
European Energy Forum

Activity report 2015

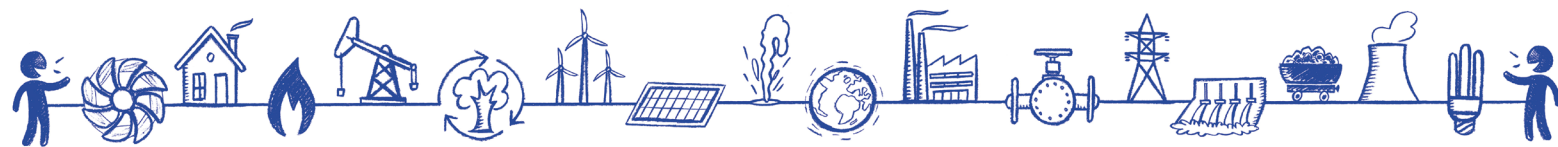


Table of contents

Foreword	4
EEF 20th anniversary	8
Debates and discussions	12
Dinner-debates	18
Assistant briefings	46
Visits	52
Internal meetings	54
Active Members	55
Associate Members	56
EEF Secretariat	58



Foreword

Last year, on these pages, Dominique Ristori recalled Jean Monnet's words that "Europe will be forged in crises, and will be the sum of the solutions adopted for those crises." Although 2015 was filled with many critical and dramatic events, fortunately we have not seen a major crisis in energy. However, important trends continued to change the global energy market and geo-political relations. For the European Union it has been a year of preparing Energy Union - concrete solutions that will make us more integrated in preventing future crises and more resilient to future challenges. We have also advanced towards an ambitious but realistic global climate policy.

Thanks to determination of Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič and Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete, we now have a comprehensive strategy for a functioning Energy Union. It builds on the past work of Commissioner Günther Oettinger, and now also aims to benefit from and reinforce the digital revolution.

Together with the EEF Secretariat, I am thankful to them and all European Commission experts for their contributions at our European Energy Forum debates. Thus, all EEF members - MEPs, Associate Members and partner institutions - had their share in framing the energy policy Europe needs.

As we look forward to concrete legislative proposals that put in place effective tools for EU's energy policy, 2016 promises to be a 'year of the Energy Union'. Thus, it also promises to be a year of even more crucial debates for the European Energy Forum.

Wishing you good energy for every day of the New Year,

Jerzy Buzek MEP
President of the
European Energy Forum



Foreword



The year of 2015 saw some of greatest challenges but also opportunities when it comes to Europe's transition to secure, competitive and sustainable economy.

The Energy Union Strategy, which the Commission presented back in February, was widely labelled the most ambitious European energy plan since the Coal and Steel Commu-

Maroš Šefčovič

Vice President for Energy Union
European Commission

nity of the 1950s. It triggered a lively debate among a large range of stakeholders, all across the EU on how to make this transition most effective and just for our consumers, industry, and for the environment.

The year 2015 has already seen the first proposals of the Energy Union Strategy in July, as well as the first ever comprehensive implementation overview of our collective implementation in the State of the Energy Union analysis which was published in November. We therefore already set the Energy Union's building blocks for the governance mechanisms for the years to come.

Finally, the December UN Climate Summit (COP21) in Paris showed humanity's unprecedented efforts to limit its own CO2 emissions.

The year 2016, which has just started, will be no less ambitious as we intend to make it the 'year of delivery'. Almost all actions which were put forward in the Energy Union Strategy will turn into concrete proposals throughout the course of this coming year. I therefore welcome your interest in the European Energy Forum's Activity Report for 2015 and promise you to keep the bar as high for this year and for the years to come.

The European Energy Forum (EEF) has been a key forum for discussion in the energy sector over the last 20 years. This forum has been essential to enrich the work of MEPs as policy makers, as it provides an opportunity to meet on a regular basis with stakeholders, other institutions other actors active in the European energy sector on a regular basis.

The breadth and depth of its debates shows us two things: firstly, that the EEF remains at the forefront when it comes to shaping EU

energy policy. Secondly, that engaging in an open dialogue on energy policy and other related policy issues is essential to promote progress on key priorities for our energy policy, such as energy security, decarbonisation, internal market, energy efficiency or boosting competitiveness, which are more mutually dependent than ever before.

The European energy system is undergoing a deep transformation. The Energy Union Strategy, unveiled in February, provides us

with a framework that brings coherence, accountability and shared responsibility to our energy policy. And, ultimately, it brings us a step closer to achieving our goal of providing sustainable, affordable and competitive energy to Europe's citizens and help power its industry and economy. This is a common objective for the EEF and the European Commission and I look forward to working with you to help bring that vision closer to reality.

Miguel Arias Cañete
Commissioner for
Energy and Climate Action



EEF 20th anniversary



A brief history: looking back to become better

2015 was a milestone year for the European Energy Forum. Created in the 1980s, it was in 1995 that the EEF was established in Brussels and started organizing energy-related dinner-debates and other events. Thanks to the vision of Jean-Claude Charrault, Director General from 1995 to 2012, the EEF became a place where MEPs, the European Commission and the Industry would meet to get informed on an energy issue, to exchange information and to debate their views that do not necessarily coincide. The fundamental idea behind the establishment of the EEF was to debate the documentation available on an issue so that everyone could form its own opinion.

Jean-Claude Charrault was at the time a senior official from DG Energy at the European Commission and was delegated to set up the Forum. He received the full support of Dr. Rolf Linkohr MEP, who became the president of the EEF. European parliamentarians had a very positive perception of the EEF and thanks to the dedication of its director general and the charisma of its president, Dr Rolf Linkohr, it started to grow with more and more MEPs and industries being interested in the concept. These years also saw the development of energy and environment policies which made discussions even more necessary.

Giles Chichester MEP, succeeded Rolf Linkohr as President of the EEF in 2004, the year when accession countries joined the EU and many newly elected MEPs saw the benefits of participating in the discussions provided by the EEF.

Dominique Ristori, currently Director General of DG Energy, has been highly supportive of the EEF since the early times. His commitment to make sure the point of view of the European Commission will be expressed at each of the events has brought additional value to the events under the Presidency of Professor Jerzy Buzek.

One can't be exhaustive and cite all the actors who contributed to the success of the EEF but the EEF is proud to celebrate the milestone anniversary that was achieved thanks to the dedication and the commitment of all of you, members, supporters, readers...

EEF 20th anniversary



Reception for EEF members: Thank you for your commitment and cooperation!

7 January, Brussels

A reception with industry representatives (Associate Members) and MEPs (Active Members) was held at the beginning of January to thank them for their active contribution to 20 years of energy discussions.

