TSOs perspective

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The importance of data exchange for system operation

Why is data exchange important for each party of the electric system?

Each party of the electric system needs **enough observability** of the network elements and services that impact their activities in order to **safeguard**:

- Operational security → Perform reliable security analysis
- Frequency quality
- The efficient use of the interconnected system and resources

Goals of SO GL, CACM, and EB GL*.

Specially relevant is the global demand-generation balance through the procurement of balancing services and activation of balancing energy bids.

Therefore, data exchange is a need for all electric system parties in order to make sure they can **achieve the full exercise of their duties**

System Operation Guideline – KORRR Methodology

Article 40(6) of SO GL states: *"By 6 months after entry into force of this Regulation, all TSOs shall jointly agree on key organisational requirements, roles and responsibilities in relation to data exchange…"*

The compliance of this requirement was the origin of KORRR Methodology, which was approved by all NRAs on December 19th, 2018
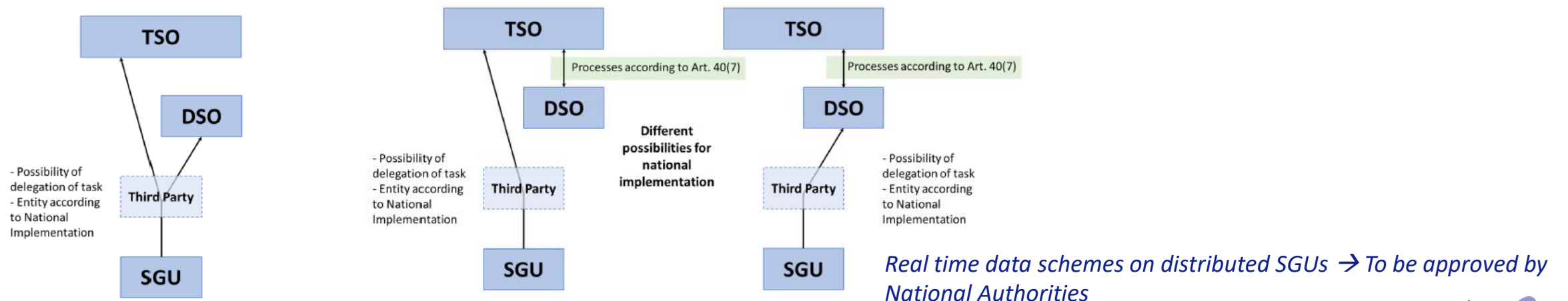
What does KORRR stand for?

- KORRR stands for Key Organizational Requirements, Roles and Responsibilities relating to the exchange of data that impacts the operational security of all involved parties.

- It defines a common framework for data exchange between TSOs, DSOs and SGUs, **removing barriers to the data exchange** between them.

- It covers **all type of data** (structural, scheduled and real time) and considers **bidirectional flows.**

System Operations Guideline – KORRR Methodology

KORRR Methodology – The contents:

- KORRR Methodology gives an answer to the 4 Ws questions:

  - **Who** has to exchange the information? → Applicability
  - **Which** information has to be exchanged? → Scope

    Implementation of Art. 40(5) of SO GL

  - **How** shall the information be exchanged?
  - **When** does the information have to be exchanged?

    Implementation of Art. 40(7) and remaining points from Art. 40(6) of SO GL

- **Confidentiality** and accessibility of data is also considered ⟶ Implementation of Art. 40(8), 40(9) and 40(10) of SO GL

> **KORRR harmonizes certain data exchange requirements but allows for national or regional specificities**

Real time data schemes on distributed SGUs → To be approved by National Authorities

KORRR Methodology – State of National Implementation

- A survey launched among TSO community regarding the state of national implementation of KORRR Methodology showed:

  - **Most TSOs have already implemented Art. 40(5) of SO GL and the remaining points from Art. 40(6).** The percentage decreases when taking a look at the status of implementation of Art. 40(7).

  - Some requirements from KORRR have **implied changes in the national implemented rules**.

  - Even though many TSOs align in the same parameters when defining the responsibilities of data exchange, the implemented thresholds are very different from one country to another. The same happens when taking a look at the schemes to exchange data. **This is an outstanding proof of how different all systems are and how important leaving space for specificities is.**

Lessons learnt and benefits:

The following benefits were extracted from KORRR Methodology implementation:

- KORRR Methodology is ruled by principles of transparency, proportionality and non-discrimination, and optimisation between the highest overall efficiency and lowest total costs for all parties, so is its national implementation.

- The aspects that KORRR methodology harmonized made it possible to remove barriers to the data exchange and helped to **achieve a more coordinated and secure system**. Leaving space for specificities guaranteed that all parties could **get the observability they required**.

- It allowed for coordination between all parties, taking into account the potential impact on DSOs' systems.

- It made it much easier and gave a suitable framework to define the meaningful process of data exchange between parties.