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NOTE

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Subject : Proposal for a Directive of the EP and the Council amending Directive
 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and
 repealing Directive 96/92/EC
 - Draft common position of the Council

Delegations will find attached a revised version of the consolidated text¹ of the above proposal, as resulting from the political agreement reached on 10 October 2008.

Text stemming from the current legislation is reflected in ordinary characters, all text stemming from the Council political agreement is in **bold characters**, including the renumbering of Articles and references in the text of the Articles and some other technical adjustments.

This document will be the basis for legal-linguistic revision in view of the common position.

¹ Consolidated text" means that the Commission proposal including preamble and Articles as amended have been integrated into the current legislative text.

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity
and repealing Directive 2003/54/EC

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 47(2), 55, and 95 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission¹,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee²,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions³,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty⁴,

Whereas:

- (1) The internal market in electricity, which has been progressively implemented throughout the Community since 1999, aims at delivering real choice for all consumers of the European Union, whether citizens or business, new business opportunities and more cross-border trade, so as to achieve efficiency gains, competitive prices, and higher standards of service, and to contribute to security of supply and sustainability.**

¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

² OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

³ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

⁴ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

- (2) Directive 2003/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity ¹ has made a significant contribution towards the creation of such an internal market in electricity.
- (3) The freedoms which the Treaty guarantees the citizens of the Union– free movement of goods, freedom to provide services and freedom of establishment – are only possible in a fully open market, which enables all consumers freely to choose their suppliers and all suppliers freely to deliver to their customers.
- (4) However, at present, there are obstacles to sell electricity on equal terms and without discrimination or disadvantages in the Community. In particular, non-discriminatory network access and an equally effective level of regulatory supervision in each Member State do not yet exist .
- (5) The Communication of the Commission of 10 January 2007 entitled "An Energy Policy for Europe" highlighted the importance of completing the internal market in electricity and of creating a level playing field for all electricity companies established in the Community. The Internal Energy Market Communication and the final Report on the Competition Sectoral Enquiry showed that the present rules and measures do not provide the necessary framework for achieving the objective of a well functioning internal market.
- (6) Without effective separation of networks from activities of generation and supply ("effective unbundling"), there is an inherent risk of discrimination not only in the operation of the network but also in the incentives for vertically integrated companies to invest adequately in their networks.
- (7) The rules on legal and functional unbundling as provided for in Directive 2003/54/EC have however not led to effective unbundling of the transmission system operators. Therefore, at its meeting in Brussels on 8 and 9 March 2007, the European Council invited the Commission to develop legislative proposals for the "effective separation of supply and generation activities from network operations.

¹ OJ L 176, 15.7.2003, p. 37.

- (8) Only the removal of the incentive for vertically integrated companies to discriminate against competitors as regards network access and investment can ensure effective unbundling. Ownership unbundling, which implies the network owner being appointed as the network operator and being independent from any supply and production interests, is clearly an effective and stable way to solve the inherent conflict of interest and to ensure security of supply. For this reason, the European Parliament in its Resolution on Prospects for the internal gas and electricity market adopted on 10 July 2007 referred to ownership unbundling at transmission level as the most effective tool to promote investments in infrastructures in a non-discriminatory way, fair access to the grid for new entrants and transparency in the market. Under ownership unbundling, Member States should therefore be required to ensure that the same person or persons are not entitled to exercise control over a generation or supply undertaking and, at the same time, exercise control or any right over a transmission system operator or transmission system. Conversely, control over a transmission system or transmission system operator should preclude the possibility of exercising control or any right over a generation or supply undertaking. Within these limits, a generation or supply undertaking may have a minority shareholding in a transmission system operator or transmission system.
- (9) The definition of the term "control" is taken from Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings¹.
- (10) Since ownership unbundling requires, in some instances, the restructuring of undertakings, Member States should be granted additional time to apply the relevant provisions. In view of the vertical links between the electricity and gas sectors, the unbundling provisions should apply, moreover, across the two sectors.

¹ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

- (11) Under ownership unbundling, to ensure full independence of network operation from supply and generation interests and to prevent exchange of any confidential information, the same person should not be a member of the managing boards of both a transmission system operator or a transmission system and an undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply. For the same reason, the same person should not be entitled to appoint members of the managing boards of a transmission system operator or a transmission system and to exercise control or any right over a generation or supply undertaking.
- (12) The setting up of system or transmission operators independent from supply and generation interests should enable vertically integrated companies to maintain their ownership of network assets whilst ensuring an effective separation of interests, provided that the independent system operator (ISO) or the independent transmission operator (ITO) performs all the functions of a network operator and detailed regulation and extensive regulatory control mechanisms are put in place.
- (13) Where, as at the date of entry into force of this Directive, the undertaking owning a transmission system is part of a vertically integrated undertaking, Member States should therefore be given a choice between ownership unbundling and setting up system or transmission operators which are independent from supply and generation interests.
- (14) To preserve fully the interests of the shareholders of vertically integrated companies, Member States should have the choice of implementing ownership unbundling either by direct divestiture or by splitting the shares of the integrated company into shares of the network company and shares of the remaining supply and generation business, provided that the requirements resulting from ownership unbundling are complied with.

- (15) The full effectiveness of the independent system or transmission operator solutions needs to be ensured by way of specific additional rules. The independence of the transmission operator should *inter alia* be ensured through certain "cooling-off" periods during which no management or other relevant activity giving access to the same information as could have been obtained in a managerial position is exercised in the vertically integrated undertaking.
- (16) A Member State has the right to opt for full ownership unbundling in its territory; where a Member State has opted for full ownership unbundling, an undertaking does not have the right to choose the ISO or ITO alternative. Furthermore, undertakings performing any of the functions of generation or supply cannot directly or indirectly exercise control or exercise any right over a Transmission System Operator from a Member State that has opted for full ownership unbundling.
- (17) Whereas different types of market organisation will exist in the internal energy market with the present Directive, the measures that Member States could take in order to ensure a level playing field have to be based on overriding requirements of general interest. The Commission should be consulted on the compatibility of the measures with the EC Treaty and the EU legislation.
- (18) The implementation of effective unbundling should respect the principle of non-discrimination between the public and private sectors. To this effect, the same person should not be able to exercise control or any right, in violation of ownership unbundling or of ISO, solely or jointly, over the composition, voting or decision of the bodies of both transmission system operators or transmission systems and generation or supply undertakings. With regard to ownership unbundling and ISO, provided that the Member State in question can demonstrate that this requirement is respected, two separate public bodies should be able to control on the one hand generation and supply activities and on the other transmission activities.

- (19) Effective separation of network activities from supply and generation activities should apply throughout the Community. This should apply equally to EU and non-EU companies. To ensure that network activities and supply and generation activities throughout the Community are kept independent from each other, regulatory authorities should be empowered to refuse certification to transmission system operators that do not comply with the unbundling rules. To ensure a consistent application across the Community, the regulatory authorities should take utmost account of the Commission's opinion when the former take decisions on certification. To also ensure the respect of the international obligations of the Community, the Commission should have the right to take a decision on certification in relation to third countries.**
- (20) The safeguarding of energy supply is an essential element of public security and is therefore inherently connected to the efficient functioning of the EU electricity market. Electricity can only reach the citizens of the Union through the network. Functioning electricity markets and in particular the networks and other assets associated with electricity supply are essential for public security, for the competitiveness of the economy and for the well-being of the citizens of the Union. Persons from third countries should therefore only be allowed to control a transmission system or a transmission system operator if they comply with the requirements of effective separation that apply inside the Community. Without prejudice to the international obligations of the Community, the Community considers that the electricity transmission system sector is of high importance to the Community and therefore additional safeguards are necessary regarding the preservation of the security of supply of energy to the Community to avoid any threats to Community public order and public security and the welfare of the citizens of the Community. The security of supply of energy to the Community requires, in particular, an assessment of the independence of network operation, the level of the Community's and individual Member States' dependence on energy supply from third countries, and the treatment of both domestic and foreign trade and investment in energy in a particular third country.**

The security of supply should therefore be assessed in the light of the factual circumstances of each case as well as the rights and obligations arising under international law, in particular the international agreements between the Community and the third country concerned. Where appropriate the Commission is encouraged to submit recommendations to negotiate relevant agreements with third countries (or to include the necessary issues in other negotiations with those third countries) addressing the security of supply of energy to the Community.

- (21) Non discriminatory access to the distribution network determines downstream access to customers at retail level. The scope for discrimination as regards third party access and investment is however less significant at distribution level than at transmission level because at distribution level congestion and the influence of generation or supply interests are generally less important than at transmission level. Moreover, functional unbundling of distribution system operators became, according to Directive 2003/54, compulsory only as of 1 July 2007 and its effects on the internal market still need to be evaluated. The rules on legal and functional unbundling currently in place can lead to effective unbundling provided they are more clearly defined, properly implemented and closely monitored. To create a level playing field at retail level, the activities of distribution system operators should therefore be monitored so that they are prevented from taking advantage of their vertical integration as regards their competitive position on the market, in particular in relation to small domestic and non-domestic customers.**
- (22) In the case of small systems the provision of ancillary services may have to be ensured by transmission system operators interconnected with small systems.**
- (23) To avoid imposing a disproportionate financial and administrative burden on small distribution companies, Member States should be able, where necessary, to exempt such companies from the legal distribution unbundling requirements.**
- (24) Authorisation procedures should not lead to an administrative burden disproportionate to the size and potential impact of electricity producers.**
- (25) Further measures should be taken in order to ensure transparent and non-discriminatory tariffs for access to networks. Those tariffs should be applicable to all system users on a non-discriminatory basis.**

- (26) **Directive 2003/54/EC introduced a requirement for Member States to establish regulators with specific competences. However, experience shows that the effectiveness of regulation is frequently hampered through a lack of independence of regulators from government, and insufficient powers and discretion. For this reason, at its meeting in Brussels on 8 and 9 March 2007, the European Council invited the Commission to develop legislative proposals providing for further harmonisation of the powers and strengthening of the independence of national energy regulators. These national regulatory authorities can cover both electricity and gas.**
- (27) **Energy regulators need to be able to take decisions on all relevant regulatory issues if the internal market is to function correctly, and to be fully independent from any other public or private interests. This does not prevent judicial control and parliamentary supervision according to constitutional law. In addition, approval of the regulator's budget by the legislator does not constitute an obstacle to budgetary autonomy.**
- (28) In order to ensure effective market access for all market players, including new entrants, non-discriminatory and cost-reflective balancing mechanisms are necessary. As soon as the electricity market is sufficiently liquid, this should be achieved through the setting up of transparent market-based mechanisms for the supply and purchase of electricity needed in the framework of balancing requirements. In the absence of such a liquid market, national regulatory authorities should play an active role to ensure that balancing tariffs are non-discriminatory and cost-reflective. At the same time, appropriate incentives should be provided to balance in-put and off-take of electricity and not to endanger the system.
- (29) National regulatory authorities should be able to fix or approve tariffs, or the methodologies underlying the calculation of the tariffs, on the basis of a proposal by the transmission system operator or distribution system operator(s), or on the basis of a proposal agreed between these operator(s) and the users of the network. In carrying out these tasks, national regulatory authorities should ensure that transmission and distribution tariffs are non-discriminatory and cost-reflective, and should take account of the long-term, marginal, avoided network costs from distributed generation and demand-side management measures.

- (30) Energy regulators should have the power to issue binding decisions on electricity undertakings and to propose to a competent court or to impose effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties on electricity undertakings which fail to comply with their obligations. They should also be granted the powers to decide, irrespective of the application of competition rules, on appropriate measures promoting effective competition necessary for the proper functioning of the market; virtual power plants - meaning an electricity release programme whereby an undertaking producing electricity is obliged, either to sell or make available a certain volume of electricity or to grant access to part of its generation capacity, to interested suppliers for a certain period of time - are one of the possible measures to promote effective competition and ensure the proper functioning of the market. Energy regulators should also be granted the powers to contribute to ensuring high standards of universal and public service in compliance with market opening, the protection of vulnerable customers, and that consumer protection measures are fully effective. These provisions should be without prejudice to both the Commission's powers concerning the application of competition rules including the examination of mergers with a Community dimension, and the rules on the internal market such as the free movement of capital.**

The independent body to which a party affected by a decision of a national regulator has a right to appeal could be a court or other tribunal empowered to conduct a judicial review.