20 years ago, the European Energy Forum was a newly reborn association that was making its first steps within the Brussels bubble. The European sphere was different from what it is now and the association evolved throughout the years to adapt to the changes experienced by a European project in permanent construction and evolution. Mr Dominique Ristori, Director General of DG ENER, has been one of the direct testimonies of this evolution and he was one of the guest speakers at the reception. He has been following the activities of the association since early times, when it was reshaped by the former Director General of the EEF Jean Claude Charvaut as a forum for discussion.

The discussions have remained the core activity of the EEF. The need for a place to debate energy issues is high, given the complexity and relevance of energy in the political agenda. According to Mr Ristori, *"the role of the EEF is more important than ever. We need the Forum's expertise and know-how, to provide a place for discussion where EU actors in the energy sector can meet, debate, and be informed"*.

His presence at the reception was a sign of commitment of the EU executive to open dialogue with all energy stakeholders. The cooperation of DG ENER with the EEF has made possible the involvement of Commission representatives in all the dinner-debates organised in 2015.

Active participation of MEPs is also crucial to ensure the high-quality of the discussions, taking into account their direct implication in the decision-making process and the shaping of EU policies. Professor Jerzy Buzek, President of the EEF, highlighted the contribution of those who during these years made possible the existence of the EEF, especially former EEF Presidents and MEPs Giles Chichester and Rolf Linkohr. Many current and former MEPs were present to show their support to the association. From the industry side, Associate Members didn't miss the opportunity to show their commitment to EEF activities. Their involvement is equally crucial, as their active cooperation with the EEF make the organisation of dinner-debates a reality.

Debates and discussions

Calendar 2015

- Reception for EEF members: 7 January, Brussels
EEF 20th anniversary
- Dinner-debate: 13 January, Strasbourg
The Market Stability Reserve: time to strengthen the EU ETS and ensure competitiveness
- Dinner-debate: 20 January, Brussels
The regulators' contribution to the European energy policy and the achievement of the Energy Union
- Assistant briefing: 27 January, Brussels
Briefing for MEP assistants on energy regulation
- Dinner-debate: 10 February, Strasbourg
How to integrate up to 60% renewables to the EU power system
- Dinner-debate: 24 February, Brussels
The IEA's World Energy Outlook 2014: what are the implications for the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework
- Dinner-debate: 10 March, Strasbourg
Safe oil & gas production to support Europe's energy supply
- Dinner-debate: 23 March, Brussels
An evening discussion with Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President of the European Commission in charge of the Energy Union
- Dinner-debate: 14 April, Brussels
Flexible back-up: power plants technology for the future energy mix
- Dinner-debate: 28 April, Strasbourg
Oil and Gas: geopolitics of Europe and beyond
- Dinner-debate: 6 May, Brussels
Interconnectors – challenges to building a more connected EU market
- Dinner-debate: 9 June, Strasbourg
Gas infrastructure projects in a post South Stream environment - is investing still attractive?

- Assistant briefing: 26 June, Brussels
Integrating larger shares of RES into the power system. Session 1: technology perspectives
- Assistant briefing: 2 July, Brussels
Integrating larger shares of RES into the power system. Session 2: market perspectives
- Dinner-debate: 7 July, Strasbourg
Energy policy and the Digital Single Market
- Dinner-debate: 8 September, Strasbourg
Electricity and gas in transport - sustainable alternatives?
- Dinner-debate: 12 October, Brussels
Electricity market design: creating the right incentives to ensure security of supply at minimum cost
- Dinner-debate: 27 October, Strasbourg
The power of heat: delivering high-efficiency, local energy solutions
- Dinner-debate: 10 November, Brussels
Can industry thrive in Europe? Reconciling the EU's climate and growth agendas
- Visit: 18 November, Ghent
Visit to flexible power plants in Ghent, Belgium
- Dinner-debate: 24 November, Strasbourg
The EU ETS: an engine to drive innovation and industrial competitiveness in the EU



European Commission Vice President for Energy Union

An evening discussion with Vice President Šefčovič

Speaker: Maroš Šefčovič, Vice President for Energy Union

23 March, Brussels

Only one month after the European Commission launched the Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union, the EEF had the pleasure to welcome the Vice President responsible for Energy Union Maroš Šefčovič as keynote speaker at a high-level dinner-debate in Brussels.

The framework brings energy security to the forefront. At domestic level, the improvement of interconnections between EU countries is a top priority, but given the dependence on external supplies, cooperation with third countries in a framework of transparency and compatibility with EU legislation is also crucial. In this context, the EU executive has announced the preparation of a Security of Gas Supply Regulation and the intention to improve gas flows by proposing a new strategy for LNG and storage. The relaunch of trilateral negotiations with Ukraine and Russia was also included in the new strategy.

In terms of energy efficiency, one of the priorities set by the Commission is the housing sector, where estimations show that 90% of buildings are not energy efficient, but improving efficiency will also be positive for the industrial sector. The new strategy for heating and cooling that will be presented as part of the Commission's package due in 2016 will take into account the industrial sector to encourage the implementation of measures such as the use of waste heat in district heating.

Additionally, the new framework highlights the need for a new electricity market design to make sure that public interventions do not entail distortions, to guarantee low energy prices for consumers and to better integrate renewables, which are essential to achieve the decarbonisation target of 40% by 2030. Decarbonisation measures include the launch of a renewable energy package in 2017, together with the carbon market reform and a road transport package to encourage the use of alternative fuels and clean vehicles.

In order to adapt to the new setting, the industry sector will need to increase its efforts on research and innovation. The Commission's proposal foresees the allocation of EU funds to boost investments in low carbon technologies and renewable energy. It has also committed to promote cooperation among stakeholders (industry representatives, investors, consumers, regulators, policy makers, NGO's) at regional, national and EU level.

This event was an invitation by the EEF to its members to celebrate the past 20 years of energy discussions with a guest of honour. Vice President Šefčovič answered with enthusiasm around 25 questions from the audience. A milestone event to celebrate a milestone birthday.



Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society

Energy Policy and the Digital Single Market

Speaker: Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for Digital Economy & Society

7 July, Strasbourg

The EEF invited Commissioner Günther Oettinger as keynote speaker for a dinner-debate focusing on the connections between the Digital Single Market and energy policies. Pilar del Castillo, ITRE rapporteur on the Digital Single Market and Vice President of the EEF, was in charge of moderating the discussion.

As pointed out by Pilar del Castillo, the EU is *"in the process of a massive digital transformation"* that affects all economy sectors, including energy. The parallel development of the Internal Energy Market and the Digital Single Market is indeed a key priority of the new EU executive. The implications of the digital revolution on the energy sector can improve energy efficiency, primary energy production, smart grids or demand-responsiveness concerning energy consumption.

