StoRES

Promotion of higher penetration of Distributed PV through storage for all

Priority Axis 2: Fostering low-carbon strategies and energy efficiency in specific MED territories: cities, islands and remote areas

2.2: To increase the share of renewable local energy sources in energy mix strategies and plans in specific MED territories

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3 Contents

4 Project summary

The project addresses the development of an optimal policy for the effective integration of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and Energy Storage Systems (ESS). The primary challenge is to achieve increased penetration of RES and predominantly photovoltaics (PV), in the energy mix of islands and rural areas in the Mediterranean (MED) region without compromising grid stability. The main objective of StoRES is to boost self-consumption in the MED region with the integration of optimal storage solutions. Testing coupled PV-ESS solutions in different pilot sites and taking into account local particularities for optimization, current barriers concerning grid reliability with higher RES deployment will be eliminated. In addition to this, the development and integration of the proposed solution at both residential and community levels and applying different policy scenarios will lift the barriers related to the grid integration of ESS and extend the practical knowledge about this technology. It is expected that all the shortcomings regarding the intermittent nature of PV energy for increased penetration into the energy mix will be addressed whilst maintaining smooth operation of the grid.

The project started on 1st of November 2016 and is expected to be completed within 36 months.

5 Introduction

The stakeholders' selection is an important project activity, as a good choice will determine the wide dissemination of the results obtained and, most of all, the application of the outcomes of the project.

The stakeholders' selection is based on the content, the expected results and the effects of the project, as well as the available resources, the objectives of the engagement, and the willingness or the ability of the stakeholders to engage and be involved to the project.

Moreover, a deep knowledge of the stakeholders (e.g., their activity, their interest and possible involvement and influence in the project) allows defining the best strategy to increase their interest in the project and involve them in the application of the main outcomes.

Their identification is a collaborative process of research, debate, and discussion that draws from multiple perspectives to determine a key list of stakeholders across the entire stakeholder spectrum.

The objective of the identification of the stakeholders during the StoRES project is reaching the relevant stakeholders (at least 20 stakeholders per country) that belong to different contexts from each country. A lot of interest is related to local authorities, since they are responsible for designing and implementing policies.

Once the stakeholders are identified, the best activity to involve them in the project will be defined. In particular, training courses will be organised. Through the trainings, stakeholders will be engaged with the proposed solution and convinced to adopt main guidelines and suggestions, leading to the next activity. The trainings will be organized in each participating country and coincide with other planned activities. Certificates of attendance will be provided by the project consortium. The contents, procedures, and quality assurance of the trainings will be common in all countries and agreed beforehand.

The deliverable report is organised as follows. In the first chapter, the selection and the classification of the stakeholders useful for the StoRES project is described. Then the contents of the training courses, conceived taking into account the heterogeneity of the stakeholders, are proposed. Finally, in the Annex, the list of the stakeholders identified in each country is reported.

6 Stakeholder mapping process

The stakeholder mapping process aims at identifying which stakeholders need to be engaged in order to achieve the highest impact for the project. Stakeholders can be classified considering different aspects.

A first classification could be made considering where the stakeholders are situated and at what level their activity can impact in a country (that is their operating area).

A further classification could be done considering the stakeholders' activity and interests. Since the StoRES project involves different aspects, not only technical but also economical, behavioural and environmental features, different stakeholders, with different knowledge are recognised.

Finally, even if the results that will be obtained during the project should be stimulating for all the stakeholders, their interest could be different, and they need to be involved at different time and with different strategies. Thus, a third classification, considering the influence and the interest of the stakeholders in the ongoing project is developed.

In the following section the possible classification of the stakeholders is described.

6.1 Geographical classification of the stakeholders

Since the StoRES project involves different countries from the wide MED region, in order to guarantee an appropriate representation and a wide dissemination of the knowledge achieved during the project, 20 stakeholders from each country will be selected.

