



# ECRB Guidance on REMIT Regulation as adapted and adopted by the Energy Community Ministerial Council

*Last Update: 2 December 2025*

## 1. Introduction

The need for the market abuse framework for EU wholesale energy markets has led the policy makers to introduce the Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT). REMIT was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 8 December 2011, entered into force on 28 December 2011 for in the European Union. Certain requirements of REMIT, such as data reporting entered into force later in 2015 and 2016.

In the absence of such integrity framework in the Contracting Parties (CP) of the Energy Community, the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community, adapted and adopted REMIT for Energy Community through the decision with no: D/2018/10/MC-EnC of 29 November 2018 (hereafter: EnC REMIT). REMIT provisions embedded in the EnC REMIT are now binding for CPs.

In recent years, developments in energy markets, digitalisation, and the increasing interlinkages with financial markets have underlined the need to strengthen and modernise the REMIT framework. In December 2022, the European Commission therefore proposed a revision of EU REMIT (commonly referred to as "REMIT 2") as part of a wider package on integrity and transparency in energy markets.

New amendments address key challenges identified in the first decade of REMIT's implementation, most notably by enhancing the powers of ACER within the supervisory architecture. The amendments to REMIT were adopted on 11 April 2024, marking both a continuation of the original market integrity framework and its modernisation to reflect the realities of Europe's integrated and decarbonising energy markets. Implementing and delegated acts to operationalise the updated framework are still under preparation. By contrast, EnC REMIT adopted in 2018 remains unchanged, and its provisions continue to apply in the CPS in their adapted form.

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on understanding of EnC REMIT and facilitate its consistent implementation in the Contracting Parties.

Guidance issued by ACER, including also guidance in the form of Q&A and FAQ, in relation to REMIT will be considered as basis guidance for implementation of EnC REMIT.

Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB) recommends the use of guidance issue by ACER as a comprehensive guide on REMIT, while in addition it has developed its own EnC REMIT Guidance for areas or questions not covered in ACER's guidance.

For ACER Guidance click on the following link: <https://documents.acer-remit.eu/>

The ECRB Guidance on EnC REMIT is developed in the form of Q&A and will be updated following questions or clarifications required by the market participants and other stakeholder. This document is also complemented by Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), which reflects questions



raised by different stakeholders and consolidated responses provided by ECRB. The REMIT Query Form is provided at the end of this Guidance (Annex) and may be used by market participants and other stakeholders to raise questions requiring clarification.

ECRB invites market participants and other stakeholders to raise any enquiry with the regulatory authorities from Contracting Parties using the query form provided in the Annex of this document.

*The ECRB operates through specialised Working Groups and Task Forces, including the REMIT Working Group (WG), which coordinates activities related to the Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency. This Guidance was prepared by the ECRB REMIT WG, within the Task Force Regulatory Guidance on REMIT led by Mr Petrit Krasniqi (ERO, Kosovo\*<sup>1</sup>). The active participation and inputs of all Energy Community Regulatory Authorities were vital to the successful completion of this work.*

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this document the symbol \* refers to the following statement: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



## 2. General Questions and Answers on REMIT application

### Q1: What is REMIT?

A1: REMIT is a Regulation with no 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency that entered into force in the European Union on 28 December 2011. The new amendments to REMIT in the EU were published on 11 April 2024.

For Energy Community, this Regulation became applicable on the 29 November 2018, when it was approved by the Ministerial Council in a version which is very similar to the version applicable in the EU.

When referring to REMIT general concepts, requirements and objective, the acronym 'REMIT' will be used without any distinction whether it is REMIT version applicable in the EU or Energy Community. To avoid confusion, when referring to specific provisions applicable in the Energy Community, the acronym 'EnC REMIT' will be used.

### Q2: REMIT goal and why it is important?

A2: REMIT sets the framework for wholesale market integrity through prohibition of certain abusive activity in the market and enhancing the transparency. Further it empowers the national regulatory authorities (NRAs) or other competent authorities to undertake measures against participants that engage in abusive activity in the wholesale energy market.

The main goal of the REMIT, as stated in its first recital is to "ensure that consumers and other market participants can have confidence in the integrity of electricity and gas markets, that prices set on wholesale energy markets reflect a fair and competitive interplay between supply and demand, and that no profits can be drawn from market abuse".

