

REMIT

Requirements for the registration of Registered Reporting Mechanisms

(RRM Requirements)

15 January 2021

Version history

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RRM REQUIREMENTS Version 01	7 January 2015
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According to Article 11 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014, the Agency shall develop requirements to ensure the uniform reporting of both trade and fundamental data. The requirements shall:

- (a) ensure the security, confidentiality and completeness of information,
- (b) enable the identification and correction of errors in data reports,
- (c) enable the authentication of the source of information,
- (d) ensure business continuity.

According to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014, the Agency shall assess whether reporting parties comply with the requirements. Reporting parties who comply with the requirements shall be registered by the Agency.

On this basis, the Agency has developed the Requirements for the registration of RRM, which describes the technical and organisational requirements for the reporting of trade and fundamental data, the registration process of reporting parties and how the Agency will assess that the aforementioned requirements are fulfilled. The RRM Requirements will be complemented by a 'technical specifications' document, which will describe in more detail how to report data to the Agency.

The Agency held two public consultations on the requirements to be complied with by reporting parties. The first public consultation took place in spring 2013 and the second consultation took place during summer 2014. A public workshop was held in July 2014 to discuss the second public consultation document with stakeholders.

An ACER staff working document version was published on 9 December 2014 and presented in a public workshop on 10 December 2014.

On 15 January 2021, ACER updated the RRM Requirements in the light of Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152 on REMIT fees which entered into application on 1 January 2021 and stipulates enrolment fees for the registration of RRM.

Related Documents

- Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency,
<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:326:0001:0016:en:PDF>
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014 on data reporting implementing Article 8(2) and (6) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011,
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_363_R_0009&from=EN
- ACER Work Programme 2021, December 2020,
http://acer.europa.eu/en/The_agency/Mission_and_Objectives/Documents/Programming%20Document%20-%202021-2023%20-%20European%20Union%20Agency%20for%20the%20Cooperation%20of%20Energy%20Regulators.pdf
- 5th edition of ACER Guidance on the application of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency, 18 November 2020,
<https://documents.acer-remiteu.eu/wp-content/uploads/5th-Edition-ACER-Guidance-updated.pdf>
- Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM), Version 4.0, 30 June 2020,
<https://documents.acer-remiteu.eu/category/remiteu-reporting-user-package/transaction-reporting-user-manual-trum/>
- Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental reporting, Version 6.0, 16 July 2019,
<https://documents.acer-remiteu.eu/category/remiteu-reporting-user-package/manual-of-procedures-mop-on-data-reporting/>
- Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0942&qid=1610623133535&from=EN>
- Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152 on REMIT fees
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020D2152&from=EN>

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope and purpose

Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 (REMIT)¹ stipulates that the Agency shall ensure operational reliability of the information received pursuant to Article 8 of REMIT and that it shall take all necessary measures to prevent any misuse of, and unauthorised access to, the information maintained in its systems.

Pursuant to Article 8 of REMIT, the European Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt uniform rules on the reporting of records of transactions, including orders to trade ('trade data') as well as on the reporting of information related to the capacity and use of facilities for production, storage, consumption or transmission of electricity or natural gas or related to the capacity and use of LNG facilities, including planned or unplanned unavailability of these facilities ('fundamental data').

According to Article 11(1) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014² (the 'Implementing Acts'), the Agency shall develop requirements to ensure the uniform reporting of both trade and fundamental data. In particular, the Agency shall:

- develop, after consulting relevant parties, technical and organisational requirements for the submission of trade and fundamental data (hereafter referred to as 'RRM requirements');
- assess compliance with those requirements; and
- register reporting parties that comply with the requirements.

The present document describes the requirements for the reporting of trade and fundamental data, the registration process of reporting parties and how the Agency will assess that the aforementioned requirements are fulfilled. The paper also provides an overview of the relevant legal framework.

The Agency held two public consultations on the requirements to be complied with by reporting parties. The first public consultation was launched on 22 March 2013 and concerned the registration of Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRMs) and Regulated Information Services (RISs) for ensuring operational reliability according to Article 12 of REMIT. The public consultation document consisted of 11 questions, and the consultation lasted until 13 May 2013. A public workshop was held on 25 April 2013 to discuss the public consultation document³ with stakeholders.

On 22 July 2014, following the publication by the Commission of the draft REMIT Implementing Acts, the Agency launched a public consultation on the draft REMIT Requirements for the registration of Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRM). The consultation lasted until 2 September 2014. Furthermore, in order to ensure transparency and full involvement of stakeholders, the Agency organised a public workshop in Ljubljana on 16 July 2014, to collect stakeholders' views on the upcoming public consultation.

¹ OJ L 326, 8.12.2011, p. 1.

² OJ L 363, 18.12.2014, p. 121.

³ An overview of the replies to the 2013 public consultation can be found in Annex 1 to the 2014 public consultation on Draft REMIT Requirements for the registration of Registered Reporting Mechanisms (RRM): http://www.acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Public_consultations/PC_2014_R_05/Draft%20Requirements%20for%20RRMs_PC_FINAL.pdf.

On 9 December 2014, the Agency published an ACER staff working document version of the RRM requirements and presented them in a public workshop on 10 December 2014.

The present document neither describes in detail which trade and fundamental data have to be reported nor how such data shall be reported. A detailed description of the data to be reported can be found in the Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM) and the Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting.

1.2 Target Audience

The Agency expects that relevant departments (including business and IT-departments) and compliance officers of likely reporting entities shall read this document to ensure that the requirements for data submission are fully understood and complied with.

1.3 ACER contacts

If you have any questions concerning transaction and fundamental data reporting under REMIT, please contact us by email at remit@acer.europa.eu.

2 Legal framework

Pursuant to Article 8 of REMIT, the European Commission shall by means of implementing acts adopt uniform rules on the reporting trade and fundamental data.

This Section provides an overview of the provisions of the Implementing Acts concerning the channels for reporting trade and fundamental data, the mandate given to the Agency for the development of RRM requirements, and the responsibility for data reporting.

Please note that a detailed description of which trade and fundamental data have to be reported or how such data shall be reported can be found in the Transaction Reporting User Manual and the Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting.

2.1 Rules on the reporting of trade data

2.1.1 Wholesale energy products executed at organised market places

Pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Implementing Acts, market participants shall report details of wholesale energy products executed at organised market places including matched and unmatched orders to the Agency through the organised market place concerned, or through trade matching or trade reporting systems. The organised market place where the wholesale energy product was executed or the order was placed shall at the request of the market participant offer a data reporting agreement.

It is important to note in this regard that, in accordance with Article 3(2) of the Implementing Acts, the Agency shall draw up and publish a list of organised market places upon entry into force of the Implementing Acts and update that list in a timely manner⁴.

This provision covers the reporting of transactions, including orders to trade, executed at organised market places related to the following wholesale energy products:

- supply contracts (see the list in Article 3(1)(a) numbers (i) to (vii) of the Implementing Acts);
- transportation contracts concluded on secondary markets (see Article 3(1)(b)(ii) of the Implementing Acts); and
- derivatives contracts (see Article 3(1)(a)(viii) and Article 3(1)(b)(iii) of the Implementing Acts), unless already reported under Directive 2004/39/EC⁵ (MiFID), Regulation (EU) No 600/2014⁶ (MiFIR) or Regulation (EU) No 648/2012⁷ (EMIR).

Therefore, in the reporting of these contracts, market participants shall rely on organised market places or trade matching and trade reporting systems and will be relieved from reporting such data to the Agency themselves. The same reporting channels shall be used also for the reporting of post-trade events concerning the aforementioned contracts concluded at organised market places. Information on which post-trade events shall be reported and how such reporting shall take place can be found in the Transaction Reporting User Manual (TRUM).

⁴ The list of organised market places is available at:

http://www.acer.europa.eu/remit/REMITATACER/Data_collection/Pages/default_ORIGINAL.aspx.

⁵ OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

⁶ OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 84.

⁷ OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1.

2.1.2 Wholesale energy products in relation to the transportation of electricity and natural gas – Primary allocation results

TSOs or third parties on their behalf shall report details of contracts relating to the transportation of electricity or natural gas concluded as a result of a primary explicit capacity allocation by or on behalf of the TSO (physical or financial capacity rights or obligations), including matched and unmatched orders (see Article 3(1)(b)(i) and Article 6(2) of the Implementing Acts).

Therefore also for this kind of contracts, market participants will be relieved from reporting directly to the Agency. The reporting shall be performed either by TSOs or third parties acting on behalf of TSOs.

2.1.3 Wholesale energy products reported in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 (MiFIR) or Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (EMIR)

Pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Implementing Acts, information in relation to wholesale energy products which have been reported in accordance with MiFIR or EMIR shall be provided to the Agency by:

- trade repositories referred to in Article 2 of EMIR,
- approved reporting mechanisms;
- competent financial markets authorities;
- the European Securities and Markets Authority, as appropriate.

