

Low Carbon District Heating and CHP in the Future Energy Market: State of the Art and Perspectives in the light of current policies

Sabine Froning 12 February 2013



Euroheat & Power

- Unites DHC sector in Europe and beyond: 26 national associations, utilities, manufacturers, research institutes worldwide
- Mission: EU advocacy, promotion of DHC, market analysis, research and technological development (projects)

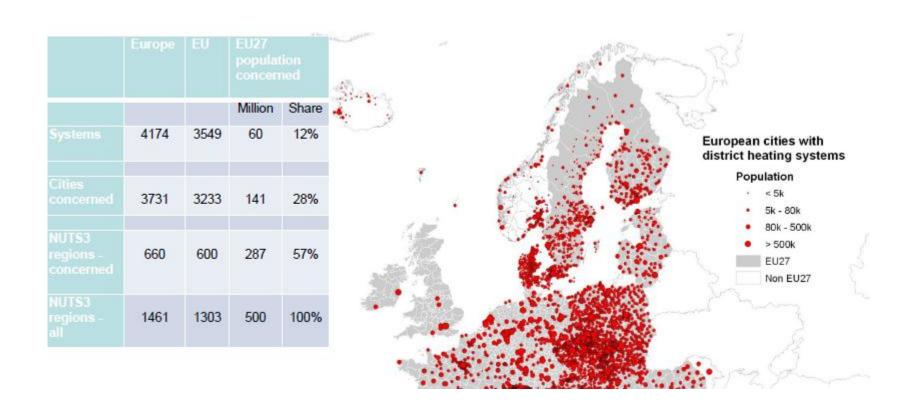


DHC in the EU-27

- Market share (2010): 12%
- > 6000 systems
- 60 million citizens served
- Replacement value 60-80 bn. EUR
- Fundamental idea: reduce, recycle, replace:
 > 80% recycl. heat (CHP and industry) and RES
- Remaining heat market (non-DHC): mainly fossil fuels (gas, oil) and electricity



Still counting...





EU Energy summit 2011

The 2020 20% energy efficiency target as agreed by the June 2010 European Council, which is presently not on track, <u>must be delivered</u>.

The Council is invited to promptly examine the upcoming Commission proposal for a new Energy Efficiency Plan, setting out in more detail a series of policies and measures <u>across the full energy supply chain</u>.

The Commission is invited to table new initiatives on smart grids, including those linked to the development of clean vehicles, energy storage, sustainable bio fuels and energy saving solutions for cities



The EU legislative framework





Energy Efficiency Directive

- Member States to set indicative national energy efficiency targets
- Targets to take account of the overall objective of the Union
- EU energy consumption should be no more than 1474 Mtoe primary energy or 1078 Mtoe final energy by 2020.

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on energy efficiency and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC



Energy Efficiency Directive: Savings obligation

- Obligated parties (energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies) to achieve new yearly savings of 1.5% of the annual energy sales to final customers from 2014 to 2020
- Possibility for Member States to get 25% of the overall targeted savings achieved through flexibility measures: allow energy savings achieved in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors, including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure



Energy Efficiency Directive: DHC comes first!

- Member State to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the potential for cogeneration and District Heating and Cooling,
- Member States to prepare a Cost-benefit Analysis (CBA) at territorial level. The CBA 'shall be capable of facilitating the identification of the most resource and cost-efficient solutions to meeting heating and cooling requirements.'
- Member States to take adequate measures for efficient
 District Heating and Cooling and high-efficiency cogeneration
 to be developed and/or to accommodate the development of
 high-efficiency CHP



Energy Efficiency Directive: Impact

- Countries with no CHP/DHC: go for it!
- Countries with CHP/DHC: keep going!
- Countries with high CHP/DHC shares: ensure fair treatment!
- EU State aid guidelines: make it possible!
- Other EU legislation: ensure consistency!



The decarbonised future: Key questions

Renewable energy before energy efficiency?

More interconnections, more gas, more CCS or using surplus heat and renewables?



Heating and cooling only with CO2-free electricity?

Individually or together? Eco-buildings or eco-districts?



Existing Studies





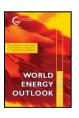




- Say CHP/DHC is important
- But fail to provide proper analysis of heating and cooling
- Have a too low time and geographical resolution to model the realities of the energy market, especially DHC
- Acknowledge the importance of DHC until 2030/2050
- But assume high shares of electric heating, low heat consumption and low shares of DHC by 2050





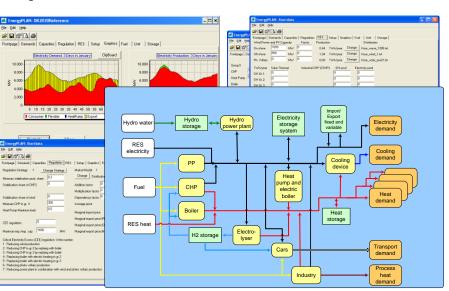




Heat Roadmap Europe 2050

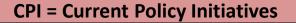
- Aalborg University
- Halmstad University
- PlanEnergi

