

# Definitions of EIC functions

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## Definitions of EIC functions

EIC function	EIC Type	Definition
Balance Responsible Party	X	A market participant or its chosen representative responsible for its Imbalances.
Energy Supplier	X	An Energy Supplier supplies electricity to or takes electricity from a Party Connected to the Grid at an Accounting Point.
Balancing Service Provider	X	A party with reserve-providing units or reserve-providing groups able to provide balancing services to one or more LFC Operators.
Capacity Trader	X	A party that has a contract to participate in the Capacity Market to acquire capacity through a Transmission Capacity Allocator.
Consumer	X	A party that consumes electricity.
Coordination Center Operator	X	Responsible for : 1. The coordination of exchange programs between its related Control Blocks and for the exchanges between its associated Coordination Center Zones. 2. Ensuring that its Control Blocks respect their obligations in respect to load frequency control. 3. Calculating the time deviation in cooperation with the associated coordination centers. 4. Carrying out the settlement and/or compensation between its Control Blocks and against the other Coordination Center Zones.
Grid Access Provider	X	A party responsible for providing access to the grid through an Accounting Point and its use for energy consumption or production to the Party Connected to the Grid.
Grid Operator	X	A party that operates one or more grids.
Imbalance Settlement Responsible	X	A party that is responsible for settlement of the difference between the contracted quantities and the realised quantities of energy products for the Balance Responsible Parties in a Market Balance Area.
Information Provider	X	An entity providing information either of own origin or on behalf of one or more parties.
Interconnection Trade Responsible	X	Is a Balance Responsible Party or depends on one. He is recognised by the Nomination Validator for the nomination of already allocated capacity.
Market Operator	X	The unique power exchange of trades for the actual delivery of energy that receives the bids from the Balance Responsible Parties that have a contract to bid. The Market Operator determines the market energy price for the Market Balance Area after applying technical constraints from the System Operator. It may also establish the price for the reconciliation within a Metering Grid Area.
Meter Administrator	X	A party responsible for keeping a database of meters.
Metered Data Responsible	X	A party responsible for the establishment and validation of metered data based on the collected data received from the Metered Data Collector. The party is responsible for the history of metered data for a Metering Point.
Metering Point Administrator	X	A party responsible for registering the parties linked to the metering points in a Metering Grid Area. He is also responsible for maintaining the Metering Point technical specifications. He is responsible for creating and terminating metering points.
Nomination Validator	X	Has the responsibility of ensuring that all capacity nominated is within the allowed limits and confirming all valid nominations to all involved parties. He informs the Interconnection Trade Responsible of the maximum nominated capacity allowed. Depending on market rules for a given interconnection the corresponding System Operators may appoint one Nomination Validator.
Party Connected To Grid	X	A party that contracts for the right to consume or produce electricity at an Accounting Point.
Producer	X	A natural or legal person generating electricity.
Production Responsible party	X	A party who can be brought to rights, legally and financially, for any imbalance between energy nominated and produced for all associated Accounting Points.
Resource Provider	X	A role that manages a resource and provides the schedules for it, if required.
Resource Capacity Mechanism Operator	X	Resource capacity mechanism operator is the party responsible to operate the resource capacity mechanism in a member state. It can either be the TSO or an independent party.
Storage System Operator	X	A natural or legal person who carries out the function of storage and is responsible for operating a storage facility.

