

# **ROUNDTABLE OF EUROPEAN ENERGY INDUSTRIALISTS**

// CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR  
THE WINTER PACKAGE  
AND BEYOND

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## INTRODUCTION

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As a follow up to our previous meetings with the European Commission, the Roundtable of European Energy Industrialists (REEI) elaborated the following document. It contains a list of measures that could be taken in order to implement

the proposals from the joint messages, in order to bring regional cooperation a step further, improve the design of the market (price signals), and stimulate innovation in the field of energy (digitalisation). ■

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## PART I REGIONALISATION

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### **RECOMMENDATION 1:** **SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE, IN PARTICULAR INTERCONNECTIONS**

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The European Commission should continue to provide political support and targeted funding for new electricity infrastructure, in particular interconnectors, to facilitate the integration of low-carbon technologies and reduce costs for consumers. Significant progress can be achieved on this issue in the coming years and the regional level is the right place to address these challenges.

Increasing cross-border transmission capacities not only supports the coupling of wholesale markets, but also helps to integrate rising shares of renewables and supports system stability. These additional benefits justify additional support at European level.

#### **1.1 FINANCING**

Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) funding should further incentivise electricity interconnectors in the future.

- The Commission should increase CEF funding for energy as part of the next EU financial framework.
- The Commission should ensure that current CEF funding provides support for key electricity projects.

#### **1.2 PROJECTS OF COMMON INTERESTS (PCI) AND TRANS-EUROPEAN ENERGY NETWORKS (TEN-E) REGULATION**

The European Commission should assess measures to further facilitate the construction of interconnectors, notably through facilitated permitting procedures, reduction of administrative burden; and a more agile framework allowing innovative projects to qualify as PCI in a timely manner. The Commission should therefore:

- ensure that the PCI regulation is fully implemented and assess the need to further tighten permit-granting procedures, on a case-by-case basis when needed.
- create administrative simplifications to increase the window of opportunity for new PCIs to be nominated as well as to streamline reporting obligations.
- improve the PCI selection procedure, in particular through the creation of a 'fast track' mechanism, so that new projects can qualify as PCIs in a timely manner; avoid already labelled PCIs to re-apply when conditions have not evolved (consistency, commissioning date, key drivers).

#### **1.3 PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE**

Public acceptance is today one of the major challenges faced by energy companies. The European Commission should initiate a series of actions in this respect.

- The Commission should communicate pragmatically about what will be required for the EU energy objectives for 2030 to be actually achieved – both in terms of additional generation, as well as power lines. Future installation of new pylons and sub-stations in some places as concrete consequences of the energy transition should be mentioned.
- The Commission should encourage Member States to support grid operators in the delivery of the new grid infrastructure. In particular by launching national and regional communication campaigns explaining to citizens the current energy challenges and the need for energy infrastructure to address them.

- The Commission should continue to provide further funding for public acceptance projects that encourage the sharing of best practices across the EU. NGOs should be allowed to bring their expertise into the planning procedures, especially when nature conservation issues are concerned.

#### **1.4 CONSTRAINTS ON THE HIGH-VOLTAGE, DIRECT CURRENT (HVDC) CABLE SUPPLY MARKET**

The existing constraints on the European HVDC cable supply market are causing significant delays for interconnector investments. The Commission should initiate a dialogue with HVDC cable suppliers to assess market needs and ensure that production capacities are increased.

- The European Commission should create a specific working group involving the Commission, transmission system operators (TSOs)/interconnector developers and suppliers.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 2: IMPROVE THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AS PART OF THE 2030 FRAMEWORK**

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Policy-makers should strike the right balance between the necessary objectives and rules, which should be set at a European level (2020/2030 energy and climate change objectives, Internal Energy Market and “target model”), and the need for flexibility and efficiency which is often best met at national or regional level.

There is a significant scope to increase coordination of national Member State policies, which should be fully recognised. The elaboration of iterative processes (in the spirit of the European semester) will help identify complementarities, and ensure the convergence and compatibility of different initiatives.

It is also essential that EU and national policy-makers offer as much visibility as possible to energy investors. As part of the 2030 framework, the Commission should therefore support the setting-up or

reinforcement of regional structures whilst ensuring that national energy plans offer transparency and predictability to investors.

