

Thursday, 5 November 2009

Representation of the State of Baden-Württemberg to the European Union, Brussels

Green Transformation towards a Sustainable Industrial Policy for Europe

Conference handout

Green Transformation towards a Sustainable Industrial Policy for Europe

Annual International Conference of the Öko-Institut

Programme Thursday, 5 November 2009

10:00	Check-in
10:30	Welcoming address <i>Helmfried Meinel</i> , Chair of the Committee, Öko-Institut
10:45	Video greetings <i>Achim Steiner</i> , Executive Director, UNEP
11:00	Keynote <i>Günter Verheugen</i> , Vice-President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Enterprise and Industry
11:30	Discussion panel <i>Günter Verheugen</i> , Vice-President of the European Commission, Commissioner for Enterprise and Industry <i>Derek Eaton</i> , Programme Officer, UNEP / DTIE - Economics & Trade Branch <i>Ashley Miller</i> , U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Mission to the European Union <i>A Representative of the Chinese Government</i> Chair: <i>Christian Hochfeld</i> , Member of the Executive Board, Öko-Institut
12:30	Lunch break
14:00	Workshops

Workshop I

Designing Effective Policy Instruments The case for renewable energy policy

Renewable energies are one of the major building blocks for the transition toward a sustainable future. The EU member states and the European Union have been promoting renewable energy sources actively since the early 1990s with varying degrees of success. In this workshop we will explore which policies have been effective in promoting the deployment of renewables and a renewable energy industry, and which lessons can be learned for future renewables policy and other fields of environmental policy.

Tom Howes, Policy Officer, Regulatory Policy and Promotion of Renewable Energy, European Commission

Dr Stephan Singer, Global Energy Policy Director, WWF International

Christian Kjaer
Chief Executive Officer, European Wind Energy Association

Carlos Gascó Travesedo, Head of the Prospective Department, Iberdrola Renovables

Christof Timpe, Head of Energy & Climate Division, Öko-Institut (Freiburg)

Chair: Uwe Fritsche, Head of Energy & Climate Division, Öko-Institut (Darmstadt)

Workshop II

Resource Conservation

Resource fever - Which instruments are effective in securing valuable secondary resources?

Precious and special metals are crucial for the successful development of sustainable future technologies such as photovoltaic applications and battery technologies. In Europe the only relevant sources of such metals are to be found above ground – in, for instance, cars, computers, mobile phones, etc. Despite efforts to make Europe a leader in the recycling of these metals, exports constitute a huge drain on European resources in the form of used goods. The workshop discusses appropriate framework conditions for a sustainable European recycling industry and the economic, social and environmental prospects for emerging economies and developing countries in enhanced international cooperation on waste management and recycling.

Dr Christian Hagelüken, Senior Manager Business Development & Marketing, Umicore Precious Metals Refining

Dr Michael Warhurst, Senior waste and resources campaigner, Friends of the Earth UK

Monique Jones, Director Trade and Competitiveness, Eurometaux

Guido Sonnemann, Programme Officer for Innovation and Life Cycle Management, Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP - DTIE (tbc)

Dr Matthias Buchert
Head of Infrastructure & Enterprises Division, Öko-Institut

Chair: Andreas Hermann, LL.M., Deputy Head of Environmental Law & Governance Division, Öko-Institut

Stefan Seum, Senior Researcher Infrastructure & Enterprises Division, Öko-Institut

Workshop III

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

CSR in sustainable industrial policy: prospect or pretence?

Corporate social responsibility has become a widely used – though still contested – concept among corporate, political and civil society leaders. The CSR concept, by which companies decide voluntarily to contribute to a better society and a cleaner environment, may well have a place within a sustainable industrial policy. But does this place amount to a genuine prospect, or is it rather pretence? Recently, there has been irresponsible corporate practices, which continue to exist and therefore must be looked out for. Research suggests that CSR has a role to play in contributing to sustainability and competitiveness – assuming certain factors as preconditions. What factors are these and how might they be encouraged politically? How can they help to prevent corporate scandals in the future? The workshop will critically reflect on and discuss this question.

Roger Vercammen, Director External Relations Europe, Sony Europe

Paul de Clerck, Head of Economic Justice Program, Friends of the Earth Europe

Thomas Dodd, Policy Officer on CSR, European Commission, DG Enterprise and Industry

Regine Barth, Head of Environmental Law & Governance Division, Öko-Institut

Chair: Christian Hochfeld, Member of the Executive Board, Öko-Institut

Workshop IV

Sustainable Consumption & Production (SCP)

The customer is king – even in sustainable industrial policy?

Consumer behaviour is key to sustainable development in general and often plays a major role in a sustainable product life cycle. To some extent, consumption patterns can be predetermined through “intelligent” product design. But how (and to what extent) can user parameters be made part of corporate responsibility and anchored within sustainable industrial policy? While the Ecodesign Directive for Energy-using Products (EuP) formally includes consumer factors in the development of products, large consumer platforms also successfully exert an indirect influence on companies’ product policy. The workshop will discuss best practices, barriers and future prospects, each from a consumer and a business perspective.