Furthermore, according to Article 6(5) of the Implementing Acts, where persons have reported details of transactions in accordance with MiFIR or EMIR, their obligations in relation to reporting under REMIT shall be considered as fulfilled.

It is important to note that EMIR does not prescribe the reporting of orders to trade. Hence, the latter are not covered by Article 6(4) and 6(5) of the Implementing Acts and shall be reported in accordance to Article 6(1) of the Implementing Acts (see above).

Furthermore, according to Article 6(6) of the Implementing Acts, organised markets, trade matching or reporting systems, who have reported details of derivatives under financial rules, subject to their agreement, should be able to report the same information also to the Agency.

2.1.4 Wholesale energy products concluded outside an organised market place

Under Article 6(3) of the Implementing Acts, market participants or third parties on their behalf shall report details of the following contracts concluded outside an organised market place:

- supply contracts, whether standard or non-standard (see the list in Article 3(1)(a) numbers (i) to (vii) of the Implementing Acts);
- transportation contracts concluded on secondary markets (see Article 3(1)(b)(ii) of the Implementing Acts); and
- derivatives contracts (see Article 3(1)(a)(viii) and Article 3(1)(b)(iii) of the Implementing Acts), unless already reported under MiFIR or EMIR.

2.1.5 Contracts reportable at the request of the Agency

Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts lists the contracts that are reportable only upon reasoned request of the Agency and on an ad-hoc basis. The list includes the following contracts, unless concluded on organised market places:

- (a) Intragroup contracts,
- (b) Contracts for the physical delivery of electricity produced by a single production unit with a capacity equal to or less than 10 MW or by production units with a combined capacity equal to or less than 10 MW,
- (c) Contracts for the physical delivery of natural gas produced by a single natural gas production facility with a production capacity equal to or less than 20 MW,
- (d) Contracts for balancing services in electricity and natural gas.

On 7 January 2015, the Agency issued a no-action letter announcing that for the time being, and until further notice, it will not request the reporting of those contracts.

2.2 Rules on the reporting of fundamental data

A detailed description of the fundamental data to be reported and on how to report those data can be found in the Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting. The chapters below are only intended to provide an overview of the persons entrusted with the reporting of fundamental data.

2.2.1 Information available on the ENTSO-E transparency platform

Pursuant to Article 8(1) and (2) of the Implementing Acts, information in relation to the capacity and use of facilities for production, consumption and transmission of electricity including planned and unplanned unavailability of these facilities as referred in Articles 6 to 17 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 543/2013 shall be reported to the Agency by ENTSO-E on behalf of market participants. The information shall be reported through the central information transparency platform as referred in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 543/2013.

2.2.2 Information on nominations for electricity

Pursuant to Article 8(3), final nominations between bidding zones shall be reported by electricity TSOs or third parties on their behalf.

In sum, no fundamental data on electricity is to be reported directly by market participants other than TSOs, or by ENTSO-E.⁸

2.2.3 Information available on the ENTSG central platform

Under Article 9(1) of the Implementing Acts, ENTSG shall, on behalf of market participants, report information to the Agency in relation to the capacity and use of facilities for transmission of natural gas including planned and unplanned unavailability of these facilities as referred in points 3.3(1) and 3.3(5) of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The information shall be made available through the Union-wide central platform as referred in point 3.1.1(1)(h) of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 715/2009.

⁸ This is without prejudice to the reporting of inside information from market participants disclosing inside information on their website or service providers disclosing such information on market participants' behalf which shall provide web feeds to enable the Agency to collect these data efficiently.

2.2.4 Information on nominations for gas

Pursuant to Article 9(2) of the Implementing Acts, day-ahead nominations and final renominations of booked capacities shall be reported by gas TSOs or third parties on their behalf.

2.2.5 Information on LNG facilities

Information on the availability of LNG facilities shall be reported by LNG system operators (LSOs), while information concerning unloading and reloading may be reported either by market participants or by LSOs on their behalf (Article 9(3) to (6) of the Implementing Acts).

2.2.6 Information on gas storage facilities

Information on the availability of gas storage facilities shall be reported by Storage system operators (SSOs), while information concerning the amount of gas stored by each market participant at the end of the gas day may be reported either by market participants or by SSOs on their behalf (Article 9(7) to (9) of the Implementing Acts).

In sum, the gas fundamental data that can be reported directly by market participants are those related to unloading and reloading at LNG facilities and to the amount of gas stored by each market participant at the end of the gas day at gas storage facilities. Market participants may, however, delegate the reporting to LSOs and SSOs, respectively, or to other third-party reporting entities.⁹

2.3 Technical and organisational requirements

Article 11 of the Implementing Acts provides that the Agency shall develop technical and organisational requirements for submitting data. The requirements shall aim at ensuring efficient, effective and safe exchange and handling of information. The requirements shall:

- ensure the security, confidentiality and completeness of information,
- enable the identification and correction of errors in data reports,
- enable the authentication of the source of information,
- ensure business continuity.

The Agency shall assess whether reporting parties comply with the requirements. Recital 10 to the Implementing Acts clarifies that the assessment should ensure a proportionate treatment of professional third parties handling market participants' data and market participants reporting their own data. Reporting parties who comply with the requirements shall be registered by the Agency.

The requirements will apply to any person reporting trade and / or fundamental data directly to the Agency. For trade repositories, approved reporting mechanisms ('ARMs'), financial markets authorities and ESMA, they will, however, be considered as fulfilled.

The Agency will contact trade repositories and ARMs to establish appropriate channels for the provisions of data reportable under MiFID/MiFIR or EMIR. Trade repositories and ARMs shall demonstrate their ability to follow the procedures, meet the standards and submit the data in accordance with the electronic formats established by the Agency. This shall also be the case in case trade repositories and ARMs will report data other than those reportable under MiFIR or EMIR.

⁹ This is without prejudice to the reporting of inside information from market participants disclosing inside information on their website or service providers disclosing such information on market participants' behalf which shall provide web feeds to enable the Agency to collect these data efficiently.

Chapter 6 below provides an overview of the requirements the Agency intends to adopt, of the registration process for reporting entities, and of how the Agency intends to assess whether the requirements are met.

2.4 Responsibility for reporting data

Pursuant to Article 11(3) of the Implementing Acts, persons required to report trade and or fundamental data shall have responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and timely submission of data.

By way of derogation from that responsibility, where a person required to report such data through a third party, the person shall not be responsible for failures in the completeness, accuracy or timely submission of the data which are attributable to the third party. In those cases the third party shall be responsible for those failures, without prejudice to Articles 4 and 18 of Regulation 543/2013 on submission of data in electricity markets.

However, persons required to report data shall take reasonable steps to verify the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of the data which they submit through third parties.

3 What is a RRM?

RRM stands for ‘Registered Reporting Mechanism’, meaning a person that reports trade and / or fundamental data directly to the Agency under REMIT.

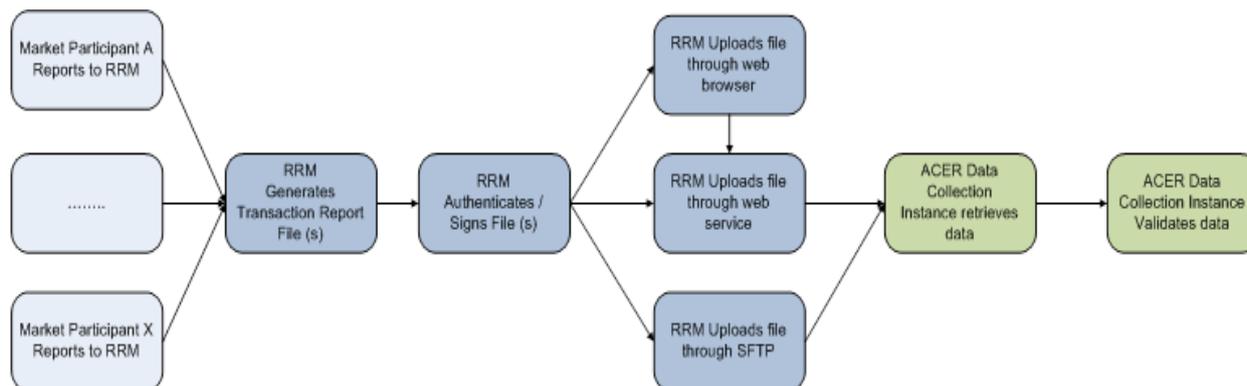
RRMs must comply with the technical and organisational requirements for the reporting of data and are, thus, registered by the Agency to provide the service of reporting trade and / or fundamental data (see Chapters 2.1 and 2.2 above).

