ACER
European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators

ACER Decision on the ~~methodology for~~first amendment to the ~~regional sizing~~Regional Coordination Centre Regional Sizing of ~~reserve capacity~~Reserve Capacity Methodology: Annex ~~III~~

Methodology
for the regional sizing of reserve capacity

in accordance with Article 37(1)(j) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity

~~19 July 2023~~

~~ENTSO-E Proposal for the Regional Coordination Centres' task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity' in accordance with Article 37(1)(j) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity~~

22 June 2026

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Contents

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

Whereas

(1) Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (hereafter referred to as "Electricity Regulation"), sets the basis for an efficient achievement of the objectives of the Energy Union and in particular the climate and energy framework for 2030 through establishing a modern design for the European Union's electricity market, adapted to the new realities of the market. The Electricity Regulation was developed and adopted as part of the EU Clean Energy Package for All Europeans.

(2) Article 35 of the Electricity Regulation provides for the establishment of Regional Coordination Centres (hereafter referred to as "RCCs") while Article 37(1) lists the RCCs' tasks. According to Article 37(1)(j) RCCs shall carry out the task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity', while point 7 of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation provides further details.

(3) This document sets out the methodology for the regional sizing of reserve capacity (hereafter referred to as the "methodology"), developed by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity ("ENTSO-E") in accordance with the Electricity Regulation and in particular Article 37(1)(j) and Article 37(5) on the obligation of the RCCs to carry out the regional sizing of reserve capacity. This methodology provides definitions and sets out the RCC process of regional sizing of reserve capacity.

(4) This methodology acknowledges the provisions of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation on the dimensioning of reserve capacity and sharing of reserves (hereafter referred to as "SO Regulation"). The obligations, roles, responsibilities and governance related to the process of dimensioning of reserve capacity as well as the framework for sharing of reserves are ruled by requirements of the SO Regulation. The SO Regulation clarifies the TSOs' responsibilities and the requirements that they should apply in case TSOs decide to enter a voluntary cooperation in sharing of reserves or exchange of balancing capacity, which is also guaranteed by the freedom to contract between cooperating TSOs. The RCCs' task as defined in this methodology supports regional TSOs' cooperation and supports TSOs in undertaking their operational security responsibilities.

(5) Article 6(7) of the Electricity Regulation provides that "[t]he dimensioning of reserve capacity shall be performed by the transmission system operators and shall be facilitated at a regional level". This facilitation will be carried out by the RCC to the relevant TSOs of the respective SOR. The facilitation of the TSOs' dimensioning process by the RCC in performing its task of 'regional sizing of reserve capacity' as set out in this methodology fulfils the requirements provided by point 7.1 of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation by the combination of the two subtasks ('Determination of minimum reserve capacity at SOR level' [Subtask I] and 'Short term assessment of availability of sharing amounts' [Subtask II]) included in this methodology, . In particular:

a. This methodology fulfils the requirement of point 7.1 (a) of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation, as the general objective to maintain operational security in the most cost effective manner is pursued by:

i. Subtask I by aiming at exploiting cost reduction potentials with regard to required reserve capacity within the technical framework set by the SO Regulation, thus maintaining operational security; and

ii. Subtask II by aiming at avoiding high expenses for additional measures to maintain operational security in case of insufficient reserve capacity available. Thus, it allows

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

TSOs to maintain operational security in the most cost-effective manner and enhances regional cooperation.

b. This methodology fulfils the requirement of point 7.1 (b) of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation, as Subtask II will be performed at the day-ahead timeframe related to the day-ahead balancing capacity procurement.

c. This methodology fulfils the requirement of point 7.1 (c) of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation, as the overall amount of required reserve capacity for the system operation region is calculated

i. through a long-term top-down assessment at SOR level, in Subtask I ensuring sufficient reserve capacity available; and

ii. in the short-term, following the detailed bottom-up approach provided in this methodology under Subtask II.

d. This methodology fulfils the requirement of point 7.1 (d) of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation, as minimum reserve capacity requirements for each type of reserve capacity are determined:

i. in Subtask I ensuring sufficient reserve capacity available for type of reserves subject to sharing; and

ii. following the detailed approach provided in this methodology under Subtask II, which determines minimum reserve capacity requirements for each type of reserve capacity for each reserve capability receiving TSO involved in an agreement for the sharing of reserves to comply with the frequency restoration control error (FRCE) target parameters and dimensioning rules and thus ensuring operational security.

