

Contract N°: IEE/11/845/SI2.616378

***Bringing Europe and Third countries closer together
through renewable Energies***

BETTER

***Minutes of the 2nd Stakeholder Consultation Workshop,
20 September 2013, Athens, Greece***

***Project Coordinator: CIEMAT
Minutes taken by: Marta Santamaría (CIEMAT)***

September 2013





Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe
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Project Acronym: BETTER

Bringing Europe and Third countries closer together through renewable Energies

Minutes of the 2nd Stakeholder Consultation Workshop, 20 September 2013, Athens, Greece

September 2013

*Project Coordinator: **CIEMAT***

*Coordination of the meeting: **Natalia Caldés (CIEMAT)***

*Minutes taken by: **Marta Santamaría (CIEMAT)***

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SESSION I. INTRODUCTION

J. Psarras (Head of Energy Policy Unit of NTUA) welcomes all the assistants and provides a general overview of the Workshop content. **N. Caldés** gives a brief introduction to BETTER project and its goals. **E. Menichetti** explains the relevance of stakeholders engagement for BETTER project, as well as describes its approach, activities, tools and presents some relevant questions to be discussed with stakeholders: how to move forward (compared to the current status of knowledge?); are the priority aspects/regions identified relevant for them?

SESSION II. BETTER PROJECT OUTPUTS AND RESULTS

Policy Gaps and Analytical Framework to identify Cooperation Opportunities with Third Countries - Natalia Caldés (CIEMAT): N. Caldés gives an overview of the work done in WP2 and poses some open questions: probability that countries use Coop. Mech.; are key actors sufficiently informed?; information gaps?; have we captured all key parameters?

RES Inventories & Prospects: Bottom-up Analysis - North Africa Case Study - Franz Trieb (DLR): F. Trieb briefly presents the progress done and main results of NA Case Study (inventory; policies; barriers and the first draft proposal of CSP-HVDC Link Morocco-Germany) and poses some open questions to boost the discussion.

RES Inventories & Prospects: Bottom-up Analysis - West Balkans Case Study - Andreas Tuerk (JR): A. Tuerk briefly presents the progress done and main results of WB Case Study (estimation of RES surplus; identification of hydro or windas potential RES to be exported; regulatory framework; first experiences in cooperation) and poses some open questions to boost the discussion.

RES Inventories & Prospects: Bottom-up Analysis - Turkey Case Study - Gerhard Totschnig (TU-WIEN): G. Totschnig briefly presents the progress done and main results of Turkey Case Study (progress in hydro/solar/wind power and grid simulation, as well as energy system characterization; expected results) and poses some open questions to boost the discussion.

Integrated Assessment: Model and Database Extension - Gustav Resch (TU-WIEN): G. Resch briefly presents WP6 objectives; approach and expected results, and poses some open questions to boost the discussion.

Open discussion:

- **Katerina Sardi (RAE):** reminds the importance in assuring economic profitability in any of these proposals, as well as key factors (political and economic situation of countries, etc.). **N. Caldés** agrees and **F. Trieb** says that compensatory measures and other co-benefit (technology transfer, etc.) for exporters could also help in triggering the implementation of Coop. Mech.
- **Giorgos Anastassopoulos (GRESKO):** reaching targets at the least cost is a question of political decision; in the short term, the cooperation will be at intra-european level; He said it would be better as a first step to start within Europe, use what we have and adjust existing infrastructure, instead of creating huge large new infrastructure. Cooperating with the Balkan therefore is closer to reality and the process will be progressive: [i] in the short term, resolve the question of regulatory barriers; [ii] in the medium term, the construction of energy capacity and [iii] finally, the interconnection. The storage constitutes a great opportunity and Greece has some potential capacity for storage.

- **Boris Schinke (GermanWatch):** in the short term it could make more sense to carry out intra-european projects (Greek-Germany, i.e). **F. Trieb** says that this will not work if it is produced with no flexible RES technologies.
- **Dimitrios Kanellopoulos (PPC):** new gas deposits found in the Mediterranean could change the scene. The environmental impact should be a key issue to avoid it. **F. Trieb** says that the variation of fossil fuels cost is high, while RES is constant along time. **G. Anastassopoulos (GRESKO)** says that achieving RES cost reductions will be crucial for the success of RES.
- **Katerina Sardi (RAE):** says that cost recovery will be a problem in this kind of projects. She is not sure about the compatibility of an HVDC cable and the possibility of integrating that electricity within the rest of the grid. She does not know any previous experience of such a long line. Answering to **J. Lilliestam**, she has her own doubts about the feasibility of that cable from a regulatory perspective.
- **Daniel Stainer (JR):** asks if constructing CSP plants in Morocco to cover peak demand in Europe would be profitable. **F. Trieb** says that this plants will supply full load hours, not only peaks.
- **Gustav Resch (TUWIEN):** reminds that the project will compare different concepts and regulatory constraints associated to different options, including Turkey and Balkans.
- **Panagiotis Papastamatiou (ENTEKA)** reminds that the availability of funding is a key issue for the success of these approaches.
- **Christos Ghionis (TERNA)** mentions that Dii is tackling similar issues, highlighting that one of the main barriers are and will be in the weak interconnection between France and Spain so that Dii proposes four branches to connect MENA and EU. Greece could have a balancing role in that picture. **F. Trieb** says that Dii's philosophy based on the super grid which requires a very high effort.

