

EPPSA Annual Report 2005



Photo cover: Brussels Grand Place illuminated



Photo: Foster Wheeler Energia Oy



Photo: Foster Wheeler Energia Oy



Photo: GEA Energy Technology Division

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Message from the President



2005 has been a vital year for the European Power Plant Suppliers Association (EPPSA), and particularly for two reasons: the office moved from Düsseldorf to Brussels and a new team was created. Both the new team structure and location has allowed EPPSA to become more active and present in the various activities occurring in connection with the European Institutions, as well as in coordination with other associations active on the energy side.

EPPSA has further developed in 2005 both in terms of increasing its membership, and in terms of the support received from the European Commission. The content of this Annual Report demonstrates the quality of this support, which has enabled EPPSA to gain a noteworthy reputation among policy makers, stakeholders and the different bodies involved in the power generation field. Descriptions of our members and their goals are summarised on EPPSA's revamped internet site which I invite you to consult: www.eppsa.org.

Needless to say there are challenges foreseen over the next decades, such as guaranteeing a sustainable and safe energy supply in Europe and drastically reducing CO₂ emissions that urgently need to be addressed. Therefore power plant suppliers' input is essential to contribute to future decisions and the political direction of the European Parliament.

This has already begun in 2005 with the creation of the European Technology Platform for "Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants" (ZEP). This platform, initially guided by the European Commission, unites utilities, equipment suppliers, research institutions, academia, public bodies and other stakeholders in this sector with the aim of developing environmentally clean power production technologies based on fossil fuels. It will help to define the research areas where the funds of the 7th Framework Programme would be most appropriately applied.

In this context, EPPSA offers its Members' expertise and know-how towards the development of advanced technologies, allowing for both the reduction and capture of CO₂, which is a major contributor to climate change. The improved use of coal, through the introduction of advanced Clean Coal Technologies, will prove, in particular, key to lowering emissions reductions, especially in developing countries where the demand for electricity is predicted to double over the next decades.

The total capture of CO₂ emissions cannot be achieved over a short-term period. Be that as it may, the reduction of CO₂ emissions is attainable firstly by increasing the efficiencies of new power plants using the best available technologies; secondly by installing downstream CO₂ capture technologies and thirdly through the implementation of Zero Emission Power Plants.

I find it rewarding to be the President of an association as forward-looking and progressive as EPPSA and I have confidence in what the future holds. Throughout 2006, EPPSA shall consistently pursue its overall mission: that of contributing to the industrial development and competitiveness of our members on the worldwide market, while allowing for the continuation and proliferation of employment and well-being throughout Europe.