- (31) The internal electricity market is suffering from a lack of liquidity and transparency hindering the efficient allocation of resources, risk hedging and new entry. There is a need for the enhancement of competition and security of supply through facilitated integration of new power plants into the electricity grid in all Member States, in particular encouraging new market entrants. Trust in the market, its liquidity and the number of market participants need to increase, and therefore regulatory oversight over undertakings active in the supply of electricity need to be increased. Such requirements should be without prejudice to, and compatible with, the existing Community legislation on financial markets. Energy Regulators and Financial Market Regulators need to cooperate in order to enable each other to have an overview over the markets concerned.**

- (32) Prior to adoption by the Commission of guidelines defining further the record keeping requirements, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators established by Regulation (EC) No ...¹, hereinafter referred to as "the Agency", and the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) should cooperate to investigate and advise the Commission on the content of the guidelines. The Agency and the CESR should also cooperate to further investigate and advise on the question whether transactions in electricity supply contracts and electricity derivatives should be subject to pre and/or post-trade transparency requirements and if so what the content of those requirements should be.**
- (33)** All Community industry and commerce, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and all citizens of the Union that enjoy the economic benefits of the internal market should also be able to enjoy high levels of consumer protection, and in particular households and, where Member States deem it appropriate, small enterprises should also be able to enjoy public service guarantees, in particular with regard to security of supply and reasonable tariffs, for reasons of fairness, competitiveness and indirectly to create employment.
- (34)** Nearly all Member States have chosen to ensure competition in the electricity generation market through a transparent authorisation procedure. However, Member States should ensure the possibility to contribute to security of supply through the launching of a tendering procedure or an equivalent procedure in the event that sufficient electricity generation capacity is not built on the basis of the authorisation procedure. Member States should have the possibility, in the interests of environmental protection and the promotion of infant new technologies, of tendering for new capacity on the basis of published criteria. New capacity includes inter alia renewables and combined heat and power.

¹ OJ reference to be inserted

- (35) In the interest of security of supply, the supply/demand balance in individual Member States should be monitored, and monitoring should be followed by a report on the situation at Community level, taking account of interconnection capacity between areas. Such monitoring should be carried out sufficiently early to enable appropriate measures to be taken if security of supply is compromised. The construction and maintenance of the necessary network infrastructure, including interconnection capacity, should contribute to ensuring a stable electricity supply. The maintenance and construction of the necessary network infrastructure, including interconnection capacity and decentralised electricity generation, are important elements in ensuring a stable electricity supply.
- (36) Member States should ensure that household customers and, where Member States deem it appropriate, small enterprises, enjoy the right to be supplied with electricity of a specified quality at clearly comparable, transparent and reasonable prices. In order to ensure the maintenance of the high standards of public service in the Community, all measures taken by Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive should be regularly notified to the Commission. The Commission should regularly publish a report analysing measures taken at national level to achieve public service objectives and comparing their effectiveness, with a view to making recommendations as regards measures to be taken at national level to achieve high public service standards. Member States should take the necessary measures to protect vulnerable customers in the context of the internal electricity market. Such measures can differ according to the particular circumstances in the Member States in question and may include specific measures relating to the payment of electricity bills, or more general measures taken in the social security system. When universal service is also provided to small enterprises, measures to ensure that this universal service is provided may differ according to households and small enterprises.

- (37) The respect of the public service requirements is a fundamental requirement of this Directive, and it is important that common minimum standards, respected by all Member States, are specified in this Directive, which take into account the objectives of common protection, security of supply, environmental protection and equivalent levels of competition in all Member States. It is important that the public service requirements can be interpreted on a national basis, taking into account national circumstances and subject to the respect of Community law.
- (38) Member States may appoint a supplier of last resort. This supplier may be the sales division of a vertically integrated undertaking, that also performs the functions of distribution, provided that it meets the unbundling requirements of this Directive.
- (39) Measures implemented by Member States to achieve the objectives of social and economic cohesion may include, in particular, the provision of adequate economic incentives, using, where appropriate, all existing national and Community tools. These tools may include liability mechanisms to guarantee the necessary investment.
- (40) To the extent to which measures taken by Member States to fulfil public service obligations constitute State aid under Article 87(1) of the Treaty, there is an obligation according to Article 88(3) of the Treaty to notify them to the Commission.
- (41) **The public service requirements and the common minimum standards that follow from them need to be further strengthened to make sure that all consumers can benefit from competition. A key aspect in supplying customers is access to consumption data, and consumers must have access to their data so that they can invite competitors to make an offer based on these data. Consumers should also have the right to be properly informed about their energy consumption. Regularly provided information on energy costs will create incentives for energy savings because it will give customers direct feedback on the effects of investment in energy efficiency and change of behaviour.**
- (42) **In view of the creation of an internal market in electricity, Member States should foster the integration of their national markets and the cooperation of network operators at European and regional level.**

- (43) Regulatory authorities should provide information to the market also to permit the Commission to exercise its role of observing and monitoring the European electricity market and its short, medium and long term evolution, including aspects such as generation capacity, different sources of electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructures, cross-border trade, the investments, wholesale and consumers prices, market liquidity, environmental and efficiency improvements.
- (44) Since the objectives of the Directive, namely the creation of a fully operational internal electricity market, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (45) Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [26 June 2003] on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity¹ provides the Commission with the possibility of adopting guidelines to achieve the necessary degree of harmonisation. Such guidelines, which are thus binding implementing measures, are, also with regard to certain provisions of this Directive, a useful tool which can be adapted quickly where necessary.
- (46) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission².

¹ OJ L (New reference to be inserted)

² OJ L184, 17.7.1999, p. 23. Decision as amended by Decision 2006/512/EC (OJ L 200, 22.7.2006, p. 11).

- (47) In particular the Commission should be empowered to adopt the guidelines necessary for providing the minimum degree of harmonisation required to achieve the aim of this Directive . Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive by supplementing it with new non-essential elements, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.**
- (48) Given the scope of the amendments that are being made to Directive 2003/54/EC, it is desirable, for reasons of clarity and rationalisation, that the provisions in question should be repealed and a new Directive be adopted.**
- (49) This Directive respects the fundamental rights, and observes the principles, recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,**

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

CHAPTER I

Scope and definitions

Article 1

Scope

This Directive establishes common rules for the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity. It lays down the rules relating to the organisation and functioning of the electricity sector, access to the market, the criteria and procedures applicable to calls for tenders and the granting of authorisations and the operation of systems.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive:

1. "generation" means the production of electricity;
2. "producer" means a natural or legal person generating electricity;
3. "transmission" means the transport of electricity on the extra high-voltage and high-voltage interconnected system with a view to its delivery to final customers or to distributors, but not including supply;
4. "transmission system operator" means a natural or legal person responsible for operating, ensuring the maintenance of and, if necessary, developing the transmission system in a given area and, where applicable, its interconnections with other systems, and for ensuring the long-term ability of the system to meet reasonable demands for the transmission of electricity;

5. "distribution" means the transport of electricity on high-voltage, medium-voltage and low-voltage distribution systems with a view to its delivery to customers, but not including supply;
6. "distribution system operator" means a natural or legal person responsible for operating, ensuring the maintenance of and, if necessary, developing the distribution system in a given area and, where applicable, its interconnections with other systems and for ensuring the long-term ability of the system to meet reasonable demands for the distribution of electricity;
7. "customers" means wholesale and final customers of electricity;
8. "wholesale customers" means any natural or legal persons who purchase electricity for the purpose of resale inside or outside the system where they are established;
9. "final customers" means customers purchasing electricity for their own use;
10. "household customers" means customers purchasing electricity for their own household consumption, excluding commercial or professional activities;
11. "non-household customers" means any natural or legal persons purchasing electricity which is not for their own household use and shall include producers and wholesale customers;
12. "eligible customers" means customers who are free to purchase electricity from the supplier of their choice within the meaning of Article **32** of this Directive;
13. "interconnectors" means equipment used to link electricity systems;
14. "interconnected system" means a number of transmission and distribution systems linked together by means of one or more interconnectors;

15. "direct line" means either an electricity line linking an isolated production site with an isolated customer or an electricity line linking an electricity producer and an electricity supply undertaking to supply directly their own premises, subsidiaries and eligible customers;
16. "economic precedence" means the ranking of sources of electricity supply in accordance with economic criteria;
17. "ancillary services" means all services necessary for the operation of a transmission or distribution system;
18. "system users" means any natural or legal persons supplying to, or being supplied by, a transmission or distribution system;
19. "supply" means the sale, including resale, of electricity to customers;
20. "integrated electricity undertaking" means a vertically or horizontally integrated undertaking;
21. "vertically integrated undertaking" means:
an **electricity** undertaking or a group of **electricity** undertakings **where the same person or the same persons are entitled, directly or indirectly, to exercise control , and** where the undertaking **or group of undertakings** perform at least one of the functions of transmission or distribution, and at least one of the functions of generation or supply of electricity;
22. "related undertaking" means affiliated undertakings, within the meaning of Article 41 of the Seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on Article 44(2)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts ¹, and/or associated undertakings, within the meaning of Article 33(1) thereof, and/or undertakings which belong to the same shareholders;

¹ OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 28).

* The title of Directive 83/349/EEC has been adjusted to take account of the renumbering of the Articles of the Treaty establishing the European Community in accordance with Article 12 of the Treaty of Amsterdam; the original reference was to Article 54(3)(g).

23. "horizontally integrated undertaking" means an undertaking performing at least one of the functions of generation for sale, or transmission, or distribution, or supply of electricity, and another non-electricity activity;
24. "tendering procedure" means the procedure through which planned additional requirements and replacement capacity are covered by supplies from new or existing generating capacity;
25. "long-term planning" means the planning of the need for investment in generation and transmission and distribution capacity on a long-term basis, with a view to meeting the demand of the system for electricity and securing supplies to customers;
26. "small isolated system" means any system with consumption of less than 3000 GWh in the year 1996, where less than 5% of annual consumption is obtained through interconnection with other systems;
27. "micro isolated system" means any system with consumption less than 500 GWh in the year 1996, where there is no connection with other systems;
28. "security" means both security of supply and provision of electricity, and technical safety;
29. "energy efficiency/demand-side management" means a global or integrated approach aimed at influencing the amount and timing of electricity consumption in order to reduce primary energy consumption and peak loads by giving precedence to investments in energy efficiency measures, or other measures, such as interruptible supply contracts, over investments to increase generation capacity, if the former are the most effective and economical option, taking into account the positive environmental impact of reduced energy consumption and the security of supply and distribution cost aspects related to it;
30. "renewable energy sources" means renewable non-fossil energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases);

31. "distributed generation" means generation plants connected to the distribution system.
32. "electricity supply contract" means a contract for the supply of electricity, but does not include an electricity derivative;
33. "electricity derivative" means a financial instrument specified in one of Sections C5, C6, or C7 of Annex I to Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments ¹, where that instrument relates to electricity;
34. "control" means any rights, contracts or any other means which, either separately or in combination and having regard to the considerations of fact or law involved, confer the possibility of exercising decisive influence on an undertaking, in particular by:
- (a) ownership or the right to use all or part of the assets of an undertaking;
 - (b) rights or contracts which confer decisive influence on the composition, voting or decisions of the organs of an undertaking;
35. "electricity undertaking" means any natural or legal person carrying out at least one of the following functions: generation, transmission, distribution, supply, or purchase of electricity, which is responsible for the commercial, technical and/or maintenance tasks related to those functions, but shall not include final customers.

¹ OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p. 1

CHAPTER II

General rules for the organisation of the sector

Article 3

Public service obligations and customer protection

1. Member States shall ensure, on the basis of their institutional organisation and with due regard to the principle of subsidiarity, that, without prejudice to paragraph 2, electricity undertakings are operated in accordance with the principles of this Directive with a view to achieving a competitive, secure and environmentally sustainable market in electricity, and shall not discriminate between these undertakings as regards either rights or obligations.
2. Having full regard to the relevant provisions of the Treaty, in particular Article 86 thereof, Member States may impose on undertakings operating in the electricity sector, in the general economic interest, public service obligations which may relate to security, including security of supply, regularity, quality and price of supplies and environmental protection, including energy efficiency and climate protection. Such obligations shall be clearly defined, transparent, non-discriminatory, verifiable and shall guarantee equality of access for EU electricity companies to national consumers. In relation to security of supply, energy efficiency/demand-side management and for the fulfilment of environmental goals, as referred to in this paragraph, Member States may introduce the implementation of long-term planning, taking into account the possibility of third parties seeking access to the system.
3. Member States shall ensure that all household customers, and, where Member States deem it appropriate, small enterprises, (namely enterprises with fewer than 50 occupied persons and an annual turnover or balance sheet not exceeding EUR 10 million), enjoy universal service, that is the right to be supplied with electricity of a specified quality within their territory at reasonable, easily and clearly comparable and transparent prices. To ensure the provision of universal service, Member States may appoint a supplier of last resort. Member States shall impose on distribution companies an obligation to connect customers to their grid under terms, conditions and tariffs set in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 36(4). Nothing in this Directive shall prevent Member States from strengthening the market position of the domestic, small and medium-sized consumers by promoting the possibilities of voluntary aggregation of representation for this class of consumers.

The first subparagraph shall be implemented in a transparent and non-discriminatory way and shall not impede the opening of the market provided for in Article 32.

