

EXPERT WORKSHOP | SUMMARY REPORT

powering SECURITY

**SUSTAINABLE & CIRCULAR APPROACHES
FOR GRID SUPPLY CHAINS**



Co-funded by
the European Union

Renewables
Grid Initiative



International Copper
Association Europe



DISCLAIMER

All statements in this document have been summarised by the Renewables Grid Initiative (RGI) and International Copper Association Europe (ICAE), based on the common understanding of the discussions carried out during the workshop¹. The opinions expressed in this document shall not be used to reflect the views of specific participants.

¹ All materials presented at the workshop have been circulated among the participants and are available at the [dedicated page on RGI's website](#).



BACKGROUND AND RELEVANCE

Electricity grid expansion and modernisation will be crucial to support the energy transition. Power lines enable the direct electrification of different sectors and the integration of renewable energy into the energy system. However, supplying the equipment, components and raw materials for achieving the EU decarbonisation targets is subject to several considerations, such as security of supply, resilience and sustainability.

In this context, the EU Commission has launched multiple policy files, seeking to address these drawbacks. Among other relevant initiatives, the [Net Zero Industry Act \(NZIA\)](#), [Critical Raw Materials Act \(CRMA\)](#), [Clean Industrial Deal \(CID\)](#), the [Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism \(CBAM\)](#), and the upcoming Circular Economy Act (CEA) deserve a special attention. Each of these files aims to support the development of a solid European framework for sustainable and resilient supply chains. Looking into enhancing access to strategic materials and supply chain resilience, a paradigm shift towards circularity has been identified as a pathway to simultaneously address the climate, energy and biodiversity crises^{2, 3}. However, although both circularity and supply chain resilience have been acknowledged as priorities by the aforementioned policy files, implementation towards circular approaches remains uncertain.

In the context of an evolving regulatory environment, the [Renewables Grid Initiative \(RGI\)](#) and the [International Copper Association Europe \(ICAE\)](#) have established a collaboration to explore challenges and opportunities for supply chain security and sustainability. This collaboration seeks to facilitate the exchange of knowledge, data and best practices between a diversified group of experts and relevant actors.

In early 2025, both organisations launched a survey, which received 24 responses from experts within grid operators, industry, NGOs, OEMs and other relevant sectors, addressing supply chain and sustainability aspects. The main topics of interest identified among the replies concerned regulatory frameworks, sustainable procurement within electricity grid infrastructure, as well as forecasting the resource needs for the future European energy system.

In order to foster structured expert debates on these topics, RGI and ICAE hosted the Expert Workshop “Powering Security: Sustainable & Circular Approaches for Resilient Grid Supply Chains” on 25 September 2025 in Brussels. The workshop was built on the experience of [RGI’s Expert Workshop ‘Closing the Circle’](#), organised in June 2024, during which the NZIA and CRMA were extensively discussed. Addressing current challenges, experts from grid operators, NGOs, policymaking, academia and industry discussed how circular supply chains for electricity grids can help power security in the context of European decarbonisation. This report provides key takeaways from these discussions.

² [Accelerating the circular economy in Europe](#), European Environment Agency (2024).

³ [Monitoring Progress towards a Resource-Efficient and Circular Economy](#), OECD (2024)



SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Key takeaway 1: Enhancing manufacturing capacities and promoting circular practices within electricity grids can support EU competitiveness, resilience and autonomy. However, policy consistency and implementation at different governance levels will be crucial to leverage economic and environmental benefits.

Net-zero manufacturing capacities are strategically important for reaching climate goals and energy security, as they provide components for the energy infrastructure to be built. Within the net-zero industrial landscape, the EU holds global leadership in manufacturing grid technologies, according to an [analysis developed by Ecorys](#) in the context of the NZIA. This is especially the case of high-voltage cables, which reached a total EU production of €5.8 billion in 2022 and €6.7 billion in 2024. In contrast, according to the [Joint Research Centre \(JRC\)](#), the EU's share in global raw material production has never exceeded 7%. This highlights a systematic dependence on imports for critical raw materials within the EU supply chain.

According to the [Global Resource Outlook 2024](#), material extraction and processing have been linked to major environmental and social pressures, being responsible for over 60% of global climate change impacts. Additionally, competition over raw materials exacerbates the existing inequality between the Global North and South, while impacting EU resilience and autonomy, as strong dependencies on raw materials increase geopolitical and economic exposure, and lead in parallel to considerable environmental and social impacts.