It is important to note that in case of a reporting delegation chain (e.g. counterparty A delegates the reporting to counterparty B, which, in turn, delegates the reporting to C), only the entities submitting data directly to the Agency (C, in the example above) shall register as a RRM.

Chapter 4 below illustrates how data reporting will work in practice, Chapter 5 lists the RRM requirements, whilst Chapter 6 describes the registration process.

4 How will data reporting work in practice?

The Agency will provide an information system (ARIS – Agency’s REMIT Information System) that will be used to collect, process and analyse the data submitted by RRMs. The key steps of the data reporting process are schematically presented in the below figure¹⁰:



The data reporting process will be described in more detail in the 'RRM Technical Specifications' document. For reasons of operational reliability, the RRM Technical Specifications document will be kept confidential and applicants will have to sign a non-disclosure declaration before receiving a copy of the document. This is a best practice applied by national financial regulators under EU financial market rules which the Agency also intends to apply for REMIT purposes.

The 'Agency's Guide to RRM Registration' explaining the RRM registration process is attached as Annex I.

¹⁰ If a market participant reports its own trades then it acts as a RRM and no submissions from MP to RRM occur.

5 Technical and organisational requirements for the submission of data

5.1 Application of the requirements to different categories of RRM

When developing the RRM requirements the Agency aims to strike a balance between the objective of ensuring the efficient, effective and safe exchange and handling of information and the need not to impose unnecessary burdens on reporting entities.

According to Recital 10 to the Implementing Acts, the Agency's assessment of compliance with the requirements should ensure a proportionate treatment of professional third parties handling market participants' data and market participants reporting their own data.

It is important to note that it is not possible for the Agency to state in advance of the registration process which policies / mechanisms are considered in compliance with the requirements. The assessment may vary depending on the type of data reported, on type of reporting entity (professional third parties handling market participants' data / market participants reporting their own data or on behalf of parent and related undertakings as identified in Section 4 of the registration form), on the size of data reported, on the number and variety of data sources and on other relevant factors.

However, Sections 5.2 to 5.11 below provide guidance on how different categories of RRM shall prove compliance with the requirements. For the purpose of this document the same provisions that apply to TSOs regarding the submission of relevant documentation to prove compliance with the requirements shall also apply to ENTSO-E and ENTSO-G.

As regards the contracts listed in Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts, for the time being the Agency does not intend to request information on those contracts. For further information, please consult the no-action letter issued by the Agency on 7 January 2015. The Agency will consult in due time before establishing RRM requirements applicable for the reporting of contracts covered by Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts.

5.2 Requirements on the secure transmission of data

RRMs shall have sound security mechanisms in place designed to guarantee the security of the means of transfer of information to the Agency. They shall include mechanisms to:

- a. ensure non-repudiation;
- b. minimise the risk of data corruption;
- c. minimise the risk of unauthorised access; and
- d. prevent information leakages while reporting.

All reporting entities wishing to become RRM shall submit documentation on their security policy during the registration process. The detailed information on what security measures and controls should be implemented by RRM will be provided during the registration process. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information.

When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.3 Requirements on the timely transmission of data

RRMs shall have mechanisms in place designed to ensure the transmission of trade and fundamental data within the deadlines established in the REMIT Implementing Acts. In particular, they shall:

- a. have adequate contingency plans in place to assure the timely reporting of data. Third-party RRM shall ensure that the availability of their services enables their associated market participants to report information within the deadline;
- b. have business continuity mechanisms in place, including adequate resources and back-up facilities, to guarantee the proper handling of incidents that could hamper timely reporting.

During the registration phase, all reporting entities wishing to become RRM shall submit documentation describing the procedures aimed at ensuring the timely transmission of data and their business continuity plan. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information.

When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.4 Requirements on the validation of input

RRMs must have adequate systems and controls in place to ensure that:

- a. there is certainty about the source of the information created or collected by the RRM. In case of RRM reporting other information than their own data, this means that the RRM shall be able to guarantee (i) the identity of the market participant(s) or (ii) the identity of any other person submitting information on behalf of the market participant;
- b. persons submitting information on behalf of a market participant are properly authorised to do so;
- c. transaction reports are complete and accurate. While persons required to report data shall take reasonable steps to verify the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of the data which they submit through third parties, the latter are expected to identify omissions (missing mandatory fields) and obvious errors¹¹ and to request and / or initiate the re-transmission of erroneous or missing reports;
- d. there is no significant risk of data corruption in the input process.

During the registration process, reporting entities wishing to become RRM shall submit documentation describing the procedures aimed at ensuring input validation. Such documentation shall include a description of the technical solution to be implemented by the RRM applicant. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information.

However, the following reporting entities who wish to become RRM are not requested to submit the documentation describing how they intend to comply with points a., b., and d. above during the registration process:

- Market participants, regardless whether only reporting details of their leg of a contract or also on behalf of the other counterparty;

¹¹ The validation rules the Agency will apply to reported data will be described in the “Technical specification for Registered Reporting Mechanisms”. It is expected that the RRM will validate the data against these rules prior to submission of the reports to ARIS and therefore that a rejection rate for submitted reports will stay reasonably low.

- the ENTSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 8(1) and (2) and 9(1) of the Implementing Acts;
- TSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 6(2), 8(3) and 9(2) of the Implementing Acts;
- LSOs reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(3) and 9(5) of the Implementing Acts;
- SSO reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(7) and 9(9) of the Implementing Acts;

The Agency may, however, request a registered RRM to produce and submit such documentation, particularly in case of a significant decrease in data quality (see Chapter 7 below).

When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.5 Requirements on output format

RRMs must report information to the Agency in a standard format defined by the Agency. As regards the electronic format for the submission of data, please refer to the Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting.

During the registration process, all reporting entities wishing to become RRM shall submit documentation describing how they comply with this requirement. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information. When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.6 Requirements on output content

The reported information must contain the information indicated in the REMIT Implementing Acts. For an overview of the information to be reported under the Implementing Acts, please consult the Manual of Procedures on transaction and fundamental data reporting.

During the registration process, all reporting entities wishing to become RRM shall submit documentation describing how they comply with this requirement. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information. When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.7 Requirements on the validation of output

All RRM shall have a mechanism in place to ensure that the Agency's receipts detailing out what data was reported and on the outcome of the reporting are properly processed and that proper procedures for rectification and re-submission of invalid reports are in place.

RRMs reporting data other than their own data must have a mechanism in place to ensure that the person on behalf of whom they report can be granted access to the data submitted to the Agency by the RRM as well as to Agency's receipts detailing out what data was reported and on the outcome of the reporting¹². Furthermore, these RRM's must have proper communication channels established with the market participants to ensure they are informed about which data was identified as invalid by the Agency and how they should correct it and re-send it to the RRM for re-submission to ARIS.

During the registration process, reporting entities wishing to become RRM's shall submit documentation on how they comply with this requirement. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information.

However, the following reporting entities who wish to become RRM's are not requested to submit such documentation during the registration process:

- Market participants, regardless whether only reporting details of their leg of a contract or also on behalf of the other counterparty;
- the ENTSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 8(1) and (2) and 9(1) of the Implementing Acts;
- TSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 6(2), 8(3) and 9(2) of the Implementing Acts;
- LSOs reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(3) and 9(5) of the Implementing Acts;
- SSO reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(7) and 9(9) of the Implementing Acts;

The Agency may, however, request a registered RRM to produce and submit such documentation, particularly in case of a significant decrease in data quality (see Chapter 7 below).

When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.8 Requirements on governance

RRM's must have proper governance agreements in place to ensure that they have internal control mechanisms, transparent and consistent lines of responsibility and sound administrative procedures. In addition, RRM's must implement a robust compliance process with sufficient controls over regulatory requirements and conflict of interest.

During the registration process, reporting entities wishing to become RRM's shall submit documentation describing how they comply with this requirement. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information.

However, the following reporting entities who wish to become RRM's are not requested to submit such documentation during the registration process:

¹² Notwithstanding this requirement, the Agency intends to offer market participants the possibility to request a sample of the data submitted on their behalf by a RRM. In order to ensure secure transmission of the data, access will be granted using devices such as DVDs or USB sticks. The Agency reserves the right to limit the size of the requested file and the number of requests that can be filed very year by each market participant.

- Market participants, regardless whether only reporting details of their leg of a contract or also on behalf of the other counterparty;
- the ENTSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 8(1) and (2) and 9(1) of the Implementing Acts;
- TSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 6(2), 8(3) and 9(2) of the Implementing Acts;
- LSOs reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(3) and 9(5) of the Implementing Acts;
- SSO reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(7) and 9(9) of the Implementing Acts;

The Agency may, however, request a registered RRM to produce and submit such documentation, particularly in case of a significant decrease in data quality (see Chapter 7 below).