Sylvia Maurer, Project Coordinator, ANEC/BEUC

Christoph Wendker, Officer for energy and performance related issues, Miele

Dr Thomas Müller-Kirschbaum, Corp. Senior Vice President Laundry & Home Care, Henkel

Doreen Fedrigo, Policy Unit Coordinator, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Natural Resources, European Environmental Bureau

Herbert Aichinger, Advisor to Timo Makela, Director for Sustainable Development and Integration, European Commission, DG Environment

Dr Bettina Brohmann, Deputy Head of Energy & Climate Division, Öko-Institut

Chair: Dr Dietlinde Quack, Researcher, Sustainable Products & Material Flows Division, Öko-Institut

16:00 **Coffee break**

16:30 **Brief interviews**

Chair: Cerstin Gammel, Süddeutsche Zeitung

17:00

Plenum

Sustainability and the car industry – Industrial policy in practice

The automotive industry is one of the most important sectors for the economy and for employment in Europe. It currently faces the challenge of providing more sustainable development in the face of strong global competition. The CARS 21 process initiated in 2005 is one prominent example of current European Commission industrial policy, which aims to develop a framework that would enhance the sector’s global competitiveness while sustaining progress toward environmentally-friendly performance. However: in view of the urgent need to combat the mounting dangers of climate change, there are serious concerns that this approach will fall short, and that the transport sector will fail to rise to the challenge of climate change over the next few years. In addition, we see growing global competition for energy-efficient cars, alternative propulsion systems, and environmental norms and standards. In view of this, is there a need for stronger action to transform the industry so that it conforms to a low carbon economy? What range of instruments would support the development and introduction of more efficient cars and promising technologies such as electro mobility? The plenum session will critically reflect on and discuss those issues.

Andreas Veispak, Automotive Industry Unit, European Commission, DG Enterprise and Industry

Chris Davies, MEP, Environment Coordinator - ALDE Group (Former European Parliament rapporteur on passenger cars and CO₂)

Jos Dings, Director, European Federation for Transport and Environment

Dirk Weigand, Senior Manager Automotive Issues, External Affairs and Public Policy, Daimler AG

Christian Hochfeld, Member of the Executive Board, Öko-Institut

Chair: Cerstin Gammel, Süddeutsche Zeitung

18:15 **Closing remarks**

Michael Sailer,

Member of the Executive Board, Öko-Institut

18:30

Reception and buffet

Last update: 26.10.09

The conference language is English. Öko-Institut reserves the right to make alterations to the programme. Further information and regular updates may be found online at:

www.oeko.de/conference

Helmfried Meinel, Chairperson of Öko-Institut e.V.

**Annual Conference of Öko-Institut on 5th November 2009 at Brussels
“Green Transformation towards a Sustainable Industrial Policy for Europe”**

Welcome address

I warmly welcome you to the annual conference of Öko-Institut which is being held for the first time in Brussels. This is a première for us in many ways. Before I talk more about that, let me first introduce the institute to those of you who don't know us already:

Öko-Institut was founded 32 years ago as an alternative to the former industrial policy of the state of Baden Wuerttemberg in Germany. Nuclear power was favoured by that government to meet the energy demand forecasted for further industrial development. Many citizens of the region were in strong opposition to these plans. Öko-Institut was established to give these citizens a voice backed by research and to create counterpublicity. While carrying out early studies on an alternative industrial approach based on the development of renewable energy sources and the exploitation of efficiency as an energy source, we established our identity as creators of solutions to environmental, political and societal problems. Since those first days when Öko-Institut was in its infancy, we have been advocating the elaboration and application of new ideas instead of just trying to prevent the old, thus giving a stimulus for the development of a better world. We create alloys between research and society. This is our mission as a membership-based, democratically constituted, non-profit organisation.

After some transformation and learning processes on all sides, we have changed from opponents to - very often - partners of governments, authorities and enterprises. Now we often carry out research commissioned by them, and tend to take on the role of challengers, path-finders, advisors and enablers, whereby we continue to be embedded in civil society. Today we are proud that the government of Baden-Wuerttemberg is our host, and I'd like to express my gratitude that we are able to hold our conference here in the building of the Representation of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg in Brussels.

This is the first time that we are holding our annual conference outside of Germany. We believe that environmental research and consultancy can only have a limited impact on policy and enterprises when it is restricted to national stakeholders. Hence for a long time now we have been discussing how to best widen our focus to a more European and international level. During this time, we have been involved in numerous European research projects and carried out a large number of service contracts for the European Commission, which support the green transformation of the European economy and industry. For example: Starting next year, Öko-Institut will coordinate a huge research project within the EU 7th Framework Programme called “IMPACT”, which stands for Impact Measurement and Performance Analysis of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility). Together with 17 excellent European research partners we will elaborate a framework for moving beyond rhetoric to

assess the real societal impacts of CSR in Europe. This project is likely to become one of our flagships.

Alongside such research, we are carrying out a lot of groundwork to shape some of the framework directives for sustainable consumption and production and sustainable industrial policy, such as the Energy-using Products Directive, REACH (on the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals), the End of Life Vehicles Directive and the RoHs Directive (on the restriction of hazardous substances).