e. This methodology fulfils the requirement of point 7.1 (e) of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation, as possible substitutions between different types of reserve capacity with the aim to minimise the costs of procurement are taken into account implicitly by Subtask II. TSOs with expensive local balancing resources are able to substitute these with cheaper balancing resources available cross-border, by relying on sharing of reserves and thus ensuring system operational security and minimising their costs related to the procurement of balancing capacity.

f. This methodology fulfils the requirement of point 7.1 (f) of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation, as necessary requirements for the geographical distribution of required reserve capacity are set out implicitly by Subtask II through the dedicated and focussed analysis of available shared reserves. If insufficient availability is detected by the RCC, a redistribution of required reserve capacity to the relevant LFC Blocks is performed.

Articles 166, 168 and 170 of the SO Regulation define general requirements for sharing FRR and RR within a synchronous area. Following the provisions of these Articles, the parties participating in a sharing agreement are a control capability receiving TSO and a control capability providing TSO. Following this, a sharing agreement is a bilateral contract where the obligation to provide reserves is unidirectional. If two TSOs have concluded a sharing agreement on mutual sharing of reserves, at least two unidirectional obligations to provide reserves are established independent of each other. In addition, the provisions of Article 152(1) of the SO Regulation, according to which a TSO shall operate its control area with sufficient upward and downward reserves, are to be considered. Amongst others, shared reserves may be taken into account to fulfil this obligation.

(6) The consideration by a control capability receiving TSO of activating a sharing agreement might overestimate the sharing potential, in scenarios where correlation of variables of LFC Blocks occur. Also, reserve capability receiving TSOs may disregard situations of simultaneous activation of reserves from control capability providing TSOs. As the sharing of reserves reduces the overall amount of reserves in the SOR, the RCC task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity' ensures operational security in a scenario where the impact of an event involving at least two LFC blocks requiring those LFC blocks to activate

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

reserves simultaneously, needs to be assessed beyond each individual LFC block to guarantee appropriate reserve capacity and thus system operational security in the region.

(7) Articles 177 and 179 of the SO Regulation provide general requirements for sharing FRR and RR between synchronous areas. Limits have to be defined by TSOs to this sharing of reserves to ensure operational security.

(8) This methodology sets rules that follow the principles regarding the operation of electricity markets listed in Article 3 of the Electricity Regulation. In particular,:

a. The methodology supports removing barriers to cross-border transactions on balancing markets, pursuant to point (h) of Article 3 of the Electricity Regulation. The facilitation of the TSOs' dimensioning process on LFC block level under the RCC task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity', as set out in this methodology, provides for a regional assessment which ensures a sufficient and secure allocation of resources minimising the risk to system operational security when concluding a sharing agreement between TSOs.

b. The methodology provides for and fosters regional cooperation between TSOs, pursuant to point (i) of Article 3 of the Electricity Regulation. The RCC task of 'regional sizing of reserve capacity', as set out in this methodology, ensures an effective cooperation of TSOs on regional level by assessing regional reserve capacity requirements and considering the effects of regional cooperation of TSOs (here: sharing of reserve capacity) minimising the risk to system operational security.

Article 1
Subject matter and scope

1. This is the methodology for the RCC task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity' according to Article 37(1)(j) of the Electricity Regulation. As this RCC task is not already covered by the relevant network codes or guidelines, this methodology is developed in accordance with Articles 37(1)(j), 37(5) and point 7 of Annex I of the Electricity Regulation.
2. The RCC task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity' consists of two subtasks:
   a. short-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts; and
   b. determination of minimum reserve capacity required at SOR level.
3. The RCC task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity' is without prejudice to the determination of required reserve capacity pursuant to dimensioning rules as referred in Articles 157 and 160 of the SO Regulation performed on LFC block level by the respective TSO(s) according to Article 6(7) of the Electricity Regulation and the provisions of Article 152(1) of the SO Regulation.
4. The RCC task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity' considers only FRR (aFRR and mFRR) and RR. The RR volumes may be considered only until the expiry of the derogation period allowed pursuant to Article 8(1a) and (1b) of the Electricity Regulation.

