

Targeted Consultation to support the establishment of a new network code on demand response

A Eurelectric consultation response paper

September 2025

Eurelectric represents the interests of the electricity industry in Europe. Our work covers all major issues affecting our sector. Our members represent the electricity industry in over 30 European countries.

We cover the entire industry from electricity generation and markets to distribution networks and customer issues. We also have affiliates active on several other continents and business associates from a wide variety of sectors with a direct interest in the electricity industry.

We stand for

The vision of the European power sector is to enable and sustain:

- A vibrant competitive European economy, reliably powered by clean, carbon-neutral energy
- A smart, energy efficient and truly sustainable society for all citizens of Europe

We are committed to lead a cost-effective energy transition by:

investing in clean power generation and transition-enabling solutions, to reduce emissions and actively pursue efforts to become carbon-neutral well before mid-century, taking into account different starting points and commercial availability of key transition technologies;

transforming the energy system to make it more responsive, resilient and efficient. This includes increased use of renewable energy, digitalisation, demand side response and reinforcement of grids so they can function as platforms and enablers for customers, cities and communities;

accelerating the energy transition in other economic sectors by offering competitive electricity as a transformation tool for transport, heating and industry;

embedding sustainability in all parts of our value chain and take measures to support the transformation of existing assets towards a zero carbon society;

innovating to discover the cutting-edge business models and develop the breakthrough technologies that are indispensable to allow our industry to lead this transition.

Dépôt légal: D/2025/12.105/47

Targeted Consultation to support the establishment of a new network code on demand response

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Targeted consultation to support the establishment of a new network code on demand response

Part 0: General questions about the respondent

* 1. Email address

azappi@eurelectric.org

* 2. Name of your organisation

100 character(s) maximum

Eurelectric

- * 3. The Commission will publish contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your contribution published or not. For the purpose of transparency, the type of stakeholder (for example, 'Energy producer', 'Member state') and country of origin are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.

Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you.

- ☒ I consent to the publication of my answers in full
- ☐ I do not consent to the publication of any of my answers

* 4. What type of stakeholder best represents your company or the members of your association?

- ☐ Transmission System Operator (TSO)
- ☐ Distribution System Operator (DSO)
- ☐ Vertically integrated energy company (production and supply)
- ☐ Energy producer
- ☐ Energy supplier
- ☐ Industrial consumer or other type of end-user

- ☐ Aggregator
- ☐ Trading company without physical energy assets
- ☐ Local market operator/power exchange
- ☐ Nominated electricity market operator
- ☐ Member state
- ☐ National Regulatory Authority (NRA)
- ☐ Academic
- ☐ Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- ☒ Business association
- ☐ Other, please precise

* 5. In which EU Member States do you have physical assets or activities – if any (demand, retail supply, generation, market operation, ...)?

- ☐ Austria
- ☒ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czechia
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Slovak Republic
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ EEA

Part 1: General objective

6. How satisfied are you with ACER's proposal for the establishment of the Network Code on Demand Response according to Article 59(1)(e) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (recast) (hereinafter: ACER proposal)?

* 7. Do you consider the allocation of content between each network code and guideline in the ACER proposal to be appropriate?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

* 8. Is the scope of the network code on demand response in the ACER proposal regarding local services, including congestion management and voltage control services, for DSOs and TSOs adequate?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

9. To what extent does the ACER proposal adequately address the roles and responsibilities of all key stakeholders ?

at least 5 answered row(s)

	Very adequately	Adequately	Inadequately	Very inadequately
* TSOs	☐	☐	☒	☐
* DSOs	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Regulatory authorities	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Balance responsible parties	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Service providers	☐	☒	☐	☐

9. If you have answered "Inadequately" or "Very inadequately" to the previous question for at least one type of stakeholder, please explain.

500 character(s) maximum

- For TSOs, it remains the need to effectively harmonise the balancing under the current EB GL and the inclusion of mandatory development of applicable (remunerated) FCR to all service providers in every Member State,
- For BRPs, it is inadequate since aggregations models are not well defined with consequences for suppliers and it imposes a certain re-balancing role for DSOs,
- For SP: Create a new article "delegation & assignment of tasks of SP" on the model of Art 8 for SO.

