

Second Expert Meeting on National Biomass Actions Plans

Minutes of the Meeting

Disclaimer: Every effort was undertaken to summarise the key messages of this meeting as correctly as possible and to cover the main discussion points raised. It is understood that the minutes of the meeting are not a transcript but a summary of the discussions. However, in case there are serious and important discrepancies between these minutes and what was actually said, the involved parties are invited to contact Mr A. Heinz (Andreas.Heinz@ec.europa.eu) and to suggest a revised text that would represent the meeting's messages more accurately.

Brussels, 11 April 2007

Second Expert Meeting on National Biomass Actions Plans

Minutes of Meeting

Date/Time: Tuesday 13/03/2007, 9.30-17.00 hrs
Location: Centre Albert Borschette, Room AB-2B, Brussels
Present: see list of attendants in **Annex I**

For the Member State/Candidate Country

26 national representatives in total, from 23 Member State plus Republic of Croatia

For the Council

Michael Schultz Permanent Representation of Germany to the European Union, Energie Attaché

For the Commission

Alfonso González Finat	DG TREN, Director of Directorate D
Karl Kellner	DG TREN, Advisor to the Director D
Samuele Furfari	DG TREN, Deputy-Head of Unit D1
Emese Kottasz	DG TREN, Unit D1
Kyriakos Maniatis	DG TREN, Unit D2
Andreas Heinz	DG TREN, Unit D2
Hilkka Summa	DG AGRI, Head of Unit F6
Ella Mustakangas	DG AGRI, F6
Marc Fleureck	DG AGRI, F6
Jeremy Wall	DG ENTR, I3
Joost Van De Velde	DG ENV, B1

This was the second expert meeting on national biomass action plans which was constituted as a follow-up activity of the European Biomass Action Plan (BAP). The agenda of the meeting is attached as **Annex II**.

All presentations of the meeting are available in electronic version on DG TREN web-sites: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/biomass_action_plan/nationa_bap_en.htm

1. EU Energy Policy Introduction & Objectives

The meeting started with a welcome and introduction by Mr González Finat. His general line of argumentation can be summarised as follows:

The EU Biomass Action Plan (BAP) of December 2005 identified more than 30 key activities for boosting the bioenergy market. One of these key actions stated that “the Commission will encourage Member States to establish national biomass action plans (nBAPs)”. The rationale of this action was the idea of supplementary nBAPs concentrating upon national bottlenecks.

The Council of the European Union of 08-09 June 2006 in its conclusions clearly endorsed the BAP and particularly “invited Member States to develop or update nBAPs in response to the present conclusions”.

A first meeting on national biomass action plans took place on 06 July 2006 in Brussels with very good participation. The meeting’s objective was to offer Member States' and Candidate Countries' representatives a discussion platform so that they could exchange views and valuable experiences about nBAPs amongst each other.

An Excel-Sheet for the standardised collection of information and data on nBAPs (the "matrix") was developed by TREN after this meeting and disseminated to 27 Member States' representatives in September 2006 asking for filling it in and sending it back. Until March 2007 only 6 completed matrices had been submitted back to TREN.

The Council summit of 08/09 March 2007 in its conclusions endorsed two new targets for the RES sector: a binding 20% target of RES in EU overall energy consumption by 2020 and a 10% minimum binding target for the share of biofuels in overall EU transport petrol and diesel consumption by 2020. Bioenergy will play an essential role in meeting these targets.

Against this background, the 2nd expert meeting on national biomass action plans offers the opportunity for administrative biomass experts from Member States as well as from Candidate Countries to exchange amongst each other recent progress in nBAPs. Another topic of this meeting shall be the national matrix, related questions, and their evaluation.

2. Presentations by a Council representative

Mr. Schultz summarised the Council Summit conclusions of March 2007 which were released just a few days before the meeting. He highlighted the novel integrated approach of energy and climate change policy as well as the significant step forward in both areas. From now on, the Council would deal with energy issues on a regular base; an energy action plan on EU level would be repeated every 3 years.