4. When financial compensation, other forms of compensation and exclusive rights which a Member State grants for the fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 are provided, this shall be done in a non-discriminatory and transparent way.
5. Member States shall take appropriate measures to protect final customers, and shall in particular ensure that there are adequate safeguards to protect vulnerable customers, including measures to help them avoid disconnection. In this context, Member States may take measures to protect final customers in remote areas. They shall ensure high levels of consumer protection, particularly with respect to transparency regarding contractual terms and conditions, general information and dispute settlement mechanisms. Member States shall ensure that the eligible customer is in fact able to switch to a new supplier. As regards at least household customers, these measures shall include those set out in Annex A.
6. Member States shall ensure that electricity suppliers specify in or with the bills and in promotional materials made available to final customers:
 - (a) the contribution of each energy source to the overall fuel mix of the supplier over the preceding year;
 - (b) at least the reference to existing reference sources, such as web-pages, where information on the environmental impact, in terms of at least emissions of CO₂ and the radioactive waste resulting from the electricity produced by the overall fuel mix of the supplier over the preceding year is publicly available.

With respect to electricity obtained via an electricity exchange or imported from an undertaking situated outside the Community, aggregate figures provided by the exchange or the undertaking in question over the preceding year may be used.

Member States shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the information provided by suppliers to their customers pursuant to this Article is reliable.

7. Member States shall implement appropriate measures to achieve the objectives of social and economic cohesion, environmental protection, which may include energy efficiency/demand-side management measures and means to combat climate change, and security of supply. Such measures may include, in particular, the provision of adequate economic incentives, using, where appropriate, all existing national and Community tools, for the maintenance and construction of the necessary network infrastructure, including interconnection capacity.
8. Member States may decide not to apply the provisions of Articles **7, 8, 31** and **33** insofar as their application would obstruct the performance, in law or in fact, of the obligations imposed on electricity undertakings in the general economic interest and insofar as the development of trade would not be affected to such an extent as would be contrary to the interests of the Community. The interests of the Community include, amongst others, competition with regard to eligible customers in accordance with this Directive and Article 86 of the Treaty.
9. Member States shall, upon implementation of this Directive, inform the Commission of all measures adopted to fulfil universal service and public service obligations, including consumer protection and environmental protection, and their possible effect on national and international competition, whether or not such measures require a derogation from this Directive. They shall inform the Commission subsequently every two years of any changes to such measures, whether or not they require a derogation from this Directive.

Article 4

Monitoring of security of supply

Member States shall ensure the monitoring of security of supply issues. Where Member States consider it appropriate they may delegate this task to the regulatory authorities referred to in Article **34**. This monitoring shall, in particular, cover the supply/demand balance on the national market, the level of expected future demand and envisaged additional capacity being planned or under construction, and the quality and level of maintenance of the networks, as well as measures to cover peak demand and to deal with shortfalls of one or more suppliers. The competent authorities shall publish every two years, by 31 July at the latest, a report outlining the findings resulting from the monitoring of these issues, as well as any measures taken or envisaged to address them and shall forward this report to the Commission forthwith.

Article 5
Technical rules

Member States shall ensure that technical safety criteria are defined and that technical rules establishing the minimum technical design and operational requirements for the connection to the system of generating installations, distribution systems, directly connected consumers' equipment, interconnector circuits and direct lines are developed and made public. These technical rules shall ensure the interoperability of systems and shall be objective and non-discriminatory. They shall be notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society Services ¹.

Article 6
Promotion of Regional Cooperation

- 1. Member States shall cooperate among themselves for the purpose of integrating their national markets at least at the regional level. In particular, Member States shall promote the cooperation of network operators at a regional level, and foster the consistency of their legal and regulatory framework. The geographical areas covered by this regional cooperation shall include cooperation in geographical areas defined in accordance with Article 12(3) of Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [26 June 2003] on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity. This cooperation may cover other geographical areas.**
- 2. Member States shall ensure, through the implementation of this Directive, that the transmission system operators have one or more integrated system(s) at regional level covering several Member States for capacity allocation and for checking the security of the network.**

¹ OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 37. Directive as amended by Directive 98/48/EC (OJ L 217, 5.8.1998, p. 18).

3. **In case vertically integrated transmission system operators participate in a joint undertaking established for implementing the cooperation, the joint undertaking shall establish and implement a compliance programme which sets out measures taken to ensure that discriminatory and anticompetitive conducts are excluded. The programme shall set out the specific obligations of employees to meet this objective. It shall be subject to the approval of the Agency. Compliance of the program shall be independently monitored by the compliance officers of the vertically integrated transmission system operators.**

CHAPTER III

Generation

Article 7

Authorisation procedure for new capacity

1. For the construction of new generating capacity, Member States shall adopt an authorisation procedure, which shall be conducted in accordance with objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.
2. Member States shall lay down the criteria for the grant of authorisations for the construction of generating capacity in their territory. These criteria may relate to:
 - (a) the safety and security of the electricity system, installations and associated equipment;
 - (b) protection of public health and safety;
 - (c) protection of the environment;
 - (d) land use and siting;
 - (e) use of public ground;

- (f) energy efficiency;
 - (g) the nature of the primary sources;
 - (h) characteristics particular to the applicant, such as technical, economic and financial capabilities;
 - (i) compliance with measures adopted pursuant to Article 3.
3. Member States shall ensure that authorisation procedures for small and/or distributed generation take into account their limited size and potential impact.
 4. The authorisation procedures and criteria shall be made public. Applicants shall be informed of the reasons for any refusal to grant an authorisation. The reasons must be objective, non-discriminatory, well founded and duly substantiated. Appeal procedures shall be made available to the applicant.

Article 8

Tendering for new capacity

1. Member States shall ensure the possibility, in the interests of security of supply, of providing for new capacity or energy efficiency/demand-side management measures through a tendering procedure or any procedure equivalent in terms of transparency and non-discrimination, on the basis of published criteria. These procedures can, however, only be launched if on the basis of the authorisation procedure the generating capacity being built or the energy efficiency/demand-side management measures being taken are not sufficient to ensure security of supply.
2. Member States may ensure the possibility, in the interests of environmental protection and the promotion of infant new technologies, of tendering for new capacity on the basis of published criteria. This tender may relate to new capacity or energy efficiency/demand-side management measures. A tendering procedure can, however, only be launched if on the basis of the authorisation procedure the generating capacity being built or the measures being taken are not sufficient to achieve these objectives.

- 3.. Details of the tendering procedure for means of generating capacity and energy efficiency/demand-side management measures shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union at least six months prior to the closing date for tenders.

The tender specifications shall be made available to any interested undertaking established in the territory of a Member State so that it has sufficient time in which to submit a tender.

With a view to ensuring transparency and non-discrimination the tender specifications shall contain a detailed description of the contract specifications and of the procedure to be followed by all tenderers and an exhaustive list of criteria governing the selection of tenderers and the award of the contract, including incentives, such as subsidies, which are covered by the tender. These specifications may also relate to the fields referred to in Article 7(2).

4. In invitations to tender for the requisite generating capacity, consideration must also be given to electricity supply offers with long-term guarantees from existing generating units, provided that additional requirements can be met in this way.
5. Member States shall designate an authority or a public body or a private body independent from electricity generation, transmission, distribution and supply activities, which may be a regulatory authority referred to in Article 34(1), to be responsible for the organisation, monitoring and control of the tendering procedure referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4. Where a transmission system operator is fully independent from other activities not relating to the transmission system in ownership terms, the transmission system operator may be designated as the body responsible for organising, monitoring and controlling the tendering procedure. This authority or body shall take all necessary steps to ensure confidentiality of the information contained in the tenders.

CHAPTER IV
Transmission system operation

Article 9

Unbundling of transmission systems and transmission System Operators

- 1. Member States shall ensure that as from [date of transposition plus one year]:**
- (a) each undertaking which owns a transmission system acts as a transmission system operator;**
 - (b) the same person or the same persons are not entitled:**
 - (i) to directly or indirectly exercise control over an undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply, and to directly or indirectly exercise control or exercise any right over a transmission system operator or over a transmission system**
- or**
- (ii) to directly or indirectly exercise control over a transmission system operator or over a transmission system, and to directly or indirectly exercise control or exercise any right over an undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply;**
 - (c) the same person or the same persons are not entitled to appoint members of the supervisory board, the administrative board or bodies legally representing the undertaking, of a transmission system operator or a transmission system, and to directly or indirectly exercise control or exercise any right over an undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply;**
 - (d) the same person is not entitled to be a member of the supervisory board, the administrative board or bodies legally representing the undertaking, of both an undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply and a transmission system operator or a transmission system.**

- 2. The rights referred to in paragraphs 1(b) and 1(c) shall include, in particular:**
 - (a) the power to exercise voting rights, or**
 - (b) the power to appoint members of the supervisory board, the administrative board or bodies legally representing the undertaking.**
- 3. For the purpose of paragraph 1(b), the notion "undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply" shall cover "undertaking performing any of the functions of production and supply" within the meaning of Directive [2003/55/EC], and the terms "transmission system operator" and "transmission system" shall cover "transmission system operator" and "transmission system" within the meaning of Directive [2003/55/EC].**
- 4. Member States may allow for derogations from paragraphs 1(b) and 1(c) until [date of transposition plus two years], provided that transmission system operators are not part of a vertically integrated undertaking.**
- 5. The obligation set out in paragraph 1(a) is deemed to be fulfilled in a situation where several undertakings which own transmission systems have created a joint venture which acts as a transmission system operator in several Member States for the transmission systems concerned. No other undertaking may be part of the joint venture, unless it has been approved under Article 13 as an independent system operator.**
- 6. For the implementation of this Article, where the person referred to in paragraphs 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) is the Member State or another public body, two separate public bodies exercising control, on the one hand, over a transmission system operator or over a transmission system and, on the other hand, over an undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply, are deemed not to be the same person or the same persons.**

- 7. Member States shall ensure that commercially sensitive information referred to in Article 16 held by a transmission system operator which was part of a vertically integrated undertaking, and the staff of such a transmission system operator, are not transferred to undertakings performing any of the functions of generation and supply.**
- 8. Where on the date of entry into force of this Directive, the transmission system belongs to a vertically integrated undertaking Member States may decide not to apply paragraph 1.**

In such case, Member States shall either:

- a) designate an independent system operator in accordance with Article 13, or**
 - b) comply with the provisions of chapter V.**
- 9. Where, on the date of entry into force of this Directive, the transmission system belongs to a vertically integrated undertaking and there are arrangements in place which guarantee more effective independence of the transmission system operator than the provisions of Chapter V, Member States may decide not to apply paragraph 1.**
 - 10. Before an undertaking is approved and designated as a transmission system operator under paragraph 9, it shall be certified according to the procedures laid down in paragraphs 4 to 6 of Article 10 and in Article 3 of Regulation [1228/2003], pursuant to which the Commission shall verify that the arrangements in place clearly guarantee more effective independence of the transmission system operator than the provisions of Chapter V.**
 - 11. Vertically integrated undertaking which own a transmission system may not in any event be prevented from taking steps to comply with paragraph 1.**
 - 12. Undertakings performing any of the functions of generation or supply shall not in any event be able to directly or indirectly take control over or exercise any right over unbundled transmission system operators in Member States which apply paragraph 1.**

Article 10

Designation and certification of transmission system operators

- 1. Before an undertaking is approved and designated as transmission system operator, it shall be certified according to the procedures laid down in paragraphs 4 to 6 and in Article 3 of Regulation [1228/2003].**
- 2. Undertakings which own a transmission system and which have been certified by the national regulatory authority as having complied with the requirements of Article 9(1) , Article 13 (ISO) or Articles 17 to 23 (ITO), pursuant to the certification procedure below, shall be approved and designated as transmission system operators by Member States. The designation of transmission system operators shall be notified to the Commission and published in the Official Journal of the European Union.**
- 3. Transmission system operators shall notify to the regulatory authority any planned transaction which may require a reassessment of their compliance with Article 9(1), Article 13 (ISO) or Articles 17 to 23 (ITO),**
- 4. Regulatory authorities shall monitor the continuing compliance of transmission system operators with Article 9(1), Article 13 (ISO) or Articles 17 to 23 (ITO). They shall open a certification procedure to ensure such compliance:**
 - (a) upon notification by the transmission system operator pursuant to paragraph 3;**
 - (b) on their own initiative where they have knowledge that a planned change in rights or influence over transmission system owners or transmission system operators may lead to an infringement of Article 9(1), Article 13 (ISO) or Articles 17 to 23 (ITO) , or where they have reason to believe that such an infringement may have occurred; or**
 - (c) upon reasoned request from the Commission.**

5. The regulatory authorities shall adopt a decision on the certification of a transmission system operator within four months from the date of the notification by the transmission system operator or from the date of the Commission request. After expiry of this period, the certification is deemed to be granted. The explicit or tacit decision of the regulatory authority may become effective only after the conclusion of the procedure set out in paragraph 6.
6. The explicit or tacit decision on the certification of a transmission system operator shall be notified without delay to the Commission by the regulatory authority, together with all the relevant information with respect to the decision. The Commission shall act in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 3 of Regulation [1228/2003].
7. Regulatory authorities and the Commission may request from transmission system operators and undertakings performing any of the functions of generation or supply any information relevant for the fulfillment of their tasks under this Article.
8. Regulatory authorities and the Commission shall preserve the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information.

