NER 300: Number of project proposals submitted to Member States by 9 February 2011

The below table sets out the distribution in (sub-) categories of the 153 project proposals submitted by project sponsors to Member States by 9 February 2011 pursuant to the First Call for Proposals under the NER 300 demonstration programme[1], based on reports provided to the Commission on 9 March 2011 by 25 Member States[2]. Member States have until 9 May 2011 to check the eligibility of the submitted projects and to forward those eligible projects they wish to submit to the EIB for further assessment. As the final number and technology spread of proposals may still change, and in order not to influence the competitive process in the run-up to the deadline for submission of proposals to the EIB, the information has been collected and is presented at an aggregate level.

Total number of CCS projects	**22**
Power generation: pre-combustion 250 MW [CCSpre]	6
Power generation: post combustion 250 MW [CCSpos]	8
Power generation: oxyfuel 250 MW [CCSoxy]	4
Industrial applications implementing (a) CCS on refineries, with 500 kt/y stored CO2 from one or more sources within the refinery; (b) CCS application to cement kiln, with 500 kt/y stored CO2; (c) CCS application for primary production routes in iron and steel production with 500 kt/y stored CO2; or (d) CCS application for primary production routes in aluminium production with 500 kt/y stored CO2 [CCSind]	4

Total number of renewables projects	**131**
1. Bioenergy	**46**
Lignocellulose to intermediate solid, liquid or slurry bioenergy carriers via pyrolysis with capacity 40 kt/y of the final product [BIOa]	√[3]
Lignocellulose to intermediate solid, liquid or slurry bioenergy carriers via torrefaction with capacity 40 kt/y of the final product [BIOb]	√
Lignocellulose to Synthetic Natural Gas or synthesis gas and/or to power via gasification with capacity 40 million normal cubic metres per year (MNm3/y) of the final product or 100 GWh/y of electricity [BIOc]	√
Lignocellulose to biofuels or bioliquids and/or to power including via directly heated gasification with capacity 15 Ml/y (million litres per year) of the final product or 100 GWh/y of electricity. [BIOd]	√
Lignocellulosic raw material, e.g. black liquor and /or products from pyrolysis or torrefaction, via entrained flow gasification to any biofuels with capacity 40 Ml/y of the final product. [BIOe]	√
Lignocellulose to electricity with 48% efficiency based on lower heating value (50% moisture) with capacity 40 MWe or higher [BIOf]	√
Lignocellulose to ethanol and higher alcohols via chemical and biological processes with capacity 40 Ml/y of the final product [BIOg]	√
Lignocellulose and/or household waste to biogas, biofuels or bioliquids via chemical and biological processes with capacity 6 MNm3/y (million normal cubic metres per year) of Methane or 10 Ml/y (million litres per year) of the final product [BIOh]	√
Algae and /or micro-organisms to biofuels or bioliquids via biological and/or chemical processes with capacity 40 Ml/y (million litres per year) of the final product. [BIOi]	√

[1] For further information consult the NER300 webpage: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/funding/ner300/index_en.htm

[2] Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom

[3] Symbols: √: Proposal(s) submitted in this sub-category; ×: no Proposal submitted in this (sub-) category.

2. Concentrated solar power	**22**
Parabolic trough or Fresnel system using molten salts or other environmentally-benign heat transfer fluid with nominal capacity 30 MW [CSPa]	√
Parabolic trough or Fresnel system based on Direct Steam Generation with nominal capacity 30 MW. Direct steam solar temperature to be above 500oC [CSPb]	√
Tower system using superheated steam cycle (either multi-tower or combination liner collectors – tower) with nominal capacity 50 MW [CSPc]	√
Tower system using pressurised air with temperature above 750oC and solar hybrid gas turbine with nominal capacity 30 MW [CSPd]	×
Large- scale Stirling dish power plants with solar to electric efficiency of over 20% and nominal capacity of at least 25 MW [CSPe]	√
3. Photovoltaics	**14**
Large-scale concentrator photovoltaics power plants with nominal capacity 20 MW [PVa]	√
Large-scale multi-junction Si-thin-film photovoltaic power plants with nominal capacity 40 MW [PVb]	√
Large-scale CIGS-based photovoltaics power plants with nominal capacity 40 MW [PVc]	√
4. Geothermal	**8**
Enhanced geothermal systems in tensional stress fields with nominal capacity 5 MWe [GEOa]	√
Enhanced geothermal systems in compressional stress fields with nominal capacity 5 MWe [GEOb]	√
Enhanced geothermal systems in areas with deep compact sedimentary and granite rocks and other crystalline structures with nominal capacity 5 MWe [GEOc]	√
Enhanced geothermal systems in deep limestone with nominal capacity 5 MWe [GEOd]	√
5. Wind	**22**
Off-shore wind (minimum turbines size 6 MW) with nominal capacity 40 MW [WINa]	√
Off-shore wind (minimum turbines size 8 MW) with nominal capacity 40 MW [WINb]	×
Off-shore wind (minimum turbines size 10 MW) with nominal capacity 40 MW [WINc]	√
Floating off-shore wind systems with nominal capacity 25 MW [WINd]	√
On-shore wind turbines optimised for complex terrains (such as forested terrains or mountainous areas): with nominal capacity 25 MW [WINe]	√
On-shore wind turbines optimised for cold climates (compatible with temperature lower than – 30 oC and severe icing conditions) with nominal capacity 25MW [WINf]	√
6. Ocean	**10**
Wave energy devices with nominal capacity 5 MW [OCNa]	√
Marine/tidal currents energy devices with nominal capacity 5 MW [OCNb]	√
Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) with nominal capacity 10 MW [OCNc]	√
7. Hydropower	×
Power generation with High Temperature Superconducting Generators: 20 MW [HYD]	×
8. Distributed renewable management	**9**
Renewable energy management and optimisation for small and medium-scale Distributed Generators in rural environment with predominant solar generation: 20 MW on Low Voltage (LV) network + 50 MW on Medium Voltage (MV) network. [DRMa]	√
Renewable energy management and optimisation for small and medium-scale Distributed Generators in rural environment with predominant wind generation: 20 MW on LV network + 50 MW on MV network. [DRMb]	√
Renewable energy management and optimisation for small and medium-scale Distributed Generators in urban environment: 20 MW on LV network + 50 MW on MV network. [DRMc]	√