The conclusions of this most recent Council summit do not explicitly refer to bioenergy but implicitly through the sections on renewable energy sources (RES) and energy efficiency do. Particularly relevant for bioenergy are the binding 20% RES target for the EU in 2020 as well as the minimum 10% target for biofuels as a part of the overall RES target. These politically binding targets are now to be transferred into legally binding targets. To this end, the Commission will propose a new RES framework directive in 2007.

Further elements of the recent summit conclusions comprise the idea of burden sharing, exchange of best practice, and a specific reference to the implementation of the BAP.

Lastly Mr. Schulz reminded on the Council conclusions on the BAP of June 2006. That time, the Council clearly endorsed the idea of national biomass action plans as supplementary (follow-up) action to the EU BAP.

Against this background, Mr. Schultz welcomed the 2nd expert meeting on nBAPs as an initiative which is very much in-line with past and current Council conclusions.

A subsequent discussion started with a question about the possible consequences of not meeting future binding RES targets. Mr González Finat explained that it is (and will be) one of the key tasks of the Commission to monitor the implementation of European directives, to launch infringement procedures against Member States if necessary, and as a last resort to take unwilling Member States to Court. Additionally there may be new international treaties and agreements on greenhouse gas emission reductions for the time after 2012 with their own rules of enforcement.

A second question suggested that there may be a conflict of interest between the future need of meeting strict national RES targets, RES availability throughout Europe and the possibility to import/export RES (electricity). Mr. González Finat agreed to the importance of this issue and underlined the fact that the Council summit conclusions also took care of cross-border exchange of electricity and interconnection issues.

A question about the Nuremberg declaration on biofuels was answered by Mr. Schulz. According to him, a follow-up of the Nuremberg declaration will take place.

A last contribution claimed a possible clash between the fuel quality directive (which may limit biofuel blending opportunities) and the new strong biofuel targets. Also the position of the Commission and of the car industry on future biofuel blends was questioned. Mr González Finat recalled the recent Communication of the Commission on CO₂ emissions from cars, mentioned a reference of the Council conclusions on the fuel quality directive, and agreed that further home work has to be done on this issue. Mr Maniatis added that the previously mentioned Communication proposed an E10 standard and that the Commission recently asked CEN to adjust the diesel standard to a 10% biodiesel blending option. Additional future biofuel inputs to the diesel and petrol market may be realised through higher blends in captive fleets as well as through the use of 2nd generation biofuels.

3. Presentations by EC representatives

Representatives of the General Directorates TREN, AGRI, ENV and ENTR reported about BAP and nBAP relevant activities inside their DGs which had happened since the 1st expert meeting of July last year. The contribution of ENV was not orally presented but distributed as hard copy.

The key messages of these contributions can be summarised as follows:

- The implementation of the BAP is being controlled and in process. Out of the 32 BAP actions, 7 are already completed (report on Biofuels Directive, report on Renewable Electricity Directive; proposal for revision of Fuel Quality Directive; CO₂ in cars communication, Biofuel Technology Platform launched; Forest Action Plan; assessment of energy crop scheme). The implementation of the other 25 activities is ongoing (eg support of nBAPs; review buildings directive to incentivise use of RES; study on performance of household biomass boilers and possibly set eco-design requirements; review the impact of the energy use of wood and, wood residues on forest based industries; CEN standards on quality of biomass fuels; development and trade policies to promote sustainable biomass/ biofuels production).
- The “energy package” as proposed by the Commission in January 2007 (and largely endorsed through the Council summit of March 2007) contains a strong RES component and covers all three RES sectors: electricity, transport fuels, and

heating/cooling. In future, national action plans for RES (incl. biomass use) will have to be set-up by the Member States and assessed by the Commission. Today's nBAPs are – due to the complexity of the biomass sector - a most helpful preparatory step and may eventually feed into future national RES action Plans.