Article 11

Certification in relation to third countries

1. Where certification is requested by a transmission system owner or a transmission system operator and which is controlled by a person or persons from third countries, the regulatory authority shall notify the Commission.
The regulatory authority shall also notify to the Commission without delay any circumstances that would result in a person or persons from third countries acquiring control of a transmission system or a transmission system operator.
2. Transmission system operators shall notify to the regulatory authority any circumstances that would result in a person or persons from third countries acquiring control of the transmission system or the transmission system operator.

- 3. The regulatory authority shall adopt a draft decision on the certification of a transmission system operator within four months from the date of notification by the transmission system operator. It shall refuse the certification if it has not been demonstrated:**
- (a) that the entity concerned complies with the requirements of Article 9(1), Article 13 or Articles 17 to 23; and**
 - (b) to the regulatory authority or to another competent authority designated by the Member State that granting certification will not put at risk the security of energy supply of the Member State and the Community. In considering this question the regulatory authority or the other competent authority so designated shall take into account:**
 - the rights and obligations of the Community with respect to these third countries arising under international law, including an agreement concluded with one or several third countries to which the Community is a party and which addressed the issues of security of energy supply**
 - the rights and obligations of the Member State with respect to these third countries arising under agreements concluded with these third countries, insofar as they are in compliance with Community law, and**
 - other specific facts and circumstances of the case and the third country concerned.**
- 4. The decision shall be notified without delay to the Commission by the regulatory authority, together with all the relevant information with respect to that decision.**
- 5. Member States shall provide for the regulatory authority and/or the designated competent authority referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3, before the regulatory authority adopts a decision on the certification, to request an opinion from the Commission on**
- (a) whether the entity concerned complies with the requirements of Article 9(1), Article 13 or Articles 17 to 23; and**
 - (b) whether granting certification will not put at risk the security of energy supply to the Community.**

- 6. (a) The Commission shall examine the request referred to in paragraph 5 as soon as it is received. Within two months after receiving the request, it shall deliver its opinion to the national regulatory authority or, if the request was made by the designated competent authority, to that authority.**
 - (b) In preparing the opinion, the Commission may request the views of the Agency, the Member State, and interested parties. In such case the two-month period shall be extended by two months.**
 - (c) In the absence of an opinion by the Commission within this two-month period, the Commission is deemed not to raise objections against the decision of the regulatory authority.**
- 7. When assessing whether the control by a person or persons from third countries will put at risk the security of energy supply to the Community, the Commission shall take into account:**
 - (a) the specific facts of the case and the third country concerned, and**
 - (b) the rights and obligations of the Community with respect to that third country arising under international law, including an agreement concluded with one or several third countries to which the Community is a party and which addressed the issues of security of supply.**
- 8. The national regulatory authority shall, within a period of two months after the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 6, adopt its final decision on the certification. In adopting its final decision the national regulatory authority shall take utmost account of the Commission opinion. In any event Member States shall have the right to refuse certification where granting certification puts at risk the Member State's security of energy supply. Where the Member State has designated another competent authority to assess point (b) of paragraph 3, it may require the national regulatory authority to adopt its final decision in accordance with the assessment of that competent authority. The final decision and the Commission's opinion shall be published together.**
- 9. Nothing in this Article shall affect the right of Member States to exercise, in compliance with Community law, domestic legal controls to protect legitimate public security interests.**
- 10. The Commission may adopt guidelines setting out the details of the procedure to be followed for the application of this Article. This measure designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, by supplementing it shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 46(3).**

- 11. This Article, with exception of point (a) of paragraph 3 shall also apply to Member States which are subject to a derogation according to Article 44.**

Article 12

Tasks of Transmission System Operators

Each transmission system operator shall be responsible for:

- (a) ensuring the long-term ability of the system to meet reasonable demands for the transmission of electricity, **operating, maintaining and developing under economic conditions secure, reliable and efficient transmission systems with due regard to the environment .**
- (b) contributing to security of supply through adequate transmission capacity and system reliability;
- (c) managing energy flows on the system, taking into account exchanges with other interconnected systems. To that end, the transmission system operator shall be responsible for ensuring a secure, reliable and efficient electricity system and, in that context, for ensuring the availability of all necessary ancillary services insofar as this availability is independent from any other transmission system with which its system is interconnected;
- (d) providing to the operator of any other system with which its system is interconnected sufficient information to ensure the secure and efficient operation, coordinated development and interoperability of the interconnected system;
- (e) ensuring non-discrimination as between system users or classes of system users, particularly in favour of its related undertakings.
- (f) providing system users with the information they need for efficient access to the system.

Article 13
Independent system operators

- 1. Where the transmission system belongs to a vertically integrated undertaking on entry into force of this Directive, Member States may decide not to apply Article 9(1) and designate an independent system operator upon a proposal from the transmission system owner. Such designation is subject to approval by the Commission.**
- 2. The Member State may approve and designate an independent system operator only where:**
 - (a) The candidate operator has demonstrated that it complies with the requirements of Articles 9(1)(b) to (d);**
 - (b) The candidate operator has demonstrated that it has at its disposal the required financial, technical and human resources to carry out its tasks under Article 12;**
 - (c) The candidate operator has committed to complying with a ten year network development plan monitored by the regulatory authority;**
 - (d) The transmission system owner has demonstrated its ability to comply with its obligations under paragraph 5. To this effect, it shall provide all the draft contractual arrangements with the candidate undertaking and any other relevant entity;**
 - (e) The candidate operator has demonstrated its ability to comply with its obligations under Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003] including the cooperation of transmission system operators at European and regional level.**
- 3. Undertakings which have been certified by the regulatory authority as having complied with the requirements of Articles 11 and 13(2) shall be approved and designated as independent system operators by Member States. The certification procedure in Article 10 and in Article 3 of Regulation [1228/2003] or in Article 11 shall be applicable.**

- 4. Each independent system operator shall be responsible for granting and managing third party access, including the collection of access charges, congestion rents, and payments under the inter transmission system operator compensation mechanism in compliance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003], as well as for operating, maintaining and developing the transmission system, and for ensuring the long term ability of the system to meet reasonable demand through investment planning. When developing the network the independent system operator is responsible for planning (including authorisation procedure), construction and commissioning of the new infrastructure. For this purpose, it shall act as a transmission system operator in accordance with this Chapter. Transmission system owners may not be responsible for granting and managing third party access, nor for investment planning.**
- 5. Where an independent system operator has been designated, the transmission system owner shall:**
- (a) provide all the relevant cooperation and support to the independent system operator for the fulfilment of its tasks, including in particular all relevant information;**
 - (b) finance the investments decided by the independent system operator and approved by the regulatory authority, or give its agreement to financing by any interested party including the independent system operator. The relevant financing arrangements shall be subject to approval by the regulatory authority. Prior to this approval, the Regulatory Authority shall consult the asset owner together with the other interested parties;**
 - (c) provide for the coverage of liability relating to the network assets, excluding the liability relating to the tasks of the independent system operator;**
 - (d) provide guarantees to facilitate financing any network expansions with the exception of those investments where, pursuant to paragraph b, it has given its agreement to financing by any interested party including the independent system operator.**

6. In close cooperation with the regulatory authority, the relevant national competition authority shall be granted all relevant powers to effectively monitor compliance of the transmission system owner with its obligations under paragraph 5.

Article 14

Unbundling of transmission system owners

1. Transmission system owners, where an independent system operator has been appointed, which are part of vertically integrated undertakings shall be independent at least in terms of their legal form, organisation and decision making from other activities not relating to transmission.
2. In order to ensure the independence of the transmission system owner referred to in paragraph 1, the following minimum criteria shall apply:
 - (a) those persons responsible for the management of the transmission system owner may not participate in company structures of the integrated electricity undertaking responsible, directly or indirectly, for the day-to-day operation of the generation, distribution and supply of electricity;
 - (b) appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the professional interests of persons responsible for the management of the transmission system owner are taken into account in a manner that ensures that they are capable of acting independently;
 - (c) transmission system owner shall establish a compliance programme, which sets out measures taken to ensure that discriminatory conduct is excluded, and ensure that observance of it is adequately monitored. The programme shall set out the specific obligations of employees to meet this objective. An annual report, setting out the measures taken, shall be submitted by the person or body responsible for monitoring the compliance programme to the regulatory authority and shall be published.

3. **The Commission may adopt guidelines to ensure full and effective compliance of the transmission system owner with paragraph 2 of this Article. This measure designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive by supplementing it shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 46(3).**

Article 15

Dispatching and Balancing

1. Without prejudice to the supply of electricity on the basis of contractual obligations, including those which derive from the tendering specifications, the transmission system operator shall, where it has this function, be responsible for dispatching the generating installations in its area and for determining the use of interconnectors with other systems.
2. The dispatching of generating installations and the use of interconnectors shall be determined on the basis of criteria which may be approved by the Member State and which must be objective, published and applied in a non-discriminatory manner which ensures the proper functioning of the internal market in electricity. They shall take into account the economic precedence of electricity from available generating installations or interconnector transfers and the technical constraints on the system.
3. A Member State may require the system operator, when dispatching generating installations, to give priority to generating installations using renewable energy sources or waste or producing combined heat and power.
4. A Member State may, for reasons of security of supply, direct that priority be given to the dispatch of generating installations using indigenous primary energy fuel sources, to an extent not exceeding in any calendar year 15% of the overall primary energy necessary to produce the electricity consumed in the Member State concerned.

5. Member States may require transmission system operators to comply with minimum standards for the maintenance and development of the transmission system, including interconnection capacity.
6. Transmission system operators shall procure the energy they use to cover energy losses and reserve capacity in their system according to transparent, non-discriminatory and market-based procedures, whenever they have this function.
7. Rules adopted by transmission system operators for balancing the electricity system shall be objective, transparent and non-discriminatory, including rules for the charging of system users of their networks for energy imbalance. Terms and conditions, including rules and tariffs, for the provision of such services by transmission system operators shall be established pursuant to a methodology compatible with Article 36(4) in a non-discriminatory and cost-reflective way and shall be published.

Article 16

Confidentiality for Transmission System Operators **and transmission system owners**

1. Without prejudice to Article 29 or any other legal duty to disclose information, **each** transmission system operator **and transmission system owners** shall preserve the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information obtained in the course of carrying out its business, **and shall prevent** information **about** its own activities which may be commercially advantageous **from being disclosed** in a discriminatory manner, **and in particular shall not disclose any commercially sensitive information to the remaining parts of the company, unless this is necessary for carrying out a business transaction. In order to ensure the full respect of the rules on information unbundling it must also be ensured that the transmission system owner and the remaining part of the company do not use joint services, apart from purely administrative or IT functions (e.g. no joint legal service).**
2. **Transmission system operators shall not, in the context of sales or purchases of electricity by related undertakings, abuse commercially sensitive information obtained from third parties in the context of providing or negotiating access to the system.**

CHAPTER V

Independent Transmission Operator

Article 17

Assets, equipment, staff and identity

- 1. Transmission system operators shall be equipped with all human, physical and financial resources necessary for fulfilling their obligations under this directive and carrying out the business of electricity transmission, in particular:**
 - (a) Assets that are necessary for the business of electricity transmission, including the transmission network, shall be owned by the transmission system operator.**
 - (b) Personnel, necessary for the business of electricity transmission, including the performance of all corporate tasks, shall be employed by the transmission system operator.**
 - (c) Leasing of personnel and rendering of services, to and from any other parts of the vertically integrated undertaking shall be prohibited. This shall not however prevent the transmission system operator from rendering services to the vertically integrated undertaking as long as the provision of these services:**
 - does not discriminate against users, is available to all users at the same terms and conditions and do not restrict, distort or prevent competition in generation or supply, and**
 - their terms and conditions are approved by the regulatory authority**
 - (d) Without prejudice to the decisions of the Supervisory Body under Article 20, appropriate financial resources for future investment projects and/or for the replacement of existing assets shall be made available in due time by the vertically integrated undertaking following an appropriate request from the transmission system operator.**

- 2. The business of electricity transmission shall at least include the following activities in addition to those listed in Article 12:**
- (a) representation of the transmission system operator and contacts to third parties and the regulatory authorities**
 - (b) representation of the transmission system operator within the European Network of Transmission system operators**
 - (c) granting and managing third party access on a non-discriminatory basis between system users or classes of system users.**
 - (d) collection of all the transmission system related charges including the access charges, balancing charges for ancillary services such as purchasing of services (balancing costs, energy for losses)**
 - (e) operation, maintenance and development of a secure, efficient and economic transmission system**
 - (f) investment planning ensuring the long-term ability of the system to meet reasonable demand and guaranteeing security of supply**
 - (g) setting up appropriate joint ventures, including with one or more Transmission system operators, power exchanges, etc. pursuing the objective to develop the creation of regional markets or to facilitate the liberalization process**
 - (h) all corporate services, including legal services, accountancy and IT services.**
- 3. Transmission system operators shall be organised in the legal form of a limited liability company as referred to in Article 1 of Directive 68/151/EEC.**
- 4. The transmission system operator shall not, in its corporate identity, communication, branding and premises, create confusion in respect of the separate identity of the vertically integrated undertaking or any part thereof.**

5. The transmission system operator shall not share IT systems or equipment, physical premises and security access systems with any part of the vertically integrated undertaking nor use the same consultants or external contractors for IT systems or equipment, and security access systems.
6. The accounts of transmission system operators shall be audited by an auditor other than the one auditing the vertically integrated undertaking or any part of it.

