



**EURONEST PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE EURONEST  
PARLAMENTARISCHE VERSAMMLUNG EURONEST**

**A**

*Committee on Energy Security*

**NEST\_PV(2014)-02-12**

**MINUTES**

of the meeting of 12 February 2014, 09.00-12.00  
Brussels

The meeting opened on Wednesday **12 February 2014**, at 9:25, with the Co-Chair **Mr Miloslav RANSDORF** (European Parliament) and Co-Chair **Mr Fuad MURADOV** (Parliament of Azerbaijan) presiding.

**Co-Chair Mr Miloslav RANSDORF** welcomed all the participants and noted that at this meeting, Members would have to hold a first discussion on the draft report of the Committee in view of the preparation of amendments, at a later stage.

**Co-Chair Mr Fuad MURADOV** informed of the participation of Mr Natiq ABBASOV, Deputy Minister for Energy, Azerbaijan in the meeting.

**1. Adoption of the draft agenda**

The draft agenda was adopted without change.

**2. Approval of the minutes of the meeting of the Euronest Committee on Energy Security of 27 May, 2013 in Brussels**

**Co-Chair Mr RANSDORF** informed that proposals for modification to the draft minutes of the meeting of 27 May 2013 should be sent to the secretariat of the Euronest PA by the 13 February 2014, at 10:00. Should no proposal be submitted, the minutes would be deemed adopted without modification.

**3. Presentation and exchange of views on the outlook for renewable energy development for 2030 in Europe**

- **Mr Alexandre ROESCH**, Head of Regulatory Affairs, European Photovoltaic Industry Association

- **Mr Pierre TARDIEU**, Regulatory Affairs Advisor, European Wind Energy Association

**Mr ROESCH** informed the participants about the current development of photovoltaic energy (PV) in Europe. He also presented the EPIA, which represents the whole solar PV value chain active on the European market. The PV global market is a very new and dynamic market. While PV was still a curiosity in 2005, real market deployment had actually taken place over the last nine years. Mr ROESCH emphasised that Europe was the world leader in the PV sector. However, he stressed that this trend was changing since PV technology becomes more attractive globally, in particular in China, USA, Japan, but also in secondary markets such as South Africa and Chile. As a consequence, the European market was decreasing in terms of relative shares. Mr ROESCH informed that at the end of 2013, approximately 80 GW of PV were installed in the EU. This capacity could cover the electricity consumption of households of a country like Belgium. Furthermore, he pointed out that in 2012, Germany and Italy were leaders in the European PV sector, while secondary markets were developing in Bulgaria, Belgium, UK, Romania and France. Mr ROESCH saw as a misconception that PV should be installed only where there is a lot of sun light. What really matters is the final price of the kilowatt hour. In his opinion, the fact that energy suppliers can produce a competitive kilowatt hour in less sunny places shows that the radiation factor is not so important anymore. He also pointed out that the cost of capital and the administrative cost were more important factors in this regard. In order to better understand the PV sector, he suggested to having a closer look at its four segments. The biggest one is the utility scale segment, where the logic is to sell electricity directly on the markets. In contrast, the logic in the other three segments - residential, commercial and industrial - is to self-consume the electricity. Mr ROESCH stressed that many new stakeholders see PV as an attractive technology. He mentioned the example of the IKEA company which was developing PV, at different locations in order to be able to immediately cover a maximum of its electricity needs. The production profile of a PV system with a midday peak fits quite well with the electricity consumption pattern of IKEA. When it comes to costs, he highlighted that the support mechanisms deployed in Europe had delivered good results in terms of cost decline. Over the last five years, PV system prices had decreased by more than 50%. In 2013, the cost of one kilowatt hour was 16 Eurocents. This cost could further decline by 50% by 2020, so that consumers might benefit from a cost per kilowatt hour ranging between 8 and 16 Eurocents.

