



How to get to one standard for energy flexibility

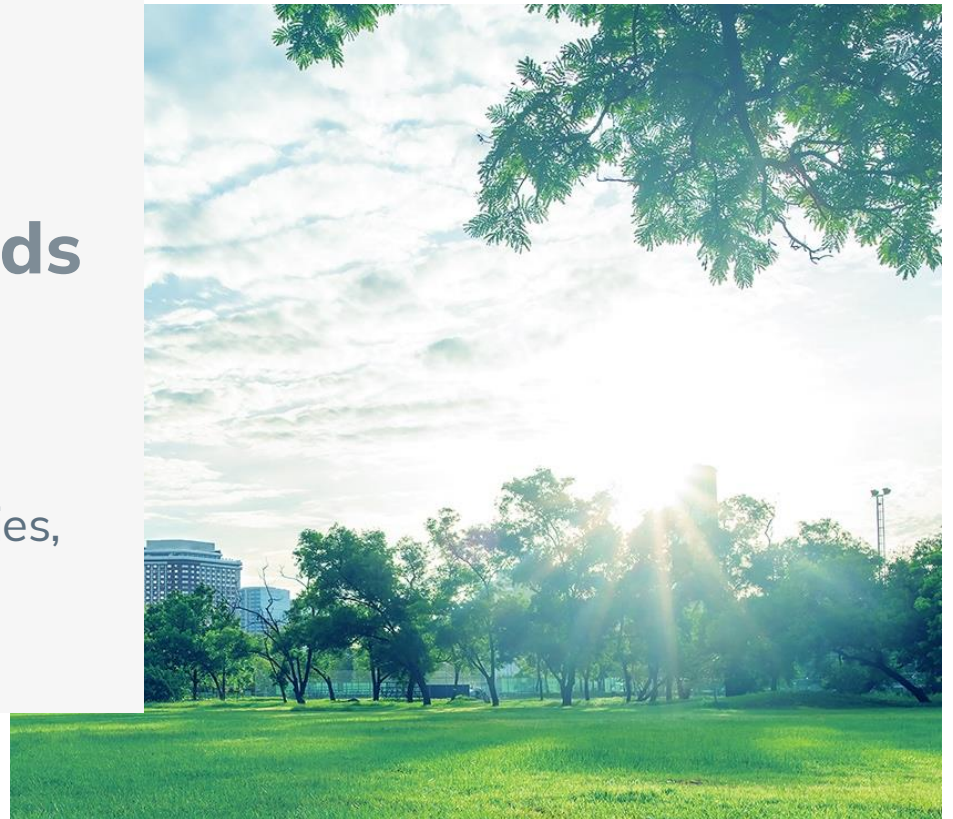
The role of regulation

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ECOS

Environmental Coalition on Standards

is an international NGO with a network of members and experts advocating for environmentally friendly technical standards, policies, and laws.



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ECOS MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

National member organisations

Austria

- Umweltdachverband
- GLOBAL 2000

Belgium

- Bond Beter Leefmilieu Vlaanderen (BBLV)
- Canopea
- Repair Together
- Repair & Share

Bulgaria

- Institute for Ecological Modernisation (IEM)

Cameroon

- Association Camerounaise pour le Développement, l'Entraide Sociale et la Protection de l'Environnement (ACDESPE)

Croatia

- DOOR – Society for Sustainable Development Design

Cyprus

- Terra Cypria – The Cyprus Conservation Foundation

Czech republic

- Zelený Kruh (Green Circle)

Denmark

- The Danish Society for Nature Conservation (DN)
- Green Transition Denmark (Rådet for Grøn Omstilling)

France

- Zero Waste France
- Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF-France)
- Halte à l'Obsolescence Programmée (HOP)
- CLER – French Energy Transition Network
- Ethikis

Germany

- Bund Für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND)
- Bundesverband Bürgerinitiativen Umweltschutz (BBU)
- Deutscher Naturschutzring (DNR)
- Nature Friends Germany (NaturFreunde Deutschlands)
- Deutsche Umwelthilfe
- Runder Tisch Reparatur

Greece

- Ecocity Greece

Hungary

- Clean Air Action Group (CAAG)

Ireland

- Community Reuse Network Ireland (CRNI)

Italy

- Kyoto Club
- Legambiente
- Giacimenti Urbani

Latvia

- Friends of the Earth Latvia (Zemes Draugi)

Lithuania

- Žiedinė ekonomika

Luxembourg

- The Luxembourg Ecological Center (Oekozerter Lëtzebuerg)

Malta

- CircE – Circular Economy Malta

Netherlands

- Stichting Natuur en Milieu (SNM)
- Leefmilieu

Norway

- Bellona Norway

Poland

- Polish Foundation for Energy Efficiency (FEWE)
- ClientEarth Poland

Portugal

- ZERO
- Circular Economy Portugal

Romania

- 2Celsius

Slovakia

- REPAIRABLY

Spain

- ECODES

Sweden

- The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC/SNF)