In line with the introduction by Pilar del Castillo, Günther Oettinger explained that Europe is in the middle of a digital industrial revolution and the synergies between the ICT and the energy sector will provide important benefits, not only to reduce the negative impact of energy use on the environment, but also new opportunities for the energy industry. However, the increasing amount of digital technologies and the enormous amount of new data brings also important challenges. In that sense, Mr Oettinger highlighted the need to reinforce data security and cyber security standards.

Mr Christian Buschel, Vice-Chairman of EDSO for Smart Grids and Mr Reinhard Brehmer, Chairman of the local distribution sector at GEODE then offered an overview of the energy distribution sector and its links with the digital market. The need to take advantage of the innovation capacity from start-ups that are mostly coming from the digital world and to reinforce security were pointed out during their speeches.

During the Q&A, MEPs showed their concerns on the legislative framework, the empowerment of citizens and cities, data security, the paradigm shift and the importance to break down national thinking.



Dinner-debates

The Market Stability Reserve: time to strengthen the EU ETS and ensure competitiveness

Speaker: Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Energy and Climate Action

Interventions by:

- **Christopher Delbrück, CEO E.ON Global Commodities SE**
- **Simone Mori, Executive Vice President of Enel**

13 January, Strasbourg

For the first discussion of 2015, the EEF was honoured by the presence of the Commissioner for Energy and Climate Action, Miguel Arias Cañete, who took the initiative to join the dinner-debate on the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) in order to share his views with MEPs and industry stakeholders and engage in an open discussion with them. The ETS reform is a cornerstone of the EU's strategy for lowering industry emissions and achieve climate goals for the coming years.

Since 2009, the EU ETS has experienced a growing surplus of allowances compared to actual emissions, weakening the carbon price signal and resulting in a lack of incentive to invest in low-emission technologies. After having traded at almost €30 in 2008, the price of European

allowances fell below €3 in 2013, and now trades at around €7-8. In this context, the EU executive proposed to temporarily backload the auctioning of 900 million allowances until 2019 and introduce a stabilizing mechanism in the ETS in the form of a Market Stability Reserve (MSR).

Need for a strong, united and credible position

Mr Arias Cañete encouraged the Parliament to come to the negotiation table *“with a strong, united and credible position”*. He called to bring the MSR to a good end rapidly, so as to begin the wider ETS review in line with EU 2030 framework.

After the Commissioner's intervention, Christopher Delbrück, CEO of E.ON Global Commodities and Simone Mori, Executive Vice President of Enel, presented their views on the Market Stability Reserve, encouraging EU legislators to start the MSR as soon as possible, as the reform of the ETS is one of the fundamental issues the EU energy sector is now facing.

During the Q&A session, representatives from energy-intensive sectors expressed their concerns regarding the loss of competitiveness. To those fears, the Commissioner answered that the European Commission was committed to maintain the competitiveness of the energy-intensive industry.

In the weeks following the discussion, the ITRE Committee failed to agree on the EU ETS reform. ENVI Committee's vote on 24 February however adopted the proposal for a decision on the establishment and operation of a MSR and the reform of the carbon market, which was subsequently approved by the European Parliament in July and by the Council in October.



Dinner-debates

The regulators' contribution to the European Energy Policy and the achievement of the Energy Union

Speaker: Walter Boltz, Executive Director E-Control Austria

Interventions by:

- **Lord John Mogg, President of the Council for European Energy Regulators (CEER)**
- **Klaus-Dieter Borchardt, Director for Internal Energy Market, DG ENER**

20 January, Brussels

In the autumn of 2014, European energy regulators launched the strategic policy document "A Bridge to 2025". The Bridge explores the challenges that Europe's internal energy market will face in the next 10 years and presents the actions that should be taken to achieve 5 main objectives by 2025: establishing an integrated energy market, enhancing Europe's security of supply, moving to a low carbon society, developing a functioning retail market that benefits consumers and building stakeholder dialogue.



Addressing governance in the energy market

The dinner-debate hosted by the Austrian regulator E-control brought up different questions for debate concerning the governance issue in the energy market, notably how regulators' proposals will face the challenges of the energy sector, how to ensure that the implementation of the Energy Union will be firmly grounded in the Internal Energy Market or how to develop retail markets in accordance with the wholesale level to ensure that customers are actually empowered and not just protected.

The keynote speaker, Mr Walter Boltz, Executive Director of E-Control, concluded his intervention by recalling that in the 3rd energy package *"something that is really missing is the issue of regulatory oversight with European institutions"*. In this sense, he said, *"we need to make sure that European institutions or institutions with European relevance are properly set up or adapted if necessary"*.

Lord John Mogg, President of the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER), highlighted the need for regulatory stability and recalled that regulators *"are one of the few bodies that can actually give advice and help"* and he stressed the importance for these bodies to *"get assistance from the Commission and have the Parliament, the National Regulatory Authorities and third countries to commit and implement legislation."*

Klaus-Dieter Borchardt, head of the Internal Market Directorate at DG ENER, emphasized the need to look for a regional approach, to improve market flexibility, to integrate mature and competitive renewables into the grid and to promote active participation of consumers in the market.



Dinner-debates

How to integrate up to 60% renewables to the EU power system

Speaker: Pierre Bornard, former Chair of the Board of ENTSO-E & Deputy CEO of RTE

Intervention by Florian Ermacora, Head of Unit "Wholesale markets, electricity and gas" at DG ENER

10 February, Strasbourg

During this dinner-debate, Mr Pierre Bornard, then Chairman of the Board of ENTSO-E and Deputy CEO of RTE, introduced ENTSO-E's 2014 Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP). The TYNDP explains what pan-European transmission infrastructure would be necessary to integrate between 41% and 60% of renewable energy sources by 2030.

Mr Bornard gave a clear presentation on the hardware (infrastructure) and software (regulation) components of the integration of RES to the EU power system. Stressing that *"a very challenging energy transition is on track"*, he elaborated on the opportunities and challenges behind the two components.



Challenges of energy transmission at EU level

Mr Florian Ermacora, who heads the unit in charge of the regulatory aspects of the Internal Energy Market at DG ENER, confirmed a convergence of views between the European Commission and ENTSO-E on the major role played by transmission infrastructure. However, he added, *"the challenges of integrating renewables go much further than just infrastructure"*. The lack of public acceptance, lengthy permit granting procedures and the update of the market design were among the other challenges discussed by the speakers.

The quality of the presentations stimulated a lively round of questions and answers with the Members of the European Parliament. The issues raised during the session included capacity markets and the flexibility of demand as well as energy storage as a complementary solution to interconnectors.

Shortly after the dinner took place, the Energy Union package published by the European Commission confirmed that ENTSO-E, the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity, would be a key contributor to the transformation of the EU energy system.



