

In partnership, **Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations** and the **Development Group** organised a series of three Symposiums and a High Level Conference on the multifaceted challenge of the European Energy Transition towards a low carbon economy in Brussels in 2013. These events aimed at generating an intense debate, bringing together the views of the EU decision makers with those of the industry and other energy stakeholders from Brussels and beyond.

1st Symposium: “The completion of the internal energy market by 2014: feasible or illusory?”
21 February 2013

In light of the “Communication on the internal energy market” released by the European Commission on 15th November 2012, the 1st symposium focused on the specific issues related to the liberalisation, integration and (de/re)regulation of gas and electricity markets within the European Union.

In her keynote address “Making the internal energy market work”, **Inge Bernaerts** (Head of Unit for wholesale markets, electricity and gas at the DG Energy, European Commission) pointed out three main challenges: enforcing the EU legislation, empowering consumers to control their energy costs,



and allowing market mechanisms to encourage adequate cross-border investment in infrastructure. Then, **Jerzy Buzek** (MEP and Rapporteur on the procedure “Making the Internal Energy Market Work”) stressed that although the internal energy market has already delivered benefits, much still needs to be done. He pointed out several particularly important elements: a more consumer oriented market for both individuals and businesses, clear rules for national regulators with no more regulated prices, more transparent and open markets to favour competition, more Research & Development, and last but not least, more cross-border investment in infrastructure.

In the 1st Session, **Holger Gassner** (Head of Markets and Political Affairs/CR, RWE Innogy GmbH), **Ivo Hlavač** (Director Public Affairs Division, ČEZ Group), **Walter Peeraer** (Managing Director, Fluxys SA), and **Gunnar Lundberg** (Chairman of the Markets Committee, Eurelectric) explained what have been the key achievements and what are the remaining obstacles to the completion of the EU internal energy market. They stressed that having a single market is a key factor in the efficient integration of renewable energy sources via the deployment of the infrastructure. However, the distortion effects of renewable subsidies and regulated prices prevent investments to take place. In order to increase efficiency and reduce costs, a convergence of national support schemes for renewables and a stronger coordination between the ETS and energy policy instruments like support schemes for renewables and for energy efficiency are urgently required. Market competition is the best protection for consumers, not regulation. With respect to the internal gas market, the key aspects to address are: joint network codes, cross border capacity platforms (e.g. Prisma) and massive investments in cross-border infrastructure.

During the 2nd Session, **Daniel Dobbeni**, (President, Entso-E), **Jayesh Parmar**, (Partner, Baringa Partners), and **Fernand Felzinger** (President, International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers) shared their opinions about “What are the necessary solutions to bring to the completion

of the EU internal energy market?”. The Third Energy Package does not provide the necessary level of details to ensure cooperation between the energy actors, and Member States are free to fill in the gaps. Further harmonisation of both, support schemes and market models, is necessary in order to secure the affordability of future energy demand. The challenge is not just delivering a single market but also to position Europe for the effective, efficient and affordable energy solution of the future. This will require consistency, coherence, coordination and political determination. It was also pointed out that the scenarios on the basis of which the climate and energy package was established in 2007-2008 have changed. This is mostly due to the consequences of the economic crisis in the EU and the shale gas revolution in the US. As discussant, **Jacques de Jong** (Senior Fellow, Clingendael International Energy Programme) stressed that at least in the short and medium term, the integration should be favoured at the regional level, rather than at the EU level.



Subsequently, around 60 energy stakeholders discussed key issues, including the difficulty to bridge long-term goals with the usual 4-years period of legislature, the revision of state-aid guidelines and the necessity to make regional collaboration mandatory rather than voluntary. Therefore, stronger action at the EU level is needed and success will mainly depend on political leadership. Moreover, collaboration between Member States is absolutely essential. It is essential for EU Governments to discuss extensively before agreeing on national energy measures that could have negative consequences for other Member States. In conclusion, we cannot hope to complete the Internal Energy Market by 2014 but, according to Prof. Jerzy Buzek, we could reach between 70 and 90% of the set goals.

2nd Symposium: “The external dimension of the EU energy policy in transition”
16 April 2013



In light of the Communication on security of energy supply and international cooperation entitled “The EU Energy Policy: Engaging with Partners beyond Our Borders” and the “Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050” released by the Commission at the end of 2011, the 2nd Symposium focused on specific issues linked to the external dimension of the EU’s energy policy – especially on the role of gas and the importance of the diversification of supply.

