



# E.DSO amendments to EU Electricity Market Design reform

## May 2023

As representation of the largest European Distribution System Operators (DSOs), E.DSO supports the efforts by the European Commission and the European Parliament to reform the Electricity Market Design to a new, fossil free reality, and thus, protecting customers from unproportioned price spikes effecting their electricity bills and increase competitiveness of European industries by facilitating possibilities to invest in clean tech measures required to achieve the net zero path.

We welcome the report by MEP Nicolás Casares published on May 12, particularly regarding the proposed amendments emphasising the need for **anticipatory investment in grid infrastructure**, the recognition of the **role of DSOs in peak load reduction** and its limitation to a crisis mechanism, the efforts to **further clearly distinguish between the main meter and other measuring devices**, as well as the inclusion of incentives **for energy sharing at the local level**.

To ensure the most effective outcome of the EMD revision, E.DSO members put forward **a number of suggestions, as listed below**.

\*Proposed changes appearing as ~~deleted~~ or **added**

\*\***EP Report amendments supported by E.DSO**

\*\*\***E.DSO additional suggestions to improve the EP's report**

\*\*\*\***EP Report amendments unwelcomed by E.DSO**



## Detailed amendments

N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
<b>Recital (16) – Regulation (EU) 2019/943 – Peak shaving</b>				
1	<p>To ensure the efficient integration of electricity generated from variable renewable energy sources and to reduce the need for fossil-fuel based electricity generation in times <b>when there is high demand for electricity combined with low levels of electricity generation from variable renewable energy sources</b>, it should be possible for transmission system operators to design a peak shaving product enabling demand response to contribute to decreasing peaks of consumption in the electricity system at specific hours of the day. The peak shaving product should contribute to maximize the integration of electricity produced from renewable sources into the system by shifting the electricity consumption to moments of the</p>	<p><i>[AMENDMENT 8]</i></p> <p>To ensure the efficient integration of electricity generated from variable renewable energy sources and to reduce the need for fossil-fuel based electricity generation in times <b>of electricity price crisis it should be possible for transmission and distribution system operators</b> to design a peak shaving product enabling demand response to contribute to decreasing peaks of consumption in the electricity system at specific hours of the day. The peak shaving product should contribute to maximize the integration of electricity produced from renewable sources into the system by shifting the electricity consumption to moments of the day with higher renewable electricity generation. As the peak shaving product aims to reduce and shift the electricity consumption, the scope of this product should be</p>	<p>To ensure the efficient integration of electricity generated from variable renewable energy sources and to reduce the need for fossil-fuel based electricity generation in times electricity generation from variable renewable energy sources, it should be possible for transmission system operators, <b>in collaboration with distribution system operator</b>, to design a peak shaving product enabling demand response to contribute to decreasing peaks of consumption in the electricity system at specific hours of the day, <b>in particular during periods of crisis</b>. The peak shaving product should contribute to maximize the integration of electricity produced from renewable sources into the system by shifting the electricity</p>	<p>E.DSO welcomes the acknowledgment of <b>distribution system operators’ role when it comes to procuring peak shaving products</b>, as outlined in the Parliament’s Amendment 8.</p> <p>Further, we support the Parliaments incentive to <b>make peak-shaving mechanism a price crisis mechanism only</b>.</p> <p>Peak-shaving mechanism and the flexibility support schemes for new storage and demand response should be integrated via an enhanced participation of demand response and storage in all short-term energy markets or ancillary services and in capacity mechanisms, and not via the establishment of separate and non-harmonized mechanisms discriminating</p>



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	<p>day with higher renewable electricity generation. As the peak shaving product aims to reduce and shift the electricity consumption, the scope of this product should be limited to demand <i>side</i> response. The procurement of the peak shaving product should take place in such a way that it does not overlap with the activation of balancing products which aim at maintaining the frequency of the electricity system stable. In order to verify volumes of activated demand reduction, the transmission system operator should use a baseline reflecting the expected electricity consumption without the activation of the peak shaving product.</p>	<p>limited to demand response. The procurement of the peak shaving product should take place in such a way that it does not overlap with the activation of balancing products which aims at maintaining the frequency of the electricity system stable. In order to verify volumes of activated demand reduction, the transmission system operator should use a baseline reflecting the expected electricity consumption without the activation of the peak shaving product. <b>However, the Commission, together with ACER and ENTSO-E, should also assess the impacts on the functioning of the electricity market of the introduction of peak shaving products by the transmission and distribution system operators outside electricity price crisis situations. These products should help to reduce the electricity demand and price during peak hours, while ensuring these products do not to distort the functioning of the day ahead, intraday, and balancing markets and do not</b></p>	<p>consumption to moments of the day with higher renewable electricity generation. As the peak shaving product aims to reduce and shift the electricity consumption, the scope of this product should be limited to demand side response. The procurement of the peak shaving product should take place in such a way that it does not overlap with the activation of balancing products which aim at maintaining the frequency of the electricity system stable. In order to verify volumes of activated demand reduction, the transmission system operator should use a baseline reflecting the expected electricity consumption without the activation of the peak shaving product.</p>	<p>among technologies providing flexibility and firmness or between existing and new assets.</p> <p>The crucial role of DSOs in the procurement and implementation of peak shaving products during price crisis is <b>outlined with a concrete example here below.</b></p>



