



European Federation of Associations of Environmental Professionals
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ENEP (European Network of Environmental Professionals) is an EFAEP project
www.environmentalprofessionals.eu

ENEP profile of EMANUELE REGALINI

Dynamic and eclectic engineer with ten years of professional experience on environmental issues related to the energy sector. Throughout my career I have been working as researcher, teacher, consultant, lecturer and manager in several kinds of organizations, getting flexible and open minded. I have developed strong analytical skills which help me tackle complex problems and I have learned how to use advanced IT competences as a tool both for problem solving and for communication purposes. I have got used to coordinating working groups and I am strongly motivated towards challenging projects with a solid ethical background. At present my fields of expertise are: white and green certificates, renewable energies and energy efficiency, cogeneration, emissions trading and issues related to the Kyoto Protocol in general.

Identification and contact details

Name	Emanuele
Surname	Regalini
Association	AIAT - Associazione Ingegneri Ambiente e Territorio
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Working experiences

Present activity:

Since 02/03: Italian Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas

Officer in the Energy Efficiency Policy Division for:

- technical assessment of energy efficiency projects, developed both in the civil and in the industrial sector;
- analysis of trading schemes and policies for the promotion of energy conservation and emissions reduction, aimed at the creation of the Italian market of white certificates ;
- development of standard procedures for accounting energy savings associated with common measures (district heating, CHP, appliances, insulation,...);
- detailed design of the information system and database required to analyze the projects for energy efficiency and renewables and to manage the white certificates market.

Former Jobs:

from 11/2002 to 01/2003: Dalmine Energie srl (energy trading company and ESCO)

Project-work developed within the MEDiR advanced course: Recent evolution of the Italian electricity sector: development of power generation and role of the national transmission grid .

from 11/2001 to 10/2002: Ecobilan srl, member firm of PricewaterHouseCoopers

Senior consultant. Main tasks: HSE due diligences, auditing of funds for environmental risks and liabilities, software design related to life cycle assessment (LCA) of products and services.

from 09/1999 to 10/2001: Foster Wheeler Environmental Italia srl

Environmental Engineer: expertise in environmental and health risk assessment of contaminated sites (power plants, refineries,&); Coordinator of activities related to environmental informatics: relational databases, geographical information systems and mathematical modelling.

from 07/1998 to 08/1999: ENEL (Italian National Electric Power Company), Research Branch

Independent consultant for research activities related to environmental accounting, management systems and air pollution from energy production and use in industrial processes.

from 05/1998 to 07/1999: Politecnico di Milano (Technical University), Department of Hydraulics

Researcher on hydrological modelling for flood forecast, teacher of hydraulics.

Education

2009: Energy manager rilasciato da Università de l Aquila

2008: Course in "Programming and management of decentralised energy systems" at the Politecnico di Milano

2007: Course in Corporate finance for utilities at the Bocconi Commercial University of Milan

2003: Post-lauream advanced course MEDiR - Management, economics and law for utilities (electricity, gas, water and tlc) at the Business School of Politecnico di Milano (Italy)

1998: Degree in "Environmental and Land Planning Engineering" (Laurea in Ingegneria per l'Ambiente e il Territorio) at the Politecnico di Milano

Languages

	Written	Read	Spoken
French (France)	Advanced	Advanced	Advanced
German (Germany)	None	Basic	Basic
Italian (Italy)	Mother tongue	Mother tongue	Mother tongue
English	Advanced	Advanced	Advanced

Other notes

EXPERIENCES IN NO-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Within the Italian Association of Environmental Engineers (AIAT) [www.ingegneriambientali.it]:

Since 1999 President since 2006. Previously: Vice-president from 2003 to 2005 and, since its foundation, counsellor in charge of marketing activities and IT services.

From 2004 to 2006 Project manager of a regional initiative (funded by a bank) for spreading energy efficiency in primary schools: auditing of buildings, training of teachers and pupils, management of relationship with administrations and local communities. [www.piccolirisparmiatoridienergia.it].

Within the European Federation of Associations of Environmental Professionals [www.efaep.org]:

From 2003 to 2004 Chairman of the international working-group Promotion of Environmental Technologies , in contact with the European Commission (DG Environment) during the development of the Environmental Technologies Action Plan (ETAP) [<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/>].

