

RESOLUCIÓN POR LA QUE SE APRUEBAN LAS DISPOSICIONES COMUNES PARA LA COORDINACIÓN REGIONAL DE LA SEGURIDAD EN LA OPERACIÓN EN LA REGIÓN SUROESTE (SWE) DE ACUERDO CON EL ARTÍCULO 76 DEL REGLAMENTO (UE) 2017/1485 DE LA COMISIÓN EUROPEA DE 2 DE AGOSTO DE 2017 POR EL QUE SE ESTABLECE UNA DIRECTRIZ SOBRE LA GESTIÓN DE LA RED DE TRANSPORTE DE ELECTRICIDAD – ROSC

DCOOR/DE/001/20

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En Madrid, a 10 de diciembre de 2020

En cumplimiento de la función de aprobación de las condiciones y metodologías que se utilicen a efectos de preservar la seguridad de la operación, la calidad de la frecuencia y el uso eficiente del sistema y los recursos interconectados previstas en el artículo 6 del Reglamento(UE) 2017/1485, de la Comisión, de 2 de agosto de 2017, por el que se establece una directriz sobre la gestión de la red de transporte de electricidad, la Sala de Supervisión Regulatoria aprueba la siguiente resolución:

ANTECEDENTES DE HECHO

El 20 de diciembre de 2019 tuvo entrada en el Registro de la CNMC escrito de Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U., presentando la propuesta de todos los TSOs (*Transmission System Operators*) de la región suroeste de Europa, de la *Propuesta de la región Suroeste de Europa de coordinación regional de la seguridad de la operación*, en conformidad con el artículo 76 del Reglamento (UE) 2017/1485 por el que se establece una Directriz sobre la gestión de la red de transporte de electricidad (SO GL)

El 10 de julio de 2020 las autoridades reguladoras nacionales de la región suroeste de Europa solicitaron la introducción de mejoras relativas a la mejora de la calidad y la consistencia de la propuesta.

La nueva propuesta, fue remitida a la CNMC el 11 de septiembre de 2020. La última autoridad reguladora del área síncrona de Europa Continental recibió dicha propuesta el 7 de octubre de 2020.

Las autoridades reguladoras nacionales de la región suroeste de Europa realizaron modificaciones a la propuesta recibida consultándolas con los TSOs de la región, de acuerdo con las competencias otorgadas por el artículo 5 del Reglamento (UE) 2019/942 del Parlamento europeo y del Consejo, de 5 de junio de 2019, por el que se crea la Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Cooperación de los Reguladores de la Energía, consultándolas con los TSOs de la región.

Con fecha 3 de diciembre de 2020, en el ámbito del Foro de Reguladores de Energía de la región suroeste, las Autoridades Reguladoras Nacionales acordaron aprobar las disposiciones comunes para la coordinación regional de la seguridad en la operación en la región suroeste (SWE) de acuerdo con el artículo 76 del Reglamento (UE) 2017/1485 de la Comisión Europea, de 2 de agosto, por el que se establece una directriz sobre la gestión de la red de transporte de electricidad.

En dicho acuerdo se concluyó lo siguiente:

«Las autoridades reguladoras nacionales de la región suroeste han realizado consulta, han cooperado estrechamente y se han coordinado para alcanzar el acuerdo de modificar y adoptar, de acuerdo con lo previsto en el artículo 5(6) de del Reglamento de ACER, la aprobación de la propuesta SWE ROSC remitida por los TSOs de la región suroeste según el artículo 76 del reglamento de Operación del Sistema».

FUNDAMENTOS DE DERECHO

El artículo 6 del Reglamento (UE) 2017/1485 regula la aprobación de las condiciones y metodologías que se utilicen a efectos de preservar la seguridad de la operación, la calidad de la frecuencia y el uso eficiente del sistema y los recursos interconectados.

En el artículo 5 del citado Reglamento se regula la fase previa de adopción de estos documentos, en el seno de los gestores de la red de transporte. Tanto en este artículo como en el artículo 6 del mismo Reglamento se prevé que, tras esa fase inicial, las condiciones y metodologías se han de remitir a las Autoridades Reguladoras para su aprobación:

- *“Los GRT¹ definirán las condiciones o metodologías exigidas por el presente Reglamento y las presentarán, a efectos de su aprobación, a las autoridades reguladoras competentes (...) dentro de los respectivos plazos previstos en el presente Reglamento...” (art. 5.1).*
- *“Cada autoridad reguladora aprobará las condiciones o metodologías desarrolladas por los GRT con arreglo a los apartados 2 y 3 (...).” (art. 6.1.).*

Según lo establecido en el art. 6.3 del citado Reglamento: *“Las propuestas relativas a las siguientes condiciones o metodologías deberán ser aprobadas por todas las autoridades reguladoras de la región correspondiente (...): b) las disposiciones comunes para la coordinación regional de la seguridad de la operación, de conformidad con el artículo 76, en cada región de cálculo de la capacidad;*

En este sentido, la propuesta de metodología y supuestos para realizar el análisis de costes y beneficios aparece reflejada en el 76 del citado Reglamento, en el que se establece que *en un plazo de tres meses a partir de la aprobación de la metodología de coordinación de los análisis de la seguridad de la operación a que se refiere el artículo 75, apartado 1, todos los GRT de cada región de cálculo de la capacidad desarrollarán conjuntamente una propuesta de disposiciones comunes para la coordinación regional de la seguridad de la operación, con miras a su aplicación por los coordinadores regionales de la seguridad y por los GRT de la región de cálculo de la capacidad. La propuesta respetará las metodologías de coordinación de los análisis de la seguridad de la operación desarrolladas de conformidad con el artículo 75, apartado 1, y completará, de ser necesario, las metodologías desarrolladas de conformidad con los artículos 35 y 74 del Reglamento (UE) 2015/1222.*

La falta de acuerdo, en el plazo previsto, entre las autoridades reguladoras con respecto a la propuesta de que se trata, determinaría la necesidad de que la Agencia para la Cooperación de Reguladores de Energía (ACER) adopte la correspondiente decisión, en los términos establecidos en el artículo 6.8 del Reglamento (UE) 2017/1485.

