

CENTRAL EUROPE SYSTEM OPERATION REGION TSOs' proposal for the establishment of regional coordination centres in accordance with Article 35 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity

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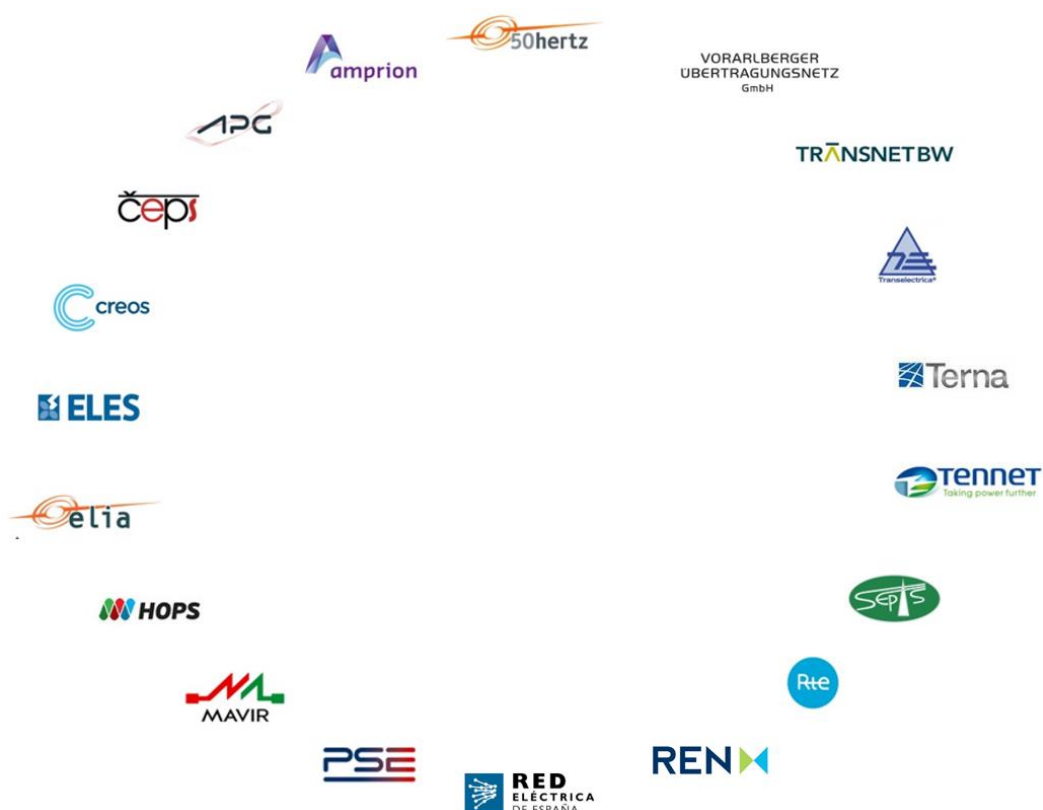


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Whereas

- (1) ACER Decision No 10/2020 of 6 April 2020 on the definition of system operation regions (hereafter referred to as “SOR Definition”) establishes Central Europe System Operation Region (hereafter referred to as “Central SOR”).
- (2) This document is the Proposal (hereafter referred to as “Central RCC Proposal”) of all transmission system operators in the Central SOR, (hereafter referred to as “Central SOR TSOs”) aiming to establish the regional coordination centres (hereafter referred as “Central RCCs”) in accordance with Article 35 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity (hereafter referred to as “Regulation 2019/943”).
- (3) Central RCC Proposal takes into account the general principles and goals set in the Regulation 2019/943 as well as:

- a. the Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity (hereafter referred to as "Directive 2019/944"); and
 - b. all the applicable Network Codes and Guidelines referred to in the Regulation 2019/943, adopted on the basis of Article 18.5 of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 such as the Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereafter referred to as "SO Regulation"), Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereafter referred to as "CACM Regulation"), Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 of 26 September 2016 establishing a guideline on forward capacity allocation (hereafter referred to as "FCA Regulation"), Regulation (EU) 2017/2196 of 24 November 2017 establishing a network code on electricity emergency and restoration (hereafter referred to as "ER Regulation") and Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing (hereafter referred to as "EB Regulation").
- (4) In accordance with whereas 53 of the Regulation 2019/943, Central RCC Proposal takes into account the existing regional coordination initiatives such as the existing Regional Security Coordinators (hereafter referred to as "RSC") as well as Coordinated Capacity Calculators operating in Capacity Calculation Regions (hereafter referred to as CCRs) covered by Central SOR: CCR Core, CCR Italy North and CCR SWE.
- (5) Article 35 of Regulation 2019/943 constitutes the legal basis for this Central RCC Proposal. Article 35 of Regulation 2019/943 defines that the Central RCC Proposal should address at least the following requirements:
- a. the Member State of the prospective seat of the regional coordination centres and the participating transmission system operators;
 - b. the organisational, financial and operational arrangements necessary to ensure the efficient, secure and reliable operation of the interconnected transmission system;
 - c. an implementation plan for the entry into operation of the regional coordination centres;
 - d. the statutes and rules of procedure of the regional coordination centres;
 - e. a description of cooperative processes in accordance with Article 38;
 - f. a description of the arrangements concerning the liability of the regional coordination centres in accordance with Article 47;
 - g. a description of the arrangements to provide clear responsibilities to those regional coordination centres and procedures on the execution of their tasks where two regional coordination centres are maintained on a rotational basis in accordance with Article 36.2
- (6) The Central RCC Proposal specifies the Member State of the prospective seats of Central RCCs in Article 4 and define which are Participating TSOs of each RCC in Article 5.
- (7) The Central RCC proposal describes common organisational and financial arrangements for both RCCs in Article 6 and Article 7.
- (8) An implementation plan for RCCs to provide the tasks listed in Article 37 of Regulation 2019/943 is developed in Article 8.
- (9) The applicable requirements concerning Statutes of Coreso and of TSCNET are described in Article 9. The applicable requirements concerning Rules of Procedure of Coreso and of TSCNET are described in Article 10.
- (10) In accordance with provisions of article 38 of Regulation 2019/943, the Central RCC Proposal clarifies the cooperative processes to be taken into account by RCCs when

