

## MINUTES

Meeting number: 44

Venue: Rūnanga, Electricity Authority, Level 7, AON Centre, 1 Willis Street, Wellington

Time and date: 8.30am until 4.00 pm, Wednesday 16 August 2023

### Members Present

- Hon Heather Roy (Chair)
- Ben Gerritsen (via Teams)
- Barbara Elliston
- Chris Ewers
- Mike Underhill
- Nanette Moreau
- Nathan Strong (via Teams)
- Paula Checketts
- Phil Gibson
- Allan Miller
- Rebecca Larking

### Apologies

- Ben Gerritsen (for the afternoon items)
- Nathan Strong from 10am to 11:30am

### In attendance

Name	Title	Agenda item # attended
<b><u>Electricity Authority (Authority):</u></b>		
Sarah Gillies	Chief Executive	All items excluding #3, #10a and #10b
Andrew Millar	GM, Policy	#8-9 (from 9 am to 12pm)
Grant Benvenuti	Principal Advisor, Market Policy	All items excluding #3
James Blake-Palmer	Senior Analyst, Policy (Secretariat)	All items excluding #3
Claudia Gonnelli	Policy Analyst, Policy Operation (minute taker)	All items excluding #3
Louise Stumbles	Policy Analyst, Retail and Network	#10a
Gary White	Principal Analyst, Retail and Network	#10c
	<b><u>Other:</u></b>	
John Hancock	Facilitator, external consultant	#8 (from 10.05am-10.40am) #9 (from 10.40 to 12 pm) and lunch
Dr Matthew Keir	Director, Data Science and Analytics, Infrastructure Commission	#10a
Brigid Kelly	GM, People, Transpower	#10b
Peter Berry	Executive Director, Electricity Engineers' Association	#10c, via Teams

Name	Title	Agenda item # attended
Dr Stuart Johnston	Lead Advisor, Engineering and Technical, EEA	#10c
Rachel Simpson	Manager – Education, Skills and Immigration, BusinessNZ	#10d
Esther Tomkinson,	Co- Chair for the Young Energy Professionals Network,	#10d, via Teams
Dr Nirmal Nair	Associate Professor, University of Auckland	#10f, via Teams
Hamish Avery	EPECentre Director, University of Canterbury	#10e, via Teams
Mark Herring	Markets and Business Manager, Operations, Transpower	#12, via Teams

*The meeting opened at 8.33am, Sarah Gillies, James Blake-Palmer and Grant Benvenuti joined the meeting at 8.33am.*

### 1. Attendance and apologies

- 1.1. The Chair welcomed members to the 44th meeting of the Security and Reliability Council (SRC). A quorum was established.
- 1.2. The Chair noted there were no apologies.
- 1.3. The Chair noted Ben Gerritsen and Nathan Strong attended remotely.

### 2. Changes to disclosure of interests

- 2.1. The Chair reviewed the interests register.
- 2.2. Ben Gerritsen's, Mike Underhill's and Barbara Elliston's interests were noted.
- 2.3. The Chair asked Barbara Elliston to check that her most recent interests were received by the secretariat.
- 2.4. There were no further changes disclosed. The Chair approved members to act despite those declared interests.
- 2.5. Grant Benvenuti ran through the health and safety protocol and reminded members of the confidentiality of anything they may come across while in the Authority's office.
- 2.6. The Chair reminded members that there would be no risk radar session, as it would be incorporated in the *risk and strategy session* (item #8).

*Sarah Gillies, James Blake-Palmer, Grant Benvenuti, and Claudia Gonnelli left the meeting at 8.39am.*

### 3. Members-only session

- 3.1. The members discussed their priorities for the meeting.

*Sarah Gillies, Grant Benvenuti, James Blake-Palmer, and Claudia Gonnelli joined the meeting at 8:49am.*

### 4. Minutes of previous meeting

- 4.1. The minutes of the 1 June 2023 SRC meeting were discussed.
- 4.2. The minutes were accepted as a true and accurate record.

*Mike Underhill moved. All members approved.*

## 5. Correspondence

- 5.1. The Chair gave an overview of the correspondence including the letter sent to the Authority and the Authority's reply.