Since 2005 Coordinator of the task-force developing the web portal ENEP - European Network of Environmental Professionals , a virtual meeting point for over 20.000 environmental professionals from all over Europe [www.environmentalprofessionals.eu]

COMPUTING

Excellent skills with computer tools and programming languages, applied to data management, mathematical modelling and creation of web sites. Significant experience in the management of projects for the creation of complex information systems: definition of technical specifications, interaction with developers and quality control.

COURSES&CONFERENCES

Lecturer in several post-lauream master courses about energy and environment issues. Author of scientific and popularizing publications (related to Kyoto Protocol, energy efficiency, LCA, risk assessment, soil and groundwater remediation, hydrology).

Projects

AIAT; AISA; WWF, Politecnico di Milano, Eliante, Meridiani, ALA Milano ONLUS (2004-2006) - **Kids4energy - Piccoli risparmiatori di... energia!** (<http://www.piccolirisparmiatoridienergia.it>) (developed for: Fondazione Cariplo)

Innovativo progetto educativo-formativo relativi ai temi del risparmio energetico e dello sviluppo sostenibile rivolto a più di 2000 ambini tra i 4 e i 10 anni, a qualche centinaio di docenti e non-docenti e agli 11 edifici scolastici che li ospitano. Queste le attività svolte:

- analisi tecnica iniziale (audit energetico) degli edifici scolastici per la valutazione delle prestazioni energetiche e l'analisi dei consumi registrati in passato; individuazione e apertura dei contatori di energia elettrica e gas; seconda fase di analisi per verificare origini di eventuali anomalie;
- predisposizione di sussidi didattici innovativi, ispirati alle precedenti esperienze europee di successo (cartelloni per la rilevazione dei consumi da affiggere nell'atrio della scuola, CD-Rom con ipertesto e documentazione rivolti alla formazione degli adulti);
- formazione degli adulti afferenti alla scuola: personale docente, non docente e genitori;
- formazione dei bambini, per mezzo di azioni didattiche diversificate tra le classi e realizzate con il contributo scientifico e tecnico di esperti esterni alla scuola.

ENEA, 2-0 LCA, Caesar, EA of UK, Ferroday, Posc/CAESAR, Pré Consultants, Rolls-Royce, APAT, IFEU (2002) - CASCADE (developed for: European Commission)

The objective of the CASCADE Network is to establish the necessary standards for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) data and to create an initial reference database. During the project, the network will define:

- * the structure of the database (based upon existing international standards);
- * methods of access to the database (based upon existing international standards);
- * some initial content for the database;
- * procedures for development of content for the database by collaborative work between research organisations and other partners
- * initial education material for the performance of life cycle assessment, and the use of the database.

Publications

E.Regalini (2007) - Kids4energy - Piccoli risparmiatori di... energia! - Sintesi delle attività e dei risultati conseguiti [in Italian]

L'articolo raccoglie i principali esiti sia qualitativi che quantitativi ottenuti grazie alla realizzazione tra il 2004 e il 2006 di un ambizioso progetto educativo rivolto a circa 2000 bambini di 11 istituti scolastici materni ed elementari italiani. Tra i risultati concreti non solo energia risparmiata, emissioni evitate e denaro guadagnato ma anche la forte sensibilizzazione ai temi dello sviluppo sostenibile riscontrata tra tutti gli attori coinvolti dentro e fuori le scuole. (http://www.piccolirisparmiatoridienergia.it/materiali/PRE_sintesi-risultati.pdf)

E.Regalini, N.Labanca (2007) - Property rights in a TWC system (published by: European Commission (EuroWhiteCert project))

Tradable white certificates schemes, much alike emissions trading and green certificates schemes, are market-based policy instruments introduced for promoting the implementation of measures contrasting climate change and securing cost-effectiveness at the same time. Inner working rules of such market-based instruments are objectively more complex than in other energy efficiency policy instruments and this may result in an unexpected high level of additional costs for scheme administration and project management.

Such kind of issue is felt to be extremely critical in white certificate schemes, due to the nature of the energy efficiency projects yielding energy savings and to the nature of certificates themselves. All along the life-cycle of tradable white certificates costs have to be borne by project developers or by the central administration in order to go through all life-cycle phases, i.e. planning, implementation and M&V of energy efficiency projects, issuance, trading and redemption of white certificates. The definition of parties made eligible to own tradable white certificates may significantly influence the volume of such costs: number, dimension and level of experience of eligible parties can indeed determine the efficient implementation of projects and the liquidity of the market.

