

## **EU POLICY UPDATE**

### **Horizon 2020 Consultation**

The European Commission has launched a public stakeholder consultation for an interim evaluation of Horizon 2020. This consultation is opened to all EU citizens, with a special attention to inputs from researchers, entrepreneurs, innovators and all types of organisations that have participated in Horizon 2020. The consultation will last until 15 January 2017 and will consist in a questionnaire available online. You can find more information and submit your contribution on the website of the [European Commission](#).

### **Horizon 2020**

**Horizon 2020** is a Research and Innovation programme of the EU.

With about 80 billion € available between 2014 and 2020, it is the largest R&D programme ever devised by the Union and it aims at implementing the **Innovation Union**, which is one leg of the EU strategy for growth entitled **Europe 2020**. Its goal is to secure European competitiveness by emphasising “*excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges*”.

### **Industrial Emissions Directive**

As reported in last month's News Summary, ETN sits at the forum created by the Article 13 of the [Industrial Emissions Directive](#) (IED) in order to prepare the Best Available Technology Reference Documents (BREFs), which are the technical documents guiding the application of the legislative text. A meeting took place in Brussels on 20 October 2016 for the BREF concerning the large combustions plants. A member of ETN's IED Committee, Tomas Alvarez (Endesa), was present on behalf of the organisation. His report of the meeting is available on the [page of the IED Committee on ETN website](#). If you wish to have more information, please contact Thibault Bouterin: [tb@etn-gasturbine.eu](mailto:tb@etn-gasturbine.eu)

### **EU Strategy for LNG and gas storage**

The European Parliament has adopted on 25 October 2016 the [EU strategy for liquefied natural gas \(LNG\) and gas storage](#), stating that it “*must make energy supplies more secure, cut carbon emissions and deliver affordable prices*”. The plan is to reduce EU's dependency from too few suppliers (firstly Russia), especially in the case of the Central and Eastern European member-states, who mostly rely on one single supplier. It also aims to review and increase the use of existing infrastructures and to pursue its effort in trade and diplomacy towards “*a rule-based, transparent and well-functioning global gas market*”. This strategy has however been criticised by opponents for allowing more imports of fracked shale gas (mainly from the USA).

### **COP 21**

Following its ratification by the EU, the **Paris Agreement** will come into force on 4 November 2016, ahead of the forthcoming COP22 in Marrakech, which will take place from 7 until 18 November with the slogan “*the hyphen between decision and action*” ([www.cop22.ma](http://www.cop22.ma)). The EU is likely to go beyond its 2020 commitments, potentially reaching up to 30% reduction of emissions! In the same time, the two largest polluters in the world, namely the USA and China, have finally undertaken voluntary policy to meet their targets. A study of the [International Energy Agency](#) pointed that the EU may slow its pace in terms of **deployment of renewables** and that after a 62% growth between 2009 and 2015, the renewable capacity of the EU should only grow by 23% over the 5 next years. However, one should not oversight that both China and USA are starting from much farther behind than the EU and have a lot to catch up to reach the European level. In addition, the USA is also investing in gas technology R&D programmes (with a high-share of shale gas), which the Union is not doing, whereas

RES alone for the time being cannot be the only solution if one wants to grant security of supply and reliable power generation. Lastly, the EU's expected performance by 2020 is already more than the target set for 2030. Within the EU, leaders will be Germany, France, UK and Poland.

### Brexit

During a summit earlier this month in Brussels, British Prime Minister Theresa May has confirmed her intention to trigger the Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty in March 2017, opening the negotiations for **Brexit**. After the hard stance of her opening speech at the Conservative Party conference in Birmingham (2-5 October 2016), Mrs May have repeatedly expressed her desire to find a solution that would be good for both the UK and for the EU. She also stressed UK's will to act as a fully member-state until Brexit's completion. The chore question will be whether the UK stays within the Single market (consequently accepting the freedom for the EU citizens to settle and work in the country without restriction) or leaves it, with potential devastating outcomes for the British economy.

### CALL FOR PROPOSALS

#### LCE-28-2017 - Highly flexible and efficient fossil fuel power plants:

The proposal should focus on solutions starting from TRL 3 and reaching TRL 4-6 (technology demonstrated in relevant environment). The objective is to increase the flexibility of the plants' components and/or of the turbomachinery needed to better integrate the RES into the grid. The funding rate is 100%. The deadline is 5 January 2017.

More information [here](#)