

Information Bulletin

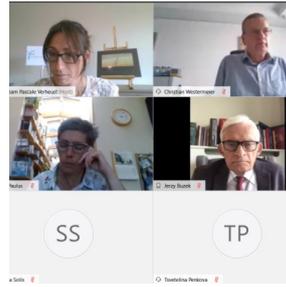
October 2020



MEP Tsvetelina Penkova
Active Member of the EEF



Briefing on Hydrogen:
Session 2 coming up



Summary of past Online
Energy Debates



New Online Energy Debates
on the EEF Programme

On the EEF Programme

Briefing on Hydrogen for MEPs Advisers: Session 2

16 October—10:00 - 11:15 (CET)

Online briefing session via WEBEX—registration required

Roadmap to decarbonise the EU energy sector by 2050: lessons learned from Spain and Denmark

29 October—9:30 - 10:45 (CET)

*Online energy debate via WEBEX—registration required
with the cooperation of IBERDROLA and Danish Energy*

EEF Members updates



MEP Tsvetelina Penkova becomes Active Member of the European Energy Forum

Tsvetelina Penkova is a Member of the Socialists and Democrats Group and comes from Bulgaria. Ms Penkova sits on the ITRE, REGI, and CONT Committees of the European Parliament and is Member Substitute of the IMCO Committee. Ms Penkova is also Member of the Delegation to the EU-Serbia Stabilization and Association Parliamentary Committee, as well as Member Substitute of the Delegations for relations with Japan and for relations with ASEAN Countries.

Ms Penkova is focusing her activities in the Committees towards encouraging sustainable investments and ensuring that the EU Structural Funds will be directed towards the most vulnerable regions. At present, Ms Penkova is involved in the REGI work on the EU long-term Industrial Strategy as well as in ITRE work on the public sector loan facility.

Online Energy Debate



Energy and industry, two sides of the same coin: how to kickstart a green, industrial revolution? - 7 September 2020

The EEF opened its autumn season of energy discussions with an online event organised in cooperation with its Associate Members **Cefic** and **SolarPower Europe**.

Our speakers investigated the possible synergies between the solar and chemical industry, focussing on how the cooperation between these sectors could improve their competitiveness while helping achieve climate-neutrality.

Christian Westermeier – Vice Chair of the Industrial Strategy Workstream of SolarPower Europe – explained that the solar industry has the potential to provide the chemical one with cost-competitive and renewable electricity and feedstock, helping preserve the latter's competitiveness. Competitive chemical products in turn positively influence the competitiveness of the PV manufacturing sector, as they lay at the very starting point of the PV value chain.

The solar industry should be able to produce renewable electricity at scale in the EU helped by a comprehensive industrial policy considering also their needs. At the same time, there is a need to develop market-based instruments and policies bringing the needs of the two industries together, enabling their transformation while protecting competitiveness.

Richard Roudeix – Chair of the Cefic Program Council Climate Change and Energy – offered a look on the chemical sector evolution towards climate-neutrality. Energy efficiency has long been the major driver of CO₂ emissions reduction in the sector. Today, this remains important, but new production processes are also likely to develop. Since there is no silver bullet, the possibility of having access to multiple technologies – some of which may have yet to be developed – is a competitive advantage to be protected by regulation. Continued access to affordable renewable electricity remains key. Measures to combat carbon leakage will have an important role to play and should be combined with several other supporting policies to create a framework facilitating the transition.

Ruud Kempener – Policy Officer in the renewables unit of DG ENER – underlined that the key elements for the decarbonisation of the EU industry – among which the solar and chemical sectors – are many and varied.

The European Commission's strategies on energy system integration and on hydrogen are there to help the development of renewable energy and low-carbon fuels at scale, which will be key to fuelling the chemical and PV manufacturing processes in a sustainable way.

This should be coupled with improvements in energy efficiency and measures to boost EU industry competitiveness, especially of SMEs through National Energy and Climate Plans. Finally, aligning financing with climate and policy objectives remain a crucial point.

If the EU manages to put all elements successfully together, not only will it be able to make the energy transition a story of successful industrial development and jobs creation, but also a means to attract industries in the EU. Speakers' interventions were complemented by insightful remarks from **MEP Jerzy Buzek, President of the EEF, MEPs Maria Spyraki and Tsvetelina Penkova, Active Members of the EEF, and MEPs Paulus Jutta and Henrike Hahn** .