developing the working arrangements for the tasks listed in Article 37 of Regulation 2019/943 in line with applicable legal framework (such as methodologies implementing SOGL, CACM Regulation and FCA Regulation), including the applicable procedures for sharing analysis and consulting on Central RCCs' proposals with the transmission system operators in the system operation region, transmission system operators receiving tasks from Central RCCs and relevant stakeholders and with other regional coordination centres and a procedure for the adoption of coordinated actions and recommendations in accordance with article 42 of Regulation 2019/943.

- (11) The basis for Central RCCs liabilities is detailed in Article 15
- (12) Since two RCCs are established as Central RCCs in Central SOR, Article 16 provide the allocation of tasks between Coreso and TSCNET for each task and a description of the rotational principles.
- (13) In accordance with Article 35.2 of Regulation 2019/943, following approval by regulatory authorities of this Central RCC Proposal, the RCCs shall replace the RSCs established pursuant to the SO Regulation adopted on the basis of article 18.5 of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 and shall enter into operation by 1 July 2022.

CENTRAL SOR TSOs SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RCCs TO THE NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES OF THE CENTRAL SOR.

Article 1 Subject matter and scope

This Central RCC Proposal is to establish the two existing RSCs Coreso and TSCNET as RCCs for Central SOR.

Article 2 Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of this Central RCC Proposal, the terms used shall have the meaning of the definitions included in article 2 of the Regulation 2019/943, in the Directive 2019/944, in the SO Regulation and CACM Regulation, as well as in any applicable legislation.

2. The following acronyms are used in this document:

Central RCCs means Coreso and TSCNET acting as RCCs for Central SOR;

IU RCC means Coreso acting as RCC for IU SOR;

50Hertz means 50Hertz Transmission GmbH;

Amprion means Amprion GmbH;

APG means Austrian Power Grid AG;

ČEPS means ČEPS, a.s.;

Coreso means Coreso SA;

Creos means Creos Luxembourg S.A.;

EirGrid means EirGrid plc;

ELES means ELES, d.o.o.;

Elia means Elia Transmission Belgium SA/NV;

HOPS means HOPS d.o.o.;

MAVIR means MAVIR Magyar Villamosenergia-ipari Átviteli Rendszerirányító Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság;

NG ESO means National Grid ESO;

PSE means Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne S.A.;

REE means Red Eléctrica de España S.A.U.;

REN means Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.;

RTE means Réseau de Transport d'Electricité ;

SEPS means Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s.

SONI means System Operator for Northern Ireland Ltd;

Swissgrid means Swissgrid ag;

TenneT DE means TenneT TSO GmbH;

TenneT NL means TenneT TSO B.V.;

TERNA means Terna - Rete Elettrica Nazionale SpA;

Transelectrica means C.N. Transelectrica S.A.;

TransnetBW means TransnetBW GmbH;

TSCNET means TSCNET Services GmbH;

VUEN means Vorarlberger Übertragungsnetz GmbH;

OCR means Outage Coordination Region

SLA means Service Level Agreement

Article 3 Existing regional coordination initiatives

1. Coreso and TSCNET are two existing private companies established by TSOs as RSC(I)s more than 10 years ago.
2. The registered office address of Coreso is Cortenbergh Avenue, 71, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
3. The registered office address of TSCNET is Dingolfinger Str. 3, 81673 München (Munich) D/Germany.
4. The legal form of Coreso is a naamloze vennootschap/société anonyme under Belgian law. The legal form of Coreso is in line with article 35.3 of Regulation 2019/943 (and Annex II of Directive (EU) 2017/1132 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 relating to certain aspects of company law, listing the types of companies which are accepted under article 35.3 of Regulation 2019/943).

