



D3.6

**Report
on meetings with local authorities
to gain endorsements for
Regulatory Framework
for Geothermal District Heating
(geoDH) in Europe**

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PAS MEERI



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1 Introduction

The presented Report – Deliverable D3.6 summarizes the meetings with the representatives of local authorities to gain endorsements for “Regulatory Framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe” (referred to also as “Framework”). The meetings were held in 2014 in 14 GeoDH Project countries in frame of WP3. “Analysis of current barriers to the development of geothermal DH and Elaboration of recommendations on local regulations of Geothermal DH systems” - Task 3.2. “Proposals to remove regulatory obstacles”. The “Framework” – one of the main GeoDH Deliverables includes the recommendations for establishing a regulatory framework stimulating the use of clean renewable geothermal energy for district heating systems (geoDH) for regional and local decision makers. During these meetings the up-to-date information to municipalities interested in geothermal district heating about the project and its achievements were also provided.

The Report was elaborated by the PAS MEERI team, WP5 leader, on a basis of national Reports on Meetings with local authorities held in all GeoDH Project countries in 2014 and conducted by relevant GeoDH Partners. Main information on organization details, persons met and results of the meetings are given in Table 1.

2 “Regulatory Framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe”

2.1 Objectives

The “Regulatory Framework for Geothermal District Heating Systems in Europe” is one of the main outcomes of the IEE Project “Promote Geothermal District Heating Systems in Europe”, GeoDH. Its main purpose is to provide effective tools and guidance for stakeholders and to stimulate the use of geothermal energy for district heating systems thereby contributing to the implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (RES).

In order to highlight the need to elaborate such a “Framework” one should note that in 2014 there were over 5,000 district heating systems (DH) in Europe covering some 10% of the heating market. In that group there were only about 240 geothermal systems which meant poor development of geoDH systems despite significant potential of deep geothermal resources suitable for far larger deployment of such heating systems in many countries. This situation is mainly due to the lack of adequate national and regional policies and legislation concerning district heating and geothermal district heating systems. There is also no comprehensive set of regulatory acts related to the RES heat sector which would create a proper long-term stable system for geothermal heating projects’ development. Only a solid legal framework, continuity and predictability of legal, administrative and incentive provisions will create a proper background allowing strategic decisions in both the RES heat and geothermal heat sectors to be taken.

Taking the above current circumstance into account, among **the main objectives of the GeoDH Project was to propose the removal of regulatory barriers in order to promote the best regulatory environment and to simplify of the administration procedures for geothermal district heating system operators and policy makers.** The GeoDH Project partners pointed out that national codes and legislation referring to geothermal energy and its uses for DH are required for these purposes, as well as regional geothermal regulatory frameworks and local planning systems favourable to geoDH deployment. This need is met by the “Regulatory Framework for Geothermal District Heating Systems in Europe” which makes recommendations on the ways to optimise and simplify the regulations by translating the best rules into local and regional regulatory systems.

During various stages of preparation of the “Framework”, several rounds of consultations with the GeoDH partners, representatives of target stakeholders were conducted. They contributed to the elaboration of the final version of this “Framework” which was then presented during dedicated meetings to representatives of local authorities (LAs) to gain their endorsements. The meetings were held in all 14 countries concerned by the GeoDH Project.

2.2 Main recommendations

The “Framework” is primarily addressed to national, regional and local public authorities in charge of regulations and local development since they are deeply involved in the licensing process and other procedures concerning geothermal energy exploration, development, use and management. It puts forward specific recommendations addressing the simplification of procedures, attribution of licenses and ownership of resources in 14 EU member states (with the intention of also applying them in other European countries). It provides recommendations which should facilitate the introduction of complementary and cohesive legal and administrative provisions essential for the creation of a long-term stable system for the development of geothermal district heating in Europe.

The recommendations included into the “Framework” were collected into several chapters that reflect basic aspects indispensable to create a proper regulatory and administrative environments facilitating the development of geoDH systems:

- Definition of geothermal energy resources and related terms,
- Geothermal resources ownership and regulations,
- Licensing systems for geothermal exploration and development concerning geoDH systems (including simplification of the procedures),
- Licensing for district heating (DH),
- Geothermal energy and the licensing authority,
- Access to information on geothermal resources suitable for geothermal district heating systems,
- Geothermal district heating systems in national, regional and local energy planning and management,
- Role of public and private stakeholders (energy service companies, district heating system operators, etc.).

