



Brussels, 15 June 2015

**TO THE MEMBERS OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE
SMART GRIDS TASK FORCE**

Subject: Minutes of the 20th meeting of the Steering Committee of the Smart Grids Task Force

The 20th meeting of the Steering Committee (SC) of the Smart Grids Task Force (SGTF) took place on 12 June 2015, from 14:00 to 17.45, at the Albert Borschette Conference Centre, Rue Froissart 36, meeting room CCAB 3C, 1040 Brussels

Main Conclusions:

- The Steering Committee welcomed the work of EG3 on refining the recommendations of Flexibility report, asked the group to conclude by the end of June and submit the paper for approval to the Steering Committee.
- The Steering Committee took note of the progress reported and initial recommendations made by EG1 regarding the assessment of use of standards in the smart metering systems being rolled out in Europe, to guarantee interoperability, and of the recommended functionalities to support the provision of energy management services for consumer benefit. The respective report will be discussed at a dedicated Workshop with the Member States, and there after finalised.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Klaus-Dieter Borchardt, Director Directorate B ENER, Mr Paul Timmers, Director CNECT, Mr Jan Panek, Head of Unit of Internal Market III: Retail market, DG ENER. A copy of the list of participants in this meeting is enclosed.

1. Welcome and approval of the Agenda and the Minutes of the 19th SC SGTF meeting

Mr Klaus-Dieter Borchardt and Mr. Timmers welcomed the participants.

The proposed agenda that was distributed on 10 June was approved.

- a) The Minutes of the last meeting (MoM) were distributed to the Steering Committee members on 12 December 2014. Comments were received from Orgalime regarding its intervention as recorded in page 7 under discussion 2.3. Regulatory issues (EG3). An updated version was distributed 19 May 2015.

The updated MoM as distributed on 19 May 2015 were approved.

2. Work progress reports and work priorities for 2015

Regulatory recommendations for flexibility markets.

Mr Borchardt noted the growing importance of flexibility in the energy markets, especially in light of the deployment of more variable RES in the energy system, and as one of the key topics under Commission's Market Design initiative. He also emphasized the need to go ahead with the development of flexibility in the market and the removal of remaining barriers. In this context, he welcomed the work and the discussions within EG3, and the effort to deliver more concrete proposals and to refine the recommendations identified in January's 2015 report.

Mr Manuel Sánchez (DG ENER) highlighted the volume and the importance of the work achieved by EG3 on that topic since beginning of 2014, and noted that there is still work to be done in order to achieve consensus and conclude before the 26th June. He reminded that the group is working on refining some of the 14 recommendations already identified. Three work-streams were set up to work on consumer, market and regulatory related recommendations. Mr Sánchez briefly presented the content of the draft refinement report and the particular issues that each work-stream has addressed.

Ms Patricia de Suzzoni (CEER/CRE) congratulated the members of EG3 for the work achieved. She highlighted the importance of a level playing field for all actors involved in provision of flexibility, and especially between aggregators and BRPs. She noted that we lack experience in the field of residential consumer in contrast with industrial ones who already providing flexibility to the system. In this context, Ms de Suzzoni stressed the importance of considering a protective framework for residential consumers, and for this purpose lessons learned and best practices from other sectors (e.g. financial) can be considered.

Mr Borchardt replied that the Commission is working to ensure a level playing field for all actors in the energy market, while he welcomed the fact that stakeholders such as aggregators and suppliers are already discussing on how to resolve relevant issues.

Mr Konstantin Staschus (ENTSO-E) welcomed the work achieved in EG3 refinement report. Mr Staschus stressed the relevance that issues addressed in the report have for TSOs, since TSOs are users and facilitators of flexibility. Mr Staschus also referred to three specific comments linked to the report which ENTSO-E will communicate also to EG3 Editorial Team.

Mr Borchardt reassured ENTSO-E and the other participants that there will be the chance for further comments on the refinement report.

Mr Duncan Botting (EUTC), said that the work under EG3 links to several other topics such as smart meters, privacy and cyber security, and that someone should be cautious since there is no one policy that can fit all technical solutions.

Mr Andrew Burges (CEER/Ofgem), member of the EG3 Editorial Team, pointed out that the issues addressed by EG3 concern areas where there no established good practices exist.

Mr Gert de Block (CEDEC) noted that standard solutions discussed in the report might not be possible or apply everywhere.