Didier Pfeiffer

President of EPPSA

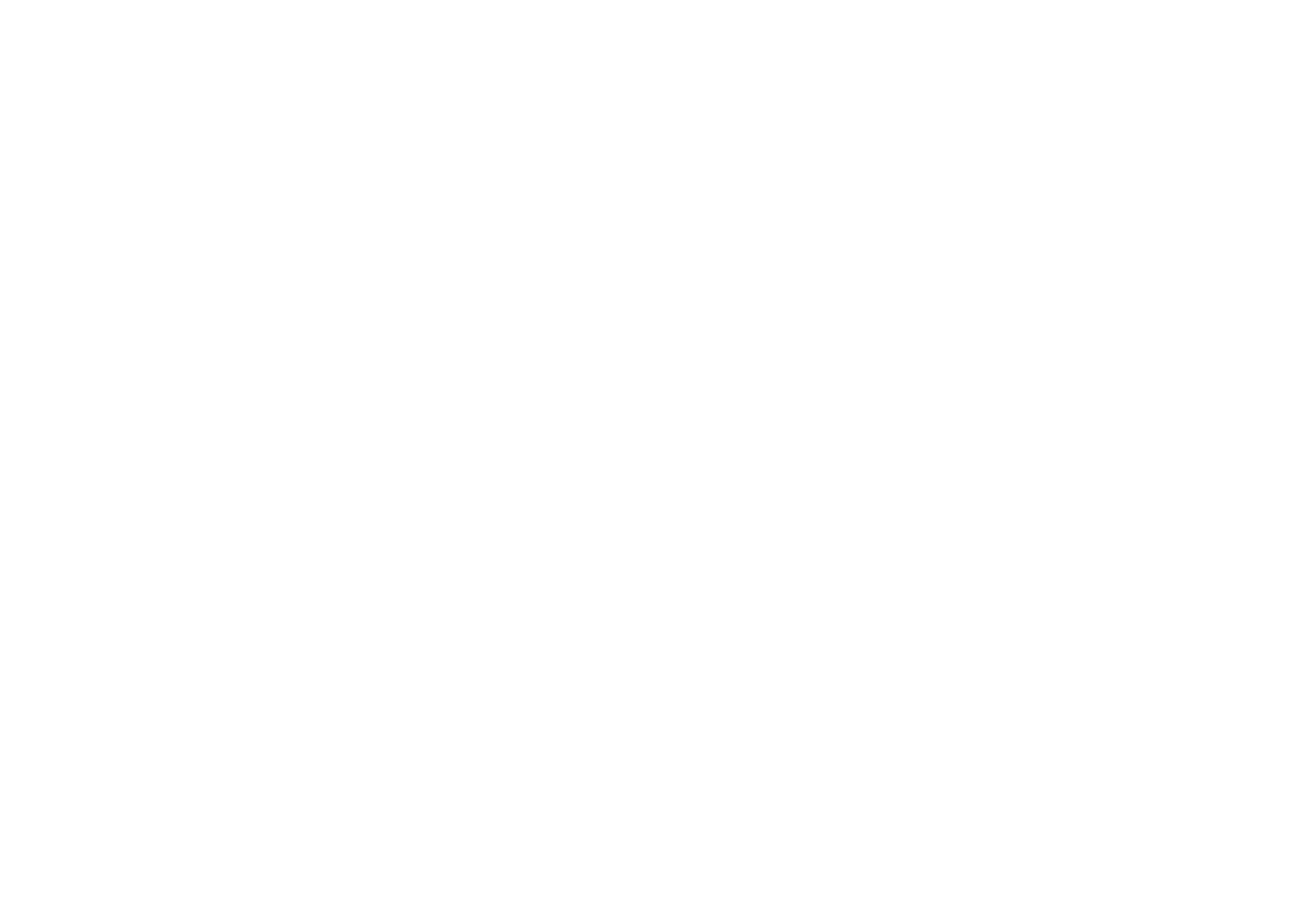


Photo: Ansaldo Caldaie S.p.A.



Secretary General's message



The European Power Plant Suppliers Association (EPPSA) witnessed several pivotal changes in 2005 including growth of its membership. This is due to the growing interest in fossil fuel use - both in Europe and internationally - related to the security of supplies as well as to environmental issues.

These matters inevitably underpin the importance of technology and technical solutions needed for fossil fuel power plants. Fortunately, numerous politicians also believe the best approach to tackle these issues is through technology.

Originally established in Düsseldorf, EPPSA moved its operations to a Brussels office on the 1st of January 2005, in order to be closer to EU institutions and sister European associations. I would like to thank Dr. Maass, my predecessor, for both his time and dedication to EPPSA during its early years.

EPPSA and its members enthusiastically support the European Commission in its proposal for the 7th Framework Programme with themes highlighted such as Clean Coal Technologies and CO₂ Capture and Storage. Dedicated to the promotion of these topics, EPPSA produced a policy paper entitled "EPPSA Position Paper on Recommendations for the 7th Framework Programme for R&D" which was well received by EU officials, industry and stakeholders.

With demand for new power plants on the rise, it is more imperative than ever to link the environmental responsibilities and the competitiveness of our industry. This challenge can only be met with investments in new technologies through Research, Development and Demonstration in the near future.

According to the International Energy Agency, fossil fuel use in power generation is forecast to rise by 65% over the next 25 years. This major role underscores the pressing need for high efficient power plants, CO₂ capture and storage and the development of clean fossil fuel technology.

The average global efficiency of power plants is approximately 30% for hard coal and approximately 40% for gas fired. This must be increased if we want to achieve

our objectives. Today the state of the art efficiency for coal fired power plants is around 46% and close to 60% for combined cycle gas power plants. By increasing the global efficiency of old inefficient plants, one can save approximately one third of the total CO₂ emissions! This is also the logical precursor to the capture and storage of CO₂ in a later process, if one wants to limit the CO₂ quantity to be stored.

Now is the time for standards to be set regarding the next generation of power plants and now is the time that the power plant suppliers, developing this technology, can recommend the new technical solutions for emissions limitation and CO₂ capture.

This also makes sense when looking at the scarcity of our resources. With the above-mentioned efficiency figures, one needs approximately one third less coal or gas for electricity production per kWh than with the existing global average. European suppliers are ready to face the challenge of retrofitting existing power plants and building new ones as well as increasing their resources after the lean years when these same suppliers faced a severely decreased number of orders.

In order to guarantee that the next generation of power plants will meet all these demands, EPPSA feels it necessary to coordinate our efforts with other stakeholders in the energy production field and, therefore, laid the foundation for the Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP) Technology Platform, by initiating the first stakeholders' meeting in December 2004. EPPSA had an active role in the formal launch of the ZEP Technology Platform, linked to the SESEM-CFT conference attracting close to 300 participants. At present, EPPSA experts from member companies are energetically participating within the various Working Groups of ZEP.