## 6. Action list and updates

- 6.1. The Chair noted three actions in the table had been completed and one is still in progress.
- 6.2. A member commented on Update 1.10 *Load Duration Curves*. They discussed a version of the graph they created to illustrate the load duration curve using data currently available on the Authority's Electricity Market Information website (EMI).
- 6.3. Members commented on the need to highlight the first 1% of the graph, to signal that these shortages are only for a short period of time. Currently, the first section (0 to 100 hours) is driving investments and, together with WITS updates showcasing the low residuals, incentivises the construction of new capacity. However, load management could be a more effective way of addressing the issue.
- 6.4. Members suggested the load duration curve was published regularly to allow the industry to respond to it.
- 6.5. Authority staff asked SRC who should produce the report (the Authority or the system operator) and how often it should be published.
- 6.6. Members noted that since the information is publicly available, the Authority could create it and publish a report quarterly, even if the graph would probably need to be updated only once a year.

**Action 1:** For the member who created the additional graph and letter to re-circulate to members.

**Action 2:** For Authority staff to organise the publication of the load duration curve and report.

- 6.7. Authority staff noted the conservative nature of some of the tools used in load forecasting.
- 6.8. The Chair noted the NZGB was previously a regular item at the SRC's Q1 meeting. It was later moved to the updates item to allow members to look at it before meetings. The Chair asked if members wanted it to be reinstated as an agenda item for the Q1 meeting. Members agreed to keep it in the updates.

## 7. Risk radar

- 7.1. This standing item will be covered in the Strategy Session (items #8 and #9)

*John Hancock and Andrew Millar (Authority) joined at 9.00am*

## 8. Facilitated risk and strategy session

- 8.1. The Chair welcomed John Hancock and Andrew Millar to the meeting.
- 8.2. The Chair introduced the risk and strategy session, noting the goals of the session, the SRC's function and the scope of its advice.

### **Wider strategic environment in which the SRC operates.**

- 8.3. John Hancock led a discussion on the wider strategic environment. Member comments included:
  - a) Decarbonization as a global challenge, and the industry needs to take consumers along the journey by managing consumer considerations and needs, having a social licence to operate.
  - b) It is key to have a system that is flexible enough to accommodate and encourage new technology to manage electricity security. New technology includes white hydrogen and increased vehicle to grid connections. Even Artificial Intelligence can help manage security efficiently and effectively.
  - c) New Zealand is competing with other nations to ensure it has enough workforce to achieve future sector growth. The sector is also competing with other sectors, both domestically and internationally, for the same workforce.
  - d) Extreme weather events and climate change create new challenges to the sector, which needs to ensure its resilience. Ability to obtain insurance is critical.
  - e) China's dominance of the supply for electrical resource inputs (EVs, wind turbines, magnets, rare earth metals etc) may become a bottleneck for future New Zealand's infrastructure.
  - f) Recognition that other sectors have a larger role to play in decarbonisation than electricity and more gains can be made.
  - g) The New Zealand context is important, with the need for confidence the market will bring solutions to bear.
  - h) Six of New Zealand's top ten demand peaks happened in last three months, which raises the question of GXP resilience and whether the industry is just "admiring the problem", instead of solving it.
  - i) Election year uncertainties, including potential for changes in government and policy.
  - j) The speed of change is much faster than in the past.
  - k) Electricity affordability is part of electricity reliability.
  - l) Several generally held assumptions in the electricity sector are no longer true. For example, demand peak trends have changed.
  - m) Some fixed criteria can limit growth, for example voltage requirements preventing a wind farm from being constructed, as it was not possible to calibrate the turbines for the New Zealand standards.

- n) Further consideration of an inertia market may be needed.
- o) The SRC can be more direct in their communication with the EA board, as discussed at the annual SRC/Authority Board meeting.

*Nathan Strong left the meeting at 10.00am*

### **Risk radar exercise**

- 8.4. Members did an exercise to support deeper engagement with the risk radar framework and assess its fitness for purpose. Comments included:
  - a) The radar is a great construct for monitoring the threats environment. It offers an environment scan. Presenting it as a single image with risks divided by pillars and time horizons is a good way of reviewing it. This single frame could be better than a table for presenting the risks, as people engage better with it.
  - b) There could be space to include *opportunities* in the radar.
  - c) Some of the risks are duplicated and need amending.
  - d) There are some framing issues, with some existing risks (or pillars) being causes of security risks (for example uncertainty) and some being impacts (such as network performance and resilience).
  - e) For the future, the pillars could be described as causes, such as extreme events, changes to factor inputs, technology changes etc.