Mr ROESCH also spoke about the long-term developments in the PV sector until 2030. In his opinion, the potential of PV has been underestimated by national governments. Back in 2010, it was expected that EU Member States would cover 2.4% (or 82 GW) of the European electricity demand with PV by 2020. This target had already been reached at the end of 2013. Therefore, a more realistic scenario for 2020 is that PV would cover approximately 8% of the European electricity demand. By continuing such a market development up to 2030, this means that a realistic scenario for 2030 could be 15% of the European electricity demand covered by PV electricity. Mr ROESCH also pointed out that there was a debate within the EU about what would drive investments in clean energy in the coming years. Fixing the European Trading Scheme would be an important parameter in this regard. It would force the exit of the most polluting plants out of the market and ensure the internalisation of externalities like CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Moreover, Mr ROESCH advocated a 2030 binding target for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction which would drive investments towards renewable energy. Besides, he argued that from investors' point of view, a CO<sub>2</sub> target alone would not deliver the certainty and pressure needed to invest in a clear energy mix. The CO<sub>2</sub> price should remain volatile and be dependent of

overall economic situation, international cooperation and national policies. A binding target on renewable energy would be beneficial in terms of decarbonisation of the power sector. In addition, it would reduce energy imports and the exposure of the EU economy to volatile fossil fuel prices. According to an impact assessment of the European Commission, another clear benefit would be the net creation of 600.000 new jobs by 2030. Mr ROESCH stressed that stakeholders should not think about renewables in isolation but should reflect about a systemic change. In order to add further flexibility to energy systems, he suggested to making use of a series of tools, including a more interconnected electricity grid, storage, demand side management, a more flexible generation mix and finally, a better exploitation of the capabilities of PV at the distribution level.

**Mr Hrant BAGRATYAN** (Armenia) asked about possible recommendations for a state wishing to involve in PV development and the social impact to be expected, in terms of job creation but also axing.

**Mr ROESCH** specified that the estimates already mentioned are net creation of jobs, thus encompassing gains and losses. The good and bad examples of PV energy policies within the EU are a source of experience. For very new PV markets, providing certainty to investors is a key. Feed-in tariffs are very important but should be designed very carefully. As a good example, the German tariff mechanism foresees decreasing or increasing financial support, depending on the level of capacities installed. As for markets with high level of PV deployment, policies should be geared towards market integration and electricity grid development.

**Co-Chair Mr RANSDORF** expressed the view that the binding targets as proposed by the European Commission for the 2030 energy and climate framework are not achievable. Irresponsibility which may endanger social stability cannot be acceptable to European peoples. To his view, there is a need to involve pension funds as major investors in the development of renewables. He pointed out that in the Czech Republic, electrical kilowatt-hours produced from PV energy were thirteen times more expensive than the ones from nuclear plants. It follows that PV energy should complement other energy sources in most European energy systems and investments should go to countries where the potential is the highest.

**Mr TARDIEU** outlined his presentation by announcing his intention to address the views of the European Wind Energy Association (EWEA) on wind power development in Europe, to take stock of the state of the industry, and then to look ahead to 2030. The EWEA has 700 members and represents the wind industry in Europe. He stressed the positive development of the wind power energy since 2000 (production of 12.9 GW) to 2013 (117 GW), stating that the trend is going upwards. Germany, Spain, UK and Italy are the leading countries while Poland and Romania have had a strong onshore wind development in the past years. He also emphasised that wind energy capacity had increased the most over the past years, followed by gas and PV. As a result, investments have also followed in the gas sector as gas is a very flexible source of energy and therefore well complements renewables. In contrast, in the last years, nuclear, coal and fuel energy sectors have decommissioned more capacities of production than they have installed new ones. This clearly shows a shift of the power capacity mix in Europe away from carbon intensive energy sources. Mr TARDIEU welcomed this trend, underlining that 15 EU Member States have installed 1 GW of wind power capacity, in the past few years. However, 2013 data were a bit worrying, showing that Germany (29%)

and UK (17%) represented almost half of all the installations. This level of concentration has not been observed since 2007, when the pioneer countries which were then Denmark, Spain and Germany, represented more than half of the installations. He stressed that the EWEA would like to see a more balanced development and that countries such as Poland, Sweden and Romania could make a more meaningful contribution to wind power deployment. Furthermore, it was noted that wind energy developments in the EU had an impact on neighbouring countries. As an illustration, Ukraine and Turkey own respectively 307 MW and 3.000 MW of installed capacity.

