

EU policy for developing clean energy technologies





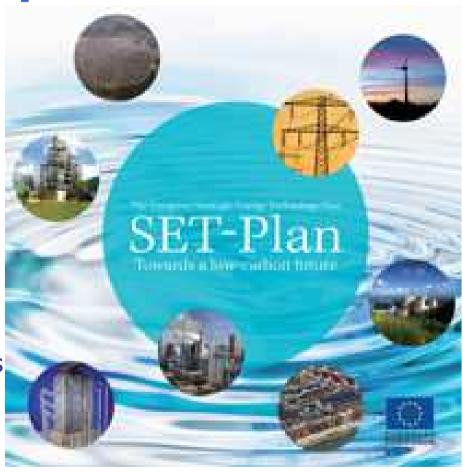


SET Plan –industrial perspective

Focus on technologies with market impact up to 2020

- Wind
- Solar
- Electricity grids
- CCS
- Bioenergy
- Nuclear
- Smart Cities and Communities
- Fuel cells and hydrogen

Industrial applications
Financing





EU financing for energy R&D and innovation (2007-2013)

FP7 ~ € 2.3 billion (2007-2013) -non nuclear

EEPR ~ € 1.6 billion (offshore wind and CCS in 2008)

NER300 ~ € 2.3 billion (award decisions 2012)

CIP - IEE ~ € 0.7 billion (2007-2013)







2020/2050 Challenges

Increasing importance of RESrequirements on:

Capacity and flexibility



- of electricity grids
- of power plants
- of energy storage
- of demand side management (~smart)





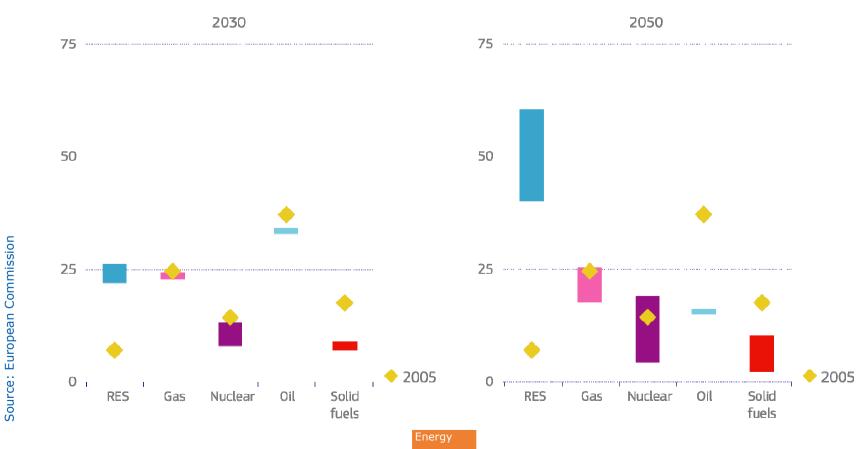






Renewables move centre stage – but all fuels can contribute in the long-run

Decarbonisation scenarios - fuel ranges (primary energy consumption in %)





Horizon 2020 - Energy: ambitious budget allocation

Secure, clean and efficient energy: 6 327 M€

- In average 900 million€/year
- Covering: research, demonstration, innovation (previously FP7 and IEE)

Access to risk-finance: 1 131 M€ for SET-Plan projects

- Debt and equity
- Cooperation with the EIB, inspired from FP7 risksharing finance facility





Horizon 2020 - Energy: low carbon technologies

Reducing energy consumption and carbon footprint by smart and sustainable use

• Energy efficiency, ICT instruments, Smart Cities and Communities

Low-cost, low-carbon electricity supply

Renewables: Wind, solar, bioenergy and CCS

Alternative fuels and mobile energy sources

Bioenergy, fuel cells and hydrogen

A single, smart European electricity grid

Transmission (electricity highways), storage

Market uptake of energy innovation

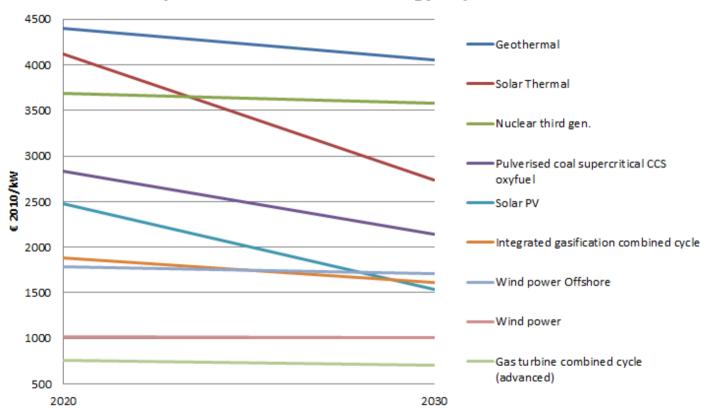
• Ex-Intelligent Energy Europe programme





Technologies – after 2020?

Expected trends in technology capital costs



Source: Energy Roadmap 2050 Impact Assessment





