



Transatlantic Climate Dialogue

SERIES REPORT 2022





Introduction

As the United States and the European Union raise ambitions to reach net-zero by 2050, a whole-of-society approach is needed, involving the private sector and citizens. Connecting inspiring voices from both the EU and the US, the **Transatlantic Climate Dialogue series underlines the power of innovators in the fight against climate change**. A new generation of young entrepreneurs, motivated not by monetary gain but by the urgent need to fight this crisis, is emerging.

Throughout three #CriticalThinkingLive sessions, we gathered **young innovators that are active in the climate tech space from both sides of the Atlantic** to discuss the potential of their solutions and the policy support needed to scale up their activities to reach maximum impact. As the culminating point of the Transatlantic Climate Dialogue series, a roundtable was held at the European Young Leaders (EYL40) seminar in Lisbon and attended by European and American climate entrepreneurs, innovators, public officials and energy industry figures. These activities were held a few months prior to COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh and after a series of climate disasters with tragic floods in Pakistan, hurricanes in US, nearly daily extreme weather events in India and the hottest summer in Europe. The idea was not to suggest that technology will solve the problem of climate change but to **highlight their stories as a source of inspiration and to foster a transatlantic dialogue among young entrepreneurs** that are offering citizens and communities solutions to fight climate change.

Recent regulatory advances in both Europe and the US – namely the Green New Deal and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), respectively – are kickstarting a **new wave of clean energy investments** on both sides of the Atlantic, although there is still plenty of scope for harmonisation between the two regions' regulations.

The Transatlantic Climate Dialogue series is part of the **EYL40** programme, led by Friends of Europe, that connects young leaders throughout Europe to build bonds across nationalities, areas of work, as well as different political and ideological viewpoints.



Tech solutions for individual climate action

#CRITICALTHINKINGLIVE SESSION 1

▶ 5 May 2022

The United Nations estimates that if 1bn people take practical action in their own lives, they could reduce as much as 20% of global carbon emissions. Climate tech can enable consumers to gain a better understanding of our individual carbon footprint and empower us to take climate action.

In this session, Tessa Clarke, CEO and Co-Founder of food sharing app **Olio** (UK); Markus Gilles, CEO and Co-Founder of carbon footprint calculating and neutralising app **Klima** (Germany); and Sanchali Pal, CEO and Founder of emissions tracking and offsetting app **Joro** (US), discussed how technology can help individuals make climate-conscious consumer choices, and shared the concrete results and impact of their solutions. All three indicated plans for international expansion, continuing to shift minds and behaviours, learning from one another, and going faster and further together.

Benefits

Apps are on devices that we carry all the time, making them intimate, easily accessible and connected to our lifestyle. Climate tech offers tools to offset emissions, for example, via monthly subscriptions; reduce carbon footprint by increasing climate literacy and providing a personalised check list with high-impact and low-impact actions; and multiply impact by inviting friends to join and by becoming a climate action advocate. Sharing apps tackle food and other household waste by connecting people with neighbours. The doorstep community link is what makes such apps a success.



Impact

“With 6mn people having used the app, 50mn portions of food and 5mn non-food items were shared, which is the equivalent of taking 150mn car miles off the road and saving 7.3bn litres of water in the process,” stated Clarke. “There are few opportunities to vote before 2030, but we have over 8,600 opportunities to spend money before that. And each is a way to reduce emissions,” said Pal. “We have power as consumers to shift systems and markets... That is the hidden superpower we all have,” she added.

Challenges

Behavioural change

As the link between money and climate is often seen as negative, the challenge for apps like Joro is to make people understand that money could also be a tool to intentionally make change. The aim is to help people build carbon intuition and manage carbon like we manage our finances, but towards a shared budget. For food sharing apps, getting people to believe someone will want their surplus is the challenge.

Diversity challenge

As a female-founded, tech-for-good type of business, finding capital for Olio was challenging at the beginning. “We have prevailed, but we could have gone further faster if [we had] gotten more capital,” added Clarke. Since she started work in this field, she encountered “so many women and people from diverse backgrounds, which intersect with the biases that exist and lack of capital.”

Policy recommendations

From a data perspective, more **consistency and standardisation** across geographies is essential. “We need more data on product and company level,” said Pal.