Dinner-debates

The IEA's World Energy Outlook 2014: what are the implications for the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework

Speaker: Fatih Birol, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Intervention by Mechthild Wördsörfer, Director for Energy Policy at DG ENER

24 February, Brussels

Following the publication of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) recommendations in November 2014, EEF members were invited to join a discussion on the state of play of energy policies and trends. Dr Fatih Birol, who took office as Executive Director of the IEA in September 2015, was the guest speaker at this dinner-debate. His speech provided a global perspective of the energy sector and showed the direct influence of international context at EU level. The EEF member Westinghouse, who hosted the dinner-debate, made possible the presence of this high level representative. Both the quality of the debate and EEF members' attendance were positively influenced by that choice.



Europe is not an energy island

Dr Birol presented 7 observations on the current EU energy context that touched upon low oil prices, security of supply, renewables, gas and nuclear energy, climate targets and high energy costs. He recalled that Europe is not an energy island and EU decisions have consequences at international level, as much as the global context influences the EU. Concerning security of supply, the EU is experiencing a reduction of gas production, nuclear capacity and coal power generation, which means Russian gas will continue to be important, as renewables alone will currently not be able to cover the decline of the other energy sources.

Mechthild Wördsörfer, Director for Energy Policy at DG Energy, explained that some of the topics addressed by Dr Birol were tackled in the Energy Union package that was going to be released the day after. Competitiveness, sustainability and security of supply were the 3 priorities of the new Commission's framework. Ms Wördsörfer provided her remarks on the observations of the keynote speaker. Regarding nuclear energy, she agreed with Dr Birol that nuclear is a key low carbon source. Within the EU, 14 member states have nuclear power plants and the other half doesn't. The future challenges on this field, she said, are notably the establishment of high nuclear safety standards and the provision of funds for decommissioning.



Dinner-debates

Safe oil & gas production to support Europe's energy supply

Speaker: Roland Festor, Director for European Union Affairs at the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)

Interventions by:

- **Jan Panek, Head of Unit "Retail markets: oil and coal" at DG ENER**
- **Dr Jörg Köhli, Team Leader for Offshore Safety of Oil and Gas Operations, DG ENER**

10 March, Strasbourg

At a time when security of energy supply has become a key word in the European institutions, the dinner-debate hosted by the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) was the occasion to reflect on indigenous energy production. While developing domestic production of oil and gas is important to secure EU's energy supply, guaranteeing the safety of operations is crucial for people and the environment.



Slowdown in domestic exploration programmes

At the moment, 33% of gas and 15% of oil consumed in the Union come from domestic production. Against this backdrop, Mr Roland Festor, EU Affairs Director at IOGP drew participants' attention to the paradoxical slowdown in oil and gas exploration programmes in Europe as well as on the need to drill further from the shore and in deeper waters which has made conditions of production harsher.

In response to some oil spill incidents, the European Commission published the Directive 2013/30/EU on Safety of Offshore Oil and Gas Operations in June 2013, which established minimum requirements for preventing major accidents. On its part, the industry has worked to improve prevention and response to such accidents. Mr Festor raised the example of an integrated intervention system that includes well capping and dispersant equipment and that can be deployed internationally in the event of a subsea incident.

This short information session gave rise to an instructive discussion with representatives from the European Commission, Mr Jan Panek and Dr Jörg Köhli, and Members of the European Parliament on the risks and benefits linked to offshore production of energy.



Dinner-debates

Flexible back-up: power plants technology for the future energy mix

Speaker: Dr Michael Ladwig, Vice President of EUTurbines

Intervention by Mark van Stiphout, Deputy Head of Unit "New energy technologies, innovation and clean coal" at DG ENER

14 April, Brussels

At the first dinner-debate of April, EUTurbines, the European Association of Gas and Steam Turbine Manufacturers, discussed the role of thermal power plants from a challenging technological perspective. Dr Michael Ladwig, Vice President of EUTurbines, explained why and how thermal power plants, when coupled with new technology, can be part of the solution to achieve EU climate and energy targets for 2030.

One of these 2030 targets is to increase the share of renewable energy to 27% of EU's energy consumption by 2030. Back-up power will however be needed if the EU wants to keep its power supply steady when intermittent power is not available.



Transition to part load generation to increase flexibility

Against this background, Dr Ladwig explained how the role of thermal power plants is set to evolve from base load generation to part load generation. This transition to increased flexibility requires technological improvement. Power plants currently operating in Europe are indeed not optimized to operate at part load as flexible back-up for renewables.

Thermal power plants will not be able to fulfill their new role unless a suitable political framework is put in place, Dr Ladwig added. He further mentioned the need to update the energy market design and ETS system as well as to support research funding. As Mark van Stiphout from DG ENER underlined, the discussion on flexible back-up capacities should be linked to the market functioning. Market incentives should be developed to encourage and reward flexibility.

The discussion with EEF Members also addressed the potential of interconnectors, energy storage and demand-side response in balancing the variable nature of renewables, and therefore integrating their growing share successfully into the EU power system.



Dinner-debates

Oil and gas: geopolitics of Europe and beyond

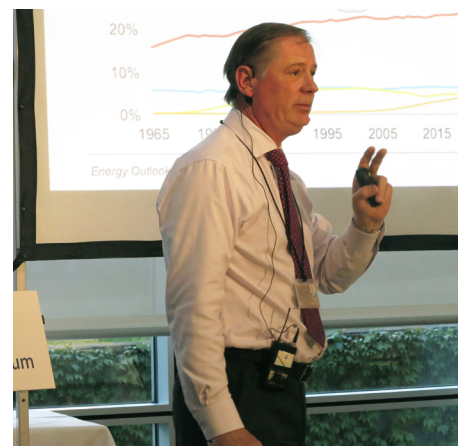
Speaker: Emmanuel Haton, Director of European Government Affairs at BP

Intervention by Paula Pinho, Head of Unit for Energy Policy Coordination at DG ENER

28 April, Strasbourg

Emmanuel Haton, Director of European Government Affairs at BP, presented an excellent overview on the global picture for oil and gas production and demand during the second dinner-debate held in April. Mr Haton explained that in the next 20 years OECD demand for oil and gas will remain stable, whereas in non OECD countries, especially Asia and notably China, energy demand will increase exponentially. On the other side, the US is becoming independent and starting to export energy. The Middle East might also be more interested in Asia than in the US in the coming years. According to BP's prospects towards 2035, oil, coal and gas will have around 30% of market share each.

Energy sources such as tight oil/shale gas, biofuels and renewables will be important for the transformation of the systems, but their contribution to the global demand for energy will be limited.



Diversification of energy sources

The EU is currently importing around half of the energy it needs. Domestic production for gas is mostly coming from the UK and Norway, but this is declining and will have to be replaced by LNG and pipeline gas coming from Russia, Algeria and the Southern corridor. The lack of interconnections between Member States or the rigidity of the contracts with the suppliers are some of the obstacles of the current internal market. Member States can choose their own energy mix and some have chosen to prioritize specific energy sources through subsidies. It is important to see the impact that subsidizing will have on the whole system and on end consumers.