In the field of climate protection and energy we are not only representing and consulting the European Commission in the negotiations of the follow up of the Kyoto-Protocol. Together with research partners we are also assessing the competitiveness issues of the European emission trading system and supporting the EC setting appropriate benchmarks for allocation especially for those sectors deemed at risk of carbon leakage. We are also trying to support the implementation of the 2020 targets for renewable energy for example by developing sound policy recommendations and strategies within the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme.

So a lot of our work is very much related to the European Industry Policy. That is why we see the basic and urgent need to rethink which in the past has been defined as industrial Policy.

Today, we have also physically come to Europe. Brussels – as one of the heart chambers of Europe – is a very suitable location for showing that Europe is our basic playground. Here is where the debates about and decisions on new strategies are taking place, where frameworks are set for national governments and where the necessary instruments are developed to make the framework for regulations feasible. Therefore we are very pleased and honoured that the Vice President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Enterprise and Industry, Mr. Günther Verheugen, will be giving a keynote speech on his vision of sustainable industrial policy.

We will not be limiting our focus to Europe but will also be considering global developments. With regard to the most recent resources strategy of the EU, together with the United Nations Environment Programme, we have highlighted the significance of critical metals such as platinum and palladium for future sustainable technologies - this is only one crucial aspect of a green economy. Alongside individual studies for UNEP, Öko-Institut is striving to establish an implementing partnership as a collaborating centre for sports and the environment.

The “Green Economy Initiative” and a “Global Green New Deal” are promoted by UN agencies and are also challenges for the European economy. **Achim Steiner**, Executive Director of UNEP, will be talking about this in his video greeting to the conference. I am also very happy to welcome **Mr. Derek Eaton**, a senior manager of the “Green Economy Initiative”, who will join us later today in the panel discussion to discuss the challenges for European industry in more detail.

It is also my pleasure to welcome **Ms. Ashley Miller** from the U.S. Department of Commerce at the U.S. Mission to the European Union. With the rest of the panel, she will be discussing the American way and state of play of the green transformation of the American economy and industry – one of the key questions today.

So: What are the topics that we will be introducing to you and discussing with you today?

The weeks and months ahead will see the arrival of some follow-up regulations to existing global and European programmes which expire in the next few years. These include not only the Kyoto Protocol (on reducing CO₂ emissions worldwide), with regard to which Öko-Institut is highly involved, but also the Lisbon strategy of the EU.

The Lisbon strategy, which was set out in March 2000, had the goal of making - within the next decade - the European Union the most competitive, dynamic, and knowledge-based economic region in the world whilst paying special attention to sustainable development. Since the mid-term review, this goal has been narrowed due to shortcomings in reaching relevant milestones. The EU Commission has suggested concentrating on “growth” and “the creation of jobs”.

Perhaps we should not merely moan in light of the mid-term review that “sustainability” has widely failed as - at least - a sub-goal, but rather take on board a saying that Commission President Barroso has used: When you care for your severely sick child, it does not mean that you don't love your other kids. Yet in the meantime it has become clearer and clearer that the “climate” and “environment” kids have also fallen seriously ill and need more attention. We need our climate and environment to be healthy as a prerequisite for meeting the needs of the future.

In Europe, we have to face accelerated globalisation, fast technological changes, an increasingly aging population and last but not least changed consumer preferences. All these challenges have to be addressed.

Moreover, Europe should develop a core competence in driving towards a **Low Carbon Society** and a **Resource Efficient Economy**. We suggest that these goals should be regarded as key elements in the new guiding principles of industrial and economic policy of the EU.

What we need is indeed a **Great Jump Ahead**. Translated to the needs of the near future, this means: innovation and competitiveness will be key features – however, not as masters, but as servants of sustainable development, in good accordance with global equity and consideration of fairly high social standards. This could be the source of growth and further wealth in Europe, not only in economic terms, but also social and cultural terms.

Therefore we are happy that the Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy, set out by the Commission in 2008, has emphasised these future musts for the first time. Further efforts are needed.

The key questions we have elaborated and which we would like to address today are:

1. Where has industrial policy been successful up to now and where has it failed? Why is it necessary to extend the Lisbon strategy beyond competitiveness and job creation? Why is it necessary to change the idea still predominant in some industrial circles that industrial policy should set the framework for “more flexibility” and “less regulation”, thus making it a “policy for the industry” rather than a policy which changes industry. Which industry will probably most benefit from such a demand?
2. Why will industrial policy be important in the future? Recently, Jörg Meyer-Stahmer asked in a discussion paper for the Friedrich Ebert Foundation: *“In which direction will German industrial society develop? Will it furthermore react on inherent, but virtual necessities, created by globalisation, or will it play an active role in development of the future?”* And he answered: *“No Industrial*

policy is not a political option so we have to rethink 'Industrial Policy'."

Through these questions and remarks, Meyer-Stahmer points towards an approach to industrial policy as socio-politics, which aims at governance and the arrangement of terms. Do we want to follow this path?

