

**Establishment of regional coordination centres
for the Central Europe System Operation
Region 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**

27 June 2022

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Whereas

- (1) Pursuant to Article 36(1) of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity (hereafter referred as “Regulation 2019/943”), ENTSO-E shall develop a proposal defining System Operation Regions (hereafter referred to as ‘SORs’) and submit it to ACER for approval.
- (2) ACER issued on 6 April 2020 its first decision on the definition of SORs (Decision No 10/2020), establishing the Central Europe SOR (hereafter referred to as “Central SOR”) encompassing the Capacity Calculation Regions (hereafter referred to as “CCRs”) Core, Italy North and SWE.
- (3) Following an appeal by ENTSO-E, ACER issued Decision No 08/2021 of 29 June 2021 on the definition on SORs which, compared to Decision No 10/2020, included Ireland and Northern Ireland in the Central SOR.
- (4) Following a new appeal by ENTSO-E, ACER withdrew Decision No 08/2021 and issued Decision No 05/2022 of 7 April 2022 on the definition of SORs (hereafter referred to as “new SOR Decision”). Compared to ACER Decision No 08/2021, the Central SOR defined in the new SOR Decision still encompasses Italy North and Core CCRs as well as Ireland and Northern Ireland but no longer SWE CCR.
- (5) This document (hereafter referred to as “Central RCC Establishment Provisions”) contains the amended provisions to establish the regional coordination centres for the Central SOR (hereafter referred to as “Central RCCs”) in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation 2019/943. This document confirms the establishment of Coreso and TSCNET as RCCs for the Central SOR and replaces the previous version of the Central RCC Establishment Provisions, which was approved by the regulatory authorities of Central SOR following the agreement reached on 19 January 2021, in order to:
 - a. Include EirGrid and SONI and exclude REE and REN in the list of Central SOR TSOs participating in Coreso to reflect the new configuration of the SORs resulting from the new SOR decision;
 - b. Include Creos and VUEN in the list of Central SOR TSOs participating in TSCNET in line with Article 4(3) of the Central RCC Establishment Provisions agreed on by NRAs on 19 January 2021;
 - c. Reflect changes in the Articles of Association of Coreso in line with Article 8(4) of the Central RCC Establishment Provisions agreed on by NRAs on 19 January 2021; and
 - d. Reflect changes in the Articles of Association and Rules of Procedure of TSCNET in line with Article 8(7) of the Central RCC Establishment Provisions agreed on by NRAs on 19 January 2021”;
- (6) These Central RCC Establishment Provisions take into account the general principles and goals set in 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 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”), where relevant each as amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/280 of 22 February 2021 amending Regulations (EU) 2015/1222, (EU) 2016/1719, (EU) 2017/2195 and (EU) 2017/1485 in order to align them with Regulation (EU) 2019/943.

- (7) In accordance with whereas 53 of Regulation 2019/943, the Central RCC Establishment Provisions shall take into account the existing regional coordination initiatives such as the existing Regional Security Coordinators (hereafter referred to as “RSC”) as well as the Coordinated Capacity Calculators operating in the CCRs covered by Central SOR, i.e. the CCR Core and the CCR Italy North.
- (8) The Central RCC Establishment Provisions specify the Member State of the prospective seats of the Central RCCs in Article 3 and define the Participating TSOs of each RCC in Article 4.
- (9) The Central RCC Establishment Provisions describe common organisational and financial arrangements for both RCCs in Article 5 and in Article 6.
- (10) An implementation plan for RCCs to provide the tasks listed in Article 37 of Regulation 2019/943 is developed in Article 7.
- (11) The applicable requirements concerning the Statutes of the RCCs are described in Article 8. The Articles of Association of Coreso and Statutes of TSCNET, as amended to comply with the requirements set by Regulation 2019/943, are annexed to the Central RCC Establishment Provisions. The applicable requirements concerning the Rules of Procedure of the RCCs are described in Article 9. The Rules of Procedures of TSCNET, as amended to comply with the requirements set by Regulation 2019/943 are attached as well, while for Coreso the relevant Rules of Procedure are directly included in the Statutes.
- (12) In accordance with the provisions of Article 38 of Regulation 2019/943, the Central RCC Establishment Provisions clarify 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 the applicable legal framework (such as methodologies implementing the SO Regulation, CACM Regulation and FCA Regulation), including the applicable procedures for sharing analysis and consulting with the transmission system operators in the system operation region, transmission system operators receiving services 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.
- (13) The basis for the Central RCCs liabilities is detailed in Article 14.
- (14) Since two RCCs are established as Central RCCs in the Central SOR, Article 15 provides the allocation of tasks between them and a description of the rotational principles.
- (15) If an RCC established in the Central SOR is established in (an)other SOR(s), the TSOs of the Central SOR shall coordinate with the TSOs of the concerned other SOR(s) to ensure that the provisions in the Central RCC Establishment Provisions are consistent with the provisions to establish the RCC of the other concerned SOR(s) in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation 2019/943.
- (16) In accordance with Article 35(2) of Regulation 2019/943, once the Central RCC Establishment Provisions are approved by the regulatory authorities of the Central SOR, the RCCs shall replace the RSCs established pursuant to the SO Regulation by 1 July 2022.