SESSION III. INTERVENTIONS FROM INVITED SPEAKERS

RES Development in Greece. The role of PPC-Renewables S.A. –D. Kanellopoulos (PPC Renewables S.A.): D. Kanellopoulos, firstly presents the energy mix generation capacity of PPC renewables, and then talks about: the potential for RES in Greece; National targets Road Map for 2020 and 2050, the electrical transmission infrastructures in Greece and main scientific and professional RES associations and additional sources of information.

Cooperation Mechanism: Greek and EU Perspectives -Vassilis Papandreou (RAE): V. Papandreou talks about:

- Progress towards the Greek target and cost: there is a gap between NREAPS forecasts and actual expansion, specially in certain technologies as PV. The cost of RES is rising and the deficit increasing. RES levy is increasing and payment to producers are delayed. There is a need for immediate action.
- RES-E status in neighboring third countries: RES-E shall be “physically” transferred and currently there are interconnections with Albania, Macedonia and Turkey. Potential for cooperation exist but countries have to meet ambitious national targets as well. North Africa is not an option for 2020. Non-neighboring countries are less favourable due to transmission charges. Cost effectiveness will be the main criterion and is not obvious if imported RES-E overall costs are competitive. Regulation 347/2013 (the Energy Infrastructure package) gives guidelines for priority corridors, that in the mediterranean basin are: Euresia Interconnector, in

Greece; Algeria and Tunisia via Corsica and Sicily; and some in the Western Balkans. New infrastructure policy has obvious links to Directive 2009/28/EC, including the Coop. Mech. ;

- Regulatory issues and envisaged tasks of the energy regulator for the implementation of Coop. Mech: there is no clear procedure/planning at MS level, as well as support mechanism that has to be decided. There are many open questions: bilateral negotiations or market model?; duration of RES imports and supports; cost recovery and distribution of costs; implications for internal market; network development and transmission costs allocation. Expected decisions for 2030-RES roadmap will highly affect the implementation of the Coop. Mech.

Policy Developments and Market Prospects for RES in Greece, with focus on Wind Energy - Panagiotis Papastamatiou (ENTEKA): P. Papastamatiou provides a comprehensive view of the wind sector in Greece (capacity; energy producers; manufacturers) as well as evolution of installed capacity compared with other technologies, specially remarkable the drastic increase of PV from 2010, and investment in RES. NREAPS forecasts for 2010-2020 are that Wind and PV will be major RES. Nevertheless, actual PV expansion is surpassing by far the predicted pathway, while wind is not reaching expectations. There is also a problem derived from the quick increase of RES deficit (difference between FIT payments and market revenues) recently, specially in PV.

Contribution of TÜV Hellas in RES Projects in Third Countries - Stavros Toghias (TÜV Hellas): S. Toghias describes the services provided by TÜV Hellas, focussing in some consultant services and other projects in Third countries.

ISO 50001 as a sophisticated Holistic Energy Management Approach for the implementation of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects - Giorgos Anastassopoulos (GRESKO): G. Anastassopoulos explains that the Energy Management System (standard ISO 50001:2011) enables organizations to establish systems and processes necessary to improve energy performance, including energy efficiency, use, and consumption. It is a powerful tool to identify, prioritize and implement RE and EE projects as part of a long term energy strategy design.

RES Projects in MENA: A developer's perspective. Christos Ghionis (TERNA ENERGY): C. Ghionis introduces the company and makes a brief description of the context in MENA after the Arab Spring, which has created an unfavorable climate for international players to participate in RES projects due to the instability; lack of experience; delays; and the refusal of commercial banks to participate. He describes in detail the problems associated to RES projects tenders assigned before or during the Arab Spring, with special focus on financial implications; legal frameworks; differences between tenders and independent development; predictability of RES implementation and the need to define RES tariffs.

SESSION IV. ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

BETTER: Summary of the Progress so far - Natalia Caldés: N. Caldés gives a brief introduction to BETTER project goals and structure of work and poses some questions to the AB members to be discussed with them.