Mr TARDIEU also shared his views about how to keep the positive tendency going forward and what tools are needed in order to achieve progress. He emphasised that if there was no strong investment signal coming from the European Union, investments in renewable energy would go down. Hence, the EWEA expects the European Commission to deliver a very strong climate and energy package for 2030. He welcomed the commitment made by the European Heads of State and Government to decarbonise the economy by 80-95% in 2050. This would require a specific effort for the power sector which would have to be practically completely decarbonised, especially since decarbonising other sectors, in particular transport and agriculture, is very difficult. In order to achieve this goal, binding targets applying to renewable energy for 2030 are absolutely critical. Mr TARDIEU also argued that investment cycles in energy are very long and investment signals are thus needed right now. Carbon markets alone are insufficient and an ambitious EU framework needs to rely on savings of greenhouse gas emissions as well as renewables and energy efficiency. He noted that the European Commission's proposal of 21 January 2014 on the 2030 climate and energy framework foresees a 40% binding target for greenhouse gas emissions and regretted the lack of clear objectives on renewables and energy efficiency. There is an EU binding target on renewables while there are no similar targets at the level of each individual EU Member State. The governance structure should have been clearer in this regard. In addition, the EWEA was disappointed of the level of 27% as the quantitative target for renewables and considered this as a "business as usual" scenario. Mr TARDIEU stressed that the European Commission's own impact assessment hints at benefits resulting from a stronger target for renewables. For instance, setting a target of 35% for renewables in 2030 would lead to more significantly increase energy security, create 568,000 new jobs and achieve cost efficiency. A more ambitious EU framework would help renewables to further contribute to EU competitiveness. He concluded by stating that the European Parliament's resolution of 5 February 2014 represents a good step and expressed his hope that the EU Member States would take it into consideration, during their forthcoming discussions in March 2014 on the 2030 climate and energy framework.

**Mr Hrant BAGRATYAN** (Armenia) felt that energy sector was facing a revolutionary rather than evolutionary changes and asked about estimates on wind energy capacities in EU MS and neighbouring countries.

**Mr TARDIEU** agreed that a paradigm shift was occurring in energy field. He expressed his readiness to share EWEA data and noted that expectations for wind energy within the EU were 400 Giga Watts of installed capacities by 2030. The penetration of wind energy into the domestic market of Denmark has already reached 30%. The market design in most EU MS has to be rethought in order to adapt to the penetration of renewables.

**Co-Chair Mr RANSDORF** pointed to the difference of wind conditions among EU MS and asked about innovations and new types of wind power turbines coming from Japan. He also

mentioned electricity grid problems due the transport of power from northern to southern Germany and going through the Czech Republic. He deplored insufficient political will in Germany to achieve electricity network interconnection between northern and southern regions, posing security risks to neighbouring countries, in particular the Czech Republic.

**Mr TARDIEU** indicated that a couple of innovative projects based on floating offshore wind turbine technology were on-going in Portugal. Those projects have a huge potential for future development across Europe and the sector is developing at a rapid pace. As for European electricity transport infrastructures, grids are generally old and there is a need to modernise them. The development of renewables make the need more urgent. Mr TARDIEU noted that the European Commission moved forward on that issue, by earmarking 5 billion Euros under the EU energy infrastructure package and called for identifying infrastructure projects under the 2030 climate and energy framework.