- (17) According to Annex I to the SOR Decision, the TSOs of the Central SOR have concluded 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.

Article 1 Subject matter and scope

1. These Central RCC Establishment Provisions aim at establishing the existing RSCs Coreso and TSCNET as RCCs for Central SOR as of 1 July 2022.

Article 2 Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the Central RCC Establishment Provisions, the terms used shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 2 of Regulation 2019/943, in Article 2 of the Directive 2019/944, in Article 3 of the SO Regulation and in Article 2 of the CACM Regulation, as well as in any applicable legislation.
2. The following acronyms and abbreviations are used in this document:
 - i Central RCCs means Coreso and TSCNET as RCCs for Central SOR;
 - ii 50Hertz means 50Hertz Transmission GmbH;
 - iii Amprion means Amprion GmbH;
 - iv APG means Austrian Power Grid AG;
 - v ČEPS means ČEPS, a.s.;
 - vi Coreso means Coreso SA;
 - vii Creos means Creos Luxembourg S.A.;
 - viii ELES means ELES, d.o.o.;
 - ix EirGrid means EirGrid plc
 - x Elia means Elia Transmission Belgium SA/NV;
 - xi HOPS means HOPS d.o.o.;
 - xii MAVIR means MAVIR Magyar Villamosenergia-ipari Átviteli Rendszerirányító Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság;
 - xiii PSE means Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne S.A.;
 - xiv RTE means Réseau de Transport d'Electricité;
 - xv SEPS means Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s.;
 - xvi SONI means System Operator for Northern Ireland Ltd;
 - xvii Swissgrid means Swissgrid AG;
 - xviii TenneT DE means TenneT TSO GmbH;
 - xix TenneT NL means TenneT TSO B.V.;
 - xx TERNA means Terna - Rete Elettrica Nazionale SpA;
 - xxi Transelectrica means C.N. Transelectrica S.A.;
 - xxii TransnetBW means TransnetBW GmbH;
 - xxiii TSCNET means TSCNET Services GmbH;
 - xxiv VUEN means Vorarlberger Übertragungsnetz GmbH;
 - xxv CCR means Capacity Calculation Region defined in accordance with Article 15 of the CACM Regulation;
 - xxvi CGM means the Common Grid Model established in accordance with Articles 67 and 70 of the SO Regulation;
 - xxvii OCR means Outage Coordination Region;
 - xxviii OPC means the Outage Planning Process run in accordance with Title 3 of the SO Regulation;

- xxix Regulation 2019/941 means the 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;
- xxx SLA means Service Level Agreement;
- xxxii SOR means system operation region defined in accordance with Article 36 of Regulation 2019/943;
- xxxiii STA means the Short Term Adequacy process run in accordance with Article 81 of the SO Regulation and Article 8 of Regulation 2019/941.

3. In this document, unless the context requires otherwise:
 - a) the singular indicates 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 document;
 - c) references to an “Article” are, unless otherwise stated, references to an Article of this document;
 - d) references to a “paragraph” are, unless otherwise stated, references to a paragraph included in the same Article of this document where it is mentioned; and
 - e) any reference to legislation, regulations, directive, order, instrument, code or any other enactment shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it then in force.