An initial classification of the stakeholders could be done by taking into account their action area. With the aim of disseminating widely the results obtained, the stakeholders identified should belong and act either at national or at local level.

Thus, a first classification could be made considering:

- National stakeholders,
- Local stakeholders

6.1.1 National stakeholders

The stakeholders belonging to this category are capable to change the national regulatory framework, allowing a higher ESS penetration in the power system with a top-down approach.

This stakeholder category includes not only policymakers (e.g. Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of the Environment, etc.) but also utilities that act in a wide technical area, such as Distributed System Operators (DSOs), Regulatory Authorities or association of categories (e.g. Association of Solar PV community, independent consumer organisation, etc.).

These stakeholders could foster the following actions:

- Dissemination and promotion of the project's results to other Ministries and regions and encourage them to adopt the proposed methodology,
- Promote the adoption of the proposed methodology at European level,
- Mainstreaming adaptation into the relevant sectoral policies,
- Integration of the implementation of the adaptation measures to the national funds.

6.1.2 Local authorities

The stakeholders belonging to this category are responsible for designing and implementing policies, benefiting from capacity building, and transferring of learning outcomes. This will empower them to contribute to eliminate obstacles that limit higher penetration of RES in the MED.

Entities like regions, neighbouring municipalities and relevant local and regional departments (e.g. Department of region for Information Education for Sustainability), but also professional association (e.g. Engineers Professional Association) belong to this category. This stakeholder category could promote the following actions:

- Decision making on the small-scale green infrastructure measures to be implemented,
- Dissemination and promotion of the project results to other provinces and encouraging them to adopt the proposed methodology,
- Mainstreaming adaptation into the relevant sectoral policies,
- Joint implementation of certain adaptation measures in the case of neighbouring municipalities,
- Adopting the proposed methodology,
- Provide the necessary information for recording the existing situation in the partner municipalities,
- Decision making on the future frames which be examined with respect to climate change.

6.2 Identification of the working area of the stakeholders

As stated before, the previous classification allows identifying the operating area of the stakeholders. In order to determine which stakeholders are more suitable to contribute and which will be affected by the project, and therefore critical to be involved, it is important to identify their interests and roles in relation to the project and to prioritise them according to their importance to, and influence over, the project.

The stakeholders could be categorised into:

1. Citizens (and consumer organisations)
2. Policymakers (at local and national levels)
3. DSOs and Regulatory Authorities
4. Companies involved in the field of design and construction of environmental technologies and projects or providing consulting services

5. Academic bodies, research institutes in the fields of environment, energy, engineering, etc.

All the necessary details of the identified stakeholder groups, reasons to involve them and reasons why they might be willing to engage in the project are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Reasons to involve the stakeholders and interest to be involved

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	***REASON TO INVOLVE***	***INTEREST/BENEFIT***
Citizens	• Raise of awareness • Exercising pressure on governments and companies • Adoption of project outcomes	• Economic benefits • Reduction of electricity costs • Protection from environmental degradation
Policymakers (local authorities):	• Implementation and replication of project outputs • Promote wider adoption and replication of the project outcomes • Foster dissemination results • Liaison with other entities • Involvement of citizens	• Increasing awareness • Enhancing sustainability • Funding opportunities • Minimise financial risk of non-accounted factors
Policymakers: (national authorities):	• Implementation and replication of project outputs • Foster dissemination results • Involvement of citizens	• Opportunity to develop better policies based upon the project's outcomes • Minimise financial risk of non-accounted factors • Funding opportunities • Protection from environmental degradation
DSOs	• Foster research • Networking • Sharing expertise • Implementation and replication of the project's outputs • Interest on results	• Opportunity to develop better policies based upon the project's outcomes • Minimise financial risk of non-accounted factors • Funding opportunities
Academic bodies	• Foster research • Networking • Sharing expertise • Implementation and replication of the project's outputs • Interest on results	• New research opportunities • Networking • Potential collaboration
Manufacturers	• Foster dissemination of results	• Experience and best practices on the issues

6.3 Stakeholder engagement method

The literature on stakeholder analysis suggests a further classification, that considers the stakeholders' level of interest and level of influence on the project. The classification could be represented through a diagram, as it can be seen in Figure 1, characterized by four "boxes". Each of the four boxes represents the "level" of engagement, ranging from the lowest level ("inform"), through the middle levels ("consult" and "involve") to the highest level ("collaborate").

