA provider through direct delegation. In addition, the DEA chain may involve Sub-delegated client(s) and the final beneficiary if different from the DEA client or sub-delegated client.

In terms of the trading arrangement, it is understood that the DEA provider being the member of the OMP allows its client(s) to enter into transactions at the OMP by using its trading account under their contractual arrangements. Hence, when dealing with DEA, it is ACER's opinion that both the DEA provider and the DEA client fall under the definition of a market participant under REMIT. In addition, the DEA client may enter into a transaction on its own behalf or on behalf of a final beneficiary.

DEA Provider

When a DEA provider offers the DEA service to its client on an OMP, transactions including orders to trade, are concluded by the client via the account of the DEA provider. According to the TRUM, in general, if a member or participant of an OMP enters into a transaction on the wholesale energy market on behalf of third entities, it shall be considered a market participant under REMIT in case the delegation to trade encompasses the responsibility for the trading activity. In such a case, the DEA provider has the responsibility for the trading activity and is therefore a REMIT market participant to be indicated in Data Field (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty. This does not necessarily imply that DEA provider is the decision maker or the final beneficiary of the transaction, but it is responsible for the reporting of the transaction. In addition, Data Field (12) Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1 shall be populated with the value 'A' for 'Agent'.

In case there is no such delegation to trade in place, the actual market participant (i.e. DEA client) should be indicated in Data Field (1).

DEA Client

It is ACER's understanding that the DEA client enters into transactions by acting on the account of the DEA provider on its own behalf or on behalf of a final beneficiary. In such an arrangement it is understood that the trading strategy is put in place directly by the DEA client. Therefore, it is considered that the DEA client falls under the definition of a market participant under REMIT and has to be identified in Data Field (9) ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account. The final beneficiary, if not the same as the client, shall be identified in Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID. Being a REMIT market participant, the DEA client has to comply with the obligation to register in CEREMP via the relevant NRA.

Depending on the business model of the DEA provider, it is ACER's understanding that sometimes the DEA client may be allowed to sub-delegate the DEA provider's trading account to a DEA sub-delegated client. Under such a scenario, it is understood that the DEA client is in a direct contractual relationship with the DEA provider and at the same time it is in a direct contractual relationship with the DEA sub-delegated client as well.

DEA client shall always appear in the transaction report in Data Field (9) irrespective of whether there is a sub-delegation involved in the transaction that is to be reported.

All transactions placed or concluded as part of a DEA arrangement must be flagged via the relevant mandatory field in the electronic format (available under Data Field (9)) according to whether the DEA chain relevant for the reported transaction involved a sub-delegation of the trading account of the DEA provider or not (i.e. sub-delegation by the client to the sub-delegated client

[3] For the definition of direct electronic access, see Article 2(19) of REMIT

For further information on the reporting of the sub-delegated client, see Data Field (9).

Final beneficiary

In case the DEA client or the DEA sub-delegated client identified in Data Field (9) is not the final beneficiary to the transaction, the final beneficiary has to be identified in Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID. Data Field (12) Trading capacity is expected to be populated with the value 'A' as 'Agent', irrespectively of whether the identification of the final beneficiary is known at the due time of the REMIT reporting. In case the final beneficiary is not known by the due time of the REMIT reporting, Data Field (10) shall be left blank and is required to be updated as a lifecycle event (according to the guidance provided in Annex I to the TRUM) once the beneficiary ID is known.

2.1.2.2. Trading on an exchange with orders placed on a broker platform

Commented [A9]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.5.

If the trade takes place on an exchange with the related orders placed on a broker-type OMP (i.e. via screen or voice assisted), the resulting trade should be reported as any other trade that takes place on an exchange.

If traded on the broker's screen, the orders should be reported to reflect that the orders were placed on a contract advertised by the exchange. There is no expectation that the order report and the trade report are linked together as they were placed first and executed later on two different OMPs. When orders on futures traded on exchanges are placed on the broker platforms, e.g. Indication of Interest (IOI), Data Field (6) ID of the other market participant (counterparty) should include the ID of the exchange.

This can be reported in the form of the LEI, BIC, EIC, or ACER code. When only the exchange's MIC code is available to the reporting party, this can be reported (as a last resource) in the format XMIC0000.EU - where the 4 first digits represent the Exchange's MIC code, followed by 5 zeros, followed by ".EU" to replicate an ACER code.

2.1.2.3. Click & Trade

Commented [A10]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on the guidance provided previously under Data Field (12) Initiator/Aggressor of Table 1, and also FAQ 2.2.1.

It is ACER's understanding that a Click & Trade order is a limit order which aggresses the initiator order.

In case of Click & Trade, ACER shall receive two trade reports (buy and sell side) and only one order report. This relies on the fact that the order of the aggressor is not visible to other market participants, hence, does not need to be reported to ACER.

The initiator shall report an order and a trade populating Data Field (14) with 'I' for 'Initiator' and Data Field (16) Order type with 'LIM', while the aggressor aggressing the initiator's order shall report the trade by populating the tag 'clickAndTradeDetails' in the TradeList of the electronic format with the information on the order of the initiator.

It may happen that some trading systems automatically create the order for the aggressor when a Click & Trade takes place. In this case, when reporting Click & Trade transactions, the reporting party can decide to report also the Aggressor's order.

2.1.2.4. Clearing / Trade registration

Commented [A11]: NOTE: The guidance provided in this chapter is based on FAQ 1.1.35

With reference to the clearing (or registration) of a bilateral trade concluded outside an organised marketplace by counterparties, the counterparties may decide to clear (register) this trade on an exchange. In such case the cleared/registered trade shall be reported to ACER indicating the following information in the transaction report:

- Data Field (33) Organised marketplace ID / OTC shall be populated with the unique code of the exchange where the transaction is cleared/registered.
- Data Field (37) Transaction timestamp shall indicate the timestamp of the clearing.
- Data Field (40) Linked order ID shall be reported with the default value "NA" to indicate that there was no order visible to the market as indicated in the TRUM.

- Data Field (43) Transaction type shall be populated with 'CL' for 'Cleared' in order to flag the cleared trade.

The original trade concluded bilaterally between the counterparties are also considered a reportable transaction, however, there is no expectation that the original trade and cleared trade are linked together in their REMIT reporting.

With reference to trades concluded on a broker-type OMP and subsequently cleared on the exchange, ACER expects to receive:

- orders to trade inserted on the broker-type OMP together with the relevant lifecycle events;
- the subsequent trade concluded on the broker-type OMP, as well as any relevant lifecycle events;
- once the trade is cleared on the exchange, if not already reported under EMIR, the cleared trade is expected to be reported to ACER by providing the same information as indicated above for Data Field (33), (37), (40) and (43).

It may also happen that the trade registered by the exchange for clearing refers to two separate trades concluded by the same counterparties on the broker-type OMPs.

Example:

1. Trade 1: On 15 August, MP A executes on a broker platform a transaction with MP B for a volume V1 and price P1.
2. Trade 2: On 17 August, the same market participants execute another transaction on a broker platform for a volume V2 and price P2.
3. Trade 3: On 20 August, MP A registers at the exchange for clearing purpose an OTC transaction with MP B for volume V=V1+V2 and at a price of P (potentially different from P1 or P2).

In such a scenario, Trade 1 and Trade 2 are expected to be reported by the broker-type OMP by indicating the ID of the broker OMP in Data Field (33), by reporting the respective price and quantity information and being assigned with different UTIs. On the other hand, Trade 3 is expected to be reported by the exchange that has registered the trade by indicating the ID of the exchange in Data Field (33) and reporting volume V and price P. Data Field (43) Transaction type shall populated with 'CL' in order to flag the cleared trade.

When the clearing occurs, the two individual transactions reported (indicated in point 1 and 2) shall not be cancelled with Action type C as a lifecycle event.

2.1.3. Type of products and contracts

2.1.3.1. Trade at Settlement

'Trade at settlement' (TAS) is considered a type of order that allows a trader to enter an order to buy or sell an eligible futures contract during the course of the trading day at a price equal to the settlement price for that contract, or at a differential price range up to five ticks (+/- minimum price fluctuations) above or below the settlement price. The key difference from a normal order is that the TAS order price is defined by the next settlement price +/-, i.e. the agreed difference with the settlement price.

Example: A TTF with TAS order will be entered in the order book with a price of EUR 0.015 at 9:30. The price of this order is updated up to EUR 0.020 at 9:40. Then, the order is lifted at 9:45. At 17:15, the settlement price (EUR 47.23) is calculated and as result of that settlement price the trade price is defined as EUR 47.25.

In case of TAS orders and trades, it is understood that the price of an order represents a differential price range above or below the settlement price. Therefore, the following requirements shall be met when reporting the transaction related to TAS:

Commented [A12]: NOTE: Revised reporting requirements proposed compared to the current guidance available in FAQ 1.1.35

Commented [A13]: NOTE: The guidance provided below is based on FAQ 2.4.9.

Commented [A14]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 1.1.36.

- Data Field (28) Fixing index or reference price shall indicate the reference to the settlement price;
- Data Field (45) Price is not applicable;
- Data Field (46) Price formula shall represent the price difference compared to the settlement price in the order report and the trade report;
- Field (49) Price currency and unit shall indicate the currency of the settlement price.

In addition, ACER understands that there are no TAS orders for option contracts. Also, as TAS orders can result in future or forward contracts, Data Field (25) Contract type is to be populated with 'FU' or 'FW' respectively.

2.1.3.2. Local Flexibility Products

It is ACER's understanding that in case of local flexibility products the platform offered by the exchange is used by, on one side, the TSO/DSOs (via the System Operator) to access the liquidity of the exchange to coordinate their congestion management solutions, and, on the other side, by the exchange members. Despite the presence of an aggregator (i.e. the System Operator) with the function of reducing congestion in the electricity grid, this arrangement represents the bringing together of multiple third-party buying and selling interests in wholesale energy products in a way that results in a contract. Therefore, such contracts are considered as standard contracts traded on an OMP, having both the orders and trades to be reported by using Table 1.

When reporting the transactions in Table 1, the following requirements shall be met:

- Both Data Field (23) Contract ID and Data Field (24) Contract name shall start with the prefix "CM_", followed by the contract ID and contract name, respectively, assigned by the OMP. The prefix 'CM' shall stand for 'Congestion Management'.
- Data Field (33) Organised marketplace ID/OTC shall identify the organised marketplace on which the order was placed, and the trade was concluded related to the Local Flexibility Product.
- Data Field (78) Delivery point or zone shall be populated with the EIC of the relevant balancing zone or market area for delivery, and the relevant EAN code to indicate the locational information via the unique identification number that links the respective connection point to a specific user/address.

2.1.3.3. Gas within-day contracts

It is understood that within-day contracts for the supply of natural gas feature a delivery time covering the remainder of the current gas delivery day at the time the trade is concluded.

In ACER's understanding there are some European countries where gas within-day contracts can be delivered from 06:00 am to 06:00 am of the following day (daily balancing), while in other European countries there are 24 tradable contracts one for each hour from 06:00 am to 06:00 am of the following day (hourly balancing).

When a within-day contract features daily balancing in its contract specification, the relevant order and trade records are expected to refer to 06:00 am to 06:00 am of the following day in the delivery profile in their contract details, while the load delivery intervals in the *price per time interval quantity* details shall be populated with the actual hours of delivery (i.e. the remaining hours until the end of the gas day). It is expected that order and related trade record refer to the same contract ID reported in Data Field (23). For further information, see Example 2.20 in Annex II to the TRUM.

On the other hand, if the within-day contract traded on an exchange encompasses hourly contracts, (hourly balancing) each contract shall be assigned with a different contract ID. In this case, the applied reporting logic is the same as for most of the hourly electricity contracts represented in Annex II to the TRUM. However, in some circumstances, e.g. when gas within-day contracts are traded in broker platforms and related to markets with hourly balancing, this may be handled differently.

Commented [A15]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.54.

Commented [A16]: QUESTION: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.2.6 and Example 2.20. in Annex II. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the revised requirements related to the application of the *price per time interval quantity* details for within-day gas contracts.

2.2. Reporting scenarios related to non-standard contracts

2.2.1. Features of a non-standard contract

In ACER's understanding, the typical structure of non-standard contracts for the supply of electricity or natural gas may include:

- general or master agreement ('main body'),
- election sheet,
- annexes (part of the general agreement by default), and
- individual transactions (constituting the economic terms) defining precisely the energy related contract.

Master agreements typically serve the purpose to set out the rules for trading activities of the two counterparties of a contract but do not set any obligation to the two parties. The conclusion of such a general agreement (e.g. general agreement of the of the *Delivery and Acceptance of Electricity*) setting out the general terms for trading without specifying the price setting of volume optionality, e.g. the amount of electricity, time and place of delivery and price, is not a reportable contract under REMIT. However, the individual contracts concluded under the terms of a general agreement concerning the *Delivery and Acceptance of Electricity* shall be reported.

Commented [A17]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 1.1.11.

Other master agreements may not include some of the parts indicated above but are general contracts for the supply for electricity or natural gas that have two main parts: a commercial part and an economic part. If market participants have agreed on the commercial terms under a general agreement, then market participants may:

1. Negotiate the economic terms and conclude a trade (commercial + economic terms), which will result in a bilateral trade reportable in Table 1; or
2. Negotiate the economic terms and conclude a contract (commercial + economic terms) with flexibility, which will result in a non-standard contract reportable in Table 2 (price and quantity may change at a later stage).

Alternatively, depending on the agreement they may have, market participants may have already agreed the commercial and economic terms in one agreement (contract) which includes non-standard contract clauses, such as take or pay and/or reselling of already purchased quantities and/or different pre-defined pricing formulas. Under such a contract, which is considered a REMIT non-standard contract reportable in Table 2, the following features apply:

- quantities are not necessarily pre-defined,
- the price is pre-defined (e.g. by formula or index) but may not be fixed, and
- at least one of the market participants is obliged to deliver/offtake agreed quantity or has the single right to request this from the other market participant.

Under this type of agreement there may be different nomination, pricing flexibility, option exercise and possibility to enter into forward contracts or additional volumes.

Under such a Table 2 non-standard contract, market participants may:

1. Negotiate the economic terms and conclude a trade considered as bilateral trade reportable in Table 1 under REMIT. In such a case, the contract name reported in Data Field (24) shall be populated with the default value 'BILCONTRACT' and Data Field (39) Linked Transaction ID shall include the Contract ID of the non-standard contract reported in Table 2.

   OR

2. Conclude executions under the framework of the non-standard contract using the flexibility and fixing events, considered as Executions reported in Table 1 under REMIT. In such a case, the contract name reported in Data Field (24) shall be populated with the default value 'EXECUTION' and Data Field (39) Linked Transaction ID shall include the Contract ID of the non-standard contract reported in Table 2. Each execution report shall be assigned with a unique transaction identification in Data Field (38) Unique Transaction ID of Table 1.

Executions

In case of Executions, ACER understands that once the volume and the price of the transaction is known to the two market participants, the transaction is complete. This can occur after the delivery of the commodity. In the context of Executions, each exercise of the contractual right is a reportable transaction.

Commented [A18]: NOTE: The guidance previously available in FAQ 3.4.4.

It is important to note some nuances between a physical spot/forward contract traded at an organised marketplace with a price settled against an index and an Execution under the framework of a non-standard contract which settles days after the delivery of the energy commodity ends. In fact, both of these two transactions may not have a fixed price or volume before the delivery of the energy commodity starts and, most likely, both of them will be completely settled after the delivery period ends.

However, while the physical spot/forward contract traded on an organised marketplace is reported with the contracted volume and the fixing index (which most likely is publicly available), the transaction executed under the framework of a non-standard contract has to be reported once the delivered quantity and the price are known. The date and time of the two execution records reported by the counterparties may be different.

ACER understands that the details of transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts are available to both parties to the contract by the invoicing date at the latest. On that basis, executions under the framework of non-standard contracts are reportable no later than 10 working days after the invoicing date at the latest. In ACER's understanding this implies that the billing cycle and invoicing date is the last point in time when the price and quantity can be discovered. However, in the context of *billing cycle* and *invoicing date* the different components of the invoice such as taxes, costs and different adjustments are not in the scope of REMIT. Market participants shall report the energy price for the energy delivered in the period of time the reported Execution refers to.

Market participants reporting transactions executed within the framework of non-standard contracts on a monthly basis should report the energy price as considered in the contract. If the price is fixed, that outright price is expected to be reported. If the price is fixed by a fixing index, a price formula as defined in the contract, or by a strike price in case of option contracts, then that energy price has to be reported in the execution report. With regard to the energy delivered, market participants shall report the energy delivered as indicated in the execution report.

ACER understands that invoices may cover several months: the current month plus some adjustments from previous months (these can sometimes go back up to several months in the past). Market participants have to report only the energy delivered in the period of time the execution report refers to without any adjustments from the past. In case the reporting of the energy delivered in the previous month may be over/underestimated, nothing would prevent market participants to update the reported executions report with Action type 'M' as lifecycle.

When Executions under the framework of a non-standard contract have a price which is set with different price formulas depending on the delivery point of the commodity, then these Executions should be reported separately (one report for each delivery point). If the price is set with one price formula for all the delivery points of the commodity, and the volume split is known to the market participant, then these Executions should be reported separately (one report for each delivery point). If the volume split is not known to the market participant, then these executions can be reported with one report (e.g. one report indicating the total volume and indicating, for example, two delivery points).

It is also important to note that within the framework of a non-standard contract, for those periods when there is no delivery, there is no need to report executions. In addition, where the framework of a non-standard contract allows for the sale and purchase of energy under the same contract, market participants shall not net those executions, as in some circumstances they may lead to 0 (zero) volume at the end of the month. Market participants need to report the sold and bought volumes separately with different execution reports in Table 1.

ACER understands that there are contracts with a joint venture of producers of certain fields. In case of such join ventures there are separate contracts with each of the parties participating in that field, but that invoicing is done with only one partner, often referred to as 'the operator' of the field. In such cases, in the context of reporting the executions, those contracts should be reported separately, allocating the delivered volume to the respective contracts (counterparties) and report as many transactions as the number of counterparties to contracts related to the same gas field.

2.2.2. Power Purchase Agreements

It is ACER's understanding that Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are typically bilateral, non-standardised forward contracts entailing features of price, volume and/or delivery optionality, therefore such contracts shall be reported in Table 2, with the related Executions in Table 1 where the outright volume and price shall be specified.

When reporting a non-standard contract as a PPA in Table 2, market participants shall populate Data Field (13) Contract type with one of the values only applicable for PPAs, e.g. FW_PPA in order to flag in the REMIT reporting that the contract refers to a PPA. When reporting Executions concluded under non-standard contracts in Table 1, the same information shall be populated in Data Field (23) in Table 1 on the contract type as indicated in the Table 2 report.

In order to facilitate for market participants to identify whether the non-standard contract they need to report under REMIT should be considered and flagged as PPA, it is recommended to refer to Article 2(77) Regulation (Eu) 2024/1747 of the European Parliament and of the Council for the definition of "power purchase agreement" or "PPA" meaning *a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase electricity from an electricity producer on a market basis*. In addition, market participants may consider the following most common, general features of a typical PPA, such as:

- Longer term delivery period
- Direct link to one or more generation plant(s)
- Sell side: power producer / generator *or* a distributor (for latter, the contract explicitly refers to electricity generation plant)
- Buy side: off-taker (it may be a distributor)
- Additional underlying mechanism is usually in place
- Predefined commercial conditions including pricing, delivery point, billing and payment conditions

When reporting PPAs in Table 2, the dedicated data fields related to PPAs are always considered applicable such as Data Field (15) Type of generation asset, Data Field (16) Underlying mechanisms and Data Field (17) Type of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

Market participants are expected to consult Annex II to the TRUM on examples for reporting PPAs using Table 2 and their Executions in Table 1, as well as Annex I to the TRUM for the lifecycle reporting requirements applicable for non-standard contracts.

Commented [A19]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 3.1.6 and FAQ 3.1.38.

Commented [A20]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 3.4.9

Commented [A21]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 3.4.6.

Commented [A22]: NOTE: The provided description is based on the feedback received from stakeholders at the past webinars dedicated to the reporting requirements on Table 2.

2.2.3. LNG Portfolio-type contracts

Commented [A23]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on the current Annex VIII to the TRUM.

Portfolio-type contracts concluded between the counterparties for the delivery of LNG shall not be considered the same as the framework/master agreements described in Chapter 2.2.1. Portfolio-type contracts are defined as short-, mid- or long-term binding agreements between the counterparties, typically including:

- pre-defined pricing formulas (typically expressed as complex price formula);
- pre-defined (but not necessarily fully fixed) quantities or number of cargos to be delivered under the portfolio; and/or
- other flexibility and optionality clauses.

Under portfolio-type contracts, the counterparties subsequently agree on Executions to fulfil their delivery obligation.

Given the different flexibilities and optionalities that portfolio-type contracts typically include, they are considered non-standard contracts to be reported in Table 2 under REMIT but are not considered reportable as LNG market data. Executions under portfolio-type contracts specifying delivery of LNG in EU are, however, considered reportable as LNG market data, therefore Annex III to the TRUM on reporting LNG market and trade data shall be consulted. The related Executions are to be reported in Table 1 by providing the contract ID of the related non-standard contract in Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID. LNG supply contracts can be concluded based on two distinct delivery terms, i.e. on the basis of DES ('Delivery-ex-ship') or FOB ('Free-on-board'). Therefore, the delivery terms of the LNG portfolio-type contract reported in Table 2 shall always be specified in Data Field (18) Delivery terms.

If the portfolio-type contract does not specify any (fixed or potential) EU delivery, the contract is not reportable under REMIT at the time of the agreement. If there is a decision later to deliver LNG in the EU, the portfolio-type contract becomes reportable in Table 2 in T+10 working days from the day the delivery into the EU was agreed. The Table 2 report shall indicate the EIC code of the agreed EU delivery terminal, but the economic terms shall reflect the optionality and flexibilities included in the original contract. It is important to note that the actual cargo deliveries are reportable real time as LNG market data upon the agreement on the delivery.

In case the portfolio-type contract (with volume, price and/or delivery window optionality) specifies EU delivery but without the actual EU LNG terminal(s) where the delivery shall happen, it is to be reported as a non-standard contract in Table 2 by indicating the delivery point with EIC 21W000000ACELNGX which represents all LNG terminals located in the EU. Later when the specific EU LNG terminal where the cargo shall arrive is agreed between the counterparties, the agreement becomes reportable as LNG market data related to the Execution and it shall indicate the EIC of the actual LNG terminal where the cargo delivery will take place.

If the portfolio-type contract specifies the optionality to deliver the commodity at more than one EU LNG terminal or/and other terminals outside the EU, LNG market participant shall report the contract in Table 2 by including all the EIC W codes related to EU LNG terminals in the report. The agreements on the Executions are reportable as LNG market data in real time.

Cargoes originally procured under portfolio-type contracts that are subsequently diverted and resold to other buyers are expected to be reported as a new transaction if the new agreement (resulting from the resale) specifies delivery in the EU. The resale represents a new spot-type contract which shall indicate the renegotiated fixed price of the cargo with the fixed quantity, thus, reportable as LNG market data in real time. In case it is resold as a new portfolio-type contract, the same reporting logic applies as for the reporting of portfolio-type contracts.

Market participants are expected to consult Annex II to the TRUM on examples for reporting LNG portfolio-type non-standard contracts using Table 2, and Annex I to the TRUM for the lifecycle reporting requirements applicable for non-standard contracts.

2.3. Delivery point or zone for supply contracts

Commented [A24]: NOTE: The guidance provided in this chapter has been adopted from the previous Annex VI to the TRUM on reporting delivery points or zones without altering the reporting requirements. Please note that the excel file with the List of accepted EICs (including the csv file) will remain published on the ACER website.

The accurate identification of the delivery point or zone of the supply contract the reported transaction report is a fundamental requirement by the transaction reporting guidance under REMIT, which is a mandatory information for all transactions reported in Table 1 and Table 2 in Data Field (78) and Data

Field (46) respectively. These fields shall indicate the EIC Y, Z or W code to identify the delivery point or zone for the contract.

Any contract related to the supply of electricity or natural gas, irrespective of whether the contract is a spot, a physical forward, a future or an option contract, has a reference to a delivery point or zone. Also, financial derivatives related to EU electricity or gas have a reference price or other attributes which relates to the delivery of the commodity.

ACER publishes and updates on a regular basis the List of Accepted EICs for REMIT transaction reporting purposes on the ACER website. The transaction reports reported with an EIC in Data Field (78) and (46) in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively, not included in the list will be rejected by the relevant validation rule. Additional codes that represent delivery points for REMIT transaction reporting purposes currently not listed should be notified to ACER via this online form.

Electricity delivery point or zone

The delivery point or zone of a contract for the supply of electricity can be of two types:

1. Balancing zone: This is the zone for which the system operator is responsible to keep the electricity in balance. Market participants will deliver and take the delivery (transfer of ownership of the commodity) of the electricity through their nominations, e.g. the notification of the electricity delivered or withdrawn into or from the system to the System Operator.
2. Market area: This is the area that the specific contract refers to. It can be the same as the balancing area, or it can encompass several balancing areas.

Gas delivery point or zone

The delivery point or zone of a contract for the supply of gas can be of four types:

1. Balancing zone: This is the zone where the system operator is responsible to keep the gas in balance. Market participants will deliver and take the delivery (transfer of ownership of the commodity) of the gas through their nominations, e.g. the notification of the gas delivered or withdrawn into or from the system to the system operator.
2. Market area: This is the area that the specific contract refers to. It can be the same as the balancing area, or it can encompass several balancing areas.
3. Interconnection or entry point:
    a. The interconnection point is the point where gas is delivered and then transferred to the other side of the interconnection point by the system operator. This case applies to unbundled interconnection capacity only. Example: Interconnection between area (A), managed by system operator (TSO_X), and area (B), managed by the neighbouring system operator (TSO_Y):
        i. Market participant (MP1) delivers and balances its position at point (A) with TSO_X. Market participant (MP1) makes its nomination at point (A) with TSO_X.
        ii. The system operators TSO_X and TSO_Y transfer the energy from point (A) to point (B).
        iii. Market participant (MP2) delivers the gas and balances its position at point (B) with TSO_Y while the market participant (MP2) makes the nomination at point (B).
        iv. Delivery at interconnection points across two EU member states must be reported only in case of unbundled capacity. In all other cases the balancing zone or market area should be reported (see point 3(a)) above.
        v. Delivery at interconnection points across a NON-EU and an EU member state with unbundled capacity must be reported only in case of flow in the direction to the EU member state. Example: two counterparties have a gas contract for the delivery at interconnection point with unbundled capacity (also called at the

border). If the gas flows from the NON-EU to the EU member state, the contract is reportable under REMIT as the counterparty (in the contract) receiving the gas is registered in the EU member state.

On the contrary if the gas flows from the EU to the NON-EU country, the contract is NOT reportable under REMIT as the counterparty receiving the gas is based in a NON-EU country.

b. The entry point (e.g., terminal) is the physical delivery point where the commodity changes hands at an entry point. For example, this can be a terminal (e.g., Eemshaven) in the Netherlands where a seller delivers the gas to the buyer before the gas flows into the TTF hub (balancing zone).

4. Natural gas storage or LNG facility: This is the gas facility the contract refers to (physical location). The delivery point should be reported in line with what is specified in the contract. If the contract refers to a specific sub-terminal, then both parties should report the corresponding EIC code for that sub-terminal. If the contract instead refers to the main terminal the EIC W code for the aggregate terminal may be used.

Commented [A25]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 3.1.33.

2.4. Lifecycle events

The REMIT transaction reporting requirements related to lifecycle events of transactions reportable in Table 1 and Table 2 are specified in Annex I to the TRUM. In addition, a non-exhaustive list of examples for reporting lifecycle events can be found in Annex II to the TRUM.

The lifecycle events of transactions are to be reported via Data Field (88) and Data Field (51) in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively, on Action type.

The applicable action types are the following:

a) Action type N for 'New' identifies the submission of a transaction record for the first time.

b) Action type M for 'Modify' identifies the modification of details of a previously reported record due to the business event.

c) Action type C for 'Cancel' identifies the early termination of a previously reported record or cancellation (i.e. permanent withdrawal or suspension) of an order due to the business event.

d) Action type E for 'Error' identifies the invalidation of a wrongly submitted record.

Market participants should note that reporting of lifecycle events under REMIT may differ from lifecycle events reported under other EU legislations. In fact, the following are not expected to be reported under REMIT as they are not activities related to the execution or modification of a transaction entered into a wholesale energy market: confirmation, compression, settlement (pre-settlement, excluding early termination, and/or post-settlement activities), notional increase/decrease (relative to commodity index transactions including derivatives), clearing or option exercise.

3. Supply contracts to be reported on a periodic basis

Article 4(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation specifies that transactions relating to the supply or storage of electricity or the supply of natural gas to a single consumption unit with a technical capability to consume 600 GWh/year or more, unless concluded on an OMP, shall be reported on a periodic basis. Further information on the reporting obligations, including the timing of reporting of transactions with such energy intensive final consumers is available in the Guideline on transaction reporting.

In ACER's understanding such transactions with energy intensive final consumers falling above the prespecified threshold are typically concluded bilaterally and entail features of non-standardisation. Therefore, they are expected to be reported as non-standard contracts in Table 2 together with the related Executions reported in Table 1. This implies that the reporting requirements specified in the TRUM and its Annexes for non-standard supply contracts reportable under Article 3(a) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation shall be considered applicable also for supply contracts reportable under Article 4(2) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Market participants are expected to consult Annex II to the TRUM on examples for reporting non-standard contracts and their Executions using Table 2 and Table 1 respectively, in particular Example 16.01 and 16.02 featuring a non-standard contract with an energy intensive final customer.

In addition, the lifecycle reporting requirements applicable for non-standard contracts described in Annex I to the TRUM shall be considered applicable also for transactions with energy intensive final consumers.

4. Transportation contracts to be reported on a continuous basis

According to Article 3(b) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, the following contracts concerning wholesale energy products in relation to the transportation of electricity or natural gas in the Union shall be reported:

(i) transactions relating to the transportation of natural gas between entry-exit systems in the Union and between entry-exit systems in the Union and transmission systems outside of the Union, or transactions relating to the transportation of electricity as a result of a primary capacity allocation by or on behalf of the Transmission System Operator, including physical or financial capacity rights;

(ii) transactions relating to the transportation of natural gas between entry-exit systems in the Union and between entry-exit systems in the Union and transmission systems outside of the Union, or transactions relating to the transportation of electricity between market participants on secondary markets, specifying physical or financial capacity rights, options or obligations, including resale and transfer of such capacity;

(iii) transactions related to options, futures, forwards, swaps and any other derivatives relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas, including contracts-for-difference, irrespective of where and how they are traded.

As set out in Article 7(1)(c) and (d), transactions referring to standard and non-standard contracts for the transportation of electricity shall be reported using Table 3, while transactions referring to standard and non-standard contracts for the transportation of natural gas shall be reported in Table 4 of the Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

4.1. Transportation contracts for electricity

4.1.1. Continuous explicit intraday cross border capacity allocation

Commented [A26]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 4.1.2.

In case when the relevant allocation rules define that the allocated intraday cross border capacity is automatically nominated with no possibility of intervention from the market participant and that the amounts of allocated and nominated intraday cross border capacity are equal, then there is no need for the relevant TSOs or third party acting on their behalf to submit separate reports for both the allocated and nominated capacity information. Only the nominated cross border capacity shall be reported to ACER.

In case the relevant allocation rules allow the market participant to nominate a different amount of cross border capacity to the allocated amount, then both the allocated and the nominated capacity will have to be reported to ACER.

4.2. Transportation contracts for natural gas

When reporting transactions related to contracts for the transportation of natural gas, in the transaction record information shall be provided for the following bookable points of the transmission system:

a) all interconnection points;

b) entry points of production facilities;

c) for exit points connected to a single customer;

d) entry and exit points to and from storage;

e) entry and exit points to and from LNG facilities and physical hubs.

4.2.1. Capacity conversion from unbundled to bundled capacity

Commented [A27]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 4.2.7.

In case of capacity conversion from unbundled to bundled capacity the initial capacity contract needs to be modified after the conversion by indicating the following information in the modified report:

Scenario 1: The capacity conversion applies to the entire period of the initial capacity contract:

- Data Field (5) Transportation transaction identification shall be populated with the same transaction ID as of the initial capacity contract.
- Data Field (18) Action type shall be populated with ‘66G’ for ‘Changed’.
- Data Field (19) Quantity shall indicate 0 (zero) quantity in order to flag that all the capacity has been converted into bundled capacity.
- Data Field (27) Bundling shall indicate ‘ZEP’ for ‘Unbundled capacity’.

Scenario 2: The capacity conversion applies only to a certain part(s) of the total period included in the initial capacity contract. In this case, both periods - where the capacity conversion applies and where it does not - shall be reported in the same file (i.e. in the modified report) shall indicate in the following way:

TRUM field	Schema field	Section in the schema	To report
Data field (18) Action type	<process_Transaction.action_Status.statusCode>	<GasCapacityAllocation_Document>	‘66G’ for ‘Changed’
Data Field (27) Bundling	<process_Transaction.capacityType.code>		'ZEP' (=‘Unbundled capacity’)
Data Field (5) Transportation transaction identification	<identification>	Transportation_Transaction	The same transaction ID as of the initial capacity contract.
For SUB-PERIOD A: the period(s) where the capacity conversion is applicable			
Data Field (13) Start date and time Data Field (14) End date and time	<timeInterval>	Transportation_Period	The period referring to the converted capacity
Data field (19) Quantity	<contract_Quantity.quantityAmount>		The field shall indicate 0 (zero) quantity.
For SUB-PERIOD B: the period(s) where the capacity conversion is not applicable			
Data Field (13) Start date and time Data Field (14) End date and time	<timeInterval>	Transportation_Period	The period to which the capacity conversion does not apply.
Data field (19) Quantity	<contract_Quantity.quantityAmount>		The field shall indicate the quantity

			included in the initial capacity contract.

In both scenarios, since capacity conversion constitutes a change in the main contractual aspects (product quality), TSOs will have to report the transformation of the initial capacity contract also as a *new* contract to the Agency by indicating the following information in new the report:

- Data Field (5) Transportation transaction identification shall be populated with a new transaction ID compared to that of the initial capacity contract.
- Data Field (13) Start date and time and Data Field (14) End date and time shall indicate only the period(s) for which the capacity conversion is applied.
- Data Field (18) Action type shall be populated with '62G' for 'Active'.
- Data Field (27) Bundling shall indicate 'ZEO' for 'Bundled capacity'.

In case of bundled capacity, each reporting party reports its contractual part of the transaction.

4.2.2. Capacity upgrade from interruptible to firm capacity

Commented [A28]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 4.2.7.

The same approach as described above for capacity conversion is expected to be applied when the capacity underlying the initial capacity contract has been upgraded from interruptible to firm capacity. In this case, Data Field (16) Capacity category shall be populated with 'Z05' for 'Interruptible (booked)' in the modified report of the initial capacity contract. While for the new contract which results from the capacity upgrade, Data Field (13) shall be populated with the code of the relevant capacity type/category, e.g. ZEQ, Z06, ZES, ZET etc.

4.2.3. Tariff changes

Commented [A29]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 4.2.8.

In case of floating tariffs, the regulated price i.e. capacity charges are not fixed. In case of long term contracts.it is understood that there is no need to send tariff changes as a modification of the contract if the usage of the tariff is well-defined in a contract and if the tariff change is made publicly available by the TSO or by the respective NRA.

5. LNG market and trade data

In relation to contracts for supply, as set out to Article 7c of REMIT, LNG market participants shall submit daily to ACER the LNG market data, free of charge, by means of the reporting channels established ACER, in a standardised format, through a high-quality transmission protocol, and as close to real-time as technologically possible before the publication of the daily LNG price assessment (18:00 CET).

In addition, contracts for the supply of LNG with delivery in the Union are considered reportable under REMIT as set out in Article 3(a) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

In order to allow the streamlined reporting of transactions that fall under the scope of both reporting obligations mentioned above (referred to as ‘LNG market and trade data’), such transactions shall be reported by using the dedicated electronic format of Table 1.

The dedicated guidance on how to report LNG market and trade data under REMIT is available in Annex III to the TRUM.

6. Data fields related to supply contracts to be reported in Table 1

Technical and business requirements when submitting the transaction record

This chapter provides in detail the reporting requirements on the information the data fields listed in Table 1 of the Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation shall be populated with.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are considered mandatory for all transactions from a business perspective. The data fields are expected to be populated when applicable according to the cardinality table and guidance provided for the individual data fields in this manual. In addition, Annex I and Annex II to the TRUM shall be consulted in parallel with this manual. For the reporting of a transaction in an xml format in Table 1, the REMITTable1 electronic format shall be used.

Cardinality table of the data fields included in Table 1

Commented [A30]: NOTE: The cardinality table including all data fields of Table 1 is now available in the beginning of the chapter, with a hyperlink for the description of each data field.