Article 3 RCCs establishment, seats and legal forms

1. In application of Article 35(1)(a) of the Regulation 2019/943, all TSOs in the Central SOR shall establish the existing entities Coreso and TSCNET as Central RCCs keeping their current seats in Belgium and Germany respectively.
2. The legal form of Coreso is a naamloze vennootschap/société anonyme under Belgian law; its seat is in Brussels, Belgium. 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).
3. The legal form of TSCNET is a Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH) under German law; its seat is in Munich, Germany. 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).
4. 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.

Article 4 Participating transmission system operators

1. The TSOs of the Central SOR participating in Coreso are:
 - a) 50Hertz;
 - b) Elia;
 - c) RTE;
 - d) TERNAL;
 - e) EirGrid; and
 - f) SONI.

2. The TSOs of the Central SOR participating in TSCNET are:
 - a) 50Hertz;
 - b) Amprion;
 - c) APG;
 - d) ČEPS;
 - e) Creos
 - f) ELES;
 - g) HOPS;
 - h) MAVIR;
 - i) PSE;
 - j) SEPS;
 - k) TenneT DE;
 - l) TenneT NL;
 - m) Transelectrica;
 - n) TransnetBW; and
 - o) VUEN.
3. All participating TSOs shall participate in Central RCCs as shareholders.
4. If a RCC of Central SOR is established as RCC in another SOR, the conditions for the participation of the TSOs of that SOR in this RCC are defined in the RCC establishment proposal of the relevant SOR.

Article 5 Organisational and operational arrangements

1. The organisational arrangements for each Central RCC shall be defined according to the relevant company law applicable in the location where the RCC is seated starting from the already established working frameworks of the existing RSCs and taking into account the following requirements:
 - 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 CCRs and/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. 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. RCCs shall act in a non-discriminatory way that provide an equal treatment of contractual parties that receive RCC tasks.
3. RCCs shall match the following provisions in terms of resources:
 - a) Hiring: RCCs can directly hire personnel or receive personnel from TSOs on the basis of a contractual secondment that assigns TSOs personnel to RCCs for a defined period of time to ensure effective exchange of know-how and experience.

b) Organisation: The RCCs generally organise their resources in the following main business units:

- Corporate Services which consists of Finance, Human Resources, Legal & Compliance experts;
- 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(1)(e) of Regulation 2019/943;
- Service Operations which consists of operators responsible to implement and run the tasks developed in line with Article 35(1)(e) of Regulation 2019/943 regarding the cooperative process. Service Operations work in a 24/7 mode; and
- 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. This organisation can evolve in terms of name, purpose, number, structure and experts.

4. Training and certification of staff working for the RCCs is done according to the methodology regarding the task referred to in Article 37(1)(g) of Regulation 2019/943.

Article 6 Financial arrangements

1. The financial arrangements for each Central RCC shall be defined according to the relevant company law applicable in the location where the RCC is seated, starting from the already established working frameworks of the existing RSCs.

2. The following general criteria apply:

a) For operational expenses:

- (i) A service fee is calculated yearly per particular task carried out by RCCs pursuant to Article 15 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 participating TSOs of each Central RCC can agree, with the other shareholders of the RCC, 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 participating TSOs of each Central RCC shall agree, with the other shareholders of the RCC, 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 according to the Statutes of the entity, 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 Regulation 2019/943.

3. Methods of financial controlling and reporting rules shall comply with Article 46 of Regulation 2019/943, national legal requirements and generally accepted best practices.

Article 7 Implementation plan

1. The responsibility and operation of services already performed by RSCs in the CCRs Core and Italy North shall be transferred to the Central RCCs as soon as the RCCs are operational and no later than 1 July 2022.
2. The tasks referred to in Article 37(1)(a-f) of Regulation 2019/943 shall be implemented according to the CACM Regulation, the SO Regulation and the ER Regulation including the Pan-European and CCR related methodologies adopted on their basis and in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 to 13. The tasks are performed either on CCR level or on Pan-European level. Central RCCs shall support the TSOs and, where applicable, ENTSO-E in developing the business solutions for the necessary IT tools.
3. The implementation of the tasks in accordance with Article 37(1)(g-p) of Regulation 2019/943 shall be ensured in line with the requirements of Articles 10 to 13, taking into account the following:
 - a) The tasks referred to in Article 37(1)(g), (h), (i), (j) (k), (l), (o) and (p) of Regulation 2019/943, where applicable and where requested by Central TSOs, shall be implemented in line with the methodologies regarding those tasks as referred in Articles 26(11) and 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - b) The tasks in Article 37(1)(m) and (n) are not delegated to RCCs by ENTSO-E.