*Nathan Strong joined the meeting at 11.30am*

## **9. Wrap up discussion on facilitated risk and strategy session and forward work programme**

- 9.1. Members identified potential new pillars for future SRC themes or papers and inclusion in the SRC's forward work programme.
  - a) Future Power System Architecture: to reflect on general assumptions held in the sector which may no longer be relevant.
  - b) Factor input shocks: to discuss if any of the things essential to build, manage and operate the power system (capital, materials, labour) are going to be disrupted or unavailable and what the industry is doing about these risks.
  - c) Black swans: to identify if there are any gaps in potential risks to future disruption and plan for them.
  - d) Implications of an increasingly dynamic economy for electricity supply security (such as water rights, new investment, Māori interests, resource management)

**Action 3:** Secretariat to present draft revisions to risk radar and proposed future topics to next SRC for approval. Possible changes include:

- a) Risk radar update,
- b) New pillars that reflect causes of the risk (as opposed to outcome)
- c) Rewritten risks that reflect electricity supply security outcomes,

- d) Update risks so that clusters are consolidated, irrelevant risks are deleted, and new risks are added,
- e) Map existing risks to new ones for transparency,
- f) Consider visual ways to present the information and keep single page presentation for discussion,
- g) Summarise topic themes and potential presenters for future sessions.

*Ben Gerritsen and Andrew Millar left at 12.04pm*

*John Hancock and Sarah Gillies left at 12.40pm*

*Dr Matthew Keir and Louise Stumbles (Authority) joined at 12:40pm*

### **10.a NZ Infrastructure Commission Te Waihanga**

- 10.1. The Chair introduced the representative from the Infrastructure Commission, who presented in person.
- 10.2. The presentation and discussion noted:
  - a) The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) provides a forward view of planned infrastructure in New Zealand and seeks to facilitate planning and coordination between the construction sector and infrastructure providers. It collects information from 70 organizations, (which include central and local government as well as private organizations) and they are trying to expand further in the private sector.
  - b) A key benefit of NIP is it can inform coordination and planning, provide information on the workforce needs and development programmes necessary for the sector, as well as increase understanding of deliverability risk and of responsiveness of the sector to significant unplanned events.
  - c) Infrastructure providers and workforce providers (and supply chain) often have conflicting preferences. For instance, the workforce providers prefer longer term certainty and a smooth pipeline of work to invest and build capability, capacity and efficiency. However infrastructure providers prefer flexibility and market capacity to respond to infrastructure investment needs.
  - d) Providing a forward view of planned infrastructure projects (across all sectors) highlights different regions' time horizons. Across New Zealand these are different due to different drivers. While not all prospective projects will proceed, having this forward view provides a context of the scale and gives an indication of the future workforce needs.
  - e) The NIP offers an early insight of the context for the electricity sector. Most notably: growing workforce needs, need for more remote workforce, long and specialist training, government incentives can create more demand (eg conversion to process heat) and competition for the same skilled labour with international markets and other sectors (e.g. general civil workers).

- f) Do the numbers include distribution projects? Some are included and the Commission is continuing to strengthen the data. At the moment, it includes transmission, generation and distribution projects.
- g) Access to project information is critical to the NIP and there are greater opportunities of engagement with the distribution sector as companies are not competing against each other as in the generation sector. The sector can also help improve the modelling and provide more information.
- h) How did companies know that you are looking for this information? At the moment, the project is prioritising the government sector. They are currently in the onboarding process and have an outreach programme could help increase awareness.
- i) How easy it is to provide information to the Commission? Accessibility can be improved, and they are working with the Commerce Commission to include more distributors.
- j) Who is providing the training? The Commission provides information to relevant agencies for them to create the appropriate workplan. These agencies include MBIE (which is leading the training for extreme weather events) the Ministry for Education, and the Construction Sector Workforce Development Council. The project team does not engage directly with education providers.
- k) Key message? Do not assume that everything is fine because there are a lot of projects in the pipeline. There is not enough capacity to deliver them all at once.

*Dr Matthew Keir and Louise Stumbles (Authority) left at 1.10pm*

*Brighid Kelly joined at 1:10pm*

## 10.b Transpower

10.3. The Chair welcomed the representative from Transpower.

10.4. The presentation and discussion noted:

- a) The electricity sector is forecast to grow significantly. Ensuring there is enough skilled workforce capable to support this growth is essential for all facets of the sector. Making people more familiar with the electricity sector and increasing their brand awareness is key to attracting diverse talent.
- b) Collaboration across the sector is essential to ensure a skilled workforce.
- c) Transpower has expanded its Graduate Career Day to provide a platform for service providers and to incentivise their training project. The focus is on bringing in more trainees. Transpower also has summer internship, cadet and apprentice programmes.
- d) The sector should take advantage of students wanting to work in sustainability and showcase the benefits of working for a large organization like Transpower.