Should the RMM outsource any of its activities, it must document the outsourcing arrangement(s) and ensure that such arrangement(s) guarantee(s) compliance with the requirements. All reporting entities wishing to become RRM shall submit such documentation during the registration process. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information. When assessing compliance with these requirements, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.9 Requirements on operational reliability

RRMs must employ robust operational risk controls and procedures. Such controls and procedures shall be documented in an operational risk policy or framework, which:

- a. inventories the potential operational and regulatory risk the RRM may encounter;
- b. describes the policies for mitigating any operational risk in an efficient and effective manner

Furthermore, RRM shall keep a record of the information transmitted to the Agency for a period of at least 12 months from the date of transmission.

During the registration process, reporting entities wishing to become RRM shall document how they comply with this requirement. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information.

However, the following reporting entities who wish to become RRM are not requested to submit such documentation during the registration process:

- Market participants, regardless whether only reporting details of their leg of a contract or also on behalf of the other counterparty;
- the ENTSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 8(1) and (2) and 9(1) of the Implementing Acts;
- TSOs reporting data pursuant to Articles 6(2), 8(3) and 9(2) of the Implementing Acts;
- LSOs reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(3) and 9(5) of the Implementing Acts;
- SSO reporting fundamental data referred to in Article 9(7) and 9(9) of the Implementing Acts;

The Agency may, however, request a registered RRM to produce and submit such documentation, particularly in case of a significant decrease in data quality (see Chapter 7 below).

When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.10 Requirements concerning the disruption of services

RRMs must inform the Agency without delay if their operations are disrupted. Disruption means any event, internal or external, that as a result seriously limits or prevents a RRM from complying with the RRM requirements as described in this document. No later than 15 working days following the disruptions, RRM should provide the Agency with a report about the reasons of the disruptions and the actions taken to prevent any re-occurrence of the event.

RRMs reporting trade and / or fundamental data on behalf of market participants shall promptly inform those market participants of the disruption and of the actions taken to prevent any repeated event.

Furthermore, a RRM must be able to demonstrate every time there is a failure that no information has been unreported as a result of the disruption.

When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.11 Requirements concerning security breaches

RRMs that learn of a breach of any of its security measures affecting the availability, integrity or confidentiality of information relevant to reporting must:

- a. immediately notify the Agency of the breach; and
- b. as soon as possible provide the Agency with a detailed report describing the breach and any steps taken to mitigate the consequences of that breach.

RRMs reporting trade and / or fundamental data on behalf of market participants shall promptly inform those market participants of the security breach and of the steps taken to correct that breach.

When assessing compliance with this requirement, the Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting entities.

5.12 Requirements on communication with the Agency

RRMs must provide the Agency with the names and contact details of their competent staff to assist the Agency with its regulatory responsibilities. Timely updates of such information should be provided when changes occur.

The RRM shall ensure the availability of the contact person(s) during the working hours of the Agency.

The RRM must reply to requests for clarifications put forward by the Agency within the timeframe indicated in the request and provide any information and evidence the Agency may reasonably require for the performance of its functions.

5.13 Fulfilment of the criteria at all times

RRMs must, at all times, meet the RRM requirements.

5.14 Compliance report

At the request of the Agency, RRM shall produce a compliance report describing how the RRM met the technical and organisational requirements in the period indicated in the Agency's request. The Agency may request that the report on the performance of RRM related activities is produced and certified by an independent information systems auditor on the basis of an audit plan produced by the Agency. The Agency will publicly consult on the audit plan before issuing any such request.

The Agency will ensure a proportionate treatment of the different categories of reporting parties.

6 Registration

6.1 Who needs to register as a reporting mechanism?

Chapters 2.1 and 2.2 above describe the channels for the reporting of trade and fundamental data. The entities identified therein may, therefore, apply to register as reporting mechanism and become RRM. However, they shall do so, only if they do not wish to delegate the reporting of trade and / or fundamental data to a third party.

In sum, any person wishing to report records of transactions directly to the Agency needs to register as a reporting mechanism, except if it only engages in those contracts referred to in Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts. As stated by the Agency in its no-action letter of 8 January 2015 for the time being and until further notice, the Agency does not intend to collect information on the contracts listed in Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts. The Agency will consult in due time before establishing RRM requirements applicable for the reporting of contracts covered by Article 4(1) of the Implementing Acts.

Persons wishing to report records of transactions may include:

- a. organised market places, trade matching systems, trade reporting systems;
- b. the ENTSOs;
- c. TSOs;
- d. LSOs;
- e. SSOs;
- f. trade repositories;
- g. approved reporting mechanisms;
- h. third parties reporting on behalf of entities listed in points a. to g and i.;
- i. market participants, regardless of whether they report only their own data or also counterparty data or the data of parent and related undertakings.

It is important to note that in case of a reporting delegation chain (e.g. counterparty A delegates the reporting to counterparty B, which, in turn, delegates the reporting to C), only the entities submitting data directly to the Agency (C, in the example above) shall register as a RRM (for more information see Section 6.2.1 below).

6.2 Registration process

The aim of the registration process is twofold:

- a. Verifying whether the applicant meets the RRM requirements; and
- b. Enabling the RRM and the Agency to establish an interface for information exchange.

For this reason, all reporting entities shall undergo the registration process.

As regards trade repositories and ARMs that only report data reportable under MiFIR or EMIR, the Agency will contact them to establish appropriate channels for the provisions of those data. Trade repositories and ARMs actively reporting to the Agency MiFIR and EMIR data and / or data other than those reportable under MiFIR or EMIR, shall register with the Agency. However, in line with Article 11(1), second subparagraph, of the Implementing Acts, the process for the registration of trade repositories and ARMs will be limited to the identification phase (see Chapter 6.2.1 below)

and to the assessment of their ability to follow the procedures, meet the standards and submit the data in accordance with the electronic formats established by the Agency.

The registration process will be entirely electronic and carried out online. The various phases of the registration process are described below.

6.2.1 Identification

This phase aims at verifying the identity of the applicant. Two different IT applications will be used; one for market participants and one for other applicants.

Identification of applicants other than market participants

Applicants other than market participants must identify themselves using the RRM Registration Tool. They will be asked to provide the following information:

- Name of the RRM,
- Address of the RRM,
- VAT Number of the RRM,
- Website address,
- EIC, BIC, LEI, GS1 codes if the RRM has any assigned to it,
- Contact persons.

Trade repositories and ARMs who actively report data to the Agency shall undergo the identification phase. If applicable, the Agency may also request some accreditations certificates issued by relevant regulators.

Identification of market participants

Pursuant to Article 9 of REMIT, all market participants shall register with their respective NRAs. The latter shall, in turn, provide the registration data to the Agency in order for it to establish a European register of market participants. Information on whether a market participant has the intention to register also as a RRM will be provided as part of the registration of market participants.

Those market participants that do not wish to become RRM, shall indicate in Section 5 of the registration form to whom they permanently delegate the reporting of data. However, such indication will not be necessary when the delegated party is:

- The counterparty to the transaction, if the delegation applies only to reporting of that particular transaction;
- A TSO in charge of reporting transportation data pursuant to Article 6(2) of the Implementing Acts;
- The organised market place on which the wholesale energy product was concluded;
- ENTSO-E as regards the data referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 8 of the Implementing Acts;
- ENTSOG as regards the data referred to in Article 9(1) of the Implementing Acts;
- A TSO in charge of reporting data referred to in Article 8(3) and 9(2) of the Implementing Acts;
- A LNG system operator as regards the data referred to in Article 9(5) of the Implementing Acts;
- A storage system operator as regards the data referred to in Article 9(9) of the Implementing Acts.

It is noteworthy that, when filling in Section 5 of the registration form, market participants may delegate the reporting to multiple RRM, e.g. for different data types.

6.2.2 Technical Specifications

Once the Agency has verified the identity of the applicant, the latter will be asked to electronically sign a non-disclosure declaration ('NDA'). This will allow the applicant to receive a copy of the "Technical Specifications for Registered Reporting Mechanisms". This document describes the technical specification of data exchange interfaces as well as the relevant processes for data submission into detail, including additional details related to information security measures that RRM will have to comply with.

Applicants should carefully review the technical specifications document before considering whether to proceed further with the registration process.

6.2.3 Attestation

Applicants must attest that they have mechanisms in place to fulfil the following requirements:

- a. Requirements on the secure transmission of data (see Chapter 5.2 above);
- b. Requirements on the timely transmission of data (see Chapter 5.3 above);
- c. Requirements on the validation of input (see Chapter 5.4 above);
- d. Requirements on output format (see Chapter 5.5 above);
- e. Requirements on output content (see Chapter 5.6 above);
- f. Requirements on the validation of output (see Chapter 5.7 above);
- g. Requirements on governance (see Chapter 5.8 above)
- h. Requirements on operational reliability (see Chapter 5.9 above)

Furthermore, applicants must undertake that they will meet the following requirements:

- a. Requirements concerning the disruption of services (see Chapter 5.10 above);
- b. Requirements concerning security breaches (see Chapter 5.11 above);
- c. Requirements on communication with the Agency (see Chapter 5.12 above);
- d. Requirement to produce a Compliance report (see Chapter 5.14 above);
- e. Fulfilment of the criteria at all times (see Chapter 5.13 above).