M = Mandatory
M = Conditionally mandatory*
- = Not applicable
DV = Default value

Field No.	Field name	Traded on OMP		Traded bilaterally	
		Orders	Trades	Bilateral trades	Executions
Parties to the contract					
1	ID of the market participant or counterparty	M	M	M	M
2	Type of code used in field 1	M	M	M	M
3	Liquidity provision activity	M	-	-	-
4	ID of the trader and/or of the market participant or counterpart	M	M	M	-
5	Algorithm ID	M*	M*	-	-
6	ID of the other market participant (counterparty)	-	M*	M	M
7	Type of code used in field 6	-	M*	M	M
8	Reporting entity ID	M	M	M	M
9	ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account	M*	M*	-	-
10	Beneficiary ID	M*	M*	M*	-
11	Type of code used in field 9 and in field 10	M*	M*	M*	-
12	Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1	M	M	M	M
13	Buy / sell indicator	M	M	M	M
14	Initiator / Aggressor / Sleeve	-	M*	M*	-
Order details					
15	Order ID	M	-	-	-
16	Order type	M	-	-	-
17	Order condition	M*	-	-	-

18	Order status	M	-	-	-
19	Minimum execution volume	M*	-	-	-
20	Price limit	M*	-	-	-
21	Undisclosed volume	M*	-	-	-
22	Order duration	M	-	-	-
Contract details					
23	Contract ID	M	M	DV	DV
24	Contract name	M	M	DV	DV
25	Contract type	M	M	M	M
26	Energy commodity	M	M	M	M
27	Fixing index or reference price	M*	M*	M*	M*
28	Fixing index types	M*	M*	M*	-
29	Fixing index sources	M*	M*	M*	-
30	Index fixing interval	M*	M*	M*	-
31	Fixing frequency	M*	M*	M*	-
32	Settlement method	M	M	M	M
33	Organised market place ID/OTC	M	M	DV	DV
34	Type of trading venue	M*	M*	-	-
35	Contract trading hours	M	M	DV	-
36	Last trading date and time	M*	M*	-	-
Transaction details					
37	Transaction timestamp	M	M	M	M
38	Unique transaction ID	-	M	M	M
39	Linked transaction ID	-	M*	M*	M
40	Linked order ID	M*	M*	-	-
41	Voice brokered	-	M	M	-
42	Post-trade event	-	M*	-	-
43	Transaction type	M*	M*	-	-
44	Bidding ID	M*	M*	-	-
45	Price	M*	M*	M*	M
46	Price formula	-	M*	M*	-
47	Price in EUR/MWh	*Relevant for LNG market data (see Annex III to the TRUM)*			
48	Index value	M*	M*	M*	-
49	Price currency and unit	M*	M*	M*	M
50	Notional amount	-	M*	M*	M
51	Notional amount in EUR	*Relevant for LNG market data (see Annex III to the TRUM)*			
52	Notional currency	-	M*	M*	M
53	Quantity/Volume	M*	M*	M*	M*
54	Total notional contract quantity	M	M	M	M

Commented [A31]: NOTE: The cardinality of the field has been changed from M* to M in case of orders. Stakeholders are invite to provide examples in case the cardinality should remain conditionally mandatory.

55	Total notional contract quantity in MWh	*Relevant for LNG market data (see Annex III to the TRUM)*			
56	Quantity unit for fields 53 and 54	M	M	M	M
57	Termination date	-	M*	M*	-
Details of LNG market and trade data					
58	Type of LNG market data	*Relevant for LNG market data (see Annex III to the TRUM)*			
59	Annual delivery program				
60	Cargo swap				
61	Event type				
62	Loading facility				
63	Vessel identifier				
64	Delivery terms				
65	Portfolio contract price formula				
66	Special arrangement				
67	Reporter's information				
68	Business contact details				
Optionality details					
69	Option style	M*	M*	M*	-
70	Option type	M*	M*	M*	-
71	Option exercise date or period	M*	M*	M*	-
72	Option exercise frequency				
73	Option strike price	M*	M*	M*	-
74	Minimum/Maximum quantity	M*	M*	M*	-
75	Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity	M*	M*	M*	-
76	Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity in MWh	*Relevant for LNG market data (see Annex III to the TRUM)*			
77	Quantity unit for fields 75 and 76	M*	M*	M*	-
Delivery profile					
78	Delivery point or zone	M	M	M	M
79	Delivery start date	M	M	M	M
80	Delivery end date	M	M	M	M
81	Duration	M	M	M	M
82	Number of periods	M	M	M	M
83	Load type	M*	M*	M*	M*
84	Load delivery intervals	M	M	M	M
85	Delivery capacity	M*	M*	M*	-
86	Quantity unit used in field 5585	M*	M*	M*	-

Commented [A32]: NOTE: The cardinality of the field has been changed from M* to M in case of orders.

87	Price/time interval quantity	M*	M*	M*	-
Lifecycle information					
88	Action Type	M	M	M	M

6.1. Data fields related to parties to the contract

Data Field (1) ID of the market participant

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	ID of the market participant	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies by a unique code the market participant placing or concluding the transaction, or the organised marketplace (OMP) in case of system-generated orders. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The market participant or counterparty on whose behalf the record of transaction is reported shall be identified by a unique code.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<idOfMarketParticipant>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Alphanumerical	12 20 11 16 13	A0643278W.EU 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h ACERSILJ500 21X000EUROPEU--8 a1b2c3d4e5f6g

Field description

This field shall identify the market participant through a unique ID on whose behalf the transaction is reported.

It is important to note that while REMIT uses the term 'market participant', EMIR uses the term 'counterparty' to identify the reporting party, nevertheless for the purpose of REMIT reporting both terms shall be understood as the party that enters into a transaction and is responsible for the reporting.

In addition, for the purpose of the REMIT reporting and in the context of concluded trades, the *other* market participant that is the actual counterparty to the market participant identified in Data Field (1) is referred to as the *other market participant* being identified in Data Field (6).

The market participant that places the order or concludes the trade has to be identified in the transaction report as the responsible entity for the trading activity. This does not necessarily imply that this market participant is the actual counterparty or the final beneficiary to the transaction but is responsible for the reporting. For example, in case of a DEA arrangement, the DEA provider shall be identified in this field (for further guidance, see Chapter 112.1.2.1).

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

ACER code of the market participant

The market participant shall be identified in Data Field (1) by one of the unique codes registered with its NRA and available in CEREMP. If the market participant possesses different types of unique identification codes listed as accepted value under this field, all available accepted unique codes need to be provided to the NRA, thus made available in CEREMP, upon the registration of the market participant.

The registration of the market participant with the relevant NRA will result in receiving an ACER code. From ACER's perspective, the ACER code is preferred to be used from the reporting point of view. Nevertheless, for example, if a market participant is already using the LEI code for EMIR reporting, that market participant may use the LEI code also for REMIT reporting, as long as the LEI code has been provided to the relevant NRA in the registration process.

If a market participant is using its ACER code, this can be used by its counterparty to verify the identity of the market participant through the Central European Register of Energy Market Participants (CEREMP) available on the REMIT Portal.

It may occur that the ACER code is not known to the organised marketplace or other reporting party which is reporting on behalf of the market participant. If the ACER code has not been provided by the market participant to the organised marketplace (for OMP transactions) or the other reporting party reporting on behalf of the market participant (for bilateral trades), one of the alternative codes listed above shall be used; otherwise, the report will be rejected as invalid.

Data Field (2) Type of code used in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Type of code used in field 1	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the unique code used in field 1. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1).

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Text	3 3 3 3 3	ace lei bic eic gln

Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (1). For example, if an LEI code is used in the report to identify the market participant in Data Field (1), the accepted value in this field shall be 'lei'. If an ACER code is used in Data Field (1), the accepted value reported in this field is 'ace.

If a market participant which is a financial entity chooses to use a BIC code for Data Field (1), it could be the case that the code is less than 11 characters long. In such a case, typically when an 8-digit code is given, the code has to be reported adding "XXX" at the end up to the 11-digit length.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Data Field (3) Liquidity provision activity [NEW]

Commented [A33]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the newly introduced data field on liquidity provision activity by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation. Please also specify any lifecycle related requirements that Annex I to the TRUM would need to clarify - see the draft Annex I shared together with this document.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
3	Liquidity provision activity	The field identifies whether the order was submitted to the trading venue as part of a market making strategy.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<liquidityProviderIndicator>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
true false	Text	5	true

Field description

The field shall identify whether the market participant reported in Data Field (1) has placed the reportable order on the organised marketplace as a liquidity provider. In case the market participant acts as a liquidity provider for the relevant order, the field shall be populated with 'true', otherwise the value to be provided is 'false'.

The field is mandatory only for orders to trades.

Definition of a liquidity provider

In ACER's understanding, a liquidity provider is considered the member of the organised marketplace (a designated market participant) that places orders to trade on the OMP on its own account in order to provide liquidity to the market. The liquidity provider carries out its liquidity provision obligations under the framework of a liquidity provision agreement with the OMP.

Data Field (4) ID of the trader

No.	Field Identifier	Description
4	**NEW**: ID of the trader **OLD:** ID of the trader and/or of the market participant or counterparty as identified by the organised market place	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the login username or trading account of the trader used for the placing or conclusion of the transaction, as specified by the technical system of the OMP or identified by the market participant. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The login username or trading account of the trader and/or the market participant or counterparty as specified by the technical system of the organised market place.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<traderID>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefghi

Field description and cardinality

This field indicates the ID used by the organised marketplace or by the market participant to identify the user responsible for entering into the transaction that is to be reported. In ACER's understanding this is typically an electronic ID for the trader's account or a technical representation of that account.

As the same trader may have multiple IDs, it is crucial that always the relevant ID used by the trader for that particular transaction that is to be reported is provided in this field.

This field is considered mandatory in the sense that there must be an identifier of the person or the group of persons responsible for taking decisions or actions in executing or amending the transaction. A number or code does not disclose the identity of the person in the transaction reporting; thus, market participants and organised marketplace may report a number (or code) in order to avoid the reporting of names.

It is ACER's understanding that even if an algorithm is being used for the placing or the conclusion of the transaction to be reported, there is a 'human' trader being responsible for the application of the algorithm for that particular transaction. Therefore, Data Field (4) is considered mandatory irrespective of whether the placing or conclusion of the transaction involved algorithmic trading or not.

The field is mandatory for all orders and trades placed/concluded on an OMP or bilaterally, except for Executions.

OMP transactions

In case of transactions concluded on an OMP, this field shall represent how the OMP identifies the trader. The uniqueness of the trader ID shall be maintained even if the trader is responsible for multiple algos.

Commented [A34]: NOTE: Clarification added to the reporting requirements for the trader ID

Commented [A35]: NOTE: The provided guidance on the cardinality for Executions is based on FAQ 2.1.4.

The trader ID is considered mandatory for all transactions placed and/or concluded on an OMP, irrespective of whether the trading activity has involved limited or no human intervention, i.e. an algorithm. Such requirement is based on the understanding that even in case the reportable transaction involves an algorithm, there is always a human trader responsible for the application of the algorithm.

With regard to orders to trade placed by executing brokers at the organised marketplace, the trader ID of the executing broker's client shall also be reported in this field, if available to the organised marketplace.

Bilateral trades

In case of bilateral trades, when the trader ID is populated from the perspective of the market participant, this field shall represent how the market participant identifies its trader who concluded the trade.

Example: Reporting of the trader ID for OMP and bilateral trades

- The OMP identifies Joe Bloggs with ID = 123Abc
- The OMP identifies Company (A) with ID = CompA123
- Company (A) identifies Joe Bloggs internally with ID = Abc12345

Scenario 1 - OMP transactions: A trader called Joe Bloggs working at Company (A) trades on an OMP

When the OMP reports the transactions placed/executed by Joe Blogges, the trader ID "123Abc" shall be reported in field 3 as identified by the organised marketplace.

Scenario 2 - Bilateral trades: A trader called Joe Bloggs working at Company (A) trades bilaterally

The trader ID as identified by Company (A) shall be reported in field 3: "Abc12345".

Data Field (5) Algorithm ID [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Algorithm ID	The field indicates the identification code of the algorithm used for the placing or conclusion of the transaction.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<algoId>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefghi

Commented [A36]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the newly introduced data field on algorithm ID. Please also specify any lifecycle related requirements that Annex I to the TRUM would need to clarify - see the draft Annex I shared together with this document.

Field description

The field shall identify the ID of the algorithm placing the order and/or executing the trade on the organised marketplace.

The field is mandatory in case the trading activity related to the transaction to be reported involved limited or no human intervention. If the transaction involved only human intervention, the field is not applicable.

It is important to note that Data Field (6) ID of the trader is considered mandatory also in case of algorithmic trading as it is understood that there is always a human trader/user being responsible for the conclusion of the transaction.

Algorithms in scope

In ACER's view the guidance on reporting transactions under REMIT that involve algorithmic trading shall be in line with the definition and scope of algorithmic trading as clarified in the ACER Guidance in relation to the notification obligation of market participants engaging in algorithmic trading[4]. Therefore, market participants and organised marketplaces are expected to consult the related section of the ACER Guidance in order to comply with the transaction reporting requirements.

Identification of the algorithm

The identification code of the algorithm is expected to uniquely identify the algorithm used for the reported transaction within the firm, i.e., the market participant in case of internal (i.e. the MP's) or stand-alone vendor algorithms, or the OMP in case of external (i.e. OMP's) execution algorithms. This implies that the same ID shall not be shared by multiple algorithms within the same firm.

Market participants shall ensure that the algorithms used for their trading activities related to transactions reported under REMIT are available to the relevant OMP. This requirement is particularly relevant in case the market participant is using internal or third-party vendor algorithms (i.e. not the OMP's execution algorithms). It is understood that when market participants are using in-house or third-party vendor algorithms when trading on an OMP, the algorithm IDs may be required to be registered at the relevant OMP before the algorithm is used for trading on that OMP. In absence of such registration requirements, the market participants are required to share the IDs of the applied algorithms with the relevant OMP prior to the REMIT reporting of the transaction.

The above-mentioned requirement is meant to ensure that the algorithm ID is always provided in the first lifecycle event of the order/trade record reported with Action type N.

Composition of the algorithm ID

The composition of the algorithm ID relevant for REMIT transaction reporting is expected to allow to derive the general purpose (i.e. the general behaviour) of the algorithm used. This implies that market participants and OMPs, as being responsible for the calibration of the internal or external algorithms respectively, are expected to assign the ID to the relevant algorithm based on their own formulation but in such way that the string of the identification code would allow to identify the general purpose of the algorithm.

The following examples can be considered for the general purpose of an algorithm:

- Asset management → prefix 'ASS_' to be added to the algo ID
- Arbitrage → prefix 'ARB_' to be added to the algo ID
- Risk management → prefix 'RIS_' to be added to the algo ID
- Inventory management → prefix 'INV_' to be added to the algo ID

For example, the ID of an algorithm for arbitrage may be formulated in the following way by adding a prefix to algorithm ID: ARB_1234567890abcdefghi.

Data Field (6) ID of the other market participant (counterparty)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	**NEW**: ID of the other market participant (counterparty) **OLD**: ID of the other market participant or counterparty	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies by a unique code the other market participant being the counterparty to the transaction. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies by a unique code the other market participant being the counterparty to the transaction.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<otherMarketParticipant>	TradeList

[4] See Chapter 7 of the ACER Guidance on the Application of the obligation on the notification of algorithmic trading and direct electronic access

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code MIC	Alphanumeric	12 20 11 16 13 4	A0643278W.EU 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h ACERSILJ500 21X000EUROPEU--8 a1b2c3d4e5f6 XY12

Field description

This field indicates the ID of the other market participant (counterparty) to the trade that is reported.

For bilateral trades and Executions, the field is always considered mandatory. The field is not considered applicable to orders to trade.

OMP transactions

If the trade takes place on an exchange and the other market participant is a central counterparty (CCP), clearing house or a clearing member, this field shall be left blank.

Exchange traded contracts are typically traded anonymously, so that neither party to the trade knows who the other party is. If the trade takes place on an exchange with orders to trade placed on the broker OMP, this trade should be reported as any other trade that takes place on exchange, i.e. Data Field (6) is not applicable.

In certain cases, it is the exchange that has to be indicated as counterparty to the transaction, hence, the MIC code of the OMP may be used in this field for its identification, in case the OMP does not have an ACER code or LEI code.

Commented [A37]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.5

Trade with a market participant without an ACER code

When a REMIT market participant enters into a bilateral trade (e.g. a financial swap related to gas delivered in the EU) with a non-REMIT market participant (e.g. a firm that only trades OTC bilateral financial products related to the EU gas or electricity and fulfils its reporting obligation under EMIR and never enters into a physical trade), or with a REMIT market participant without an ACER code (e.g. market participant is under registration), it may need to populate Data Field (6) with the fictitious ACER code 'ACERNONMP.EU' to indicate that the counterparty to the trade does not have an ACER code.

There could be a case where MP A reports a trade with MP B which is identified by 'ACERNONMP.EU' in the trade report reported by MP A. Later MP B registers with its relevant NRA and receives an ACER code. In such scenario, this would be the case of novation as specified in Annex I to the TRUM.

Data Field (7) Type of code used in field 6

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Type of code used in field 6	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the unique code used in field 6. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1).

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Text	3 3 3 3 3	ace lei bic eic gln

Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (6).

Data Field (8) Reporting entity ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Reporting entity ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the RRM by its ACER registration code as the reporting entity of the transaction. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ID of the reporting entity.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<reportingEntityID>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	A0643278W.EU

Field description

This field identifies the Registered Reporting Mechanism (RRM) via its ACER code that submits the transaction report to ACER on behalf of the market participant identified in Data Field (1).

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Data Field (9) ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account	The field identifies the market participants acting directly or through a sub-delegation on the account of a third-party (on its own behalf or on behalf of another party), e.g. persons involved in direct electronic access arrangements.
	Representation in the electronic format	
	<clientIdentification>	*client* section in the OrderList / TradeList
	<clientSequence>	
	<deaSubdelegation>	

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Alphanumeric	12 20 11 16 13	A0643278W.EU 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h ACERSILJ500 21X000EUROPEU--8 a1b2c3d4e5f6

Field description

The field identifies the market participant placing or concluding a transaction on the account of a third-party, i.e. the account of the market participant identified in Data Field (1).

The field is mandatory for transactions taking place on the on the organised marketplace where the account of the market participant identified in Data Field (1) is delegated to another market participant that places or concludes the transactions on the organised marketplace.

Direct Electronic Access

Commented [A38]: NOTE: The provided guidance in the field description is partially based on FAQ 2.1.18.

Commented [A39]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the newly introduced data field. Please also specify any lifecycle related reporting requirements that Annex I to the TRUM would need to clarify.

As described in Chapter 2.1.2.1 when a DEA provider offers the DEA service to its client on an OMP, the transactions are concluded by the DEA client via the account of the DEA provider. In such case the DEA client enters into transactions in at least one wholesale energy market by acting on a third-party account (i.e. the account of the DEA provider) and on its own behalf or on behalf of another entity. It is understood that the trading strategy is put in place by the DEA client that is using the account of the DEA provider to place or conclude transactions on an OMP, therefore, the DEA client shall appear in the REMIT reporting for the relevant transaction to be reported while being identified by one of its unique identification codes as provided upon its registration with the respective NRA and as available in CEREMP. Since the DEA provider is the registered member of the organised marketplace, it shall appear in Data Field (1), while Data Field (12) Trading capacity is expected to be populated with the value ‘A’ for ‘Agent’.

It is also understood that the DEA client may sub-delegate the trading account of the DEA provider to another client, if such sub-delegation is allowed by the DEA provider. Such sub-delegation may happen multiple times across the DEA chain in a cascading manner.

In the electronic format Data Field (9) is being represented via three schema fields in the *client* section in the OrderList and TradeList: <clientIdentification>, <clientSequence> and <deaSubdelegation>.

Fields <clientIdentification> and <clientSequence> shall always be populated in case of a DEA in order to identify the DEA client using the trading account of the provider through direct delegation. In this case the client sequence number shall always be populated with value ‘1’ together with the unique code of the client as described above. In case of sub-delegation of the account by the client to a sub-delegated client, the sub-delegated client that is ultimately using the account of the DEA provider to place or conclude the reportable transaction on an OMP is also expected to be reported in field <code> (as fields <code> and <clientSequence> are repeatable in the schema), with sequence number populated with value ‘2’.

In addition, the mandatory field <deaSubdelegation> shall always be reported in order to flag whether for that particular transaction that is to be reported the DEA client identified with sequence number 1 has sub-delegated the account to another client (identified with sequence number 2), or the client itself was using the account for the reported transaction. In case of sub-delegation in place value ‘true’ is to be reported irrespective of the availability of the identification code of the sub-delegated client. Otherwise, value ‘false’ shall be populated.

In case the DEA client or sub-delegated client identified in Data Field (9) is not the final beneficiary to the reported transaction, the final beneficiary shall <u>always</u> be identified in Data Field (10) by one of its registered codes as available in CEREMP.

Example 1: DEA Client 1 acts on its own behalf

Field name	Population of the field
Data Field (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty	Unique identification code of the DEA provider
Data Field (9) ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account	
<clientIdentification>	Unique identification code of the DEA Client
<clientSequence>	1
<deaSubdelegation>	false
Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID	*blank*

Example 2: DEA Client 1 acts on behalf of a final beneficiary

Field name	Population of the field
Data Field (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty	Unique identification code of the DEA provider
Data Field (9) ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account	
<clientIdentification>	Unique identification code of the DEA Client
<clientSequence>	1
<deaSubdelegation>	false

Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID	Unique identification code of the final beneficiary

Example 3: DEA sub-delegated client acts on behalf of a final beneficiary

Field name	Population of the field
Data Field (1) ID of the market participant or counterparty	Unique identification code of the DEA provider
Data Field (9) ID of the market participants acting on a third-party account	
<clientIdentification> *<clientSequence>* *<deaSubdelegation>*	Unique identification code of the DEA client 1 true
<clientIdentification> *<clientSequence>*	Unique identification code of the DEA sub-delegated client (if available) 2
Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID	Unique identification code of the final beneficiary

Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Beneficiary ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies by a unique code the beneficiary of the transaction when the beneficiary is not the same as the market participant identified in field 1 or in field 9. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** If the beneficiary of the contract as referred in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 is counterparty to this contract the field is to be left blank. If the beneficiary of the contract is not counterparty to this contract the reporting counterparty has to identify the beneficiary by a unique code.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<beneficiaryIdentification>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	A0643278W.EU
LEI		20	1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h
BIC		11	ACERSILJ500
EIC		16	21X000EUROPEU--8
GLN/GS1 code		13	a1b2c3d4e5f6g

Field description

This field indicates the ID of the beneficiary of the transaction. Data Field (10) has to be considered in case the trading activity is carried out by a third party on behalf of another market participant on whose behalf the trading activity was carried out.

If the market participant reported in Data Field (1) or Data Field (9) is the final the beneficiary to the transaction, then Data Field (10) is not applicable.

If the market participant reported in Data Field (1) is not the final beneficiary to the transaction, the reporting market participant shall identify the beneficiary in this field by its unique code registered in CEREMP.

For example, if market participant A (MP A) is trading on behalf of party B, then party B is the beneficiary and MP A is acting on behalf of B as an Agent, as defined in Data Field (12). As MP A enters into transactions on a wholesale energy market, MP A is considered a market participant under REMIT and has to be reported in Data Field (1).

If party A always acts as a *tied agent*[5] and does not enter into transaction in any EU wholesale energy markets on its own behalf, it is not considered a market participant according to REMIT. In such a case, the identification code of party B should be reported in Data Field (1) and Data Field (10) shall be left blank. In this case party A should not appear in the report as market participant, unless the agreement between party A and party B foresees that the responsibility of the trading activity and the execution of the potential trades still lies with party A.

Commented [A40]: NOTE: Revised description of the paragraph, linking the requirement to tied agents as defined in MIFID II.

OMP transactions

If the beneficiary ID is provided by the market participant to the organised marketplaces or to one of the two counterparties to the contract in the case of bilateral contracts, the beneficiary ID must be included in the transaction report by populating Data Field (10) with the respective identification code. This can also be reported as a lifecycle event in line with the guidance provided in Annex I to TRUM.

If the information on the beneficiary of the transaction is not available to the organised marketplace, this field shall be left blank. For example, the organised marketplace may only know the market participant (or the executing broker in case of exchange) that executed the transaction. Also, when the trade is submitted for clearing, this information may be lost because the clearing house only executes transactions against its clearing members, and the market participant may (in the case of self-clearing members) or may not be the ultimate beneficiary. In such cases it is expected that the organised marketplace where the trading activity occurs is informed by the relevant market participants whenever they trade on behalf of a third party. In such a case, while Data Field (10) may be left blank, Data Field (12) Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1 shall be populated with 'A' for Agent.

Some of the reported trades executed at organised marketplaces will look like: A sells to B, where B is acting on behalf of C (beneficiary of the trade). ACER shall in these cases receive two reported trades: A sells to B, B sells to C.

With regard to orders placed and trades concluded by *executing brokers* at the organised marketplace, the Beneficiary ID of the executing broker's client shall also be reported in Data Field (10). The executing broker's clients should make IDs required for reporting available to the organised marketplace.

Bilateral trades

Bilateral trades concluded outside the organised marketplace may constitute the following arrangement: MP A sells to MP B with beneficiary C. In these cases, one trade report for the buy and one trade report for the sell side shall be reported: A sells to B with C identified in Data Field (10) as beneficiary.

However, the series of trades may be even more complex, and it may involve more parties. For example, if a bilateral trade takes place off-market between MP A and MP B, there may be other trades between B and other parties (e.g. C and D) to represent how they split the value of the A and B trade.

Data Field (11) Type of code used in field 9 and in field 10

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	Type of code used in field 9 and in field 10	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the unique codes used in fields 9 and 10. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1).

[5] As defined in Article 4(1)(29) of Directive 2014/65/EU

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Text	3 3 3 3 3	ACE LEI BIC EIC GLN

Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (9) and Data Field (10).

Data Field (12) Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
12	Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the market participant or counterparty in field 1 has placed or concluded the transaction as principal or as agent. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identifies whether the reporting counterparty has concluded the contract as principal on own account (on own behalf or behalf of a client) or as agent for the account of and on behalf of a client.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<tradingCapacity>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
P = Principal A = Agent	Text	1	P

Field description

This field identifies the trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty identified in Data Field (1).

If the market participant is acting on its own behalf, this field shall be populated with ‘P’ for Principal.

If the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent and the beneficiary identification is known by the OMP and reported in Data Field (10), this field shall be populated with ‘A’ for ‘Agent’.

Nevertheless, if the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent and the OMP is aware that a transaction is concluded on behalf of a third party, this field is expected to be populated with the value ‘A’, irrespectively of whether the identification of the final beneficiary is known at the due time of the REMIT reporting.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Direct Electronic Access

When reporting transactions placed or concluded on an OMP under a DEA arrangement where the DEA client uses the trading account of the DEA provider being identified in Data Field (1), trading capacity ‘A’ shall be reported in this field.

Data Field (13) Buy / sell indicator

No.	Field Identifier	Description

13	Buy / sell indicator	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the transaction was a buy or sell (or in certain scenarios both). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identifies whether the contract was a buy or sell for the market participant or counterparty identified in field 1.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<buySellIndicator>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
B = Buy S = Sell C = Buy and Sell	Text	1	B

Field description

The Buy/sell indicator indicates whether the market participant is reporting a transaction for the buying or selling of a contract. Value "B" shall be indicated for *buy* and value "S" shall be indicated for *sell* from the perspective of the reporting market participant or, in the case of an agent (e.g. executing broker) transaction, from the perspective of the client.

The field is always mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

OMP transactions

For orders placed on an organised marketplace, this field should indicate whether the market participant identified in Data Field (1) has the intention to buy or sell the contract.

However, in some auction markets, there may be circumstances where an order is a buy and sell. In such cases, this is identified by specifying a combined buy and sell indicator, i.e. value 'C'.

For derivatives that have not already been reported under EMIR, and therefore reported under REMIT, the following buyer and seller logic should apply:

- In case of a fix to floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, then party X pays a fixed price and party Y pays a floating price. This means that party X receives the floating leg and party Y receives the fixed leg. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).
- In the case of a floating-to-floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, party X pays the floating price of the first leg (or index) and party Y pays the floating price of the second leg (or second index). In this case, the legs (indexes) should be sorted alphabetically. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).

Bilateral trades and Executions

Since the REMIT Implementing Regulation requires two-side reporting, each trade report should indicate the side of the trade for the reporting market participant as a buyer or a seller.

Data Field (14) Initiator / Aggressor / Sleeve

No.	Field Identifier	Description
14	**NEW: Initiator / Aggressor / Sleeve** **OLD:** Initiator/Aggressor	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the order to trade is an initiating or an aggressing order when the trade is executed on an electronic broker platform or a voice assisted broker platform. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** When the trade is executed on an electronic or voice assisted broker platform, the initiator is the party who first placed the firm order in the market and

		the aggressor is the party that initiates the transaction.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<aggressor>	TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
I = Initiator A = Aggressor S = Sleeve	Text	1	A

Field description

This field applies when the trade was executed at an electronic broker platform or a voice assisted broker platform. Value ‘A’ shall be indicated if the market participant identified in Data Field (1) was the originator of the transaction (aggressor) and value ‘I’ shall be indicated if the market participant was the passive participant (initiator), i.e. the one placing the order in the market first.

A buyer is identified as an aggressor if the market participant submits an order which matches with a sell order (initiator) that is already visible to the market. A seller is identified as an aggressor if the market participant submits an order which matches with a buy order (initiator) that is already visible to the market.

The field is mandatory for trades when executed on a broker-type organised marketplace.

This field does not apply to orders to trade.

Trading in a sleeve

It is ACER’s understanding of sleeve trade definition is the following: MP A intends to enter into a transaction with MP B which has placed an order on an organised marketplace. However, because MP A and B do not have an agreement to trade (or limited credit status), the broker may find a third market participant (MP C) who has an agreement to trade with both MP A and MP B and is willing to sleeve the trade (buy and sell the same contract simultaneously) for them.

There are two trades in this type of scenario: one trade between MP A and MP C (e.g. MP A buys from MP C) and another trade between MP C and MP B (e.g. MP C buys from MP B). As a result of such a sleeve arrangements, the resulting trade consists of four legs to be reported to ACER in the following way:

MP A buys from MP C:

- MP A reports the trade as buyer and as aggressor (‘A’); and
- MP C reports the trade as seller and as sleeve trade (‘S’).

MP C buys from MP B:

- MP C reports the trade as buyer and as sleeve trade (‘S); and
- MP B reports the trade as seller and an initiator (‘I’).

Linking transactions when trading in sleeve

When market participants enter into a sleeve trade, the resulting legs of the trade shall be linked. By following the example of a sleeve trade provided above, the reporting should be done in the following way:

When MP A buys from MP C:

- MP A reports the trade as buyer and as aggressor (‘A’); and
- MP C reports the trade as seller and as sleeve trade (‘S’).

MP A and C shall report UTI 123 in Data Field (38) Unique transaction ID.

When MP C buys from MP B:

- MP C reports the trade as buyer and as sleeve trade (‘S’); and

- MP B reports the trade as seller and an initiator ('I').

MP B and C shall report UTI 456 in Data Field (38) Unique transaction ID.

MP C in its *sell* sleeve report (reported with UTI 123) shall populate Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID with UTI 456, and by following the same logic it shall populate field (39) with UTI 123 in its *buy* sleeve trade report.

For further examples on reporting sleeve trade, see Annex II to the TRUM.

6.2. Data fields related to order details

Data Field (15) Order ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Order ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the order by using a unique code identifier throughout its lifecycle as provided by the organised marketplace or the trade-matching system. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The order shall be identified by using a unique code identifier provided by the market place or counterparties.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<orderId>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	12345abcdef

Field description

This field identifies the unique ID of the reported order as specified by the organised marketplace.

The ID of the order shall be unique for that contract and for that organised marketplace the reported order refers to. The order ID shall be maintained throughout the lifecycle of the order, i.e. the same ID shall be used to identify the order throughout the remainder of its lifecycle as reported in its first lifecycle with Action type N for 'New'.

The field is always mandatory for orders to trade.

Data Field (16) Order type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Order type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of order as defined by the functionality offered by the OMP or the trade-matching system. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The type of order as defined by the functionality offered by the organised market place.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<orderType>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples

Commented [A41]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to review the current list of accepted values and provide feedback on their current description in order to ensure that the list and related reporting requirements reflect current market practices.

BLO = Block CON = Convertible COM = Combination EXC = Exclusive FHR = Flexible Hour HYB = Hybrid [NEW] IOI = Indication of Interest LIM = Limit LIN = Linked LIS = Linear Step MAR = Market MTL = Market to Limit SMA = Smart Order SPR = Spread STP = Step VBL = Variable Block ~~OTH = Other~~	Text	3	MAR

Commented [A42]: QUESTION: New order type 'Hybrid' has been added as per stakeholder request. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the newly proposed value applicable for auction markets.

Commented [A43]: QUESTION: Value 'Other' is proposed to be deleted. Stakeholders are invited to describe practical use case(s) when the value would be still applicable and propose alternatives.

Field description

Every order shall be identified at least by one of the order types included in the list of accepted values of this field. Orders might be of various types at the same time, therefore multiple order types are allowed to be reported within the order report, if applicable. In case of an order where multiple order types might apply, as defined by the functionality offered by the organised marketplace, reporting parties shall select that order type among the accepted values that is best representing the key characteristic of the order.

The field is always mandatory for orders to trade.

Description of the accepted values

BLO = Block: an order which is linked to one or more orders for the purpose of trading (that must have the same price and the same quantity according to the trading venue's rules) irrespective of whether the periods (e.g. half hours, hours) are contiguous.

CON = Convertible: an order which under certain market conditions may be converted from a block order to a single hourly order.

COM = Combination: an order which refers to two or more orders concerning different series and where the respective orders are executed simultaneously.

EXC = Exclusive: a complex order type where the linked order is the exclusive order, i.e. only one of the orders can be transacted.

FHR = Flexible Hour: a specific order that can trade at any hour provided that the price and volume are matched.

HYB = Hybrid: a linear order that refers to hybrid curves featuring the combination of Linear Step (LIS) and Step (STP) curves.

Commented [A44]: NOTE: New order type 'Hybrid' added as per stakeholder request for auction markets.

IOI = Indication of Interest: quotations on trading venues advertised on the screens of the organised marketplaces.

LIM = Limit: an order submitted with a specified limit price which can be executed either in part or in full at its limit price (i.e. at the price set by the market participant) or better.

LIN = Linked: an order where there is a dependency on/from another order or multiple orders for choosing to trade either one or the other or both orders.

Commented [A45]: NOTE: Clarification added to the definition of linked orders based on stakeholder feedback.

LIS = Linear Step: an order where the specified step range is matched linearly.

MAR = Market: an unpriced order that will execute against the best priced orders.

MTL = Market to Limit: a market order that executes at the best price. In case the MTL order is partially matched, the remaining part is cancelled and then reinserted in the order book with order condition LIM (limit order) and price equal to the one at which the matched portion was executed.

SMA = Smart Order: an order can be either against a financial or physical contract.

SPR = Spread: an order where the order contains more than one contract e.g. taking either long or short position in different contracts.

STP = Step: an order which defines a specific step range or step price.

VBL = Variable Block: an order in which the block quantity and/or price can vary, e.g. different quantity at different hours.

OTH = Other: an order that has not been identified by one of the existing order types. 'Other' shall be adopted only exceptionally.

Commented [A46]: NOTE: Proposed to be deleted

Data Field (17) Order condition

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Order condition	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates a special condition for the order to be executed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** A special condition for the order to execute.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<orderCondition>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
AON = All or None FAF = Fill and Float FAK = Fill and Kill FOK = Fill or Kill HVO = Hidden Volume MEV = Minimum Execution Volume OCO = One Cancels Other PRE = Preference PRI = Priority PTR = Price Trigger SLO = Stop Loss Order ~~OTH = Other~~		3	FOK

Commented [A47]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to review the current list of accepted values and provide feedback on their current description in order to ensure that the list and related reporting requirements reflect current market practices.

Commented [A48]: QUESTION: Value 'Other' is proposed to be deleted. Stakeholders are invited to describe practical use case(s) when the value would be still applicable and propose alternatives.

Field description

This field identifies the condition for the order, identified in Data Field (15), in relation to its execution. The order condition refers to different behaviours of the order types in combination with the order definition and the specific lifecycle event of the order.

In case the order has no special condition, the field is not applicable.

Description of the accepted values

AON = All or None: an order which must fill in full otherwise it will remain in the order book until the entire volume is matched.

FAF = Fill and Float: an order which will be killed immediately after matching with any available volume in the order book. If not filled at all, the order stays in the order book.

FAK = Fill and Kill: an order which must be filled as much as possible immediately upon entry; otherwise, it is removed from the order book.

FOK = Fill or Kill: an order which must fill immediately in full when it is entered into the order book; otherwise, it will be removed from the order book without trading.

HVO = Hidden Volume: an order that has a hidden quantity, which is part of the total quantity of the order. The hidden volume information shall be reported in Data Field (21) Undisclosed volume.

MEV = Minimum Execution Volume: an order which specifies a minimum volume of the order that must be matched to allow trading. The applicable minimum volume information shall be reported in Data Field (19) Minimum execution volume.

OCO = One Cancels Other: an order which if triggered cancels another order.

PRE = Preference: an order which will trade with a specific participant or participants in preference of others.

PRI = Priority: an order which has a priority obligation for trading, i.e. it cannot trade with a participant within its own group.

PTR = Price Trigger: an order which will not be available for execution unless a specific trigger price is reached, similar to a Stop Loss, but may be triggered across product pricing, i.e. the price trigger may be based on a different contract or index. The applicable price limit shall be reported in Data Field (20) Price limit.

SLO = Stop Loss Order: an order that is submitted to the market as a limit order or market order once a certain price condition of an instrument is met (including profit taking). The price trigger refers to the same tradable instrument. SLO orders are reportable with Order status 'Active' once it is activated and becomes visible in the order book. The applicable price limit shall be reported in Data field (20) Price limit.

OTH = Other: an order that has not been identified by any of the existing order condition. 'Other' shall be adopted only exceptionally upon a prior agreement with ACER.

Commented [A49]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.12 and 2.1.13.

Commented [A50]: NOTE: Proposed to be deleted

Data Field (18) Order status

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Order status	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the status of the order in the order book, for example if the order is active or deactivated. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The status of the order, for example if order is active or deactivated.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<orderStatus>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ACT = Active COV = Converted EXP = Expired MAC = Matched PMA = Partial Matched REF = Refilled SUS = Suspended WIT = Withdrawn ~~OTH = Other~~	Text	3	ACT

Commented [A51]: NOTE: The value 'OTH' is proposed to be deleted as the list of accepted order statuses applicable for the field covers all the potential statuses an order and its lifecycle can have in the REMIT reporting framework.