Within this context, [recent policy frameworks](#) have sought to further strengthen EU-based supply chains and reduce raw material dependence. Particularly, the Green Deal Industrial Plan introduced the Critical Raw Materials Act and the Net Zero Industry Act in 2023 with specific targets to increase EU-based extracting, processing, recycling and manufacturing capacities by 2030. Launched in 2025, the Clean Industrial Deal (CID) seeks to further strengthen EU competitiveness while focusing on energy-intensive industries and the clean-tech sector. Within the CID framework, the Action Plan for Affordable Energy acknowledged the need for further investments in electricity grids. At the same time, the European Grid Package and the Grids Manufacturing Package hope to tackle challenges related to supply chains for electricity grids. Also, published in 2025, the Steel and Metals Action Plan aims at introducing criteria to help the sector decarbonise and integrate circular measures. Additionally, in 2026, a revision of Public Procurement Directives is envisioned to include non-price criteria, while the Circular Economy Act will be published to reinforce the single market for waste and secondary raw materials.

Alongside strategic documents such as the EU 2025 Foresight Report, the Draghi Report and the Competitiveness Compass, the CID recognises the importance of circularity to the resilience, autonomy and competitiveness of the EU. Considering the [EU's circularity rate has been stagnant for over 15 years](#), ranging from 10.7% in 2010 to 11.8% in 2023, the CID implementation can leverage procurement and regulatory frameworks as potential accelerators for a European circular economy.

Alignment between past and forthcoming frameworks needs to be further clarified. Going forward, implementation and consistency between policy files and regulatory guidance will be crucial to ensure the framework addresses the specific challenges grid supply chains face, while promoting circular opportunities. Although the implementation of both the NZIA and CRMA has been developing to reach the outlined objectives, electricity grids' supply chains are not fully accounted for. Notably, the [EU Commission's consultation](#) on minimum requirements on environmental sustainability for public procurement of clean technologies only covered solar and wind technologies at this stage.

Similarly, embedding circular approaches within TSO operations and promoting technological innovation can pose challenges with the regulatory focus on affordability. While circularity can bring a competitive advantage to European supply chains in the medium to long term, the current framework lacks financial incentives and regulatory support for the investments needed in the short run. At the same time, access to end-of-life components continues to be complex, as there are questions on the role of stakeholders in the value chain, as well as legislation. Particularly related to underground cables, economic, urban and landscape management, and regulatory considerations might not justify their removal. Nevertheless, coordinated efforts and collaboration among stakeholders across the ecosystem can support end-of-life initiatives to recover valuable materials, particularly in view of the current decommissioning rates of grid equipment. See more in [Key Takeaway 3](#).

Amid international tensions and growing competition for net-zero manufacturing at a global level, trade-related instruments also play an important role in the wider policy mix. While most governments have announced long-term decarbonisation commitments, climate policy measures strongly differ across countries and world regions. With the Fit for 55 legislation, the gap between the EU and other world regions is foreseen to increase in the upcoming years, according to the [OECD](#). In contrast, this can lead to a growing risk of carbon leakage, with the shift of production to countries with more lenient regulations. Combined with the reform of the EU Emissions Trade System (ETS), the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) aims at addressing the risk of carbon leakage and unfair competitiveness. In summary, while the EU ETS reform will reduce caps and increase emissions costs for European producers, CBAM will levy the tax at the border of the common market proportionally to the embedded GHG emissions. This process ensures a fair playing field on the EU market.

Analysing the combination of CBAM and the EU ETS reform, the [OECD](#) found that the simulated impact would benefit the basic metals sector, including steel and aluminium. Notably, CBAM would significantly mitigate the negative economic impact on European producers, led by removing free allowances with the EU ETS Reform. Looking at the emissions and intensity of the production, countries with a lower emission intensity gain from the measure. Generally, the combined policy framework could lead to countries shifting their production to cleaner approaches.

Considering aluminium emissions are mainly related to the type of energy used in the smelting process, without CBAM and with the EU ETS Reform, EU producers would have been greatly impacted by higher costs transposed to the product from the emissions. For example, with an EU ETS carbon price of €80, there would be an 18% increase in price. CBAM levels the playing field, providing an advantage for clean EU and non-EU producers within the EU market. The final definition of the CBAM coverage and design is still being defined, which can impact the way embedded emissions are measured and which products are impacted.