EPPSA remains very positive that 2006 will set the basis for the future technology in power generation.

Last but not least, I would like to personally thank all of our members and partners who helped us achieve our goals during 2005 and with whom we will be closely coordinating in the future.

Patrick Clerens
Secretary General

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'P. Clerens', written in a cursive style.



Photo: TLT-Turbo GmbH

Energy Technology in the European Environment



Energy technology, in the strict sense, is nothing more than the use of physical and chemical laws to transform energy - from coal to electricity, for example. Energy technology is required to be environmentally friendly today, meaning there should be zero, or near zero CO₂ emissions during this transformation process.

So what relation does this technology have with politics, and above all with European politics?

Energy technology, as well as all technologies, must follow all legal requirements at the European level. A good example can be found with environmental legislation. Furthermore, a European approach is needed in order to facilitate important and large cross-border projects.

As far as NO_x, CO, SO₂ and dust emissions are concerned, strict European regulations exist. This has brought back clean air and a blue sky. One clear advantage of the current Europe-wide environment legislation is the level playing field: environmental dumping is not allowed in Europe. This legislation was a huge challenge for the power plant suppliers and operators. It required in the end a huge investment, which witnessed the technological rise of European suppliers to the environmental global forefront. European power plant technology is the best available technology worldwide.

The next challenge is for a CO₂-free technology. Climatologists' requirements for the future's energy technology are so stringent, that some people merely give up. In this century, the industrialised countries must reduce their emissions by 60% or even more, which is a massive task. There still is hope though. In fact, efficient power plants, together with CO₂ separation and its underground storage are no longer visions, but are now realistic concepts, set to become economically viable in one or two decades.

With this aim in mind, a Technology Platform (ZEP - Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants) was formally set up in Brussels at the end of 2005, which unifies representatives from the European Commission, the Industry and the Science community, as well as NGOs. The goal is to reach the point where Europe will be able to build a CO₂-free fossil fired power plant. Europe could then send out an industrial signal, to simply say: we managed to unify climatic-political requirements as well as fossil fuels combustion.

Of course, this target is ambitious and seems to contradict with the laws of chemistry, which define that whenever carbon is oxidised, CO₂ is generated. However, even if it seems unrealistic today, it does not mean that it will remain unattainable tomorrow, provided that we work on these concepts continuously and arduously.

Research, and primarily the basic research into the development of high temperature materials, is an important precondition for success. Curiosity and optimism must always be present on our agenda, but resignation must not.

At present, there are more than 100 000 people working in the power plant technology industry. They generate a turnover of more than €20 billion. It is expected that the turnover will increase, given that many power plants need to be replaced by new ones. The EU supports the renewal of power plants, by using either the research budget or via political support.

This leads to additional questions: does Europe's industry have the capacity, after years of recession, to build as many power plants as required? Do we have enough specialists capable of welding boilers, or must we recruit them from outside Europe? Are we already able to design "capture ready" power plants - meaning plants that can be retrofitted afterwards?

Given the huge technological and environmental challenges, it would be good for Europe to use CO₂-free power plant technology as a lighthouse project. If one accepts the assumption that 80% of the world's electricity consumption in the future decades will still come from fossil fired power plants, it will only be possible to reduce CO₂ emissions by removing it during the electricity conversion process and storing it permanently under the ground.

This can only happen, if the power plants become even more efficient, and if we go as far as physically possible, regarding the second law of Thermodynamics.

It is a positive sign to see those responsible understand these challenges. It is also encouraging that the EU Commission, the research sector, NGOs and the industry cooperate regarding these challenges – and recognise that some associations, such as the European Power Plant Suppliers Association (EPPSA), have contributed to this through commitment to concrete progress.

It is therefore crucial to enlarge the basis for success in the power plant sector, to train qualified personnel, to intensify research and to convince the public opinion of the paramount importance regarding a CO₂-free power plant technology.

At the end of the 19th century some physicists noticed with astonishment, that birds could not possibly fly according to the physical laws of nature. This did not imply that birds no longer flew, but indeed that physicists sought new laws. They eventually discovered that between the air and the bird's feathers there was a boundary layer, which created an upward force. We may face a similar situation: we are aware of things today but choose to ignore them, so enabling solutions, at present, is a dream. However, where there is enough will and curiosity, solutions can be realised.

This drive is part of our European identity. Modern power plant technology is much more than only the skilful application of the law of physics. Hence, inside the power plant technology exists the capacity to become a lighthouse-project demonstrating to the world Europe's capacity and intellectual and organisational vitality.

As far as I can judge, the European institutions –Parliament, Council, and Commission – are supporting innovative power plant technology. Let us hope that this backing will be followed by financial support, as Research and Development are expensive. This investment would certainly be money well spent, as it will make Europe more competitive, thereby maintaining existing jobs and providing new ones in a sector that is vital for a sustainable industry policy.



