

Market			
	Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM)	Forwards Capacity Allocation (FCA)	Balancing (BAL)
Purpose of Regulation:	The regulation will lay down the rules for operating pan-European day ahead and intraday markets, and will set out the processes for determining how capacity is calculated and for reviewing bidding zones.	The regulation will set the rules for calculating and buying capacity in forward markets (before day ahead). It also sets rules for hedging price risk between bidding zones in these markets.	The regulation will define the roles and responsibilities of TSOs and market participants in cross-border balancing. It will provide the rules for procurement and exchange of balancing energy, reservation of capacity for balancing purposes and greater harmonisation of settlement arrangements.
Status:	5. Formal Commission proposal (29/7/14) Previous texts discussed at a number of ECBC meetings. Formal proposal discussed at formal comitology meeting on 9 th October.	4. Recommended for Adoption by ACER (26/5/14) Text not yet discussed at ECBC meetings.	4a. Code not accepted by ACER (24/3/14) ACER concluded submission by ENTSOe not in line with the Framework Guidelines and that further work was necessary. ENTSOe have now resubmitted the draft Code.
Latest Text:	Formal proposal - issued by Commission 29 th July 2014.	ENTSOe final draft – issued 3 rd April 2014.	ENTSOe revised draft – issued 17 th September 2014.
Key Upcoming Meetings:	7th November – formal comitology meeting (to be confirmed).	None currently scheduled.	None currently scheduled.
Main UK Stakeholder Points (including from latest DECC-Ofgem workshop):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance – decision-making, consultation, approval and review processes around methodologies, amendments (<i>across all market codes</i>). Clarity of drafting, roles and responsibilities, etc. (<i>across all market codes</i>). NEMO designation and competition. Bidding Zone reviews. Capacity calculation methodology. Cost-sharing arrangements (<i>across all market codes</i>). <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Aug '14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firmness regime. Operation of Physical Transmission Rights (PTRs) and Financial Transmission Rights. Implementation timescales. <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Oct '13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delegation of balancing functions. Fit with the BSC panel function. Cost neutrality. Impact within GB and particularly on DSOs. Arrangement of CoBAs – particularly with regard to ICs. Relationship with DSR. Emergency arrangements. Development of standard products and other changes to GB practice. <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Jan '14)</p>

Connection			
	Requirements for Generators (RfG)	Demand Connection (DCC)	High Voltage DC Connection (HVDC)
Purpose of Regulation:	The regulation will set, or lays down a process for setting, the requirements that new generators must meet to connect to the network. It also sets some requirements for existing generators in very limited cases.	The regulation will define requirements for new demand users and distribution network connections to the network.	The regulation will provide requirements for HVDC connections and offshore DC connected generation.
Status:	4. Recommended for Adoption by ACER (27/3/13) Text discussed at a number of ECBC meetings.	4. Recommended for Adoption by ACER (27/3/14) Text discussed at a number of ECBC meetings.	4. Recommended for Adoption by ACER (24/07/14) Text not yet discussed at ECBC meetings.
Latest Text:	Informal Commission draft - issued 14 th January 2014.	Informal Commission draft – issued 5 th March 2014.	ENTSOe draft – issued 30 th April 2014.
Upcoming Meetings:	None currently scheduled.	None currently scheduled.	None currently scheduled.
Main UK Stakeholder Points (including from latest DECC-Ofgem workshop):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum capacity thresholds for type B, C and D power generating modules. • Notification requirements. • Definition of synchronous area. • Fault Right Through (FRT) requirements for Type B generators. <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Aug '12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of application. • Reactive power. • National Regulatory Authority oversight. • Consistency of definitions (including with RfG). • Compliance and data. <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Apr '14)</p>	<i>Workshop not yet held.</i>

System Operation			
	Operational Planning and Scheduling (OPS)	Operational Security	Load Frequency Control and Reserves (LFCR)
Purpose of Regulation:	The regulation will focus on the planning phase ahead of real time. It will set requirements for assessing the adequacy and operational security of the interconnected power system and for planning outages required by TSO's and grid users when they have cross borders impacts on power flows.	The purpose of the regulation will be to retain (or return to) a normal grid state. It will set common rules for ensuring the operational security of the pan-European power system.	The regulation will force on frequency quality criteria. It will provides for the coordination and technical specification of load frequency control processes and specifies the levels of reserves (backup) which TSOs need to hold and specifies where they need to be held.
Status:	4. Recommended for Adoption by ACER (12/11/13) ENTSOe have been asked to add more detail.	4. Recommended for Adoption by ACER (12/11/13) ENTSOe have been asked to add more detail.	4. Recommended for Adoption by ACER (30/09/13) ENTSOe have been asked to add more detail.
Latest Text:	ENTSOe final draft - issued 24 th September 2013.	ENTSOe final draft – issued 24 th September 2013.	ENTSOe final draft – issued 28 th June 2013.
Upcoming Meetings:	None currently scheduled.	None currently scheduled.	None currently scheduled.
Main UK Stakeholder Points (including from latest DECC-Ofgem workshop):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outage plans and consistency of reporting requirements with REMIT and Transparency Regulation. • Definition, roles and responsibilities of TSOs. • Definition of 'relevant user.' (<i>NB – latest draft no longer uses term</i>). <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Apr '13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency and clarity of definitions. • Resynchronisation. • Data provision. • National Regulatory Authority oversight. • Performance indicators. <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Apr '13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Regulatory Authority oversight. • Retrospective application. • Imbalance netting. • Frequency containment reserve sharing. <p>(Last DECC-Ofgem prioritisation workshop: Jul '12)</p>

System Operation (cont.)

Emergency and Restoration (ER)

Purpose of Regulation:

The regulation will deal with the procedures and remedial actions to be applied in the Emergency, Blackout and Restoration states.

Status:

[4. Framework Guidelines Issued](#)

ENTSOe in the process of developing the code.
Public consultation due in Q4 2014.

Latest Text:

[ENTSOe working draft](#) - issued 14th June 2014

Upcoming Meetings:

Workshop and public consultation currently scheduled for 22 October 2014.

Main UK Stakeholder Points (including from latest DECC-Ofgem workshop):

Workshop not yet held.

Process for Developing Network Codes

Stage	Description	Description
1	Request for framework guidelines issued	The Commission requests ACER to submit framework guidelines within 6 months.
2	Request ENTSOe to submit a network code	The Commission requests ENTSOe to develop and submit to ACER a network code in line with the framework guidelines within 12 months.
3	Code submitted to ACER	ENTSOe submit code to ACER, which must provide a reasoned opinion within 3 months.
4	Recommended for Adoption by ACER	If in line with the framework guidelines ACER submit code to the Commission and recommend it be adopted.
4a	Code not accepted by ACER	If code is not in line with the framework guidelines, ENTSOe may redraft and resubmit to ACER.
5	Formal Commission proposal	The Commission present a formal regulatory proposal to Member States.
6	Agreed	Member States may agree the regulation through a process of 'comitology.' If and when agreed, the code is then passed to the European Parliament and Council, who have a (usually) three month period in which they can veto the proposal (on procedural grounds).
7	Formally adopted	If the Parliament and Council do not veto the proposed regulation, it is formally adopted and published in the Official Journal of the EU (OJEU). It will then enter into force (after 20 days from publication), and becomes directly applicable in all Member States.