

22 JANUARY 2019

DESIGNING FUTURE ENERGY POLICIES

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES TO ACCELERATE THE ENERGY TRANSITION

SHAPE ENERGY Final Conference, BRUSSELS

Conference Report



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Consortium members include:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Energy policies cannot fulfil their maximum potential if the knowledge stemming from social sciences and humanities research is not factored into the decision-making process. Citizens should be at the core of all policies – including those to do with energy.

The SHAPE ENERGY end of project conference underlined how crucial social and humanities research is to accelerating the decarbonisation of our economy and making a real dent in climate change. It also presented concrete recommendations on how to advance and better design future European energy policies in the context of the upcoming research and innovation framework: Horizon Europe.

The event was organised as part of the SHAPE ENERGY H2020 EU-funded project. It aimed at generating new knowledge, support evidence-based policymaking, produce interdisciplinary solutions and develop Europe's expertise in using and applying available research into the energy transition decision-making process.

The conference was also a call for action to all stakeholders to support further the integration of social sciences and humanities research within the design, evaluation and implementation of future energy policies. It was an opportunity to present the Research and Innovation Agenda (RIA) the consortium developed over the last two years and ask for people to support it.

The Social Sciences and Humanities for Advancing Policy in European Energy (SHAPE ENERGY) conference aimed at unveiling and debating the final results of the project; sharing with participants some of the platform's evidence-based results; providing concrete advice to various stakeholders, including EU policymakers, diplomats, private sector companies, NGOs, civil society organisations and academics.

It aimed at ensuring future policies embed social sciences and humanities (SSH) in EU energy processes and initiatives. The conference also aimed at highlighting a concise vision for the future which builds on the finding of the project, making sure that the allocated resources for further SSH research is maintained.

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Friends of Europe is a leading think tank that connects people, stimulates debate and triggers change to create a more inclusive, sustainable and forward-looking Europe.

CONNECT

Friends of Europe is an independent think tank with a difference – we believe innovation is a mindset, behaviour and action. We aim to be catalysts for change and believe that real solutions come from transforming mindsets through the confrontation of ideas and the breaking down of silos between politicians, businesses and civil society.

Believing that change is achieved through inclusive policies and action, we reach out to and work with a wide network of policymakers, international organisations, civil society representatives, business leaders, academics, the media and citizens across Europe and beyond.

We have no national or party political bias and ensure that all viewpoints are represented in our activities and publications.

DEBATE

We foster open, insightful and provocative debates to stimulate fresh ideas and creative thinking.

Our portfolio of events and reports means that Friends of Europe contributes ideas and leads the debate on a wide range of EU-related issues, including:

Climate and Energy | Health | Asia, Africa and Emerging Economies | Digital, Skills and Inequalities | Peace, Security and Defence | Migration and Integration | Citizens' Europe.

Our European Young Leaders (EYL40) programme connects Europe's most promising talents, and our Board of Trustees brings together the knowledge and experience of European leaders who include Presidents, Prime Ministers, European Commissioners and Presidents of the European Parliament.

The Development Policy Forum (DPF), the Asia programme and the Europe-China Forum build bridges to foster global partnerships.

Europe's World, our policy journal, is the only pan-European publication which offers a unique insight into the views of leading policymakers and opinion-makers on European and global challenges.

Our online platform Debating Europe encourages citizen-led debates with policymakers. In less than five years, it has built up a 4m-strong community of citizens across Europe and over 270,000 social media followers who put their questions to high-profile decision makers.

CHANGE

We offer Europe's citizens an opportunity to take an active transformational role in shaping their environment. We use ground-breaking online brainstorming to bring different stakeholder groups together from all over the world and constantly innovate in how we convene and shape discussions. Through our debates, conferences, working groups, reports and recommendations we provide bold and ambitious but practical solutions for a more inclusive, sustainable and forward-looking Europe.

Friends of Europe in figures:

- 5000+ senior participants and speakers
- 65+ events
- 100 publications and 200 op-eds
- 320,000+ strong social media community
- 1.120m unique visitors to its websites

OVERVIEW

Social Sciences and Humanities for Advancing Policy in European Energy (SHAPE ENERGY) is a €2m investment through the EU Horizon 2020 programme. Specifically, it represents a new European platform for energy-related social sciences and humanities (energy-SSH). Energy-SSH has played less of a role to date in shaping (European) energy policy than Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) disciplines. In funding this project, the European Commission is supporting better integration of energy-SSH into the policy process. SHAPE ENERGY has been running since 1 February 2017, and was co-ordinated by the Global Sustainability Institute, Anglia Ruskin University (Cambridge, UK). SHAPE ENERGY's outputs will directly feed into the work of the European Commission's strategy unit with responsibility for energy research and innovation. The programme finishes at the end of January 2019.

AIMS

SHAPE ENERGY aimed at develop Europe's expertise in using and applying energy-SSH. Our innovative platform is uniting those who 'demand' energy research, because they can use it to develop practical initiatives, with those who 'supply' that research. Each of our platform activities creates space for these two groups to meet and collaborate in 'shaping' the European energy agenda. This builds deep and shared understanding of what is needed and what is possible, as well as stretching their collective ambition.

ACTIVITIES

The platform coordinated an exciting array of activities over 2017-2019, including: 18 multi-stakeholder workshops in partnership with cities across Europe; MEP workshops in Brussels; conferences; Horizon 2020 sandpits; early career researcher summer schools and secondments to Horizon 2020 energy projects; funding for collaborative think pieces; funding for an innovative 'research design challenge'; and online policymaker-citizen debates. SHAPE ENERGY also undertook an extensive review of the current state of the energy-SSH research landscape, and bring European energy researchers/practitioners together around a commonly agreed Research & Innovation Agenda 2020-2030 for future interdisciplinary energy-related endeavours. SHAPE ENERGY will ultimately provide the European Commission with recommendations for the future direction of the energy work programme in Horizon 2020 and beyond.

TOPICS AND THEMES

SHAPE ENERGY works across four inter-related energy topics: (1) Energy efficiency and using less; (2) Competitive, secure, low-carbon energy supply; (3) Energy system optimisation and smart technologies; and (4) Transport decarbonisation. These topics are linked to EU policy priorities, and will guide our Platform content. For example SHAPE ENERGY has hosted online debates and research sandpits on each topic. Throughout all our Platform activities we will be asking how energy-SSH research can contribute towards solving these big issues for Europe. In addition, our energy topic delivery has been guided by four cross-cutting theme reports (Active consumer, Energy justice, Gender, and Multi-stakeholder interests – see Publications), with direct recommendations for how to be sensitive to these in platform activities.

DISCIPLINES

SHAPE ENERGY has worked across the full range of social sciences and humanities, including energy-related research (both current and potential) within: business, communication studies, demography, development, economics, education, environmental social science, gender, history, human geography, law, philosophy, planning, politics, psychology, science and technology studies, sociology, social anthropology, social policy, and Theology.

THE CONSORTIUM

Our consortium brings together 7 leading academic partners and 6 highly respected policy, industry and communications practitioners from across the Energy, SSH (energy-SSH) research field, to create an innovative and inclusive platform. This includes Anglia Ruskin University (ARU), UK; Karlsruher Institut fuer Technologie (KIT), Germany; Politecnico di Torino (POLITO), Italy; École Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'État (ENTPE), France; Norges Teknisk Naturvitenskapelige Universitet (NTNU), Norway; Middle East Technical University (METU), Turkey; Univerzita Tomase Bati ve Zline (TBU), Czech Republic; Black Sea Energy Research Centre (BSERC), Bulgaria; Energy Cities, France; Friends of Europe (FoE), Belgium; Duneworks (DW), Netherlands; Acento Comunicación (ACC), Spain; European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (eceee), Sweden

Present in 70 countries, ENGIE is a global energy player and an expert operator in the three businesses of electricity, natural gas and energy services. The Group develops its businesses around a model based on responsible growth to take on the major challenges of energy's transition to a low-carbon economy: access to sustainable energy, climate-change mitigation and adaptation, security of supply and the rational use of resources. The group provides individuals, cities and businesses with highly efficient and innovative solutions largely based on its expertise in four key sectors: renewable energy, energy efficiency, liquefied natural gas and digital technology.

POWER

With a power generation capacity of 103 GW, ENGIE is currently the largest independent electricity producer in the world. Its power generation facility is one of the most diverse in the world. Since an increase in electricity production must not jeopardise the environmental equilibrium, ENGIE is focusing on developing new infrastructures and favours the solutions that are most efficient and produce the lowest CO₂ emissions. To date, 23% of the Group's power capacity comes from renewable resources. Hydropower is of course the main energy source to be exploited, but wind power, solar power, biomass and biogas occupy a growing position in the energy mix.

NATURAL GAS AND LNG

Considerably less contaminating in combustion than its equivalent in coal or heavy fuel oil, natural gas is an ideal choice for more environment-friendly energy production. In addition, the natural gas liquefaction process is of particular advantage in terms of storage and transport. Active throughout the gas value chain with more than 16 million customers in Europe – including 9,6 million gas contracts in France – ENGIE is Europe's leading gas player. Around the world, for 50 years ENGIE has been present in each step of the liquefied natural gas production chain and is now envisaging the technologies of tomorrow.