Dr. Rolf Linkohr

Special Adviser to the EU Commissioner of Energy



Photo: Mitsui Babcock

EPPSA's key messages

Considering the aforementioned technological and environmental challenges in the European pursuit for CO₂-free power plant technology, it is reassuring that EPPSA recognises the significance of Europe as a high-tech location and advocates a stronger commitment to research, development and demonstration in order to support the power generation technology of the future while driving EU competitiveness as well as assuring a power supply for European consumers.

EPPSA is the voice, at a European level, of companies both manufacturing components for power plants and constructing them. EPPSA's members, throughout Europe, represent a leading branch of technology with more than 100 000 employees and an annual turnover of over €20 billion. It actively promotes projects aimed at increasing efficient and environmentally friendly improvements in power generation, particularly zero or near zero emission power generation with CO₂ capture.

1. EPPSA Vision for cleaner fossil fuels

Europe must maintain its technological leadership in fossil power generation and use it to secure cleaner, sustainable electricity supplies and economic growth.

2. EPPSA Vision

Progressively cleaner use of fossil fuels is essential in the transition to sustainable power with zero emissions.

3. Electricity supplies – a wide gap in capacity

Modernisation of Europe's obsolescent power plants is long overdue. Starting modernisation now will realise the benefits of cleaner fossil fuel power generation.

4. Environmental integrity for cleaner fossil power generation

Modern highly efficient power plants in Europe will significantly reduce emissions and set a global example.

5. Investment to achieve integrity for cleaner fossil power generation.

Sustained investment in new power plants in Europe is needed now. This will guarantee existing employment and create many long-term jobs for the European market and exports. Conversely, any delay will exacerbate decline in the industry.

6. Maintenance of technological leadership

Zero emission power plants will be realised only by a long-term commitment to Research, Development and Demonstration.

7. Twin tracks towards Cleaner Fossil Power Plants

Carbon Abatement technologies, including both plant efficiency increase and carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS), are key elements of Europe's energy future.

Organisational Chart



Patrick Clerens
EPPSA Secretary General



Didier Pfleger
EPPSA President
COO, GEA Energy Technology



Andreas Wittke
EPPSA Treasurer
CEO, NEM bv



Attila Németh
EPPSA Vice-President, Public Relations Committee
Managing Director, TRANSELEKTRO Power and Environment Co. Ltd.



Georg Gasteiger
EPPSA Vice-President, Technical Committee
Country President, Alstom Germany

Board of Directors 2005

Harmut Brandau
TLT-Turbo GmbH



Attila Németh
TRANSELEKTRO Power
and Environment Co. Ltd.



Gérard Brunel
Alstom Power Generation AG



Massimo Penati
Ansaldo Caldaie SpA



Philippe Delage
Alstom Switzerland Ltd.



Didier Pfleger
GEA Energy Technology GmbH



Georg Gasteiger
Alstom Power Boiler GmbH



Boguslaw Piekarski
Foster Wheeler Energy Oy



Michael Hoven
Kvaerner Power Oy



K.D. Rennert
Babcock Hitachi Europe GmbH



Pierre Melin
CMI Heat Recovery Systems



Robert McCabe
Howden Group



Iain Miller
Mitsui Babcock



Andreas Wittke
NEM bv



Joined in 2006: **Michael Hirth** - ABB Power Technologies



Technical Committee

The Technical Committee focuses on priority issues related to power generation largely stemming from the European Union energy policy agenda. Keeping Europe technologically at the forefront of the global industry is a challenge, albeit a feasible one, that needs to be addressed. By ensuring sustained investment opportunities in European power plants exist in the long run, Europe certainly can take the lead by providing innovation and maintaining its competitiveness. This crucial investment would also guarantee existing employment while boosting the creation of future jobs in the sector, thus adhering to the Lisbon Goals set forth by the EU.

2005 was a very intense and active year for the members of EPPSA's Technical Committee. Throughout the year, EPPSA has been active in various ways, all related to the inception of the European Technology Platform, officially named Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP). This platform has brought together diverse stakeholders with the aim of developing environmentally clean power production technologies based on Fossil Fuels. Our members participate in the various working groups giving input that will be considered for use in the Strategic Research Agenda and the Strategic Deployment Document/Strategy.

EPPSA and its experts have been consulted on a regular basis for their expertise in power generation. The association and its members successfully produced, over the summer, its formal position paper on Recommendations for the FP7, which was then distributed widely amongst the major players at the European Commission and Parliament. Additionally, it was endorsed by other European energy associations, distributed to their members and even forwarded to the Commission on their behalf.

