



The summer has been pretty quiet but the agenda for this autumn is already quite dense in terms of energy, environment and climate change policies at EU level. Have a look at what is to be expected in Brussels for the GT technology.

The COP 21 progresses towards ratification... and 22!



The COP 21 in Paris in December 2015 was unanimously recognised as an unprecedented success. All parties came to an agreement and so far, 177 of them have signed it. The next step is its ratification to allow the text to come into force. If China and the USA –the two biggest greenhouse gas emitting economies in the world - have already done it, the EU is still behind. The Union has to do it itself along with the 28 member-states and that could take time. This is why there has been a call for a strong push by EU leaders, including Heads of State and Government. The EU was indeed the first signatory; it would not want to lose its leading position in the fight to cut emissions, and to fail at being part of the governance of the Agreement when it comes into force. The ministers for Environment from the member-states met on 30 September and the European Parliament will vote in October to allow the EU to ratify the text without waiting for the completion of the process by all 28. ■

Figures and facts

55-55

55 countries representing 55 of the greenhouse gas emissions must have ratified the Paris Agreement to allow it to come into force. So far, 27 countries have deposited their ratification instrument at the UN and they represent together 39.08 % of the total GHG emissions.

3 (only!)

EU member-states only have ratified the Agreement at the moment: Austria, France and Hungary.

COP 22

Will take place in Marrakech from 7 until 18 November 2016. More information on www.cop22.ma

22 April 2016

From the opening of the Agreement to signature, countries have one year to do so. Gambia and Seychelles Islands were the most recent signatories.

The EU to revise its reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions

The reduction of greenhouse gas emission is a priority for the EU, which has clearly been a leader of this fight in the world. In order to stick to its commitments, the EU will have to define targets in the reduction of its own emissions in a longer term. At the moment, member-states and companies have to reach objectives for the period between 2013 and 2020. The EU will now to start and discuss the objectives for the following period, from 2021 until 2030. For that, the EU has two main legislative tools that will soon be revised: the EU-Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS), which covers the large facilities in the sectors of power generation, industry and aviation and the Effort-Sharing Decision that sets National Emissions Reduction Targets for what is not covered by the ETS (agriculture, housing, transport excluding aviation and waste). The process to review ETS is advanced and the Committee of the European Parliament Committee for Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) will debate amendments for the draft report (Rapporteur: Ian Dunacan MEP). Regarding the review of national emission reduction targets, we are still in its very beginning; a discussion is set to start in the European Parliament (ENVI Committee) under the supervision of Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy MEP, but no timeline has been decided yet. Those texts embrace the energy sector in a rather wide scope, calling for its modernisation of the energy sector amongst other things and they hence could have



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an impact for gas turbines in a longer term. They need to be looked at carefully! More to come in the ETN Quarterly Newsletter! ■

Figures and facts

20-20-20

The commitment of the EU regarding energy and climate change for 2020 are the following: a 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (compared to 1990 level), 20% of energy consumed in the EU will come from renewables and an improvement of 20% of energy efficiency.

45-55

45% of the EU GHG emissions are covered by the EU-Emission Trading System. 55% are under the scope of the National Emission Reduction Targets.

9.8%

That was the share of renewable in the EU energy consumption in 2010, which is half of the 2020 targets.

40-27-27

Those are the objectives for 2030: a cut by 40% of the GHG emissions (1990 level), 27 of renewable energy in the EU consumption and 27 % improvement of the energy efficiency.

No move after Brexit vote (yet.)

No real development has happened in the wake of Brexit at the EU Level... yet. Prime Minister Theresa May has installed her Cabinet and appointed David Davis MP as the Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union in view of starting the negotiations, before early 2017 (at the earliest). The other member-states have insisted that no talk should begin before the newly-famous Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty is triggered (see below). This may open a period of potentially damaging



Bernard Quiox

Figures and Facts

Article 50

The Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty grants the right to withdraw from the EU to any member state. Triggering it opens a two-year period during which the terms of the exit and the new relation between the state and the EU shall be negotiated. It was introduced for the first time by this Treaty and has never been implemented yet. Brexit is a first.

uncertainty on both political and economic levels. At ETN-level however, the Board of Directors has been adamant that this so-called Brexit should change nothing for the British members of ETN, as Bernard Quiox, President of ETN, underlines:

"ETN regretted the outcome of this referendum and the decision of the UK to leave the EU. Our British members have made vital contributions to the success of ETN since the early start and value their membership. Our priority within the ETN Board is to ensure to our British members that they will be able to remain part of ETN, regardless of the outcome of the Brexit process. We have consequently adopted a proactive approach and will propose a modification of our statutes of ETN to our General Assembly by the end of this year". ■

The State of the (Energy) Union 2016



Vice-President of the European Commission in charge of the Energy Union Maroš Šefčovič

The Energy Union is one of the 10 priorities of the Juncker Commission and aims at delivering a "low-carbon, secure and competitive economy" for Europe. The Commission is expected to publish its "State of the Energy Union" report as it did last year. This document assesses the progresses - achieved or still pending - towards a "resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy". ETN has been informed that the 2016 issue should be released in December. ■

Figures and Facts

5 pillars

The Energy Union, one of the 10 priorities of the Juncker Commission, rests on 5 pillars: Security of supply, Internal energy market, Energy efficiency, Greenhouse gas emission and Research and innovation. The progress on those five aspects will contribute to complete the so-called Energy Union.

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EU Calls for Project proposals

The European Commission has published a few weeks ago several calls for project proposals for the energy sector. Those are focused on "Competitive Low-Carbon Energy", with a total available budget of € 94.5 million:

- **LCE-06-2016:** New knowledge and technologies (total available budget: €20 million)
- **LCE-07-2016-2017:** Developing the next generation technologies of renewable electricity and heating/cooling (total available budget: € 64.5 million)

The deadline for those two calls is 29 November 2016 at 17:00 (CET).

- **LCE-28-2017:** Highly flexible and efficient fossil fuel power plants. (Deadline: 5 January 2017)

If you are interested in submitting a proposal or setting up a consortium, please contact Ugo Simeoni from the ETN Office in Brussels: us@etn-gasturbine.eu ■

To be continued...

Other topics related to the policies of energy, environment and climate change have met new developments, which ETN monitor as they could interest the Gas Turbine Community.

- The European Parliament has adopted on 13 September a resolution entitled "Towards a New Energy Market Design", welcoming the Communication of the European Commission "Launching the public consultation process on a new energy market design". This is part of the Internal Energy Market pillar of the Energy Union; it embraces the increased presence of renewables, calls for the recognition of the growing importance of "prosumers" in the decentralised production of electricity through renewables, and demands the reward of flexibility of generation and storage, etc.

- The European Parliament has also adopted a resolution regarding the "EU Strategy on heating and

cooling", which "welcomes the holistic approach of transforming heating and cooling" proposed by the Communication of the Commission. It calls for better synergy between the electricity and heating sectors and supports special "attention to combined heat and power, cogeneration, district heating and cooling, preferably based on renewables". It will be a basis for the revision of several directives: the Energy Efficiency directive, the Renewable Energy Directive and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. As a reminder, in the EU, almost 50% of the energy demand is used for heating and cooling, 75% of the primary energy in heating and cooling are from fossil fuels.

- The European Commission organised on 16 September the 3rd General Assembly of the ETIP Smart Networks for Energy Transition. ETN attended this meeting set to design a roadmap for R&I activities. ■

