



ACCESS CODE FOR TRANSMISSION



Attachment F:

Plan for Incident Management

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1. Introduction

This attachment is intended as a Plan for Incident Management as specified in Art 88 of the Code of Conduct and is based on the Internal Emergency Plan of the Transmission System Operator, as mentioned in the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas. This Plan for Incident Management describes the different phases that are run through in case of an Incident in the meaning of the Code of Conduct, as well as described in the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, the procedure to be followed by all concerned parties in case of an Incident, the specific measures to be taken by the concerned parties to manage the Incident, the Shut-off plan and the plan for recovery.

In accordance to Article 29 of the Code of Conduct, the Transmission System Operator is responsible for safeguarding the System Integrity of the Transmission Grid and can decide to activate this Plan for Incident Management to cope with incidents as specified in the Code of Conduct.

In case of an incident as specified in the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, the Competent Authority can request the Transmission System Operator to activate the Plan for Incident Management according to the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas.

As determined in the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, this Plan for Incident Management is based on the Internal Emergency Plan of the Transmission System Operator that completes the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas. Furthermore, this mentioned Internal Emergency Plan of the Transmission System Operator is discussed with the Competent Authority (in French "La Direction générale de l'Energie", in Dutch "Algemene Directie Energie", as designated by the Member State in article 15/13 §6 of the Belgian Gas Act).

As determined in the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, the stipulations of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas are applicable when the security of supply within Belgium can no longer be guaranteed.

2. Definitions

All definitions used in this Attachment F without being explicitly listed refer to the definitions listed in Attachment 3 of the Standard Transmission Agreement. The following definitions are not listed in Attachment 3 of the Standard Transmission Agreement, but shall have the following meaning in this Attachment F:

Incident	Situation occurring on the Transmission Network following a technical problem or due to a fault or negligence of one or several Network User(s), during which, without intervention of the market and / or the intervention of the TSO, the System Integrity is no longer safeguarded and transmission services are no longer guaranteed in the meaning of Art 1 of Code of Conduct, or, any situation occurring on a
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transmission network causing the supply of Natural Gas to Final Customers is no longer guaranteed in the meaning of the Ministerial Decree of the 8th of September 2022 establishing the Emergency Plan for security of Natural Gas supply, or any other legal text replacing it.

Internal Emergency Plan of the Transmission

Internal procedure of the TSO to ensure the systemic integrity of the Transportation System in the event of a disruption in the supply of Natural Gas.

System Operator: Cfr. Definition according to the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply

Plan for Incident Management:

(Art 88 of Code of Conduct) this attachment of the Access Code as specified in Art 88 of the Code of Conduct.

Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas:

Attachment of the Ministerial Decree of 8th of September 2022 that establishes the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Natural Gas Supply or any other legal text replacing it.

System Integrity: (Art 1 of Code of Conduct) every circumstance of the Transmission Grid in which the pressure and quality of the natural gas remains between the minimum and maximum requirements fixed by the Transmission System Operator to technically safeguard the Transmission of natural gas and the functioning of the installations and to secure the long-term exploitation.

Early Warning Level: (Security of Supply Regulation and paragraph 2 of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas) when there is concrete, serious and reliable information that an event may occur which is likely to result in significant deterioration of the supply situation and is likely to lead to the Alert Level or the Emergency Level being triggered.

Alert Level: (Security of Supply Regulation and paragraph 2 of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas) when a supply disruption or exceptionally high gas demand occurs which results in significant deterioration of the supply situation, but the market is still able to manage that disruption or demand without the need to resort to non-market measures.

Emergency Level: (Security of Supply Regulation and paragraph 2 of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas) in the event of exceptionally high gas demand, significant supply disruption or other significant deterioration of the supply situation and in the event that all relevant market measures have been implemented but the supply of gas is insufficient to meet the remaining gas demand so that non-market measures have to be additionally introduced with a view, in particular, to safeguarding supplies of gas to protected customers.

Protected Customers: (paragraph 1.2 of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas) all residential consumer, health care services,

essential social services and district heatings connected to a gas distribution network.

Competent Authority: (Security of Supply Regulation) the National Governmental Authority (in French “La Direction générale de l’Energie”, in Dutch “Algemene Directie Energie”) designated by the Member State in article 15/13 §6 of the Belgian Gas Act to be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the measures set out in the Security of Supply Regulation.