The Technical Committee engages with the EU legislative bodies providing advice and feedback both when requested and when given the opportunity on issues concerning energy and environmental policy.

The Technical Committee gathers an active group of committed individuals from EPPSA's member companies to manage key issues and provide precious input where needed. These specialists have aptitude in Engineering, Environmental and Technology Policy as well as Business Development. This committee meets four times per year.



From left to right: Amy Knoten (EPPSA), Mike Farley (Mitsui Babcock), Daniel Huber (ABB Power Technologies), Thomas Neff (TLT-Turbo GmbH), Jean-Xavier Morin (Alstom Power S.A.), Patrick Clerens (EPPSA), Antonio DiMeglio (Ansaldo Caldaie S.p.A.), Arto Hotta (Foster Wheeler Energia Oy), Christian Bergins (Babcock-Hitachi Europe GmbH), Christian Fraikin (C.M.I. Heat Recovery Systems)



Public Relations Committee

The Public Relations Committee gathers dedicated individuals from EPPSA's member companies to tackle important issues. These specialists have backgrounds in Marketing, Communications, Business Development and Sales and bring their skills to the table to proactively address such concerns as how to better convey EPPSA's messages to the European Institutions and to the general public.

As EPPSA is regularly consulted for its know-how in power generation, it is crucial that the association react in a competent, timely and professional manner. In addition, EPPSA seizes opportunities wherever possible to continuously promote the interests of its member companies.

One major project undertaken during 2005 was the complete renovation of EPPSA's website, which could not have been achieved without all the constructive feedback from the Public Relations Committee. It is essential to improve the ability of the power generation industry and reaching out to the public, via the website, is one effective approach.

This committee has enthusiastically put in much time to contribute to a successful impact of EPPSA's representation be it via publications, such as the brochure and key messages flyer; this annual activity report; preparation for the European Energy Forum dinner debate and advising on potential of modern effective communication tools.

The Public Relations Committee comprises a team of specialists, one representative per member company, and convenes twice a year as a full group and numerous times a year in smaller working groups to address specific topics of importance to EPPSA.



From left to right: Mike Farley (Mitsui Babcock), Wim van Lenthe (NEM bv), Helge Schulz (Babcock-Hitachi Europe GmbH), Amy Knoten (EPPSA), Gerhard Brandt (ABB Power Technologies), Thomas Neff (TLT-Turbo GmbH), Patrick Clerens (EPPSA)



EPPSA activities

European Technology Platform - Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP)

In order to guarantee that the next power plant generation will meet energy demands, EPPSA feels it necessary to coordinate our efforts with other stakeholders in the energy production field and, therefore, laid the foundation for the Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP) Technology Platform, by initiating the first stakeholders' meeting in December 2004. Meanwhile EPPSA has retained an active role in the formal launch of the ZEP Technology Platform, linked to the SESEM-CFT conference attracting near to 300 participants (see below). At present, EPPSA's experts from member companies are energetically participating within the various Working Groups of ZEP."

The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II)

EPPSA experts participated, by request of the European Commission, in working groups of the ECCP II Review Group, more specifically in the two topic groups concerning Energy Supply and Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases. Our representatives provided input directly to the Commission that has been taken into consideration for defining the next needs for legislation in the emission regulations.

SESEM-CFT "Clear Pathways for Fossil Fuels – The Post Kyoto Engagement" - 1 - 2 December 2005 (coincided with the formal launch of the ZEP European Technology Platform)

The Securing Energy Supply and Enlarging Markets through Cleaner Fossil Technology (SESEM-CFT) project was partly funded from the DG TREN and presented a series of tools for the EU Cleaner Fossil Technology (CFT) industry. Its main objective was to gain CFT market penetration in order to contribute to Power Generation in a more efficient and environmentally friendly way, giving an opportunity to EU resources, reducing external market dependency, as well as searching for new opportunities for these EU CFT in the potential new markets of third countries, such as Russia and Latin America. The SESEM-CFT Project will also identify concrete projects and submit them to the Commission.

The SESEM-CFT project members included a consortium of independent and authoritative partners who are major participants in the EU's CFT industry. In addition

to their independence and authority, the six partners of the consortium (EPPSA along with CIEMAT, DMT, Forschungszentrum Juelich, Gray Associates, VGB Powertech) brought their expertise in the operation of, and involvement in national, European and worldwide CFT and clean energy programmes. Both the concept of this proposal and the detailed content were completely driven by industry views and requirements.

The project was initially planned from 2002 until 2005 with the final conference held in Brussels on 01- 02 December 2005. The event was extremely successful with the total number of participants present reaching close to 300. Attendees were enlightened by presentations from high-level European Commission officials, national government officers, industry representatives as well as research and non-governmental organisations. The Commission prolonged the duration of the contract for one year considering the output to date as such an accomplishment. Accordingly an additional Industry forum shall be held in 2006.

