All TSOs' of Baltic Capacity Calculation Region proposal for common provisions for regional operational security coordination in accordance with Articles 76 and 77 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017

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1. Introduction

Whereas

(1) This document is a common proposal of Baltic Capacity Calculation Region (hereafter referred to as Baltic CCR) for Regional Operational Security Coordination (hereafter referred to as Baltic ROSC) in accordance with articles 76 and 77 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 of 2 August 2017 (hereafter referred to as the "SO Regulation").

(2) This Proposal takes into account general principles and goals set in SO Regulation as well as Commission Regulation (EC) 2015/1222 establishing a guideline on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (hereafter referred to as "CACM Regulation").

(3) It is necessary to standardise operational security analysis at least per synchronous area according to Article 75(1) of SO Regulation respectively within CCR according to Article 76(1) of SO Regulation. General standardisation principles defined in a common methodology for coordinated operational security analysis (hereafter referred to as – CSAM) according to Article 75 of SO Regulation which shall be considered as legal basis for this Proposal document.

(4) This Proposal considers and where necessary complements the CSAM and where necessary, the methodologies developed in accordance with article 35 of the CACM Regulation (hereafter referred to as "CRC Methodology") and article 74 of the CACM Regulation (hereafter referred to as "CRCCS Methodology").

(5) Articles 76 and 77 of SO Regulation constitute the legal basis for this Proposal and define several requirements that it should include at least:

   a. conditions and frequency of intraday coordination of operational security analysis and updates to the common grid model by the RSC;
   b. the methodology for the preparation of Remedial actions (hereafter referred to as - RAs) managed in a coordinated way, considering their cross-border relevance as determined in accordance with Article 35 of CACM, taking into account the requirements in Articles 20 to 23 of SO Regulation and determining at least:
      i. the procedure for exchanging the information of the available RAs between relevant TSOs and the RSC;
      ii. the classification of constraints and the RAs in accordance with Article 22 of SO Regulation;
      iii. the identification of the most effective and economically efficient RAs in case of operational security violations referred to in Article 22 of SO Regulation;
      iv. the preparation and activation of RAs in accordance with Article 23(2) of SO Regulation;
      v. the sharing of the costs of RAs referred to in Article 22 of SO Regulation, complementing, where necessary, the common methodology developed in accordance with Article 74 of CACM.

(6) In conclusion, this Proposal document shall contribute to the general objectives of the SO Regulation to the benefit of all TSOs, regulatory authorities and market participants.

1.1 Definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of the Baltic ROSC Methodology, the terms used in this document shall have the meaning of the definitions included in Article 3 of SO Regulation, Article 2 of CACM Regulation, Article 2 of Regulation 543/2013, Article 2 of CSAM and the other items of legislation referenced therein. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:

Available Remedial Action - is a remedial action which is available to solve constraints. It includes the needed technical and cost information.

Identified Constraint - is a couple of elements composed by one (or more) assessed elements and the contingency leading to a violation of an operational security limit or a function of this operational security limit.

Assessed Element - is a network element for which the electrical state is evaluated in the regional or cross-regional process and which value is expected to fulfil regional rules function of the operational security limits. Assessed elements list shall consist of secured elements and scanned elements.

Secured Element - is an assessed element on which, when violations of an operational security limit are identified during the regional or cross-regional security analysis, RAs needed to relieve these violations shall be identified.

Scanned Element - is an assessed element on which CROSA shall not create new operational security limits violations or worsen any existing violation.

Coordinated operational security analysis (COSA) - means an operational security analysis performed by a TSO on a common grid model, in accordance with Article 72(3) and 72(4) of the SO Regulation.

Coordinated regional operational security assessment (CROSA) - means an operational security analysis performed by RSC on a common grid model, in accordance with Article 78 of the SO Regulation.

Abbreviations

CGM – common grid model;

IGM – individual grid model;

ROSC – regional operational security coordination;

RAs – remedial actions;

RSC – regional security coordinator of Baltic CCR;

NRA – national regulatory authority;

RT – reference time;

DA – day-ahead;

ID – intraday;

2. General provisions for regional operational security coordination process

1. At least in long-term, day-ahead and intraday ROSC processes, all TSOs of Baltic CCR and RSC of Baltic CCR (hereafter referred to as RSC) shall manage violations of operational security limits and RAs that are deemed internal and cross-border relevant within CCR Baltic, in a coordinated way with the affected TSOs.