Security of Supply Regulation: Regulation (EU) No 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning the measures to safeguard security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010, completed by Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 of 19 December 2022 enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders.

Shut-off plan: (in French “Plan de Délestage”, in Dutch “Afschakelplan” as intended in Art. 90 of Code of Conduct) the plan that is part of the Plan for Incident Management and contains the measures and obligations of Network Users or certain categories of End Users to reduce or stop their consumption within certain limits or for a specific purpose, and the measures and obligations of the Transmission System Operator to interrupt or constrain specific End Users according to the priorities determined in paragraph 4.3.1. of this Attachment and in Annex II of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas. These measures can be applied on the entire Transmission Grid or certain parts and zones of the Transmission Grid, taking the location of the Incident, level of prevention and security and the impact of the measures on the System Integrity c.q. the safeguarding of security of supply to Protected Customers into account.

Imbalance Constraint : Imbalance Limitation is defined in Attachment C1 of the Access Code – Operating Procedures

3. First-response phase

3.1. Measures

Even when the market is normally functioning, the Transmission System Operator continuously monitors events and market patterns in order to safeguard the System Integrity in accordance with the Code of Conduct and to propose to the Competent Authority the crisis level according to paragraph 2 of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas in case of incident. In addition, the Competent Authority can request the Transmission System Operator to activate one of the crisis levels based on, amongst others, information received for other European Institutions.

Many of the market-based measures available to deal with a crisis or in an incident can already be applied under working market conditions, regardless of the declaration of one of the crisis levels.

It may be necessary for the TSO to apply operational measures in order to maintain the position of the linepack within the normal balancing range:

- Use of swaps (physical re-routing), parking or loan (use of the flexibility means of adjacent TSOs), depending on the operational balancing agreements (OBA) with the Adjacent TSOs.
- Interruption of interruptible capacity at Interconnection Points, and/or End Users connected to the Transmission Grid.
- Adaptation of the balancing market threshold in order to limit end-of-day settlements and to send a signal to the market as quickly as possible
- Suspension of Network Users' individual Trading Rights
- Reduction of outgoing flows of an individual Network User based on the Balancing Agreement
 - if a Network User deliberately creates an imbalance for commercial opportunities
 - if the financial risk of a Network User is not covered by a financial guarantee

The Network User, Adjacent Transmission System Operators, Balancing Operator, End Users, National Regulatory Authority, Competent Authority or any other party will inform the Transmission System Operator when confronted with any event that may affect the System Integrity of the Transmission Grid of the Transmission System Operator, including any failure or event upstream or downstream which may possibly affect the inflow or outflow of natural gas in the Transmission Grid of the Transmission System Operator. If possible, the Network User, Adjacent Transmission System Operator, Balancing Operator, End Users, National Regulatory Authority, Competent Authority or any other party provides details about the location of the event, the amount of natural gas impacted, impact on the security of supply, etc.

Based on the information available to the Transmission System Operator, the Transmission System Operator can, in case of an event, activate the Plan for Incident Management. During this first-response phase, the Transmission System Operator performs an assessment of the impact of the event and, as the case may be, activates the appropriate crisis level of its internal Plan for Incident Management (Early Warning Level, Alert Level or Emergency Level) for System Integrity issues.

The crisis levels, and the corresponding measures, can be applied on the entire Transmission Grid (for High and/or Low Calorific Gas) or on certain parts of the Transmission Grid taking the following criteria into account:

- the location of the Incident;

- level of prevention and security;
- impact of the measures on the System Integrity c.q. safeguarding the security of supply to Protected Customers.

For the sake of clarity, this Plan for Incident Management can also be activated in case of a local Incident without the necessity to activate the Federal Emergency Plan.

In accordance with article 29 of the Code of Conduct, the Transmission System Operator is responsible for safeguarding the system integrity of the Transmission Grid and can decide to activate the Plan for Incident Management to cope with incidents as specified in the Code of Conduct.

In case of an incident as specified in the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, the Competent Authority can request the Transmission System Operator to activate the Plan for Incident Management according to the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas for Security of Supply issues with the same crisis level (Early Warning Level, Alert Level or Emergency Level).