ENERGY SERVICES

ENGIE designs and implements energy efficient and environmental solutions through multi-technological services. Whether in the engineering, facilities or energy services field, ENGIE has an active presence in more than 30 countries and employs 100,000 people worldwide. The Group has a broad spectrum of business activities through which it is able to offer its clients a global expertise in engineering (consulting, feasibility studies, engineering, project management and client support), systems, installations and maintenance (electrical installations, industrial maintenance, air conditioning and refrigeration, and systems integration), services (energy efficiency solutions, multi-technology maintenance management, cogeneration and facilities management) and networks (urban heating and cooling community systems, development of high-end technology solutions, a streamlined energy mix).

PROGRAMME

Morning conference

09.00 - 09.30 Welcome and registration of participants

09.30-10.00

INTRODUCTION **INTEGRATING THE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DIMENSION INTO ENERGY SYSTEMS**

While social science and humanities' (SSH) research has played less of a role to date in shaping European energy policy than Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), understanding the human and social implications of energy systems – such as behaviour and consumption patterns - play a critical role in ensuring the best possible social acceptability and impact. Learning, experience and research demonstrates that mainstreaming these disciplines into energy policies, and ensuring a citizen focus, are crucial components to accelerating the decarbonisation of our economy and tackling climate change. The SHAPE ENERGY project, through its multi-stakeholder undertakings and wide geographical scope, has worked to generate new knowledge, support evidence-based policymaking, produce interdisciplinary solutions and develop Europe's expertise in using and applying available research into the energy transition decision-making process to fill current gaps and challenges.

- What is the business case for making better use of social sciences and humanities research for the energy transition?
- What do the research and evidence tell us about integrating social sciences and humanities into the designing process of future policies?
- What are the outcomes from SHAPE ENERGY and how can they be translated into recommendations for Horizon Europe?

With **Chris Foulds** and **Rosie Robison**, Principal Research Fellows at the Global Sustainability Institute, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge

10.00-11.15

SESSION 1 CITIES AS CATALYSTS FOR TRANSFORMATION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Cities account for about 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions. It is clear, therefore, that cities are ideal for convening multiple actors and brokering experimental transformative measures that can successfully engage society in a low-carbon economy. This can lead to improving the understanding of environmental behaviours which can help tackle emissions from intensive sectors such as transportation and buildings. For systemic change to take place, all sectors must be involved and existing urban models, including governance, will need to be adaptive and flexible. Mainstreaming research into policy thinking and development can enable a far more comprehensive dialogue between researchers, policy workers and citizens, as well as produce vital insights for consumption and behavioural patterns to change.

- How can a more collaborative approach ensure we address real world questions, accelerate decarbonisation, and deliver real impact in cities and beyond?
- How can social sciences and humanities research in energy intensive sectors such as transportation and construction help influence consumption patterns?
- How can social sciences and humanities research influence decision-making and accelerate energy transition in cities?

Speakers:

Simone Abram, Anthropology Professor at Durham University; and Co-Director in the Durham Energy institute

Aziza Akhmouch, Head of the Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division, OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities

Florent Marcellesi, Member of the European Parliament, Committee for Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

Renata Mele, Head of Strategy E-City at Enel X

Stephen Cook, Associate Director of Energy, Cities and Climate Change at Arup

Moderated by:

Dharmendra Kanani, Director of Insights at Friends of Europe

11.15 - 11.45 Coffee break

11.45-13.00

SESSION 2 FINANCING RESEARCH FOR INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP

Research and innovation are key drivers of a knowledge-based society, improving productivity and economic growth, including new job opportunities. Europe spent close to €80 billion on the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Framework Programme. Despite a future cut in the EU budget following Brexit, research spending is expected to increase by about one fifth for Horizon Europe. This increase is expected to create 420.000 jobs by 2040 according to the European Commission. To address the current climate crisis and boost Europe's competitiveness, the EU must use its funding wisely to understand the implications of social sciences and humanities research in its agenda to accelerate action on climate change. With additional funding directed to high-quality proposals involving social sciences and humanities, Europe's leadership in climate action and the energy transition could be achieved.

- How should the budget for future energy research reinforce Europe's long-term strategy to reach its climate and energy ambition?
- How can we better align research, funding and policies for greater impact?
- What should the next EU mandate do to ensure that the link between budget and research is better aligned with climate change action, which is one of the major concerns of citizens?

Speakers:

Patrick Child, European Commission Deputy Director-General for Research and Innovation and Chair of the Mission Innovation Steering Committee

Michaël Gillis, Director of Strategy, Legal, Regulatory and Public Affairs at ENGIE

Derk Loorbach, Socio-economic Transitions Professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences; and Director of the Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (DRIFT), Erasmus University Rotterdam

Kathleen Van Brempt, Member of the European Parliament, Committee for Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

Moderated by:

Dharmendra Kanani, Director of Insights at Friends of Europe

13.00 End of conference

13.00-14.00 Lunch and afternoon sessions by invitation only

14.00-15.00

SCENE SETTING LEARNING FROM OTHERS

A number of projects and individuals coming from across Europe and representing various energy-related topics including PROSEU; the EU Energy Poverty Observatory; ENERGISE; INNOPATHS as well as the Joint Research Centre will share their journeys and key takeaways for better integrating social sciences and humanities in future energy policies. This will allow for an interactive exchange where each individual project will have the opportunity to present and answer questions from the audience, enabling everyone to learn from each others

Introduction by:

Xavier Troussard, European Commission Director of Competences at the Joint Research Centre (JRC)

Followed by presentations from:

PROSEU—Prosumers for the energy union, seeking to mainstream active participation of citizens in the energy transition, by **Giorgia Rambelli**, ICLEI Europe
EU Energy Poverty Observatory—Understanding Energy Poverty in Europe, by **Stefan Bouzarovski**, University of Manchester
ENERGISE—European Network for Research, Good Practice and Innovation for Sustainable Energy, by **Frances Fahy**, National University of Ireland
INNOPATHS - Innovation Pathways, Strategies and Policies for the Low-Carbon Transition in Europe, by **Andrew Hook**, University of Sussex

15.00-15.15 Choosing your table

15.15-15.45

GOING FORWARD LEARNING FROM SHAPE ENERGY SECTORAL APPROACH

30 minute short conversations with members of the SHAPE ENERGY consortium run in parallel on issues that matter to them, to gain expertise from this resourceful project and network.

DuneWorks (DW) — Storytelling: A means towards inclusiveness

Energy Cities (ECIT) — Cities acting as activators for energy transition

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) — Interdisciplinary research – challenges and solutions

Politecnico di Torino (POLITO) — SSH-STEM integration in action: insights from four energy Sandpits

Anglia Ruskin University (ARU) — Supporting energy-SSH projects to gain maximum impact

15.45 End

BIOGRAPHIES OF SPEAKERS AND MODERATOR

Morning speakers



SIMONE ABRAM • @durham_uni

Anthropology Professor; and Co-Director in the Durham Energy Institute (DEI)

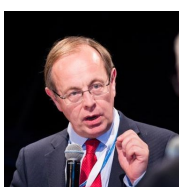
Simone Abram is a professor at the Anthropology Department of Durham University with a specialty in ethnographic fieldwork, particularly in the UK, France and Scandinavia. As Co-Director of DEI, she works to bring together researchers from Durham University's Science, Social Science and Humanities Departments to produce cutting-edge energy research. As a researcher at the National Centre for Energy Systems Integration (CESI), Abram strives for the incorporation of a societal perspective in the energy system. She also co-founded the Energy Anthropology Network (EAN), which brings together anthropologists working on energy questions. In addition to that, she is a member of the European Platform for Energy Research in the Socio-economic Nexus (PERSON).



AZIZA AKHMOUCH • @OECD

Head of the Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division at the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities

Aziza Akhmouch is the Acting Head of the Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development division within the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities. She oversees wide-ranging, thematic work related to transport, housing, smart/green/circular cities, spatial planning, urban financing, metropolitan governance, water governance, cities and climate change. In this role, she advises governments on how to design and better implement the urban policies that have the potential to lead to more fulfilled lives. Her portfolio also includes metropolitan and national urban policy reviews that assess the performance of cities and countries and provide tailored recommendations for their improvement. She also oversees the OECD roundtable of Mayors and Ministers.



PATRICK CHILD • @EUScienceInnov

European Commission Deputy Director-General for Research and Innovation and Chair of the Mission Innovation Steering Committee

As Deputy Director-General for Research and Innovation, Patrick Child works to support the EU's role as a leader in the green technology transition by ensuring it supports public and private investment in clean energy technologies. He also chairs the Steering Committee of Mission Innovation, a global initiative consisting of 23 countries working together to dramatically accelerate clean energy innovation through reinforced international commitment. Child is in addition responsible for the coordination of the EU's Horizon 2020 research and innovation budget.



STEPHEN COOK • @ArupGroup

Associate Director of Energy, Cities and Climate Change at Arup

Stephen Cook is an energy consultant and chartered town planner with over two decades of experience in planning, energy, and urban development. Cook is a leader in the Energy and Climate Change consulting practice at Arup, a leading design firm best known for its work in the built environment. Cook's work lies at the interface between planning and infrastructure for resilient, low-carbon cities. At Arup, he has worked on a wide range of assignments, including energy masterplans, carbon reduction scenario modelling, smart cities and carbon and energy policy advice.