Article 2
Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of this methodology, the terms used shall have the meaning given to them in Article 2 of the Electricity Regulation, Article 2 of the EB Regulation and Article 3 of the SO Regulation.
2. The following additional definitions shall also apply:

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

a. 'Sharing Amount':

The amount of reserve capacity subject to the sharing of FRR/RR, according to a sharing agreement pursuant to the provisions of Article 166(3)(a) of the SO Regulation. The sharing amount is specified for each type of reserves and per direction.

b. 'Sizing incident':

The highest expected instantaneously occurring active power imbalance within a SOR, separately per positive and negative direction.

3. In this methodology, unless specified otherwise, 'imbalance time series' is to be understood as a time series of active power imbalance values calculated in line with the FRCE as defined in Article 3 of the SO Regulation.

~~3.~~4. In this methodology, values for the negative direction have a negative sign.

~~4.~~5. In this methodology, unless the context requires otherwise:

a. the singular also includes the plural and vice versa;

b. the table of contents and headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this methodology;

c. any reference to legislation, regulation, directive, order, instrument, code or any other enactment shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it then in force; and

d. any reference to an Article without an indication of the document shall mean a reference to this methodology.

Article 3
General principles

1. The TSOs of the SOR shall provide the data necessary to perform the tasks defined within this methodology to the respective RCC or indicate to the respective RCC where the relevant data is publicly available, still being responsible for the provided data.

2. To apply the methodology in the SOR, the relevant TSOs, supported by relevant RCC(s), shall determine in a coordinated manner the parameters referred to in this methodology. Following this coordination, ENTSO-E ~~shall~~may develop and submit an amendment to this methodology in accordance with Article 27 of the Electricity Regulation, proposing ~~the parameters'~~different values for any of the parameters included in ~~an Annex. This proposal for amendment shall include:~~ Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

~~a. the time period considered for the historical records related to in Article 4(4)(a); and~~

~~b. the levels X, Y included in Article 4(4).~~

3. In case a TSO is active in two SORs with two respective RCCs or in one SOR with multiple RCCs, these RCCs shall nominate one RCC for this TSO for coordination purposes under this methodology.

Article 4
Determination of minimum reserve capacity at SOR level

1. Each RCC shall determine the minimum required reserve capacity at the relevant SOR, on a yearly basis.

2. The minimum amount of required reserve capacity at SOR level per direction equals

a. For positive direction the maximum of

i. the positive sizing incident determined following Paragraph 3 of this Article and

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

ii. the positive reserve capacity required by the probabilistic approach following Paragraph ~~4~~5 of this Article.

b. For negative direction the minimum of

i. the negative sizing incident determined following Paragraph 3 of this Article and

ii. the negative reserve capacity required by the probabilistic approach following Paragraph ~~4~~5 of this Article.

3. Each RCC shall determine separately for the positive and the negative direction the sizing incident for the relevant SOR. Depending on the number of the LFC blocks in the relevant SOR, the following cases are identified for the determination of the sizing incident:

a. The sizing incident of a SOR containing more than two LFC blocks shall be equal to the largest active power imbalance that may result at SOR level from:

i. the instantaneous change of active power generation such as that of a simultaneous loss of the two largest power generating modules in the SOR, or

ii. the maximum instantaneous loss of active power consumption due to a simultaneous loss of the two largest connection points in the SOR, or

iii. the simultaneous tripping of the two largest HVDC interconnectors in the SOR, or

iv. each combination of two of the mentioned incidents in (i) to (iii) above, but on a single asset.

b. The sizing incident of a SOR containing two LFC blocks shall be equal to the sum of the dimensioning incidents determined by the SOR TSOs pursuant to Article 157 of the SO Regulation.

c. The sizing incident of a SOR containing only one LFC block shall be equal to the dimensioning incident determined by the SOR TSO(s) pursuant to Article 157 of the SO Regulation.

The TSOs of the SOR shall provide the required information to the relevant RCC for of the sizing incident determination at the SOR. If there are changes to the submitted data listed resulting from (de)commissioning of underlying assets, the concerned TSO(s) shall inform the relevant RCC without undue delay. If the change affects the sizing incident of the SOR, the RCC shall re-calculate the overall amount of required reserve capacity at SOR level as described in this Article.

