



Reflection Group

Minutes of 9th Meeting

4-5 July 2005

Ferlinz Eckberger Hof, Gamlitz, Austria

Agenda:

1. Welcome by the Chairman, minutes of last meeting, agenda
2. Opening remarks and news from the Commission
3. MERG re-visited: Strategic orientation and mid-term action plan I
4. Co-operation between EnR and ManagEnergy
5. Energy efficiency in the local context
 - a) Green Paper on Energy Efficiency
 - b) Presentations by Energy Agency Networks
6. Strategic orientation and mid-term action plan II
7. Any other business

Annex: Attendance List

Day 1: Monday, 4 July 2005

1. Welcome by the Chairman, minutes of last meeting, agenda

Boris Papousek (BP) welcomed the attendees to the meeting. He gave a special welcome to André Brisaer representing the European Commission, to Rebecca van Leeuwen-Jones representing EnR, and to new members.

Minutes of previous meeting: These were agreed, but it was asked if in future the Meeting notes could include a list of attendees. Noted that the ECUBA executive summary did not fully reflect the discussions, so the handout from the meeting was circulated again.

Agenda: BP ran through the agenda, which was agreed by those present. IWB agreed to take the minutes, as the current Vice-Chair, Prit Enok, changed to the EIE Executive Agency in Brussels. Each participant gave a brief introduction to himself/herself for the benefit of new attendees.

2. Opening remarks and news from the Commission

André Brisaer, the new Head of Unit D3, gave an introduction to his person and to recent activities in DG TREN. He had been nominated as head of unit D3 just two weeks ago. He was pleased to be able to meet the Reflection Group so soon, and he is especially keen to meet the members to find out more about their activities, as well as the considering the more formal papers.

His background is that he worked for nine years in the private sector in a company specialising in thermal insulation; he had trained as an economist but specialised in marketing. In 1984 he joined the Commission in transport and has had various roles including market observation of internal transport, driving licences, tachographs and the design of the standard EU number plate. After the formation of DG-TREN, AB had been put in charge of policy and promotion in D1 – focusing on energy-efficient products (labels), liaison with Energy Star, and the eco-design directive. He is now the fourth head of unit D3 in two years. Unfortunately the unit has lost some very good people with the establishment of the Energy Intelligent Europe Executive Agency (EIEEA), so it has to "do more with less".

Turning to broader issues, AB believes that the most important recent event has been the adoption of the **Green Paper on Energy Efficiency**, which was taken up readily by the Council. He asked the group for provocative responses and he also suggested that group members could lobby through national organisations.

The **Eco-Design Directive** originally started as seeking to define minimum energy efficiency standards, but has been expanded to include other environmental aspects. It was adopted in the Council at the end of May and should be published before the summer break. There will be calls for tenders for 14 preparatory standards in OJEU on 7 July, including those relating to standby losses.

The draft **Energy Services Directive** has been discussed in the Council, but is opposed by Member States, largely due to compulsory targets, which the Parliament had wanted to include. As these targets were to some extent just aims, this omission should not damage the overall directive too much.

The **Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign** has moved from D1 to D3 with AB. The first conference of the campaign will be held on 28-29 November in Brussels. The conference may be followed by a one-day conference to discuss more about the Green Paper - there will be overlapping participants but the latter may include, for example, more Consumers' Associations. The Commission is looking to develop synergies between ManagEnergy and the Sustainable Energy Europe campaign.

As a result, the ManagEnergy conference has been postponed until February 2006, when more actions will be known from the Green Paper. At that time more will be known about the inclusion of the Energy Intelligent Europe programme into CIP (the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme).

BP expressed his thanks to AB for choosing to come here, rather than to go to the launch of the Sustainable Energy Europe campaign in Brussels. BP asked AB what he expected from the group if it was not too early to say.

AB responded that it was early, but the group is seen in DG Tren as a bridge between the Commission and local energy actors and agencies in the member states. Commenting on the content and dissemination of the new Green Paper, contributing to the communication between the Commission and the local level, giving input for the new EIE work programme and clarifying the role of the agencies are all relevant tasks. Members should be mindful of the need to define the purpose of the group clearly, to be able to justify more resources to support the group.

3. MERG re-visited: Strategic orientation and mid-term action plan I

BP gave an introduction by saying that it should be made very clear to ourselves (and to the Commission) who the target groups and target areas of our work are. Regarding target groups he suggested not to be too broad (e.g. general legislation) and to focus on: ManagEnergy, Unit D3 (dissemination), EIE programme, national associations of energy agencies and European networks.