Key takeaway 2: Sustainability frameworks can leverage demand for circular innovation within grid supply chains, while providing data to support the identification of risks and opportunities. However, designing such frameworks should consider scope and feasibility constraints to ensure impactful outcomes.

While predictable demand signals are crucial to increase manufacturing capacities and ensure resilient supply chains, EU sustainability standards can be leveraged as a competitive edge. In this sense, public procurement is an important tool to promote more sustainable and resilient supply chains, including circular practices. The [state-of-the-art research](#)⁴ on innovation for environmental economics finds that sustainable procurement can help new technology further develop and become cost-effective, accelerating the natural steps towards maturity and self-sufficiency. At the same time, empirical research finds that suppliers who win contracts or are endorsed through sustainable public procurement show higher levels of eco-innovation and lower emissions. Beyond these suppliers, there is also a spill-over effect to private markets, leading to more ecological supply, even in cases where government demand does not hold the majority share in the market. Finally, sustainable procurement can be used by firms to legitimise investments, and especially government procurement contracts can be used as collateral that enables firms to get green investments from banks. Studies highlight that the more consistent the sustainable demand, the more it will enlarge the benefits.

Applying the concept in practice, [Elia Group](#) shared their strategy on green procurement, aimed at acquiring materials and services in the most sustainable and affordable way, promoting innovation, and strengthening partnerships with different stakeholders. Based on ISO20400 for sustainable procurement, sustainability criteria and opportunities are identified to be embedded within the whole procurement process. After identifying the needs, as well as mapping and evaluating suppliers, the focus remains on sourcing and tendering steps, where internal carbon pricing is applied. For internal carbon pricing, monetary value is assigned to suppliers' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, helping integrate the cost of carbon emissions into the financial decision-making processes. When contracts are drafted, carbon tracking is incorporated into the agreement, seeking to obtain a realistic and accurate overview of the carbon footprint of activities on the manufacturing or assembly site, whether they are performed by the main contractor or subcontractors.

⁴ Based on the presentation from Dr. Ruben Nicolas from the Utrecht University during the session "Driving Innovation Through Sustainable Public Procurement", available on the [workshop webpage](#).

Beyond making climate impact visible in financial terms, sustainable procurement can reduce long-term challenges by identifying and mitigating supply chain risks, while preparing the company for future legislation. Particularly, incorporating internal carbon pricing into tenders can incentivise suppliers to develop low-carbon innovations. In the long term, it can also drive cost savings, as low-carbon solutions often lower energy use, reducing operational costs. On turn, carbon tracking can reduce Scope 3 emissions, improve reporting obligations, and support suppliers get a better overview of their supply chain. To ensure sustainable procurement promotes innovation, an effective framework design is crucial, particularly when deciding which projects, assets and equipment will incorporate green procurement. Considering that European grid operators have an increasing number of requirements that are needed to develop a product, a strong and effective sustainable procurement framework would allow addressing manufacturers' concerns related to the potential increase in delivery and lead times, simultaneously reducing the competition pressure from other world regions.

Research points out that only stating the minimum requirements does not incentivise suppliers to go beyond them. Therefore, adding award criteria to minimum requirements supports suppliers in increasing positive outcomes. At the same time, providing guidance on the best available technology, while benchmarking and communicating about it, can give some sense of direction on what can be further improved. In this sense, Elia Group applies an advanced model to internal carbon pricing for large infrastructure projects, including Green Public Procurement (GPP) tenders, such as offshore stations, which combine multiple assets with civil works. In this model, an estimation of GHG emissions is requested for the whole duration of the contract. At the end of the contract, reported measure will be verified, leading to a bonus-malus system: either Elia will need to pay a bonus in case emissions are reduced, or the suppliers will have to pay in case of malus. From experience, proof of recycled content can shift the carbon pricing. The main benefits of the approach are the incentives for suppliers to promote innovation in green technology.

Beyond green procurement, Elia Group also outlined how the audit under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) framework has helped identify risks and opportunities for the future. Particularly, the assessment of the required data points led to a realisation of the considerable quantities of strategic raw materials delivered in 2024. At the same time, this exercise pinpointed dependencies to specific materials, such as steel, aluminium and copper. The audit provided a specific overview of how assets are divided into raw materials, the recycling rates, and what are the potential risks going forward. Finally, the exercise provided ideas to mitigate supply chain risks and decrease carbon footprint, showcasing how the company can optimise the potential of urban mining, rebalancing commercial relationships with OEM suppliers. This also showcases how sustainability frameworks can support the identification of risks for the supply chain, as well as opportunities for incorporating resilience and circularity into operations.