Las autoridades reguladoras, antes de proceder a la aprobación propuestas de condiciones o metodologías para la aplicación de códigos de red adoptados antes del 4 de julio de 2019 y posteriores revisiones de esos códigos de red y directrices, las revisarán y modificarán, si fuera necesario y tras consultar con la REGRT de Electricidad², con el fin de garantizar que concuerdan con el

1 Gestores de Redes de Transporte

2 Red Europea de Gestores de Red de Transporte de electricidad. Traducción al castellano de ENTSO-E.

objetivo del código de red o las directrices y contribuyen a la integración del mercado, a la no discriminación, a la competencia efectiva y al correcto funcionamiento del mercado, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el artículo 5.6 del Reglamento (UE) 942/2019

Vistos los citados antecedentes de hecho y fundamentos de derecho, la Sala de Supervisión Regulatoria de la CNMC, de conformidad con lo previsto en el artículo 21 de la Ley 3/2013, de 4 de junio, y el artículo 14.1 del Estatuto Orgánico de la CNMC

RESUELVE

PRIMERO. Aprobar la *Propuesta de la región Suroeste de Europa de coordinación regional de la seguridad de la operación*, de conformidad con el artículo 76 del Reglamento (UE) 2017/1485 por el que se establece una Directriz sobre la gestión de la red de transporte de electricidad (SO GL).

Comuníquese esta Resolución a Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. y publíquese en la página web de la CNMC.

**DECISION OF THE SOUTH WEST EUROPE
REGULATORY AUTHORITIES**

ON

**THE COMMON PROVISIONS FOR REGIONAL
OPERATIONAL SECURITY COORDINATION FOR SWE
CCR SWE ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 76 OF
COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2017/1485 OF 2
AUGUST 2017 ESTABLISHING A GUIDELINE ON
ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OPERATION**

3 December 2020

I. Introduction and legal context

This document elaborates an agreement of the South West Europe Regulatory Authorities (hereinafter: SWE NRAs), agreed on 3 December 2020 at South West Europe Energy Regulators' Regional forum, on the methodology for regional operational security coordination (hereinafter: SWE ROSC methodology) developed by the Transmission System Operators of South West Europe CCR (hereinafter: SWE TSOs), in accordance with Article 76 of Commission Regulation 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereinafter: SO Regulation)

This agreement of SWE NRAs shall provide evidence that a decision on the SWE ROSC methodology does not need to be adopted by ACER pursuant to Article 6(8) of the SO Regulation. It is intended to constitute the basis on which SWE NRAs will each subsequently issue a national decision to approve the SWE ROSC methodology pursuant to Article 6(7) of the SO Regulation.

The legal provisions that lie at the basis of the SWE ROSC methodology, and this SWE NRAs agreement on the above mentioned methodology, can be found in Articles 4, 6, 75, 76, 77, 78, of the SO Regulation and in Article 5 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (recast) (hereinafter: recast ACER Regulation). They are set out here for reference.

The SO Regulation

Article 4

Objectives and regulatory aspects

1. *This Regulation aims at:*
 - (a) *determining common operational security requirements and principles;*
 - (b) *determining common interconnected system operational planning principles;*
 - (c) *(...)*
 - (d) *ensuring the conditions for maintaining operational security throughout the Union;*
 - (e) *(...)*
 - (f) *promoting the coordination of system operation and operational planning;*
 - (g) *ensuring and enhancing the transparency and reliability of information on transmission system operation;*
 - (h) *contributing to the efficient operation and development of the electricity transmission system and electricity sector in the Union.*
2. *When applying this Regulation, Member States, competent authorities, and system operators shall:*
 - (a) *apply the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination;*
 - (b) *ensure transparency;*
 - (c) *apply the principle of optimisation between the highest overall efficiency and lowest total costs for all parties involved;*
 - (d) *ensure TSOs make use of market-based mechanisms as far as possible, to ensure network security and stability;*
 - (e) *respect the responsibility assigned to the relevant TSO in order to ensure system security, including as required by national legislation;*

[...]

Article 6

Approval of terms and conditions or methodologies of TSOs

1. *Each regulatory authority shall approve the terms and conditions or methodologies developed by TSOs under paragraphs 2 and 3. The entity designated by the Member State shall approve the terms and conditions or methodologies developed by TSOs under paragraph 4. The designated entity shall be the regulatory authority unless otherwise provided by the Member State.*

2. (...)
3. *The proposals for the following terms and conditions or methodologies shall be subject to approval by all regulatory authorities of the concerned region, on which a Member State may provide an opinion to the concerned regulatory authority:*
 - (a) (...)
 - (b) *common provisions for each capacity calculation region for regional operational security coordination in accordance with Article 76;*

[...]

6. *The proposal for terms and conditions or methodologies shall include a proposed timescale for their implementation and a description of their expected impact on the objectives of this Regulation. Proposals on terms and conditions or methodologies subject to the approval by several or all regulatory authorities shall be submitted to the Agency at the same time that they are submitted to regulatory authorities. Upon request by the competent regulatory authorities, the Agency shall issue an opinion within 3 months on the proposals for terms and conditions or methodologies.*
7. *Where the approval of the terms and conditions or methodologies requires a decision by more than one regulatory authority, the competent regulatory authorities shall consult and closely cooperate and coordinate with each other in order to reach an agreement. Where the Agency issues an opinion, the competent regulatory authorities shall take that opinion into account. Regulatory authorities shall take decisions concerning the submitted terms and conditions or methodologies in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3), within 6 months following the receipt of the terms and conditions or methodologies by the regulatory authority or, where applicable, by the last regulatory authority concerned.*
8. *Where the regulatory authorities have not been able to reach an agreement within the period referred to in paragraph 7 or upon their joint request, the Agency shall adopt a decision concerning the submitted proposals for terms and conditions or methodologies within 6 months, in accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 713/2009.*

[...]

Article 75

Methodology for coordinating operational security analysis

1. *By 12 months after entry into force of this Regulation, all TSOs shall jointly develop a proposal for a methodology for coordinating operational security analysis.*

[...]

Article 76

Proposal for regional operational security coordination

1. *By 3 months after the approval of the methodology for coordinating operational security analysis in Article 75(1), all TSOs of each capacity calculation region shall jointly develop a proposal for common provisions for regional operational security coordination, to be applied by the regional security coordinators and the TSOs of the capacity calculation region. The proposal shall respect the methodologies for coordinating operational security analysis developed in accordance with Article 75(1) and complement where necessary the methodologies developed in accordance with Articles 35 and 74 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222. The proposal shall determine:*
 - (a) *conditions and frequency of intraday coordination of operational security analysis and updates to the common grid model by the regional security coordinator;*
 - (b) *the methodology for the preparation of remedial actions managed in a coordinated way, considering their cross- border relevance as determined in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, taking into account the requirements in Articles 20 to 23 and determining at least:*
 - i) *the procedure for exchanging the information of the available remedial actions, between relevant TSOs and the regional security coordinator;*