- Member States and regions play an important role in the implementation of RES (incl. bioenergy). This is particularly true for the use of Structural Funds (both for regional and rural development) and Cohesion Funds as these could be used to support added-value RES and EE projects throughout Europe. Member States and their regions should critically assess whether their current draft Operational Programmes (OPs) for the implementation of these funds do consider RES and EE sufficiently. It is still possible to revise OPs in the light of the recent Council summit conclusions.
- For the production of both, domestic and imported biomass/ biofuels, sustainability criteria are needed. In the EU, cross compliance gives a baseline guarantee for environmental protection. Production pathways and land use with undesirable consequences will be discouraged.
- Competition for raw material is another key challenge. In future, more diversified biomass feedstocks with better economic and environmental perspectives will gain importance, and this will ease the tension between food/feed and energy markets. Research and technological development must support more advanced and more cost-efficient biomass production technologies.
- The EU has a great potential for increased production of agricultural biomass. CAP-measures include: 45 Eur/ha for 2 mio ha in EU27; Member State can pay 50% of set-up costs for multi annual energy crops; non-food production on set-aside land; Rural Development Policy (supply chains and processing capacity); Single Farm Payments will continue to be decoupled, according to the 2003 reform.
- Additionally, the rate of timber extraction in EU forests is in general lower than the increment in growing stock. The sustainable removal of forest biomass to produce bioenergy can even bring benefits by reducing forest fires risk and valorising forest by-products and residues. However, there are large national, regional and local variations in wood supply & use and not all wood is of right species, age, dimension, and quality at a distance, price and time suitable for markets. Moreover, private forest owners do not always act as “market” actors and a key challenge remains the mobilisation of surplus wood resources. Consequently wood supply remains tight in many regions, esp. Central Europe. Supply difficulties and rising prices have reduced the competitiveness of wood-processing industries, esp. panels and pulp, and heightened the concern amongst forest-based industries (F-BI) that this trend may continue. The RES Working Group of the EU F-BI Advisory Committee (industry representatives) co-operated with international organisations (FAO/IEA/UNECE) on this issue and drafted a consensus working document which shall be released very soon. Furthermore, a Communication of the Commission on « Innovative & sustainable forest-based industries in the EU » is foreseen for the 1st quarter of 2007.
- The various services of the Commission are in regular contact and exchange in order to synchronise their DG's activities relevant to the bioenergy sector.

Subsequent questions of the experts towards the Commission representatives dealt with the issues of certification of sustainability, standardisation of solid and liquid biofuels, and EC's cooperation on international level (eg global biofuels forum). In his response, Mr Maniatis reported about CEN TC 335 on solid biofuels (work has been completed, implementation due

through national standardisation bodies), CEN 343 on refuse derived fuels (work mostly completed, adoption through Member States in 1 year), EN214 on biodiesel (revision envisaged in order to reduce dependence on rape seed oil; a technical study is ongoing), mandates of the EC to CEN to develop standards for a variety of biofuels (eg E100, E85, B10, FAEE). As regards certification of sustainability, Mr. Maniatis and Ms Summa stressed the very early stages that this development is in. A proposal for a new RES/biofuel directive will comprise a first simplified system.

In another contribution the particular importance of reformed state-aid-rules were stressed. Mr Kellner who had taken over the moderation of this meeting in the meantime, proposed to put this subject on the agenda for a next expert meeting on nBAPs.

3. Presentations by Member State representatives

After that, representatives from Germany, Lithuania, Slovenia, France and Greece reported about the recent developments on nBAPs in their countries (this selection was arbitrary and the result of a call for volunteers). A focus was to be put on the developments since the 1st expert meeting on nBAPs.

