

"Digital
ID management and data governance"

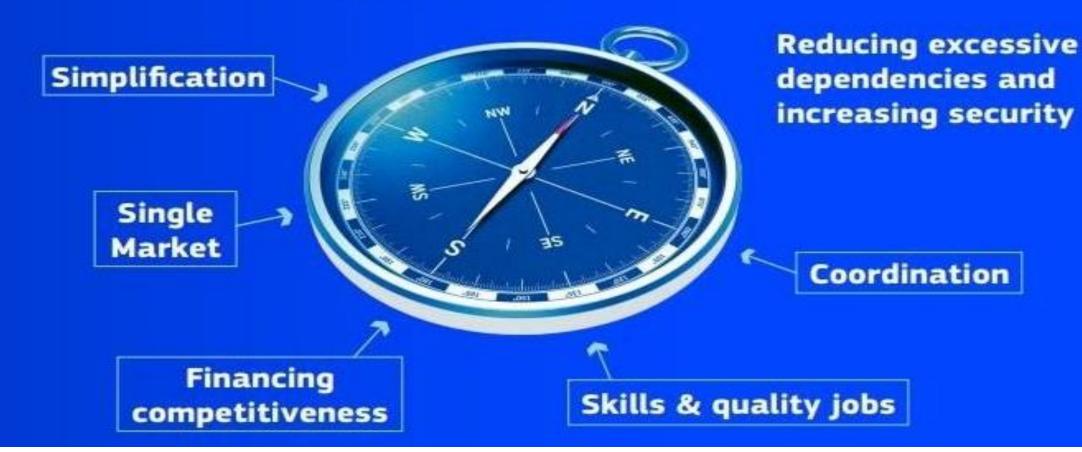
Rolf Riemenschneider, Head of Sector IoT DG CONNECT/E4
European Commission



# **COMPETITIVENESS COMPASS**

Decarbonisation and competitiveness

Closing the innovation gap



### **Ensuring regulatory orchestration in data sharing**

#### Sector-agnostic data legislation, like:

Data Act (DA)

Data Governance
Act (DGA)

General Data
Protection
Regulation (GDPR)

Cyber Resilience
Act (CRA)

Artificial
Intelligence Act
(Al Act)

etc.

#### Sector-specific legislation with data sharing provisions, like:

Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR)

Renewable Energy Directive (RED III)

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

Electricity Market Directive (EMD)

etc.

- → Green energy systems of the future cannot be designed and operated in isolation
- → Data sharing through data spaces is core for orchestration across sectors and the foundation for Al
- → (Generative) AI will enable better integrated, more efficient and sustainable energy systems
- → Building on European strengths and driving competitiveness



### Legal provisions on sharing data

#### Examples:

- Renewable Energies Directive (RED III)
  - EV manufacturers must make available **real-time EV battery data** (capacity, state of health, state of charge, power setting, EV location) to EV owners/operators roughly the same applies concerning **industrial batteries**
  - TSOs must make available data on the **share of RES** and the **greenhouse gas emissions content** of electricity supplied; DSOs must make available **aggregated** data on **demand response potential** (but only if technically available) and on **energy from RES** fed into their grid
- Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (AFIR)
  - Owners must make available certain **dynamic data pertaining to publicly accessible recharging stations** (operational status, availability, adhoc-price, renewables origin) via national / European access point(s)
- And more (including especially the Data Act)...
- → Current regulations do not cover all data exchange relations required for energy flexibility
- → Many provisions mandate "making data accessible", but not sharing this data in specific formats



# Legal provisions requiring / incentivizing (ID) registration

#### For <u>assets</u>

- Digital Product Passport
   (Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation)
- Digital Battery Passport (Batteries Regulation)
- Database(s) of public recharging points (Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive)
- National database(s) of buildings (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive)
- European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL) (Energy Labelling Regulation)
- Substances of Concern in Articles or Products Database (SCIP)

(Waste Framework Directive)

And more...

#### For individuals / companies

- European Digital Wallet (eIDAS Regulation)
- Register of battery producers (Batteries Regulation)
- Register of mobility service providers (Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive)
- Register of public recharging point operators (Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive)
- Register of electricity capacity providers (Energy Market Regulation)
- National registries of electrical and electronic equipment producers

(Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive)

- National registries of economic operators (European Union Customs Code)
- And more...

- → Many "classic" central ID registries
- → Do not cover everything and anybody connected to the grid
- → Hosted by different entities with different policy goals and different technical standards





# Easy on-boarding of energy assets

#### Regulated:

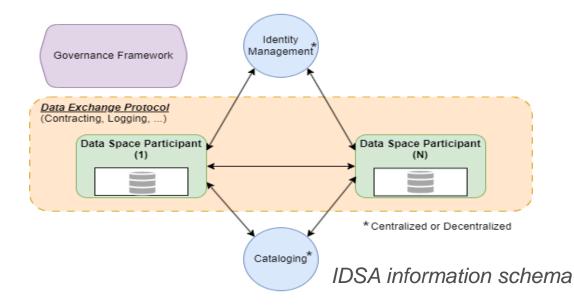
- ➤ The Flexibility Resources Register proposed by the TSO-DSO TF
- includes significant data/information about the resources/assets which seek participation in flexibility services,

#### >Two modules

- > Energy asset registration
- Registering Flex service providers, aggregators and communities.

