

RSC Conference – Risk Preparedness

Regulation implementation

Conclusions (by Momcilo Lukic, SCC)

Yolanda Garcia Mezquita, European Commission, presented the background behind Risk preparedness regulation. She emphasized that national defence plans should be shared among the states, which will create trust between countries and its TSOs. She highlighted the importance of presence of the regulators in Risk Preparedness. She explained the roles of RSCs, and later RCCs, in RPP regulation. ENTSO-E will be able to delegate to RCCs tasks related to identification of regional crisis scenarios, and also tasks related to seasonal adequacy assessment. All delegated tasks should be performed under supervision of ENTSO-E.

Next part of the session was interactive, and all participants were included in discussion. Four groups were formed with a task to name all possible risks which may occur in their TSOs, and to distinguish the ones which can affect more than one TSO, i.e. the ones that have regional character. After a 10-minute brainstorm, the leaders of groups presented the list of risks and which of them are considered as regional by the group. Some reasons like extreme weather conditions, cyber-attacks and influence of renewable energy sources were mentioned by most or all of the groups. There were also some interesting suggestions, like lack of gas supply or political reasons, such as Brexit for example. The general conclusion was that for each risk it was difficult to define whether it has regional impact, and that under certain conditions every local risk can cause problems for the region.

Bruce Riddington from ENTSO-E presented the expectations for implementation of new Risk Preparedness regulation. He stated that the countries are still acting in independent manner and they need to collaborate and to focus on the regional aspects rather than on national ones. He described the difference between Critical Grid Situation and Risk Preparedness, which still causes some confusion. He also explained which are the next steps regarding methodology, which should be approved by ACER until March next year and implemented by September next year. At the end, he concluded that TSOs are responsible for identification of risk scenarios at national level, but support of RSCs to perform the consistency check of the cross-border effects in order to identify risk scenarios at regional level will be needed.

Outcome of group work

Risks	Regional/Local?	# of groups identified the risk
Severe weather (storms, drought, cold spell, hurricanes, hot weather)	R	4
Cybersecurity	R	3
Training + experience of staff + communication	R	3
Gas supply – reliability/risks coming from gas	R	2
IT system dependency	R	2
Unreliable supply of renewables/volatile renewable infeed	R	2
Terrorism	R	2
Outage planning/ Unplanned outage -> interconnectors	R	2
Political risk, i.e. Brexit	R	1
Complexity and interlinkage (DSO/TSO)	R	1
Holistic view missing	R	1

Reserves – availability of reserves -> how we pay for them	R	1
Accuracy of forecasting	R	1
Market practitioners	R	1
Adequacy	R	1
Not in my backyard (NIMBY) syndrome	L	1
Time -> ramp up/solar dropping off	L	1
Local congestion	L	1

Concept and background of session

Purpose of the session

The purpose of the session is to discuss the added value of regional cooperation in risk preparedness and the new roles of RCCs in the regulation.

Structure of the session

13.15-13.45: Yolanda Garcia-Mezquita will present the background behind the Risk preparedness regulation and the discussions on regional cooperation to prevent and manage electricity crisis.

13.45-14.20 Group work

14.20-14.40: Bruce Riddington presents the expectations for implementation of Risk Preparedness regulation including reflections resolving these risks on a regional basis and the sorts of measures that might be involved in the risk preparedness plans.

Purpose of the group work

To illustrate the amount of risks, which TSOs and RSCs face and how many of these are regional.

Concept of group work

13.45-13.50 Jens introduces the group work

13.50-14.00 Brainstorm on all risks that TSOs can experience today and in the future with increased amounts of renewables.

14.00-14.10 Mark the risks that are cross-border/regional risks.

14.10-14.20 Presentations from each group.

Relevant links

Risk Preparedness Regulation: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R0941>

Proposal for Methodology for identifying regional electricity crisis scenarios: <https://consultations.entsoe.eu/system-operations/risk-preparedness-regulation-methodology-for-ident/>