Key takeaway 3: Beyond recycling, circular strategies must incorporate resource optimisation, infrastructure efficiency and asset lifetime extension. Collaboration between stakeholders and across sectors is crucial for the implementation of circular strategies within the grid supply chain.

The demand for grid technologies is expected to grow significantly in the upcoming years. In France, [RTE](#) estimates three times more electrical cables will be needed in the next 15 years, alongside a similar increase in overhead line refurbishment. This can pose a supply risk, given that the EU is only 10% self-sufficient in bauxite and 49% in aluminium production. Similarly, in Belgium and Northeastern Germany, [Elia Group](#) assessed an insufficient self-sufficiency rate for recycling materials to produce cables and transformers, especially when considering the increased demand for both technologies. The length of conductors in cables is estimated to increase from 300 to 600km yearly, while demand for transformers can increase from 12 to 45 each year.

According to [Ecorys' analysis](#), a main challenge the manufacturing industry for grid technologies relates to the dependence on critical raw materials, such as steel, aluminium, copper and silicon metals. In this scenario, opportunities for circular practices can help mitigate supply chain risks while decreasing carbon footprint. This dependence highlights the need for resource optimisation in technological innovation, as well as opportunities for increasing recycling rates.

Recycling is only one part of the equation, especially considering that recycled content will not fully meet demands for most raw materials. Although many critical raw materials used for grid technologies are highly recyclable, high-quality scrap is needed to maintain the same technical aspects. Therefore, a major constraint exists in the limited availability of scrap that meets these requirements. Looking into copper, a strong market growth over the lifetime of copper-containing applications limits the contribution of secondary copper to a theoretical maximum of about 50%, according to the [International Copper Association Europe \(ICAE\)](#). Recycling rates can also be improved in the design phase and the end-of-life collection. Collaboration between stakeholders will be vital to ensure high rates of collection at the assets' end of life and to avoid downgrading raw materials. Simultaneously, the decarbonisation of metal industries is an important aspect, as primary materials will still be required. As an example, the [EU Copper industry](#) aims to achieve net zero by 2050 if the right conditions are met.

Addressing these challenges, grid operators have strategically started implementing circularity throughout grid operations and beyond end-of-life recycling. This systematic approach ensures resilience and environmental goals are reached. [RTE's Circular Economy Action Plan 2023-2030](#) incorporates circular principles into contracts, accounting, knowledge, metrics and culture. Other major actions include recycling steel, aluminium and copper, as well as reusing materials from construction sites and decommissioning assets. Similarly, [Elia Group](#) developed a three-step approach for their objective in reducing the environmental impact of the assets' needs. Based on Bocken et al.'s framework⁵, they aim at (A) narrowing the loop by optimising the grid

⁵ Bocken, N. M. P. et al. (2016) 'Product design and business model strategies for a circular economy', *Journal of Industrial and Production Engineering*, 33(5), pp. 308–320. doi:

design, construction and operation in decision-making; (B) slowing the loop by extending the lifetime of assets in maintenance; and (C) closing the loop by reducing the environmental impact of the supply chain, incentivising the use of recycled raw materials and maintaining the 2025 final waste production proportions up to 2030. These examples showcase how circularity can be linked to resource optimisation, infrastructure efficiency and general metrics.

At the same time, European manufacturers are interested in further integrating recycled content into their production. [Hitachi Energy](#)'s "5R" approach emphasises upstream interventions, focusing on rethinking product design to promote material use efficiency. As an example, the CompactCool™ technology optimised weight with advanced solid insulation to reduce up to 25% in total material use, up to 30% footprint, and up to 35% volume compared to a conventional dry-type transformer. Hitachi Energy also highlighted "Circularity by Service" via itemised opportunities to assess, reuse, upgrade, retrofit, or repair transformer subsystems, including windings, cores, bushings, seals, tap changers, cooling systems, and oil. [Europacable](#) member companies reinforced practices for circular services, such as buy-back of unused lengths and drum collection systems, acknowledging that circularity includes operational practices beyond recycling alone. Additionally, research developments within the industry hope to improve the share of recycled materials, such as copper and cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE).