* 10. Do you consider that the cooperation of DSOs at national level could benefit from a new entity to facilitate such cooperation or from other governance changes?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

10. Please explain why yes/no?

500 character(s) maximum

• DSOs already cooperate effectively at national level. Creating new entities may duplicate responsibilities, increase administrative burden and fragment representation. Efforts should focus on strengthening interoperability, data exchange and coordination with TSOs. Governance models must respect subsidiarity and reflect national diversity. In countries with many DSOs, coordination entities may be useful, but only if justified.

* 11. Which specific articles or elements of the ACER proposal do you support and would you like to keep the current wording?

- ☐ Aggregation models
☒ National rules of procedure to develop common proposals
☐ Balancing services
☐ TSO-DSO coordination
☐ DSO-DSO coordination
☐ National framework for dedicated measurement devices (DMDs)
☐ Grid prequalification and temporary limits
☒ Table of equivalences
☒ Observability areas
☒ Baselining methods
☐ Qualification, verification and prequalification of requirements and processes
☐ Flexibility information system
☐ Market-based procurement of local services
☒ Data exchange and standards
☒ Common information platforms on market-based procurement of local services

12. What are your main concerns regarding ACER proposal? Please list maximum 3 concerns by order of priority.

750 character(s) maximum

• Balance responsibility in aggregation models: The proposal lacks clear model definitions. Without mandatory volume correction, balance responsibility is not ensured. Further guidance and model examples are needed to support harmonised national implementation • Financial compensation: When another party activates demand response, the supplier still bears energy costs. Compensation must not be optional, and net-benefits should not reduce compensation unless the supplier is the sole beneficiary • Temporary limits: must be strictly time-bound and not become a barrier to market-based procurement or active demand response. We recommend a maximum duration of three months. NRAs should monitor their use and assess compensation, where applicable

13. Which areas would benefit from additional harmonisation and standardisation at EU level compared to the ACER proposal?

a. Aggregation models

10

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

• Mandatory volume correction and financial compensation must be reflected in the NC. The non implementation by a MS should be time limited • Criteria are a good starting point, but further guidance is essential. The effective way to achieve harmonisation is through a proposed methodology within one year after entry into force, building on the drafting committee's work (EU DSO Entity + ENTSO-E). This should include concrete model examples (periodically reviewed) and best practices to support MS

b. National rules of procedure to develop common proposals

7

i. Indicate which areas would benefit most from EU harmonisation.

500 character(s) maximum

- In Member States regardless of the number of SOs, there is cooperation to draft rules and procedures, including implementation of the previous network codes. These processes are well established on a MS level and working under NRA supervision. However, we support the value and improvement of setting governance rules to elaborate joint proposals.

c. Balancing services

6

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

- Standard balancing should already evolve into a European Table of Equivalences (ToE), and inclusion in the national ToE so that some pre-qualification can already also apply to non-standard balancing and to local products. Standard energy balancing (mFRR, aFRR) are already mature markets and evolving to mandatory pan-European platforms and FRR and FCR capacity products already work with common regional markets.

d. TSO-DSO coordination

7

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

- It is important to add an article on data to be provided from system users relevant to the national TCs for TSO-DSO coordination and DSO-DSO coordination. This is the article 80.2 in the ENTSOE EU DSO Entity proposal, which extends the applicability of data exchange, pursuant to NRA approval, to units below the declared threshold of significance. This data is needed by DSO for their forecasting processes, especially in those areas with higher congestions.

e. DSO-DSO coordination

7

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

- See above on TSO-DSO coordination. Furthermore, more accurate forecasts enable more efficient selection of solutions, as well as a more precise procurement of local service volumes. DSO shall always justify to NRAs the need and added value of extending data exchange requirements to other grid users that do not have the requirement to provide data exchange and are not SPU or SPGs.

f. National framework for DMDs

i. What should be the appropriate governance for defining and approving the EU framework?