In response to **Co-Chair Mr MURADOV's** question on potential for renewable energy in the South Caucasus, **Mr TARDIEU** explained that the EWEA was encouraging its member companies to open new markets and to engage with southern Caucasian countries' authorities to plan new projects. The EWEA is ready to share experiences in the region, in order to estimate capacities for renewables.

#### **4. Presentation by Mr Fabrizio BARBASO, Deputy Director-General, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy, on the prospect of the energy cooperation within the Eastern Partnership until the 2015 Summit, in Riga**

**Mr BARBASO** gave an overview of the progress and prospect of energy cooperation under the Eastern Partnership and also briefed Members on the main outcomes of the 2030 framework on climate and energy proposed by the European Commission on 22 January 2014. As regards the latter, he explained that there was an urgent need for the EU to review its policy strategy from 2008, in the context of worldwide economic and political changes. The European Commission's proposal has four elements:

- a binding 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target by 40% from 1990 levels, which represents an ambitious but achievable target;
- a binding EU-level 2030 target for renewables of at least 27%. It is proposed to no longer set national binding targets for renewables, because such targets risk fragmenting the EU internal market and do not allow to reach EU objectives in the most cost-effective way;
- energy efficiency remaining a core part of the overall policy: the current 2020 strategy does not have a binding target and the EU Energy Efficiency Directive is to be reviewed this year. The European Commission considers that the EU should wait until this review to engage in next steps for 2030;
- an overarching EU governance structure to ensure delivery of targets and coherence between them, to promote energy market integration, to protect security of supply and provide certainty to business.

Furthermore, a strong European governance on energy is needed. The European Commission will ask the EU MS to provide it with national non-binding targets with regards to energy efficiency and renewables in order to assess them and to move forward with strategic planning in a coherent way at the EU scale.

Mr BARBOSO also mentioned several documents which were released alongside the Communication on the 2030 framework: a report on energy prices and costs, a draft legislation amending the Emissions Trading Directive to tackle the supply-demand mismatch and give predictability to the regime post 2020 and a proposal for a Communication on shale gas, that balances the right of EU MS to decide whether or not to exploit shale gas with the need for a Europe-wide baseline of environmental and safety rules.

Then, Mr BARBOSO touched upon the on-going energy security-related activities in the framework of the Eastern Partnership. Although the results of the Vilnius Summit were not satisfactory in all the various aspects, he expressed his satisfaction to see that energy cooperation had been recognised by leaders of being an important driver for regional cooperation. The Association Agreements with Moldova and Georgia contain very extensive energy provisions modelled on the EU legislation. The EU also remains extensively engaged with Ukraine in all energy areas. In 2013, the Eastern Partnership Platform on Energy Security met twice. On 10 July 2013, in Vilnius, the 9th meeting was combined with a visit to a Lithuanian manufacturer of solar panels. The discussion focused on one of the "oil infrastructures" items of the work programme 2012-2013. On 10 October 2013, in Brussels, an overarching subject of the 10th meeting was the run-up to the Vilnius Summit. The thematic topics treated were nuclear safety, the results of two workshops held on regulatory issues and activities of the INOGATE programme which includes both financial support and technical assistance in the energy sector.

In addition, the Work Programme 2014-2017 of the Platform was decided. It foresees to continue with the four activities of the previous work programme and to include a fifth strand on conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources. Under the activity called "approximation of the regulatory framework", the work will focus on market opening and liberalisation. The activity "development of electricity, gas and oil interconnections" will aim at identifying the reasons for insufficient infrastructure development in partner countries and at improving the conditions to identify projects of common strategic importance in oil, gas and electricity. As to the activity 3 on "energy efficiency and renewable energy", the Platform will maintain sharing of EU policy development, legislation and best practices, as well as supporting the initiative of the Covenant of Mayors. An increasing number of cities in partner countries have followed and joined the EU cities in signing up the Covenant committing them to reduce by 20% their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2020. The European Commission assists these cities both in the EU and abroad. The activity 4 will look into the establishment and strengthening of a regulatory framework in nuclear safety. Last, the new activity 5 on conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources will first consist of an exchange of information and expertise on the legislative and regulatory aspects of oil and gas exploration comprising safety standards and transparent access to exploration.