Climate tech for clean transport

#CRITICALTHINKINGLIVE SESSION 2

▶ 7 July 2022

Globally, the transport sector accounts for 37% of CO2 emissions from end-use sectors, and in 2019, it was responsible for more than half (57%) of the world's oil consumption. Reimagining and decarbonising transport is essential for addressing climate change.

In this session, William Bergh, Founder and CEO at used EV batteries trading platform **Cling Systems** (Sweden); Eva Romagosa, Co-Founder and CSO at shared corporate shuttle services provider **BusUp** (Spain); Thibaud Febvre, Co-Founder and COO at mobility data platform for cities and transport providers **Vianova** (France); and Kevin Noertker, Co-Founder and CEO at hybrid-electric aircraft producer **Ampaire** (US), discussed various tech solutions that can decarbonise transport and ways to ensure their scalability, but also affordability.

Benefits

Cling Systems helps close the circular economy loop in the Lithium-ion battery value chain, building the world's first 'online mine'. Vianova allows cities, public transport operators and other mobility providers to exchange information on traffic and kerbside management, helping visualise ways to make transport safer and greener. BusUp helps companies and employees deal with the high economic and environmental cost of commuting, especially outside city centres where there is often no public transport and cars are the only alternative. Through digitalisation, they allow companies in the same areas to share transport services, offering more routes for employees. Ampaire is bringing electrification into aviation by upgrading existing airplane types with hybrid-electric systems. This leads to a reduction in fuel burn and emissions, while increasing accessibility. Since fuel burn comprises between 30% and 40% of an airline's budget, electrification means significantly lower cost per passenger mile, which can reduce ticket prices, allowing airlines to serve more communities.



Impact

Cling Systems ensures that end-of-life batteries can either be used as stationary storage or 'mined' for their raw materials. Present in 60 cities, Vianova has created a significant understanding of how to transition more citizens to more sustainable, efficient and human-scale modes of transport, resulting in more cycling lanes, more dedicated mobility hubs and fewer cars on the road. BusUp services result in lower costs per passenger – one-third of the cost of using a personal car – and thus fewer environmental impacts. Ampaire has been very successful, having flown over 20,000km hybrid-electric already.

Challenges & policy recommendations

Employee benefits

From a BusUp perspective, employee benefits with tax deductions for sustainable commuting are not common in Europe, especially in areas with no access to public transportation. Simplifying data regulation. For Vianova, data sharing remains a challenge from a regulatory standpoint. There has been a need to educate the European market about the digitalisation of traffic management and enforcement, as well as mobility sharing. Policymakers should look at simplifying the regulatory framework rather than complexifying it.

Stronger second-hand markets

For Cling Systems, the key to an affordable, scalable model is a strong second-hand market. But for EVs, up to 70% of the car's value is the battery, so determining the battery's value makes it easier for first-time buyers to invest in electric mobility.

Transition to sustainable aviation

Most sustainable transport legislation does not include aviation because only recently it was thought possible to decarbonise the sector. A transition is needed as, for example, charging station infrastructure does not exist for aircraft. Aviation is highly regulated because safety is critical, so requirements for suppliers and technology are much stricter than for ground transport.

Harmonisation of legislation

The harmonisation of legislation across borders would also be essential to scale up technologies such as Ampaire's.



Climate FinTech

#CRITICALTHINKINGLIVE SESSION 3

▶ 1 September 2022

To meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement, we need to invest around \$3trn to \$5trn annually for the next 30 years and climate fintech can play a significant role in making that happen. A vibrant ecosystem of over 400 start-ups is focusing on addressing various finance processes related to climate adaptation and mitigation: carbon offsetting, carbon accounting, impact investing, ESG reporting, climate risk management, sustainable banking, supply chain analytics, impact financing and carbon credits trading.

In this session, Jacqueline van den Ende, Founder and CEO of climate investing platform **Carbon Equity** (Netherlands); Franz Hochstrasser, Co-Founder and CEO of local impact investing marketplace **Raise Green** (US); and Maud Caillaux, Co-Founder of eco-responsible neo-bank **Green-Got** (France), discussed how innovation can start with finance and how capital can move the needle on climate change.

