EUROPEAN TASK FORCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART GRIDS INTO THE EUROPEAN INTERNAL MARKET

MISSION AND WORK PROGRAMME

The Smart Grids Task Force (SGTF) was set up by the Commission at the end of 2009. A wide consensus among all stakeholders participating in the SGTF has been achieved during the last two years on policy and regulatory directions for the deployment of Smart Grids under the framework of the Third Energy Package. Furthermore, the SGTF has issued key recommendations[1] for standardisation, consumer data privacy and security.

Based on these results, during 2011 the Commission has adopted a Communication[2] on Smart Grids, issued a Mandate[3] for Smart Grids standards to the European Standardisation Organisations and created an inventory of Smart Grid projects and relevant lessons learned in the EU[4]. The Commission has also prepared a Recommendation[5] for the roll-out of Smart Metering Systems which should be adopted at the beginning of 2012.

Convinced that the above achievements represent crucial but just first steps in the process and tasks allocated to the SGTF, the Commission hereby updates the Mission and the Framework Programme for the SGTF and has decided to extend its activities for two more years. Specific Annual Work Programmes should be adopted and executed during this period. The Work Programme for 2012 is attached in Annex I.

1. THE MISSION

The implementation of more active transmission, distribution and supply systems in the form of Smart Grids is central to the development of the internal market for energy. The drive for lower-carbon generation, combined with greatly improved efficiency on the demand side, will motivate consumers towards greater interaction with the energy supply system.

The work and initiatives on Smart Grids have been growing in number, participants and scope during the last years in Europe. But the implementation of Smart Grids at a European level has been fragmented since the beginning of the decade and not accelerated as expected. The main reasons were/are the uncertainties regarding consumer acceptability, new retail market models, business models for investors, the global investments needed and, to some extent, the technology needed. Currently, Smart Grid developments in Member States take place at different speed, with different objectives and based on different standards. More than ever, a

[1] Reports of Expert Groups of the Smart Grids Task Force. All reports are available at the SGTF web site: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/gas_electricity/smartgrids/taskforce_en.htm.
[2] COM(2011)202 on 12 April 2011, Smart Grids: from innovation to deployment, available at http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52011DC0202:EN:HTML:NOT
[3] M/490 Smart Grids Mandate to support European Smart Grid deployment, 1st March 2011, at http://ec.europa.eu/energy/gas_electricity/smartgrids/doc/2011_03_01_mandate_m490_en.pdf
[4] V. Giordano, F Gangale, G. Fulli and M. Sánchez Jiménez, Smart Grids projects in Europe: lessons learned and current developments. Ref. EUR 24856 EN, June 2011, available at: http://ses.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=93&Itemid=137

[5] Commission Recommendation (...2012) on preparation for the roll-out of Smart Metering Systems

common internal market seems to be essential for exploiting the full potential of Smart Grids in Europe and establishing a global leadership in next generation of energy services.

The Commission services are convinced that the implementation of Smart Grids should be co-ordinated at European level. The reasons are the following:

- The Third Energy Package's provisions for 80% rollout of Smart Meters in Europe by 2020 represent an innovative regulatory framework, unique worldwide. It is the first but decisive step towards the Smart Grids. Beyond this step, a European policy and a regulatory framework at European level have to be developed to drive forward the implementation of Smart Grids.

- The Third Energy Package's provisions to encourage the long term modernisation of the European grids across Europe through the introduction of Smart Meters and Smart Grids are subject to individual Member State's transposition. The initial efforts among regulatory authorities, regulated companies, end users and technology providers should be co-ordinated at European level to establish harmonised and cost-efficient policies and regulation, avoid duplication of work and exploit synergies among them.

- Under the context of "Connecting Europe Facility", the regulations on guidelines for Trans-European Infrastructure (COM (2011)658 and 657) have identified Smart Grids deployment across the Union as a priority thematic area for infrastructure investment up to 2020. The Commission should identify and implement projects of common interest under these two regulations.