EIC function	EIC Type	Definition
System Operator	X	A party that is responsible for a stable power system operation (including the organisation of physical balance) through a transmission grid in a geographical area. The System Operator will also determine and be responsible for cross border capacity and exchanges. If necessary he may reduce allocated capacity to ensure operational stability. Transmission as mentioned above means the transport of electricity on the extra high or high voltage network with a view to its delivery to final customers or to distributors. Operation of transmission includes as well the tasks of system operation concerning its management of energy flows, reliability of the system and availability of all necessary system services?. (definition taken from the ENTSO-E RGCE Operation handbook Glossary).
Trade Responsible Party	X	A party who can be brought to rights, legally and financially, for any imbalance between energy nominated and consumed for all associated Accounting Points.
Transmission Capacity Allocator	X	The entity empowered by TSOs to manage the allocation of cross zonal capacities.
LNG System Operator	X	A natural or legal person who carries out the function of liquefaction of natural gas, or the importation, offloading, and re-gasification of LNG and is responsible for operating a LNG facility.
Distribution System Operator	X	A natural or legal person responsible for operating, ensuring the maintenance of and, if necessary, developing the distribution Network in a given area and, where applicable, its interconnections with other Networks and for ensuring the long-term ability of the Network to meet reasonable demands for the distribution of electricity.
Network User	X	A customer or a potential customer of a transmission system operator, and transmission system operators themselves in so far as it is necessary for them to carry out their functions in relation to transmission.
Platform Operator	X	A party providing and operating a platform that implements the rules and processes for e.g. offering and allocation of all capacity products and/or may permit Capacity Responsible Parties to offer and obtain secondary capacity products or for offering commodity trading.
Market Area Operator	X	
Measurement Service Provider	X	
Metering Point Operator	X	The metering point operator shall be responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of devices for market partners.
Metered Data Aggregator	X	A party responsible for the establishment and qualification of metered data from the Metered Data Responsible. This data is aggregated according to a defined set of market rules.
Balance Group Responsible Party	X	
Balance Group	Y	An energy account under responsibility of a Balance Responsible Party used to determine balance considering predefined inputs and outputs within a specific Market Balance Area.
Bidding Zone	Y	The largest geographical area within which Market Participants are able to exchange energy without Capacity Allocation.
Border Area	Y	
Control Area	Y	A coherent part of the interconnected system, operated by a single system operator and shall include connected physical loads and/or generation units if any.
Synchronous Area	Y	An area covered by synchronously interconnected LFC blocks
Coordination Center Zone	Y	The composition of a number of Control Blocks under the responsibility of the same Coordination Center Operator.
ITC	Y	A cross border tariff market is composed of a group of System Operators that accept a common set of rules for the invoicing of energy flows over the border. Additional information: This is a type of Market Area.
Local Market Area	Y	A Market Area where there is no transmission capacity restrictions between the Market Balance Areas.
Market Balance Area	Y	A geographic area consisting of one or more Metering Grid Areas with common market rules for which the settlement responsible party carries out a balance settlement and which has the same price for imbalance. A Market Balance Area may also be defined due to bottlenecks.
Market Area	Y	An area made up of several Market Balance Areas interconnected through AC or DC links. Trade is allowed between different Market Balance Areas with common market rules for trading across the interconnection.
Regional outage area	Y	A combination of control areas for which TSOs implement outage coordination procedure.