Field description

This field indicates the status of the order identified in Data Field (15). Every order shall have a status based on the list accepted values available in this field for each lifecycle of the order record. In addition, changes in the order status are considered as a lifecycle event as described in Annex I to the TRUM.

Always a single order status can be considered as applicable to the order record.

The field is always mandatory for orders to trade.

Description of the accepted values

ACT = Active: the order has been activated by the system or the market participant and is visible to the market (if an order is not activated in the order book, e.g. "Iceberg" created but inactive or Stop Loss Order ('SLO') not activated, it is not reportable until activation).

COV = Converted: converted a block order or variable block order which has been converted into a single order. For example, if an order with order type 'BLO' (Block) or 'VBL' (Variable Block) has been converted to a single order, such event is considered as a lifecycle event with Action type 'M' for 'Modify' to indicate the change in the order status as 'COV' (Converted).

EXP = Expired: the order has expired as per its order duration or order conditions. An order with 'EXP' status shall be reported with the remaining quantity/volume.

MAC = Matched: the order's quantity/volume has been fully matched (filled) by another order. An order with 'MAC' order status contains the total matched quantity/volume (e.g. in Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume) and the transaction time of matching. The same timestamp should be reflected in the corresponding trade record being linked to that order.

PMA = Partial matched: the order's quantity/volume has been partially matched (filled) by another order. An order with 'PMA' status shall be reported with the remaining quantity/volume left for further trading in Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume together with the matched quantity/volume in the relevant fields in the schema. In addition, the matched quantity/volume shall be populated in the corresponding trade record which has the same transaction timestamp as the matched order to which it is linked. For further information on reporting the quantity information for order status 'PMA', Annex I to the TRUM shall be consulted.

REF = Refilled: the order has had the hidden or undisclosed quantity refilled to provide visible volume for the order to trade. For example, if Data Field (17) Order condition indicates that an order has hidden volume ('HVO'), e.g. an "Iceberg" order, and provided that the total quantity/volume has been refilled from the Undisclosed Volume (indicated in Data Field (21)) as a consequence of the execution of the disclosed volume (visible to the market), this will be reported as a lifecycle event with Action type M for 'Modify' to indicate the change in the status of the order to 'REF'.

SUS = Suspended: an order which has been temporarily or permanently suspended from trading by the system (e.g. an exceptional event of IT system failure) or by the organised marketplace (e.g. due to the suspension of a trading agent or trading portfolio), but not by the market participant. An order with status 'SUS' shall be reported with the suspended quantity/volume in field (53).

WIT = Withdrawn: an order has been withdrawn from the market by the market participant based on a business decision. An order with status 'WIT' shall be reported with the withdrawn quantity/volume in field (53).

OTH = Other: an order that has not been identified by one of the existing order statuses. 'Other' shall be adopted only exceptionally.

Commented [A52]: NOTE: Proposed to be deleted

Data Field (19) Minimum execution volume

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	Minimum execution volume	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the quantity/volume of any defined minimum execution. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Minimum Execution Volume – The quantity / volume of any defined minimum execution.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<minimumExecuteVolume>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	100

Field description

This field identifies the minimum execution volume of the order which has to be matched for the order to be executed.

This field shall only be populated if the order condition reported in Data Field (17) indicates ‘MEV’ for Minimum Execution Volume.

The minimum execution volume of the order shall be expressed in the same unit of measurement in which the quantity or energy volume (delivery capacity) for the contract reported in Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume has been expressed, i.e. same unit of measurement to be adopted as reported in Data Field (56) Quantity unit for fields 53 and 54.

Data Field (20) Price limit

No.	Field Identifier	Description
20	Price limit	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the price limit for the order to enter or withdraw from the order book, such as for a trigger or stop-loss order. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The defined price of the limit for the trigger or stop loss order.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<priceLimit>	*triggerDetails* section in the OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals.	Number	20	58.6

Field description

This field identifies the defined price limit for a trigger or stop loss order that causes the order to either enter into or to be withdrawn from the order book.

This field is applicable if the order condition reported in Data Field (17) is ‘PTR’ for Price Trigger or ‘SLO’ for Stop Loss.

Data Field (21) Undisclosed volume

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Undisclosed volume	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the volume that is not disclosed to the market for the order. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The volume that is not disclosed to the market for the order.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<Undisclosed>	*quantity* section in the OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	1000

Field description

This field identifies the undisclosed or hidden volume of the order identified in Data Field (15) as provided to the organised marketplace. The volume entered in this field is the volume of the order which is not visible to the market.

This field applies to those orders that have an order condition reported as ‘HVO’ for ‘Hidden volume’ in Data Field (17), e.g. as for iceberg orders.

The undisclosed volume of the order shall be expressed in the same unit of measurement in which the quantity or energy volume (delivery capacity) for the contract reported in Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume has been expressed, i.e. same unit of measurement as reported in Data Field (56) Quantity unit for fields 53 and 54.

Data Field (22) Order duration

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	Order duration	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the order duration which is the time for which the order exists within the system until it is withdrawn or cancelled, unless it is executed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The order duration is the time for which the order exists within the system until it is removed / cancelled unless it is executed.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<orderDuration>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
DAY = Day GTC = Good Till Cancelled GTD = Good Till Date GTT = Good Till Time SES = Session ~~OTH = Other~~	Text	3	SES

Commented [A53]: QUESTION: Value 'Other' is proposed to be deleted. Stakeholders are invited to describe practical use case(s) when the value would be still applicable.

Field description

This field identifies the duration of the order, i.e. the time period in which the order exists in the order book until it expires or it is cancelled, unless executed. For example, an order can be active during the trading session for the day (value 'DAY' would be applicable) or until it is cancelled (value 'GTC' would be applicable).

For the reporting requirements of the end of the order's lifecycle, see Annex I to the TRUM.

The field is always mandatory for orders to trade.

Description of the accepted values

DAY = Day: an order which persists for the current day only.

GTC = Good Till Cancelled: an order which persists until the market participant cancels the order or it reaches the system maximum duration.

GTD = Good Till Date: an order which persists until a specified date.

GTT = Good Till Time: order which persists until a specified time and date.

SES = Session: an order which persists only within the current trading session or until gate closure.

OTH = Other: an order duration that has not been identified by one of the existing order duration types. 'Other' shall be adopted only exceptionally based on a prior agreement with ACER.

Commented [A54]: NOTE: Proposed to be deleted

6.3. Data fields related to contract details

Data Field (23) Contract ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description

23	Contract ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the contract to which the transaction refers by using the unique code identifier provided by the OMP or counterparties. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The contract shall be identified by using a unique code identifier provided by the market place or counterparties.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<contractId>	ContractList

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 50 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	50	AGHDN15832839

Field description

The field identifies the contract to be traded to which the reported transaction relates to by a unique identifier.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

OMP transactions

This field identifies the unique ID of the contract as provided by the organised marketplace where the contract is traded. The contract ID must be specific to the relevant organised marketplace, which means that it shall not be shared with any other contract within the same OMP.

The OMP must have only a single contract identifier for the contract during its lifetime. The contract ID is needed to link all the orders and trades to a specific contract. This implies that the contract ID must be unique throughout the lifecycle of the related transaction reported, i.e. until the delivery date.

Where an organised marketplace has not yet identified a contract admitted to trade on its venue with a unique ID, it may decide to do so in the following ways:

Examples:

a. For auction markets: gate closure (+ commodity + delivery point if the exchange organises more than one commodity and/or delivery points).

b. For exchange continuous markets: delivery date (or month) + hrs (if needed) (+ commodity and or + delivery point if the exchange organises more than one commodity and /or delivery points).

c. For brokers: delivery point + commodity + delivery date (or month) + hrs (if needed).

SIDC and SDAC

For the reporting of the contract ID for contracts traded within SIDC (continuous and auction markets) and SDAC, see Chapter 2.1.1.

Bilateral trades and Executions

Market participants reporting bilateral trades traded outside the organised marketplace or Executions concluded under the framework of non-standard contracts (reported in Table 2) are not expected to submit a contract ID. Instead, the default value “NA” for ‘Not available’ must be populated in this field.

Data Field (24) Contract name

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Contract name	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the name of the contract to which the transaction refers as identified by the OMP. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The name of the contract as identified by the organised market place.

Representation in the electronic format		
	<contractName>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 200 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	200	XYZ abc day-ahead

Field description

This field identifies the name of the contract as identified by the organised marketplace where the contract identified in Data Field (23) is admitted to trade. The contract name should be unique within a particular organised marketplace, but the same name can also be used by other organised marketplaces.

The contract name reported in the transaction report should be the same as used by the organised marketplace advertising the contract in their system to their clients.

In cases when the contract name and the contract ID are the same, both fields should be populated with the same value.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

SIDC and SDAC

For the reporting of the contract ID for contracts traded within SIDC (continuous and auction markets) and SDAC, see Chapter 2.1.1.

Bilateral trades

In case of transactions concluded bilaterally with a defined price (i.e. outright or fixed by an index) and quantity reported in Table 1, this field shall be populated with the default value "BILCONTRACT".

Executions

For Executed concluded under the framework of non-standard contracts reported in Table 2, specifying at least an outright volume and price, this field shall be populated with the default value "EXECUTION".

Data Field (25) Contract type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	Contract type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the contract to which the transaction refers. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The type of the contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<contractType>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
AU = Auction AU_PAB = Pay as bid auction [NEW] CO = Continuous FW = Forward style contract FU = Future style contract OP = Option style contract OP_FW = Option on a forward OP_FU = Option on a future OP_SP = Option on spread OP_SW = Option on a swap SP = Spread SW = Swap SWG= Swings	Text	Up to 6	FW

Commented [A55]: NOTE: The accepted values applicable for LNG previously included in the list have been deleted due to the new schema dedicated to report LNG market and trade data.

Commented [A56]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the newly proposed value to flag pay-as-bid auctions.

~~OT = Other~~ Applicable for EFPs and EFSs FW_EFP = Forward for Exchange for Physical FW_EFS = Forward for Exchange for Swaps FU_EFP = Future for Exchange for Physical FU_EFS = Future for Exchange for Swaps Applicable for PPAs SO_PPA = Spot contract concluded under a PPA FW_PPA = Forward contract concluded under a PPA FU_PPA = Future contract concluded under a PPA OP_PPA = Option contract concluded under a PPA SP_PPA = Spread contract concluded under a PPA SW_PPA = Swap contract concluded under a PPA			

Commented [A57]: QUESTION: Value ‘Other’ is proposed to be deleted. Stakeholders are invited to describe practical use case(s) when the value would be still applicable.

Field description

This field identifies the type of the contract to which the reported transaction refers.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

OMP transactions

For contracts traded in continuous or auction markets at exchanges, the value of ‘AU’ (for Auction) or ‘CO’ (for Continuous on exchange) shall be reported respectively, unless the contract type is one of the other types included in the list of accepted value.

Only in exceptional cases when none of the accepted values are applicable to the contract, then ‘OT’ (Other) should be used.

Commented [A58]: NOTE: Proposed to be deleted

Regarding the differentiation between forwards and futures, futures contracts, that can be physically or cash settled, can only be traded on exchanges.

Orders on spreads

When market participants trade period, contract or product spreads, the transaction is considered to refer to two different master agreements. The order placed should be reported as a spread order indicated as ‘SPR’ for ‘Spread’ in Data Field (16) Order type. In addition, Data Field (25) Contract type should be populated with ‘FW’ (in case the underlying contracts are forward contracts). The order may result in a trade, which needs to be linked to the spread order and reported in two trade legs.

It is ACER’s understanding that when dealing with spread contract settled financially, the transactions are typically represented by *one legal agreement*. In such a case, Data Field (25) Contract type is expected to be populated with ‘SP’ (‘Spread’).

Pay as bid auctions

For the related reporting requirements on pay as bid auctions, see Chapter 2.1.1.4.

Bilateral trades

For bilateral trades contract types ‘AU’ or ‘CO’ shall not be used. ‘FW’ (for forward style contract) refers to the forward style which also includes spot transactions. Market participants should not understand forward style as a sort of derivative contract, but as the style of the contract itself, i.e. for physical delivery at a later date.

Forwards style contracts

Commented [A59]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed requirement on reporting exchange listed futures if traded bilaterally or through a broker.

In case an equivalent of an exchange listed futures contract is being agreed bilaterally between market participants (or through a broker) it is understood that the traded contract is rather considered a forward contract (since the trading does not take place on the listing exchange), hence, upon its REMIT reporting such contracts are expected to be flagged as 'FW' in this field.

Swaps and spreads

Physical swaps or spreads are usually executed under two master agreements, and they should be reported as separate contracts. However, where such transaction is represented by *one legal agreement*, then market participants should report it as 'SW' for swap contract, or 'SP' for spread contract, using one of the examples available in Annex II of the TRUM.

Spread contracts typically involve price differences in forwards / future / option prices, rates, based on inter-market relationships (time differences (maturities), locational differences, commodity differences). Spreads can be established by taking a position in one contract (first leg) and simultaneously taking an opposite position in another contract (second leg). However, spreads might also refer to trading based on pure price difference with an index or reference price.

Swap contracts typically indicate a contract that settles with multi periods and results in exchange of a series of cash flows. It may for example involve one market participant having a fixed-price contract for an energy commodity, while the other counterparty takes on the floating price of the same commodity. However, also floating-to-floating trades might occur, as well as physical/geographical swaps where the hedging is based on different pricing in different locations.

Exchange for Physical and Exchange for Swaps

Commented [A60]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.53.

Exchanges may offer to its clients the possibility to use trade types as Exchange for Physical (EFP) and Exchange for Swap (EFS), standing for:

- Exchange for Physical (EFP): An EFP is a bilaterally negotiated transaction involving the simultaneous exchange of an Exchange futures position for a corresponding related cash or physical position. In such a transaction the buyer (seller) of the futures transaction is the seller (buyer) of a corresponding amount of the cash commodity, as appropriate, at a price mutually agreed upon.
- Exchange for Swaps (EFS): An EFS is a bilaterally negotiated transaction involving the simultaneous exchange of an Exchange futures position for a corresponding related OTC swap or other OTC derivative in the same or related product.

Such trades are published on the screen with a volume and price. The trade type flag identifies that a trade is a block, an EFP or an EFS trade, in order to allow the market to understand the differences in the trade types.

Transactions related to EFP or EFS shall be flagged in Data Field (25) Contract type as FU_EFP, FW_EFP, FU_EFS or FW_EFS, respectively.

Power Purchase Agreements

Commented [A61]: NOTE: This guidance was previously available in the extra guidance box at the end of this data field's description.

When reporting a non-standard contract concluded under a PPA in Table 2, market participants shall populate Data Field (25) Contract type with one of the values only applicable for PPAs, e.g. FW_PPA, in order to flag in the report that the contract refers to a PPA. When reporting Executions concluded under the non-standard contracts in Table 1, the same information shall be populated in Data Field (25) in Table 1 on the contract type as indicated in the Table 2 report. For more information on reporting PPAs, see Chapter 2.2.2.

Transactions related to options traded on an OMP or OTC

Commented [A62]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 1.1.12.

In ACER's understanding, there are at least three different types of contracts with optionality:

1. Options with given strike price(s) and traded at organised marketplaces;
2. Options with given strike price(s) and traded bilaterally;
3. Option with complex price structure.

In cases (1) and (2) above, there is no lifecycle event reporting requirement for the exercise of the option itself. However, if a new contract for the supply of gas or electricity is signed, then a trade report for that contract must be reported separately. The exercise of the option is not a reportable event, the new transaction as a result of the option exercise, is a reportable trade.

Data Field (26) Energy commodity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	Energy commodity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the energy commodity subject to the contract to which the transaction refers. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The classification of the energy commodity.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<energyCommodity>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
EL = Electricity NG = Gas LG = Liquified natural gas	Text	2	NG

Field description

This field identifies the energy commodity of the product included in the contract that the reported transaction refers to. The energy commodity that falls under the scope of REMIT may be electricity, natural gas, or liquified natural gas. Other commodities such as emissions rights, coal, oil, etc. are out of scope of REMIT.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Reporting spreads

Spark spreads involve one leg for the electricity trade and one leg for the gas trade, which has to be reported separately but should be linked via Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID. In case of a clean spark spread, the emission leg shall not be reported.

Where one or more elements of a spread is not gas or electricity, only the gas or electricity leg of the spread shall be reported. For example, for clean and dirty dark spreads, coal and emissions legs shall not be reported in the REMIT transaction reporting framework. In this case, the electricity trade does not need to be linked to other transactions in Data Field (39).

Data Field (27) Fixing index or reference price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Fixing index or reference price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the fixing index that sets the price for the contract or the reference price for derivatives. The fixing index is expected to follow the naming convention specified by the Agency. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Fixing index that sets the price for the contract or the reference price for derivatives.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<indexName>	ContractList
	<indexName>	*fixingIndex* section in OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 150 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	150	XYZ abc day-ahead

Field description

This field identifies the name of the index used to fix the price of the traded contract as reported by the publisher or the reference price used to settle the price of the contract related to derivatives. If a fixing index or a reference price is reported in this field, then Data Field (45) Price is not considered applicable.

Commented [A63]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to consult the reporting requirements for index trades, by focusing in particular on the proposed requirements for the reporting of the index value and the differential from the fixing index,. The proposal is based on the newly introduced Data Field (46) Price formula. Stakeholders are invited to provide additional use cases to be clarified in the TRUM in relation to index trades.

The index value, and the related currency, of the index or reference price shall be reported in Data Field (48) Index value as per the requirements provided under the data field.

In general, it is not considered a lifecycle event when the value of the public fixing index becomes available.

When reporting the name of the fixing index or indices in this field, reporting parties shall always refer to available industry standards (i.e. public list of indices) and apply such standards in their REMIT reporting.

The field is mandatory for all transactions where the price of the contract is fixed by an index.

OMP transactions

For transactions placed or concluded on an OMP, if the price is fixed by an index or reference price, this field shall be populated with the name of the index or indexes, or the reference price, as specified in the contract advertised by the OMP.

If the price is fixed by a complex formula including multiple indexes, all indices shall be reported in this field, while Data Field (46) Price formula shall specify the formula setting the relation for the applicable of the indices. In such case, the outright price of the transaction, once available shall be reported in Data Field (45). For further information, see also Annex I to the TRUM.

Data Field (46) Price formula is be used also in case when the price is fixed by a differential from the fixing index.

Commented [A64]: NOTE: Revised reporting requirements proposed, by utilising the newly introduced price formula field. See proposal under Data Field (46).

Bilateral trades

When reporting bilaterally agreed index trades market participants need to consider the following in order to decide whether to report their bilateral trade by using Table 1 or Table 2: when the price is based on a formula by using a combination of indices and fixed parameters, the trade must be reported in Table 2. Once the final price is available, an Execution report shall be reported in Table 1 with the outright price for the transactions, by linking the Execution to the related non-standard contract via Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID. However, if the price of the bilateral trade is fixed by an index or a deviation from an index, Table 1 can be used for the reporting (provided the quantity and the delivery profile is also fixed).

Example 1

A market participant buys an electricity forward contract from a counterparty. The contract price is expressed by the following formula/basket index:

50% ELECTRICITY DAILY INDEX BASE SPOT EXCHANGE X + 50% ELECTRICITY MONTH FUTURES BASE EXCHANGE X.

The market participant is expected report the bilateral trade by using Table 2, indicating the name of both indices in Data Field (30) and the price formula in Data Field (19). The price formula should mimic the index reported and provide information as accurately as possible. The related executions shall be reported using Table 1, indicating a numerical value for price and actual quantities.

Example 2

A market participant buys an electricity forward contract from a counterparty. The contract does not have a fixed price, but uses the following simple formula (i.e. deviation from the fixing index):

EUR 2 / MWh + ELECTRICITY DAILY INDEX BASE SPOT EXCHANGE X.

The market participant is expected to report the bilateral trade using Table 1 and the price differential of EUR 2 shall be indicated in Data Field (46) Price formula.

Example 3

Some contracts are traded on the basis that the price will be fixed by an index value or reference price upon its publication. The market participant trades a day-ahead gas/electricity contract on a broker platform at 11:00 am with fixing index ABCD day-ahead EU gas. The index price will be published later in the day by the ABCD publisher, and that price will be used to settle the contract. Hence, the actual price is not known when the trade is agreed. Since the trade is concluded on a broker-type OMP, Table 1 shall be used for the reporting by populating Data Field (27) with the name of the fixing index. If the value of the fixing index is not available at the time of the trading, Data Field (48) Index value is not considered applicable (lifecycle reporting is also not required upon the publication of the index provided the index value is publicly available).

Transactions related to derivatives

For derivatives, this field identifies the name or code (if available) of the underlying used for fixing the price of the traded contract. If a code is available, this field shall contain the code of the ultimate underlying instrument. For example, a financial swap on two gas future contracts (e.g. two different delivery points) should have the name or the underlying code for the two futures.

As far as ACER is aware, contracts that reference an index or indices which are used in order to determine settlement prices are available to the organised marketplaces.

If the index is not publicly available, reporting parties should strive to minimise any discrepancy between the two counterparties when reporting this information.

For derivatives that have not already been reported under EMIR, and therefore reported under REMIT, the following buyer and seller logic should apply. For example, in the case of a fix to floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, then party X pays a fixed price and party Y pays a floating price. This means that party X receives the floating leg and party Y receives the fixed leg. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).

In the case of a floating-to-floating derivative, if party X buys a swap, party X pays the floating price of the first leg (or index) and party Y pays the floating price of the second leg (or second index). In this case, legs (indexes) should be sorted alphabetically. X will be identified as a buyer (B) and Y will be identified as a seller (S).

Reporting in index trades in the electronic format

In the REMITTable1 schema the element "indexName" is present in the ContractList, OrderList, and TradeList. Any fixing index adopted for fixing the price of a contract has to be indicated in the ContractList in the schema. The purpose of the "indexName" element in the OrderList and TradeList is to specify to which fixing index the values in the "indexCurrValue" element group refer in cases where more than one fixing index is used for fixing the price of the traded contract. It is not mandatory to populate the "indexName" in the OrderList and TradeList when there is only one fixing index used to fix the price of the contract.

Data Field (28) Fixing index types [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	Fixing index types	The field indicates the type of the fixing index, such as spot, forward, swap, spread, etc.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<fixingIndexType>	*fixingIndex* section in OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
SO = Spot FW = Forward style contract FU = Future style contract OP = Option style contract OP_FW = Option on a forward OP_FU = Option on a future OP_SW = Option on a swap SP = Spread SW = Swap ~~OT = Other~~	Alphanumerical	Up to 6	FW

Field description

Commented [A65]: QUESTION: New data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements.

Commented [A66]: QUESTION: Fixing index types such as OP_FW, OP_FU, OP_SW are considered obsolete, therefore these values are proposed to be deleted upon publication. Stakeholders are invited to express their view on this proposal and provide alternatives, if applicable.

Commented [A67]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide use cases when the value 'OTH' would be applicable. Otherwise it may be removed from the list of accepted values upon the publication.

This field identifies the type of fixing index indicated in Data Field (27) used in the contract which the reported transaction refers to. Where the contract has several fixing indices with different types, the index type shall be identified for each of them in the transaction report.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by an exchange, value 'SO' for 'Spot' shall be reported. If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher and it represents the delivery of the energy commodity during a specific day, week, weekend, month etc., then value 'FW' for 'Forward' shall be reported. If the index is a future price published by an exchange, the value 'FU' for 'Future' value shall be reported.

The field is mandatory for transactions where the price of the contract is fixed by an index and reported in Data Field (27).

Data Field (29) Fixing index sources [NEW]

Commented [A68]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	Fixing index sources	The field indicates the publication source for each index. In case of basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<fixingIndexSource>	*fixingIndex* section in OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	Index Source Name

Field description

This field identifies the source of the fixing index reported in Data Field (27). Where the contract has several sources for the fixing indexes each source should be reported in this field.

For each index reported in Data Field (27), the publication source of each index shall be specified in this field. In the case of a basket of indices for which no unique publisher exists, all sources of the basket of indices shall be reported.

For example, if in Data Field (27) index "EU-GAS-CALENDAR-YEAR-2026-PUB-NAME" is reported, the source of the publication of the index, e.g. the EUGAS-PRICES-PUB-NAME and the publisher's name e.g. PUB-NAME is expected to be reported in this field.

The field is mandatory for transactions where the price of the contract is fixed by an index and reported in Data Field (27).

Data Field (30) Index fixing interval [NEW]

Commented [A69]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	Index fixing interval	The field indicates the fixing interval determining the earliest and latest fixing date of the fixing index.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<firstFixingDate>	*fixingIndex* section in OrderList / TradeList
	<lastFixingDate>	

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2026-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the first and last date at which the price of the contract can be fixed by using the index reported in Data Field (27).

If the contract has several indices and each of them may be used to set the contract price, for each of them the first and last date at which the price of the contract can be fixed shall be reported in this field.

The field is mandatory for transactions where the price of the contract is fixed by an index and reported in Data Field (27).

Data Field (31) Fixing frequency [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Fixing frequency	The field indicates the frequency of the fixing event, such as daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<fixingFrequency>	*fixingIndex* section in OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
X = Half hourly H = Hourly D = Daily W = Weekly M = Monthly Q = Quarterly S = Seasonal A = Annual O = Other	Text	1	W

Field description

This field identifies the frequency of the fixing of the index used to fix the price of the contract reported in Data Field (27).

The fixing frequency shall not be understood as the exact date(s) and time(s) when the fixing can occur but its frequency which may occur with a daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other frequency.

The field is mandatory for transactions where the price of the contract is fixed by an index and reported in Data Field (27).

Data Field (32) Settlement method

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Settlement method	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the contract is settled physically or in cash, and whether the parties had an option over the settlement method. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Whether the contract is settled physically, in cash, optional or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<settlementMethod>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples

Commented [A70]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Commented [A71]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide use cases when the value 'OTH' would be applicable. Otherwise it may be removed from the list of accepted values upon publication.

Commented [A72]: QUESTION: The list of accepted values have been revised in order to flag the type of optionality, if applicable, the market participant had over the settlement method in case of derivatives. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the revised values and their proposed description.

P = Physically settled without optionality C = Cash settled without optionality P_OP = Physically settled with optionality C_OP = Cash settled with optionality	Text	1 1 4 4	P

Field description

This field identifies the type of the settlement method applied for the contract the reported transaction relates to. The way how the contract shall be settled, i.e. physically or financially, is pre-specified in the contract specifications as advertised by the relevant OMP.

Contracts reportable under REMIT are normally refer to physical delivery in the EU. In case of derivatives, if reported under REMIT, the market participants trading the contract may have optionality over the settlement method. In such a case the actual settlement method chosen by the market participant shall be reported in this field by reflecting also the fact that the market participant had the optionality to choose over the settlement.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Description of accepted values

P = Physical: Value ‘P’ shall be reported for contracts that are settled physically (typical for spot/physical forwards). The field shall be populated with ‘P’ also in case of derivatives contracts relating to a wholesale energy product that must be physically settled. For contracts such as options on forwards/futures/swaps, the option settles into the underlying forward/future/swap. Since the underlying contract is considered for physical delivery, the value of ‘P’ shall be reported.

C = Cash: Value ‘C’ shall be reported for contracts that are settled in cash without an optionality, i.e. must be settled in cash.

P_OP = Physically settled with optionality: Value ‘P_OP’ shall be reported for contracts that are physically settled while the market participant had an optionality over the settlement method.

C_OP = Cash settled with optionality: Value ‘C_OP’ shall be reported for contracts that are cash settled while the market participant had an optionality over the settlement method.

Data Field (33) Organised marketplace ID/OTC

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	Organised marketplace ID/OTC	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies by a unique code the organised marketplace used by the market participant for the placing or conclusion of the transaction. In case of LNG market data, the field may also identify the platform where the bid or offer was placed or registered, or where the transaction was concluded. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** In case the market participant uses an organised market place to execute the contract, this organised market place shall be identified by a unique code.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<organisedMarketPlaceIdentifier>	ContractList / OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
LEI MIC ACER code XBIL = Bilateral trade	Alphanumeric	20 4 12 4	1234567890abcdefrgf MICX C0643278W.EU XBIL

Field description and cardinality

This field identifies by a unique code the organised marketplace where the reported order was placed, or the reported trade was concluded. In case of bilateral trades, including Executions, a default value shall apply.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

OMP transactions

If the transaction was placed or concluded on an organised marketplace, the organised marketplace shall identify itself in this field by using one of the accepted codes, such as the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), the Market Identifier Code (MIC) or the ACER code, as provided to ACER's List of Organised Marketplaces.

Bilateral trades and Executions

For bilateral trades and Executions concluded under the framework of non-standard contracts, value "XBIL" shall be populated in this field by default.

Data Field (34) Type of trading venue [NEW]

Commented [A73]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Type of trading venue	The field indicates the type of trading venue operated by the organised marketplace where the placing or conclusion of the transaction occurred.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<typeOfTradingVenue>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
RM MTF OTF	Text	2 3 3	OTF

Field description

The field shall identify the type of the trading venue where the transaction has been placed or executed as defined by Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (MiFID II). This implies that when reporting transactions related to derivatives under REMIT, the organised marketplace where the transaction was placed or concluded shall be identified in Data Field (33) by one of its codes as available in ACER's List of Organised Marketplaces, and in addition, the type of trading venue operated by the OMP where the reported transaction has been placed or concluded shall be identified in this field.

The field is mandatory when reporting transactions related to derivatives under Article 3(a)(ii) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Description of accepted values

RM = Regulated Market: a multilateral system operated and/or managed by a market operator, which brings together or facilitates the bringing together of multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments, in the system and in accordance with its non-discretionary rules, in a way that results in a contract, in respect of the financial instruments admitted to trading under its rules and/or systems, and which is authorised and functions regularly, as defined under Article 4(1)(21) of MIFID II.

MTF = Multilateral Trading Facility: a multilateral system, operated by an investment firm or a market operator, which brings together multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments - in the system and in accordance with non-discretionary rules - in a way that results in a contract as defined by Article 4(1)(22) of MIFID II.

OTF = Organised Trading Facility: a multilateral system that is not a regulated market or an MTF, and in which multiple third-party buying and selling interests in bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances or derivatives are able to interact in the system in a way that results in a contract as defined under Article 4(1)(23) of MIFID II.

Data Field (35) Contract trading hours

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Contract trading hours	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the trading hours of the contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The trading hours of the contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<contractTradingHours>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 time format using UTC time	Time	n/a	09:00Z/17:00Z

Field description

This field indicates the trading timeframe for the contract identified in Data Field (23) Contract ID as set by the organised marketplace. The contract trading hours shall reflect the hours when the market participants can submit orders and when trading can occur in relation to the contract identified in Data Field (23). All contract hours shall be reported in UTC time.

OMP transactions

In the case of continuous trading, trading hours are in general the opening and closing times for the trading of the specific contract along with any additional restrictions in trading times. In such a case, organised marketplaces shall indicate the trading hours in which their clients may place orders and can conclude trades in that market: e.g. 09:00Z to 17:00Z. If no restrictions are imposed by the organised marketplace, 00:00Z to 24:00Z shall be reported.

The trading timeframe for the contract should represent the hours within which the electronic orders are displayed in the screen, e.g. 09:00 to 17:00 if there are restrictions applied by the organised marketplace. If a voice brokered trade takes place outside those trading hours, the contract should be reported with the same hours but flagged as “voice-brokered” in Data Field (41) by using the applicable value (i.e. On-Screen or Off-Screen).

In the case of auction markets, trading hours are in general 00:00Z to 24:00Z unless the exchange has some restrictions on the time from which orders can be placed on a regular day to the date and time at which orders can no longer be placed, i.e. the last trading date and time in Data Field (36).

Bilateral trades

For bilateral trades that occur outside the organised marketplace, default value 00:00Z to 24:00Z shall be reported in this field.

Executions

This field is not considered applicable for Executions related to non-standard contracts reported in Table 2.

Data Field (36) Last trading date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Last trading date and time	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the last trading date and time for the contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The last trading date and time for the reported contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<lastTradingDateTime>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	n/a	2026-01-29T10:35:56.050Z Or 2026-01-29T12:35:56.050+02.00

Field description

This field indicates the last trading date and time for the contract admitted to trade on the organised marketplace to which the reported orders and trades relate, as identified in Data Field (23) Contract ID. The last trading date and time is considered the last point in time when the market participants can submit orders and when trading can occur. The timestamp shall always be represented in UTC time, thus being expressed either in Zulu time (Z) or in local time with indication to the time zone offset.

OMP transactions

For auction markets, the gate closure time shall be reported in this field.

For continuous markets and broker-type OMP platforms, this field shall represent the last date and time when an order can be placed to trade the specific contract as identified in Data Field (23).

If the organised marketplace does not apply any time constraint for the trading of the contract identified in Data Field (23), this field is not considered applicable.

Bilateral trades and Executions

This field is not considered applicable for bilateral trades and Executions.

6.4. Data fields related to transaction details

Data Field (37) Transaction timestamp

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Transaction timestamp	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the date and time when the reported transaction event, including the order submission, trade execution and their modification, cancellation or termination, occurred. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The date and time of the contract execution or order submission, or their modification, cancellation or termination.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<transactionTime>	OrderList / TradeList
	<executionTime>	TradeList
	<originalEntryTime>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	n/a	2026-01-29T10:35:56.050Z Or 2026-01-29T12:35:56.050+02.00

Field description

This field identifies the transaction timestamp indicating the date and time at which the reported event occurred.

This field must reflect the actual time as accurately as possible reported as a string representation of the ISO 8601 date and time format. The timestamp shall always be represented in UTC time, thus being expressed either in Zulu time (Z) or in local time with indication to the time zone offset.

Commented [A74]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the clarification on the reporting of Zulu time or local time with offset for the transaction timestamp.

For example, if a trade is concluded at 12:35:56 local time in a country located in the Eastern European Time zone (e.g. Greece) where the time zone offset is equal to +2 (i.e. two hours ahead of UTC), then the timestamp of the reported transaction has to be expressed in this field in one of the following ways:

2026-01-29T10:35:56.050Z (local time being converted to Zulu time)

Or

2026-01-29T12:35:56.050+02.00 (local time reported with the indication to the offset)

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

OMP transactions

The transaction timestamp reported in this field shall reflect the same time granularity as used in organised marketplace's system. If the organised marketplace's trading system operates in milliseconds, the timestamp should be reported in millisecond granularity. For example, if an order was placed in the order book at 14:45:23.123, the timestamp with the same granularity shall be reported in this field. Any rounding must be strictly avoided.

For orders placed on continuous markets, the transaction timestamp is considered the time at which the order was placed or any subsequent lifecycle event to the order occurred. If the order is partially matched in several consecutive steps, these business events should be accurately reflected via the timestamp in the order's lifecycle events. In case of trades, the transaction timestamp is the time at which the orders were matched, and the resulting trades were concluded, or when any subsequent lifecycle event to the trade occurred.

For orders placed on auction markets, the transaction timestamp shall reflect the time at which the final orders were placed (i.e. no later than the gate closure time reported in Data Field (36) Last trading date and time) and considered for the auction. In case of trades concluded based on the auction result, the transaction timestamp is considered the time of the announcement of the auction results or any potential lifecycle event to the trade.

In case of coupled markets, the transaction timestamp shall reflect the timestamp provided by the centralised coupling system. For further guidance on reporting the transaction timestamp for continuous and auction markets related to SIDC and SDAC, see Chapter 2.1.1.

Bilateral trades

For bilateral trades, the date and time at which the bilateral trade was agreed by the two market participants shall be reported in this field. The timestamp shall be rounded to the nearest minute in the UTC format, e.g. 2026-01-29T10:35Z. However, where market participants are not able to meet the requirement to populate the transaction timestamp field with the actual trading time but report the time at which the trade is entered into their trading system (when this is not materially different from the actual trading time[6]), market participants are expected to minimise any discrepancy between the actual agreement time and the booking time when reporting the transaction timestamp in their respective leg.

Executions

When reporting executions related to non-standard contracts reported in Table 2, the transaction timestamps reported by the involved market participants may be different. Therefore, this field is expected to indicate the timestamp at which each market participant confirms to the other the final price and the quantity for the transaction executed under the framework of the non-standard contract. Since the exact execution time may not be known by the market participants reporting its own side of the trade, this field should be populated indicating the date only. As the related schema field has a date-time format, default time of 00:01:00 UTC can be indicated together with the relevant date.

Trading time not available to the market participants

Where the trading time is not made available to the market participant (e.g. for back-to-back transactions. A default time should only be used only in exceptional cases and market participants shall take reasonable steps to report the actual time that the trade was concluded.

[6] To be assessed on a case-by-case basis

Schema representation

Data Field (37) Transaction timestamp is represented by the following fields in the schema:

- Transaction timestamp (<transactionTime>)
- Execution timestamp (<executionTime>)
- Original entry time (<originalEntryTime>)

Execution timestamp

Execution timestamp is part of the TradeReport in the electronic format. It can be used to indicate that the legally binding execution takes place shortly after the orders have matched.

For example, for a trade:

<transactionTime>2026-01-11T15:58:44.593Z</transactionTime>

<executionTime>2026-01-11T16:01:15.000Z</executionTime>

The execution time should be reported if it is different than transaction time. There is no need to report the same timestamp twice.

Original entry time

The <originalEntryTime> shall be used to report orders with a unique Order ID when the orders are removed from the order book at the end of the day (or trading session) and reintroduced the following day (session):

<transactionTime>2026-01-11T09:00:00.000Z</transactionTime> (at the opening)

<originalEntryTime>2026-01-07T12:39:29.469Z</originalEntryTime> (originally placed)

Data Field (38) Unique transaction ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Unique transaction ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the transaction by a unique identifier as assigned by the organised marketplace or the trade-matching system, or by the two market participants in case of bilateral transactions to match the two sides of a transaction. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Unique identifier for a transaction as assigned by the organised market place of execution or by the two market participants in case of bilateral contracts to match the two sides of a transaction.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<uniqueTransactionIdentifier>	TradeList
	<additionalUtiInfo>	

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 50 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefrgf

Field description

The field shall be populated with unique identifier of the trade that is to be reported. The way how the unique transaction identifier (UTI) is to be assigned to the given trade depends on where the trade has been executed. The UTI shall remain unique throughout the lifecycle of the trade.