5. The legal form of TSCNET is a Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH) under German law. The legal form of TSCNET is in line with article 35.3 of Regulation 2019/943 (and Annex II of Directive (EU) 2017/1132 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 relating to certain aspects of company law, listing the types of companies which are accepted under article 35.3 of Regulation 2019/943).
6. Coreso and TSCNET provide the mandatory RSC tasks to TSOs in designated CCRs and across Europe.
7. The current shareholders of Coreso are:
 - a. 50Hertz
 - b. EirGrid
 - c. Elia
 - d. NG ESO
 - e. REE
 - f. REN
 - g. RTE
 - h. SONI
 - i. TERNA
8. The current shareholders of TSCNET are:
 - a. 50Hertz
 - b. Amprion
 - c. APG
 - d. ČEPS
 - e. ELES
 - f. HOPS
 - g. MAVIR
 - h. PSE
 - i. SEPS
 - j. Swissgrid
 - k. TenneT DE
 - l. TenneT NL
 - m. Transelectrica
 - n. TransnetBW

Article 4 RCCs seats

1. In application of article 35.1a of Regulation 2019/943, all TSOs in Central SOR confirm that they establish Coreso and TSCNET as Central SOR RCCs with their seats in Belgium and Germany respectively.
2. Coreso and TSCNET will maintain their existing registered address and legal forms as elaborated in Article 3.

Article 5 Participating transmission system operators

1. As private companies seated in EU Member States, the RCCs determine the composition of their shareholding autonomously, taking into account any applicable EU and national laws. Therefore, to the extent permitted by applicable national law, the shareholding of the RCCs may include both TSOs from EU Member States and TSOs from non-EU Member States.

2. Participating TSOs are all the current shareholders of Coreso and TSCNET. This means that the list of participating TSOs for each RCC equals the list of shareholders of Coreso and TSCNET (see Article 3).
3. Current participating TSOs in Coreso RCC:
 - a. 50Hertz
 - b. EirGrid
 - c. Elia
 - d. NG ESO
 - e. REE
 - f. REN
 - g. RTE
 - h. SONI
 - i. Terna
4. Current participating TSOs in TSCNET RCC:
 - a. 50Hertz
 - b. Amprion
 - c. APG
 - d. ČEPS
 - e. ELES
 - f. HOPS
 - g. MAVIR
 - h. PSE
 - i. SEPS
 - j. Swissgrid
 - k. TenneT DE
 - l. TenneT NL
 - m. Transelectrica
 - n. TransnetBW
5. Since Coreso shall be also RCC for the IU SOR, the list of participating TSOs in Coreso is longer than the list of participating TSOs in Coreso covered by the Central SOR. This Central RCC Proposal is elaborated by the TSOs of the Central SOR and not by all participating TSOs in Coreso. Therefore, NG ESO, EirGrid and SONI are participating TSOs in Coreso but are out of the scope of this Central RCC Proposal.
6. Based on the definition of participating TSOs above, Creos and VUEN are not participating TSOs at the time of submission of this Central RCC Proposal. They can become participating TSOs by becoming a shareholder of Coreso or TSCNET or by signing a specific TSO agreement. Central SOR TSOs commit to provide an amendment of the Central RCC Proposal one year after the approval to include Creos and VUEN as participating TSOs in line with the final agreement if necessary.
7. As existing shareholder of TSCNET, Swissgrid is a participating TSO of TSCNET. This is pursuant to the acknowledgement by ACER (Rec. 85 of ACER's decision 10/2020) that, as emphasized in Recital (15) of the SO Regulation, synchronous areas do not stop at the European Union's borders and can include the territory of third countries. The TSOs of the Central SOR shall endeavor to conclude with Swissgrid an agreement setting the basis for their cooperation concerning secure system operation and setting out arrangements for the compliance of Swissgrid with the obligations set in Regulation 2019/943 no later than eighteen months after the approval by ACER of the SOR Definition (Annex 1 article 5 ACER Decision 10/2020).

Article 6 Organisational and operational arrangements

1. All TSOs in Central SOR agree that the shareholders of Coreso and the shareholders of TSCNET define the organisational arrangements for the Central RCCs. The shareholders of Coreso and the shareholders of TSCNET define these organisational arrangements based on established working frameworks of their respective existing entities:
 - a. RCCs shall be equipped with all human, technical, physical and financial resources necessary for fulfilling their obligations under Regulation 2019/943 and carrying out their tasks independently and impartially.
 - b. RCCs must be available to operate in all timeframes on a 24 hours / 7 days basis to carry out the tasks within and between the designated CCR or SOR.
 - c. RCCs shall have a back-up IT environment available that can deal with any failure occurring during the performance of the task as established in the contractual framework.
 - d. All inter-RCC oral and written exchanges shall use the English language.

2. General organisational aspects:

RCCs shall determine their organisation in accordance with article 43.3 of Regulation 2019/943 to fulfil the obligations of impartiality and independence in accordance with article 45 of Regulation 2019/943.

3. Resources:

- a. Hiring: RCCs can directly hire personnel, or receive delegation of personnel from TSOs for a defined period of time to ensure effective exchange of know-how and experience.
- b. The RCCs generally organise their resources in the following main business units:
 - i. Corporate Services which consists of Finance, Human Resources, Legal & Compliance experts.
 - ii. Service Development which consists of engineers responsible to develop the tasks to be implemented by the RCC in line with the cooperative process of article 35.1e of Regulation 2019/943.
 - iii. Service Operations which consist of operators responsible to implement and run the tasks developed in line with article 35.1e of Regulation 2019/943 regarding the cooperative process. Service Operations work in a 24/7 mode.
 - iv. Information Technology Service which consists of IT Experts supporting the development and the implementation of the tasks, and operation of the IT platforms.

The aforementioned business units are examples and their names can evolve.

- c. With the further development of the RCCs, additional functions may be established in the future.
- d. Training will be developed according to article 37.1g of the Regulation 2019/943 and existing practices.