More precisely, REMIT aims to preserve and improve the benefit of final energy consumers by promoting fair competition and increasing transparency of the wholesale energy markets. In that way, it would be ensured that the final consumer will pay the fair price for energy and natural gas.

To summarise, the Regulation aims to define and introduce terms and actions in order to organize and secure the proper functioning of the wholesale market, such as:

- prevention of market abuse by defining "inside information" and "market manipulation",
- introduction of sector-specific, comprehensive and efficient monitoring of the wholesale markets,
- introduction of prohibitions of abusive behaviour which undermines the integrity of the wholesale energy markets and setting penalties for breaches.

Stronger NRAs, surveillance regime and greater transparency in wholesale energy markets reduce the risk of market manipulation and price distortion. This is crucial in ensuring that consumers pay the fair price for their gas and electricity consumption. It also helps creating a level-playing field for all market participants.



### Q3: What is the difference between REMIT applicable in the EU and EnC REMIT?

A3: EU REMIT<sup>2</sup> is applicable in the EU Member States and consists of the following key requirements:

1. Prohibition of market manipulation and insider trading,
2. Obligation to publish inside information,
3. Reporting of data to ACER,
4. Pan-EU market monitoring and surveillance performed by ACER,
5. ACER power to investigate cases with cross-border impact,
6. Other provisions such as, powers to the NRAs, penalty regime, requirements for Persons Professionally Arranging and Executing Transactions (PPAET), etc.

EnC REMIT<sup>3</sup> is applicable in the Contracting Parties and consists of the following key requirements:

1. Prohibition of market manipulation and insider trading,
2. Obligation to publish inside information,
3. ECRB has the role of coordinator and facilitator of cooperation between regulators,
4. Other provisions such as, powers to the NRAs, penalty regime, requirements for Persons Professionally Arranging Transactions (PPAT), etc.

ACER role in data collection and surveillance is not foreseen in EnC REMIT. Also there is no requirement for regular and centralised data reporting, however this is without any prejudice to national requirements in the Contracting Parties. The NRAs may request reporting on regular basis or for the purpose of carrying out investigation.

ECRB will coordinate the work of NRAs on cross-border issues and will issue guidance on consistent application of EnC REMIT.

There are also other minor changes, which are considered as standard adaptations, such as when defining the wholesale energy products and markets, instead of EU and Member States, EnC REMIT refers to Contracting Parties.

There are also some provisions that apply specifically to EU, therefore are not included in the EnC.

### Q4: Why EnC REMIT does not include data reporting to ACER?

A4: There are few legal, technical and financial reasons as to why data reporting to ACER is not included mirroring the requirement that exists in REMIT applicable in the EU. Two options were discussed:

1. Include the reporting requirement in EnC REMIT linked the entry into force with Implementing Regulation No 1348/2014 (Implementing Regulation) to be adapted and adopted at a later stage, however this required a clear roadmap with all the needed actions that would enable ACER to collect the data, cooperate with NRAs and perform the market surveillance of the markets in the CPs, or

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<sup>2</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017R1001&rid=3> and [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L\\_202401106](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401106)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.energy-community.org/dam/jcr:4484c612-282e-4727-8bce-bafbd8facab2/REMIT\\_1227\\_2011\\_correlation.pdf](https://www.energy-community.org/dam/jcr:4484c612-282e-4727-8bce-bafbd8facab2/REMIT_1227_2011_correlation.pdf)



2. Not include the provisions on reporting at all, until there is a clarity on the way forward and in particular in relation to market integration between CPs and EU markets.

The outcome of both approaches is more or less the same, as both imply reporting at a later stage, however the approach to amend EnC REMIT and adopt Implementing Regulation at a later stage was considered more appropriate. This is without prejudice to the national reporting requirements that are in place or that Contracting Parties consider appropriate in order to ensure better surveillance of the market.

**Q5: Are there plans for future centralised reporting and surveillance under EnC REMIT?**

A5: Yes, centralised reporting and surveillance is expected to come at a later stage in parallel with further market integration which is linked with implementation of network codes and guidelines currently applied in the EU. Currently, Energy Community institutions are discussing the approach and timeline for the full integration of REMIT in the EnC.