500 character(s) maximum

- DMDs must meet the same standards as smart meters in reliability, cybersecurity, safety, and data sharing, with national frameworks ensuring this. Data exchange should follow EU standards; example for EVs, EN IEC 15118-20 and OCPP 2.0.1/2.1 to ensure interoperability. Key issues include settlement, compensation, and service validation. Replace “smart meter” with “metering equipment of the connection point” in Art.12(1.a). EU-level harmonization of TCs is essential.

* ii. Are there cross-border or EU-wide use cases where harmonised access to measurement data would be critical?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

g. Grid prequalification and temporary limits

7

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

- Harmonized methodologies on the definition e setting of grid prequalification and temporary limits to avoid very divergent approaches to this.

h. Table of equivalences

10

* i. Would a standardised guiding template help streamline national implementation?

☒ Yes

☐ No

i. Observability areas

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

- Network architectures are very diverse across the EU: voltage levels, monitoring development, operating schemes, etc. Having the right observability area is key to the successful use of flexibility by each SO.

j. Baselining methods

i. What would be the most efficient way to achieve standardisation in the design of baselines?

500 character(s) maximum

- The proposal lacks a dedicated provision outlining the process for defining baseline methodologies. A minimum harmonised framework should be established to ensure consistency and comparability across Member States; without this, methodologies risk being non-transparent, inconsistent, and difficult to validate.
- It is also important to include a process of reporting these methodologies to ENTSO-E and the EU DSO Entity to feed the central register, as this appears to be missing from the NC

k. Qualification, verification and prequalification requirements and processes

8

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

- Art. 21 refers to further harmonisation of qualification, verification and prequalification requirements and processes, 12 months after EIF of the Reg. While the title of this art. mentions harmonization of qualification, the art. itself refers to a harmonized methodology to simplify, but not to actual harmonization of these qualification processes, nor to the ToE that should apply at EU level.
- It should also consider the harmonization of qualification procedures for standard balancing + FCR

* ii. Do you see a need for further harmonization of cross-border aspects in these processes?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

l. Flexibility information systems

0

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

• There is a risk of adding requirements to CEP & EMDR regulation. Distributed flexibility is rapidly increasing. Requirements to change IT would add tremendous cost & delays. IT architecture is not relevant for the level of NCDR: only functionalities seen by SPs should be addressed. The current framework is sufficient for European consistency. NCDR should not intervene with the IT architecture, only functionalities seen by SPs should be addressed.

m. Market-based procurement of local services

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

• We wish to emphasize that a derogation can only be granted following a fully transparent and harmonized process, including the following steps: • Lessons learnt on significant volumes are needed before defining the best practices for harmonization. Local markets need to coordinate with national mechanisms which are diverse across Europe. It would be risky, possibly counterproductive, to freeze possibilities too early on a few models.

n. Data exchange and standards

10

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

* ii. Do you support a EU methodology on standardised data exchange formats?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

o. Common information platforms on market-based procurement of local services

i. What would be the most effective way of achieving this harmonisation?

500 character(s) maximum

- There should be at least a reference model for this to ensure smoother harmonization later on. Potentially this could also be granted by standardized data exchange and interoperability where needed. In that case, we should set the Entry Into Force date (EIF) of the IR DR as close as possible to the EIF date of the NCDR, while ensuring the common access point.

p. Is there any other area (not listed above) where additional harmonisation or transition would be highly needed? Please explain.

500 character(s) maximum

- EU methodology on how the market is consulted so that the SOs can assess this option vs. others, what is the basis to determine whether non-market based derogation applies or not, whether ownership and management by SOs of storage applies or not. This is about having a basis on how this assessment is done and how the market is consulted. The current proposal only tackles this starting at the point market-based procurement , but is missing how to get there in the first place.

q. Overall, how satisfied are you with the harmonisation at EU level in the ACER proposal?