During this phase of the registration process applicants must submit the relevant documentation proving compliance with the requirements, except if otherwise specified in this document. The Agency also reserves the right to request additional information.

6.2.4 Testing

Following the attestation phase, the applicant will be given permission to access the ARIS testing environment. The applicant will be required to report in the ARIS testing environment the same kind of data it wishes to report as a RRM via the interface(s) it wishes to use.

Following a request for testing by the applicant, the Agency may allocate time-slots for testing to different applicants. Priority will be given to those applicants that have to report data nine months after the entry into force of the REMIT Implementing Acts.

The Agency will set a criterion for success/failure of the particular test. The detailed description of the test and the success criteria is available in the "Technical Specifications for Registered Reporting Mechanisms". Shall an applicant fail to successfully complete the testing, it will have to

repeat the particular tests. The timeframe for additional testing may be subject to prior approval by the Agency. A maximum of three (3) trials will be possible and if the testing is still not successful the Agency may reject the application to register as a RRM. Only those applicants that successfully complete the testing will be admitted to the following phase and will be enabled to complete the registration process.

The RRM will be required to perform a minimum of two weeks of conformance testing which will cover the following areas:

1. Connectivity – perform connectivity and resiliency checks for the subscribed interfaces
2. Data Upload – perform basic upload of data based on a prescribed data set through the subscribed interfaces
3. Data Download – perform basic download of data receipts based on a prescribed data set through the subscribed interfaces
4. Valid Data Upload – upload a set of data produced from their own data source through the subscribed interfaces
5. Valid Data Receipt – download a set of data receipts produced based on the data uploads provided through the subscribed interfaces
6. Continual Delivery – provide a continuous set of data for a period of not less than 5 days, up to a maximum of 10 days, through the subscribed interfaces.

6.2.5 Registration

The Agency will send to the applicant an email notifying that the registration of the applicant is accepted. The last remaining step is the creation of RRM credentials to access the ARIS production environment. Accounts for particular interfaces will be created and production digital certificates and keys for encrypted communication and electronic signature will have to be provided. At this point, the registration process will be considered as complete.

The list of RRM's will be published on the Agency's website.

The Agency does not accept legal responsibility for any losses or damages arising from the failure of the RRM systems and any related process and procedure. In particular, the Agency's high-level review of the business continuity and security policies of each applicant does not imply any endorsement, guarantee of quality or acceptance of responsibility for the adequacy of any applicant's business continuity or security systems.

6.2.6 Timing

The registration process will take about six months. It is therefore essential for those entities that wish to become RRM's to start the registration process at the latest six months before the date on which they wish to start reporting data.

6.3 REMIT fees for the enrolment and reporting of records of transactions

According to Article 32(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/942 and Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152, RRM's shall pay fees to the Agency.

In case an entity applies to become an RRM, the Agency shall send the entity an invoice amounting to 50 % of the flat enrolment fee component pursuant to point (a) of Article 5(1) of Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152 and only accept the application once the invoice is paid. Where the

Agency rejects the application because the entity does not comply with the requirements pursuant to Article 11 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014, the entity is not entitled to a reimbursement of the paid fee. After registration of an entity as RRM, the Agency shall send the entity an invoice over the remaining fee consisting of 50 % of the flat enrolment fee component pursuant to point (a) of Article 5(1) of Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152 and, unless the RRM declares that it will solely report fundamental data, the transaction records-based component pursuant to Article 6(4) of Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152.

ACER will therefore request RRM applicants to submit a filled Legal Entity Form for the financial identification of the legal entity in order to allow ACER to invoice the RRM applicant following the identification stage of the RRM registration and after registration of the entity as RRM. Non-submission of the form and non-payment of the fee will lead to the cancelation of the application.

For registered RRM, Article 5 of Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152 stipulates the annual fee that an RRM has to pay which shall be composed of the sum of the following components:

- (a) a flat enrolment fee component of EUR 9 000;
- (b) a transaction records-based fee component calculated pursuant to Article 6, unless an RRM is solely reporting fundamental data;
- (c) where applicable, a positive or negative correction amount to balance differences between the transaction records-based fee component paid in the previous year and the transaction records-based fee component that would have been paid according to the actual reporting in that year.

The correction amount referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph is calculated by subtracting the transaction records-based fee component calculated in the previous year from the transaction records-based fee component calculated in the current year.

In case of an RRM which was newly registered in the previous year, the correction amount pursuant to point (c) of the first subparagraph is calculated by subtracting the amount pursuant to Article 6(4) from the transaction records-based fee component calculated in the current year pursuant to Article 6(5) after dividing the latter by 365 and multiplying it with the number of calendar days between the registration date and the end of the previous year. A negative correction amount referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph shall not be higher than the transaction records-based fee component calculated for the current year.

For further details on the calculation of the transaction records-based fee, the payment of the fees and the enforcement, please refer to Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152.

7 Assessment of compliance with the requirements

In accordance with Recital 10 to the Implementing Acts, the Agency's assessment should ensure a proportionate treatment of professional third parties handling market participants' data and market participants reporting their own data.

It is important to note that it is not possible for the Agency to state in advance of the registration process which policies / mechanisms are considered in compliance with the requirements. The assessment may vary depending on the type of data reported, on the type of reporting entity (professional third parties handling market participants' data / market participants reporting their own data), on the size of data reported, on the number and variety of data sources and on other relevant factors.

The Agency may, at any stage of the registration process and during the lifetime of the RRM's registration with the Agency, request from applicants and existing RRMs any information it deems necessary to assess compliance with the requirements. This information may include, in particular, the internal policy and documentation referred to in Chapter 6 above. Furthermore, the Agency may consult NRAs or other competent authorities that may be able to provide any information the Agency may need for performing its functions. The Agency may also take into account any information it considers appropriate to assess compliance with the requirements.

The Agency may also request a RRM to provide the compliance report mentioned in Section 5.14 above. In addition, the Agency may require that such report is to be certified by an independent information systems auditor on the basis of an audit plan produced by the Agency.

The Agency believes that certified compliance reports are an effective way to assess whether a RRM complies with the requirements. The Agency intends to request such certified reports to a sample of RRMs every year using a risk based approach.

Furthermore, should the quality of data reported by a RRM significantly decrease after the registration or should the compliance report not reflect full compliance with the RRM requirements, the Agency will give a warning to the RRM concerned. If adequate data quality standards and/or compliance with RRM requirements are still not met within the time-frame indicated in the warning, the Agency may, after a certain period of time, which shall not be shorter than six months, discontinue access to the ARIS system for the RRM concerned. The RRM for which the RRM registration was revoked cannot re-initiate the RRM registration process for a period of 12 months.

In case of third-party RRMs, the Agency will inform the market participant associated to the RRM before discontinuing access. This information will be provided at least six months in advance, in order to allow market participants to make reporting arrangements with another RRM.

In exceptional circumstances when the Agency would establish that a RRM is in serious breach of its obligations described in this document that could result in the significant risks to overall security, availability or operational reliability of ARIS, the Agency reserves the right to temporarily suspend access to ARIS until the breach is resolved and compliance with the RRM requirements is ensured.

In case an RRM is overdue with paying the REMIT fee for at least one month, the Agency may decide to disable the RRM's ability to report data to the Agency until the fee is paid in full.

ANNEX I: The Agency's Guide to RRM Registration

1. Preliminary information¹³

The starting point for RRM registration is the REMIT portal at the following URL address:

<https://www.acer-remit.eu>

Prior to reporting data to ACER through ARIS the RRM has to be registered in order to ensure data transfer is protected and secure. Registration with ARIS requires the RRM to provide information for identification and authentication of data submissions.