4. Each RCC, in close coordination with the TSOs of the SOR, shall define a geographical delineation within the competent SOR for the application of this Article. The delineation shall be limited to the LFC block, LFC area or the bidding zone, whichever the RCC considers most appropriate for the purpose of this methodology and shall take into account, where relevant, geographical and network-related limitations that may affect the sharing of reserves among LFC blocks, in line with operational security limits.

~~4.~~5. To determine the reserve capacity at SOR level required to respect the FRCE target parameters in Article 128 of the SO Regulation, a probabilistic approach shall be applied additionally.

a. The TSOs of the relevant SOR shall provide to the relevant RCC data on the ~~LFC block~~ imbalance ~~data~~ time series~~.~~ within the geographical delineation defined pursuant to paragraph (4). The sampling of those time series shall be 15 min. The time period considered for those historical records shall be representative and include at least one full year period ending not earlier than six months before the calculation date. The time period considered shall be the same for all ~~LFC block~~ imbalance time series within the geographical delineation defined pursuant to paragraph (4) within the relevant SOR and included in this methodology, following the process described in Article 3(2).

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

b. Each RCC shall sum up per sampling time the ~~LFC block~~ imbalance time series within the geographical delineation defined pursuant to paragraph (4) of the relevant SOR received under point (a) without separating positive and negative ~~imbalances~~values.

c. Each RCC shall calculate the reserve capacity needed to cover the positive SOR active power imbalances for at least X% of the time based on the historical records summed up at SOR level referred to in point (b). The value of X to be applied in each SOR is defined in Appendix 2.

d. Each RCC shall calculate the reserve capacity needed to cover the negative SOR active power imbalances for at least Y% of the time based on the historical records summed up at SOR level referred to in point (b). The value of Y to be applied in each SOR is defined in Appendix 2.

~~5.~~6. Each RCC shall calculate the summed up reserve capacity requirements of the relevant SOR. Therefore, the RCC shall collect the reserve capacity requirements per ~~LFC block~~geographical delineation defined pursuant to paragraph (4) of the relevant SOR resulting from the dimensioning process pursuant to dimensioning rules as referred in Articles 157 and 160 of the SO Regulation after including sharing amounts per direction and sum them up per direction.

~~6.~~7. Each RCC shall then compare the summed up reserve capacity requirements per ~~LFC block~~geographical delineation defined pursuant to paragraph (4) of the relevant SOR per direction with the determined minimum amount of required reserve capacity at SOR level per direction following the provisions of Paragraph 2.

a. If the summed up reserve capacity requirement of the relevant SOR is less than or equal to the regional sized reserve capacity of the relevant SOR for at least one direction, the RCC shall analyse this shortage in reserve capacity on the SOR level and provide recommendations towards the relevant TSOs with possible improvements:

i. The RCC shall recommend to the TSOs of the SOR to reduce the considered sharing amount(s) to ensure sufficiently available reserve capacity on regional level. If this does not lead to sufficiently available reserve capacity on SOR level, the RCC may additionally recommend to the TSOs of the SOR to review their dimensioning rules as referred in Articles 127, 157 and 160 of the SO Regulation in a coordinated way.

ii. If step i) does not result in a sufficient increase of reserve capacity at SOR level, the RCC shall recommend to the TSOs of the SOR to increase the reserve capacity requirements on LFC block level in a coordinated way to guarantee sufficient reserves at SOR level. The TSOs of the SOR shall guarantee a non-discriminatory and equal distribution of the increase of reserve capacity requirements to all LFC Blocks of the SOR, proportional to their initially held reserve capacity.

b. If the total summed up reserve capacity requirement is greater than or equal to the regional sized reserve capacity for one or both directions, the RCC shall recommend to the TSOs of the SOR to investigate possibilities for increasing the sharing of reserves. The TSOs of the SOR shall take this recommendation into account when analysing the opportunities for the sharing of reserves according to Articles 32(1)(b) and 60(2)(e) of the EB Regulation.

~~7.~~8. If a TSO of an SOR does not follow the respective RCC's recommendation issued under Paragraph ~~6~~7 of this Article, they shall submit a justification for this decision to the RCC(s) having issued the recommendation and to the other TSOs of this SOR without undue delay according to Article 42(3) of the Electricity Regulation.