Article 7 Financial arrangements

1. All TSOs in Central SOR agree that shareholders of Coreso and shareholders of TSCNET define their own financial arrangements based on established processes and frameworks of their respective existing entities.
2. Shareholders of Coreso and Shareholders of TSCNET agree to apply the following financial arrangements:
 - a. For operational expenses:
 - i. A service fee is calculated yearly per particular task allocated to RCCs according to Article 16 and received by TSOs according to predefined contractual sharing keys in the relevant service level agreements. This fee is paid by each TSO or other stakeholders, such as ENTSO-E, to which this particular task is provided to cover the costs of providing this task (including other operational expenses) and, if applicable, to further developing the task.
 - ii. To ensure that the RCC can fulfil its responsibility of coordination and the overall functioning of the RCC, the shareholders can agree to pay to the RCC an annual fee covering among others the development costs of the tasks and potential remaining operational costs. This fee is agreed annually by shareholders for the following year and reviewed at the end of the year.
 - iii. The fees set out in points i. and ii. shall include a commercial margin as required by law.
 - b. With regards to investments in necessary tools and equipment, the shareholders agree on how financial shortages shall be covered in order to maintain the means of the company. For this specific situation, following approval from the relevant body, the RCC may for instance ask for a commercial bank loan or ask the shareholders to increase its capital or to subscribe for a loan. This should allow RCCs to perform their general activities and to invest in the tools necessary for the provision of these tasks in accordance with recital 58 of the Regulation 2019/943.
 - c. Methods of financial controlling and reporting rules will comply with article 46 of the Regulation 2019/943, national legal requirements and generally accepted best practices

Article 8 Implementation plan

1. The responsibility and operation of services already performed by RSCs in CCR Core, SWE and Italy North shall be transferred to the Central RCCs as soon as RCCs will be operational.
2. The tasks referred to in article 37.1a-f of Regulation 2019/943 shall be implemented according to the existing CACM Regulation, SO Regulation and ER Regulation including the pan-European and CCR related methodologies adopted on their basis and in accordance with provisions of Articles 11-14. The tasks are performed either on CCR or on pan-European level.
3. The implementation of the tasks in accordance with article 37.1g-p Regulation 2019/943 shall be ensured in line with requirements of Articles 11-14.
 - a. Implementation of the tasks in article 37.1j and k Regulation 2019/943 shall be in line with the implementation plan proposed by ENTSO-E and approved by ACER in accordance with article 37.5 of Regulation 2019/943.
 - b. Implementation of the tasks in article 37.1i and o of Regulation 2019/943 shall be implemented in accordance with the arrangements defined in relevant ENTSO-E structures.

- c. Implementation of the task in article 37.1p shall be implemented where requested by TSOs to support TSOs identification of needs for transmission capacity.
- 4. The TSOs of Central SOR will inform NRAs on updates to the Implementation Plan and the transition of Coreso and TSCNET to RCCs every 6 months following the approval of this proposal until 1.7.2022.

Article 9 Statutes

- 1. All TSOs in Central SOR agree that the shareholders of Coreso and the shareholders of TSCNET set-up their respective statutes.

Statutes of Coreso

- 2. The statutes of Coreso have been adopted by its shareholders according to the applicable Belgian and European law.
- 3. The statutes of Coreso already fulfil the requirements of Regulation 2019/943:
 - a. Article 43.1 of the Regulation 2019/943 requires the RCCs to establish a management board: The statutes of Coreso have established a corporate entity which is called “Board of Directors” according to the applicable Belgian law. This is the equivalent of the management board as referred to under the Regulation 2019/943.
 - b. According to its statutes, Coreso is managed by the board of directors, whose members are appointed by the general meeting of shareholders. All shareholders of Coreso are represented at the general meeting of shareholders. The composition of Coreso’s Board of Directors therefore complies with the requirement of article 43.2 of the Regulation 2019/943.
 - c. According to the statutes, the Board of Directors shall have the broadest powers to perform all acts necessary or useful for the realisation of the corporate purpose, with the exception of the powers reserved to the general meeting by the law. This is therefore in accordance with article 43.3 of the Regulation 2019/943. It should, however, be noted that, according to Belgian law of public order, the power to draft and endorse statutes is reserved to the general meeting of shareholders. Nevertheless, the general meeting of shareholders of Coreso is composed of all Coreso’s shareholders.
 - d. According to its statutes, the daily management of Coreso is delegated to a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and, as the case may be, to a Chief Operation Officer (COO) who both have broad daily management powers and power to act alone and to represent the company individually, within the limits of the daily management. This is therefore fully in line with article 43.4 of Regulation 2019/943.

