

REALISE-Forum

Project meeting
with the steering Group
Salzburg, 25-26 September 2005

Overview of the Project

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Aims

The project focuses on RES-E support mechanisms and attempts to establish a basis for coherence for national RES policies. Aims of REALISE:

- to offer a platform for stakeholders to discuss and assess the impact of policy instruments for promoting renewable electricity,
- to analyse barriers to further growth,
- to draw recommendations for coordinated policy schemes.

REALISE FORUM will bring together international members from public authorities, industry, electric utilities, financial institutions/brokers, consumers' associations, environmental NGOs and other stakeholders involved in policy making or research and dealing with renewable energy and environmental policy issues.



REALISE Objectives

Building on and complementing running national and EU activities, REALISE aims to:

- Analyse the various support instruments for RES-E
- identify existing barriers for a European scheme
- initiate an organised dialogue of various stakeholders to discuss steps on the way to future incentive schemes compatible with market criteria, sustainability and social acceptability;
- create a platform for various stakeholders to discuss in a balanced way specific support policy issues and promote the exchange of information and experience;
- draw recommendations for future policymaking.



Expected results

- An independent, coherent analysis and an assessment of the interplay between RES-E incentives and liberalisation in selected new/old MS and ACs, where the opening of the electricity market has already been completed or almost accomplished.
- Recommendations for possibly coordinated policy schemes in line with liberalisation and sustainability criteria.
- The creation of a regular dialogue and of a platform (REALISE FORUM) to promote exchange between policy makers and major interest groups and to submit recommendations.



Objectives & expected results

Objectives

- to analyse the barriers for a European systems and assess whether harmonisation of RES-E support in Europe after 2012 would represent a better solution with respect to effectiveness and to efficiency of the system.
- to encourage a broad debate about criteria to render such schemes compatible with the requirement of the liberalisation and sustainability;
- to address / involve major stakeholders and decision makers in the development of a discussion platform.
- Draw recommendations for coordinated policy schemes

Measures/ action

- National Desks/national consultations
- Establishment of a regular dialogue and of a platform (REALISE FORUM) to promote exchange between policy makers, energy practitioners, regulators, NGOs, consumers associations and major stakeholders
- Recommendations for a possibly coordinated support system in line with liberalisation principles and sustainability criteria



Target groups and key actors

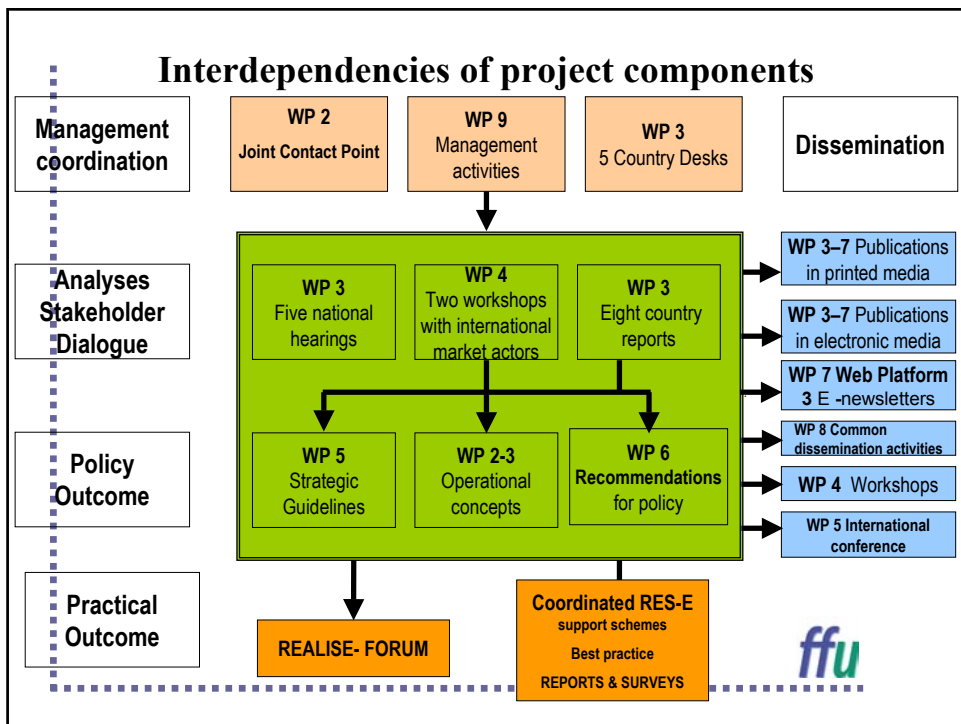
Target groups

- EU, national, regional and municipal administrations
- Local, regional and national energy agencies
- Electric utilities/ESCOs
- Research policy institutes
- Consumer associations
- Financial institutions/brokers
- Private consultants
- Industrial and service associations
- International environmental networks/NGO's
- Other private institutions