Article 8 Statutes

1. The Statutes of the Central RCCs are set up by the general meeting of shareholders convened according to the applicable law.

Statutes of Coreso

2. The statutes of Coreso (Articles of Association) attached to these Central RCC Establishment Provisions were adopted by the general meeting of shareholders according to the applicable Belgian and European laws (attached as Annex I).
3. The statutes of Coreso fulfil the requirements of Regulation 2019/943:
 - a) The statutes of Coreso establish 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 Article 43(1) of 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.
 - 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 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.
 - 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.

4. Once set up by the general meeting of shareholders, any changes to the Statutes of Coreso shall be submitted to the regulatory authorities of Central SOR for the approval in accordance with Article 35(1)(d) of Regulation 2019/943, as an amendment to the Central RCC establishment provisions. To avoid unnecessary administrative burden, non-essential amendments should be collected and bundled over a period of at least 1 year and then submitted jointly for NRA approval.

Statutes of TSCNET

5. The Statutes (Articles of Association) of TSCNET attached to these Central RCC Establishment Provisions were adopted by the meeting of shareholders according to the applicable German and European laws (attached as Annex II).
6. The statutes of TSCNET fulfil the requirements of Regulation 2019/943:
 - a) A Management Board is established in line with the requirement of Article 43(1) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - b) Each Participating TSO of TSCNET is entitled to exclusively appoint and dismiss one member of the Management Board. The procedure for the designation of the Management Board shall ensure compliance with the requirement of Article 43(2) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - c) The Management Board is responsible among others for drafting and endorsing the Statutes and rules of procedure of TSCNET according to Article 43(3)(a) 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 meeting of shareholders.
 - d) The daily management of TSCNET is delegated to the Executive Management composed of Managing Directors with technical or commercial focus. Managing Directors shall 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.
7. Once set up by the meeting of shareholders, any changes to the Statutes of TSCNET shall be submitted to the regulatory authorities of the Central SOR for approval in accordance with Article 35(1)(d) of Regulation 2019/943, as an amendment to the Central RCC Establishment Provisions. To avoid unnecessary administrative burden, non-essential amendments should be collected and bundled over a period of at least 1 year and then submitted jointly for NRA approval.

Article 9 Rules of procedure

1. The rules of procedure of Central RCCs are set up by the respective shareholders.

Rules of procedure of Coreso

2. The principles of rules of procedure for Coreso are included in the statutes of Coreso; the current rules of procedure fulfil the requirements of Regulation 2019/943.
3. Provisions in Article 8(4) apply to any changes to the rules of procedure set up by the relevant shareholders.

Rules of procedure of TSCNET

4. The Rules of Procedures for the Managing Directors and for the Management Board of TSCNET attached to these Central RCC Establishment Provisions are adopted by the meeting of shareholders according to the applicable German and European laws (attached as Annexes III and IV).
5. The Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Board included in the previous version of the Central RCC Establishment Provisions will expire as the Supervisory Board of TSCNET ceases to exist, while the Rules of Procedure for the Management are replaced by the Rules of Procedure for the Managing Directors.
6. Any subsequent changes shall be sent to the regulatory authorities of the Central SOR for approval in accordance with Article 35(1)(d) of Regulation 2019/943, as an amendment to the Central RCC Establishment Provisions. To avoid unnecessary administrative burden, non-essential amendments should be collected and bundled over a period of at least 1 year and then submitted jointly for NRA approval.

Article 10 Working Arrangements

1. A working arrangement is an agreement between the Central RCC(s) and the TSO(s) or between the Central RCCs or between the Central RCCs and RCCs established in other SORs, referring to tasks carried out by RCCs in accordance with Regulation 2019/943.
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, Central RCCs shall respect the following guidance regarding the tasks listed in Article 37 of Regulation 2019/943:
 - a) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(a), Central RCCs shall refer to the Capacity Calculation Methodology for Day-Ahead and Intraday in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the CACM Regulation developed for each CCR covered by the Central SOR or, where relevant, for each CCR being an interface between the Central SOR and an adjacent SOR.
 - b) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(b), Central RCCs shall refer to:
 - the Methodology for Coordinating Operational Security Analysis in accordance with Article 75 of the SO Regulation; and
 - each Methodology for Regional operational Security Coordination in accordance with Article 76 of the SO Regulation developed for each CCR covered by the Central SOR or, where relevant, for each CCR being an interface between the Central SOR and an adjacent SOR.
 - c) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(c), the Central RCCs shall refer to:
 - the Common Grid Model Methodology in accordance with Article 17 of the CACM Regulation;
 - the Common Grid Model Methodology in accordance with Article 18 of the FCA Regulation;
 - the Common Grid Model Methodology in accordance with Articles 67(1) and 70(1) of the SO Regulation; and
 - 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 the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(d), Central RCCs shall refer to the consistency assessment of the relevant system defence plans and the restoration plans in accordance with Article 6 of the ER Regulation.