CHRIS FOULDS • @DrChrisFoulds / @ShapeEnergyEU

Principal Research Fellow, Global Sustainability Institute, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge

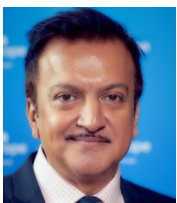
Chris Foulds is Principal Research Fellow at Anglia Ruskin University's Global Sustainability Institute (Cambridge, UK), and is co-lead of the SHAPE ENERGY Platform (2017-2019) and upcoming H2020 Energy-SHIFTS Forum (2019-2021). He is an Environmental Social Scientist researching how society and everyday life intersect with energy policies, governance, consumption, and the built environment. Chris was Principal Investigator of the EU COSME Energy in Water project (2016-2017) and is also currently Co-Investigator of the H2020 Responsible Research & Innovation Networking Globally project (2018-2021), where he leads a global review concerning the current state-of-the-art on e.g. energy-related innovation. He has a track record of policy-oriented energy projects from a range of funders, including EU, UK Research Councils, governments, British Academy, Newton, and consultancy.



MICHAEL GILLIS • @ENGIE

Director of Strategy, Legal, Regulatory and Public Affairs at ENGIE Benelux

Michaël Gillis is Director of Strategy, Legal, Regulatory and Public Affairs at ENGIE Benelux. Gillis started his career as a lawyer in Brussels and joined Distrigas NV as a Legal Counsel. He was later appointed Head of Regulatory and Public Affairs as well as Company Secretary. Moving to GDF Suez Europe and International, he served as Senior Vice-President for Strategy before joining ENGIE Benelux, where he started in the position of Chief Legal, Governance, Ethics and Compliance Officer.



DHARMENDRA KANANI • @FriendsOfEurope

Director of Insights at Friends of Europe

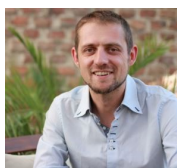
Prior to joining Friends of Europe, Dharmendra Kanani was Director of Policy at the European Foundation Centre (EFC). He was the England Director at the Big Lottery Fund, the largest independent funder in the UK and fourth largest in the world. Kanani has held senior positions in the public and voluntary sector and was advisor for numerous ministerial policy initiatives across the UK.



DERK LOORBACH • @drk75

Socio-economic Transitions Professor; and Director of the Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (DRIFT), Erasmus University Rotterdam

Derk Loorbach is a professor of Socio-economic Transitions at Erasmus University Rotterdam. He began his career as a researcher at the International Centre for Integrative Studies (ICIS) of Maastricht University and has been working on sustainable transitions, transition management and governance since 2001. Loorbach is seen as one of the founders of the transition management concept; a form of governance for sustainable development that incorporates complex systems thinking. He has published extensively on the subject and has been involved in numerous transition projects, uniting government, business players, civil society and science.



FLORENT MARCELLESI • @fmarcellesi

Member of the European Parliament, Committee for Industry, Research and Energy

Florent Marcellesi has been a Member of the European Parliament for the Spanish Green party EQUO since 2016. His work focuses on energy policy and he was closely involved with the creation of the Energy Market Directive. He is also the Vice-President of the European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources (EUFORES). EUFORES is a cross-party network connecting Members of the European Parliament and national parliamentarians to promote better implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies. Besides his training as a civil engineer and urban planner, Marcellesi is also a specialist in international cooperation.



RENATA MELE · @EnelGroup
Head of Strategy for E-City, Enel X

Renata Mele serves as Head of Strategy for E-City at Enel X, the Global Business Line of the Enel Group dedicated to the creation of innovative energy solutions, operating in more than 20 countries. Within E-City, the product line focused on providing energy and digital services for cities and public stakeholders, she manages the strategy and product portfolio at global level. Formerly, Mele held the position of Deputy Director at the Enel Foundation, the research and study centre created by Enel Group, where she was instrumental in carrying out the Foundations's research ambitions, in addition to promoting executive training and dissemination initiatives focusing on the thematic areas on energy, socio-economics, sustainable development and innovation. At the Enel Foundation, she led cross-disciplinary international research programs on Sustainable Urban Development.



ROSIE ROBISON · @rosie_robison / @ShapeEnergyEU
Principal Research Fellow, Global Sustainability Institute, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge

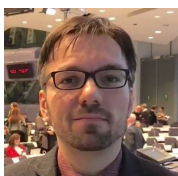
Rosie Robison is Principal Research Fellow at the Global Sustainability Institute, Anglia Ruskin University (Cambridge, UK), and co-lead of the SHAPE ENERGY Platform and upcoming H2020 Energy-SHIFTS Forum. Rosie researches sustainable lifestyles and journeys of change towards lower consumption. Having led several interdisciplinary networks, she explores how different communities can work together as well as constructively disagree. She draws primarily on the Social Sciences (Geography, Psychosocial Studies, STS, Psychology), also informed by her technical training in Applied Mathematics (PhD University of Cambridge). Rosie was Principal Investigator (2015-2017) of the £193k EPSRC Balance Network, exploring smart technologies. With a strong interest in science communication, Rosie was previously a UK Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology Fellow, focussing on electric vehicle policy.



KATHLEEN VAN BREMPT · @kvanbrempt
Member of the European Parliament, Committee for Industry, Research and Energy

Kathleen Van Brempt is a Member of the European Parliament for the Belgian social democratic sp.a party. She is the Vice-President responsible for sustainable development of the Socialist and Democrats Group Bureau. Van Brempt has served as the Chair of the European Parliament's Committee of Inquiry into Emission Measurements in the Automotive Sector (EMIS). She was also State Secretary for Labour Organisation and Welfare in the Belgian federal government and Minister for Mobility, Social Economy and Equal Opportunities in the Flemish government. Additionally, Van Brempt is a member of the city council of her hometown Antwerp, in Belgium.

Afternoon speakers



STEFAN BOUZAROVSKI · @EPOV_EU / @stefanbuzar
Chair of the European Energy Poverty Observatory; and Professor of Geography at the University of Manchester

Stefan Bouzarovski is Professor of Geography at the University of Manchester, where he engages with the Collaboratory for Urban Resilience and Energy within the Manchester Urban Institute. Stefan chairs the European Union Energy Poverty Observatory, as well as the COST Action 'European Energy Poverty: Agenda Co-Creation and Knowledge Innovation'. He is an internationally renowned expert in energy and urban policy, with more than 100 publications in high ranking peer reviewed journals, as well as over 60 research projects funded by the EU's research programmes, the European Research Council, UK research councils, and other international and local charitable and private bodies. His research has informed the work of the European Union, United Nations, World Bank and International Energy Agency. He holds a habilitation degree from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, as well as a DPhil and MSc degree from the University of Oxford.



FRANCES FAHY · @ENERGISEproject

Senior lecturer in Geography at the National University of Ireland; and Lead Coordinator of ENERGISE

Frances Fahy is a Senior Lecturer in Geography at the National University of Ireland, Galway. Frances is an environmental geographer and has published over 75 scientific publications, including numerous peer reviewed articles in journals such as the Global Environmental Change, Area, Energy Research & Social Sciences Journal, and the Journal of Consumer Policy. Frances has coordinated more than 16 funded research projects and is currently the Lead Coordinator of the Horizon 2020 project, ENERGISE 'European Network for Research, Good Practice and Innovation for Sustainable Energy'. This SSH energy research project aims to provide an improved understanding of the factors that drive individual and collective energy choices and practices across Europe.



ANDREW HOOK · @innopathsEU

Research Fellow in Energy Justice and Transitions at Sussex University

Andrew works at the Science Policy Research Unit think tank as a Research Fellow in Energy Justice and Transitions. In this role, he dedicates his time primarily to work on the Innovation Pathways, Strategies and Policies for the Low-Carbon Transition in Europe (INNOPATHS) project, an initiative that examines the socio-technical dimensions of low carbon energy transitions in the EU, particularly with regard to energy justice. He also contributes to a number of other SPRU projects, of which Digital Society and Energy Demand are inclusive. In addition to being a member of CIED, he is also a member of the Sussex Energy Group and the STEPS Centre. Prior to joining SPRU, and following several years of working in the Development sector, Andrew completed his PhD in Human Geography at Sussex on the topic of small-scale gold mining and environmental reform.



GIORGIA RAMBELLI · @Proseu_Project / @ICLEI_Europe

Coordinator Sustainable Resources, Climate and Resilience at ICLEI Europe

Giorgia Rambelli joined ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability to work on strengthening the role of local governments in responding to global climate challenges. She is involved in the development and implementation of several European projects, focusing on a number of issues: developing low-emission strategies in emerging economies, increasing the social acceptance of renewable energy and community-led renewable energy initiatives, supporting Local Authorities in developing SECAPs and increasing the uptake of energy efficient renovation within European buildings. She is currently the Head of the Coordination Unit of the International Urban Cooperation (IUC) programme, which enables cities to link up and share solutions to urban development challenges. She is also part of the Covenant of Mayors Office for Europe, and co-chair of the Technical Working Group on Global-Regional Coherence of the Global Covenant of Mayors.