Paula Pinho, Head of Unit for Energy Policy coordination at DG ENER, European Commission, recalled that the EU imports 39% of gas from Russia, which is also the main supplier for coal, oil and uranium. The lack of diversification makes us vulnerable, but the reply to energy dependency has to come from the inside as well. There is a need to finalize the internal market, fill in the gaps in terms of energy infrastructure and interconnections. There are also challenges to be faced concerning the solidarity of Member States to speak with one voice, the moderation of energy demand and the exploration of indigenous sources, all of this in a context of decarbonization.



Dinner-debates

Interconnectors - challenges to building a more connected EU market

Speaker: Alan Foster, Director of National Grid's European Business Development team

Interventions by:

- **Janez Kopač, Director of the Energy Community**
- **Catharina Sikow-Magny, Head of Unit for Networks & Regional Initiatives at DG ENER**

6 May, Brussels

In October 2014, the Council confirmed a minimum interconnection target for Member States of 10% of installed electricity production capacity by 2020. In addition, the European Commission has pointed out that all efforts must be guided to achieve 15% by 2030. In May, National Grid hosted a dinner-debate on the importance of interconnections and the challenges faced during the development process.



The importance of market signals

The targets set by EU institutions are useful for encouraging progress in this field, but National Grid pointed out that it is equally important to pay attention to market signals to demonstrate where interconnection investments should be taking place. The idea behind this is to develop a regulatory framework that allows for a right balance between consumer benefits and the risk assumed by both the investor and the developing entity.

The development of an interconnection project takes 7 to 10 years and faces different challenges during the process. Technical and financial obstacles are often found, but one of the most complex issues has to do with joining together 2 countries, their regulators and energy ministries involved in the project.

The current interest in the development of interconnections at EU level is bringing a new level of cooperation. A significant number of Projects of Common Interest focused on interconnections have been approved. During the event, the EEF welcomed Janez Kopač, the Director of the European Energy Community, together with a delegation of Energy Community representatives. It was an occasion for us to learn that the Energy Community has put in place a similar model to develop interconnections in South Eastern European countries as well.

According to estimations by the Commission by focusing on a common approach and developing interconnections, the EU would save between 3 and 8 billion euros annually.



Dinner-debates

Gas infrastructure projects in a post South Stream environment - is investing still attractive?

Speaker: Heiko Meyer, Vice President Strategy and Portfolio Management at Wintershall Holding GmbH

Intervention by Hans van Steen, Head of Unit International Relations & Enlargement, DG ENER

9 June, Strasbourg

The debate hosted by Wintershall, a German company active in the exploration and production of oil and gas, took place a few months after the cancellation of the South Stream pipeline project. This event was an occasion to debate the future of the European gas market and infrastructure.

In his speech, Heiko Meyer, Vice President Strategy and Portfolio Management at Wintershall, highlighted the role natural gas could play in EU's energy mix in the future. More environmentally friendly than other fossil fuels, natural gas can be a suitable resource to achieve Europe's transition to decarbonisation, especially when used with additional clean technologies.



Diversification and storage to avoid dependence

EU gas consumption is mainly supplied by domestic production and by Russia, Norway, Algeria and Qatar, via pipelines or LNG. This reflects a well-diversified situation in terms of origin of gas for the EU as a whole. The picture is however different when looking at the level of the regions; some European areas are dependent on a single source for gas supply or rely on LNG.

According to Wintershall, "*desirable diversification of sources and routes can make new investments [in infrastructure] necessary*". Part of the future import demand will be supplied by additional LNG imports. Investment in storage facilities will also be needed to ensure security of supply. With this view, the European Commission is preparing a LNG and Gas Storage Strategy together with the revision of the Regulation on Security of Gas Supply, recalled Hans van Steen, Head of International Relations and Enlargement at DG Energy. Finally, the necessary transmission infrastructure must also be in place inside the EU to bring gas to where it is needed.

In a lively discussion, Members of the European Parliament and industry representatives exchanged views on the conditions required to encourage investments on infrastructure to import energy from outside the EU, as well as in transmission infrastructure within the EU.



Dinner-debates

Electricity and gas in transport - sustainable alternatives?

Speakers:

- **Dr. Gerard Holtmeier, Board Member of Eurogas and Chairman of the NGVA Europe**
- **Senan McGrath, Chairman of Eurelectric's Vehicle Task Force and Chief Technology Officer at Energy for Generation**

Intervention by Kemal Önel, National Expert in the Unit "Clean Transport and Sustainable Urban Mobility" DG MOVE

8 September, Strasbourg

For this dinner-debate Eurogas chose to propose two different views to discuss the pros and cons of electricity and gas as alternative fuels in road transport and shipping.

In the EU, the transport sector accounts for 25% of greenhouse gas emissions. Initiatives such as the Alternative Fuels Directive have already been taken to cope with air quality issues. Yet, infrastructure still needs to be improved or put in place to integrate alternative fuel vehicles.



Combining different technologies for sustainable transport

Dr Gerhard Holtmeier, Board member of Eurogas and Chairman of the Natural & bio Gas Vehicle Association (NGVA), presented the main advantages of gas in transport: *"compared with conventional fuels, the use of natural gas in transport can reduce emissions by up to 25% and the use of renewable gas by 95%".* Elaborating on the policies required, Dr Holtmeier underlined the importance of the implementation of the Alternative Fuels Directive to deploy adequate distribution and refueling infrastructure across Member States.

In the second part of the presentation, Senan McGrath, Chair of Eurelectric working group on electro-mobility, addressed the benefits and challenges of electricity in transport. Electric vehicles can help reduce emissions since electricity in Europe will increasingly be generated by low-emission capacities.

Kemal Önel, national expert at DG Mobility and Transport, explained that the concerns about security of energy supply in the EU can serve as drivers to develop alternative fuels. He pointed out that today Europe's transport system is 94% dependent on oil.

Are electricity and gas sustainable alternatives in transport? Drawing conclusions from the discussion, Dr Holtmeier recalled that diversity will be crucial to address the challenges of the future of the transport system. *"Sustainable transport - just like sustainable energy generally - is not a matter of either - or. It is a matter of applying a technology where it is most suitable, applying technologies in combination with each other."*



Dinner-debates

Electricity Market Design: creating the right incentives to ensure security of supply at a minimum cost

Speaker: Kari Hietanen, President of EUGINE and Executive Vice President of Wärtsilä Corporation

Intervention by Florian Ermacora, Head of Unit "Wholesale markets; electricity & gas" at DG ENER

12 October, Brussels

Just a few days after the closing of the consultation on the redesign of the European electricity market, EEF members gathered in great numbers to discuss how the EU's electricity system could be reformed in a dinner-debate chaired by Dr Paul Rübig, Vice President of the EEF.