As relevant questions to be addressed by the group he sees:

What are the impacts of legislation, programmes and projects on the local level? What are the needs from the local level to better implement sustainable energy policies?

How can the results of European projects and programmes be better disseminated to the local level?

How can the work of the energy agencies be supported and be made more sustainable and effective?

Looking ahead: What else will be needed in the future to foster energy efficiency and renewables? What can and should be done by the above mentioned target groups?

The meeting broke into three groups to develop a SWOT analysis. A summary is:

<p>Strengths: expertise diversity local knowledge links to EC quality of membership focused on sustainable energy good working relationship</p>	<p>Weaknesses: incomplete membership (some countries especially new member states missing) lack of discussion between members between meetings (continuity) lack of visibility of impact nat. associations have little resources – based only on voluntary efforts</p>
<p>Opportunities: role as a communications platform between local and regional actors/agencies, other networks and EC better connecting old & new member states</p>	<p>Threats: transparency in terms of membership and representation of agencies relationship with National Energy Agencies</p>

IWB noted that the strengths could be summarised in terms of the quality of the members, and the weaknesses were largely organisational (lack of resources).

BP asked for a discussion about the strategies in the sense of brainstorming now; specific conclusions will be drawn the following day.

Points emerging from the subsequent discussion were:

- Clarify (and expand) membership of group
- Clarify tasks and function (more than just reflection?)
- Better formulation of expectations by the Commission
- The group wishes more feedback, if and how the reflections are taken into account (in some cases it has been too much a one-way communication)
- AB can see a role for members with regard to the EIE programme in: (1) advising on EIE applications, (2) acting as an advisor/mentor to new agencies, (3) supporting the Commission by giving evaluation and qualitative feedback on the outcomes of projects.
- Evaluate possibility of putting together a project for funding MERG activities. A small 100% funded targeted action would offer probably better value than seeking 50% funding for a larger SAVE-ALTENER project.
- Role of MERG as communication platform shall be put forward
- MERG members and nat. associations can give advice on new agencies: Commission should contact MERG or national associations before funding new agencies; in future call for proposals a recommendation shall be included that new agencies shall contact the national associations first
- The problem is that the group members all have very limited resources!
- The Commission set up ManagEnergy to support local actions - website, annual conference, seminars, etc. MERG was set up to advise on programmes. MERG has since expanded to include three concrete tasks including support for agencies in new member states. We should be careful not to overstretch the group and to keep to the tasks it can deliver.

4. Co-operation between EⁿR and ManagEnergy

Rebecca van Leeuwen spoke about EnR, the network of National Energy Agencies. It is a voluntary association with 21 members founded in 1991. All members are in the EU or Bulgaria or Croatia. Its aims are to share knowledge and expertise, to exchange information, develop joint platforms and common projects, and to provide a combined approach to international bodies.

EnR operates through a Charter, and meets annually in January or February, with a regular summer meeting for contact points - the last one was two weeks ago in Zagreb. The troika of past, present and future chairmen meet six times each year. There are also 8 topic-based working groups, meeting a couple of times a year and subject to regular monitoring by the full group.

Common projects address areas such as appliance labelling, developing the ODYSEE energy efficiency indicators and the ATLAS survey of energy efficient products. Most recently it has run the REACT project looking at biomass.

The draft concept paper submitted to the group suggests several areas of possible co-operation. Questions about strengthening the co-operation included whether partners could see a potential benefit, what are its priorities, how could it be organised, and who should be brought in (just the partners or more widely)?

A quick survey concerning the co-operation between national and local agencies in the countries present gave the following picture:

Level of Cooperation			No network, or no national agency
Good	Some obstacles*	Poor or none at all	
S, FIN	D, IRL, A**	BG, I, GB, GR, SK**	SLO, EST

* or informal links only

** with some qualification (eg. improving recently in Slovakia)

In the discussion there were some concerns about possible conflicts of interest and uncertainty concerning the aim of such a co-operation. It was stated that MERG is not really a network, unlike EnR, but more of a group set up with a specific purpose. It is not as if it were like two equal networks co-operating. EnR is already a standing member of MERG. And European co-operation should not be used to sort out problems that occur at a national level.

RvL reported that at the recent EnR meeting there had also been some unresolved concerns about possible conflicts of interest especially where the national agencies are either competing, or providing funding for local or regional agencies.