XAVIER TROUSSARD · @EU_ScienceHub

Director of Competences at the European Commission Joint Research Centre

Xavier Troussard is Acting Director of the “Competences” Directorate at the Joint Research Centre, in addition to occupying to role of Head of the “Foresight, behavioural insights and design for Policy” Unit in the same Directorate. The mission of this Unit is to support policymaking at EU level, taking into account the insights from anticipation disciplines (horizon scanning, foresight), behavioural sciences and design thinking. Joining the Commission in 1989 at the DG for Information, Communication, Culture and Audio-visual, he represented the European Commission in the negotiation of the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expression, managed programmes, developed policies for the culture and creative industries and contributed to the shaping of the EU Creative Europe Programme.



CONFERENCE RESULTS

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EVENT SUMMARY

MAINSTREAMING SSH RESEARCH IS ESSENTIAL TO SUPPORTING A SUSTAINABLE AND JUST TRANSITION

Social sciences and humanities (SSH) must be a more prominent recipient of the European Union's Horizon Europe energy research and innovation funding opportunities – some €100bn for the 2021-2027 period. This was the call to action at Brussels' first ever conference dedicated to SSH research in the field of energy.

The 22 January event was organised as part of the SHAPE ENERGY H2020 EU-funded project, a €2m European platform for energy-related SSH research. Hosted by Friends of Europe, a SHAPE ENERGY partner, it highlighted that this research has the potential to help address pressing societal challenges but is currently significantly overlooked and underfunded.

In 2016, only 4% of Horizon 2020's energy research budget went to SSH research, while 96% went to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) studies. "Energy research is neglected and dominated by a technology focus," explained **Rosie Robison**, Principal Research Fellow at the Global Sustainability Institute from Cambridge's Anglia Ruskin University, a leading SHAPE ENERGY consortium member.

The conference highlighted how SSH research would make a "just transition" to a more sustainable future easier by providing a better understanding of how cities and citizens operate. It also emphasised the importance of bridging the gap between social and scientific policies to achieve an inclusive transition that leaves no one behind.

Getting enough money for this is important, noted **Aziza Akhmouch**, Head of the Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division, at the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities.

However, she added, "We also need to look at the social costs and policy trade-offs required." The recent 'Gilets Jaunes' protests in France not only show the impact of the fuel tax, but also a demand for more research to understand what motivated so many people to join the protests.

At this key time, ahead of the next EU election and the accompanying college of Commissioners, the European Commission Deputy Director-General for Research & Innovation **Patrick Child** agreed, "We must work much harder on integrating the social and human dimension into all our policies." However, setting a specific figure or percentage target for research funding was not the answer, he told the meeting: "It's unhelpful to have headline figures that would push us in the direction of segregation and division."

The aim should be to radically transform the way we live, Belgian Socialist MEP **Kathleen Van Brempt** summed up, while understanding the difficulties of doing so at the same time.

Phasing out coal and giving up the combustion engine may be a good thing, but their immediate abandonment would take away jobs in some parts of the EU and generate unnecessary inequalities by prioritising a hasty energy system transformation. Van Brempt, also Vice-President for sustainable development at the Socialist and Democrats Group Bureau, admitted: "**That's why we need to take a just transition approach and social sciences can help us implement that in a proper way.**"

SETTING THE SCENE

The EU's SHAPE ENERGY (social sciences and humanities for advancing policy in European energy) project was launched on 1 February 2017 with the aim of better integrating energy-SSH into the policy process. Due to end January 31, 2019, the platform is also aimed at developing Europe's expertise in using and applying energy-SSH research.

Co-ordinated by the Global Sustainability Institute at Anglia Ruskin University, and with 12 other partners, its results will feed into the European Commission's work into energy research and innovation.

"We want to better integrate the social and human dimension [into energy policy] to make a better energy future," explained the Institute's Principal Research Fellow Dr. Rosie Robison. "It is important to recognise that our society has come from somewhere and you can't paint everyone with the same brush," and we need to recognise this in energy research.

Fellow SHAPE ENERGY co-lead Principal Research Fellow Dr **Chris Foulds** agreed that looking at people's motives for action – be it because of cost or self-image – was essential when carrying out impact assessments of energy research: "If I turn the light off, will I save the planet?" he said, adding with a smile: **"Social scientists are not super heroes, but we believe in truth and are big fans of justice."**

Robison told the meeting SHAPE ENERGY's goal – embedded in the first of seven principles for energy-SSH in Horizon Europe – is to double the tiny share of the EU's Horizon 2020 energy research budget from 4 to 8%. "And if we zoom into that 4%, certain SSH disciplines like economics, business and political studies receive the lion's share of that money, while psychology and history receive only a very small fraction of that 4%," which does not impact on larger programmes, she added.

Interdisciplinary projects (across SSH and STEM) as well as SSH specific projects are needed she argued, including technical energy projects. Indeed, the second SHAPE ENERGY principle is that: "Core SSH issues need to be more deeply integrated into technical energy projects which seek to address societal challenges."

Robison continued to highlight two other principles showing how energy-SSH research is neglected – that Horizon Europe energy calls should explicitly consider which SSH disciplines they focus attention on and report on how this is being addressed; and that "the European Commission should more actively recruit energy-SSH expertise for Horizon Europe's proposal evaluator databases and panels".

The final three recommendations are that SSH should set the project direction and not just be used as a tool to generate impact (as an add-on at the end); energy-SSH tasks should be carried out by those with relevant background and training; and, that qualitative measures are needed for the European Commission to "meaningfully monitor the successful integration of SSH in energy projects".

In short, Foulds concluded: **"We need to embed SSH in the way Horizon Europe is managed and operationalized, not only on the side of the Commission and those in Brussels, but also on those planning and doing the projects so we can really drive our energy transition forward."**

CITIES AS CATALYSTS FOR TRANSFORMATION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Crucial to the energy transition are cities – that account for 75% of global greenhouse emissions. Predicted to make up more than 66% of the population in 2050, they provide the largest share – well over 60% – of GDP and jobs. **“Cities will be the core of making the transition and the just transition,”** Friends of Europe Director of Insights Dharmendra Kanani, the conference moderator, said.

“Urbanisation is one of the major trends affecting contemporary society,” Renata Mele, Head of Strategy E-City at Enel X, the Global Business Line of the Enel Group, dedicated to creating innovative energy solutions, agreed. And this impacts on aims to achieve cleaner energy – with the transport and buildings sector accounting for some 73% of the EU’s final energy consumption.

Mainstreaming research into policy thinking and development regarding cities will result in a more effective collaboration between researchers, policy workers and citizens. It will also help to change consumption patterns and achieve a more sustainable energy transition, the conference heard.

For **Simone Abram**, Anthropology Professor at Durham University; and Co-Director in the Durham Energy Institute, energy research has focused too much on individual consumer decisions. “We need to look at institutions, systems and energy practices rather than individual consumer behaviour and at the context of how we produce and use energy.”

Abram also regretted the bias to concentrate on megacities or megapolises instead of smaller or medium-sized cities, which are after all more common. She said the key issue was knowing how to work together and achieve a more people-centred approach.

“We need to push energy confidence in cities to use skills, knowledge and networks. Universities, local authorities and hospitals are the major employers in cities, so if they don’t work together we will not achieve any solutions.”

Attitudes are changing to energy consumption, she argued, particularly in the western world where consumers have the luxury to choose. “More people are realising that the meaning of life and happiness is not about consuming as much as possible, but about living well. Some people are actively choosing to leave the grid, although, in other parts of the world, this is not a choice.”

Lowering energy use and stopping what one delegate called “ostentatious consumption” means “going outside the system as currently offered.” And some cities are embracing this: “Nearly every city has a junk food [where waste food is recycled into new food] café,” Abram welcomed, adding, “but regulatory barriers also need to move.”



Florent Marcellesi, Member of the European Parliament, Committee for Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), agreed regulatory action was needed to put cities at the core of energy reforms. “Cities, citizens, local authorities will be the key drivers,” he said, noting this year member states need to present a long-term decarbonisation plan to the European Commission.

Supporting the call to integrate SSH-research into policy making, he also said social and gender issues were essential: “I put many amendments on gender in the EU energy package and they were all voted down,” regretted Marcellesi, also Vice-President of the European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources (EUFORES), a cross-party network connecting MEPs and parliamentarians to promote better implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies.

Like Abram, he said seeing the bigger picture and energy systems rather than focusing on individual actions was key. In the energy efficiency in buildings directive there are proposals to have near zero energy buildings, he explained. “But there is no point in having a very good passive building if you go from this building to the centre by car every day.”

The aim should be to achieve a positive spillover in behaviour – in other words when people behave sustainably in more than one area – like recycling their waste and buying organic food. Meanwhile, there should be more research into links between these social practices instead of focusing on single technologies like smart meters.

Stephen Cook, Associate Director of Energy, Cities and Climate Change at leading design firm Arup, said cities were working to improve energy practices. Technologies are largely available, he said, but whether they are affordable is another matter.

“We see cities making commitments all over the place, but the reality is, while they have extensive powers in housing and urban development, that they are constrained in what they can achieve in the energy system,” he noted. “We need the structures for this decision making to happen.”

More work and research are needed for cities to enable the transition to better energy choices – for example at “transaction moments” when consumers need to buy a new boiler or car and may be considering a more energy efficient option, Cook said. “But I don’t see this happening with supply chains and building communities.”

And with ownership split between district or national level, for example with district heating and electricity, he cautioned: “Municipal ownership can only work if cities have the capacity and resources to do something with the system or invest in the transition.” It would not be successful if the network has decades of neglect. This prompted Abram to recommend a new research project to compare different ownership situations and their consequences worldwide.

