Nordiskt fjärrvärmesymposium Ålesund 14 juni 2004

Fjärrvärmeutvecklingen i Europa

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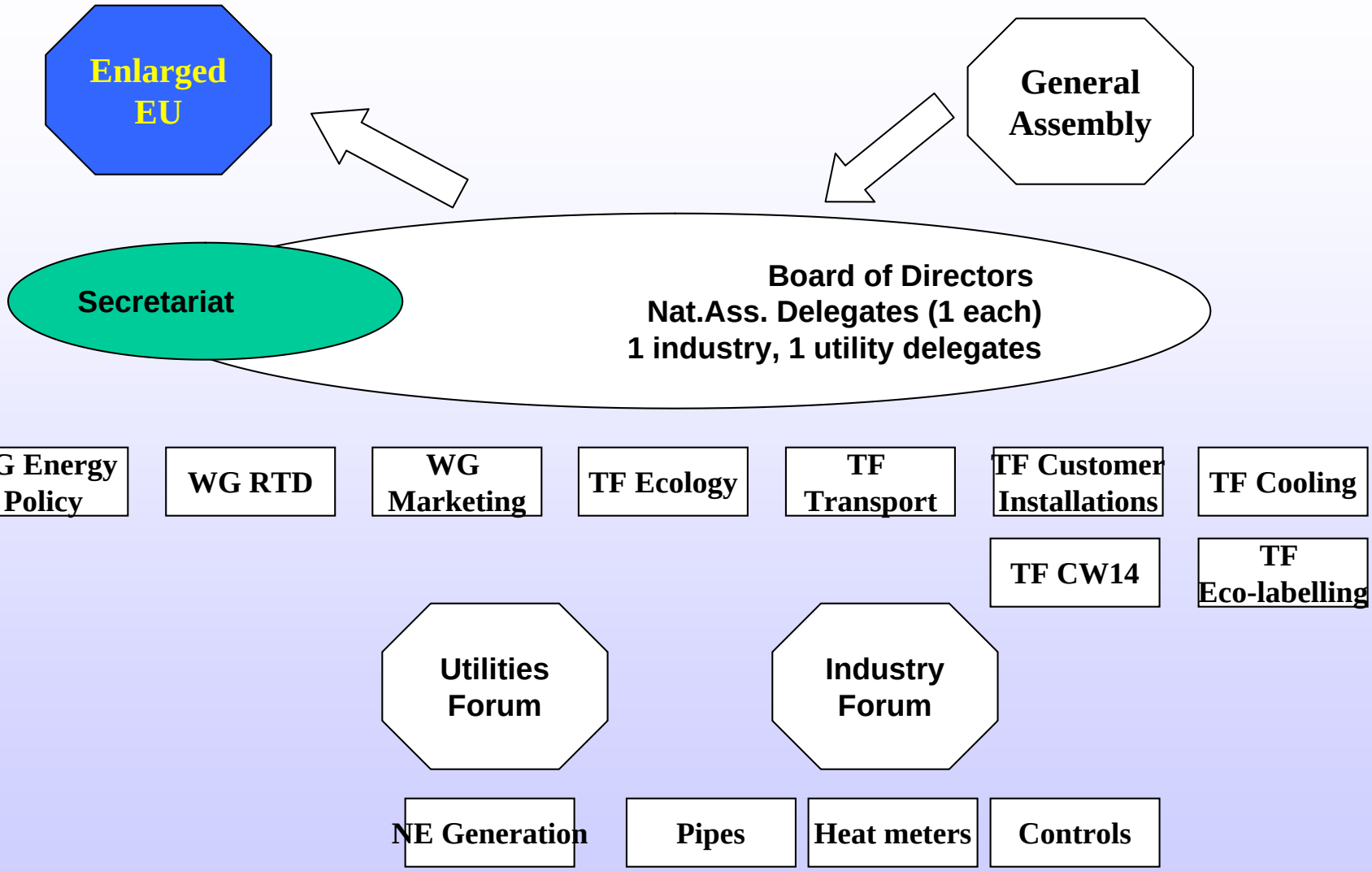
Euroheat & Power

"Association of Associations"

Members in 32 countries, including 21 national CHP/DHC associations:

Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, UK

Euroheat & Power



Areas of activity

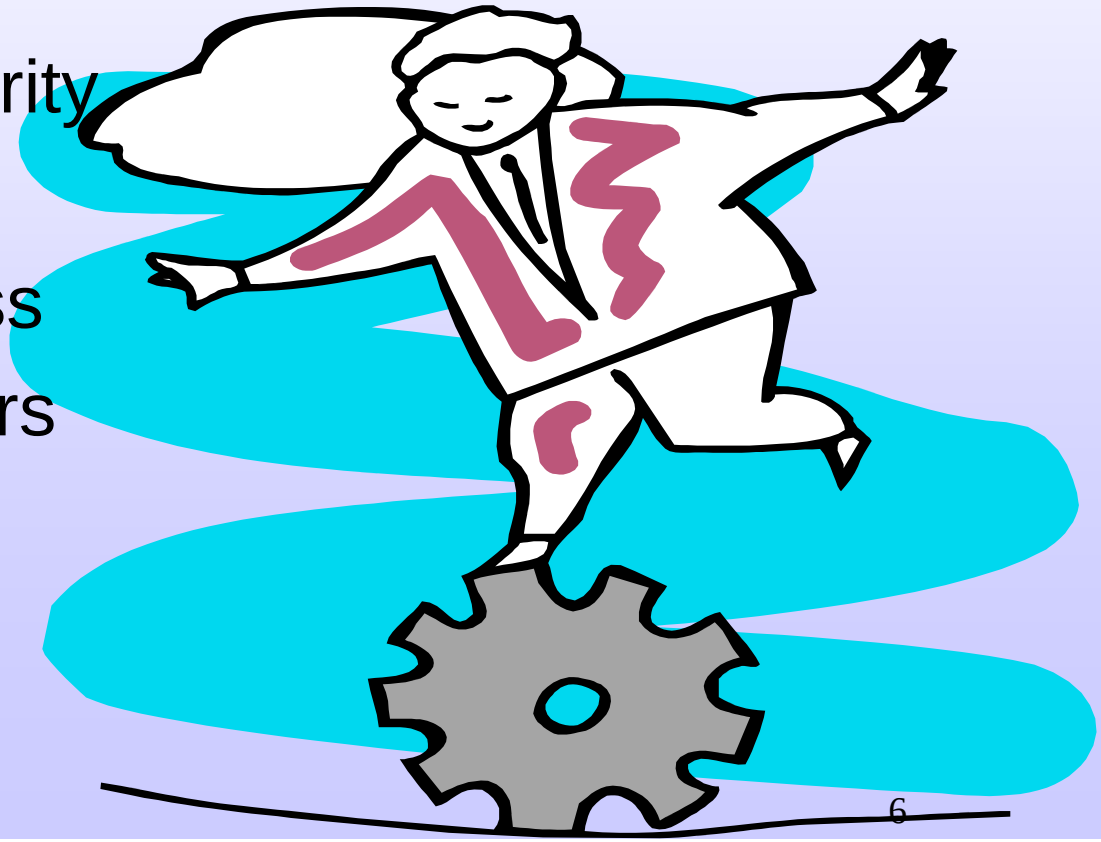
- **Lobbying**
  - **Positioning in EU policies**
- Expertise
  - Market analysis / statistics and certification
  - Environmental impact
  - Research
  - Projects, studies
  - Reports and recommendations
- Meeting platform
  - Interface national associations / utilities / industries
  - Conferences, exhibitions

Lobbying for CHP/DHC

- Market the societal advantages of CHP/DHC
- Eliminate prejudices
- Create transparency and increase credibility
- Raise political awareness for opportunities and problems
- **Translate economic interests in political measures**

It's all about credibility...