On the other hand the possible benefits of a reinforced co-operation were put forward. Co-operation could help better understanding and supporting of local and regional energy agencies among the EnR members. National agencies could benefit from better contacts to the local level and more practical points could be fed into policy making.

BP noted that there are diverse situations but that co-operation is best where national agencies can fund the local agencies rather than compete against them for funding.

The following concrete suggestions were made:

MERG could be able to co-operate as appropriate in some of the EnR working groups (problem of limited resources of MERG members).

Exchange of representatives and have a MERG person attending EnR meetings (RvL noted that MERG had been invited to the last EnR meeting but had been unable to attend due to time and money constraints).

EnR could persuade its members to set up a fund to develop new agencies. This could help and MERG could assist with evaluating new applications to operate Agencies (RG).

AB said that the Commission would support and welcome any initiative that helps to improve the effectiveness and impact of local agencies. He accepted that this may vary with the size of the country, as in small ones the national agency may also work on the local level. Local agencies should see if they could gain added value from working with national agencies but he believes that co-operation will be difficult at the European level if it does not already work at the national level.

RvL stated that EnR would find a formalised position from MERG helpful.

BP attempted to summarise the discussion by noting:

Conclusions:

MERG welcomed an enhanced and focused co-operation between EⁿR and ManagEnergy. Benefits were seen for both groups. Increased awareness among national agencies about the relevance and needs of the local level would help to improve the effectiveness and impact of local energy agencies. Enhanced partnerships with local energy actors would help the national agencies to better implement their objectives and programmes.

On the other hand there were some concerns about possible conflicts of interest and uncertainty concerning the aim and structure of such a co-operation on the European level. In particular, it depends much on the situation in the respective country; whether national agencies are competing or providing funding for local or regional agencies.

A proposed area for co-operation was the support for creating new local and regional energy agencies in areas where do not yet exist (especially in the new member states and candidate countries).

As next steps it was agreed:

- Communication between MERG chairman and EnR president on how to proceed and do the next steps
- EnR Secretariat will include a summary of the various opinions (both from MERG and EnR) regarding potential cooperation in the paper
- Especially, EnR should be asked how they would like to support local and regional activities and what they are doing at present in this area
- RG should be asked to expand his idea on a development fund to help establish new agencies
- MERG is invited to attend a EnR meeting a year (the next is in February 2006 in Dublin); MERG will seek possibilities to send a representative

5a. Energy efficiency in the local context - Green Paper on Energy Efficiency

AB presented the key features of the new Green Paper on Energy Efficiency. Andris Piebalgs, the new Energy Commissioner, sees energy efficiency as a priority of his mandate, as it alone meets all the priorities of the Lisbon agenda - competitiveness and the protection the environment. AB asked the group to note that it is not a White Paper, ie. it does not have detailed action plans but as a Green Paper is primarily for discussion without including (for example) a full impact assessment.

Key headlines:

- 20% improvement in energy-efficiency by 2020; half is already in the pipeline through implementation of existing legislation, such as EPBD, eco-design directive.
- The second 10% probably won't need additional legislation, eg. through:
 - Giving citizens better information
 - Improving targeting of taxation without increasing the overall burden
 - Public procurement

- Using new and improved financial instruments
- Going further on buildings
- Using CARS21 to improve the overall efficiency of cars in the EU
- Enhancement of international co-operation (including USA, China, Japan)

The Commission wants discussion at all levels; energy agencies should contribute to the bottom level, but there is a question over how it can be organised. There is going to be a consultation process: there are 25 questions in the Green Paper, but respondents can add to them. All consultation methods are welcome.

The outcome should be a concrete Action Plan (White Paper) by the end of 2006.

IWB quoted from the Green Paper: "Network of Energy Agencies... will be tasked with widely spreading information on the Green Paper and seeking comments". He asked if energy agencies will be able to bid for funding to do this, e.g. by holding events, or for distributing copies to key local or regional actors? AB accepted that "tasked" might be the wrong word; he obviously hoped that Energy Agencies will help contribute, but there is no obligation to do so or money available to do it. He will investigate if there are hard copies available for distribution and which languages the Green Paper will be translated into.

GW commented that Chapter 5 "Regional and Local Level" is very brief with only the one specific topic of "financing instruments". There is no mention in the section of local dissemination or marketing campaigns.