The Keynote address was provided by **Paula Abreu Marques** (Head of Unit for International relations & Enlargement, DG Energy, European Commission). She emphasized that the challenge of the EU energy security is increasingly influenced by the changes in the global energy landscape, such as the increasing demand from emerging economies, the nuclear accident in Fukushima and the

expansion of shale gas production in North America. In order to respond to these changes, the EU is trying to prepare itself internally with the completion of the internal energy market in the short-medium term and the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the longer term. Besides working on its internal coordination, the EU has a strategic interest in building stable and long-term energy partnerships with key partners, while avoiding having relationships that focus exclusively on supply.

In the 1st Session **François-Régis Mouton** (Chairman, GasNaturally), **Thomas Geisel** (Senior Vice President of Gas Supply Continental, E.ON Ruhrgas), **Nikolaas Baeckelmans** (Director of EU Affairs, ExxonMobil) and **Simon Blakey** (Special Envoy, EUROGAS) discussed “The role of gas in the external dimension of the EU energy policy”.



As an efficient, cost-effective, flexible and publically accepted energy source, natural gas is an excellent partner for intermittent renewable energy resources, offering an excellent solution for the future. Although the EU will not know a shale gas revolution as in the US, domestic unconventional gas could compensate the decline in conventional gas. The US shale gas revolution has already impacted European competitiveness and energy supply. With respect to competitiveness, the risk that EU companies prefer investing and producing in the US and/or other regions where energy is cheaper is very present. In terms of security of supply, the development of shale gas in the US has already freed important quantities of LNG and cheap coal that were imported to the EU. Finally, the role of private companies in securing security of supply has changed dramatically. While long-term take or pay contracts ensure security of supply through reliable long-term gas trading relations, we are now heading towards a liquid and efficient integrated gas market where prices are established through competition. Although long-term contracts do not fit in this new model, we can wonder if the gas market does not make investment much more risky due to the lack of long-term certainty.

The 2nd Session focussed on “The diversification strategy of the EU and its external partners”. **Didier Lebout** (Strategy & Development Director, Gazprom Marketing & Trading France), **Michael Hoffmann** (External Affairs Director, Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP)), **Wim Groenendijk** (Vice President International & Regulatory Affairs, Gasunie) stressed the importance of reliable



relationships with external partners in order to secure the security of supply in the EU. Whereas the regulatory framework is in place to create a well-interconnected internal market, significant infrastructure investments are still necessary. Projects such as the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) and the South Stream Pipeline will thus play a crucial role in ensuring both security and diversification of supply. With respect to diversification of supply, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) can also play an

important role in making worldwide gas reserves available, while biogas and power-to-gas can provide an additional diversified and green supply source. As discussant **Jean-Arnold Vinois** explained that many frictions between the EU and Russia come from the fact that the EU works with a market approach, whereas Russia works with a centrally oriented approach.

Finally, **Thomas Koehler** (CEO, Cassidian Cybersecurity) illustrated the main cyber threats of an increasingly inter-connected market with several examples of previous attacks on energy companies and critical infrastructure. As cyber attacks have increased significantly during the last years, the European Commission announced a European Cyber Security Strategy as well as a proposal for a Directive on measures to ensure a high common level of cyber security across the EU.

**High Level Conference: “Beyond the 2020 horizon: Moving towards
a common EU energy policy”
10 June 2013**

In light of the conclusions of the European Council of 22 May 2013, the Green Paper on the EU post-2020 energy and climate policy framework released by the European Commission in March 2013, and the EU energy Roadmap released in 2011, the High Level Conference focused on the next 2030 framework for climate and energy policies.

After having welcomed more than 120 participants, **Viscount Étienne Davignon** (President, Egmont Institute) pointed out the profound modifications in the energy landscape over the past years, including the decreasing production of domestic fossil fuels, the significant overcapacity due to the development of renewable energy sources (RES), the difficult integration of RES that impacts security of supply, the decisions of phasing-out nuclear power in some Member States, and the consequences of the shale gas revolution in North America on the global energy markets. All these changes have led to great uncertainties, making future decisions difficult to take for both public authorities and investors.



In a keynote address, **Herman Van Rompuy** (President, European Council) underlined that it will not be easy for the EU to compete in the midst of a global energy revolution. However, the EU can make more out of its energy situation by creating jobs, growth and competitiveness, particularly with green energy. In order to do so, the EU needs to play its cards well as it has no major ‘game changer’ (such as shale gas) compared to some other global actors. In accordance with the conclusions of the Council, Mr. Van Rompuy stated that Europe needs to find a common approach (rather than 28 separate ones) that he exposed through four major sets of priorities: energy efficiency, the common energy market, investments, and the diversification of European energy sources.