Statutes of TSCNET

- 4. The current Statutes (Articles of Association) of TSCNET have been adopted by its shareholders according to the applicable German and European laws.
- 5. Article 43.1 of the Regulation 2019/943 requires the RCCs to establish a Management board.
 - a. In order to fulfil requirements of the Regulation 2019/943, the statutes (Articles of Association) of TSCNET shall be amended. The amended statutes of TSCNET shall stipulate that:
 - i. a new body will be created as Management Board based on the requirement of article 43.1

- ii. each EU Shareholder of TSCNET is entitled to exclusively appoint and dismiss one member of the Management Board.
- b. This Management Board represents all participating TSOs of TSCNET. The composition of this Management Board will be compliant with the requirement of article 43.2 of the Regulation 2019/943.
- c. The updated Statutes and the updated rules of procedure will comply with article 43.3 of the Regulation 2019/943. The Management Board shall be responsible among others for drafting and endorsing the Statutes and rules of procedure of TSCNET according to article 43.3a of Regulation 2019/943. However, it should be noted that, according to German law, the power to approve the Statutes, and any subsequent amendment to the Statutes, is reserved to the Shareholders meeting.
- d. The daily management of TSCNET is delegated to the Executive Management composed of Managing Directors with technical or commercial focus. Managing Directors have broad daily management powers and power to represent the company, within the limits of the daily management and accordingly to the Statutes and the rules of procedure for the Management.

Article 10 Rules of procedure

1. All TSOs in Central SOR agree that the shareholders of Coreso and the shareholders of TSCNET set-up their rules of procedure.

Rules of procedure of Coreso

2. The principles of rules of procedure for Coreso are included in the statutes of Coreso and fulfil the requirements of Regulation 2019/943.

Rules of procedure of TSCNET

3. In addition to the general provisions in the Statutes (also called Articles of Association) TSCNET has rules of procedure for the Supervisory Board and separate rules of procedure for the Management, i.e. the Managing Directors. Both set of rules of procedure will be updated accordingly to be compliant with the requirements of article 43 of Regulation 2019/943.

Article 11 Working Arrangements

1. A working arrangement is an agreement between RCC(s) and TSO(s) or between RCCs, referring to tasks appointed to RCCs by TSOs in Article 16.
2. When developing working arrangements to address planning and operational aspects within and between RCCs in accordance with article 38.a and article 39 of Regulation 2019/943, RCCs shall respect the following guidance regarding the tasks listed in article 37 of Regulation 2019/943:
 - a. For task (a), RCCs shall refer to the Capacity Calculation Methodology for Day-Ahead and Intraday in accordance with articles 20 and 21 of CACM regulation of the CCRs covered by the SOR or, where relevant, of the CCR being an interface for the SOR.
 - b. For task (b), RCCs shall refer to:
 - i. The Methodology for Coordinating Operational Security Analysis in accordance with article 75 of SO Regulation; and

- ii. Each Methodology for Regional operational Security Coordination in accordance with article 76 of SO Regulation of each CCRs covered by the SOR or, where relevant, of the CCRs being an interface for the SOR.
- c. For task (c), RCCs shall refer to:
 - i. The Common Grid Model Methodology in accordance with article 17 of CACM Regulation (CGMM-v1-plus); and
 - ii. The Common Grid Model Methodology in accordance with article 18 of FCA Regulation (CGMM-v2-plus); and
 - iii. The Common Grid Model Methodology version 3 in accordance with articles 67.1 and 70.1 of SO Regulation (CGMM-v3); and
 - iv. Any document (Common Grid Model Methodology) that supersedes one or more of the three versions of the Common Grid Model Methodologies referred to above.
- d. For task (d), RCCs shall refer to the consistency assessment of the relevant system defence plans and the restoration plans in accordance with article 6 of ER Regulation.
- e. For task (e), RCCs shall refer to:
 - i. The Methodology for short-term and seasonal adequacy assessment in accordance with article 8 of Regulation 2019/941¹; and
 - ii. Any contractual framework (e.g. SLA) covering the operation of the tools implemented for the task.
- f. For task (f) RCCs shall refer to:
 - i. The Methodology for Assessing the relevance of assets for outage coordination in accordance with article 84 of SO Regulation; and
 - ii. Any contractual framework (e.g. SLA) covering the operation of the tools implemented for the task.
- g. For task (h), no working arrangements shall be developed because the task is not requested by the Central SOR TSOs.
- h. For task (i), RCCs shall refer to arrangements developed by ENTSO-E.
- i. For task (j) and (k), RCC shall refer to the proposal to be developed by ENTSO-E, and for task (k) working arrangements shall be developed if requested by TSOs.
- j. For task (l), no working arrangements shall be developed because the task is not requested by the Central SOR TSOs.
- k. For task (m), RCCs shall develop working arrangements in case of involvement in the task performed by ENTSO-E in accordance with the methodology developed pursuant to article 6.1 of Regulation (EU) 2019/941.
- l. For task (n), RCCs shall develop working arrangements in case of involvement in the task performed by ENTSO-E in accordance with the methodology developed pursuant to article 9.2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/941.
- m. For task (o), RCCs shall refer to the methodology for calculating the maximum entry capacity for cross-border participation in accordance with article 26.11 of Regulation 2019/943.
- n. For task (p), RCCs shall develop working arrangements in case and to the extent they are requested by Central SOR TSOs.
- o. For all the tasks, RCCs shall refer to any relevant existing contractual framework (e.g. SLA) for the CCR covered by the SOR or, where relevant, for the CCR being an interface for the SOR.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2019/941 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive 2005/89/EC

3. Additionally, in accordance with article 4 of the SOR Definition, RCCs shall refer to the capacity calculation methodology for long-term time frames according to article 10 of FCA Regulation of the CCRs covered by the SOR or of the CCR being an interface for the SOR.
4. RCCs shall ensure that the working arrangements contain rules for the notification of concerned parties in line with in Article 13.
5. For the tasks carried out on a rotational basis as described in Article 17, those working arrangements shall determine for each task:
 - a. The rotation periods;
 - b. The organization of the succession between two successive rotation periods; and
 - c. The communication of the status of each RCC, leading or back-up, to Central SOR TSOs, TSOs receiving tasks from Central RCCs, and other SOR RCCs.