2. All TSOs and RSC shall perform long-term, DA and ID ROSC processes using the CGM.

3. COSA process shall be performed by TSOs and *coordinated regional operational security assessment* (hereafter referred to as – CROSA) shall be performed by RSC in coordination with TSOs for the long-term, DA and ID timeframe processes.

4. Prior to the start of the ROSC process for IGM preparation purposes, each TSO shall have right to perform a local preliminary assessment according to Article 21of CSAM in order to detect any violations of operational security limits on internal grid elements. Each TSO may choose whether or not to relieve violations of operational security limits in accordance with Article 21 of CSAM.

5. RSC shall perform CROSA on the basis of the CGM, the contingency list and the operational security limits provided by each TSOs. It shall deliver the results of the CROSA at least to all TSOs of Baltic CCR. Where it detects a constraint, it shall recommend to the relevant TSOs the most effective and economically efficient RAs and may also recommend RAs other than those provided by the TSOs.

6. All TSOs shall ensure that the principles of cost-sharing of XRAs are determined in accordance with „Baltic CCR TSOs common methodology for redispathing and countertrading cost sharing in accordance with Article 74 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity alloaction and congestion management“ are treated in a consistent way. In addition to this, the additional cost sharing principles are determined in paragraph 5.6 of this Proposal.

3. Definition and exchanging of input information

3.1 Contingency list

1. According to Article 78(1)(a) of SO Regulation, each TSO of Baltic CCR shall establish the list of contingencies to be analysed in long-term, DA and ID security

analysis processes in accordance with Article 33 of SO Regulation and Articles 6 to 10 of CSAM (hereafter referred to as contingency list).
2. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall provide the RSC with the contingency list to be used in CROSA process and shall inform the RSC about any update of this list in accordance with Article 11 of CSAM.
3. All TSOs of Baltic CCR, together with RSC shall jointly develop and agree on common contingency list to be used during CROSA in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section. The list shall be reassessed on a yearly basis.
4. Each TSO shall assess the consequences of any contingency of its contingency list in accordance with Article 35 of SO Regulation and Article 13 of CSAM.

3.2 Assessed elements, XNEs and operational security limits

1. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall define the list of assessed elements considering its' observability area and operational security limits in accordance with Article 25 of SO Regulation. Each TSO shall not include any reliability margin to operational security limits. Assessed elements list shall consist of secured elements and scanned elements.
2. Secured elements shall be all critical network elements (hereafter referred to as CNEs) defined in accordance with Baltic CCR capacity calculation methodology, all network elements which voltage level is equal or above 330 kV and all HVDC systems.
3. The cross-border relevant network elements of Baltic CCR (hereafter referred to as XNEs) are secured elements defined in accordance with paragraph 2.
4. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall have the right to exclude any element from the secured elements list, except CNEs, if all TSOs of Baltic CCR agree.
5. Each TSO of Baltic CCR may define scanned elements which shall be part of CROSA process.
6. Scanned elements can be any element with a voltage level lower than 330 kV which is modelled in the IGM and any element excluded from the secured elements list.
7. All TSOs of Baltic CCR, together with RSC shall jointly develop and agree on the common list of assessed elements to be used in CROSA in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section. This list shall be reassessed on a yearly basis.
8. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall send updates if needed for assessed elements list for any CROSA process. New assessed elements list proposal shall be coordinated with other TSOs of Baltic CCR and RSC.

3.3 Remedial action list

1. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall prepare the list of remedial actions to be used in CROSA processes in accordance with Article 14 of CSAM.
2. When preparing the remedial action list, each TSO of Baltic CCR shall consider remedial actions defined in accordance with Article 22 of SO Regulation.
3. All TSOs of Baltic CCR, in a coordination with RSC, shall identify whether a RAs prepared in accordance with paragraph 1 are cross-border relevant in accordance with sub-section 5.1.

4. All TSOs of Baltic CCR and RSC shall coordinate the RAs in accordance with Article 23 of SO Regulation and Article 17 of CSAM.
5. RA List for specific planning process should contain at least this information:
   a. RA availability timeframe;
   b. Costs of RA;
   c. Activation time;
   d. Any additional information which is relevant for RA.
6. When preparing RAs, each TSO shall consider constraints which may limit the usage of RAs. The following types of constraints shall be considered:
   a. Technical limitations such as ramping restrictions, min/max output power, min/max redispatch or power change through HVDC systems;
   b. Operational constraints and usage rules such as switching limitations, available range of taps, dependencies between topology measures;
   c. Procedural constraints resulting from timing constraints due to local or regional processes;
   d. Legal requirements stated in national laws regarding the priority of activation of RAs.