Kari Hietanen, keynote speaker of the evening and President of the European Engine Power Plants Association (EUGINE), proposed solutions to address the flexibility challenge Europe will continue to face with the introduction of more variable renewable energy sources. "EUGINE

believes that the most cost-efficient solutions [to secure investments in adequate capacities and guarantee security of supply] can be achieved through a market-based structure." The association supports an improved energy-only market (EOM) which would reward flexibility and incentivize balancing responsibility for all market participants.

Need for flexibility

The intervention of Mr Hietanen was complemented by the input of Florian Ermacora who leads the unit in charge of the consultation at DG ENER, European Commission. Most energy stakeholders in the EU share the view that the market needs to be more flexible. The recognition that balancing systems should be harmonized across Europe does not create many divisions either. However, one of the most challenging aspects of reforming the electricity market, according to Mr Ermacora, is the difference in the attitudes of EU Member States towards state intervention and capacity remuneration. Some Member States are still concerned about the ability of the market to provide adequate investment signals and therefore chose to remunerate capacities within their national borders.

The dinner-debate ended with a series of questions and comments from Members of the European Parliament and EEF members on the European Commission's future proposal; the legislative proposal on the revision of the electricity market is expected in the second half of 2016.



Dinner-debates

The power of heat: delivering high-efficiency, local energy solutions

Speaker: Robin McMillan, Head of Business Development at the Distributed Generation Division in Siemens Industrial Turbomachinery Ltd.

Intervention by Marie Donnelly, Director for 'Renewables, research and innovation and energy efficiency', DG ENER

27 October, Strasbourg

The European Commission is preparing the first Heating and Cooling Strategy, expected at the beginning of 2016. Ahead of this publication Mr Robin McMillan was invited as keynote speaker at the dinner-debate hosted by COGEN Europe. His intervention focused on how cogeneration (CHP) can be useful to provide solutions for efficient heating. The dinner-debate was chaired by Inese Vaidere, MEP and Director of the EEF.

According to the figures provided by Mr McMillan, 46% of energy is used to produce heat. However, 50% of the total energy produced is wasted in the form of heat. Cogeneration plants would recover that heat to put it directly through the heating system. Most cogeneration demands are expected to come from the industry, where there is a need for higher efficiency or higher temperatures, but certain industries still face restrictions to install cogeneration plants.



Thinking about energy uses as a whole

One of Mr McMillan's highlights referred to the improvement of energy efficiency by *"thinking about energy uses as a whole"*, instead of considering the energy system as a silo.

The speech was followed by the intervention of Marie Donnelly, Director for 'Renewables, research and innovation and energy efficiency' at DG ENER. Ms Donnelly recalled that the Heating and Cooling Strategy is part of the Energy Union framework presented earlier in 2015. Heating and cooling has now become important and there are two fundamental principles the new strategy will be addressing: demand reduction, so that both industry and individual consumers can save money, and waste reduction as a solution for economy saving.

Talking about the challenges of cogeneration, Ms Donnelly mentioned the small presence of CHP in some countries due to a lack of awareness on where the opportunities are. The lack of flexibility of the electricity market design is also negatively affecting CHP solutions and the use of coal instead of gas in cogeneration given the cheaper price of the first is, according to the Commission's Director, not a positive trend. Concerning the local level, there is still resistance to adapt to a changing energy system. The issues and challenges discussed will be addressed in the new strategy.



Dinner-debates

Can industry thrive in Europe? Reconciling the EU's climate and growth agendas

Speaker: Philippe Sauquet, President of Total Refining and Chemicals

Intervention by Hans Bergman, Head of Unit in charge of benchmarking and free allocations to industries at DG CLIMA

10 November, Brussels

In November, the EEF organized two complementary dinner-debates on the revision of the EU ETS. On 10 November, two EEF Associate Members, Cefic and FuelsEurope, hosted a discussion focusing on the new rules for carbon leakage and free allocations in the Commission's legislative proposal for phase 4 of the ETS.

Speaking on behalf of Cefic and FuelsEurope, Philippe Sauquet, President of Total Refining and Chemicals, presented the views of the oil refining and chemicals industries on how to reconcile the EU's climate and growth objectives. The two sectors reaffirmed their commitment to combat climate change and develop energy-saving products. In return, they called for protection: carbon leakage provisions to the refining and chemicals sectors should be maintained as long as there is no globally-binding agreement on GHG emissions reductions.



Free allocations

In addition, Mr Sauquet emphasized the need for flexibility in the allocation system which should provide free allowances to the level of best installations in exposed sectors and allow them to grow.

Hans Bergman, the Head of the Unit in charge of benchmarking and free allocations to industries at DG CLIMA, took the floor to comment on the requests made by the two industries. Until now, the EU ETS has proven to be quite flexible in terms of number of allowances, particularly for installations which increase capacity and companies which open new activities. In order to complete the transition towards a low-carbon energy system while maintaining the competitiveness of industries, Mr Bergman pointed out the role of innovation. A stable framework is crucial to encourage investment in low-carbon innovation and modernisation. The proposal of the European Commission is a step in this direction since it includes an innovation fund to support the efforts made by industry and the power sectors.

Dr Ian Duncan, rapporteur on the EU ETS reform, was present at this well-attended dinner-debate. He confirmed that the position of ENVI Committee on the Commission's proposal should be known by May 2016.



Dinner-debates

The EU ETS: an engine to drive innovation and industrial competitiveness in the EU

Speaker: David Hone, Chief Climate Change Advisor for Royal Dutch Shell

Intervention by Artur Runge-Metzger, Director for 'International & Climate Strategy' at DG CLIMA

24 November, Strasbourg

The last dinner-debate of 2015 focused on the reform of the ETS as a driver of innovation for the energy industry. It was complementary to the previous event focusing on carbon leakage.

The European Parliament has already started working on the post-2020 structural reform of the ETS based on the Commission's legislative proposal published in July. David Hone, Chief Climate Change Advisor for Royal Dutch Shell explained that in order to make a change in the EU energy system, the lowest possible carbon price should be 30-40 euros per allowance. That price would incentivize the change from coal to gas, as well as the deployment of renewables and carbon capture and storage techniques.



Increasing carbon price

However, the current price is 8,50 euros and according to market signals, it is not expected to be much higher in the coming years, although it would be necessary to achieve the 40% emissions reduction by 2030. According to David Hone, these market signals could be interpreted as a lack of confidence in the capacity to fight the challenges that are keeping the carbon price so low. In that sense, Mr Hone highlighted some key points that policy makers should take into consideration in the new proposal, notably the impact of overlapping policies, the use of revenues, competitiveness concerns and the consideration of EU ETS as a foundation for a global ETS market.