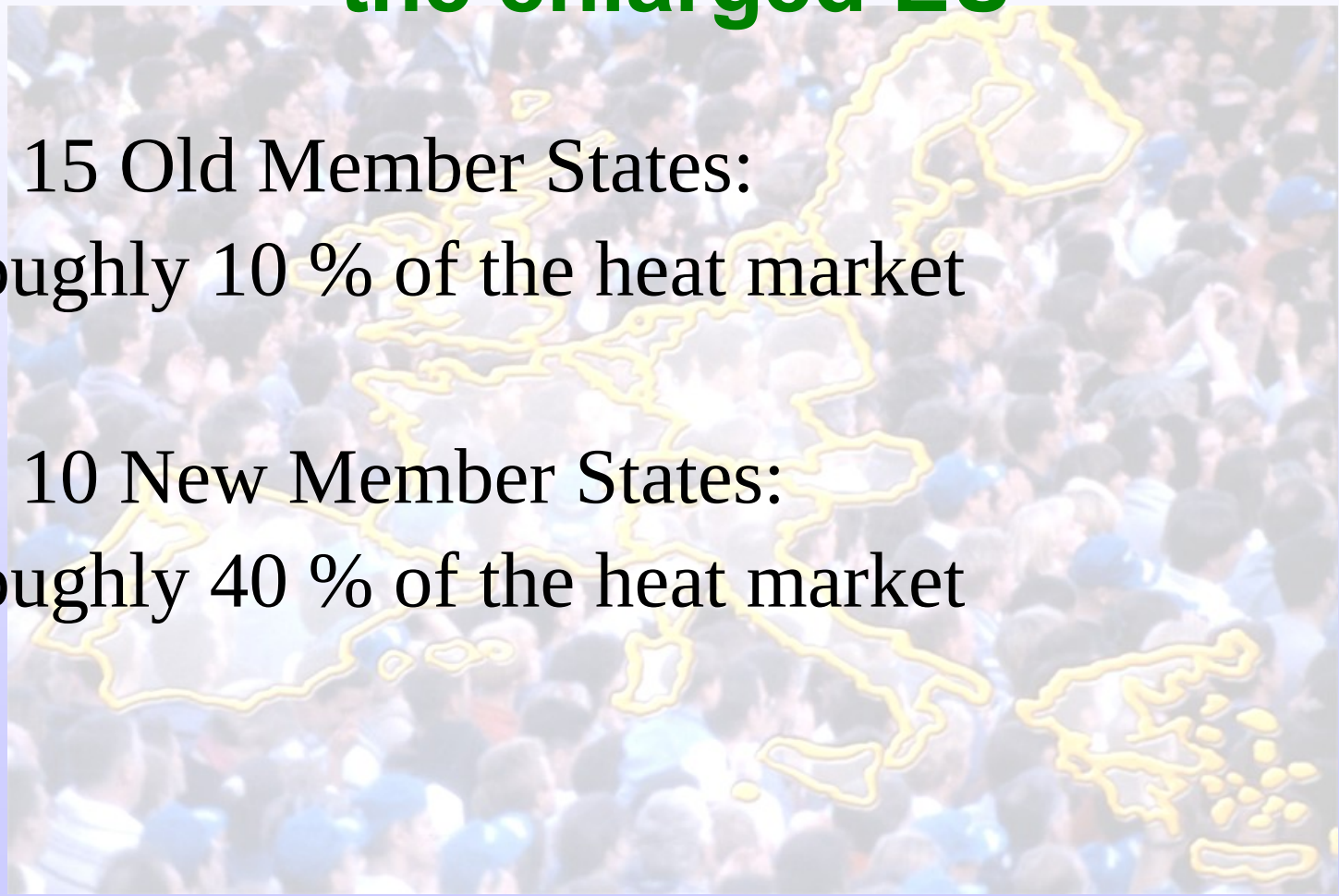
- **Representativeness**
- **Combined expertise**
- Transparency and clarity
- Reliability
- Respect of the process
- Respect of the partners
- Longterm vision



How to get there?

- Pro-active thinking
- Early warning
- Collect Facts and figures
- Assess Pro's and con's
- **Create consensus, develop common positions**
- Communicate with all stakeholders
- Recommendations

The importance of district heating in the enlarged EU



The 15 Old Member States:

- roughly 10 % of the heat market

The 10 New Member States:

- roughly 40 % of the heat market

Why so big differences?

