



Report

Roundtable 1: RESEARCH AND TESTING INFRASTRUCTURES



First of all, the workshop described the framework conditions as regards definition, key projects in the field, and EU research and testing infrastructures map.

1.- Clarification of marine (off-shore) renewable energies (compliant with IEA definitions)

Marine renewables:

- Off-shore wind
- Ocean energy (Waves, Tides, Ocean currents, Salinity gradients, Thermal gradients)
- Marine biomasses (algae bio-fuels)

2.- Large EU funded projects (Combined challenges to off-shore renewables)

1 Coordination Action

- ORECCA. Led by Fraunhofer IWES. First Workshop 4 – 5 Nov. 2010

2 Large R&D projects

- MARINA Platform. Led by Acciona Energia. Methodology for assessment of combined wind & ocean energy. 13 M€ for 2010 through 2014.
- HiPRwind. Led by Fraunhofer IWES. Open access research facility for floating wind. 20 M€ for 2010 – 15.

1 Shared Lab Infrastructure

- MaRINET. Led by HMRC Cork. 2010 through 2014.

The total project volume is 45 M€ for 2010-2015. What is important about these projects is the fact that for the first time EU takes the technological initiative and, on the other hand, these projects will welcome the participation from other partners.

European Union  The European Regional Development Fund

3.- EU research and testing infrastructures map.

From the 17 test sites in EU (which are either operational or under construction and / announced) which appeared in the map, assistant helped to updated the EU research and testing infrastructures map presented. At end, there were counted 22 test sites in total where the mobilization of the regional actors is a key factor.

The second part of the session was devoted to highlight different EU Financial Schemes as regards marine (off-shore) renewable energies:

SET PLAN: Blueprint to the development of low carbon technologies with 7 Industrial Technologies (Wind was launched last June 2010). EITs concern the 2010 -2020 period and their budgets will be covered by both the private sector (relevant industries) and public authorities (at the EU and national level). Specifically, Wind Industrial Initiative scheme is divided as follows: 50% private -50% public which accounts for 6 billions (3 billions from the industry and 3 billions from the public institutions). The impact of Industrial Initiatives is the following: More effective use of public money; Alignment of public funds with the real needs of relevant low carbon industries and R&D communities; Better coordination of EU and national funding schemes and policies; Clarification for development trajectory of low carbon technologies over 2010 period; Acceleration and deployment of infrastructures.

Moreover, SET – Plan roadmap – potential of technologies was presented where it can be seen that, in the first way, the development of wind energy is confirmed. However, wave energy is place in the third wave of development. The conclusion is that wind energy can be developed in short time period with high level of implementation, whereas wave and tidal are not mature enough for 2020.

7° FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME: The EC is disappointed about marine projects results and this is the reason why this specific area does not appear in the 2011 workprogramme. However, it can be found an ERANET in this field as well as other initiatives where project enhancing synergies between the two technologies are encouraged. On the other

hand, EC is eager to development more wind projects as it has been stated in the 7^oFP Energy call: Multiuse offshore platforms and further development in the Black and Mediterranean seas.

NER 300: The European Commission, Directorate-General for Climate Action, announces the first Call for Proposals for innovative renewable energy and carbon capture and storage projects under the NER300 competition (formally launched the 09/11/2011 in the Official Journal). The NER300 competition is established under Article 10a(8) of the EU ETS Directive 2003/87/EC, and is detailed in the Decision C(2010) 7499. More information: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/funding/ner300/index_en.htm

CONCLUSION:

One main conclusion which is that there is no one single financial mechanism which stands for test and sharing infrastructures apart from MARINET which can be extended to large scale infrastructures in the future. In order to tackle and solve this problem the group has came up with an possible project idea or collaboration within regions using structural funds to work together in this field while incorporating SME and University to play a key role in this area.