The main recommendations of the “Framework” can be summarized as follows:

- National and local rules must include a definition of geothermal energy resources and related terms, in line with Directive 2009/28/EC,
- Ownership rights should be guaranteed,
- Administrative procedures for geothermal licensing have to be fit to purpose - they should be streamlined wherever possible and the burden on the applicant should reflect the complexity, cost and potential impacts of the proposed geothermal energy development,
- The rules concerning the authorization and licensing procedures must be proportionate and simplified, and transferred to regional (or local if appropriate) administration level,
- The administrative process must be reduced,
- Rules for district heating (DH) should be as decentralised as possible in order to be adaptable to the local context, and stipulate a mandatory minimum level of energy from renewable sources, in line with Article 13 §3 of Directive 2009/28/EC,
- A unique geothermal licensing authority should be set up,
- Information on geothermal resources suitable for geoDH systems should be available and easily accessible,
- GeoDH should be included in national, regional and local energy planning and strategies,
- Policy-makers and civil servants should be well informed about geothermal,
- Technicians and Energy Service Companies should be trained in geothermal technologies,
- The public should be informed and consulted about Geothermal DH project development in order to support public acceptance,
- Legislation should aim to protect the environment and set priorities for the use of underground: geothermal energy should be given priority over other uses such as for unconventional fossil fuels, CCS, and nuclear waste deposits.

3 Meetings with the representatives of local authorities to gain endorsements for “Regulatory framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe”

3.1 Objectives

The meetings were organized according to the work plan of task WP3.2 “Proposals to remove regulatory obstacles” in frame of WP3. “Analysis of current barriers to the development of geothermal DH and Elaboration of recommendations on local regulations of Geothermal DH systems”. Their aim was to present and to ask the endorsement for the “Regulatory framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe” (“Framework”). Following individual meetings, 14 national reports were elaborated by particular GeoDH partners. They formed the inputs for the presented Report (D3.6) prepared by PAS MEERI. It includes the details, summarises national meetings, gives some feedback on the initiatives that the local authorities have undertaken as a results of the meetings – including support and presentation of the Letters of Endorsements – the main objectives to be achieved thanks to the reported meetings.

3.2 Organisation details

The meetings were arranged and conducted by the Partners in each of the GeoDH country as follows:

Bulgaria – by UBSLA,
Czech Republic – by GEOMEDIA,
Denmark – Groen Energi,
France – by AFPG,
Germany – by EGEC,
Hungary – by MFGI,
Ireland – by EGEC,
Italy – by COSVIG,
The Netherlands – by Herleen Municipality,
Poland – by PAS MEERI,
Romania – by EGEC,
Slovakia – by AGEO,
Slovenia – by SDDE,
United Kingdom – by EGEC.

Altogether more than 30 meetings were held between March and November 2014.

In total more than 65 persons representing local authorities were met. In that group were the city mayors, governors of administrative regions; heads and other officers from departments responsible for energy, environment, sustainable development, geology; representatives of geoDH companies (co-owned by the municipalities). In some cases the officers met represented the cities which are the members of the Covenant of Mayors – an important EU-initiative which gathers the municipalities taking special care of sustainable local development and efficient energy management, etc. by realizing ambitious objectives, also in the field of renewable heating and cooling.

In case of several municipalities represented at the meetings, the geoDH systems have already been operational, in some cities in earlier stages of project realization or under considerations. Hence, municipal officers and workers of geoDH companies had wide own experiences with legal and administration circumstances, obstacles and good provisions accompanying various stages of geoDH

projects realization and management. Therefore - all the more they were interested in various solutions proposed by the “Framework” and positive impacts they might have to improve and ease geoDH-oriented activities in their own areas as well as in particular countries and EU as a whole.

3.3 Forms of meetings

The meeting had various forms depending on particular situations, preferences of the invited authorities, the number of interested representatives, organisation reasons. These included workshops, bilateral meetings, phone/internet contacts. In several cases, except phone contacts the bilateral meetings with the same stakeholders took also place.