- ii) *the classification of constraints and the remedial actions in accordance with Article 22;*
 - iii) *the identification of the most effective and economically efficient remedial actions in case of operational security violations referred to in Article 22;*
 - iv) *the preparation and activation of remedial actions in accordance with Article 23(2);*
 - v) *the sharing of the costs of remedial actions referred to in Article 22, complementing where necessary the common methodology developed in accordance with Article 74 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222. As a general principle, costs of non-cross-border relevant congestions shall be borne by the TSO responsible for the given control area and costs of relieving cross-border-relevant congestions shall be covered by TSOs responsible for the control areas in proportion to the aggravating impact of energy exchange between given control areas on the congested grid element.*
2. *In determining whether congestion have cross-border relevance, the TSOs shall take into account the congestion that would appear in the absence of energy exchanges between control areas.*

Article 77

Organisation for regional operational security coordination

1. *The proposal of all TSOs of a capacity calculation region for common provisions for regional operational security coordination pursuant to Article 76(1) shall also include common provisions concerning the organisation of regional operational security coordination, including at least:*
 - (a) *the appointment of the regional security coordinator(s) that will perform the tasks in paragraph 3 for that capacity calculation region;*
 - (b) *rules concerning the governance and operation of regional security coordinator(s), ensuring equitable treatment of all member TSOs;*
 - (c) *where the TSOs propose to appoint more than one regional security coordinator in accordance with subparagraph (a):*
 - i) *a proposal for a coherent allocation of the tasks between the regional security coordinators who will be active in that capacity calculation region. The proposal shall take full account of the need to coordinate the different tasks allocated to the regional security coordinators;*
 - ii) *an assessment demonstrating that the proposed setup of regional security coordinators and allocation of tasks is efficient, effective and consistent with the regional coordinated capacity calculation established pursuant to Articles 20 and 21 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222;*
 - iii) *an effective coordination and decision making process to resolve conflicting positions between regional security coordinators within the capacity calculation region.*
2. *When developing the proposal for common provisions concerning the organisation of regional operational security coordination in paragraph 1, the following requirements shall be met:*
 - (a) *each TSO shall be covered by at least one regional security coordinator;*
 - (b) *all TSOs shall ensure that the total number of regional security coordinators across the Union is not higher than six.*
3. *The TSOs of each capacity calculation region shall propose the delegation of the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 1:*
 - (a) *regional operational security coordination in accordance with Article 78 in order to support TSOs fulfil their obligations for the [...], day-ahead and intraday time-frames in Article 34(3) and Articles 72 and 74;*

[...]
4. *In executing its tasks, a regional security coordinator shall take account of data covering at least all capacity calculation regions for which it has been allocated tasks, including the observability areas of all TSOs in those capacity calculation regions..*
5. *All regional security coordinators shall coordinate the execution of their tasks in order to facilitate the fulfilment of the objectives of this Regulation. All regional security coordinators shall ensure the harmonization of processes and, where duplication is not justified by reasons of efficiency or*

by the need to ensure continuity of service, the creation of joint tools to ensure efficient cooperation and coordination between the regional security coordinators.

Article 78

Regional operational security coordination

1. Each TSO shall provide the regional security coordinator with all the information and data required to perform the coordinated regional operational security assessment, including at least:
 - (a) the updated contingency list, established according to the criteria defined in the methodology for coordinating operational security analysis adopted in accordance with Article 75(1);
 - (b) the updated list of possible remedial actions, among the categories listed in Article 22, and their anticipated costs provided in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 if a remedial action includes redispatching or countertrading, aimed at contributing to relieve any constraint identified in the region; and
 - (c) the operational security limits established in accordance with Article 25.
2. Each regional security coordinator shall:
 - (a) perform the coordinated regional operational security assessment in accordance with Article 76 on the basis of the common grid models established in accordance with Article 79, the contingency list and the operational security limits provided by each TSOs in paragraph 1. It shall deliver the results of the coordinated regional operational security assessment at least to all TSOs of the capacity calculation region. Where it detects a constraint, it shall recommend to the relevant TSOs the most effective and economically efficient remedial actions and may also recommend remedial actions other than those provided by the TSOs. This recommendation for remedial actions shall be accompanied by explanations as to its rationale;
 - (b) coordinate the preparation of remedial actions with and among TSOs in accordance with Article 76(1)(b), to enable TSOs achieve a coordinated activation of remedial actions in real-time.
3. When performing the coordinated regional operational security assessment and identifying the appropriate remedial actions, each regional security coordinator shall coordinate with other regional security coordinators.
4. When a TSO receives from the relevant regional security coordinator the results of the coordinated regional operational security assessment with a proposal for a remedial action, it shall evaluate the recommended remedial action for the elements involved in that remedial action and located in its control area. In so doing, it shall apply the provisions of Article 20. The TSO shall decide whether to implement the recommended remedial action. Where it decides not to implement the recommended remedial action, it shall provide an explanation for this decision to the RSC. Where the TSO decides to implement the recommended remedial action, it shall apply this action for the elements located in its control area provided that it is compatible with real-time conditions.

Recast ACER Regulation

Article 5

Tasks of ACER as regards the development and implementation of network codes and guidelines

[...]

3. Where one of the following legal acts provides for the development of proposals for terms and conditions or methodologies for the implementation of network codes and guidelines which require the approval of all the regulatory authorities of the region concerned, those regulatory authorities shall agree unanimously on the common terms and conditions or methodologies to be approved by each of those regulatory authorities:
 - (a) a legislative act of the Union adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure;

- (b) network codes and guidelines that were adopted before 4 July 2019 and subsequent revisions of those network codes and guidelines; or
- (c) network codes and guidelines adopted as implementing acts pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

The proposals referred to in the first subparagraph shall be notified to ACER within one week of their submission to those regulatory authorities. The regulatory authorities may refer the proposals to ACER for approval pursuant to point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) and shall do so pursuant to point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 6(10) where there is no unanimous agreement as referred to in the first subparagraph.

The Director or the Board of Regulators, acting on its own initiative or on a proposal from one or more of its members, may require the regulatory authorities of the region concerned to refer the proposal to ACER for approval. Such a request shall be limited to cases in which the regionally agreed proposal would have a tangible impact on the internal energy market or on security of supply beyond the region.

[...]

6. Before approving the terms and conditions or methodologies referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the regulatory authorities, or, where competent, ACER, shall revise them where necessary, after consulting the ENTSO for Electricity, the ENTSO for Gas or the EU DSO entity, in order to ensure that they are in line with the purpose of the network code or guideline and contribute to market integration, non-discrimination, effective competition and the proper functioning of the market. ACER shall take a decision on the approval within the period specified in the relevant network codes and guidelines. That period shall begin on the day following that on which the proposal was referred to ACER.