**Q6: Is the Implementing Regulation 1348/2014 applicable in the Contracting Parties?**

A6: As currently there is not regular and centralised reporting requirement under EnC REMIT, the Implementing Regulation 1348/2014 is not part of the Energy Community acquis. This, however is without prejudice to the national requirements in the CPs, that may use the principles of the said regulation for national-based reporting requirements. If in doubt, check with the relevant NRA. **Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014 is currently under review in the EU in the context of the EU REMIT amendments.**

**Q7: Is my company impacted by EnC REMIT?**

A7: If your company is active in the wholesale energy market (see the definition of wholesale energy markets) in dealing with wholesale energy products (see the definition of wholesale energy products), that is, but not limited to; buying or selling electricity and/or gas, capacity for production, transportation and/or storage of electricity and/or gas, or their derivatives, in one of the CPs, your company is bound by EnC REMIT provisions. Note that also offering to buy or sell wholesale energy products in the market is considered as dealing with such products, hence it is irrelevant if the actual purchase or sale occurred, the order itself constitutes activity in the market.

In addition to this guidance, ensure that you read the EnC REMIT, including also guidance issued by ACER, and if necessary, consult the NRA in the CP in which you are active.

**Q8: What is the role of NRAs under EnC REMIT?**

A8: NRAs, where appropriate with other competent authority in the Contracting Parties, shall ensure enforcement of the EnC REMIT rules. This involves, but not limited to activity, in registration of market participants, providing guidance to ensure consistent implementation, market monitoring to detect market abuse and ensure that transparency requirements are implemented, cooperation with regulatory authority from Energy Community, ECRB and ACER when dealing with abusive behaviour with cross-border impact, requesting data and information, carrying out investigation, applying penalty regime (also in cooperation with other national bodies) for EnC REMIT breaches, report to Energy Community Secretariat on their activities related under EnC REMIT, etc.



**Q9: What is the role of ECRB under EnC REMIT?**

A9: ECRB will facilitate NRAs in carrying out tasks under EnC REMIT in a consistent manner across Energy Community where EnC REMIT is applicable. It will develop guidance, procedures and templates to be used consistently by all NRAs.

ECRB will further facilitate cooperation of the NRAs at the regional level with regards to monitoring of activity that has cross-border impact. It will consolidate all the national registers of market participants registered under EnC REMIT into one Energy Community register.

ECRB will also monitor and report on implementation of EnC REMIT in the CPs.



### 3. Questions and Answers related to EnC REMIT provisions

#### Q10: Definition of wholesale energy products?

A10: ACER has provided an extensive guidance on the definition of the wholesale market products and contracts that are captured under REMIT. This is valid also in the context of EnC REMIT, hence in order not to repeat ACER's guidance, the ECRB guidance aims at outlining the differences that exist in this definition.

- (1) Place of delivery: In the EnC REMIT the place of delivery is in the Contracting Parties. This change from EU REMIT is part of standard adaptation.
- (2) Derivative contracts: the application of financial framework at an EU level enables consistent interpretation of the energy derivatives in the EU Member States. As this is not the case in the Contracting Parties, the specific reference to the derivative contracts under (b) and (d) is removed, while the derivative contracts that are settled based on energy market contracts, regardless of the definition in the Contracting Parties, are under the scope of the EnC REMIT. This depends also on the state of development of the financial regulation in the Contracting Parties and to the extent the financial instruments are used.

Contracts on all the market segments and different timeframes, forward to balancing.

Contracts for the supply and distribution of electricity or natural gas for the use of final customers are not considered wholesale energy products, except in specific when contracts for supply of electricity and gas are supplied to a consumer with consumption capacity equal or greater than 600 GWh per year at individual plants under the control of single entity. Consumption threshold may be set at a lower level in some Contracting Parties, hence it is advised to check with the respective NRA.

#### Q11: Definition of wholesale energy markets?

A11: ACER's guidance on the definition of the wholesale energy markets is also valid in the context of EnC REMIT, hence the ECRB guidance aims at outlining the differences that exist in this definition.

REMIT applied in the EU refers to European Union integrated market as scope of the market in which the wholesale energy products are traded. In the EnC REMIT the geographic scope is the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community.

The definition of wholesale markets includes all the markets and timeframes where wholesale energy products are traded, i.e. balancing, redispatch and countertrading, short-term markets, forward markets, transportation markets, capacity markets, local flexibility markets for electricity, etc.

#### Q12: Why there is no Article 6, 8, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22 in the EnC REMIT?

A12:

- Article 6 does not apply directly to the Energy Community given that any potential update of the definitions of inside information and market manipulation through European Commission's delegated acts will be adapted and adopted separately in the Energy Community.



