

# Information Bulletin



## Editorial

### General Assembly

April traditionally sees the meeting of the General Assembly of the European Energy Forum.

This year, in addition to the legal duties, the General Assembly voted on the nomination of Mrs **Julie Girling**, Mrs **Inese Vaidere** and Mrs **Miapetra Kumpula-Natri** as EEF Board members. The EEF thanks them for their involvement and congratulates them on their nomination. This addition to the EEF Board is crucial in terms of countries represented, political groups and gender.

You will find next to this column the new composition of the EEF Board member. We invite you to consult our website for the complete list of our [Active Members](#)

**Pascale Verheust**,  
*Director General*

## Upcoming events

**06/05/2015**

Dinner-debate in Brussels

*Interconnectors – challenges to building a more connected EU market.*

At the invitation of **National Grid**



The Board of the EEF is composed of :

Jerzy Buzek, President  
 Julie Girling, Treasurer  
 Pilar del Castillo, Vice President  
 Neena Gill, Vice President  
 Miloslav Ransdorf, Vice President  
 Herbert Reul, Vice President  
 Paul Rübig, Vice President  
 Vladimir Urutchev, Vice President

Daniel Caspary, Director  
 Vicky Ford, Director  
 Roger Helmer, Director  
 Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Director  
 Lambert Van Nistelrooij, Director  
 Inese Vaiderer, Director

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## EEF events

### Flexible back-up: power plants technology for the future energy mix

*14/04/2015, Dinner-debate in Brussels*

*Hosted by EUTurbines*



At the first dinner-debate of April, EUTurbines - the European Association of Gas and Steam Turbine Manufacturers - discussed the role of thermal power plants from a challenging technological perspective. **Dr Michael Ladwig**, Vice-President of EUTurbines, demonstrated why and how thermal power plants, when coupled with new technology, can be part of the solution to achieve EU climate and energy targets for 2030.



One of these 2030 targets is to increase the share of renewable energy to 27% of EU's energy consumption by 2030. Back-up power will however be needed if the EU wants to keep its power supply steady when intermittent power is not available.

Against this background, Dr Ladwig explained how the role of thermal power plants is set to evolve from base load generation to part load generation. This transition to increased flexibility requires technological improvement. Power plants currently operating in Europe are indeed not optimized to operate at part load as flexible back-up for renewables.



Thermal power plants will not be able to fulfil their new role unless a suitable political framework is put in place, Dr Ladwig added. He further mentioned the need to update the energy market design and ETS system as well as to support research funding. As **Mark van Stiphout** from DG ENER underlined, the discussion on flexible back-up capacities should be linked to the market functioning. Market incentives should be developed to encourage and reward flexibility.



The discussion with EEF Members also addressed the potential of interconnectors, energy storage and demand-side response in balancing the variable nature of renewables, and therefore integrating their growing share successfully into the EU power system.

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## EEF events

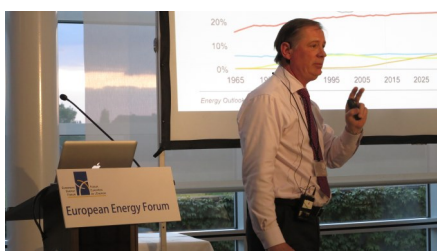
### Oil and Gas: Geopolitics of Europe and beyond

28/04/2015, Dinner-debate in Strasbourg

Hosted by BP



**Emmanuel Haton**, Director of European Government Affairs at BP, presented an excellent overview on the global picture for oil and gas production and demand during the second dinner-debate held in April. Mr Haton explained that in the next 20 years OECD demand for oil and gas will keep stable, whereas in non OECD countries, especially Asia and notably China, energy demand will increase exponentially. On the other side, the US is becoming independent and starting to export energy. The Middle East might also be more interested in Asia than in the US in the coming years. According to BP's prospects towards 2035, oil, coal and gas will have around 30% of market share each. Unconventional sources such as tight oil/shale gas, biofuels and renewables will be important for the transformation of the systems, but their contribution to the global demand for energy will be limited.



The EU is currently importing around half of the energy it needs. Domestic production for gas is mostly coming from UK and Norway, but this is declining and will have to be replaced by LNG and pipeline gas coming from Russia, Algeria and the Southern corridor. The lack of interconnections between Member States or the rigidity of the contracts with the suppliers are some of the obstacles of the current internal market. Member States can choose their own energy mix and some have chosen to prioritise specific energy sources through subsidies. It is important to see the impact that subsidising will have in the whole system and on end consumers.



**Paula Pinho**, Head of Unit for Energy Policy coordination at DG ENER, European Commission, recalled that the EU imports 39% of gas from Russia, which is also the main supplier for coal, oil and uranium. The lack of diversification makes us vulnerable, but the reply to energy dependency has to come from the inside as well. There is a need to finalise the internal market, fill in the gaps in terms of energy infrastructure and interconnections. There are also challenges to be faced concerning the solidarity of Member States to speak with one voice, the moderation of energy demand and the exploration of indigenous sources, all of this in a context of decarbonisation.



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## New EEF Members

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### CEEP



CEEP represents the interests of the energy and energy-intensive companies from Central Europe (coal, gas, oil, renewables, nuclear, grids, and energy intensive industries such as steel and chemicals) in order to strengthen the region's energy security within the framework of a common EU energy and energy security policy. It is an international non-profit organisation and the first major body to represent the region at EU level. , **Jakub Przyborowicz**, Coordinator of EU Affairs, is the representative of the organisation to the EEF.

### Centrica

**centrica**



Centrica is a British multinational energy company with operations in the UK, Europe and North America. The company is active in every stage in the energy chain from sourcing energy to saving it. The aim of Centrica is to meet customers' energy needs and to be the leading integrated energy company. They employ 37,000 people and have over 28 million customer accounts worldwide. Centrica will be represented by **Katherine Mercer**, Director of EU Public Affairs, at EEF events.

### Rusatom Overseas



ROSATOM is the Russian Federation national nuclear corporation bringing together around 400 nuclear companies and R&D institutions. With almost 70 years' expertise in the field, the company provides comprehensive nuclear services that range from uranium enrichment to nuclear waste treatment. ROSATOM's subsidiary Rusatom Overseas was founded in 2011 with the aim of promoting Russian nuclear technology on the global market. **Sebastian Sass** is representing Rusatom Overseas at EEF events.