II. The South West Europe TSOs' proposal

The SWE ROSC methodology was developed by the TSOs and submitted to SWE NRAs in accordance with Article 76 of the SO Regulation. The proposal was consulted through the website of ENTSO-E for one month from 17 October 2019 to 17 November 2019, in line with Article 11 of the SO Regulation.

The first SWE ROSC proposal was received by the last Regulatory Authority of the South West Europe Capacity Calculation Region on 24 January 2020.

Article 6(7) of the SO Regulation requires SWE NRAs to consult and closely cooperate and coordinate with each other in order to reach an agreement and take a decision within six months following receipt of submissions of the last Regulatory Authority concerned.

After a thorough analysis, SWE Regulatory Authorities agreed on 10 July 2020 to request some amendments on the proposed methodology about:

- the definition of the cross-border relevant elements (XNE);
- the coordination between TSOs and the RSC to select a new set of remedial action when a recommended remedial action is not needed anymore;
- the "on-request coordinated operational security assessment" process and the update of the TSOs' IGMs; and
- the implementation timescale.

The second SWE ROSC proposal was received by the last Regulatory Authority of the South West Europe Capacity Calculation Region on 7 October 2020. Consequently, a SWE NRAs' decision is required by 7 December 2020 according to article 7(1) of the SO Regulation.

Description of the TSOs' proposal

The TSOs of the South West Europe region propose to define CORESO as RSC responsible for carrying out the coordinated security analyses in the South West Europe region.

The methodology requires that information regarding IGMs, remedial actions available in the TSO's control area, system constraints relevant for coordinated security analysis and relevant network elements for congestion to be resolved are provided to the RSCs by the TSOs in the region. The RSC uses all of the data to run an algorithm that aims to find the set of remedial actions that relieves congestion from relevant cross-border network elements at the lowest cost..

The TSOs proposed that all elements with a voltage level higher than or equal to 220 KV are in the list of cross-border relevant network elements. The list of cross-border relevant network elements shall at least include all SWE critical network elements defined in the methodology pursuant to article 21 of the CACM Regulation.

The categories of remedial actions that can be activated in order to resolve congestion on the cross-border relevant network elements are described in article 22 of the SO Regulation. SWE's TSOs plan full implementation of the methodology 40 months after its adoption.

III. The South West Europe Regulatory Authorities position and amendments

SWE's NRAs acknowledge that the final proposal submitted by SWE TSO has been improved and adequately responds to the request for amendment of the NRAs.

SWE's TSOs are in favour of the principles proposed for the coordination and optimisation of the activation of remedial actions that will improve operational security in the SWE CCR.

Nevertheless, SWE NRAs have identified new areas for improvement in the methodology.

The SWE NRAs intend to exploit the provisions of Article 5(6) of recast ACER regulation, requiring regulatory authorities to revise the terms and conditions and methodologies where necessary.

A comprehensive list of the proposed amendments is given below.

Here are the most relevant amendments:

- change of the definition of cross-border relevant remedial actions to align with the new definition in the Core CCR: cross-border remedial actions are all remedial actions given as input of the optimisation;
- deletion of the exhaustive list of categories of remedial actions considered in the ROSC process and simple reference to article 22 of the SO Regulation in order to allow the TSOs to coordinate new categories of remedial actions (eg: redispatching) in the future;
- clarification of the criteria and the process for the TSOs to refuse to activate a remedial action recommended by the RSC; and
- description of reporting requirements and removal of the 12-month period to submit an amendment defining them.

Here are the minor editorial issues:

- reorganisation of articles in order to separate what concerns inputs, coordination and activation; and
- correction of editorial errors.

Moreover, SWE NRAs are aware that from 1 July 2022 at the latest the RSC framework developed for each CCR according to Article 77 of the SO Regulation will be substituted by the RCC framework

established for each system operation region according to the proposal pursuant to article 35 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943. SWE NRAs deem it necessary to ensure a consistency between what will be written in the RCC establishment proposal and what is included in the SWE ROSC methodology. An amendment of SWE ROSC methodology may thus be required once the RCC establishment proposal is approved.

IV. Conclusions

SWE NRAs have consulted and closely cooperated and coordinated to reach agreement that they amend and adopt, according to the provisions of Article 5(6) of recast ACER Regulation, the SWE ROSC proposal submitted by SWE TSOs pursuant to Article 76 of the SO Regulation.

SWE NRAs must make their national decisions to approve the SWE ROSC methodology, on the basis of this agreement.

Following national decisions by SWE Regulatory Authorities, SWE TSOs will be required to publish the SWE ROSC methodology in line with Article 8(1) of Regulation 2015/1485.

Common provisions for regional operational security coordination within SWE CCR in accordance with Article 76 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation

December 2020

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Whereas

- (1) The Transmission System Operators (hereafter referred to as “TSOs”) of the South West Europe Capacity Calculation Region (hereafter referred to as “SWE CCR”), as defined in accordance with Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishing a guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (hereafter referred to as the “CACM Regulation”) submitted a proposal for the methodology for regional operational security coordination (hereafter referred to as “ROSC methodology”) inside the SWE CCR, in accordance with Article 76(1) of the SO Regulation.
- (2) This proposal (hereafter referred to as the “SWE ROSC methodology”) takes into account the general principles and goals set in Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (hereafter referred to as the “SO Regulation”) as well as Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (hereafter referred to as “CACM Regulation”), as well as Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity (hereafter referred to as “Regulation (EC) No 714/2009”).
- (3) The goal of the SO Regulation is to safeguard operational security, frequency quality and the efficient use of the interconnected system and resources. To facilitate these aims, it is necessary to enhance standardization of operational security analysis at least per synchronous area. Standardization shall be achieved through a common methodology for coordinating operational security analysis according to Article 75 of the SO Regulation.
- (4) Article 76 of the SO Regulation constitute the legal basis for this proposal and define several specific requirements that the SWE ROSC methodology should take into account:

“1. By 3 months after the approval of the methodology for coordinating operational security analysis in Article 75(1), all TSOs of each capacity calculation region shall jointly develop a proposal for common provisions for regional operational security coordination, to be applied by the regional security coordinators and the TSOs of the capacity calculation region. The proposal shall respect the methodologies for coordinating operational security analysis developed in accordance with Article 75(1) and complement where necessary the methodologies developed in accordance with Articles 35 and 74 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222. The proposal shall determine:

(a) conditions and frequency of intraday coordination of operational security analysis and updates to the common grid model by the regional security coordinator;

(b) the methodology for the preparation of remedial actions managed in a coordinated way, considering their cross- border relevance as determined in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222, taking into account the requirements in Articles 20 to 23 and determining at least:

(i) the procedure for exchanging the information of the available remedial actions, between relevant TSOs and the regional security coordinator;

(ii) the classification of constraints and the remedial actions in accordance with Article 22;

(iii) the identification of the most effective and economically efficient remedial actions in case of operational security violations referred to in Article 22;

(iv) the preparation and activation of remedial actions in accordance with Article 23(2);

(v) the sharing of the costs of remedial actions referred to in Article 22, complementing where necessary the common methodology developed in accordance with Article 74 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222. As a general principle, costs of non-cross-border relevant congestions shall be borne by the TSO responsible for the given control area and costs of relieving cross-border-relevant congestions shall be covered by TSOs responsible for the control areas in proportion to the aggravating impact of energy exchange between given control areas on the congested grid element.