Nevertheless, practices showcase that innovation can overcome technical challenges and implement recycling solutions that meet requirements. Between 2021 and 2023, [RTE collaborated with French stakeholders](#) from the recycling industry to pilot a project in which decommissioned overhead lines were used to produce new cables with matching mechanical strength and electrical conductivity. Ensuring requirements were met and avoiding downcycling, the high-purity aluminium followed closed-loop processes. Through this practice, the French operator showcased how incorporating recycled content is possible without lowering product technical properties.

The pilot project reduced 7 tons of CO² emissions for 1 ton of recycled aluminium by reducing primary aluminium use. [Europacable](#) also reported similar recycling practices for cables. However, going forward, there are scale-up challenges that depend on specifying and controlling recycled content at the right level to protect electrical performance. Especially to maintain electrical conductivity in practices for recycling aluminium and copper, high-purity scrap is required. In contrast, the recyclability options of high-quality plastics for insulation purposes depend on their different subtypes. Specifically, Polyethylene (PE) and PVC are recyclable at satisfactory quality, while cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE) recycling leads to serious downgrading. These challenges underline the need for infrastructure optimisation and resource efficiency

10.1080/21681015.2016.1172124. See also [RGI's Factsheet "Wired for Circularity"](#) that provides an overview of similar framework.

strategies to reduce material intensity, together with further research to improve recycling rates.

Key takeaway 4: Enabling resilient grid supply chains and circular strategies requires harmonised definitions, access to reliable cross-sectoral data, standardised methodologies, and strong collaborative approaches.

As structural barriers to scaling manufacturing capacity, [Ecorys identified](#) lengthy and unpredictable permitting as causes for delays in new capacity. Although not directly linked to supply chains, it can impact the forecasting of manufacturing capacities and lead times for suppliers. Of the 13 analysed policies for supporting manufacturing capacities for grid technologies across 8 EU Member States, the study found that none focused on grid technologies specifically. Rather, all policies had a broader focus for the net-zero industry and included grids in the technology list. This pinpoints a lack of dedicated attention towards grids in comparison to other technologies. At the same time, the frameworks focused more on research and innovation, permitting simplification and funding for recovery and resilience. Public procurement requirements on rules of origin and sustainability were limited, highlighting the potential this tool could provide (see more in [Key takeaway 2](#)).

A recurring conclusion across the workshop discussions highlighted that implementing sustainable and circular practices relies on access to robust and reliable data. Although data from Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) from subcontractors is not always available, evidence on logistics, traceability, and costs is needed to support sustainability frameworks and provide information on the risks and opportunities for the future. Therefore, documentation and information availability, reliability and traceability are binding constraints. Methodologies used by suppliers and subcontractors can also differ, reinforcing the relevance of standardisation of databases and methods to improve comparability, verification, and confidence in results. Similarly, standardisation could reduce challenges with suppliers, lessening the perception that reporting carbon impact can be an extra burden, while providing a basis for knowledge sharing and capacity-building.

In this context, data sharing was welcomed by stakeholders, with suggestions on a potential database outlining materials available across sectors. This could optimise European scrap and end-of-life materials, leveraging the potential of the ‘urban mine’ concept⁶. Such a tool would rely on a central actor with a coordinating role to make circular approaches operational across multiple parties, transparently tracking raw materials and carbon footprint. Particularly, information on metal subtypes and technical specifications can be scattered and difficult to access. For example, the amount of scrap available of high-purity copper, aluminium and electrical steel would be useful for TSOs and OEM suppliers. Manufacturers added that traceability is not a straightforward technical add-on, especially where multi-tier supply chains dilute visibility of recycled content and sourcing attributes. The workshop discussions highlighted how collaboration across different actors is essential to enhance resilience

⁶ Urban mining refers to the concept of “using the materials present within the anthroposphere as a source for our raw material supply” ([Fraunhofer ISI, 2020](#)).

by incorporating circular approaches into grid supply chains. Beyond OEM manufacturers, recyclers, scrapers and refiners should also be involved in the process, furthering knowledge sharing and capacity building on their part.

Finally, standardisation and engagement with regulators and policymakers can reduce barriers (see **Key takeaway 1** for more information on the policy side). For manufacturers, standardised products ease the predictability of investments. Overall, building an industrial ecosystem, growing manufacturing capacity, and strong alignment among stakeholders will be crucial to developing and scaling up circular initiatives.



