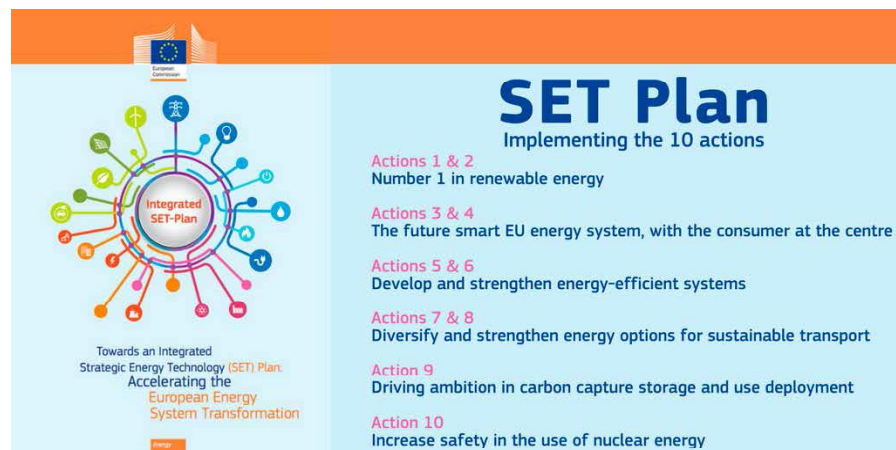


Opportunities for turbines in the SET-Plan

As regularly reported in our Quarterly Newsletter, ETN is an active contributor to the EU Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan). The recent developments could open opportunities for the gas turbines technology.



Action 4: Resilience & security of energy system

The European Technology and Innovation Platform “Smart network for energy transition” (ETIP-SNET) has installed 5 working groups aiming at defining the contribution of different technologies to the future European energy system. In the last issue of its Quarterly Newsletter, ETN had circulated a call for experts to take part to those groups. Several experts from the ETN community are now part of the Working Group [dedicated to](#)

Flexible generation (the comprehensive full list is available on www.etip-snet.eu). This working group will define an implementation plan for flexible generation and set a basis for research activities needed for the future energy systems.

Action 6: Energy efficiency for industry

The European Commission has short-listed 12 topics related to energy efficiency in the industry that are now being evaluated by the member-states.

Cross-cutting technology solutions have garnered a strong interest among the stakeholders for its ability to be applied in different sectors. ETN has previously submitted [comments](#) to the Issue paper together with EUTurbines and Cogen. National funds may be allocated on the basis of this list of topics, once fully assessed.

Action 9: Carbene capture storage and use (CCSIU)

A working group, gathering member-states is currently drafting an implementation plan. This plan shall list research activities based on the targets in the Action 9 [Declaration of intent](#), which was published after the comments submitted by the different stakeholders on the initial Issue paper (including [ETN](#)). ■



Tweet with us

#SETPlan
#EnergyUnion
#Research
#EnergyEfficiency
#Turbomachinery

Major changes to the US climate change policy

The President of the USA Donald J. Trump has signed an executive order (entitled “Energy Independence”) on 28 March repealing the Clean Power Plan adopted under President Obama, which aims to curb greenhouse gas emissions from power plants by 32% below 2005 levels by 2030 but was not implemented yet as some states were challenging it in court. The order also decreases criterion based on carbon emissions for permits, removes the consideration of the “social cost of carbon” in the process of policy decisions by federal agencies, reverses rules curbing methane emissions from oil and gas production and removes the memorandum blocking the creation of new coal mines on federal lands. This is a strong sign of support to the coal industry from President Trump who stated that his “administration is putting an end to the war on coal” and exposed his plan to “have clean coal.

Really clean coal”. Numerous representatives of the coal industry actually attended the signature of the executive order at the headquarters of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Funding of the EPA has also been drastically cut in the draft 2018 Federal budget. During his visit in China, the EU Commissioner for Climate Action, Miguel Arias Cañete has warned that other signatories of the Paris Agreement may be tempted to follow but has stressed that “the EU and China will forge ahead with the Paris Agreement and the clean energy transition”. However, no sign has been made by the USA yet to pull out of the Paris Agreement. Bill Becker, director of the National Association of Clean Air Agencies, underlined that “85% of US states are on track to meet the targets despite the fact the rule has not been implemented”. ■

A White paper of the Industrial Emissions Directive

ETN's Committee dedicated to the Industrial Emissions Directive and its Best Available Technology Reference Document for the Large Combustion Plants (LCP BREF) has been working on a White paper addressing the issues that the current draft of the BREF has left pending. This docu-

ment will be addressed this month to our members, representatives of the stakeholders and the European Commission as well as the national authorities in charge of the implementation of the directive. The IED curbs emissions of pollutant emissions from industrial installations and define conditions for

new installation permits based on the Best Available technology: the BREFs are consequently strategic documents for the industries.

For more information, contact Thibault Bouterin: tb@etn-gasturbine.eu ■

The EU-Emissions Trading System beyond 2020

The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union are currently debating the reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) for after 2020. The current system (2013-2020) introduced EU-wide limitations, replacing national ceilings, and is based on auction by default instead of free allocations. As it is still suffering from low prices due to an excess of permits, new rules are under development. The future system should help the EU fulfill its targets set at the COP21 and efficiently curb greenhouse gas emissions while protecting energy-intensive industries and ensuring high carbon prices. The final phase of the legislative process has started with discussions between the two EU institutions. ■

Figures

18 months since the talks have started on the reform of the current EU-ETS.

19 member states out of 28 have given their support to the position adopted by the Council of the EU.

43% compared to 2005 levels is the target of greenhouse gas emissions curb by 2030.

57% of the emissions allowances during the current period (2013-2020) are auctioned, the rest being allocated for free to protect the competitiveness of their sector.

11.000 plants and power plants are covered by the EU-ETS in a total of 31 countries (EU + Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway).

The EU progressing towards its 2020 targets

Figures published by the EU attest a good progression towards the completion of the 20% target set for 2020 in terms of renewables share in the gross energy consumption. In 2015, the share of RES at EU level was 16.7% (doubling the 2004 level), with 11 member states having already fulfilled their target. ■