2. In determining whether congestion have cross-border relevance, the TSOs shall take into account the congestion that would appear in the absence of energy exchanges between control areas.”

- (5) Article 77 of the SO Regulation defines the following
- “1. The proposal of all TSOs of a capacity calculation region for common provisions for regional operational security coordination pursuant to Article 76(1) shall also include common provisions concerning the organisation of regional operational security coordination, including at least:*
- (a) the appointment of the regional security coordinator(s) that will perform the tasks in paragraph 3 for that capacity calculation region;*
 - (b) rules concerning the governance and operation of regional security coordinator(s), ensuring equitable treatment of all member TSOs;*
 - (c) where the TSOs propose to appoint more than one regional security coordinator in accordance with subparagraph (a):*
 - (i) a proposal for a coherent allocation of the tasks between the regional security coordinators who will be active in that capacity calculation region. The proposal shall take full account of the need to coordinate the different tasks allocated to the regional security coordinators;*
 - (ii) an assessment demonstrating that the proposed setup of regional security coordinators and allocation of tasks is efficient, effective and consistent with the regional coordinated capacity calculation established pursuant to Articles 20 and 21 of Regulation (EU) 2015/1222;*
 - (iii) an effective coordination and decision making process to resolve conflicting positions between regional security coordinators within the capacity calculation region.*
- 2. When developing the proposal for common provisions concerning the organisation of regional operational security coordination in paragraph 1, the following requirements shall be met:*
- (a) each TSO shall be covered by at least one regional security coordinator;*
 - (b) all TSOs shall ensure that the total number of regional security coordinators across the Union is not higher than six.*
- 3. The TSOs of each capacity calculation region shall propose the delegation of the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 1:*
- (a) regional operational security coordination in accordance with Article 78 in order to support TSOs fulfil their obligations for the year-ahead, day-ahead and intraday time-frames in Article 34(3) and Articles 72 and 74;*
 - (b) building of common grid model in accordance with Article 79;*
 - (c) regional outage coordination in accordance with Article 80, in order to support TSOs fulfil their obligations in Articles 98 and 100;*
 - (d) regional adequacy assessment in accordance with Article 81 in order to support TSOs fulfil their obligations under Article 107.*

4. In executing its tasks, a regional security coordinator shall take account of data covering at least all capacity calculation regions for which it has been allocated tasks, including the observability areas of all TSOs in those capacity calculation regions.

5. All regional security coordinators shall coordinate the execution of their tasks in order to facilitate the fulfilment of the objectives of this Regulation. All regional security coordinators shall ensure the harmonization of processes and, where duplication is not justified by reasons of efficiency or by the need to ensure continuity of service, the creation of joint tools to ensure efficient cooperation and coordination between the regional security coordinators.”

- (6) This methodology considers and where necessary complements the methodology for coordinating operational security analysis in accordance with Article 75 of the SO Regulation (hereafter referred to as “CSAM”).
- (7) This methodology considers and where necessary complements the methodology for application of coordinated redispatching and countertrading in SWE CCR in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the CACM Regulation. (hereafter referred to as “RDCT Methodology”).
- (8) This methodology considers and where necessary complements the methodology for application of redispatching and countertrading cost-sharing for the SWE CCR in accordance with Article 74 of the CACM Regulation.
- (9) In conclusion, the SWE ROSC methodology contributes to the general objectives of the SO Regulation to the benefit of all TSOs, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators, regulatory authorities and market participants.

TITLE 1

General Provisions

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This methodology for regional operational security coordination in accordance with Article 76 of the SO Regulation is the common methodology for all TSOs of SWE CCR.
2. The participating TSOs are therefore REE (Spain), REN (Portugal) and RTE (France) (hereinafter “SWE TSOs”).

Article 2

Definitions and interpretation

1. For the purposes of the SWE ROSC methodology, the terms used shall have the meaning given to them in Article 3 of the SO Regulation, Article 2 of the CACM Regulation and Article 2 of the CSAM.
2. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:
 - a. “SO Regulation” means Electricity Transmission System Operation Guideline according to Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485;
 - b. ‘on request regional coordinated operational security assessment’ means a regional operational security assessment that is performed at a TSO’s request in addition to scheduled regional operational security assessment;
 - c. ‘complete on request regional coordinated operational security assessment’ means an on request regional operational security assessment that is performed for all the remaining hours of the intraday timeframe;
 - d. ‘light on request regional coordinated operational security assessment’ means an on request regional operational security assessment that is performed for some but not all of the remaining hours of the intraday timeframe;
 - e. ‘IGM’ means the individual grid model as defined in Article 2(1) of the CACM Regulation;
 - f. ‘CGM’ means the common grid model as defined in Article 2(2) of the CACM Regulation;
 - g. ‘CSAM’ means the methodology for coordinating operational security analysis pursuant to Article 75 of the SO Regulation;
 - h. ‘XNE’ or ‘cross-border relevant network element’ means a network element identified as cross-border relevant and on which operational security violations need to be managed in a coordinated way;
 - i. ‘agreed cross-border relevant remedial action’ means a cross-border relevant remedial action which has been agreed during the coordination among SWE TSOs and RSC.
3. In this SWE ROSC methodology, unless the context requires otherwise:
 - a. The singular indicates the plural and vice versa;
 - b. Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this proposal;
 - c. Any reference to legislation, regulations, directives, orders, instruments, codes or any other enactment shall include any modification, extension or re-enactment of it when in force.