Sometimes, the presentation of the Regulatory Framework to the officers of some particular region (i.e. the Lombardy Region, Italy) was carried out through two meetings, in order to better promote the approval and the endorsement of recommendations by different departments of the Region.

3.4 Subject of meetings, presented GeoDH outcomes

The main GeoDH Project’s outcome presented during the meetings was the “Regulatory Framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe” and its Summary in particular national languages. It was accompanied by basic information on the Project and its objectives, as well as some other outcomes and deliverables like reports on financing and management of geothermal projects and regional maps of geothermal resources potential for district heating in Europe. Usually, before the meetings, these materials were submitted to the stakeholders to enable them to have prior orientation on their contents.

3.5 Selected feedbacks and comments expressed during the meetings justifying the proposals of the “Framework”

The “Framework” and other GeoDH Project outcomes presented and discussed during all the meetings raised the interest, many positive comments and feedbacks expressed by representatives of local authorities. All materials were welcome and considered as useful recommendations related to geoDH. Some stakeholders noted that they refer mostly to common aspects and circumstances, while details known from the current practice may vary from country to country.

Generally, one may conclude that all stakeholders agreed on the need to put into practice various the proposals included into the “Framework” (if not existing earlier or improving the former ones in particular countries). What is more – in some cases (Czech Republic) it was even pointed out that current national regulations may be considered as the most important barrier for wider geoDH development (!) – being not adequate, requiring many specifications and creating difficulties. Hence the proposed “Framework” has to be implemented since it offers proper solutions to improve the situation in particular countries.

Moreover, the stakeholders paid attention on various detailed aspects and matters covered by the “Framework” depending on the countries’ specifics and experiences with initiating and realization of geoDH and other geothermal projects in their areas. Detailed opinions are included into the national Reports, several exemplary ones are quoted below. They refer to some specific recommendations given in particular set of proposals related to various aspects of geoDH project activities as included into the “Framework”, and in its Summary (“Key Recommendations”).

Remark:

However, while acknowledging the proposals of the “Framework” and expressing positive feedback, many of stakeholders from prevailing number of countries pointed out not sufficient interest shown by governments in promoting geothermal and geoDH development which results in shortage of

public funds, supporting measures and slow (or even hampered; e.g. Poland) development. So – the local authorities indicated the need to of more intensive awareness and financial support for geoDH from national and EU-sources – an important element of the system (along with proper regulations) to facilitate the development of such heating systems in several countries with prospective resources base but lack of sufficient financing support (e.g. Slovenia, Poland). Now, the shortage of financial sources represents the major burden in establishing the geoDH systems. Therefore, as expressed by some stakeholders from Slovenia, the municipalities were looking forward to the GeoDH Project's reports and guidelines in order to obtain information on the way of optimal financing and raising funds for geoDHs. They underlined that without those (specially from the EU-level), there will be hardly any further respective project developed.

Definition of geothermal energy resources and related terms

Some stakeholders paid attention on necessity to introduce these definitions in unified forms into existing and/or new regulatory acts since in some cases current national / regional legal acts do not contain even these basics definitions.

Geothermal resources ownership and regulations

Some interlocutors (from Italy) supported the proposal regarding the need to set up the priorities of underground resources' usage including the protection of geothermal resources from the other underground resources' uses and from an excessive withdrawn of geothermal groundwater. In this respect one also agreed on the importance of a proper aquifer exploitations and management, which is essential to ensure its sustainable and environmentally friendly long-term use.

Licensing systems for geothermal exploration and development concerning geoDH systems (including simplification of the procedures)

- In cases of some countries, there is a substantial need to establish and put into practice the regulations for granting the concessions for geothermal and geoDH activities; e.g. Slovenia (where geoDH market is juvenile) has been missing even this basic regulations so far.
- Many interlocutors supported the recommendation on shortening and simplification the administration procedures for geoDH. They gave also several examples which justified the purposefulness of proposed provisions given in this point.
- The stakeholders acknowledged the importance of regional/local levels for geoDH-related administration procedures and the recommendation that the regulations of geo-DH should be de-centralized. However, since in several countries (e.g. Hungary) current regulatory framework, licensing systems, etc. are being proceeded at national level, the local authorities have a little 'playground". Therefore, firstly these activities shall be transferred into regional levels (as is the case e.g. of Poland since 2012).
- It was pointed out that the existing long lasting administration procedures have to be shortened and simplified since nowadays they act as a barriers and discourage potential investors.
- Moreover, one agreed with the necessity to establish costs of geothermal exploration and exploitation licenses proportionate to the economic return of the geothermal plant (e.g. by establishing two different fees: one for electricity production and one lower for direct heat uses).