Article 18

Independence of the transmission system operator

1. Without prejudice to the decisions of the Supervisory Body under Article 20:
 - the transmission system operator shall have effective decision-making rights, independent from the vertically integrated undertaking, with respect to assets necessary to operate, maintain or develop the network.
 - the transmission system operator shall have the power to raise money on the capital market in particular through borrowing and capital increase.
2. The transmission system operator shall at all times act so as to ensure it has the resources it needs in order to carry out the business of transmission properly and efficiently and develop and maintain an efficient, secure and economic transmission system.
3. Subsidiaries of the vertically integrated undertaking performing functions of generation or supply shall not have any direct or indirect shareholding in the transmission system operator. The transmission system operator shall neither have direct or indirect shareholding in any subsidiary of the vertically integrated undertaking performing functions of generation or supply, nor receive dividends or any other financial benefit from this subsidiary.

- 4. The overall management structure and the corporate statutes of the transmission system operator shall ensure effective independence of the transmission system operator in compliance with this Chapter. The vertically integrated undertaking shall not determine directly or indirectly the competitive behaviour of the transmission system operator in relation to the day to day activities of the transmission system operator and management of the network, or in relation to activities necessary for the preparation of the 10-year network development plan developed pursuant to Article 22.**
- 5. In fulfilling their tasks in Article 9 and 17(2), and in complying with Articles 14, 15 and 16 of Regulation [1228/2003], transmission system operators shall not discriminate against different persons or entities and shall not restrict, distort or prevent competition in generation or supply.**
- 6. Any commercial and financial relations between the vertically integrated undertaking and the transmission system operator, including loans from the transmission system operator to the vertically integrated company, shall comply with market conditions. The transmission system operator shall keep detailed records of such commercial and financial relations and make them available to the regulatory authority upon request.**
- 7. The transmission system operator shall submit for approval by the regulatory authority all commercial and financial agreements with the vertically integrated undertaking.**
- 8. The transmission system operator shall inform the regulatory authority of the financial resources, referred to in Article 17(1)d), available for future investment projects and/or for the replacement of existing assets.**
- 9. The vertically integrated undertaking shall refrain from any action impeding or prejudicing the transmission system operator from complying with its obligations in this Chapter and shall not require the transmission system operator to seek permission from the vertically integrated undertaking in fulfilling these obligations.**
- 10. An undertaking which has been certified by the regulatory authority as being in compliance with the requirements of this Chapter shall be approved and designated as a transmission system operator by the Member State concerned. The certification procedure in Article 8b shall be applicable.**

Article 19

Independence of the staff and the management of the transmission system operator

- 1. Decisions regarding appointment and renewal, working conditions including remuneration and termination of the term of office of the persons responsible for the management and/or members of the administrative bodies of the transmission system operator shall be taken by the Supervisory Body of the transmission system operator appointed in accordance with Article 20.**
- 2. (a) The identity and the conditions governing the term, the duration and the termination of office of the persons nominated by the Supervisory Body for appointment or renewal as persons responsible for the executive management and/or as members of the administrative bodies of the transmission system operator, and the reasons for any proposed decision terminating such term of office, shall be notified to the regulatory authority. These conditions and the decisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall become binding only if, within a period of three weeks after notification, the regulatory authority has not objected to them.**
(b) The regulatory authority may object:
 - i. if doubts arise as to the professional independence of a nominated person responsible for the management and/or member of the administrative bodies, or**
 - ii. in the case of premature termination of a term of office, if doubts exist regarding its justification.**
- 3. (a) No professional position or responsibility, interest or business relationship, directly or indirectly, with the vertically integrated undertaking or any part of it or its controlling shareholders other than the transmission system operator shall be exercised for a period of three years before their appointment.**

- b) The provisions set out in littera (a) shall apply to the majority of the persons responsible for the management and/or members of the administrative bodies of the transmission system operator**
 - (c) The persons responsible for the management and/or members of the administrative bodies of the transmission system operator that are not subject to the provisions set out in littera (a) shall not have exercised any management or other relevant activity in the vertically integrated undertaking for a period of at least six months before their appointment.**
- 4. The persons responsible for the management and/or members of the administrative bodies, and employees of the transmission system operator shall not have any other professional position or responsibility, interest or business relationship, directly or indirectly, with any other part of the vertically integrated undertaking or with its controlling shareholders.**
- 5. The persons responsible for the management and/or members of the administrative bodies, and employees of the transmission system operator shall not hold any interest in or receive any financial benefit, directly or indirectly, from any part of the vertically integrated undertaking other than the transmission system operator. Their remuneration shall not depend on activities or results of the vertically integrated undertaking other than those of the transmission system operator.**
- 6. Effective rights of appeal to the regulatory authority shall be guaranteed for any complaints by the persons responsible for the management and/or members of the administrative bodies of the transmission system operator against premature terminations of their term of office.**
- 7. After termination of their term of office in the transmission system operator, the persons responsible for its management and/or members of its administrative bodies shall not have any professional position or responsibility, interest or business relationship with any part of the vertically integrated undertaking other than the transmission system operator, or with its controlling shareholders for a period of not less than four years.**
- 8. Paragraphs 3(b) and 7 shall be applicable to all the persons belonging to the executive management and to those directly reporting to them on matters related to the operation, maintenance or development the network.**

Article 20

Supervisory Body

1. **The transmission system operator shall have a Supervisory Body which shall be in charge of taking decisions which may have a significant impact on the value of the assets of the shareholders within the transmission system operator, in particular decisions regarding the approval of the annual and longer term financial plans, the level of indebtedness of the transmission system operator and the amount of dividends distributed to shareholders. The decisions falling under the remit of the Supervisory Body shall exclude those that are related to the day to day activities of the transmission system operator and management of the network, or to activities necessary for the preparation of the 10-year network development plan developed pursuant to Article 22.**
2. **The Supervisory Body shall be composed of members representing the vertically integrated undertaking, members representing third party shareholders and, where the relevant legislation of a Member State so provides, members representing other interested parties such as employees of the transmission system operator.**
3.
 - (a) **Paragraphs (2)(a), (3)(a) and (4) to (7) of Article 19 shall apply to at least half of the members of the Supervisory Body minus one.**
 - (b) **Paragraph (2)(b)ii. of Article 19 shall apply to all the members of the Supervisory Body.**

Article 21

Compliance programme and compliance officer

1. **Member States shall ensure that transmission system operators establish and implement a compliance programme which sets out the measures taken in order to ensure that discriminatory conduct is excluded, and ensure that the compliance with this programme is adequately monitored. The programme shall set out the specific obligations of employees to meet this objective. It shall be subject to approval by the regulatory authority. Without prejudice to the powers of the national regulator, compliance with the program shall be independently monitored by the compliance officer.**

2. **The Supervisory Body shall appoint a compliance officer. The compliance officer may be a natural or legal person. Paragraphs (2) to (7) of Article 19 shall apply to the compliance officer. The regulatory authority may object to the appointment of a compliance officer for reasons of lack of independence or professional capacity.**
3. **The compliance officer shall be in charge of :**
 - (i) **monitoring the implementation of the compliance programme ;**
 - (ii) **elaborating an annual report, setting out the measures taken in order to implement the compliance programme and submitting it to the regulatory authority ;**
 - (iii) **reporting to the Supervisory Body and issuing recommendations on the compliance programme and its implementation;**
 - (iv) **Notifying the regulatory authority on any substantial breaches with regard to the implementation of the compliance programme.**
 - (v) **reporting to the regulatory authority on any commercial and financial relations between the vertically integrated undertaking and the transmission system operator.**
4. **The compliance officer shall submit the proposed decisions on the investment plan or on individual investments in the network to the regulatory authority. This shall occur at the latest when the management and/or the competent administrative body of the transmission system operator submits them to the Supervisory Body.**
5. **Where the vertically integrated undertaking, in the general assembly or through the vote of the members of the Supervisory Body it has appointed, has prevented the adoption of a decision with the effect of preventing or delaying investments in the network, the compliance officer shall report this to the regulatory authority.**
6. **The conditions governing the mandate or the employment conditions of the compliance officer shall be subject to approval by the regulatory authority and shall ensure the independence of the compliance officer.**
7. **The compliance officer shall regularly report, either orally or in writing, to the regulatory authority and shall have the right to regularly report, either orally or in writing, to the supervisory body of the transmission system operator.**

8. **The compliance officer may attend all meetings of the management or administrative bodies of the transmission system operator, and those of the Supervisory Body and the general assembly. The compliance officer shall attend all meetings that address the following matters:**
- (i) conditions for access to the network, as defined in Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003], in particular regarding tariffs, third party access services, capacity allocation and congestion management, transparency, balancing and secondary markets;**
 - (ii) projects undertaken in order to operate, maintain and develop the transmission grid system, including interconnection and connection investments;**
 - (iii) energy purchases or sales necessary for the operation of the transmission system.**
9. **The compliance officer shall monitor the compliance of the transmission system operator with Article 16.**
10. **The compliance officer shall have access to all relevant data and to the offices of the transmission system operator and to all the information necessary for the fulfilment of its task.**
11. **After prior approval by the regulatory authority, the Supervisory Body may dismiss the compliance officer.**
12. **Access to the offices of the transmission system operator shall be granted without prior announcement.**

Article 22

Network development and powers to make investment decisions

1. **Every year, transmission system operators shall submit to the regulatory authority a 10-year network development plan based on existing and forecast supply and demand after having consulted all the relevant stakeholders. The plan shall contain efficient measures in order to guarantee the adequacy of the system and the security of supply.**

2. **The 10-year network development plan shall in particular :**
 - (a) **indicate to market participants the main transmission infrastructures that need to be built or upgraded over the next ten years.**
 - b) **contain all the investments already decided and identify new investments which have to be executed in the next three years.**
 - (c) **provide for a time frame for all investment projects.**
3. **When elaborating the 10-year network development plan, the transmission system operator shall make reasonable assumptions about the evolution of the generation, supply, consumption and exchanges with other countries, taking into account investment plans for regional and European-wide networks.**
4. **The regulatory authority shall consult all actual or potential network users on the 10-year network development plan in an open and transparent manner. Persons or undertakings claiming to be potential users may be required to substantiate such claims. It shall publish the result of the consultation process, in particular possible needs for investments.**
5. **The regulatory authority shall examine whether the 10-year network development plan covers all investment needs identified during the consultation process, and whether it is consistent with the Community-wide 10-year network development plan referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003]. If any doubt arises as to the consistency with the Community-wide 10-year network development plan, the regulatory authority shall consult the Agency. The regulatory authority may require the transmission system operator to amend its plan.**
6. **The regulatory authority shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of the 10-year network development plan.**
7. **In circumstances where the transmission system operator, other than for overriding reasons beyond its control, does not execute an investment, which, according to the 10-year network development plan, was supposed to be executed in the following three years Members States shall ensure that the regulatory authority has the obligation to take at least one of the following measures to ensure that the investment in question is made if this investment is still relevant on the basis of the most recent 10-year network development plan:**

8. (a) require the transmission system operator to execute the investments in question,
or,
- (b) organise a tender procedure open to any investors for the investment in question,
or
- (c) oblige the transmission system operator to accept a capital increase to finance the necessary investments and allow independent investors to participate in the capital.

When the regulatory authority has made use of its powers under point (b), it may oblige the transmission system operator to accept the following:

- financing by any third party,
- construction by any third party,
- building the respective new assets,
- operating the respective new asset.

The transmission system operator shall provide the investors with all information needed to realise the investment, shall connect new assets to the transmission network and shall generally make its best efforts to facilitate the implementation of the investment project.

The relevant financial arrangements shall be subject to approval by the regulatory authority.

When the regulatory authority has made use of its powers under paragraph 7, the relevant tariff regulations shall cover the costs of the investments in question.