Benefits

Carbon Equity is an impact investing fund in venture capital and growth equity markets because it believes that is where it can have the biggest impact. By lowering the early-stage investment threshold in funds from €5mn to €10,000, Carbon Equity seeks to unlock the \$2tn 'mass-affluent' market of people with a net worth of €100,000 to €10mn to power breakthroughs in climate technology by co-investing alongside the world's top climate investors. Raise Green gives individuals and companies the ability to participate in community financing from as little as \$100, enabling them to join the ranks of heroic entrepreneurs and innovators, and invest directly in early-stage climate technology companies and project finance companies that are deploying proven technologies like solar or wind at community scale. With banks today investing in fossil fuels, citizens can take action to lower their carbon footprint in their daily lives, but their money cancels those efforts out tenfold. Green-Got redirects money towards solutions such as low carbon transport, green energy and sustainable agriculture, enabling citizens to participate in the energy transition and increasing transparency.



Challenges & policy recommendations

Overregulation

Regulation is one of the key challenges to financial start-ups. Many of the regulatory requirements are valid and are there to protect consumers, but sometimes the burden is unnecessarily high, especially on small companies. EU policymakers should take a pragmatic approach, so that acceptable risks can be taken while consumer protection is still high, but there is more flexibility to operate.

Lack of harmonisation

Innovating in fintech requires compliance, which is time-consuming, but it's essential to have fair rules. Yet the rules are different in every market and there is a lack of harmony in regulations between, for example, the US and Europe.

Grabbing attention

Another challenge for small companies in the sector is to 'earn the eyeballs' it takes to scale fintech companies in the attention economy of today. People want to act on climate and if they were aware of this, there would be a high probability of conversion, but getting in front of them is a challenge.

Bold climate policies

We need governments to be bold. We are at a crossroads in history whether we like it or not. History will harshly judge leaders that don't have a response for the climate challenge.



Transatlantic Climate Dialogue Roundtable

EUROPEAN YOUNG LEADERS (EYL40) SEMINAR

9 September 2022, Lisbon and online

Participants of the EYL40 seminar in Lisbon joined a hybrid roundtable conversation with experts from the US, Canada and the EU. **The discussants considered ways to build transatlantic synergies and learn from each other's experiences by tackling the following questions:**

- How can we bridge the differing European and American approaches to regulation and investment?
- How do we shift the narrative away from what people have done wrong to a more optimistic story that focuses on the opportunities of climate action?
- How can we encourage greater transatlantic cooperation between members of the European Parliament and US Congress?
- How can we shift investment away from fossil fuels and towards clean energy investments?

Key findings

- **Transatlantic cooperation** between lawmakers on areas of common interest, such as cutting methane emissions and encouraging innovation, should be fostered.
- **Change the narrative:** we need a new discourse that is less about the punishment of people for their actions and more about common endeavour, benefits of the transition and building a better future.
- Tackle the **influence of the fossil fuel industry** in delaying progress and redirect finance from fossil fuels to clean technology, all while acknowledging the impact of its own externalities.
- To take full advantage of the energy transition, Europe and the US needs a **workforce with the right skills**. Policymakers must identify the skills needed and encourage their development.



- Europe, the US and others need to work together to **harmonise regulations for new technologies** as innovation bears fruit.
- Increase Europe's **energy security and reduce dependence** on other countries, such as Russia and China, not just by increasing the installation of renewable energy but by building alternative supply chains for key minerals and materials.
- Focus on the **co-benefits of climate action** in areas such as public health, resource efficiency, economic growth and job creation.
- Europe should not forget other parts of the world when it formulates its climate policies. The **just transition** should focus not just on workers in Europe but also on those in Global South countries that are already suffering most from climate change.

What was discussed

During the hybrid roundtable meeting, **Laura Cozzi**, Chief Energy Modeller at the International Energy Agency, highlighted that when it comes to tackling climate change, “never has there been such unity of purpose and unprecedented ambition. We are in an incredible place in Europe and the US.”

“It makes it possible for consumers to interact more directly with climate change. There are funds to renovate houses, to install heat pumps. It's no longer just energy supply policy but demand as well. It's a big cultural shift”

Laura Cozzi

Chief Energy Modeller at the International Energy Agency

She pointed to the EU's Fit for 55 package and the recently passed Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in the US, which will lead to a huge scale-up of solar, wind and electric vehicles, along with new technologies such as hydrogen and direct air capture. “We can be on the cusp of the energy revolution many of us have been talking about us for so long.”

Billions of dollars have been put on the table on both sides of the Atlantic, she added, and that will kickstart a new wave of clean energy investment. “It makes it possible for consumers to interact more directly with climate change. There are funds to renovate houses, to install heat pumps. It's no longer just energy supply policy but demand as well. It's a big cultural shift.”