Table 1 can be a useful instrument for the selection of the engagement process of the stakeholders.

Figure 1 shows the possible classification of the stakeholders identified during this activity, starting from the aspects described in Table 1.

It is important to keep in mind that this classification is not strict, due to the fact that the interest or influence of a stakeholder may change as the project progresses. Therefore, there is a need to continuously reassess and identify the stakeholders and their level of engagement at different stages of the project.

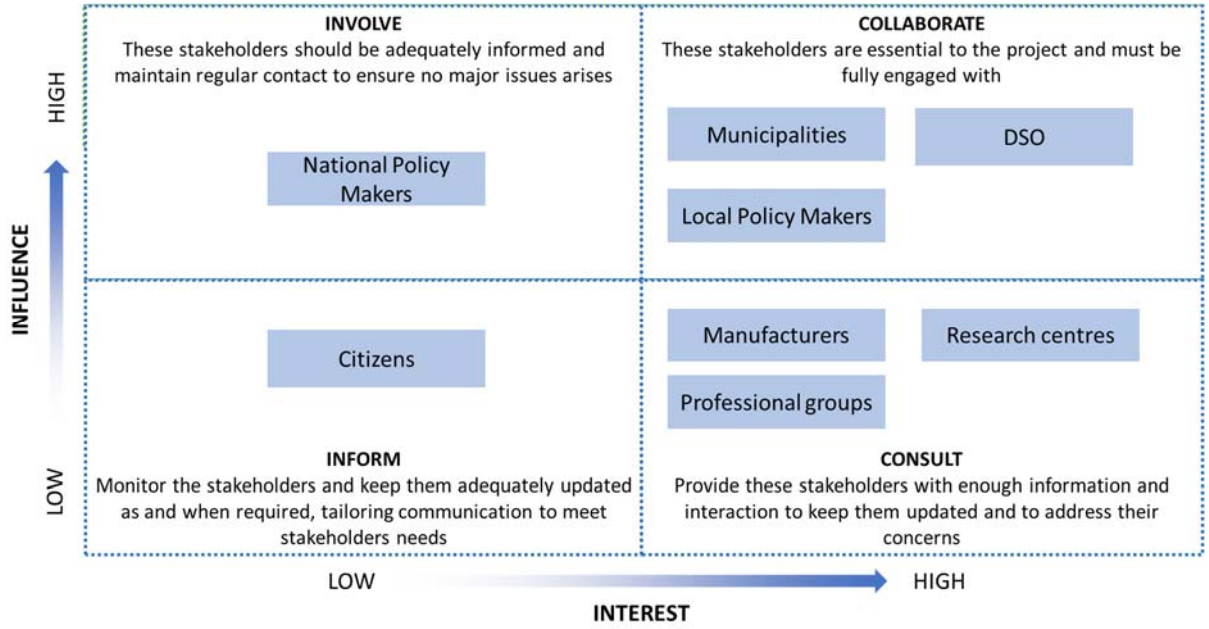

Figure 1. Stakeholder influence against the stakeholder interest

7 Contents of the training courses

Once the stakeholders have been identified, it is possible to define the topics that will be covered in the training course.

The creation of the mapping table has allowed recognising heterogeneous stakeholders with different background and aims. This difference underlines the need of different contents that have to be covered during the training courses.

In order to take into account all these differences, the organisation of different training courses focused on the main interest of the stakeholders could be considered.