#### **2.1 2030 GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK**

- As part of the 2030 governance framework, the Commission should ensure that Member States publish national energy plans featuring concrete measures to reach the 2030 objectives. The plans should identify offshore development zones with a clear strategy about how to meet targets as well as key performance indicators.
- As part of the 2030 governance framework, the Commission should encourage the creation of political regional structures, where appropriate and needed. Further, it should be ensured that Member States collectively address, within these regional structures, clean energy investment obstacles and guarantee consistency between their national plans.
- The Commission should set up a pan-European peer review process complementing these regional structures, through the Electricity Coordination Group or a dedicated group, to make sure national plans are consistent and coordinated at EU level.
- The REEI welcomes the expert group on interconnection targets set up by the European Commission to see how best these can be implemented.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 3: SUPPORT REGIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OFFSHORE GRIDS IN THE NORTH SEA REGION**

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Regional cooperation and EU support have a pivotal role to play to further develop interconnection in the North Sea region, starting with point-to-point interconnectors. In addition, the Commission should take a leading role in supporting pilot projects for offshore grid developments in the region, considering the high density of potential projects and the lessons to be learned for the other projects or for other regions.

### 3.1 GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK OF THE EU

Enable the coordination of grid planning in offshore regions and of investment plans for offshore wind installations (e.g. North Sea, Baltic Sea).

- As a first step, the EU should create an obligation for Member States to publish their offshore plans five to ten years ahead, both for wind installations and for offshore grids.
- National plans should be discussed and reviewed in appropriate relevant regional groups (e.g. the High-level group on the North Seas or the Electricity Coordination Group) to ensure their consistency.

### 3.2 ADDITIONAL POLICY MEASURES

- The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) should take a leading role to initiate discussions between the National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) on a regional basis – e.g. in the North Sea region where the differences of regulatory regimes may be an obstacle for projects involving multiple stakeholders.
- Launch a Memorandum of Understanding between North Sea countries tackling several key aspects (visibility of offshore wind investments and grid developments, permitting, cable supply market, etc.) enabling the consistent development and operation of infrastructure via the harmonisation of relevant rules and framework conditions based on sharing of lessons learned among the countries.
- Create a High Level Group on North Sea Energy Infrastructure.

### 3.3 TARGET FUNDING AND INCENTIVES ON PILOT PROJECTS TO DEMONSTRATE THE ADVANTAGES OF REGIONAL COOPERATION

The European Commission should initiate one or more concrete pilot projects in the North Seas, targeting funding (CEF) to create the next generation of infrastructure, which facilitates the development of large scale offshore wind farms. Such pilot projects should encompass the following ideas:

- develop a governance system for such pilot projects, including concrete recommendations for a cross-border regulatory framework for sharing of benefits and costs;
- analyse the distribution of advantages, including welfare benefits (power prices, security of supply, efficiency of combined systems, reserve capacity, jobs, growth effect, etc.);
- analyse with time series how a combined system would give more flexibility to a weather-driven energy system;
- propose a framework for the distribution of costs between the partners of the project;
- propose a concrete draft for a cross-border regulatory framework;
- find a way to implement these pilot projects without delaying ongoing (interconnector) projects and without creating losses for operators of existing projects.

### RECOMMENDATION 4: IMPROVE RISK PREPAREDNESS PLANS

The upcoming review of the Electricity Security of Supply (SoS) Directive offers a decisive opportunity to foster regional cooperation and improve the existing framework for risk preparedness plans. As part of the review, it is therefore suggested that the Commission initiates the following actions:

- Regional/cross-border Risk Preparedness Plans should be drafted, in addition to the already existing national plans, taking into account the process described in the Emergency & Restoration draft network code and the System Operation Guideline. This would significantly help prepare for cross-border crisis situations.

- The regional plans could provide common rules and common definitions of the different stages of criticality and could define the allowed measures on each level of criticality. This would help align the different approaches of the different European countries.
- These plans could be drafted jointly by the TSOs of the respective regions, on the basis of their national plans, as they have the deepest knowledge of the existing problems in cross-border operations in times of crises. They should be approved by the Member States and the NRAs.
- Stress tests could be associated with these plans to check the resistance of the system in case of emergency situations, as it is done by ENTSO-E with its Summer and Winter outlooks.
- Additionally, Member States should agree on general principles on how they will act in times of simultaneous scarcity situations in more than one country. They should agree that market suspension will only be a last resort measure.
- Norway and Switzerland, being fully part of the European electricity system, should be fully integrated in these important SoS developments.