EIC function	EIC Type	Definition
Member State	Y	
Accounting Point	Z	An entity under balance responsibility where balance supplier change can take place and for which commercial business processes are defined.
Metering Point	Z	An entity where energy products are measured or computed.
Connection Point	Z	The interface at which the power generating module, demand facility, distribution system or HVDC system is connected to a transmission system, offshore network, distribution system, including closed distribution systems, or HVDC system, as identified in the connection agreement.
Virtual Trading Points	Z	Virtual Trading Point: Trading location where (gas) energy can be traded between network users (Shippers) themselves and/or with traders.
Virtual Interconnection Points	Z	
Busbar Coupler	T	Bus coupler is a device which is used to couple one bus to the other without any interruption in power supply and without creating hazardous arcs. Bus coupler is a breaker used to couple two busbars in order to perform maintenance on other circuit breakers associated with that busbar.
Internal Line	T	A transmission line that does not cross different areas.
Internal Tie-Line	T	Line is a line between two scheduling areas within the same bidding zone.
Tieline	T	A transmission line that connects different areas excluding HVDC interconnectors.
Transformer	T	A Static piece of apparatus with two or more windings which, by electromagnetic induction, transforms a system of alternating voltage and current into another system of voltage and current usually of different values and at the same frequency for the purpose of transmitting electrical power.
Compressor Station	T	Facility in the gas transmission system that allows the control of the gas flow and to increase the pressure in the high pressure pipe lines.
Flow Control Station	T	Facility in the gas transmission system that allows the regulation of pressure and the gas flow in the high pressure pipe lines.
Gas Treatment Facility	T	Facility in the gas transmission system that allows processing of the gas in order to meet the required physical and chemical specifications.
Odorization Facility	T	Facility in the gas transmission system that allows the addition of odorant to natural gas for leak detection awareness.
Location	V	An endpoint, or IT-system.
Capacity Bank	W	
Generation	W	The production of electricity.
Generation Unit	W	A single electricity generator belonging to a production unit.
LNG Plant	W	
Load	W	The consumption corresponding to the short-term average active power absorbed by all installations connected to the transmission grid or to the distribution grid, excluding the consumption for pumping of the pumped-storage stations, excluding the consumption of power plants auxiliaries, including network losses.
Production Unit	W	A facility for generation of electricity made up of a single generation unit or of an aggregation of generation units.
Reactance Bank	W	
Resource Object	W	A resource that can either produce or consume energy and that is reported in a schedule.
Storage Plant	W	A facility for the temporary storage of natural gas to cover peak demands in winter periods or periods of shortage in the normal gas supply chain.
Production Plant	W	
Gas Storage Facility	W	See Storage Plant
LNG terminal	W	A facility for the liquefaction of natural gas, or the (off) loading, and re-gasification of LNG.
Resource Capacity Market Unit	W	Resource Capacity Market Unit (RCMU) is the single unit or group of aggregated units used by the resource provider to fulfil its capacity commitment and upon which availability is checked.
Corridor	T	Set of two or more tielines, describing a multi-circuit connection.
Endpoint	V	Unique identification of Endpoint within single ECP network.
IT-system	V	Common IT system for market parties.

EIC function	EIC Type	Definition
Substation	A	Facility equipment that steps up or steps down the voltage in utility power lines. Voltage is stepped up where power is sent through long distance transmission lines, and stepped down where the power is to enter local distribution lines. They can be classified as normal outside substation, armoured substation and underground substation
Passive Node	A	
Consumption Responsible Party	X	A party who can be brought to rights, legally and financially, for any imbalance between energy nominated and consumed for all associated Accounting Points
Distribution Network Area	Y	
Metering Grid Area	Y	A Metering Grid Area is a physical area where consumption, production and exchange can be metered. It is delimited by the placement of meters for period measurement for input to, and withdrawal from the area. It can be used to establish the sum of consumption and production with no period measurement and network losses
Scheduling Area	Y	An area within which the TSOs' obligations regarding scheduling apply due to operational or organisational needs.
LFC Area	Y	Low Frequency Control Area
LFC Block	Y	Part of a synchronous area or an entire synchronous area, physically demarcated by points of measurement at interconnectors to other LFC Blocks, consisting of one or more LFC Areas, operated by one or more TSOs fulfilling the obligations of load-frequency control
Outage Coordination Region'	Y	A combination of Control Areas for which all the System Operators directly involved define procedures to monitor and where necessary, coordinate the availability status of relevant assets in all timeframes.
Exchange Point	Z	A domain for establishing energy exchange between two Metering Grid Areas.
Resource Aggregator	X	A party that aggregates resources for usage by a service provider for energy market services.
FRR Sharing Region	Y	A set of LFC areas of the same synchronous area, but not necessarily the same bidding zone. All LFC Areas of a sharing region share a certain amount of FRR with each other
Busbar	A	A busbar is a system of electrical conductors in a generating or receiving substation on which power is concentrated for distribution.
Dynamic reactive power device	A	A dynamic reactive power device is an equipment capable of measuring the reactive power consumed in the phase in which it is installed and providing the reactive power required in a gradual way, from zero to maximum capacitive and/or from zero to the maximum inductive.
Harmonic Filter	A	A harmonic filter reduces the harmonic currents flowing in the power system from the source and thereby reduce the harmonic voltage distortion in the system.
Shunt Reactor	W	A shunt reactor is used to absorb & compensate the reactive power in transmission systems.
Rotating phase shifter	W	A rotating phase shifter fulfills the function of providing infinitely variable inductive or capacitive reactive power in the power network.
IT-topic	V	An IT-topic is a functional address, which allows a sender to address multiple recipients at the same time.