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		<p>cause a redirection of demand response services towards peak shaving products.</p>		
<p><b>Supporting example of E.DSO justification – Enedis</b></p> <p>To ensure security of supply in the winter of 2022/2023, the French authorities have asked Enedis to temporarily suspend the automatic heating of electric water heaters in private homes during the lunch time periods. To be more precise, Enedis used its smart meters "Linky" to turn off the automatic heating of water during the day. Consequently, the water heaters were turned on only during the night to save on the consumption of electricity. Despite this intervention, consumers had constant access to hot water. If necessary, the boiler could be turned on manually.</p> <p>This measure, implemented by Enedis, led to a reduction in electricity consumption during peak hours: After one month in force, 2.4 GW could be saved.</p>				
<p><b>Recital (17) - Regulation (EU) 2019/943 – Dedicated Measurement Device</b></p>				
2	<p>In order to be able to actively participate in the electricity markets and to provide their flexibility, consumers are progressively equipped with smart metering systems. However, in a number of Member States the roll-out of smart metering systems is still slow. <b><i>In those instances where smart metering systems are not yet installed and in instances where smart</i></b></p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 9]</p> <p>In order to be able to actively participate in the electricity markets and to provide their flexibility, consumers are progressively equipped with smart metering systems. However, in a number of Member States the roll-out of smart metering systems is still slow <b>and therefore they</b> do not provide for the sufficient level of data granularity. <b>Member States should speed up the rollout of smart metering systems.</b></p>	<p>In order to be able to actively participate in the electricity markets and to provide their flexibility, consumers are progressively equipped with smart metering systems, <b>where observability and the settlement of flexibility services are better metered. Smart meters that are deployed by distribution system operators provide accurate billing information</b></p>	<p>E.DSO welcomes the Parliaments ambition to further push for the urgently needed <b>advancement of smart meter roll outs</b> all over Europe, as already required by the Clean Energy Package.</p> <p>We strongly advocate for a clear distinction between smart metering and dedicated measuring devices must be provided, to avoid the implementation of a variety of</p>

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	<p><b>metering systems</b> do not provide for the sufficient level of data granularity, transmission and distribution system operators should be able to use data from dedicated <b>metering</b> devices for the observability and settlement of flexibility services such as demand response and energy storage. Enabling the use of data from dedicated <b>metering</b> devices for observability and settlement should facilitate the active participation of the consumers in the market and the development of their demand response. The use of data from these dedicated <b>metering</b> devices should be accompanied by quality requirements relating to the data.</p>	<p>However, consumers should have the right to use/request a dedicated measurement device, independently from being already equipped with a smart metering system. In addition to the use of data from smart metering systems, transmission and distribution system operators should be able to use data from dedicated <b>measurement</b> devices for the observability and settlement of flexibility services such as demand response and energy storage. Enabling the use of data from dedicated <b>measurement</b> devices for observability and settlement should facilitate the active participation of the consumers in the market and the development of their demand response. The use of data from these dedicated <b>measurement</b> devices should be accompanied by quality requirements relating to the data.</p>	<p>based on actual and certified electricity consumption while preserving data privacy. However, in a number of Member States the roll-out of smart metering systems is still slow. Independently of the current stage of smart meters roll out, connecting transmission and distribution system operators should additionally be able to access and use data from dedicated <b>metering measurement</b> devices for the observability and settlement of flexibility services such as demand response and energy storage. Enabling the use of data from dedicated <b>metering measurement</b> devices for observability and settlement should facilitate the active participation of the consumers in the market and the development of their demand response. The use of data from these dedicated <b>metering measurement</b> devices should be accompanied by quality requirements relating to the data and meet the compatibility</p>	<p>sub-standard instruments which may not be readable by System Operators.</p> <p><b>E.DSO therefore supports the introduction of a differentiation between the main metering and dedicated measurement devices.</b></p> <p><b>E.DSO, strongly advises co-legislators to further clarify, that measurement devices should only be allowed for observability purposes or the settlement of the demand response and flexibility services and by all means not for billing purposes, which should only be done through the main meter.</b></p> <p>The usage of dedicated measurement devices must serve overall system efficiency, which is why flexibility must materialise at the main meter.</p> <p>To ensure that all metering devices meet the same requirements and standards (same technical, metrological,</p>



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			<p><b>requirements of the EU Measuring Instruments Directive as well as the Network Code on Demand Response [available in 2024].</b></p>	<p>and legal requirements) as the main meter provided by the DSO, we further propose to include a direct link to existing legislation on this same issue.</p>
<p><b>Example supporting E.DSO justification: Enedis</b></p> <p>To ensure security of supply in the winter of 2022/2023, the French authorities have asked Enedis to temporarily suspend the automatic heating of electric water heaters in private homes during the lunch time periods. To be more precise, Enedis used its smart meters "Linky" to turn off the automatic heating of water during the day. Consequently, the water heaters were turned on only during the night to save on the consumption of electricity. Despite this intervention, consumers had constant access to hot water. If necessary, the boiler could be turned on manually.</p>				
<p><b>Recital 22 a (new) – Grid Investments (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b></p>				
3		<p><b>The energy transition requires a rapid acceleration in the deployment of renewables, onshore and offshore, and electrified demand promoting sector coupling. Such a prompt ramp-up of installations, together with the inherent complexities of managing an electricity system with variable and distributed resources, is posing substantial challenges to the grids. In general, the transmission grid will incorporate large amounts of onshore and offshore renewable</b></p>		<p>E.DSO welcomes the additional acknowledgment by the Parliament to incentives Member States to provide anticipatory investments, especially with respect to the role distribution system operators in enabling the integration of most distributed energy resources.</p> <p>We appreciate the emphasis on the anticipatory investments considering that more support to enable proactive</p>



SHAPING SMARTER GRIDS FOR YOUR FUTURE

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		<p>capacities and transmit the electricity to demand areas, further interconnect Member States and enable flows from distributed renewables to other demand areas. The distribution grid will incorporate most new onshore renewable capacities and electrified and smart household demand. National regulatory authorities will play a central role in ensuring that enough investment goes into the necessary grid development, expansion and reinforcement. Regulatory authorities should promote the utilisation of anticipatory investments, encouraging the acceleration of grid development to meet the accelerated deployment of renewable generation and smart electrified demand such as electric vehicles and heat pumps. This may be the case in particular for designated renewables acceleration areas where anticipatory investments will be instrumental in ensuring</p>		<p>investments are urgently needed,</p>