3. Do we limit our notion of "sustainable industrial policy" to only environmental technologies or do we want to look for a broader context which covers all economic, industrial and service sectors with a wide instrumental mix, and includes the setting of ambitious standards, enabling and supporting sustainable consumption patterns and driving corporate social responsibility?
4. What is required to change the guiding principle of industrial policy? What will be the elements of change? What is necessary in the post-Lisbon strategy on a European level and what should be done on a national level to fill in the framework that will be set out by the EU? What could the roadmap look like which maps out the necessary speed of transformation, also with respect to the desired recovery of the global economy?
5. What are the key sectors for sustainable industrial policy? Today we will discuss, among cross-sectional tasks, renewable energies, resource conservation and the automotive industry as specific technologies. Are there other technological or service-orientated sectors which need even more attention with respect to sustainable industrial policy?
6. And finally: Are there limits to the vision of sustainable industrial policy? Are "competitiveness" and "growth", which are considered inherent to industrial policy, at all compatible with the idea of sustainability, or are they - possibly - contra-indications? Are there still undetected links between apparent antipodes as "competitiveness" and "sustainability"- like a detergent which blends water and oil?

Ladies and gentlemen, in a few weeks time the Copenhagen Summit will take place. Nicholas Stern says: This is the most important conference since the Second World War. Considering the anticipated results, it will be very difficult to stay on the agreed emissions reduction path - minus 80 per cent by 2050 compared to 1990. Moreover, the latest results of climate research show that an 80 per cent reduction is still too little. The German Advisory Council on Global Change is even demanding minus 95 per cent. A recent study that Öko-institut has carried out with other research partners for WWF shows that "minus 95 per cent" is feasible. The challenges that industrial policy faces to achieve such a goal is what we will be discussing today.

Therefore, I look forward to some exciting speeches and input, to lively discussions with all of you and to our conference bearing fruitful results. I hope you all enjoy this conference!

Thank you for your attention!

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Biographies of the Speakers

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Herbert Aichinger

Herbert Aichinger has a degree in chemistry he graduated 1977 at the university Vienna, Austria. He then joined the Austrian environmental protection agency, work area was air quality and emissions. 1987 he moved in the ministry for environment in Austria mainly dealing with chemicals and ordinances banning dangerous substances.

1996 he joined the european commission as head of unit assuming numerous responsibilities such as industrial installations and emissions, genetically modified organisms, seveso directive, Green public procurement, voluntary instruments such as EMAS and Eco-label.

Since 2006 he is advisor to the director for sustainable development, Timo Makela, mainly responsible for the action plan on sustainable consumption and production and its implementation.

Ass. jur. Regine Barth



Ass. jur. Regine Barth holds a full law degree, specializing on European and International Law and on Administrative Law. She was appointed Head of the Environmental Law & Governance Division of the Öko-Institut in 2001. Today her scientific work goes far beyond legal assessments. Her research focuses on the analysis of different governance instruments. She has worked on Corporate Social Responsibility, on voluntary agreements, on management systems, participation and stakeholder involvement. One of her main research interests is the relationship between command and control regulation and informal or hybrid governance instruments and the consequences for effective policy mixes to achieve strategic goals on European, national or regional level.

She has been involved in senior scientific and management roles in a number of large interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary projects, both on European and national level. Between 2004 and 2007 she successfully coordinated the STREP project in the FP6 "RARE: Rhetoric or Reality: Corporate Social Responsibility in Europe". Currently she is the Co-Coordinator of the FP7 research project EUPOPP (Policies to promote sustainable consumption patterns). She has been a member of various expert committees and advisory boards in the realm of research on sustainability governance. From March 2010 on it is foreseen that she will be leading another FP7 research project IMPACT (Impact Measurement and Performance Analysis of CSR) with 16 partner organisations.

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Dr Bettina Brohmann



Dr. phil. Bettina Brohmann studied psychology, sociology and regional planning. As senior researcher and deputy coordinator of the Energy and Climate Division, she has 20 years of experience in consumer and motivation research, need area approach, public participation in decision-making (mediation) and risk communication. She is mainly responsible for social issues in energy and climate policy (design and evaluation of energy savings programmes in Western Europe and USA) as well as for the issues of sustainable consumption and production (SCP). She has been a coordinator of the network of about 100 member municipalities of the Öko-Institut (on energy and climate change and sustainable consumption) and was member of the German Risk Commission on health and consumer protection, risk communication and participation.

Dr Matthias Buchert



Matthias Buchert is head of the infrastructure & enterprises division at the Öko-Institute e.V. (Institute for Applied Ecology). He has started his career at the Öko-Institute in 1992. Dr. Buchert is an expert in waste management, recycling, resource efficiency, materials flow analysis and scenario techniques. He coordinates research projects for 15 years, for instance:

- Critical metals for the future sustainable technologies and their recycling potential (Critical metals study for the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (Resource Panel); with scientific support of Umicore AG & Co. KG; (commissioned by UNEP Paris 2009)
- Optimization of precious metals recycling: analysis of exports of used vehicles and used electro- and electronic devices at Hamburg Port (commissioned by the German Federal Environmental Agency, 2006)
- Sustainable materials management – important potentials in Germany (commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, 2005),
- Materials flow of platinum group metals (in cooperation with Umicore Precious Metals Refining, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, 2005),
- Material-flow-related components for a national sustainable development strategy – linking the construction and housing Sector with the complementary area of ‘public infrastructure’ (commissioned by the German Federal Environmental Agency, 2003).