3.2. Reporting obligation

All reporting obligations to the Network Users to safeguard their individual Network User Balancing Position and keep track of the market balancing position, as defined in the Balancing Agreement, will apply.

For sake of clarity, only the reporting obligations related to the first-response phase are given special attention in this section.

Interconnection Point Interruption

When it is necessary to interrupt the interruptible capacity at a considered Interconnection Point in the entry or exit direction for safeguarding the Transmission Grid, Transmission System Operator will send a revised "Transporter's Daily Transport Notice" (TDT) to the Network User with the revised confirmations, according to Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures.

Maintenance works

In case the Transmission System Operator decides to adapt planned maintenance works that impacted certain Network Users, End Users and/or Adjacent Transmission System Operators, these impacted parties are contacted by Telephone and an email is sent with the written confirmation.

Register of interruptions and reductions

When The Transmission System Operator decides to interrupt the interruptible capacity at a certain Interconnection Point in order to safeguard the Transmission Grid, the Transmission

System Operator keeps track of this interruption in the “register of interruptions and reductions” as specified in Art 90§3 of the Code of Conduct.

Publication of interruptions

Interruptions of the interruptible capacity at a certain Interconnection Point are published on the Electronic Data Platform.

4. Incident management: crisis levels

Upon declaring a crisis level, all measures available in the respective level and previous crisis levels can be applied according to a cost-effective ranking.

4.1. Early Warning Level

The Early Warning Level of the Plan for Incident Management will be activated by the Transmission System Operator based on the assessment of the event during the first-response phase.

Without prejudice to the assessment during the first-response phase, the Early Warning Level will in general be activated when, based on signals endangering the System Integrity and resulting forecasts, the operation of the Transmission Grid c.q. the security of natural gas supply situation is under stress.

The Early Warning Level is activated when the forecasted available Natural Gas volume in the Transmission Grid is not sufficient to ensure the normal operational needs and/or the provisional market Balancing Position during the Gas Day could lead to a situation of incident balancing.

In addition, this level of crisis can also be triggered by the Competent Authority for the security of supply of natural gas where there is concrete, serious and reliable information that an event which is likely to result in significant deterioration of the gas supply situation may occur and is likely to lead to the alert or the emergency level being triggered.

4.1.1. Measures

As described in the Security of Supply Regulation and the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, market-based balancing principles remain applicable during the Early Warning Level.

During the Early Warning Level the nominations of the Network Users within their firm capacity remain guaranteed.

During the Early Warning Level, the Network Users confronted with an event will reshuffle their nominations in order to safeguard their Network User Balancing Position in the

integrated market, taking the Operating Procedures into account as described in Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures , and may, amongst others, encourage their end customers to consume less.

Further, the Transmission System Operator, in coordination with the concerned Adjacent Transmission Operator, can temporarily exceeds its Operational Balancing Agreements with the adjacent Transmission System Operators.

The Transmission System Operator is entitled to adapt maintenance works which can improve the System Integrity c.q. the security of supply of natural gas to Protected Customers in particular, after communicating and respecting the agreements made with End Users, Network Users and Adjacent Transmission System Operators, including the Luxembourg Transmission System Operator.

4.1.2. Reporting obligations regarding the Early Warning Level

Given the market-based balancing principles remain applicable during the Early Warning Level, all reporting obligations to the Network Users to safeguard their individual Network User Balancing Position and to keep track of the market balancing position as defined in the Balancing Agreement will apply.

For sake of clarity, only the reporting obligations related to the Early Warning Level are given special attention in this section.

Register of Incidents in Early Warning Level

The Transmission System operator keeps track of the Incidents amounting to Early Warning Level in the register of Incidents and the Transmission System Operator sends a specific report for each incident to the Competent Authority and National Regulatory Authority.

4.2. Alert Level

The Alert Level of the Plan for Incident Management will be activated by the Transmission System Operator based on the assessment during the first-response phase, on request of the Competent Authority or when the measures applied during the Early Warning Level are deemed insufficient to safeguard the System Integrity c.q. the security of natural gas supply to Protected Customers.