- Several persons highlighted the excessive bureaucracy of EIA procedures, since the EIA screening actually requires almost all the same documents needed for the EIA.

Geothermal energy and the licensing authority

- The proposal was supported to establish a separate departments for geothermal energy and permits (licensing), specially in case when more geoDH projects would be developed in some particular region. It could be established as unified service for groups of municipalities (dealing also with the issues related to authorizations and regulations concerning other RES).

This recommendation was strongly supported by the representative of Ferrara Municipality (Italy) specially that the current regional geothermal regulatory framework is complex and both regions and provinces have responsibilities for issuing geothermal permits and licenses, what results in overlapping of responsibilities and problems for applicants.

Geothermal district heating systems in national, regional and local energy planning and management

- The stakeholders welcomed the proposal to include geoDH potentials and geoDH systems into local and regional energy planning (at local, regional and national levels). In support they indicated that, since the regional level is the most important, the regional energy agencies should be established with a clear overview about the potentials and demands of the local levels and ability to successfully communicate this towards the national level policy makers.
- Several officers confirmed also the need for carrying out a socio-economic assessments and comparisons between different available energy sources for heat supply (including geoDH) while taking decision which from them should be selected in some particular area.

Access to information on geothermal resources suitable for geothermal district heating systems

- All stakeholders confirmed the purposefulness of the set of recommendations presented in this chapter by pointing out that the access to information on geothermal potential is a crucial one for local decision makers and potential geoDH investors. Furthermore, they stressed the importance of education and promotion to build and increase social awareness and acceptance for geoDH systems.
- They also agreed on the necessity to develop a regional database of geothermal resources for professionals and companies involved in DH and geoDH projects as well as to develop an e-platform with guidelines covering application procedures to build a geoDH systems.
- In this respect, it was underlined the importance of web-map tool presenting the regional resource base for geoDH systems in 14 countries (one of GeoDH Project's deliverables) and a concrete case from Italy was given: some officers working in local energy division showed a special interest for the Regulatory Framework, since they had been finalising the drafting of the regional energy plan; they studied already the regional heat demand and were interested in matching that heat demand assessment with geothermal potential, using the GeoDH web-map tool.

- Information help desk on geoDH: some municipality in Italy shared its experience how important for local communities is the access to information on geoDH, and its promotion among general public to gain social acceptance for geoDH projects; in this respect the municipality represented by them had been already carrying out some of these activities. According to specification given in the tender notice for awarding the works, the company in charge for the DH construction would open a help desk to inform citizens on possible impacts that planned works would create to the community. Moreover this municipality will establish an energy office, to give information on how to connect to the network, on tariffs and connection costs, as well as signing heat supply agreement.
- Raising of awareness is extremely important, especially at local levels. Inhabitants of the settlements should have a clear picture and well-based knowledge about the geoDH potentials and development possibilities in their towns, as well as limitations and obstacles (both technical and non-technical). In this respect education at primary and secondary school has an outstanding importance, but can also start at pre-school.
- Some administrators pointed out also several other provisions proposed in this chapter like information and consultation of the public about geoDH projects and training activities.

4 Results of meetings

4.1 Letters of endorsements for “Regulatory Framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe”

The positive feedbacks on the “Framework” expressed by many representatives of local authorities found their sound confirmation by presenting several letters of Endorsements signed by high representatives of local authorities from GeoDH Project countries.

