



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT

NEWSLETTER #3, 2017

Dear EYPers, dear all,

Two major things happened in the world of energy since you read the last PowerShifts Newsletter.

The second Power Shifts Academic Forum took place in Warsaw on 22-30 October, 2016. The forum, for the second time became a platform where 130 young Europeans came together to discuss current developments and challenges in the energy sector like grid development, trade optimisation, low-emission mobility with alternative solutions. The young participants paid close attention to the compliance of EU policy with the current trends of decentralisation, digitalisation and decarbonisation of the energy sector. The forum was covered by a session media team with blog articles, videos and pictures. A digest was prepared exclusively for this Newsletter issue by the Forum's media team.

Not less important was a dramatic statistical reveal. During the COP22 preparation rush, it was officially recognised that between 1870 and 2010 due to human activity emissions of carbon dioxide reached an unprecedented high of approximately 1,900 gigatons, at a rate of 4.1 million tons per hour (the visual equivalent of around 600 Eiffel Towers). These new findings indicate that nowadays humans are releasing carbon about 10 times faster than during any time in the earth's history. Simply affirming that in order not to exceed a 2°C global temperature increase, it is essential to rapidly put in place offensive measures.

In this Newsletter we will get more precise on one of the above mentioned energy trends: decarbonisation! What does it take to maintain a global low-carbon economy? What are recent developments with alternative energy sources and what are the abilities of European countries to keep up with or to incorporate the progress?

If you get inspired and would like to contribute to decarbonisation, please, check the tips by COP22 online at the section "I am Eco-friendly".

Enjoy the read!

Sincerely yours,
Steering group



Hydrogen Energy

One of the future key renewables?

[LINK](#)



Warsaw 2016

Reflection on the 2nd international youth event

[LINK](#)



HOW FAST WILL WE NEED TO DECARBONISE?

Decarbonisation

Some Basics
[LINK](#)

At least when you read the info piece on **hydrogen energy** you will know that it will take more and more of our attention in the future. With the help of those many new facilities and systems in the making, let's have a look at what the **Power Shifts focus countries think about this topic!**

Germany, France and Poland, have already announced their position towards this new and competitive energy storage medium acknowledging opening abilities of the large scale integration of renewable electricity.

Infobox Energy Agency France (ADEME)

A consulting company on energy transition, in collaboration with INERIS (French national institute of industrial environment and safety), produced, for the French Agency for Environment and Energy (ADEME), an information guide on the safety measures for the decentralised hydrogen production. It is aimed at contracting authorities, investors and operators of decentralized hydrogen production units.

"The use of hydrogen as a decarbonized energy vector appears as a strategic solution to tackle global warming, especially when applied for hydrogen mobility and energy storage. Decentralized hydrogen production (close to the end-use point) is particularly suited to these new scattered uses" - announced ADEME.

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Infobox Energy Agency Germany (DENA)

German Energy Agency, Dena, developed the Power to Gas Strategieplattform, which brings together players from industry, energy associations and academia, and has published a roadmap aiming for 1 GW of P2G across Germany by 2022.

Germans reward power-to-gas (P2G) adoption as a logical next step to the country's leadership in the field.

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Infobox Energy Agency Germany (DENA)

Polish approach represented by the Ministry of Energy, apart from participation in initiatives at the EU level e.g. The Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking, lacks both a hydrogen oriented policy (e.g. focusing on including the hydrogen energy as a vital part of the Polish energy mix) and any other hydrogen-dedicated programmes. Worth mentioning are projects led by single Polish researchers and projects led by Polish universities, in particular AGH University of Science and Technology

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