- e) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(e), Central RCCs shall refer to:
 - the Methodology for short-term and seasonal adequacy assessment in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation 2019/941; and
 - any contractual framework (e.g. SLA) covering the operation of the tools implemented for the task.
 - f) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(f), Central RCCs shall refer to:
 - the Methodology for assessing the relevance of assets for outage coordination in accordance with Article 84 of the SO Regulation; and
 - any contractual framework (e.g. SLA) covering the operation of the tools implemented for the task.
 - g) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(g), Central RCCs shall refer to the methodology in accordance with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - h) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(h), if the task is requested by the TSOs of the Central SOR, Central RCCs shall refer to the methodology in accordance with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - i) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(i), Central RCCs shall refer to the methodology in accordance with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - j) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(j), Central RCCs shall refer to the methodology in accordance with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - k) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(k), if the task is implemented according to the regional agreement on procurement of balancing capacity by the TSOs of the Central SOR, Central RCCs shall refer to the methodology in accordance with to Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - l) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(l), if the task is requested by the TSOs of the Central SOR, Central RCCs shall refer to the methodology in accordance with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943 and to the relevant existing methodologies, where applicable.
 - m) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(m), Central 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 2019/941.
 - n) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(n), Central 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 2019/941.
 - o) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(o), Central 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.
 - p) For the task mentioned in Article 37(1)(p), Central RCCs shall refer to the methodology according to Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
 - q) For all the tasks, Central RCCs shall refer to any relevant existing and future contractual framework (e.g. SLA) established for each CCR covered by the Central SOR or, where relevant, for each CCR being an interface between the Central SOR and an adjacent SOR and to any proposal that will be developed by ENTSO-E according to Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943.
3. Additionally, in accordance with the Annex I to the SOR Decision, Central RCCs shall refer to the capacity calculation methodology for long-term timeframes in accordance with Article 10 of the FCA Regulation developed for CCR covered by the Central SOR or, where relevant, for each CCR being an interface between the Central SOR and an adjacent SOR.

4. The Central RCCs shall ensure that the working arrangements contain rules for the notification of concerned parties in line with Article 12.
5. For each task carried out on a rotational basis as described in Article 15, the working arrangements shall determine:
 - a) the rotation periods;
 - b) the organization of the succession between two successive rotation periods; and
 - c) the communication of the status of each Central RCC, leading or back-up, to the TSOs of Central SOR, to all the other TSOs receiving services from Central RCCs, and to the RCCs established for other SORs.

Article 11 Process for revision of Working Arrangements

1. For each task mentioned in Article 10, when reviewing the respective working arrangements, the Central RCC(s) providing that task shall follow this process:
 - a) The RCC(s) shall submit a proposal to the TSOs of the Central SOR and as relevant to the other TSOs receiving services from the Central RCCs, to the RCCs established in other system operation regions and, if applicable, to the TSOs referred to in the Annex I to the SOR Decision. The Central RCC(s) shall share with the parties mentioned above the rationale of their proposal.
 - b) The proposal shall include a timeline for implementation.
 - c) Within 3 months, the parties as set out in paragraph 1(a) shall, in writing, approve, object or table an amendment to the proposal. Where an objection is raised, an explanatory response shall be provided setting out the reasons for the objection. Upon request from a participating TSO the Management Board(s) of the RCC(s) can extend the period.
 - d) The RCC(s) shall take into account responses from all parties as set out in paragraph 1(a) and produce a proposal for endorsement by the respective Management Board(s).
2. In order to ensure efficiency of the rotational principle for regional tasks according to Article 16, the TSOs of the Central SOR and the other TSOs receiving services from the Central RCCs shall evaluate the current working arrangements every two years and confirm the set-up for the following period. Where the evaluation identifies shortcomings requiring amendment of the Working Arrangements, the amendment shall be based on the provisions of paragraph 1. Any update or potential shortcoming shall be transparently reported in line with Article 46 of Regulation 2019/943.