BP added that all members of the public and all agencies could contribute to the debate. Would there be a benefit in MERG putting in a collective Paper, given the time involved in trying to coordinate such a response? AB said that all responses have to be treated equally; but that the impact of the collective opinion of an association may be much greater. The EC would expect a clear input from agencies focusing on the local dimension.

Conclusions:

It was decided to produce a MERG opinion paper on the Green Paper on Energy Efficiency with a clear focus on the relevant local level aspects. The concrete steps would be discussed on the following day.

<MERG members then undertook a study tour to visit a solar-powered chilling unit driven by 100m² of flat-plate solar collectors.>

Day 2: Tuesday 5 July 2005

Concerning the planned agenda item "Participation of local energy agencies and actors in the EIE programme" BP asked AB if DG-TREN or EIEEA is going to produce statistics on Energy Agency participation in the last round of EIE. AB responded that the information was not currently available, but that he would look at what could be made available. The item was postponed until the next meeting.

The order of the day's agenda was then revised and agreed.

5b. Energy efficiency in the local context - presentations by Energy Agency Networks

BP introduced that the objective of this topic is to get an overview of challenges and needs of energy agencies and local actors in the countries present and to do a brainstorming what can be done to strengthen energy agencies and energy efficiency activities on the local level. (Due to the focus of the current Commission on energy efficiency we will this time also take a focus on EE.). This should then result in ideas and suggestions for action by ME, DG TREN, EIE II and the MERG.

Presentations were given by members on the status of the agencies in each of their respective member states:

Bulgaria	Four operational Agencies (3 ex-SAVE), but there may in future be as many as 11. There's a lack of co-operation from local mayors and only limited information available.
Slovenia	Only one established Energy Agency (started 2005) with three to come from the current round. Historically there have been more energy consultancies operating on a commercial basis.
Estonia	Agencies are 100% self-financing, as there are no "official" agencies, but government offers financial support for energy audits.
Greece	14 Energy Agencies opened between 1997-99 - only half survived (financing). Products offered vary with location: Renewable Energy on islands, audits, ESCOs, geothermal elsewhere.
Germany	Focus on promotional events and energy efficiency consultancy. Delay in implementing Building Directive due to general election. 18 members, problems in financing - numbers likely to fall. Co-financing difficult (& bank guarantees).
Sweden	12 agencies, aiming for national coverage, but lack of political will in the gaps – so existing agencies may assume responsibilities in neighbouring counties. Only two agencies have more than four staff. Funding from national agency for advice service. Co-financing for EIE difficult.
UK	General energy efficiency situation is very favourable, strong high-level government support for combating global climate change. Uncertainty over future direction of state-funded Energy Efficiency Advice Centres may create opportunities for Agencies. Buildings Directive in law - scale too large for agencies. Co-financing prevents participation in EIE.
Ireland	Support from local authorities generally good, if a bit uneven. Most offices small, preventing writing bids for EIE projects. Agencies small but tenacious.

Italy	RENEAL probably the largest network with 31 agencies, including two new ones. Delays to implementation of buildings directive. €2 million from government for agencies to run marketing campaign. Conflict in role between independence and working in an open market.
Austria	12 agencies, covering >90% of Austria; reasonably secure. Would benefit from more sustainable finance. Implementation of buildings directive will be handled at regional level but has hardly started. Some agencies participate in EIE proposals, but problem of national co-financing (where there is no basis funding). National climate protection programme: Too much money stays with national agency..
Slovakia	Two SAVE Agencies. Problems with sustainability of finance. Legislative situation improving and has opened 8 energy advice centres around the country. Buildings directive progressing well.
Finland	Seven agencies survive. Issues include small municipalities, stability of funding. Move Renewables from energy efficiency. Voluntary agreements run from 2003-5. Good networking between Energy Agencies. Buildings Directive is being implemented fully.

Conclusions

BP drew out the common points, with additions from participants in the discussion:

- Awareness at the local level for energy efficiency needs improving, especially among municipalities in new member states
- Only some agencies continue to participate in EIE, with few of the small agencies, due to: lack of capacity to write proposals or know-how how to manage projects, financial issues with bank guarantees, the increasing size and the European dimension of the EIE projects
- Co financing of EIE projects is a real problem, especially for those agencies not directly part of local authorities or having some sort of basic funding; prevents participation in EIE
- Many agencies have a problem about financial stability, especially how to fund information and awareness campaigns. There is a general concern about too much focus and funding going to the centre, to national agencies, and not to the local level.
- There are a lot of small agencies, usually with a broad range of topics, and therefore lacking capacity to work in a free market
- Opportunities may exist to boost marketing of European initiatives
- Energy in transport is a chance for agencies and capacity should be built

6. Strategic orientation and mid-term action plan II

BP summarised yesterday's discussion by noting that the original objectives for the group are still valid: to establish a think-tank and a two-way flow of information between the Commission and local or regional Energy Agencies and actors.