The mission of the Smart Grids Task Force (SGTF) is to advise the Commission on policy and regulatory frameworks at European level to co-ordinate the first steps towards the implementation of Smart Grids under the provision of the Third Energy Package and to assist the Commission in identifying projects of common interest in the field of Smart Grids under the context of regulations on guidelines for Trans-European Infrastructure (COM (2011)658 and 657).

The expected policy framework will be focused on the period 2012-2020.

The SGTF will take stock of all the actions proposed in the Commission Communication on Smart Grids COM(2011)202 and initial results of SGTF's Expert Groups as well as lessons learned and developments performed by other stakeholder groups in this area, such as the European Electricity Grids Initiative (EEGI), related standardisation groups, etc., and should be in close contact with their further developments.

2. FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME OF THE SGTF

The Third Energy Package provides the appropriate collaborative environment for the implementation of Smart Grids and roll out of smart metering systems across Europe. The SGTF is designed to provide a joint regulatory and commercial vision on Smart Grids taking into account accumulated experiences worldwide and the technological challenges to be faced mainly during next decade/s, so as to co-ordinate the first steps towards the implementation of Smart Grids under the provision of the Third Energy Package.

The challenge ahead for the SGTF is to jointly agree among governments, regulatory authorities, regulated companies and end users on key issues such as the estimated cost/benefits, potential business models, the associated risks and the incentives needed.

The ultimate goal of the Work Programme is to jointly produce a set of regulatory recommendations and to identify projects of common interest to ensure EU-wide consistent, cost-effective, efficient and fair implementation of Smart Grids, while achieving the expected services and benefits for all network users.

The expected recommendations to be developed by the Expert Groups described below should be based on an analysis of both the market activities that need regulation and the interfaces that need harmonisation. No rules should limit or define the technology. Recommendations should focus on non-exclusivity of technology or of parties in order to ensure competition, transparency and flexibility.

2.1. Expected services and functionalities of Smart Grids

Elements of smartness are already present in many parts of existing grids and related infrastructure. The difference between a grid today and a Smart Grid of the future lies mainly in the grid's capability to systematically and actively handle more complexity than today in an efficient and effective way. A Smart Grid employs innovative products and services together with intelligent monitoring, control, communication, and self-healing technologies in order to:

- Allow consumers to play a part in optimising the operation of the system.
- Provide energy suppliers and their customers with greater information and options for how they use their supply.
- Better facilitate the connection and operation of generators of all sizes and technologies, in particular, the transition towards large-scale integration of distributed energy resources.
- Accommodate renewable energy peaks in the grid and allow for load management
- Significantly reduce the environmental impact of the whole electricity supply system.
- Contain costs of the transition to a low-emission supply, by investing in intelligent planning and operations rather than in grid reinforcement only.
- Maintain or even improve the existing high levels of system reliability, quality and security of supply.
- Maintain and improve the existing services efficiently an allowing the development of new services and options.
- Allow demand response programs, services and products for all consumer segments
- Foster market integration towards an European integrated market.

From a regulatory point of view, a definition or an understanding of the concept of Smart Grids should be based upon the needs for them, i.e. what services they are intended to offer and what kind of functions and output values they can provide for the users of the transmission, distribution and supply grids.

The Commission Communication COM(2011)202 on Smart Grids provides a definition and a set of broad High Level Services and envisaged Functionalities for smart electricity grids which should be the base line at this stage for this Work Programme and related standardisation efforts at EU level. It is expected that new functionalities and accompanying standards will be developed and may be deployed over time. Further detailed services to be provided in Smart Grid solutions will have to be agreed in

discussion between the relevant parties. The European Smart Grids' standards shall provide enough flexibility for new functionalities to be deployed.

2.2. Empowering consumers

Consumer empowerment includes capabilities of supplier's customers to have sufficient and timely information on their actual energy consumption/production, to learn and act upon their energy savings potential through energy usage optimisation and more energy efficient technologies, to have access to competitive offers for energy services to develop energy efficient consumption practices and to allow them to become energy providers.