Advisories' Comments and Suggestions :

- Regarding the scope/approach, **D. Kanellopoulos (PPC)** says that, from his point of view, implementation of Coop. Mech. will not be realizable for 2020 but is good to start working right now to allow its implementation in 2030. **A. Richter** says that linking the discussion with 2030 RES targets will be crucial. She says that she misses some information regarding the links with existing support mechanisms (RES supports, ETS, etc.), that could be a sensible issue and very relevant.

- Regarding dissemination, **D. Kanellopoulos (PPC)** suggests using local professional associations for dissemination as a way to enhance communication/dissemination. **B. Schinke** suggests to cooperate with other projects that work in this field. He will invite BETTER to the final presentation of results of the project in which he is involved that will take place in Brussels next year. **A. Richter** says that the message should be defined. She suggests presenting to Third countries that there will be an opportunity in the future. The key issue is to find the way on how to start this process. Providing practical guidelines for promoters could enhance taking off this process by identifying aspects where they could do some lobbying. Nevertheless, she suggests painting a realistic view with the potential barriers well defined, instead of a very optimistic view. **J. Lilliestan** reinforces the idea of communicating results in a realistic, not optimistic, way and being very transparent. He also stresses the value associated to analyzing the feasibility to overcome existing barriers. Technical issues should be complemented with key policy recommendations because convincing policy makers is crucial to take off the implementation of cooperation initiatives. **N. Caldés** mentions that one strong point of BETTER consortium is its independency that allows us exploring different possibilities of cooperation and their barriers. **B. Schinke** reminds that the topic is not neutral at all so communication strategy is very relevant. In this sense, taking Germany as an example should be very well framed and BETTER consortium should design a challenging strategy for achieving the involvement of local parties. Both **A. Ritcher** and **B. Schinke** are agreed that there are countries in North Africa in favor of Coop. Mech. (Morocco and Algeria), while the skepticism lies more on the EU side. **E. Menicheti** agrees that certain NA countries are favorable but only at the institutional level. We should be aware that NGO and civil society could be reluctant about this approach, so the situation is not simply at it seems. **J. Lilliestam** suggests that pointing to one country should not be advisable, even less in any document supported by the EU.

Concluding, B. Schinke congratulates the BETTER consortium for the way it is proceeding, as well as the good coordination and good working environment.

Action Plans, Roadmap and Guidelines for the Project Developers - Francesco Dalla Longa:

Francesco Dalla Longa mentions that the objective of WP7 is synthesizing project results in order to draw relevant information for all stakeholders. The Roadmap will be a tool to enhance the process of going from the departure the destination point (identifying opportunities and prerequisites; barriers/riskand ways to overcome it), targeted to policy makers (in EU and third countries) and divided in regional subsections. The Action Plan (AP) will materialize the Roadmap vision in terms of what; how; who and when. The Practical guidance for developers and finance providers will identify key questions that are relevant for project developers. Some questions are presented to be discussed with AB members.

Advisories' Comments and Suggestions: During the open discussion a fruitful dialog is held between the AB and the BETTER consortium regarding the scope; context; the audience of these documents and time horizon to be considered (**A. Richter** says that focussing in the short term will allow redefining the approach as events takes place; **B. Schinke** suggests providing policy recommendations also for 2015, when renegotiation EU RES targets are going to take place). Regarding the Practical guidance, **A. Richter** says that its value added will be on being focussed in the specificities of Art. 9 projects and suggests being very transparent.

Anita Richter also suggested to include the importer perspective in the action plans and as project developers have little to say in such as a governmental based mechanism, we should not focus the action plans too much on project developers.

B. Schinke says that in the short term, the Action Plan will be very useful to provide practical guidelines to Public Authorities. He mentioned also to consider the interaction with national support schemes, and the use of EU ETS revenues.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A - AGENDA



BETTER EVENT IN ATHENS

Bringing Europe and Third Countries Closer together
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19-20 September 2013, Athens, Greece