2. Registration of a third party as a RRM¹⁴

To start the registration of a third party as a RRM insert the following URL in your browser:

<https://www.acer-remit.eu/ceredp>

Then click on the button “**Start RRM Registration**”, as depicted in the following picture:

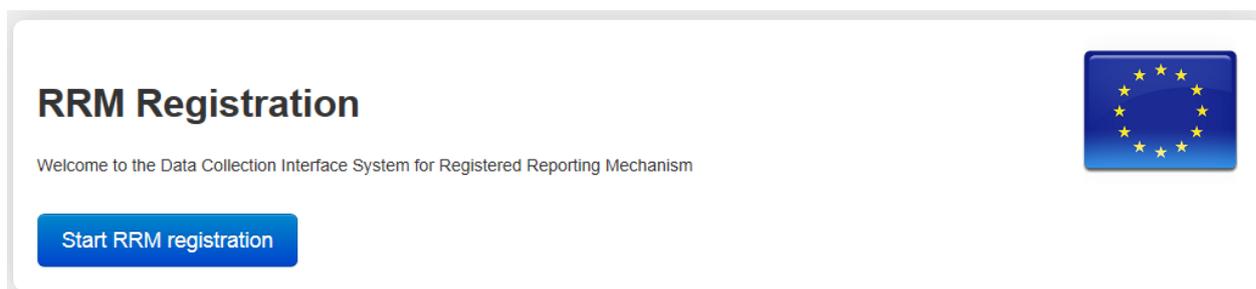


Figure 1: Third Party RRM Registration

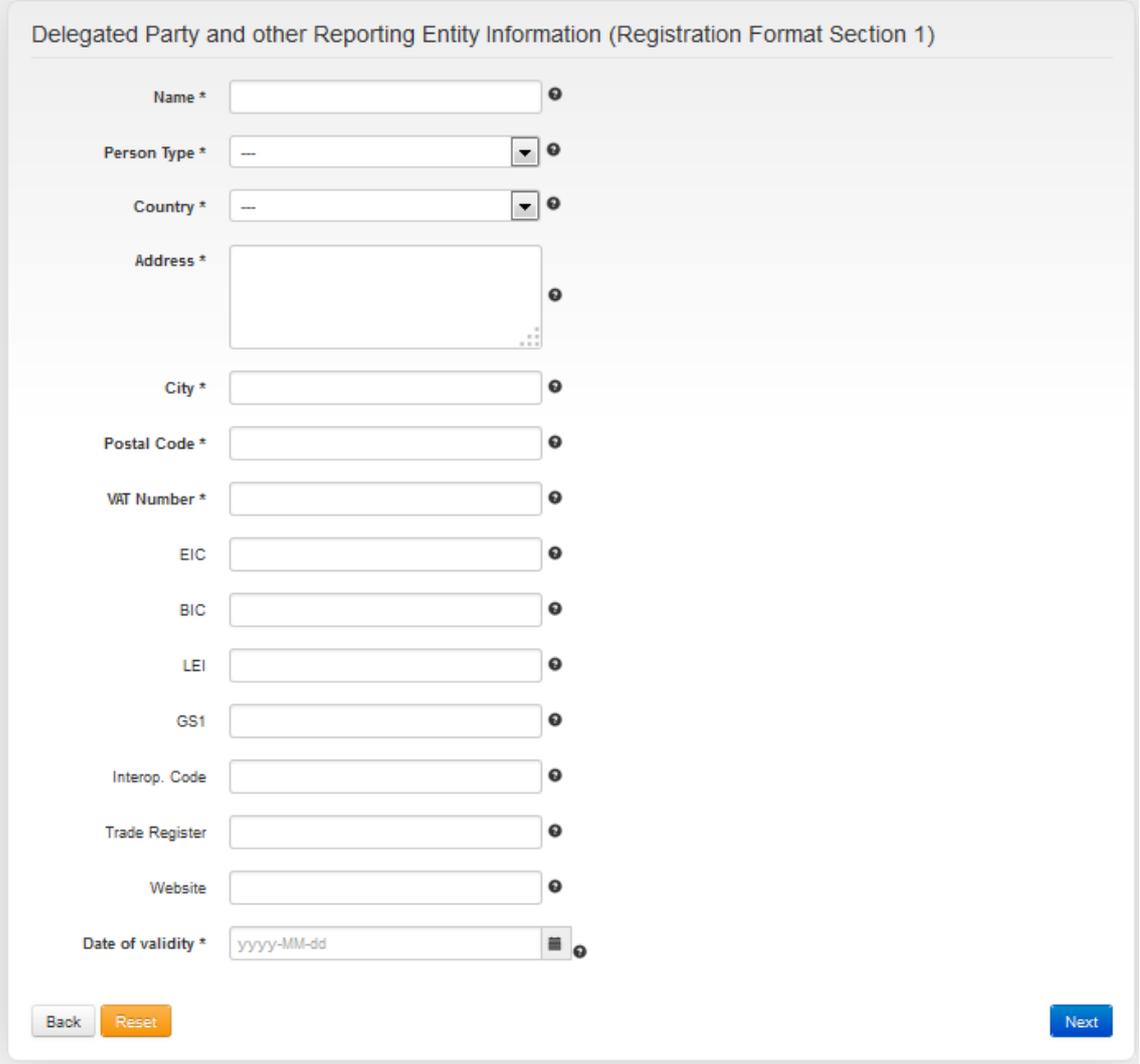
¹³ Further instructions, forms and templates are available on REMIT Portal:

<https://documents.acer-remit.eu/category/remit-reporting-user-package/requirements-for-the-registration-of-registered-reporting-mechanisms/>

¹⁴ This section applies only to RRM's that are not Market Participants according to Article 2(7) of REMIT which have to register with the competent NRA according to Article 9 of REMIT.

You will be asked to complete two sections:

Section 1: Information related to the reporting entity company



Delegated Party and other Reporting Entity Information (Registration Format Section 1)

Name *

Person Type *

Country *

Address *

City *

Postal Code *

VAT Number *

EIC

BIC

LEI

GS1

Interop. Code

Trade Register

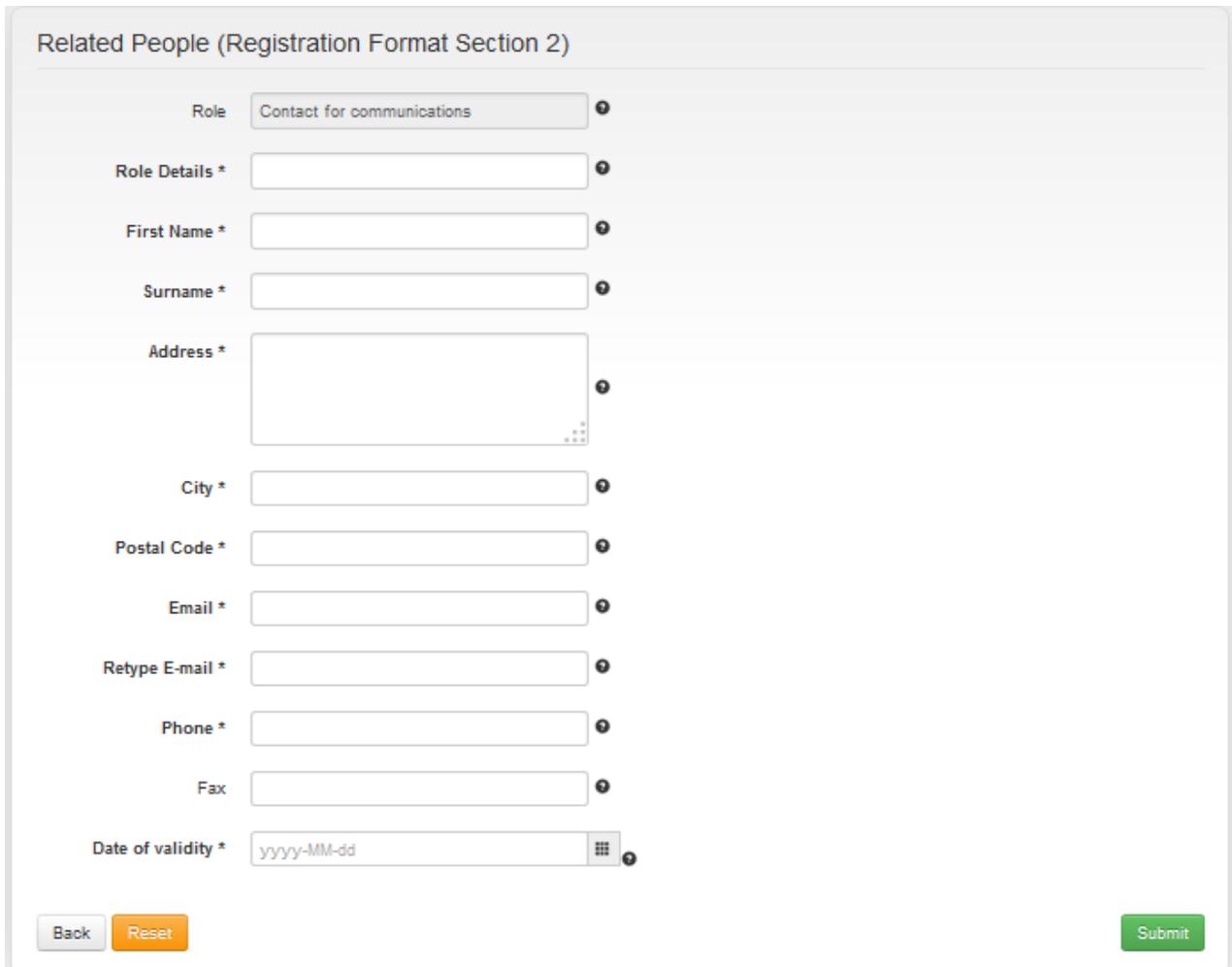
Website

Date of validity *

Figure 2: Third Party Registration Section 1

Enter at least all mandatory fields and then click the “**Next**” button; please note that even if some fields are optional (e.g. EIC, BIC, LEI, GS1) they have to be filled if the information is available.