TITLE 2

General provisions for regional operational security coordination

Article 3

Appointment of the regional security coordinator in SWE CCR

1. All SWE TSOs appoint CORESO as SWE RSC to perform the tasks included in paragraph 3 of Article 77 of the SO Regulation.
2. The SWE RSC shall perform the coordinated regional operational security assessment, including reporting to the TSOs the congestions identified, proposing remedial actions, and exchanging with the TSOs to agree on the remedial actions.
3. The functions assumed by the Regional Security Coordinator in this proposal will be part of the role of the SWE “Regional Coordination Center” that will be replacing the SWE “Regional Security Coordinator” as defined by Article 35 and 37 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943.

Article 4

Common grid model building

1. Within ENTSO-E, TSOs will set-up a consistent and harmonised approach at pan-European level to ensure that the solutions implemented to build Common Grid Models and operated by RSCs will be compliant with the respective requirements set up in the relevant legislation in force, including SOGL Regulation (notably Article 79(5)), the CGM methodology and the CSA methodology, while ensuring reliability of the CGM delivery process and the aligned use of the resulting unique CGM.

Article 5

Day ahead regional coordinated operational security assessment

1. The day ahead coordinated regional operational security assessment shall be performed by the SWE RSC.
2. The process and its deadlines shall respect the Article 33 of the CSAM.
3. The study shall cover from 00:00 the 24 hours of the day.

Article 6

Frequency of intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment

1. SWE RSC shall perform intraday coordinated regional operational security assessments at least three times in intraday timeframe in accordance with Article 24 of the CSAM.
2. For each of the coordinated regional operation security assessment referred to in paragraph 1, SWE TSOs shall send a set of new updated IGMs with one IGM for each remaining hour of the day.
3. An additional ‘on request regional coordinated operational security assessment’ can be asked by any TSO from SWE.
4. When no incident appears, the SWE RSC shall complete the intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment in 90 minutes.

Article 7

Regional intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment

1. All SWE TSOs and SWE RSC shall apply the following regional intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment process:
 - a. At the latest at hour T_a (60 minutes before the reference hour), all SWE TSOs shall deliver IGMs covering the hours until the end of the day.
 - b. At the latest at hour T_b (45 minutes before the reference hour), SWE RSC shall make available the corresponding CGM.
 - c. From T_b to T_c (40 minutes after the reference hour) SWE RSC shall perform a coordinated regional operational security assessment.
 - d. From T_c to T_d (45 minutes after the reference hour) a validation process will take place between SWE TSOs and SWE RSC.
2. The study for each intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment performed by SWE RSC shall cover from 2 hours later of the reference hour until the end of the day.

Article 8

On request intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment

1. The TSO from SWE who asks for an 'on request regional coordinated operational security assessment' shall precise to the SWE RSC and the others SWE TSOs the borders and timestamps affected.
2. The SWE TSOs can ask for an 'on request regional coordinated operational security assessment' as many times as considered necessary.
3. When a TSO from SWE asks for an 'on request regional coordinated operational security assessment', all SWE TSOs shall update their IGMs. If one or both SWE TSOs who is/are not asking for an 'on request regional coordinated operational security assessment' is/are not able to update his/their IGM, this/these TSO/s shall inform SWE RSC and explain the reasons. SWE RSC will merge the updated files with the latest updates of the others SWE TSOs files in order to perform the coordinated regional operational security assessment.
4. If an 'on request regional coordinated operational security assessment' is asked while the previous regular intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment is running, the SWE RSC shall always finish the ongoing coordinated regional operational security assessment.
5. If a 'complete on request regional coordinated operational security assessment' is asked in the period where no regular intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment is running, the SWE RSC shall perform it, only if it is asked for more than 90 minutes before the next defined CSA.
6. In case of a 'light on request regional coordinated operational security assessment' is asked in the period where no regular intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment is running, the SWE RSC shall perform it only if the results of this study are expected to be delivered prior to the SWE RSC coordination deadline and prior to the beginning of next defined CSA.

Article 9
RSC coordination deadline

1. The RSC coordination deadline is the minimum time needed for the RSC to perform a coordinated security analysis in the SWE CCR.
2. The RSC coordination deadline is equal to 1 hour.

Article 10
Fast activation process

1. A fast activation process as a last resort measure to reassess the need of a set of remedial actions will take place if :
 - RSC coordination deadline is exceeded without any suggestion from SWE RSC;
 - any TSO from SWE detects an identified constraint after RSC coordination deadline;
 - all the affected SWE TSOs agree that a cross border relevant remedial action (previously agreed) is not needed anymore and the coordination deadline is exceeded.
2. The TSO from SWE affected by the identified constraint shall determine if any other TSO from SWE is affected by any consequence of the identified constraint and contact this TSO from SWE.
3. The TSO from SWE affected by the identified constraint shall determine remedial actions to be applied to solve the constraint and if any other TSO from SWE is affected by these remedial actions shall contact him.
4. The TSO from SWE affected by the identified constraint shall ensure that any other TSO from SWE affected by these remedial actions accept them. Both TSOs shall agree in the remedial actions activations steps.
5. The remedial actions resulting from the fast activation process shall respect the methodology pursuant to Article 35 of the CACM.
6. A SWE TSO activating a remedial action through fast activation process shall provide the SWE RSC the relevant information on which the decision to activate the remedial action was based.
7. SWE TSOs shall include the changes regarding activated remedial actions resulting from fast activation process in the next relevant IGMs.

Article 11
SWE Particular Rule

1. According to Article 23(4) of the CSAM the exchange shall be increased of 200 MW during the day ahead coordinated regional operational security assessment study performed by the SWE RSC for the French-Spanish border, to fulfil RTE regulation that does not allow overflows due to unintended deviations of frequency adjustments (except for outliers).

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2. According to Article 24(6) of the CSAM the exchange shall be increased of 200 MW during the intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment study performed by the SWE RSC for the French-Spanish border, to fulfil RTE regulation that do not allow overflows due to unintended deviations of frequency adjustments (except for outliers).
 3. The value of 200 MW will be reassessed one year after the implementation through a statistical approach evaluating the distribution of the deviations between the physical flows and the commercial exchanges on the border.

TITLE 3

Coordinated security analysis process

Chapter 1

Coordinated security analysis inputs

Article 12

Operational security limits

1. SWE TSOs shall inform SWE RSC of operational security limits for each element of their transmission systems in base case and after contingency.
2. In case of any modification of the security limits the relevant TSO shall inform SWE RSC as soon as possible.
3. In the case that a TSO from SWE uses dynamic lines rating, he must inform SWE RSC of those lines in which their capability values could be changed between the current coordinated regional operational security assessment and the following one (or previous one). The IGM will be updated with the dynamic line ratings and SWE RSC will take into account the different indicated line ratings for each timestamp.