Specific actions and target activities are:

- To reflect on ManagEnergy and other dissemination campaigns
- To reflect on the EIE work programme and the ability of agencies to participate
- To offer informed advice on strategies, such as the Green Paper (but noting that there are too many policy papers to comment on them all); especially concerning the needs of the local level for sustainable energy action
- To support national associations in performing similar functions
- To support the formation of new agencies, esp. in New Member States, and deliver ideas to make existing ones more sustainable and effective.

Membership:

There is a need to clarify the mandate of the members of the group to ensure transparency. At the moment there are three categories of members: representatives from associations, from European networks and experts nominated ad persona. It is proposed that the chairman together with the Commission will work out a proposal along the following lines: National associations (where they exist) and European networks nominate their representatives; additional experts are nominated by the Commission on the recommendation of the group.

The group requested that there should also be a participant from the new EIEEA present at each of its meetings. The group also thought that it should seek better coverage from the new member states and candidate countries: RD agreed to co-ordinate this activity.

As one of their conditions of membership, participants in the group should agree:

- To collect information from their members (usually agencies in a single member state)
- To disseminate information to the same actors (ie. their country's energy agencies)

It was noted that there is a shortage of resources (both staff and finance) but that there may be an opportunity to gain project funding from EIE. Especially, it would be helpful, if travel costs (e.g. to EnR meetings) could be covered.

After a short discussion it was agreed that the group's internal procedures should remain unchanged - to have just an elected chair and vice-chair.

KK and IWB believe that MERG's role should extend to reflecting on the FP6/FP7 programmes, especially as regards dissemination of project results. They noted that Concerto (part of the sixth Framework) specifically requires participation of Energy Agencies where possible. GW added that regional development funds are another source of funding that could be considered (Interreg). It was agreed that MERG should consider all other EU programmes with a dissemination role in the field of sustainable energy, but it was noted that they were secondary to EIE and ME.

Tasks for MERG

BP noted that – as resources are so limited – the group should concentrate on tasks, where special expertise is available, which have the greatest impact and which can be delivered. The following table summarises ideas put onto a flip chart, and records the number of votes for each topic. (Each participant had three votes, so there were a maximum of 42 votes available):

Opinion Paper on the Energy Efficiency Green Paper	10
Identifying the public role of local Energy Agencies, and their use of public money	10
Proposals for specific actions on new member states & candidate countries (and others that don't attend MERG)	6
Participation of local energy agencies in EIE (including reporting problems encountered, conditions and recommendations for improvements)	6
Reflect/advise on ManagEnergy (website, workshops, dissemination)	4
Preparing a model business plan for use by energy agencies	4
Input ideas to EIE II work programme	2
Developing a project concept for financing dissemination and awareness raising activities of all local and regional energy agencies	0

In the discussion on these results the group asked if it could see the full ECUBA report. AB responded that he would try to make it available to all MERG members. Additionally, AB will send information (slides) on the current status of the EIE II work programme.

AB said that it would be helpful to have clear picture of the role of agencies; identifying which actions are self-sustaining and which require support from public funding. This might be helpful and could help DG-TREN design better programmes and justify more money. This would go a little beyond the ECUBA report, which mainly listed the activities carried out by the Energy Agencies. RG warned that agencies not wholly owned by municipalities are subject to public procurement rules, under which they have to compete for any work offered by local government.

BP noted that the ManagEnergy initiative is going quite well, which is one reason why it received so few votes. AB replied that it is important that the Commission is told that it is going well.

Two topics for ManagEnergy workshops were proposed:

- Role and chances for energy agencies in the implementation of the Building Directive
- Role and chances for energy agencies in energy and transport

Management oriented seminars, including how to write and submit good proposals, should be better organised on national level; e.g. through the national associations.

It was further noted that an exchange between experienced and new agencies is best if they are either nearby or if they have a similar focus in their work. This is where thematic networks could play a valuable role in improving the performance of energy agencies.