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		that grids become enablers and not bottlenecks.		
<b>Recital 46- Dedicated Measurement Device (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
4	Consumers should be able to choose the supplier which offers them the price and service which best suits their needs. Advances in metering and submetering technology combined with information and communication technology mean that it is now technically possible to have multiple suppliers for a single premises. If they so wish, customers should be able to use these possibilities to choose a separate supplier notably for electricity to power appliances such as heat pumps or electric vehicles which have a particularly high consumption or which also have the capability to shift their electricity consumption automatically in response to price signals. Moreover, with fast-responding dedicated <b>metering</b> devices	[AMENDMENT 34] Consumers should be able to choose the supplier which offers them the price and service which best suits their needs. Advances in metering and submetering technology combined with information and communication technology mean that it is now technically possible to have multiple suppliers for a single premises. If they so wish, customers should be able to use these possibilities to choose a separate supplier notably for electricity to power appliances such as heat pumps or electric vehicles which have a particularly high consumption or which also have the capability to shift their electricity consumption automatically in response to price signals. <b>For this purpose, customers should be allowed to have more than one metering</b>	Consumers should be able to choose the supplier which offers them the price and service which best suits their needs. Advances in metering and submetering technology combined with information and communication technology mean that it is now technically possible to have multiple suppliers for a single premises. If they so wish, customers should be able to use these possibilities to choose a separate supplier notably for electricity to power appliances such as heat pumps or electric vehicles which have a particularly high consumption or which also have the capability to shift their electricity consumption automatically in response to price signals. <b>For this purpose, customers should be allowed to have more than one</b>	In line with comments made above, notably the proposed Amendment 9, E.DSO supports the use of several metering devices for different connection and billing points, <b>that are covered by the single connection point in their premises, which is installed, operated, and managed by the System Operator.</b>  Dedicated measurement devices should only <b>serve as additional means of observability or the settlement of the demand response and flexibility services.</b> We reiterate that only metering devices, installed and managed by system operators, should be qualified for billing purposes.



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	<p>which are attached to or embedded in appliances with flexible, controllable loads, final customers can participate in other incentive-based demand response schemes that provide flexibility services on the electricity market and to transmission and distribution system operators. Overall, such arrangements should contribute to the increased uptake of demand response and to consumer empowerment allowing them to have more control over their energy use and bills, while providing to the electricity system additional flexibility in order to cope with demand and supply fluctuations.</p>	<p><b>and billing point covered by the single connection point for their premises. The rules for the allocation of the associated costs should be determined at national level. Some smart metering systems may directly cover more than one metering point and therefore enable customers to have more than one electricity supply contract at the same time.</b> Moreover, with fast-responding dedicated <b>measurement</b> devices which are attached to or embedded in appliances with flexible, controllable loads, final customers can participate in other incentive-based demand response schemes that provide flexibility services on the electricity market and to transmission and distribution system operators. Overall, such arrangements should contribute to the increased uptake of demand response and to consumer empowerment allowing them to have more control over their energy use and bills, while providing to the electricity system</p>	<p><b>metering and billing point covered by the single connection point for their premises. The rules for the allocation of the associated costs should be determined at national level. Some smart metering systems may directly cover more than one metering point and therefore enable customers to have more than one electricity supply contract at the same time.</b> Moreover, with fast-responding dedicated <b>measurement</b> devices which are attached to or embedded in appliances with flexible, controllable loads, final customers can participate in other incentive-based demand response schemes that provide flexibility services on the electricity market and to transmission and distribution system operators. Overall, such arrangements should contribute to the increased uptake of demand response and to consumer empowerment allowing them to have more</p>	

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		additional flexibility in order to cope with demand and supply fluctuations.	control over their energy use and bills, while providing to the electricity system additional flexibility in order to cope with demand and supply fluctuations.	
<b>Article 2 - Definitions (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
5	“(8) ‘active customer’ means a final customer, or a group of jointly acting final customers, who consumes or stores electricity generated within its premises located within confined boundaries or self-generated or shared electricity within other premises located within the same <b>bidding zone</b> , or who sells self-generated electricity or participates in flexibility or energy efficiency schemes, provided that those activities do not constitute its primary commercial or professional activity.”;	[Read in conjunction with AMENDMENT 150]	“(8) ‘active customer’ means a final customer, or a group of jointly acting final customers, who consumes or stores electricity generated within its premises located within confined boundaries or self-generated or shared electricity within other premises located within the same <del>bidding zone</del> <b>single DSO area</b> , or who sells self-generated electricity or participates in flexibility or energy efficiency schemes, provided that those activities do not constitute its primary commercial or professional activity.”;	E.DSO’s welcomes the EP’s Amendment 150, proposing to focus for energy sharing on small and non-commercial market actors in a relatively close area (DSO area).  In line with suggestions made to Article 15a, the definition of ‘active customer’ should refer to ‘single DSO area’ as geographical boundary for energy sharing, as it gives incentives to match local generation with local consumption.
6		[AMENDMENT 44]  (73) ‘peak shaving’ means the ability of market participants to reduce electricity consumption		In line with comments made to Amendment 8 by the EP, <b>E.DSO welcomes and support the</b>

