

EU POLICY

SEPTEMBER 2024

Welcome pack for new Members of the European Parliament

ENVI, ITRE, and TRAN Committees

Future
Cleantech
Architects

fcarchitects.org

Dear Members of the European Parliament,

Congratulations on your election to the European Parliament! We at Future Cleantech Architects are excited to work with you to advance climate innovation, industrial decarbonization, and sustainable development across the European Union. Our science-based, non-profit think tank is dedicated to supporting policymakers with the scientific knowledge and technical resources needed to foster and implement innovative solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time and accelerate the transition to net zero by 2050.

As a member of the ENVI, ITRE, and TRAN Committees, you play a key role in shaping Europe's future climate and energy policies. This welcome pack provides essential information and resources to support your efforts in driving legislative actions toward achieving the EU's ambitious climate targets, focusing on decarbonizing the hardest-to-abate sectors so far neglected.

Mario Draghi's recent report on European competitiveness underscores the urgency of this mission. He highlights the need for massive investment and strategic alignment to boost innovation, decarbonize, and ensure Europe's resilience in global markets. The report calls for a focus on innovation, decarbonization, and reducing dependency, areas where your leadership will be pivotal.

Welcome to the European Parliament, and we look forward to collaborating with you to accelerate Europe's transition to net zero by 2050!

Sincerely,



Dr. Peter Schniering
Founder & CEO



Dr. Marlène Siméon
EU Policy Manager

European Union

State of play for future energy systems, industrial decarbonization and sustainable transport



Current EU targets in a nutshell

What EU has committed to?



1. EU Climate Law: reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least **55%** by 2030 and becoming a climate-neutral continent by 2050.



2. Renewable Energy: EU binding renewable energy target for 2030 is a minimum of **42.5%** in the energy mix.



3. Energy Efficiency: reducing EU final energy consumption by **11.7%** by 2030, compared to the projected energy use for 2030 (based on the 2020 reference scenario).



4. Solar Energy: 600 GW of solar capacity by 2030 (RePowerEU).



5. Wind Energy: Wind installed capacity from **204 GW** in 2022 to more than **500 GW** in 2030 and at least **111 GW** of offshore renewable energy capacity by 2030.



6. Cleantech manufacturing: Manufacture **40%** of the EU's cleantech needs in Europe (Net Zero industry Act).



7. ReFuelEU aviation target: Aviation fuel suppliers must ensure increasing shares of Sustainable Aviation Fuels and synthetic fuels in fuel supplied at EU airports, starting at **2% SAF** in 2025, **6%** in 2030, with synthetic fuels at **1.2%**, progressively reaching **70% SAF** and **35%** synthetic fuels by 2050.



8. Green hydrogen: the industry must boost renewable energy use by **1.6%** annually, with **42%** of hydrogen in industry sourced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs) by 2030, rising to **60%** by 2035.

Ursula von der Leyen's political guidelines for 2024-2029

First priority of the next period: prosperity and competitiveness

- Cutting administrative burden:** simplified business processes, reduced bureaucracy, and faster permitting. Each Commissioner will focus on reducing regulatory burden and report progress annually. A revamped SME and competitiveness check will be introduced to support SMEs.
- A new **Clean Industrial Deal** and an **Industrial Decarbonization Accelerator Act** will be introduced within the first 100 days to channel investment into infrastructure and energy-intensive industries. They aim to reduce energy bills and combat energy poverty, create lead markets for clean technologies, and streamline planning and permitting processes.
- A **European Savings and Investments Union** will be proposed to mobilize private financing and support startups within Europe.
- A new **European Competitiveness Fund** channeling public funding.

Renewable energy and an Industrial Decarbonization Accelerator Act:

50% of electricity generation in Europe now comes from renewables. Investments in clean technologies have tripled, with Europe leading in clean hydrogen investments. 35 new agreements on cleantech, hydrogen, and critical raw materials have been concluded with global partners. Europe has invested massively in renewables to break free from dependency on Russian fossil fuels.

- A **90%** reduction target for 2040 will be enshrined in the European Climate Law.
- Investment in people and skills, with an emphasis on intergenerational fairness and the need to reconcile climate protection

with economic prosperity for future generations.

A strong R&I Agenda:

- An increase of research spending, focusing on strategic priorities, groundbreaking fundamental research, disruptive innovation, and scientific excellence.
- The European Research Council and the European Innovation Council will be expanded.