Matthias Buchert was born 1962, studied chemistry and received his Ph.D. in organic chemistry at Technical University Darmstadt. Currently Matthias is member of the Global Metal Flows group of the UNEP’s International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management.

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Paul de Clerck

Paul de Clerck, who has worked in the environment and development sector since 1990, is heading the corporate accountability work of Friends of the Earth Europe. Paul graduated law studies at the University of Tilburg in the Netherlands. Since 1990 he held various positions in Friends of the Earth Netherlands. He initiated and coordinated the European wide FoE campaign on 'kerosene taxation' and after that he was responsible for the international department of FoE Netherlands, managing a team of 15 people. Paul was a FoEE Board member for 2 years and has been interim director for FoEE. He is also initiator and/or steering group member of organisations such as OECDWatch, BankTrack, ALTER-EU and the European Coalition for Corporate Justice.

Chris Davies



Chris Davies has been the Liberal Democrat MEP for the North West of England since 1999, having formerly served in the British House of Commons. Before becoming a full-time politician he was self-employed as a communications and marketing consultant.

For more than 10 years he has been a member of the European Parliament's environment committee and has worked on a wide portfolio of legislation.

Early in 2008 he was appointed parliamentary rapporteur for the draft directive on the geological storage of carbon dioxide. He used the position to help introduce a financial mechanism intended to provide significant support for carbon capture and storage demonstration projects. He retains in interest in developing CCS technology as a primary means of mitigating global warming emissions from power plants and major industrial installations.

Jos Dings



Jos Dings is Director of T&E, the European Federation for Transport and Environment. T&E is Europe's principal environmental organisation campaigning specifically on transport issues and draws its 49 member organisations from 21 EU Member States. T&E works on aviation, shipping, standards for cleaner vehicles and fuels, and European infrastructure charging and investment policy. As Director Jos carries responsibility for strategy, staffing, fundraising and external representation of T&E.

Before joining T&E in 2004, Jos worked at CE Delft, an environmental consultancy, where he headed the transport division. Jos graduated in Mechanical Engineering at the Delft University of Technology. Jos is 38 years old, married with three children, and loves bike racing in the mountains.

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Tom Dodd



Since 2004 Tom Dodd has been a member of the Corporate Social Responsibility Team in the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry of the European Commission. He has contributed to the development of European Commission policy on CSR, and has worked in particular on the links between CSR and competitiveness, and on support for CSR amongst small and medium-sized enterprises. He started working for the European Commission in 1995, managing emergency humanitarian assistance to various African countries, and subsequently completed a four year posting in the Commission's Delegation in Central America (Nicaragua). He is a Fellow of LEAD International, a unique global network of leaders in sustainable development. He holds a first class honours degree in European Community Studies and Spanish from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a Masters Degree in European Studies from the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium. He lives near Brussels with his wife and three daughters.

Doreen Fedrigo



Doreen Fedrigo is the EU Policy Unit Coordinator at the European Environmental Bureau (EEB), Europe's largest federation of environmental citizens' organisations. She manages the Policy Unit which works on issues such as air, biodiversity, chemicals, products, natural resources, water, and waste. She is also responsible for EEB's work on sustainable consumption and production, and natural resources. She is also Chair of ECOS, the Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation. She has more than 17 years of NGO experience on environmental policy issues, having also worked at national level in the UK on broader environmental policy and then in waste policy. She studied Ecology and Conservation at Birkbeck College London, making a departure from Business in Fashion studies in Toronto, Canada, where she worked in the fashion and then advertising sector.

Uwe R. Fritsche



Uwe R. Fritsche is a physicist and acts as Head of Division of the Energy & Climate Division of Oeko-Institut in Darmstadt. He works on national, European, and global sustainability standards for bioenergy, and also with EEA and UNEP on GHG emissions from biomass, and land-use change/biodiversity issues. Since 1990, he gained experience as team leader in international projects, including work with the EU, GEF, GTZ, IAEA, IEA, OECD, US-DOE, and the World Bank. Key issues of his expertise are material-flow and life-cycle analysis of energy systems (especially biomass), international energy and climate policy, and energy/transport modelling.

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Carlos Gascó Travesedo



Economist, BA from the Universidad Autónoma of Madrid. Up to August 2005, he was the General Director of the Fundación de Estudios Financieros (Financial Studies Foundation) and Assistant Secretary General of the Instituto Español de Analistas Financieros (Spanish Institute of Financial Analysts).

Previously, he was the Director of the Office of the Secretary of State for Economy, Energy and SME's and preceding to this post, Director of the Office of the Secretary of State for Commerce, Tourism and SME's, in the Treasury Department. Prior, he was Adviser of the Spanish Vice-President of the Government and Secretary of the Treasury. Member of the Economic Policy Committee in the European Commission from 1997 to 2003.