www.heatroadmap.eu



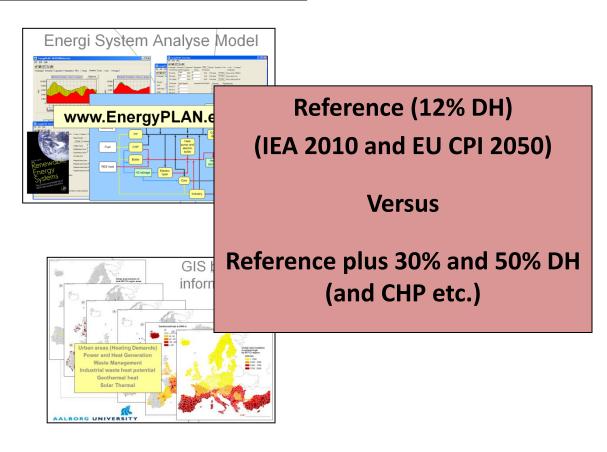


Europe IEA 2010 and EU CPI scenario 2050





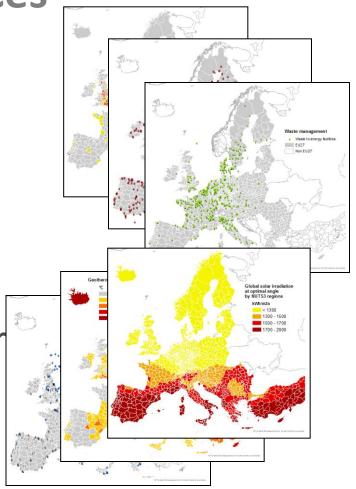






Many Energy Sources

- Urban areas (Heating Demands)
- Power and Heat Generation
- Waste Management
- Industrial waste heat potential
- Geothermal heat
- Solar Thermal
- the average market share for district heating for buildings can increase to 30% in 2030 and 50% in 2050.





District Heating Benefits in 2 steps

Step 1: (Energy Efficiency)

- Increasing DH to 30% then 50%
- Increasing CHP
- Using Oil/Natural gas in CC-CHP
- Step 2: (Utilise waste and RE sources)
- Industrial waste heat
- Waste incineration
- Geothermal heat
- Large-scale Solar Thermal





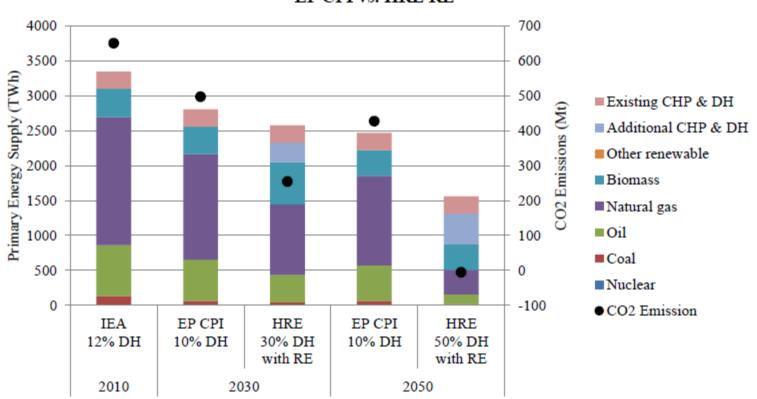






Better results

Primary Energy Supply & CO2 for Heating Buildings from 2010 to 2050 EP CPI vs. HRE RE





Conclusions HRE 2050 (first study)

2050

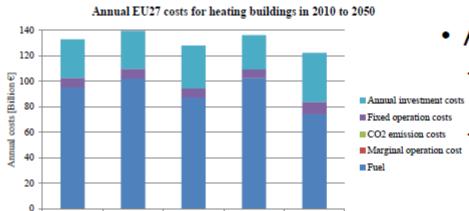
- Annual saved fuel costs of ~€30 Billion
- Total costs reduced by ~€14 Billion

HRE RE

EU CPI

2030

IEA 2010



EU CPI

2050

HRE RE

2013-2050

- Total Additional Investment of ~€500 Billion
- Additional jobs:
 - 8-9 million man-years in total
 - Approximately 220,000 jobs/year

. . .



To make it happen: Essentials

- Develop better knowledge: statistics and modelling
- Provide higher political profile, re-balance attention for power and heat sector
- Focus on primary energy and eco-districts rather than eco-buildings
- Provide support and partnership where needed
- Use European Regional and Cohesion Funds for DHC infrastructure!
- Ensure State Aid can (easily) be granted for DHC under non-restrictive conditions!



Third International District Energy Climate Awards September 23-24, 2013

The Millennium Broadway/Hudson Theater New York, NY

www.districtenergyaward.org













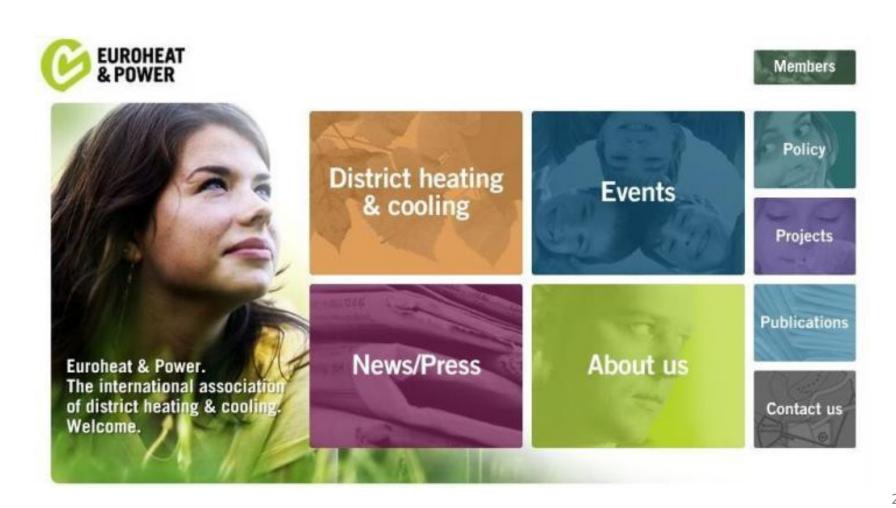




Start scrolling your browser to learn why cities are the key to addressing the global climate change problem.



Euroheat.org - Let's keep in touch!





Thank you for your attention!





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www.ehpcongress.org