The field is mandatory for all trades, including bilateral transactions and Executions, reported in Table 1.

OMP transactions

For trades concluded on an organised marketplace, this field shall be populated with the UTI of the trade as assigned by the OMP in order to allow for the two sides of a trade (i.e. buy and sell side) to match (where applicable).

1. For auction markets, each trade shall have a different UTI generated by the exchange.
2. For continuous markets on exchanges, the concluded trades shall identify the buy and the sell side of the trade with the same UTI generated by the exchange, e.g.:
    - MP A matches a trade with MP B, both MPs' trade reports shall have the same UTI (e.g. 123).
    - MP A matches a trade with MP B and MP C, if MP A's trade report is considered just one execution, then MP A, B and C's trade report shall have the same UTI (e.g. 123).
    - If MP A's trade with MP B and MP C is split into two trades, then MP A and MP B's trade reports shall have the same UTI (e.g. 123) and MP A and MP C's shall have the same UTI (e.g. 567) which is different from the UTI of MP A and MP B (123).
3. For broker-type organised marketplaces, the trade reports shall identify the buy side and the sell side with the same UTI generated by the system of the broker-type OMP.

In a matched trade, there should always be two sides of the trade (reported separately) irrespective of being one-to-one, one-to-many or many-to-many matches. This rule does not apply to auction markets where all trades have one clearing price, and this is determined by the auction algorithm for all the market participants at the same time. In these particular market segments, all trades concluded upon the auction results shall have a different UTI to distinguish them from each other. Such requirement shall apply to pay as bid auctions as well, where the price of the concluded trades is equal to the price of the respective bids.

In case market participants conclude bilaterally the lifecycle event of a trade that has been originally concluded on an OMP, it is crucial that the market participants use the UTI generated by the organised marketplace for both sides of the trade when reporting the lifecycle event to ACER.

Bilateral trades

In case of bilateral trades, the UTI shall be assigned and agreed by the two market participants (i.e. the buyer and the seller) being counterparties to the trade.

In order to facilitate the reporting of bilateral contracts, ACER has developed and published an algorithm which enables market participants to generate the same UTI from the economic terms of the bilateral trade.

Therefore, for bilateral trades, ACER recommends that market participants use ACER's UTI generator tool, unless:

1. Markets participants agree to submit a UTI which is generated by a publicly available system/guidance. In this case, market participants should bear in mind that it is their responsibility to agree on the division of tasks and their timing and submit the same UTI to ACER; or
2. Market participants may agree on how to generate their UTI: for example, they may agree to accept one of the two parties' UTI generation methods and agree on its dissemination and usage. The application of such approach is entirely at their discretion of the MPs.

Executions

In case of Executions, each side (buy and sell) of the execution report shall have a UTI reported in this field. This requirement enables reporting of lifecycle events related to these transaction reports. The UTI can be any identifier the market participant prefers, as long as it is unique for that market participant and not used for other execution reports. It could be, for example, any progressive unique number for the market participant who is reporting the execution, or the identifier available in their deal capturing systems.

The above implies that there is no expectation that the UTI of the buy side and the UTI of the sell side match for the related Execution since the Executions shall always be linked to the contract ID of the related non-standard contract reported in Table 2 being populated in Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID of the Execution report.

Generation, dissemination and usage of the UTI

The following table specifies the different scenarios for the generation of the UTI:

The trade is concluded:	UTI to be generated by	The trade report is sent to ACER by	Need for the MP to generate the UTI	Lifecycle events (LCE) reported by
On an OMP	OMP	The OMP through its designated RRM	No	A) The OMP, if the LCE is concluded on the OMP B) The market participant through its designated RRM if the LCE is concluded bilaterally (outside the OMP)
Bilaterally	Market participants	The market participants through their designated RRM (Note: the MP may delegate the reporting to its counterparty which shall report through the designated RRM)	Yes	The market participant through their designated RRM

Use cases for the application of the Additional UTI field in the schema

Data Field (38) Unique transaction ID is represented by the following fields in the schema: <uniqueTransactionIdentifier> and <additionalUtiInfo>. The <additionalUtiInfo> can be used in the following cases:

Case 1

In cases where market participants trade bilaterally and are unable to obtain the UTI from their counterparty within the deadlines required for the REMIT reporting, the market participants should submit a temporary UTI in the transaction record reported with Action type N in field <uniqueTransactionIdentifier>. Once they have received the UTI from their counterparty, a lifecycle event of the record with Action type M needs to be submitted to modify the previous report recalling the old UTI. For the detailed guidance, see Annex I to the TRUM.

Case 2

The <additionalUtiInfo> field can be used to report the EIC Y code for a delivery point or zone in a non-EU country. For example, if a trade is a cross-border trade referring to an EU delivery point or zone and the Swiss delivery point or zone (or any other non-EU delivery point or zone), then the organised marketplace *may* report the EIC Y code for the non-EU country delivery point or zone in the <additionalUtiInfo> field. It should be noted that reporting EIC Y code for delivery point or zone in the non-EU country is not a REMIT requirement.

Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description

Commented [A75]: NOTE: The below table has been revised based on the provisions of the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Commented [A76]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.31 and 3.1.17, added for clarification. The detailed guidance is available in the draft Annex I to the TRUM.

39	Linked transaction ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the linked transaction by using a unique identifier that is associated with the execution, or when two or more transactions relate to each other, such as when the option is exercised, or when multiple transactions contribute to the same trading strategy. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The linked transaction identifier must identify the contract that is associated with the execution.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<linkedTransactionId>	TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefrgf

Field description

This field indicates if two or more transactions are linked to each other or when the Execution is reported that needs to be linked to the related non-standard contract previously reported in Table 2.

The value populated in this field shall be the UTI or the Contract ID of the related transaction or non-standard contract as identified in Data Field (38) in Table 1 or Data Field (10) in Table 2, respectively.

Scenarios for the application of the linked transaction ID

The linked transaction ID shall be used in the following scenarios:

1. When a trade occurs across multiple contracts due to the nature of the contracts, e.g. a contract which is a spread of two or more contracts falling under the scope of REMIT. The trade for each contract is to be reported, and the different trades are to be linked to each other when they are executed simultaneously on the organised marketplace.

   Examples:

   a) Clean and dirty spark spreads for a trade that involves electricity and gas: the two trades are reported separately, with one leg for the electricity and one leg for the gas trade. The two legs should be linked together through the Linked transaction ID field.

   b) Physical swaps for a trade that involves two gas or electricity trades: a geographical physical swap involves two trades, e.g. selling gas in a particular delivery point and buying it at another delivery point. Both trades have to be reported separately and linked together through this field if they are traded simultaneously.

2. When a transaction is an execution within the framework of a non-standard contract, the details of the transaction specifying at least an outright volume and price shall be reported and linked via the contract ID of the non-standard contract.
3. When an option is exercised, the resulting trades shall be reported and linked to the original transaction related to the option contract via this field.
4. When reporting sleeve trades, this field shall be used in order to report the UTI of the linked sleeve trade report. For examples on reporting sleeve trades, see Annex II to the TRUM

Data Field (40) Linked order ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	Linked order ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the linked order by using a unique identifier that is associated with

		the execution or linked to the reported order. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The linked order identifier must identify the order that is associated with the execution.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<linkedOrderId>	OrderList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefrgf

Field description

This field identifies the order via its unique identification that is associated with the concluded trade identified in Data Field (38). The ID of the order reported in this field in the trade record shall be exactly the same as the ID of the related order identified in Data Field (15) of the order record.

The field is mandatory for both orders and trades according to the scenarios specified below.

Scenarios for the application of the linked order ID

The linked order ID shall be used in the following cases:

- When an order is matched, in the trade report this field shall be used to identify the order that resulted in the trade.
- When an order has a special condition that links the order to another order, e.g. the order type is a block or exclusive order. In such cases, this field shall be populated with the Block ID that is unique across all orders (each being uniquely identified by its own Order ID in Data Field (15)) that belongs to the block. In addition, if several blocks of orders are being linked to the same basket, a unique Basket ID may be assigned across all blocks (each being uniquely identified by its own Basket ID also in Data Field (40) that belong to the same basket. For further examples, see Annex II to the TRUM.

Type of trades where no linked order IDs are expected

Scenario 1: Clearing

There are cases when a standard contract is admitted to trading at a spot market, but the contract was traded bilaterally between two market participants, then sent to the spot market system for clearing. In this case, the trade takes place on an exchange without orders on screen (e.g. cleared), and this trade should be reported as any other trade that takes place on exchange. Data Field (40) Linked order ID should be reported with the value of "NA" to indicate that there was not any order visible to the market.

Scenarios 2: Exchange traded contracts with order placed on a broker-type OMP

In case of exchange traded contracts, if the trade takes place on an exchange with orders to trade placed on the broker-type OMP, there is no expectation that the order report and the trade report are linked together as two were placed and subsequently executed on two different organised marketplaces. This implies that in this specific case, Data Field (40) is not considered applicable in the trade report.

Data Field (41) Voice-brokered

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Voice-brokered	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates whether the transaction was voice-brokered. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Indicates whether the transaction was voice brokered, "Y" if it was, left blank if it was not.
Representation in the electronic format		

	<voiceBrokered>	TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
On-Screen Off-Screen No	Text	Up to 10	On-screen

Commented [A77]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the list of accepted values that have been revised in order to indicate whether the order placed via a voice assisted broker was visible to the market.

Field description

This field identifies whether the trade was concluded via voice-assisted system at the broker-type OMP or not.

For any voice-brokered deal on listed products, reporting parties should report the ID of the OMP.

Commented [A78]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.23.

The field is always mandatory for trades reported in Table 1.

Description of accepted values

Value 'On-Screen' is to be indicated in case the trade was concluded as voice-brokered while the trade was made visible on the screen to the other market participants.

Value 'Off-Screen' is to be indicated in case the trade was concluded as voice-brokered, but the trade was not made visible to the other market participants.

Value 'No' is to be indicated for trades that were concluded without voice assisted brokering.

Data Field (42) Post-trade event [NEW]

Commented [A79]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
42	Post-trade event	The field identifies if the reported transaction refers to a post-trade event occurring after the conclusion of the transaction, such as give up, take-up, etc.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<postTradeEvent>	TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Give-up Take-up	Text	7	Give-up

Field description

The field indicates the type of the post-trade event characterising the reported trade according to the pre-specified values included as accepted values. A trade that is flagged with a post-trade event type is not necessarily considered as a lifecycle event to the previously reported trade.

The field is applicable for trades where the reported event takes place on an organised marketplace.

The current version of the TRUM requires to flag transactions related to give-ups and take-ups as post-trade events in this field. The type of post-trade events, hence, the relate list of accepted values may be further expended at further iterations of the TRUM to reflect market practices with regards to post-trade events.

Give up and take up

In case of give-up, the trade has been given up by the market participant (exchange member) to another exchange member. When such trade is being reported, it shall be flagged as 'Give-up' in this field. Trades that were given up by the exchange member are expected to be reported by the relevant OMP in the following way:

- reporting two trade reports, i.e. one trade executed on the exchange and one trade as a back-to-back trade with their client; or

- reporting one trade report which includes the client's identification in Data Field (10) Beneficiary ID if the client is a REMIT market participant.

The trade that has been taken up by the other market participant (exchange member) to whom it was transferred by another exchange member shall be flagged as 'Take-up' in this field when being reported.

Commented [A80]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 1.1.3.

Data Field (43) Transaction type [NEW]

Commented [A81]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
43	Transaction type	The field identifies any specific information on the type of the transaction, for example if it represents a cleared trade.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<TransactionType>	TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
CL = Cleared BM = Batch matching WT = Wash trade	Text	2	CL

Field description

The field shall identify if the reported transaction entails a specific feature to be flagged in the transaction reporting as per the pre-specified reporting requirements (e.g. a specific feature of the contract the transaction refers to, or the transaction relates to a specific trading arrangement).

Reporting parties shall always refer to the latest version of this document for the transaction types that ACER would expect to flag if applicable in the transaction report.

Description of accepted values

CL = Cleared: When a trade previously agreed on a broker-type OMP or bilaterally is registered/cleared on an exchange, the registered/cleared trade shall be reported with value 'CL' in this field.

Commented [A82]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 1.1.35

BM = Batch matching: Within the SIDC an increase of cross-border capacity may lead to the coupling of two order books. In such cases, compatible orders initially placed on the individual order books are automatically matched by the trading system via a different matching process, i.e. batch-matching, which is referred to as "mini-auctions". Such trades shall be flagged as 'BM' in this field. For more information, see Chapter 2.1.1.1.

Commented [A83]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.2.13.

WT = Wash trade: In cases when the organised marketplaces aim to flag wash trades in their REMIT transaction reporting given the presence of the *wash trade* flag in their trading system, the reported trade should be flag in this field as 'WT'.

Commented [A84]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.1.51.

Data Field (44) Bidding ID [NEW]

Commented [A85]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
44	Bidding ID	The field identifies the bidding unit in case of unit-based bidding or the portfolio in case of portfolio-based bidding, by using a unique identifier.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<biddingId>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 50 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	50	12345abcdef

Field description

The field shall identify by a unique code the unit (asset) or the portfolio based on which the market participant was bidding the electricity at the organised marketplace to buy or sell electricity for the reported transaction.

The field is mandatory for all transactions in case unit- or portfolio-based bidding was involved.

Unit-based bidding

Commented [A86]: NOTE: The proposed reporting of the unit ID has been updated compared to the guidance published previously in FAQ 2.1.52 on unit based bidding.

In specific auction and continuous markets when MPs are required to bid the capacity based on the units the reported transactions involving unit-based bidding shall identify the ID of the unit in this field by populating in the field the string ‘UID’ followed by the ID of the asset.

Example

If the Unit ID code (e.g. in Spanish auction and continuous markets) is being identified as ABESC01, Data Field (44) shall be populated with the following value: <UIDABESC01>.

Portfolio bidding

Commented [A87]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for portfolio bidding.

In case of portfolio bidding, market participants can bid at a portfolio level, this often implies the submission of complex bids or block bids. In such case, the transactions record shall identify the relevant portfolio through its unique identifier as provided to the OMP where the transaction has been placed and/or executed. When reporting transactions involving portfolio-based bidding, Data Field (44) shall be populated with the string ‘PID’ followed by the ID of the portfolio in a similar manner as presented above in the example for reporting the Unit ID.

Data Field (45) Price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
45	Price	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the price per unit. For LNG market data, the field shall indicate an estimated value in case the price is fixed by a price formula. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The price per unit.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<price>	*priceOrPriceFormula* section in the OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	53.45

Field description

This field identifies the agreed price per one unit of energy as expressed per unit of time in Data Field (53) Quantity / Volume.

For example: an hourly electricity contract is reported by indicating:

- the total units of energy as 50 in Data Field (53) Quantity / Volume,
- the unit of measurement as MWh/h in Data Field (56) Quantity unit (for field 53), and
- Data Field (45) Price is populated with 53.45 with a price currency expressed in EUR in Data Field (49) Price currency and unit.
- This implies that the price for 1 MWh of electricity is 53.45 EUR.

For orders, this field represents the bid or offer price for that order. However, it is to be noted that this field is not applicable in case of MAR and MTL order types reported in Data Field (16).

In the case of options, this field shall be used to report the option premium.

If the price of the contract is set by a fixing index or a reference price indicated in Data Field (27), this field is not applicable in general.

In case of spreads, this field should be populated with the spread value only for the leg for which the spread applies with positive sign.

Price per time interval

If a transaction has a load profile with different quantities and/or prices across different time intervals this field is not considered applicable, and the price per time interval shall be specified in Data Field (87).

Commented [A88]: NOTE: The guidance provided is based on FAQ 3.1.34.

Reporting a trade with negative price

In certain cases, market participants may enter into a trade with a negative price. If the price of the trade is negative, the price information shall be reported with a negative (-) number in this field.

Interpreting the unit of measurement for quantity in relation to the price

Commented [A89]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on their preference / view to keep in the guidance the below table on how the unit of measurement in relation to the price information reported shall be interpreted or not, given the revised Data field (49) on Price currency and unit.

If the price is expressed in a certain currency (e.g. EUR) in Data Field (49), then, depending on the quantity unit reported in Data Field (56), the unit of measurement in relation to the price information reported in this field shall be interpreted the following way:

Quantity units reported in Data Field (56)	Interpretation of the unit of measurement related to the price reported in Data Field (45)
KW KWh/h KWh/d	EUR/kWh
MW MWh/h MWh/d	EUR/MWh
GW GWh/h GWh/d	EUR/GWh
Therm/d	EUR/Therm
KTherm/d	EUR/kTherm
MTherm/d	EUR/MTherm
cm/d	EUR/cm
tcm/d	EUR/tcm
mcm/d	EUR/mcm
Btu/d	EUR/Btu
MMBtu/d	EUR/MMBtu
MJ/d	EUR/MJ
100MJ/d	EUR/100MJ
MMJ/d	EUR/MMJ
GJ/d	EUR/GJ

Data Field (46) Price formula [NEW]

Commented [A90]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
46	Price formula	The field indicates the price formula. The field shall specify the components of the formula, such as multiplier, quantity threshold, index, product, product's period, calculation start and end period, discount.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<priceFormula>	*priceOrPriceFormula* section in the OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples

Up to 1000 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	1000	HGSG/HBS*+578HSH

Field description

The field is considered applicable if the price of the reported transaction is fixed by a formula. In such a case the applicable formula shall be described in this field in a precise manner.

The field is considered mandatory for transactions placed/concluded on an organised marketplaces if the price is fixed by a formula.

OMP transactions

It may happen that the price of a standard contract admitted to trade on an OMP is fixed by a formula (i.e. applying a combination of multiple indices or a single index but with a complex formula). In such a case, when reporting the transaction with Action type N the price formula shall be specified in this field as indicated for the relevant contract advertised by the OMP. Once the outright price is known, it is essential to update the transaction report as a lifecycle event with Action type M by providing the outright price in Data Field (45).

In case of an opinion contract that is traded on an OMP the strike price refers to an index or a formula instead of an outright price, the option strike price formula shall be reported in this field, instead of Data Field (73) Option strike price. However, once the option strike price is known, it shall be reported in Data Field (73) as lifecycle event with Action type M. If an option contract where the strike price is fixed by a formula is traded bilaterally, Table 2 shall be used for its reporting, with the related executions.

Commented [A91]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed requirement on reporting the option strike price formula in case of OMP transactions. See same comment in Data Field (73) Option strike price.

Bilateral trades

For bilateral trades, if the price of a bilateral trade is fixed by a formula (e.g. combination of multiple indices, entailing fixing events and optionality) it shall be reported in Table 2 and the related Executions in Table 1 once the final price is known.

Reporting the differential from a fixing index (simple formula)

Commented [A92]: NOTE: Guidance previously available under Data Field (48) Index value. The revised reporting guidance proposed aims to utilise the newly introduced data field on Price formula in Table 1 to be reported in case there is a price differential from the fixing index, hence allowing Data Field (48) to be applicable only for the reporting of the index value itself.

In order to fix the price of a trade, market participants often agree on a difference (+/-) from the fixing index price that will be published after the trade occurs. In such a case the differential from the fixing index shall be reported in Data Field (46) Price formula.

This implies that in case there is a difference from the fixing index price reported in Data Field (27), this field shall be populated with the agreed price differential from the fixing index, including the positive (+) or negative (-) sign respectively (e.g. +0.05).

The agreed difference (+/-) from the fixing index value may be expressed in currency (e.g. +/- EUR 0.05) or in percentage terms (e.g. +/- 0.1 %). If the price differential is reported in percentage terms, then the value 'PCT' shall be used in Data Field (49) Price currency and unit.

Data Field (47) Price in EUR/MWh [NEW]

The data field is relevant for reporting LNG market data described in Annex III to the TRUM.

Data Field (48) Index value

No.	Field Identifier	Description
48	Index value	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the value of the fixing index. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The value of the fixing index.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<indexValue>	*fixingIndex* section in the OrderList/TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	+/- 0.02

Field description

This field identifies the value of the fixing index indicated in Data Field (27) Fixing index or reference price. The index value represents the value of the index at the time the contract was traded. The currency in which the index value is expressed shall be reported in Data Field (49) Price currency and unit.

If the value of the fixing index is not known when the contract is traded, this field is not applicable.

If the value of the fixing index is known when the contract is traded, the index value shall be reported in this field.

For further guidance and examples on the reporting of transactions where an index or reference price is used to fix the price of the traded contract, see Data Field (27).

Differential from the fixing index

In order to fix the price of the trade, market participants often agree on a difference (+/-) from the fixing index price that will be published after the trade occurs, e.g. by the end of the particular day or month. In such a case the differential from the fixing index shall be reported in Data Field (46) Price formula. For more information, see Data Field (46).

Data Field (49) Price currency and unit

No.	Field Identifier	Description
49	**NEW**: Price currency and unit **OLD:** Price currency	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the currency and unit in which the price is expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The manner in which the price is expressed.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<currency>	*priceOrPriceFormula* in the OrdertList/TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 4217 Currency Code and additional accepted values with 3 alphabetical digits: CHF=Swiss franc CZK=Czech koruna DKK=Danish krone EUR=Euro EUX=Euro cent GBX=Penny sterling GBP=Pound sterling HUF=Hungarian forint ISK=Icelandic króna NOK=Norwegian krone PCT=Percentage PLN=Polish złoty RON=Romanian new leu SEK=Swedish krona/kronor USD=U.S. dollar	Text	3	EUR

Field description

This field identifies the currency to be considered for the unit of measurement of the value indicated in Data Field (45) Price.

As the value indicated in Data Field (45) indicates the price per unit of energy, the unit of measurement the price refers to values indicated in Data Field (49) Price currency and unit and Data Field (56) Quantity unit for field with reference to Data Field (53) and (54) per one unit of time.

If Data Field (45) Price and Data Field (48) Index value are not reported, this field is also not applicable.

If the transaction is priced as a percent of the value of the fixing index (e.g. +/- 0.1 %), this field should be reported as ‘PCT’ for percentage.

Example

If the price currency in this field is populated with EUR and the quantity unit in Data Field (56) is populated with MWh/h, the unit of measurement of the value reported in Data Field (45) is intended to be expressed in EUR/MWh.

Data Field (50) Notional amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
50	Notional amount	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the financial value of the transaction. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Value of the contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<notionalAmount>	*notionalAmountDetails* in the TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	53450.00

Field description

This field identifies the total notional amount value of the trade. The notional amount shall always be reported in absolute value even if Data Field (45) Price is reported with a negative number.

The field is considered mandatory for all trades concluded on an OMP or bilaterally and Executions reported in Table 1.

For orders and their lifecycle events, this field is not expected to be reported.

Calculation of the notional amount

The notional amount should be calculated using the following formula:

Notional amount = Price x Volume x Number of periods, where:

- Price is the defined as the price of the volume as per Data Field (45)
- Volume is the quantity of energy as per Data Field (53)
- Number of periods is the number of times that quantity is delivered (as derived from the delivery profile) as per Data Field (82)

This can also be calculated using the following formula:

Notional Amount = Price x Total notional contract quantity where:

- Price is the defined as the price of the volume as per Data Field (45)
- Total notional contract quantity is the quantity of energy as per Data Field (54)

For example, a contract traded for a price of 50 EUR/MWh for a volume of 100 MW delivered for 24h (hours) has the following notional amount:

50EUR/MWh x 100MW x 24h = EUR 120,000

or for a monthly contract:

50EUR/MWh x 100 MW x 24h/day x 30days = EUR 3,600,000

Notional amount for index trades

Index trades may not have a value for the contract as this type of contract may not have a fixed price available at the time of the trade. Such trades may also include a differential from the published index value which is not available to the organised marketplace. For example, + EUR 0.05 or -0.1%.

The index value may be published after the trading hours or in some cases days/weeks/months after the trade, e.g. a month forward on an index where market participant buys gas three months ahead from the trading date (a forward). The price of that forward will be set the day before the delivery starts based on the front month average price of the month before the delivery takes place. For example, a trade occurs in April for the delivery in July; the average front month (July) price in June is calculated on 30 June and the delivery starts on 1 July at the price of the average front month (July) price in June.

This field is not applicable for trades that do not have a known price at the time of the trade. The same applies to any contracts which have a floating leg, e.g. gas/electricity financial swaps not reported under EMIR but reportable under REMIT. For example: in April, MP A enters into an electricity financial swap contract for the month of July. MP A is the seller of the swap. MP A sells the forward fixed leg in April, and it buys the spot price (based on a reference price) in July. For the fixed leg, the forward price is known today, but the spot price is not known until the end of July. In this case, this field should be left blank.

In some cases (e.g. trade at settlement), reporting parties may be able to calculate the notional amount of the trade and provide the notional amount by the time the REMIT reporting of the trade is due. Such information always provides an added value to the transaction record.

Notional amount for option contracts

For the calculation of the notional amount for options, for the calculation of the notional amount the option strike price and not the option premium shall be used.

Data Field (51) Notional amount in EUR [NEW]

The data field is relevant for reporting LNG market data described in Annex III to the TRUM.

Data Field (52) Notional currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
52	Notional currency	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the currency of the notional amount in field 50. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The currency of the notional amount.
Representation in the electronic format		

	<notionalCurrency>	*notionalAmountDetails* in the TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 4217 Currency Code and additional accepted values with 3 alphabetical digits: CHF = Swiss franc CZK = Czech koruna DKK = Danish krone EUR = Euro EUX = Euro cent GBX = Penny sterling GBP = Pound sterling HUF = Hungarian forint ISK = Icelandic króna NOK = Norwegian krone PCT = Percentage PLN = Polish złoty RON = Romanian new leu SEK = Swedish krona/kronor USD = U.S. dollar OTH = Other	Text	3	EUR

Field description

This field identifies the currency for the value indicated in Data Field (50) Notional amount. The notional currency shall be provided in the unit as stored in the system of the reporting party.

If Data Field (50) Notional amount is blank, this field is not applicable.

Reporting parties may want to report in a major unit e.g. EUR rather than EUX for euro cent. The reason for reporting the major unit is to avoid unnecessarily large values. For example, that the price for NBP is quoted in pence per therm, but the notional value of the contract may be much bigger, e.g. a gas year forward is 365 days so it may be more appropriate to have GBP 1,000,000 rather than GBX 100,000,000.

Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume

No.	Field Identifier	Description
53	Quantity/Volume	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the total number of units included in the transaction by specifying the number of units available and visible for trading, and the number of units matched. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Total number of units included in the contract or order.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<quantity>	OrdertList/TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	100

Field description and cardinality

This field identifies the quantity or energy volume (delivery capacity) for the contract, i.e. the contract size or clip size. The value that shall be reported in this field is the volume per time unit, e.g. the number of MWh/h or therm/day.

Reporting the quantity information for orders

In case of orders, this field is intended to represent the matched quantity and quantity visible and available for trading in the order book.

Example

Market participant A sells 10 MW of electricity at 50 EUR/MWh on the day-ahead market, whilst Market participant B sells 10 therms of gas at 50 EUR/therm on the day-ahead market. In both scenarios, the value of 10 should be reported in this field. The same applies if the contract is an hourly or monthly delivery contract.

In case of an order there is a hidden quantity present (e.g. iceberg orders), then the overall quantity of the order should be derived as the sum of Data Field (21) Undisclosed Volume and Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume.

Price per time interval quantity

If the delivery capacity is different for each delivery interval reported in Data Field (84) Load delivery intervals, the Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume shall be left blank and the quantity per interval shall be specified in Data Field (85) Delivery capacity.

Data Field (54) Total notional contract quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
54	Total notional contract quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the total number of units of the wholesale energy product, specifying the number of units available and visible for trading, and the number of units matched. For LNG market data the field shall indicate an estimated value in case the contract quantity is specified by a minimum and maximum value in field 76. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The total number of units of the wholesale energy product.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<totalNotionalContractQuantity>	OrdertList/TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	1000

Field description

This field identifies the total notional contract quantity (TNCQ) of the transaction including orders to trade.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1, unless Data Fields (74) and (75) are populated.

Calculation of the TNCQ

The total notional contract quantity shall be calculated using the following formula:

TNCQ = Volume x Number of periods, where:

- Volume is the quantity of energy as per Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume or Data Field (85); Delivery capacity; and
- Number of periods is the number of times that quantity is delivered (as derived from the delivery profile) as per Data Field (82) Number of periods.

For the correct calculation of the number of periods, especially for products involving granularity less than an hour (i.e. 15-minute or 30-minute MTU), see Data Field (82).

The total notional contract quantity shall always be calculated based on the information on the volume and number of periods as provided in the respective transaction (i.e. order and trade) report. This implies that the TNCQ of an order shall change accordingly if any components of the above formula (i.e. the volume as defined in Data Field (53) and/or the number of periods) is being modified throughout the lifecycle of the order. This also implies that that the TNCQ of the trade resulting from the matched order might differ from the total notional contract quantity of the order originally placed.

For example, a contract traded for a volume of 50 MW and delivered for 24h would have the following Total notional contract quantity:

50 MW x 24 h = 1,200 MWh

or for a monthly contract:

50 MW x 24 h/day x 30days = 36,000 MWh

Continuing this example, if the above contract was for delivery for 10h, the Total notional contract quantity would be 500 MWh (50 MW x 10 h), however if the contract for delivery was for 10h for 30 days, then the Total notional Contract Quantity would be 15,000 MWh (50 MW x 10 h/day x 30 days).

Data Field (55) Total notional contract quantity in MWh [NEW]

The data field is relevant for reporting LNG market data described in Annex III to the TRUM.

Data Field (56) Quantity unit for fields 53 and 54

No.	Field Identifier	Description
56	**NEW**: Quantity unit for fields 53 and 54 **OLD**: Quantity unit for field 40 and 41	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the unit of measurement used for fields 53 and 54. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The unit of measurement used for fields 40 and 41.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<quantity>	OrdertList/TradeList
	<totalNotionalContractQuantity>	OrdertList/TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
<u>For field 53:</u> KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d MTherm/d cm/d mcm/d tcm/d Btu/d MMBtu/d MJ/d 100MJ/d	Text	2 to 8	MW

MMJ/d GJ/d For field 54: KWh MWh GWh Therm KTherm MTherm cm tcm mcm Btu MMBtu MJ MMJ 100MJ GJ			

Field description

This field identifies the unit used for the reported quantity in Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume and Data Field (54) Total notional contract quantity. Since the units for Data Fields (53) and (54) differ, the two different quantity units should be provided according to the above list.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Data Field (57) Termination date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
57	Termination date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the termination date of the transaction, if different from the delivery end date. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Termination date of the reported contract. If not different from delivery end date, this field shall be left blank.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<terminationDate>	TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	10	2026-07-31T00:00:00Z

Field description

This field identifies the termination date of the trade, when the trade is terminated before the end of its delivery period. This implies that the trade is early terminated before the delivery end date reported in Data Field (80).

For further guidance on the reporting of the termination date, see Annex I to the TRUM.

6.5. Data fields related to details of LNG market and trade data

The data fields available in this section are relevant only for the reporting of LNG market and trade data described in Annex III to the TRUM.

Data Field (58) Type of LNG market data
Data Field (59) Annual delivery program
Data Field (60) Cargo swap
Data Field (61) Event type
Data Field (62) Loading facility
Data Field (63) Vessel identifier
Data Field (64) Delivery terms
Data Field (65) Portfolio contract price formula
Data Field (66) Special arrangement
Data Field (67) Reporter's information
Data Field (68) Business contact details

6.6. Data fields related to optionality details

Commented [A93]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to propose practical use cases, trading examples and/or any additional clarifications to be included in the guidance for the reporting of transactions related to option contracts.

Data Field (69) Option style

No.	Field Identifier	Description
69	Option style	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates whether the option may be exercised only at a fixed date (European and Asian style), a series of pre-specified dates (Bermudan) or at any time during the life of the contract (American style) or depending on other conditions. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Indicates whether the option may be exercised only at a fixed date (European and Asian style), a series of pre-specified dates (Bermudan) or at any time during the life of the contract (American style).
Representation in the electronic format		
	<optionStyle>	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
A = American B = Bermudan E = European S = Asian O = Other	Text	1	B

Commented [A94]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the current list of accepted values and their description in case of need for further improvements. Also, please indicate the use cases when value 'Other' is being used in the reporting, i.e. confirming if the reporting parties are using this value to flag exotic options.

Field description

This field identifies the option style, usually defined by the dates on which the option may be exercised: American, European, Bermudian, Asian or other style.

An American style option can be exercised anytime during its life allowing option holders to exercise the option at any time prior to and including its maturity date. A European style option can only be exercised at the maturity date. A Bermudian style option can only be exercised on specified dates indicated in Data Field (71) Option exercise date or period.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets in in order to identify the option style they need to indicate when reporting the relevant transaction under REMIT. The reporting of exotic option styles such as binary, barrier, window options, etc., should be reported with the value of 'O' for 'Other' if traded at organised marketplaces. Nevertheless, reporting parties are expected to consult ACER on the application of option style 'Other' prior to the reporting.

The field is mandatory for all transactions referring to option contracts as identified in Data Field (25) Contract type.

Data Field (70) Option type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
70	Option type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the option is a call, put or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Indicates whether the option is a call, put or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<optionType>	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
P = Put C = Call O = Other	Text	1	C

Commented [A95]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide practical use cases when value 'Other' is being used.

Field description

This field identifies the type of right the option holder owns. Value 'P' shall be indicated if the option is a put option and value 'C' shall be indicated if the option is a call option.

In order to facilitate the reporting, reporting parties should refer to financial markets in order to identify the option type they need to indicate when reporting the relevant transaction under REMIT.

If the option holder owns a type of right different from put or call, the value 'O' for 'Other' shall be reported in this field. Nevertheless, reporting parties are expected to consult ACER on the application of option style 'Other' prior to the reporting.

The field is mandatory for all transactions referring to option contracts as identified in Data Field (25) Contract type.

Data Field (71) Option exercise date or period

No.	Field Identifier	Description
71	**NEW:** Option exercise date or period **OLD:** Option exercise date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date or the period when the option is exercised. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The date or dates when the option is exercised. If more than one, further fields may be used.
Representation in the electronic format		
	optionExerciseDateOrPeriod	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList
	<optionExerciseDate>	
	<optionFirstExerciseDate>	
	<optionLastExerciseDate>	

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples

ISO 8601 date format	Date	10	2026-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the date or period at or during which the option holder has the right but not the obligation to buy or sell the commodity or the underlying instrument at a specified price at a specified date or before.

In the case of an American, European or Asian style option, only one exercise date is expected to be reported. In the case of a Bermudian option style, several dates or a period may be reported.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets in order to report correctly the exercise date/dates.

The field is mandatory for all transactions referring to option contracts as identified in Data Field (25) Contract type.

Data Field (72) Option exercise frequency [NEW]

Commented [A96]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
72	Option exercise frequency	The field indicates the frequency of the volume optionality.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<OptionExerciseFrequency>	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
D = Daily W = Weekly M = Monthly S = Seasonal A = Annual O = Other	Text	1	W

Commented [A97]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide practical use cases for the application of this value.

Field description

This field identifies the frequency at which the option holder has the right but not the obligation to exercise the option, i.e. to buy or sell the commodity or the underlying instrument at a pre-specified price indicated in Data Field (73) Option strike price.

The field is mandatory for all transactions referring to option contracts as identified in Data Field (25) Contract type.

Data Field (73) Option strike price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
73	Option strike price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the strike price of the option. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The strike price of the option.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<optionStrikePrice>	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples

Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	125.98

Field description

This field identifies the price at which the owner of the option can buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) the energy commodity or the underlying instrument as indicated in the option contract.

If for an option contract that is traded on an OMP the option strike price is set by a formula, the formula shall be specified in Data Field (46) Price formula. However, once the option strike price is known, it shall be reported in Data Field (73) as lifecycle event with Action type M. If an option contract where the strike price is fixed by a formula is traded bilaterally, Table 2 shall be used for its reporting, with the related executions.

The field is mandatory for transactions referring to option contracts as identified in Data Field (25) Contract type.

Data Field (74) Minimum/Maximum quantity [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
74	Minimum/Maximum quantity	The field indicates the minimum and/or maximum total number of units included in the transaction.
Representation in the electronic format		
	quantity section	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList
	<minimumMaximumQuantity>	

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	100

Field description

The field shall be applicable in case the transaction that is referring to a standard contract traded on an OMP has a volume optionality specifying a minimum and maximum range for the volume to be delivered.

An example for a contract with such a feature is a gas swing deal traded on an OMP that specifies a minimum and maximum hourly quantity. Such a swing deal is typically reported as a transaction related to an option contract in the REMIT reporting.

It is important to note that the transaction resulting from the option exercise is considered reportable with the final quantity and shall be linked to the transaction related to the option contract via Data Field (39) Linked transaction ID.

However, if a trade is concluded bilaterally that entails a volume optionality, it shall be reported in Table 2 together with the related Executions in Table 1 by specifying the final quantity.

Both minimum and maximum quantity information are to be reported in the relevant fields in the schema.

The unit of measurement applicable to the quantity information reported in this field shall be indicated in Data Field (77).

Data Field (75) Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity [NEW]

Commented [A98]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed requirement on reporting the option strike price formula in case of OMP transactions.

Commented [A99]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Commented [A100]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 2.2.12.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
75	Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity	The field indicates the minimum and/or maximum total number of units of the wholesale energy product.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<totalNotionalContractQuantity>	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	100

Field description

The field shall be applicable in case the transaction that is referring to a standard contract traded on an OMP has a volume optionality specifying a minimum and maximum range for the volume to be delivered. The field shall specify the total number of units of the wholesale energy product, calculated in a similar manner as described in Data Field (54).