~~8.~~9. The RCC shall assess the values X and Y applied in Paragraphs ~~(4)(c~~(5.c) and ~~(4)(d~~(5.d) of this Article on a yearly basis. Therefore, it shall take into account the actual amount of netted imbalances using published data according to the Implementation Framework for a European platform for the imbalance

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

netting process in accordance with Article 22 of the EB Regulation for the relevant SOR, where applicable, to determine if the applied security level represent sufficiently real netting possibilities. The security level to be applied under Paragraphs ~~(4)(c) and (4)(d~~(5.c) and (5.d) of this Article shall be adapted accordingly following the assessment of all TSOs of the relevant SOR and the process described in Article 3(2).

Article 5
Short-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts

1. The RCCs' short-term assessment of the availability of agreed sharing amounts applies where TSOs share reserve capacity cross-border based on a sharing agreement between LFC blocks within a synchronous area following the provisions of Articles 166, 168 and 170 of the SO Regulation or between synchronous areas following the provisions of Articles 177 and 179 of the SO Regulation. If a sharing agreement between LFC blocks of different SORs is in place, the relevant RCCs shall coordinate to perform the short-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts described in this Article.

2. Each control capability receiving TSO, according to Article 166(6) of the SO Regulation, of an SOR shall inform the respective RCC about the established sharing of reserves and the respective agreement. For each sharing agreement, at least the following information shall be provided by each control capability receiving TSO to the respective RCC:

    a. date of establishment;
    b. date of notification from the contracting TSOs to the RCC(s);
    c. applicability period (start and end date);
    d. contracting TSOs;
    e. involved LFC blocks.

3. Each RCC, in order to verify if the agreed sharing amount can be expected to be available between the relevant LFC blocks in the relevant period, shall, at least on a day-ahead basis, assess the availability of:

    a. sufficient reserve capacity by analysing the simultaneity of phenomena impacting generation and load per concerned LFC block.

    b. sufficient cross-zonal capacity for the concluded sharing of reserves.

4. For the assessment of the availability of sufficient reserve capacity following Paragraph 3(a) the relevant TSOs of each SOR involved in a sharing agreement shall provide to the respective RCC the agreed sharing amount per type of reserves and direction, their locally dimensioned reserve capacity for each type of reserves pursuant to dimensioning rules as referred in Articles 127, 152(1), 157 and 160 of the SO Regulation as soon the information becomes available. The RCC shall then assess the simultaneously expected demands for reserve capacity in the SOR derived from the uncertainties of the day-ahead generation and load forecasts of the SOR TSOs. If a partial or full usage of the respective reserve capacity by the control capability providing TSO is likely, there is insufficient reserve capacity available for the sharing of reserves.

5. For the assessment of the availability of sufficient cross-zonal capacity following Paragraph 3(b) the RCC shall take into account the relevant available cross-zonal capacity resulting from the day-ahead capacity calculation process in accordance with Section 4 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereinafter "CACM Regulation"). If the resulting available cross-zonal capacity on the relevant border is less than the agreed sharing amount, there is insufficient cross-zonal capacity available for the sharing of reserves.

6. In case of control capability receiving TSOs which are involved in multiple sharing agreements on different borders, the respective RCC shall take into account also the interdependencies in the availability

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

of cross-zonal capacity on these borders, when assessing the availability of sufficient cross-zonal capacity.

7. To determine the minimum amount for each type of reserve capacity for control capability receiving TSO(s) involved in a sharing agreement, the RCC shall, per each type of reserve capacity and direction, take the locally dimensioned reserve capacity pursuant to dimensioning rules as referred in Articles 127, 157 and 160 of the SO Regulation and subtract the sharing amount.

8. If the RCC, taking into account the specificities of TSOs with multiple sharing agreements, detects that the agreed sharing amount may not or may only partially be provided to the control capability receiving TSO in the relevant period, the RCC shall issue an awareness notification to these TSOs. The control capability providing TSO and relevant affected TSO(s) according to the sharing agreement shall be informed about the issued awareness notification, which will also be sent for information to all TSOs of the SOR. Within this awareness notification, the RCC shall recommend to the relevant control capability receiving TSO(s) to increase its required reserve capacity on LFC block level (by the difference of initial sharing amount and determined available sharing amount) up to a maximum of the locally required reserve capacity determined pursuant to dimensioning rules as referred in Articles 127, 157 and 160 of the SO Regulation with an equivalent decrease of the sharing amount between the relevant LFC blocks. The available sharing amount shall be reduced accordingly to the determined available sharing amount – at maximum to zero.