The key messages of the speakers may be summarised as follows:

- In Germany the currently ongoing nBAP development process is a joint exercise of two ministries (environment and agriculture). This inter-ministerial approach is very important but it takes very much time for discussion. There are still substantial uncertainties about the contents and the structure of this particular nBAP. Uncertain issues comprise the biomass use for chemical industry/material use as well as sustainability/certification issues.
- In France three supplementary strategic plans have been developed for the use of biomass in electricity/heating, transport fuels, and industrial applications respectively. These plans contain sectoral biomass utilisation targets for 2005, 2010 and 2015 as well as proposed measures to reach these targets. Supplementary actions include an in-depth study on the national resource availability as well as national research and development spending. The combination of these 3 plans plus the horizontal support actions may be interpreted as an nBAP. The ministries of agriculture, energy, industry, environment, and finance have contributed to these initiatives.
- The Lithuanian expert presented recent developments in Lithuania's national energy strategy as well as in its national RES and EE programmes. Furthermore several measures for biomass mobilisation in agriculture, forestry, and waste management were reported upon. A Programme for promotion of biofuel production and use for 2004–2010, which could be regarded as nBAP, was presented. An update of this programme is planned at the moment.
- Slovenia just developed an nBAP in order to meet national RES, greenhouse gas mitigation, rural development, and employment objectives. This nBAP has been the joint exercise of 4 ministries (environment and spatial planning, economy, agriculture forestry and food, finance) and it consists of 4 sub-programmes (woody biomass mobilisation, biomass use in households and service sector, biomass use in district heating, horizontal programmes). All sub-programmes have their specific objectives, target groups, measures and financial inputs.

- The representative of Greece presented biomass-related action plans and activities of the Greek ministries of development, rural development and food, environment physical planning and public work, and finance. Apparently there are several activities ongoing in each of these ministries which supplement to a comprehensive picture of activities on bioenergy. However, a dedicated nBAP is not under development in Greece.

No direct questions to the speakers came up.

4. Round table: nBAP activities in other Member State/Candidate Country

The round table discussion gave the opportunity to all other participating Member State and Candidate Country representatives to shortly present their current nBAP-related activities, too. Again, this was intended to be an update in relation to the 1st expert meeting rather than a comprehensive session on all national activities. Furthermore, all experts were asked to express what kind of support/added-value they expect from future expert meeting on nBAPs.

The key messages from the round table discussion may be summarised as follows:

- **Belgium:** The Belgian representative covered the Wallonian region's activities only. She reported on an updated RES plan, on biomass to be the priority RES in Wallonia, and about an ongoing wood resource availability study.
- **Bulgaria:** Within an existing national long term RES programme (until 2015) in 2006 a new draft law on RES, alternative energy sources and biofuels had been put forward as well as activities on the more efficient use of RES in heating and electricity (eg. via CHP support through feed-in tariffs under the Law on Energy currently in force). A supportive national biofuel programme is under development with strong inter-service and stakeholder participation. Vapour pressure issues of ethanol-petrol blends and biodiesel quality present certain challenges in this context. In parallel a 3-year nBAP activity started which shall form a part of a wider long-term national programme until 2020. Furthermore activities on improved biomass statistics are ongoing.
- **Denmark:** Since the last expert meeting no work has been done on a Danish nBAP. However, politicians still discuss about it. Denmark will continue to focus on biomass use in heat and power (for efficiency reasons) as well as exploiting the large biogas potential. Substantial biofuel growth is expected once 2nd generation biofuels are available.
- **Germany:** The German representative asked for more transparency and information about national biomass import objectives. How much biomass imports are the other Member State's planning for the future? An added-value of Commission services would be to collect these national import objectives and put them into relation with European and global biomass availability data.
- **Estonia:** An Estonian biomass and bioenergy development plan was accepted by government in January 2007. The development plan was prepared by an inter-ministerial council during the second half of 2006. The development plan is divided into two main stages. In 2007, several supportive studies on how to go forward are being commenced. Before the second stage from 2009 to 2013 decisions shall be made on whether further fiscal measures are necessary. In parallel to that, public awareness activities, for example a bioenergy homepage are starting in 2007 as

separate measures within the development plan. The development plan does not add a lot of money into the bioenergy sector but aims at creating a supportive environment. Most funding into the sector comes through the rural development plan, structural funds, tax reductions for biofuels and a new feed-in-tariff for RES electricity.