However, this does not imply that the training courses should be devoted only to one aspect, but the level of detail on the different topics has to be appropriate to the audience (e.g. business vs technical).

Thus, it is possible to identify two types of contents: common contents, which would be described in all the training courses, and specific contents, that will be discussed considering the audience.

7.1 General contents

In the following section, the contents of the training courses that could be interesting for all the stakeholders involved are summarised.

7.1.1 General context

- Description of the operating context;
- State-of-the-Art about (more emphasis should be placed on the topic of main interest for the audience):
    - Regulatory aspects at European and National levels;
    - Grid-connected energy storage:
        - Roles of storage in the electricity grid,
        - Essential elements - life cycle phases and planning,
        - Business models,
        - Risks in energy storage.

7.1.2 Description of the StoRES project

- Main objectives

  (Description of the aim of the project, expected outcomes);
- Partners and activities

  (Brief presentation of the partners involved and their activities during the project);
- Pilots

(Description of the pilot characteristics).

7.1.3 Study cases

It is possible to describe the most interesting study cases and present the initial results obtained:

- Project development,
- Project financing.

7.1.4 Project outcomes

The lesson learnt from the project can be described.

7.1.5 General barriers and solutions adopted (adoptable)

Finally, the issues raised during the project and solutions adopted have to be described (more emphasis should be placed on the topic of main interest for the audience):

- Investment barriers and financial hurdles,
- Lack of public perception and awareness,
- Lack of Demand Side policy,
- Policy incoherence, lack of legislation, standardization and public procurement schemes,
- Lack of cooperation.

7.1.6 Open discussion of stakeholders about the lessons learnt

An open discussion among the stakeholders about the lessons learnt should be proposed.

7.1.7 How to get involved

Finally possible collaboration, resources and forthcoming opportunities have to be presented.

7.1.8 Evaluation of training

A final questionnaire in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the training course, can be proposed.

7.2 Specific topics following the categories of stakeholders identified

As stated above, each identified category is characterized by a very different background and aims. In order to increase the interest of the stakeholders in the project and persuade them to apply its outcomes, it is important to organise training courses that could be focused on their interest, not trivial as well as excessively difficult, capable to increase their knowledge in the sector.

In the following sections the main topics that could be analysed during the training courses are described.

7.2.1 Technical aspects

DSOs, equipment manufacturers, and trade associations and professional groups are mostly interested in technical and economic issues. Also people belonging to research institutes are interested in these fields. The lesson should not be extremely theoretical but focused on practical aspects.

During the presentation of the project, more details on the pilots and on technical aspects should be provided. For instance, the impact on the assets (e.g. contingencies if any), the benefits obtained, the greatest difficulties found and the support that they should provide in order to avoid them.

Also, comparison of the technical rules among the countries should be an interesting topic.

Finally, costs and revenues should be described in order to validate the strategy developed.

7.2.2 Regulatory aspects

Stakeholders interested on this topic are governmental bodies at local and national levels. Suggestions about regulatory and financial aspects that should be promoted in order to foster ESS at domestic and at neighbourhood/community level have to be discussed.

Moreover, since the policymaker can promote a wider adoption and replication of the project outcomes, costs and revenues should be described in order to validate the strategy developed.

8 Conclusions

This report provides a description of the activities related to the preparation of the training for the stakeholders. Starting from their classification based on their operating context (national or local) and their working area (e.g. research, legislation, technical, etc.), the possible methods for their engagement in the project and the contents of the training courses are proposed. A list of the stakeholders identified in each country, considering all these aspects, is provided.

9 Annex

In the following section, the stakeholders identified for each country are summarised.