3.4 Individual and common grid model provisions

1. All TSOs of Baltic CCR shall prepare Individual Grid Model (hereafter referred to as IGM**)** which should be used in security analysis processes. IGMs shall be provided to operational planning data environment (hereafter referred to as – OPDE) according to Article 70(2) of SO Regulation.
2. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall have the right to perform a local preliminary assessment and choose whether to relieve operational security limit violations in its IGM according to Article 21(3) of CSAM.
3. Each TSO of Baltic CCR may include in its IGM any non-cross-border relevant preventive RAs, obtained during local preliminary assessment;
4. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall inform RSC about any included RAs in their IGMs according to Article 21(5) of CSAM.
5. Each TSO of Baltic CCR shall include in its IGM preventive RAs, that were agreed and coordinated during the previous CROSA processes.
6. RSC shall merge IGMs of all TSOs of Baltic CCR (except Fingrid, Svk and PSE) into Baltic CGM.

4. Provisions by regional security coordinator

4.1 Data consistency evaluation

1. RSC shall monitor consistency and correctness of input data provided by each TSO of Baltic CCR which is defined in Chapter 3 of this Proposal.
2. If RSC identify issues or incorrect information in provided input data 3, then RSC shall inform relevant TSOs and request the updates.

4.2 CROSA by RSC

1. RSC shall perform CROSA based on CGM.
2. When performing CROSA, RSC shall:
   a. Identify operational security violations for long-term, DA and ID planning processes and shall manage in a coordinated way;
   b. Propose RAs for operational security violations in long-term, DA and ID planning processes and shall manage in a coordinated way;

4.3 Coordination of RAs with and among TSOs and RSCs.

1. All TSOs of Baltic CCR shall exchange with relevant TSOs and RSC the information on RAs for long-term, DA and ID CROSA processes.
2. RSC shall propose RAs for relevant TSOs for relieving constraints on secured elements and coordinate the RAs with each affected party.
3. RSC shall coordinate cross-CCR overlapping XRAs with adjacent RSCs.
4. All TSOs of Baltic CCR may prepare and activate additional RAs where necessary and justified in order to maintain operational security. Each TSO shall report and justify those instances to the relevant regulatory authority and, where applicable, the Member State, at least once every year, after the activation of the additional RAs.

4.4 RAs monitoring

1. RSC during CROSA processes shall check the correct inclusion of the agreed RAs in TSOs IGMs for relevant timeframes.
2. RSC shall perform IGM data inspection during any CROSA process evaluating if agreed RAs were included in each TSOs IGM. Evaluation should at least cover XRAs.
3. If RSC identifies previously agreed RA has not been included in the IGM by a TSO, RSC shall contact the relevant TSO. Informed TSO shall fix the issues and provide updated IGM for further process steps.

5. RAs preparation, coordination and activation provisions

5.1 Identification of cross-border relevant RAs

1. All TSOs of Baltic CCR in coordination with the RSC shall qualitatively identify the cross-border relevance of each RA in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of CSAM. In case of a disagreement, the TSOs and RSC shall apply the quantitative approach.
2. In case of quantitative approach, the influence factor of a RA computation method shall be used according to the methodology of CSAM Annex I and Article 15(5).

5.2 Exchanging the information of the available RAs inside CCR

1. All TSOs of Baltic CCR shall provide the list of available RAs to concerned TSOs and RSC for the purpose of DA and ID ROSC process. The list of available RAs shall be updated depending on TSO needs. TSO shall inform other TSOs and RSC about any updates of this list.

2. TSOs and RSC shall relieve congestions on XNEs and shall coordinate cross-border relevant RAs (XRAs) impacting these XNEs in accordance with the proposal for amendment to be developed in accordance with Article 27 of CSAM.
3. In case of a detected violation of operational security limits, RSC shall recommend to the concerned TSOs an appropriate RA provided by the TSOs. RSC may also recommend RAs other than those provided by the TSOs. Such kind of recommendation for RA shall be accompanied by an explanation to, and validation by the concerned TSOs.
4. Each TSO shall assess that the recommended RAs meet the following conditions:
   a. the RA is considered available for the specific market time unit in a consistent manner from the time frame of its decision in the coordination process up to all the subsequent timeframes of security analyses including the real time;
   b. the RAs should relieve violations on the secured grid elements;
   c. the RA is not setting the affected TSO's grid in a warning or alert state based on the CGM used in the coordination process;
   d. the RA is not leading to any violations of operational security limits on assessed elements after the simulation of the corresponding contingency based on the CGM used in the coordination process;
   e. the RA is considered the most effective and economically efficient RA to relieve the congestion.
5. When the concerned TSO accepts the proposed RA, this RA shall be deemed agreed and included in the IGM, updated by a TSO according to Article 21 of CSAM.