Artur Runge-Metzger, Director for 'International & Climate Strategy' at DG CLIMA, commented on the Commission's proposal. Mr Runge-Metzger stressed that innovation and competitiveness are two issues that need to be addressed. 400 million allowances have been set aside to boost innovation and promote the use of new technologies, such as carbon capture and storage or renewable energies, both in industrial sectors and other sectors covered by the EU ETS. Measures to boost innovation will also take special account of sectors at high risk of carbon leakage. In that sense, the Commission will continue all the measures already in place until 2030. Finally, the EU executive will also look at the problem of indirect costs. As explained by the Commission's representative, Member States will have to do that through a state-aid framework.



Assistant briefings

Briefing for MEP assistants on energy regulation

Speakers:

- **Alberto Pototschnig, ACER Director**
- **Lord John Mogg, Chairman of ACER and President of CEER**
- **Oliver Koch, Deputy Head of Unit for wholesale markets at DG ENER**

27 January, Brussels

The EEF resumed its briefing for MEP assistants by organising a meeting on energy regulation. The completion of the internal energy market is one of the current Commission's priorities. The 3rd package agreed in 2009 to facilitate this objective focuses on the development of an EU-wide institutional and regulatory framework. The contribution of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and the Council for European Energy Regulators (CEER) in this sense is crucial.

ACER: key actor on energy regulation

The EEF invited Mr Alberto Pototschnig, Director of ACER, to make a short summary on the current state of play. The presence of Lord Mogg, chairman of ACER Board of Regulators and CEER President, gave MEP assistants the possibility to ask their questions to these two bodies of energy regulators that cooperate closely with EU institutions. Mr Oliver Koch, Deputy Head of Unit for wholesale markets (electricity and gas) at DG ENER, joined the discussion by introducing the Commission's perspective on this issue. A questions and answers session followed. The need for regional cooperation, for better coordination with Member States, the flexibility from the demand side and the price composition were some of the issues raised during the discussion.



Assistant briefings

Integrating larger shares of RES into the power system Session 1 - technology perspectives

Speakers:

- Michael Mieszczanski, Communication Advisor of ENTSO-E
- Alfredo Parres, Head of ABB's Wind Industry Sector
- Patrick Clerens, Secretary General of the European Power Plant Suppliers Association
- Kostis Sakellaris, Policy Analyst Economic Officer at DG ENER

26 June, Brussels

On the request of MEP assistants, the European Energy Forum prepared a 2-session briefing focused on the integration of renewables in the electricity grid. The first session offered a technological perspective on the electricity system. EEF Associate Members joined forces to prepare a presentation that would state the facts and be as neutral as possible.

A panel of speakers from different industries moderated by Ryszard Pawlik, advisor to MEP Jerzy Buzek, offered a comprehensive overview on the state of play of the electricity system in Europe and its future perspectives. As always, the European Commission was present to complement the interventions.



"Objective view on the physics rather than on politics"

Michael Mieszczanski, Communication Advisor of ENTSO-E, introduced the particular characteristics of electricity. He then presented an analysis of the power system structure in the EU and the evolution of Europe's energy mix in the last years.

His speech was followed by the intervention of Alfredo Parres, head of ABB's Wind Industry Sector and Member of the Board of the European Wind Energy Association (EWEA). Mr Parres made an introduction on the importance of ancillary services to ensure the stability of the electricity system and the future of the grids in Europe.

Patrick Clerens, Secretary General of the European Power Plant Suppliers Association (EPPSA), took the floor to describe the different types of technologies available to generate power and the technological possibilities to increase flexibility and efficiency and reduce emissions, which are top priorities for the new Commission.

Kostis Sakellaris, Policy Analyst Economic Officer at DG Energy thanked the EEF for this "objective view on the physics rather than on politics". The presentations triggered different questions and remarks from the audience. All Associate Members in the audience could take part in the discussion and give further explanations depending of their field of expertise.

Assistant briefings

Integrating larger shares of RES into the power system Session 2 - market perspectives

Speakers:

- Paulo Lopes, Market Advisor at Eurelectric
- Ignacio Vizcaíno, Senior Advisor at Iberdrola
- Gaëtan Claeys, Manager European Affairs at EUGINE
- Kostis Sakellaris, Policy Analyst Economic Officer at DG ENER

2 July, Brussels

The first informative session for MEP assistants organized in June introduced existing technologies to generate power and looked into the possibility of integrating larger shares of renewable energy sources (RES) into the electricity grid.

To address the issue of RES integration in a comprehensive manner, the EEF organized a second and complementary briefing session focusing on energy markets and economic challenges. A well-functioning energy market is a prerequisite for supporting the transition towards increased power generation by renewables. This information session could not have come at a better time as a few days later, the communication on the electricity market design was launched.



Market only and/or capacity mechanisms?

The briefing kicked off with a presentation on the key principles behind the energy market functioning by Paulo Lopes, Market Advisor at Eurelectric. After outlining the different types of markets, he explained which impacts low-carbon generation can have on electricity wholesale prices.

Ignacio Vizcaíno, Senior Advisor at Iberdrola, went on to highlight the difference between “variable” RES as opposed to “dispatchable” RES. He showed how higher variability in electricity production and prices influence cost recovery and, in turn, investments in flexible capacities.

In the final part of the session, Gaëtan Claeys, Manager European Affairs at EUGINE, identified some policy options which could help improve the EU’s electricity market design.

Kostis Sakellaris Policy Analyst at the European Commission was also present at this session and complemented the presentations.

Participants then discussed the pros and cons of inter alia flexibility rewarding, the fostering of self-balancing and capacity mechanisms to ensure the adequacy of the system in the short and long-term.

EEF visits



Visit to flexible power plants in Ghent

18 November, Belgium

The European Energy Forum was invited by its Associate Members EUGINE and EU Turbines to visit two power plants operated by EDF Luminus in Ghent. MEP Julie Girling chaired the EEF delegation. The visit showed the different applications of gas turbines and engines in electricity generation to improve the flexibility or the efficiency of the energy system. An introduction about both power plants was done by Johan Dierick, zone manager of the thermal power plants in Flanders at EDF Luminus who also escorted the delegation around the plants giving the needed information and answering the numerous questions from participants.