Finally, Mr Borchardt called EG3 to finalise the refinement report by end of June and to submit for approval to the Steering Committee.

Interoperability assessment of smart metering system roll-out

The Chair recalled the decision of the last Steering Committee to re-launch EG1 with a particular task to get a clear picture of Member States' plans to use available standards and guarantee interoperability of the smart metering systems to be rolled-out in their territories.

C. Filiou (ENER) presented highlights from the work performed in this respect focusing on the assessment of smart metering systems (in most cases for electricity) being rolled out in seventeen Member States¹,

- a) with reference to their degree of interoperability with other components/operations of the energy system, meaning in practice the implementation of the M/490 standardised local interfaces (H1, H2 and H3); and
- b) checking whether these smart metering set-ups are equipped with functionalities for the provision of energy management services, i.e. examine compliance with the EC recommended, and consumer-benefitting, functionalities (a), (b) and (f) (EC Recommendation 2012/148/EU).

EG1 embarked on this fact finding mission greatly relying upon expertise from the European Standardisation Organisations, and in particular the Smart Meter (M/441) and the Smart Grid (M/490) Coordination Groups.

To perform this work EG1 consulted, via a tailored questionnaire covering both electricity and gas (sent out to Member States in February 2015), the seventeen Member States that decided for a national (in most cases only for electricity) roll-out of smart metering by 2020. By the day of the Steering Committee meeting, all Member States had responded to the questionnaire. A report summarising the main findings² and tabling recommendations, was drafted and is to be made available for comments to the Member States consulted, and will be presented and discussed at a dedicated Workshop (09 July 2015), addressed to all 28 Member States. The final report is expected to be delivered by end of summer.

Analysing the received replies, EG1 found out that progress has been made, since the Benchmarking Report (COM(2014) 356), regarding the intention of Member States to use the EC recommended functionalities. Concerning the standardised interfaces, most Member States will be using H1 while several indicated that they will use, as alternative, or in addition to, a web-portal. The majority of the Member States do not have in place extra interoperability specifications, neither appear to be aware of standards dealing with data definitions for the H-interfaces, leading to the conclusion that interoperability issues may arise. EG1 therefore see room for improvement and the need to raise awareness and provide further guidance to the Member States to help them reach interoperability in the systems they will roll-out. Furthermore, EG1 are recommending that successes or problem areas are duly registered – the Smart Meter Coordination Group will have a procedure in place for this with feedback to European standardisation and affected user groups, to keep track of the process and spread lessons learned. Finally, EG1 propose, first of all to those Member States that they choose not to implement the recommended functionalities ((a), (b) and (f)) or open interfaces, that they undertake an impact assessment, and secondly to the Commission that they produce a new Benchmarking Report in 2017 to gauge overall progress.

Regarding interoperability in general, J. Harris (ESMIG) stated that so far the sector of meter manufacturers has focused on interoperability of components within a smart metering system, so that different components of different manufacturers could operate together. This does not appear to be in line with the concept that the Commission is promoting which may not even be coherent throughout its respective documentation – i.e. Annex I.2 of the Electricity and Gas Directives, and the Interpretative Note. Furthermore, he pointed out that smart meter tenders that come out in most of the cases do not include specific requirements for functionalities, leaving them to the discretion of those rolling-out.

¹ Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom-Great Britain.

² Based on data received from 16 Member States by end of May 2015; the pending reply arrived after the data collection cut-off date.

In response, C. Filiou stated that the Commission adheres to the more inclusive definition of interoperability - not just restricted to components - as given by the standardisation organizations³. In the questionnaire put together and the work undertaken by EG1, this particular definition was kept in mind along with the respective standards and the methodology developed by the M/490 Smart Grid Coordination Group describing how to facilitate interoperability on all these levels, involving processes, products and utility operations. Regarding functionalities, the Commission promotes the use of those recommended (2012/148/EU) and encourages the Member States to specify them in good time in order to ensure clarity and coherence in the exercise, in particular for those tasked with the roll-out and the required procurements.

It was also clarified, following a question by Jos Dehaeseleer (Marcogas), that the questionnaire invited Member States to respond to all the fields for both their electricity and gas roll-outs, however, few Member States did so. The draft report includes all data received.