Mele said the energy sector had to change, with more focus on renewables and energy efficiency. “We believe in fostering the development of renewables in all areas that we operate,” she said. **“The electricity revolution is starting in some countries, and electric public transport can be an important driver to stop pollution,”** she added, particularly in mega cities.

She also noted the move towards more efficient LED lighting and traffic lights in cities has speeded up and improved mobility. But despite some “very good examples of the energy transition,” more needed doing to persuade people to make more energy-friendly choices, she said.

There are also cultural factors. Garret Patrick Kelly, Founder and Principal of the south East Change Network (SEE Change Net), pointed out: “If you come from Eastern Europe, many may still believe you are not a real man until you drive a German car.” Even if the tax on diesel is more expensive than that for electric cars, consumers need stronger price points as well as cultural tipping points to encourage people to buy these cars, Kelly said.



“Of course money is part of the solution,” the OECD’s Aziza Akhmouch said, but social costs and policy is also essential in the energy transition. The ‘Gilets Jaunes’ protests were a symptom of a syndrome she said, but “sparked by carbon pricing and the distributional effects on vulnerable groups”. People were angry that they were bearing the costs of the sustainable energy transition.

So to achieve a truly just transition, “people should ensure that money from the carbon tax or congestion charges are reinvested into vulnerable areas, to enable energy affordability,” she said. “The larger the city, the larger the inequality, and we need to address ex-ante the social costs of that transition.”

And for Akhmouch, while there is strong advocacy for the role of cities in the energy transition, it was essential to have shared responsibility with so many energy decisions taken at a national level – e.g. relating to subsidies or the national grid.

“In our review of 150 countries and their energy policies, only 11% mainstreamed the energy transition and climate change into their national urban policy. You can have a lot of money, but if you continue to take ‘silo’ policies [in a vacuum, with no consultation or sharing of opinions], you are not making the mark.”

She also advocated pushing the use of the “sharing economy” to drive infrastructure for a more energy efficient way of life. This could be car-share schemes or city bike services like Brussels’ Villo. “We did work saying 90% of the time a car is being used it is parked. But 50% of urban planning and landscape is related to cars, roads and street signing, so there is a bit of a disconnect there.”

Such a move cannot just be changed by economic measures and taxes, political commitment is also required. “Look at Paris and Mayor Anne Hidalgo’s push for more room for the pedestrian,” she said, Hidalgo wants to make all Paris’s public transport electric by 2030, and its public buildings energy efficient by 2050.

While warning that pushing for clean forms of mobility can come at a political cost, Akhmouch said again:

“We need a policy mix – and to mainstream climate into all policy areas.”

It was also essential to look at values, not just numbers [for example of people switching to electric cars], Marcellesi added, if people in coal-mining regions were to be persuaded to make the transition to clean energy. And the MEP wanted more: group solidarity, energy and climate mainstreaming and, come September, even a Transition Commissioner: **“We want climate and energy to be the basis of the next policies of the EU and of the Commission.”**



FINANCING RESEARCH FOR INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP

Research spending in Europe, despite a future cut in the EU budget following Brexit, is expected to go up by about one fifth for Horizon Europe. Currently set at €1 billion, Parliament's rapporteur, German centre-right MEP Christian Ehler, wants to increase funding for the programme to €120 billion.

The programme will continue to structure funding calls around global challenges such as energy. Proposals are based on three pillars – Open Science; Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness; and Open Innovation – and notably include a Climate-Energy-Transport cluster.

The challenge, agreed experts at the meeting, is to use what funding there is wisely to understand how social sciences and humanities research can accelerate action on climate change. For ultimately, Kanandri challenged, **“One Commission official told me: ‘There is enough money, it’s about how we spend it in the right direction’.”**

Derk Loorbach, Socio-economic Transitions Professor at Erasmus University Rotterdam and Director of the Deutsch Research Institute for Transition (DRIFT), said “There is a lot of innovation happening,” but the key was to see “what emerging solutions do we want and how can we take them forward.

“We must identify what we don’t want any more, and come up with destruction or phase out policies,” he said, as well as focusing more on existing projects such as renewable energy currencies, cooperatives, or local democracy initiatives. “It’s all out there, but how can we develop this to become the norm?” he said, calling to incorporate methodologies, a science mindset and an engaged mentality into social research projects.

Loorbach also had a very practical ask: that **“The Commission should invest €1 billion into a social research infrastructure project, linking niches of applied social science research on solutions for the energy transition.”** He also said that behavioural change needed a much more concerted effort than individual projects and an energy policy department.

“If the Commission is serious, it needs to challenge dominant norms in science. We need to look for a way to make a low-carbon lifestyle affordable, feasible and democratic and it’s a very clear challenge.”

The Commission’s Deputy Director-General for Research and Innovation Patrick Child agreed mainstreaming SSH research was essential. “We must build SSH funding into areas like the energy transition, climate change and mobility, where the impact in economic and social terms is important.” But Child, who also co-ordinates the H2020 budget, said giving a set figure was not the answer.

“We need to create the space for good ideas to come from the SSH community, but if empowering SSH just means giving more money to SSH ‘as they deserve it’, then we’re in a different conversation. **We need to get beyond the power tug of war – you’re not spending enough on SSH, oh yes we are, oh no we’re not...**

“I don’t want a headline goal of a billion euros, I want to focus on the outputs, the design programmes from the beginning and development rather than the outcomes.” With Horizon 2020 the Commission has deliberately tried to “cross silos, overcome barriers between disciplines and bring together disciplines,” he said, notably via the single cluster covering energy climate and mobility.



“The other good news is that we have a rather clear policy framework in which to work,” Child added. As well as the Commission’s ‘A Clean Planet for All’ long-term strategy for full decarbonisation by 2050, there are recommendations from the final report of the High-Level Panel of the European Decarbonisation Pathways Initiative (https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/rec-18-002-decarbonisation_booklet_27112018_0.pdf), with both documents released 28 November 2018.

Thanking SHAPE ENERGY for the “helpful pointers to design the future programme,” he said the consortium’s seven principles were also relevant for the wider community. The Commission may have money, “but we are a relatively small player in this global landscape, the messages are also useful for member states and the private sector who will play the biggest part in making a successful energy transition.”

Recognising the role of business, Michaël Gillis, Director of Strategy, Legal, Regulatory and Public Affairs at global energy company ENGIE, said: “We need a competitive energy transition, or at the very least an energy transition where the benefits are crystal clear to businesses and households.” Without this assurance, there would be a very high risk of the transition failing, for example economically, immediately.

“The energy transition shall be competitive, or it shall not be,” he said, as businesses must be competitive or they will go bust. “Therefore energy SSH must figure prominently in Horizon Europe’s priorities with this in mind.”

Meanwhile, he said if more emphasis was put on understanding behaviour, “when people can be pushed into the behaviour that we want, that would be a great step forward”.

For Gillis, SSH-research is essential to comprehend such motivations: “to understand what drives our customers, be they individuals, businesses or cities. And researchers, policymakers and energy companies must develop a deep understanding of incentives that can enable households and businesses to actually

consume less energy or opt for climate friendly energy sources or solutions.”

The urgency to make changes is clear, experts agreed: “Climate change is rapidly becoming an emergency, it is no longer a discussion topic,” Gillis said. “Most people understand this. But in the meantime we feel as a company there is no room for increases in the energy bill. The reaction of the Gilets Jaunes in France is evidence of this reality,” even though there were also deeper reasons for the protests, he made clear.

Belgian Socialist MEP Kathleen Van Brempt highlighted the major shift in opinion regarding climate change in the last ten years: “In Parliament, only one, two or ten MEPs still believe climate change is not happening. That’s the good news, but the bad news is that we don’t agree on radical change,” she regretted.



Socialist and Green MEPs failed for example to get higher climate targets or to completely phase out subsidies to fossil fuels, she said. In negotiations over electricity market design concluded in December, existing power plants emitting more than 550 g CO₂ kWh can still receive financial aid until 2025.

Meanwhile energy ambitions must also be realistic for everyone, she said: **“The whole climate policy is too much based on making sure we have the right technological solutions for everything.** We set targets for renewables and energy efficiency without saying how to implement this,” or ensuring we have support from the business world or consumers.

It is the same for transport, Van Brempt added. “I headed the ‘Dieselgate’ inquiry [that looked into Germany’s car emissions fraud scandal] that said we needed to phase out the combustion engine. But just saying that is not good enough,” she argued, as in the peripheries of Europe electric cars are just too expensive: “The ordinary punter cannot afford them.”

It was a difficult question to answer, she told the meeting. It was not right that the US had after all put billions of euros into electric cars, while: “The belief in the European car industry is still that you can make a lot of money with diesel.”

The Commission has also agreed in its decarbonisation scenario to focus on new technologies that make the most difference. “We should not be funding research into making existing technologies like the internal combustion engine better,” Child said.

Brempt too says that any investment into clean and sustainable technologies should be kept off the balance sheet. But she recognises the “strong push” to say, as the internal combustion engine will be there for the foreseeable future, that, “we should see how to make it better”.

The debate is there – and it is not clear-cut, the meeting was told. Sometimes diesel bans result in more emissions or electric cars can even be worse polluters than their diesel counterparts, some delegates claimed.

