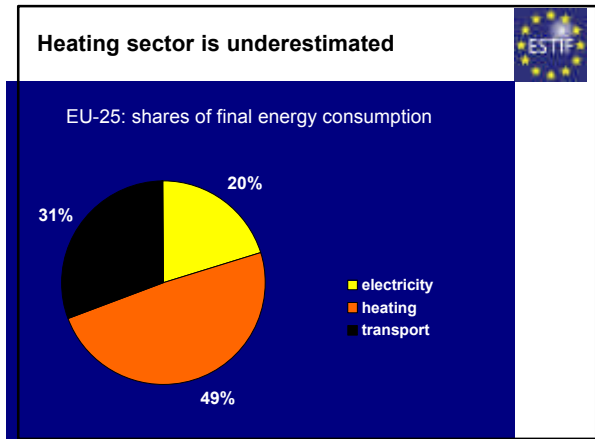



Renewable Heating Directive and EU Initiatives for Renewable Heat

by Uwe Brechlin
ESTIF

European Solar Thermal Industry Federation

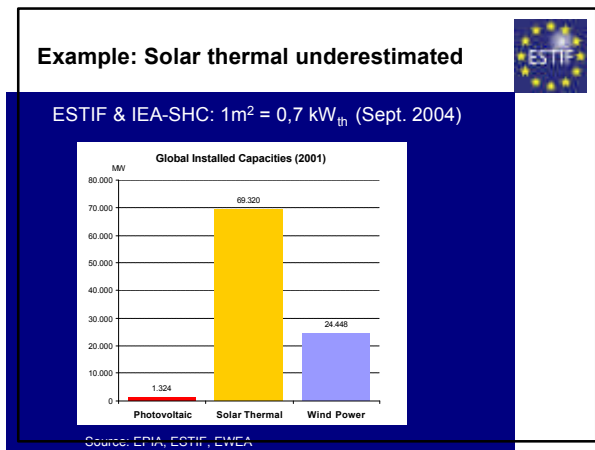
*June 15, 2005, Brussels
EUFORSE-INFORSE-EREF Seminar*






Renewable heating & cooling weakness: Difficult to quantify


- All RES-H technologies: Highly decentralised, typically not connected to network, often very small-scale
- Solar thermal typically measured in square meters of collector area – not in energy units
- Bioheat – different applications: From open fireplaces to highly efficient CHP plants
- Geothermal – known are often only the number of systems/units, not their capacities





Political arguments: strengths of RES

- Security of energy supply
- Environment
- Reduction of risk for society
- Economic growth
- Peace and war

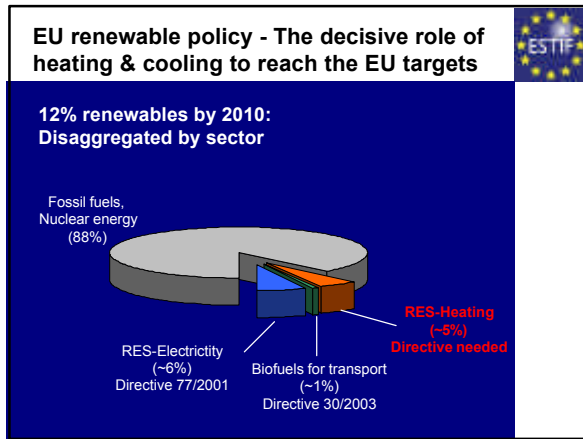


EU renewable policy – the background

Until mid 1990s the EU had little voice on energy policy, except for promotion and safety of nuclear power....

....then:

- EU liberalisation directives (electricity, gas)
- White Paper on renewables (1997). It set a goal:
 - double the RES share of the EU final energy consumption
 - from 6% in 1995 to 12% in 2010
- Green Paper on Security of Energy supply (2001)
- Terrorism, war, oil crisis, Russia/Yukos



Our campaign for a EU directive for solar thermal

ESTIF has created the political concept of renewable heating and cooling (RES-H):

- Solar Thermal
- Geothermal
- Biomass

Start of campaign: 2003

Our campaign for a EU RES-H directive - first results

"Fulfillment of the 12% target for 2010 will require a step change in national policies towards the use of renewable energy in heating"
(Eur. Comm., official communication, May 2004)

"An Eu Directive on renewable heating and cooling is absolutely crucial for building a sustainable future. We reached a lot in the EU, but there is more to do. The next step must be to close the gap in legislation and establish such a Directive"
(Mechtild Rothe, senior Member of the European Parliament)

At the same time...

- > January 2005: Portuguese government wants to make solar thermal obligatory in new buildings
- > February 2005: Project involving 12 national energy agencies recommends Renewable Heating policies
- > February 2005: First reading of Renewable Heat Bill in UK House of Commons

Our campaign for a EU RES-H directive - big launch in April 2005

Joint Declaration for a EU directive to promote renewable heating & cooling (incl. solar thermal)

Our campaign for a EU RES-H directive - big launch in April 2005

- Initiated by EREC
- Supported by >40 organ.
- From 19 EU countries
- Industry associations, NGOs, energy agencies, universities, IEA-SHC ...
- Representing millions of EU citizens and hundreds of thousands of jobs
- Personally handed over to Mr Piebalgs, EU Energy Commissioner

Our campaign for a EU RES-H directive - the contents we ask for

- > Purpose: promote renewable heating & cooling
- > EU target: 25% of heat & cold from RES by 2020
- > National binding targets: by technology
- > National support mechanisms: appropriate
- > Removal of administrative barriers
- > Reliable statistics
- > Monitoring of results

Joint Project on Key Issues for RES-H

With support from the Intelligent Energy-Europe Programme

The EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD)

12/2002 EU Directive approves
01/2006 Deadline for implementation by MS

Key purpose:

- improve the energy performance of buildings
- create more information in the market

The EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD)

Key contents:


- MS must apply methodology to calculate EPB. The Directive provides a framework
- MS must set minimum EPB requirements (mandatory for new buildings and old >1000m² when renovated)
- New & >1000m²: feasibility study for renewables and other technologies
- Energy performance certificates (strong impact!)

Biomass Action Plan - Goals

From presentation of DG TREN at 1st ESG meeting on 04/03/2005

Biomass Action Plan - Process

From presentation of DG TREN at 1st ESG meeting on 04/03/2005

Focus on R&D in RES technologies	
<p>Industry and Research Centres together call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ FP7 to have separate budget line for RES R&D➤ 250 million Euro per year for RES R&D➤ Support for research infrastructure not only for a few high-profile, high-cost facilities	