For additional information, please consult:

www.sesemcft.com



European Energy Forum Dinner Debate "Fossil Energy also needs R & D" Brussels, 12 September

EPPSA, as a co-sponsor along with EUnited Turbines and EUROGIF, was very pleased to attract more than 100 delegates to participate in the lively debate. Members of the European Parliament as well as representatives of the European Commission, EU Member

States, industry, academia and NGOs were all on hand to hear Mr. Otter, of Alstom Power, speak on this topic. Mr. Giles Chichester, Chairman of the EP Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) and President of the European Energy Forum, kindly opened the event and shortly afterwards Mr. Otter spoke on behalf of the three sponsors which was followed by an open debate.

A balanced energy mix and balanced technology options were stressed as the basis to meet the goals of the sustainability triangle: competitiveness, environmental friendliness and security of energy supply.

As fossil fuels will retain the largest of future energy supply, it is evident that carbon management across the full energy chain plays the key role in climate protection. Clean fossil energy is being addressed in the Commission proposal for the 7th Research Framework Programme of the European Union with respect to clean coal technologies, efficiency increase and CO₂ capture and storage technologies for Zero Emission Power Generation. During the debate there was clearly a general support by the attendees on these issues.

European energy producers, equipment manufacturers and service suppliers have long played a leading role in developing innovative technologies, which contribute to meeting these challenges. A balanced energy mix, which is the European and the worldwide scenario for coming decades, requires a broad mix of technology options as well as a full-chain approach embracing exploration, production and transportation of energy sources, their conversion into heat and power, and ultimately their use.

In the context of FP7, this event successfully provided participants with up-to-date knowledge, and stimulated discussion on R&D needs in the areas of "Emission Free Power" and sustainable hydrocarbons. An important initiative is the establishment of a European Technology Platform leading towards zero emission power generation from fossil fuels which will focus on advanced power plant technology and CO₂ capture and storage.

ENERFOS 2010+ Workshop Security of Supply with Fossil Fuels Brussels, 16 June

This event was organised under the auspices of EPPSA, EURACOAL, EURELECTRIC and VGB PowerTech and supported via financial and organisational means by the DG TREN of the European Commission.

Prof. Dr. Schmitt von Sydow delivered the keynote speech on the Necessity of Fossil Fuel Demonstration Plants in European Technology Policy. He discussed problems associated with perceptions that Europeans have by linking political agreements and currency fluctuations to the volatility of oil prices.

Concerning coal, Schmitt von Sydow said that it has become much cleaner, efficient and cheaper to produce. The coal option must be kept open and support given to Clean Coal Technologies (CCT). The Commission has been supporting the development of CCT and CO₂ Capture and Storage (CCS) (specifically with FP5 and FP6) for some years. The FP7 looks for cleaner coal for combustion, more reductions in SO_x and NO_x. Public support will play a key role. Proposals for the FP7 were made in April 2005 including a coal-fired power plant with 50% efficiency, adapting different load factors. The Commission is looking to develop a zero emission fossil fuel power plant with at least 90% CO₂ captured and stored.

The EU is currently a main supplier of power plants to third countries and developing countries, and face increasing competition from the United States. The Commission is convinced of the need to develop pilot plants and demonstration plants as an essential step towards meeting Kyoto Protocol and Lisbon Agenda needs, but it is up to the European Council and European Parliament to provide support and financial instruments.

Dr. Linkohr, former MEP and special adviser to the EU Commissioner for Energy served as moderator and drew important conclusions from the discussions and presentations that were given at ENERFOS 2010+. He stressed the fact that the Technology Platform deserves much attention and should be viewed as various other ambitious projects, such as GALILEO. Additionally, industry needs to be sure that it can reach out to the general public and there must be an alliance between researchers, power plant suppliers and utilities.

SESEM-CFT 9th Industry Forum Securing Energy Supply and Enlarging Markets through Cleaner Fossil Technology Brussels, 14 March

One of SESEM-CFT's objectives was to host various Industry Forums. These were meant to co-ordinate the communication between EU Clean Fossil Technology (CFT) industries and the Commission. The close involvement of the CFT industry is essential to the success of any CFT initiatives addressing technology development and non-technical barriers. The Forum, composed of key industry members provided an excellent mechanism for ensuring this. It consisted of over 50 major players in the EU CFT industry, including manufacturers, utilities, project developers, financial and commercial services, and from DGs in the European Commission. The Forum met once a year for the duration of this project and provided a focus to enable industry and market-needs to influence the selection procedure for future CFT RTD activity supported under Sixth Framework Programme, and future Seventh Framework Programme.