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		<p>from the grid or reduce electricity prices at peak hours determined by the transmission or distribution system operator;</p>		<p>acknowledgment of distribution system operators and their role when it comes to peak shaving.</p>
7		<p>[AMENDMENT 45]</p> <p>(74) ‘peak shaving product’ means a market-based product through which market participants can provide peak shaving to the transmission system or distribution operators;</p>		<p>In line with comments made to EP’s Amendment 8 and 44, E.DSO welcomes and support the acknowledgment of distribution system operators and their role when it comes to peak shaving.</p>
<b>Article 7a - Peak Shaving Product (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
8	<p>[1] Without prejudice to Article 40(5) and 40(6) of the Electricity Directive, transmission system operators may procure peak shaving products in order to achieve a reduction of electricity demand during peak hours.</p>	<p>[AMENMENT 58]</p> <p>[1] Without prejudice to Article 40(5) and 40(6) of Directive (EU) 2019/944, transmission and distribution system operators may procure peak shaving products in order to achieve a reduction of electricity demand and price in peak hours, without harming the functioning of balancing markets. The procurement of peak shaving products shall be limited to situations where a</p>		<p>E.DSO welcomes and support the acknowledgment of distribution system operators and their role when it comes to peak shaving, as well as the limitation of peak shaving products procurement to situations where a regional or Union-wide electricity price crisis is declared in accordance with</p>

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		<p><b>regional or Union-wide electricity price crisis is declared in accordance with Article 66a of the [revised EMD Directive].</b></p>		<p><b>Article 66a</b> of the [revised EMD Directive].</p>
9	<p>[2] Transmission system operators seeking to procure a peak shaving product shall submit a proposal setting out the dimensioning and conditions for the procurement of the peak shaving product to the regulatory authority of the Member State concerned. The proposal of the transmission system operator shall comply with the following requirements: (...)</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 59]</p> <p>[2] Transmission <b>and distribution</b> system operators seeking to procure a peak shaving product shall submit a proposal setting out the dimensioning and conditions for the procurement <b>and activation</b> of the peak shaving product to the regulatory authority of the Member State concerned. The proposal of the transmission system operator shall comply with the following requirements:</p>	<p>[2] Transmission system operators, <b>in collaboration with distribution system operators</b>, seeking to procure a peak shaving product shall submit a proposal setting out the dimensioning and conditions for the procurement of the peak shaving product to the regulatory authority of the Member State concerned the proposal of the transmission system operator shall comply with the following requirements:</p>	<p><b>E.DSO welcomes and support the acknowledgment of distribution system operators and their role when it comes to peak shaving.</b></p>

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10	<p>[4] Regulatory authorities shall approve the proposal of the transmission system operators seeking to procure a peak shaving product and the baseline methodology submitted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 or shall request the transmission system operators to amend the proposal where it does not meet the requirements set out in these paragraphs.</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 65]</p> <p>Regulatory authorities shall, <b>in consultation with market participants</b>, approve the proposal of the transmission <b>and distribution</b> system operators seeking to procure a peak shaving product and the baseline methodology submitted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 or shall request the transmission system operators to amend the proposal where it does not meet the requirements set out in these paragraphs. <b>ACER may issue an opinion on the proposal of the Member State concerned and may request to amend the proposal if a risk of distortions in the integrated electricity market is identified.</b></p>	<p>[4] Regulatory authorities shall approve the proposal of the transmission system operators seeking to procure a peak shaving product and the baseline methodology submitted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 or shall request the transmission system operators to amend the proposal where it does not meet the requirements set out in these paragraphs. <b>The Agency for the Cooperation of energy Regulators (ACER) may issue an opinion on the proposal of the Member State concerned and may request to amend the proposal if a risk of distortions in the integrated electricity market is identified.</b></p>	<p><b>E.DSO supports amendment 65 and the intention to approve the DSO role when it comes to peak shaving, as well as the further step allowing ACER to give an opinion and request amendments towards the National TSO/NRA proposal.</b></p>
<b>Article 7b - Dedicated measurement device (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
11	<p>[1] Member States shall allow transmission system operators</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 68]</p> <p>[1] Member States shall allow <b>customers and market</b></p>	<p>[1] Member States shall allow <b>connecting</b> transmission system</p>	<p><b>E.DSO supports the additional differentiation</b></p>

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	and distribution system operators to use data from dedicated <b>metering</b> devices for the observability <b>and</b> settlement of demand response and flexibility services, including from <b>storage systems</b> .	<b>participants, with explicit consent, on the owners' and users' behalf</b> , transmission system operators and distribution system operators to <b>have access and</b> use data from dedicated <b>measurement</b> devices for the observability, settlement and flexibility services <b>and energy sharing</b> , including from <b>demand response and energy</b> storage systems <b>in accordance with the applicable Union data protection and privacy rules</b> .	operators and distribution system operators to use data from dedicated <b>metering measurement</b> devices for the observability <b>and or the</b> settlement of demand response and flexibility services, including from storage systems.	<b>between measurement and metering devices</b> as introduced throughout the parliaments report.  Regarding the Amendment of Rapporteur on the necessity of explicit consent is written which it is not possible when legitimate interests are in question, in accordance with the applicable Union data protection and privacy rules
12	[2] Member States shall establish requirements for a dedicated <b>metering</b> device data validation process to check and ensure the quality of the respective data.	[AMENDMENT 69] [2] Member States shall establish <b>uniform fit-for-purpose measurement</b> device data validation process to check and ensure the quality <b>and interoperability</b> of the respective data, <b>in compliance with the provisions included in article 23 of Directive (EU) 2019/944 and the procedures set out in the network code adopted pursuant to Article 59(1)(e) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 and taking into account the relevant Union</b>	[2] <b>Pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/32 [Metering Instruments Directive] and the new Network Code for Demand Response [available from 2024]</b> Member States shall establish requirements for a dedicated <b>metering measurement</b> device data <b>collection and</b> validation processes to check and ensure the <b>interoperability and</b> quality of the respective data, <b>including guiding principles for the certification of data and</b>	As pointed out in the comments to the EP's Amendment 9, <b>E.DSO supports the inclusion of a reference to Directive (EU) 2014/32 [Metering Instruments Directive] and the new Network Code on Demand Response [available 2024]</b> , as it ensures measuring and metering devices to follow essential principles guaranteeing system efficiency, data accuracy and the secure use of customer data.  In this vein, we support the amendment made by the EP and would suggest, to