New EC Positions: introduction of a new Vice President for reduced regulatory burden and a new Commissioner for Housing.

Importance of supporting independent journalism: aligning with topics explored at our recent Future Cleantech Festival (click [here](#) for more) on effective climate communication and countering misinformation.



Overview of recent legislation adopted and ongoing initiatives

Cleantech, industrial decarbonization, research and innovation 	European Critical Raw Materials Act	● Adopted
	Clean Industrial Deal	● Ongoing
	Industrial Decarbonization Accelerator Act	● Ongoing
	EU Competitiveness Fund	● Ongoing
	Guidance on heating and cooling under REDIII	● Adopted
	Revised SET Plan	● Adopted
	Carbon Removal Certification Framework	● Adopted
	Communication on 2040 EU Target	● Adopted
	National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)	● Ongoing
Energy systems 	Renewable Energy Directive (RED III), incl. 2 delegated acts: renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs) and life-cycle emissions for low-carbon hydrogen	● Adopted
	Reform of the EU Electricity Market Design	● Adopted
	Revision of the EU Gas Regulation and the delegated act on the gas directive	● Adopted
	Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) Regulation	● Adopted
	EU hydrogen bank	● Adopted
	EP own initiative report on geothermal asking for an EU strategy	● Adopted
	EU Action Plan for Grids	● Adopted
Cement 	Construction Products Regulation	● Adopted
	Revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)	● Adopted
	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)	● Adopted
	Energy Efficiency Directive	● Adopted
	Directive on industrial emissions	● Adopted
	Revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive	● Adopted
	Guidance on heating and cooling under REDIII	● Adopted
Aviation and shipping 	ReFuelEU Aviation – Sustainable aviation fuels	● Adopted
	Revision of the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) on aviation	● Adopted
	Revision of the energy taxation directive (ETD)	● On hold
	Implementation of the Single European Sky	● Adopted
	Regulation on Deployment of Alternative Fuels Infrastructure	● Adopted
	FuelEU Maritime Regulation	● Adopted
	Guidance on the targets for the consumption of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the industry and transport sectors under REDIII	● Adopted

What Should You Get
Involved in?

Five Priority Areas for Action



Why focus on industrial decarbonization and cleantech?

Europe's industry faces numerous challenges and risks, including energy dependence on fossil fuels, external competition, job transformation, innovation, and securing adequate financing. Energy-intensive sectors like cement, chemicals, and transport are significant contributors to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, relying heavily on fossil fuels while producing emissions throughout their processes. Transitioning away from fossil fuels will be essential for reducing emissions, making the availability of decarbonization options critical for the future.

Clean firm power, in complementarity to wind and solar, is an essential element to counteract challenges of dependency on unpredictable weather conditions and intermittency across the day and seasons. Research and cleantech innovation scale-up must be the second pillar of Europe's action. More than 50% of the technological innovations required to reach net zero by 2050 still need to be developed. It is crucial to start development now, as cleantech has challenging innovation stages and large-scale deployment has long ramp-up times. The forthcoming EU response will be decisive in reaching net zero by 2050.

Europe must implement the Green Deal and the Fit for 55 legislation (directives and regulations) adopted in 2023, aiming at reducing emissions to 55% below 1990 levels by 2030, now. This regulatory stability will provide the regulatory signal needed to create new green markets. However, monitoring and improving this legislation will remain crucial on two fronts, particularly for the intertwined goals to maintain competitiveness and reach the proposed target of a 90% emissions reduction by 2040.

The EU must undertake two actions in the next months:

1. Support innovation to decarbonize hardest-to-abate sectors, where technologies are still nascent or require significant advancements.
2. Focus on electrification, scale up clean firm power and energy flexibility tools such as innovative energy storage solutions, and fully deploy existing cleantech solutions to achieve immediate emissions reductions across industries.

This document outlines essential components for a competitive, resilient, decarbonized, and sustainable industrial agenda, emphasizing robust research and innovation (R&I) efforts and strategic deployment of current technologies.