Part 2: Title I and Title II

A) National Terms and Conditions or Methodologies (hereinafter: TCMs):

* 14. Is the ACER proposal, to first set up a national process for the development, amendment and approval of national TCMs, adequate to ensure a timely implementation while allowing for national specificities?

☒ Yes

☐ No

B) National vs. EU TCM:

* 15. In the ACER proposal, do you consider that the timing and sequence for the development of national and EU terms and conditions or methodologies is adequate?

☐ Yes

☒ No

15. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

•Art. 6: Public consultation should last for a period of not less than 6 weeks. 1 month is short for the national associations to collect input. •The entire timeline is long and can get up to 3 years from the EIF up to approval of amended proposals, there is no clarity on how the different T&Cs can converge in a consistent way, considering they are interlinked. Therefore, better consistency and planning is necessary (e.g. FSI has 18 months timeline, while T&C market-based procurement 12 months)

16. Is there any other element to share on Title I and Title II of the ACER proposal?

750 character(s) maximum

• Art 3 it is not right to refer to demand curtailment as this is not addressed anywhere in this Regulation • Art 16.1 shouldn't refer specifically to balancing as the article covers both balancing and local services. Art16.2 should refer also to exemptions • Define "service validation point", defined by connecting SO & enable multiple methods/criteria to assess "reflected" at the service delivery point in Art 12(2) & Art 35(4)a. We stresses the need to better distinguish between the concepts of "connection point"/"connection agreement point" • Clarify definition of CU to ensure it does not prevent the register of an industrial, commercial or residential site as a whole and not be obliged to register each equipment.

Part 3: Title III

A) Prequalification

- * 17. Should product verification at service providing unit or service providing group be established as a default requirement for all products?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

17. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

- Product pre-qualification, as an ex-ante process, is not necessarily a condition prior to participation, as for local and non-standard balancing services it is foreseen that an ex-post verification may apply, and the ex-ante prequalification should be always applicable. Therefore, it's not accurate to define this as an element prior to participation since some products might only apply an ex-post verification.

- * 18. Do you find the rules for switching the controllable units between service providers adequate, as proposed in Article 23 of the ACER proposal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

18. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

- par. 2 should foresee a mechanism for which the previous SP can challenge this switching if well supported (namely with explicit communication from the system user itself). The system user shall also have the right to challenge and either stop or revert the switching process, • There should be information to the new SP on any grid restriction (following previous grid prequalification) but there should not be a new grid prequalification or product prequalification due to switching itself.

- * 19. Would you recommend implementing additional duration limits to facilitate switching of controllable units between service providers?

- ☐ Yes

☒ No

19. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

We do not think it is necessary since SP switching is still not a mature concept. Therefore, at the moment, it should be first detailed at national level, but we should keep open the possibility to reassess further possible harmonisation at a later stage.

* 20. Do you find the rules regarding the threshold on service providing unit or service providing group modification (10% or 5 MW whichever is lower and at least 500 kW) as proposed in Article 18 of the ACER proposal to be appropriate?

☐ Yes

☒ No

20. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

• There was a significant improvement compared to the previous version. Nevertheless, in some cases, limits ca still be too low and this constitutes an issue both for SOs and market parties. We should always strive to limit unnecessary and excessive prequalification process.

* 21. Would you consider further specifying the maximum timeframe of three weeks for the procuring system operator to perform product verification in Article 19(2)(a) as appropriate?

☐ Yes

☒ No

21. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

B) Flexibility information system

22. ACER proposal in Article 25(4) requires each procuring system operator to operate and maintain one or more service provider modules and one or more controllable unit modules. Do you agree with the proposed governance, or do you consider that another distribution of responsibilities would be more adequate? Please explain.

750 character(s) maximum

- As long as all these modules are interoperable it's fine; however, 4 years maximum for full interoperability is too long and allows for the propagation of a lot of different modules, platforms, that do not link well and thus create inconsistencies, gaps, and a very hard harmonisation later on.
- It is also not stated that the rules must define who shall manage the single or common access point.
- The NC should give flexibility for the governance of the flexible information system that ideally would be managed by all parties involved. Anyway, the single-entry point for service providers shall be ensured disregarding having a centralised or multiple platforms for the SOs. centralised or multiple platforms for the SOs.