Consumer empowerment and the engagement of energy market participants through the use of new technology will contribute to a paradigm shift in the operation of the internal energy market. Smart grids can be a useful tool in enabling consumers to take action to more effectively manage their energy consumption but must sit within a wider strategy to decarbonise the energy market. To be successful, the use of new technology must focus on facilitation of consumers' active and effective participation in the market so that they can take full advantage of emerging developments in the internal energy market.

Central to this goal will be strategies for consumer engagement and the provision of information tools, support services and opportunities. First of all, we need to make sure that consumers can fully benefit from Smart Grid deployment. The consumer needs to gain control over his or her energy consumption and the new technology cannot jeopardise the privacy of personal data. This is crucial for the consumers' Smart Grid acceptance.

The expected advanced communications capabilities of Smart Grids will enable customers of the supply companies to exploit real-time energy pricing and become more active players in the internal market for energy. Engagement either actively, through responding to price signals, or passively, through the actions of an aggregating agent, could lead to real benefits for many customers as they take control of their energy use and therefore their bills.

In addition to the positive effects due to better control and behavioural change, the deployment of information and communication technology solutions for providing intelligent energy networks offer innovative approaches in the area of home automation, facilitating load management and improving the efficiency of the system. It will allow consumers to benefit from lower energy supply costs and prices.

The usage of modern information and communication technology leads to the fact that all consumers can benefit from reduced energy bills (if they change their consumption patterns) and so that vulnerable and low income consumers are not adversely affected or disadvantaged. The use of aggregating agents will also drive forward innovation in tariffs, prices and the services available to their customers. There should also be benefits for consumers in the form of more reliable and efficient networks, which would, in particular, benefit the more vulnerable groupings of consumers such as the elderly and infirm.

It is important that all consumers can access these benefits and to explore changes to their behaviour which optimise these benefits and encourage them to these changes.

Smart Meters create benefits for energy companies in the form of reduced management costs through fewer meter readings and less significant debt handling costs, more efficient network

operation and management, and less fraud. These benefits are relatively easy to realise given that they are in energy companies' commercial interests.

Capturing the benefits for consumers will require involvement of the bodies responsible for the protection of consumer interests including governments, regulators and consumer bodies. The engagement and education of the customer is a key task in the process as there will be fundamental changes to the energy retail market. To deliver the wider goals of energy efficiency and security of supply there will need to be a significant change in the nature of customers' energy consumption. Central to this task will be the privacy and ownership of the new consumer data created through Smart Metering Systems and Smart Grids. Consumers must feel secure that the confidentiality of their consumption data is respected by all market participants. They must also have free access to their historic consumption data in order to maximise their engagement in the market and make well informed decisions on changes to their consumption habits or supply arrangements (including supplier if and as needed). A lack of consumer confidence or choice in the new systems will result in a failure to capture all of the potential benefits of Smart Metering Systems and Smart Grids.

The Work Programme should further elaborate the following tasks dealing with consumers:

- **What does active participation and consumer empowerment mean for consumers and other players? How can regulators, network operators, suppliers and other industry players best engage with consumers to ensure uptake of new technology and behaviour change?**
- **How can it be ensured that consumers can engage effectively and confidently in the smart energy retail market? How can consumer engagement with Smart Grids be maximised?**
- **What differentiates electricity data from other data? How can consumers and their data privacy be best protected? What mechanisms are available for the protection of vulnerable and low income consumers? Does this relate to data protection or adverse affects of flexible tariffs? How the consumers can benefit from the lessons learned from the telecommunication services?**
- **How can consumer best be informed of the benefits of Smart Grids in order that they make the best use of technologies to increase energy efficiency where appropriate?**
- **How can one ensure that consumers realise all the possible benefits including the cost savings and energy consumption reductions from the introduction of Smart Grids?**
- **What lessons can they learn from the telecommunication market to benefit in the best way?**
- **Telcom operators should clarify their capabilities to provide generic services, in particular issues related to access to customer information, system reliability, long term availability and vendor lock-in**
- **How can demand response for all segments of consumers be enabled? What are the technical, legal regulatory requirements needed to put it in place?**

2.3. Supporting power system security

The EU energy and climate change targets for the year 2020 mean new grid challenges for the European network operators. Particularly, transmission and distribution system operators in

the European Union will have to be extremely proactive in order to set, in the European power system, the conditions for accomplishing these targets.