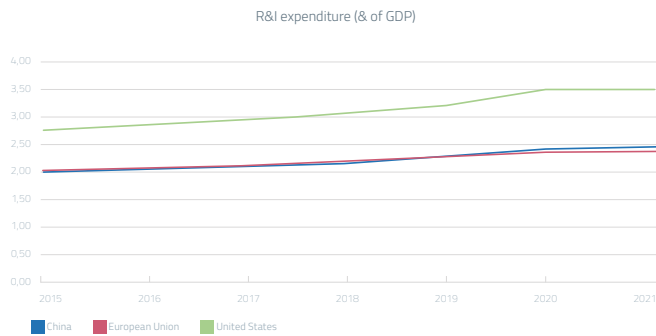


Five priority areas for action

1. A robust post-2027 EU Research and Innovation agenda

Challenge

Investments in innovation are essential for European competitiveness. However, in 2022, the EU research and development expenditure was **2.24%** of GDP, below the target of **3%** (Eurostat).



Policy action

According to the IEA, to achieve significant CO₂ emission reductions by 2050, major cleantech innovations must be driven this decade, as nearly half the necessary reductions will depend on technologies currently in the demonstration or prototype phase. The research and innovation agenda can drive and nurture EU competitiveness, developing innovative cleantech from the very first stage to deployment and manufacturing through pilot lines and demonstration projects.

Our Recommendations

- ▶ Support a diversified portfolio for cleantech breakthroughs to keep the EU as a frontrunner in the global energy and climate transition.
- ▶ Strengthen the post-2027 Horizon Europe program, prioritizing the green transition as a key driver to EU resilience and competitive sustainability – maintain a minimum of **35%** target for climate.
- ▶ Allocate **50%** of European Innovation Council (EIC) projects to green transition (>current **24%**).
- ▶ Enhance the R&I ecosystem by facilitating access and synergies between EU funds (ESIF, Horizon Europe, Innovation Fund, CEF) to accelerate technology maturation and deployment.
- ▶ Continue cleantech dialogues between EC and think tanks, industry, investors to set joint priorities.

FCA Resources:

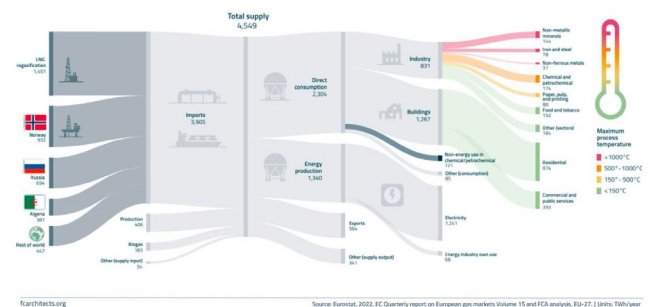
1. [Future technical and policy cleantech priorities](#)
2. [Joint publication with EIC \(Coming soon!\)](#)

2. Overcoming Europe's energy dependency: making electricity cheap, secure, and low-carbon

Challenge

Europe's industry is highly dependent on natural gas, which poses a challenge to energy security and sovereignty. A number of enabling conditions are also still missing to make the transition effective in the 8 energy sector. For instance, Europe's electric grid is currently inadequate to handle the increasing demand for clean energy, with too few power lines and substations to transmit electricity efficiently. This bottleneck is a significant barrier to decarbonization efforts, leaving **222 GW** of renewable generation capacity, mainly solar, unconnected by 2030 under current conditions. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) face particular challenges due to their limited access to high-capacity transmission lines and the complexities of connecting new electrified equipment.

Natural gas flows in Europe, 2022



Policy action

Eliminating subsidies for fossil fuels will make alternative clean energy more attractive. It is crucial to address the barriers that prevent industries from transitioning away from fossil fuels, particularly coal and natural gas. This can be achieved by promoting and providing strong incentives for the adoption of replacement technologies that can shift the energy mix toward cleaner sources.

Our Recommendations

- ▶ Speed up electrification (set an EU target) and mitigate the intermittency of solar and wind by developing and deploying dispatchable, clean firm power technologies such as advanced geothermal, hydro, and concentrated solar power and integrate long duration energy storage solutions. Europe needs an energy storage strategy, with targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050.
- ▶ Invest in alternative energy storage technologies, such as thermal energy storage: Current energy storage strategies focus heavily on batteries, which may not be the best fit for all industrial applications, particularly those requiring high power for extended periods.
- ▶ Accelerate grid improvement and expansion to improve transmission, drive down electricity costs, and accommodate new assets. The EU Action Plan on Grids must urgently be implemented.
- ▶ Set clear targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency beyond 2030, with the view of achieving **90%** emissions reduction by 2040 as should be enshrined in the EU Climate Law.