Other site visits, workshops and dinner debates where EPPSA has participated:

- EPPSA views its membership with **The European Energy Forum (EEF)** as extremely valuable, especially concerning the means by which energy-related issues linked to the EU's political dialogue are presented. The EEF facilitates a crucial exchange of information between members of the European Parliament, Commission, Council and other authorities chiefly from the industrial and scientific sectors.

- Natural Gas and the Security of Supply Challenge of the Enlarged Single Market, 16 March
- Hydrogen & Fuel Cells: the way to a sustainable energy future, reduced dependence on oil, and increased energy security? Is Europe competing and what more should be done? 19 April
- Storage: is it an answer to security of supply concerns? 15 June
- Visit to Open cast Lignite Mine in Germany, 23 June
- The Challenges of OPEC, 05 July
- Confederation of European Waste-to-Energy Plants (CEWEP), 27 September
- EEF visit to French Nuclear Facility, 14 October
- Renewable Energy Sources: Towards an Internal Market? 25 October

Brussels Energy Round Table (B.E.R.T.)

BERT represents a constructive way for EPPSA to exchange deeper knowledge on EU energy related issues as well as to network among the key players in this field. Thus, EPPSA participated in several lunch events during the year.

EPPSA on the road

In order to address its members' needs in a more efficient manner, EPPSA has embarked on journeys abroad to visit its members both at their headquarters as well as at their research and production facilities throughout 2005. All of these visits have proved to be very important in order to better comprehend the needs and specific advantages a company has in comparison with others in the energy sector. Undoubtedly, the personal contact made has also helped in the day-to-day work of the association. The trips were deemed a win-win situation for both parties involved and EPPSA shall continue with its visits in 2006!

- Foster Wheeler in Finland (May 2005)
- Kvaerner Power in Finland (May 2005)
- NEM in the Netherlands (June 2005)
- Mitsui Babcock in the United Kingdom (July 2005)
- GEA Energy Technology in Germany (July 2005)
- CMI Heat Recovery Systems in Belgium (September 2005)