- Ireland: A ministerial task force, recruited from a variety of ministries, published the Irish nBAP last week. It contains biomass use for electricity, heating, and transport fuels as well as revised sectoral targets and measures. The RES-electricity support scheme has been moved from tendering to feed-in in 2006. Biomass co-firing is allowed under this scheme. For the heat sector a variety of measures has been proposed: grant schemes for the private and tertiary sector, biomass heating in all new public buildings, an energy efficiency programme in all public building. Apart from that the Irish expert proposed to produce and disseminate amongst the participants of this meeting a list of biomass experts in the various national ministries (incl. contact data for direct contacts).
- Greece: The Greek representative underlined the need for more information about other Member State's biomass import requirements as well a continuation of mutual experience exchange on nBAPs.
- Spain: The Spanish representative reported of several biomass related activities and ministerial working groups in his country. He mentioned a recently launched national technology platform on biomass, several biomass mobilisation measures incl. the provision of standard biomass supply contracts, as well as working groups on ethanol blending and biodiesel quality issues. From the EU initiative he expects more information about the different national support schemes for liquid biofuels as well as more information about national and international activities on sustainability and certification issues.
- France: The French representative considered expert meetings on nBAPs as very important for the continued exchange of experiences made in the various Member State. Furthermore she underlined the added-value of knowing who does what (in bioenergy on ministerial level) in the various Member State.
- Italy: In 2007 a new law confirming tax exemptions for biofuels was released. Now biofuels are also included in public procurement. Dust emissions from small biomass applications are an increasing obstacle to the use of biomass in Italy. In this context the Italian expert asked for possible solutions on EU-level.
- Cyprus: In Cyprus there is no specific nBAP under development. In 2006 an internal assessment of the general action plan for RES (until 2010) and national support schemes took place. Due to limited forest availability in Cyprus, biomass is not taking off there. An application for tax exemption for biofuels is pending. The Cypriote expert raised the question of a European ban on the import of genetically modified biomass. Mr. Maniatis answered that this would not be possible.
- Lithuania. The Lithuanian expert perceived future expert meeting on nBAPs important for the exchange of experiences, as well as for the collection of information about activities on EU level (eg on standardisation, certification, state-aid-rules).
- Luxembourg: A study on the Luxembourgish RES potentials, including biomass availability, will be finalised soon. An interim report indicated substantial national biomass potentials. This study may form the basis for the development of strategies

and action plans. Further biomass-related activities include a stakeholder-driven biomass working group, a national forestry plan, a national waste policy plan as well as a national rural development plan. In summary, Luxembourg has become aware of its strong biomass potential and further action will follow. From the EU the Luxembourgish expert expects supportive action on certification and sustainability criteria, on biofuel imports as well as on harmonised fuel blends on European level.