The Steering Committee took note of the progress reported and initial recommendations made by EG1, and the comments from associations. The SC asked EG1 to finalise the report by end of Q3 and to submit for approval to the Steering Committee.

Cybersecurity strategy for the energy sector.

The forthcoming NIS Directive and the new Data Protection Regulation will create a new framework for handling cybersecurity in the EU which will open specific scope and needs for a comprehensive energy-sector strategy on cyber security. Such sectorial strategy would generate real added value for promoting the security of the energy sector in Europe. DG ENER is setting up and coordinating a Commission-wide process to define an energy sector strategy on cyber security in cooperation with CNECT -and ENISA- as well as other relevant DGs.

Mr Manuel Sanchez (DG ENER) presented the initiative of DG ENER on the Energy Expert Cyber Platform (EECP). The mission of the EECP in the energy sector is to advise the Commission on policy and regulatory directions at European level addressing the energy sector including infrastructural issues, smart grids as well as nuclear.

Mr Sanchez explained the duties of the EECP.

- The first deliverable of the EECP is to analyse existing legislation, initiatives, projects and cyber security strategies related to all parts of the energy sector. In particular, the EECP will suggest concrete modalities for the risk management and incident notification obligations as set out under the framework of the NIS Directive. The goal of this first deliverable is to find gaps in the European energy cyber security landscape which require a sectorial approach.
- The second deliverable is to develop a short-, medium-, and long term strategy to close those gaps.
- The third deliverable will involve regular monitoring of the various findings in line with the implementation of relevant legislation and the evolution of risks, threats and vulnerabilities in the energy sector.

³ Interoperability: *'the ability of two or more networks, systems, devices, applications or components to interwork, to exchange and use information in order to perform required functions.'* - see Smart Grid Coordination Group report "Smart Grid Interoperability" under the M/490 standardisation mandate; ftp://ftp.cenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardization/HotTopics/SmartGrids/SGCG_Interoperability_Report.pdf).

The EECF will get complemented by the Stakeholder Forum (open for all relevant stakeholders) which meets at least once a year to share information of the progress achieved within the expert meetings and to share best practises. The call for experts for the EECF will start end of June 2015. Mr Sanchez asked interested EU associations to declare their interest to participate and encourage experts to submit their CVs before end of August.

Cyber Security

Mr. Paul Timmers presented the current state of play of the cyber security strategy, the negotiations on the NIS Directive, and the activities of the NIS Platform.

Horizon 2020 reflects the policy priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy and addresses major concerns shared by citizens in Europe and elsewhere.

The Secure Societies Challenge is about undertaking the research and innovation activities needed to protect our citizens, society and economy as well as our infrastructures and services, our prosperity, political stability and wellbeing. The primary aims of are:

- to enhance the resilience of our society against natural and man-made disasters, ranging from the development of new crisis management tools to communication interoperability, and to develop novel solutions for the protection of critical infrastructure;
- to fight crime and terrorism ranging from new forensic tools to protection against explosives;
- to improve border security, ranging from improved maritime border protection to supply chain security and to support the Union's external security policies including through conflict prevention and peace building;
- and to provide enhanced cyber-security, ranging from secure information sharing to new assurance models.

On 7 February 2013 the High Representative and the Commission adopted a Joint Communication entitled "Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace". The strategy aims at achieving cyber resilience, drastically reducing cybercrime, developing cyber defence policy and capabilities related to the Common Security and Defence Policy, developing the industrial and technological resources for cybersecurity and establishing a coherent international cyberspace policy for the EU and promote core EU values.

As part of the Strategy, a proposal for Directive on network and information security (NIS) was adopted. The NIS Directive is in the EU-legislative process, with informal trilogues on-going between the European Parliament, Council and Commission.

The NIS Directive would establish a common, minimum level of network and information security across the EU; require Member States to have national NIS Strategies and Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) and to enhance their cross-border cooperation. National NIS authorities should cooperate within an EU network on early warning, capacity building and conducting NIS exercises at EU level.

Operators in the sectors of energy, transport, finance, health, and Internet enablers would be required to take appropriate risk management measures and report significant incidents to their national authorities. The Directive does not define the specific modalities for risk management and incident reporting.

