



# Kick-off event SOLARISE project

18 June 2018



# Program

- 9:30 – 11:00 Solarise - opening session + Solar Energy in BE/Flanders + 2 seas
  - Emilia Motoasca – welcome to KU Leuven – TC Gent
  - Ahmed Rachid – SOLARISE project + consortium
  - Evelien Bolle – Complementarity and synergy with project BISEPS
  - Johan Driessen – SolSThore project
  - Matthias Verhegge: Embedding Solarise in the Interereg 2 seas priorities
- 11:00 – 11:20 – coffee break
- 11:20 – 12:35 Solarise – session 2 : Solar Energy in 2 Seas region
  - Heidi Lenaerts – Smart Grids and Solar energy
  - Patrick Allcorn – Local Energy & the `Role of Solar`
  - Hugo Niesing - Scenario's regarding renewable energy and e-mobility growth
- 12:35 – 14:00 Lunch (possible visit to PV installation on the roof of B-building)
- 14:00 – 15:00 Solarise – session 3: Solar energy academic and industrial research and development
  - Hugo de Moor - Trends in research on Solar.
  - Emilia Motoasca – Sustainability of renewable energy sources
  - Victor Beccera - Smart Grids: key concepts and challenges with the integration of solar energy
- 15:00 – 15:20 – coffee break
- 15:20– 16:15 Solarise – closing session: Interactive Q&A session
- 16:15 – Networking reception

# Interactive Q&A session

# EU sets 32% renewable energy target by 2030 in late-night deal

Published on 14/06/2018, 9:10am

After lengthy negotiations, lawmakers and member states agreed on a renewable energy law, including support for electric vehicles and rooftop solar panels



(Photo: Deposit Photos)



Talks on renewable energy policy in Europe reached an unexpected breakthrough early Thursday morning after negotiators from the European Parliament and EU member states were able to reach a compromise on a 32% objective and a complete phase-out of palm oil use in transport by 2030.

Talks carried on until early into the morning hours, despite the fact that negotiators were left with no interpreters after midnight.

The deal on the Renewable Energy Directive finally came at around 03:30, according to Sean Kelly, one of the lawmakers sitting on the Parliament team, who tweeted a picture of ecstatic MEPs posing with Miguel Arias Cañete, the EU's climate and energy commissioner who was acting as a mediator in the talks.



Agreement on the EU-wide overall target of **32% for renewables in 2030**, and the target of **14% for renewables in transport** in 2030 (revision targets in 2023)

# “Renewable self-consumer”

= an active customer who consumes and may store and sell renewable electricity which is generated on his/her premises, provided that this activity does not constitute his/her primary commercial or professional business.

## Renewable energy self-consumption

Another hotly debated point in the talks related to renewable energy “self-consumption”, a term which mainly covers solar panels mounted on rooftops of homes and small factories. Installations of **250 kW** will be exempted from certain grid obligations, a move likely to please advocates of small-scale renewables, and the solar PV industry.

The agreement between the European Parliament and EU governments establishes the right of European citizens, local authorities, small businesses and cooperatives to produce, consume, store and sell their own renewable energy, without being subject to punitive taxes or excessive red tape, said Greenpeace.



# “Renewable self-consumer”

“This deal, for the first time, recognises the rights of ordinary people to participate in Europe’s energy revolution and overturns some very big barriers to the fight against climate change,” said Sebastian Mang, an EU policy advisor at Greenpeace. “It gives people and communities greater control over their energy use, empowering them to accelerate the development of renewable energy and challenge energy giants across the continent,” he said.

REScoop.eu, an association representing renewable energy cooperatives, was equally pleased. “This is a remarkable day for energy communities and citizens across Europe,” said Dirk Vansintjan, President of REScoop.eu. “Up until yesterday they had no recognition in Europe’s energy policy. Now, they have a set of rights tools to empower themselves so that they can prosper in the energy transition,” Vansintjan said.

The new EU directive “now contains a strong definition of ‘renewable energy communities’ as well as a definition of ‘self-consumption’,” REScoop.eu explained, praising the European Parliament for sending “a clear signal” that citizens and communities are key to the success of the energy transition.

# Solar industry says EU tariffs for chinese imports will raise panel prices

8 Sept 2017

EU duties on Chinese solar modules are set to rise 30% above market levels signalling 'huge negative effects' for businesses



▲ SolarPower Europe said tariff increases on Chinese solar imports would add about €500 (£458) to the cost of a household installation. Photograph: Qilai Shen/Bloomberg/Getty Images

Europe's solar industry has condemned an EU vote to impose another round of duties on Chinese imports, just weeks before a US trade panel is due to rule on similar tariffs.

A Brussels committee yesterday agreed to set minimum import duties for Chinese solar modules and cells that could price them up to 30% above market levels with "huge negative effects" for the industry, according to trade groups.

The minimum import price

**1 October 2017**

- a. EUR 0.19/W (EUR/Watt) and EUR 0.37/W multi-crystalline cells and modules respectively, and;
- b. EUR 0.23/W and EUR 0.42/W for mono-crystalline cells and modules.

**1 July 2018**

- a. EUR 0.18/W and EUR 0.3/W for multi-crystalline cells and modules respectively, and;
- b. EUR 0.21/W and EUR 0.35/W for mono-crystalline cells and modules.