- Austria: The Austrian representative stressed the need to use biomass efficiently. In this context she reported of minimum fuel efficiency requirements for new biomass biogas plants in Austria (60%) as a pre-condition for benefiting from feed-in tariffs and a support scheme for the heating part of CHP plants. For the biofuel sector she reported about a national blending obligation scheme. As regards European supportive action the Austrian expert asked for more consideration of the interdependencies of RES and EE policies.
- Poland: In Poland the cogeneration of heat and power from biomass benefits from a "red certificate" system in combination with an obligation to buy cogenerated heat from RES installations. Co-firing of biomass is subject to a specific regulation. Complaints from non-energy sectors about the competition for feedstock are increasing. Hence supportive measures to increase the use of energy crops have been launched (eg minimum energy crop use in power generation). Biofuels are supported through tax exemptions, blending obligations and fleets. Currently novel long term plans for biomass use in heating and electricity as well as for biofuels are under discussion in the national ministries. Together these plans may be regarded as something like an nBAP. The expert also reported that Structural Funds shall be used for bioenergy projects. From the EU he expected support in solving the conflict between energy and non-energy sectors.
- Croatia: Six years ago, Croatia already developed an nBAP. This plan has to be updated. Currently several new laws on RES-electricity and biofuels are under preparation.
- Portugal: In Portugal there is no specific nBAP under development. Instead several activities are ongoing on RES-electricity and biofuels.
- Slovenia: The Slovenian expert supports the idea of the Irish expert to provide information about ministerial contact people per sector and per Member State. He would welcome exchange amongst Member State about the challenge of inter-ministerial initiatives.
- Slovakia: The Slovakian expert reported about a national biomass availability analysis and about a working group (consisting of experts from various ministries and external experts) which shall draft an nBAP by mid 2007. This draft plan will be followed-up by inter-ministerial discussion and a final approval.
- Finland: The Finish nBAP was already subject to the 1st expert meeting on nBAPs. Recent developments include a new law on biofuels and a national RTD programme which strongly supports the development of 2nd generation biofuels. New nBAP activities are expected after the upcoming parliamentary elections. From the EU the Finish representative wished to get facts about the international certification process and the opportunity to get somehow involved.
- Sweden: THE new Swedish government favours international free trade of biofuels without hindering tariffs. In this context the expert was very interested in getting

involved into the international sustainability discussion. Furthermore he reported of a very dynamic pellet market and the related diversification opportunities for the F-BI sector. As regards EU level action he asked for excluding biomass from waste regulation in case of proper upgrading.

5. The "Matrix"

In a subsequent presentation Mr Heinz referred to the "matrix" – an excel-file which intends the efficient collection of information about national policy activities on bio-energy. This document was first mentioned in the conclusions of the 1st expert meeting on nBAPs. Thereafter it was developed by TREN staff and sent to the participants of the 1st meeting with the request to fill it in and return it by 30 October 2006. Until March 2007 TREN had received back only 6 duly filled-in matrices (from Germany, France, Estonia, Lithuania, Greece, and Bulgaria).

Mr. Heinz stated that apparently there is a mismatch between the willingness of the national experts to fill-in the matrix and their previously expressed interest in getting more information about other countries' activities and biomass import data (which equals the contents of the other parties' matrices).

The question now is how to adjust the matrix and its processing/handling/dissemination so that it is generally perceived as beneficial and supportive.

During the subsequent discussion it became obvious that on the one hand side there is substantial interest amongst experts in getting more information and data about other European countries' and EC's activities and bioenergy sectors. On the other hand side, there is an increasing common understanding in the potential added-value that the matrix could deliver in this context. Certainly, the matrix may need to be adjusted to suit everybody and its dissemination may have to be restricted before it receives full support from all national experts.

Eventually it was proposed by the experts and fully accepted by the Commission representatives that the matrix exercise should be put on temporary stand-by. No further matrices need to be submitted now. Instead a specific questionnaire shall be developed by TREN and be sent to all participants of this expert meeting within the next couple of weeks. The contents and outcomes of the questionnaire shall help to adjust the entire nBAP forum activity (including the subjects of upcoming meetings, the contents services of the nBAP web-pages of TREN, and the matrix itself) better to the needs of the national experts.

6. Biomass supply side issues

As a final contribution to this expert meeting, Mr Maniatis summarised the important issue of biomass supply side. Starting from the general need for cheap biomass supply, he mentioned increased competition for biomass feedstock between energy and non-energy sectors, and the challenges of biomass imports, trade, and sustainable biomass production. He claimed that both European Directives and subsequent national support schemes are indeed supporting bio-energy deployment in all sectors (electricity, heating and cooling, transport). At the same time, however, many stakeholders are missing convincing strategies where all the required biomass shall come from and what will be done to overcome technical, and non-technical barriers, to mobilise particularly those biomass resources which are not exploited yet.