For each stakeholder, its activity, its level of relationship and potential interest on the StoRES project are described. Moreover each stakeholder is identified by:

- **ASS** if the stakeholder is a trade association;
- **CONS** if the stakeholder is a consumer organisation;
- **DSO** if the stakeholder is a Distribution System Operator;
- **GOV** if the stakeholder is a governmental body (e.g. Province, Authority);
- **MAN** if the stakeholder is a manufacturer (e.g. Sonnen, Varta);
- **REG** if the stakeholder is a Regulator;
- **RES** if the stakeholder is a Research Institute.

For each stakeholder, its level of relationship and its level of interest is identified, using a scale from 1 (minimum level) to 5 (maximum level).

9.1 Stakeholders in Cyprus

Table 2 summarises the stakeholders identified in Cyprus at national and local level.

Table 2. Cypriot stakeholders

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of interest**
Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (CERA)	Cyprus Regulatory Authority of energy	REG	5	5
Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry (MECI) – Energy Service	Cypriot Ministry of energy	GOV	5	5
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (MARDE)	Cypriot Ministry of environment	GOV	3	3
TSO - Cyprus	Transmission System Operator	TSO	5	5
DSO - Cyprus	Distribution System Operator	DSO	5	5
Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC)	Market operator	GOV	5	5
House of Representatives – Energy Committee	Parliament committee for energy	GOV	4	3
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of interest**
Cyprus Energy Agency (CEA)	Organization for renewables	ASS	4	3
Association of Renewable Energy Companies of Cyprus	Association of companies	ASS	4	4

Cyprus Association of Renewable Energy Enterprises (SEAPEK)	Association of enterpirses	ASS	4	4
Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber	Scientific chamber	ASS	4	3
Association of Mechanical & Electrical and Energy Consulting Engineers	Professional association	ASS	4	3
Federation of Employers and Industrialists of Cyprus	Professional association	ASS	4	3
Federation of Environmental Organizations of Cyprus	Association of organizations	ASS	3	3
Union of Cyprus Municipalities	Union of municipalities	ASS	4	4
Union of Cyprus Communities	Union of communities	ASS	3	3
Cyprus Consumer Association	Independant consumer organisation	ASS	3	3
Cyprus Association of Energy Saving Companies (PASEEXE)	Association of companies	ASS	4	3
Cyprus Electrical Engineers Association	Professional association	ASS	4	3
Cyprus Wind Energy Association	Association of wind energy	ASS	3	3
Cyprus Standardization Organization (CSO)	Certification Authority	ASS	4	3

9.2 Stakeholders in France

Table 3 summarises the stakeholders identified in France at national and local level.

Table 3. French stakeholders

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
INES	National institute on solar energy	RES	5	5
CRE	National regulator on energy	REG	5	3
Enerplan	National trade-union on solar energy	MAN / ASS	3	3
Enedis	National distribution service operator	DSO	5	3
ATEE	Technical association for energy and environment – working group on Storage	ASS	4	3
ADEME	National agency on energy	ASS	4	4
SOLARWATT, Fronius, Solaredge, SMA..	Storage manufacturer	MAN	5	4
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
Territoire Energie Drome	Local DSO in Drome district	DSO	3	4
AURA Digital Solaire	Regional union of companies of the solar sector	MAN / ASS	3	3

Local energy agencies	Give advices to citizes and municipalities on energy topics	ASS	3	2
Regional council	Energy department of the regional council	GOV	3	2
GPPP	Grouping of small PV producers	ASS	3	2
Local energy communities	Involve citizens in energy production at a local sccale	ASS	3	2
PV installers	Sell and install PV systems using self-consumption	CONS	5	4
Regional "TEPOS"	All the territories which are involved in an energy action plan	GOV	3	3
Tenerrdis	Regional cluster on innovation and energy transition	CONS	3	3
PV design offices	Regional engineering companies which design PV solutions	CONS	3	3
Cluster Eco Energies	Regional cluster on energy efficiency	CONS	3	2
Grenoble INP	University specialized in smart-grid issues	RES	4	3
Monitoring solution developers (RTONE, Monabee, ...)	Develop and sell EMS to monitor and control PV production	CONS	3	3

9.3 Stakeholders in Greece

Table 4 summarises the stakeholders identified in Greece at national and local level.