Both minimum and maximum total notional contract quantity information is to be reported in the relevant fields in the schema.

The unit of measurement applicable to the quantity information reported in this field shall be indicated in Data Field (77).

The field is always applicable when Data Field (75) is populated.

Data Field (76) Minimum/Maximum total notional contract quantity in MWh [NEW]

The data field is relevant for reporting LNG market data described in Annex III to the TRUM.

Data Field (77) Quantity unit for fields 75 and 76 [NEW]

Commented [A101]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
77	Quantity unit for fields 75 and 76	The field indicates the unit of measurement used for fields 75 and 76.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<unit>	*optionDetails* section in the ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
For field 74: KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d MTherm/d cm/d mcm/d tcm/d	Text	2 to 8	MW

Btu/d MMBtu/d MJ/d 100MJ/d MMJ/d GJ/d For field 75: KWh MWh GWh Therm KTherm MTherm cm tcm mcm Btu MMBtu MJ MMJ 100MJ GJ For field 76: MWh (only for LNG market data)			

Field description

This field identifies the unit used for the reported quantity in Data Fields (75) and (76). In addition, this field is also considered applicable for Data Field (74). Since the units for Data Fields (74) and (75) differ, the two different quantity units should be provided according to the above list.

Data Field (76) is only applicable for LNG market data (see Annex III to the TRUM).

6.7. Data fields related to delivery profile

Data Field (78) Delivery point or zone

No.	Field Identifier	Description
78	Delivery point or zone	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the EIC codes for the delivery points or market areas, complemented by the identification code (such as EAN code) of the respective local connection point where applicable. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** EIC code(s) for the delivery point(s) or market area(s).
Representation in the electronic format		
	<eic>	*deliveryPointOrZone* section in the ContractList
	<ean>	

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC EAN	Alphanumeric	16 13	10YCB-EUROPEU--8

Field description

The field indicates the EIC Y, Z or W type code representing the delivery point or zone of the reported transaction. Only EICs that are included in ACER's List of Accepted EICs are allowed to be reported in this field.

The reporting guidance on reporting the delivery point or zone for supply contracts in Table 1 and 2 is available in Chapter 2.3.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Application of the EAN code

When reporting transactions related to local flexibility products, this field shall be used, in addition to the reporting of the EIC of the relevant balancing zone or market area, to report the locational information by reporting the applicable EAN code as the unique identification number that links the respective connection point to a specific user/address. For more information on the reporting of local flexibility products, see Chapter 2.1.3.2.

Data Field (79) Delivery start date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
79	Delivery start date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the start date of the delivery. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Start date of delivery.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<deliveryStartDateTime>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format	Date and time	30	2026-01-01T00:10:00.000+02:00

Field description

This field identifies the date at which the delivery of the commodity starts as specified in the contract.

The delivery date shall always be expressed in local time, similarly to all other fields included in Table 1 related to the delivery profile of the contract.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Data Field (80) Delivery end date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
80	Delivery end date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the end date of the delivery. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: End date of delivery.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<deliveryEndDateTime>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format	Date and time	30	2026-01-31T00:10:00.000+02:00

Field description

This field identifies the date at which the delivery of the commodity ends as specified in the contract.

The delivery date shall always be expressed in local time, similarly to all other fields included in Table 1 related to the delivery profile of the contract.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Data Field (81) Duration

No.	Field Identifier	Description
81	Duration	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the duration of the delivery period. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The duration of the delivery period.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<duration>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
N=Minutes HQ = 15 minute [NEW] HH= 30 minute [NEW] H=Hour D=Day W=Week M=Month Q=Quarter S=Season Y=Annual O=Other	Text	1	M

Commented [A102]: QUESTION: Would stakeholders agree with the removal of value 'Other'? If not, please describe the use case when the value would be applicable.

Field description

This field identifies the duration of the delivery period of the contracts represented in a generic way. This means that the field is not intended to specify the exact delivery date and time of the product relevant for the contract (as this shall be deducted from the Data Fields on Load delivery intervals, Delivery Start Date and Delivery End Date),but identifies the tenor of the contract according to the above-described general classification.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Description of the accepted values

HQ = 15-minute: The granularity/intervals for the trading period specifies quarter-hour blocks (15-min MTU) applicable for orders and trades places/concluded within SDAC and IDAs. See Chapter 2.1.1.2.

HH = 30-minute: The granularity/intervals for the trading period specifies half-hour blocks (30-min MTU) applicable for orders and trades places/concluded within SDAC. See Chapter 2.1.1.2.

Commented [A103]: NOTE: Newly introduced values proposed

N = Minutes: The contract has a delivery in one day for less than an hour. This value is not considered applicable for electricity auctions.

H = Hour: The contract delivers for one hour or several hours only for one day, e.g. block hours. For gas *within-day* contracts (provided the delivery lasts for one day), duration 'H' shall be reported in this field given that for gas *within-day* contracts the delivery will cover the remaining hours in the gas day.

D = Day: The contract delivers for 24 hours in one day or for several days (e.g. electricity base-load products or delivery of natural gas for the entire gas day), but the delivery happens for less than a week. Value ‘D’ shall be considered also for *balance of the week* contracts.

W = Week: The contract delivers in one day or for several days, but the delivery happens for less than a month.

M = Month: The contract delivers for an entire month or for several months, but for less than a year, e.g. monthly base-load, monthly peak-load products. Also, in case of one hour of delivery on a daily basis for one month, the field should be populated with ‘M’. Value ‘M’ shall be considered applicable also for *balance of the month* contracts. For Executions reported under the framework of Table 2 non-standard contracts, the industry practice typically determines monthly deliveries (due to the monthly invoicing), therefore value ‘M’ is reported in most of the cases when reporting Executions in Table 1.

Q = Quarter: The delivery happens for an entire quarter or for several quarters.

S=Season: The delivery happens over a season, such as winter-season or calendar season.

Y = Annual: The delivery happens for one or several years, e.g. yearly base-load products.

Data Field (82) Number of periods [NEW]

Commented [A104]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
82	Number of periods	The field indicates the number of time units when the quantity is delivered (as derived from the delivery profile), applying hourly resolution.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<NumberOfPeriod>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 8 decimals	Number	20	0.25

Field description

The field shall identify the number of periods (NoP) included in the delivery profile of the contract. The total count of the delivery periods shall be expressed in hourly resolution over which the contracted energy is delivered between the delivery start time and delivery end time reported in Data Fields (79) and (80).

Deriving the correct NoP is relevant for the calculation of Data Field (54) Total notional contract quantity. As indicated in Data Field (54), the Total notional contract quantity shall be calculated by using the following formula: Total notional contract quantity = Volume x Number of periods.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Calculation of the NoP

For the calculation of the NoP always hourly resolution shall be applied. For example, for a monthly baseload electricity contract that specifies delivery for the month of January 2026, the value of the NoP to be populated in Data Field (82) is 744.

For products where the delivery interval is less than an hour, e.g. 15-minute product for the supply of electricity, the NoP shall be calculated by dividing the delivery interval (e.g. 15 minutes) by one hour (i.e. 60 minutes). Hence, the NoP in case of a 15-minute product (provided it delivers just one day) shall be equal to 0.25.

Data Field (83) Load type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
83	Load type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the delivery profile. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Identification of the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other).
Representation in the electronic format		
	<loadType>	ContractList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
BL=Baseload PL=Peak-load OP=Off-Peak-load BH=Hour/Block Hours SH=Shaped GD=Gas-Day OT=Other	Text	2	BL

Commented [A105]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to propose additional values in order to cover scenarios when none of the accepted values currently listed would be considered applicable.

Field description

This field identifies the delivery profile of the contract. It is understood that the delivery profile, hence, the load type of the contract is defined as per the definition of the organised marketplace where the contract is admitted to trading or as agreed between the market participants in case of bilateral trades.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Description of accepted values

BL = Baseload: the contracted volume to supply electricity is being delivered continuously for all 24 hours of the day. The delivery may last for a single day or for several days.

PL = Peak-load: the product is delivered only during the peak-demand hours of the day, rather than continuously like in a baseload contract. Peak hours may vary by EU Member States, but a common definition in many European power markets is from Monday to Friday, starting from 07:00 or 08:00 until 19:00 or 20:00, respectively (excluding weekends and holidays).

OP = Off-peak load: the product is delivered during all the hours outside the defined peak-load period. Off-peak hours depend on the market, but a common definition in many European power markets is from Monday to Friday starting from 19:00 or 20:00 until 07:00 or 08:00, respectively, including weekends and holidays.

BH = Hour/Block Hours: the product is being delivered in a predefined set of hours each day (fixed hourly blocks), being different from baseload, peak-load, or off-peak delivery profile.

SH = Shaped: a contract is considered to have a customised delivery profile, i.e. it specifies the amount of energy to be bought or sold in different points in time in order to allow the market participant to meet their specific needs.

GD = Gas Day: natural gas is being delivered continuously during the day, typically running from 06:00 in the morning to 06:00 in the morning of the next day. For within-day contracts where the delivery of the gas is running from a certain hour of the gas day until 06:00 in morning of the next day, load type ‘GD’ is considered as applicable.

OT = Other: Value ‘Other’ shall be used only in exceptional cases upon prior agreement with ACER.

~~Data Field (53) Days of the week~~ [DELETED]

Commented [A106]: NOTE: The data field on Days of the week has been removed from the revised Table 1 of the Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Data Field (84) Load delivery intervals

No.	Field Identifier	Description
84	Load delivery intervals	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the time interval for each block or shape. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: Time interval for each block or shape.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<loadDeliveryStartDateTime>	*deliveryProfile* section in the ContractList
	<loadDeliveryendDateTime>	
	<intervalStartTime>	*priceIntervalQuantityDetails* section in the OrderList / TradeList
	<intervalEndTime>	

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format	Date end Time	n/a	10:00:00/11:00:00

Field description

This field identifies the load intervals for the delivery of the product as specified in the contract and shall be expressed in local time of the delivery point or zone.

If the delivery intervals are the same for the entire duration of the contract, e.g. an electricity peak-load contract for delivery 08:00:00 to 20:00:00 or an electricity off-peak contract for delivery 00:00:00 to 08:00:00 and 20:00:00 to 00:00:00, the delivery intervals for each single day of the delivery shall not be reported as these will be the same for the entire duration of the contract.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Reporting of the delivery profile in the electronic format

Commented [A107]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed solution for the reporting of the delivery profile when reporting transactions in the xml.

The load delivery interval shall indicate the exact time interval when the product is being delivered under the traded contract the reported transaction refers to. When reporting the delivery profile in the XML, it is important to note that each non-interrupted interval of the delivery profile shall be reported in a distinct row of the XML file. This implies that the *deliveryProfile* section with the Load Delivery Intervals (start date time and end date time) in the ContractList is expected to be repeated as many times as many interrupted intervals are included in the profile of the reported product. An ‘interrupted interval’ means that between the delivery start and end date of the contract there are interruptions/breaks in the delivery interval of the commodity. For example, a baseload contract with continuous (i.e. non-interrupted) delivery until the delivery end date is considered to be reported as one interval. On the other hand, peak-load and off-peak load contracts are to be reported by using multiple intervals since the delivery is not continuous due to breaks between peak and off-peak times.

Example for a yearly baseload product

<deliveryStartDateTime>2026-01-01T00:00:00.000+02:00</deliveryStartDateTime>

<deliveryEndDateTime>2026-12-31T23:59:59.000+02:00</deliveryEndDateTime>

<loadType>BL</loadType>

<deliveryProfile>

<loadDeliveryStartDateTime>2026-01-01T00:00:00.000+02:00</loadDeliveryStartDateTime>

<loadDeliveryEndDateTime>2026-12-31T23:59:59.000+02:00</loadDeliveryEndDateTime>

</deliveryProfile>

Example for a monthly peak-load product

<deliveryStartDateTime>2026-08-01T00:00:00.000+02:00</deliveryStartDateTime>

<deliveryEndDateTime>2026-08-31T23:59:59.000+02:00</deliveryEndDateTime>

<loadType>PL</loadType>

<deliveryProfile>

<loadDeliveryStartDateTime>2026-08-01T07:00:00.000+02:00</loadDeliveryStartDateTime>

<loadDeliveryEndTime>2026-08-01T19:00:00.000+02:00</loadDeliveryEndTime>

</deliveryProfile>

<deliveryProfile>

<loadDeliveryStartDateTime>2026-08-04T07:00:00.000+02:00</loadDeliveryStartDateTime>

<loadDeliveryEndTime>2026-08-04T19:00:00.000+02:00</loadDeliveryEndTime>

</deliveryProfile>

<deliveryProfile>

<loadDeliveryStartDateTime>2026-08-05T07:00:00.000+02:00</loadDeliveryStartDateTime>

<loadDeliveryEndTime>2026-08-05T19:00:00.000+02:00</loadDeliveryEndTime>

</deliveryProfile>

[similar pattern being repeated until the end of the delivery month]

Different price and/or quantity per interval

If a transaction has a load profile with different quantities and/or prices across the relevant time intervals, each distinct delivery interval must be reported separately within the same report. For instance, if the trade or order refers to a five-hour delivery profile, with a different price and quantity per hour, 5 different delivery intervals will have to be reported within the same report. In such a case Data Fields (85), (86) and (87) shall be populated to indicate the relevant information for the price and/or quantity per interval.

Representation of the load delivery intervals in the electronic format

In case of reporting the same price and quantity in Data Fields (45) and (53) respectively for each load delivery interval, elements <loadDeliveryStartTime> and <loadDeliveryEndTime> shall be populated in the electronic format. In case of reporting different price and/or quantity for each load delivery interval by using Data Fields (85) and (87), fields <intervalStartTime> and <intervalEndTime> shall be populated.

Reportable time format for midnight

According to the ISO 8601 standard and the electronic format adopted by ACER, it is expected that when the delivery starts or ends at the beginning or end of the day (i.e. the delivery time refers to midnight), it may be represented in the following formats: 00:00:00 or 23:59:59. These formats have the same meaning, i.e. they refer to the same point in time (end of the day). However, depending on whether a start time or an end time has to be reported for delivery intervals, different formats shall be adopted.

When trading electricity, delivery start time shall be reported as 00:00:00 on Day X if the delivery starts at the beginning of Day X. For delivery end time for an electricity contract, if the delivery ends at midnight of Day Y, the delivery end time shall be expressed as 23:59:59 on Day Y. This implies that end of the day shall not be represented by reporting 00:00:00 or 24:00:00 as delivery end time. For example, a typical yearly electricity baseload contract, where the delivery starts at the beginning of 2026-01-01, the

Commented [A108]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 3.1.34.

Commented [A109]: NOTE: The provided guidance was previously available in the extra guidance box at the end of this data field's description.

Commented [A110]: QUESTION: This guidance was previously available in the extra guidance box at the end of this data field's description, however it has been revised by amending the reporting requirements for reporting the end of the day. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed amendments.

delivery start date and time should be populated with 2026-01-01 00:00:00. The delivery end date and time should be populated with 2026-12-31 23:59:59.

Delivery start time for a gas day should be reported as 06:00:00 on Day X, and delivery end time should be reported as 06:00:00 or 05:59:59 on Day X+1. For example, for a gas within-day contract where the delivery starts on 2026-08-01 at 06:00:00, the delivery start date and time should be populated with 2026-08-01 06:00:00. The delivery end date and time should be populated with 2026-08-02 06:00:00 or 2026-08-02 05:59:59.

For one load delivery interval with constant price and quantity, irrespective of for how long the delivery lasts within that load deliver interval, only one load delivery start time (i.e. when the load delivery starts) and only one load delivery end time (i.e. when the load delivery ends) shall be reported.

Representation of the interval at time of a clock change

Commented [A111]: NOTE: This guidance was previously available in the extra guidance box at the end of this data field's description.

In case of long clock change, as there is no unique identification of the traded period, reporting parties shall report twice the same interval. ACER will then consider in chronological order the two intervals reported and thus referred to the third and fourth hour of the day, respectively.

Example of Data Field (84) reported on the long clock change:

00:00/01:00 – first hour

01:00/02:00 – second hour

02:00/03:00 – third hour

02:00/03:00 – fourth hour

Data Field (85) Delivery capacity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
85	Delivery capacity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the number of units included in the transaction, per delivery time interval. **OLD DESCRIPTION**: The number of units included in the transaction, per delivery time interval.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<quantity>	*priceIntervalQuantityDetails* section in the OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	10

Field description

This field identifies the delivery capacity (i.e. quantity/volume of energy) for each delivery interval if the delivery capacity is different for each delivery interval reported in Data Field (84) Load delivery intervals.

If the delivery capacity is the same for each delivery interval, then this field is not applicable since in such case the quantity/volume information is to be reported in Data Field (53) Quantity/Volume.

The applicable unit of measurement for the quantity information reported in this field shall be indicated in Data Field (86).

Data Field (86) Quantity unit used in field 85

No.	Field Identifier	Description
86	**NEW**: Quantity unit used in field 85 **OLD:** Quantity unit used in field 55	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: The field indicates the unit of measurement used in field 85. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The unit of measurement used.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<quantity>	*priceIntervalQuantityDetails* section in the OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d MTherm/d cm/d mcm/d tcm/d Btu/d MMBtu/d MJ/d 100MJ/d MMJ/d GJ/d	Text	2 to 9	MW

Field description

This field identifies the unit used for the quantity/volume reported in Data Field (85) Delivery capacity.

The field is mandatory when Data Field (85) is reported with a volume information.

Data Field (87) Price/time interval quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
87	Price/time interval quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the price per quantity per delivery time interval. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** If applicable price per quantity per delivery time interval.
Representation in the electronic format		
	<priceTimeIntervalQuantity>	*priceIntervalQuantityDetails* section in the OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyyy with a maximun of 5 decimals	Number	20	50.25

Field description

This field identifies the price for the amount of energy to buy or sell at each time interval if the price differs among the delivery intervals reported in Data Field (84) Load delivery intervals.

If the price is the same for each delivery interval, this field is not applicable, given that the price information shall be reported in Data Field (45) Price in such cases.

The price reported in this field shall be expressed in the price currency indicated in Data Field (49) Price currency and unit.

It is important to note that if several intervals are being reported with different price and/or quantity, in the REMIT report the chronological order (i.e. time sequence) of the interval shall be maintained. This implies that it is not allowed to group together several non-consecutive intervals that have the same price and/or quantity.

Commented [A112]: NOTE: Additional clarification provided on reporting the correct sequence of intervals (applicable in most of the cases to auctions).

Example

If Data Field (84) Load delivery intervals indicates two delivery intervals: 9:00 to 12:00 and 12:00 to 15:00 and Data Field (85) Delivery capacity indicates two capacities, e.g. 10 MW (for delivery 9:00 to 12:00) and 20 MW (for delivery 12:00 to15:00), then this field shall be used for reporting different prices per unit of energy per each block, e.g. EUR 50/MWh (for delivery 9:00 to 12:00) and EUR 55/MWh (for delivery 12:00 to 15:00). If the price per unit of energy for the two blocks is the same, then the price should be reported in Data Field (45) Price, and not in this field.

6.8. Data field related to lifecycle information

Data Field (88) Action type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
88	Action type	**NEW DESCRIPTION**: When the report refers to: - a transaction reported for the first time, it will be identified as 'new'; - a modification of details of a previously reported transaction, it will be identified as 'modify'; - a cancellation of a wrongly reported transaction, it will be identified as 'error'; - an early termination of an outstanding transaction, it will be identified as 'cancel'. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** When the report contains: - a contract or an order to trade for the first time, it will be identified as 'new'; - a modification of details of a previous report, it will be identified as 'modify'; - a cancellation of a wrongly submitted report, it will be identified as 'error'; - a termination of an existing contract or order to trade, it will be identified as 'cancel';
Representation in the electronic format		
	<actionType>	OrderList / TradeList

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
N = New M = Modify E = Error C = Cancel	Text	1	N

Field description

This field identifies the type of action representing a lifecycle event occurred to the transaction that is being reported.

The requirements for reporting lifecycle events related to transactions reportable in Table 1 are described in detail in Annex I to the TRUM.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Description of the accepted values

Action type N (New) always indicates the first event in any transaction's lifecycle. This implies that the first order or trade record shall always be reported with Action type N. The following corresponding record with Action type M, C or E can be accepted by ARIS only if a record with Action type N had been successfully reported previously.

Action type M (Modify) shall be adopted in case there is a modification of the previously submitted record, which modification represents a business event (triggered by a business decision or it is a result of a business event).

Action type C (Cancel) indicates the last event in the transaction sequence as triggered by a business decision or as a result of a business event, for example when an order from the order book is permanently withdrawn or an outstanding trade is early terminated due to the change in the ACER code of the counterparty (i.e. novation), Action type C shall be reported.

Action type E (Error) shall be used if the reporting party needs to indicate that the previously submitted record was erroneously reported, meaning that it was incorrect. Any correction to the already reported information using Action type E will result in a logical deletion (i.e. invalidation) of the corresponding record, which was previously successfully reported. It will, however, not delete the previously reported record from the ARIS database. Reporting an event with Action type E cannot be the result of a business decision, for example to change the economic values, such as price or quantity,

For further information on the application of the different action types, see Annex I to the TRUM.

7. Data fields related to supply contracts to be reported in Table 2

Technical and business requirements when submitting the transaction record

This chapter provides in detail the reporting requirements on the information the data fields listed in Table 2 of the Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation shall be populated with.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are considered mandatory for all contracts from a business perspective. The data fields are expected to be populated when applicable according to the cardinality table and guidance provided for the individual data fields in this manual. In addition, Annex I and Annex II to the TRUM shall be consulted in parallel with this manual. For the reporting of a bilateral contract in an xml format in Table 2, the REMITTable2 electronic format shall be used.

Cardinality table of data fields included in Table 2

M = Mandatory
M = Conditionally mandatory*
- = Not applicable

Field No.	Field name	Non-standard contract
Parties to the contract		
1	ID of the market participant or counterparty to the contract	M
2	Type of code used in field 1	M
3	ID of the other market participant or counterparty to the contract	M
4	Type of code used in field 3	M
5	Reporting entity ID	M
6	Beneficiary ID	M*
7	Type of code used in field 7	M*
8	Trading capacity of the market participant or counterparty in field 1	M
9	Buy/sell indicator	M
Contract details		
10	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M
11	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M
12	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M
13	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M
14	Linked transaction ID	M*
15	Type of generation asset	M*
16	Underlying mechanisms	M*
17	Type of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	M*
18	Delivery terms	M*
19	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
20	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
21	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
22	Annual contracted volume	

23	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
24	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
25	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
26	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
27	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
28	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	M*
Fixing index details		
29	Type of index price	M*
30	Fixing index	M*
31	Fixing index types	M*
32	Fixing index sources	M*
33	First fixing date	M*
34	Last fixing date	M*
35	Fixing frequency	M*
36	Settlement method	M
Option details		
37	Option style	M*
38	Option type	M*
39	Option first exercise date	M*
40	Option last exercise date	M*
41	Option exercise frequency	M*
42	Option strike index	M*
43	Option strike index type	M*
44	Option strike index source	M*
45	Option strike price	M*
Delivery profile		
46	Delivery point or zone	M
47	Delivery start date	M
48	Delivery end date	M
49	Number of periods	
50	Load type	M
Lifecycle information		
51	Action Type	M

7.1. Data fields related to parties to the contract

Data Field (1) ID of the market participant being a counterparty to the contract

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	ID of the market participant being a counterparty to the contract	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant by a unique code being a counterparty to the bilateral contract.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: The market participant or counterparty on whose behalf the record of transaction is reported shall be identified by a unique code.
Representation in the electronic format		
<idOfMarketParticipant>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Alphanumerical	12 20 11 16 13	A0643278W.EU 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h ACERSILJ500 21X000EUROPEU--8 a1b2c3d4e5f6g

Field description

This field aims to capture the ID of the market participant on whose behalf the bilateral contract is reported.

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

Definition of a market participant from the reporting perspective

REMIT uses the term *market participant* and EMIR uses the term *counterparty* to identify the reporting party. In the REMIT reporting framework, the term *counterparty* is considered as the *other* market participant with whom the reporting market participant identified in field (1) enters into a transaction. The other market participant is identified in Data Field (3).

Registration of market participants with the relevant NRA will result in an ACER code. However, if a third party is reporting on behalf of the market participant the ACER code may not be known. If the ACER code has not been provided by the market participant to the third-party reporting on behalf of the market participant, one of the alternative codes listed above shall be used otherwise the report will be rejected as invalid.

Market participants are required to register with their relevant NRA. During the registration process the market participant is required to provide all codes listed as accepted values in Data Field (1) if the market has them available. As a result of the registration process, the market participant will be registered in CEREMP and receive an ACER code.

ACER code of the market participant

For the REMIT reporting purposes, the ACER code is the preferred code to be used in the transaction record to identify the market participant, but all the other codes may also be used. If a market participant is already using the LEI for EMIR reporting that market participant may use the LEI code also for REMIT reporting as long as the LEI has been provided to the NRAs in the registration process.

If a market participant is using an ACER code, this can be used by its counterparty to verify the identity of the market participant from the European register of market participants published by the Agency and available on the REMIT Portal.

Data Field (2) Type of code used in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Type of code used in field 1	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the unique code used in field 1. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification

		Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Text	3 3 3 3 3	ace lei bic eic gln

Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (1).

For example, if an LEI code is used in the REMIT report to identify the market participant in Data Field (1), the accepted value in Data Field (2) is "lei". If an ACER code is used in Data Field (1), the accepted value is "ace".

Data Field (3) ID of the other market participant being the other counterparty to the contract

No.	Field Identifier	Description
3	ID of the other market participant being the other counterparty to the contract	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the other market participant by a unique code being the other counterparty to the bilateral contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Unique identifier for the other counterparty of the contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<otherMarketParticipant>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Alphanumeric	12 20 11 16 13	A0643278W.EU 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h ACERSILJ500 21X000EUROPEU--8 a1b2c3d4e5f6g

Field description

This field indicates the ID of the other market participant being the other counterparty to the bilateral contract that is reported.

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

Counterparty without an ACER code

When market participants enter into a bilateral contract reportable in Table 2, and the other market participant (counterparty) to the contract is registered in CEREMP, then Data Field (3) shall be populated with one of the codes of the other market participant registered in CEREMP. If the other market participant is not a registered in CEREMP, then the dummy ACER code 'ACERNONMP.EU' should be used in the electronic format in order to indicate that the counterparty is not a registered market participant.

Data Field (4) Type of code used in field 3

No.	Field Identifier	Description

4	Type of code used in field 3	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the unique code used in field 3. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Text	3 3 3 3 3	ace lei bic eic gln

Field description

This field identifies the type of code ID of the other market participant reported in Data Field (3).

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

For example, if an LEI code of the market participant is used in Data Field (3), the accepted value in field (4) is “lei”. If an ACER code is used in field (3), the accepted value is “ace” in Data Field (4).

Data Field (5) Reporting entity ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Reporting entity ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the RRM by its ACER registration code as the reporting entity of the bilateral contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ID of the reporting entity.
Representation in the electronic format		
<reportingEntityID>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	A0643278W.EU

Field description

This field identifies the RRM that submits the report to ACER on behalf of the market participant identified in Data Field (1) through its ACER code.

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

~~Data Field (6) Type of code used in field 5 [DELETED]~~

Commented [A113]: NOTE: The field has been removed from Table 2 of the revised Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Data Field (6) Beneficiary ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	Beneficiary ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the beneficiary of the bilateral contract by a unique code, if the beneficiary is not the

		same as the market participant identified in field 1. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** If the beneficiary of the contract as referred in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 is counterparty to this contract the field is to be left blank. If the beneficiary of the contract is not counterparty to this contract the reporting counterparty has to identify the beneficiary by a unique code.
Representation in the electronic format		
<beneficiaryIdentification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Alphanumeric	12 20 11 16 13	A0643278W.EU 1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8e9f0h ACERSILJ500 21X000EUROPEU--8 a1b2c3d4e5f6g

Field description

This field indicates the ID of the beneficiary of the bilateral contract in case it is executed by another market participant on behalf of a final beneficiary.

The field is always mandatory when the market participant identified in Data Field (1) is not the final beneficiary to the contract. If the beneficiary of the contract is not counterparty to this agreement, e.g. the market participant is acting on behalf of another market participant, the reporting counterparty has to identify the beneficiary by a unique code in this field. In such a case, Trading capacity of the market participant in field 1 shall be identified with 'A' for 'Agent'.

If the beneficiary of the bilateral contract is the market participant entering into the transaction, this field is not considered applicable.

For example, if MP B is trading on behalf of MP C, then MP C is the beneficiary and MP B is acting on behalf of MP C. As MP B enters into a bilateral contract on wholesale energy products, MP B is a market participant, unless MP B always acts only as an agent. If MP B always acts as an agent, in this case, it would not be a market participant according to REMIT and would not appear in the report. If this is the case, the ID of C should be reported in Data Field (1) and this field shall be left blank.

Bilateral contracts with a beneficiary may look like as MP A sells to MP B with beneficiary MP C. In these cases, ACER will receive one reported non-standard contract: MP A sells to MP B with MP C identified in Data Field (7) as beneficiary.

However, a bilateral contract may involve multiple parties. For example, if a bilateral contract is signed between MP A and MP B, there may be other trades between (B) and (C) and (D) to represent how they split the value of the (A) and (B) trade.

Data Field (7) Type of code used in field 6

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Type of code used in field 6	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the unique code used in field 6. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** ACER registration code, Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), Bank Identifier Code (BIC), Energy Identification Code (EIC), Global Location Number (GLN/GS1)

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code LEI BIC EIC GLN/GS1 code	Text	3 3 3 3 3	ace lei bic eic gln

Field description

This field identifies the type of code used in Data Field (6).

Data Field (8) Trading capacity of the market participant in field 1

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Trading capacity of the market participant in field 1	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the market participant in field 1 has concluded the bilateral contract as principal or as agent. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identifies whether the reporting counterparty has concluded the contract as principal on own account (on own behalf or behalf of a client) or as agent for the account of and on behalf of a client.
Representation in the electronic format		
<tradingCapacity>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P = Principal A = Agent	Text	1	P

Field description

This field identifies the trading capacity of the market participant identified in Data Field (1).

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

If the market participant is acting on its own behalf, this field shall be populated with ‘P’ for ‘Principal’.

If the market participant is acting on behalf of a third party as an agent, this field shall be populated with ‘A’ for ‘Agent’, and the beneficiary identification needs to be reported in Data Field (6) and Data Field (7).

Data Field (9) Buy/sell indicator

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	Buy/sell indicator	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the bilateral contract was concluded on the buy or sell side (or in certain scenarios both) by the market participant identified in field 1. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identifies whether the contract was a buy or sell for the market participant or counterparty identified in field 1.

Representation in the electronic format
<buySellindicator>

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
B=Buy S=Sell C=Buy and Sell	Text	1	B

Field description

The buy/sell indicator indicates whether the market participant is reporting the non-standard contract for the buying or selling of the commodity. 'B' shall be indicated for '*buy'* and 'S' shall be indicated for '*sell'* from the perspective of the reporting market participant, or from the perspective of the client in the case of an agent transaction (e.g. involving an executing broker).

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

Reporting the Buy/sell indicator in case of derivatives

For derivatives that have not already been reported under EMIR, and therefore reported under REMIT, the following logic should apply for the reporting of this data field: for example, in case of a fix to floating derivative, if MP S buys a swap, then MP A pays a fixed price and MP B pays a floating price. This means that MP A receives the floating leg and MP B receives the fix leg. In case of a floating-to-floating derivative, if MP A buys a swap, MP A pays the floating price of the first leg (or index) and MP B pays the floating price of the second leg (or second index). In this case the two legs (indexes) of the swap should be sorted alphabetically.

If MP A and MP B enter into a swap agreement where the financial settlement is the difference between two floating indexes "XYZ Index" and "ABC Index", MP A is the buyer of the swap if MP A pays the floating price of ABC Index and receives the floating price of XYZ Index, while MP B is the seller of the swap as MP B receives the floating price of ABC Index and pays the floating price of XYZ Index.

Purchase-seller agreements

In ACER's view purchase-seller agreements are considered as non-standard contracts with undefined price and/or quantity, hence, are reported in Table 2. Such a bilateral contract should be reported either as one contract indicated as 'C' for the Buy/sell indicator in Data Field (10), or as two separate contracts reporting one as 'B' for *buy* and one as 'S' for sell, provided the *meaning* of the two reports is the same. Any resulting execution concluded under the framework of the Table 2 non-standard contract should be reported in Table 1.

7.2. Data fields related to contract details

Data Field (10) Contract ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Contract ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the bilateral contract by using a unique code identifier as assigned by the counterparties to the contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Unique identifier for the contract as assigned by the two market participants.
Representation in the electronic format		
<contractId>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	AGHDN15832839

Field description

This field identifies the unique contract ID as assigned by the two market participants being counterparties to the contract to be reported. The contract ID must be the same for the two sides (buy and sell) of the contract and shall remain unique throughout the lifecycle of the contract.

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

Data Field (11) Contract date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	Contract date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date when the bilateral contract was concluded, modified or cancelled, as agreed by the counterparties. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The date the contract was agreed or its modification, cancellation or termination.
Representation in the electronic format		
<contractDate>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	n/a	2026-01-29T16:30:00Z

Commented [A114]: NOTE: The format was changed to date and time.

Field description

This field identifies the date on which the bilateral contract was agreed between the counterparties. This field must reflect the actual date as a string representation of the ISO 8601 date and time format.

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

Data Field (12) Contract type

Commented [A115]: NOTE: The list of accepted values related to the terms of delivery in the context of LNG has been deleted as such information is to be reported in Data Field (18).

No.	Field Identifier	Description
12	Contract type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The type of contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<contractType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
SO = Spot FW = Forward style contract FU = Future style contract OP = Option style contract	Text	5	FW

OP_FW = Option on a forward OP_FU = Option on a future OP_SW = Option on a swap SP = Spread SW = Swap ~~OT = Other~~ Applicable only PPAs SO_PPA = Spot contract concluded under a PPA FW_PPA = Forward contract concluded under a PPA FU_PPA = Future contract concluded under a PPA OP_PPA = Option contract concluded under a PPA SP_PPA = Spread contract concluded under a PPA SW_PPA = Swap contract concluded under a PPA			

Commented [A116]: QUESTION: Value 'OT' is proposed to be deleted. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on use cases for the current application of value 'OT'.

Field description

This field identifies the type of contract that is reported in Table 2 as a non-standard contract.

For bilateral contracts, forward style contract refers to the forward style which also includes spot contracts. Market participants should not understand forward style as a sort of derivative contract but as the style of the contract itself i.e. for physical delivery at a later date.

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

Reporting non-standard contracts related to spreads

In case of trading a spread under the framework of a Table 2 non-standard contract, Data Field (12) is expected to be populated with 'SP' for 'Spread' for both legs (e.g. for the electricity and for the gas leg in case of a spark spread). In case of execution, the Table 1 report should indicate the contract type of the underlying contracts, e.g. 'FW' in case of forwards contracts.

Data Field (13) Energy commodity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
13	Energy commodity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the energy commodity subject to the bilateral contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The classification of the energy commodity for the agreed contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<energyCommodity>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
NG = Gas LG = Liquified natural gas EL = Electricity	Text	2	NG

Field description

This field identifies the energy commodity of the product delivered: natural gas, liquified natural gas or electricity. Other commodities such as emissions rights, coal, oil, etc. are out of scope of REMIT.

Spreads are not considered as commodities. Clean and Dirty Spark Spreads, trades that involve both electricity and gas, have to be reported separately, unless the contract itself includes both commodities in which case both gas and electricity should be reported in this field.

Such Clean and Dirty Dark Spreads that involve electricity, coal and emissions should be reported as an electricity contract. Contracts related to coal and emissions are not considered wholesale energy products, thus, are not reportable under REMIT.

The field is mandatory for all contracts reported in Table 2.

Data Field (14) Linked transaction ID [NEW]

Commented [A117]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
14	Linked transaction ID	The field identifies the linked transaction by using a unique identifier that is associated to the reported bilateral contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<linkedTransactionID>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	1234567890abcdefrgf

Field description

This field shall indicate if two or more bilateral contracts and/or transactions are linked to each other due to a specific contractual arrangement or business agreement. In such cases the Contract ID of the related non-standard contract already reported in Data Field (10) in Table 2 or the UTI of the bilateral trade reported in Data Field (38) in Table 1 shall be populated in this field.

The linked transaction ID is considered applicable in the following (non-exhaustive) list of scenarios:

1. When bilateral contracts belong to the same option, spread or swap trading strategy (such as butterfly, condor, etc.), the contract ID or the UTI of the related bilateral contract or trade shall be reported in this field.

2. When two or more contracts that are contractually bundled into a single corporate PPA, the two contracts may be linked to each other via this field. For example, corporate PPAs may be constructed in a sleeved structure where one party acts as an intermediary between the generator and the final buyer. In this case, each leg of the bundled contract shall be reported separately and linked via the Linked transaction ID to reflect their contractual relationship.

3. If a purchase-seller agreement is reported as two separate non-standard contracts in Table 2 (i.e. one for the buy leg and one for the sell leg), then the contract ID of the other leg shall be reported in this field.

Data Field (15) Type of generation asset [NEW]

Commented [A118]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Type of generation asset	The field indicates the underlying asset(s) providing the energy, when applicable.
Representation in the electronic format		

<genAssetType>

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
SLR = Solar HDR = Hydro ONW = Onshore Wind OFW = Offshore Wind BIM = Biomass NUC = Nuclear NAG = Natural gas COL = Coal OIL = Oil PFL = Portfolio HRE = Hybrid Renewable	Text	3	SLR

Field description

This field is applicable for Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) to identify the underlying generation asset that is responsible for producing the energy to be delivered.