The integration of very large amounts of variable renewable energy sources as well as the further development of the European energy market and the related cross-border power exchanges will contribute to rising uncertainty and related system security risks, thus potentially stressing the transmission and distribution network.

New Smart Grid concepts (network devices, operational criteria and tools, management responsibilities, building of new partnerships, definition of new business models, etc.) must play a fundamental role to qualify the power system for managing the new scenario whilst maintaining the current security and quality of supply standards.

The Work Programme should further elaborate the following tasks dealing with the system security:

- **How will Smart Grid concepts applied to new network architectures improve the system capacity for integrating intermittent and distributed power generation?**
- **How the potential synergies between the roll-out of communication networks and energy networks can be explored, in particular those related to smart electricity distribution?**
- **To what extent are Smart Grid technologies going to enhance the existing power system flexibility (both at grid and system operation levels)?**
- **Utilities should clarify to which extend the solution for cooperation around core critical services could be to deploy dedicated services, rather than entirely new infrastructure**
- **How could renewable energy producers, distributed generation and active demand effectively contribute to the system security?**
- **How can demand response services, including home automation and intelligent control, contribute to the flexibility and efficiency of the system?**
- **Which grid codes need to be developed for the deployment of Smart Grids?**
- **How are Smart Grids vulnerable for cyber-security risks? How can measures be defined to mitigate cyber-security risks?**

2.4. Regulated and competitive markets

We need to accelerate Smart Grid deployment in the shortest possible time frame and at the widest possible scale, without jeopardising the establishment of efficient and effective systems. At the same time we need to ensure that technologies remain compatible and open and that energy efficiency opportunities are exploited. They cannot exclude future competitors, either now or in the future, that may provide even better solutions.

European rules need to strike this balance. The rules need to be clear and certain to allow investors to step in. Therefore we need to make choices now on the main characteristics of Smart Grids. As described above, these characteristics must be based on the rationale for the need of Smart Grids.

Smart Grids are not a goal in itself. The success of Smart Grids will not just depend on new technology and the willingness of network operators to introduce them. It will also depend on best practice regulatory frameworks to support their introduction, addressing market issues, an assessment of impacts on competition, other industry changes (i.e. to industry codes or regulation), additional changes to the way we use energy and, above all, a fair, affordable and transparent deal for customers.

The SGTF needs to focus on all parts of the Smart Grid supply chain, and on its establishment and its operations that need regulation in order to meet the goals.

'Smart Grid' is an overarching term for many different aspects of the energy supply chain, including communications. Those activities that are based on, dependent on or are related to monopoly activities are the focus of this attention. These can be divided in two categories:

- Physical characteristics of interfaces between regulated and competitive activities;
- Exchange of information between regulated activities and competitive activities.

All other categories do not require regulation ex-ante, they only need ex-post control to prevent abuse. Any other regulation of such sectors would only limit competition, innovation and investment. These activities are first of all those of the electricity and gas network operators, namely operating, maintaining and developing the transmission and distribution grids. All activities that depend on or have a relation to the network operators are therefore part of the focus of the SGTF.

Secondly, these activities may also concern the telecom operators, since they operate networks that are considered a regulated activity.

Thirdly, these activities may also relate to metering activity. Although this is not a network operations issue, it is directly linked to the network, and therefore in most Member States this is part of the regulated business. The scope for regulation of the metering activity merits special attention to analyse the differences in approach in the EU and the consequences of that for the rest of the Smart Grid policy.

Based on the analysis of the regulated markets, and keeping in mind the identified goals of Smart Grids, the SGTF has to make recommendations on the definition of the regulated markets, the interactions between the actors, and the interfaces that need to be regulated. This will lead to a recommendation on the roles and responsibilities of the different actors, in particular in relation to the interaction with each other.