During the first session dedicated to the lessons learned from the 2020 EU energy and climate strategy, **Philip Lowe** (Director-General, DG Energy, European Commission) outlined five key lessons: 1. EU energy policy must be comprehensive not only in terms of sustainability but also in terms of competitiveness and security of supply; 2. The EU legislation needs to be implemented in order to get results; 3. Targets are interlinked as they influence each other; 4. A regular reality check is necessary, considering the consequences of the development of renewables on the security of supply; 5. Policy interventions must be compatible with the internal market.

Then, **Dr Hans Buenting** (CEO, RWE Innogy GmbH), **Giovanni Brianza** (Head of Strategic Planning/M&A, Edison S.p.a.) and **Dr Jayesh Parmar** (Partner, Baringa Partners) presented their lessons learned from the 2020 EU energy and climate strategy. Although the growth of renewable energy sources will be quite significant by 2020, the uncoordinated national support schemes cause market distortions, inefficiency and high system costs, endangering security of supply. Accordingly, it is crucial to strike the right balance between the 3 targets of the EU energy triangle. Moreover, in order to deliver the 2020 strategy, a lot of work remains to be done on simplification of administration, investment uncertainty, making “gas a lower carbon route to a low carbon future”, managing energy flows across interconnected markets and, structuring the incentive regimes so that the public benefits from the experience curve. Concluding the first session, Viscount Davignon stressed three key challenges to the development of a European energy policy. Firstly, the doctrine is right but its implementation is wrong. Today’s situation is not in line with the assessments made initially. Secondly, traditional energy sources and RES must be brought together by creating trust and credibility in the responses proposed. Thirdly, everybody from producer to consumer has to be innovative.



In the 2nd Session, **Edouard Sauvage** (Member of the Executive Committee/Director of Strategy, GDF Suez), **Reinhard Mitschek** (CEO, Nabucco Gas Pipeline International) **Josche Muth** (Secretary General, EREC – the European Renewable Energy Council), and **Andreas Goergen** (President of

Energy Sector in South West Europe, Siemens) shared their views on “What should be the design of the 2030 framework for energy and climate policies?”. Several actions are needed, including an improved market design and a coordinated European approach to capacity remuneration mechanisms; a sustainable EU ETS providing signals to encourage investments in low-carbon technologies; a more sustainable way to develop RES through progressive convergence of national support schemes and progressive integration into the internal market; and a strengthening of the policy framework to trigger investments in energy efficiency and other technologies such as storage, shale gas, and smart grids and meters. While some speakers preferred one single CO₂ target, others were clearly in favour of mandatory targets for renewable energy sources and energy efficiency as well. One has also explained the importance of investing in renewables as it contributes to economic growth, jobs, technology leadership, and replacing fossil fuel imports. As Managing Director of the Nabucco Gas pipeline, M. Mitschek explained how this project could bring an important contribution to security of supply by connecting Central Asia, Turkey and the national grids of the Southern Corridor with the European gas market. This project could also provide market competitiveness with flexible and transparent business opportunities, boosting the labour market of the whole SEE region. Finally



During the concluding debate chaired by **Sami Andoura** (Senior Research Fellow, Egmont Institute & Notre Europe – Jacques Delors Institute), a participant pointed out that Member States’ initiatives are undermining each other and that we have to adopt a common approach based on the optimisation of resources. In order to do so, clear national mandates are necessary so as to avoid national measures. Contrarily, another participant explained that flexible policies were needed in order to adapt to changes. It was also mentioned that although we have to look at the long-term sustainability challenge, short-term issues related to affordability and competitiveness must be addressed.



**3rd Symposium: “How to foster innovation in a fast changing EU energy landscape?”
8 October 2013**

In light of the Communication of the European Commission on “Energy Technologies and Innovation” released in May 2013 and the EU's Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan, the 3rd Symposium addressed specific issues linked to the crucial question of “How to foster innovation in a fast changing EU energy landscape?”



In her keynote address, **Marie Donnelly** (Head of the Directorate for Renewables, Research and Innovation, Energy Efficiency; European Commission) asked the following question to the assembly: “If you had a blank page, how would you design an energy system that

accords with the three EU’s energy policy criteria: competitiveness, security and sustainability of energy supplies?” She stressed that the EU has already chosen three “no-regret options”: increased energy efficiency, a higher share of renewable energy sources, and smart and flexible infrastructure. She also explained that the funds of the Horizon 2020 programme will be distributed according to three main categories: energy efficiency, low-carbon energy systems and smart cities and communities.