23. Is there any other element to share on Title III of the ACER proposal?

750 character(s) maximum

• Art 22: Product verification is done ex-post service activation. How would this be reassessed? The concept of repetition or reassessment itself for product verification, because there was none in the past 5 years (for instance), makes no sense by definition. • Art. 25: It is also relevant to consider data exchanges (e.g participation in the ID, grid prequalification) with the NEMO(s) as this should support DR in all electricity markets and not just services procured by SOs, • Art 27: unclear who would define this European-wide unique ID, • Art 20(3): the simplification must only be allowed for the same SP, not any SP, as the capability to reliably activate a product is an end to end process.

Part 4: Title IV

A) Market-based procurement of local services:

* 24. Do you support the ACER proposal regarding the governance and delegation of tasks for operating local markets?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

24. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

• The NC assigns the operation of the local market platform to the procuring SO, but Article 8(4) creates ambiguity in task allocation. Additionally, Article 30(3)(d) allows unlimited derogation periods for voltage control services, unlike other services which are limited to two years. We disagree with this distinction and believe all derogations, including for voltage control, should be limited to a maximum of two years.

* 25. Do you see a need for further clarification regarding Article 31 and the coordination of flexible connection agreements with local markets?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

25. Please provide additional comments if needed.

750 character(s) maximum

A FCA is supposed to be an agreement, which implies a voluntary nature, where the two parties (system user and SO) agree, and under which terms. In some Member States this voluntary nature of a bilateral agreement is not respected. Additionally, these are good tools to accelerate connections in some areas, but they should not become the rule, they should primarily be temporary and we should always aim for the most cost-efficient solution to accelerate electrification and there is a socialization of potential cost unbalances when a FCA is activated. The DSO/TSO should notify the supplier which customers have flexible connection agreements and the activations to take them into account in the supply contract and wholesale market management.

* 26. Do you consider the proposed framework in Article 34 for coordination and interoperability between local and day-ahead, intraday, and balancing markets sufficiently flexible while opening the market?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

26. Do you have specific proposals to strengthen and facilitate the development of bid forwarding?

750 character(s) maximum

• We support the voluntary basis of the provision of bid forwarding. • Nonetheless, the implementation of bid forwarding may present considerable complexity: • unclear whether conditions for bid forwarding can be specified individually per contract or how frequently market participants (MPs) are permitted to modify their bid forwarding contracts with TSOs. • Verifying collateral becomes difficult when a bid is transferred to another exchange.

27. Is there any other element to share on Title IV of the ACER proposal?

750 character(s) maximum

• Art 35: deviation from general price mechanisms in long-term, day-ahead, intraday or balancing markets should apply when procured in those market platforms, not in those markets, assuming this refers to bid forwarding or making them available. • Art. 34: When it comes to the possibility to forward bids from wholesale markets to local markets (also called interoperability or portability), careful consideration should be taken. For instances, it should ensure that aggregation or handling of orders are not negatively impacted, especially at cross-border level, and the solution does not negatively impact a multi-NEMO arrangement within the same bidding zone.

Part 5: Title V and Title VI

A) Ownership of energy storage by system operators

- * 28. Is the ACER proposal in Article 40 and Article 41 regarding ownership, development or operation of energy storage by system operators, including rules for shared ownership of energy storage, adequate to ensure market-based and competitive storage services when the national market allows it?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

28. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

- The correct formulation should be that “the relevant system operator cannot obtain the required services”, rather than referring specifically to storage services. The system operator must remain technology-neutral, defining requirements according to system needs without prescribing specific technologies, including storage.
- We emphasize the importance of maintaining a transparent tendering process prior to seeking a derogation permitting SOs to own energy storage facilities.