- e) Transpower has scaled up training facilities to increase trainee numbers and increased its focus on micro credentials. They are also developing an “associated programme” to hire field workers no longer keen to work in the field as trainers. This is currently a pinch point, but they are confident in their ability to train new trainers and have the system completely digitised.
- f) How can the sector be more effective in attracting the workforce? There is a need to inspire people to dream of working in the sector.
- g) Immigration is key, especially while the sector develops the tools to train people. Concerns about safety, cost of living and quality of education could make New Zealand less attractive to skilled migrants. Other countries are doing more to attract and retain migrants, for example Canada has introduced parents and grandparents sponsorship.
- h) Do you believe the immigration settings are right? No, and to change them we need to work together as a sector, similar to what KiwiRail has done to facilitate access to train drivers.
- i) Transpower welcomes the SRC’s support and feedback on areas where they could work harder’. For instance, it would be useful to have a web platform for the whole sector to advertise job opening and show possible careers pathways. The sector could learn from the *100% pure* campaign.

10.5. The Chair commented that it was important to add the immigration point to the SRC letter of advice and use Canada’s parental pass as an example of successful strategies.

*Brighid Kelly left at 1.35pm*

*Dr Stuart Johnston, Peter Berry and Gary White (Authority) joined at 1:36pm*

*Sarah Gillies joined at 1:40pm*

### **10.c Electricity Engineers’ Association (EEA)**

10.6. The Chair introduced representatives from the EEA to the meeting.

10.7. The presentation and discussion noted:

- a) The EEA is concerned New Zealand will not have the capability to effectively achieve 2050 decarbonization and considers timing to be the main issue. They are currently looking at what has been done in Australia and recognise this is a global challenge. International markets, such as Asia, the USA and Europe, are engaging more substantially on the topic than New Zealand.
- b) They are considering the unique New Zealand situation, as a low wage economy that needs to import or self-develop skilled labour.
- c) The workforce needs to change to account for increasing digitalisation, decentralisation and decarbonisation and the sector has put in place good initiatives. However, current efforts are not well coordinated and planned, as there is no leadership indicating what will be needed to achieve the 2050 decarbonisation targets.



- d) New Zealand could also partner with international organizations. For instance, partnering with Australia to train blade technicians as there may be not enough demand in New Zealand to justify creating specialised training facilities. Both countries could benefit from training their workforce in transferable skills. Micro credentials are a good change, allowing incremental upskilling.
- e) There is a need to engage with schools to inspire future workers and increase social awareness of the sector. The key challenge is that for the last 100 years the industry has been invisible, has not advertised itself well and there is an image issue

Businesses usually have a 1 to 3-year horizon, hence there is a need for a cross sectional group working on the issue and contributing to a wider plan.

*Dr Stuart Johnston, Peter Berry and Gary White (Authority) left at 2.02 pm*

*Rachel Simpson and Esther Tomkinson joined at 2.03 pm*

#### **10.d BusinessNZ Energy Council (BEC)/Young Energy Professionals Network (YEPN)**

- 10.8. The Chair introduced representatives from the BusinessNZ Energy Council and the Young Energy Professionals Network.
- 10.9. The presentation and discussion noted:
  - a) Some companies are quite innovative, but there is a need to amplify these efforts.
  - b) Challenges include an aging workforce, how to utilise older workers and the fact business and education often talk different languages making cooperation hard.
  - c) Current high emigration from New Zealand is expected to continue. It is not clear what skills migration is bringing into the country. We need to consider both skilled labour retention and attraction.
  - d) Experiential learning is important for potential trainees as are introductions to the sector.
  - e) Importance of increasing New Zealand's international attraction, as New Zealand was slower than others to reopen after COVID and attracting talents.
  - f) Expected shift in valued skills. These were engineering, accounting, data analysis but in the future could be: critical thinking, fact checking, bias awareness, communications, prompt generation (effectively instructing AI tools), emotional intelligence.
  - g) New generations of workers will reshape the whole sector. They are more driven from fulfilment than from salaries. There is a need to tap into 'accidental energy professionals' to get more people into the industry. For instance, the YEPN has engaged with commerce

students from the University of Auckland as part of efforts to make people more engaged with the sector.