- Article 8 does not apply to the Contracting Parties. More info on this is provided above.
- Article 19 is specific to European Union therefore does not apply to the Energy Community.
- Article 20 is about powers of European Commission to adopt delegated acts and as such does not apply to Energy Community.
- Article 21 is specific to European Commission and as such does not apply to Energy Community.
- Article 22 is about entry into force of the Regulation. In the case of Energy Community, the entry into force is part of the Ministerial Council Decision which adopts the act.

**Q13: How do prohibitions of insider trading and market manipulation apply in the EnC REMIT?**

A13: Insider trading and market manipulation are defined in the Energy Community in the same manner as in the EU, therefore also prohibitions apply in the same manner. The powers of the NRAs to investigate across the Energy Community are highly consistent, however penalty regime is likely to have differences. Consult respective NRAs.

NRAs may exercise their powers: directly, in cooperation with other authorities, or by application to the competent judicial authorities.

**Q14: How will the NRAs monitor the market in the absence of data reporting?**

A14: NRAs may utilise existing data reporting, or if they consider necessary, trigger specific national reporting. Further they should rely on information from Persons Professionally Arranging the Transactions (PPATs), market participants and other whistle-blowers. Such information should trigger further investigations by the NRAs, while they can also perform ad-hoc monitoring-investigations on certain market behaviours.

**Q15: How will the NRAs cooperate on monitoring cross-border transaction?**

A15: Cooperation on cross-border level is done via Energy Community Regulatory Board. NRAs are able to notify neighbouring, or other NRAs, on suspicious behaviour with respect to certain cross-border activity. NRAs will jointly form a working group within the set-up of the ECRB and will investigate further the matter. Cooperation with ACER (and EU NRAs) is also foreseen through ECRB.

ECRB issued a Procedural Act on EnC REMIT implementation which outlines the cooperation process between the NRAs member of the ECRB.

Link to ECRB Procedural Act: [https://energy-community.org/dam/jcr:07a15679-d2f7-41d8-94be-8b3ca9507377/ECRB\\_PA\\_%2001\\_2020.pdf](https://energy-community.org/dam/jcr:07a15679-d2f7-41d8-94be-8b3ca9507377/ECRB_PA_%2001_2020.pdf)

**Q16: How will the Registration of market participants work?**

A16: Registration of market participants in the EnC REMIT differs from REMIT in the EU. Each market participant active in one or more markets of the Energy Community will have to register with respective NRAs. While registration is required in every Contracting Party market participant is active, the process itself is very straightforward and harmonised by NRAs. Effectively there are similar forms and same data are required for registration.

For more details on harmonisation of registration process check the ECRB Procedural Act on EnC REMIT and contact the respective NRA for further information on registration process.



Link to ECRB Procedural Act: [https://energy-community.org/dam/jcr:07a15679-d2f7-41d8-94be-8b3ca9507377/ECRB\\_PA\\_%2001\\_2020.pdf](https://energy-community.org/dam/jcr:07a15679-d2f7-41d8-94be-8b3ca9507377/ECRB_PA_%2001_2020.pdf)

**Q17: Is there a right to appeal against NRAs' decisions?**

A17: In transposing EnC REMIT in their national framework, each Contracting Party is obliged to ensure that there is a suitable mechanism under which a party affected by a decision of the NRA has a right of appeal to a body independent of the parties involved and of any government.

**Q18: What is the REMIT related penalty regime in the Energy Community?**

A18: Penalty regime applied in the Contracting Parties is not harmonised, therefore please check the respective legal framework and consult the NRAs to ensure better understanding for each Contracting Parties.

ECRB published several reports related to EnC REMIT implementation, including also the penalty regime in the CVPs and NRAs' enforcement powers.



## 4. Frequently asked questions (FAQ) by Market Participants and other stakeholders

### 1. Does the obligation to register also applies to the affiliated parties?

Answer: The obligation to register applies to every natural or legal person, or entrepreneur, as well as transmission and distribution system operator, who is active in the wholesale energy market in dealing with wholesale energy products (that is, but not limited to; buying or selling electricity and/or gas, capacity for production, transportation and/or storage of electricity and/or gas, or their derivatives, in one of the CPs), including their affiliated parties which are participating in the wholesale energy market of CPs.