The NIS Platform also plays a very important role. The aim of the Platform is to identify good cybersecurity practices that are applicable to the whole ICT value chain and in particular to SMEs. It is providing input into future research and innovation in cybersecurity, privacy and

trust. It proposes new ways to promote multidisciplinary research. The Platform met for its 5th Plenary on 27 May and finalised guidance documents on cybersecurity risk management approaches and voluntary information-sharing. It will also shortly publish the final version of its Cybersecurity Strategic Research Agenda (SRA).

Mr. Timmers concluded by stating that the cyber security strategy for the energy sector previously presented by Mr Sanchez represents valuable input under the cross sectoral framework of the NIS Directive. In particular, Mr Timmers confirmed that pertinent synergies to be developed will be the concrete modalities for risk management and incident reporting.

Mr. Borchardt reiterated the need to exploit synergies between these initiatives and to avoid working in separate silos. Permanent feedback on the progress of the cyber security platform for energy will be brought to the NIS Platform.

The CEDEC representative asked whether the NIS platform is Member State oriented. Mr Timmers answered that the initiative mobilizes both private and public sectors. However, by legislation, it is the Member States that should put in place the strategic and operational structures under the NIS Directive, and engage in cooperation.

The EUTC representative stressed that the UK has a unique market structure and that one single entity is able to access smart metering data for cyber security purposes.

ENISA answered that there is room for interoperability and harmonization. In his view, the cyber security strategy for the energy sector represents a good initiative because it will identify clear gaps and will bring a solution to the current lack of exchange of information in security incidents.

Mr. Borchardt concluded the discussion by encouraging interested EU associations to declare their interest to participate and encourage experts to submit their CVs before end of August.

Digital Single Market (DSM)

Mr. Timmers presented the DSM initiative adopted in May 2015.

The internet and digital technologies are transforming our world. But existing barriers online mean citizens miss out on goods and services, internet companies and start-ups have their horizons limited, and businesses and governments cannot fully benefit from digital tools.

The EU's single market fit for the digital age – tearing down regulatory walls and moving from 28 national markets to a single one. This could contribute €415 billion per year to our economy and create 3.8 million jobs. The Digital Single Market Strategy includes a set of targeted actions to be delivered by the end of next year. It is built on three pillars: (1) better access for consumers and businesses to digital goods and services across Europe; (2) creating the right conditions and a level playing field for digital networks and innovative services to flourish; (3) maximising the growth potential of the digital economy (interoperability and standardization; data economy; free flow of data).

Moreover, DSM announced a contractual private-public partnership for Horizon 2020 and reinforcement of standardisation. The contractual PPP is to be launched in the first half of 2016.

Overall objectives would be to increase trust of citizens / consumers, enterprises and governments, foster the EU digital economy, boost Europe's competitiveness in a high-added value industrial sector, and position Europe as the (most) trustworthy in the digital space.

A Contractual PPP gathering industrial and public resources would deliver against a jointly-agreed strategic research and innovation roadmap and maximize available funds through better coordination with Member States and private sector.

A contractual PPP will leverage funding from Horizon 2020 LEIT-ICT and Societal Challenge 7 Secure Societies to deliver societal benefits for users of technologies (citizens, SMEs...) and provide visibility to European R&I excellence in cyber.

Mr Timmers concluded by stating that the digitisation of all sectors, including energy, will be needed if the EU is to maintain its competitiveness, keep a strong industrial base and manage the transition to a smart industrial and services economy.

The EUTC representative stated that telecom infrastructure providers represent a good basis for new business models. However, in his view, infrastructure might be used for smart grids in ways not previously imagined. Mr Timmers answered that the aim will be to create a level playing field. It will be important to look into individual sectors. Discussions are ongoing on the review of the telecom framework and the role of platform operators.

The Orgalime representative emphasized that the DSM initiative is a good one. Mr Timmers stated that the revitalization of manufacturing is high on the EC agenda.

Data protection

Mr Timmers then presented the General data Protection Regulation, revising Directive 95/46/EC.

The proposed General Data Protection Regulation reform is one of the key priorities of the Commission, i.e. an essential part of two of the 10 key priority projects of the Commission: creating a European Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights based on mutual trust; and the Digital Single Market.

The data protection reform is a critical enabler for the digital single market: it is the first step to break the silos in national legislation and to increase trust in digital services. The Regulation is directly applicable and will thus replace the current fragmentation in 28 different regimes.