5.3 Exchanging the information of the available RA cross-CCR

1. RSC shall coordinate with RSCs of adjacent CCRs during the CROSA process, any usage of RA which has the impact across CCR(s) (hereafter referred to as cross-CCR overlapping XRA).
2. RSC shall exchange all relevant results of the CROSA process within CCR Baltic and with RSCs of adjacent CCRs in order to coordinate cross-CCR overlapping XRAs between CCR Baltic and adjacent CCRs.
3. TSOs and RSCs shall relieve congestions on overlapping XNEs and shall coordinate cross-CCR overlapping XRAs impacting these overlapping XNEs in accordance with the proposal for amendment to be developed in accordance with Article 27 of CSAM.
4. RSC shall inform all TSOs about the results of the coordination with RSCs of adjacent CCRs on respective cross-CCR overlapping XRAs.

5.4 Identification of the most effective and economically efficient RAs

1. In DA and ID CROSA processes, RSC shall make the recommendation for the implementation of the most effective and economically efficient RAs to the concerned TSOs.
2. If necessary, RSC shall assess in coordination with the TSOs and RSCs of adjacent CCRs the effectiveness and economic efficiency of a new RA prior to the implementation in a DA and ID CROSA process.

5.5 Activation of RAs

1. Each TSO shall activate the RAs agreed in DA and ID CROSA processes in due time.
2. Where security violations remain unsolved at the end of each coordination process, the concerned TSOs shall agree on the necessary RAs in real-time operation in order to coordinate the management of these remaining violations of operational security limits.
3. The following conditions for the activation of the proposed remedial action shall be met:
   a. this RA is considered available in a consistent manner from the time frame of its decision to all the subsequent timeframes of security analyses, up to real time,
   b. this RA is considered economically efficient to relieve violations of operational security limits,
   c. when this RA is preventive, it is not setting the affected TSO's grid in an alert state based on the CGMs used for its decision,
   d. when this RA is curative, it is not leading to a violation of an operational security limit in the affected TSO's grid after the simulation of the corresponding contingency based on the CGMs used for its decision.
4. If an agreed RA becomes unnecessary, the concerned TSO can decline an activation of a RA or can deactivate an already activated RA. The concerned TSO shall ensure that declining an activation respectively the deactivation of the RA is not deemed cross-border impacting and does not affect other TSOs. The concerned TSO shall provide an explanation for this decision to RSC and the other TSOs.

5.6 Sharing of the costs of RAs

1. The cost sharing principles for XRA agreed in the DA and ID CROSA processes and in real-time operations shall apply to the following situations:
   a) Firstly, the cost sharing principles of XRAs implicated by CROSA processes on XNE for which the costs attributed to them shall be shared among the involved TSOs according to "Baltic CCR TSOs common methodology for redispathing and countertrading cost sharing in accordance with Article 74 of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity alloaction and congestion management".
   b) Secondly, in situations where XRAs are activated to relieve violations on XNE that belongs solely to TSO's control area (i.e. not cross-border elements), the costs attributed to them shall be covered solely by the XNE connecting TSO.
   c) Thirdly, in situations where non-XRAs are activated, the costs of RAs shall be covered by TSO in that control area where the violations of the network elements were relieved.

6. Long term of CROSA

1. Each TSO shall perform COSA in a long-term timeframe. Each TSO shall have the right to delegate the task of CROSA to RSC(s) in accordance with Article 77(3) of the SO Regulation. TSO shall keep the legal responsibility of this task.

2. All TSOs of Baltic CCR shall jointly develop common list of long-term scenarios from year-ahead up to week ahead for COSA/CROSA studies.
3. For year-ahead timeframe the scenarios shall at least consist of 8 different time periods (1 maximum and 1 minimum system operational states for each season) in accordance with Article 65 SO Regulation.
4. Inclusion of additional scenarios for long term COSA/CROSA studies shall be coordinated between TSOs of Baltic CCR and RSC(s).).
5. TSOs shall have the right to update the IGM for defined scenarios for long term COSA/CROSA studies in accordance with Article 68 SO Regulation.
6. All TSOs of Baltic CCR and RSC shall provide data and coordinate results for long term CROSA process.
7. Long term CROSA shall be performed in accordance with article 22 of CSAM.