The war in Ukraine has highlighted Europe's reliance on Russia for key energy commodities and prompted a shift away from that reliance, but it has also illustrated the similar issues that are emerging with minerals that are critical to renewable energy and electric vehicles. "We are very dependent on a very small number of countries, such as China, for the minerals we need to make batteries, for example," she said.

Energy transition opportunities

Yet there are also huge opportunities, Cozzi pointed out, with 2022 seeing global energy jobs returning to pre-COVID levels and most of the growth coming from clean energy. "We are just at the start of a huge green energy boom," she added.

Wietse van der Werf, Founder and CEO of Sea Ranger Service and 2020-2021 EYL40, supported this view, saying that "we need to prepare for the skills needed and create the jobs to take advantage of new opportunities."

"We need to take on the fossil fuel industry. They will not change unless they are forced to. Governments are still giving the industry billions in subsidies. We need to stop that. But at the same time, we need to think about how we support fossil fuel workers as they transition out of the industry"

Ethan Hinch

Office of US Senator Bernie Sanders

Francesca Cavallo, Chief Creative Officer at Undercats Media, clean energy podcaster, children's book author and 2019 EYL40, said that it was time to reframe the clean energy story. "A lot of the narrative has been that humans have been bad and now we need to change. We need a very compelling way to explain why this transition is exciting and history-bending, like President Kennedy's promise to put a man on the moon."

Fighting fossil fuel influence

We can't allow the traditional energy players to decide the narrative, added Farooq Ullah, Strategist at The B Team. "Both fossil fuel financing and use are on the rise and the IPCC [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] is very clear on the trajectory we need to take for a 1.5°C world."

Ethan Hinch, who works on energy and environment policies in the office of US Senator Bernie Sanders, was forthright in his assessment. "We need to take on the fossil fuel industry. They



will not change unless they are forced to. Governments are still giving the industry billions in subsidies. We need to stop that. But at the same time, we need to think about how we support fossil fuel workers as they transition out of the industry.”

One problem is that, over time, the concept of energy conservation has been narrowed down to just energy efficiency, said **Yamina Saheb**, Lead Author at IPCC and Senior Energy Analyst at OpenExp. But energy efficiency is just one aspect of conservation, she explained. “Efficiency is about technological improvements, but to reduce energy consumption, we also have to think about avoiding demand for energy, for materials, for water.”

“Without innovation, it’s very difficult to mitigate climate change”

Cristian-Silviu Buşoi

Chair of the European Parliament Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Committee (ITRE)

Nonetheless, new environment, social and governance (ESG) frameworks are really driving change, said **Andrea Rutolo**, Global Head of Customer Sustainability at Rockwell Automation. “The SEC’s [Securities and Exchange Commission] requirements on reporting are driving faster change than I have seen in my entire career. Companies have made commitments to reach ESG goals, but they don’t know where they stand today on their energy and water consumption.”

“Methane emissions is an area where the US and the EU should work much more closely together,” he said. “Together, we would have much more negotiating power over standards. Joint conversations between legislators would be quite powerful”

Jutta Paulus

Member of the European Parliament Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)

Need for innovation

As the EU seeks to wean itself off its dependence on Russian gas, there is a huge need for innovation, not just in the energy sector, but in industry as well, said **Cristian-Silviu Buşoi**, Chair of the European Parliament Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Committee (ITRE). “Without innovation, it’s very difficult to mitigate climate change.”

Jutta Paulus, Member of the European Parliament Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) highlighted the importance of tackling methane emissions, which are



“Let’s think more about how we can put parliamentarians together with Congressmen across the Atlantic”

Rebecca Neff

Deputy Chief of Mission at the US Embassy in Portugal

about 80 times as potent as CO₂ over 20 years. The US has introduced a tax and the EU is working on one. “Methane emissions is an area where the US and the EU should work much more closely together,” he said. “Together, we would have much more negotiating power over standards. Joint conversations between legislators would be quite powerful.”

Bringing lawmakers – and laws – together

Rebecca Neff, Deputy Chief of Mission at the US Embassy in Portugal, agreed. “Let’s think more about how we can put parliamentarians together with Congressmen across the Atlantic.”