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		legislation on measurement instruments.	methods to ensure consistency of measurement activities.	additionally include a mentioning of the Directive EU 2014/32 on Metering Instruments, as well as the mentioning of both, the directive and the network code, in the definition of Dedicated Measurement Devices.
<p><b>Example 1 supporting E.DSO justification:</b></p> <p>DSOs face situations where a customer has one connection with two parallel meters on their household. It is nowadays very easy to connect all electrical gear of the household behind both meters and have a spot-price driven switch selecting which meter to use. Two contracts with suppliers: <u>one fixed price contract</u> and <u>one spot price based</u> (hourly dynamic price) contract. Every time spot price is lower than the fixed price contracts the switch connects the meter with spot price contract and vice versa. This leads to a massive volume risk for the supplier offering the fixed price contract and a higher margin for fixed price contracts.</p> <p><b>Example 2 supporting E.DSO justification:</b></p> <p>Let assume that a customer has a heat pump with a dedicated metering device verifying the demand response he/she is participating in. The heat pump produces heat with a COP of 4,5. The customer gets an offer to be compensated for reducing consumption and switch off the heat pump. Supposing it is its cold, this is compensated by thermostats switching on regular electric heaters with COP 1,0. Based on the dedicated metering device the customer participating in demand response while, the customer is increasing his/her electricity consumption. Only the main meter for the connection can verify this, but these meters measure (with high reliability) only kilowatts on an hourly basis and it is questionable if the measurement fulfils demands of aggregators buying demand response. In our view there might be a need to verify if an appliance has been on or off (dedicated metering device) , combined with information what the actual change in consumption has been (<i>DSO meter at connection point</i>)</p>				
<b>Article 18 - Charges for access to networks, use of networks and reinforcement (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
13		[AMENDMENT 86]		

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	<p>[2] Tariff methodologies shall reflect the fixed costs of transmission system operators and distribution system operators and shall consider both capital and operational expenditure to provide appropriate incentives to transmission system operators and distribution system operators over both the short and long run, including anticipatory investments, in order to increase efficiencies, including energy efficiency, to foster market integration and security of supply, to support the use of flexibility services, efficient investments including solutions to optimise the existing grid and facilitate demand response and related research activities, and to facilitate innovation in the interest of consumers in areas such as digitalisation, flexibility services and interconnection”;</p>	<p>[2] Tariff methodologies shall reflect the fixed costs of transmission system operators and distribution system operators and shall consider both capital and operational expenditure to provide appropriate incentives to transmission system operators and distribution system operators over both the short and long run, including anticipatory investments, <b>apply the “energy efficiency first” principle pursuant to Article 3 of [Revised EED Directive]</b>, in order to increase efficiencies, to foster market integration, <b>renewable energy production capacity</b>, and security of supply, to support the use of flexibility services, <b>enable the use of flexible connection arrangements</b>, efficient <b>and timely</b> investments including solutions to optimise the existing grid and facilitate <b>energy storage</b>, demand response and related research activities, <b>to reduce environmental impact, to promote social acceptance</b>, and to facilitate innovation in the</p>	<p>[2] Tariff methodologies shall <b>be based on recognized techno-economic principles and</b> reflect the fixed costs of transmission system operators and distribution system operators and shall consider both capital and operational expenditure to provide appropriate <b>and reliable conditions and</b> incentives to transmission system operators and distribution system operators over <b>both the short, medium and</b> long run, including anticipatory investments, in order to <b>incentivise investing in both the additional physical as well as digital network elements needed while at the same time increasing overall system efficiency</b> ies, <b>as required</b> <del>including energy efficiency, de</del> to foster market integration and security of supply, to support the use of flexibility services, <b>to support the further increase of the ability to connect renewable capacity to the grid, to support</b></p>	<p>E.DSO welcomes the <b>EP’s proposal to for timely investments and the priority of energy efficient first’ principle</b>, as well as the supplementary weight the EP has placed on measures to foster <b>renewable energy capacity, the enabling of flexible connection arrangements, energy storage and the required infrastructure reinforcement</b> needs.</p> <p>E.DSO strongly believes, that in the long run the most sustainable solutions for a successful energy transition are investments and grid reinforcements, complemented by the use of available flexibility provided by new plants connected to the grid.</p> <p>To avoid a narrow focus on the short-term marginal impact of investments on network tariffs and widen the focus of NRAs to consider the medium and</p>



N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
		<p>interest of consumers in areas such as digitalisation, flexibility services and interconnection, <b>including the required infrastructure to reach the minimum 15% electricity interconnection targets set out in point (1) of Article 4(d) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 .</b></p>	<p>efficient investments <b>and network infrastructure reinforcement to facilitate the energy transition</b> including innovative solutions to optimise the existing grid and facilitate demand response <b>and flexibility services</b>, to support related research activities, and to facilitate innovation in the interest of consumers in areas such as digitalisation, flexibility <b>and demand response</b> services and interconnection. <b>National grid tariffs should be designed to provide the right incentives by combining timely recognition of necessary grid investments, including grid infrastructure reinforcement, and adequate returns from the share of flexibility services in operating costs, and taking into account the necessary grid expansion and reinforcement which should take place in parallel with the expansion of renewables.</b></p>	<p>longer-term benefits of achieving decarbonization, in terms of overall cost of electricity, energy independence, sustainability and more, E.DSO calls for the explicit mentioning of the medium-term benefits in this paragraph when it comes to assessing grid investment.</p>
14		[AMENDMENT 87)		

