

# Commercialisation contracts European support for low-carbon technology deployment

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Tandem Energy is a leading provider of low-carbon technology deployment solutions, offering a range of services to support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

**Many of the** commercialisation contracts entered into by Tandem Energy in 2020 were for the deployment of low-carbon technology. These contracts are expected to generate significant revenue for the company in the coming years.

**Commercialisation contracts could** be used to support the deployment of low-carbon technology in a number of ways. For example, they could be used to provide financing for the development of new technologies, or to provide a guaranteed market for the output of existing technologies.

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### Recommended citation

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# 1 Introduction

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the system. We explore the various factors that influence the system's behavior and how they interact with each other. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the system's components and their roles in the overall process. We also discuss the challenges faced during the development and implementation of the system, and how these challenges were overcome. Finally, we conclude by summarizing the key findings and implications of the study.



ciencia, los datos, la información y la comunicación (García, 2021).  
Al respecto, García (2021) afirma que la información es el resultado de un proceso de comunicación (García, 2021).

## 2.2 Why are commercialisation contracts needed?

It is important to understand why commercialisation contracts are needed. The primary reason is to protect the intellectual property (IP) of the inventor. Without a contract, the inventor's IP could be easily stolen or misused by others. A commercialisation contract typically includes provisions for IP protection, such as confidentiality clauses and provisions for the assignment of IP rights. Additionally, these contracts often outline the terms of any financial arrangement, such as royalties or a lump-sum payment, which provides the inventor with a clear understanding of the financial benefits they can expect to receive. Finally, commercialisation contracts help to define the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved, ensuring that everyone is on the same page regarding the development, marketing, and distribution of the invention.











1. *Ex-ante* (before the fact) evaluation of the impact of a policy. It involves forecasting the likely effects of a policy before it is implemented.

2. *Ex-post* (after the fact) evaluation of the impact of a policy. It involves assessing the actual effects of a policy after it has been implemented.

The *ex-ante* evaluation is typically conducted by a government department or a think tank. It is a key part of the policy-making process, as it allows decision-makers to understand the potential benefits and costs of a policy before they decide whether to implement it.

The *ex-post* evaluation is typically conducted by an independent organization, such as a research institute or a consultancy. It provides a more objective assessment of the policy's impact, as it is not influenced by the government's interests.

Both *ex-ante* and *ex-post* evaluations are important tools for understanding the impact of public policy. They provide valuable information to decision-makers and help to ensure that policies are based on evidence and are likely to achieve their intended goals.



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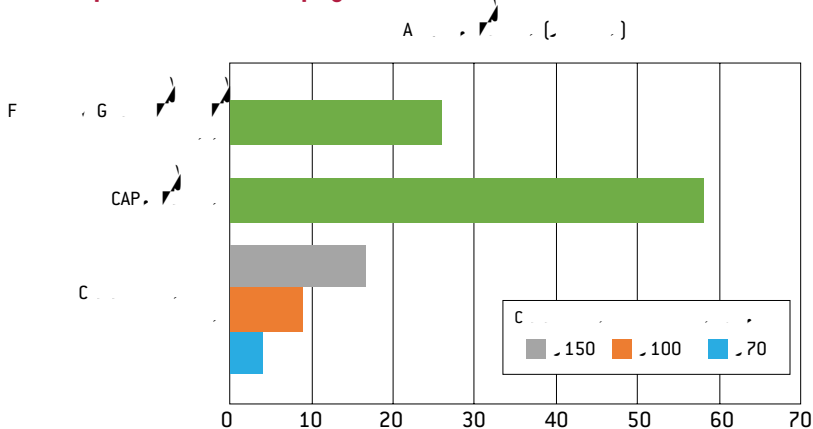
#### 4.2 European funding

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**Figure 4: Comparison of annual payments**



11 Taking our threshold of 20 percent market penetration, our calculations assume that support is offered to all industrial sectors. This involves a total of 800 megatonnes of greenhouse-gas emissions from industrial processes and combustion for industry.

1. **Preparation of the project** (40%) - This stage involves the initial planning and preparation of the project. It includes identifying the project goals, defining the scope, and developing a project charter.

### 4.3 Timeline for implementation

The following table outlines the timeline for the implementation of the project, broken down into four main phases:

- Phase 1: Project Initiation** (40%) - This phase focuses on defining the project's purpose, objectives, and scope. It involves conducting a feasibility study, identifying stakeholders, and developing a project charter.




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