Article 12 Sharing analysis and consulting on day-to-day RCC proposals

1. In their daily operational duties, Central RCCs shall share the analysis and consult proposals:
 - a) with the TSOs of the Central SOR and with the other TSOs receiving services from the Central RCCs in line with the methodologies listed in Article 10 and in line with the requirements in Article 13 and;
 - b) with the RCCs established in the SWE SOR, Baltic SOR and SEE SOR or with the TSOs of these SORs:
 - as applicable in line with Articles 4(2), 4(4) and 4(5) of the Annex I to the SOR Decision;
 - in line with applicable cross-regional methodologies terms and conditions as listed in Article 10; and

- in line with the applicable procedures and applicable SLAs between TSOs and with RCCs as described in SWE SOR, Baltic SOR and SEE SOR in their RCC establishment provisions;
- c) with the RCC established in the Nordic SOR:
- as applicable in line with Article 4(3) of the Annex I to the SOR Decision;
 - in line with the applicable cross-regional methodologies terms and conditions as listed in Article 10; and
 - in line with the applicable procedures and applicable SLAs between TSOs and with the 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 the CACM Regulation developed for the Hansa CCR;
 - Coordinated security analysis in accordance with the Methodology for Coordinating Operational Security Analysis in accordance with Article 75 of the SO Regulation and the Methodology for Regional Operational Security Coordination in accordance with Article 76 of the SO Regulation developed for the Hansa CCR;
 - Common methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading in accordance with Article 35(1) of the CACM Regulation developed for the Hansa CCR;
 - Common methodology for redispatching and countertrading cost sharing in accordance with Article 74 of the CACM Regulation developed for the Hansa CCR;
 - Capacity calculation methodology for long-term time frames in accordance with Article 10 of the FCA Regulation developed for the Hansa CCR;
 - Coordination operational procedure in accordance with Article 83 of the SO Regulation applicable for the Hansa OCR; and
 - System operation agreements between connected TSOs of the Nordic SOR and of the Central SOR.
2. The TSOs of the Central SORs and the Central RCCs shall establish an interaction with relevant stakeholders on issues of their day-to-day coordination in line with the requirements described in the SO Regulation, the CACM Regulation, the FCA Regulation and the ER Regulation, or other applicable methodologies listed in Article 10. Any problems or issues that may emerge in the day-to-day coordination shall be included in the report to be prepared according to Article 46(4) of Regulation 2019/943.
 3. A consultation with the RCCs established in other SORs or with the TSOs of other SORs shall precede the final adoption of coordinated actions or recommendations resulting from the process described in Article 13.
 4. When consulting with RCCs established in other SORs during day-to-day processes, the 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 13 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 carried out by the Central RCCs shall be developed according to the respective existing methodologies listed in Article 10 and according to Article 42 of Regulation 2019/943.
2. For tasks referred to in Article 37(1)(a) and (b) of Regulation 2019/943, for each CCR covered by the Central SOR, before the Central RCC(s) issue coordinated actions, all the TSOs of the related CCR shall confirm that the coordinated action proposed by the RCC are secure, reliable and efficient in accordance with:
 - a) Articles 35(5) and 42(2) of Regulation 2019/943;
 - b) Article 26 of the CACM Regulation;
 - c) Article 17 of the methodology for coordinating operational security analysis in accordance with Article 75 of the SO Regulation;
 - d) the methodology for capacity calculation developed for the CCR in accordance with Article 20 and 21 of the CACM Regulation;
 - e) the methodology for the regional operational security coordination developed for the CCR in accordance with Article 76 of the SO Regulation; and
 - f) the provisions of the Synchronous Area Framework Agreement for the Regional Group Continental Europe.
3. Before the Central RCC(s) issue coordinated actions for one or more tasks referred to Article 37(1)(c-p) of Regulation 2019/943 where they have been granted the competence in accordance with Article 42(6) of Regulation 2019/943, all the affected TSOs shall confirm that the coordinated action proposed by the RCC are secure, reliable and efficient in accordance with Articles 35(5) and 42(2) of Regulation 2019/943.
4. Any coordinated action not confirmed by the affected TSO(s), according to the relevant methodology, shall not be issued by the Central RCC(s).
5. When one or more TSO trigger a review of coordinated actions or recommendations for any task carried out by the Central RCC(s), they shall provide an explanation of the reason to the Central 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 Central RCC(s).
6. Each TSO of the Central SOR and each other TSO receiving services from the Central RCC(s) shall trigger a review of coordinated actions for any task carried out by Central RCC(s) if coordinated actions become unavailable. In that case, the Central RCC(s) shall modify the coordinated actions without delay to exclude the coordinated actions that became unavailable.
7. For any task carried out by the Central RCC(s), all TSOs of the Central SOR, all other TSOs receiving services from the Central RCC(s) and the Central RCC(s) shall ensure that all relevant information is shared with the TSOs affected by that coordinated action or recommendation and the Central RCC(s).