9. If the RCC detects that more reserves than the initial sharing amount may be provided from the control capability providing TSO to the control capability receiving TSO during the investigated period, the RCC shall inform the relevant TSOs about the possibility to increase the sharing amount during the time period under consideration and issue a recommendation for such an increase. If the control capability receiving TSO has not taken into account the full amount of reserve capacity subject to sharing as agreed in the underlying sharing agreement, it may increase the sharing amount during the time period considered. If the capability receiving TSO does so, it has to inform the control capability providing TSO(s) and affected TSO(s) without undue delay. In any case consistency with sharing limits pursuant to Article 157(2)(j) and (k) and pursuant to Article 160(4) and (5) of ~~SOGL~~the SO Regulation and the maximum sharing amount agreed between reserve capability receiving and reserve capability providing TSO shall be ensured.

10. The RCC shall make the recommendation available to the relevant TSO(s) at latest half an hour before the deadline for the submission of the balancing capacity bids by the balancing service providers of each harmonised allocation process determined in the methodology in accordance with Article 38(3) of the EB Regulation, taking into account the latest cross-zonal capacity available per direction from the day-ahead capacity calculation process in accordance with Section 4 of the CACM Regulation. The recommendation by the RCC may be taken into account by the relevant TSO(s) to

    a. adapt the control capability receiving TSOs' reserve capacity required pursuant to the dimensioning rules as referred in Articles 127, 157 and 160 of the SO Regulation and/or

    b. adapt the request of allocating cross zonal capacity for the sharing of reserves.

11. If a control capability receiving TSO decides to deviate from a recommendation issued by the RCC, it shall submit a justification for its decision to the RCC(s) having issued the recommendation and to the other TSOs of the SOR without undue delay according to Article 42(3) of the Electricity Regulation. If the recommendation includes an adjustment of sharing of reserves, the concerns of affected TSOs shall be taken into account according to the process established pursuant to Article 150 of the SO Regulation.

12. A control capability providing TSO, a control capability receiving TSO or an affected TSO involved in a sharing agreement may request a review of the recommendation issued by the RCC according to Article 42(4) of the Electricity Regulation, in case new input data is available. Following the review of the recommendation, the RCC shall confirm or modify its initial recommendation.

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

13. Each control capability receiving TSO of the relevant SOR shall submit the final required reserve capacity (including shared reserves if relevant) for each type of reserves of its LFC block to the respective RCC. If more than one TSOs perform a common FRR or RR dimensioning within a LFC block, only one TSO shall submit the relevant values on behalf of all involved TSOs, following Article 166(7) of the SO Regulation.

Article 6
MonitoringTransparency, monitoring and reporting

1. Each RCC shall prepare a report on the results of the yearly determination of minimum reserve capacity of the respective SOR, performed under Article 4. ENTSO-E, and on the results of the short-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts, performed under Article 5. Each RCC shall include these reports this report as annexesan annex to itsthe report pursuant to Article 5946(3) of the EBElectricity Regulation. The RCCs shall therefore respect the timeline specified by ENTSO-E.

2. Each RCC shall include the tasks following this methodology under its monitoring and reporting activities pursuant to Article 46 of the Electricity Regulation. For the recommendations issued by the RCC related to the cases of insufficient reserve capacity (available for the sharing of reserves) due to the simultaneously expected demands for reserve capacity in the SOR, derived from the uncertainties of the day-ahead generation and load forecasts of the SOR TSOs, the monitoring process pursuant to Article 46(1) of the Electricity Regulation shall include the affected date and time, the involved TSO(s), the amount of the reserve capacity that was unavailable, the reason for the assessed unavailability, and whether the assessment was accurate. These cases and the elements mentioned in the previous sentence shall be included in the report submitted to ACER pursuant to Article 46(3) of the Electricity Regulation.

3. Each RCC shall publish on their website and keep up to date, without undue delay, the overview of sharing agreements established pursuant to Article 157 of the SO Regulation for the SOR in which they operate. For each sharing agreement, at least the following information shall be published:

   a. SOR where the sharing agreement is in force;
   b. date of establishment;
   c. date of notification from the contracting TSOs to the RCC(s);
   d. applicability period (start and end date);
   e. contracting TSOs;
   f. involved LFC blocks;
   g. type of contracted reserve;
   h. volume of the contracted reserve per direction.