- h) How critical is the situation for the electricity sector in terms critical skill sets needed? Workforce is highly critical and a matter of national significance. Challenges include an aging population and smaller student cohorts and a need to steer students into areas of study and work with opportunities they are interested in. Ongoing decline in student capability, such as reading, writing and maths, and growing numbers of students leaving schools without qualifications is also of concern.
- i) There is a sharp decline in university enrolment across New Zealand, both for domestic and international students. Apprenticeship numbers, however, are increasing.
- j) Importance of targeting career advisors, teachers and parents, who have substantial influence on students' choices.
- k) Question of how the sector can become more approachable and create a connection with the public. Programmes to get more people from the electricity industry to speak to schools and have interactive activities.
- l) Presenters were asked to send links to these programmes, to the secretariat.

*Rachel Simpson and Esther Tomkinson left at 2.27*

*Dr Nirmal Nair joined at 2.50 pm*

#### **10f. University of Auckland**

- 10.10. The Chair welcomed and introduced the representative from Auckland University, who presented online.
- 10.11. The presentation provided an overview of the:
  - a) University's current standing.
  - b) Evolution of the Department of electrical, computer and software engineering, including a new focus on Mātauranga Māori to find its place in Maoridom and the Pacific.
  - c) Engagement pipeline to standards and best practices, both nationally and internationally
  - d) Faculty's research. They are members of the Centre of Research Excellence and take part in the National Science Challenge and the Strategic Science Investment Fund.
  - e) Global Workforce Initiative Consortium, which works in several areas to connect and discuss workforce issues.
- 10.12. Members discussed the paper. Comments and questions raised included:
  - a) How do you know what the NZ energy sector needs and how do you direct students to those areas? They believe they are meeting the needs of the sector. They focus on best practice and work with the

EEA to get a sense of what the sector need. They train for the world, and the students either remain in New Zealand or move to different markets. PhD and Master students usually remain in the country if the conditions are favourable.

- b) Do you offer post-graduate module other than PhD and Masters? They could offer it if they had a partner to make it sustainable. The business case has not been done, but at the moment the focus is on more Master opportunities. They also offer a certificate of proficiency but is not very industry focused.
- c) How do we keep graduates in New Zealand? Most students stay in New Zealand. However, some Master students programmes are catered for international students who are required to return to their country after they complete their studies. The key problem is that we operate in a silo. There is a need to 'grow the pie' and create pathways to retrain, for example, mechanical engineers to build energy infrastructure.
- d) Why has electrical engineering dropped in popularity? There could be a subconscious bias. There is a need to broaden the pool of students. Current changes in the curricula are creating more retention. It is also important to influence parents.

*Dr Nirmal Nair left at 3.11pm*

*Hamish Avery joined at 3.11pm*

#### **10.e Canterbury University Aruhiko – PEET**

- 10.13. The Chair welcomed the representative from Canterbury University, who presented online.
- 10.14. The presentation provided an overview of the Aruhiko – PEET (Power Engineering Excellent Trust) initiative.
  - a) The Trust was created in 2002 to ensure a pipeline of power engineer talents after a significant drop in student numbers.
  - b) It is a charity, funded by industry, with the key mission to attract, develop and connect. They reach into schools and organize outreach activities, such as technology bootcamps and activities at the University. They also offer school leaver scholarships.
  - c) They organize annual field trips for talent development, have a scholarship programme and offer support to scholars/ alumni. They seek to offer a sense of inclusion and engagement with the industry. Hence, they offer mentoring programme, either with staff or older students.
  - d) During the year, they organize career events, functions, and student projects to connect scholars with industry. Companies can put forward a project for 4th year students. This often leads to graduate jobs.
  - e) They offer sponsorship for postgraduate students if a topic is particularly pertinent for the industry. They are also seeking to

broaden the diversity of the student pool. Since 2019 the selection criteria has aimed at improving gender equity.

- 10.15. Members discussed the paper. Comments and questions raised included:
- a) How successful is the programme? 70% of scholars have entered the industry and remained in it. Around 40% are working for a PEET member.
  - b) Are you getting enough students, and could you handle more? They are effective in bringing engineer prospects in, but not very effective in bringing people in from school. Some secondary school students are interested, but by the time they engage with them they do not have the right prerequisites. It's important to engage earlier than the second to last year of high school but are conscious of not spreading themselves too thin. They are working with the *Wonder Project*, an Engineering NZ initiative aimed at outreach to primary schools.
  - c) The main problem is the sector is not visible and not aspirational.
  - d) What do you need from industry? The key is to boost the awareness in 10- to 15-year-olds, to target students when they are making career decisions. The industry needs to put itself out there. However, at the latest career events some booths had no prospect applicants as all the students had already found employment.