In the 1st session, **Pavel Řežábek** (Director of Market Analysis/Prognosis, ČEZ Group), **Brian Ricketts** (Secretary General, Euracoal), **Robert Judd** (Secretary General, European Gas Research Group (GERG)) and **Marco Gazzino** (Head of Unit Innovation, ENEL) discussed about the future for fossil fuel resources in terms of innovation. Innovation in the power sector needs a stable and predictable business environment, which does currently not exist for two major reasons. Firstly, the development of renewable energy sources (RES) pushes the traditional sources out of the merit curve, threatening their profitability and making new investments risky. Secondly, the carbon prices are too low, unstable and unpredictable to attract further investment and spur innovation. Therefore, the best strategy for utilities nowadays is to generate energy in old existing plants instead of investing in innovation. To overcome this situation, the ETS should be made more flexible and renewables should be progressively integrated into the market, as they are maturing. Furthermore, the utility business model is currently shifting. With the development of a new energy system based on renewables, energy efficiency and pro-active consumers, investment in conventional generation assets has become increasingly difficult as it no longer ensures long-term profitability. Thus, a new role must thus be given to traditional generation assets. They could well provide flexibility in the system. However, yet again it is difficult to know whether this role is a long-term or a short-term solution for the utilities.



Then, in the 2nd session **Jon Stretch** (Executive Vice President EMEA, Landis+Gyr), **Filip Smeets** (General Manager for On-Site Generation, Hydrogenics), **Monica Frassoni** (President, European Alliance to Save Energy) and **Dries Acke** (Policy Manager, European Climate Foundation) discussed the potential for further innovation in RES, smart grids and energy efficiency technologies. By providing real time information, smart meters could help to create an integrated energy system and



enable energy companies to provide consumers with the energy they need in the most efficient and environmentally friendly way possible. Other innovative energy technologies, like water electrolysis, hydrogen fuel cell power systems, and Power-to-Gas energy conversion offer a still untapped potential. Although Power-to-Gas is currently among the most secure technologies, investment is necessary in order to expand its storage capacity and in turn reduce both Europe's dependence on foreign energy sources and its net greenhouse gas emissions. Last but not least, the EU is not on track to meet its energy efficiency target, but this is not so much a problem of technologies as it is an issue of financing and public mobilisation. That's why a clear regulatory framework is so important. During the following discussion, it was underlined that innovation is not so much a question of developing new technologies, as it is an issue of combining existing technologies into a joint solution.

In his concluding remarks "Towards an integrated Roadmap for the SET-Plan", **András Siegler** (Head of Directorate Energy, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission) pointed out that the solutions we need to successfully implement the energy transition are not yet fixed, and have yet to be developed for the majority of them. The availability, performance and economics of these will depend largely on the investments in research and innovation we will make today and tomorrow. He underlined four key principles on which to guide our action in research and innovation: 1) Ensuring a clear link between research and innovation and the energy policy; 2) Adopting a holistic energy system approach, to keep options open and to exploit synergies between sectors (e.g. energy, ICT, transport); 3) Covering the entire research and innovation chain; and, 4) Pooling resources to reach a critical mass at the EU level so as to leverage investments.

Together with Marie Donnelly, András Siegler stressed the importance of improving our understanding of energy systems' integrated structure. That is why more than 140 experts from the energy, innovation and financial sectors have been invited to contribute to the development of an "integrating roadmap" from the Commission. Among others, the objective is to prioritise the development of innovative solutions, which will respond to the needs of the European energy systems by 2020, 2030 and beyond.

The Egmont Institute and the Development Group cordially thank our sponsors, speakers, and participants for their invaluable contribution to this project.

It continues in 2014...

Considering the great success of the past events, a new series of events has been planned for 2014. These events will again take the form of three Symposiums and a High Level Energy Conference, addressing the following issues related to the EU energy transition:

- **1st Symposium:** The impact of changing energy dynamics on EU competitiveness (April 2014)
- **2nd Symposium:** How to finance the EU energy transition towards a low-carbon economy? (June 2014)
- **3rd Symposium:** How to foster energy efficiency in the EU? (October 2014)
- **High Level Energy Conference:** Designing the right 2030 EU framework for energy and climate policies (November 2014)