Article 12 Process for revision of Working Arrangements

1. When reviewing the working arrangements described in Article 11, RCC(s) providing that task shall follow this process:
 - a. The RCC(s) shall submit a proposal to Central SOR TSOs and as relevant to TSOs receiving tasks from RCCs, other RCCs and, if applicable, to TSOs referred to in article 3.3 of SOR Definition. RCC(s) shall share with the parties mentioned above analysis of the rationale of their proposal.
 - b. The proposal shall include a timeline for implementation.
 - c. Within 3 months, the recipients of the proposal shall, in writing, approve, object or table an amendment to the proposal. Where an objection is raised, an explanatory response must be provided setting out the reasons for the objection. Upon request from a participating TSO the Management Board(s) can extend the period.
 - d. The RCC shall take into account responses from all parties as set out in paragraph 1.a and produce a proposal for endorsement by the Management Board(s) of the RCC(s) providing that task.
2. In order to ensure efficiency of the rotational principle for regional tasks according to Article 17 and to address any shortcomings identified in accordance with article 46.4 of Regulation 2019/943, all Central SOR TSOs and TSOs receiving tasks from Central RCCs shall evaluate the current working arrangements every two years in accordance with provisions of paragraph 1 and confirm the set-up for the following period.

Article 13 Sharing analysis and consulting on day-to-day RCC proposals

1. In their daily operational duties, Central RCCs will share the analysis and consult proposals:
 - a. with Central SOR TSOs and TSOs receiving tasks from Central RCCs in line with methodologies listed in Article 11 and in line with requirements in Article 14 and:
 - b. with RCCs or TSOs in IU SOR, Baltic SOR and SEE SOR:
 - i. as applicable in line with articles 3 and 4 of SOR Definition;
 - ii. in line with applicable cross-regional methodologies terms and conditions as listed in Article 11; and
 - iii. in line with the procedures and applicable SLAs between TSOs and with RCCs as described in Baltic SOR, IU SOR and SEE SOR Proposals implementing article 35 of Regulation 2019/943;
 - c. with RCC in Nordic SOR:

- i. as applicable in line with article 4 of SOR Definition;
 - ii. in line with applicable cross-regional methodologies terms and conditions as listed in Article 11; and
 - iii. in line with applicable procedures and SLAs between TSOs and with RCCs, including:
 - Coordinated capacity calculation in accordance with the Capacity Calculation Methodology for Day-Ahead and Intraday in accordance with articles 20 and 21 of CACM Regulation for Hansa CCR;
 - Coordinated security analysis in accordance with the Methodology for Coordinating Operational Security Analysis in accordance with article 75 of SO Regulation and the Methodology for Regional Operational Security Coordination in accordance with article 76 of SO Regulation for Hansa CCR;
 - Common methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading for the Hansa CCR in accordance with article 35.1 of CACM Regulation;
 - Common methodology for redispatching and countertrading cost sharing for the Hansa CCR in accordance with article 74 of CACM Regulation;
 - Capacity calculation methodology for long-term time frames according to article 10 of FCA Regulation for the Hansa CCR;
 - Coordination operational procedure in accordance with article 83 of SO Regulation for the Hansa OCR; and
 - System operation agreements between connected TSOs in SOR Nordic and SOR Central.
2. TSOs or RCCs interaction with NRAs or relevant stakeholders on issues of their day-to-day coordination shall be established in line with requirements described in SO Regulation, CACM Regulation, FCA Regulation and ER Regulation, or other applicable methodologies listed in Article 11.
 3. Consultation with RCCs or TSOs in other SORs shall precede the final adoption of coordinated actions or recommendations resulting from the process described in Article 14
 4. When consulting with RCCs of other SORs during day-to-day processes, Central RCCs shall find solutions that:
 - a. do not violate operational security limits;
 - b. restore operational security limits, if relevant; and
 - c. minimise costs.

Article 14 Procedure for the adoption and review of coordinated actions and recommendations

1. The procedure for the adoption and review of coordinated actions and recommendations for tasks referred to in article 37.1 of Regulation 2019/943 for Central SOR shall be developed according to the respective existing methodologies listed in Article 11 and according to article 42 of Regulation 2019/943. In addition, the following provisions shall be respected:
 - a. For tasks referred to in points (a) and (b) of article 37.1 of Regulation 2019/943, before RCC(s) issue coordinated actions all TSOs shall confirm that the coordinated action proposed by the RCC are secure, reliable and efficient in accordance with:
 - i. articles 35.5 and 42.2 of Regulation 2019/943;
 - ii. article 26 of CACM Regulation;