Article 7
Implementation timeline

1. By 1 July 2026, each RCCsRCC shall implement and make operational the process to facilitate TSOs in determining their requiredthe minimum reserve capacity on LFC blockat SOR level by performing the task 'regional sizing of reserve capacity'. Accordingly, by, referred to in Article 4, and, where applicable in accordance with Article 5(1), the sameshort-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts referred to in Article 5.

2. In case sharing agreements pursuant to Articles 166(5), 168 and 157(2)(j) and (k) of the SO Regulation are established in a SOR after the deadline, all referred to in paragraph 1, the RCC(s) of the concerned SOR shall perform the short-term assessment of availability of sharing amounts, referred to in Article 5, within 24 months from the notification by the affected TSOs to the relevant RCC(s) of the establishment of sharing agreements between the relevant LFC blocks.

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

~~1.~~3. All TSOs of each SOR shall set up the necessary procedures for data provision to the process and for processing the respective RCC's recommendations~~.~~ in accordance with the implementation deadlines referred to in paragraph 1 and 2.

4. TSOs which were connected to the European platform for the exchange of balancing energy from RR established in accordance with Article 19 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing, and for which the derogation period allowed pursuant to Article 8(1a) and (1b) of the Electricity Regulation does not apply, may continue providing the volumes of RR to the respective RCC(s) until 30 June 2027 for the determination of the minimum reserve capacity at SOR level in accordance with Article 4.

5. TSOs within each SORs intending to establish sharing agreement in accordance with Article 157(2)(j) and (k) of the SO Regulation between the relevant LFC blocks shall inform the relevant RCCs of any established sharing agreement without undue delay and in any case no later than one week following their establishment.

~~2.~~6. The TSOs, in cooperation with the RCCs, shall evaluate the results of the calculation performed in accordance with this methodology and the issued recommendations with regard to their adequacy, by 24 months after the implementation deadline of this methodology, and every two years after that. Following this evaluation, all TSOs, in cooperation with the RCCs, shall identify options to improve the tasks performed by the RCC according to this methodology. If options for improvement are identified, ENTSO-E shall develop and submit for approval a proposal for amending this methodology in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 27 of Electricity Regulation.

~~3.~~7. When implementing this methodology, all RCCs shall duly take into account data and information already available from their other tasks performed, especially the coordinated capacity calculation in accordance with Article 37(1)(a) of the Electricity Regulation and the regional system adequacy forecasts in accordance with Article 37(1)(e) of the Electricity Regulation.

Article 8
Language

1. The reference language for this methodology shall be English.
2. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs or RCCs need to translate this methodology into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by ACER and any version in another language, the relevant TSOs or RCCs shall, in accordance with national legislation, provide the relevant national regulatory authorities with an updated translation of this methodology.

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

Appendix 1: Definition of the time period considered for the historical records

1. The time period considered per SOR for the historical records referred to in Article 4(5)(a) shall be as follows:

Baltic SOR	1 year
Nordic SOR	1 year
CE SOR	1 year
SEE SOR	1 year
SWE SOR	1 year

2. If the relevant TSOs deem it necessary to apply different time periods per SOR, they shall determine the new time periods in a coordinated manner, supported by the relevant RCC(s). Following this coordination, ENTSO-E shall develop and submit an amendment to this methodology in accordance with Article 27 of the Electricity Regulation.

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm

Appendix 2: Definition of the levels X and Y

1. The levels X and Y included in Article 4(5)(c) and (d) shall be as follows:

   a. Baltic SOR:
      i. X shall be 99.90%.
      ii. Y shall be 99.90%.

   b. Nordic SOR:
      i. X shall be 99.5%.
      ii. Y shall be 99.5%.

   c. CE SOR:
      i. X shall be 100%.
      ii. Y shall be 100%.

   d. SEE SOR:
      i. X shall be 99.99%.
      ii. Y shall be 99.99%.

   e. SWE SOR:
      i. X shall be 99.99%.
      ii. Y shall be 99.99%.

2. If the relevant TSOs deem it necessary to apply different values of X, Y per SOR, they shall determine the new values in a coordinated manner, supported by the relevant RCC(s). Following this coordination, ENTSO-E shall develop and submit an amendment to this methodology in accordance with Article 27 of the Electricity Regulation.

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Footer, Indent: Left: 0 cm