Sponsors 2013

VORWEG GEHEN


CEZ GROUP

Baringa

EDISON

FLUXYS

Landis
Gyr+
manage energy better

GERG

BUCCO
GAS PIPELINE

TOTAL

TAP
Trans Adriatic Pipeline

gasunie
crossing borders in energy

SIEMENS

e-on | Ruhrgas

Participants 2013

Nr	Organisation	First Name	Last Name	Position
1	European Climate Foundation	Dries	Acke	Policy Manager
2	Businesseurope	Alexandre	Affre	Senior Adviser, Energy & Environment
3	European Policy Centre	Annika	Ahtonen	Policy Analyst
4	WWF	Jason	Anderson	
5	The Permanent Representation of Denmark to the EU	Laura Hviid	Arildsbo	Energy Attache
6	Electricité Réseau Distribution France (ERDF)	Christophe	Arnaud	EU Affairs Adviser
7	EDF	Antoine	Aslanides	Business Development
8	European Commission, DG ENER	Silvia	Aumair	Seconded National Expert/Policy Officer
9	ČEZ Group	Jan	Bambas	Director Brussels Representation Office
10	Council of the European Union	Gintautas	Baranauskas	Political Administrator
11	Edison SpA	Mariacristina	Barassi Sabelli	EU Liaison Officer
12	EPIA - European Photovoltaic Industry Association	Paolo	Basso	Policy Analyst
13	The University of Edinburgh	Francesca	Batzella	Doctoral Researcher
14	The Energy Post	Karel	Beckman	Editor in Chief
15	European Petroleum Industry Association (Europia)	Chris	Beddoes	Director General
16	Alstom Power	Alain F.	Berger	Senior Vice-President EU Affairs and Head of the Brussels Office
17	European Commission	Inge	Bernaerts	Head of Unit – Internal Market II – Wholesale Markets, Electricity and Gas
18	g+ europe	Erwan	Bertrand	Researcher
19	European Solar Thermal Electricity Association (ESTELA)	Marcel	Bial	Managing Director
20	The Brussels Office S.A.	Eric	Birksten	Account Manager
21	European Turbine Network	Christer	Björkqvist	Managing Director
22	EastWest Institute	Danila	Bochkarev	Senior Fellow

23	European Commission, Joint Research Centre	Elisa	Boelman	Policy Analyst
24	EU Turbines	Florian	Böger	Manager European Affairs
25	Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry – EU Representative Office	Andrea	Bohár	Trainee
26	Energy Charter Secretariat	Ernesto	Bonafé	Trade Expert
27	CEOC International	Romain	Bosc	EU Affairs Adviser
28	Interfax Europe Ltd.	Annemarie	Botzki	EU Policy & Regulation
29	FPS Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy	Reinhilde	Bouckaert	Attaché
30	CREG - Clean Renewable Energy Generation	Pascal	Boucquey	Principal legal advisor
31	ČEZ	Eva	Boudova	
32	Fluxys SA	Pierre-Yves	Bouvy	Prevention Advisor
33	GDF SUEZ Energy Europe	Pascal	Brancart	Head of Business Development Special Projects
34	German Marshall Fund of the United States	Charlotte	Brandsma	Program Assistant
35	RWE Supply & Trading	Ullrich	Brandt	
36	E.ON AG	Vera	Brenzel	EU-Representative Office Brussels
37	Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung European Union	Silvia	Brugger	Director Climate and Energy Programme
38	National Grid	Emmanuel	Brutin	European Affairs Manager
39	AREVA Brussels	Baptiste	Buet	Head
40	MLEX Market Intelligence	Poppy	Bullock	Senior Correspondent
41	European Parliament	Ronald	Byarugaba	Trainee
42	The Federation of Enterprises in Belgium	Isabelle	Callens	Director Economics Department
43	G+ Europe	Aurelie	Caulier	
44	Stockholm Region	Madelen	Charyszczak	EU Policy Officer
45	Permanent Representation of Belgium to the EU	Olga	Cogen	Energy Attache
46	Institut Français des Relations Internationales (IFRI)	Luca	Colonna	Intern
47	Greenpeace European Unit	Tara	Connolly	EU Energy Policy Assistant
48	European Turbine Network	Dominique	Cornut	Policy & Communication Officer
49	Centre for European Policy Studies – CEPS	Caroline	Coulie	Research Assistant
50	European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	Pierre-Jean	Coulon	Member