Ghent-Ham

The power plant of Ghent-Ham was the first stop in the programme. The construction of the plant dates from 1924 and this visit was a travel in history of power plants. The machine hall is now classified as an industrial monument. As explained during the guided tour across the plant, electricity is currently generated by a combined cycle unit (1 gas turbine of 42 MWe and 1 steam turbine of 13 MWe). In addition, the plant generates electricity with 2 open cycle gas turbines. Whereas combined cycle units are more efficient, open cycle gas turbines are more flexible to better adjust to demand changes in the market. Ham's combined cycle unit is also equipped with a heat recovery system. The exhaust gases from the gas turbine used on power generation go to a recovery boiler that produces steam to drive a steam turbine. An additional heat exchanger provides heat that is added to that generated by 2 cogeneration engines of 2.7MW, which provide the base heat to feed the 12km district heating network of Ghent. This network dates from 1958 and is the largest one in Belgium.

Ghent-Ringvaart

The group then headed towards a second power plant located in Ghent-Ringvaart that operates a Combined-Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) to generate 357MW of electricity with a 55% of efficiency. Participants were shown the different stages of power generation in the Ringvaart's plant. The combustion of natural gas drives a gas turbine of 232MW. The resulting heat is recovered by a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) to drive a steam turbine of 125 MW. Both turbines are mounted on the same shaft that drives the generator. This is the so-called single shaft principle, where only one generator is needed instead of two, which improves the overall efficiency of the plant. Finally, the used steam goes through an aerocondensor. The vapours to condense, flow through finned tubes and are cooled by an atmospheric air stream blown by 5 fans. The resulting water is reintroduced into the system at 35°C. Combined-cycle turbines generate electricity twice with the same amount of fuel, in this case natural gas, and recover about 55% of the gas combustion heat, which is over 10% more than conventional thermal plants. The itinerary finished in the control room where the electricity produced in different power plants in Belgium is managed according to energy demand.

Internal meetings

The EEF holds a number of internal meetings throughout the year to set up the programme of events, based on Associate Members proposals, and discuss issues concerning the internal management of the association.

The internal meetings are organised taking into account the different levels of governance:

- 2 Bureau meetings with the EEF President, the Vice-Presidents and Treasurer took place in January and November in Strasbourg.
- 1 Board meeting with the Bureau and the EEF Directors was held in March in Strasbourg.
- 1 General Assembly with all Active Members (Bureau + Directors + other MEPs who are members to the EEF) was organised in April.
- 2 Industrial Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC) meetings with the EEF Board and Associate Members took place in April and November in Brussels.

The active involvement of EEF members is crucial for the smooth functioning of the association and their feedback and recommendations are taken into account for future improvements.

Active Members

President	Jerzy Buzek	EPP, Poland
Treasurer	Julie Girling	ECR, United Kingdom
Vice Presidents	Pilar del Castillo Vera Neena Gill Miloslav Ransdorf Herbert Reul Paul Rübig Vladimir Urutchev	EPP, Spain S&D, United Kingdom GUE-NGL, Czech Republic EPP, Germany EPP, Austria EPP, Bulgaria
Directors	Daniel Caspary Vicky Ford Roger Helmer Miapetra Kumpula-Natri Inese Vaidere Lambert van Nistelrooij	EPP, Germany ECR, United Kingdom EFDD, United Kingdom S&D, Finland EPP, Latvia EPP, Netherlands
Active Members	Richard Ashworth Franc Bogovič Ian Duncan Ashley Fox Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy Juan Carlos Girauta András Gyürk Barbara Kappel Krišjānis Kariņš Werner Langen Jo Leinen Miroslav Mikolášik Csaba Molnár Angelika Niebler Evžen Tošenovský Derek Vaughan Henna Virkkunen Glenis Willmott	ECR, United Kingdom EPP, Slovenia ECR, United Kingdom ECR, United Kingdom ALDE, Netherlands ALDE, Spain EPP, Hungary ENF, Austria EPP, Latvia EPP, Germany S&D, Germany EPP, Slovakia S&D, Hungary EPP, Germany ECR, Czech Republic S&D, United Kingdom EPP, Finland S&D, United Kingdom



Associate Members

The EEF welcomes associations, organisations, companies, regulators and research bodies that are active in energy or energy intensive sectors at European level. The activities developed by EEF members include regulation, research, exploration, transmission, distribution and storage of all kinds of energy sources, but also energy intensive industrial production.

- ABB
- Abengoa
- AREVA
- ATIEL (Technical Association of the European Lubricants Industry)
- BDEW (German Association of Energy and Water Industries)
- BP
- CEA (Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission)
- CEEP (Central Europe Energy Partners)
- CEFIC (European Chemical Industry Council)
- Centrica
- CEWEP (Confederation of European Waste-to-Energy Plants)
- CEZ Group
- Chevron
- COGEN Europe (European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration)
- Consorzio RFX
- Danish Energy Association
- EASE (European Association for Storage of Energy)
- EDF
- EDSO for Smart Grids (European Distribution System Operators)
- ENBW
- ENEL
- E-Control (Austrian Regulator)
- ENI
- ENTSO-E (European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity)
- ENTSG (European Network for Transmission System Operators of Gas)
- EON
- EPPSA (European Power Plant Suppliers Association)
- ERDF (French Electricity Grid Distributor)
- ETN (European Turbine Network)
- EUGINE (European Engine Power Plants Association)
- Euracoal (European Association for Coal and Lignite)
- EURELECTRIC (Association of the electricity industry in Europe)
- Eurogas (Association of the gas industry in Europe)
- EUTurbines (European association of the gas and steam turbine manufacturers)

EEF Associate Members as of 1st of January 2016

- EWE
- ExxonMobil
- Fertilizers Europe (Association of fertilizer producers in Europe)
- Finnish Energy Industries
- FORATOM (European Atomic Forum)
- FOSG (Friends of the Supergrid)
- FuelsEurope
- Gas Natural Fenosa
- GEODE (Association of local energy distributors in Europe)
- GERG (European Gas Research Group)
- GIE (Gas Infrastructure Europe)
- GRDF (Gas Distribution System Operators in France)
- GVSt (German Hard Coal Association)
- Hellenic Petroleum
- Hitachi
- HR Wallingford
- IBERDROLA
- INTER RAO UES
- IOGP (International Association of Oil & Gas Producers)
- Landis+Gyr
- Lukoil
- Mytilineos Holdings
- NIS (Naftna Industrija Srbije)
- National Grid Belgium
- Naftogaz of Ukraine
- Neste
- OMV
- PGNiG (Polish Oil and Gas Company)
- PKN Orlen
- Repsol
- RTE (French Transmission System Operator)
- RWE
- Shell
- SHV Energy
- Snam
- Statoil
- Svensk Energi - Swedenergy
- The Dow Chemical Company
- Total
- Tractebel Engineering
- UFE (French Union of Electricity)
- Wärtsilä Corporation
- Westinghouse Electric Company
- Wintershall



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Samuele Furfari, Advisor to the Deputy Director General at DG Energy, has been delegated by the European Commission as the person in charge of the relations with the European Energy Forum.

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