Without prejudice to the assessment during the first-response phase, the Alert Level will in general be activated when the duration of an event is not known in advance and, based on the forecast, the System Integrity c.q. the security of natural gas supply is at risk, but market-based mechanisms, and if needed together with some measures at the disposal of the Transmission System Operator for operational network balancing, are deemed to be sufficient to overcome the Incident.

The Alert Level is activated when an Incident that would not be resolved within 2 hours occurs and for which the forecasted available Natural Gas volume in the Transmission Grid is not sufficient to ensure the normal operational needs between H+3 and the end of the Gas Day or when an Incident that would have been resolved within 2 hours occurs but for which these 2 hours initially estimated are exceeded.

In addition, this level of crisis can also be declared by the Competent Authority for the security of supply of natural gas where a disruption of gas supply or exceptionally high gas demand which results in significant deterioration of the gas supply situation occurs but the market is still able to manage that disruption or demand without having recourse to non-market-based measures.

4.2.1. Measures

As described in the Security of Supply Regulation and Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, the market-based balancing principles remain applicable during the Alert level. However, the Transmission System Operator has some measures at his disposal in order to reflect the situation to the Network User's Capacity and enable the Network Users to react to the event.

The measures at the disposal of the Transmission System Operator can only be invoked after the relevant measures of the Early Warning Level have been applied.

When, because of an event of supply disruption at the Interconnection Point, in the Transmission Grid, or up- or downstream, the nominations of the Network Users at one or several Interconnection Points can no longer be fulfilled within their firm capacity, the Transmission System Operator is entitled to enter a constraint on such capacity, as described by the Interconnection Point Constraint in Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures, in order to reflect the situation to the Network User's Capacity and market balancing position as defined in the Balancing Agreement and enable the Network Users to react to the event.

During Alert Level, the Transmission System Operator will deploy its own and necessary operational means reserved for safeguarding the Transmission Grid, such as, amongst others, reserved linepack and/or the Transmission Operator's Gas In Storage in the Loenhout Storage Facility and/or the LNG Terminal dedicated to incident management.

When capacities at the LNG terminal or storage installation are not used by the Network Users holding the rights for these capacities, the Transmission System Operator can also request the Terminal Operator and/or the Storage Operator to use these capacities to inject more Natural Gas in the gas Transmission Grid. The same principle applies to quality conversion installations.

The Transmission System Operator may request further assistance from Adjacent Transmission System Operators, including the Luxembourg Transmission System Operator, if this is deemed necessary and possible in order to safeguard the System Integrity.

In addition, in case of Alert Level, the Transmission System Operator may request Network Users to alter their Nominated Quantities as far as possible in order to safeguard the System Integrity.

Finally, the Transmission System Operator is entitled, in this phase of Alert Level, to proactively initiate the purchase or sale of natural gas in order to increase the linepack position. This increase is made in order to maintain the physical balance in the gas Transmission Grid as far as possible.

4.2.2. Reporting obligations regarding the Alert Level

Interconnection Point Constraint

When there is the necessity to constrain the firm capacity at a considered Interconnection Point in the entry or exit direction in order to safeguard the Transmission Grid, Transmission System Operator will send a revised "Transporter's Daily Transport Notice" (TDI) to the Network User with the revised confirmations, according to Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures.

Register of interruptions and reductions

When Transmission System Operator decides to constraint the firm capacity at a certain Interconnection Point in order to safeguard the Transmission Grid, The Transmission System Operator keeps track of this constraint in the "register of interruptions and reductions" as specified in Art 90§3 of the Code of Conduct.

Register of Incidents in Alert Level

The Transmission System operator keeps track of the Incidents related to Alert Level and the Transmission System Operator sends a specific report of the each incident to the Competent Authority and National Regulatory Authority.

4.3. Emergency Level

The Emergency Level of the Plan for Incident Management will be activated by the Transmission System Operator based on the assessment during the first-response phase, on request of the Competent Authority, or when the measures applied during the Alert Level are deemed insufficient to safeguard the System Integrity, c.q. the security of natural gas supply to Protected Customers in particular.

Without prejudice to the assessment during the first-response phase the Emergency Level will in general be activated in case all relevant market-based measures are deemed insufficient to guarantee the System Integrity to meet the remaining gas demand, c.q. the security of natural gas supply to Protected Customers in particular, and the Transmission

System Operator has to introduce non-market based measures to safeguard the System Integrity c.q. the security of natural gas supply to Protected Customers.