Article 14 Liability

1. All Central TSOs receiving services from a Central RCC for the tasks listed in Article 37 of Regulation 2019/943 shall conclude a SLA with the RCC. The Central RCC may conclude a similar SLA with all the other TSOs receiving services by the RCC. The SLA 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 each Central RCC and its serviced TSOs. Third parties are not direct addressees of the provisions of Article 37 of Regulation 2019/943. Nonetheless, the execution of RCCs' tasks might lead to a liability of Central RCCs towards third parties based on tort law.
3. The Central RCCs' liability towards TSOs is governed by contractual provisions included in the specific applicable SLA. 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 TSOs receiving services from the Central RCC(s) towards each Central RCC is the national law, which is applicable as determined by the relevant SLA. With regards to liability there is no need to distinguish whether the TSO claiming damages against the Central RCC is a shareholder of the Central RCC to which the damage is imputable or not. Any RCCs' limitation of liability may be set out in the specific and relevant SLA.
5. The Central RCCs' direct liability towards third parties is based on national law, specifically on tort law. The specific liability regime therefore depends on the applicable national law, generally determined based either on the seat of the Central RCC causing the damages or on the location where the damage occurs. In any case it is generally not possible to limit liability towards third parties based on tort law.
6. In case a Central 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 assumes.
7. Based on an estimation of the Central RCCs' risk exposure, the following steps to cover liability related to the execution of RCCs' tasks shall be taken:
 - a) a limitation of the respective Central RCC's liability for cases to be determined under the SLAs; and
 - b) an appropriate insurance coverage to losses and damages stipulated by Central RCCs (if available) in order to cover liability cases under SLAs with their respective customers (TSOs or other RCCs) and insurance coverage in order to cover RCCs' liability towards third parties in place.
8. Central RCCs are not liable for any catastrophic events that might cause Central SOR wide blackouts when they are the result of force majeure. RCCs invoking a force majeure event cannot be held responsible or held liable for any damage suffered, due to the non-performance or faulty performance of all or part of their obligations, when such non-performance or faulty performance is caused by an event of force majeure.

Article 15 Allocation of tasks between Coreso and TSCNET for Central SOR

Task (a) - Capacity calculation

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 10.

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 10.

Task (b) – Coordinated security analysis

3. 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 10.
4. 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 10.

Task (c) - Common grid model

5. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out the task of CGM building within a Pan-European rotation with the RCCs established in other SORs as described in Article 17.

Task (d) – Support to the consistency of defence plans and restoration plans

6. Coreso and TSCNET shall support the consistency assessment of relevant system defence plans and restoration plans.

Task (e) – Week-ahead and day-ahead adequacy forecast

7. 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 RCCs established in other SORs as described in Article 19 and for all the regional processes related to the entire Central SOR (Core and Italy North).

Task (f) – Outage planning coordination

8. TSCNET shall carry out the task of outage planning coordination for the Pan-European process within a pan-European rotation with RCCs established in other SORs as described in Article 18 and for regional processes related to Core and Italy North OCRs.

