PANEL SESSION – STANDARDIZATION INITIATIVES

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Development of Energy Data Sharing Scheme in the Netherlands

Pilots and experiments

- Co-creation: DSO's and market parties
- Customer (consumer / business) in control
- Identification, authentication and <u>relationship with end-point</u>
- Easy customer journey
- Consent at the source
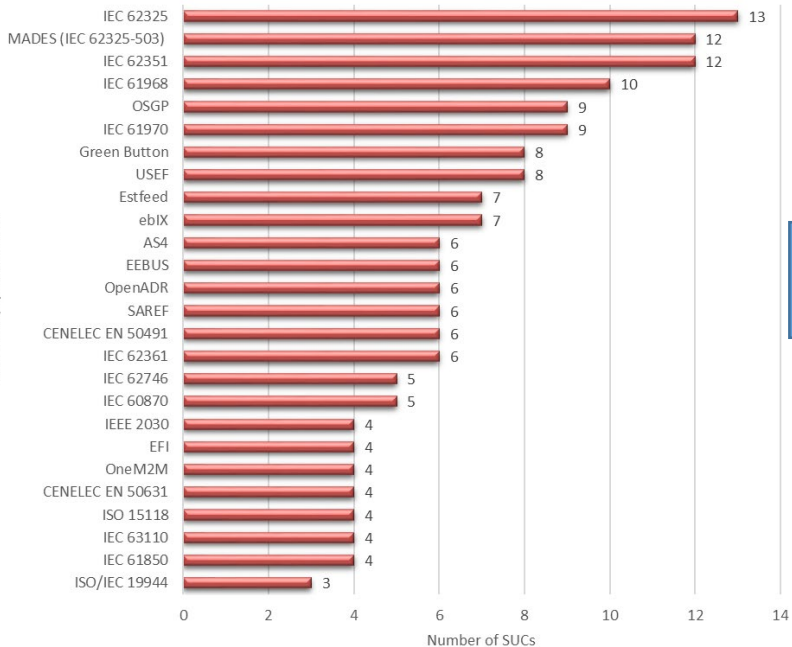
- *Cross sectoral data sharing with financial sector*

Lessons learned

Development 'all-parties' energy data sharing scheme

- Involvement of wide range of stakeholders
- Customer in control and equal level playing field
- Ongoing joint development of nine building blocks (standard agreements), like.;
  - Governance
  - Data exchange protocols
 - Identification, authentication and authorisation Consent
  - Cost model

Netbeheer Nederland

coteq · enduris · ENEXIS NETBEHEER · gasunie transport services · Liander

RENDO NETWERKEN · STEDIN · TenneT · W westland infra netbeheer

Bar chart — Standards/Specifications vs Number of SUCs:

Standards/Specifications	Number of SUCs
IEC 62325	13
MADES (IEC 62325-503)	12
IEC 62351	12
IEC 61968	10
OSGP	9
IEC 61970	9
Green Button	8
USEF	8
Estfeed	7
ebIX	7
AS4	6
EEBUS	6
OpenADR	6
SAREF	6
CENELEC EN 50491	6
IEC 62361	6
IEC 62746	5
IEC 60870	5
IEEE 2030	4
EFI	4
OneM2M	4
CENELEC EN 50631	4
ISO 15118	4
IEC 63110	4
IEC 61850	4
ISO/IEC 19944	3

USE CASE		REQUIREMENT
Manage access permissions	➢	Ability to share access permissions between data owners, concerned DEPs, applications and data sources
Erase, restrict and rectify personal data	➢	Ability to share information related to erasure of personal data between data owners, concerned DEPs, applications and data sources
	➢	Ability to share information related to rectification of personal data between data owners, concerned DEPs, applications and data sources
Authenticate data users	➢	Ability to share information related to representation rights between data users and concerned Customer Portals
	➢	Ability to share authentication information between data users, Customer Portal and Authentication Service Provider
Manage data logs	➢	Ability to share information related to data logs between data owners, concerned DEPs, applications and data sources
Collect energy data	➢	Store data in meter data hub
Transfer energy data	➢	Data portability (applies to personal data - Article 20 of the GDPR)
	➢	Data owner's access to data through DEP (and foreign DEP)
	➢	Application's access to data through DEP (and foreign DEP)
Anonymize energy data	➢	DEP ability to forward anonymized data from data source to data user
Aggregate energy data	➢	DEP ability to forward aggregated data from data source to data user

System Use Cases	Business Objects
Authenticate data users	Authenticate Information
	Representation Rights
Collect energy data	Authenticate Information
	Metering Data, incl. Sub-Meter Data
	Market Data (e.g. Flexibility Bid)
Manage access permissions	Authorization information
	Customer Consent
Manage data logs	Data log request
	Data log
Transfer energy data	Authenticate Information

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EU-SysFlex
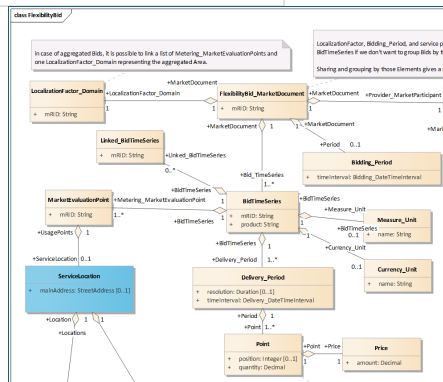
Standardization of Private Data in Energy Markets seminar

February 23rd, 2021

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ebIX® and Customer consent

- ebIX® is an association of (organisations from) 11 countries in the European energy market, that models and harmonises downstream market processes;

- ebIX® models Business Requirements Specifications (BRS) and Business Information Models for processes in the downstream energy market that need information exchange in a harmonised way and allowing for local adjustments (see www.ebIX.org);

- ebIX® has made a BRS for Administration of Consent;

- Identifying a Customer is not a problem and not market specific;

- Authorisation of Market Parties and Customers is well doable and not market specific;

- Linking the rightful Customer to the Accounting Point is still a market specific challenge;

- Tools like eIDAS may be useful for conversion of Customer-ID's between countries and should not be used for market-entities that already have been assigned unique ID's

Standardization of private data in energy markets: What role for public policy?

- Objective: decarbonized, integrated, flexible and interoperable energy system with competitive markets and customer empowerment

- Will the industry develop adequate standards and/or harmonized processes for using existing standards that support interoperability in a sufficiently short time frame and efficient way?

- If not, public policy has a clear role to foster the emergence of interoperability standards and related processes for their implementation, while considering the multi-layer and cross-services/-domain/-border nature of interoperability

- In doing so, governments/public authorities should leave the energy silo and increasingly adopt a cross-sectoral perspective