FCA Resources:

1. [LDES Factsheet](#)
2. [LDES infographic](#)
3. [Clean firm power factsheet \(Coming soon!\)](#)

Five priority areas for action

Example of cleantech development need: an eye on geothermal

Advanced geothermal can harness the earth's energy. The temperatures that can be achieved exceed 400°C, making it suitable not only for clean, dispatchable, firm electricity production, but also for integration within industrial facilities to aid in high-temperature industrial heat decarbonization. Europe has provided strong political and societal support to intermittent renewables; however, the potential of geothermal energy remains untapped for Europe's energy transition, due to risk perception and environmental potential impact if not strictly ruled.

3. Accelerate Industry decarbonization

Policy Action

Some sectors are hard-to-abate as they are high in emissions but lack current solutions and require research, scale-up, and uptake in industrial processes

a) High-temperature heat

Challenge

Energy use for heat generation is responsible for over **25%** of global greenhouse gas emissions. Most industrial processes require heat, from 20°C to 2000°C, with gaps primarily in temperatures exceeding 500°C.

Policy Action

Promote electrification, industrial heat pump deployment, and flexibility tools such as thermal energy storage technologies to replace fossil-based high-temperature heat, enhancing grid stability and flexibility, which are crucial for broad decarbonization. Energy storage and grid expansion are doubly effective solutions for both high-temperature heat and keeping the grid stable and flexible while phasing out gas-based electricity. It is crucial to emphasize the need for development and deployment of clean, firm, dispatchable power as a prerequisite to decarbonize industrial high-temperature heat.

Our Recommendations

- ▶ Review and update the 2016 EU Heating and Cooling Strategy to reflect the latest technology advancements and send the right signal to the market and the industry.
- ▶ Continue supporting the research on novelty, performance, and material improvement of mid and long duration (seasonal) energy storage (electricity and heat).
- ▶ Reward grid contributors proportionately to encourage heat storage solutions coupled with electrification. Thermal storage presents a solution by lowering energy costs and increasing grid flexibility.

FCA Resources:

1. [Munich Security Conference slides](#)
2. [TES Factsheet](#)
3. [LDES Factsheet](#)
4. Technical report on high temperature heat (Coming soon!)

b) Cement

Challenge

Cement production represents **5%** of global emissions, with **60%** coming from basic chemical reactions, **30%** from process heating, and **10%** from machinery electricity. In addition, demand for concrete and therefore cement is expected to continue to increase as it is one of the building blocks of our future green infrastructure.

Policy Action

80% of the decarbonizing needs of the sector can be covered with electrification, but some emissions remain hard to abate, especially at higher temperatures. However, further innovation, from the laboratory to pilot plants, still holds the promise for potentially more cost savings and prospects of global European technology leadership, for instance on electric plasma torches or direct co-located thermal methods.

Our Recommendations

- ▶ Support research and innovation in structural efficiency and low-carbon cement.
- ▶ Focus on performance-based standards and review the 2013 Best Available Techniques (BAT) reference document (BREF) for the production of cement, lime, and magnesium oxide.
- ▶ Revise the 2014 public procurement directive to further drive lead market creation through green public procurement and scale up existing good practices of some European cities.
- ▶ Support the deployment of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) for the last mile of unavoidable emissions.

FCA Resources:

1. [Cement Factsheet](#)
2. [Infographic on cement value chain](#)
3. Policy brief on cement (Coming soon!)

Five priority areas for action

c) Aviation

Challenge

The aviation sector is responsible for about **2.5%** of global CO₂ emissions, and current policies are not sufficient to get the sector to net zero by 2050. Yet CO₂ is only part of the problem: more than **60%** of aviation's warming impact on the planet is caused by non-CO₂ emissions. But jet fuel characteristics are hard to beat, long-haul flights are challenging to decarbonize and represent **38%** of CO₂ emissions, and planes in operation are in use for 25+ years, not to mention the expected growth in demand.

Policy Action

Prioritize Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAFs) development and deployment, invest in research and development of alternative transport modes and electric-powered aircraft for short-haul flights, and, as a niche application, hydrogen-powered aircraft for mid-haul flights.

- ▶ Science-based monitoring is crucial to make sure ReFuelEU aviation targets for SAF deployment at airports will be met even after 2030. Corrective measures must be taken as quickly as possible to avoid postponing the sector's decarbonization and diluting its commitment
- ▶ Develop a Book and Claim system for SAFs, creating a registry of trusted and certified SAF producers and suppliers, and transparently communicate on it.
- ▶ Adopt the Energy Taxation Directive to tax conventional jet fuel while exempting SAFs with lower lifecycle GHG emissions to close the cost gap with sustainable aviation fuel, while reinvesting the ETS revenues in innovation on SAF and aircraft design.
- ▶ Include electric planes in the remit of ReFuelEU for an integrated EU approach to reduce the global warming effect of the sector.