### 2. Do we have to register if our founder is already registered in the EU MS?

Answer: If you are an active market participant in the wholesale energy market of CP, you are obliged to register with the NRA of that CP, even if your founder is already registered in the EU MS.

### 3. If a market participant is active in wholesale energy markets of more than one CP and is already registered with NRA in one CP, should that market participant register in every CP and get a different ECRB code in every CP where he is active?

Answer: Market participants acting in wholesale energy markets of CPs are required to register in all CPs that they act and NRA in every CP will assign a specific ECRB code to the market participant.

### 4. Is there a registration fee?

Answer: There is no registration fee. The registration obligation can be fulfilled by submitting a completed and signed registration form, which is harmonized across CPs, to the NRA in the CP where the market participant is active in the wholesale energy market.

### 5. What does the abbreviation "L.S" on the first page of the Registration Form published on the web pages of NRAs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro mean?

Answer: Abbreviation "L.S" means "Locus Sigilli" (Latin) translated as "the place of the seal", where the company seal should be placed. If the company doesn't use the seal, then it's not obliged to insert it. An electronic signature is acceptable, too.

### 6. Can a market participant change the data from the submitted Registration Form?

Answer: The Market Participant may change any data from the Register of Wholesale Electricity and Gas Market Participants submitted in the Registration Form. The market participant is obliged to promptly communicate to NRA any change which has taken place as regards the information provided in the Registration Form.



#### 7. What are LEI and BIC codes?

Answer: The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) is a 20-character, alpha-numeric code, to uniquely identify legally distinct entities that engage in financial transactions. LEIs are issued by "Local Operating Units" (LOUs) of the Global LEI System. BIC means Bank Identification Code or Bank Identifier Code. It is an 8 to 11-character code that is used to identify a specific bank when you make an international transaction.

#### 8. Are Distribution System Operators obliged to register as market participants?

Answer: Yes, the obligation to register applies to DSOs, like TSOs, as market participants who buy electricity/natural gas to cover losses in the system.

#### 9. Are privileged producers, who are in the regime of feed-in tariffs, obliged to register?

Answer: No, since they are granted a predefined guaranteed price and they are not participating in the wholesale market like other producers.

In case the privileged producer enters the wholesale market, it is obliged to apply REMIT like other producers in all CPs except in Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia, where virtual producers who aggregate the capacities of heterogeneous distributed energy resources are obliged to register.

#### 10. Is a market participant from one CP who sells electricity to a market participant from another CP obliged to register with NRA in both CPs?

Answer: Market participants entering into transactions or expressing interest to enter into such transactions through orders to trade shall register with the NRA in the CP where the delivery of the wholesale energy products takes or will take place.

#### 11. How cooperation between NRAs linked with Article 16 of the Energy Community REMIT works?

Answer: Article 16 of the Energy Community REMIT requires that ECRB facilitates the cooperation and coordination of CPs' NRAs in discharging their obligations under REMIT. According to the same Article, NRAs are obliged to cooperate with each other and at the regional level.

In light of such obligation, ECRB adopted the ECRB REMIT Procedural Act No 01/2020 (ECRB REMIT PA)<sup>1</sup>, setting the basis for cooperation and coordination of NRAs.

##### Cooperation of NRAs - Article 3, ECRB REMIT PA

Through ECRB, NRAs agreed in unifying the formats which:

- NRAs use for reporting potential breaches of REMIT to ECRB, when such breaches are being, or have been carried out in their Contracting Party or in another Contracting Party, and/or require cooperation of NRAs due to cross-border impact,
- Market participants and other stakeholders, including NRAs, use for reporting potential breaches of REMIT to NRAs and ECRB. NRAs may use the same forms to notify potential breaches to the Energy Community Secretariat,



- Persons Professionally Arranging Transactions (PPAT) use for fulfilling their obligation under Article 15 of REMIT,
- Market participants use for reporting the use of exemption related to insider trading,
- Market participants use for reporting the delay of publication of inside information,
- Market participants use for registering with NRAs,
- NRAs use for publishing the national registry of market participants and generate the ECRB code.