At present he is Head of the Prospective Regulation Unit at Iberdrola Renewables, and member of a number of industry associations and institutional positions.

Dr Christian Hagelüken



Dr. Christian Hagelüken is a senior manager for business development, market research & marketing in the Precious Metals Refining business unit of Umicore. He is located at the company's Hanau office in Germany.

Christian has 20 years experience in (precious) metals recycling and covers various working fields, from automotive and chemical catalysts to electronic scrap and fuel cell recycling. He represents Umicore in related associations, work groups and university co-operations.

Before his present occupation, he held positions as product manager, head of sales and project manager for the recycling of precious metals in Degussa AG and its successors dmc² and OMG-Precious Metals Chemistry.

Christian Hagelüken holds university degrees in mining engineering and industrial engineering from RWTH Aachen, Germany, where he also received his Ph.D. in 1991. He published books on "Materials Flow of Platinum Group Metals" and on "Automotive Catalysts" and has made numerous contributions to professional journals and conferences on recycling and resource management related topics. He is member of the BDI Rohstoffausschuss, and a contributor to the UNEP Resource Panel and to the Raw Materials Initiative of the European Commission.

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Andreas Hermann LL.M.



Andreas Hermann LL.M., born 1970 holds a full law degree and a Masters' degree in Environmental Law (University of Lüneburg) and has been working with Öko-Institut since 2001 as staff lawyer. Since 2002 he has been the deputy leader of the Environmental Law & Governance Department. Andreas Hermann is working in the field of European and national environmental law with a focus on laws concerning waste, IPPC and integrated product policy. Major aspects include analysis, development and evaluation of instrument for environment-related steering of new technologies and the ongoing development of existing environmental legislation.

Andreas Hermann has gained experience in assessing the impacts and developing policy options regarding regulations for several waste streams, including the prevention, recycling and criteria for end of waste (Household waste, WEEE and ELV). He also carries out policy advisory work in Germany and abroad.

Christian Hochfeld



Christian Hochfeld; Dipl.Ing., born in 1969, studied Industrial and Environmental Engineering focusing on Environmental and Resource Economics at the Technical University of Berlin, Germany. Since 1996 he works as a Scientist at the Öko-Institut within the Infrastructure & Enterprises division. He is conducting international research projects and he is also heading policy advisory and consultancy projects. His main fields of work are the Integration of the Vision of Sustainable Development and Climate Protection in corporate strategy and practice, Life Cycle Assessment, Corporate and Product Carbon Footprinting, Sustainable Product Development and Assessment, Sustainable Industrial Policy and Non-Financial Reporting of Companies. Since 2004 he is a Member of the Executive Board of the Öko-Institut and head of the Berlin office.

Tom Howes



Tom Howes is an official of the European Commission. In his current post he worked on and now follows up the renewable energy legislative package of January 2008. In particular he works on the cooperation mechanisms contained in the Directive, on guarantees of origin and the future of financing renewable energy.

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Monique Jones



Monique Jones is of Belgian nationality, born in 1951. She holds an MBA from the University of Chicago and a degree in economics from the University of Louvain.

She has made an extensive career in the non-ferrous metals sector, having spent 18 years within the UMICORE Group where she first held responsibilities in Market Research and Project Development, before moving to commercial functions in charge of sales and raw materials purchases for the company's cobalt plant. She left UMICORE in 1992 to become Director for Trade and Competitiveness at Eurometaux, the European Association of the non-ferrous metals industry.

Her responsibilities encompass the positioning of the sector in the EU bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations and all trade policy or market access issues of concern to the non-ferrous metals, including the defence of the EU industry against trade and market competitive distortions. They also encompass any activities developed in relation to the EU initiatives regarding competitiveness and industrial policy such as the EU Raw Materials Initiative.

Christian Kjaer



Current position:

- Since March 2006: Chief Executive Officer of the European Wind Energy Association (EWEA).
- 2003 to 2006: Policy Director, EWEA.
- October 2001-2002 Policy Officer, EWEA.

Career:

- 1998 to 2001: Economist/Policy Advisor at the Danish Wind Industry Association, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 - 1996 to 1998: Journalist for the political section of the Danish daily newspaper "Berlingske Tidende".
 - 1994-1997: Masters degree (M.Sc.) in International Economics and Finance, partly obtained from Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark and partly from the Graduate School of International Economics and Finance at Brandeis University, Boston, US (1995-1996).
 - 1991-1994: Bachelor (B.Sc.) in Economics and Business, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 - Jan 1991-August 1991: Diploma in Business Management and Administration, London School of Foreign Trade, London, UK.
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Sylvia Maurer



Since December 2007, Sylvia works as Project Coordinator at ANEC, the European Consumer Voice in Standardisation and BEUC, the European Consumers' Organisation on Eco-design of Energy-using Products. The three year project aims at ensuring that consumer interests are taken into account when setting product specific implementing measures for eco-design.

