

Main changes

- ✓ Assistance can only be triggered by a requesting Member State:
 - as a last resort if all options provided by the market have been exhausted or,
 - where it is evident that market-based measures alone are not sufficient.
- ✓ The trigger is defined based on:
 - an existing or imminent situation in which a MS cannot ensure protection against disconnection of users entitled to receive special protection, or;
 - the need to ensure the supply of electricity necessary for the purpose of protecting its public safety and personal security.
- ✓ Imbalance settlement prices after a crisis should reflect the cost to consumers of any disconnections to supply.
- ✓ Technicalities regarding effective disconnection of users.



Article 15(7): Commission, by 5 January 2020, after consulting the ECG and ACER, has to provide for non-binding guidance on the key elements of the fair compensation and other key elements of the technical, legal and financial arrangement as well as on general principles of mutual assistance

- Assistance is a mechanism of last resort to prevent or manage electricity crises. Prices should be allowed to form based on supply and demand for as long as possible.
- Assistance can only be triggered by a requesting Member State as a last resort if all options provided by the market have been exhausted or where it is evident that market-based measures alone are not sufficient to prevent a further deterioration of the electricity supply.
- National measures in the requesting Member State's riskpreparedness plan must have been exhausted.



The objective is to provide legal certainty to all involved in providing or receiving electricity in an electricity crisis

- Member States concerned
- Request for assistance
- Electricity users entitled to receive special protection against disconnection for reasons of public safety and personal security
- Start and end of provision of assistance
- Roles and responsibilities
- Legal form of the regional and bilateral arrangements
- Assistance before agreements have been concluded
- Treatment of confidential information



The objective is to describe all necessary technical provisions and conditions that would enable the assistance mechanism to work in practice

- Technical solutions and coordination
- Technical information in the early warning and declaration of crisis and re-assessment once assistance is required during the crisis
- Operational security of networks
- Observance of market rules
- Activation of non-market-based measures:
 - ✓ Measures constituting a restriction of electricity flows between Member States
 - √ Market suspension



The objective is to ensure that electricity supplied under the assistance mechanism is paid for at an appropriate price

- Price of electricity:
 - √ Market price
 - √ Administrative pricing / forced curtailment
 - √ Willingness to pay
- Other categories of costs
 - ✓ Associated transmission costs
 - √ Compensation for curtailment
 - √ Cost of judicial proceedings in Member State providing assistance
- Indication of the method of calculating fair compensation
- Calculating the compensation
- Arrangement for payment
- Roles and responsibilities who pays whom