“We need to ensure similarity between different jurisdictions, so technology developed in one area is readily applicable in other areas,” he pointed out. This would also make investment faster and easier in technologies related to hydrogen or electric batteries”

Kevin Noertker

Co-Founder and CEO of Ampaire

Kevin Noertker, Co-Founder and CEO of Ampaire, a US-based company working on hybrid electric aviation, highlighted the importance of regulatory harmonisation to speed progress. “We need to ensure similarity between different jurisdictions, so technology developed in one area is readily applicable in other areas,” he pointed out. This would also make investment faster and easier in technologies related to hydrogen or electric batteries.

Enass Abo-Hamed, Co-Founder and CEO of H2GO Power and 2022 EYL40, agreed that if you’re looking to scale up quickly and deploy your technology in the US, Europe and the United Kingdom, “you don’t want to go through a new cycle of regulation for the same technology. Could we have a transatlantic mechanism for getting regulatory approval in different markets?” she asked.

Neff said that the EU is the US’s biggest trading partner and “we understand that we need to work together even though we work under different regulatory principles. The EU has the precautionary principle while the US takes a different approach.”



Engage with the rest of the world

But **Nicolas Brien**, Chair of the Management Board at EuraTechnologies and 2022 EYL40, added: “We’re not in 1992 anymore. The EU and the US can agree on many things but that does not mean that the rest of the world will follow. However, I do believe that technology is one of the sectors that can be brought forward by a transatlantic co-leadership.”

“COP27 should have a clear mandate to put the carbon footprint of the technology sector on the table”

Nicolas Brien

Chair of the Management Board at EuraTechnologies and 2022 EYL40

At the same time, technology can also be part of the problem, he stated, and COP27 should have a clear mandate to put the carbon footprint of the technology sector on the table.

William Bergh of Cling Systems, which is building a platform to recycle batteries, pointed out the positive power of regulation. “It’s interesting to see how regulation in one market influences regulation in other markets. Everyone wants to be the leader, so ambition increases with every new regulation.”

“There are co-benefits of climate action that we’re not focusing on that can bring people along, for example, the health benefits of action to cut emissions. We talk about the health harms of climate change but don’t talk about how we can improve health by reducing air pollution, even though the solution is cutting emissions”

Nicolas Brien

Chair of the Management Board at EuraTechnologies and 2022 EYL40

André Loesekrug-Pietri, Chairman and Scientific Director at the Joint European Disruption Initiative (JEDI) and 2013 EYL40, pointed out that strategic foresight, taking into account all the different technologies, is required over the long term. “We need to think about what is happening over the next three to five years, otherwise we will be very reactive and it will cost more. There is an opportunity for the European Parliament to be much more visible and influence the technology of tomorrow.”



“The US IRA law is responsive to public concerns. Europe can learn a lot from that as the debate on climate change becomes more polarising. There is a high level of public concern about climate change but a lack of understanding about the decisions that will have to be made”

Joss Garman

UK Director at the European Climate Foundation (ECF)

Highlight the co-benefits

Jane Burston, Executive Director of the Clean Air Fund and 2015–2016 EYL40, pointed out that “there are co-benefits of climate action that we’re not focusing on that can bring people along, for example, the health benefits of action to cut emissions. We talk about the health harms of climate change but don’t talk about how we can improve health by reducing air pollution, even though the solution is cutting emissions.”

Pollution reduction happens as soon as you put chimneys on factories or switch to electric vehicles, bringing immediate health benefits, she added. “Everyone can see how air pollution relates to their lives and it’s much less politically divisive. Everyone understands fumes in a way they don’t understand greenhouse gas emissions.”

“The US and Europe have made great strides in tackling climate change, and a wave of investment can be expected after the passage of new rules on both sides of the Atlantic. But there is still much work to be done on harmonising those rules, guaranteeing a just transition and ensuring that climate action and its benefits are extended to emerging markets and the Global South”

Vladimir Zuberec

International Relations Officer at the European Commission Directorate–General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)

Public sentiment is important, **Joss Garman**, UK Director at the European Climate Foundation (ECF) and 2019 EYL40 told the roundtable. “The US IRA law is responsive to public concerns.



Europe can learn a lot from that as the debate on climate change becomes more polarising. There is a high level of public concern about climate change but a lack of understanding about the decisions that will have to be made.”

Look outwards

That is not true everywhere, though. “We need to look south,” said **Vladimir Zuberec**, International Relations Officer at the European Commission Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA).

Gilberto Sacassinda, Pre-Construction Technician at Grupo Casais, said that “we need to talk about the real problem. That is the fact that climate change is happening in poor and low-income countries. Poor people are suffering most.”