The field is mandatory when the contract type reported in Data Field (12) refers to a PPA featuring the reported non-standard contract.

Description of accepted values

When the generation of the energy is carried out by a single asset type, one of the following values shall be reported: solar, hydro, onshore wind, offshore wind, biomass, nuclear. Fossil fuelled assets are being split into natural gas, oil, and coal.

Asset type "PFL" for 'Portfolio' is expected to be reported in case the PPA aggregates the output of multiple generation asset of different types, which may include both renewable (such as solar, hydro, onshore wind, offshore wind, biomass) and non-renewable sources (i.e. nuclear or fossil).

Asset type "HRE" for 'Hybrid renewables' shall be indicated if the PPA is linked to a renewable generation asset combined with an energy storage component (e.g. solar and battery, or wind and battery), where the energy input is exclusively deriving from renewable sources.

If the reportable PPA is not linked to a specific generation asset, this field is not applicable.

Data Field (16) Underlying mechanisms [NEW]

Commented [A119]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Underlying mechanisms	The field indicates the mechanism contributing to the conclusion of the bilateral contract, such as subsidy scheme, release or guarantees of origin.
Representation in the electronic format		
<contractUnder>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
SUB = Subsidy REL = Release GOO = Guarantees of Origin	Text	3	Subsidy

Field description

This field shall identify the mechanism or schemes impacting the formation of the contract. The field is considered particularly applicable for Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) that may benefit from specific regulatory, financial, or certification schemes.

The field is mandatory when the contract type reported in Data Field (12) refers to a PPA featuring the reported non-standard contract in case there is an underlying mechanism in place.

Description of accepted values

When reporting a PPA in Table 2 one of the following mechanism/schemes are expected to be flagged in the report, if applicable:

- Subsidy schemes (‘SUB’) (e.g., market premia, Contracts for Differences, capacity mechanisms, state backed guarantees);
- Release programs (‘REL’) (e.g., gas release programs, regulated capacity auctions);
- Guarantees of Origin (‘GOO’) (used for renewable energy certification).

In case more than one underlying mechanism are applicable to the reported PPA, all mechanism shall be indicated in this field.

Example

If a wind farm has a PPA supported by a feed-in tariff, this field should indicate “Subsidy” to reflect the case that the contract was concluded under a subsidy scheme. If the agreement is also backed by guarantees of origin, value “GOO” is also expected be reported.

Data Field (17) Type of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) [NEW]

Commented [A120]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Type of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	The field indicates whether the bilateral contract refers to a baseload, pay as produced, pay as forecasted, fixed hourly profile, a dynamic PPA, as defined in Article 2, point (77), of Regulation (EU) 2019/943, or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
<PPAType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
BL = Baseload PP = Pay as produced PF = Pay as forecasted PN = Pay as nominated PC = Pay as consumed FH = Fixed hourly profile DP = Dynamic PPA OT = Other	Text	2	BL

Field description

This field identifies the contractual structure of a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) by specifying how the electricity delivery and the related payments are structured.

The field is mandatory when the contract type reported in Data Field (12) refers to a PPA featuring the reported non-standard contract.

Description of accepted values

BL = Baseload: The buyer receives a constant, predetermined volume of electricity over the contract period.

PP = Pay as produced: The buyer receives all electricity generated by the asset, with volume varying based on real-time production.

PF = Pay as forecasted: The buyer receives electricity based on a forecasted production schedule, with potential adjustments if actual generation differs.

PC = Pay as consumed: The buyer pays for the electricity based on their metered consumption.

PN = Pay as nominated: The buyer receives the electricity based on the pre-agreed nominations.

FH = Fixed hourly profile: The contract specifies a predefined delivery profile with fixed hourly quantities.

DP = Dynamic PPA: The delivery profile adjusts based on market signals, demand, or price triggers.

OT = Other: If the contract structure applicable to the reported contract does not fit the above categories, value “OT” for ‘Other’ should be reported (only in exceptional cases). Market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select a contract type most applicable to the bilateral contract to be reported.

Data Field (18) Delivery terms [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Delivery terms	The field indicates the terms of the delivery as specified in the bilateral contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<deliveryTerms>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
DES FOB OTH	Text	3	DES

Commented [A121]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the use cases when value ‘OTH’ would be used in the reporting to indicate a delivery terms other than DES or FOB.

Field description

The field is applicable for contracts for the supply of LNG (typically LNG portfolio type contracts as described in Chapter 2.2.3), and it shall identify the terms of the delivery as specified in the contract by referring to the respective Incoterms. In ACER’s understanding supply contracts for the purchase or sale of LNG have delivery terms typically specified either as “Delivery ex-ship” or “Free on board”.

Executions related to LNG portfolio type contracts reported in Table 2 are considered reportable as LNG market data. For further information on the reporting requirements of LNG market data, see Annex III to the TRUM.

This field is mandatory when Data Field (13) Energy commodity is populated with ‘LG’.

Description of accepted values

DES = Delivery ex-ship: The seller is responsible for the LNG until it is delivered to a specified port. After delivery, all obligations shift to the buyer. The delivery point is specified in the contract.

FOB = Free on board: The buyer acquires the LNG and is responsible for shipping. The delivery point may not be specified in the original contract. Both spot- and portfolio-type contracts can be agreed on a FOB basis.

OTH = Other: On rare occasions value "OTH" may be used, when the delivery terms specified in the contract is different than DES or FOB.

Data Field (19) Price or price formula

Commented [A122]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback and additional proposals on the revised (more detailed) reporting requirements for the complex price formulas.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	Price or price formula	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the fixed price or price formula used in the bilateral contract. The field shall include references to all indices included in the formula. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Fixed price or price formula used in the contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<priceOrPriceFormula>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
For Price Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals For Formula Up to 1000 alphanumerical digits	Number Alphanumeric	20 1000	35.00 HGSG/HBS*+578HSH

Field description

This field identifies the agreed price per unit of energy as expressed in Data Field (25). In case of options, this field represents the premium. If the contract includes a price formula the formula shall be reported in this field.

If the price formula contains a set of indices, a clear reference to all the used indices shall be indicated here by specifying the fixed and variable components. In case of a floating index value, reporting parties shall refer to the period of time and the algorithm that is considered to set the actual price.

ACER acknowledges that a price formula may be very complex and may not be represented in the same way in the systems of the two counterparties to the contract. In case of complex price formulas, market participants should report a simplified version of the formula, provided a clear reference to all indices being part of the formula is reported by specifying the fixed and variable components. All relevant indices shall be reported in Data Field (30) Fixing index.

The following summary table presents the general indications on the expected way of reporting a formula.

Indication	Current examples reported	Expected way of reporting
Defining constants directly in the formula	P0 + Index name DA; P0 = 0.5	[Name of the index _DA] + 0.5 €/MWh
Avoiding repetitions	1 * Index Index + -1	Index Index -1
Keeping the text strictly to the formula	'Price = index + 1 €/MWh' 'Formula index + 1 €/MWh'	'Index + 1 €/MWh' 'Index + 1 €/MWh'

	‘Proxy 100% of Index’	‘Index’
Including the unit of measures inside the formula for clarity	[Name of the index _DA] + 3	[Name of the index _DA] + 3 €/MWh
Reporting the exact name of the index	Index - premium	[Name of the index _DA] + 1 €/MWh
Avoiding indicating undefined functions	0.5 * CustomFunction(0, Index1, Index2)	Explanation on the function’s calculations is expected
Reporting in English langauage		0.9 × Day-Ahead Market Price (Exchange X) + 2.5 EUR/MWh
Use numeric standard as defined in the electronic format	20,123456	20.12346

Additional examples

1. Two market participants conclude a purchase obligation/feed-in tariffs contract with a capacity above 10 MW, i.e. regulated contracts for the physical delivery of electricity by a single production unit with a capacity greater than 10 MW or by production units with a combined capacity greater than 10 MW. In the example, the price is fixed by the provision of the relevant NRA related to the contract date.

   Example for a concise representation of the formula reported in this field:

   - Provision NRAXX n.xxx/YYYY for offshore wind-based production;
   - 13 c€/kWh in the first 10 years;
   - 3 < Price < 13 c€/kWh for the last 5 years.

2. Two market participants conclude a contract on an option for the same capacity (50% - 50% in volume) on the same underlying product traded at 48 EUR/MWh (the only price displayed is the forward price minus the premium, for a strike price of 47 EUR/MWh). The contract includes a clause for partial delivery meaning that the buyer has the right to take delivery for all or part of the volume. The hourly volume is requested at least two days before delivery. The charge due by the buyer is reduced by 98% of the amount of the valuation by time period of energy not supplied on the actual day (D-Day) at the price of OMP X hourly fixing of D-Day in case of positive prices. In case of negative prices, the charge due by the buyer is reduced by 102% of the amount of the valuation by time period of energy not supplied on the actual day (D-Day) at the price of the OMP X hourly fixing of D-Day.

   Example for a concise representation of the formula with conditions embedded:

   - IF OMP X DA > 0, then (48*10-0.98*OMP X Country A DAY-AHEAD AUCTION HOUR*Not Delivered Energy Volume)/10;
   - Else (48*10-1.02*OMP X Country A DAY-AHEAD AUCTION HOUR*Not Delivered Energy Volume)/10

3. The formula is comprised on an index ± premium and all the other reporting conditions of Table 1 are met (e.g. a fixed volume and a fixed delivery profile). Such bilateral trade should be reported in Table 1.

Example for a concise representation of the formula of a deviation from an index (with only one index and spread):

- [Name of the index] + 0.1 €/MWh

4. Example for a concise representation of a formula defined for a period with a start and an end date:
   - 01/01/2026 - 31/03/2026: [Name of the index] + 0.1 €/MWh;
   - 01/04/2026 - 30/06/2026: [Name of the index] + 0.5 €/MWh

5. Example for a concise representation of a formula that varies depending on the marketplace where the transaction occurs:
   - OTC: [OTC 2023] / 5 + 0.1 €/MWh;
   - Exchange X: [Exchange X THE 2023] / 5 + 0.15 €/MWh

6. Example for a concise representation of a formula combining multiple conditions and time periods:
   - 01/01/2026 - 31/03/2026: if [Name of the index] > 30€, then [Name of the index] – 2 €; Else 30€;
   - 01/04/2026 - 30/06/2026: if [Name of the index] > 35€, then [Name of the index] – 4 €; Else 35€

Data Field (20) Notional amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
20	Notional amount	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the notional amount of the bilateral contract. If the calculation is subject to variables, an estimation shall be provided. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Estimated notional amount of the contract (if applicable).
Representation in the electronic format		
<notionalAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	53450.00

Field description

This field identifies the notional amount of the contract. ACER understands that in most of the cases non-standard contracts reported in Table 2 entail features of volume and/or price flexibility and optionality meaning that the contract is reported without a fixed price and/or quantity. In such cases, market participants shall provide an estimation (without further lifecycle reporting requirement) for the notional amount in this field based on the best available information at the time of reporting.

Commented [A123]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed guidance requirements to report an estimation in this field if there is no outright price.

The notional amount should be calculated using the following formula:

Notional amount = Price x Total notional contract quantity where:

- Price is defined as the price of the volume as per Data Field (19)
- Total notional contract quantity is the quantity of energy as per Data Field (23)

For example, a contract traded for a price of 50 EUR/MWh for a volume of 100 MW delivered for 8 hours has the following notional amount:

50 EUR/MWh x 100 MW x 8 h = EUR 40,000
or for a monthly contract:
50 EUR/MWh x 100 MW x 8 h/day x 30 days = EUR 1,200,000

For the calculation of the notional amount for options, the option strike price should be used, and not the option premium.

Data Field (21) Notional currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Notional currency	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the currency of the notional amount in field 20. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The currency of the estimated notional amount.
Representation in the electronic format		
<notionalAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 4217 Currency Code and additional accepted values with 3 alphabetical digits: CHF = Swiss franc CZK = Czech koruna DKK = Danish krone EUR = Euro GBP = Pound sterling HUF = Hungarian forint ISK = Icelandic króna NOK = Norwegian krone PCT = Percentage PLN = Polish złoty RON = Romanian new leu SEK = Swedish krona/kronor USD = U.S. dollar TRY = Turkish lira	Text	3	EUR

Commented [A124]: NOTE: TRY was added as an additional currency type.

Field description

This field identifies the currency for the value indicated in Data Field (19) Price or price formula and/or Data Field (20) Notional amount.

Data Field (22) Annual contracted volume [NEW]

Commented [A125]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	Annual contracted volume	The field indicates the annual contracted volume as agreed by the counterparties to the bilateral contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
annualContractedVolume section		
<reportedYear>		
<unit>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	1000

Field description

This field shall be populated with the annual contracted volume as agreed between the counterparties for the total amount of energy to be delivered in the next calendar year under the framework of the bilateral contract reported already in Table 2.

In ACER's understanding, annual contracted volumes are typically agreed as part of the Annual Delivery Programmes related to LNG portfolio-type contracts (as described in Chapter 2.2.3), that are setting the total amount of LNG to be executed (delivered) in the following gas year.

Lifecycle reporting requirement

If applicable, the annual contracted volume reported in this field is expected to be updated each year with the agreed volume as a lifecycle event to the bilateral contract by using Action type M. When reporting the modification, Data Field (11) Contract date shall indicate the date of the agreement on the annual contracted volume. In addition, the dedicated schema field <reportedYear> shall be populated with the calendar year the annual contracted volume refers to.

If the terms of the reported bilateral contract do not specify any future annual contracted volumes to be agreed upon as part of the delivery schedule, the field is not applicable.

Data Field (23) Total notional contract quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
23	Total notional contract quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the total number of units of the wholesale energy product. If the calculation is subject to variables, an estimation shall be provided. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The estimated total number of units of the wholesale energy product. This is a calculated figure.
Representation in the electronic format		
<totalNotionalContractQuantity>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	1000

Field description

This field identifies the total quantity or energy volume of the contract (total notional contract quantity). Total notional contract quantity should be calculated via using the maximum defined capacity in the contract.
The notional contract quantity should be calculated by using the following formula:

Commented [A126]: NOTE: The guidance is based on FAQ 3.2.4.

Total notional contract quantity (TNCQ) = Volume x number of periods, where:

- Volume is the quantity of energy as per Data Field (24) Volume optionality capacity (if available)

- Number of periods is the number of times that quantity is delivered / received as per Data Field (49).

For example, a contract traded for a volume of 100 MW delivered for 8 hours would have the following total notional contract quantity:

100 MW x 8 h = 800 MWh
or for a monthly contract:
100 MW x 8 h x 30 days = 240,000 MWh

In case the above mentioned two elements of the formula are defined/known by the contract (especially if the volume classification of the capacity is indicated as ‘F’ for ‘Fix’ in Data Field (26) Volume optionality), market participants are expected to perform the calculation of the TNCQ of the contract and report it in Data Field (23).

ACER understands that without a defined quantity market participants will be only able to provide an estimated notional contract quantity, e.g. in cases when the volume optionality is indicated as *Min/Max* in Data Field (26).

Where the total notional contract quantity is not fixed, an estimation shall be provided in this field. This scenario may be applicable mainly when the volume optionality is indicated as *Complex* or *Variable* in Data Field (26).

Data Field (24) Volume optionality capacity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Volume optionality capacity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the number of units included in the bilateral contract per delivery time interval, if available. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The number of units included in the contract, per delivery time interval if available.
Representation in the electronic format		
<volumeOptionalityIntervals>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	20	100/200

Field description

This field identifies the number of units included in the contract per delivery time interval if available.

For example, if the non-standard contract has optionality identifying the capacity per time interval, this should be reported in this field. Please see examples available in Annex II.

Data Field (25) Notional quantity unit

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	Notional quantity unit	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unit of measurement used in fields 22, 23 and 24.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: The unit of measurement used in fields 18 and 19.

Representation in the electronic format
<unit>

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
For field 22 and 23 KWh MWh GWh Therm kTherm MTherm cm mcm Btu MMBtu MJ MMJ 100MJ GJ For field 24 KW KWh/h KWh/d MW MWh/h MWh/d GW GWh/h GWh/d Therm/d KTherm/d MTherm/d cm/d mcm/d Btu/d MMBtu/d MJ/d 100MJ/d MMJ/d GJ/d	Text	2 to 8	MWh

Field description

This field must identify the unit used for the reported quantity in Data Field (22) Annual contracted volume, Data Field (23) Total notional contract quantity and Data Field (24) Volume optionality capacity.

Where the units for Data Fields (22), (23) and (24) differ, the different quantity units should be provided accordingly.

Data Field (26) Volume optionality

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	Volume optionality	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the volume classification. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The volume classification.

Representation in the electronic format
<volumeOptionality>

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
V = Variable F = Fix M = Min/Max C = Complex O = Other	Text	1	F

Field description

This field identifies the type of volume classification of the capacity indicated in Data Field (24). This is a representation of the flexibility of the contract capacity.

For example, it refers to the volume classification such as variable “V” (e.g. unbound variable capacity), fix “F” (e.g. 100), min/max “M” (e.g. 100 to 200), complex “C” (e.g. 0 [zero] or 100 to 200) or other “O” (e.g. 0 or 200). For trading examples, see Annex II to the TRUM.

ACER understands that without a fixed price and/or quantity, market participants will only be able to provide an estimated notional amount. In such cases, an estimation is required and must be provided based on the best available information at the time of reporting.

“C” for Complex should in general cover all the cases where the volume optionality cannot be classified as one of the non-complex options (i.e. Variable, Fix or Min/Max).

When this field is populated with “V”, “M”, “C” and “O”, then this field is expected to be populated with the applicable value.

Data Field (27) Volume optionality frequency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Volume optionality frequency	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the frequency of the volume optionality, such as daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The frequency of the volume optionality: e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other, if available.
Representation in the electronic format		
<volumeOptionalityFrequency>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
X = Half hourly H = Hourly D = Daily W = Weekly M = Monthly Q = Quarterly S = Season A = Annual O = Other	Text	1	Q

Field description

This field identifies the frequency of the volume optionality as indicated in Data Field (26). This is a representation of how frequently the capacity of the non-standard contract can be “flexed”.

For example, it refers to the hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other volume optionality frequency as specified in the table above. It does not specify the exact dates and times when the contract capacity can be changed, but only the frequency that the capacity can be adjusted.

Data Field (28) Volume optionality intervals

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	Volume optionality intervals	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the time interval for each volume optionality. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Time interval for each volume optionality if available.
Representation in the electronic format		
<volumeOptionalityIntervals>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2026-01-01 / 2026-03-31

Field description

This field identifies the time interval for each volume optionality, as indicated in Data Field (24), that the market participant of the non-standard contract can adjust the volume capacity.

This field is represented in <startDate> and <endDate> fields in the schema. If for some reasons, the <startDate> and <endDate> is not applicable (not known), then a dummy value ‘1900-01-01’ should be used for both fields to indicate that no volume optionality intervals are available.

Whenever Data Field (24) Volume optionality capacity must be reported, then this field becomes mandatory and both Data Fields (24) and (28) have to be reported within the <volumeOptionalityIntervals> element in the schema.

7.3. Data fields related to fixing index details

Data Field (29) Type of index price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	Type of index price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the price classified as fixed, simple index (single underlying) or complex price formula (multiple underlying). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Price classified as fixed, simple index (single underlying) or complex price formula (multiple underlying).
Representation in the electronic format		
<typeOfIndexPrice>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

F = Fixed I = Simple Index C = Complex Price Formula O = Other	Text	1	C

Field description

This field identifies the type of index or reference price identified in Data Field (30) used to set the price of the contract. Some contracts, both derivatives and non-derivatives, related to the delivery of gas or electricity are traded on the basis that the price will be fixed by an index value or reference price upon its publication.

The price can be classified as:

- F = Fixed: applicable when the contract has a fix price ;
- I = Simple Index: when the price is set by a simple index (e.g. a single underlying);
- C = Complex Price Formula: when the price is set by multiple underlyings used in a formula.

"O" for 'Other' may be used only in exceptional cases when none of the above applies, "shall be used. In case of 'Other', market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the appropriate type.

Data Field (30) Fixing index

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	Fixing index	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the list of indices determining the price in the bilateral contract. For each index the name shall be specified. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** List of indices determining the price in the contract. For each Index specify the name. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists the basket or the index shall be indicated.
Representation in the electronic format		
<fixingIndex>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 150 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	150	EUGAS day-ahead Publisher Name

Field description

This field identifies the name of the fixing index used to set the price of the transactions executed under the bilateral contract. Market participants shall report the name of the fixing index in this field. Where the contract has several fixing indexes, each of them should be reported in this field.

The source of the fixing index/indexes reported in this field shall be indicated in Data field (32) Fixing index sources.

Market participants shall report the name of the index as advertised by the publisher.

If the index is not public, then market participants should make best efforts to minimise any discrepancy with the other market participant when reporting this information.

Further guidance on how to report bilaterally agreed index trades in Table 1 and Table 2 is available under Data Field (25) Fixing index or reference price in Table 1.

Only indices related to an energy commodity should be reported in this field. This would include also oil and coal or any other energy commodity to fix the price of gas or electricity. This implies that there is no need to report an FX index in the fixing index details section of Table 2. If for any reasons market participants want to report a FX index, it can be reported in the formula under Data Field (19) Price or price formula.

Data Field (31) Fixing index types

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Fixing index types	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the fixing index type such as spot, forward, swap, spread or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Spot, forward, swap, spread, etc.
Representation in the electronic format		
<fixingIndexType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
SO = Spot FW = Forward style contract FU = Future style contract OP = Option style contract OP_FW = Option on a forward OP_FU = Option on a future OP_SW = Option on a swap SP = Spread SW = Swap OT = Other	Text	Up to 5	FW

Field description

This field identifies the type of fixing index indicated in Data Field (30) used in the bilateral contract that is being reported. Where the contract has several types of fixing index, each of them should be reported in this field.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by an exchange, the “SO” value shall be reported. If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher and it represents the delivery of the energy commodity during the course of a specific day, week, weekend, month etc., then the “FW” value shall be reported. If the index is a future price published by an exchange, the “FU” value shall be reported.

In case of ‘Other’, market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the appropriate type.

Data Field (32) Fixing index sources

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Fixing index sources	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates for each index the publication source. In case of basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: For each index specify the publication source. In case of basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists the basket or the index shall be indicated.
Representation in the electronic format		
<fixingIndexSource>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	Index Source Name

Field description

This field identifies the source of the fixing index/indexes reported in Data Field (30) Fixing index. Where the bilateral contracts has several sources for the fixing indexes each source should be reported in this field.

For each index reported in Data Field (30), market participants shall specify the publication source of each index. In the case of a basket of indices for which no unique publisher exists, market participants shall report all sources of the basket of indices.

For example, if in Data Field (30) the index “EU-GAS-CALENDAR-YEAR-2015-PUB-NAME” is reported, the market participants shall report the source of the publication of the index, e.g. the EU-GAS-PRICES-PUB-NAME and the publisher’s name e.g. PUB-NAME, needed to identify where the index is published. This applies to each individual index reported in Data Field (31).

For example, if in Data Field (30) is reported the “EU-GAS-CALENDAR-YEAR-2015-PUB-NAME-ABC” index and “EU-GAS-CALENDAR-YEAR-2015-PUB-NAME-123” index, market participants shall report the source of the publication for both i.e. “PUB-NAME-ABC” and PUB-NAME-123”.

Data Field (33) First fixing date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	First fixing date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the first fixing date determined by the earliest date of all the fixings. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** First fixing date determined by the earliest date of all the fixings.
Representation in the electronic format		
<firstFixingDate>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2026-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the first date at which the price of the bilateral contracts can be set using the index indicated in Data Field (30) Fixing index.

If the bilateral contract has several indices and each of them may be used to set the price for the contract or the executions, market participants shall report the first date at which the price can be fixed for each index reported in Data Field (30).

For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to fix the price from 2026-01-01 to 2027-12-31;
2. Index 123 may be used to fix the price from 2026-08-01 to 2028-03-31; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to fix the price from 2026-12-01 to 2029-03-31.

In this case market participants shall report 2026-01-01, 2026-08-01 and 2026-12-01 for this field.

Data Field (34) Last fixing date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Last fixing date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the last fixing date determined by the latest date of all the fixings. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Last fixing date determined by the latest date of all the fixings.
Representation in the electronic format		
<lastFixingDate>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2034-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the last date at which the price of the contract can be fixed using the index indicated in Data Field (30) Fixing index.

If the contract has several indices and each of them may be used to set the price of the contract or the executions, market participants shall report the last date at which the price can be fixed for each index reported in Data Field (30).

For example:
1. Index ABC may be used to fix the price from 2026-01-01 to 2027-12-31;
2. Index 123 may be used to fix the price from 2026-04-01 to 2028-03-31; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to fix the price from 2026-04-01 to 2029-03-31.

In this case 2027-12-31, 2028-03-31 and 2029-03-31 shall be reported for in this field.

If the last fixing date is equal to Data Field (33) First fixing date, the field should not be reported.

Data Field (35) Fixing frequency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Fixing frequency	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the fixing frequency, such as daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The frequency the fixing: e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
<fixingFrequency>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

X = Half hourly H = Hourly D = Daily W = Weekly M = Monthly Q = Quarterly S = Seasonal A = Annual O = Other	Text	1	W

Field description

This field identifies the frequency of the fixing of the index reported in Data Field (30.

For example, it refers to the daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other frequency as specified in the table above. The information reported in this field does not specify the exact dates and times when the fixing occurs but its frequency.

For example, the price of the contract or the executions can be set on the basis of an index that is used daily or monthly.

In case of 'Other', market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the appropriate type.

Data Field (36) Settlement method

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Settlement method	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the bilateral contract is settled physically or in cash, and whether the parties had an option over the settlement method. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Whether the contract is settled physically, in cash, both, optional or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
<settlementMethod>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P = Physically settled without optionality C = Cash settled without optionality P_OP = Physically settled with optionality C_OP = Cash settled with optionality	Text	1 1 4 4	P

Commented [A127]: QUESTION: The list of accepted values have been revised in order to flag the type of optionality, if applicable, the market participant had over the settlement method in case of derivatives. Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the revised values and their proposed description.

Field description

This field identifies the type of settlement for the bilateral contract.

A majority of bilateral contracts traded under REMIT are for physical delivery, but there may also be derivative contracts that are not reported under EMIR and thus reported under REMIT. Consequently, different types of settlement methods can occur. For bilateral contracts such as option on futures or swaps, as they settle into the underlying future or swap, this should be considered for physical delivery of the underlying contract, and the value of "P" should be reported.

Description of accepted values

P = Physical: 'P' shall be reported for contracts that are settled physically (typical for spot/physical forwards). The field shall be populated with 'P' also in case of derivatives contracts relating to a wholesale energy product that must be physically settled. For contracts such as options on forwards/futures/swaps, the option settles into the underlying forward/future/swap. Since the underlying contract is considered for physical delivery, the value of ‘P’ shall be reported.

C = Cash: ‘C’ shall be reported for contracts that are settled in cash without an optionality, i.e. must be settled in cash.

P_OP = Physically settled with optionality: ‘P_OP’ shall be reported for contracts that are physically settled while the market participant had an optionality over the settlement method.

C_OP = Cash settled with optionality: ‘C_OP’ shall be reported for contracts that are cash settled while the market participant had an optionality over the settlement method.

7.4. Data fields related to option details

Data Field (37) Option style

Commented [A128]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the current list of accepted values and their description in case of need for further improvements. Also, please indicate the use cases when value ‘Other’ is being used in the reporting, i.e. confirming if the reporting parties are using this value to flag exotic options.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Option style	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the option may be exercised only at a fixed date (European and Asian style), a series of pre-specified dates (Bermudan) or at any time during the life of the bilateral contract (American style) or depending on other conditions. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Indicates whether the option may be exercised at a fixed date (European and Asian style), a series of pre-defined dates (Bermudan) or at any time during the life of the contract (American).
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionStyle>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A = American B = Bermudan E = European S = Asian O = Other	Text	1	B

Field description

This field identifies the option style, usually defined by the dates on which the option may be exercised: American, European, Bermudian, Asian or other style.

An American style option can be exercised anytime during its life allowing option holders to exercise the option at any time prior to and including its maturity date. A European style option can only be exercised at the maturity date. A Bermudian style option can only be exercised on specified dates indicated in the bilateral contract.

Market participants should refer to financial markets to identify the option style they are reporting. Exotic option styles, such as binary, barrier, window options, etc., should be reported with the value of “O”. In case of ‘Other’, market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the most appropriate option style.

Data Field (38) Option type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Option type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether the option is a call, put or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Indicates whether the option is a call, put or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
P = Put C = Call O = Other	Text	1	C

Commented [A129]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to indicate the use cases when value ‘Other’ is to be used.

Field description

This field identifies the type of right the option holder owns which may be a call option or a put option. “C” shall be indicated if the option is a call option and “P” shall be indicated if the option is a put option. If the option holder owns a type of right different from a put or a call, the value “O” for “Other” shall be reported in this field.
In case of “Other”, market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the appropriate type.

Reporting parties should refer to financial markets to identify the option style they are reporting.

Data Field (39) Option first exercise date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
39	Option first exercise date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the first exercise date determined by the earliest date of all the exercises. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** First exercise date determined by the earliest date of all the exercises.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionFirstExerciseDate>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2026-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the first date at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or the underlying instrument at a specified price using the index indicated in Data Field (42) Option strike index or the price as reported in Data Field (45) Option strike price.

For example, the counterparty to the bilateral contract that holds the option may exercise, against the option strike index indicated in Data Field (42), the right to buy or sell the energy commodity from 01/01/2026 to 31/12/2028 (on specific dates or at specific intervals), the market participant shall report 01/01/2026 in this field.

Where the bilateral contract has several indices and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report the first date at which the option can be exercised per each index reported Data Field (42). For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to exercise the option from 2026-01-01 to 2027-12-31;
2. Index 123 may be used to exercise the option from 2027-04-01 to 2028-03-31; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 2028-04-01 to 2029-03-31.

In this case 2026-01-01, 2027-04-01 and 2028-04-01 shall be reported in this field for examples 1-3 respectively.

Data Field (40) Option last exercise date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	Option last exercise date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the last exercise date determined by the latest date of all the exercises. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Last exercise date determined by the latest date of all the exercises.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionLastExerciseDate>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2027-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the last date at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or underlying instrument at a specified price using the index indicated in Data Field (42) Option strike index or the price as reported in Data Field (45) Option strike price.

For example, a counterparty to the bilateral contract that holds the option may exercise, against the option strike index indicated in Data Field (42), the right to buy or sell the energy commodity from 01/01/2026 to 31/12/2028 (on specific dates or at specific intervals), the market participant shall report 31/12/2028 in this field.

Where the bilateral contract has several indices and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report the last date at which the option can be exercised per each index reported in Data Field (42). For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to exercise the option from 2026-01-01 to 2027-12-31;
2. Index 123 may be used to exercise the option from 2026-04-01 to 2028-03-31; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 2026-04-01 to 2029-03-31.

In this case 2027-12-31, 2028-03-31 and 2029-03-31shall be reported in this field for examples 1-3 respectively.

Data Field (41) Option exercise frequency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Option exercise frequency	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the frequency of the volume optionality, such as daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: The frequency of the Volume optionality: e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, annual or other.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionExerciseFrequency>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
D = Daily W = Weekly M = Monthly S = Seasonal A = Annual O = Other	Text	1	W

Field description

This field identifies the frequency at which the option holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the commodity or underlying instrument at a specified price using the index indicated in Data Field (42) Option strike index or the price as reported in Data Field (45) Option strike price.

For example, a counterparty to the bilateral contract that holds the option may exercise, against the option strike index indicated in Data Field (42), the right to buy or sell the energy commodity on monthly basis, the market participant shall report "M" in this field. The same applies to the other type of frequencies.

Where the bilateral contract has several indices and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report frequency at which the option can be exercised per each index reported Data Field (42). For example:

1. Index ABC may be used to exercise the option from 2025-01-01 to 2027-12-31 on a daily basis;
2. Index 123 may be used to exercise the option from 2026-04-01 to 2028-03-31on a monthly basis; and
3. Index XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 2012-04-01 to 2029-03-31 on a weekly basis.

In this case "D", "M" and "W" shall be reported in this field for examples 1-3 respectively.

In case of 'Other', market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the appropriate type.

Data Field (42) Option strike index

No.	Field Identifier	Description
42	Option strike index	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the name of each option strike index. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** For each Index specifying the name. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionStrikeIndex>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 150 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	150	Index Name

Field description

This field identifies the name of the strike index used in the index option embedded in the bilateral contract. Market participants shall report the name of the index in this field.

An index option is a call or put option contract in which the underlying asset is an index of any sort. For example, in a call, a market participant may buy the right to an index on or before the expiration date at a certain strike index.

Some options, both derivatives and non-derivatives, related to physical delivery of gas or electricity are traded on the basis that the option may be exercised against an index or reference price upon its publication.

Market participants shall report the name of the index as advertised by the publisher.

If the index is not public, then market participants should make best efforts to minimise any discrepancy with the other market participant when reporting this information.

Market participants may consider using the following convention:

[commodity]-[delivery area]-[delivery period]-[index name]-[publisher name]

1. GAS -DAYAHEAD-INDEX-PUBLISHERNAME
2. GAS-EU- FRONTMONTH-AVERAGEPRICE-PUBLISHERNAME
3. ELECTRICITY-COUNTRY A -FRONTMONTH-FUTURE-EXCHANGENAME

Data Field (43) Option strike index type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
43	Option strike index type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the option strike index, such as spot, forward, swap, spread or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Spot, forward, swap, spread, etc.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionIndexType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
SO = Spot FW = Forward style contract FU = Future style contract OP = Option style contract OP_FW = Option on a forward OP_FU = Option on a future OP_SW = Option on a swap SP = Spread SW = Swap OT = Other	Text	2	FW

Field description

This field identifies the type of strike index of the option used in the bilateral contract as reported in Data Field (42). For each index, market participants shall specify the type of index.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by an exchange, the “SO” value shall be reported.

If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher and it represents the delivery of the energy commodity during a specific day, week, weekend, month etc., then the “FW” value shall be reported. If the index is a future price published by an exchange, the “FU” value shall be reported.

Where the bilateral contract has several indices and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report the type of index used against which the option can be exercised per each index reported in Data Field (42) Option strike index. For example:

1. The spot price published by Exchange ABC may be used to exercise the option from 2026-01-01 to 2027-12-31;
2. The index value for a forward contract published by Publisher 123 may be used to exercise the option from 2026-04-01 to 2028-03-31; and
3. Future price published by Exchange XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 2026-04-01 to 2029-03-31.

In this case “SO”, “FW” and “FU” shall be reported in this field for examples 1-3 respectively.

In case of ‘Other’, market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the appropriate type.

Data Field (44) Option strike index source

No.	Field Identifier	Description
44	Option strike index source	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the publication source for each index. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** For each index specifying the fixing type. In case of a basket of indices for which no unique identifier exists, the basket or the index shall be indicated.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionIndexSource>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 100 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	100	Index Source Name

Field description

This field identifies the source of strike index of the option used in the bilateral contract as reported in Data Field (42) Option strike index. For each index, market participants shall specify the source of the index.

For example, if the index is a spot price published by Exchange ABC, the name of the exchange shall be reported. If the index is published by a price reporting agency or other publisher, then the name of the publisher shall be reported.

Where the bilateral contract has several indices and where each of them may be used to exercise the option, market participants shall report the source of each index reported in Data Field (42) Option strike index against which the option can be exercised. For example:

1. The spot price published daily by the Exchange ABC may be used to exercise the option from 2026-01-01 to 2027-12-31;
2. The index value for a forward contract published by Publisher 123 may be used to exercise the option from 2026-04-01 to 2028-03-31; and
3. Future price published by the Exchange XYZ may be used to exercise the option from 2026-04-01 to 2029-03-31.

In this case “Exchange ABC”, “Publisher 123” and “Exchange XYZ” shall be reported in this field for examples 1-3 respectively.

Data Field (45) Option strike price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
45	Option strike price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the strike price of the option. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The strike price of the option.
Representation in the electronic format		
<optionStrikePrice>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	125.98

Field description

This field identifies the price at which the owner of the option can buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option), the energy commodity (gas or electricity) or the instrument as indicated in the option contract, e.g. future/forward/swap.

This field shall be reported only if the strike price is available. In the case of an option strike index where the strike price is not available, this field is not applicable.

Where the option has several strike prices and where each of them may be used to exercise the right to buy or sell the energy commodity, market participants shall report all the strike prices at which the option can be exercised.

7.5. Data fields related to delivery profile

Data Field (46) Delivery point or zone

No.	Field Identifier	Description
46	Delivery point or zone	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the EIC codes for the delivery points or market areas. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** EIC code(s) for the delivery point(s) or market area(s).
Representation in the electronic format		

<deliveryPointOrZone>

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC code, 16-character alphanumeric code	Alphanumeric	16	10YCB-EUROPEU--8

Field description

This field should indicate the EIC Y, Z or W code to identify the delivery point or zone for the bilateral contract.

Any bilateral contract related to the supply of electricity or gas, irrespective of whether the contract is a spot, a physical forward, a future or an option contract, has a reference to a delivery point or zone. Also, financial derivatives related to EU electricity or gas have a reference price or other attributes which relates to the delivery of the commodity.

For more information, see Chapter 2.3.

Data Field (47) Delivery start date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
47	Delivery start date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the start date and time of delivery. For physically delivered contracts this would be the delivery start date stated in the bilateral contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Start date and time of delivery. For physically delivered contracts this would be the delivery start date of the contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<deliveryStartDateTime>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2026-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the date that delivery of the commodity under the reported bilateral contract starts.

Data Fields (46) and (47) for Delivery start date and Delivery end date are mandatory fields. However, ACER is aware of the fact that, given the characteristics of some bilateral contracts reported in Table 2, it is not always possible to report both fields when reporting the contract in Table 2. If the delivery start date is unknown, by default 1900-01-01 should be reported in this field.