- iii. article 17 of the methodology for coordinating operational security analysis developed in accordance with article 75 of SO Regulation; and
 - iv. the methodologies for capacity calculation and regional operational security coordination developed for CCR Core, Italy North and SWE in accordance with article 76 of SO Regulation;
 - v. The provisions of the Synchronous Area Framework Agreement for Regional Group Continental Europe.
- b. Before RCC(s) issue coordinated actions for one or more tasks referred to in point (c) to (p) of article 37.1 of Regulation 2019/943 where they have been granted the competence in accordance with article 42.6 of Regulation 2019/943, all TSOs shall confirm that the coordinated action proposed by the RCC are secure, reliable and efficient in accordance with article 35.5 and article 42.2 of Regulation 2019/943.
- c. Any coordinated action not confirmed by the TSO(s) affected, according to the relevant methodology, by that coordinated action shall not be issued by the RCC(s).
- d. When one or more TSO triggers a review of coordinated actions or recommendations for any task carried out by the RCC(s), they shall provide an explanation of the reason to the RCC(s) and TSOs affected, according to the relevant methodology, by that coordinated action or recommendation and if relevant they shall provide updated input to the RCC(s).
- e. Each TSO shall trigger a review of coordinated actions for any task carried out by the RCC(s) if coordinated actions become unavailable. In that case, the RCC(s) shall modify the coordinated actions without delay to exclude the coordinated actions that became unavailable.
- f. For any task carried out by the RCC(s), all TSOs and RCC(s) shall ensure that all relevant information is shared with the TSOs affected by that coordinated action or recommendation and RCC(s).

Article 15 Liability

1. All TSOs receiving services from Central RCCs in accordance with the tasks listed in article 37 of Regulation 2019/943 shall conclude Service Level Agreements with the RCCs. The Service Level Agreements shall provide details on RCCs' liability towards TSOs and in relation to third party claims but only to the extent that it affects the TSOs and third parties.
2. Executing the tasks is focused on the relationship between RCCs and TSOs. Third parties are not direct addressees of the provisions of Art. 37(1). But nonetheless the execution of RCCs' tasks might lead to a liability of RCCs towards third parties based on tort law.
3. RCCs' liability towards TSOs is governed by contractual provisions included in specific applicable Service Level Agreements. RCCs can be held liable for executing the tasks listed in article 37 (1) of Regulation 2019/943 to TSOs in the event:
 - a. of a RCC's mal-performance or non-performance [mal-performance and non-performance is assessed against the respective methodology] of these tasks and
 - b. which leads to a TSO's damage that is imputable to the RCC's mal-performance or non-performance.
4. The legal basis for any liability claim of the Participating TSOs towards RCCs is the national law which is applicable as determined by the relevant Service Level Agreement. With regards to liability there is no need to distinguish whether the TSO claiming damages against the RCC is a shareholder of the RCC to which the damage is imputable or not. Any RCCs' limitation of liability may be set out in the specific and relevant Service Level Agreement.

5. The RCCs' direct liability towards third parties is based on national law, specifically on tort law. The specific liability regime would therefore depend on the applicable national law, generally determined based either on the seat of the RCC causing the damages (as defined in the RCC's statutes) or on the location where the damage occurs. In any case, from a legal perspective, it is generally not possible to limit liability towards third parties based on tort law.
6. In case a RCC is exposed to a third party claim where another party has contributed to the damage, the contractual arrangements will determine what contribution that other party should assume.
7. Based on estimation of RCCs' risk exposure, the following steps to cover liability related to the execution of RCCs' tasks shall be taken:
 - a. limitation of the respective RCC's liability for cases to be determined under the Service Level Agreements; and
 - b. RCCs have an appropriate insurance coverage to losses and damages (if available) in order to cover liability cases under Service Level Agreements with their respective customers (TSOs or other RCCs) and insurance coverage in order to cover RCCs' liability towards third parties in place.

Article 16 Allocation of tasks between Coreso and TSCNET for Central SOR

Task (a)

1. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the coordinated capacity calculation for Core CCR on a rotational basis over a pre-determined period as defined in Article 17.
2. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the coordinated capacity calculation for Italy North CCR on a rotational basis over a pre-determined period as defined in Article 17.
3. Coreso shall carry out the coordinated capacity calculation for SWE CCR.

Task (b)

4. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the coordinated security analysis for Core CCR on a rotational basis over a pre-determined period as defined in Article 17.
5. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the coordinated security analysis for Italy North CCR on a rotational basis over a pre-determined period as defined in Article 17.
6. Coreso shall carry out the coordinated security analysis for SWE CCR.

Task (c)

7. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the task of CGM building within a pan-European rotation with other SOR RCCs as described in Article 18.

Task (d)

8. Coreso and TSCNET shall support the consistency assessment of relevant System defence plans and restoration plans.

Task (e)

9. Coreso shall carry out the task of regional week ahead to at least day-ahead system adequacy forecasts and preparation of risk reducing actions for the pan-European process within a pan-European rotation with other SOR RCCs as described in Article 20 and for all regional processes for the entire Central SOR (CCRs Core, Italy North and SWE).

Task (f)

10. TSCNET shall carry out the task of outage planning coordination for the pan-European process within a pan-European rotation with other SOR RCCs as described in Article 19 and for regional processes for OCR Core and OCR Italy North.
11. Coreso shall carry out regional outage planning coordination for the regional process of OCR SWE.

Task (g)

12. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out training and certification of staff working for regional coordination centres;

Task (i)

13. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out post-operation and post-disturbances analysis and reporting in accordance with Article 11.2.h.