7. Day-ahead of CROSA

1. Each TSO shall perform COSA in DA timeframe. Each TSO shall have the right to delegate this task to the RSC in accordance with Article 77(3) of the SO Regulation. All TSOs of CCR Baltic shall keep the legal responsibility of this task.
2. TSOs and RSC shall provide data and coordinate results for DA CROSA process.
3. DA CROSA process steps shall be performed during T0 to T5 reference time (RT) values in accordance with articles 33 and 45 of CSAM.
4. Day-ahead COSA/CROSA shall be performed in accordance with article 23 of CSAM.

8. Intraday of CROSA

1. Each TSO shall perform COSA in ID timeframe. Each TSO shall have the right to delegate this task to the RSC(s) in accordance with 77(3) of the SO Regulation. TSO shall keep the legal responsibility of this task.
2. TSOs and RSC shall provide data and coordinate results for ID CROSA process.
3. ID CROSA process shall be performed at least three times a day in accordance with article 24(2) of CSAM.
4. The following reference times shall apply: 00:00, 08:00, 16:00 CET, which will cover at least all market time units of following eight hours from the reference time. Additional timeframes should be agreed among TSOs upon their request and technical feasibilities.
5. Intraday CROSA shall be performed in accordance with article 24 of CSAM.

9. Organisation of ROSC

9.1 Regional Security coordinator governing area

RSC governing area is according to CCR provision for Baltic area and include followings TSOs responsibility areas:

- Estonian TSO - “Elering AS”;
- Latvian TSO - “Augstsprieguma tikls”;
- Lithuanian TSO - “LITGRID AB”;

For ROSC processes the following Baltic area CCR's cross-border interconnections are considered:

- Estonia - Finland, Estonian TSO and Finnish TSO;
- Estonia - Latvia, Estonian TSO and Latvian TSO;
- Latvia - Lithuania, Latvian TSO and Lithuanian TSO;
- Lithuania – Sweden, Lithuanian TSO and Swedish TSO;
- Lithuania – Poland, Lithuanian TSO and Polish TSO.

10. Appointment of RSC and delegation of tasks to RSC

1. All TSOs of Baltic CCR appoint Baltic RSC as a *regional security coordinator* that will perform tasks listed in accordance with article 77(3) of SO Regulation in the Baltic CCR.
2. In accordance with article 77(3) of SO Regulation all TSOs of Baltic CCR delegate the following tasks to Baltic RSC:
   a. regional operational security coordination in accordance with article 78 of SO Regulation in order to support TSOs of Baltic CCR fulfil their obligations for the year-ahead, DA and ID timeframes in accordance with articles 34(3), 72 and 74 of SO Regulation;
   b. building a common grid model in accordance with article 79 of SO Regulation and paragraph 3.4 of this Proposal.
   c. regional outage coordination in accordance with article 80 of SO Regulation, in order to support TSOs of Baltic CCR to fulfil their obligations in accordance with articles 98 and 100 of SO Regulation;
   d. regional adequacy assessment in accordance with article 81 of SO Regulation, in order to support TSOs of Baltic CCR fulfil their obligations in accordance with article 107 of SO Regulation.

10.1 Cooperation and coordination

1. ROSC process requires the interaction among the following TSOs:
   - Estonian TSO - "Elering";
   - Latvian TSO - "Augstsprieguma tikls";
   - Lithuanian TSO - "Litgrid";
   - Finnish TSO - "Fingrid";
   - Swedish TSO - "Svenska Kraftnat";
   - Polish TSO - "PSE S.A.".
2. The process requires the interactions with the following RSCs:
   - Nordic RSC;
   - RSC(s) of CCR Core responsible for the ROSC process in CCR Core.

11. Implementation timescale

1. All TSOs of Baltic CCR and Baltic RSC shall implement this Baltic ROSC Methodology without undue delay after all the following provisions are met:

a) regulatory approval and implementation of the amendments of CSAM in accordance with article 27 (3), article 21 (6) and article 30 of CSAM;
b) implementation of Common Grid Model Methodology in accordance with articles 67(1) and 70(1) of SO Regulation;
c) development, testing and implementation of the IT tools, systems and procedures required to support the Baltic ROSC Methodology;
d) all the other methodologies and requirements which are necessary in order to establish ROSC process.