Conclusions, TODOs:

The group agreed the following next steps:

- The group will work on the following tasks, for which task co-ordinators are appointed:

1. Opinion Paper on the Energy Efficiency Green Paper (Gerry Wardell, Kostas Konstantinou)

Focus on important issues for the local level, not too extensive.

- a) Identify relevant areas and additional issues in a draft paper
- b) Ask MERG for comments and input
- c) Compile opinion paper and present at next meeting

2. Public roles of Local Energy Agencies (Ian Byrne, Gian-Mario Varalda)

- a) Draft paper, taking into account results of ECUBA study
- b) Send to members of the group
- c) Discussion at next meeting

3. Action on new member states and candidate countries (Roman Doubrava, Tomaz Fatur)

- a) Develop draft paper based on previous work done by RG: analysis, strategy, measures
- b) Present and discuss at next meeting

4. Participation of local energy agencies in EIE (Boris Papousek, Otmar Schlager)

- a) Develop draft analysis and send out to group for comments
- b) Present and discuss at next meeting

- The two tasks

- **Reflect/advise on ManagEnergy (website, workshops, dissemination)**
- **Input ideas to EIE II work programme**

are also seen as highly relevant for MERG's objectives. As ManagEnergy and the EIE II work programme are the direct responsibility of Directorate D, the Commission is asked to come up with specific requests for advice and reflection from the group when appropriate.

It has been emphasised by the group that the ManagEnergy initiative is running well and is providing useful information for local energy actors. Suggestions for further improvements will be made when appropriate.

The other points should be brought to the attention of the relevant persons in D3.

- The results of the discussion on MERG's strategic orientation and mid-term action plan will be summarized in a paper for the next meeting (**BP**).
This will include a clarification concerning MERG membership (**BP with AB**).
- MERG asks to invite a representative of the EIE Executive Agency for the next meetings (**AB/D3**).
- Send a copy of the full ECUBA report to the members, if possible (**AB/D3**)
- Send information (slides) on the future EIE II work programme to the group (**AB/D3**)
- Commission and EIEEA are asked to provide figures on participation of local agencies in the last two EIE calls before next meeting (**AB/D3**)
- Two topics for ManagEnergy workshops were proposed and should be brought to the attention of D3
 - Role and chances for energy agencies in the implementation of the Building Directive
 - Role and chances for energy agencies in energy and transportIn particular, it should be discussed, if and how local agencies could play a more prominent role as regards clean transport.

7. Any other business

The group decided not to elect a new Vice-Chair for this year (as Priit Enok left for the EIE Executive Agency). Instead, a new chairman for 2006 shall be elected at the next MERG meeting as planned.

AB informed that the Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign conference will take place 28-29 November 2005 in Brussels.

The next ManagEnergy annual conference is planned for the beginning of February 2006. There will be a MERG meeting just before the conference.

The group found it useful and important to have another MERG meeting this year, best on 30 Nov. just after the SEE conference. This meeting was, however, still subject to confirmation by the Commission.

Boris Papousek concluded, wished all participants a good journey back and closed the meeting.

Annex: Attendance List (alphabetical order):

(contact details see on ManagEnergy Reflection Group homepage)

		<u>Organisation and country, if representing national association</u>	
AA	Anne Ahtiainen	EA SW Finland	Finland
BA	Barbara Angelini	DG-TREN (Day 1 only)	EC
AB	André Brisaer	DG-TREN: head of unit D3	EC
IWB	Ian Byrne	Assn of UK Energy Agencies/MKEA/NEF	UK
RD	Roman Doubrava	EA Bratislava	Slovakia
TF	Tomaz Fatur	Jozef Stefan Institute	Slovenia
MG	Michael Geißler	FEDARENE	-
RG	Ralf Goldmann	Berlin energy agency /EAD	Germany
IK	Ivan Kalchev	ABEA	Bulgaria
KK	Kostas Konstantinou	Anatoliki SA	Greece
RvL	Rebecca van Leeuwen-Jones	SenterNovem (EnR) (Day 1 only)	-
FN	Fred Nordström	FSEK	Sweden
BP	Boris Papousek	Managenergy Reflection Group (Chair)	Austria
OS	Otmar Schlager	EA Waldviertel / ANEA	Austria
GMV	Gian-Mario Varalda	APEVV/RENEAL	Italy
AV	Aare Vabamägi	SA Regionaalsed Energiakeskused	Estonia
GW	Gerry Wardell	CODEMA/AIEA	Ireland