- Culture
- The electricity system
- Natural Gas
- Industral Waste Heat
- "Communist" model
- Market solutions

The need for energy efficiency

- High dependence from energy imports (50% in 2000, 70% in 2030)
- Increasing CO2-emissions vs. Kyoto obligations – 96% related to energy
- Liberalisation of energy markets – decreasing energy costs
- Margin of manoeuvre for influencing the energy sector

Energy efficiency in EU energy policies

Energy production (supply-side)

- IPPC and LCP (incl. BAT)
- Emissions trading
- Energy taxation
- RES and CHP Directives
- Security of Supply

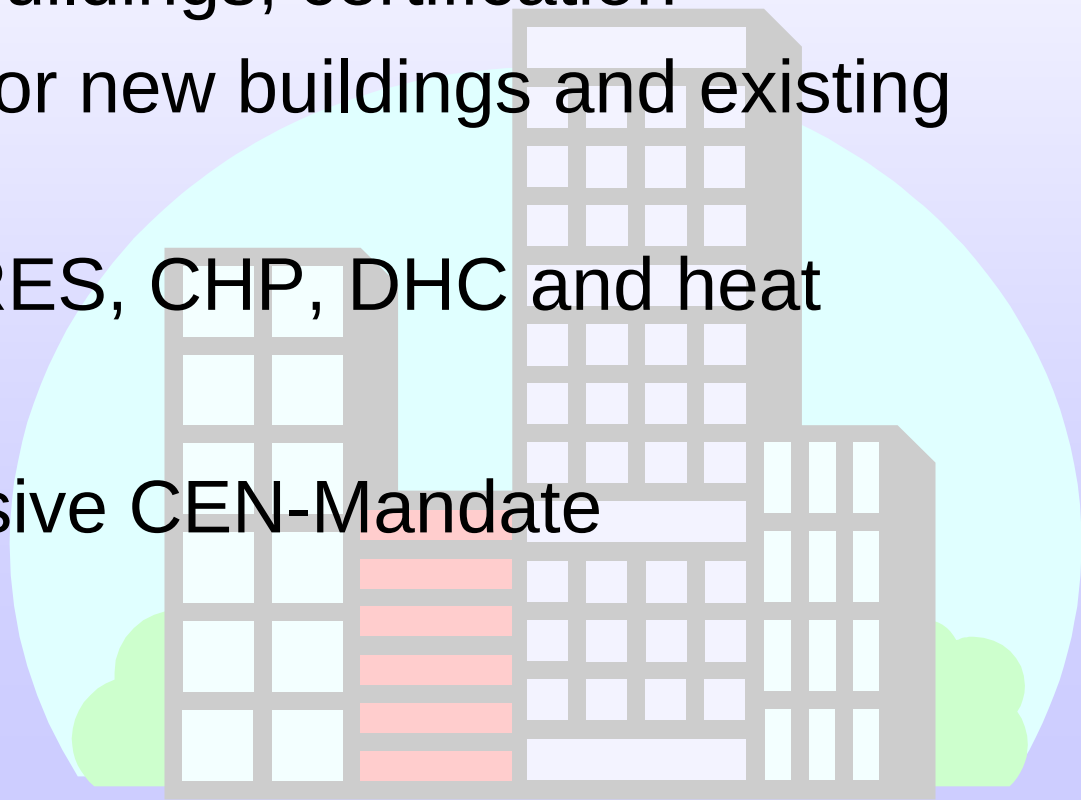
Energy consumption (demand-side)

- Buildings Directive
- Energy Services Directive
- Eco-design/appliance labelling and eco-labelling (blue flower)

Buildings Directive

- General framework / method for calculating the energy efficiency of buildings, certification
- Minimum standards for new buildings and existing buildings > 1 000 m2
- Special attention to RES, CHP, DHC and heat pumps

⇨ Comitologie / extensive CEN-Mandate



Energy Services Directive

- Cumulative savings target 1% / 1,5% annually
- Development of a market for energy services
- Energy efficiency programmes
- Customer information (metering, tarification)
- District heating and cooling as energy services

⇨ Calculation method?

Eco-labelling

- Voluntary approach to reward environmentally friendly products
- Elaboration of criteria by EUEB / COM / industry
- Heat pumps ! Heating systems ?
- Yes/No-decision

  or gradual evaluation ?