N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament (15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
	<p>[8] Transmission and distribution tariff methodologies shall provide incentives to transmission and distribution system operators for the most cost-efficient operation and development of their networks including through the procurement of services. For that purpose, regulatory authorities shall recognise relevant costs as eligible, shall include those costs in transmission and distribution tariffs, and shall introduce performance targets in order to provide incentives to transmission and distribution system operators to increase efficiencies in their networks, including through energy efficiency, the use of flexibility services and the development of smart grids and intelligent metering systems.</p>	<p>[8] Transmission and distribution tariff methodologies shall provide incentives to transmission and distribution system operators for the most cost-efficient operation and development of their networks including through the procurement of services. For that purpose, regulatory authorities shall recognise relevant costs as eligible, <b>including the anticipatory investments</b>, shall include those costs in transmission and distribution tariffs, and shall introduce performance targets in order to provide incentives to transmission and distribution system operators to increase efficiencies in their networks, <b>by applying the “energy efficiency first principle” pursuant to the Article 3 of [Revised EED Directive]</b>, the use of flexibility services and the development of smart grids and intelligent metering systems.</p>	<p>[8] Transmission and distribution tariff methodologies shall provide incentives to transmission and distribution system operators for the most cost-efficient operation and development of their networks including through the procurement of services. For that purpose, regulatory authorities shall recognise relevant costs as eligible, shall include those costs in transmission and distribution tariffs, and shall introduce performance targets, in order to provide <b>positive</b> incentives to transmission and distribution system operators <b>to ensure the necessary investments in a short, medium and long term</b> to increase efficiencies in their networks, including through energy efficiency, <b>network infrastructure reinforcements</b>, the use of flexibility services and the development of smart grids and intelligent metering systems.”</p>	
15		<p><b>[AMENDMENT 88]</b></p> <p><b>[8a] (new)</b></p>		<p>If grid capacity is scarce and local flexibility markets are not yet available, flexible grid</p>

N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
		<p><b>(a) Distribution system operators shall offer the possibility of a flexible connection agreement. Such flexible connection agreements shall specify the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i) the maximum firm import and export of electricity to the grid as well as the additional flexible import and export capacity that can be connected, differentiated by time blocks throughout the year,</b></li> <li><b>ii) the network charges applicable to both the firm and flexible import and export capacities,</b></li> <li><b>iii) the probabilities of curtailment if the maximum firm capacity is exceeded. The system user requesting a flexible</b></li> </ul>		<p>connection agreements can be a valuable alternative to facilitate grid connection of solar PV projects. In such cases, it is critical to ensure economic incentives for managing the risk for the solar PV generator or the solar prosumer to provide flexibility via their PV export and for the DSO.</p>

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		<p><b>grid connection shall be requested to install a power control system as certified by a national standards body.</b></p>		
<b>Article 19c - Assessment of flexibility needs (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
16	Assessment of flexibility needs	[NO AMENDMENT PROVIDED]	Assessment of <b>demand side response and storage</b> needs	E.DSO argues that flexibility issues concern many possible mechanisms and depend mostly on national experiences and specific circumstances (including specific level of smart grid development).
17	<p>[1] By <b>1 January 2025</b> and every two years thereafter, the regulatory authority of each Member State shall assess and draw up a report on the need for flexibility in the electricity system for a period of at least <b>5</b> years, in view of the need to cost effectively achieve security of supply and decarbonise the power system, taking into account the integration of different sectors. The report shall be based on the data and</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 109]</p> <p>[1] By 1 January 2025 and every two years thereafter, the regulatory authority of each Member State shall assess and draw up a report on the need for flexibility in the electricity system for a period of at least <b>10</b> years, in view of the need to cost effectively achieve security of supply and decarbonise the power system, <b>contributing to the stability and reliability of the system and the efficient management and development of electricity networks, and</b></p>	<p>[1] <b>Within 12 months from the publication of the adopted proposal by ACER as per paragraph 6, 6-months after the approval by ACER of the methodology, developed by the EU DSO Entity and ENTSO-E as referred to under Article 19c (3)(6),</b> and every two years thereafter, Member State shall assess the needs (<b>and may ask NRAs</b>) and draw up a report on the need for <b>flexibility demand side response and storage</b> in</p>	<p>Therefore, the <b>flexibility needs shall only be assessed towards demand side response and storage needs. Narrowing the scope to DSR and storage will increase the unified approach of assessment of needs at EU level, as flexibility mechanisms may vary significantly from MS to MS (especially when taking into</b></p>

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	<p>analyses provided by the transmission and distribution system operators of that Member State pursuant to paragraph 2 and using the methodology pursuant to paragraph 3.</p>	<p>taking into account the integration of <b>the renewable energy sources and the</b> different sectors. The report shall be based on the data and analyses provided by the transmission and distribution system operators of that Member State, <b>following a public consultation including energy suppliers and aggregators</b>, pursuant to paragraph 3 and using the methodology pursuant to paragraph 4 <b>and shall include an assessment of the progress towards the 15% electricity interconnection target set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</b></p>	<p>the electricity system for a period of at <b>least 10 years</b>, in view of <b>contributing to the stability and reliability of the system and the efficient management and development of electricity networks, and taking into account the integration of RES and of different sectors.</b> The report shall be based on the data and analyses provided by the transmission and distribution system operators of that Member State pursuant to paragraph 2 and using the methodology pursuant to paragraph 3.</p>	<p><b>consideration flexibility as defined in Article 2(8).</b></p> <p>Flexibility is developing at a very different pace throughout the different MS. <b>DSF and storage, however, are the basic common element when it comes to flexibility.</b> Above that, Art. 19(d) does only refer to DSF and storage, which is why we consider it useful to further align the proposal in this respect.</p> <p>As it is considered <b>unrealistic to expect first national assessment reports of flexibility needs by January 2025</b>, it is proposed to include a minimum period of <b>6 months, after the approval by ACER</b> of the methodology, developed by the EU DSO Entity and ENTSO-E as referred to under Article 19c (3)(6). In line with this argument, we further propose that the date in Art. 19c(6) should be adjusted from « by 1 March 2024 » to « <b>6-months after a day of</b></p>
18	<p>[2] The report shall include an evaluation of the need for flexibility to integrate electricity generated from renewable sources in the electricity system and consider, in particular, the potential of non-fossil flexibility such as demand side response and storage to fulfil this need,</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 111]</p> <p>[2] The <b>reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 1a</b> shall include an <b>assessment</b> of the need for flexibility to integrate electricity generated from renewable sources in the electricity system and consider, in particular, the potential of non-</p>	<p>[2] The report shall include an evaluation of the need for <b>flexibility demand side response and storage</b> to integrate electricity generated from renewable sources in the electricity system and consider; <del>in particular, the potential of non-fossil flexibility such as demand</del></p>	<p><b>6-months after a day of</b></p>