NEXT STEPS

- The insights from this workshop will feed further into joint RGI and ICAE activities.
- Based on the findings of the workshop, RGI has provided feedback to the call for evidence for the upcoming Circular Economy Act (CEA), the full statement is available on [RGI's website](#).
- Takeaways have also fed into the Terms of Reference to commission a study on the future resource and material requirements for Europe's electricity grids, published in October on [RGI's website](#). The study will further support the discussions around circularity and resilient supply chains.
- Further discussions of the workshop findings will be a vital component of the upcoming RGI's expert workshops and webinars, including potentially deeper discussions on specific raw materials.

In case of interest or opportunities to further collaborate, please do not hesitate to reach out to Andrzej Ceglaz at andrzej@renewables-grid.eu and Nathália Fernandes Pimentel at nathalia@renewables-grid.eu.

Read more about [RGI's work on energy system modelling and planning](#), and access the workshop presentations [here](#).



RELEVANT LITERATURE

Dechezleprêtre, A. et al.: "Carbon Border Adjustments: The potential effects of the EU CBAM along the supply chain", *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers*, No. 2025/02, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/e8c3d060-en>.

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European Environment Agency: "Accelerating the circular economy in Europe: State and outlook 2024", *Publications Office of the European Union*, 2024, <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/accelerating-the-circular-economy>.

OECD (2024): "Monitoring Progress towards a Resource-Efficient and Circular Economy", OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/3b644b83-en>

WORKSHOP AGENDA

09:30	Registration and coffee
10:00	Welcome, agenda and the workshop's objectives Andrzej Ceglarz, RGI & Olivier Tissot, ICA <i>10 min presentation</i>
Session 1 Setting the Scene	
10:10	Overview of related policy files & lessons learned from previous workshop Nathália Pimentel, Renewables Grid Initiative including takeaways from Expert Workshop 'Closing the Circle' <i>15 min presentation</i>
10:25	Copper circularity Olivier Tissot, International Copper Association (ICA) Europe <i>15 min presentation</i>
Session 2 Challenges and opportunities in the grid supply chain	
10:40	Net-Zero Manufacturing in the EU: The case of grid technologies Michael Flickenschild & Marnix Littooj, Ecorys Study for DG ENER <i>15 min presentation, 10 min direct and clarification questions</i>
11:05	The potential effects of EU CBAM along the supply chain Antton Haramboure, OECD Based on recent report <i>15 min presentation, 10 min direct and clarification questions</i>
Session 3 Sustainable procurement	
11:30	Driving Innovation Through Sustainable Public Procurement Dr. Ruben Nicolas, Utrecht University <i>15 min presentation, 5 min direct and clarification questions</i>
11:50	Sustainable Public Procurement in Practice Renaud de Jamblinne, Elia <i>15 min presentation, 5 min direct and clarification questions</i>
12:10	Discussion
12:45	Lunch Break
Session 4 Sharing circular practices for electricity grids	
13:40	The path from a linear way of operating the high voltage grid to a circular operating model Géraldine Wahis, Elia Group <i>15 min presentation, 10 min direct and clarification questions</i>

14:05	Partnering for a Circular and Resilient Grid with Recycled Aluminium Stéphane Heurtault, RTE <i>15 min presentation, 10 min direct and clarification questions</i>
14:30	Circular practices for transformers Carlos Martin, Hitachi Energy and T&D <i>15 min presentation, 10 min direct and clarification questions</i>
14:55	Circular practices for cables Christophe Richon, Europacable <i>15 min presentation, 10 min direct and clarification questions</i>
15:20	Coffee Break
15:40	Interactive Session: Discussing next steps
16:25	Conclusion and Next Steps
16:40	End of the workshop + Networking drinks

Renewables
Grid Initiative



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RENEWABLES GRID INITIATIVE E.V.

Manfred-von-Richthofen-Straße 4 12101
Berlin, Germany

+49 30 2332 11000

www.renewables-grid.eu

INTERNATIONAL COPPER ASSOCIATION EUROPE

Avenue de Tervueren, 168 b-10 1150
Brussels, Belgium

www.internationalcopper.org/

CONTACTS:

Author: Nathália Pimentel
nathalia@renewables-grid.eu

Team Lead: Andrzej Ceglaz
andrzej@renewables-grid.eu



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