The Work Programme should further elaborate the following tasks:

- **an overview of the regulated markets involved in Smart Grids and an assessment of the possible impacts on competition**
- **an overview and recommendations for the regulation that will be needed to safeguard consumers from retail market and technological/functional changes resulting from Smart Grids**
- **the potential implication for the regulatory framework of sharing their ICT infrastructure with Telecom providers should be examined**

- **recommendations for the market regulation and overview of the markets for meters and metering services**
- **an overview of the interactions between all actors involved in the operation of a Smart Grid**
- **an overview of the interfaces where regulated and competitive markets interact**
- **ongoing approaches to align ICT systems to the current market structure and business models and propose how developments around Smart Grids could be accommodated and influence the regulatory frameworks should be analysed**
- **recommendations on the policy, regulation, responsibility and control over these interfaces**
- **recommendations for the policy and responsibility to enable the investment in Smart Grids and for the roll-out of smart metering systems, including cost-allocation, tariff approval and roll-out plans and responsibilities**
- **recommendations for the roles, responsibilities and cost-benefit distribution of all actors in the supply chain taking into account a well-functioning, open Smart Grid that meets the goals as defined in section 2.1**
- **recommendations for roll-out of smart metering systems and EU policy for the implementation of Smart Grids, including recommendations for funding through regulatory means.**

2.5. Deploying the necessary Smart Grid infrastructure

Making Smart Grids a reality will require significant investment in "intelligent" network infrastructure – both hardware and software – to support i) a competitive retail market, ii) a well-functioning energy services market which gives real choices for energy savings and efficiency and iii) the integration of renewable and distributed generation, as well as iv) to accommodate new types of demand, such as from electric vehicles.

Rough estimates place the investment need in "intelligent" network infrastructure at both transmission and distribution level at around EUR 40 billion up to 2020. Failure to invest will lead to insufficient integration of large-scale renewables capacities and deployment of electric vehicles as well as lack of regional cross-border demand-supply optimisation. As a result, peak demand in electricity could be up to 5% higher by 2020 and up to 8% by 2030 respectively, with corresponding needs for investment in expensive peak load and back-up generation assets.

The energy infrastructure regulation (COM(2011)658) identifies smart grids deployment among its priorities and proposes the establishment of regional groups to assist the Commission in identifying regional and industrial-scale projects of common interest as defined in the regulation. The SGTF shall serve as the regional group, with the tasks of setting out a clear project identification and evaluation process, applying the criteria defined in the regulation and monitoring the implementation of projects.
The existing telecom infrastructures are already used for data communication purposes within smart energy grids and smart metering systems to some extent, but in the future it will be essential to consider potential synergies in more details. This is because many of the current communication approaches have been deployed on a temporary basis – technologies like GPRS will be expiring within the coming years – and thus it will important to coordinate the plans and actions between players relevant in energy and telecom sectors to avoid needless overlapping of network infrastructures as well as to be able to deploy the most advanced communication technologies by both sectors. Such synergies could include for example

sharing certain parts of network infrastructure, for example base stations and their battery backup systems - or coordinated deployment of cables at the same time by sharing the new cable ducts in rural areas, in addition to the currently applied commercial co-operation.

The Trans-European telecommunications regulation (COM(2011)657) identifies that interoperability of the broadband networks and the digital communication infrastructure associated to energy networks enables converged communications for the deployment of energy-efficient, reliable and cost-effective digital networks. The convergence will be extended beyond connectivity to allow for the packaged provision of energy and telecom services by energy and telecom service providers respectively.

The SGTF shall serve as a group with the tasks of identifying synergies at infrastructure and services level between both the energy and telecommunication sectors, setting out a clear project identification and evaluation process, applying the criteria defined in the regulation and monitoring the implementation of projects and support the Commission in the policy making process.

3. PARTICIPANTS IN THE SMART GRIDS TASK FORCE

For a successful transition to a future sustainable energy system all the relevant stakeholders must become involved: regulators and other competent authorities including national data protection supervisory authorities, consumers, suppliers, traders, power exchanges, transmission companies, distribution companies, power equipment manufacturers, standardisation organisations and ICT product and service providers.