Environmental efficiency of district heating

- Reduced primary energy consumption due to
  - High conversion efficiency in CHP
  - Use of waste heat and renewable fuels (geothermal, biomass, biogas)
- Reduced emissions /imissions
- Bonus district cooling

Requirements for a tool to assess (district) heating systems

- Coherence with regard to relevant Directives:

  Buildings Directive, Energy Services Directive, etc.
- Comprehensive approach: from primary energy conversion to delivery at the final customer by means of "primary energy factors"
- One fits all: uniform assessment of all options

EHP Strategy

- Development of "criteria for assessing the energy efficiency of district heating systems from primary energy conversion to final delivery" by TF Eco-labelling
- Cooperation of TF Eco-labelling with EUEB
- Monitoring of and contribution to CEN activities by TF Eco-labelling and WG Energy Policy
- Elaboration of EHP position paper on Energy Services Directive by WG Energy Policy
- European Heat/cold market study

District Heating in tomorrow's Europe

Theoretically huge potential!

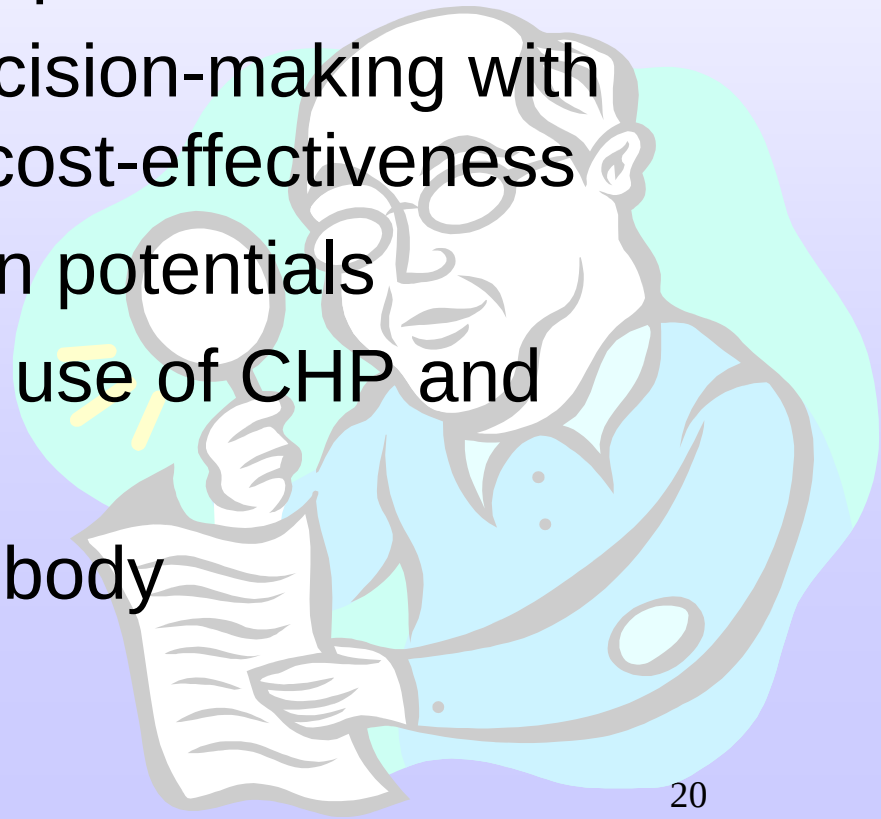
- Makes use of energy that would otherwise have been lost
- Europe is full of industrial waste heat
- Makes use of heat from refuse incineration
- Enables more CHP
- Reduces CO_2-emissions
- Improves security of supply
- Good solution for customers

District Cooling has great potential in Europe

- The demand for cooling is increasing rapidly
- Peaks in electricity can be reduced
- Reduction of freons
- "Cooling factors" of 6 - 40 can be achieved (normally 1,5 - 3)
- Good solution for customers

The advantages for customers and politicians

- Measurability of the energy savings obtained
- Comparability of measures/options
- Conscious and informed decision-making with regard to environment and cost-effectiveness
- Exploitation of cost reduction potentials
- Incentives for the increased use of CHP and renewable energies
- Verification by independent body



The advantages for the DH company

- Improved image in the public
- Improved competitiveness due to direct cost savings for the customer
- Improved customer relations
- Cost reduction due to coherence of national and European rules

DHC/CHP will play important roles in the future

- We must increase the awareness in Brussels
- We must work together amongst the member states
- We have Euroheat & Power as our instrument!

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