Key actors

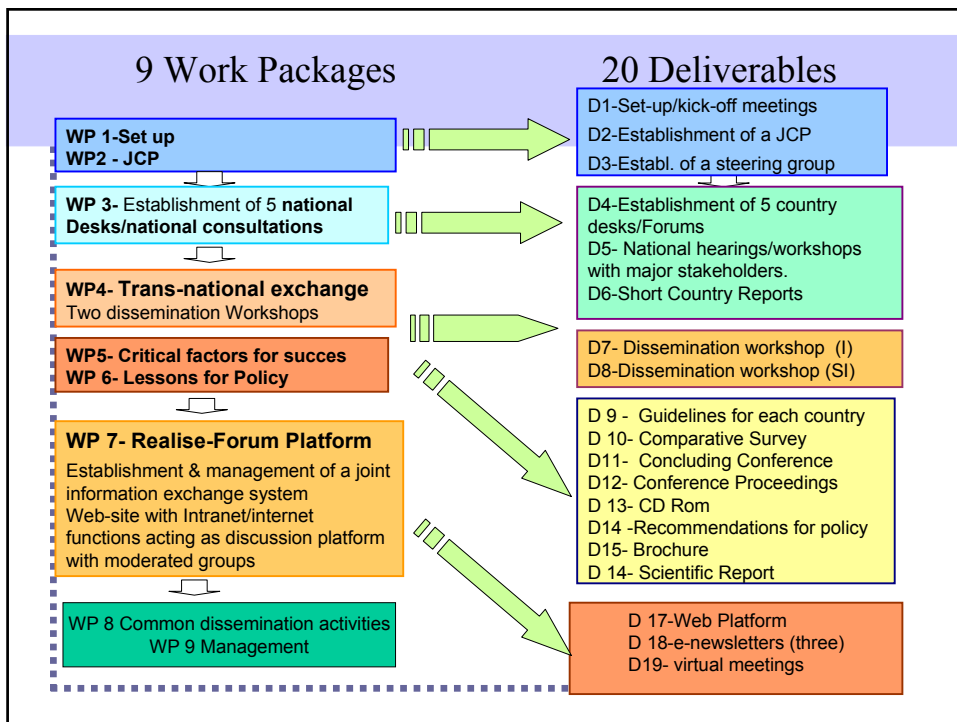
- National, regional and municipal administrations
- Electric utilities/ESCOs
- European International policy-research institutes
- energy/environmental networks and NGO's)
- Consumer Associations
- National and regional Energy Agencies
- National regulators
- Certificate issuing bodies





Organisation of the project

- The project is managed by a JCP in Berlin and by 5 national desks in I, NO, NL, SI and D.
- These initiate in their countries a dialogue with major stakeholders and draw recommendation for policy
- The results of the consultations will flow into the REALISE-forum platform for a wider dissemination.



National Desks

- On the ***national level***, national desks/Fora have been established by the project partners in their respective countries (D, NL, I, SI, NO)
- They are managed either directly or together with other actors (NGOs, consultancy firms, etc), according to the national peculiarities.
- These components of the project management act as national contact points with the following functions:
 - Networking;
 - Gathering of national data and preparing analyses for the country reports;
 - Strategy development;
 - Initiation of a dialogue with major national stakeholders on the relevant issues in order to put forward the debate;
 - Organisation of national/international hearings and workshops;
 - Transfer of know-how on a national level and dissemination activities.

Workpackages 1-3

Name of WP	Duration	WP Leader	Deliverables
WP 1- Set up	1-2	FFU	D1-Kick off
WP 2-JCP	2-24	FFU	D2- JCP D3- Steering group & Secretariat
WP 3 National Desks National consultations	2-24	FFU CSTM BI CESI SE-F	D4- 5 National desks D5- 5 National consultations and hearings D 6- 8 country reports

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Workpackages 4-6

Name of WP	Duration	WP Leader	Deliverables
WP 4- Transnational exchange	Month 12	CESI	D7-Dissemination Workshop Italy
	Month 18	SE-F	D8-Dissemination Workshop Slovenia
WP 5-Critical factors for success. Final international conference	14-26	Task 1 CSTM Task 2 FFU	D9 -Guidelines D10- Comparative Survey D11- Intern. conference D12- Proceedings conference D 13 CD Rom
WP 6 Lessons for policy	23-26	FFU CSTM	D 14- Policy recommendations D 15- Dissemination Brochure D 16- scientific report

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Workpackages 7-9

Name of WP	Duration	WP Leader	Deliverables
WP 7 Realise-Forum Platform	2-26	BE-Agentur	D 17- Platform D 18- 3 E-newsletters D 19- 2 virtual meetings
WP 8 Common Dissemination activities		FFU	Abstracts and updating Project presentations, etc.
WP 9 Management	1-26	FFU	D 20 project Meetings Reports to the EC

Critical questions to be addressed in the round table discussion with the SG

Which of the currently implemented support schemes are

- most effective (increase in the share of RES)
- most efficient (social and economic costs of the system)
- most compatible with the principles of the internal electricity market
- Interactions between various RES-E support schemes in different countries (also with CO₂ certificate trading)
- Would harmonisation of RES-E support in Europe after 2012 represent a better solution with respect to effectiveness and to efficiency of the system?