Italy, France, Great Britain and Australia adopted a tradable white certificate scheme for the promotion of energy efficiency so far and the approaches to the attribution of property rights change quite a lot among these countries. Different choices at this regard can derive from many factors such as goals selected, degree of market liberalization, development of energy services, social organization, etc.

Country specific factors have to be carefully considered each time a new system is designed but some general conclusions related to white certificate property right attribution can nevertheless be formulated by analysing interests and motivations underlying actions undertaken and role played by each involved actor.

The introduction of incentives is usually intended to modify the economic balance and motivation of each actor involved in energy efficiency projects, as it is well known that opportunities to increase energy efficiency do not diffuse rapidly mainly due to important market imperfections such as information and financial barriers. Considering the four main market actor groups typically participating in end-use energy efficiency markets (i.e. equipment manufacturers and retailers, ESCOs and energy end-users), implementation of classic incentive schemes typically assume that the start-up of a virtuous chain of profits is triggered by end-user investment decisions, who can play a driving role towards a technological evolution of the market.

The introduction of a tradable white certificate scheme changes the picture, as it assigns a new role to a wide group of intermediaries, by creating a new economic value of energy savings beside the obvious reduction of energy bills. This fact implies

that investment decisions at the start of any initiative can be distributed among different subjects and such peculiar feature of white certificate systems may help overcoming both the financial and the information barriers to energy efficiency, because it can be reasonably assumed that suppliers, grid operators and ESCOs have easier access to the capital and have more complete information about energy efficiency opportunities than end-users.

Another general conclusion can be derived about the eligibility of energy efficient equipment manufacturers and energy consumers to white certificate property right. None of the white certificate schemes designed so far has foreseen the possibility of a direct certificate issuance to manufacturers; this being most likely due to the fact that TWCs refer to energy savings achieved after a given energy efficiency project has been completed and several additional relevant factors, besides the specific performances of the energy efficient equipment installed, have been taken into account for the calculation of energy savings and TWC property right attribution. As far as energy consumer eligibility to white certificate property right is concerned, choices have been quite different in the four existing national white certificate systems, but it is not unlikely that the option of participating in a TWC system could be anyhow mostly appreciated and employed by large energy consumers (e.g. industry), which could afford spending resources for understanding the details of a TWC scheme.

When considering the creation of a unique European white certificate market, it must then be clear that property right attribution is one of the most critical issues that should be tackled, because of the relevant influence of several country-specific factors. Generally speaking, the idea of common rules about property rights in all EU Member States is a concept that should be abandoned.

Downloadable as "Annex 1" within:

<http://www.ewc.polimi.it/dl.php?file=WP5%20report%20annexes.zip>

F.Sacchetto, E.Regalini, L.Tomasi (2002) - Utilizzo della metodologia LCA nel progetto Metrobus (ASM Brescia)

presentato al 56° Corso di aggiornamento in Ingegneria Sanitaria-Ambientale del Politecnico di Milano, giugno 2002

B.Weidema, F.Cappellaro, R.Carlson, P.Notten, A.Pålsson, A.Patyk, E.Regalini, F.Sacchetto, S.Scalbi (2001) - Procedural guideline for collection, treatment and quality documentation of LCA data. (published by: European Commission)

The purpose of this guideline is to support the development, implementation and maintenance of data collection systems within environmental product life cycle assessments (LCAs) and hence improve the quality and comparability of LCA data.

(<http://www.pdt.enea.it/doconline/documents/LC-TG-23-001.pdf>)

D.Arlotti, L.Sacilotto, E.Regalini, M.Molinari, A.Bollati (2001) - Remedial Action Plan for a Former Oil Refinery: In Situ Pilot Tests and Preliminary Project Progress Data

presentato al 6° Simposio Internazionale su "In Situ and On Site Bioremediation", San Diego, giugno 2001

D.Arlotti, E.Regalini (2000) - La metodologia RBCA (Risk-Based Corrective Action)

presentato al 51° Corso di aggiornamento in Ingegneria Sanitaria-Ambientale del Politecnico di Milano, giugno 2000

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