Data Field (48) Delivery end date

No.	Field Identifier	Description
48	Delivery end date	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the end date and time of delivery. For physically delivered contracts this would be the end delivery date of the bilateral contract. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** End date and time of delivery. For physically delivered contracts

		this would be the end delivery date of the contract.
Representation in the electronic format		
<deliveryEndDateTime>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format	Date	n/a	2027-01-29

Field description

This field identifies the end date of delivery of the commodity under the reported bilateral contract.

Data Fields (46) and (47) for Delivery start date and Delivery end date are mandatory fields. However, ACER is aware of the fact that, given the characteristics of some bilateral contracts reported in Table 2, it is not always possible to report both fields when reporting the contract in Table 2. If the Delivery end date is unknown, by default 2100-12-31 should be reported in this field.

Data Field (49) Number of periods [NEW]

Commented [A130]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
49	Number of periods	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the number of time units where the quantity is delivered (as derived from the delivery profile), applying hourly resolution, if applicable.
Representation in the electronic format		
<numberOfPeriod>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 20 numerical digits in the format xxxxx.yyyyy with a maximum of 5 decimals	Number	20	120

Field description

This field represents the calculated number of time units the quantity is delivered based on the delivery profile, using an hourly resolution. It reflects the total count of distinct hourly periods over which deliveries occur within the bilateral contract's timeframe.

Market participants should derive this value directly from the delivery schedule, ensuring it aligns with the reported delivery start and end dates and the specified load type. The calculation should account for all applicable hours in which delivery occurs.

For example, under a Baseload (BL) contract starting on January 1st at 00:00:00 and ending on January 5th at 23:59:59. The number of hourly periods in this timeframe is 5 days × 24 hours = 120 periods. The value to be reported in this field is 120.

Bilateral contract with non-continuous deliveries (e.g., Peak-load (PL), Off-Peak-load (OP), Shaped (SH)) shall only include the periods corresponding to the specific delivery profile.

This field is only applicable for non-standard contracts with a fixed delivery profile. If the delivery profile is not fixed there is no expectation to provide the number of periods in this data field, neither to provide an estimation.

Data Field (50) Load type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
50	Load type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the delivery profile. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other).
Representation in the electronic format		
<loadType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
BL = Base load PL = Peak-load OP = Off-Peak load BH = Hour/Block Hours SH = Shaped GD = Gas Day OT = Other	Text	2	BL

Commented [A131]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to propose additional values in order to cover scenarios when none of the accepted values currently listed would be considered applicable.

Field description

This field identifies the delivery profile (base load, peak load, off-peak, block of hours or other) of the bilateral contract. The load type should be identified as defined in the bilateral contract if available.

If a delivery profile is not defined, market participants shall report "OT" for Other. In case of 'Other', market participants are expected to contact ACER for further guidance in order to select the appropriate type.

7.6. Data field related to lifecycle information

Data Field (51) Action type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
51	Action type	When the report refers to: - a bilateral contract reported for the first time, it will be identified as 'new'; - a modification of details of a previously reported bilateral contract, it will be identified as 'modify'; - a cancellation of a wrongly reported bilateral contract, it will be identified as 'error'; - a termination of an outstanding bilateral contract, it will be identified as 'cancel'.
Representation in the electronic format		
<actionType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
N = New M = Modify E = Error C = Cancel	Text	1	N

Field description

This field identifies the type of action representing a lifecycle event occurred to the transaction that is being reported.

The requirements for reporting lifecycle events related to transactions reportable in Table 1 are described in detail in Annex I to the TRUM.

The field is mandatory for all transactions reported in Table 1.

Description of the accepted values

Action type N (New) always indicates the first event in any transactions' lifecycle. This implies that the first contract record shall always be reported with Action type N. The following corresponding record with Action type M, C or E can be accepted by ARIS only if a record with Action type N had been successfully reported previously. The first submission of a transaction to the Agency of a non-standard contract is an event which will be identified as "new".

Action type M (Modify) shall be adopted in case there is a modification of the previously submitted record, which modification represents a business event (triggered by a business decision or it is a result of a business event). An example of a report modification is when two parties agree to amend one or more terms of the original agreement (e.g. price, quantity or any other value previously reported).

Action type C (Cancel) indicates the last event in the lifecycle sequence as triggered by a business decision or as a result of a business event, for example at any time during the term of a contract, the counterparties may agree to early terminate the contract (i.e. they end the contract earlier than its natural maturity date).

Action type E (Error) shall be used if the reporting party needs to indicate that the previously submitted record was erroneously reported, meaning that it was incorrect. Any correction to the already reported information using Action type E will result in a logical deletion (i.e. invalidation) of the corresponding record, which was previously successfully reported. It will, however, not delete the previously reported record from the ARIS database. Reporting an event with Action type E cannot be the result of a business decision, for example to change the economic values, such as price or quantity,

For further information on the application of the different action types, see Annex I to the TRUM.

8. Data fields related to electricity transportation contracts to be reported in Table 3

Technical and business requirements when submitting the transaction record

In this chapter, ACER provides information on how the data fields listed in Table 3 of the Annex to the REMIT Implementing Regulation shall be populated for the reporting of both standard and non-standard electricity transportation contracts.

It is worth noting that not all the data fields are mandatory for all transactions. Data fields are expected to be populated when applicable according to this manual. ACER has prepared a list of trading scenarios to show what is expected and applicable to each scenario. The trading scenarios are listed in Annex II to the TRUM.

Cardinality table of data fields included in Table 3

This section includes the following fields:	
Field No.	**Field name**
Common data for total primary allocation results and secondary market resale and transfer rights and bid document	
1	Document identification
2	Document version
3	Document type
4	Sender identification
5	Sender role
6	TSO identification
7	Market participant identification (secondary allocation)
8	Receiver identification
9	Receiver role
10	Creation date and time
11	Bid time interval/applicable time interval
12	Domain
13	Document status (if applicable)
Capacity allocation time series (for primary allocation)	
14	Time series identification
15	Bid document identification
16	Bid document version
17	Bid identification
18	Bidding party
19	Auction identification
20	Organised marketplace identification
21	Business type
22	In area
23	Out area

24	Contract type
25	Contract identification
26	Measure unit quantity
27	Currency (if applicable)
28	Measure unit price (if applicable)
29	Curve type (if applicable)
30	Classification category (if applicable)
Auction Specification Data	
31	Timetable
32	Offered capacity
33	Available transmission capacity
34	Return capacity
No-Bid auction time series (for primary allocation)	
35	Identification
36	Auction identification
37	Classification category (if applicable)
Secondary rights time series (for secondary rights)	
38	Time series identification
39	Business type
40	In area
41	Out area
42	Rights holder
43	Transferee party (if applicable)
44	Contract identification
45	Contract type
46	Previous contract identification (if applicable)
47	Measure unit quantity
48	Auction identification (if applicable)
49	Currency (if applicable)
50	Measure unit price (if applicable)
51	Curve type (if applicable)
Period for primary allocation and secondary processes	
52	Time interval
53	Resolution
Interval for primary allocation and secondary processes	
54	Position
55	Quantity
56	Price amount (if applicable)
57	Bid quantity (if applicable)
58	Bid price amount (if applicable)
Reason for primary allocation and secondary processes	

59	Reason code (if applicable)
60	Reason text (if applicable)
Bid header document and bid document fields for organised marketplaces (applicable for secondary trading)	
61	Subject party
62	Subject role
63	Divisible
64	Linked bids identification (if applicable)
65	Block bid

8.1. Data fields related to common data for total primary allocation results and secondary market resale and transfer rights and bid document

Data Field (1) Document identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	Document identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the document by a unique identification code for which the time series data is being supplied. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Unique identification of the document for which the time series data is being supplied.

Description of accepted values	Type	Length	Examples
Sender unique identification	String	Maximum 35	A_R-IT-FR-I-HOURLY1624-140709-01

Field description

This field identifies the unique identification of the document for which the time series data is being supplied. A Bid Document for a given set of time series and a given bid period must have a unique identification assigned by the sender of the document for all transmissions to the receiver.

All additions, modifications, or suppressions for the time series and bid period must use the same identification.

This field is always mandatory.

Data Field (2) Document version

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Document version	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the version of the document being sent. A document may be sent several times, each transmission being identified by a different version number that starts at 1 and increases sequentially. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Version of the document being sent. A document may be sent several

		times, each transmission being identified by a different version number that starts at 1 and increases sequentially.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
An integer value starting with 1. 1 2 3 … 999	Integer	Maximum 3	1

Field description

This field identifies the document version. The document version is used to identify a given version of a time series set for a given bid period. The first version number for a given document identification shall normally be 1. The document version number must be incremented for each retransmission of a document that contains changes to the previous version. The version number shall always be greater than the previous version number of the same document.

Data Field (2) plays an important role when the document has to be deleted. More specifically, in order to delete incorrect bids or total allocation reports Data Field (2) Document version has to be updated as described above. In case of a need to withdraw these documents a higher version of the relevant document only with a header without TimeSeries should be sent.

Commented [A132]: NOTE: The guidance provided is based on FAQ 4.1.5.

This field is always mandatory.

Data Field (3) Document type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
3	Document type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the coded type of the document being sent. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The coded type of the document being sent.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for valid codes. A24: Bid Document	Alphanumeric	3 (no blanks)	A24

Field description

This field identifies the document type.

The document type identifies the information flow characteristics. The initial code to be used is: A24 (Bid Document).

This field is always mandatory.

Data Field (4) Sender identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description

4	Sender identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the RRM by its ACER registration code that is the sender of the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the party that is the owner of the document and is responsible for its content (EIC code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	A0643278W.EU

Field description

For the purpose of REMIT reporting, this field shall identify the ACER code of the RRM that is the sender of the document being reported on behalf of the organised marketplace or the market participant.

This field is always mandatory.

Data Field (5) Sender role

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Sender role	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the role that is played by the sender. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the role that is played by the sender, e.g. TSO or other reporting party.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A07 = Transmission capacity allocator A39 = Data provider	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A07

Field description

This field indicates the role of the sender within the document. The sender of the document always needs to be registered as an RRM, however its role may depend on the operational process it carries out such as transmission capacity allocator. The sender might be also a third-party RRM.

For the list of acceptable codes, see the relevant ENTSO-E Code list on StandardRoleTypeList.

This field is always mandatory.

Data Field (6) TSO identification [NEW]

Commented [A133]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	TSO identification	The field identifies the TSO by a unique identification code on whose behalf the RRM is reporting.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10X1001A1001A450

Field description

This field shall identify the TSO on whose behalf the RRM is reporting the primary allocation where the TSO acted as the transmission capacity allocator.

The relevant TSO shall be identified by its EIC code.

This field is mandatory for primary allocation.

Data Field (7) Market participant identification (secondary allocation) [NEW]

Commented [A134]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Market participant identification (secondary allocation)	The field identifies the market participant by a unique identification code on whose behalf the RRM is reporting the secondary allocations.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10X1001A1001A450

Field description

The field shall identify the market participant on whose behalf the RRM is reporting the secondary allocations.

The secondary allocation if registered on an OMP, shall be reported to ACER by the OMP (via a chosen RRM) on behalf of the market participant.

Data Field (8) Receiver identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Receiver identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the party who is receiving the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the party who is receiving the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10X1001A1001A450

Field description

This field identifies the party receiving the document. The receiver of the document is identified by a unique coded identification. In general, this identifies the auction office or its representative.

The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute. It is a 3-character alphanumeric code.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (9) Receiver role

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	Receiver role	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the role played by the receiver.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: Identification of the role played by the receiver.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A32 = Market information aggregator	Alphanumeric	3	A32

Field description

This field indicates the receiver role, which identifies the role of the receiver of the document.

For REMIT transaction reporting purposes, code A32 = Market information aggregator is expected to be used.

This field is always mandatory.

Data Field (10) Creation date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Creation date and time	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date and time of the creation of the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Date and time of the creation of the document, e.g. when the TSO or other reporting entity sends the transaction to the Agency.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time	Date and time	30	2026-01-29T10:35:56Z

Field description

This field indicates the date and time when the document was prepared for transmission by the sender.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (11) Bid time interval/applicable time interval

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	Bid time interval/applicable time interval	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the beginning and ending date and time of the period covered by the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The beginning and ending date and time of the period covered by the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time	Date and time	41	2026-03-01T13:00Z/2027-05-11T15:30Z

Field description

This field identifies the beginning and ending date and time of the period covered by the document. This information provides the start and end date and time of the bid period. The receiver will discard any time intervals outside the bid period.

The field is reported in two different fields in the schema, i.e. start date and end date.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (12) Domain

No.	Field Identifier	Description
12	Domain	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the domain covered within the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The domain covered within the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10Y0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies the domain that is covered in the bid document. This covers what auction identifications may be used.

The field is always mandatory.

Data Field (13) Document status

No.	Field Identifier	Description
13	Document status	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the status of the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identifies the status of the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A01 = Intermediate A02 = Final A13 = Withdrawn	Alphanumeric	3 characters	A02

Field description

The field shall identify the status of the document according to the ENTSO-E Code List on StandardStatusTypeList.

It is important to note that for deleting an incorrectly reported rights document, code A13 shall be used in this field.

Commented [A135]: NOTE: The guidance provided is based on FAQ 4.1.5.

This field is mandatory for secondary allocation, such as rights resale or rights transfer.

8.2. Data fields related to capacity allocation time series (for primary allocation)

Data Field (14) Time series identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
14	Time series identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unique identification of the time series. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** An identification that uniquely identifies the time series.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Time series unique identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	TotalAllocationResults_TS_2099333 or 1432_137_42_40_559

Field description

This field identifies the time series. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the organised marketplace for each time series in the document.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (15) Bid document identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Bid document identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the identification of the document in which the bids or resale references are contained. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the document in which the bids or resale references are contained.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique bid document identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	AA-BB-T-PROUCTXXX-YYMMDD-01 or 1432_11XTEST--------1_42_40

Field description

This field identifies the document for which the bids referenced are contained. Each bid allocated is contained in the bid document sent by the user.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (16) Bid document version

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Bid document version	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the version of the bid or resale document having been sent. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Version of the bid document having been sent.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
An integer value starting with 1. 1 2 3 … 999	Integer	Maximum 3	1

Field description

This field identifies the document version for the bid document.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (17) Bid identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Bid identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the identification of the time series that was used in the original bid or resale, if applicable, as assigned by the bidder when they made their original bid or resale. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the time series that was used in the original bid. This is the unique number that is assigned by the bidder when they made their original bid or resale. Left blank if not applicable.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique time series document identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	BID00001

Field description

This field uniquely identifies the bid. This is the unique number that is assigned by the bidder when the original bid is made by the bidder.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (18) Bidding party

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Bidding party	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant submitting the bid for the capacity or resold capacity (EIC X Code). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of market participant who bid for the capacity or resold capacity (EIC X Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC X	Alphanumeric	16	10X1001A1001A450

Field description

The field shall identify the market participant who bid for the capacity or resold capacity through its EIC X-type code.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (19) Auction identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	Auction identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the identification linking the allocation to a set of specifications created by the auction operator. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification linking the allocation to a set of specifications created by the auction operator.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique Identification that clearly identifies the auction to which the bid is addressed	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	AT-CH-M-BASE-------140801-01

Field description

This field shall identify the auction to which the bid is addressed through a unique identification code as assigned by the auction operator (i.e. the organised marketplace).

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (20) Organised marketplace identification [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
20	Organised marketplace identification	The field identifies the organised marketplace by a unique code where the capacity was offered.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
LEI MIC ACER code	Alphanumeric	20 4 12	1234567890abcdefrgf MICX C0643278W.EU

Field description

This field identifies the organised marketplace where the capacity was offered.

If the allocation was executed at an organised marketplace, the relevant OMP must be identified via its ACER, LEI or MIC code as reported in the List of the Organised Marketplaces published by ACER.

Where the allocation procedure (primary or secondary) does not take place on an organised marketplace (e.g. bilateral allocation), this field shall be populated with the default value 21X-XXXXXXXXXXXY.

Data Field (21) Business type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Business type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the nature of the time series.

Commented [A136]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: Identifies the nature of the time series.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A03 = External Trade Explicit Capacity	Alphanumeric	3	A03

Field description

This field indicates the nature of the time series according to the ENTSO_E Code List on StandardBusinessTypeList.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (22) In area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	In area	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the area where the energy is to be delivered (EIC Y Code). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The area where the energy is to be delivered (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10Y0000123456789

Field description

This field shall identify the area through its EIC Y-type code where the energy is going.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (23) Out area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
23	Out Area	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the area where the energy is coming from (EIC Y Code). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The area where the energy is coming from (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10Y0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies the area through its EIC Y-type code from where the energy is coming from.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (24) Contract type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Contract Type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the contract type that defines the conditions under which the capacity was allocated and/or offered, such as daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, long term contracts or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The contract type defines the conditions under which the capacity was allocated and handled, e.g daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, long term contract, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes A01 = Daily A02 = Weekly A03 = Monthly A04 = Yearly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

Field description

This field defines the conditions under which the capacity was allocated and handled. The significance of this type is dependent on the in area and out area specific coded working methods. The Transmission Capacity Allocator responsible for the area in question auctions defines the contract type to be used, e.g.: daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, long term contract, etc. according to the ENTSO_E Code List on StandardContractTypeList.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (25) Contract identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	Contract identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the contract identification of the time series instance by using a unique code as assigned by the organised marketplace and used for all references to the allocation. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The contract identification of the time series instance. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the auction operator and shall be used for all references to the allocation.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Capacity Agreement Identifications (CAI)	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	3105105CY601

Field description

This field provides an identification that uniquely identifies the allocation. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the organised marketplace and shall be used for all references to the allocation.

This field is mandatory for the assigning party if capacity was allocated.

Data Field (26) Measure unit quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	Measure unit quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unit of measure in which the quantity in the time series is expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The unit of measure in which the quantity in the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWH

Field description

This field indicates the unit of measurement used for the quantities expressed within the time series.

This information is mandatory.

Data Field (27) Currency (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Currency (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the currency in which the monetary amount is expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The currency in which the monetary amount is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3 ISO 4217	EUR

Field description

This field indicates the currency used for the monetary amount expressed within the time series according to the ENTSO-E Code List on StandardCurrencyTypeList.

This information is mandatory if available.

Data Field (28) Measure unit price (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	Measure unit price (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unit of measure in which the price in the time series is expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The unit of measure in which the price in the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWh

Field description

This field indicates the unit of measurement used for the price expressed within the time series (MW per unit, MWh per unit, etc.) according to the EIC Code List on StandardUnitOfMeasureTypeList.

This information is mandatory if available.

Data Field (29) Curve type (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	Curve type (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the curve that is being provided for the time series in question, such as variable sized block or fixed sized block, point or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Describes the type of the curve that is being provided for the time series in question, e.g. variable sized block or fixed size block or point).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes A01 = Sequential fixed size blocks A02 = Points A03 = Variable sized blocs A04 = Overlapping breakpoints A05 = Non-overlapping breakpoints	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

Field description

This field represents the coded identification of the curve that is described in the Period and Interval class according to the ENTSO-E Code List on StandardCurveTypeList.

If the “Curve Type” element is omitted in the XML instance a default value of “sequential fixed sized blocks” shall be understood. Sequential fixed size blocks (A01) curve is made of successive Intervals of time (Blocks) of constant duration (size), where the size of Blocks is equal to the Resolution of the Period. The value of the quantity remains constant within each block.

Data Field (30) Classification category (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	Classification category (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the category of the product as defined by the market rules. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The category of the product as defined by the market rules.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

Refer to ENTSO-E Core Component Code list document for valid codes. The following codes have been initially defined: A01 = Base A02 = Peak A03 = Off-peak A04 = Hourly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

Field description

This information provides the basic category of the auction and describes what hours of the day are being auctioned according to the ENTSO-E Code List on StandardCategoryTypeList.

This information is mandatory.

8.3. Data fields related to auction specification data

Data Field (31) Timetable [NEW]

Commented [A137]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Timetable	The field indicates the gate closure time of the auction.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date format using UTC time	Date and time	41	2026-03-01T13:15Z

Field description

The field shall identify the gate closure time of the auction as specified by the organised marketplace organising the auction.

The field is mandatory for primary allocations.

Data Field (32) Offered capacity [NEW]

Commented [A138]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Offered capacity	The field indicates the offered capacity in the auction (in MW).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included)	Numeric	Maximum 17	10.8

Field description

The field shall identify the total capacity offered by the relevant TSO at the auction as identified in Data Field (19) Auction identification.

The capacity reported in Data Field (32) shall not include the capacity that was returned to the auction from the secondary market. The return capacity is to be indicated in Data Field (34).

The field is to be populated by the OMP reporting the auction with the applicable offered capacity.

The offered capacity shall always be expressed in MW. The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

The field is mandatory for primary allocations.

Data Field (33) Available transmission capacity [NEW]

Commented [A139]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	Available transmission capacity	The field indicates the available transmission capacity in the auction (in MW).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included)	Numeric	Maximum 17	10.8

Field description

The field shall identify the available transmission capacity (ATC) available at the auction as identified in Data Field (19) Auction identification.

The field is to be populated by the OMP reporting the auction with the applicable ATC.

The ATC value shall always be expressed in MW. The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

The field is mandatory for primary allocations.

Data Field (34) Return capacity [NEW]

Commented [A140]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Return capacity	The field indicates the return capacity in the auction (in MW).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included)	Numeric	Maximum 17	10.8

Field description

The field shall identify the total capacity returned at the auction as identified in Data Field (19) Auction identification.

The field is to be populated by the OMP reporting the auction where the auction was returned.

In the section *AuctionSpecificationData* in the electronic format, together with the information on the capacity that has been returned to the auction (as identified in Data Field (19)), the ID of the auction where the capacity was originally allocated shall also be reported. In addition, the ID of the market participant returning the capacity to the auction (as identified in Data Field (19)) is also expected to be identified.

The return capacity shall always be expressed in MW. The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

The field is mandatory for primary allocations when auction offers capacity that was previously returned from the secondary allocation to the auction.

8.4. Data fields related to no-bid auction time series (for primary allocation)

Data Field (35) Identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the identification of a time series instance. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of a time series instance.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Time series unique identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	1432_275_66_43_1207

Field description

This field provides an identification that uniquely identified the no-bid auction time series. There may be several no-bid auction time series classes for a total allocation results document. Each time series identifies an auction where no market participant bids have been received.

Data Field (36) Auction identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Auction identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the auction where no bids have been received. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the auction where no bids have been received.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Identification of a no bid auction	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	1432_275_66_44_1805

Field description

This field provides an identification of the auction where no bids have been received.

Data Field (37) Classification category (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Classification category (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the category of the product as defined by the market rules. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The category of the product as defined by the market rules.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Core Component Code list document for valid codes. The following codes have been initially defined: A01 = Base A02 = Peak A03 = Off-peak A04 = Hourly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

Field description

This field provides the classification category identifying the type of auction that is being held in respect to a given time period.

This field is mandatory if applicable.

8.5. Data fields related to secondary rights time series (for secondary rights)

Data Field (38) Time series identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Time series identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the time series instance by a unique identification code as assigned by the sender for each time series in the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the time series instance. This must be a unique number that is assigned by the sender for each time series in the document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Time series Unique Identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	RS123446928 or 1432_137_42_40_559

Field description

This field provides a unique number that is assigned by the sender for each time series in the document.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (39) Business type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
39	Business type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the nature of the time series, such as capacity rights, capacity transfer notification or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identifies the nature of the time series, e.g. capacity rights, capacity transfer notification, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list codes. A32 = Capacity transfer notification A57 = Resale pricing	Alphanumeric	3	A57

Field description

This field indicates the nature of the time series concerning the rights by using the relevant code from ENTSO-E Code List on StandardBusinessTypeList.

It is important to distinguish between Returns and Transfers.

Code A32 refers to the notification of the transfer of capacity to another market participant. Transfer is considered applicable when one market participant transfers the capacity allocated to them previously via the primary allocation to another market participant on the secondary market. Hence this code shall be used in case of secondary allocation.

Code A57 refers to the resold capacity and is expected to be used when the market participant that acquired capacity previously via a primary allocation returns the capacity back to (another) auction.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (40) In area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	In area	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the area where the energy is to be delivered (EIC Y Code). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The area where the energy is to be delivered (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10Y0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies the area through its EIC Y-type code where the energy is going.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (41) Out area

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Out area	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the area where the energy is coming from (EIC Y Code). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The area where the energy is coming from (EIC Y Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC Y	Alphanumeric	16	10Y0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies the area through its EIC Y-type code from where the energy is coming.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (42) Rights holder

No.	Field Identifier	Description
42	Rights holder	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant by a unique code (EIC X code) who is owner of, or has the right to use, the transmission rights in question. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the market participant who is owner of or has the right to use, the transmission rights in question (EIC X Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	Maximum 16	10X0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies the rights holder by a unique coded identification. Whenever rights are transferred, the rights holder is the transferor of the rights.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (43) Transferee party (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
43	Transferee party (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant by a unique code (EIC X code) to whom the rights are being transferred or the interconnection trade responsible designated by the transferor (as designated in the rights holder attribute) to use the rights. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the market participant to whom the rights are being transferred or the interconnection trade responsible designated by the transferor (as designated in the rights holder attribute) to use the rights (EIC X Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10X0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies the Transferee party by a unique coded identification. In certain cases, the transferee party also acts as Interconnection Trade Responsible.

This field is mandatory in case of transfers.

Data Field (44) Contract identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
44	Contract identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the contract identification of the time series instance as assigned by the transmission capacity allocator, such as TSO or auction operator, or the OMP. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The contract identification of the time series instance. This must be the number that has been assigned by the transmission capacity allocator, e.g. the TSO or auction operator, or allocation platform.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Capacity Agreement Identifications (CAI)	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	3105105CY601

Field description

This field provides the number that has been assigned by the Transmission Capacity Allocator. This field provides identification that uniquely identifies the allocation.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (45) Contract type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
45	Contract type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the contract type defining the conditions under which the rights were allocated and handled, such as daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction or other. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The contract type defines the conditions under which the rights was allocated and handled, e.g. daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, etc.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A01 = Daily A02 = Weekly A03 = Monthly A04 = Yearly	Alphanumeric	3	A01

Field description

This field defines the conditions under which the rights were allocated and handled. The significance of this type is dependent on the in area and out area specific coded working methods.

The Transmission Capacity Allocator responsible for the area in question auctions defines the contract type to be used, e.g. daily auction, weekly auction, monthly auction, yearly auction, long-term contract, etc.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (46) Previous contract identification (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
46	Previous contract identification (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the identification of a previous contract used to identify the transfer rights. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of a previous contract used to identify the transfer rights.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Capacity Agreement Identifications (CAI)	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	3105105CY601

Field description

This information identifies the previous identification that was used to identify the rights. This is only applicable if there was a change in the information provided in Data Field (44) Contract identification.

Data Field (47) Measure unit quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
47	Measure unit quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unit of measure in which the quantity in the time series is expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The unit of measure that is applied to the quantities in which the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWH

Field description

This field indicates the unit if measurement used for the quantities expressed within the time series.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (48) Auction identification (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
48	Auction identification (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the identification linking the capacity rights to a set of specifications created by the transmission

		capacity allocator, such as the TSO or the auction operator or the OMP. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification linking the capacity rights to a set of specifications created by the transmission capacity allocator, e.g. TSO or auction operator, or allocation platform.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Unique Identification that clearly identifies the auction to which the bid is addressed	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	AT-CH-M-BASE-------140801-01

Field description

This field provides a unique identification of the set of specifications that clearly defines the auction to which the capacity rights submitted by the Capacity Trader are to be re-auctioned.

Data Field (49) Currency (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
49	Currency (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the currency in which the monetary amount is expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The currency in which the monetary amount is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes	String	Maximum 3 ISO 4217	EUR

Field description

This field indicates the currency used for the monetary amount expressed within the time series.

This information is mandatory, if available.

Data Field (50) Measure unit price (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
50	Measure unit price (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unit of measure in which the price in the time series is expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The unit of measure in which the price in the time series is expressed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	MWh

Field description

This field indicates the unit if measurement used for the price expressed within the time series (MW per unit, MWh per unit, etc.).

This information is mandatory, if available.

Data Field (51) Curve type (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
51	Curve type (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the curve that is being provided for the time series in question, such as variable sized block, or fixed sized block or point. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Describes the type of the curve that is being provided for the time series in question, e.g. variable sized block, or fixed sized block or point.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A01 = Sequential fixed size blocks A02 = Points A03 = Variable sized blocs A04 = Overlapping breakpoints A05 = Non-overlapping breakpoints	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

Field description

This field represents the coded identification of the curve that is described in the Period and Interval class.

If the "Curve Type" element is omitted in the XML instance a default value of "sequential fixed sized blocks" shall be understood. Sequential fixed size blocks (A01) curve is made of successive Intervals of time (Blocks) of constant duration (size), where the size of Blocks is equal to the Resolution of the Period. The value of the Quantity remains constant within each block.

This information is mandatory if available.

8.6. Data fields related to period for primary allocation and secondary processes

Data Field (52) Time interval

No.	Field Identifier	Description
52	Time interval	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date and time of the start and end of the reported period. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** This information provides the date and time of the start and end of the reported period.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

ISO 8601 date format using UTC time	Date and time	41	2026-03-01T13:00Z/2027-05-11T15:30Z

Field description

This field identifies the start and end date and time of the time interval of the period in question. The time of the start and end of the period is expressed in UTC.

There may be several period classes for a time series. The overall time interval covered by the period shall be within the complete rights time interval. The number of periods within a time series as characterised by the resolution must completely cover the period's time interval. If a time series is suppressed, then the interval quantities are all zeroed out.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (53) Resolution

No.	Field Identifier	Description
53	Resolution	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the resolution defining the number of periods that the time interval is divided (ISO 8601). **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The resolution defining the number of periods that the time interval is divided (ISO 8601).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The resolution is expressed in compliance with ISO 8601. For example, PT15M expresses a 15-minute resolution	Date and Time	PnYnMnDTnHnMnS	PT15M

Field description

This field identifies the number of periods that the time interval is divided. Where nY expresses a number of years, nM a number of months, nD a number of days. The letter "T" separates the date expression from the time expression and after it nH identifies a number of hours, nM a number of minutes and nS a number of seconds.

This information defines the resolution of a single period. The time interval must contain a whole number of periods as expressed by the resolution.

This field is mandatory.

8.7. Data fields related to interval for primary and secondary allocation processes

Data Field (54) Position

No.	Field Identifier	Description
54	Position	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the relative position of a period within an interval.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: The relative position of a period within an interval.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The relative position must be expressed as a numeric integer value beginning with 1. All leading zeros must be suppressed. The maximum number of characters is 6. 1 2 3 … 999999	Integer	Maximum 6	1

Field description

This information provides the relative position of a period within an interval.

This field is mandatory if available.

Data Field (55) Quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
55	Quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the quantity that has been allocated in the primary auction as assigned to the nomination party for secondary rights. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The quantity that has been allocated in the primary auction. The quantity that has been assigned to the nomination party for secondary rights.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included)	Numeric	Maximum 17	10.8

Field description

This information defines the quantity that has been assigned to the nomination party for the interval in question and that is expressed in the Measurement Unit. A decimal point value may be used to express values that are inferior to the defined unit of measurement. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”). All quantities are non-signed values.

In case of unmatched bids (“unsuccessful bids”) that do not end with a transaction and thus with allocated capacity, this field should be populated with “0” (zero).

The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

Data Field (56) Price amount (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description

56	Price amount (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the price expressed for each unit of quantity allocated through the primary allocation. The price is expressed for each unit of quantity resold or transferred on the secondary market. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The price expressed for each unit of quantity allocated through the primary allocation. The price expressed for each unit of quantity resold or transferred on the secondary market if applicable.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark and sign, if used included)	Numeric ISO 6093	Maximum 17	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the price expressed for each unit. The price indicated in a resale document equal to or above which the quantity may be sold.

This information defines the price expressed in the unit of measurement of Price per unit of quantity in compliance with the pricing scheme based on local market rules. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (".").

This field is mandatory if available.

Data Field (57) Bid quantity (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
57	Bid quantity (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the quantity that was in the original bid document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The quantity that was in the original bid document.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included)	Numeric ISO 6093	Maximum 17	1.8

Field description

This information defines the quantity that was requested for the interval in question and that is expressed in Data Field (47) Measurement unit quantity.

A decimal point value may be used to express values that are inferior to the defined unit of measurement. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period ("."). All quantities are non-signed values. The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules.

This field is mandatory, if available.

Data Field (58) Bid price amount (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
58	Bid price amount (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the original price expressed in the original bid or resale for each unit of quantity requested. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The original price expressed in the original bid for each unit of quantity requested.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
The maximum length of this information is 17 numeric characters (decimal mark included)	Numeric ISO 6093	Maximum 17	1.8

Field description

This information reproduces the price expressed in the unit of measurement of Price per unit of quantity requested in the original bid.

The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

This field is mandatory, if available.

8.8. Data fields related to reason for primary allocation and secondary processes

Data Field (59) Reason code (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
59	Reason code (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the code providing the status of the allocation or the rights. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** A code providing the status of the allocation or the rights.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A75 = Rights status information A71 = Linked bid rejected due to associated bid unsuccessful A72 = Original bid divided to permit acceptance A73 = Bid accepted A74 = Auction Status	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A75

Field description

This field provides the reason code provides the status of the rights identified. As many reason elements as necessary may be used. This information is at the time series level to provide related explanatory information.

This field is mandatory, if available.

Data Field (60) Reason text (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
60	Reason text (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the textual explanation of the reason code. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Textual explanation of the reason code.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
If the code does not provide all the information to clearly identify the justification of the allocation, then the textual information may be provided	Alphanumeric	Maximum 512	

Field description

The field shall be used only if the reason code is insufficient to identify an error.

This field is mandatory, if available

8.9. Data fields related to bid header document and bid document fields for organised marketplaces (applicable for secondary trading)

Data Field (61) Subject party

No.	Field Identifier	Description
61	Subject party	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant by a unique code (EIC code) for whom the bid is being submitted. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The market participant for whom the bid is being submitted (EIC Code).

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC	Alphanumeric	16	10X1001A1001A450

Field description

This field identifies the party that is the Capacity Trader for whom the bids are being submitted. The codification scheme used for the coded identification is indicated by the coding scheme attribute.

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (62) Subject role

No.	Field Identifier	Description
62	Subject role	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the role of the subject party. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The role of the subject party

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Refer to ENTSO-E Code list for data interchange document for the valid list of codes. A29 = Capacity Trader	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A29

Field description

This field identifies the Role of the Subject Party. In this current implementation of ECAN the role shall always be A29 (Capacity Trader).

This field is mandatory.

Data Field (63) Divisible

No.	Field Identifier	Description
63	Divisible	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates whether each element of the bid may be partially accepted or not. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** An indication whether or not each element of the bid may be partially accepted or not.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A01 = Yes A02 = No	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

Field description

This field indicates whether or not each element of the bid may be marginal. That is to say that the quantity allocated to each element of the bid may be anything between 0 and the quantity asked. If it is not divisible the quantity may be only 0 or the quantity asked. This is only applicable for last assessed bid. In the case of capacity auctions if the ATC limit is reached divisible means that it may be reduced to the ATC limit and partly accepted.

This field is mandatory, if available.

Data Field (64) Linked bids identification (if applicable)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
64	Linked bids identification (if applicable)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unique identification associated with all linked bids. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Unique identification associated with all linked bids.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

Unique linked bid identification	Alphanumeric	Maximum 35	

Field description

This field identifies a set of bids that are linked together signifying that they are either all accepted or are all rejected. This identification is defined by the bidder and must be unique for a given auction. The linked bid identification is only provided if a bid is associated with the current bid. Both bids must be cross linked to be valid.

This field is mandatory if available.

Data Field (65) Block bid

No.	Field Identifier	Description
65	Block bid	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates that the values in the period constitute a block bid and that they cannot be changed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** An indication that the values in the period constitute a block bid and that they cannot be changed.

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A01 = Yes A02 = No	Alphanumeric	Maximum 3	A01

Field description

This field indicates that all the time intervals in the time series are to be considered as a whole and that they cannot be subdivided. The default value for this attribute is A02 = No.

This field is mandatory if available.

9. Data fields related to natural gas transportation contracts to be reported in Table 4

Technical and business requirements when submitting the transaction record

This chapter provides the reporting requirements to the reporting parties on how the data fields included in Table 4 of the Annex of the REMIT Implementing Regulation shall be populated when reporting transactions relating to wholesale energy products in relation to the transportation of natural gas in the Union pursuant to Article 3(b) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation. Table 4 shall be used for the reporting of transactions referring to both standard and non-standard gas transportation contracts.

The data fields included in Table 4 are expected to be populated according to the below cardinality table and the reporting requirements explained under the individual data fields. In addition, for further clarification, a non-exhaustive list of trading scenarios is available in Annex II to the TRUM.

In accordance with Article 13(4) of the REMIT Implementing Regulation, ACER has established the electronic formats for reporting transaction related to gas transportation contracts based on established industry standards by having adopted for Table 4 the standard set out by Edig@s.