#### NRAs reporting cases to ECRB - Article 4 and 7, ECRB REMIT PA

Article 4 and 5 of the ECRB REMIT PA outline how NRAs cooperate within ECRB regarding potential REMIT breaches in Contracting Parties. Specifically, Template 1 is used by individual NRAs in the following cases:

1. Potential breach of Article 3 and 5 of REMIT is taking place in its jurisdiction and is having or likely to have cross-border impact, identifying other jurisdictions (Contracting Parties and/or Member States) impacted, providing such and other details required in Template 1.
2. Potential breach of Article 3 and 5 of REMIT is taking place in another jurisdiction (Contracting Parties and/or Member States) and is having or likely to have cross-border impact in its jurisdiction and/or other jurisdictions (Contracting Parties and/or Member States), providing such and other details required in Template 1.

The NRA submitting the Template 1 should ensure that sufficient information is outlined to facilitate the work of the ECRB REMIT WG. Additionally, NRAs involved or impacted by the case should inform ECRB REMIT WG if a formal investigation is ongoing or being launched, including an expected timeline for its conclusion.

Article 7 of the ECRB REMIT PA sets the Template 3 for reporting EnC REMIT breaches to NRAs and ECRB. This Guidance clarifies that Template 3 shall be used for fulfilling obligation under Article 16.2 of EnC REMIT in particular for market abuse cases where cross-border impact is not identified, as well as for cases which are not related to insider trading and market manipulation. NRAs may use the same forms to notify potential breaches to the Energy Community Secretariat as required by Article 16.2 of the EnC REMIT.

#### ECRB REMIT WG actions - Article 4.4, ECRB REMIT PA

After assessing a report submitted via Template 1, the ECRB REMIT WG will decide on the following actions:

- a. Not to take further action, based on the lack of evidence on the suspected breach – attributed to submissions (Template 1) which lack key information about the category of breach, cross-border impact, market participants and/or the NRA has informed that a formal investigation has been already initiated, etc.
- b. To request the involved regulators to provide additional information on the suspected breach. The request should be sufficiently detailed and linked to the suspected breach – attributed to submissions (Template 1) which are complete, but ECRB REMIT WG considered that additional information would facilitate further steps.
- c. To propose to the ECRB President that s/he requests the involved regulators to commence investigation – attributed to cases where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that acts of market abuse are being undertaken in the market. Therefore, ECRB President, based on the proposal by the ECRB REMIT WG, requests the involved NRAs to commence investigation; or



- d. To propose to the ECRB President to establish an investigatory group within the ECRB REMIT WG in line with Article 16(4) litera (c) REMIT Regulation consisting of representatives of involved regulators – attributed to cases where coordination between the NRAs undertaking or launching investigations is required.

Role of the Investigatory Group (IG) - Article 5, ECRB REMIT PA

The purpose of the IG is to coordinate the work of NRAs whose jurisdictions are impacted by potential abusive behaviour in the energy market. When such behaviour has or is likely to have a cross-border impact the cooperation of the relevant NRAs becomes essential and can expedite the conclusion of the case through NRA decision within their respective jurisdictions.

The work of the IG is facilitated by the ECRB Unit of the Energy Community Secretariat and involves:

- Assessing data and information on suspected breaches and requesting additional details if necessary, including also from the NRAs that are not part of the IG.
- Inviting other NRAs, EU NRAs and/or the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) to be part of the IG, if needed.
- In case of disagreement within the IG, ECRB Unit will request the ECRB REMIT WG to agree on the next steps.
- Reporting within six weeks and recommending next steps to ECRB, including requesting additional time if need to complete its recommendation.

Following the investigatory group's recommendation, the ECRB REMIT WG must agree on the next steps within one month and recommend appropriate actions to ECRB.



## Annex 1

### REMIT Query Form

If you have an EnC REMIT-related question, and if you cannot find an answer in the *ECRB Guidance on REMIT Regulation as adopted by the Energy Community Ministerial Council* (Q&As and FAQs on EnC REMIT), please use the following **REMIT Query Form**. You can copy and paste the table below into your email or send it as an attachment.

Please make sure that the information provided below is in an anonymized form. We will not be able to publish an answer to your question if the name of the sender or their organization is disclosed.

<b>Reference to documents if available</b>
[please type here the article the issue is related to]
<b>Description of the issue</b>
[please type here a detailed description of the issue]
<b>Practical example</b>
[please type here a detailed description of a practical example you are referring to]
<b>Please provide your interpretation</b>
[please type here your interpretation and whether is possible the interpretation of your legal adviser]
<b>Please send your REMIT Query Form to the following e-mail address:</b> <a href="mailto:remit@energy-community.org">remit@energy-community.org</a>