In addition, Sylvia Maurer works in the Environment and Safety Department of BEUC on topics related to sustainable consumption and environmental information such as the EU Energy Label.

Before joining ANEC and BEUC, Sylvia worked several years for the Federation of German Consumer Organisations as Policy Officer for Product Safety, labelling and standardisation.

Sylvia has been trained as Political Scientist at the Universities of Bonn, Bradford and Berlin with a specialisation in European Integration and Environmental Politics.

Helmfried Meinel



Helmfried Meinel is head of the construction, energy, nutrition, environment, care and housing activity areas at the consumer advocacy centre of the German region of North-Rhine/Westphalia, and a member of the centre's management team. A member of Öko-Institute's Committee since 2002, Helmfried Meinel took on the post of first Chair of the Committee in June 2005.

Prof Dr Thomas Müller-Kirschbaum



50 years, married, 3 children

- until 1989
Studies in Physics, Chemistry, Environmental Technology and Law of Air and Outer Space at the Universities of Cologne and Aachen
- as of 1989
Various management positions with Henkel AG & Co KGaA in R&D in Germany and abroad
- as of 2005
Global Head of R&D and Supply Chain for the Laundry and Home Care Business within Henkel

Further activities:

- Member of the NanoCommission of the German Government
 - Board Member of the European Soap and Detergents Association (A.I.S.E.)
 - Chairman of the Committee of the Fraunhofer-Institute for Applied Polymer Research, Golm Honorary professor for innovation management at the University of Applied Science, Krefeld
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Dr Dietlinde Quack



Dr Dietlinde Quack studied biology at the Universities of Würzburg and Albany and did her PhD on the life cycle assessment of buildings at the RWTH Aachen. Since 1999 Dr Dietlinde Quack works as research associate at the Öko-Institut in the Sustainable Products & Material Flows Division. Her main focus of work is in the area of sustainable consumption and sustainable products in various areas of needs. Since October 2007 she is leading the consumer information campaign EcoTopTen (see www.ecotopten.de for more information) that now is also part of the European project EuroTopTen Plus. Besides that she is leading a large project on environmental labelling dealing with the development of product criteria for the German Blue Angel targeting products of high relevance concerning greenhouse gas emissions. She also has experience regarding the Eco-Design EuP process.

Michael Sailer



Michael Sailer is acting CEO of the Öko-Institute. His main fields of work include reactor safety and waste management. A chemical engineer, he is a member of several commissions and committees, including (since 1999) the German Environment Ministry's Reactor Safety Commission, (since 2005) the Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee and (since June 2008) the newly established Nuclear Waste Management Commission.

Stefan Seum



Stefan Seum is an environmental scientist and policy advisor with fifteen years of experience in air quality, environmental and life cycle assessments. After obtaining a Masters in Geography and Environmental Engineering from the Free University of Berlin in 1994, Mr. Seum began his career analyzing ways to reduce waste and environmental impacts in industrial processes. In 1998, Mr. Seum became the lead scientist for the Port of Oakland, California, where he designed and managed programs to reduce air emissions from port related mobile sources. He later contributed as an independent consultant to emission inventories and mitigation strategies, including ocean going vessels and other mobile sources, for the ports of Long Beach, Los Angeles and New York/New Jersey. In 2001, Mr. Seum took on an advisory role for the United Nations Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution where he assessed possibilities for cooperation between the UN Convention and the European Union's Clean Air for Europe Program. In 2003 he joined Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) where he managed the multi-industry Clean Cargo Working Group of ocean carriers and their customers, which aims to improve the environmental performance of international freight transport. Since 2007, Stefan Seum works with the Öko-Institut in the areas of transportation, greenhouse gas inventories and policies, as well as life cycle and resources management strategies. His work includes the evaluation of marine emissions and the assessment of policy options and monitoring requirements for ocean shipping. Furthermore, he works on product carbon footprints and life cycle assessment and participates in developing sound methodological frameworks in this regard.

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Dr Stephan Singer



- Since 2008 Director of Global Energy Policy WWF. The programme is in charge of a global response by WWF on issues of coal and other fossil fuels, carbon markets, transport policies, renewable and energy efficiency policies in particular.
- 1999 – 2007 Head of European Climate and Energy Policy Unit at WWF's European Policy Office in Brussels
- 1993 - 1999 Head of Climate Policy Unit at WWF Germany in Frankfurt
- 1992 PhD on carbon cycling in Indian agricultural soils
- 1988 - 1992 for GTZ/German ministry of economic co-operation in Hyderabad, working on soil fertility and carbon dynamics in India's semiarid tropics – co-operation with World Bank on rural poverty alleviation
- 1987/88 journalist
- 1981 - 1987 University in Hamburg, biology, chemistry, soil science,
- 1987 Masters degree (soil science) on acid rain impacts on a beech forest in Northern Germany
- 1982 - 1986 anti-nuclear and anti-acid rain grass roots activist

Christof Timpe



Since 1996 Mr. Timpe is the Head of the Energy and Climate Division in the Freiburg office of Oeko-Institut. His work focuses on instruments for environmental protection in liberalised energy markets, such as green power and electricity disclosure, support schemes for renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration and demand side load management options. He has been the coordinator of several EU projects in these fields.