Article 13

Contingency list

1. SWE TSOs shall send SWE RSC their contingency list, which shall include both ordinary and exceptional contingencies informing of the classification of each of them.
2. SWE TSOs shall send SWE RSC the occurrence increasing factors according to Article 8 of the CSAM.
3. SWE TSOs that have established an agreement on a list of additional exceptional contingencies located in one of their control areas which shall have to be included in their contingency lists according to Article 9 of the CSAM shall inform SWE RSC of this agreement.
4. SWE TSOs that have established an agreement on a set of contingencies of their contingency lists that do not respect the (N-1) criterion according to Article 12 of the CSAM shall inform the rest of SWE TSOs and SWE RSC of this agreement.
5. According to Article 11 of the CSAM, SWE TSOs shall inform without undue delay the other SWE TSOs and SWE RSC about the contingencies of their contingency list for which the TSO shall not be required to comply with the (N-1) criterion either because the TSO decides not to comply with in (N-1) criterion in application of Article 35(5) of the SO Regulation.
6. All the previous information shall be updated at least every year and when there is a major change in the grid.

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7. According to Article 11 of the CSAM, SWE TSOs shall inform without undue delay the rest SWE TSOs and SWE RSC about any update of the exceptional contingencies fulfilling the application criteria of at least one of the permanent occurrence increasing factor.

According to Article 11 of the CSAM, SWE TSOs shall inform without undue delay the rest SWE TSOs and SWE RSC about any update of the exceptional contingencies that have the potential to fulfil the application criteria of at least one of the temporary occurrence increasing factor, they shall inform without undue delay the rest SWE TSOs and SWE RSC when the conditions are met to fulfil the application criteria of at least one of the temporary occurrence increasing factor and they shall inform without undue delay, when conditions are no longer met, the rest SWE TSOs and SWE RSC.

Article 14

List of cross-border relevant network elements

1. The XNEs are the set of network elements in the SWE CCR with a voltage level higher than or equal to 220 kV. The list of XNEs shall at least include all SWE critical network elements defined in day-ahead and intraday capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 21 of the CACM Regulation.
2. The list of XNEs, mentioned above, can be extended in case of some specific outage create new XNE.
3. When a TSO from SWE finds necessary to remove an element from the list of XNEs, this TSO must inform the others SWE TSOs, if all SWE TSOs agree, the element will be removed from the list of XNEs.
4. SWE TSOs shall update the list of XNE when necessary and inform the SWE RSC about the change. The list of XNEs shall be reassessed by SWE TSOs at least once a year.

Article 15

List of cross-border relevant remedial actions

1. The categories of remedial actions listed in Article 22 of the SO regulation can be considered when defining the list of cross-border relevant remedial actions.
2. The list of cross-border remedial actions shall at least include the remedial actions proposed for the capacity calculation process.
3. Each TSO from SWE, in coordination with SWE RSC, shall assess qualitatively which remedial actions are cross-border relevant. SWE TSOs should aim to make available as many remedial actions as possible for each CSA.
4. When there is disagreement in the determination of the cross-border relevant remedial actions, a quantitative evaluation according to Article 15 of the CSAM will take place. TSOs shall consider commonly agreed as cross-border relevant all the remedial actions for which the remedial action influence factor is higher than 5%.
5. A set of remedial actions is cross-border relevant if one of them has been assessed as cross border relevant.
6. SWE TSOs shall review the list of the remedial actions or sets of remedial action that could be deemed cross-border relevant within SWE CCR at least once a year.
7. SWE TSOs, in coordination with SWE RSC shall jointly assess the affected TSOs for each cross-border relevant remedial action.
8. The quality of the forecasts, concerning the volume and price, of the remedial actions and countertrading will be monitored in accordance with the methodology pursuant to Articles 35 and 74 of the CACM.

Article 16

Individual grid models

1. The first version of set of updated IGMs for day-ahead coordinated regional operational security assessment, shall be based on the last forecast.
2. At the latest at hour T0, SWE TSOs shall deliver IGMs covering the whole next day and SWE RSC shall make available to SWE TSOs the corresponding CGMs before hour T1 where T1 is equal to T0 +60 minutes. When applicable, each TSO shall include the preventives remedial actions which result of the last capacity calculation, made by SWE RSC, in their IGMs.
3. At the latest at hour T2, SWE RSC shall share between them the results of these coordinated regional operational security assessments. Between T2 and T3, SWE TSOs shall deliver updated IGMs taking into account the preventive remedial actions agreed during this coordinated regional operational security assessment, and making also available the curative remedial actions agreed during this coordinated regional operational security assessment.
4. At the latest at hour T3, SWE RSC shall make available to SWE TSOs the corresponding CGMs.
5. Each TSO shall include the agreed remedial actions in their first intraday IGMs to be provided after T5.
6. For intraday on request coordinated regional operational security assessment, the affected SWE TSOs, shall send a set of updated IGMs: with one IGM for each remaining hour of the day, when possible.
7. When preparing individual grid models, each TSO from SWE shall include all remedial actions already agreed as a result of previous coordinated operational security analyses or previous coordinated regional operational security assessments. SWE TSOs shall also include a logbook listing all their agreed remedial actions and their status for each timeframe included in IGMs.
8. The updates shall take into account the last market activity, the change of loads and generation forecasts, especially the intermittent generation forecasts.

Article 17

Quality Check

1. SWE RSC shall check the consistency and quality of all input data needed to be exchanged before each coordinated regional operational security assessment.
2. If any inconsistency is detected, SWE RSC shall inform the responsible TSO from SWE who shall correct and update the corresponding information as soon as possible. SWE RSC will not begin the coordinated regional operational security assessment for the impacted border until all the needed data is correct, meanwhile the coordinated regional operational security assessment for the not impacted border shall not be delayed.

Chapter 2

Preparation of Remedial Actions

Article 18

Identification of most effective and economically efficient remedial actions

1. The process to identify the most effective and economically efficient set of remedial action among the cross border remedial actions available will be based on a remedial action optimization which aims to

find the higher efficiency based on the inputs provided by the SWE TSOs according to Articles 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15:

- a. the objective of the optimization is to have a positive margin for all XNE. The margin is defined as the difference between the maximum admissible flow and the measured values on the elements after a load flow simulation;
- b. the workflow will simulate all the contingencies provided in the inputs and monitor the flow on all the monitored resources with their respective security limits. If any constraint is detected on a secured element, the optimization will test several remedial actions or sets of remedial actions and calculate its impact in the margin;
- c. the optimization will also consider :
 - i. Voltage monitoring;
 - ii. Angle difference monitoring.
- d. the optimization process shall monitor flows in N situation, after the outages provided by the TSOs in the inputs and after applying remedial actions;
- e. the optimization process shall consider and take into account in one and same step costly and non-costly remedial actions;
- f. the optimization shall select first the non-costly sets of remedial action. If several solutions with non-costly sets of remedial action are found, the one with the highest margin shall be selected. If no solution is found with only non-costly remedial actions, the less costly efficient combination of remedial actions shall be selected by the optimization;
- g. in case all constraints are not relieved with the available non costly remedial actions or sets of remedial actions, redispatching and countertrading will be applied to reduce the cross-border exchange to a value where no constraints appear or all constraints can be solved.