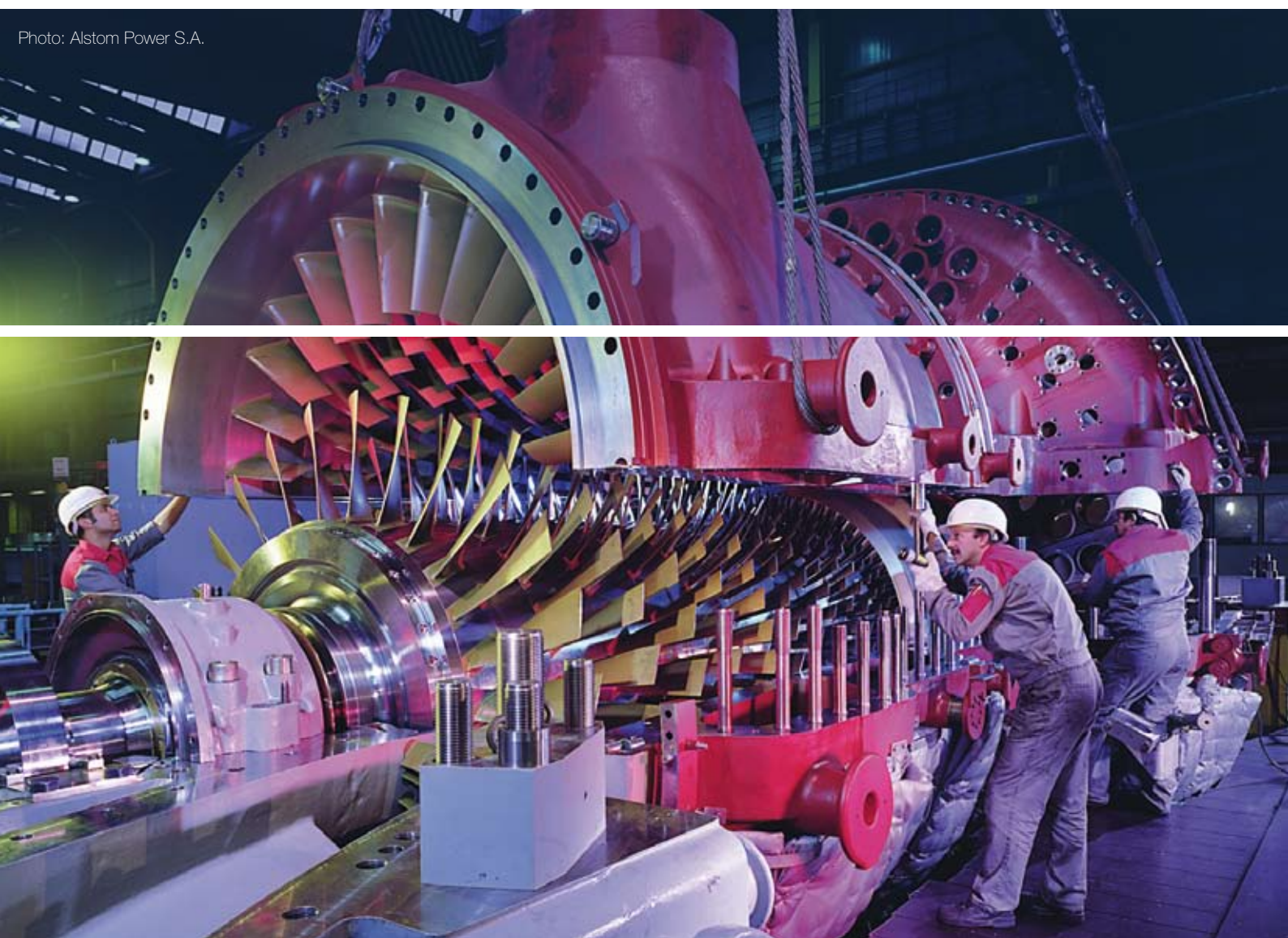


Photo: Alstom Power S.A.

EPPSA Secretariat



Zofia Helak
Assistant

Amy Knoten
Communications Officer

Patrick Clerens
Secretary General

EPPSA Members

Alstom Power S.A.

3, avenue André Malraux - F-92309 Levallois Perret
Tel.: +33 (0)1 41 49 20 00
Fax: +33 (0)1 41 49 24 85
E-mail: info@alstom.com
www.alstom.com



Ansaldo Caldaie S.p.A.

Largo Buffoni, 3 - I-21013 Gallarate (VA)
Tel.: +39 331 738 111
Fax: +39 331 781 589
E-mail: sales@ansaldoboiler.it
www.ansaldoboiler.it



Babcock-Hitachi Europe GmbH

Duisburger Str. 375 - D-46049 Oberhausen
Tel.: +49 2 08 8 33 0
Fax: +49 2 08 8 33 18 09
E-mail: infobox@babcock-hitachi.de
www.babcock-hitachi.de



C.M.I. Heat Recovery Systems

Avenue Greiner, 1 - B-4100 Seraing
Tel.: +32 43 30 22 43
Fax: +32 43 30 21 13
E-mail: heat.recovery.systems@cmigroupe.com
www.cmigroupe.com



Foster Wheeler Energia Oy

Nuijamiestentie 3C - SF-00401 Helsinki
Tel.: +358 10 393 11
Fax: +358 10 393 61 62
E-mail: peter.herring@fwfin.fwc.com
www.fwc.com



GEA Energy Technology Division

Dorstener Straße 484 - D-44809 Bochum
Tel.: +49 234 9802 751
Fax: +49 234 9802 752
E-mail: heckmannmi@geaag.com
www.gea-energytechnology.com



Howden Group Limited

Old Govan Road - GB-PA4 8XJ Renfrew
Tel.: +44 141 885 7300
Fax: +44 141 885 2892
E-mail : info@howden.com
www.howden.com

**Kvaerner Power Oy**

Kelloportinkatu 1 D - SF-33101 Tampere
Tel.: +358 20 14 12 1
Fax: +358 20 14 12 2 10
E-mail: info.kpoy@akerkvaerner.com
www.akerkvaerner.com

**Mitsui Babcock**

11 The Boulevard - GB-RH10 1UX Crawley - West Sussex
Tel.: +44 (0) 1293 612 888
Fax: +44 (0) 1293 584 321
E-mail: enquiry@mitsuibabcock.com
www.mitsuibabcock.com

**NEM bv**

Kanaalpark 159 - NL-2321 JW Leiden
Tel.: +31 71 579 2444
Fax: +31 71 579 2792
E-mail: Info@nem.nl
www.nem.nl

**TLT-Turbo GmbH**

Gleiwitzstrasse 7 - D-66482 Zweibrücken
Tel.: +49 63 32 80 80
Fax: +49 63 32 80 82 67
E-mail: tlt@tlt.de
www.tlt.de

**TRANSELEKTRO Power and Environment Co. Ltd.**

Nádor u. 13 - H-1051 Budapest
Tel.: +36 1 472 50 00
Fax: +36 1 353 03 08
E-mail: tradeco@transelektro.hu
www.transelektro.hu



EPPSA would like to give special thanks to Dr. Linkohr, Mr. Pflieger and all the EPPSA members for their contributions and support. Without their help and engagement throughout the year our aims would not have been achieved.

Editor: Amy Knoten

Design: www.blisscommunication.be

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80 avenue de l'Opale
B - 1030 Brussels
Tel.: +32 2 743 29 86
Fax: +32 2 743 29 90
email: info@eppsa.org
www.eppsa.org