The Emergency Level is activated when an incident occurs by which the available Natural Gas volume in the Transmission Grid will not be sufficient to ensure normal operational needs within the 3 following hours.

In addition, this level of crisis can also be declared by the Competent Authority for the security of supply of natural gas when there is exceptionally high gas demand, significant disruption of gas supply or other significant deterioration of the gas supply situation and all relevant market-based measures have been implemented but the gas supply is insufficient to meet the remaining gas demand so that non-market-based measures have to be introduced.

4.3.1. Measures

During the phase of Emergency Level, market-based measures, as described in the Security of Supply Regulation, are no longer sufficient and the Transmission System Operator is entitled, after notification to the Competent Authority, to apply non-market based measures to safeguard the System Integrity and/or to safeguard the security of supply of natural gas as specified in the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas.

The measures at the disposal of the Transmission System Operator can only be invoked after the relevant measures of the Alert Level have been applied.

Once the Balancing Operator can no longer buy (enough) gas to balance the network, the Transmission System Operator may, in case of an Incident related to the Emergency Level, activate the Shut-off plan (in coordination with the Competent Authority) in order to safeguard the System Integrity or to respond to the request of the Competent Authority in favour of the security of natural gas supply (to safeguard the security of natural gas supply to Protected Customers in particular). This Shut-off plan can be applied on the entire Transmission Grid or parts or zones of the Transmission Grid taking the location of the Incident, level of prevention and security and the impact of the measures on the System Integrity c.q. the security of natural gas supply to Protected Customers in particular into account.

When the shut-off plan is activated for ~~one of the balancing zone within for~~ the ~~BeLux Area (H-gas Zone or L-gas Zone)~~, the Natural Gas buy and sell activities of the Balancing Operator ~~for this specific zone~~ will be automatically suspended during the whole period of the Emergency as provided by the Regulation (EU) 314/2014 establishing a Network Code for balancing of Transmission Networks ("BAL NC") ~~and~~

~~When the shut-off plan is activated, the~~ ~~corresponding~~ Transmission System Operators will take all the necessary measures to ensure the network integrity and/or the supply of Natural Gas to Protected Customers for ~~this concerned~~ -zone. The Balancing Operator continues to

provide the Network Users Balancing Positions and the Market Balancing Position that will be used for reconciliation after the crisis situation.

The Transmission System Operator will inform the Balancing Operator and the Network Users via email and/or Edigas message.

For avoidance of doubts, in case of gas shortage and activation of the shut-off plan, the Network Users shall make their best efforts to maximise their gas importations within the zone concerned by the crisis until the crisis is over and the market is secured. The Balancing Operator will continue to provide all allocations measures and balancing positions to the Transmission System Operator who will provide them to the Competent Authority or any relevant Authority designed by a forthcoming legal text (law or decree) to allow it reconciling all Natural Gas volumes that would have been consumed by End Users, in each of the national markets of the BeLux Area.

In an Emergency situation, the Transmission System Operator and the Luxembourg Transmission System Operator, in concertation with the Competent Authority and the competent authority of Luxembourg will determine together the volumes of gas allocated to the Network Users in each national markets of the BeLux Area.

As described in Annex II of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, the Federal Minister of Energy, the Competent Authority or/and the Transmission System Operator will pursue the following priorities of the Shut-off plan in case of shortage of Natural Gas to the extent that they are applicable and can contribute to mitigating the effects of the crisis. These measures will be applied as far as possible in the following predefined order:

1. Request for reduction of Natural Gas and electricity consumption: the Competent Authority can appeal to End Users to voluntarily reduce their consumption of gas (while maintaining the level of molecule imports) and electricity. Thanks to these measures, the Competent Authority should be able to mobilize the population and companies by all means of communication.
2. Calls on neighboring countries to voluntarily reduce their natural gas imports: the Competent Authority may ask Neighboring Member States which import gas via Belgium to voluntarily and temporarily reduce their imports in order to keep a greater volume of gas available for the Belgian market.
3. Imbalance Constraint on Firm Capacity at Exit Interconnection Points: the Transmission System Operator is entitled to enter an Imbalance Constraint on the Belgian Transmission Grid, according to the Imbalance Constraint Procedure described in Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures. This Imbalance Constraint will reduce the nominated exit quantities of Network Users by initially limiting only the exit capacity of Network Users causing imbalances and then, if necessary, limiting the exit capacity for the remaining Network Users. The constraint will be calculated in such a way as to keep enough gas and pressure in the Transmission Grid to avoid uncontrolled triggering, whether at Interconnections Points or at End Users. This constraint will limit the Nominated Exit Quantities at the Interconnection Points within the Network User's Firm Capacity according to the priority described in Attachment C.1 of the

Access Code - the Operating Procedures. For sake of clarity: physical flows on Interconnection Points with the Adjacent Transmission System Operator of the BeLux area will be treated similarly, taking the level of Protected Customers of the Transmission Grid of the Adjacent Transmission System Operator into account. In the event of a solidarity request from a neighboring Member State being accepted, the exit capacity at this Interconnection Point will be increased again to the level necessary to meet the Solidarity Request.

4. Constraint on the firm capacity of the quality conversion facility: the Transmission System Operator may apply a constraint on the Firm Capacity of the Quality Conversion facility provided that this constraint has a positive impact on the balance of the concerned Transmission Grid (H gas or L gas).
5. Ask the European Commission to declare a regional emergency: the Federal Minister of Energy, assisted by the Competent Authority, may decide to ask the European Commission to declare a regional emergency. This measure also offers the possibility of concluding concrete agreements with other Member States adapted to the situation on the reduction of their imports of Natural Gas from Belgium. This measure can be replaced by a joint request with other Member States to the European Commission to declare a regional emergency.
6. Constraint on Firm Capacity to non-protected customers : the Transmission System Operator shall have the right to request the End Users to immediately reduce its off take pursuing Annex II of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural Gas, as described in the Connection Agreement and Attachment C.2 of the Access Code,. The End User shall use its best efforts to respond to this request. In this case, the Transmission System Operator will constrain the nominated quantities of the Network User to the End User, as described in Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures and Attachment C.2 of the Access Code.

In the event that the End User does not respond to such request of the Transmission System Operator to immediately reduce the required quantity of off take, the Transmission System Operator has the right to physically reduce the required amount necessary under the emergency conditions.

7. Enforced withdrawal of gas in storage: the Transmission System Operator has the right to use (part of) the Gas in Storage granted to the Storage System Operator by the Subscribers of the Standard Storage Agreement, as imposed by the Competent Authority in order to comply with the obligation to safeguard the supply to Protected Customers.
8. Invoke mutual solidarity between EU member states: the Federal Minister of Energy contacts the European Commission and the competent authorities of the EU Member States to which the Belgian gas Transmission Grid is directly connected (currently: the Netherlands, Germany, France and Luxembourg) to ask them to supply gas to Belgium for Protected Customers under solidarity.
9. Administratively disconnect Protected Customers (and who are also Protected Customers under solidarity): Protected customers, who are also in Belgium those protected under solidarity, will be asked not to consume gas or to reduce their gas consumption (administrative disconnection). An order of priority for disconnecting Protected Customers under solidarity, or criteria for establishing such an order, have yet to be developed. Given the large number of small connections, the technical disconnection of Protected Customers can only be considered if entire areas can be technically disconnected (see next measure).

10. Technical disconnection of part of the main gas Transmission Grid, including export: as last resort of the shut-off plan, the Transmission System Operator shall have the right to proceed to a technical disconnection of part of the main gas Transmission Grid, including export. In the event of a serious disruption of the gas supply, it will be necessary, as a result of the above measures, to interrupt the gas supply to certain parts of the main gas Transmission Grid and to neighboring countries. Options for disconnecting part of the main gas Transmission Grid are closing shut-off valves in cross-border pipelines or closing them at pressure measuring and control installations or gas distribution stations.

The Transmission System Operator will pursue the following priorities in case of excess of Natural Gas:

1. The Transmission System Operator may interrupt the interruptible capacity on all entry Interconnection Points, according to the Interconnection Point Interruption described in Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures
2. The Transmission System Operator may enter a constraint on the Network User's Firm Capacity on one or several Interconnection Points, according to the Interconnection Point Constraint described in Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures.