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	<p>both at transmission and distribution levels. The report shall distinguish between seasonal, daily and hourly flexibility needs.</p>	<p>fossil flexibility such as demand response and <b>energy storage, the self-consumption production capacity and renewable dispatchable production capacity</b> to fulfil this need, both at transmission and distribution levels. The <b>reports</b> shall distinguish between seasonal, daily <b>hourly</b> and hourly flexibility needs, <b>and between zonal flexibility needs, ensure all ancillary services are considered, consider congestion within a bidding zone, renewable energy curtailment levels. The reports shall include a high fossil fuel prices scenario and a business-as-usual scenario and consider the benefits to the Union energy and climate objectives.</b></p>	<p><del>side response and storage to fulfil this need,</del> both at transmission and distribution levels. The report shall distinguish between seasonal, daily and hourly <del>flexibility</del> <b>demand side response and storage</b> needs.</p>	<p><b>entering into force of this regulation ».</b></p> <p>We argue that the assessment requires the gathering of complex data and many interim approvals from different European and national institutions and organizations to determine e.g., the type of data and format, as well as developing a methodology for the analysis of the flexibility needs by system operators. In parallel, it needs also to take into consideration a methodology to prepare Network Development Plans with acknowledgment of flexibility potential.</p>
19	<p>[4](b) develop a methodology for the analysis by transmission and distribution system</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 115]</p> <p>[4](b) develop a methodology for the analysis by transmission and distribution system operators of</p>	<p>[4] (b) develop a methodology for the analysis by transmission and distribution system operators of</p>	

N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
	operators of the flexibility needs, taking into account at least all existing sources of flexibility and planned investments at interconnection, transmission and distribution level as well as the need to decarbonise the electricity system.	the flexibility needs, taking into account at least all existing sources of flexibility and planned investments at interconnection, transmission and distribution level, <b>the needs and level of flexibility of the rest of the directly interconnected Member States</b> as well as <b>the level of renewable energy sources in the electricity mix needed to achieve the target referred to in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001</b> and the need to decarbonise the electricity system <b>in coherence with the Paris Agreement and the objective of climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest .</b>	the <b>flexibility demand side response and storage</b> needs, taking into account at least all existing sources of <b>flexibility demand side response and storage</b> and planned investments at interconnection, transmission and distribution level as well as the need to decarbonise the electricity system <b>and possible solutions alternative to flexibility like upgrade or development of the power grid as defined in Network Development Plans.</b>	
<b>Article 19d (new) - Indicative national objective for demand side response and storage (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
	Indicative national objective for demand side response and storage	[AMENDMENT 121] <b>Indicative National</b> objectives for demand <b>side</b> response and <b>energy</b> storage	Indicative national objective for demand side response and storage	<b>E.DSO strongly opposes the EP’s intention to introduce obligatory, national objectives for DSF and storage. We strongly believe that this has to be decided individually by MS and should not be an obligation,</b>

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				<p><b>but rather an encouragement as these</b> will be based on data from DSOs/ TSOs and potentially cover future system operators' actions (in relation to DSR and storage).</p> <p>Some <b>MS</b> have already <b>introduced individual flexibility targets in their NECPs</b> which would clash with an obligation in the framework of this revision. The proposal should align with existing obligations and targets already set out by EU legislation.</p>
20	<p>Based on the report of the regulatory authority pursuant to Article 19c(1), each Member State shall define an indicative national objective for demand side response and storage. This indicative national objective shall also be reflected in Member States' integrated national energy and climate plans as regards the dimension 'Internal Energy Market' in accordance</p>	<p>[AMENDMENTS 122]</p> <p>Based on the report of the regulatory authority pursuant to Article 19c(1), each Member State shall define <b>separate quantifiable national objectives</b> for demand response and <b>energy storage based on available capacity and develop a plan for delivering these objectives. These national objectives shall take into account ACER's opinion and recommendations referred to in</b></p>	<p>Based on the report of the regulatory authority pursuant to Article 19c(1), each Member State <b>shall is encouraged</b> to define an indicative national objective for demand side response and storage. This indicative national objective <b>shall might</b> also be reflected in Member States' integrated national energy and climate plans as regards the dimension 'Internal Energy</p>	<p>E.DSO strongly believe that use of demand side response and storage depends mostly on national and regional experiences and specific circumstances. <b>To this end Member States should not be obliged but rather encouraged to define an indicative national objective.</b></p>