Section 2: Information related to the Contact for Communications



The form is titled "Related People (Registration Format Section 2)". It contains the following fields:

- Role:
- Role Details *:
- First Name *:
- Surname *:
- Address *:
- City *:
- Postal Code *:
- Email *:
- Retype E-mail *:
- Phone *:
- Fax:
- Date of validity *:

Buttons: Back, Reset, Submit

Figure 3: Third Party Registration Section 2

Enter at least all mandatory fields and then click the “**Submit**” button;

For security reasons you may be asked to enter a CAPTCHA code as depicted in the following picture:



Captcha *



Figure 4: CAPTCHA Control

After submitting Section 2 the following message will be displayed:



Figure 5: Third Party Registration Submission message

After submitting the registration information the Agency will be informed about your request to register as a RRM and will start with the process of evaluation of the request.

3. Registration of a Market Participant as a RRM¹⁵

To become a RRM the Market Participant must tick the relevant checkbox in Section 5 of the CEREMP Registration format as depicted in the following picture:

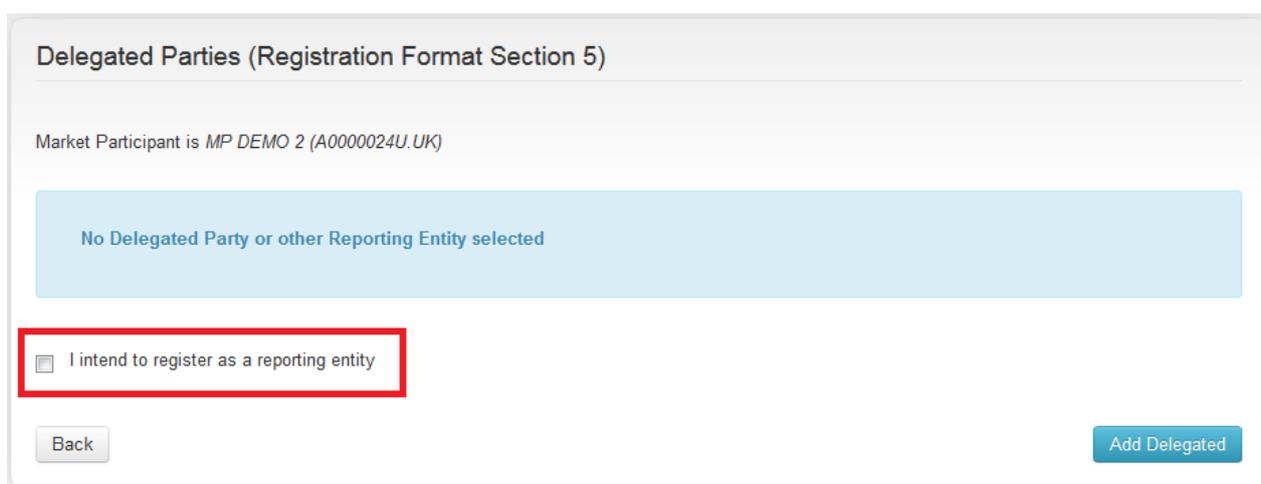


Figure 6: CEREMP Section 5

For additional information please refer to documentation on registration of Market Participants provided by NRAs. NRAs may use different systems to register Market Participants. The screenshot provided in Figure 6 applies only if NRA is using CEREMP system for registration of Market Participants.

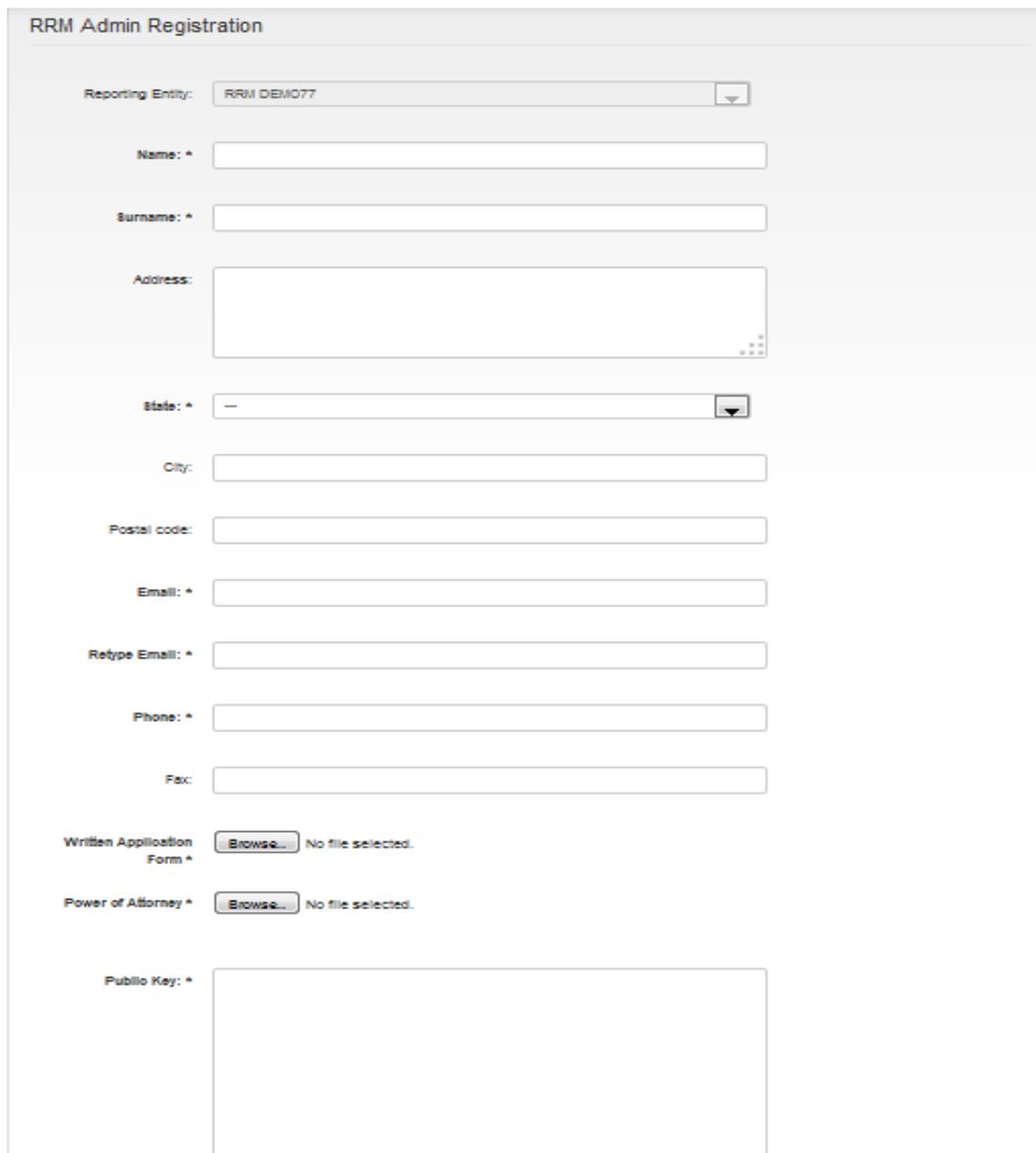
After ticking the checkbox¹⁶, the Agency will be informed about the market participant request to register as a RRM and will start with the process of evaluation of the request.

¹⁵ It is mandatory for Market Participants to initiate the RRM registration process as part of Market Participant registration under Article 9 of REMIT if they want to report the data themselves.

¹⁶ The registration of Market Participants under Article 9 of REMIT is controlled by NRAs and therefore approval of the Market Participant registration by relevant NRA may be necessary before RRM registration can commence.

4. Registration acknowledgement and creation of RRM Administrator account

After the Agency has verified that your registration request meets the requirements to become an RRM, the Contact for Communications will receive an email¹⁷ with further instructions on how to proceed with the registration process. The email will include a link to access the next stage of the registration process. The next step will be to create a RRM Administrator user account as depicted below:



The screenshot shows a web form titled "RRM Admin Registration". The form contains the following fields and controls:

- Reporting Entity:** A dropdown menu with "RRM DEMO77" selected.
- Name: *** A text input field.
- Surname: *** A text input field.
- Address:** A large text area for the address.
- State: *** A dropdown menu with a dash "--" selected.
- City:** A text input field.
- Postal code:** A text input field.
- Email: *** A text input field.
- Retype Email: *** A text input field.
- Phone: *** A text input field.
- Fax:** A text input field.
- Written Application Form: *** A file upload control with a "Browse..." button and the text "No file selected."
- Power of Attorney: *** A file upload control with a "Browse..." button and the text "No file selected."
- Public Key: *** A large text area for the public key.