**RECOMMENDATION 5:**  
**SUPPORT THE VOLUNTARY  
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OF TSOS**

The Commission is considering the creation of Regional Operational Centres (ROCs) holding decision-making powers. According to a study they published, these Regional Operating Centres should take all decisions concerning the preparation of the power system operation. Development studies for infrastructure of regional importance should also be centralised at the pan-European level. TSOs would then become mere operators in real time, having no hands on the structural decisions for the electrical system and its operation. It would be a first step towards the creation of pan-European operational instances for electricity. This centralisation

of the system would have significant consequences in terms of the transfer of tasks and responsibilities from Member States to a regional level.

The Roundtable thinks the existing coordination centres such as Coreso and TSO Security Cooperation (TSC), with the services and especially the analyses they provide, represent a much more effective approach while minimising operational risks and reducing the costs of TSO actions.

In the current system, TSOs are responsible for system operation and liable for ensuring system security at national level. The expertise they detain about the local grid is vital in order to propose a suitable solution in critical situations. In the event of bigger incidents or emergencies, efficient and effective grid restoration can also be better ensured in such a system, where several coordinated local teams of experts in Europe can collaborate to manage the restoration together.

Considering the operational demonstration of their usefulness and effectiveness, all European TSOs in the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) have recently committed themselves to taking part in at least one Regional Security Coordinator (RSC) by 2017 and to procure a set of five coordination services from these RSC. The implementation is ongoing and the increased RSC coverage in years to come is expected to deliver substantial benefits in terms of ensuring a safe and secure system operation. This model has been formalised through the introduction of these obligations in the System Operation (SO) Guideline, now adopted in comitology. Once fully implemented, the SO Guideline is expected to strengthen existing coordination and to result in increased system security. These current developments need to be allowed time to mature and take effect before any additional and costly changes are implemented.

Notwithstanding these developments, it will remain essential that Member States and NRAs continue strengthening their regional cooperation in order to achieve a closer convergence of national frameworks.

### **5.1 RSCS HAVE ALREADY BORNE FRUIT IN TERMS OF ENSURING SECURITY OF SUPPLY TO CONSUMERS IN EUROPE**

- The European Commission should support this cooperation initiative launched voluntarily by TSOs.
- To make clear the benefits they bring, RSCs should be granted an “initiative of importance for Europe” political label, to be used for communication, in parallel to the PCI label introduced for energy transmission infrastructures in 2013, in order to underline that RSCs are projects of common interest for European citizens as well.

### **5.2 IN PARALLEL TO SUPPORTING EXISTING COOPERATION INITIATIVES LAUNCHED BY TSOS, THE COMMISSION SHOULD SUPPORT AND FACILITATE**

- the full implementation of Network Codes and guidelines;
- the regional cooperation of Member States and NRAs to promote a closer convergence of national regulatory frameworks.

### **5.3 THE UPCOMING WINTER PACKAGE COULD BESIDES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING MEASURES**

- The responsibilities of TSOs shall be maintained regarding the monitoring of SoS. System security, balancing activation and reserve dimensioning responsibilities should be kept at the TSO level, consistent with national competencies as regards security of supply. It is essential that the same entity is responsible for system security, balancing activation and reserve dimensioning. Similarly, there is a close link between the upstream activities of real time and real-time activities, and the responsibility for one should not be divided from the responsibility for the other. Both should remain a TSO responsibility in line with Member States responsibility.
- The implementation of the 5 RSC functions, a formal obligation from the System Operation Guideline, is ongoing and will be monitored. The RSC, as established by the SO Guideline, could progressively receive additional functions such as contributing to network development plans and to seasonal and long term adequacy assessments.
- A request could also be put forward for TSOs to provide RSCs with operational monitoring capacity (for example real time data), as it is already the case for Coreso, in order to facilitate operational planning services. Providing such an access to real time data would in no case be a transfer of real time responsibility. It is aiming only at facilitating planning. ■

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## PART II PRICE SIGNALS

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### RECOMMENDATION 1: ALLOW ALL ACTORS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MARKET

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New technologies provide for “new actors”, such as distributed generation, demand response and storage, to participate in the market. All markets should be open for their integration, ensuring efficient price signals and fair competition between old and such “new participants” in the market. For that purpose, existing regulatory barriers should be removed. This will in particular equip the consumers with the relevant instruments and place them at the very centre of the market.