12. Language

The reference language for the regional operational security coordination provisions shall be English. For the avoidance of doubt, where TSOs need to translate the regional operational security coordination provisions 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 the regional operational security coordination provisions.

Annexes

12.1 Long term CROSA process

Table 1. Year ahead coordinated regional operational security assessment process

Step	From (Actor)	To	Time from (CET)	Time until (CET)	Activity for Actor	Output information
1	TSOs	RSC(SA)		01-Dec	To provide: security limits for assessed elements; contingency list; RAs list;	Assessed element list, network elements security limits list, contingency list, RAs list
2	TSOs	RSC(SA)		01-Dec	Provide IGMs according to Baltic RSC IGM/CGM service description	IGMs
3	RSC (OPC)	RSC(SA), TSOs		01-Dec	Outage plan, which include agreed Baltic and BRELL outages	Annual outage plan
4	RSC (CGM)	RSC(SA)	01-Dec	03-Dec	Check the consistency of IGMs. If needed, request for corrected IGMs Creation of CGMs based on data received from Baltic TSOs and BRELL TSOs	Request of correct IGMs The number of CGMs according to Baltic RSC IGM/CGM service description
5	RSC (SA)	TSOs	03-Dec Y-1	10-Dec Y-1	Perform SA, provide and coordinate results.	Report on detected constrains and propose RAs
6	TSOs	RSC(SA)	03-Dec Y-1	10-Dec Y-1	Report, distribute and coordinate the assessment results with TSOs and RSCs	Coordination results, TSOs acknowledgement information

12.2 Day ahead CROSA process

Table 2. Day-ahead coordinated regional operational security assessment process

Step	From (Actor)	To	Time from (CET)	Time until (CET)	Activity for Actor	Output information
1	TSOs	RSC(SA)		T0	Update: security limits for assessed elements; contingency list; RAs list; Provide: IGMs	Assessed element list, network elements security limits list, contingency list, RAs list, IGMs
2	RSC (CGM)	RSC(SA), TSOs	T0	T1	Check the consistency of IGMs. If needed, request for corrected IGMs Creation of CGMs based on Baltic TSOs IGMs and BRELL data	Request of correct IGMs CGMs
3	RSC (SA)	TSOs	T1	T2	Perform SA. Provide assessment results to relevant TSOs.	Report on detected constrains and propose RAs
4	TSOs	RSC(CGM) RSC(SA)	T2	T3	TSOs evaluate assessment results. TSOs shall: • inform RSCs about acceptance of RAs; • update and provide IGMs including agreed RAs;	Coordinated RAs, updated IGMs
5	RSC(CGM)	RSC(SA), TSOs	T2	T3	RSCs provide updated CGMs.	Updated CGMs

6	RSC(SA)	TSOs	T3	T4	If new CGM is available, RSC perform second SA process	Report on detected constrains and propose RAs
7	TSOs, RSC(SA)	TSOs-> RSC(SA) RSC(SA)-> TSOs	T4	T5	Final results coordination and consolidation session shall be according to Article 33 of SO Regulation. Final results should be agreed and confirmed between TSOs and RSCs.	Report on final results, agreed RAs and possible constraints.

12.3 Intraday CROSA process

Table 3. Intraday (ID) coordinated regional operational security assessment process

Step	From (Actor)	To	Time from (CET)	Time until (CET)	Activity for Actor	Output information
1	TSOs	RSC(SA)		[1]RT-95 ID	Update: security limits for assessed elements; contingency list; RAs list;	Assessed element list, network elements security limits list, contingency list, RAs list
2	TSOs	RSC(CGM)	RT-95 ID	RT-60 ID	Provide: IGMs with updated Net positions and flows	IGMs
3	RSC(CGM)	TSOs	RT-60 ID	RT-55 ID	Check the consistency of IGMs. If needed, request for corrected IGMs	Request of correct IGMs
4	RSC(CGM)	RSC(SA)	RT-55 ID	RT-45 ID	Creation of CGMs based on Baltic TSOs IGMs and BRELL data	Provide CGMs files for respective timeframes
5	RSC (SA)	TSOs	RT-45 ID	RT-20 ID	Perform SA. Provide assessment results to relevant TSOs.	Report on detected constrains and propose RAs
6	TSOs/ RSC(SA)	RSC(SA)/ TSOs	RT-20 ID	RT-10 ID	Report, distribute and coordinate the assessment results with TSOs of Baltic CCR and RSCs	Report on final results, agreed RAs and possible constraints.

[1] Note: For example, RT-95 means: 95 minutes until reference time