Table 4. Greek stakeholders

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
RAE (Regulatory Authority for Energy)	Regulatory Authority for Energy	AUT	4	4
HEDNO	DSO	DSO	5	4
ADMIE	Independent Power Transmission Operator	ADM	4	4
LAGIE	Operator of Electricity Market	OPR	4	3
CRES	Greek organisation for Renewable Energy Sources (RES), Rational Use of Energy (RUE) and Energy Saving (ES)	GOV	5	4
HELAPCO (Hellenic Association of Photovoltaic Companies	representing the major PV companies active in the production, trading, installation and maintenance of photovoltaic systems in Greece, represents the domestic market in international meetings and fora	ASS	5	4
SPEF (Photovoltaic Energy Producers Association)	Members of PV companies with PV installations above 20 kWp	ASS	5	4
SPIEF MND	Energy producers association of no interconnected islands	ASS	5	4
CERTH (Centre of Research & Technology Hellas)	Research institute	RES	3	3

Ministry of Environment and Energy	Greek ministry of environment and energy	GOV	5	4
ELETAEN	Greek Wind Energy Association	ASS	5	4
SEMICOM GP Hellas SA	Battery producer	MAN	5	5
Sunlight Reliable Battery Solutions	Battery producer	MAN	5	5
TSMEDE (Engineers professional association)	Professional association	ASS	5	5
EETEM	Professional and Scientific Association of Engineers (Technological Direction)	ASS	4	3
Fronius	PV panel and inverter manufacturer	MAN	5	5
SMA	PV panel and inverter manufacturer	MAN	5	5
Kostal	PV panel and inverter manufacturer	MAN	5	5
KEN	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
Watt and Volt	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
HERON	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
Elpedison	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
Protergia	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
NRG	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
Volterra	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
Green	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
Volton	Provider of integrated electricity services	CONS	4	3
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
Technological Research Centre of Western Macedonia	Supervised by the Greek Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs	RES	5	5
Hellenic Association of PV energy producers	Members of PV owners (mainly in northern Greece) with PV installations between 20-100 kWp	ASS	5	5
TCCI (local chamber of commerce and industry)	Thessaloniki chamber of commerse and industry	ASS	4	3
CCWM (local chamber of commerce)	Western Macedonia Commerce Chamber	ASS	4	3
ACCI (local chamber of commerce and industry)	Athens chamber of commerse and industry	ASS	4	3
SPEFWM (Photovoltaic Energy Producers Association of Western Macedonia)	Part of SPEF	ASS	5	5
Municipality of Kozani	Part of Western Macedonia region	GOV	5	5
SYFANET	Pharmacy warehouse association	ASS	5	4

Technical Chamber of Kozani (TEE WM)	Member of National Technical Chamber	ASS	4	5
Region of Western Macedonia	The region hosts the majority of the energy industry and thus renewbale energy sources are highly promoted	GOV	4	4
SHERDM	Electrical project constructors' Association	ASS	4	4
Municipalities of Central and Western Macedonia	Belongs to Centran Macedonia and Western Macedonia Prefectures	GOV	4	3

9.4 Stakeholders in Italy

Table 5 summarises the stakeholders identified in Italy at national and local level.