Important modifications include lawful processing; data portability; one stop shop; data controller obligations (e.g. data protection impact assessments, data protection officers, etc); suppression of general prior authorisation to process; WP29 will be replaced by EDPB, heavy fines and the right to be forgotten.

The obligation for data controllers to report data breaches to the national data protection authorities have been accepted by both the Council and the European Parliament, even if differences remain as to the scope.

The obligation of previous notification of processing to DPAs has been suppressed. The aim is therefore also to cut red tape for companies.

Mr Timmers stated that respecting data protection legislation represents a competitive advantage for businesses.

He advised industry to anticipate these upcoming legislative changes. (The GDPR should be adopted end of 2015).

Mr Panek stated that this has already been tackled under the framework of the SGTF with the development of the Data Protection Impact Assessment Template and Recommendation 2014/724 promoting it.

Best Available Techniques for security and privacy in electricity smart metering

Mr. Nai Fovino from JRC presented the current state of play of the BATs process.

Following the signature of an Administrative Agreement between ENER and JRC, a formal BREF (Best Available Techniques of Reference) process was launched in October 2014. This process will generate a full-fledged BREF document (BAT Reference document) identifying the most suitable, advanced and effective techniques for security and privacy in smart metering. The BAT Reference document should be delivered in Q2 2016.

Mr Nai Fovino presented the finalisation phase of work package 1 (Selection Criteria) and in the starting phase of work package 2 (Technique Inventory and Clustering).

The reference architecture has been adopted, with the M/441 reference architecture used as a starting point and extended to the other elements foreseen by the common minimum functional requirements.

Five dimensions were established for the metrics (cyber security; privacy and data protection; impact on the architecture; maturity level; economic impact). Within each of these dimensions, various criteria were defined (for example, under the cyber security metric, the criteria of confidentiality, information, availability, authentication and auditing were pinpointed). These criteria will be adapted to each particular context.

A draft questionnaire on WP2 has been sent to the members.

Mr Nai Fovino presented the next steps:

- The endorsement of the evaluation framework is expected to take place on 23 June.
- A second draft questionnaire will be sent beginning of July.
- Contact points within companies will be defined in the course of July.
- Information gathering should be completed by September 2015.

Progress of the two years test phase for the Data Protection Impact Assessment template

Ms. Michaela Kollau presented the current status of the 2-year test phase of the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) template. She gave a short overview of the testphase, explained the milestones that were already achieved and the next steps.

Ms. Kollau stressed that DG ENER is very much committed to support and facilitate an extensive test of the DPIA template as it is crucial to collect as much experience as possible from the industry – mainly DSOs - as well as the National Data Protection Authorities and the Energy Regulatory Authorities. Based on this feedback and in light of the upcoming Data Protection reform at the end of such two year testing, the Template could be further fine-tuned to enhance its efficiency and user-friendliness.

Milestones so far:

- March 2015: Kick-off Meeting by DG ENER to inform Member States, National Data Protection Authorities, National Energy Regulators, the industry and civil society representatives about the importance of the test phase.
- April 2015: Two workshops by Alliander and EDP to collectively test the template
- May 2015: Workshop by DG ENER for the industry to share experiences of the Alliander and EDP initiative and to encourage more DSOs.

Next steps:

- Alliander/EDP initiative:
 - o EDSO will prepare a workshop to incentivize/test the DPIA template with EDSO members.
 - o Alliander will prepare a workshop to test the DPIA template together with the Dutch DSO's (under the Netbeheer Netherlands umbrella).
- The Commission expects additional input from other DSOs by October 2015
- Mid-term Assessment in January 2016
- Final input and finding of possible Recommendations by late Spring 2016
- Test-phase will end in October 2016 with a final output meeting including presentation of the recommendations found.
- By the end of the year 2016, the Commission will assess the recommendations for an improvement of the existing DPIA template.

Gert de Block (CEDEC) announced that the testing of the DPIA will be part of the next CEDEC workshop in July. Carmen Gimeno (GEODE) announced that GEODE has approached its members to test the template. Mr Manuel Sanchez (DG ENER) stressed the importance to keep the Commission informed on these activities in the respective associations.

Smart Gas Grids

During the last Steering Committee meeting in December, the presentation about the 'Marcogaz/Eurogas/GERG' status report (describing the actual implementation of on-going project based on the EG4 report of 2011) has been postponed to the next meeting due to a lack of time. In the meantime a 3-minutes video, showing the point of view of the European Gas Industry on 'Smart Energy Grids' based on this report has been made.

