

## Information Bulletin

July 2021



Online Energy Debate coming in September



EEF Members updates



Summary of past Energy Events



Future Online Energy Debates in the pipeline

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### On the EEF Programme

#### Discussion on the revision of the EU ETS

**September 2021; date and time tbc**

*Online Energy Debate on Webex—registration required*

Through the autumn, the EEF will touch upon the topic of hydrogen, discussing whether imports of hydrogen are needed to meet demand of EU industry. Gas infrastructure and what are the regulatory, financial and adaptation challenges when developing hydrogen projects will be discussed as well. Also, we will debate the role of LNG in clean maritime transport.

Dates will be communicated in early September and other topics will be added .

And for the moment, all these events are planned online.

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### EEF Members updates

#### New EEF Associate Members' contact persons

Quite few changes have been going on in our Associate Members' offices during this first half of the year. Here is a quick recap on the new contact persons to the EEF:

**Ewa Abramiuk-Lété**, *General Manager*, Liquid Gas Europe

**Michele Bologna**, *Head of European Affairs*, Enel

**Annika Brack**, *Head of EU Office*, Uniper

**Bernard De Clercq**, *Head of EU Affairs*, Elia Group

**Gabrielle Gauthey**, *Senior Vice President European Public Affairs*, TotalEnergies

**Jakub Groszkowski**, *Executive Director*, CEEP

**Marta Józwiak**, *Compliance Senior Specialist*, Enea

**George Kapantaidakis**, *Public Affairs Senior Manager*, Cefic

**Sonya Twohig**, *Secretary General*, ENTSO-E

## Online Briefing for MEP Advisers

### Heating and cooling technologies: an overview of energy efficient solutions to do more with less - 18 June



The EEF organised another briefing session for MEP Advisers and Assistants on Heating and Cooling and energy efficiency.

As usual, we brought several actors together to show the synergies and to educate our audience on aspects that are sometimes less known. It was an honour to have with us Karlis Goldstein, from Commissioner Simson's cabinet on that occasion.



After an introduction from our **President MEP Jerzy Buzek**, **Jeremy Harrison, representative of COGEN Europe and Principal Analyst at Delta-EE** stated that we need different technologies and applications. It's important we understand both how different technologies support each other and how, on the contrary, some of them do not work together at all. He gave us a brief overview of different heating and cooling technologies and insisted that we focus on starting where we are now instead of where we want to go, acknowledging different situations in different regions.



**Hans Korteweg, Managing Director at Cogen Europe**, explained how cogeneration (CHP) technologies work, how flexible they are to run on different fuels (H<sub>2</sub>, biomethane, biogas, LPG for offgrid and remote areas), as well as how the technologies use one input fuel to generate two useful products – electricity and heat. In a conventional power plant, nearly 2/3 of the energy used gets wasted in the form of heat and it is important to push for this to be avoided in the first place. When CHP is installed more at the point of consumption, it allows to decentralise the energy production and is key for local integration of energy systems linking electrons, heat and gas. As electricity is produced where needed, CHP also avoids long distance grid losses.



The PACE project is funding the development of micro-CHP all over Europe. Being extremely interested in this technology and, one has to say, committed to his job, Mr Korteweg organised a small virtual visit of his basement where he installed a micro-CHP unit producing electricity and hot water for the family. The natural gas from the grid is converted into H<sub>2</sub>, which is then fed into a fuel cell, producing heat and electricity with an efficiency of up to 95%. In the future, other gases or H<sub>2</sub> could be fed directly into the system, thus avoiding the need to reform natural gas.

Let's hope we can soon resume technical visits and discover how the EC, EP and Council use CHP on their premises!



**Karlis Goldstein, Member of Commissioner Simson's cabinet responsible for energy efficiency**, reiterated the words of Mr Buzek: decarbonisation will not be possible without decarbonising heating and cooling supply. There is no single technology solution. Energy is a system matter where all the pieces – problems and solutions – are connected to each other.

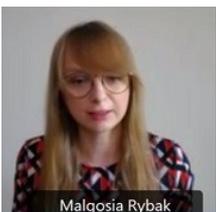
We need a switch in generation as the fuel should not be fossil anymore. We need to make sure, with smart appliances, that consumption happens when congestion on the grid is the lowest using smart grids. Thermal energy can be stored in thermal storage to use it when there is high demand on the grid. As for the sufficiency, it is important to use the energy needed and not waste it.

Energy efficiency contributes to resilient energy supply – we aim to be producing energy more locally and CHP can be part of it. The establishment of local and regional plans will be important and the engagement of the consumer is key.

Mr Goldstein also shared with us some thoughts on low temperature heating and the importance of Waste-to-Energy and of not wasting energy.