Mr BARBOSO concluded by underlining that 2014 would be an important year for the EU external energy agenda. The broad elements of the EU external energy strategy, set in 2011 are still valid under the new 2030 climate and energy framework. However, the implementation takes time and there should be sufficient flexibility to adjust to a continuously changing global energy arena.

**Mr Asim MOLLAZADE (Azerbaijan)** underlined the differences within energy supply systems and policies among EU MS. He noted that the Nabucco project failed and there was

little progress in discussing new projects for supplying further gas to Europe, such as the Trans-Caspian gas transport project. He also asked about the position of the European Commission on the extension of the Odessa-Brody oil pipeline to Gdansk and the risks posed by the Metsamor nuclear power plant in Armenia.

**Mr BARBASO** acknowledged that south-eastern EU MS were vulnerable because they were highly dependent on one main supplier of gas. For this reason, the EU energy policy consists of strengthening the diversification of energy supply. To some extent, the TAP project will replace the Nabucco project. The European Commission strives to convince the countries of South-East Europe to build the gas transport interconnection which are still missing, in order to ensure the trans-border flows of gas and to develop gas transport corridors. The influence of existing gas suppliers in the Balkans does not help to find alternative ways to promote a new "gas ring". As for the extension of the Odessa-Brody oil pipeline, Poland has reconsidered its infrastructure project priorities after receiving new and probably better offers for oil supply. Discussion on the re-set of the extension of the pipeline is on-going.

**Ms Edit HERCZOG (EP)** commented that EU MS enjoyed their full sovereignty to decide on their energy mix policies. National governments, such as the government of Hungary should not blame the European Commission for their own political decisions, which for instance, resulted in a higher dependence on Russian gas or nuclear technology.

**Co-Chair Mr MURADOV** noted that the South Corridor was a priority for Azerbaijan, as a clear vector to strengthen the energy security of Europe. TANAP and TAP projects are at the core of the South Corridor, to which gas transport interconnection projects are also important. As the challenges for energy security will grow in the decade, the European Commission should be a strong partner of the EU eastern neighbours in negotiating and setting up new projects.

**Co-Chair Mr RANSDORF** paid tribute to Azerbaijan by reminding the importance of Caspian Sea's oil in the supply of the Red Army during the Second World War. He underlined that the costs and taxation for producing energy in the EU were very high, as compared to the ones of the US. He then encouraged the European Commission to reflect on this issue. He also regretted that energy relation issues, such as the compatibility of EU and Ukrainian electricity networks represented a negligible part of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement. He concluded by noting that there were many ideological components in debates on energy policies and the drivers of policy decision-making should be rather based on realism.

**Mr Hrant BAGRATYAN (Armenia)** explained that energy production in Armenia was twice more cost-effective today than twenty years ago. However, he pointed out that he did not see possibilities to go much further in his country. As regards the Metsamor nuclear power plant, he gave reassurance about the enforcement of security measures which were decided before its re-opening. Mr BAGRATYAN asked for the European Commission's opinion on the potential of cooperation in the energy efficiency field under the Eastern Partnership.

Answering the question, **Mr BARBASO** expressed his beliefs in large room for progress about energy efficiency, in particular in the building sector. Large areas of cooperation with Eastern European partner countries are open through exchange of experiences, expertise about e.g. incentive measures and legal framework. Any further progress in energy efficiency

immediately pays off by alleviating energy bills. As regards nuclear power plants, the European Commission has called for closing at the soonest the capacities which pose threats to the safety of populations living in their neighbourhood. The responsibility of closing down nuclear capacities and finding alternative sources of energy remains a sovereign choice of states.