As pointed out before, during the meetings the administrators and officers met generally showed great interest on the “Framework” (and more in general towards the GeoDH Project’s results). Nevertheless this was not every time officialised with the signing of the letter of endorsement. In Italy it was due to various reasons:

- Some authorities could not sign the letters because the meeting was carried out just before the administrative elections (May 2014) and they did not want to take commitments for after the expiry of their term of office, while after elections no time was found to organize bilateral meetings with new administrators;
- Most of the times the common idea in Italy is that geothermal energy is only that for geothermal power plants in Larderello area, therefore many authorities are not well aware on the potential (shallow and deep) of their territories and on technologies available for its exploitation;
- DHs are generally considered as too capital intensive and climatic conditions of part of Italy do not allow business plans particularly advantageous, therefore many administrators are not interested in building new heating networks,
- Problems linked to the social acceptance that obstacles the development of geothermal projects: in case of Emilia-Romagna region (with a good potential for geoDHs, and with the Ferrara area where one of the most important geoDHs in Italy operate). Despite the representatives of regional authorities showed an interest in the “Framework” they decided not to sign the letter of endorsement since the geothermal development is currently blocked there by the social fears. It happened mostly due to some recent publication which did not exclude a correlation between earthquakes (that occurred in May 2012) and the exploitation of underground resources. Despite that it was also reported that that correlation was very unlikely for geothermal exploitation, the development of geothermal projects was blocked and caused problems with granting of permits for the drilling of another geothermal well in Ferrara.

So – again it is clear the role of social awareness and acceptance for geoDH development (as is the case of many other types of projects and initiatives) which shall be built in process of wide education, promotion and through the access to various types of information (what is also postulated by the “Framework”).

4.2 Activities undertaken

- The “Framework” and its summaries in national languages (usually along with other GeoDH deliverables) were sent to many representatives of target groups in all GeoDH countries, i.e. regional and national departments, agendas and also ministries in charge of energy, renewable energy sources, regulations, financing, etc. Sometimes, these materials met even current need for proper recommendations, like e.g. in Campania Region (Italy) possessing high geothermal

potential and interested in changing current provisions regulating the use of geothermal resources in order to promote their development;

- The “Framework” and its summaries were presented or mentioned at the occasions of various conferences and events attended by the members of GeoDH teams;
- As a follow-up of the meetings several local administration representatives from various GeoDH countries participated in other GeoDH Project activities, like WP5.2 Training and WP6.5 Information Workshops showing interest in this Project and its results.
- Some GeoDH partners expressed the opinions that in their countries (e.g. Denmark, Hungary, Italy) there is a growing emphasis on geothermal district heating and the number of DH systems that will use this type of energy (also combined with other energy sources) will increase in next years, also thanks to the outputs of the GeoDH Project.

5 Closing remarks

The reported meetings with representatives of local authorities in 14 countries to present and to gain endorsements for the “Regulatory framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe” fulfilled their role met assumed objectives. In general all meetings’ participants shared the opinions on the purposefulness and need to consider and introduce many of proposed recommendations into the practise in various EU-Member States. Some recommendations appeared useful to introduce even in cases of countries with relatively good legal and administration conditions and mature markets for geoDH systems. In common opinion these proposals present a substantial element to create proper conditions to enhance geothermal district heating systems deployment in many European countries and regions on much larger scale than now adequate to geothermal resources’ potential, heat demand, social interest and obligations to meet the countries and EU’s energy policies, obligations and targets by 2020 and beyond. These awareness and understanding was materialised by letters endorsing the “Framework” presented by local authorities from 14 EU-member states, namely: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom.

Table 1. Summary of meetings with local authorities to present and gain endorsement for the “Regulatory framework for Geothermal District Heating (geoDH) in Europe”

Country	Organisers from GeoDH side	Authorities met	Persons /functions	Form of meeting/contact	Dates	Endorsement letter	Activities undertaken
Bulgaria	UBBSLA	6 municipalities					in the process while developing their SEAPs
Czech Republic	GEOMEDIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Litomerice Mun. - Bohemian Switzerland National Park - Nature Conservation Agency, - Ministry of Environment - Krasna Lipa Munic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ladislav Chlupac, mayor Filip Brodsky, director Dr. Frantisek Pelc, director Dr. Martin Holy, Dpt of Geology head Dr. Palensky, Dr. Novak Zbynek Linhart, Mayor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral meeting Bilateral meeting Bilateral meeting Bilateral meeting Bilateral meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Mar 2014 14 Mar 2014 17 Mar 2014 19 Mar 2014 26 Mar 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Yes Comments not EL Comments not EL Comments not EL + Yes 	
Denmark	Groen Energi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aarhus Kommune - Aalborg Kommune - Tønder Kommune - Horsens Kommune - Brønderslev Kommune 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erik Jespersen (Municipal Director of Engineering and the Environment) Henrik Hansen (person in charge of Municipality) Tom Heron (Municipal Director of Engineering and Environment) Tomas Jespen (Municipal Director of Engineering and Environment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference Conference Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings between 11 April and 24 May 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes (Arthus Kommune) Yes (Horsnes Kommune) 	