**Carl-Johan Falk, Head of Asset Performance at E.ON**, explained how, to meet targets, we need to address heat and cooling sector as the carbon footprint of this sector is significant. He explained how the temperature of the heat in district heating gradually diminished over the last century as technologies evolved. The reduction of temperature supports the energy trilemma: it enables us to recycle heat that has not been profitable to use before and therefore use the heat sources of tomorrow (geothermal excess industry heat, ... ); without combustion to produce heat, the carbon footprint is reduced and more customers can take part in their heating solution given its decentralised approach. The existing infrastructure will have to evolve, step by step by developing online monitoring, smartening the grid, and accepting a more diverse portfolio of heat sources (why not catch the energy from data centres, supermarkets, shopping centres, indoor arenas, etc?)



The energy-intensive paper industry also had a place in this briefing as it uses a lot of heat in its process to dry the paper. 95 % of electricity on site in the sector comes from CHP. 60 % of the fuel is biomass so the paper industry is already generating clean electricity and heat. **Malgosia Rybak, Climate Change & Energy Director at Cepi**, gave us many examples of relevant innovations that are emerging and are key in the industry to improve energy efficiency and therefore use less heat, switch to renewable energy, prevent waste heat, reuse heat internally and use heat externally.



Our last intervener was **Fabio Poretti, Technical & Scientific Officer at CEWEP**, from the Waste-to-Energy (WtE) sector. Not much is known about this sector whose primary role is to give a hygienic service to society by dealing with our waste and his intervention came very timely in our debate. By recovering the energy content of the waste, it is possible to produce electricity and heat thus substituting fossil fuels. There are 500 plants in Europe that treat residual non-recyclable waste. 2/3 of EU's waste to energy plants are using CHP technologies and 10 % of district heating comes from WtE.

Landfilling the waste is still a big issue in the EU and diverting waste from landfill would also mitigate methane emissions. Through many examples, he illustrated how this sector is using innovations.

Once again, this briefing proved that there's a lot to learn from new technologies and that there are many promises for the future.

## Online Energy Debate

### How to support the EU Energy Efficiency ambitions? - 1 July



Before taking a summer break, the EEF had the pleasure to welcome **Mr Karlis Goldstein, member of Commissioner Simson's cabinet responsible for energy efficiency**, for a debate on energy efficiency co-chaired by the **EEF President MEP Jerzy Buzek** and the **EEF Director MEP Tsvetelina Penkova**.



**Hans Korteweg, Managing Director of COGEN Europe**, focused on the importance of energy efficiency technologies in avoiding energy wastes, which remain significant today in the EU.



Cogeneration is one solution for all sectors – including cities (district heating), buildings and industry – enabling to reduce heat waste and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, to deliver system and consumer level efficiency, to integrate the energy system locally and to reduce the costs of the energy system across the entire value chain. Being fuel agnostic, CHP has an equal role to play in today's and tomorrow's energy systems and should be considered as a complement to both fuel switch to renewables and direct electrification.



**Malgosia Rybak, Climate Change & Energy Director at Cepi**, explained how the pulp and paper industry can help the EU reach climate-neutrality through emissions reduction, forest management and product substitution. Many are the projects on energy efficiency, e.g. the development of innovative drying technologies allowing efficient heat recovery, internal reuse and external use of waste heat.

To further progress, the industry calls for an enabling framework ensuring re-risking, awarding and promotion of energy efficiency investments as well as access to funding and affordable clean energy. A local and system integration approach and carbon leakage protection also remain key.

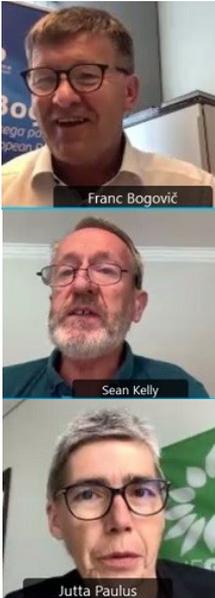


**Karlis Goldstein** pointed out decarbonisation is a system matter requiring all technologies to be considered. Energy efficiency is about doing more with less and this remains the cheapest option to decarbonise.

While the EC pushes for direct electrification of all end-uses, it agrees CHP represents a cost-effective investment where demand for both heat and electricity is present. CHP major contribution would be in sectors with no alternative to fuel combustion and no significant ramp up of renewable electricity envisaged in the short term.



Yet in the future, the EC expects combustion-based energy transformation to only account for roughly 15% of installed generation capacity.



The co-chairs and speakers were joined by the **EEF Directors MEPs Franc Bogovic and Sean Kelly as well as MEP Jutta Paulus** .

Panellist MEPs see quite few priorities going forward, among which solving some of the old aspects of energy consumption and production, increasing the speed and scale of buildings renovation, ensuring the energy efficiency first principle is central in all aspects of the upcoming legislative package, including knowledge and innovation while excluding ideology and reflecting cautiously on the role today's investments will have in a climate-neutral Europe.

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## On our Members' side

### WindEurope launched its WindFlix platform



For those of you who missed the information, WindEurope launched in early July the Windflix platform. This new on-demand wind energy video platform offers informative and entertaining content on all aspects of wind energy in a creative way and with a touch of humour.

Don't miss the « generation wind » section dedicated to kids!

<https://windeurope.org/windflix>

We wish you all a nice summer!