Brempt argues that research should be carried out to set the right incentives to ensure companies are not just driven by profit, but by other goals like social responsibility and sustainable development. And these should be translated into concrete benefits like tax

breaks. In addition, new specific funds should be given to achieve this just transition, and no investments should contradict the “just transition” principles.

Most of all, a completely different governance system is needed, she says. “The current system is based, after the financial crisis, on purely and only budgetary rules, and this is not helping. We also need sustainable development goals.”

Loorbach agreed, saying there was an individual responsibility to consume less. **“The way we use cars is completely stupid in cities.** As the OECD said, for 90% of the time they are not used at all. But industry is hesitant to move to different types of models – electric, hydrogen or just lighter weight.”

He noted electric cars have been around for 120 years, “but it is only because of social pressure and policy intervention that the diesel regime is pushed to start changing.”

The Rotterdam transition management expert said all urban cities need affordable access to an ‘emission-zero’ mobility system. “This implies phasing out all individual car ownership in city boundaries, which can be done, and be inclusive and affordable. SSH research has shown we can live with 50 to 60% less cars, but will industry like it? Probably not.

“If we designed a transport system today, no-one would design an individual car,” Van Brempt added. “But it’s happened, and we have to change that.”

More positively, Gillis said systemic change was possible – for example the phase-out of coal-fired power plants – with “the right boundaries”. Of course industry wants to make a profit or they will cease to exist, he said, but they will act rapidly with changing goals.



CONCLUSION OF MORNING POLICY CONFERENCE

At this key time, ahead of the next EU election and votes for a new college of Commissioners and European Parliament, mainstreaming SSH-research into future energy policies is essential, the conference heard.

The Commission's Childs pointed out research and innovation policy does not exist in a vacuum and "we must see things in a much more joined up and integrated way".

"We must get away from the mentality that SSH should be instrumentalised to deliver technological solutions, we need to be creative and clever in building SSH content in mainstream policy," he said.

And instead of setting an artificial percentage target, specific missions or budget goals for SSH-research, **"we need to achieve cross-cutting, headline measurable, understandable goals that mean something to individual citizens, not just sophisticated experts in the research community,"** he said.

Affordability is also important. ENGIE's Gillis urged policymakers and the public to be practical – and to aim for a competitive as well as just transition. "It's the whole debate between the end of the world and the end of the month," he said. People might want to make decisions to save the planet, but they will not want or be able to, if their monthly pay check is not enough.

And ultimately, complete lifestyle changes are key, as Van Brempt argued: "I never said that if you transform the combustion engine to electric cars everything will change, absolutely not, it's about transforming the way we live, including a completely different transport system than the one we have today."

While phasing out coal and giving up the combustion engine may be a good thing, abandoning them immediately would take away jobs in some parts of the EU. People and social values must be central to the sustainable agenda, Van Brempt, also Vice-President for sustainable development at the Socialist and Democrats Group Bureau, concluded. "That's why we need to take a 'just transition' approach and social sciences can help us implement that in a proper way."



SCENE SETTING: LEARNING FROM OTHERS

Learning from others: bridging the gap between research, policy and practice

The energy transition requires a collaborative effort from scientists, policymakers and citizens. However, policymakers are struggling to engage with citizens and interaction with scientists is often non-existent. This session highlighted the true potential of the energy transition when stories are heard, decisions shared and momentum for collective action taken to the next level.

Xavier Troussard, Director of Competences at the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, said: “A successful transition is co-designed and co-owned. Transition does not happen through individual behavior change, but through building together as a community”. He also stated that “policymakers should certainly be more open to a variety of insights – they should not just look at the modelling efforts or at predictions. Instead, policymakers should co-create policies with citizens.”

SSH projects can play a valuable role in bringing citizens and policymakers closer together. The European Commission’s Horizon 2020 Programme is the first funding initiative that gives SSH projects in the field of energy the chance to shine. One of those projects is Prosumers for the Energy Union (PROSEU), which aims to integrate the active participation of citizens in the energy transition. **Giorgia Rambelli**, Coordinator of Sustainable Resources, Climate and Resilience at ICLEI Europe, pointed out that EU policies feel very distant to citizens. “The prosumer phenomenon is a way to advance the European agenda and the idea of energy democracy”, she said.

Dharmendra Kanani, Director of Insights at Friends of Europe, noted that “PROSEU is an interesting example of bridging the democratic deficit and building the Energy Union from the ground.” ENERGISE – another project that receives Horizon 2020 funding – also takes citizens’ experiences as its focus. The project aims to study how conventions around energy consumption evolve in households and communities. **Frances Fahy**,

Senior Lecturer in Geography at the National University of Ireland and coordinator of ENERGISE, said that the project has shown that “the range of factors that impact household practices is very wide.”

INNOPATHS, too, receives Horizon 2020 funding. “The project works with economic and societal actors to generate low-carbon pathways for the EU”, said **Andrew Hook**, Research Fellow in Energy Justice and Transitions at Sussex University.

The EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) is an initiative by the European Commission to help Member States in their efforts to combat energy poverty. **Stefan Bouzarovski**, Professor of Geography at the University of Manchester and Chair of the project, said that “Energy poverty is not just a social policy issue – it is also about energy efficiency and the quality of housing.” EPOV’s data repository provides new ways to manage questions on inequality and societal change.

While these projects aim to link citizens and policymakers more closely, Troussard pointed out that scientists also need to make more of an effort to engage with policymakers: “At times, it is too easy for scientists to stay in their splendid isolation and have their success measured by peer-reviewed publications. Scientists should challenge themselves to engage with policymakers and society.”

Troussard also spoke about the challenge of communicating policies: “We see that it is very difficult to communicate evidence – people dispute facts and value beliefs that are shared on social media. We need new ways to communicate questions and positions.” Troussard sees a role for SSH in communicating policies: “We are trying out new ways to stimulate engagement – even with games – and we see more and more policymakers that recognize that they learn from these engagement exercises. This is certainly an area where SSH can contribute a lot”, he said.

PICTURES SELECTION



Rosie Robison, Principal Research Fellow at the Global Sustainability Institute, Anglia Ruskin University



Simone Abram, Anthropology Professor, and Co-director of Durham Energy Institute, Durham University



Aziza Akhmouch, Head of the Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division, OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities; **Florent Marcellesi**, Member of the European Parliament, ITRE Committee



Renata Mele, Head of Strategy E-City at Enel X



Stephen Cook, Associate Director of Energy, Cities and Climate Change at Arup





Derk Loorbach, Socio-Economic Transitions Professor; Director DRIFT, Erasmus University, Rotterdam; **Kathleen Van Brempt**, Member of the European Parliament, ITRE Committee; **Michaël Gillis**, Director of Strategy, Legal, Regulatory and Public Affairs, ENGIE



Patrick Child, European Commission Deputy Director-General for Research and Innovation



Xavier Troussard, European Commission Acting Director for Competences at the Joint Research Centre



Andrew Hook, INNOPATHS; **Giorgia Rambelli**, PROSUMERS; **Frances Fahy**, ENERGISE; **Stefan Bouzarovski**, EU Energy Poverty Observatory



Kinga Kovacs, Energy Cities



Christian Buscher,
Karlsruhe Institute of
Technology



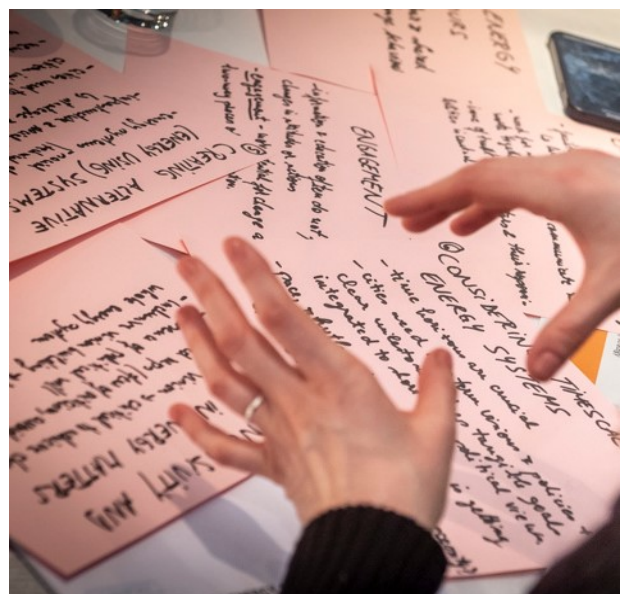
Chris Foulds, Anglia Ruskin
University, Cambridge



Patrizia Lombardi,
Politecnico di Torino



Ruth Mourik, Duneworks



INTERVIEWS



Interview with **Kathleen Van Brempt**, Member of the European Parliament, Committee for Industry, Research and Energy

- Why do we need to take social and human aspects along when developing climate and energy policy and how can we do that? (1)
- How are the SSH aspects taken along in the Horizon Europe programmes that are currently under negotiation? (2)

Interview with **Michael Gillis**, Chief Strategy, Legal, Regulatory and Public Affairs at ENGIE

- From an industry perspective, what are your priorities and expectations from the new Horizon Europe framework – especially the relationship between SSH and energy policy thinking and development?



Interview with **Xavier Troussard**, European Commission Acting Director of Competences at the Joint Research Centre

- From your personal expertise, why are social sciences important, how do you take them in consideration in your work at the JRC? And what could be done to integrate them more in future energy policies?