#### **5. Presentation by Co-Rapporteur Ms Edit HERCZOG, MEP and discussion on the draft Report on "Challenges, potential and new engagement in cooperating on energy efficiency and renewable sources within the Eastern Partnership".**

**Co-Chair Mr MURADOV** informed that the Committee draft report would be discussed for the first time at the meeting and there was yet no deadline set for submitting amendments, since this would have to wait for the re-constitution of the European Parliament's component of the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, following the European elections on 22-25 May 2014. There should be at least, then, some eight months for submitting amendments to the report. Co-Chair Mr MURADOV also announced that regretfully, Mr DELIU (Moldova), Co-Rapporteur could not be present at the meeting. He then invited Ms Edit HERCZOG, EP Co-Rapporteur to present the draft report.

**Ms Edit HERCZOG (EP)** first thanked Co-Rapporteurs Mr GERBRANDY and Mr ONOPRISHVILI for the quality of the previous report of the Committee and offered to keep the same ambition by presenting a new highly qualitative report. She stressed the importance of the timing of the draft report, given that the EU was currently designing the 2030 climate and energy framework. In the week before the meeting, the European Parliament voted in favour of ambitious binding targets for the reduction of greenhouse gases and energy efficiency. The challenge is to convince EU MS to adopt the same way forward. Every country should progress at its pace, but following the same overall direction. What is also at stake is how the EU and its eastern neighbours can find common ways of energy policy-making, in the perspective of the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in Paris in 2015.

Ms HERCZOG then gave an overview of the topics addressed within the draft report, highlighting that the impact of renewables and energy efficiency should concern all sectors and people. The development of innovative solutions and transnational cooperation in these fields should go hand by hand with efforts to tackle energy poverty. As regards energy cooperation within the Eastern Partnership, she stressed the need to further support collaborative research, technology transfer and access to finance, through, in particular, the INOGATE programme and to further develop locally-based initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors which can change mentalities.

**Ms Gulchohra MAMMADOVA (Azerbaijan)** first noted that the economies of Eastern European partner countries were three times more energy intensive than the average of EU MS. She stressed the importance of introducing EU energy saving standards in the building sector, given that this sector represents 40% of the total energy consumption and proposed that this issue would be further elaborated in the draft report. She also welcomed the recommendation n°22 of the draft report, regarding education and suggested to introducing a recommendation on the review of programmes in these fields, such as the Erasmus Plus programme.



**Co-Chair Mr RANSDORF** pointed to the large reserves of peat in Belarus and Ukraine, and wondered whether those resources could be considered as part of renewable energy.

**Ms Katarína NEVE ALOVÁ (EP)** informed that she was one of the EP Rapporteurs in charge of the legislative process for the adoption of the Erasmus Plus Programme. She expressed her willingness to exchange proposals and recommendations with Eastern European partners' Members on this topic.

## **6. Planning and preparation of the Committee's activities for 2014-2015**

**Co-Chair Mr MURADOV** (Azerbaijan) reminded that at the last meeting, on 27 May 2013, the Committee selected the following topic as a priority for its next report: "Policy development on unconventional gas and potential energy market impacts in the EU and Eastern European partner countries". He also informed that scheduling the next meeting of the Committee depended on the timing of the next plenary session of the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly. This was foreseen to take place in the last quarter of 2014. As 2014 is an electoral year for the European Parliament, the final dates should be made only after the May European elections. Co-Chair Mr MURADOV also reminded of the success of the Euronest PA Workshop "Eastern Partnership prospects on energy efficiency and renewable energy" which took place on 20 September 2013, in Vilnius. He invited Members to propose topics and possible venues for Euronest PA workshops in the future.

## **7. Any other business**

None. The meeting was closed at 12:05.