N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
	with Articles 3, 4 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and in their integrated biennial progress reports in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	<b>Article 19c(7), shall include a quantification of actual available and forecasted capacity and energy content,</b> shall also be reflected in Member States' integrated national energy and climate plans as regards the dimension 'Internal Energy Market' in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and in their integrated biennial progress reports in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. <b>The plan to deliver the first flexibility evaluation should be incorporated into the 2024 integrated national energy and climate plans as an addendum upon completion.</b>	Market' in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and in their integrated biennial progress reports in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	<b>The timeline added by the EP amendment 122 is unrealistic and should at least be aligned with E.DSO's suggestion to include a 6-months period instead (see comments on Amendment 109)</b>
21		[AMENDMENTS 123]  [1d] (new)  <b>By June 2025, after assessing the national objectives for demand response and energy storage communicated by the Member States through their integrated national energy and climate</b>		

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		<p><b>plans and in the light of ACER's opinion and recommendations referred to in Article 19c(7), the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council assessing the national plans. In the light of the conclusions of this report, the Commission shall draw up a European strategy on demand response and energy storage consistent with the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate as defined in point (11) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the climate-neutrality objective laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 which shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal amending this Regulation and introducing minimum demand response and energy storage targets at Union level.</b></p>		
22		<p>[AMENDMENTS 124]  [1c] (new)</p>		

N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
		<p><b>Transmission and distribution system operators shall develop at least one network development plan based on the national objectives set out in paragraph 1.</b></p>		
<b>Article 19f (new) - Design principles for flexibility support schemes (Regulation (EU) 2019/943)</b>				
23	<p>[1] Flexibility support scheme for non-fossil flexibility such as demand response and storage applied by Member States in accordance with Article 19e(2) and (3) shall:</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 127]</p> <p>[1] Flexibility support scheme for non-fossil flexibility such as demand response and <b>energy</b> storage applied by Member States in accordance with Article 19e shall:</p>	<p>[1] Flexibility support scheme for non-fossil flexibility—<del>such as demand response and storage</del> applied by Member States in accordance with Article 19e(2) and (3) shall:</p>	<p>E.DSO advocates for the existing investments in DSR and storage to be allowed to participate in flexibility support schemes along with new investments if special support is needed in order to further develop these products.</p>
24	<p>(b) be limited to new investments in non-fossil flexibility such as demand side response and storage;</p>	<p>[AMENDMENT 128]</p> <p>(b) be limited to <del>new investments</del> in non-fossil flexibility such as demand side response and storage;</p>	<p>(b) be limited to new investments in non-fossil flexibility <del>such as demand side response and storage;</del></p>	<p><b>We welcome the inclusion of locational criteria under EP Amendment 129, which will ensure that new investments in generation take place in optimal locations that do not</b></p>
25		<p>[AMENDMENT 129] (new)</p>		

N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
		(b a) take into consideration locational criteria to ensure that investments in new capacity take place in optimal locations and that they do not create or worsen congestion in the grid;	See below: E.DSO suggestions under to add instead under Art. 19f(f))	<b>create or worsen congestion in the grid.</b>
26	(f) provide incentives for the integration in the electricity market in a market-based and market-responsive way, while avoiding unnecessary distortions of electricity markets as well as taking into account possible system integration costs and grid stability;	[read in conjunction with AMENDMENT 129]	(f) provide incentives for the integration in the electricity market in a market-based and market-responsive way, while avoiding unnecessary distortions of electricity markets as well as taking into account possible system integration costs and grid stability, <b>including allowing for locational criteria to ensure that new investments in generation take place in optimal locations that do not create or worsen congestion in the grid;</b>	E.DSO also argues, that the situation of flexibility support schemes under Article 19f, <b>there is no need to concentrate only on DSF and storage as different flexibility mechanisms might be considered essential for capacity mechanism.</b> It is different scope of regulation and related actions than in Art. 19c and 19d, where – for the reasons stated above, only DSF and storage is to be mentioned.
27	(g) set out a minimum level of participation in the market in terms of activated energy, which	[AMENDMENT 130]	(g) set out a minimum level of participation in the market in terms of activated energy, which	



N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
	takes into account the technical specificities of storage and demand response;	account the technical specificities of <b>energy</b> storage	takes into account the technical specificities of <b>storage—and demand—response flexibility mechanisms;</b>	
<b>Article 15a - Right to energy sharing (Directive (EU) 2019/944)</b>				
28	[1] All households, small and medium sized enterprises and public bodies have the right to participate in energy sharing as active customers.	[AMENDMENT 150]  [1] All households, small and medium sized enterprises and public bodies have the right to participate in <b>renewable</b> energy sharing as active customers <b>within the same electricity distribution area. This right shall not apply to private enterprises or undertakings whose participation constitutes part of their primary or professional activity.</b>		E.DSO welcomes Amendment 150 introduced by the EP report.  As mentioned above in E.DSO Amendment N°3 referring to Art.2(8) and the definition of ‘active customers’, we believe that the EMD must <b>tackle the opportunity to use energy sharing as a lever to reduce grid congestion or how to manage the potential risk for greater congestion resulting from energy sharing.</b>  In line with suggestions made to Art 2(8), the energy sharing must be limited to the ‘single DSO area’ as geographical boundary for energy sharing, as it gives incentives to match

N°	Commission Proposal (14 March 2023)	European Parliament ( 15 May 2022)	E.DSO Recommendations (May 2023)	E.DSO Justification
				local generation with local consumption.
29	[1](h) are informed of the possibility for changes in bidding zones in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 and of the fact that the right to share energy is restricted to within one and the same bidding zone.	[Read in conjunction with AMENDMENT 150]	[1](h) are informed of <del>the possibility for changes in bidding zones in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2019/943</del> and of the fact that the right to share energy is restricted to within one and the same bidding zone <b>single DSO zone</b> .	E.DSO argues, that in line with the above EP amendment 150, Art 15a[1](h) <b>should also - for reasons of consistency - refer to energy sharing restrictions to the same single DSO zone, instead of the bidding zone.</b>