COVERAGE

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SOCIAL MEDIA IMPRESSIONS

Date	22/01/2019
Event	DESIGNING FUTURE ENERGY POLICIES Social sciences and humanities to accelerate the energy transition
No. of Tweets	59
Impressions	56.774
Retweets	116
Likes	107
Replies	3
Clicks on Image or Video	68
Detail Expands	120
Hashtag Clicks	33
Profile Clicks	81
Link Clicks	23
# Impressions	324.081

Other Notes

Belgium trends · [Change](#)

#sneeuw
 6,407 Tweets

#snow
 11.5K Tweets

#neige
 Martin Pigeon is Tweeting about this

#ShapeEnergyEU
 Patrick Child, SHAPE ENERGY, and 1 more are Tweeting about this

#energyefficiency
 1,857 Tweets

Chris Brown
 49.5K Tweets

Emiliano Sala
 103K Tweets

Marina de Távira
 2,160 Tweets

Sisu
 106K Tweets

First Man
 32.5K Tweets

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AGENDA

Research and Innovation Agenda (RIA) 2020-2030

CALL FOR ACTION: Support the integration of Social Sciences and Humanities research in Horizon Europe

-  1. SSH must feature more explicitly in Horizon Europe's energy research and innovation funding opportunities, compared to Horizon 2020.
-  2. Core SSH issues need to be more deeply integrated into technical energy projects which seek to address societal challenges.
-  3. Horizon Europe energy calls should explicitly consider which SSH disciplines they focus attention on, and report on how this is being addressed.
-  4. The European Commission should more actively recruit energy-SSH expertise for Horizon Europe's proposal evaluator databases and panels.
-  5. SSH should feature in interdisciplinary energy projects' concepts (i.e. setting the project direction), not only as a tool to generate impact (i.e. an add-on at the end).
-  6. Energy-SSH tasks should be undertaken by those with relevant background and training.
-  7. Qualitative measures are needed for the European Commission to meaningfully monitor the successful integration of SSH in energy projects.



CALL FOR ACTION:
Support more SSH research in Horizon Europe



Step 1:
Go to www.sli.do

Step 2:
Enter #ShapeEnergy

Step 3:
Sign your name and click on the 'Join' button

The conference used the application Sli.do to collect signatures in order to support the Research and Innovation Agenda (RIA) that the SHAPE ENERGY project developed throughout the last two years.

The application was introduced by the moderator of the conference, and Director of Insights at Friends of Europe, and the process to collect signatures was explained to all participants in the audience.

Overall this enabled to collect 70 additional signatures for the Research and Innovation Agenda (RIA) - in support of a better integration of energy-SSH within the next Research and Innovation European Commission Framework, Horizon Europe.

RESEARCH & INNOVATION AGENDA (RIA) 2020-2030 SUPPORT THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH IN HORIZON EUROPE



This is a summary of SHAPE ENERGY's recommendations for the upcoming Horizon Europe. The 7 principles outline clear actions for European funders, policy workers and researchers to support a more impactful role for energy-SSH in future energy systems and policies over 2020-2030.

We invite you to add your signature to support this initiative that will be submitted to the European Commission by the end of the month.

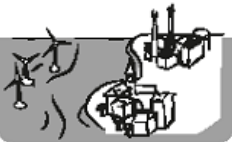
Go to www.sli.do, enter #SHAPEENERGY and add your SIGNATURE

1. SSH must feature more explicitly in Horizon Europe's energy research and innovation funding opportunities, compared to Horizon 2020.



- ▶ Energy-SSH remains significantly underfunded. In 2016:
 - only 4% of the EU's Horizon 2020 energy research budget went to SSH partners
 - 96% went to STEM - Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics
- ▶ SHAPE ENERGY advocates an ambition to double SSH partners' share to 8% through Horizon Europe
- ▶ We need interdisciplinary projects (across SSH and STEM) as well as SSH specific projects

2. Core SSH Issues need to be more deeply integrated into technical energy projects which seek to address societal challenges.



- ▶ Integrating energy-SSH issues (e.g. political, ethical, historical, cultural, institutional):
 - makes findings more societally relevant
 - increases their robustness
 - reduces risk of problems when embedding technological energy solutions in the real world
- ▶ We need more awareness of the diversity of energy-SSH (it's not only about e.g. education or communication)

3. Horizon Europe energy calls should explicitly consider which SSH disciplines they focus attention on, and report on how this is being addressed.



- ▶ Integrating energy-SSH issues (e.g. political, ethical, historical, cultural, institutional):
 - makes findings more societally relevant
 - increases their robustness
 - reduces risk of problems when embedding technological energy solutions in the real world
- ▶ We need more awareness of the diversity of energy-SSH (it's not only about e.g. education or communication)

All participants were given a 'Conference pack' including a detailed explanation of the RIA.

The conference pack also included key information about the event. Notably, a description of the organisers and supporters, as well the full list of registered and confirmed participants.

should more actively recruit energy-SSH expertise for evaluator databases and panels.

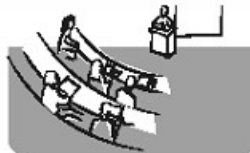
Energy-SSH researchers need to be represented on every Horizon Europe energy evaluation panel
To achieve this, better representation across disciplines in the European Commission's database of experts is essential
The European Commission should transparently publish and advertise annual figures for the disciplinary backgrounds of their evaluators

disciplinary energy projects' concepts (i.e. setting the tool to generate impact (i.e. an add-on at the end).



- ▶ For Horizon Europe, the European Commission should:
 - give clear guidance on their 'mainstreaming' ambitions and evaluation criteria for SSH
 - expect SSH to be incorporated fully into the 'Concept' section of interdisciplinary proposals (not just the 'Impact' section)
 - explicitly invite proposals to discuss what type of collaborative working they seek, why, and how

6. Energy-SSH tasks should be undertaken by those with relevant background and training.



- ▶ Training in SSH methods matters if rigorous and robust SSH research is to be conducted
- ▶ Coordinators of interdisciplinary (energy) projects need to understand the different disciplinary approaches their project is utilising

7. Qualitative measures are needed for the European Commission to meaningfully monitor the successful integration of SSH in energy projects.



- ▶ Potential qualitative measures include:
 - how have different types of expertise been brought together?
 - what has the inclusion of SSH-inspired interdisciplinary aims, processes, and outputs led to?
 - how has working with SSH enabled energy projects to affect policy?
- ▶ Evaluation could also allow for more experimentation - learning from failures

The complete findings and other useful resources can be found on the SHAPE ENERGY's website: shapeenergy.eu

SHAPE ENERGY is a €2m European platform for energy-related Social Sciences and Humanities (energy-SSH) which is working to develop Europe's expertise in using and applying energy-SSH.

Over 2017-2019 SHAPE ENERGY is running a wide range of activities and producing resources of use to researchers, businesses, policymakers, and NGOs.



This project has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 751224.



PRESS RELEASES

Prior to the conference, a press release, translated in 6 languages was sent to the press; to inform them about the SHAPE ENERGY conference as well as the call for action for a better energy transition.



17/01/2019

SETTE RACCOMANDAZIONI PER UNA MIGLIORE TRANSIZIONE ENERGETICA

Gli esperti sollecitano l'inclusione in Orizzonte Europa della ricerca nel campo delle scienze sociali e umanistiche.

Gli aspetti sociali e umani dei decisori rivolgono la luce al prossimo programma nel settore delle scienze. La piattaforma SHAPE ENERGY e gli organismi comuni. Sulla base di ciò sono state stilate sette "Trascurando l'apporto energetico" ha dichiarato sette principi indicano sostenere un ruolo di periodo 2020-2030".



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - 17 January 2019



17/01/2019

SIETE RECOMENDACIONES PARA UNA MEJOR TRANSICIÓN ENERGÉTICA

Los expertos instan a la inclusión en Horizonte Europa de la investigación en ciencias sociales y humanidades en

ante mucho tiempo, tecnológicas. Es crucial la energía (energía-

investigación en materia agendas de trabajo interesados a lo largo

SEVEN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A BETTER ENERGY TRANSITION

Experts urge inclusion of social sciences and humanities research in Horizon Europe



Pour diffusion immédiate

SEPT RECOMMANDATIONS
Les experts soulignent dans le programme

Les aspects humains focalisant leur attention prochain grand programme en matière de

The human and social aspects of the energy transition have for too long been ignored as decision-makers focus on technological innovations. It is crucial that Horizon Europe – the EU's upcoming major research funding programme – includes support for energy-related Social Sciences and Humanities (energy-SSH) projects.

The SHAPE ENERGY Platform is working to close the gap between energy-SSH research and strategic energy policy bodies in terms of common working agendas. Building on input from a diversity of well over 10,000 stakeholders over two years, they have produced seven tangible recommendations via which to do so.

"Neglecting SSH insights, including the social, political, historical and psychological dimensions of energy transitions – risks failing to meet Europe's ambitious visions for its energy future" stated Dr. Rosie Robison, Anglia Ruskin University (UK). "These seven principles outline clear actions for European funders, policy workers and researchers to support a more impactful role for energy-SSH in defining the energy agenda over 2020-2030," she added.