Table 5. Italian stakeholders

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
ARERA (Autorità di regolazione per energia reti e ambiente)	Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment	AUT	4	4
E-Distribuzione	DSO	DSO	5	5
GSE (Gestore Servizi Energetici)	Energy Services Operator	GOV	4	3
Altroconsumo	Independant consumer organisation	CONS	5	3
Ministry for Economic Development (Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico, MISE)	Italian Ministry for Economic Development	GOV	5	3
ANCIM - Italian Small Island Association	Italian Small Island Association	ASS	4	3
Ministry of the Environment	Italian ministry of the Environment	GOV	5	4
ANEV	Italian Wind Energy Association	ASS	4	4
Italia Solare	The Association of the Italian Solar PV Community	ASS	5	5
Enea	Research institute	RES	4	3
Sonnen Italia	Energy Storage systems producer	MAN	5	4
Varta Italia	Energy Storage systems producer	MAN	5	4
ANIE Rinnovabili	Italian Electrical engineering and electronic Industry	ASS	4	4
ClimateHouse energy efficiency certification	Certification Authority	GOV	5	3
AEIT	Italian Association of Electrical, Electronics, Automation, Information and Communication Technology	ASS	4	4

LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
Unione dei comuni della Marmilla	Association of the Municipalities of the Marmilla area	ASS	5	5
Departement of Energy	Province of Oristano	GOV	4	4
INFEAS System (Information Education for Sustainability)	Autonomous Region of Sardinia /Province of Oristano	GOV	4	4
Engineers professional association	Professional association	ASS	4	3
Industrial expert professional association	Professional association	ASS	4	3
Sardegna Ricerche	Research institute	RES	4	4
LAORE (Department for the multifunctionality of agricultural enterprises, rural development & agrifood chain)	Autonomous Region of Sardinia	GOV	4	4

9.5 Stakeholders in Portugal

Table 6 summarises the stakeholders identified in Portugal at national and local level.

Table 6. Portuguese stakeholders

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
ERSE - Regulatory Entity for Energy Services	Regulatory Entity for Energy, as well the operations activity of the electric mobility network.	REG	4	3
General Direction of Energy and Geology (DGEG)	Body of the Portuguese Public Administration whose mission is to contribute to the design, promotion and evaluation of policies on energy and geological resources.	GOV	4	3
Ministry of the Environment and Energy Transition	The role of the Government of the Environment and Energy Transition is to formulate, conduct, execute and evaluate policies on the environment, urban planning, cities, transport, climate, nature conservation and energy with a view to sustainable development and social and territorial cohesion.	GOV	4	2
REN - National Energy Networks	TSO	TSO	4	3
EDP Distribution	DSO	DSO	5	4
APE	Portuguese Energy Association	ASS	4	4

APREN	Portuguese Renewable Energies Association	ASS	4	4
ADENE	National Energy Agency	ASS	4	4
IPES	Portuguese Institute of Solar Energy	ASS	4	3
APIGCEE	Portuguese Association of Large Electric Power Consumers	ASS	4	3
MOBI.E	National network of electric mobility	ASS	4	3
DECO	Organization that represents and defends the Portuguese consumers	CONS	4	3
APISOLAR	Portuguese Solar Industry Association	ASS	4	4
APIGCEE	Portuguese Association of Large Electric Power Consumers	REG	4	3
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
AMAL – Inter municipality Community of Algarve	Association of the Municipalities of the Algarve	ASS	4	4
CCDR Algarve	Algarve Regional Coordination and Development Commission	GOV	4	4
AREAL	Regional Energy and Environment Agency of Algarve	ASS	5	5
University of Algarve (UAlg)	Higher Institute of Engineering (ISE)	RES	4	5
CRIA (UAlg)	Division of Entrepreneurship and Technology Transfer	RES	3	3
ENERCOUTIM	Alcoutim Solar Energy Association	RES	4	5
Grupo rolear	Energy Efficiency Solutions	RES	3	4
SUN CONCEPT	Solar Boat Builders	RES	3	4
NERA	Business Association of the Algarve Region	RES	2	3

9.6 Stakeholders in Slovenia

Table 7 summarises the stakeholders identified in Slovenia at national and local level.