Othman El Ferdaous, Vice-President for Growth at ABA Technology, concurred. “The EU has introduced a carbon border adjustment mechanism. They don’t even have the courage to call it a tax. How can you tax developing countries? People are starting to think this whole climate dialogue is a crypto-imperialist exercise.”

But Zuberec highlighted the number of initiatives from COP26, where the EU and countries such as the US and Canada pledged to help decarbonisation in the Global South, such as the Global Methane Pledge and the Just Energy Transition Partnership.

The US and Europe have made great strides in tackling climate change, and a wave of investment can be expected after the passage of new rules on both sides of the Atlantic. But there is still much work to be done on harmonising those rules, guaranteeing a just transition and ensuring that climate action and its benefits are extended to emerging markets and the Global South.



Participants of the series included:

Enass Abo-Hamed, Co-Founder and CEO, H2GO Power (UK)

Nicolas Brien, Chairman, European Startup Network (France)

Jane Burston, Executive Director, Clean Air Fund (UK)

Malcolm Byrne, Senator, Seanad Eireann (Ireland)

Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Chair, European Parliament (Belgium)

William Bergh, Founder and CEO, Cling Systems (Sweden)

Gustavo Carona, Medical Doctor, Hospital Pedro Hispano (Portugal)

Francesca Cavallo, Chief Creative Officer, Undercats Media (Italy)

Maud Caillaux, Co-Founder, Green-Got (France)

Tessa Clarke, CEO and Co-Founder, Olio (UK)

Laura Cozzi, Chief Energy Modeller, International Energy Agency (IEA) (France)

Lukasz Dziekonski, CEO and Founding Partner, Montis Capital Fund (Poland)

Othman El Ferdaous, Vice President for Growth, ABA Technology (Morocco)

Thibaud Febvre, Co-Founder and COO, Vianova (France)

Liza Gashi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Diaspora, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Diaspora (Kosovo)

Joss Garman, UK Initiative Director, European Climate Foundation (ECF) (Germany)

Markus Gilles, CEO and Co-Founder, Klima (Germany)

Luke Graham, Director of Climate & Sustainability (ESG and Net Zero), Deloitte UK (UK)

Jakob Haesler, Managing Director, Foxdixneuf (France)

Audrey Hanard, Chair of the Board of Directors, BPost (Belgium)

Ethan Hinch, Legislative Correspondent, Office of US Senator Bernie Sanders (UnSA)

Franz Hochstrasser, Co-Founder and CEO, Raise Green (US)

Angeliki Kapoglou, Strategist, European Space Agency (The Netherlands)

Jesse Klaver, Member, Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal (Dutch House of Representatives) (The Netherlands)

André Loesekrug-Pietri, Chairman and Scientific Director, JEDI – Joint European Disruptive Initiative (Europe)

Negar Mortazavi, Journalist, The Iran Podcast (USA)

Meghan Milloy, Founder and Executive Director, Republican Women for Progress (USA)

Rebecca Neff, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the United States to Portugal (Portugal)

Kevin Noertker, Co-Founder and CEO, Ampaire (USA)

Pete Odgen, Vice President for Energy, Climate, and the Environment, United Nations Foundation (USA)

Sanchali Pal, Founder and CEO, Joro (USA)

Jutta Paulus, Member, European Parliament (Belgium)

Eva Romagosa, Co-Founder and CSO, BusUp (Spain)

Andrea Ruotolo, Senior Director, Grid Modernization & Innovation, Liberty Utilities (Canada)

Gilberto Sacassinda, Junior Project Manager and Architect, Grupo Casais (Portugal)

Yamina Saheb, IPCC Lead Author and Senior Energy Policy Analyst, OpenExp (France)

Ivan Štefunko, Founding Chairman of Progresívne Slovensko, Consultant in Innovation Policies, Independent (Slovakia)

Farooq Ullah, Advocacy Strategist, The B Team (USA)

Jacqueline van den Ende, Founder and CEO, Carbon Equity (Netherlands)

Wietse van der Werf, Founder and CEO, Sea Ranger Service (The Netherlands)

Wouter Vermeulen, Senior Director Sustainability, The Coca-Cola Company (Belgium)

Eberhart Wusterhaus Gomez, Commercial Director, Carbon Clean (UK)

Vladimir Zuberec, International Relations Officer, European Commission (Belgium)