Task (g) – Training and certification of staff

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

Task (h) – Supporting the coordination and optimisation of regional restoration

10. A proposal in line with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943 shall be defined before the TSOs of the Central SOR can decide whether to request the task of regional supporting the coordination and optimisation of regional restoration and allocate it to Central RCCs. Once the proposal is defined, the TSOs of the Central SOR shall describe the arrangements to provide clear responsibilities to Coreso and TSCNET and the procedures on the execution of this task, if the task is requested by the TSOs of Central SOR.
11. If TSOs of the Central SOR decide to request the task, they shall submit to the regulatory authorities of the Central SOR an amendment of these Central RCC Establishment Provisions to allocate those tasks between Coreso and TSCNET as relevant.

Task (i) – Post operation and post disturbances analysis and reporting

12. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out post-operation and post-disturbances analysis and reporting when relevant in accordance with the methodology developed pursuant to Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943 and approved by ACER.

Tasks (j) and (k) – Regional sizing of reserve capacity and facilitation of procurement of balancing capacity

13. A proposal in line with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943 shall be defined before the TSOs of the Central SOR can allocate the regional sizing of reserve capacity and the facilitation of regional procurement of balancing capacity to Central RCCs. Once the proposal is defined, the

TSOs of the Central SOR shall describe the arrangements to provide clear responsibilities to Coreso and TSCNET and the procedures on the execution of these tasks.

14. Four months after the approval of the proposals in accordance with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943, the TSOs of the Central SOR shall submit to the regulatory authorities of the Central SOR an amendment of these Central RCC Establishment Provisions to allocate those tasks between Coreso and TSCNET as relevant.

Task (l) – Supporting transmission system operators, at their request, in the optimisation of inter-transmission system operators settlements

15. A proposal in line with Article 37(5) of Regulation 2019/943 shall be defined before the TSOs of the Central SOR can decide whether to request the task of supporting the optimisation of inter-transmission system operators settlements and allocate it to Central RCCs. Once the proposal is defined, the TSOs of the Central SOR shall describe the arrangements to provide clear responsibilities to Coreso and TSCNET and the procedures on the execution of this task, if the task is requested by the TSOs of Central SOR.
16. If TSOs of the Central SOR decide to request the task, they shall submit to the regulatory authorities of the Central SOR an amendment of these Central RCC Establishment Provisions to allocate this task between Coreso and TSCNET as relevant.

Task (o) – Calculation of the value for the maximum entry capacity

17. 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 10(2)(o).

Task (p) – Support in the identification of needs for transmission capacity

18. Coreso and TSCNET shall carry out tasks related to supporting the TSOs of the Central SOR and the other TSOs receiving this service 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) 347/2013, in accordance with Article 10(2)(p) and included in the ten-year network development plan referred to in Article 51 of Directive (EU) 2019/944.

Long term capacity calculation

19. Despite not listed in Article 37(1) of Regulation 2019/943, Coreso and TSCNET carry out the long term capacity calculation in accordance with the FCA Regulation.
20. 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 16.
21. 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 16.

Allocation of tasks for EirGrid and SONI

22. EirGrid and SONI participate in the Central Europe SOR, however their obligations pertaining to the RCCs' tasks shall become effective only upon the start of operation of the Celtic Interconnector, according to the SOR Decision. If relevant, Central TSOs shall amend this Article at the latest 6 months before Celtic Interconnector enters into operation to clarify the allocation of tasks for EirGrid and SONI.

Article 16 Rotation principle for regional tasks

1. 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 this service from either Coreso or 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 services 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 10(5).

Article 17 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 and to the relevant provisions included in the CACM Regulation and in the FCA Regulation.
 - d) At least two merged CGMs will always be created in parallel for each scenario/timeframe/timestamp, one by the main RCC and one by the backup RCC.
 - e) During the regular process only one merged CGM, delivered from the main RCC, shall be officially marked as CGM. In case, the main RCC cannot perform the function, the merged CGM delivered from the backup RCC shall be officially 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 CGM officially marked as CGM.

Article 18 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, this role will be substituted by the backup RCC.

Article 19 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.

Article 20 Language

- 1. The reference language for these Central RCC Establishment Provisions shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate this document into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version and any version in another language the relevant TSOs shall, in accordance with national legislation, provide the relevant national regulatory authorities with an updated translation of these provisions.

Annexes

Annex I: Amended Articles of Association of Coreso of 29 March 2022

Annex II: Amended Statutes of TSCNET of 10 February 2022

Annex III: Rules of Procedure for the Managing Directors of TSCNET

Annex IV: Rules of Procedure for the Management Board of TSCNET