#### 1.1 RETAIL MARKET LEGISLATION

- Demand-side response (DSR) and other types of flexibility in the distribution system should be available for all the mechanisms or services provided by the market, in particular for system balancing by TSOs in situations of emergency. This requires proper Distribution System Operator (DSO)/TSO cooperation and the lifting of barriers to Demand Response aggregators.

In order to maximise flexibility efficiency we should not exclude emerging technologies.

- Definition by TSOs of standard products for balancing and reserve should reflect system needs and not exclude certain types of technologies. Consideration should be given to the technical specificities of emerging technologies (DSR; Renewable Energy Sources), without prejudice to the non-discriminatory principle, in order to not restrict reserve capacity. This should be kept in mind when adopting the standard products as foreseen in the electricity balancing guideline.

### RECOMMENDATION 2: CREATE A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD

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Today, support schemes and subsidies drive investment in RES and ensure fossil fuelled back-up capacity. The most distorting support and subsidy schemes should be removed, ensuring the efficiency of market-driven investments. All actors, including RES, should have full balance responsibility.

#### 2.1 REVIEW OF ELECTRICITY DIRECTIVE / BALANCING LEGISLATION / RES DIRECTIVE

- All actors in the market shall be given full balance responsibility.
- Dispatch rules should be based on the common merit order list. Only in case bids are equal, could priority be given to RES over non-RES.

#### 2.2 REVIEW OF THE STATE AID GUIDELINES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY

- Any new subsidy should include elements based on market prices and avoid support during hours with negative prices.
- Any retroactive effect of newly introduced rules should be carefully examined in terms of equity and fairness for all the involved stakeholders.

#### 2.3 ENERGY UNION GOVERNANCE (REPORTING IN NATIONAL PLANS)

- All Member States should publish [each year] the subsidies and indirect support measures provided to all kind of production and DSR, and provide explanations about how those subsidies are justified. This should include the whole value chain from construction of generation sites, extraction of fuel, running cost, price premiums, to end consumer financial aid. This reporting obligation could be part of the National Climate and Energy Plans (part of the Energy Union governance).



**RECOMMENDATION 3:**  
**AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, ALLOW PRICE FORMATION TO REFLECT THE SYSTEM SITUATION. IF NOT, INTRODUCE CORRECTIVE MECHANISMS**

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Price spikes should be allowed in order to send the right price signals for the necessary investments in flexible units (including demand side response) that are activated in case of scarcity situations. Hedging products or capacity markets will also contribute to provide those flexible units with more stable revenues.

The first challenge to be addressed to allow for free price formation is the removal of unnecessary price limits. This process is already foreseen in the context of the implementation of the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Guideline. Therefore the Roundtable sees no need for additional legislative proposals.

**3.1 REVIEW OF ELECTRICITY SOS DIRECTIVE**

- Prices in all relevant markets - be it capacity or energy (day-ahead, intraday, balancing) markets - should reflect physical scarcity. The use of non-market-based procedure to maintain supply and demand balance should be limited to critical situations, which should not deteriorate the relevance of price signals.

**3.2 CAPACITY MECHANISM LEGISLATION**

- Where they have been identified as a necessary remedy to market failure or as essential to ensure security of supply, capacity markets should provide efficient investment signals for minimised costs of adequate generation capacity. Regulation should ensure the application of the key principle of a fully market-based pricing that does not discriminate between technologies, between new and existing capacities, and between internal and cross-border capacities.
- It is proposed that the capacity remuneration legislation contains specific rules for “Strategic Reserve” models to avoid that activation of a Strategic Reserve results in the suppression of power prices. Ideally, reserves should be contracted according to a market process.