Cardinality table of the data fields included in Table 4

Field No.	Field name	Primary allocation	Secondary allocation	Unsuccessful bids
Common data for primary and secondary allocation processes				
1	Sender identification	M	M	M
2	Organised market place identification	M	M	M
3	Process identification	M	M	M
4	Type of gas	M*	M*	M*
5	Transportation transaction identification	M	M	M
6	Creation date and time	M	M	M
7	Auction open date and time	M*	M*	M*
8	Auction end date and time	M*	M*	M*
9	Product type	M	M	M
10	Transportation transaction type	M	M	M
11	Allocation mechanism	M*	M*	M*
12	Offer of additional capacity	M*	-	M*
13	Start date and time	M	M	M
14	End date and time	M	M	M
15	Offered capacity	M*	M*	M*
16	Capacity category	M*	-	M*
17	Linked auction ID for competing auctions	M*	M*	M*
Data for lifecycle reporting				
18	Action type	M	M	M
Data for quantity and price reporting				
19	Quantity	M	M	-

20	Measure unit	M	M	M
21	Currency	M	M	M
22	Total price	M	M	-
23	Fixed or floating reserve price	M*	-	M*
24	Reserve price	M*	M*	M*
25	Premium price	M*	M*	-
Data for identification of location and market participant				
26	Network point identification	M	M	M
27	Bundling	M*	M*	M*
28	Direction	M	M	M
29	TSO 1 identification	M	M	M
30	TSO 2 Identification	M*	M*	M*
31	Market participant identification	M	M	M
32	Balancing group or portfolio code	M*	M*	M*
Data applicable only for secondary allocations				
33	Procedure applicable	-	M	M
34	Maximum bid amount	-	M*	M*
35	Minimum bid amount	-	M*	M*
36	Maximum quantity	-	M*	M*
37	Minimum quantity	M*	M*	M*
38	Price paid to TSO (underlying price)	-	M*	M*
39	Price the transferee pays to the transferor	-	M	-
40	Transferor identification	-	M	-
41	Transferee identification	-	M	-
Data fields applicable only for orders placed at auctions for primary allocations				
42	Bid ID	M*	-	M*
43	Auction round number	M*	-	M*
44	Bid price	M*	-	M*
45	Bid quantity	M*	-	M*

9.1. Data fields related to common data for primary and secondary allocation processes

Data Field (1) Sender identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
1	Sender identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the RRM by its ACER registration code as the reporting entity of the document. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the party that is the owner of the document and is responsible of its content.
Representation in the electronic format		

<issuer_MarketParticipant.identification>

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code	Alphanumeric	12	A0643278W.EU

Field description

This field indicates the ACER registration code of the RRM sending the document.

EDIGAS message includes "Standard header information" and requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute. For ACER codes, it shall be equal to "ACE".

Both the identification and the coding scheme are mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (2) Organised marketplace identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
2	Organised marketplace identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the organised marketplace by a unique code where the capacity was offered. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of organised market place.
Representation in the electronic format		
<organisedMarketPlace_MarketParticipant.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code EIC X	Alphanumeric	12 16	A0643278W.EU 10X1001A1001A450

Field description

This field identifies the organised marketplace where the capacity was offered. This can be a booking platform[7] or an individual TSO platform.

If the allocation was executed at an organised marketplace, this field must contain the ACER code as reported in the List of the Organised Marketplaces published by ACER or EIC X-type code. For ACER codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to "ACE", while for EIC X-type code is it shall be equal to "305".

Where the allocation procedure does not take place on an organised marketplace (i.e. bilateral secondary allocation), this field shall be populated with default value 21X-XXXXXXXXXXXY.

Both the identification and the coding scheme are mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (3) Process identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description

[7] As defined in the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Regulation (EU) No 984/2013.

3	Process identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the auction or other process as defined by the capacity allocating entity. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the auction or other process as defined by the capacity allocating entity.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 35 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	Up to 35	590825

Field description

This field identifies the specific capacity auction by a unique code.

The value reported for the population of this field shall match the relevant auction code as indicated in any public information issued by the organised marketplace.

Primary allocations

In case of primary allocation, the code is uniquely assigned by the organised marketplace that hosts the capacity allocation. The process identification shall be unique within a particular organised marketplace, but the same code can also be used by other organised marketplaces.

Secondary allocations

As indicated for primary allocations, the same applies in case of secondary allocations occurring on an organised marketplace (i.e. not bilaterally). The field is also considered mandatory for bilateral secondary allocations (i.e. the capacity was allocated bilaterally outside of an organised marketplace), such as in case of Shipper-Shipper transactions, in which case the field shall be populated with the unique identification code of the allocation as agreed bilaterally by the counterparties.

Commented [A141]: NOTE: The provided addition is based on FAQ 4.2.2.

Data Field (4) Type of gas

No.	Field Identifier	Description
4	Type of gas	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of gas. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identifies the type of gas.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.taxonomy.energyProductType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
HC1 = High Calorific LC1 = Low Calorific	Alphanumeric	3	HC1

Field description

The field identifies the type of gas to which the capacity allocation refers to. Value “HC1” shall be populated for high calorific value, while “LC1” for low calorific value.

The field is mandatory for allocations occurring via auctions.

Data Field (5) Transportation transaction identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
5	Transportation transaction identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unique identification number for the capacity allocation as assigned by the transmission capacity allocator e.g. TSO, auction operator or the OMP. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** A uniquely assigned identification number for the capacity allocation as assigned by the organised market place or TSO.
Representation in the electronic format		
<Transportation_Transaction> <identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 35 digits	Alphanumeric	Up to 35	111-67A4552

Field description

This field indicates the unique identification code of the transportation transaction.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Primary allocations

For primary allocations, the value reported in this field shall provide a unique code that clearly identifies the primary capacity allocation as assigned by the transmission capacity allocator, e.g. the organised marketplace.

In case of a successful transaction (i.e. successful bid) that ends with capacity being allocated to a market participant, the unique code that identifies the capacity allocation shall correspond to the identifier of the concluded transaction between the TSO and the “successful MP”.

In case of unsuccessful bids that do not end with allocated capacity, a unique code is still assigned by the transmission capacity allocator with the aim to identify the bidding behaviour of the relevant market participant that submitted with the unsuccessful bid (such MP may be referred to as ‘unsuccessful MP’) during the allocation process.

It is ACER’s understanding that the TSO may generate the transportation transaction identification (for both successful and unsuccessful MPs) as follows:

Process identification reported in Data Field (3), followed by “-“ (dash), followed by the EIC code of the relevant network user.

Secondary allocations

For secondary allocations, the value reported in this field provides a uniquely assigned identification number for the allocation made between the transferor and transferee as assigned by the transmission capacity allocator or as agreed between the Balancing group(s)/shipper(s) for bilaterally agreed capacity allocations. The value reported in this field by the transferor shall thus be equal to the one reported by the transferee.

Data Field (6) Creation date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
6	Creation date and time	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the creation date and time of the transaction. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Creation date and time of the transaction.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.transaction_DateTime.dateTime>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	30	2026-01-29T10:35:56Z

Field description

This field indicates the date and time of the execution of the transaction, i.e. transaction timestamp. This field must reflect the actual time as accurately as possible reported as a string representation of the ISO 8601 date and time format. The timestamp shall always be represented in UTC time, thus being expressed either in Zulu time (Z), or in local time with indication to the time zone offset.

This field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Primary allocation

If the allocation occurs via auction this field shall reflect the time of the announcement of the auction results or any subsequent modifications or cancellations of the transaction. However, ACER is aware that sometimes reporting parties might not be in the position to know the exact time of the announcement of the auction results. In such cases, this field can be populated with the gate closure time of the auction. The same applies to auctions where bids were submitted by market participants bidding for the offered capacity, but there was no allocation.

Data Field (6) Creation date and time corresponds to the attribute <process_Transaction.transaction_DateTime.dateTime> in Edig@s schema. In the schema there is also the element <creationDateTime> available that reflects the date and time at which the electronic report file was created but shall not be used to report the transaction timestamp specified in this field. With regards to the two date and time information mentioned above, ACER understands that there might be a delay between the execution time of the transaction and the time of xml file creation.

Secondary allocation

For secondary allocations this field shall indicate the date and time when the two counterparties agree on the conclusion of the transaction.

Data Field (7) Auction open date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
7	Auction open date and time	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date and time when an auction opens for bidding.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: The date and time when an auction opens for bidding.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.auctionOpen_DateTime.dateTime>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	Up to 30	2026-01-29T10:35:56Z

Field description

This field indicates the date and time when the auction opened for bidding. Auction open date and time shall be expressed in ISO 8601 date format using UTC time.

The field is mandatory if the primary or secondary allocation occurs via auctions but shall be left blank if the allocation process does not involve an auction or call for orders.

Data Field (8) Auction end date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
8	Auction end date and time	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date and time when an auction closes. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The date and time when an auction closes.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.auctionEnd_DateTime.dateTime>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	Up to 30	2026-01-29T10:35:56Z

Field description

This field indicates the date and time when the auction closes for bidding, i.e. gate closure. The auction end date end time shall always refer to the last point in time when a market participant can submit bids and when trading can occur. Auction end date and time are expressed in ISO 8601 date format using UTC time.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations occurring via auctions.

If the allocation process does not involve an auction (e.g. secondary allocations occurring outside an organised marketplace), or in case of call for orders, this field is not applicable.

Data Field (9) Product type [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
9	Product type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the product such as daily, weekly, or other.

Commented [A142]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Representation in the electronic format
<productType.periodSpanCode>

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ZEJ = Yearly standard capacity product ZEK = Quarterly standard capacity product ZEL = Monthly standard capacity product ZEM = Daily standard capacity product ZEN = Within-day standard capacity product ZES = Other/Non-standard capacity product	Alphanumeric	3	ZEJ

Field description

This field indicates the type of the product that is being allocated.

For standard capacity products the product type should correspond as defined in Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459.

For non-standard capacity products, the product type shall reflect as it is defined by the organised marketplace or as bilaterally agreed by the counterparties.

Data Field (10) Transportation transaction type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
10	Transportation transaction type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the nature of the transportation transaction to be reported in accordance with current applicable industry standards as specified by gas network code on interoperability and data exchange. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The type identifies the nature of transportation transaction to be reported in accordance with current applicable industry standards as specified by Gas Network code on Interoperability and Data Exchange[8].
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.transactionCode>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ZSF = Primary market procedure ZSZ = Secondary market procedure ZSP = Capacity conversion ZSG = Capacity return	Alphanumeric	3	ZSF

[8] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_113_R_0003

Commented [A143]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

ZTL = Buy-back			

Field description

The field identifies the nature of the relevant transportation transaction to be reported according to the predefined value included in this field.

For secondary allocations, value "ZSZ" shall be populated in this field, and in such case also Data Field (33) Procedure is mandatory to be populated.

Further examples for the reporting of the above listed procedures are available in the Annex II of TRUM.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (11) Allocation mechanism [NEW]

Commented [A144]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description
11	Allocation mechanism	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the mechanism applied for the capacity allocation by the transmission capacity allocator e.g. TSO, auction operator or the OMP.
Representation in the electronic format		
<allocationMechanism>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ZSW = Ascending clock auction ZSX = Uniform price auction ZSY = First come first served ZTD = Storage allocation ZTF = Pro-rata ZTA = Over-nomination ZTB = Open subscription window ZTK = Alternative allocation mechanism	Alphanumeric	3	ZSW

Field description and cardinality

This field indicates the mechanism used by the transmission capacity allocator e.g. TSO, auction operator or the organised marketplace to allocate the capacity.

Mechanism related to over-nominations (ZTA) and open subscription window ("ZTB") shall only refer to the primary capacity booking indicated as ZSF in Data field (10).

In case of secondary market procedure (reported with ZSZ in Data Field (10)), this field is not considered applicable.

It is important to note that the alternative allocation mechanism (ZZ1) shall be understood as defined in Article 3(3) and 30(2) in Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (12) Offer of additional capacity [NEW]

Commented [A145]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

No.	Field Identifier	Description

12	Offer of additional capacity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates open season, incremental auctions or other processes to determine the demand for an increase in capacity availability.
Representation in the electronic format		
<offerOfAdditionalCapacity.additionalCapacityType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ZTC = Open season ZTG = Incremental capacity	Alphanumeric	3	ZTC

Field description

This field indicates if the allocation procedure refers to the offer of additional capacity such as open season or incremental capacity auctions.

In case of secondary market procedure (reported with ZSZ in Data Field (10)), this field is not considered applicable.

The field is considered applicable in case additional capacity is offered in the specific allocation process.

Data Field (13) Start date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
13	Start date and time	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date and time of the start of the transportation transaction runtime. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Date and time of the start of the transportation transaction runtime.
Representation in the electronic format		
<TimeIntervalType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	Up to 30	2026-01-29T08:00Z

Field description

This field indicates the start date and time of the transportation period ("transaction runtime" in the Edig@s schema).

Date and time shall be expressed as YYYY-MM-DDThh:mmZ.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (14) End date and time

No.	Field Identifier	Description
14	End date and time	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the date and time of the end of the transportation transaction runtime.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: Date and time of the end of the transportation transaction runtime.
Representation in the electronic format		
<TimeIntervalType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ISO 8601 date and time format using UTC time	Date and time	Up to 30	2026-01-29T10:35Z

Field description

This field indicates the end date and time of the transportation period ("transaction runtime" in the Edig@s schema).

The date and time shall be expressed as YYYY-MM-DDThh:mmZ.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (15) Offered capacity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
15	Offered capacity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the quantity of capacity available in the auction, expressed in the measure unit. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The quantity of capacity available in the auction expressed in the measure unit. Only relevant for bidding behaviour monitoring.
Representation in the electronic format		
<offeredCapacity_Quantity.quantityAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy	Numeric	Up to 40	200.5

Field description

The field represents the total quantity of the capacity offered in the specific allocation process (i.e. available offered capacity by the TSO in the auction). This implies that the offered capacity is specific to the allocation process and does not depend on the bidding activity of the market participants.

When reporting the value of the offered capacity in this field, the decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (".").

The measure unit applicable to the offered capacity reported in this field shall be indicated in Data Field (20).

The field is mandatory for allocations occurring via auctions or call for orders procedures.

Data Field (16) Capacity category

No.	Field Identifier	Description
16	Capacity category	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the applicable capacity category. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Applicable capacity category.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.taxonomy.availabilityType>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Z04 = Available total firm capacity Z05 = Interruptible (booked) Z06 = Firm (booked) ZEQ = Freely allocable capacity ZER = Capacity with allocation restrictions and usage restrictions ZES = Restricted-allocable capacity ZET = Dynamically allocable capacity ZEU = Temperature related and restricted capacity ZEW = Published technical capacity ZFA = Available interruptible capacity ZFB = Available firm capacity ZFD = Available total interruptible capacity	Alphanumeric	3	Z06

Field description

The field identifies the specific type of capacity allocated based on the relevant allocation procedure.

Capacity category refers to the result of the allocation procedure (such as booked interruptible, booked firm capacity).

The field is mandatory for primary allocations occurring via auctions.

Data Field (17) Linked auction ID for competing auctions [NEW]

No.	Field Identifier	Description
17	Linked auction ID for competing auctions	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies other auction(s) against which the auction being reported is competing.
Representation in the electronic format		
<LinkedAuctionId>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

Commented [A146]: QUESTION: Stakeholders are invited to provide feedback on the proposed reporting requirements for the new data field introduced by the revised REMIT Implementing Regulation.

Up to 35 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	Up to 35	590825

Field description

The field shall identify any auction that is competing with the auction that is being reported and identified in Data Field (3) Process identification. The Linked Auction ID shall correspond to the code that is uniquely assigned by the organised marketplace that hosts the competing auction.

Auctions are considered as competing when competing capacity is being allocated. Competing capacity is defined by the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 as '*capacity for which the available capacity in one of the concerned auctions cannot be allocated without fully or partly reducing the available capacity in the other concerned auction*'.

The value reported for the population of this field shall match the relevant auction code as indicated in any public information issued by the organised marketplace hosting the competing auction.

9.2. Data fields related to data for lifecycle reporting

Data Field (18) Action type

No.	Field Identifier	Description
18	Action type	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the status code of the report to be reported in accordance with current applicable industry standards as specified in gas network code on interoperability and data exchange. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Status code of the report to be reported in accordance with current applicable industry standards as specified in Gas Network code on Interoperability and Data Exchange.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.action_Status.statuscode>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
62G = Active 63G = Cancelled 66G = Changed 75G = Correction	Alphanumeric	3	62G

Field description

This information provided in this field indicates the status of the document.

Commented [A147]: NOTE: The indication is aligned with FAQ 4.2.3.

The sender shall always identify the status of the document according to the following action types:

62G = Active: The report is valid and has never been updated.

63G = Cancelled: The report is not valid anymore as the transaction has been terminated or cancelled before the period runtime starts.

66G = Changed: The report initially submitted had to be modified due to a business decision (e.g. modification of the delivery profile).

75G = Correction: The report initially sent had an error, thus, had to be corrected.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

9.3. Data fields related to data for quantity and price reporting

Data Field (19) Quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
19	Quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the total number of units allocated with the transportation transaction as expressed in the measure unit. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Total number of units allocated with the transportation transaction as expressed in the measure unit.
Representation in the electronic format		
<contract_Quantity.quantityAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyy	Numeric	Up to 40	20.5

Field description

This field identifies the quantity or capacity (energy per unit of time) for the transaction, i.e. the contract size. The value that shall be reported in this field is the energy per time unit (e.g. the number of kW (i.e. kWh/h), expressed in the measure unit indicated in Data Field (20).

In case of unsuccessful bids that do not result with allocated capacity, this field shall be populated with value 0 (zero).

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The number of decimal places identifying the fractional part of the quantity depends on local market rules. A decimal point value may be used to express values that are inferior to the defined unit of measurement. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (20) Measure unit

No.	Field Identifier	Description

20	Measure unit	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the unit of measurement used for all amounts reported. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The unit of measurement used**.**
Representation in the electronic format		
<quantity_measureUnit.code>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
KW1 = Kilowatt-hour per hour (kWh/h) KW2 = Kilowatt-hour per day (kWh/d) HM1 = Million cubic meters per hour HM2 = Million cubic meters per day TQH = Thousand cubic meters per hour TQD = Thousand cubic meters per day MQ6 = Normal cubic meters per hour MQ7 = Normal cubic meters per day KWH = Kilowatt hour (kWh) GWH= Gigawatt hour (GWh)	Alphanumeric	3	KW1

Field description

This field identifies the unit of measurement used for the quantity information reported in Data Fields (15), (19), (34), (35), (36), (37) and (45). All the quantity information reported in the transaction under the above-mentioned data fields shall be expressed in the same unit of measurement.

In case of allocations concluded on an organised marketplace, the value reported in this field shall correspond to the unit of measurement as advertised by the organised marketplace.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocation.

Data Field (21) Currency

No.	Field Identifier	Description
21	Currency	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the currency in which all monetary amounts reported are expressed. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The currency in which the monetary amounts is expressed.
Representation in the electronic format		
<currency.code>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EUR = Euro CHF = Swiss franc CZK = Czech koruna	Text	3	EUR

DKK = Danish krone GBP = Pound sterling HUF = Hungarian forint ISK = Icelandic króna NOK = Norwegian krone PLN = Polish złoty RON = Romanian new leu SEK = Swedish krona/kronor USD = U.S. dollar			

Field description

This field identifies the currency in which the monetary amounts reported in Data Fields (22), (23), (24), (25), (38), (39) and (44) are expressed, using the smallest denomination in the currency system. All monetary amounts reported in the transaction under the above-mentioned data fields shall be expressed in the same currency indicated in Data Field (21).

If needed, ACER recommends using the last available European Central Bank (ECB) foreign exchange reference rate for the currency conversion valid for the day of the execution of the transaction.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (22) Total price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
22	Total price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the reserve price at time of the auction plus auction premium or regulated tariff in case of other allocation mechanism than auction. The price shall be specified as the total price per unit and the total contract value. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Reserve price at time of the auction plus auction premium or regulated tariff in case of other allocation mechanism than auction.
Representation in the electronic format		
<total_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the total price of the capacity allocated in the primary or secondary allocation. In case of allocation of bundled capacity, each TSO should report the relevant individual share of the price of the transaction. The individual contributions to the price of those transactions are matched through Data Field (5) Transportation transaction identification.

The price reported in this field shall be expressed in the currency reported in Data Field (21).

The maximum length of the information reported in this field is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed.

It is important to note that the reported total price value should contain both:

- the total price for one unit of the contracted capacity, in the unit reported in Data Field (22), being equal to the sum of Data Field (24) and Data Field (25), and
- the total price for the total volume of the contracted capacity per network user (i.e. the total contract value).

It is ACER's understanding that in some cases it is possible to have a zero (0) reserve price according to the tariff methodologies, e.g. for in-country points or points connected to storage facilities. In such cases, if the auction ends without a premium, also the total price reported in this field would be equal to zero.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (23) Fixed or floating reserve price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
23	Fixed or floating reserve price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the type of the reserve price. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Identification of the type of the reserve price.
Representation in the electronic format		
<reserve_Price.priceCode>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Z01 = Measurement fee Z07 = Fixed Price Z08 = Floating Price	Alphanumeric	3	Z07

Field description

The field qualifies the type of the reserve price reported in Data Field (24) Reserve price. This implies that the field is always mandatory if Data Field (24) is populated in case of primary allocations.

Data Field (24) Reserve price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
24	Reserve price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the reserve price for the auction. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the reserve price for the auction.
Representation in the electronic format		
<reserve_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the reserve price for the auction, if applicable. In case of bundled capacity, each TSO should report the relevant individual share of the price of the transaction.

The price reported in this field shall be expressed in the currency reported in Data Field (21) per unit of measurement as indicated in Data Field (20).

The field is mandatory for primary allocations and secondary allocations occurring via auctions where a reserve price applies.

Data Field (25) Premium price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
25	Premium price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the premium price for the auction. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the premium price for the auction.
Representation in the electronic format		
<premium_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the additional amount on top of the reserve price (i.e. premium price) as agreed between the TSO and the market participant. In case of bundled capacity, each TSO should report the relevant individual share of the premium of the transaction.

The price reported in this field shall be expressed in the currency reported in Data Field (21) per unit of measurement as indicated in Data Field (20).

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations occurring via auctions where a premium applies.

9.4. Data fields related to data for identification of location and market participant

Data Field (26) Network point identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
26	Network point identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the network point within a network system according to the EIC code. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Within a network system according to the EIC code.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.connectionPoint.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
EIC Y EIC Z EIC W	Alphanumeric	16	10Y0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies by its EIC (type Y, Z or W) the network point to which the allocated capacity refers to.

For the validity of the EIC code adopted, reporting parties are invited to refer to the identification code registry provided by ENTSO-E[9].

In the schema, this field requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute as well. For EIC codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to “305”.

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (27) Bundling

No.	Field Identifier	Description
27	Bundling	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the specification of bundling. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Specification of bundling.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.capacityType.code>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ZEO = Bundled capacity ZEP = Unbundled capacity	Alphanumeric	3	ZEO

Field description

The field indicates the specification of bundling. Value “ZEO” shall be used for bundled and value “ZEP” for unbundled capacity.

[9] https://www.entsoe.eu/data/energy-identification-codes-eic/eic-approved-codes/

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations occurring via auctions.

Data Field (28) Direction

No.	Field Identifier	Description
28	Direction	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the specification of direction. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Specification of direction.
Representation in the electronic format		
<direction.gasDirectionCode>		

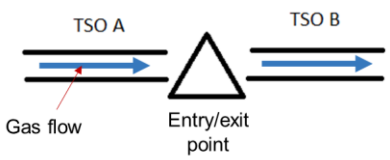
Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Z02 = Input quantity Z03 = Output quantity	Alphanumeric	3	Z02

Field description

This field specifies the direction of the transportation capacity in relation to the transmission system operated by the responsible TSO reported in Data Field (29). The TSO sells capacity with a direction in both bundled and unbundled capacity.

The indication of the direction to be reported in this field shall represent the direction of the gas flow in respect to the responsible TSO reported in Data Field (29).

For bundled capacity, the direction reported in this field shall represent the TSO's side. This implies that in case of allocated bundled capacity with direction from TSO A to TSO B (see below figure), this field is expected to be populated with “Z03” when TSO A is identified in Data Field (29) TSO1 identification.



The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (29) TSO 1 identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
29	TSO 1 identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the TSO for which the data reporting is made. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the TSO for which the data reporting is made.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.responsibleTso_MarketParticipant.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples

ACER code EIC	Alphanumeric	12 16	A0643278W.EU 10X0000123456789

Field description

This field identifies the TSO who is responsible for the allocated capacity. The responsible TSO shall be identified by a unique identification code, either ACER code or EIC code that shall correspond to one of the TSO's registration code available in CEREMP.

In case of primary allocations, this field indicates the TSOs on whose behalf the data reporting is made.

In the schema, this field requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute as well. For EIC codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to "305". For ACER codes, it shall be equal to "ACE".

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (30) TSO 2 identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
30	TSO 2 identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the counter TSO. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The identification of the counter TSO.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.adjacentTso_MarketParticipant.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code EIC	Alphanumeric	12 16	A0643278W.EU 10X0000123456789

Field description

The field identifies the counter TSO by a unique identification code, either ACER code or EIC code.

In the schema, this field requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute as well. For EIC codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to "305". For ACER codes, it shall be equal to "ACE".

This field is mandatory for primary allocations. only in case of allocation of bundled capacity (i.e. if Data Field (27) is populated with "ZEO").

For secondary allocations of bundled capacity, this information shall be included only if available to the reporting parties.

Data Field (31) Market participant identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
31	Market participant identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant to which the capacity is assigned for primary allocation. For secondary allocation the field should identify the transferor or the transferee on whose behalf the data reporting is made.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: The market participant to which the capacity is assigned.
Representation in the electronic format		
<primary_MarketParticipant.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code EIC X-type	Alphanumeric	12 16	A0643278W.EU 10X1001A1001A450

Field description

This field identifies by its unique identification code the market participant the capacity is assigned to.

The identification code of the market reported in this field shall correspond to one of the market participants' registration code available in CEREMP.

In the schema, this field requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute as well. For EIC codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to "305". For ACER codes, it shall be equal to "ACE".

In case of primary allocations or allocations occurring via auctions, this field shall be populated also in case of unsuccessful market participants, i.e. those market participants that inserted a bid but did not succeed in getting an allocated capacity.

In case of secondary allocation occurring outside an organised marketplace, this field shall be populated with the market participant on whose behalf the report is sent. The two legs of those transactions shall be matched via the transportation transaction identification provided by both counterparties in Data Field (5).

The field is mandatory for primary and secondary allocations.

Data Field (32) Balancing group or portfolio code

No.	Field Identifier	Description
32	Balancing group or portfolio code	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the balancing group (or balancing groups in case of bundled products) to which the shipper belongs, or the portfolio code used by the shipper if a balancing group is not applicable. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The balancing group (or balancing groups in case of bundled products) to which the shipper belongs or the portfolio code used by the shipper if a balancing group is not applicable.
Representation in the electronic format		
<primary_MarketParticipant.account.internalAccount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
TSO managed code (ZSO) EIC	Alphanumeric	Up to 35 16	10X0000123456789

Field description

The field indicates the balancing group (or balancing groups in case of bundled products) to which the shipper belongs, or the portfolio code used by the shipper if a balancing group is not applicable.

The internal account (i.e. identification) of the shipper or the balancing group account (i.e. identification) assigned by the responsible TSO identified in Data Field (29) shall be reported in this field.

In the schema, this field requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute as well. For a TSO managed code (IS-U code), the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to "ZSO". For EIC codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to "305".

The field is mandatory for both primary and secondary allocations only where balancing group portfolio or accounts apply.

9.5. Data fields related to data applicable only for secondary allocations

Data Field (33) Procedure applicable

No.	Field Identifier	Description
33	Procedure applicable	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the applicable procedure. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Specification of procedure applicable.
Representation in the electronic format		
<process_Transaction.secondaryMarket_Procedure.procedureCode>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
A01 = CFO, Call for orders for assignment A02 = FCFS, First come first served for assignment A03 = OTC, Over the counter for assignment A04 = CFO_SUB, Call for orders for subletting / transfer of use A05 = FCFS_SUB, First come first served for subletting / transfer of use A06 = OTC_SUB, Over the counter for subletting / transfer of use	Alphanumeric	3	A01

Field description

This field identifies the specific secondary allocation procedure.

The field is only applicable in case of secondary market allocations, hence it is the responsibility of the involved market participants to determine the procedure.

Commented [A148]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 4.2.6.

The field is mandatory for secondary allocations.

Data Field (34) Maximum bid amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
34	Maximum bid amount	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the maximum amount the transferee would be willing to offer, expressed in the currency per measure unit. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The maximum the transferee would be willing to offer, expressed in the currency per measure unit.
Representation in the electronic format		
<maximumBid_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the maximum price the transferee is willing to pay when participating to a call for orders procedure.

The value reported in this field shall be expressed in the currency reported in Data Field (21) per the unit of measurement as expressed in Data Field (20).

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (".").

The field is mandatory only for call for orders procedures, i.e. when Data Field (33) is populated with A01.

Data Field (35) Minimum bid amount

No.	Field Identifier	Description
35	Minimum bid amount	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the minimum amount the transferor would be willing to offer, expressed in the currency per measure unit. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The minimum the transferor would be willing to offer, expressed in the currency per measure unit.
Representation in the electronic format		
<minimumBid_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the minimum price the transferor is willing to accept within a call for orders procedure.

The value reported in this field shall be expressed in the currency reported in Data Field (21) per the unit of measurement as expressed in Data Field (20).

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

The field is mandatory only for call for orders procedures, i.e. when Data Field (33) is populated with A01.

Data Field (36) Maximum quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
36	Maximum quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the maximum quantity the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell on creating the trade proposal. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The maximum the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell on creating the trade proposal.
Representation in the electronic format		
<maximumBid_Quantity.quantityAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field represents the maximum quantity the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell when creating the trade proposal within a call for orders procedure.

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

All quantities are unsigned values. The value reported in this field shall be expressed in the unit of measurement as reported in Data Field (20).

The field is mandatory only for call for orders procedures, i.e. when Data Field (33) is populated with A01.

Data Field (37) Minimum quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
37	Minimum quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the minimum quantity the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell on creating the trade proposal.

		OLD DESCRIPTION: The minimum the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell on creating the trade proposal.
Representation in the electronic format		
<minimumBid_Quantity.quantityAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field represents the minimum quantity the transferee/transferor would be willing to acquire/sell when creating the trade proposal within a call for orders procedure. The field is thus mandatory for "Call for orders", i.e. when Data Field (33) is populated with A01. Furthermore, this field it is expected to be populated in the reports for primary capacity allocations occurring via Uniform Price Auction.

This attribute may be used in the case of a secondary market transaction but also in case of primary allocations with uniform price auctions, i.e. when Data Field (11) is populated with "ZSX".

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (".").

All quantities are unsigned values. The value reported in this field shall be expressed in the capacity unit as reported in Data Field (20).

The field is mandatory only for call for orders procedures, i.e. when Data Field (33) is populated with A01.

Data Field (38) Price paid to TSO (Underlying Price)

No.	Field Identifier	Description
38	Price paid to TSO (Underlying price)	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the price paid to the TSO when there is an assignment, expressed in the currency per measure unit which must be kWh/h. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Only applicable when there is an assignment expressed in the currency per measure unit which must be kWh/h.
Representation in the electronic format		
<underlyingTso_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the price paid to the TSO to be populated when there is an underlying price to be paid to the TSO in the secondary allocation (for example when the Shipper has to pay to the TSO a price in first instance for capacity booking). The field is only applicable in case of secondary market allocations, hence, it is the responsibility of the involved market participants to determine the price.

Commented [A149]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 4.2.6.

The underlying price is the price that Shipper 1 pays to the TSO in first instance for capacity booking (before the transaction on secondary market takes place).

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (".").

The price in this field shall always be reported in price per kWh/h expressed in the currency as reported in Data Field (21) Currency.

The field is mandatory if the secondary market procedure is call for orders, first come first serve, or over the counter reported in Data Field (33) as "A01", "A02" or "A03" respectively.

Data Field (39) Price the transferee pays to the transferor

No.	Field Identifier	Description
39	Price the transferee pays to the transferor	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the price the transferee pays to the transferor, expressed in the currency per measure unit which must be kWh/h. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Price the transferee pays to the transferor expressed in the currency per measure unit which must be kWh/h.
Representation in the electronic format		
<transfer_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
For Price Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy. For Formula Up to 1000 alphanumerical digits	Numeric Alphanumeric	Up to 40 Up to 1000	1.8

Field description

This field represents the price the transferee pays to the transferor in the secondary allocation (i.e. the price per unit of measure of the transaction).

The price the transferee pays to the transferor may also be expressed and reported using a price formula or a fixing index. For this purpose, schema element *Transfer_PriceFormula* shall be used.

The price or the price formula in this field shall always be reported in price per kWh/h expressed in the currency as reported in Data Field (21) Currency.

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (".").

This field is mandatory for secondary allocations.

Data Field (40) Transferor identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
40	Transferor identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant giving up the capacity by a unique code. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The market participant giving up the capacity.
Representation in the electronic format		
<transferor_MarketParticipant.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code EIC X-type	Alphanumeric	12 16	A0643278W.EU 10X1001A1001A450

Field description

This field identifies the market participant that is selling the capacity in the secondary allocation (i.e. transferor). The transferor shall be identified by its ACER registration code or the EIC X-type code as registered in CEREMP.

In the schema, this field requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute as well. For EIC codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to “305”. For ACER codes, it shall be equal to “ACE”.

The field is mandatory only for secondary allocation.

Data Field (41) Transferee identification

No.	Field Identifier	Description
41	Transferee identification	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field identifies the market participant receiving the capacity by a unique code. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The market participant receiving the capacity.
Representation in the electronic format		
<transferee_MarketParticipant.identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
ACER code EIC X-type	Alphanumeric	12 16	A0643278W.EU 10X1001A1001A450

Field description

This field identifies the market participant that is buying the capacity in the secondary allocation (transferee). The transferee shall be identified by its ACER registration code or the EIC X-type code as registered in CEREMP.

In the schema, this field requires the indication of the coding scheme attribute as well. For EIC codes, the coding scheme attribute shall be equal to “305”. For ACER codes, it shall be equal to “ACE”.

The field is mandatory only for secondary allocation.

9.6. Data fields applicable only for orders placed at auctions for primary allocations

Data Field (42) Bid ID

No.	Field Identifier	Description
42	Bid ID	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the numerical identifier of the bid as assigned by the organised marketplace. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** Numerical identifier of the bid as assigned by the reporting entity.
Representation in the electronic format		
<Bid> <identification>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 35 alphanumerical digits	Alphanumeric	Up to 35	8552448

Field description

This field identifies the unique identification code assigned by the transmission capacity allocator e.g. TSO, auction operator or the organised marketplace to each bid submitted in the allocation procedure.

The code should be unique within the auction reported and is mandatory for primary allocation.

This field is considered applicable also in case when the bid was submitted by a market participant in the primary allocation but without succeeding in getting an allocated capacity.

Data Field (43) Auction round number

No.	Field Identifier	Description
43	Auction round number	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates an integer that increments every time an auction achieves no result and is re-run with different parameters - starting at 1. To be left blank in case of auctions without binding rounds, e.g. day-ahead auctions. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** An integer that increments every time an auction achieves no result and is re-run with different parameters starting at 1. To be left blank in case of auctions without binding rounds, e.g. day-ahead auctions.
Representation in the electronic format		
<AuctionRound_Sequence> <position>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
An integer value starting with 1. 1 2 3 … 999	Integer	Up to 3	1

Field description

This field identifies the specific sequential identifier assigned by the organised marketplace within the allocation process.

It is the ACERs current understanding that each auction rounds can impact the final price for transmission capacity. Accordingly, all orders matched and unmatched which were taken into consideration for the calculation of any auction round need to be reported.

Commented [A150]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based on FAQ 4.2.15.

The auction round number is an integer[10] that increments every time an auction achieves no result and is re-run with different parameters.

The starting value of an auction round number is always 1. In an ascending clock auction this is a sequential value starting from 1 that is assigned by the organised marketplace. In case of auctions without bidding rounds (e.g. uniform price auctions such as day-ahead auctions), this field shall be populated with 1.

The field is mandatory for primary allocations occurring via auctions.

Data Field (44) Bid price

No.	Field Identifier	Description
44	Bid price	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the price bid for each unit of capacity excluding the reserve price, expressed in the currency and measure unit. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The price bid for each unit of capacity excluding the reserve price. Expressed in the currency and measure unit.
Representation in the electronic format		
<bid_Price.priceAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	Up to 40	1.8

Field description

[10] An integer is a number that is written without a fractional component (for example, 21, 4, and 204 are integers; 9.75 and 5½ are not integers).

This field indicates the price associated with the bid identified in Data Field (42) for each unit of capacity excluding the reserve price. This field reflects the price step in case of an auction.

The value reported in this field shall be expressed in the currency reported in Data Field (21) per measure unit as indicated in Data field (20).

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

The field is mandatory for primary allocations occurring via auctions.

Data Field (45) Bid quantity

No.	Field Identifier	Description
45	Bid quantity	**NEW DESCRIPTION:** The field indicates the quantity being bid for, expressed in the measure unit. **OLD DESCRIPTION:** The quantity being bid for expressed in the measure unit.
Representation in the electronic format		
<bid_Quantity.quantityAmount>		

Description of Accepted Values	Type	Length	Examples
Up to 40 numerical digits (decimal mark included) in the format xxxxx.yyyyy.	Numeric	40	1.8

Field description

This field indicates the quantity submitted by the market participant (network user) during the relevant auction round in the bid identified in Data Field (42) expressed in the unit of measurement reported in Data Field (20).

If during an auction a minimum value and a maximum value were given by the bidder, the maximum value should be reported for bid quantity.

Commented [A151]: NOTE: The provided guidance is based FAQ 4.2.4.

The maximum length of this information is 40 numeric characters (decimal mark included). All leading zeros are to be suppressed. The decimal mark that separates the digits forming the integral part of a number from those forming the fractional part (ISO 6093) shall always be a period (“.”).

The field is mandatory for primary allocations occurring via auctions.

10.List of Annexes

ANNEX I – Guidance on reporting lifecycle events in Table 1 and Table 2

ANNEX II – Examples of transaction reporting

ANNEX III – Guidance on reporting LNG market and trade data