#### Market:

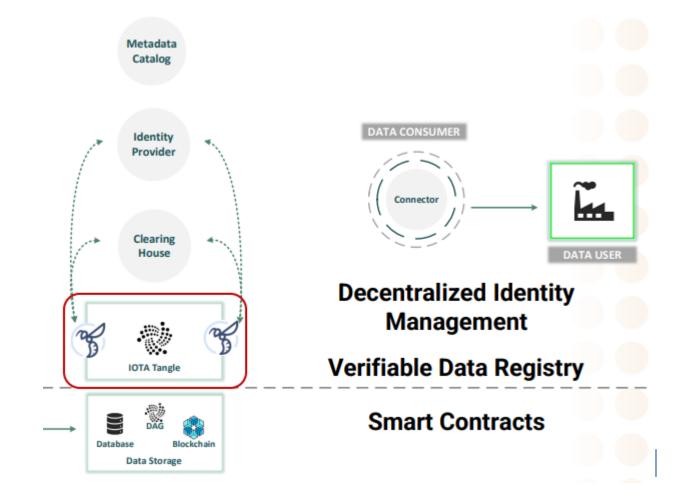
- Cloud device registry
- ➤ Gateway or Edge controller
- Device identification and/or onboarding through protocol standards



# Distributed versus Central Transaction

- Central Clearing House:
   Paypal / Amazon
  - Central registration
  - ID certification via bank account
  - Contract conclusion via emarketplaces
  - Transaction registered in a central data base
  - BUT vendor lock-in

Decentralised DLT platform: IOTA

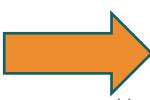


Digital Product Passport - Design

DPP-system







DPP-data

(the "**HOW**". To be developed horizontally for all product groups and legislations)

Digital Product Passport

(the "WHAT". To be developed through productgroup specific dedicated legislation)

- The DPP registry (Article 13 ESPR) (Unique identifiers)
- The DPP web portal (Article 14 ESPR)
- All standards and protocols related to IT architecture are discussed by CEN – CLC JTC24 (based on M/604):
  - 1. Unique identifiers (product, operator, facility)
  - 2. Data carriers and links between physical product and digital representation
  - 3. Access rights management, information security, and business confidentiality
  - 4. Interoperability (technical, semantic, organisation)
  - 5. Data processing, data exchange protocols, and data formats
  - 6. Data storage, archiving, and data persistence
  - 7. Data authentication, reliability, integrity
  - 8. APIs for the DPP lifecycle management and searchability

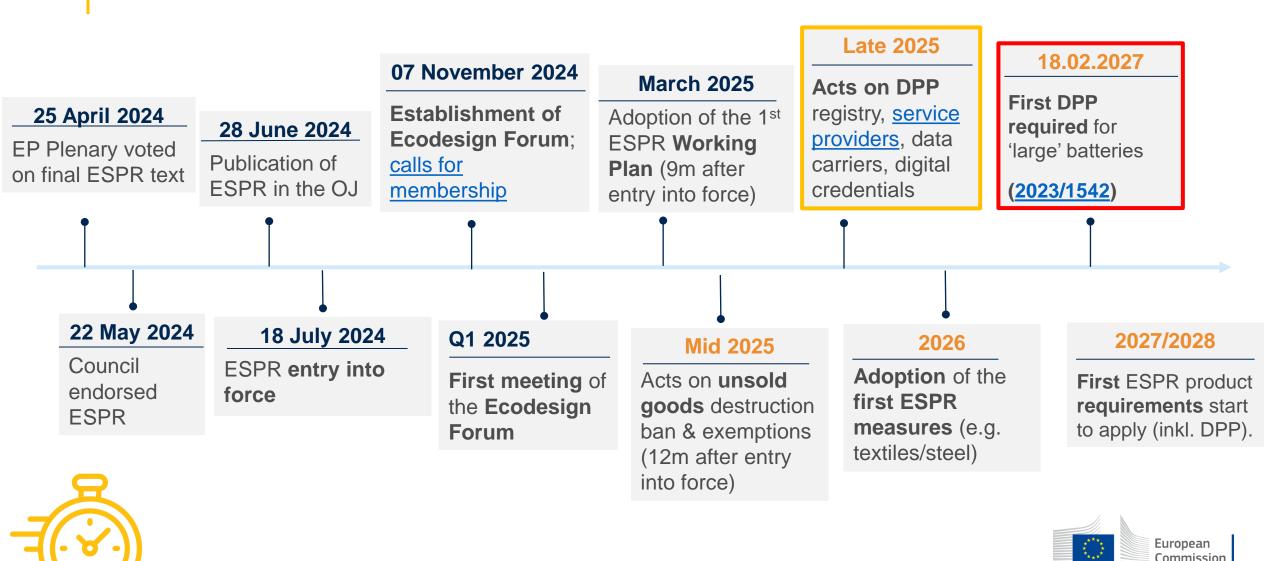
Information to be included in the DPP will be **product-group specific** and identified in delegated act process.