Co-ordination of policy/regulatory best practices at European level is essential and the SGTF has been designed to facilitate this process. Furthermore, the SGTF should ensure that proper co-ordination mechanisms are put in place with other initiatives that are taking place in parallel, such as the related standardisation activities, Cyber-security expert groups organised at European or international level and the European Electricity Grids Initiative.

The SGTF will operate with the following structure:

- A Steering Committee (SC) based on high level representation from European, institutional and market actors described above. Present participants are listed in Annex 2

- One or more Expert Group/s (EG) as decided by the SC operating under the following framework:

    i. Members of the EGs should be at a high level in their organisation and market domain and should be in a position to influence stakeholders, to foster partnerships and to leverage resources, as well as to be able to demonstrate a high degree of commitment to the SGTF and be able to devote sufficient time to its activities.

    ii. Chairpersons of each EG should be nominated by the SC and will inform the SC on the Members of their EG as soon as they are nominated and report on any changes in their composition at the Steering Committee meetings

iii. In carrying out its mandate and in accordance with the above paragraphs, the EGs will implement the annual Work Programme by means of their own resources.

– The European Commission will chair the SC and provide the secretariat for both the SC and the EGs. The European Commission will report periodically on the developments of the SGTF to the London and Florence Forums.

4. DURATION

The SGTF will carry out its Mandate under the Framework described above based on an annual Work Programme to be adopted by the SC and executed by the EGs. The Work Programme for 2012 is attached in Annex I.

A decision to continue/stop the SGTF will be taken bi-annually, depending on the progress to date of specified deliverables in the annual Work Programmes and depending on the stakeholder perspectives at that point in time. The Commission will redefine - if necessary - the Mission and the Framework Programme for a new bi-annual period.

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ANNEX 1
WORK PROGRAME FOR 2012

Key challenges today for Smart Grid deployment are, first, largely of regulatory nature; second, to develop appropriate standards; and third, to support and launch appropriate infrastructures and co-ordination/dissemination of lessons learned. This requires the support of legislators and regulators to provide the framework for incentives, criteria and obligations for "smart" investments.

The planned efforts of the SGTF for 2012 are focused on deliverables split between the Expert Groups described below. The Commission will chair these groups.

EG1. Reference Group for Smart Grid Standards

The objective of this group is to ensure timely adoption of the Smart Grid-related standardisation work under Mandate M/490 to European Standardisation Organisations, i.e. CEN, CENELEC and ETSO. EG1 is considered already in the structure of M/490. The work during 2012 will focus on the following tasks:

- Follow up the progress and validate the deliverables planned by the end of 2012, i.e. prioritisation and gaps analysis of required standards, reference architecture, first set of standards and the revision of the M490 Work Programme for 2013.
- Ensure coordination of the work and deliverables of M490 with other related mandates for standards - i.e. M440 for smart meters and M468 for electric vehicles - and the development of grid codes in cooperation with ACER.
- Ensure that all relevant European actors are associated with the work.

EG2. Expert Group for Regulatory Recommendations for Privacy, Data Protection and cyber-security in the Smart Grid Environment

Two key deliverables are foreseen for 2012. The first one is to develop a proposal for Privacy and Data Protection Impact Assessment template for Smart Grids in order to guarantee privacy and protection of personal data for consumers throughout the EU. The second one is to develop a cyber-security assessment framework, in order to guarantee the appropriate management of vulnerabilities and threats, based on the review of possible technological solutions and on the collection of best practices. The two proposals should be submitted for advice to the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party. Furthermore, the group will provide advise if additional regulation is needed to ensure data protection, data privacy and cyber-security.