Sonia Valdivia



Sonia Valdivia is actually working at the Secretariat of the UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative which is hosted by UNEP (Division of Technology, Industry and Economics). She is a PhD graduated in environmental management and policies at the Technical University of Karlsruhe and has worked for organizations such as UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research), NACEC (North American Center for Environmental Cooperation) and INE (Mexican Institute of Ecology). She was also lecturer at various universities on environmental management topics. She is author of two books on environmental management in the building sector and co-author of the UNEP/SETAC Guidelines for Social Life Cycle Assessment. She is also author of the report and "Artisanal Mining and Small Scale Mining Activities in South America" in use by the UNEP Mercury Programme.

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Andreas Veispak

Andreas Veispak has been working at the automotive industry unit of the European Commission since 2005. He has been responsible for co-ordinating the development of the regulatory framework for the automotive industry in Europe through the CARS 21 process, which brings together all the policy areas related to vehicle industry into a coherent whole. Industrial policy and competitiveness are at the centre of Mr. Veispak's work: he was intimately involved in developing the Commission's response to the economic crisis in the automotive sector and much of his recent work has focused on the implementation of this strategy and the global competitiveness of European automotive industry.

Mr. Veispak's work at the Commission also has a strong sustainability dimension. He is responsible for automotive-related energy efficiency and climate change-related dossiers at DG Enterprise and Industry. In this context, he was involved in preparing the Commission's CO2 emissions strategy for cars and the legislative proposals to limit CO2 emissions from road vehicles.

Mr. Veispak has a private sector background. Before joining the Commission he was employed by PricewaterhouseCoopers in fields of corporate finance and management consulting. Mr. Veispak has a degree in modern history from the University of Oxford.

Roger Vercammen



Roger Vercammen is Director External Relations for Sony Europe since 1998. Based in Brussels he is responsible for the relationship with the European institutions (Commission, Parliament and Council) and with the European trade associations Sony Europe is a member of. He also coordinates the relationship between Sony and the national governments in the EU member states through a network of local Sony colleagues.

As the contact person for the Tokyo based Headquarters of Sony Corporation he deals with CSR for the European zone.

He serves on the Boards of DIGITALEUROPE, CSR Europe and of JBCE, the Japanese Business Council in Europe.

After getting a masters degree in applied economics from UFSIA University in Antwerp, Belgium, he spent his entire working career in the Japanese electronics industry working for Kenwood and Sony. He joined Sony Belgium in 1981 as Director Finance and Administration. In 1989 he took the position of managing director of Sony Logistics Europe in the Netherlands. Nine years later, in 1998, he returned to Brussels to establish the government relations function for Sony Europe.

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Günter Verheugen



Günter Verheugen is considered by many as father and architect of the EU enlargement to the East. From 1999 to 2004, as Commissioner responsible for enlargement, he conducted the negotiations with twelve states (now members to the EU) and played a decisive role in the decision to open negotiations with Turkey. He is currently present Vice-President of the European Commission in charge of Enterprise and Industry with a leading role also in two key horizontal areas of the Commission's work namely Better Regulation and the Growth and Jobs/Lisbon Strategy.

Born in 1944, he studied history, sociology and politics in Cologne and Bonn. After beginning his political career in the Free Democratic Party (FDP) where he was General Secretary from 1987 to 1982, he joined the Social Democratic Party (SPD). He was for many years a member of the German Bundestag, from 1993-1995 as Federal Party Manager of the SPD and between 1998 and 1999 Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr A. Michael Warhurst



Dr Warhurst has been working for Friends of the Earth in London as the Senior Campaigner in the Resource Use team since November 2005. His work focuses particularly on EU and UK waste and resources policy, and he heads up Friends of the Earth Europe's Resources and Consumption campaign.

Prior to this role, he worked on the EU's new REACH chemicals regulation, first at Friends of the Earth in London, and then in WWF's European Policy Office in Brussels. In 2005 he spent 9 months working on US chemicals policy at the Lowell Centre for Sustainable Production in Massachusetts, USA.

He has a Degree in Biochemistry from the University of York, UK, a PhD (in the breakdown of chemicals by bacteria) from the University of Glasgow, UK, and an MSc in Environmental Chemistry from the University of Edinburgh, UK.

Christoph Wendker



Christoph Wendker is Officer for Energy and Performance Related Issues at Miele, a leading brand in the white goods industry. Born in Germany 1964, he has worked at Miele since 1988 after completing his degree course (Dipl. Ing.) in mechanical engineering. During the first 15 years at Miele, Mr Wendker headed a group of product engineers developing tumble dryers. During this time he became involved in external work on energy efficiency issues.

Christoph Wendker is today chairman and spokesman of the German laundry care standardization group, member of several international standardization groups and working with CECED and ZVEI in different positions, e.g. as CECED Issue Manager for EuP Tumble Dryer and Tolerances.

The scope of his work today with Miele is the coordination of activities in the field of energy efficiency and eco design regarding worldwide regulation and standardization.