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AGENDA

2nd Day, 20 September 2013

8:30-9:00	Welcome Coffee and Registration	
9:00-9:45	SESSION I. INTRODUCTION	
9:00-9:15	Welcome Speech & Opening Overview of the Workshop Programme	John Psarras (Head of Energy Policy Unit of NTUA)
9:15-9:30	BETTER Project and its goals	Natalia Caldés (Project Coordinator/ CIEMAT)
9:30-9:45	Stakeholders Engagement: Approach & Lessons Learnt	Emanuela Menichetti (Stakeholder Consultation Leader/ OME)
9:45-11:00	SESSION II. BETTER PROJECT OUTPUTS AND RESULTS	
9:45-9:55	Policy Gaps and Analytical Framework to identify Cooperation Opportunities with Third Countries	Natalia Caldés (CIEMAT)
9:55-10:40	RES Inventories & Prospects: Bottom-up Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Africa Case Study West Balkans Case Study Turkey Case Study 	Franz Trieb (DLR), Andreas Tuerk (JR), Gerhard Totchning (TU-WIEN)
10:40-11:00	Integrated Assessment: Model and Database Extension	Gustav Resch (TU-WIEN)
11:00-11:20	Coffee Break	
11:20-12:30	SESSION III. INTERVENTIONS FROM INVITED SPEAKERS	
11:20-11:30	RES Development in Greece. The role of PPC-Renewables S.A.	Dimitrios Kanellopoulos (PPC Renewables S.A.)
11:30-11:40	Cooperation Mechanism: Greek and EU Perspectives	Vassilis Papandreou (RAE)
11:40-11:50	Policy Developments and Market Prospects for RES in Greece, with focus on Wind Energy	Panagiotis Papastamatiou (ENTEKA)
11:50-12:00	Contribution of TÜV Hellas in RES Projects in Third Countries	Stavros Togiias (TÜV Hellas)
12:00-12:10	ISO 50001 as a sophisticated Holistic Energy Management Approach for the implementation of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects	Giorgos Anastassopoulos (GRESKO)
12:10-12:20	RES Projects in MENA: A Developers Perspective	Christos Ghionis (TERNA ENERGY)
12:20-12:30	Open Discussion	





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2nd Day, 20 September 2013

12:30-15:00	SESSION IV. ADVISORY BOARD MEETING	
12:30-12:50	BETTER: Summary of the Progress so far	Natalia Caldés (Project Coordinator/ CIEMAT)
12:50-13:10	Action Plans, Roadmap and Guidelines for the Project Developers	Francesco Dalla Longa (ECN)
13:10-13:40	Advisories' Comments and Suggestions	
13:40-14:40	Panel Discussion with Invited Experts, BETTER Consortium Partners and Advisory Board Members	
14:40-15:00	Conclusion and Adoption of Work Plans	
15:00-16:30	Lunch Break	
“End of the 2nd Day”		



ANNEX B - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



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No	Name of representative	Institution Name
1.	Anastassopoulos Giorgos	Greek Energy Services Company - GRESCO
2.	Angelopoulos Dimitris	National Technical University of Athens - NTUA
3.	Bourtsalas Panagiotis	TÜV Hellas
4.	Caldés Natalia	Research Centre for Energy, Environment and Technology - CIEMAT
5.	Chaviaropoulos Panagiotis	Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving - CRES
6.	Dalla Longa Francesco	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands - ECN
7.	Flamos Alexandros	University of Piraeus, National Technical University of Athens
8.	Flouri Maria	National Technical University of Athens - NTUA
9.	Georgiopoulos Vassilios	Greek Energy Services Company - GRESCO
10.	Ghionis Christos	TERNA ENERGY
11.	Iliadis Vassilis	AES Technologies
12.	Kanellopoulos Dimitrios	Public Power Corporation Renewables S.A.
13.	Karakosta Charikleia	National Technical University of Athens - NTUA
14.	Kern Jürgen	German Aerospace Center - DLR
15.	Kyriakouli Mariangela	National Technical University of Athens - NTUA
16.	Lilliestam Johan	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research - PIK
17.	Marinakis Vangelis	National Technical University of Athens - NTUA
18.	Meintani Georgia	TH.MEINTANIS Construction Company
19.	Menichetti Emanuella	Mediterranean Energy Observatory - OME
20.	Papadopoulou Alexandra	National Technical University of Athens - NTUA
21.	Papandreou Vassilis	Regulatory Authority of Greece - RAE
22.	Papastamatiou Panagiotis	Energy Technology and Constructions - ENTEKA
23.	Pasicko Robert	United Nations Development Program - UNDP
24.	Psarras John	National Technical University of Athens - NTUA
25.	Resch Gustav	Vienna University of Technology - TU-WIEN
26.	Richter Anita	German Society for International Cooperation - GIZ
27.	Santamaria Belda Marta	Research Centre for Energy, Environment and Technology - CIEMAT
28.	Sardi Katerina	Regulatory Authority of Greece - RAE
29.	Schinke Boris	Germanwatch
30.	Steiner Daniel	Joanneum Research - JR

No	Name of representative	Institution Name
31.	Togias Stavros	TÜV Hellas
32.	Totchning Gerhard	Vienna University of Technology - TU-WIEN
33.	Trieb Franz	German Aerospace Center - DLR
34.	Tsotsolas Nikos	University of Piraeus - UNIPI
35.	Tuerk Andreas	Joanneum Research - JR
36.	Voulgaris Christopher	Schneider Electric