*Hamish Avery left at 3.33*

*Rebecca Larking and Phil Gibson left at 3.34*

## **11. Wrap up discussion on agenda items #10a-10f**

- 11.1. Members discussed the *Workforce Management* papers and presentations and considered what advice to provide to the Authority.
- 11.2. The Chair asked members for thoughts on key themes from the presentations. Key themes include:
  - a) The importance of a coordinated approach to workforce issues and the need for leadership. BusinessNZ or Infrastructure Commission could have this role, as they are across immigration, workforce, and education. Alternatively, a sector member could lead a collaborative effort.
  - b) The importance of micro credentialling.
  - c) The challenge of having enough trainers. There may be a need to rely on private training enterprises. The EA can influence others but is not able to deliver this.
  - d) The importance of societal aspects, which are hard to control and change.

## **12. The purpose and scope of next meeting's substantive papers.**

*Technology and Information Security:*

- 12.1. The Chair reintroduced the theme for the paper scheduled for the 26<sup>th</sup> of October: technology and information security, which previously explicitly focused on cyber and has now a broader scope. SRC suggested it was best to divide the report in three parts and look backwards to the last 12 months, have a current focus, and then looking at future intentions.
- 12.2. The Chair noted members would like to have case studies for the information and data security theme included in the substantive papers for the next meeting.
- 12.3. The SRC also suggested including any gaps that the system operator may observe, and that they are not planning to fill, as it is not their role. If they are unsure who could fill these gaps, the SRC could provide advice that an area that needs to be picked up.
- 12.4. The SRC also asked to include how the last GridEx industry exercise went and who the participants were (as SRC asked for all EDBs to be invited). They also asked the system operator to include a reflection of how the system operator performed and if there are any gaps or areas for improvement.
- 12.5. Members discussed possible case studies:
  - a) Phil Gibson indicated that Mercury Energy could present their cyber security journey to the members.
  - b) InPhySec could also provide an independent check. Authority staff suggested InPhySec could be commissioned to provide an independent overview but that would be based on existing information and experience, unless data capture and assessment is also commissioned.
  - c) EEA could provide an overview of smaller group and different consumer expectations.
  - d) Vector could also be contacted, as they have done a lot of work on cyber security
  - e) Australian Energy Market Operators (AEMO) could offer a perspective from Australia.
  - f) John Scott's presentation could also be a starting point.
- 12.6. The updated risk radar would be made available for discussion at the next meeting. The Chair invited more comments. No comments were made.

**Action 4:** Phil Gibson to liaise with the secretariat to organize Mercury's presentation

**Action 5:** Chris Ewers, in his role on the EEA executive Committee, to liaise with Authority staff to assess the possibility of the EEA giving an overview to SRC at the October meeting.

*Mark Herring joined at 3.34*

*System operator's support of industry evolution:*

- 12.7. The Chair introduced the representative from Transpower (as system operator) who attended online.

- 12.8. The Chair introduced the scope of the session, which is to discuss what SRC needs from the System Operator for their self-review and substantive papers.
- 12.9. Members suggested the paper focuses on the transition and how the system operator is supporting the industry through transition.

*System operator's annual self-review:*

- 12.10. SRC would also like more information on the system operator's progress with their communication with industry and if there is anything SRC can do in this field.
- 12.11. The system operator stated the annual self-review is on track to meet the deadline (31 August).
- 12.12. SRC stated it would be helpful to have a separate 'lessons learned' section. The system operator agreed to present it again as a separate heading (it was joined with *opportunities* in previous report).
- 12.13. Members discussed whether it would be possible to include Tracey Kai, the new GM from ENA in the next meeting, either as a general introduction or as a presenter.

**Action 6:** Secretariat to engage with the system operator to refine the topics for their presentation.

**Action 7:** the secretariat to contact Tracey Kai about the possibility of attending or presenting at the SRC's October meeting.

*Mark Herring left at 3:43*

### **13. The SRC's Forward Work Programme**

- 13.1. This item was discussed as part of item #9 (the Wrap up discussion from the SRC's risk and strategy session).

*The meeting ended at 4.00pm*