Article 23

Decision making powers regarding the connection of new power plants to the transmission grid

- 1. The transmission system operator shall establish and publish transparent and efficient procedures for non-discriminatory connection of new power plants to the grid. Those procedures shall be subject to the approval of national regulatory authorities .**
- 2. The transmission system operator shall not be entitled to refuse the connection of a new power plant on the grounds of possible future limitations to available network capacities, e.g. congestion in distant parts of the transmission grid. The TSO shall supply necessary information.**
- 3. The transmission system operator shall not be entitled to refuse a new connection point, on the ground that it will lead to additional costs linked with necessary capacity increase of grid elements in the close-up range to the connection point.**

CHAPTER VI

Distribution system operation

Article 24

Designation of Distribution System Operators

Member States shall designate or shall require undertakings that own or are responsible for distribution systems to designate, for a period of time to be determined by Member States having regard to considerations of efficiency and economic balance, one or more distribution system operators. Member States shall ensure that distribution system operators act in accordance with Articles **25 to 27**.

Article 25

Tasks of Distribution System Operators

1. The distribution system operator shall maintain a secure, reliable and efficient electricity distribution system in its area with due regard for the environment.
2. In any event, it must not discriminate between system users or classes of system users, particularly in favour of its related undertakings.
3. The distribution system operator shall provide system users with the information they need for efficient access to the system.
4. A Member State may require the distribution system operator, when dispatching generating installations, to give priority to generating installations using renewable energy sources or waste or producing combined heat and power.
5. Distribution system operators shall procure the energy they use to cover energy losses and reserve capacity in their system according to transparent, non-discriminatory and market based procedures, whenever they have this function. This requirement shall be without prejudice to using electricity acquired under contracts concluded before 1 January 2002.
6. Where distribution system operators are responsible for balancing the electricity distribution system, rules adopted by them for that purpose shall be objective, transparent and non-discriminatory, including rules for the charging of system users of their networks for energy imbalance. Terms and conditions, including rules and tariffs, for the provision of such services by distribution system operators shall be established in accordance with Article 36(4) in a non-discriminatory and cost-reflective way and shall be published.
7. When planning the development of the distribution network, energy efficiency/demand-side management measures and/or distributed generation that might supplant the need to upgrade or replace electricity capacity shall be considered by the distribution system operator.

Article 26

Unbundling of Distribution System Operators

1. Where the distribution system operator is part of a vertically integrated undertaking, it shall be independent at least in terms of its legal form, organisation and decision making from other activities not relating to distribution. These rules shall not create an obligation to separate the ownership of assets of the distribution system operator from the vertically integrated undertaking.
2. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, where the distribution system operator is part of a vertically integrated undertaking, it shall be independent in terms of its organisation and decision making from the other activities not related to distribution. In order to achieve this, the following minimum criteria shall apply:
 - (a) those persons responsible for the management of the distribution system operator may not participate in company structures of the integrated electricity undertaking responsible, directly or indirectly, for the day-to-day operation of the generation, transmission or supply of electricity;
 - (b) appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the professional interests of the persons responsible for the management of the distribution system operator are taken into account in a manner that ensures that they are capable of acting independently;
 - (c) the distribution system operator shall have effective decision-making rights, independent from the integrated electricity undertaking, with respect to assets necessary to operate, maintain or develop the network. **In order to fulfil these tasks, the distribution system operator shall have at its disposal the necessary resources including human, technical, financial and physical.** This should not prevent the existence of appropriate coordination mechanisms to ensure that the economic and management supervision rights of the parent company in respect of return on assets, regulated indirectly in accordance with Article 36(4), in a subsidiary are protected. In

particular, this shall enable the parent company to approve the annual financial plan, or any equivalent instrument, of the distribution system operator and to set global limits on the levels of indebtedness of its subsidiary. It shall not permit the parent company to give instructions regarding day-to-day operations, nor with respect to individual decisions concerning the construction or upgrading of distribution lines, that do not exceed the terms of the approved financial plan, or any equivalent instrument.

- (d) the distribution system operator shall establish a compliance programme, which sets out measures taken to ensure that discriminatory conduct is excluded, and ensure that observance of it is adequately monitored. The programme shall set out the specific obligations of employees to meet this objective. An annual report, setting out the measures taken, shall be submitted by the person or body responsible for monitoring the compliance programme, **hereinafter referred to as 'compliance officer'**, to the regulatory authority referred to in Article 34(1) and **shall be published. The compliance officer shall be fully independent and shall have access to all the necessary information of the distribution system operator and any affiliated companies to fulfil his task.**

- 3. **Where the distribution system operator is part of a vertically integrated undertaking, Member States shall ensure that the activities of the distribution system operator is monitored so that it cannot take advantage of its vertical integration to distort competition. In particular, vertically integrated distribution system operators shall not, in their communication and branding, create confusion in respect of the separate identity of the supply branch of the vertically integrated undertaking.**
- 4. Member States may decide not to apply paragraphs 1 to 3 to integrated electricity undertakings serving less than 100 000 connected customers, or serving small isolated systems.

Article 27

Confidentiality for Distribution System Operators

Without prejudice to Article 18 or any other legal duty to disclose information, the distribution system operator must preserve the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information obtained in the course of carrying out its business, and shall prevent information about its own activities which may be commercially advantageous being disclosed in a discriminatory manner.

Article 28

Combined operator

Article 26(1) shall not prevent the operation of a combined transmission and distribution system operator **provided this operator complies with Articles 9, 14 and Chapter V or falls under Article 44(2).**

CHAPTER VII

Unbundling and transparency of accounts

Article 29

Right of access to accounts

1. Member States or any competent authority they designate, including the regulatory authorities referred to in Article 34, shall, insofar as necessary to carry out their functions, have right of access to the accounts of electricity undertakings as set out in Article 30.
2. Member States and any designated competent authority, including the regulatory authorities referred to in Article 34, shall preserve the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information. Member States may provide for the disclosure of such information where this is necessary in order for the competent authorities to carry out their functions.

Article 30

Unbundling of accounts

1. Member States shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the accounts of electricity undertakings are kept in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 3.
2. Electricity undertakings, whatever their system of ownership or legal form, shall draw up, submit to audit and publish their annual accounts in accordance with the rules of national law concerning the annual accounts of limited liability companies adopted pursuant to the Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 44(2)(g)¹ of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies ².

Undertakings which are not legally obliged to publish their annual accounts shall keep a copy of these at the disposal of the public in their head office.

3. Electricity undertakings shall, in their internal accounting, keep separate accounts for each of their transmission and distribution activities as they would be required to do if the activities in question were carried out by separate undertakings, with a view to avoiding discrimination, cross-subsidisation and distortion of competition. They shall also keep accounts, which may be consolidated, for other electricity activities not relating to transmission or distribution. Until 1 July 2007, they shall keep separate accounts for supply activities for eligible customers and supply activities for non-eligible customers. Revenue from ownership of the transmission/distribution system shall be specified in the accounts. Where appropriate, they shall keep consolidated accounts for other, non-electricity activities. The internal accounts shall include a balance sheet and a profit and loss account for each activity.
4. The audit referred to in paragraph 2 shall, in particular, verify that the obligation to avoid discrimination and cross-subsidies referred to in paragraph 3, is respected.

¹ The title of Directive 78/660/EEC has been adjusted to take account of the renumbering of the Articles of the Treaty establishing the European Community in accordance with Article 12 of the Treaty of Amsterdam; the original reference was to Article 54(3)(g).

² OJ L 222, 14.8.1978, p. 11. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 28).

CHAPTER VIII

Organisation of access to the system

Article 31

Third party access

1. Member States shall ensure the implementation of a system of third party access to the transmission and distribution systems based on published tariffs, applicable to all eligible customers and applied objectively and without discrimination between system users. Member States shall ensure that these tariffs, or the methodologies underlying their calculation, are approved prior to their entry into force in accordance with Article 36 and that these tariffs, and the methodologies - where only methodologies are approved - are published prior to their entry into force.
2. The operator of a transmission or distribution system may refuse access where it lacks the necessary capacity. Duly substantiated reasons must be given for such refusal, in particular having regard to Article 3. Member States shall ensure, where appropriate and when refusal of access takes place, that the transmission or distribution system operator provides relevant information on measures that would be necessary to reinforce the network. The party requesting such information may be charged a reasonable fee reflecting the cost of providing such information.

Article 32

Market opening and reciprocity

1. Member States shall ensure that the eligible customers are:
 - (a) until 1 July 2004, the eligible customers as specified in Article 19(1) to (3) of Directive 96/92/EC. Member States shall publish by 31 January each year the criteria for the definition of these eligible customers;
 - (b) from 1 July 2004, at the latest, all non-household customers;
 - (c) from 1 July 2007, all customers.

2. To avoid imbalance in the opening of electricity markets:
 - (a) contracts for the supply of electricity with an eligible customer in the system of another Member State shall not be prohibited if the customer is considered as eligible in both systems involved;
 - (b) in cases where transactions as described in point (a) are refused because of the customer being eligible only in one of the two systems, the Commission may oblige, taking into account the situation in the market and the common interest, the refusing party to execute the requested supply at the request of the Member State where the eligible customer is located.

Article 33

Direct lines

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to enable:
 - (a) all electricity producers and electricity supply undertakings established within their territory to supply their own premises, subsidiaries and eligible customers through a direct line;
 - (b) any eligible customer within their territory to be supplied through a direct line by a producer and supply undertakings.
2. Member States shall lay down the criteria for the grant of authorisations for the construction of direct lines in their territory. These criteria must be objective and non-discriminatory.
3. The possibility of supplying electricity through a direct line as referred to in paragraph 1 shall not affect the possibility of contracting electricity in accordance with Article 31.
4. Member States may make authorisation to construct a direct line subject either to the refusal of system access on the basis, as appropriate, of Article 31 or to the opening of a dispute settlement procedure under Article 36.

5. Member States may refuse to authorise a direct line if the granting of such an authorisation would obstruct the provisions of Article 3. Duly substantiated reasons must be given for such refusal.

CHAPTER IX

NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Article 34

Designation and independence of regulatory authorities

1. Each Member State shall designate a single national regulatory authority at national level.
2. Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the designation of other regulatory authorities at the federate or regional level in some Member States, provided that there is one representative for representation and contact purposes at Community level within the Board of Regulators of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators in compliance with Article 13(1) of [the Agency Regulation].
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a Member State may designate regulatory authorities for small systems on a geographically separate land having in the year 2008 consumption of less than 3% of the consumption of the Member State of which it is part. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the appointment of one representative for representation and contact purposes at Community level within the Board of Regulators of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators in compliance with Article 13(1) of [the Agency Regulation].

- 4. Member States shall guarantee the independence of the regulatory authority and shall ensure that it exercises its powers impartially and transparently. For this purpose, Member State shall ensure that, when carrying out the regulatory tasks conferred upon it by this Directive and related legislation, the regulatory authority**
- (a) is legally distinct and functionally independent from any other public or private entity,**
 - (b) that its staff and the persons responsible for its management**
 - act independently from any market interest and**
 - shall not seek or take direct instructions from any government or other public or private entity when carrying out the regulatory tasks. This requirement is without prejudice to close cooperation, as appropriate, with other relevant national authorities or to general policy guidelines issued by the government not related to the regulatory tasks under Articles 36.**
- 5. In order to protect the independence of the regulatory authority, Member States shall in particular ensure that:**
- (a) the regulatory authority can take autonomous decisions, independently from any political body, and has autonomy in the implementation of the budget, and adequate human and financial resources to carry out its duties,**
 - (b) its top management is appointed for at least five years, and may only be relieved from office during its term if it no longer fulfills the conditions set out in this Article or it has been guilty of serious misconduct under national law.**

Article 35

General objectives of the regulatory authority

In carrying out the regulatory tasks specified in this Directive, the regulatory authority shall take all reasonable measures in pursuit of the following objectives within the framework of their duties and powers as laid down in Article 36 in close consultation with other relevant national authorities, as appropriate, and without prejudice to their competencies:

- (a) the promotion, in close cooperation with the Agency, regulatory authorities of other Member States and the Commission, of a competitive, secure and environmentally sustainable internal electricity market within the Community, and effective market opening for all consumers and suppliers in the Community;**
- (b) the development of competitive and properly functioning regional markets within the Community in view of the achievement of the objective mentioned in point (a);**
- (c) the suppression of restrictions to electricity trade between Member States, including the development, of appropriate cross border transmission capacities to meet demand and enhance the integration of national markets which may facilitate electricity flows across the Community;**
- (d) promoting the development of secure, reliable and efficient non discriminatory systems as well as system adequacy;**
- (e) facilitating the access of new generation capacity to the grid, in particular removing barriers that could prevent access of new market entrants;**
- (f) ensuring that network operators and users are granted appropriate incentives, in both the short and the long term, to increase efficiencies in network performance and foster market integration;**
- (g) ensuring the efficient functioning of their national market, and promoting effective competition and consumer protection ;**
- (h) contributing to high standards of universal and public service for electricity, the protection of vulnerable customers, and to consumer protection measures set out in Annex A being effective.**