Table 7. Slovenian stakeholders

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
SODO	Slovenian System operator	REG/DSO	5	5
Ministry of Infrastructure	Slovenian ministry of infrastructure	GOV	4	3
Elektro Maribor d.d.	DSO	DSO	5	4
PETROL d.d.	Energy company	OTHER	5	4

Eko sklad j.s.	Eco Fund, Slovenian Environmental Public Fund	GOV	5	5
BISOL	Manufacturer of photovoltaic modules and mounting systems	MAN	3	5
ZSFV Slovensko združenje fotovoltaike	Slovenian photovoltaic association	ASS	2	5
Svetovalci mreže ENSVET	Energy Advisory Network	GOV	5	4
Institute of Energy Technology	Research institute	RES	5	5
Agencija za energijo	Energy agency	GOV	3	3
Slovensko združenje za energetiko	Slovenian energy association	ASS	3	4
Društvo za trajnostno energijo	Sustainable energy group	ASS	2	5
Gospodarsko interesno združenje vetrne energije	Economic interest group for wind power	ASS	3	3
Portal Energija	Web portal about energy	CONS	3	4
Portal Trajnostna energija	Web portal about OVE	CONS	3	4
Portal Energetika.Net	Web portal about energy	CONS	5	4
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
ENERGAP	Energy agency	GOV	5	5
LEA Sp. Podravje	Energy agency	GOV	5	5
Zeleni razvojni preboj d.o.o.	Private company, technical consultant	MAN	5	5
NP Power, Niko Leben s.p.	Private company, technical consultant	MAN	5	5
MRA - Maribor Development Agency	public non-profit institution, responsible for the coordination of regional development activities in the Podravska region	GOV	4	5
Development Information Centre Slovenska Bistrica	Local development agency	GOV	5	4
Pomurski razvojni inštitut	Research institute	RES	3	3
Stroj, raziskovalni inštitut	Research institute	RES	3	3
Municipality of Slovenska Bistrica	Municipality in the Eastern Slovenian region	GOV	5	3
Municipality of Makole	Municipality in the Eastern Slovenian region	GOV	4	3
Municipality of Rače-Fram	Municipality in the Eastern Slovenian region	GOV	4	3

9.7 Stakeholders in Spain

Table 8 summarises the stakeholders identified in Spain at national and local level.

Table 8. Spanish stakeholders

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
Association of Spanish Agencies for Energy Management	Professional Association	ASS	3	3
Ministry of Energy Transition	Government of Spain	GOV	3	5
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment	Government of Spain	GOV	3	5
Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDAE)	Government of Spain	GOV	3	4
Association of Renewable Energy Companies-APPA	Professional Association	ASS	3	5
AEPIBAL - ASSOCIACIÓN EMPRESARIAL DE PILAS, BATTERIES AND ENERGY STORAGE	Professional Association	ASS	1	4
LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS				
Stakeholder	**Details**	**Category**	**Level of relationship**	**Level of Interest**
Aragón Energy Cluster	Professional Association	ASS	5	5
Regional Ministry of economy Employment and Industry	Government of Aragón	GOV	5	5
Regional Ministry of rural development and sustainability	Government of Aragón	GOV	5	5
Technological Istitute of Aragón	Research Institution	RES	5	3
Center for Energy Resources and Consumption Research (CIRCE)	Research Institution	RES	5	5
Provincial Council of Zaragoza	Province of Zaragoza	GOV	4	3
Provincial Council of Huesca	Province of Huesca	GOV	4	3
Provincial Council of Teruel	Province of Teruel	GOV	4	3
Council of Cariñena	Province of Cariñena	GOV	4	3
College of Property Administrators of Aragón	Porofessional Association	ASS	4	4
Energy Efficiency Cluster of Aragón EFENAR	Porofessional Association	ASS	3	3
Aragón Energética	Professional Association	ASS	5	4
Andalucian Federation of Muncipalities and Provinces	Association of MunicIpalities of Andalucia	ASS	5	4
Aragonese Federation of Municipalities, Counties and Provinces,	Association of Municipalities of Aragón	ASS	4	2