FCA Resources

1. [Aviation Factsheet](#)
2. [Policy brief on aviation](#)
3. [Policy brief on Book and Claim](#)
4. [Jolt Podcast on aviation](#)



4. Prioritize some sectors for scarce renewable resources usage

Challenge

Overreliance on scarce raw materials or biomethane, hydrogen, and carbon capture can be risky for Europe's future security. The use of scarce alternative sustainable fuels must be steered towards applications without alternatives.

Policy Action

Invest now to develop these technologies, but strategically allocate limited feedstock such as green hydrogen to sectors where they will have the most significant impact and where there are no other more efficient or viable decarbonization technologies.

Our Recommendations

- ▶ Focus on decarbonizing current hydrogen applications and redirect resources from sectors that can be more efficiently decarbonized without hydrogen, such as cement, electricity generation, domestic heating, and road transport.

- ▶ Deploy green hydrogen in sectors where it is an indispensable feedstock, such as refineries, petrochemicals, ammonia production, methanol production, and primary steelmaking, before expanding to nascent sectors like shipping and Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAFs).
- ▶ Encourage the European Commission to develop clear guidelines for green hydrogen production and utilization to maximize efficiency and sustainability, applying stringent EU standards for green hydrogen.
- ▶ Build the necessary infrastructure for hydrogen transportation and storage to connect facilities to the network.

FCA Resources

1. [Hydrogen Factsheet](#) (Update coming soon!)
2. [Hydrogen guiderails](#) (Coming soon!)



5. Take steps to secure longer-term funding for cleantech manufacturing and infrastructure

Challenge

According to the IEA's "Net Zero by 2050" roadmap, by 2030, Europe needs to invest around \$1 trillion annually in clean energy technologies and infrastructure to stay on track for net-zero emissions by 2050.

Policy Action Priority

A Green Deal Industrial Investment Plan to support decarbonization efforts and innovative cleantech development, manufacturing, and deployment, by securing public and private funding and creating mechanisms to de-risk investments in new technologies.

Our Recommendations

- ▶ Closely monitor national investments for cleantech: they are necessary to achieve the renewable energy and energy efficiency targets, as well as the implementation of the many Directives, including secondary legislation (delegated acts). The specific **5%** target of new installed capacity in 2030 for innovative renewables under REDIII is one of the most interesting features of the Innovation Plan for Europe and shall be detailed clearly in the NECPs, SET Plans, and their progress reports by EU Member States.
- ▶ Establish dedicated cleantech innovation hubs in regions with strong industrial bases, supported by both EU and national funds, and by earmarking a percentage of European Structural and Investment Funds to cleantech manufacturing and deployment. Future EU funding for Member States could be made contingent upon achieving set renewable energy and energy efficiency targets and not used for supporting fossil fuels.
- ▶ Incentivize R&I efforts of private companies and cleantech uptake in industrial processes: carbon pricing mechanisms such as the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) must make carbon-intensive processes more expensive and cleantech more competitive. A second step consists in implementing financial guarantees by the EIB to mitigate risks for industries transitioning from natural gas to electrification, adjusting grid fee structures to reduce costs for industries using renewable energy making green power more economically viable, and securing clean energy at competitive prices for industrial users.

FCA Resources






1. RED III recommendations: [5% of new installed capacity for innovative renewables](#)
2. [Open letters on public guarantees](#)

What Are Your First Steps for This New Mandate?



What are your first steps for this new mandate?

The most impactful short-term action:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
				
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Ask questions during EP Committees' hearings to new Commissioners and hold them accountable	Select a topic you want to champion during your mandate	Acquire a maximum of knowledge on this topic by consulting and hearing a diverse range of stakeholders	Participate regularly in our Coffee and Cleantech technical briefings	Propose an own-initiative report on a relevant topic in your committee

Suggested questions for new Commissioners-designate at EP Hearings

Green transition and competitiveness

1. How will you balance economic growth with the need for rapid industrial decarbonization, particularly in energy-intensive sectors like steel and cement?
2. What role do you see for cleantech in this transition? How will you facilitate the entry of new companies on the market?
3. What strategies will you implement to de-risk investments in new cleantech and infrastructure projects, ensuring that both public and private sector funding is effectively mobilized to meet Europe's ambitious climate goals?
4. How will you address potential financial barriers faced by smaller enterprises and reduce administrative burdens for them?