Article 36

Duties and powers of the regulatory authority

- 1. The regulatory authority shall have the following duties :**
 - (a) ensuring compliance of transmission and distribution system operators, and where relevant system owners, as well as of any electricity undertakings, with their obligations under this Directive and other relevant Community legislation, including as regards cross border issues;**
 - (b) cooperating on cross border issues with the regulatory authority or authorities of those Member States;**
 - (c) complying with, and implementing, any relevant legally binding decisions of the Agency and of the Commission;**
 - (d) reporting on a yearly basis on its activity and the fulfilment of its duties to the relevant authorities of the Member States, the Agency and the Commission. This report shall cover the steps taken and the results obtained as regards each of the tasks listed in this Article;**
 - (e) ensuring that there are no cross subsidies between transmission, distribution, and supply activities;**
 - (f) monitoring investment plans of the transmission system operators, and providing in its annual report an assessment of the investment plan of the transmission system operators as regards its consistency with the non-binding European-wide 10-year network development plan mentioned at Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003];**
 - (g) monitoring compliance with network security and reliability rules and monitoring standards and requirements for quality of network service;**
 - (h) monitoring the level of transparency, ensuring compliance of electricity undertakings with transparency obligations;**

- (i) monitoring the level of market opening and competition at wholesale and retail levels, including on electricity exchanges, household prices, switching rates, disconnection rates and household complaints , as well as any distortion or restriction of competition , including providing any relevant information, bringing any relevant cases to the relevant competition authorities;
- (j) monitoring the time taken by transmission and distribution undertakings to make connections and repairs;
- (k) publishing recommendations, at least on a yearly basis, on compliance of supply tariffs with Article 3;
- (l) ensuring access to customer consumption data, the provision, for optional use, of a harmonised format at national level for consumption data and the access to data under paragraph (h) of Annex A;
- (m) monitoring the implementation of rules relating to the roles and responsibilities of transmission system operators, distribution system operators, suppliers and customers and other market parties pursuant to Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003];
- (n) monitoring investment in generation capacities in relation to security of supply;
- (o) monitoring the implementation of safeguards measures as referred to in Article 41.

2. When it is so foreseen in a Member State, the monitoring duties mentioned in paragraph 1 may be carried out by other authorities than the regulatory authority. In such a case, the information resulting from this monitoring shall be made available to the regulatory authority as soon as possible.

While preserving their independence, without prejudice to their own specific competencies and consistent with the principles of better regulation, the regulatory authority shall, as appropriate, consult with transmission system operators and, as appropriate, closely cooperate with other relevant national authorities when carrying out the duties mentioned in paragraph 1.

Any approvals given by a regulatory authority or the Agency under this Directive are without prejudice to any duly justified future use of its powers by the regulatory authority under this Article or to any sanctions imposed by other relevant authorities or the Commission.

- 3. In addition to the tasks conferred upon it under paragraph 1, when an independent system operator has been designated under Article 13, the regulatory authority shall:**
- (a) monitor the transmission system owner's and the independent system operator's compliance with their obligations under this Article, and issue penalties for non compliance in accordance with paragraph 4(d);**
 - (b) monitor the relations and communications between the independent system operator and the transmission system owner so as to ensure compliance of the independent system operator with its obligations, and in particular shall approve contracts and act as a dispute settlement authority between the independent system operator and the transmission system owner in respect of any complaint submitted by either party pursuant to paragraph 9;**
 - (c) without prejudice to the procedure under paragraph 2(c) of Article 13, for the first ten year network development plan, approve the investments planning and the multi-annual network development plan presented on a yearly basis by the independent system operator;**
 - (d) ensure that network access tariffs collected by independent system operators include a remuneration for the network owner or network owners that provide for an adequate remuneration of the network assets and of any new investments therein, provided they are economically and efficiently incurred;**
 - (e) have the powers to carry out inspections, including unannounced ones, at the transmission system owner's and independent system operator's premises;**
 - (f) monitor the use of congestion rents collected by the independent system operator in accordance with Article 16(6) of Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003].**

4. Member States shall ensure that regulatory authorities are **granted the powers enabling them** to carry out **the** duties referred to in paragraph 1, **3 and 6** in an efficient and expeditious manner. **For this purpose, the regulatory authority shall have at least the following powers:**
- (a) **to issue binding decisions on electricity undertakings;**
 - (b) **to carry out investigations into the functioning of the electricity markets, and to decide and impose any necessary and proportionate measures to promote effective competition and ensure the proper functioning of the market . Where appropriate, the regulatory authority shall also have the power to cooperate with the national competition authority or the Commission in conducting an investigation relating to competition law;**
 - (c) **to request any information from electricity undertakings relevant for the fulfilment of its tasks;**
 - (d) **to impose effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties to electricity undertakings not complying with their obligations under this Directive or any relevant legally binding decisions of the regulatory authority or of the Agency, or to propose to a competent court to impose such penalties. This shall include the power to impose, or to propose to impose penalties of up to 10% of the yearly turnover of the transmission system operator on the transmission system operator or of up to 10% of the yearly turnover of the vertically integrated undertaking on the vertically integrated undertaking, as the case may be, for non compliance with their respective obligations pursuant to this Directive;**
 - (e) **to have appropriate rights of investigations, and relevant powers of instructions for dispute settlement under paragraphs 9 and 10.**
5. **In addition to the tasks and powers conferred on it under paragraphs 1 and 4, when a transmission system operator has been designated in accordance with Chapter V, the regulatory authority shall be granted at least the following tasks and powers:**

- (a) to issue penalties in accordance with paragraph 4(d) for discriminatory behaviour in favour of the vertically integrated undertaking;**
- (b) to monitor communications between the transmission system operator and the vertically integrated undertaking so as to ensure compliance of the transmission system operator with its obligations;**
- (c) to act as a dispute settlement authority between the vertically integrated undertaking and the transmission system operator in respect of any complaint submitted pursuant to paragraph 9;**
- (d) to monitor commercial and financial relations including loans between the vertically integrated undertaking and the transmission system operator,**
- (e) to approve all commercial and financial agreements between the vertically integrated undertaking and the transmission system operator on the condition that they comply with market conditions;**
- (f) to request justification from the vertically integrated undertaking when notified by the compliance officer in accordance with Article 21(4). Such justification shall in particular include evidence to the end that no discriminatory behaviour to the advantage of the vertically integrated undertaking has occurred;**
- (g) to carry out inspections, including unannounced ones, on the premises of the vertically integrated undertaking and the transmission system operator;**
- (h) to assign all or specific tasks of the transmission system operator to an independent system operator appointed in accordance with Article 13 in case of a persistent breach by the transmission system operator of its obligations under this Directive, in particular in case of repeated discriminatory behaviour to the benefit of the vertically integrated undertaking.**

6. The regulatory authorities shall be responsible for fixing or approving prior to their entry into force **at least the methodologies used to calculate or establish** the terms and conditions for:
- (a) connection and access to national networks, including transmission and distribution tariffs **or their methodologies**. These tariffs **or methodologies** shall allow the necessary investments in the networks to be carried out in a manner allowing these investments to ensure the viability of the networks;
 - (b) the provision of balancing services.
7. **In fixing or approving the tariffs or methodologies, the regulatory authorities shall ensure that network operators are granted appropriate incentive, over both the short and long term, to increase efficiencies, foster market integration and security of supply and support the related research activities.**
8. Regulatory authorities shall have the authority to require transmission and distribution system operators, if necessary, to modify the terms and conditions, **including tariffs or methodologies** referred to in **this Article, to ensure that they are proportionate and applied in a non-discriminatory manner.**
9. Any party having a complaint against a transmission or distribution system operator **with respect to the issues mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 8** may refer the complaint to the regulatory authority which, acting as dispute settlement authority, shall issue a decision within two months after receipt of the complaint. This period may be extended by two months where additional information is sought by the regulatory authority. This period may be extended with the agreement of the complainant. Such a decision shall have binding effect unless and until overruled on appeal.

10. Any party who is affected and **who** has a right to complain concerning a decision on methodologies taken pursuant to **this Article** or, where the regulatory authority has a duty to consult, concerning the proposed methodologies, may, at the latest within two months, or a shorter time period as provided by Member States, following publication of the decision or proposal for a decision, submit a complaint for review. Such a complaint shall not have suspensive effect.
11. Member States shall create appropriate and efficient mechanisms for regulation, control and transparency so as to avoid any abuse of a dominant position, in particular to the detriment of consumers, and any predatory behaviour. These mechanisms shall take account of the provisions of the Treaty, and in particular Article 82 thereof.
12. Member States shall ensure that the appropriate measures are taken, including administrative action or criminal proceedings in conformity with their national law, against the natural or legal persons responsible where confidentiality rules imposed by this Directive have not been respected.
13. Complaints referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 shall be without prejudice to the exercise of rights of appeal under Community and national law.
14. **Decisions taken by regulatory authorities shall be reasoned and justified to allow for judicial control.**
15. **Member States shall ensure that suitable mechanisms exist at national level under which a party affected by a decision of the national regulatory authority has a right of appeal to a body independent of the parties involved.**

Article 37

Regulatory regime for cross border issues

1. **Regulatory authorities shall closely cooperate and consult with each other, and shall provide each other and the Agency with any information necessary for the fulfilment of their tasks under this Directive. In respect of the information exchanged, the receiving authority shall ensure the same level of confidentiality as that required of the originating authority.**

- 2. Regulatory authorities shall cooperate at least on a regional level to foster the creation of operational arrangements in order to enable an optimal management of the network, promote joint electricity exchanges and the allocation of cross-border capacity, and to enable a minimum level of interconnection capacity, including through new interconnection, within the region and between regions to allow for development of effective competition and improvement of security of supply.**
- 3. The actions referred to in paragraph 2 shall be carried out, as appropriate, in close consultation with other relevant national authorities and without prejudice to their specific competencies.**
- 4. The Commission may adopt guidelines on the extent of the duties of the regulatory authorities to cooperate with each other and with the Agency . These measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 46(3).**

Article 38

Compliances with guidelines

- 1. Any regulatory authority and the Commission may request the opinion of the Agency on the compliance of a decision taken by a regulatory authority with guidelines referred to in this Directive or in Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003].**
- 2. The Agency shall provide its opinion to the regulatory authority which has requested it or to the Commission, respectively, and to the regulatory authority which has taken the decision in question within four months from the date of receipt.**
- 3. Where the regulatory authority which has taken the decision does not comply with the Agency's opinion within four months from the date of receipt, the Agency shall inform the Commission.**
- 4. Any regulatory authority may inform the Commission where it considers that a decision relevant for cross border trade taken by a regulatory authority does not comply with guidelines referred to in this Directive or in Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003] within two months from the date of that decision.**

5. Where the Commission, within two months after having been informed by the Agency in accordance with paragraph 3 or by a regulatory authority in accordance with paragraph 4, or on its own initiative within three months from the date of the decision finds that the decision of a regulatory authority raises serious doubts as to its compatibility with guidelines referred to in this Directive or in Regulation (EC) No [1228/2003], the Commission may decide to examine the case further. In such a case, it shall invite the regulatory authority and the parties to the proceedings before the regulatory authority to submit comments.
6. Where the Commission has decided to examine the case further, it shall, within not more than four months of the date of such decision, issue a final decision:
 - (a) not to raise objections against the decision of the regulatory authority;
 - or
 - (b) requiring the regulatory authority concerned to withdraw its decision if it considers that guidelines have not been complied with.
7. Where the Commission has not taken a decision to examine the case further or a final decision within the time-limits set in paragraphs 5 and 6 respectively, it shall be deemed not to have raised objections against the decision of the regulatory authority.
8. The regulatory authority shall comply with the Commission decision to withdraw their decision within a period of two months and shall inform the Commission accordingly.
9. The Commission may adopt guidelines setting out the details of the procedure to be followed for the application of this Article. This measure designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive by supplementing it shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 46(3).

Article 39

Record keeping

1. Member States shall require supply undertakings to keep at the disposal of the national authorities including the national regulatory authority, the national competition authority and the Commission, for the fulfilment of their tasks, for at least five years, the relevant data relating to all transactions in electricity supply contracts and electricity derivatives with wholesale customers and transmission system operators.