51	Egmont - Royal Institute for International Relations	Marina	Cruysmans	Executive Director
52	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Poland	Adam	Cwetsch	Chief expert
53	EGMONT – Royal Institute for International Relations	Clémentine	d’Oultremont	Research Fellow
54	Institute for Competitiveness	Stefano	da Empoli	President
55	Paragon Europe	Oronzo	Daloiso	Project Officer
56	ELIA System Operator s.a	Sophie	De Baets	Key Account Manager
57	FPS Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy	Sibille	de Cartier	Deputy Head of Policy Planning
58	INE4B – Intelligent Nuclear Energy for Brussels and Worldwide	Martha Zoraida Valerio	de Stahl	
59	SPF Economie	Marc	Deprez	Chief Economist DG Energy - Project Management
60	EDF	Yves	Desbazeille	Conseiller Nucléaire et R&D
61	Permanent Representation of Belgium to the EU	Christine	Detaille	COEST-representative
62	CREG - Clean Renewable Energy Generation	Maria-Isabella	Detand	Senior legal advisor
63	Federal Planning Bureau	Danielle	Devogelaer	Energy Expert
64	Astrium Brussels	Franziska	Diesing	EU Policy Analyst
65	NABUCCO Gas Pipeline International GmbH	Christian	Dolezal	Head of Corporate Communication & Public Affairs
66	Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung European Union	Marie	Drique	Intern
67	NBB	Luc	Dufresne	Secretary General
68	Institut for European Studies, VUB	Claire	Dupont	Researcher - Environment & Sustainable Development
69	RWE AG	Matthias	Dürr	Head of Liaison Office Brussels
70	The Permanent Representation of Denmark to the EU	Anders Lundsgaard	Ebbesen	INTERN / ENERGY AND CLIMATE
71	Energy Charter Secretariat	Florian	Encke	Senior Expert
72	SPF Affaires étrangères, Affaires européennes et Coopération au développement	Jean-Pierre	Ernotte	Attaché
73	International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers (IFIEC)	Fernand	Felzinger	President

74	Astrium	Ildiko	Ferencsik	EU Projects
75	DHC+ Technology Platform	Nicolas	Février	Secretary to the DHC+ Technology Platform
76	University of Antwerp	Femke	Flachet	Master Student
77	Climate Action Network Europe	Daniel	Fraile	Senior Policy officer EU Energy and Climate
78	European Commission	Samuele	Furfari	Advisor to the Deputy Director General
79	European Hydrogen Association	Karen	Gallagher	Secretary
80	RWE Innogy GmbH	Holger	Gassner	Head of Markets/CR
81	ERG SpA	Francesco	Gazoletti	SVP International Affairs
82	SPF Economy, SMEs	Karen	Geens	Attaché
83	Grayling	Tobias	Ghersetti	Senior Consultant
84	European Parliament	Thibaud	Gibelin	Assistant Stagiaire of MEP M. Franco
85	College of Europe - Bruges	Florian	Gonzalez	Student
86	European Commission	Tiemen	Govers	Blue Book Trainee
87	European Commission, DG ENER	Andreas	Graf	Blue Book Trainee
88	EU-Georgia Business Council	Valerian	Gvalia	Trade Advisor
89	European Commission, DG Energy	Julian	Hackinger	Trainee
90	Eurelectric	Henning	Häder	Advisor
91	European Commission	Michael	Hager	Cabinet G. H. Oettinger
92	Platts	Siobhan	Hall	Senior editor, EU energy policy
93	General Secretariat of the Council of the EU	Sari	Hänninen	
94	Landis+Gyr	John	Harris	Vice President, Head of Governmental Affairs and Public Relations
95	Development Group	Claudia	Hering	Head of Public Affairs
96	European Commission, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	Natalie	Hockham	Unit C1 Maritime Policy, Atlantic, outermost regions and Arctic
97	Permanent Representation of Hungary to the EU	Marianna	Jakab	Energy Attaché
98	Grayling	Talander	Jansen	Director
99	GDF Suez	Therese	Jerome	European Affairs, Senior Lobbyist
100	European Policy Center	Mark	Johnston	Senior Policy Adviser (Energy & Climate)
101	European Policy Centre	Mark	Johnston	Senior Adviser

102	Conseil Central de l'Economie	Arnaud	Joskin	
103	Danish Energy Association	Christina	Juhl Nielsen	Policy Assistant
104	European Commission	Tin	Kapetanovic	Unit A3 International Relations & Enlargement
105	Public Utilities Commission of Latvia (PUC)	Edvins	Karnitis	Advisor to the Chairman
106	IRENA	Ruud	Kempener	Analyst – Renewable Energy Technology Roadmaps
107	European Parliament	Cécile	Kerebel	Policy expert ITRE
108	Global Governance Institute	Arianna	Khatchadourian	Analyst: Environmental Law & Sustainable Development
109	SPF Economie, P.M.E.	Iryna	Klapchuk	Policy Advisor International Relations
110	European Economic and Social Committee	Aleksandra	Klenke	Administrator
111	Joint Stock Company “INTER RAO UES”	Irina	Klokova	Senior Associate
112	SPF Economie	Rieneke	Knol	Legal Counsel
113	Ministry of Economy Poland	Adrian	Kondaszewski	Senior Expert
114	ČEZ	Karel	Kovanda	Manager Brussels Office
115	Electrabel SA	Annette	Kroll	Regulatory Affairs
116	Central Europe Energy Partners	Joanna	Kruczyńska	
117	Embassy of POLAND in Brussels	Marek	Kuberski	Deputy Head of Mission
118	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Sascha	Kuhn	
119	Bruegel	Pauline	Labib	Development Manager
120	University of Gent	Ruben	Laleman	Assistant in General Economics
121	ExxonMobil	Alison	Langford	Upstream Issues Adviser, Public & Government Affairs
122	Alstom Power	Juliette	Langlais	Director Environmental Policies Europe
123	ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency)	Morgane	Lassaux	EU Policy officer
124	RWE AG	Matthias	Lauber	European Affairs
125	Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF)	Gaël	Le Roux	Head of Mission
126	The German Marshall Fund Of The United States	Thomas	Legge	Senior Program Officer

