The following conclusions are the result from the Exercise “Capable Logistician 2015” (CL15) and the subsequent Smart Energy Post Exercise Workshop that took place in NATO HQ on 3 March 2016.

- **Companies appreciated the unique opportunity to be fully integrated players in the exercise CL15**
  - CL15 allowed companies to test new equipment for their functioning in real conditions and for their interoperability.
  - It provided them with an opportunity to understand the needs of the military and to demonstrate smart solutions to the military.
  - The majority of companies requested to be given the opportunity to participate in a future exercise.
  - However, the investments by the participating companies were significant and especially challenging for small and medium sized enterprises. Hence, in a future exercise, several companies would need financial support for transporting and running the equipment they are willing to contribute to the exercise for free.

- **Companies call for standards and more exercises**
  - Standards are especially important for micro grids and water purification units because it will help facilitate the smooth integration of individual components, both with each other and with other military equipment.
  - However, experts warn that standards should not be overly descriptive regarding technologies, as this would kill innovation.
  - Furthermore, a standard for energy planning (balance of power production and consumption) is essential.

- **Promoting Smart Energy**
  - NATO’s Public Diplomacy Division is ready to help promoting Smart Energy, but only to a certain extent, because it is a highly technical topic.
  - However, the political and security dimensions of energy were also stressed during the plenary discussion on “The Challenge of promoting Smart Energy”, and stakeholders were urged to spread the word through their own channels.
  - The suggestion was made to find highly visible champions for Smart Energy, e.g. large companies that could promote the idea.
  - On the other hand, social media could and should be used by all stakeholders in order to reach younger generations in particular.

- **NATO is looking into bringing Smart Energy into exercises**
  - NATO exercise “Trident Juncture 2018 (TRJ18)”
- If Smart Energy shall become a part of TRJ18, a NATO body needs to take the lead in planning and implementing a component. This component would have to be selected through a standard process, most probably with assistance by NSPA. The NATO body in charge will take care of the follow-up and participation in all relevant planning conferences.
  - **Multinational exercise “Capable Logistician 2018 (CL18)”**
    - If anybody, especially companies, wants to participate in one of the exercises, they need to come to all essential conferences: the Initial, the Main and the Final Planning Conference, as well as the table top exercises to test the command structure and process, and the Movement & Transport conference which would establish a schedule for the deployment and re-deployment.
  - NATO stressed that exercises are long-term investments. They are very different from static displays or sales fairs
  - NSPA mentioned the possibility to support Nations to identify industries who could participate in the exercise. This will be possible based on the requirements definition and industries’ capability portfolio available with NSPA.

**NATO will improve NATO standards**
- As a way ahead for operational standards, the experts recommended to adjust existing standards under two NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) on military engineering and electrical power supply.
- A new material standard will be launched for micro grids. As micro grids are neither (yet) included in the NATO Defence Planning Process nor in Minimum Capability Requirements, a bottom-up process has to be launched based on the deficiency in interoperability identified in CL15.
- As a first step, a writing team will be established that will draft a Standardization Proposal (SP) within the framework of NATO’s Military Engineering Working Group (MILENG WG). If agreed, the MILENG WG will present the SP to the Delegated Tasking Authority, the NATO Army Armament Group (NAAG), to seek validation. To become a NATO standard, at least 13 Nations will have to agree. NATO stakeholders will follow-up jointly.

**A Smart Defence (SD) project on Smart Energy will be proposed**
- This SD project will be a package consisting of:
  - Standardization of micro grids, planning and data exchange
  - Integration of Smart Energy into exercises
  - A Smart Energy Training and Assessment Camp (SETAC)
- ESCD will follow up together with NSPA.

**SETAC**
- Several nations have already procured, or are in the process of procuring, mobile micro grids with hybrid power generation.
- NATO will try to bring all of them together in a SD project so that interoperability will be ensured, components can be exchanged or added, and data will be comparable.
- Ideally, SETAC will be mobile and modular. It should be used on various military training sites and in upcoming exercises to allow a continuous and sustainable assessment.