1. SSH must feature more explicitly in Horizon Europe's energy research and innovation funding opportunities, compared to Horizon 2020.
2. Core SSH issues need to be more deeply integrated into technical energy projects which seek to address societal challenges.
3. Horizon Europe energy call on, and report on how this



17/01/2019

SIEDMIE ZALECEŃ W SPRAWIE LEPSZEJ TRANSFORMACJI ENERGETYCZNEJ
Ekspert apelują o uwzględnienie badań z dziedziny nauk społecznych i humani

Humanistyczne i społeczne aspekty transformacji energetycznej ignorowano przez zt podczas którego decydenci koncentrowali się na innowacjach technologicznych. Kluc „Horyzont Europa” – przyszły główny unijny program finansowania badań naukowych wsparcie projektów o tematyce energetycznej z dziedziny nauk społecznych i humani

Platforma SHAPE ENERGY służy wyeliminowaniu luki między badaniami o tematyce energetycznej w

Name campaign	Date	Sent	Read	%	
2019_DE_Shape Energy Press List_17 January (8886)	17-01-2019	57	6	10,53%	
2019_PL_Shape Energy Press List_17 January (8885)	17-01-2019	22	1	4,55%	
2019_IT_Shape Energy Press List_17 January (8884)	17-01-2019	74	7	9,59%	
2019_ES_Shape Energy Press List_17 January (8883)	17-01-2019	34	5	14,71%	
2019_FR_Shape Energy Press List_17 January (8882)	17-01-2019	102	13	12,75%	
2019_UK_Shape Energy Press List_17 January (8881)	17-01-2019	490	76	15,51%	

A second press release was sent after the conference, to inform the press of the main outcomes of the event as well as to remind them of the importance of integrating energy-SSH research within Horizon Europe.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - 24 January 2019



NO PATH TO A JUST ENERGY TRANSITION WITHOUT SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH

Business, policy-makers, researchers push for greater integration of Social Sciences and Humanities research into energy policies

Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) must be a more prominent recipient of the European Union's Horizon Europe energy research and innovation funding opportunities – some €100bn for the 2021-2027 period. This was the call to action at Brussels' first ever conference dedicated to SSH research in the field of energy.

The 22 January event was organised as part of the SHAPE ENERGY H2020 EU-funded project, a €2m European platform for energy-related SSH research. Hosted by Friends of Europe, a SHAPE ENERGY partner, it highlighted that this research has the potential to help address pressing societal challenges but is currently significantly overlooked and underfunded.

In 2016, only 4% of Horizon 2020's energy research budget went to SSH research, while 96% went to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) research. "Energy-related SSH is neglected, with the setup of policy and funding systems continuing to favour evidence-gathering via technical energy research," explained Chris Foulds, Principal Research Fellow at the Global Sustainability Institute from Cambridge's Anglia Ruskin University, which leads SHAPE ENERGY.

The conference highlighted how SSH research would make a 'just transition' to a more sustainable future easier by providing a better understanding of how cities and citizens operate. It also emphasised the importance of bridging the gap between social and scientific policies to achieve an inclusive and equitable transition that leaves no one behind.

Getting enough money for this is important, noted Aziza Akhmouch, Head of the Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division, at the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities. However, she added, "We also need to look at the social costs and policy trade-offs required." The recent 'Gilets Jaunes' protests in France not only show the impact of the fuel tax, but also a demand for more research to understand what motivated so many people to join the protests.

At this key time, ahead of the next EU election and the accompanying college of Commissioners, the European Commission Deputy Director-General for Research & Innovation Patrick Child agreed, "We must work much harder on integrating the social and human dimension into all our policies." However, regarding setting a specific figure or percentage target for research funding was not the answer, he told the meeting: "It's unhelpful to have headline figures that would push us in the direction of segregation and division." SSH should be integrated, not separated off yet again.

The aim should be to radically transform the way we live, Belgian Socialist MEP Kathleen Van Brempt summed up, while understanding the difficulties of doing so at the same time. Phasing out coal and giving up the combustion engine may be a good thing, but their immediate abandonment would take away jobs in some parts of the EU and generate unnecessary inequalities by prioritising a hasty energy system transformation. Van Brempt, also Vice-President for sustainable development at the Socialist and Democrats Group Bureau, admitted: "That's why we need to take a just transition approach and social sciences can help us implement that in a proper way."

Participants were also presented with SHAPE ENERGY's Research and Innovation Agenda recommendations. These outline clear actions for European funders, policy-workers and researchers to support a more impactful role for energy-related SSH in defining the energy research and innovation over 2020-2030.

Name campaign	Date ↕	Sent	Read	% ↕
2019_UK_Shape Energy Press List_24 January (8902) - No path to a just energy ... - 2019-01-24T14:03:	24-01-2019	488	56	11,48%



APPENDICES

- 38 Conference numbers
- 39 List of participants to the pre-conference dinner
- 40 List of participants to the conference

THE CONFERENCE IN NUMBERS

Role	Numbers
Invited	14 555
Accepted (am)	380
Accepted (pm)	244
Refused (am)	156
Refused (pm)	193
Cancelled (am)	98
Cancelled (pm)	71
Total that expressed interest	424
Speakers	16
Moderator	1



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE PRE-SUMMIT DINNER (21 JANUARY)

Simone Abram

Anthropology Professor; and Co-Director of the Durham Energy Institute, Durham University, United Kingdom

Nikolaas Baeckelmans

Vice-President, European Union Affairs, ExxonMobil European Technology Centre

Patrick Child

Deputy Director-General, European Commission Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

Marie Claerbout

Senior Manager, European Affairs, ENGIE

Stephen Cook

Associate Director of Energy, Cities and Climate Change, Arup, United Kingdom

Raphaël Danglade

Programme Executive for Climate and Energy, Friends of Europe

Massimo Deandreis

General Manager, SRM - Economic Research Center, Italy

Pierre Tardieu

Chief Policy Officer, WindEurope

Chris Foulds

Principal Research Fellow, Anglia Ruskin University Global Sustainability Institute, United Kingdom

Nathalie Furrer

Director of Programmes and Operations, Friends of Europe

Elisa Gastaldi

Director, Siemens Communications and Government Affairs

Edward James-Smith

Energy Attaché, Permanent Representation of Denmark to the European Union

Dharmendra Kanani

Director of Insights, Friends of Europe

Heike Leberle

Political Adviser, European Parliament Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Renata Mele

Head of Strategy E-City, Enel X, Italy

Ruth Mourik

Founder, Duneworks, the Netherlands

Martin Porter

Executive Chair, Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership

Megan Richards

Director, Energy Policy, European Commission Directorate-General for Energy

Rosie Robison

Principal Research Fellow, Anglia Ruskin University Global Sustainability Institute, United Kingdom

Artur Runge-Metzger

Director, Climate Strategy, Governance and Emissions from Non-Trading Sectors, European Commission Directorate-General for Climate Action

Sandeep Simon

European Head of Energy and Utilities, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), United Kingdom

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE CONFERENCE (22 JANUARY)

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Professor of European Economics and Policy, Nottingham Trent University Dept of Economics, Nottingham Business School United Kingdom

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Head of the Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division at the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities

Monica Aleman

Researcher, Imec

Josephine Andersson

Policy Assistant, Swedenergy

Maria Rita Aniballe

Regione Campania

Jantzen Annette

Secretary General, National Energy Ombudsmen Network

Thomas Antoine

Secretary General, Benelux

Osman Arrobbio

Researcher, Università di Torino Department of Culture, Politics and Society Italy

Maite Arrondo

Housing Consultant, City of Barcelona Casa de la Ciutat Spain

Chaban Bajraktari

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Georgios Bardis

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Nicole Baromska-Glab

Former EU Official, Individuals

Liam Barrett

Intern, Welsh Higher Education in Brussels (WHEB)

Likoyi Baruti

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Eleanor Batilliet

Research Executive, Fleishman-Hillard

Thomas Bauwens

Post-doctoral Fellow, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands

Ahmed Bedreldin

PhD Candidate, Anglia Ruskin University Global Sustainability Institute, United Kingdom

Abolfazl Beheshti

President and Professor in International Relations and Energy Economy, European Network for Environment and Sustainable Development (ENEDS), France

Francisco Beirao

Head of Brussels Representation Office, EDP - Energias de Portugal

Zareen Bharucha

Senior Research Fellow, Anglia Ruskin University Global Sustainability Institute, United Kingdom

Thomas Biedinger

Junior Policy Adviser, European Renewable Energies Federation (EREF)

Julie Bolle

Head of Data Management and Support, Friends of Europe

Giuliana Bongiorno

, University of Antwerp

Nils Borg

Executive Director, European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ec3ee)

Paul Bossens

Chief Executive Officer, 100TWh

Adina Braha-Honciuc

Government Affairs Manager at Microsoft, Microsoft

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Christian Büscher

Scientific Staff, Knowledge Society and Knowledge Policy, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Germany

Dermot Buttle

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Head of European Public Affairs, Saint-Gobain

Clara Casert

Programme Assistant, Friends of Europe

Francois-Xavier Chevallerau

Senior Manager, PwC Luxembourg

Patrick Child

Deputy Director General, European Commission Directorate General for Research and Innovation (RTD)

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Senior Manager, European Affairs, ENGIE

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Raphaël Danglade

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Suzanne de Cheveigné

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Jacques de Jong

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Peter Deeney

Post-Doctoral Researcher, Dublin City University, Ireland

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Blue Book Trainee, European Commission Directorate General for Energy

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