Figure 7: RRM Administrator Registration

¹⁷ If for any reason the email or some other communication from the Agency is not received within 20 working days the ARIS Central Service Desk (servicedesk@support.acer-remit.eu) should be contacted for further information

Fill in all mandatory fields and pay particular attention to the following mandatory information:

- Written Application Form signed by legal representative of the RRM and including at least the information about identity of the RRM, data types to be reported, the estimated number of potential Market Participants on whose behalf the RRM will report, the planned start date of reporting, special arrangements related to the scope of services RRM will be able to offer (e.g. geographical, legal, etc.), the duly filled Legal Entity Form and any other information that may be relevant for the assessment of the RRM registration request.
- Power of Attorney signed by legal representative of the RRM and including at least the following information about the RRM Administrator who will act on behalf of the RRM as the first user of ARIS system: name, surname, phone number, email address and the (legal) relationship with the RRM (e.g. employee).
- User and account Information (name, surname, etc.) for the RRM Administrator
- Address for notification (email)
- Public key **Base-64 encoded X.509 (.CER)** extracted from your certificate issued by a trusted Certification Authority¹⁸

After submitting the above information the Agency will be informed and the process to approve the RRM Administrator account registration will start. Prior to approving the RRM Administrator account the Agency will issue an invoice to the RRM applicant according to section 6.3 of this document. Only upon receiving a full amount of the first part of the enrolment fee, the RRM Administrator account shall be activated and the registration process will continue. If the invoice is not paid in due time the Agency will terminate the application request and consider the RRM applicant has withdrawn its request to become an RRM.

When RRM Administrator account registration is approved by ACER, an email is sent confirming the successful registration; it contains a link to the account activation page.

The received message has the format below:

Dear Name Surname,

You can now login to ARIS DCI with the following username:

<your user name account>

You have been associated with <Company Name>

If prompted for a Company ID use the following: <CompanyID>

The user role is RRM Admin

Click on the following link to activate your account, consider you might be required to provide further information (e.g. initial password, etc.)

[Activate account](#)

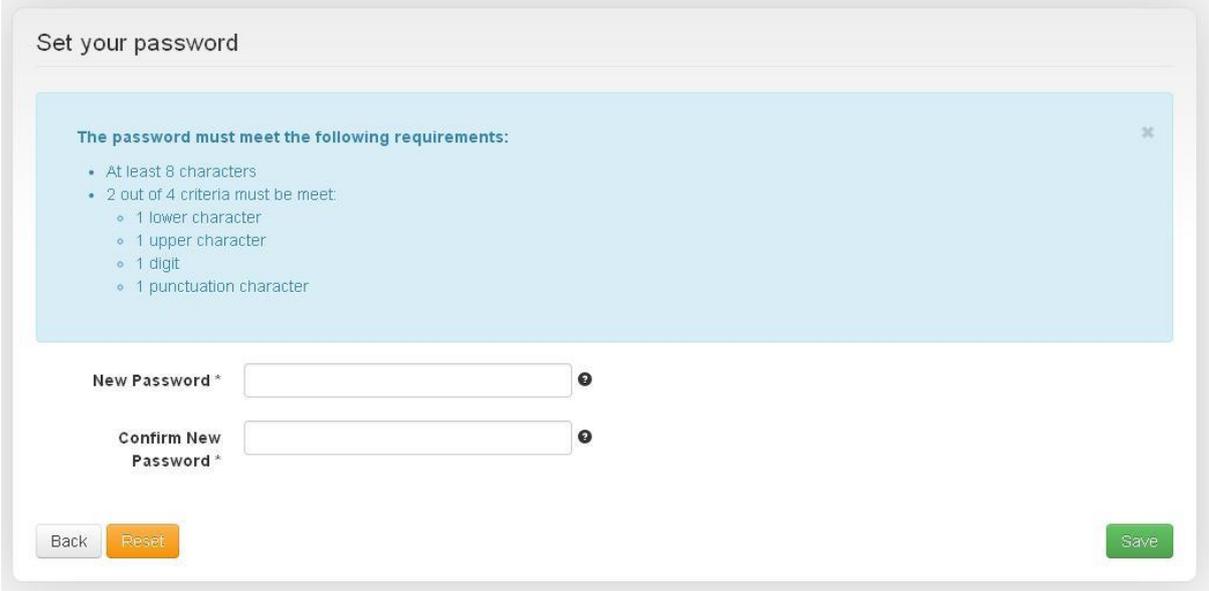
This is an automatically generated email. Please do not reply to this message.

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¹⁸ Please see section 6 of this Annex I: The Agency's Guide to RRM Registration for more details on how to obtain a certificate.

5. Account Activation

After clicking on the Activation link, the RRM Admin user is prompted to enter his password.



Set your password

The password must meet the following requirements:

- At least 8 characters
- 2 out of 4 criteria must be met:
 - 1 lower character
 - 1 upper character
 - 1 digit
 - 1 punctuation character

New Password *

Confirm New Password *

Back Reset Save

Figure 8: Account Activation Password Setting

After setting the password the RRM Administrator user will be able to access the next stage of the registration process. After logging in successfully to the ARIS Data Collection module additional documentation will become available¹⁹, including the “Technical Specifications for Registered Reporting Mechanisms”. All necessary information on how to proceed with the registration process will be provided in those documents.

¹⁹ A Non-disclosure Declaration will have to be accepted by the RRM Administrator prior to getting access to the documentation.

6. Obtaining X.509 digital certificate

RRMs providing their own certificates

The Agency will accept as valid the certificates that comply with the following minimum requirements:

The certificates should comply with the following minimum requirements:

- Public key of digital certificate should be Base 64 encoded x.509 RSA
- Key length 2048 Bits or larger is required
- Validity of digital certificate should be at least 1 year
- Certificates should be issued by trusted CAs²⁰
- Personal certificates should be used to login as RRM Administrator (particular person must be set as the owner of the certificate)
- The certificate should be issued for at least the following purposes:
 - Ensures the identity of a remote computer
 - Proves your identity to a remote computer
 - Protects e-mail messages
 - Allows data to be signed with the current time
 - Allows secure communication on the Internet
 - OCSP Signing

RRMs obtaining the certificate from the Agency

The Agency will, through a third party service provider, allow RRM to request a certificate that will be considered as trusted for the purpose of authenticating users in ARIS. Please note that these certificates may not be issued by accredited CA and certificates may not be considered as qualified.

To request a certificate the following URL address should be used²¹:

<https://www.acer-remit.eu/certificates>

If the certificate is not received in 5 working days after successful submission of the certificate request please contact the ARIS Central Service Desk at servicedesk@support.acer-remit.eu.

After obtaining the certificate the user should take appropriate action to properly install, backup and secure the certificate in order to preserve the confidentiality of its user account(s). The technical measures on how to achieve that are outside the scope of this document as RRM should ensure proper handling of certificates, especially private keys, to avoid any abuse and minimise the risks of compromising the certificate.

²⁰ The reference list is maintained by the European Commission according to Art. 2 (3) of Commission Decision 2009/767/EC and is available at <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/eu-trusted-lists-certification-service-providers>.

²¹ The detailed instructions are provided at the specified URL.

Certificate revocation

Should the certificate be compromised it shall be revoked. In that case the user should follow instructions provided on the above referenced URL (<https://www.acer-remit.eu/certificates>) to request revocation of the compromised certificate.

ANNEX II: Abbreviations

ACER/ the Agency	Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators
ARIS	Agency's REMIT Information System
CCP	Central Counterparty
CEREMP	Centralised European Registry of wholesale Energy Market Participants
EIC	Energy Identification Code
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
ENTSO-E	European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity
ENTSOG	European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
GLN/GS1	Global Notification Number
LEI	Legal Entity Identifier
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LSO	LNG System Operator
MAD	Market Abuse Directive
MAR	Market Abuse Regulation
MIC	Market Identifier Code
MiFID	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive
MiFIR	Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Market Participant
MS	Member State
NRA	National Regulatory Authority
OMP	Organised Market Place
OTC	Over the Counter
OTF	Organised Trading Facility
PPAT	Person Professionally Arranging Transactions
REMIT	Regulation on wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency
RRM	Registered Reporting Mechanisms
SSO	Storage System Operator
TSO	Transmission System Operator
UMM	Urgent Market Message
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
UTI	Unique Transaction Identifier
VTP	Virtual trading point
VWAP	Volume-weighted Average Price