EG3. Expert Group for Regulatory Recommendations for Smart Grids Deployment

The key deliverables are to define a reference market model, options for viable business models and suitable instruments for accelerating the roll-out of Smart Meters and foster the deployment of Smart Grids and to examine the potential implications for the regulatory frameworks to efficiently facilitate the roll-out. Consensus among all actors involved is essential. Therefore, the group is to establish mutual trust and understanding between the energy and telecommunications sectors and to identify the necessary framework conditions for establishing new fields of cooperation (legislative, financial and/or other incentives). Synergies between the requirements for roll-out of energy and communications infrastructure and services should be identified to reduce investment costs and minimise environmental impact, accelerate the roll-out, and extend the power backup period for the communication network elements that are vulnerable to power outages. All options should ensure free and fair competition on the European wholesale and retail markets and fulfil the European standards for data privacy and data security. The work during 2012 will focus on the following tasks:

- Analyse the interfaces and interactions among all actors and provide recommendations on best practices for consumer engagement and regulatory options to build partnership models for the roll out of infrastructure and services, such as Smart Metering roll-out, demand-side management processes of Smart Grids and the roll out of broadband networks.
- Develop a market reference model which provides the framework for new business options, such as demand response programmes and energy services and other products attractive to customers, based on both technical and price signals reflecting intra-day trading
- Clarify which data could be transmitted via existing (or future) telecom network infrastructures and which data might need to have a dedicated connection/network for the purpose of Smart Grids
- Recommend regulatory incentives and obligations that protect and empower consumers as well as encourage the roll-out of Smart Metering and investments in Smart Grids, including innovative and synergies with ICT–based investments to create new business conditions..

The output of this group should inform further policy-making in the areas of energy and ICT/telecom as appropriate. Participation of all stakeholders is expected in this group. This group will be chaired by ENER/INFSO.

EG4. Expert Group for Smart Grid Infrastructure Deployment

The key deliverable is to define the process of identifying projects of common interest on an informal basis and identify a first preliminary list of projects during 2012. The output of this group also be used by the Commission to identify and implement projects of common interest under the regulations on guidelines for Trans-European Infrastructure (COM (2011)658 and 657).This will allow members to learn "along the way" how to best organise cooperation and involvement of Member States as well as to have fully operational identification structures and procedures in place once the Regulation on guidelines for Trans-European Energy Infrastructure (COM (2011)658) and the Regulation on guidelines for trans-European

Telecommunications networks (COM(2011)657) enters into force. The work during 2012 will focus on the following tasks:

- To prepare and test the process for identifying projects of common interest (setting up of guidelines for the operational evaluation of the criteria laid down in Article 4.2© and in annex IV of the proposed Regulation COM(2011) 658).
- Propose a set of Smart Grid projects of common interest according to the provisions in Article 4 of the proposed Regulation (COM (2011) 658.
- Develop a monitoring approach for the implementation of selected projects of interest according to the provisions of Article 5 of the proposed Regulation (COM(2011) 658
- Indicate the scale, design, scope and financing instruments required in order to collaborate within the framework and identify all other stakeholders that may need to be involved in projects (such as energy solution providers, ICT solution providers, retailers, aggregators, generators, prosumers) (setting up of guidelines for the operational evaluation of the criteria laid down in Article 4 and in section 3 of the proposed Regulation COM(2011) 657).
- Propose a set of Smart Grid projects of common interest according to the provisions in Article 5 of the proposed Regulation (COM (2011) 657
- Develop a monitoring approach for the implementation of selected projects of interest according to the provisions of Article 7 of the proposed Regulation (COM(2011) 657Update the inventory of projects in Member States and the mapping of lessons learned from these projects, including all the research and development projects carried out so far with European support.

The group could furthermore be formally established as a group with appropriate decision making process, according to the rules laid down in Article 3.2 of the proposed Regulation by the end of 2012.

The group will comprise at least Members States, National Regulatory Authorities, project promoters, ENTSO-E, ACER and the European Commission.

ANNEX 2

SMART GRIDTASK FORCE - STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS (+)

(+) Relevant Commission services (CLIMA, ENER, ENTR, INFSO, JRC, JUSTICE, REGIO, RTD and SANCO) will be invited to participate in the Steering Committee meetings.