**/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/PREZEN NÍ LISTINA/DELTAGERLISTE/  
ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KOHALOLIJATE NIMEKIRI/ /RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/  
LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/POPIS NAZO NIH/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKL JUMU RE ISTRS/DALYVI S RAŠAS/  
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EP/PE <b>Mr Miloslav RANSDORF, GUE</b> (Czech Republic)	<b>Mr Fuad MURADOV</b> , Azerbaijan
/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/ /Members/Zastupnici/Députés/Deputati/Deput ti/Nariai/ Képviselek/ Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputa i/Jäsenet/Ledamöter/	
EP/PE EPP: Mr Andrzej GRZYB, (Poland); Mr Algirdas SAUDARGAS, (Lithuania)  S&D: Ms Edit HERCZOG, (Hungary);	Armenia: Mr Hrant BAGRATYAN; Azerbaijan: Ms Gulchokra MAMMADOVA; Georgia: Mr David ONOPRISHVILI - Vice-Co-Chairman
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EP/PE Ms Katarína NEVE ALOVÁ, S&D (Slovakia)	Armenia: Mr Aertsvik MINASYAN- <u>substitute</u> ; Mr Artak ZAKARYAN – <u>substitute</u> Azerbaijan: <u>Mr Asim MOLLAZADE - substitute</u>

/Observadores/Pozorovatelé/Observatører/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/ /Observers/Observateurs/Promatra i/ Osservatori/Nov rot ji/Steb tojai/Megfigyel k/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Observatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelä/ Opazovalci/Tarkkailijat/Observatörer/	

/Por invitación del presidente/Na pozvání p edsedy/Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden/Esimehe kutsel/ /At the invitation of the Chair(wo)man/Sur l'invitation du président/ Na poziv predsjednika/Su invito del presidente/P c priekšs d t ja uzaicin juma/Pirmininkui pakvietus/Az elnök meghívására/ Fuq stedina ta -'Chairman'/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/Na zaproszenie Przewodnicz cego/A convite do Presidente/La invita ia pre edintelui/Na pozvanie predsedu/Na povabilo predsednika/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan/	
Mr Natiq ABBASOV, Deputy Minister for Energy, Azerbaijan	

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Mr Fabrizio BARBASO, Deputy Director-General, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy Ms Marion SCHILLER, European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy	
/Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior/Evropská služba pro vn jší innost/ EU-Udenrigstjenesten/Europäischer Auswärtiger Dienst/Euroopa välisteenistus/ /European External Action service/Service européen pour l'action extérieure/Europska služba za vanjsko djelovanje/Servizio europeo per l'azione esterna/Eiropas r j s darb bas dienests/Euopos išor s veiksm tarnyba/Európai Külügyi Szolgálat/Servizz Ewropew g all-Azzjoni Esterna/Europese dienst voor extern optreden/Europejska Służba Działania Zewn trznych/Serviço Europeu para a Acção Externa/ Serviciul european pentru ac iune extern /Európska služba pre vonkajšiu innos /Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje/Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinto/Europeiska avdelningen för yttre åtgärd/ (*)	

/Otros participantes/Ostatní ú astníci/Endvidere deltog/Andere Teilnehmer/Muud osalejad/ / Other participants/Autres participants/Drugi sudionici/Altri partecipanti/Citi kl tesošie/Kiti dalyviai/Más résztvev k/Parte ipanti ohra/Andere aanwezigen/Inni uczestnicy/Outros participantes/Al i participan i/Inf ú astníci/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/ Övriga deltagare/	
Mr Alexandre ROESCH, Head of Regulatory Affairs, European Photovoltaic Industry Association; Mr Pierre TARDIEU, Regulatory Affairs Advisor, European Wind Energy Association	