Tasks (j) and (k)

14. A proposal in line with article 37.5 of Regulation 2019/943 has to be defined before the Central SOR TSOs can allocate the regional sizing of reserve capacity and the facilitation of regional procurement of balancing capacity. Once the proposal is defined, Central SOR TSOs will be able to describe the arrangements to provide clear responsibilities to Coreso and TSCNET and procedures on the execution of their tasks.
15. Four (4) months after the approval of ENTSO-E proposals based on article 37.5 of regulation 2019/943, Central SOR TSOs will provide an amendment of this Central RCC Proposal to allocate those tasks between Coreso and TSCNET as relevant.

Task (o)

16. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the calculation of the value for the maximum entry capacity available for the participation of foreign capacity in capacity mechanisms for the purposes of issuing a recommendation pursuant to article 26.7 of Regulation 2019/943, in accordance with Article 11.2.l.

Task (p)

17. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out tasks related to supporting Central SOR TSOs and TSOs receiving this task from Central RCCs in the identification of needs for new transmission capacity, for upgrade of existing transmission capacity or their alternatives, to be submitted to the relevant regional groups established pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 347/2013, in accordance with Article 11.2.n. Central SOR TSOs and TSOs receiving this task from Central RCCs are members of and included in the ten-year network development plan referred to in article 51 of Directive (EU) 2019/944, if and to the extent they are requested by Central SOR TSOs.

LTCC

18. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the coordinated long-term capacity calculation in Core CCR on a rotational basis over a pre-determined period as defined in Article 17.
19. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the coordinated long-term capacity calculation in Italy North CCR on a rotational basis over a pre-determined period as defined in Article 17.
20. Coreso shall carry out the coordinated long-term capacity calculation in SWE CCR.

Article 17 Rotation principle for regional tasks

1. The rotational basis assumes that Coreso and TSCNET will rotate the roles of leading and backup RCC over pre-determined periods.
2. The leading RCC is responsible and accountable for the effective and efficient execution of the task over a pre-determined period. The Backup RCC is responsible for supporting the leading RCC to ensure the effectiveness of the task for all relevant TSOs receiving tasks from Coreso and TSCNET. This support can be either requested by the leading RCC or suggested by the backup RCC.
3. For each task carried out on a rotational basis, the leading RCC with the support of the backup RCC will ensure the coordination with all relevant TSOs receiving tasks from Coreso and TSCNET.
4. The length of the pre-determined periods depends on the task carried out on a rotational basis and on the CCR and will be determined in accordance with provisions of Article 11.5.

Article 18 pan-European rotation for CGM process

1. Central RCCs will carry out the building of CGM in a pan-European process on the basis of a pan-European rotation principle agreed at ENTSO-E level. The principles of this pan-European rotation for building of CGM are the following :
 - a. At least two RCCs shall participate to the CGM pan-European building process ;
 - b. The organizational model related to participation to the CGM building process by the RCCs shall be based on a rotational principle on an agreed calendar date, with regular building and provision of a CGM by one main RCC and one backup RCC at all times ;
 - c. Each RCC shall check the quality of the IGMs, according to article 79.1 of the SO Regulation
 - d. At least two merged common grid models will always be created in parallel for each scenario/timeframe/timestamp, one by the main RCC and the other by the backup RCC;
 - e. During the regular process only one merged common grid model, delivered from the main RCC, shall be officially marked as CGM. In case, the main RCC cannot perform the function, the merged common grid model delivered from the backup RCC shall be marked as CGM ;
 - f. All relevant official tasks according to article 37.1 of Regulation 2019/943 (both pan-European and regional) shall use as input the merged common grid model officially marked as CGM.

Article 19 pan-European rotation for OPC

1. TSCNET will carry out outage planning coordination in a pan-European process on the basis of a pan-European rotation principle agreed at ENTSO-E level. The principles of this pan-European rotation for OPC are the following:
 - a. At least two RCCs shall participate to the OPC pan-European process
 - b. The organizational model related to participation to the OPC pan-European process by the RCCs shall be based on a rotational principle on an agreed calendar date, with yearly and weekly merge of individual outage planning provided by TSOs by one main RCC and one backup RCC. The main RCC shall check the quality of the merge of individual outage planning provided by TSOs;
 - c. The organizational model related to participation to the Relevant Asset Coordination process by the RCCs shall be based on a rotational principle on an agreed calendar date annexed to OPC rulebook, with identification and publication of the final list of Relevant Assets for Coordination by one main RCC and one backup RCC;

- d. In case the main RCC cannot perform the function, then this role will be substituted by backup RCC.

Article 20 pan-European rotation for STA

1. Coreso will carry out week ahead to at least day-ahead system adequacy forecasts and preparation of risk reducing actions in a pan-European process on the basis of a pan-European rotation principle agreed at ENTSO-E level. The principles of this pan-European STA rotation are the following:
 - a. At least two RCCs shall participate to the STA pan-European process;
 - b. The organizational model related to participation to the STA pan-European process by the RCCs shall be based on a rotational principle on an agreed calendar date, with a cross-regional adequacy assessment performed by one main RCC and one backup RCC to highlight at ENTSO-E level the situations where a lack of adequacy is expected. In case of lack of adequacy or if requested by a TSO, the main RCC inform the relevant regional RCC to trigger the regional process;
 - c. In case main RCC cannot perform the function, then this role will be substituted by backup RCC.