- * 29. Do you consider Article 42 of the ACER proposal and the conditions for assessing the phase out of the system operators’ ownership of energy storage facilities to be adequate for enabling third-party market entry and reducing the regulated asset base of system operators?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

29. If no, why?

500 character(s) maximum

- This approach considers only the phase-out scenario in which market parties deploy storage, while overlooking the possibility that the phase-out may occur simply because the market delivers the necessary flexibility without relying on such storage.
- The framework should also consider scenarios where storage becomes redundant due to evolving market conditions, not just competition. Broader criteria are needed to ensure neutrality and efficiency.

B) Distribution Network Development Plans (DNDPs)

- * 30. Do you envisage DSO observability areas, as described in Article 46, as dynamic concepts that adapt to production/consumption patterns or as fixed areas maintained over extended periods?

- ☐ Dynamic
- ☒ Fixed

30. Please explain why?

500 character(s) maximum

- Dynamic and consistent without excessive burden to SGU. This mean that observability areas should be set up without disproportionate requirements to SGUs involved. They should be updated if detecting new physical congestion or voltage issues, but that the criteria to change must be coherent to avoid continuous changes and the threshold to change should ensure that small changes in new distribution infrastructure, demand or generation do not change observability areas.

31. Is there any other element to share on Titles V and VI of the ACER proposal?

750 character(s) maximum

- Articles 43 and 44 refer to the procurement of local services by DSOs and how that is to be included in DNDPs. However, there is absolutely no reference to equivalent rules for TNDPs, which should be considered as TSOs also procure for local services such as congestion management and voltage control.

Part 7: Title VII - Title X and other network codes

A) TSO-DSO and DSO-DSO coordination

* 32. Regarding Article 49 of the ACER proposal, should cooperation between system operators on prequalification for service providing units or groups be limited to local services or extend to broader ancillary services?

- ☐ Limited to local services
- ☒ Extend to broader ancillary services

32. Please explain why?

500 character(s) maximum

- Cooperation remains valid for any kind of ancillary services since the system stability can also be impacted.

33. Regarding Article 45 of the ACER proposal, how often should each system operator update the grid prequalification status? Please precise a duration and a justification for such duration.

750 character(s) maximum

- Technically speaking, the SO must assess the initial grid prequalification status for reasons defined in Art 49 (4), in particular, a change in the grid structural data, in data on system users, or in the CU constituting the SPGs or SPU. Since all these changes can occur at any time, it might be inefficient to set a default frequency to update the grid prequalification.

34. Do you consider that defining the concept of system operators' coordination areas, for which different system operators would need to coordinate, would be beneficial?

750 character(s) maximum

• No, streamlined processes could be defined without the use of “coordination areas”, which would further complicate the processes, • The concept of system operators’ coordination areas could be relevant in countries where there are many DSOs or TSOs but could be less relevant in countries where there are one TSO and one big DSO. In the meantime, the procedure for implement this concept could be lengthy and add delays in the application of the network code.

35. Is there any other element to share on Titles VII to Title X of the ACER proposal?

750 character(s) maximum

• The right to set temporary limits and grid prequalification must be supported by a scrutiny process led by the NRA. • A maximum timeframe must be established for temporary limits. We recommend a cap of 3 months to be set in the European framework, if we leave it to the member states, it risks market distortions due to wide variance of the timeframe between markets. • Art 51.2 is concerning as these activations are meant to solve grid congestion for instance; They don't necessarily affect overall balance in the BZ and they may even be activated after the closure of other markets. Imposing these counter activations is burdensome (especially if referring to very low volumes) and may create more problems (imbalances) than solving them.

B) Data exchange (relevant for both Network code on demand response and electricity balancing guideline)

* 36. Do you consider the topic of standardised data exchange and interoperability sufficiently covered in the ACER proposal, considering the activities of Expert Groups such as Data for Energy (D4E) and the implementing act on demand response?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

36. Please provide additional comments if needed.

750 character(s) maximum

- Taking as an example DMDs, Member States shall establish the rules and requirements for a DMD data validation process to check and ensure the quality and consistency of the relevant data, and interoperability, in accordance with Articles 23 and 24 of Directive (EU) 2019/944. Activities of Expert Groups such as D4E are necessary but must also and foremost interface with other bodies, particularly international ones, on the topic of standardization.