Mr Maniatis proposed that a convincing answer to the question of biomass availability and supply can best be provided at national level, depending on the detailed national bio-energy strategies in all sectors and depending on the specific national circumstances of biomass availability and supply. This issue, however, does not seem to be fully covered yet by currently available national support schemes and national energy strategy documents.

The biomass supply side is a key element in nBAPs.

On European level, he announced further supportive activities on sustainability certification and standardisation.

7. Conclusion

This second expert meeting on national Biomass Action Plan (nBAPs) is an important component of the implementation of the EU Biomass Action Plan (BAP). The meeting's objective was to offer Member State and Candidate Country representatives a discussion platform so that they can exchange amongst each other views and valuable experiences about nBAPs.

Mr Kellner closed the meeting by indicating that – despite substantial progress is visible and pressure on RES market deployment is increasing - there is still no uniform understanding yet amongst Member State upon the need and scope of nBAPs. National bioenergy support activities still differ substantially from mere implementation of related Directives to comprehensive inter-institutional action packages on both, bioenergy supply and bioenergy demand.

As regards possible follow-up activities, Mr Kellner noted that most experts explicitly welcomed this forum and asked for more information about other Member States' and the Commission's biomass activities. He was also aware of the request towards the Commission to act supplementary by being proactive on sustainability, certification and standardisation issues as well as by providing solutions for the conflict between energy and non-energy use of biomass.

Mr Kellner summarised that several proposals were discussed on how to better adjust this forum and accompanying information exchange measures to the needs of the experts and the EC. He announced that very soon TREN will circulate a dedicated questionnaire to all experts; the feed-back upon this questionnaire shall help the EC to pursue future nBAP action in a most supportive way.

Finally, Mr Kellner invited all participants to use the personal contacts made during this meeting for future direct contacts amongst each other.

A.Heinz/ K. Maniatis, 11/04/2007

Last update: 02/05/2007

Annex I – List of Attendants

name	first name	institution/company	country	email
Bonney	Lynn Marion	Ministry of Agriculture	Estonia	lynn.bonney@agri.ee
Cerovac	Kresimir	Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship	Croatia	Kresimir.Cerovac@mingorp.hr
Charalambous	Anthi	Permanent Representation of Cyprus to the EU	Cyprus	acharalambous@mcit.gov.cy
Christopoulos	Theodoros	Permanent Representation of Greece to the EU	Greece	t.christopoulos@rp-grece.be
Christou	Myrsini	CRES -Center for Renewable Energy Sources	Greece	mchrist@cres.gr
Dal-Bianco	Margarete	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Labour, Department IV Energy and Mining	Austria	Margarete.dalbianco@bmwa.gv.at
Denina	Arta	Permanent Representation of Latvia to the EU	Latvia	Arta.denina@mfa.gov.lv
Duarte Silva	Luis	DG Geologia e Energia	Portugal	Luis.silva@dgge.pt
Ericson	Sven Olov	Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communication	Sweden	Sven-olov.ericson@enterprise.ministry.se
Eskola	Erkki	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Finland	Erkki.eskola@ktm.fi
Fleureck	Marc	EC, DG AGRI F06		Marc.fleureck@ec.europa.eu
Furfari	Samuele	EC, DG TREN D01		Samuele.Furfari@ec.europa.eu
Gaudioso	Domenico	Ministry for Economic Development	Italy	domenico.gaudioso@sviluppoeconomico.gov.it
Gebauer	Pavel	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Czech Republic	gebauer@mpo.cz
González Finat	Alfonso	EC, DG TREN D		Alfonso.Gonzalez-Finat@ec.europa.eu
Heinz	Andreas	EC, DG TREN D02		Andreas.Heinz@ec.europa.eu
Jochum	Patrick	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	Germany	Patrick.Jochum@bmu.bund.de
Jung	Patrick	Agence de l'energie	Luxembourg	Patrick.jung@ael.lu