Chapter 3

Validation and activation of cross-border relevant remedial actions

Article 19

Validation session

1. After each day ahead and intraday coordinated regional operational security assessment, SWE RSC shall organize a session, such as a teleconference where the results of coordinated regional operational security assessment performed and proposed remedial actions are shared.
2. In accordance with the CSAM, Article 78(4) of the SO Regulation and Article 42(2) of the Electricity Regulation, during each coordinated regional operational security assessment, the recommended cross-border relevant remedial actions shall be considered as agreed, except when:
 - (a) the implementation of a recommended cross-border relevant remedial action would result in operational security violations;
 - (b) the recommended cross-border relevant remedial action is no longer available.
3. If a SWE TSO rejects a recommended XRAs, it shall provide to SWE RSC and other SWE TSOs clear reasons for rejection, including the evidence for the claimed grounds of rejection.
4. In case of rejection of a recommended cross-border relevant remedial action, the concerned SWE TSO shall coordinate with SWE RSC and other SWE TSOs to identify and plan alternative cross-border

relevant remedial action taking into account cost and efficiency to relieve the operational security violations in a coordinated way in accordance with this methodology and the CSAM.

Article 20

Expected outputs

1. The SWE RSC shall provide to SWE TSOs the following outputs:
 - a. the CGM with the agreed preventive remedial actions applied, for each calculated timestamp;
 - b. the list of the detected identified constraints and the timing of their occurrence;
 - c. the list of the contingencies leading to the identified constraints;
 - d. the list of all the agreed RA. This list shall give the following information :
 - i. the name and the description of the remedial actions or set of remedial actions;
 - ii. the type of remedial actions: curative or preventive;
 - iii. the list of impacted TSOs;
 - iv. for the curative remedial actions, after which contingencies they should be applied;
 - v. the timing for application (beginning and end);
 - vi. estimated costs if relevant;
 - vii. if a remedial action was proposed and refused by a TSO: the reason of refusal and the proposed final alternative;
 - viii. PST taps (preventive and curative);
 - ix. imbalance rate for East/West flows on the French/Spanish tie-lines;
 - x. FACTS: value of impedance in ohms (preventive and curative); and
 - xi. Curative RA of HVDC: final power set-point of HVDC in MW under those contingencies which activate the RAs.

Article 21

Activation of remedial actions

1. Before activating a previously agreed cross border relevant remedial action, the relevant TSO from SWE must inform the others SWE TSOs affected.
2. SWE TSOs shall activate each of the RAs referred to in Article 20(1)(d), unless :
 - a. they are no longer available;
 - b. they lead to violation of operational security limits;
 - c. all SWE TSOs agree that the remedial action is not needed anymore.
3. When an agreed cross-border relevant remedial action is not activated according to paragraph 2 :
 - a. an ‘on request regional coordinated operational security assessment’ must be required to find an alternative solution; or
 - b. if the coordination deadline is exceeded, a fast activation process will take place; or
 - c. if there is no time to launch a fast activation process, the activation of the remedial action can be cancelled.
4. The SWE TSO who refuses to activate an agreed cross border relevant remedial action according to paragraph 2 shall provide explanations to SWE RSC as soon as possible.
5. According to Article 17(2) of the SO Regulation SWE RSC shall record the number of instances where SWE TSOs refuse to implement the cross border relevant remedial actions recommended by SWE RSC and the reasons thereof.

TITLE 4
Implementation and monitoring

Article 22
Implementation

1. The implementation of the SWE ROSC methodology is subject to:
 - a. regulatory approval of this SWE ROSC methodology in accordance with Article 9 of the SO Regulation;
 - b. regulatory approval of the Amendments of coordinated security analysis methodology pursuant to Article 75(1) of SO Regulation; and
 - c. development, testing and implementation of the IT tools, systems and procedures required to support the SWE ROSC methodology, CGMES format included.
2. The implementation process will include the following steps:
 - a. development of all required IT tools, systems and procedures;
 - b. experimentation of all required IT tools, systems and procedures;
 - c. internal and external parallel operational run with the existing processes to assure the proper performing of the IT tools, systems and procedures and the training of operators; and
 - d. operational go-live.
3. SWE TSOs and SWE RSC shall respect the following deadlines:
 - a. step 2(a) and 2 (b) shall be completed 30 months after the approval of the SWE ROSC Methodology;
 - b. step 2 (c) shall be completed 9 months after the previous step; and
 - c. step 2 (d) shall be completed 1 month after the previous step.

Article 23
Monitoring

1. RAs will be reported by SWE TSOs as described in the Article 13(1) of Transparency Regulation (EC) 543/2013 and the Regulation for Energy Market Integrity and Transparency 1227/2011.
2. SWE RSCs shall record and share all necessary data to enable SWE TSOs to fulfil the obligations regarding SWE ROSC methodology, SWE Cost Sharing Methodology and Article 17 of the SO Regulation.
3. SWE TSOs and RSC shall prepare and submit to SWE regulatory authorities on biannual basis a report on efficiency and effectiveness of ROSC process. This shall in particular include:
 - (a) Reporting on the occurrence and impact of rejected XRAs;
 - (b) Reporting on the deviations between indicative and realised prices and/or costs of XRAs as well as possible abuses;
 - (c) Reporting on input data and inclusion of agreed XRAs in IGMs; and
 - (d) Reporting on the occurrence and the reasons to use the fast activation process.

TITLE 5
Final provisions

Article 24
Publication of the SWE ROSC methodology

1. The SWE TSOs shall publish the SWE ROSC methodology without undue delay after all national regulatory authorities have adopted the SWE ROSC methodology in accordance with Article 8 (1) of the SO Regulation.

Article 25
Language

1. The reference language for this SWE ROSC methodology Proposal shall be English.
2. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate this Proposal into their national language(s), in the event of inconsistencies between the English version published by TSOs in SWE CCR in accordance with Article 8(1) of the SO Regulation and any version in another language, the relevant TSOs shall be obliged to dispel any inconsistencies by providing a revised translation of this Proposal to their relevant national regulatory authorities.