- 2. The data shall include details on the characteristics of the relevant transactions such as duration, delivery and settlement rules, the quantity, the dates and times of execution and the transaction prices and means of identifying the wholesale customer concerned, as well as specified details of all unsettled electricity supply contracts and electricity derivatives.**
- 3. The regulatory authority may decide to make available to market participants elements of this information provided that commercially sensitive information on individual market players or individual transactions is not released. This paragraph shall not apply to information about financial instruments which fall within the scope of Directive 2004/39/EC.**
- 4. To ensure the uniform application of this Article, the Commission may adopt guidelines which define the methods and arrangements for record keeping as well as the form and content of the data that shall be kept. These measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 46(3).**
- 5. With respect to transactions in electricity derivatives of supply undertakings with wholesale customers and transmission system operators, this Article shall only apply once the Commission has adopted the guidelines referred to in paragraph 4.**
- 6. The provisions of this Article shall not create additional obligations vis-à-vis the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 for entities falling within the scope of Directive 2004/39/EC.**
- 7. In case the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 need access to data kept by entities falling within the scope of Directive 2004/39/EC, the authorities responsible under that Directive shall provide the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 with the required data.**

CHAPTER X

Retail markets

Article 40

Retail markets

In order to facilitate the emergence of well functioning and transparent retail markets in the Community , Member States shall ensure that the roles and responsibilities of transmission system operators, distribution system operators, supply undertakings and customers and if necessary other market participants are defined with respect to contractual arrangements, commitment to customers, data exchange and settlement rules, data ownership and metering responsibility.

These rules shall be made public, be designed with the aim to facilitate customers' and suppliers' access to networks, and they shall be subject to review by the regulatory authorities or other relevant national authorities.

CHAPTER XI

Final provisions

Article 41

Safeguard measures

In the event of a sudden crisis in the energy market and where the physical safety or security of persons, apparatus or installations or system integrity is threatened, a Member State may temporarily take the necessary safeguard measures.

Such measures must cause the least possible disturbance in the functioning of the internal market and must not be wider in scope than is strictly necessary to remedy the sudden difficulties which have arisen.

The Member State concerned shall without delay notify these measures to the other Member States, and to the Commission, which may decide that the Member State concerned must amend or abolish such measures, insofar as they distort competition and adversely affect trade in a manner which is at variance with the common interest.

Article 42

Level playing field

- 1. Measures that the Member States have the possibility to take pursuant to this Directive in order to ensure a level playing field have to be compatible with the EC Treaty, notably Article 30, and the EU legislation.**
- 2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 have to be proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent. These measures may only be put into effect following the notification to and approval of the Commission.**
- 3. The Commission shall act on the notification referred to in paragraph 2 within two months of the receipt of the notification. That period shall begin on the day following receipt of the complete information. If the Commission has not acted within this two-month period, the Commission is deemed not to raise objections against the notified measures.**

Article 43

Monitoring of imports of electricity

Member States shall inform the Commission every three months of imports of electricity, in terms of physical flows, that have taken place during the previous three months from third countries.

Article 44

Derogations

1. Member States which can demonstrate, after the Directive has been brought into force, that there are substantial problems for the operation of their small isolated systems, may apply for derogations from the relevant provisions of Chapters IV, **VI, VII and VIII**, as well as Chapter III, in the case of micro isolated systems, as far as refurbishing, upgrading and expansion of existing capacity are concerned, which may be granted to them by the Commission. The latter shall inform the Member States of those applications prior to taking a decision, taking into account respect for confidentiality. This decision shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.
2. **Article 9 shall not apply to Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta. Articles 26, 31 and 32 shall also not apply to Malta.**

For the purpose of Article 9 paragraph 1(b), the notion "undertaking performing any of the functions of generation or supply" shall not cover final customers who perform any of the functions of generation and/or supply of electricity, either directly or via undertakings over which they exercise control, either individually or jointly, provided that the final customers including their shares of the electricity produced in controlled undertakings are, on an annual average, net consumers of electricity and provided that the economic value of the electricity they sell to third parties is insignificant in proportion to their other business operations.

Article 45

Review Procedure

In the event that the report referred to in Article 47(6) reaches the conclusion whereby, given the effective manner in which network access has been carried out in a Member State – which gives rise to fully effective, non-discriminatory and unhindered network access – the Commission concludes that certain obligations imposed by this Directive on undertakings (including those with respect to legal unbundling for distribution system operators) are not proportionate to the objective pursued, the Member State in question may submit a request to the Commission for exemption from the requirement in question.

The request shall be notified, without delay, by the Member State to the Commission, together with all the relevant information necessary to demonstrate that the conclusion reached in the report on effective network access being ensured will be maintained.

Within three months of its receipt of a notification, the Commission shall adopt an opinion with respect to the request by the Member State concerned, and where appropriate, submit proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend the relevant provisions of the Directive. The Commission may propose, in the proposals to amend the Directive, to exempt the Member State concerned from specific requirements, subject to that Member State implementing equally effective measures as appropriate.

Article 46

Committee

- 1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.**
- 2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 3 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.**
- 3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4), and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.**

Article 47

Reporting

1. The Commission shall monitor and review the application of this Directive and submit an overall progress report to the European Parliament and the Council before the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Directive, and thereafter on an annual basis. The report shall cover at least:
 - (a) the experience gained and progress made in creating a complete and fully operational internal market in electricity and the obstacles that remain in this respect, including aspects of market dominance, concentration in the market, predatory or anti-competitive behaviour and the effect of this in terms of market distortion;
 - (b) the extent to which the unbundling and tarification requirements contained in this Directive have been successful in ensuring fair and non-discriminatory access to the Community's electricity system and equivalent levels of competition, as well as the economic, environmental and social consequences of the opening of the electricity market for customers;
 - (c) an examination of issues relating to system capacity levels and security of supply of electricity in the Community, and in particular the existing and projected balance between demand and supply, taking into account the physical capacity for exchanges between areas;
 - (d) special attention will be given to measures taken in Member States to cover peak demand and to deal with shortfalls of one or more suppliers;
 - (e) the implementation of the derogation provided under Article 26(2) with a view to a possible revision of the threshold;
 - (f) a general assessment of the progress achieved with regard to bilateral relations with third countries which produce and export or transport electricity, including progress in market integration, the social and environmental consequences of the trade in electricity and access to the networks of such third countries;

- (g) the need for possible harmonisation requirements that are not linked to the provisions of this Directive;
- (h) the manner in which Member States have implemented in practice the requirements regarding energy labelling contained in Article 3(6), and the manner in which any Commission Recommendations on this issue have been taken into account.

Where appropriate, this report may include recommendations especially as regards the scope and modalities of labelling provisions including e.g. the way in which reference is made to existing reference sources and the content of these sources, and notably on the manner in which the information on the environmental impact in terms of at least emissions of CO₂ and the radioactive waste resulting from the electricity production from different energy sources could be made available in a transparent, easily accessible and comparable manner throughout the European Union and on the manner in which the measures taken by the Member States to control the accuracy of the information provided by suppliers could be streamlined, and measures to counteract negative effects of market dominance and market concentration.

2. Every two years, the report referred to in paragraph 1 shall also cover an analysis of the different measures taken in the Member States to meet public service obligations, together with an examination of the effectiveness of those measures and, in particular, their effects on competition in the electricity market. Where appropriate, this report may include recommendations as to the measures to be taken at national level to achieve high public service standards, or measures intended to prevent market foreclosure.
3. **The Commission shall, no later than two years after the date referred to in Article 49(1), first subparagraph, submit, as part of the general review, to the European Parliament and Council, a detailed specific report outlining the extent to which the unbundling requirements under Chapter V have been successful in ensuring full and effective independence of transmission system operators, using effective and efficient unbundling as a benchmark.**
4. **For the purpose of its assessment under paragraph 3, the Commission shall take into account in particular the following criteria: fair and non-discriminatory network access, effective regulation, the development of the network to meet market needs, undistorted incentives to invest, the development of interconnection infrastructure, effective competition in EU energy markets and the security of supply situation in the Community.**

5. **Where appropriate, and in particular in the event that the detailed report referred to in paragraph 3 determines that the conditions referred to in paragraph 4 have not been guaranteed in practice, the Commission shall submit proposals to the European Parliament and the Council to ensure fully effective independence of transmission system operators before three years after the date referred to in Article 49(1), first subparagraph.**
6. The Commission shall, no later than 1 January 2006, forward to the European Parliament and Council, a detailed report outlining progress in creating the internal electricity market. The report shall, in particular, consider:
- the existence of non-discriminatory network access;
 - effective regulation;
 - the development of interconnection infrastructure and the security of supply situation in the Community;
 - the extent to which the full benefits of the opening of markets are accruing to small enterprises and households, notably with respect to public service and universal service standards;
 - the extent to which markets are in practice open to effective competition, including aspects of market dominance, market concentration and predatory or anti-competitive behaviour;
 - the extent to which customers are actually switching suppliers and renegotiating tariffs;
 - price developments, including supply prices, in relation to the degree of the opening of markets;
 - the experience gained in the application of the Directive as far as the effective independence of system operators in vertically integrated undertakings is concerned and whether other measures in addition to functional independence and separation of accounts have been developed which have effects equivalent to legal unbundling.

Where appropriate, the Commission shall submit proposals to the European Parliament and the Council, in particular to guarantee high public service standards.

Where appropriate, the Commission shall submit proposals to the European Parliament and the Council, in particular to ensure full and effective independence of distribution system operators before 1 July 2007. When necessary, these proposals shall, in conformity with competition law, also concern measures to address issues of market dominance, market concentration and predatory or anti-competitive behaviour.

Article 48

Repeal

Directive **2003/54/EC** shall be repealed from [...] ¹ without prejudice to the obligations of Member States concerning the deadlines for transposition and application of the said Directive. References made to the repealed Directive shall be construed as being made to this Directive and should be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex B.

Article 49

Transposition

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by **[18 months after entry into force] at the latest**. They shall forthwith **communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive**.

They shall apply these provisions from [18 months after entry into force] with the exception of Article 11 which they shall apply from 42 months after entry force.

When Member States adopt **those provisions**, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. **Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.**

2. **Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.**

Article 50

Entry into force

This Directive shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

¹ Note for JL : same date as in Article 49(1).

Article 51

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

The President

For the Council

The President

MEASURES ON CONSUMER PROTECTION

Without prejudice to Community rules on consumer protection, in particular Directives 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ and Council Directive 93/13/EC ², the measures referred to in Article 3 are to ensure that customers:

- (a) have a right to a contract with their electricity service provider that specifies:
- the identity and address of the supplier;
 - the services provided, the service quality levels offered, as well as the time for the initial connection;
 - if offered, the types of maintenance service offered;
 - the means by which up-to-date information on all applicable tariffs and maintenance charges may be obtained;
 - the duration of the contract, the conditions for renewal and termination of services and of the contract, the existence of any right of withdrawal;
 - any compensation and the refund arrangements which apply if contracted service quality levels are not met; and
 - the method of initiating procedures for settlement of disputes in accordance with point (f).

Conditions shall be fair and well known in advance. In any case, this information should be provided prior to the conclusion or confirmation of the contract. Where contracts are concluded through intermediaries, the above information shall also be provided prior to the conclusion of the contract;

- (b) are given adequate notice of any intention to modify contractual conditions and are informed about their right of withdrawal when the notice is given. Service providers shall notify their subscribers directly of any increase in charges, at an appropriate time no later than one normal billing period after the increase comes into effect. Member States shall ensure that customers are free to withdraw from contracts if they do not accept the new conditions notified to them by their electricity service provider;

¹ OJ L 144, 4.6.1997, p. 19.

² OJ L 95, 21.4.1993, p. 29.

- (c) receive transparent information on applicable prices and tariffs and on standard terms and conditions, in respect of access to and use of electricity services;
- (d) are offered a wide choice of payment methods. Any difference in terms and conditions shall reflect the costs to the supplier of the different payment systems. General terms and conditions shall be fair and transparent. They shall be given in clear and comprehensible language. Customers shall be protected against unfair or misleading selling methods;
- (e) shall not be charged for changing supplier;
- (f) benefit from transparent, simple and inexpensive procedures for dealing with their complaints. Such procedures shall enable disputes to be settled fairly and promptly with provision, where warranted, for a system of reimbursement and/or compensation. They should follow, wherever possible, the principles set out in Commission Recommendation 98/257/EC ¹;
- (g) when having access to universal service under the provisions adopted by Member States pursuant to Article 3(3), are informed about their rights regarding universal service.
- (h) have at their disposal their consumption data, and shall be able to, by explicit agreement and free of charge, give any undertaking with a supply license access to its metering data. The party responsible for data management is obliged to give these data to the undertaking. Member States shall define a format for the data and a procedure for suppliers and consumers to have access to the data. No additional costs can be charged to the consumer for this service.**
- (i) shall be properly informed of actual electricity consumption and costs frequently enough to enable them to regulate their own electricity consumption. The information shall be given by using a sufficient time frame, which takes account of the capability of customer's metering equipment and the electricity product in question. Due account shall be taken of the cost-efficiency of such measures. No additional costs can be charged to the consumer for this service.**
- (j) can change supplier at any time in the year within the framework of the electricity product in question, and a consumer shall be entitled to a final invoice no later than three months following the last supply by this previous supplier.**

¹ OJ L 115, 17.4.1998, p. 31.