/Secretaría de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariát politických skupin/Gruppenes sekretariat/ Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktsioonide sekretariaat/ μ μ /Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des groupes politiques/Tajništva klubova zastupnika/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politisko grupu sekretari ts/Frakcij sekretariai/ Képvisel csoportok titkársága/Sekretarjat gruppi politi i/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secr. dos grupos políticos/Sekretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát politických skupín/Sekretariat politi nih skupin/Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö/ Gruppenas sekretariat/	
PPE	
S&D	Mr Lepouras
ALDE	Ms Chrysopoulou
ECR	
Verts/ALE	Mr Bergamaschi
GUE/NGL	Ms Frisova
EFDD	
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/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelá p edsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi kantslei/ /President's Office/Cabinet du Président/Ured predsednika/Gabinetto del Presidente/Priekš d t ja kabinet/Pirmininko kabinetas/Elnöki hivatal/Kabinett tal-President/Kabinet van de Voorzitter/Gabinet Przewodnicz cego/Gabinete do Presidente/Cabinet Pre edinte/Kancelária predsedu/Urad predsednika/Puhemiehen kabinetti/Talmannens kansli/	
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/Gabinete del Secretario General/Kancelá generálnho tajemníka/Generalsekretærens Kabinet/ Kabinett des Generalsekretärs/Peasekretäri büroo/ µµ /Secretary-General's Office/Cabinet du Secrétaire général/Ured glavnog tajnika/Gabinetto del Segretario generale/ ener lsekret ra kabinet/Generalinio sekretoriaus kabinetas/ F titkári hivatal/Kabinett tas-Segretarju eneráli/Kabinet van de secretaris-generaal/Gabinet Sekretarza Generalnego/Gabinete do Secretário-Geral/Cabinet Secretar General/Kancelária generalneho tajomníka/Urad generalnega sekretarja/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/ Generalsekreterarens kansli/	
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/Secretaría de la Asamblea/Sekretariát shromážd ní/Forsamlingens sekretariat/Sekretariat der Versammlung/Assamblee sekretariaat/ µµ /Assembly secretariat/Secrétariat de l'assemblée/Tajništvo skupštine/Sekretariato dell'Assemblea/Asamblejas sekretari ts/Asambl jos sekretoriatas/A Közgy lés titkársága/Sekretarjat tal- Assemblea/Sekretariaat van de Vergadering/Sekretariat Zgromadzenia/Sekretariado da assembleia/Sekretariatul adun ri/Sekretariát zhromaždenia/Sekretariat skupš ine/Edustajakokouksen sihteeristö/Församlingens sekretariat/	
EP/PE Mr Maisonny	Armenia: Ms Shimshiryan Azerbaijan: Mr Aghayev Ukraine: Mr Olefir
/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/ /Assistant/Assistente/Pal gs/Pad j jas/Assisztens/Asystent/Pomo ník/ Avustaja/Assistenten/	
Ms Turanova	

- \* (P) = /Presidente/P edseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/ /Chair(wo)man/Président/Predsjednik/  
 Priekš d t js/Pirmininkas/Elnök/Chairman/Voorzitter/Przewodnicz cy/Pre edinte/Predseda/Predsednik/Puheenjohtaja/  
 Ordförande/
- (VP) = - /Vicepresidente/Místop edseda/Næstformand/Stellvertretender Vorsitzender/Aseesimees/ /  
 Vice-Chair(wo)man/Potpredsjednik/Vice-Président/Potpredsjednik/Priekš d t ja vietnieks/Pirmininko pavaduotojas/Alelnök/  
 Vi i Chairman/Ondervoorzitter/Wiceprzewodnicz cy/Vice-Presidente/Vicepre edinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/  
 Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande/
- (M) = /Miembro/ len/Medlem./Mitglied/Parlamendiliige/ /Member/Membre/ lan/Membro/Deput ts/Narys/Képvisei /  
 Membro/Lid/Członek/Membro/Membro/ len/Poslanec/Jäsen/Ledamot/
- (F) = /Funcionario/Ú edník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/ /Official/Fonctionnaire /Dužnosnik/  
 Funzionario/Ier dnis/Pareig nas/Tisztvisel /Uffijal/Ambtenaar/Urzdnik/Funcionário/Funcionar/Úradník/Uradnik/Virkamies/  
 Tjänsteman/