127	Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG	Tora	Leifland	Government Affairs Advisor
128	Siemens AG Energy Sector	Malte	Lembrecht	Policy Advisor
129	EGMONT - Royal Institute for International Relations	Marc	Lepoivre	Director European Affairs Programme
130	Stockholm Region EU Office	Nicklas	Lindström	Project Assistant
131	Nord Stream AG	Ulrich	Lissek	Communications Director
132	Permanent Representation of Lithuania to the EU	Dovile	Liutvinskaite	Assistant to Energy Attache and Deputy Energy Attaches
133	CEPS - Centre for European Policy Studies	Giacomo	Luchetta	Researcher
134	Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EU	Jerry	Mac Evilly	Energy Policy Officer
135	Fertilizers Europe	Sean	Mackle	Director, Trade & Economic Policy
136	SPF Economie, P.M.E.	Nancy	Mahieu	Director for General Policy and International Relations
137	Belgian Federal Ministry Environment	Koen	Meeus	Climate Policy Advisor
138	European Commission, DG R&I	Arnaud	Mercier	
139	Burson-Marsteller	Maximo	Miccinilli	Manager Energy & Environment Team
140	European Commission	Jacques	Michaux	Former European Commission Official
141	Energy Charter Secretariat	Martin	Minarik	Trainee, Transit
142	European Commission, DG Energy	Lena	Modzelewska	Blue Book Trainee
143	Platts News Agency	Jane	Morecroft	Journalist
144	Edison SpA	Stefano	Mottarelli	EU Policy Consultant
145	Total S.A. & Chairman GasNaturally	François-Régis	Mouton	European Affairs
146	Espace Interrégional Européen (EIE)	Lovisa	Mouzaoui	Stagiaire/Affaires environnement, recherche et innovation
147	European Commission, DG Energy	Kristiina	Müür	Trainee
148	IMIEU - Institute for Infrastructure, Environment and Innovation	Frank	Neumann	Director
149	Irish Permanent Representation to the EU	Úna	Nic Giolla Choille	Principal
150	Belgische Petroleum Federatie - Fédération Pétrolière Belge	Jean-Louis	Nizet	Secretary General

151	European Economic and Social Committee	Emma	Nobile	
152	SPF Economie	Maarten	Noeninckx	Policy Advisor
153	Desertec Foundation	Lutz	Nothbaum	Coordinator Belgium
154	BDEW	Malte	Nyenhuis	Policy Adviser
155	European Economic and Social Committee	Sébastien	Occhipenti	Administrator
156	Swiss Federal Office of Energy	André	Odermatt	Advisor on European Energy Technology and Policy
157	Gaslink Independent System Operator Ltd. & Representative ENTSO-G	Aidan	O'Sullivan	General Manager
158	FPS Foreign affairs	Marc	Otte	Director Policy Planning
159	Edison SpA	Valeria	Palmisano	Energy and Climate Policy Advisor
160	VNG	Ralf	Pastleitner	Head of Brussels Office
161	European Commission, Joint Research Centre	Efstathios	Peteves	Head of Unit Energy Systems Evaluation
162	Espace Interrégional Européen (EIE)	Stéphane	Peyhorgue	Policy Officer/State Aids, Environment, Energy
163	Belpex	Nicolas	Pierreux	Public & Regulatory Affairs Advisor
164	International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (OGP)	Kamila	Piotrowska	EU Affairs Officer
165	European Economic and Social Committee	Eric	Ponthieu	Head of Unit Transport, Energy, Infrastructure and the Information Society Unit (TEN)
166	Finnish Energy Industries	Joona	Poukka	Adviser, Power Generation
167	Permanent Representation of Belgium to the EU	Olivier	Quinaux	Coordination Energy Council
168	Statoil	Paul	Quirke	Consultant
169	International Association of Oil & Gas Producers - OGP Europe	Christine	Ravnholt Hartmann	EU Affairs Manager
170	European Association for Hydrogen, Fuel Cells and Electro-mobility (HyER)	Marieke G.	Reijalt	Brussels Office Coordinator
171	Total S.A.	Thierry	Reveau de Cyrières	Head of European Affairs
172	AREVA	Anne-Laure	Richard	European Affairs Officer
173	European Photovoltaic Industry Association (EPIA)	Alexandre	Roesch	Head of Regulatory Affairs
174	Fluxys	Nathalie	Rombaut	Innovative Projects Leader
175	RWE AG	Anna	Rudolph	Trainee