C) Aggregation models

37. How do you view Article 55A of the Electricity Balancing Guideline of the ACER proposal to differentiate financial compensation and financial transfer?

750 character(s) maximum

- It is positive that this article aims to ensure the adequate financial transfer associated to the correction from energy transfers, as indeed, the final positions were bought ahead by suppliers and will be paid to NEMOs, prior to any activations by independent aggregators. It may be worth clarifying (although it is implied) that financial transfers must be bidirectional, as this provides the correct incentives to manage demand turn-up. It is also positive to frame the possible financial compensations as foreseen in the IEM Directive, regarding aggregation models, and the typification of possible additional costs here considered.

D) Others

38. Is there any element to share on the ACER proposal for the revision of the Electricity balancing guideline?

750 character(s) maximum

- The revision should better reflect the growing role of DSOs in balancing processes, especially in the context of distributed energy resources and local flexibility. DSOs must be actively involved in the development of methodologies and TCMs, not only consulted. The current framework still centers around TSOs, while DSOs increasingly manage resources that impact system balance. Joint development of balancing rules by ENTSO-E and EU DSO Entity is essential to ensure coherence, transparency and operational efficiency.

39. Is there any element to share on the ACER proposal for the revision of the Demand Connection code?

750 character(s) maximum

- The revision should reflect the increasing role of DSOs in managing distributed energy resources and bidirectional flows. Demand Connection Code must ensure that DSOs have the tools and data access necessary to assess the impact of new connections on local flexibility and observability.

40. Is there any element to share on the ACER proposal for the revision of the System Operation guideline?

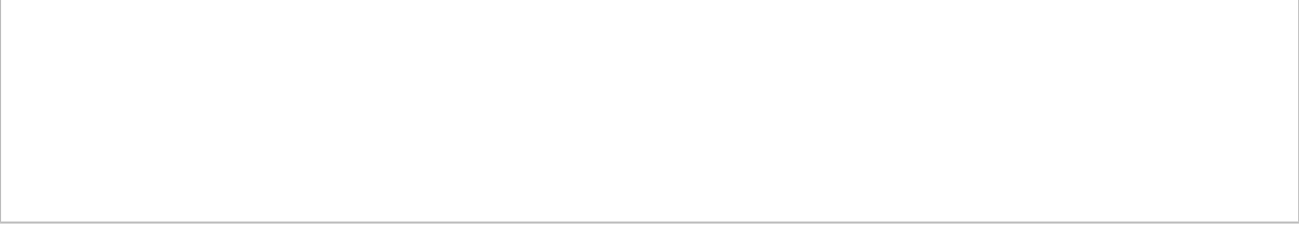
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- The System Operation Guideline should explicitly recognize the operational responsibilities of DSOs in managing local congestion, voltage control and flexibility activation. DSOs must be fully integrated into observability frameworks, real-time data exchange protocols and coordinated remedial actions.

41. Do you have any other element to share on the ACER proposal?

750 character(s) maximum

- The ACER proposal should more clearly define the role of the EU DSO Entity as a co-developer of network codes and methodologies. Many provisions still reflect a TSO-centric approach, despite the formal recognition of DSOs at EU level. Future codes and TCMs should be jointly developed by ENTSO-E and the EU DSO Entity to ensure balanced representation and alignment with the needs of distribution networks and local flexibility markets.



Useful links

ACER proposal (<https://www.acer.europa.eu/news/new-network-code-demand-response-will-further-advance-energy-transition>)

Contact

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Eurelectric pursues in all its activities the application of the following sustainable development values:

Economic Development

- Growth, added-value, efficiency

Environmental Leadership

- Commitment, innovation, pro-activeness

Social Responsibility

- Transparency, ethics, accountability



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