SURNAME	NAME	COMPANY	POSITION
VINOIS	JEAN ARNOLD	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	DIRECTOR ff INTERNAL MARKET DG ENER
SCHELLEKENS	EVELYNE	AIE	SECRETARY GENERAL
NEUHAÜESER	ALEXANDER	AIE	
SERENTSCHY	GEORG	BEREC	BEREC CHAIRMAN
STAJNAROVA	MONIKA	BEUC	POLICY OFFICER
BELTRA	GUILLERMO	BEUC	LEGAL OFFICER
MELI	LUIGI	CECED ASBL	DIRECTOR GENERAL
ENGELMANN	FALK	CEDEC	
DE BLOCK	GERT	CEDEC	SECRETARY GENERAL
DE SUZZONI	PATRICIA	CEER CRM WG	CHAIR
FRIEDL	WERNER	CEER	
RIDDOCH	FIONA	COGEN	MANAGING DIRECTOR
HIGGINS	JOHN	DIGITALEUROPE	DIRECTOR GENERAL
ZAPPALA	CECILIA	DIGITALEUROPE	MANAGER PUBLIC AFFAIRS (alternate)
CHEBBO	MAHER	DIGITALEUROPE	SAP
DUNNE	NIALL	ECTA	BT's CHIEF SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER
GRANSTRÖM	PER-OLOF	EDSO	SECRETARY GENERAL
MALLET	PIERRE	EDSO	
LEMMENS	HUBERT	ENTSO-E	CHAIR OF RESEARCH&DEV.COMMITTEE
MUTH	JOSCHE	EREC	SECRETARY GENERAL
BONNER	STEPHEN	ESIA	DIRECTOR
HARTE	SHANE	ESIA	MANAGER
HYLDMAR	FRANK	ESMIG	
STRABBING	WILLEM	ESMIG	
HARRIS	JOHN	ESMIG	
PUPILLO	LORENZO	ETNO	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PUBLIC&REGULATORY AFFAIRS TELECOM ITALIA
KOCH	RAINER	ETNO	SENIOR MANAGER EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEUTSCHE TELEKOM
BÖHM	JULIA	ETNO	Deutsche Telekom Group
BENTZ	ANDREA	ETNO	T-Systems International Bonn
HUG	PETER	EU.BAC	MANAGING DIRECTOR
MELCHIOR	FREDERIC	EU.BAC	DIRECTOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
GERON	ANNE-MALORIE	EURELECTRIC	HEAD OF MARKETS UNIT
LORENZ	GUNNAR	EURELECTRIC	HEAD OF NETWORKS UNIT
BARRATO	LUCIANO	EUROGAS	Eurogas Distribution Committee
GOTTMER	JOOST	EUROGAS	Eurogas Distribution Committee
SANCHEZ FORNIE	MIGUEL ANGEL	EUTC	CHAIRMAN OF EUTC
MORAY	PETER	EUTC	DIRECTOR OF EUTC
PRAT	JOAN	GEODE	GENERAL DELEGATE
GIMENO	CARMEN	GEODE	DEPUTY GENERAL DELEGATE
MANIMOHAN	MANI	GSMA	DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC POLICY
GRANT	SVETLANA	GSMA	PROJECT MANAGER EMBEDDED MOBILE

			PROGRAMME
HEC	DANIEL	MARCOGAZ	SECRETARY GENERAL
DEHAESELEER	JOS	MARCOGAZ	HEAD OF GAS DIVISION
HARRIS	ADRIAN	ORGALIME	DIRECTOR GENERAL
POTOCNIK	AGNES	ORGALIME	BACK UP MR. HARRIS
STROMBACK	JESSICA	SEDC	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAIDER	ALI	SEDC	POLICY DIRECTOR
MONIZZA	GIULIANO	T&D EUROPE	VICE PRESIDENT
BLANK	OLIVER	T&D EUROPE	SECRETARY GENERAL
CHARNAH	RICHARD	T&D EUROPE	CHAIRMAN T&D EUROPE – alternate
ASSAF	NADI	T&D EUROPE	SUBSTITUTE T&D Mr. BLANK - alternate