176	European Commission, DG Sanco	Federico	Santilli	Blue Book Trainee
177	Stiftung Wissenschaft Politik (SWP)	Thomas	Sattich	Visiting Researcher
178	European Association of Electrical Contractors (AIE)	Evelyne	Schellekens	Secretary General
179	Development Group	Michael	Schneiß	Assistant of Public Affairs
180	EDF Luminus	Frank	Schoonacker	Director Corporate Affairs
181	Czech Embassy	David	Schreijr	
182	OMV Aktiengesellschaft	Martina	Schubert	Senior VP for Corporate Public Affairs and Head of the Brussels Office
183	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the European Union	Dmitry	Semenov	First Secretary (energy)
184	Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Belgium	Sami	Shammas	Foreign Policy Analyst
185	Norsk Hydro	Pierre	Shepherd	EU Affairs
186	Permanent Representation of Belgium to the EU	Maria-Antoinetta	Simons	Energy Attaché
187	Climate Alliance	Monica	Sirbu	Policy and Communications Officer
188	European Parliament	Agnieszka	Smoleńska	Assistant of Mr Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, MEP
189	Edelman	Sarah-Jane	Spooner	Account Manager
190	European Union Institute for Security Studies	Gerald	Stang	Associate Fellow
191	European Parliament	Katarzyna	Starmach	Adviser to MEP Boguslaw Sonik
192	Acatech - National Academy of Science and Engineering	Thomas	Stehnken	Wissenschaftlicher Referent
193	Stollmeyer Consultancy	Alice	Stollmeyer	European Public Affairs Energy Policy Advice
194	Edelman	Maciej	Surowiec	
195	European Commission, DG R&I	Caroline	Thevenot	
196	The German Marshall Fund Of The United States	Simon	Tosserams	Trainee
197	UNIFE	Foucauld	Triebel	Public Affairs Intern
198	Energy Charter Secretariat	Claudia	Trivilino	Project development Assistant
199	Development Group	Ralf	Utz	CEO
200	German Association of Energy and Water Industries (BDEW)	Jonas	Vach	Intern
201	Gasunie Netherlands	Pieter	Van Aartsen	Public Affairs Brussels
202	FIUXYS SA	Rudy	Van Beurden	Communication Manager

203	KU Leuven	Eric	Van den Bulck	Professor
204	IMIEU Institute for Infrastructure, Environment and Innovation	Christophe	Van Elewyck	Project and Junior Policy Officer
205	European Partners for the Environment (EPE)	Raymond	van Ermen	Executive Director
206	EU Council	Peter	van Kemseke	Deputy Chief of Cabinet of EU President Herman Van Rompuy
207	Global Governance Institute	Ziggy	Vandebriel	Analyst: Environmental Law & Sustainable Development
208	CRU	Laura	Vanhué	Director
209	SPF Economie, P.M.E.	Sam	Vanwijnsberghe	Attaché
210	European Alliance to Save Energy	Michael	Villa	Assistant to Monica Frassoni
211	Chevron Corporation	Maria Sofia	Villanueva	Policy Officer
212	European Commission	Jean-Arnold	Vinois	Adviser to Commissioner Oettinger
213	Samman Law Firm	Antoine	Vitela	Avocat à la Cour/ Lawyer admitted to the Paris bar
214	MLEX Market Intelligence	Emily	Waterfield	Chief Correspondent, Energy
215	EU Arctic Forum	Steffen	Weber	Secretary General EU ARCTIC Forum; Expert Adviser on the Arctic Report
216	g+ europe	Hélène	Weil	Researcher
217	Hessischer Rundfunk	Tom	Weingärtner	ARD Studio Brüssel
218	WWF European Policy Office	Adam	White	Research Coordinator
219	Permanent Representation of Germany to the European Union	Christine	Wistuba	Head of Unit Environment Policy
220	Commission de Régulation de l'Électricité et du Gaz (CREG)	Dominique	Woitrin	Directeur de Direction du Fonctionnement technique des marchés
221	College of Europe	Lidiia	Yershykhina	Student
222	European Commission, DG ENER	Jyri	Ylkanen	Assistant to the Principal Adviser to the Director-General
223	Bruegel	Georg	Zachmann	Research Fellow on Energy and Climate Change
224	European Parliament	Sophie	Zimmer	Trainee