Updated information from CNECT on smart grids related policies and activities

Patricia Arsene gave a brief overview of the smart grids related activities CNECT run/contributed in the last period:

1. "Assessment of the cluster of projects belonging to smart grids calls funded under the FP7 ICT Theme": report funded by CNECT under procurement procedure which is available for consultation on request. The report includes:
 - a classification of the executed/ongoing projects in ICT in energy sub-topics (e.g. smart grids, demand-response, smart metering, energy efficient ICT-solutions, sharing of infrastructure, new business models for the electricity distribution grid, active electricity network management via ICT technologies etc.);
 - research trends and relevant outcomes in terms of: roadmaps, contribution to standardisation, data-handling, privacy and ownership issues, security and cyber-security, interoperability, scalability, replicability, open solutions versus proprietary solutions, new technology solutions, advancing the scientific knowledge-base in general, successful demonstrations/pilots prone to scaling up, patents.

2. "1st Workshop on co-operation between Smart Grids and Storage H2020 projects" - 21-22 May 2015 – aim of the event was to identify issues of common interest (e.g. regulatory and legislative framework, business models, standards, interoperability, barriers for market deployment, etc.) on which there is an added value to cooperate; a second workshop will take place in November 2015.
 - "Study on the available semantics assets for the interoperability of Smart Appliances; Mapping into a common ontology as a M2M application layer semantics" (SMART 2013/0077). The Smart Appliances reference (SAREF) ontology developed by TNO in this study fits into the ETSI M2M architecture. ETSI will develop now a standard based in this work.
3. "Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of measures under Directive 61/2014 to reduce the cost of high-speed broadband infrastructure deployment and facilitate cross sector cooperation on ICT infrastructure deployment — SMART 2015/0001" – study will be launched soon by CNECT.
4. Energise project - ICT-based ENERgy Grid Implementation – Smart and Efficient - on the use of telecommunication infrastructure for smart grids– Horizon 2020 Coordination and Support Action (CSA) started this year; it aims to conduct an analysis of different telecommunication infrastructure deployment options for smart grids.
5. The Radio Spectrum Policy Programme (RSPP) for the period 2012-2015 will be reviewed by the Commission by the end of December; next programme will cover 2016-2020; it will include energy spectrum harmonisation.

Mrs Arsene underlined that 5G technology might address emerging needs of energy utilities in the future, especially in terms of data volume and data transfer rate. She stressed that interested parties should be active as 5G features are discussed now and DSOs have to say what they need from the commercial telecom network.

The meeting was adjourned at 17:45 pm.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

20th Steering Committee Meeting

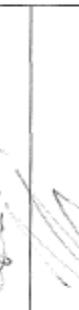
Brussels, 12/03/2015 14:00-18:00
CCAB 3C

List of Participants

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Mr	ARNAUD	Christophe		CECED	- European Organisation	
Mr	AXT	Klaus-Dieter	Director	DIGITALEUROPE	- European Organisation	
Mr	BARATTO	Luciano Secondo	REGULATORY AFFAIRS	EUROGAS DIST	Italy	
Ms	BEHNKE	Katrin		ANEC	Belgium	
Mr	BOTTING	Duncan	Director	EUTC	- not applicable	
Mr	BUHAGIAR	Gordon	policy officer	European Commission	- European Organisation	

Mr	BURGESS	Andrew	Chair of CEER Smart Grid Coordination Task Force/Associate Partner, Ofgem	CEER	- European Organisation	
Mr	DE BLOCK	Gert	Secretary General	CEDEC	Belgium	
Ms	DE SUZZONI	Patricia	chair of Customers & Retail Markets WG	CEER	- European Organisation	
Mr	DEHAESELEER	Jos		Marcogaz	- European Organisation	
Ms	DUARTE	Maria	Policy officer	EASE - European Association for Storage of Energy	- European Organisation	
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Ms	GIMENO	Carmen	Secretary General	GEODE	Belgium	
Mr	GOUDEAU	Jacques	Delegate	Europacable	- European Organisation	

Mr HARRIS	John	Head of Governmental Affairs	ESMIG / Landis+Gyr AG	- not applicable	
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Mr	STURM	Juergen		Texas Instruments / ESIA	- not applicable		
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