It may include information/data on one or more of the following areas:

- Technical performance
- Environmental sustainability performance
- Circularity aspects (durability, repairability, etc)
- Legal compliance
- Product-related information (e.g., manuals, other labels)
- Article 10 (2) ESPR allows other Union law to include data in the DPP

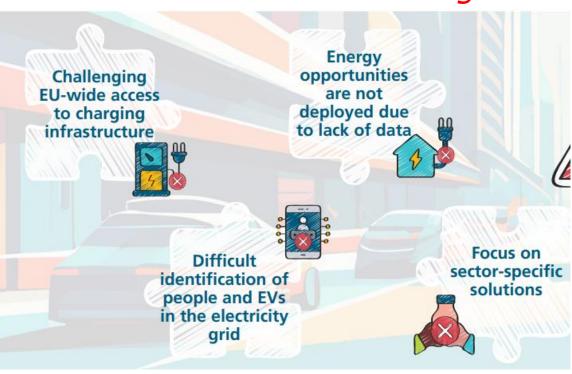


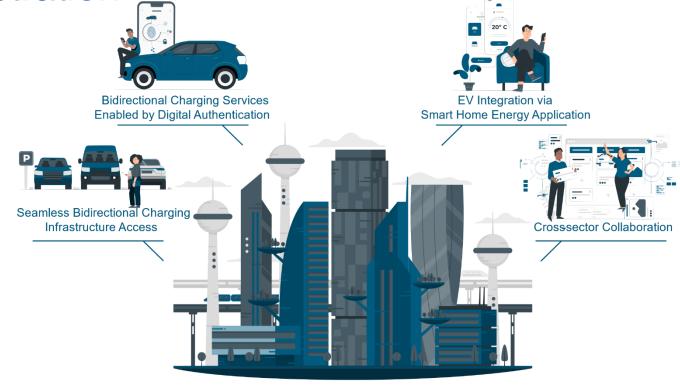
## ESPR: tentative timeline & milestones



Lack of cross-sector orchestration

### Challenges





Study Report by Fraunhofer FIT, May 2024 << LEVERAGING TWIN TRANSFORMATION DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURES TO ADVANCE DECARBONISATION AT THE NEXUS OF ENERGY AND MOBILITY >>

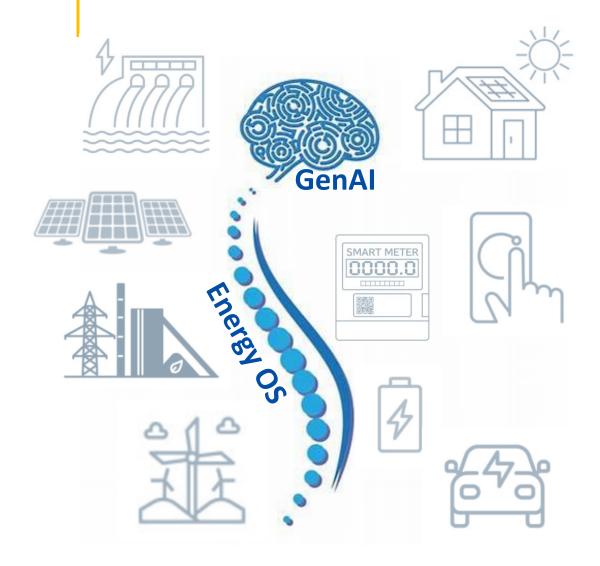
# **Opportunities**







### Towards a digital spine of the EU's energy system powered by GenAI



### The power of Generative AI:

- Scenario generation & simulation
- Time series forecasting
- GenAl Decision-making models



# Better supply – demand side optimisation:

- Harness flexibility shave peaks
- Increase security of supply
- Reduce carbon footprint
- Empower industry & consumers
- Reduce energy prices



# IoT Pilots for the Edge

#### Challenges of System Integration

- from hardware of smart devices
- to operating systems at device and at system level
- to middleware and to application software

### An Operating System@theEdge

- by building open platforms, agreement on common architectures and standards.
- Open platforms underpinning an emerging open edge ecosystem including midcaps, SMEs and start-ups that foster edge solutions.
- Demonstrating cross-domain standardization and upscaling of edge infrastructure solutions



HE WP2024 Call on loT Platforms and Decentralised Intelligence

HORIZON-CL4-2024-DATA-01-05: Platform Building, standardisation and Up-scaling of the 'Cloud-Edge-IoT' Solutions (Horizontal Activities - CSA)

### Related Background

- Competitiveness Compass
- Horizon Europe:
  - → Calls, topics, deadlines WP2023-24



→ Alliance AIOTI Strategic Foresight : <u>IoT and Edge Computing Convergence</u>

- Cloud-Edge-IoT Portal see www.EUCloudEdgeIoT.eu
- HIPEAC Vision <a href="https://www.hipeac.net/vision/#/latest/">https://www.hipeac.net/vision/#/latest/</a>
- Edge-IoT Policy on Europa
- Cross-domain standardisation 26 Nov. 2024 .. \_→ Infos & Registration