Industrial decarbonization

5. What strategies will you prioritize for industrial decarbonization, considering high-temperature heat in particular, and how will you incentivize industries to adopt new decarbonization technologies amidst economic uncertainties?
6. What role do you see for EU structural and investment funds (1/3 of the EU budget) in fostering industrial transition away from fossil fuel (gas and coal) across diverse European regions?
7. Can you elaborate on the criteria and strategy for strategically allocating scarce resources like green hydrogen to sectors where they will have the most significant impact, and what steps will you take to ensure that the deployment of green hydrogen aligns with stringent EU sustainability standards and will not be directed to sectors where electrification is the most suitable decarbonization technology?

Suggested questions for new Commissioners-designate at EP Hearings

Research and innovation

8. What specific measures will you implement to support innovation and attract public and private investment, particularly in the face of increasing competition from non-EU countries such as China and the US?
9. How will you ensure that the Horizon Europe program post-2027 prioritizes and accelerates green competitiveness transition projects to meet our ambitious emission reduction targets, and what steps will you take to prevent delays in funding and implementation?
10. Considering the imperative to accelerate research and innovation (R&I) in cleantech and other critical sectors, what strategies will you propose to increase private sector investment in R&I activities across Europe?
11. Given the ambitious 5% target for innovative renewable energy technologies under REDIII, how will you hold Member States accountable through their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) to ensure they meet this commitment, and what consequences do you propose for those failing to make sufficient progress?
12. What measures do you propose to increase the percentage of European Innovation Council (EIC) projects dedicated to advancing cleantech solutions and clean green transition?

Construction

13. Considering the significant emissions from the construction sector, what specific measures will you implement to promote the adoption of low-carbon materials and construction practices, and how will you ensure compliance and enforcement of updated standards and regulations to accelerate decarbonization in this sector?

Aviation

14. Given the significant challenges in decarbonizing the aviation-sector, particularly considering non-CO2 emissions and the long operational lifespan of aircraft, how do you plan to accelerate the deployment of Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAFs) and promote the development of alternative technologies such as electric-powered aircraft within the EU?

Energy systems

15. What measures will you implement to promote the development and deployment of clean, firm, dispatchable power such as advanced geothermal, hydro, and concentrated solar power (CSP)?
16. What policy mechanisms will you promote to catalyze the adoption of energy flexibility tools to address the challenges of the increased share of intermittent renewable energy penetration?
17. Double charging of long-duration energy storage (LDES) systems remains a significant barrier to their deployment and cost-effectiveness. What specific regulatory measures will you implement to eliminate double charging, and how will you ensure that LDES can be integrated into the energy market without penalizing these crucial technologies for both storing and discharging electricity.

How Can We Support you?



Engagement opportunities

If you want to make informed and science-based decisions during your mandate, and learn more about cleantech challenges and solutions, reach out to us at Future Cleantech Architects.

-  Directly [contact us](#) with your technical request or questions
-  Participate in industrial site visits in one of Europe's most prominent industrial regions
-  Participate in our interactive sessions: Coffee & Cleantech, 45mn interactive technical briefing for policymakers in Brussels (~20 participants max.), early in the morning before EP Groups' meetings. It takes place from 08:15 to 09:00 at the Representation of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Rue Montoyer 47, 1000 Brussels.
 - ▶ Industrial decarbonization and high-temperature heat (16 October 2024)
 - ▶ Hydrogen (4 December 2024)
 - ▶ Clean firm power (end of January)
-  Consult our [webpage](#) for technical reports, policy briefs, factsheets, videos, and podcasts
-  Connect with us on [LinkedIn](#), [X](#), or [YouTube](#)

Who we are?

[Future Cleantech Architects](#) is a non-profit independent climate innovation think tank that focuses on hard- to-abate industries.

We accelerate innovation in critical industries where sustainable solutions are still in the very early stages and participate in high-level research consortia on key technologies. We also work with policymakers, steer discussions with other think tanks and cleantech payers on European policies, as well as with media on a [monthly Innovative Greentech Series](#) with the German newspaper Handelsblatt. Our headquarters are in Remscheid, an old heavy industry city in Germany.



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