**RECOMMENDATION 4:**  
**AVOID SIDE EFFECTS OF OTHER POLICIES**

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**4.1 EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM (ETS)**

A strong ETS should be the centrepiece of EU policy. RES strategy should therefore take systematic measures that reinforce electricity and carbon markets for increasingly market-driven RES investments. A key concern is that RES subsidies might not result in a net reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The negative spiral created by other European and national policies and regulations that are undermining the ETS should be reversed. This could be achieved by quantifying the effect of these parallel policies on demand and then adjusting the supply of allowances in ETS accordingly. If this were implemented, not only would the system imbalance be reduced, but the parallel measures and ETS would instead reinforce each other. ETS would function more effectively, the countries’ income would increase, while the burden on national budgets from renewable energy subsidies would be reduced.

- There should be a link between the RES directive and the ETS, e.g. by cancelling allowances from the ETS which are equivalent to the amount of emission reductions in Europe resulting from additional support for RES.

**4.2 COMPETITION LAW**

- The European competition authorities should publish an interpretative note (e.g. guidance) on how they will interpret the competition law and the Regulation on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT) in case of high scarcity prices. In particular, if the authorities distinguish legitimate price uplifts (which may be needed to recover fixed costs) from abusive manipulation. ■

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## PART III DIGITALISATION

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### RECOMMENDATION 1: SUPPORT INNOVATION

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In order to support digitalisation in the energy sector, proper investment incentives should be given to innovation.

- The Commission should support to research on digitalisation in energy and streamline activities in the Horizon 2020 programme with the Research and Innovation pillar of the Energy Union.
- Financial support for the development of emerging technologies should be considered to ensure their entry into the market in order to reap the full benefits.
- Research efforts and pioneering projects should increase the speed of innovation. We should allow a level playing field to better assess the interaction between information and communications technology (ICT), physical power systems, human behaviour and market systems. This would also allow for the assessment of the implications of the risk of cyber-attacks and system errors on optimal ICT-architecture, market design and regulation.
- Pilot regions for the use of modern flexibility instruments that show the benefits for customers and for the system stability should be established.
- Costs connected to early implementation of innovation by system operators (both transmission and distribution) must be accepted under national regulation to ensure investment stability.

### RECOMMENDATION 2: IMPROVE DATA MANAGEMENT

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The trend towards decentralisation and digitalisation will lead to a stronger role for ICT and data. Decentralised generation, battery storage and demand side management (DSM) shift the sources for

flexibility from the transmission level to the lower voltage level of the system. A tighter cooperation between TSOs and DSOs is necessary in this field as it is here that intersect the further development of the balancing market and other flexibility products and the need for access to lower voltage level data.

In order to clarify the roles of TSOs, DSOs and utilities in data management, the REEI proposes to classify data into two main categories: grid data, and customer and market data. Data are not necessarily collected and/or handled by the same party; neither need they serve the same purpose:

1. Grid data covers all technical data (e.g. voltage, power quality, frequency etc.) collected by sensors in the network – including smart meters – allowing TSOs to plan, monitor and operate the network (e.g. to predict or identify congestion). They also provide the information needed to manage the interface between DSOs and TSO. Grid data provides the foundations for a flexibility market.
2. Customer and market data covers consumption data (i.e. energy usage as well as historical consumption), production data (if a consumer also owns generation), and master data (i.e. point of delivery identification data). This data is owned by the customer and is accessible to market players who are allowed to process them, either to fulfil their regulated obligations (supply, settlement, balancing, etc.) or – with consumer consent – to develop (additional) commercial services. Market players enrich this data with data from other sources such as: from commercial energy contracts (e.g. price information, first day of supply, payment method etc.); from smart appliances (e.g. devices such as smart plugs, smart thermostats or electric vehicle charging sets offered to a consumer, which can provide additional usage and service related data) or from external sources (e.g. meteorological/weather data, demography, social media).

It could also be relevant to distinguish data according to their use between a commercial use of data and a regulated use of data (public service of data for regulated actors).