Switzerland

- WWF Switzerland

United kingdom

- Energy Saving Trust (EST)

USA

- Green Science Policy Institute

International member organisations

Bellona

- Bellona Europe

EEB

- European Environmental Bureau

FoEE

- Friends of the Earth Europe

HCWH

- Health Care Without Harm Europe

RREUSE

- European umbrella for social enterprises with activities in reuse, repair and recycling

T&E

- European Federation for Transport & Environment

WWF-EPO

- WWF – European Policy Office

ZWE

- Zero Waste Europe

ECOS work on standards and policy

- ECOS represents the **environmental interest** in standardisation:



- To make sure standards can support ambitious environmental **legislation**
- Standards remain **voluntary**, but when harmonised they are used to check compliance with EU legislation

E.g. Ecodesign and energy labelling

- **Exceptions** exist: USB-C, CCS connector

Why focussing on demand-side flexibility?

Demand-side flexibility is needed to support the energy transition

- ✓ stabilising the grid when we electrify
- ✓ integrating more renewable energy

Behind-the-meter DSF is needed from
“the big four”

- ✓ EVs
- ✓ Heat pumps
- ✓ Battery storage
- ✓ PV inverters

BUT: a jungle of energy management protocols prevents the upscaling of flexibility solutions: **standardisation** is needed

What role can (EU) regulation play to unlock the potential of smart devices for the energy transition?

DSF - the EU regulatory landscape

- Electricity market design (EMD)
 - Network codes
 - Renewable Energy Directive (RED)
- } Energy policy
- **Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR)**
 - Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)
- } Charging infrastructure policy
- Battery Regulation
 - Vehicle type approval
- } Electric vehicle policy
- Ecodesign
 - **Code of Conduct for Smart Energy Appliances Interoperability**
- } Product policy

DSF - the EU regulatory landscape

- Fragmented
- Only two policy initiatives cover **behind-the-meter communication protocols** :
 - AFIR (charging stations): **legislative** power
 - Code of Conduct (white goods, HVAC, ...): **voluntary** commitment
 - “smart” appliance: implementing a list of use-cases
 - Interoperability but open to all?
 - Difficult to reach its goals

So what should the EU do?

✓ Please regulate!

- Creates clarity for all manufacturers (e.g. investments)
- Avoids fragmented approaches across member states

✗ No, keep it voluntary

- Standards are voluntary instruments
- The EU shouldn't choose, let the market decide

What do you think?

What ECOS thinks

- Regulation is a powerful tool to get **harmonisation** across the EU
- If choices are made:
 - Don't just choose any standard, choose a good one
- Or set **minimum requirements** e.g. on interoperability, on software updates, grid needs, ...
- **Energy transition-proof** demand-side flexibility needs an approach that can **unlock the flexibility capacities of all (large) devices**

The ideal standard

An **energy transition-proof** EMS standard should

- ✓ enable **interoperable** EMS-device communication – now and in the future
 - ✓ avoid **vendor lock-in** - now and in the future
 - ✓ ensure **longevity** of devices
 - ✓ remain open to **innovation**
- } = **future-proof**

We believe the [S2 standard](#) EN 50491-12-2 is the best candidate because **software updates** happen in the EMS, instead of the device

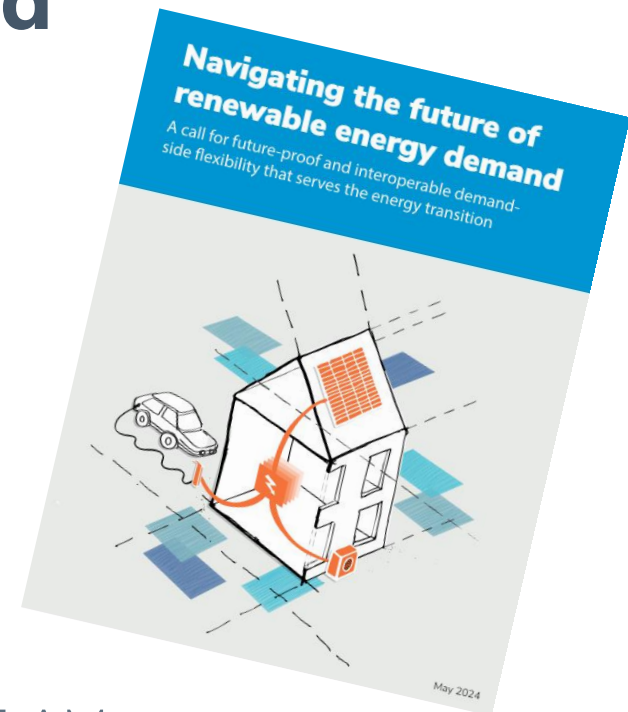
More on the S2 standard

- S2standard.org
 - [S2 white paper](#)
 - [Position paper](#)
- @ Flexcon:

Friday 27/09 10:15 AM - 10:45 AM

Unlocking flexibility from heat pumps with S2 in practice

Wilco Wijbrandi & Mente Konsman (TNO)



Questions?

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Thank you

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