name	first name	institution/company	country	email
Kellner	Karl	EC, DG TREN D		Karl.kellner@ec.europa.eu
Kottasz	Emese	EC, DG TREN D01		Emese.kottasz@ec.europa.eu
Licken	Katherine	Renewable Energy Division (Department of Communications, Marine & Natural Resources, Dublin)	Ireland	Katherine.Licken@dcmnr.gov.ie
Lucas Porta	Hugo	Ministry of Industry Commerce and Tourism, The Institute for Diversification and Energy Saving (IDAE)	Spain	hlucas@idae.es
Lutter	Elvira	Austrian Energy Agency	Austria	Elvira.lutter@energyagency.at
Maniatis	Kyriakos	EC, DG TREN D02		Kyriakos.Maniatis@ec.europa.eu
Mustakangas	Ella	EC, DG AGRI F06		Ella.mustakangas@ec.europa.eu
Novak	Juraj	Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, Energy Policy Department	Slovak Republic	Novak@economy.gov.sk
Schippers	Marie	Ministère de la Région wallonne Direction Générale des Technologies, de la Recherche et de l'Energie Division de l'Energie	Belgium	M.Schippers@mrw.wallonie.be
Schultz	Michael	German EU Presidency / German permanent representation to the EU	Germany	Michael.schultz@diplo.de
Summa	Hilkka	EC, DG AGRI F06		Hilkka.summa@ec.europa.eu
Surma	Tomasz	Ministry of Economy	Poland	tomsur@mg.gov.pl
Tafdrup	Søren	Danish Energy Authority	Denmark	ST@ENS.dk
Testut	Mylène	Ministry of Agriculture	France	Mylene.testut@agriculture.gouv.fr
Turk	Jani	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Slovenia	Jani.turk@gov.si
Uzsilaityte	Lina	SE Energy Agency, Energy conservation programme directorate	Lithuania	l.uzsilaityte@ukmin.lt
van de Velde	Joost	EC, DG ENV B01		Joost.vandvelde@ec.europa.eu
Wall	Jeremy	EC, DG ENTR G04		Jeremy.wall@ec.europa.eu
Zlatanov	Lubomir	Ministry of Economy and Energy	Bulgaria	l.zlatanov@mee.government.bg

Annex II– Agenda

Second Expert Meeting on National Biomass Actions Plans

Brussels – 13th March 2007

Centre Albert Borschette, Room AB-2B

09:30 – 09:40 Welcome & Introduction through the Chairman, Mr. A. González Finat, Director, DG TREN/D

Subsequent moderation through Mr. K. Kellner, Advisor to the Director, DG TREN/D

09:40 – 10:00 Council summit conclusions and their relevance for bioenergy, Council conclusions on the BAP, Mr M. Schultz, Permanent Representation of Germany to the EU

10:00 – 10:30 Discussion and questions

10:30 – 10:45 BAP implementation state-of-play, possible follow-up of the energy package, relation of future RES Action Plans and nBAPs, Mr. H. van Steen, DG TREN/D1

10.45 – 11:30 Other DG's recent activities related to bioenergy,
DG AGRI/F6, Ms H. Summa
DG ENV/B1, (replaced by extended presentations from AGRI and ENTR)
DG ENTR/I3, Mr. J. Wall

11:30 – 12:00 Discussion and questions

12:00 – 12:30 Short nBAP presentations from Member State representatives

12.30 – 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 Tour de table (by Member State/A Candidate Country representatives): Recent developments on nBAPs, expectations from nBAP expert meetings, discussion and questions

15.00 – 15.15 The nBAP-Matrix: Concept, intention, state-of-play, Mr. A. Heinz, DG TREN/D2

15.15 – 15.45 Discussion and questions, experiences made

15.45 – 16:00 Availability, sustainability and competition challenges in bioenergy feedstock supply; proposals for nBAP and EU-level action, Mr. K. Maniatis, DG TREN/D2

16.00 – 16.30 Discussion and questions

16:30 – 17:00 Conclusions and follow up activities, Mr. K. Kellner, DG TREN/D