- Such a classification would result in clarification of data ownership and would therefore allow for necessary investments in smart grid technologies and in distribution systems to better integrate growing quantities of renewables and to be better prepared for digitalisation.
- It is essential that TSOs have access to sufficiently precise and real-time data in order to improve balancing, forecasting and the use of ancillary services for a more cost and resource efficient system operation.
- For better RES integration and the delivery of value-added services to customers, it is important that TSOs are also able to access customer and market data in the future – provided the consumers’ consent is given.
- Regulated bodies such as DSOs and TSOs should constitute data hubs and have access to all relevant data through this hub. Interested commercial parties should then be granted access to some of these data, provided they receive prior consumers’ approval.
- Further harmonisation of the regulatory framework on data management and data protection is needed (e.g. standards for data exchanges and data formats, transfer between TSOs and DSOs). Rules of non-discrimination and confidentiality should be in particular adopted.

**RECOMMENDATION 3:**  
**ENHANCE COOPERATION BETWEEN  
TSOS AND DSOS TO REAP THE  
POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF  
DISTRIBUTED FLEXIBILITY**

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Better coordination between TSOs and DSOs allows for a better identification and for a better use of existing flexibility resources in the electrical system (demand

side response, storage, batteries, call of generators, etc.). The flexibilities connected to the public transmission and distribution networks can provide different services, in particular by ensuring supply and demand balance and solving the constraints on the network.

Coordination between TSOs and DSOs allows for an optimal use of these flexibilities, providing greater economic efficiency and ensuring greater security to the electric system.

The regulatory framework should be revised in this regard. Grid operators should be allowed to become active actors in the energy transition through connecting responsive consumers, renewables and other flexibility sources, including via the following measures:

- Ensure at the European level an enhanced cooperation between TSOs and DSOs in order to facilitate the development and implementation of improved regulation regarding flexibility;
- Incentivise new investments for grid operators in new and innovative technologies while ensuring their neutrality in terms of market functioning;
- Regulation should allow new actors (e.g. aggregators in the wholesale and balancing markets) to reap the benefits of digitalisation and advanced technologies.

**RECOMMENDATION 4:**  
**QUESTION OF “BEHIND THE METER”**

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The price signal for consumers (prosumers) to invest in generation and/or storage “behind the meter” and operate such assets is the retail tariff. The retail tariff is increasingly drifting away from the wholesale price, not so much because of network tariffs, but mainly because of levies and taxes. The large difference between these two signals for “behind the meter” assets and other assets is causing overall inefficiencies (and overall higher costs for consumers). This has an undesirable distributional effect, which means that costs are passed from prosumers to consumers that are not willing or able to invest and operate assets “behind the meter”.

- Consumers should be able to choose among different electricity supply contracts, from those based on price volatility to others providing protection from price spikes, and also among different services (Demand side response aggregator for instance). They should also be free to invest in their own electricity generation or storage device, take measures for energy efficiency or utilise demand response activities.
- The fundamental approach for the above mentioned scenario to become a reality would be to require that “behind the meter generation and storage” is measured and settled separately, in principle the same way as other local and central generation and storage are treated. This would ensure that all generation and storage facilities (irrespective of their point of feeding into the system) get the same price signal. The possible subsidies for given RES technology should be independent of the generation being in-house or directly on the low/high voltage.
- If such a fundamental approach cannot be implemented, then it is important to:
  - Restructure the transmission tariff so as to incentivise grid users to use the grid in such a way that total grid costs remain as low as possible: implement connection charges that reflect the cost of establishing the connection and design network charges in a way to reflect its role as an insurance/back-up infrastructure rather than making it dependent on the actual use.
  - Abolish or reduce taxes and levies charged on electricity consumption as far as possible. ■

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## CONCLUSION

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The REEI underlines the importance of the Winter Package. This is a crucial moment for Europe's energy development. The Energy Union will not happen without a strong regionalisation, better price

signals and exploiting the potential of digitalisation. The Roundtable is a strong supporter of an Energy Union based on strong markets, interconnectors and clean energy. ■

The *Roundtable of European Energy Industrialists* meets twice per year to contribute to the development of an interconnected grid with empowered markets and consumers. The *Roundtable of European Energy Industrialists* consists of CEOs from leading European energy companies and TSOs (Elia Group, MAVIR, National Grid, RTE, Statnett, Statkraft, Swissgrid, TenneT). The *Roundtable* has been functioning since 2011 and is listed in the EU Transparency Register.

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