			SpA Dino De Simone (Chief of energy planning area at Finlombarda SpA)			(Finlombarda)	
		- Municipality of Radicondoli	Flavio Lippi (Town councillor for renewable energy development)	Meeting	15 Apr 2014	Yes (Municipality of Radicondoli)	
		- Municipality of Cascina	Antonio Bassi (Manager of the Municipal technical office)		19 May 2014		
			Giorgio Catelani (Deputy Mayor and town councillor for Protection and Environmental Defense Policies, Sustainable Development and Public Works)	Meeting		Yes (Municipality of Cascina)	
		- Emilia-Romagna Region	Cristina Nati (Coordinator for the Covenant of Mayors)				
			Attilio Raimondi (officer at the energy and green economy department)	Meeting	15 October 2014	Yes (Tuscany Region)	
		- Tuscany Region	Carla Chiodini (Responsible for the sector energy, protection of air quality and from electromagnetic and noise pollution)	Meeting			
			Simona Signorini (Responsible for organizational position mining licenses and use of geothermal resources)				
The Netherlands	HEERLEN	Open University Campus,	Several municipalities, university	Meetings with	28 Oct 2014		

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		Heerlen Stadsregio Parkstad Limburg	workers 8 municipalities	local authorities	16 Dec 2014		
		Green Well BV, Municipality of Westland, Honselerdijk;	1 municipality		19 Feb 2014		
		Municipality of Tilburg, Stads Kantoor 1	1 municipality		22 May 2014		
Poland	PAS MEERI	Mszczonow Municipality	JG Kurek - mayor, M. Balcer - geODH company, head	RF and other material posted, than presentation, phone talks, individual meetings	March – July 2014	Yes	several LAs representatives participated in other Project activities: WP5.2 Training, WP6.5 Information Workshops, site visit
		Poddebice Municipality	P. Seczkowski – mayor, A. Karska – geODH company, head		Yes		
		Piotrkow Trybunalski	Vice-mayor, County’s governor, Local action group,		No		
		Uniejow Municipality	J. Kaczmarek – mayor, J. Kurpik, R. Kalinski – geODH company BoD		Yes		

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Romania	EGEC member	Bucharest	<p>Central authorities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Economy through Intermediate Organism for Energy; - National Administration for Mineral Resources (responsible for the exploitation of the underground resources); - National Agency for Public Services (responsible for the operation and management of the district heating systems all around Romania); - National Agency for the Environment Fund (responsible for the management of funding of environmental related projects – geothermal and hydro-thermal heat pumps included) - local authorities, such as the Sector 2 City Hall Bucharest 	Training Workshop	20 Nov 2014		
Slovakia	AGEO	<p>Bratislava Municipality Senec Municipality Jahodná Municipality Hurbanovo Municipality Želiezovce Municipality Maňa Municipality Lontov Municipality Kežmarok Municipality</p>	13 prs representing 8 municipalities	Common workshop attended by representatives of 8 municipalities	3 Apr 2014	<p>+ Senec + Želiezovce + Kežmarok</p>	<p>Kežmarok keen to apply GeoDH results in intended project;</p> <p>All prts invited to GeoDH WP5.2 Training and WP6.5 Wksp.</p>
Slovenia	SDDE	<p>Beltinci Lendava</p>	<p>Iztek Jemlic , Tine Mlinaric Tibor Hebar</p>	Workshop	16 May 2014	Yes	

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		Dobrovnik Murska Sobota	Marjan Karoinar Mates Sömen			Yes Yes	
UK	EGEC member	Cheshire East Council Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Diane Spivey Project Manager Sébastien DANNEELS DHN Technical Lead And Andrew Briggs Client Manager	webinar	25 Nov 2014		