4.3.2. Reporting obligations regarding the Emergency Level

The Transmission System Operator will inform the Competent Authority and the National Regulatory Authority when the Emergency Level of the Plan for Incident Management has been declared and measures have to be applied.

In addition, the Transmission System Operator will inform the Network Users, End Users and Distribution Grid Operators of the causes and estimated duration of this Emergency Level and the possible consequences for their respective Transmission Services.

The Balancing Operator will also inform the Network Users of their respective Balancing Position during the entire duration of the crisis which will be used to calculate the position and determine the settlements volumes after the recovery phase.

Imbalance Constraint on the Belgian Transmission Grid

When there is the necessity to enter an Imbalance constraint and by consequence limiting the Firm Exit Capacity at the Interconnection Points, the Transmission System Operator will send revised "Transporter's Daily Transport Notices" (TDT) to the Network Users with the revised confirmations, according to Attachment C.1 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures.

Installation Point Constraint on the Quality Conversion Point

When there is the necessity to constrain the exit firm capacity at the Quality Conversion Point, Transmission System Operator will send a revised "Transporter's Daily Transport Notice"

(TDT) to the Network User with the revised confirmations, according to Attachment C.3 of the Access Code - the Operating Procedures for Quality Conversion Services.

Offtake or injection reduction request at a Domestic Point

When there is the necessity to request the End User to reduce its offtake or injection, the Transmission System Operator will send a notice to the End User with its requested offtake reduction, according to the Connection Agreement and Attachment C.2 of the Access Code – the Operating Rules for Interruption and Constraint of End User Domestic Point.

End User Domestic Point Constraint

When there is the necessity to constrain the firm capacity at a Domestic Point, Transmission System Operator will send a revised “Transporter’s Daily Transport Notice” (TDT) to the Network User with the revised confirmations, according to Attachment C.2 of the Access Code –the Operating Rules for Interruption and Constraint of End User Domestic Point.

Register of interruptions and reductions

When Transmission System Operator decides to interrupt the interruptible capacity or constraint the firm capacity at one or several Interconnection Points, the Quality Conversion Point and/or Domestic Points, the Transmission System Operator keeps track of this constraint in the “register of interruptions and reductions” as specified in Art 90§3 of the Code of Conduct.

Register of Incidents in Emergency Level

The Transmission System operator keeps track of the Incidents amounting to Emergency Level.

5. Solidarity principle

In case the Belgian Competent Authority or the competent authority of an adjacent Member State has requested the application of the solidarity mechanism as defined in the Regulation (EU) No 2017/1938, the Transmission System Operator will take all necessary measures to apply this solidarity mechanism with the entire and prompt collaboration of the Distribution System Operators, as it will be defined in the bilateral arrangements between Member States or in the relevant EU Regulation. The Competent Authority is responsible for all the measures that must be taken to respond to such a situation and the Transmission System Operator operates according to the instructions received from the Competent Authority during this period of solidarity.

6. Recovery

When the interruptions and constraints applied are no longer required, the Transmission System Operator shall lift the interruptions and constraints at the concerned point, as described in paragraph 2.4 of the Federal Emergency Plan for Security of Supply of Natural

Gas. He will pursue the inverse sequence as applied and will prioritize the sequence of recovery (within each category) according to the most efficient and fastest solution, taking the necessary safety measures and System Integrity c.q. the security of natural gas supply to Protected Customers in particular into account. The Transmission System Operator will inform the impacted Network Users, End Users and Adjacent Transmission System Operators as described in the operating procedures.

This will also imply that the Balancing Services can be restarted and that the Balancing Operator will restart on the market-based balancing regime. The Transmission System Operator will inform by email and/or Edigas message the Balancing Operator and the Network Users of the moment when the Balancing Services are restarted.

The Balancing Operator and the Transmission System Operator make available to the Competent Authority or any other Authority designated for this purpose by the forthcoming legal text all data that will allow it to reconcile the volumes traded during the crisis and to calculate the settlements in accordance with the neutrality respect.

In addition, the Transmission System Operator will inform the Competent Authority and National Regulatory Authority when the Emergency Level of the Plan for Incident Management has been lifted.