

## Heat decarbonisation: the key to Europe's energy independance

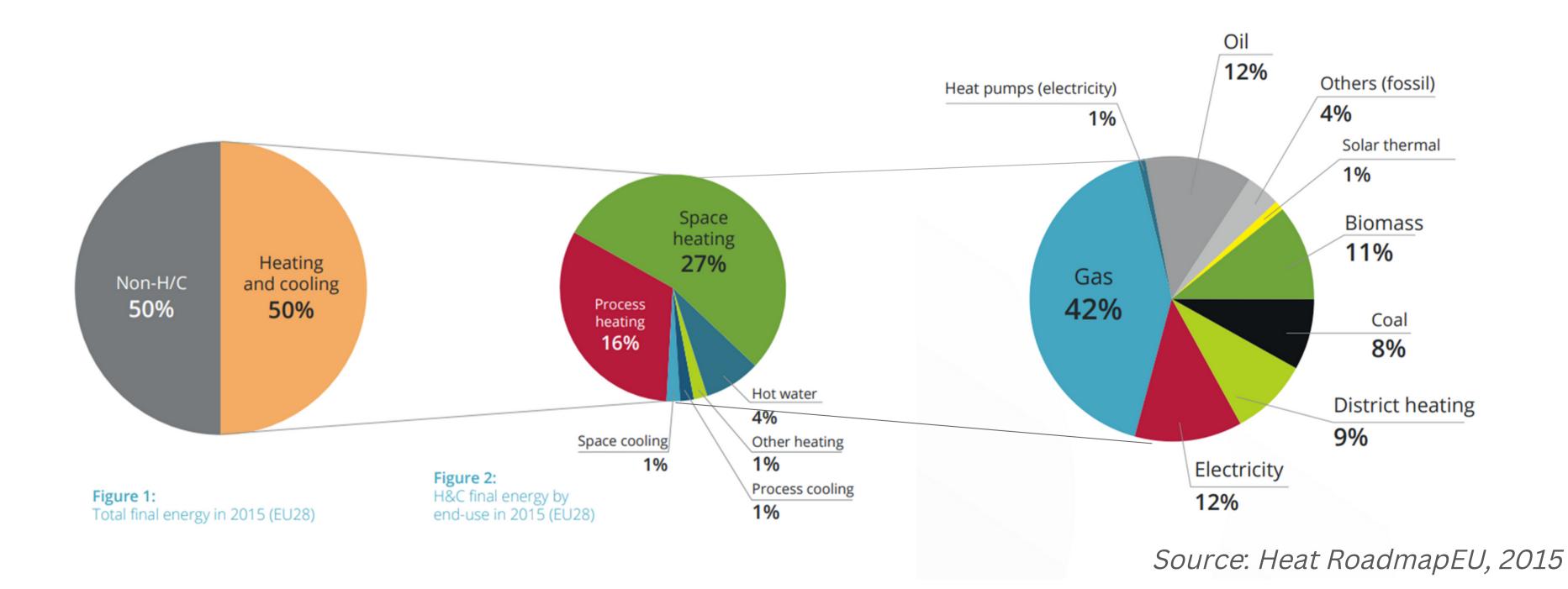
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### Heating & cooling is key for our energy independence



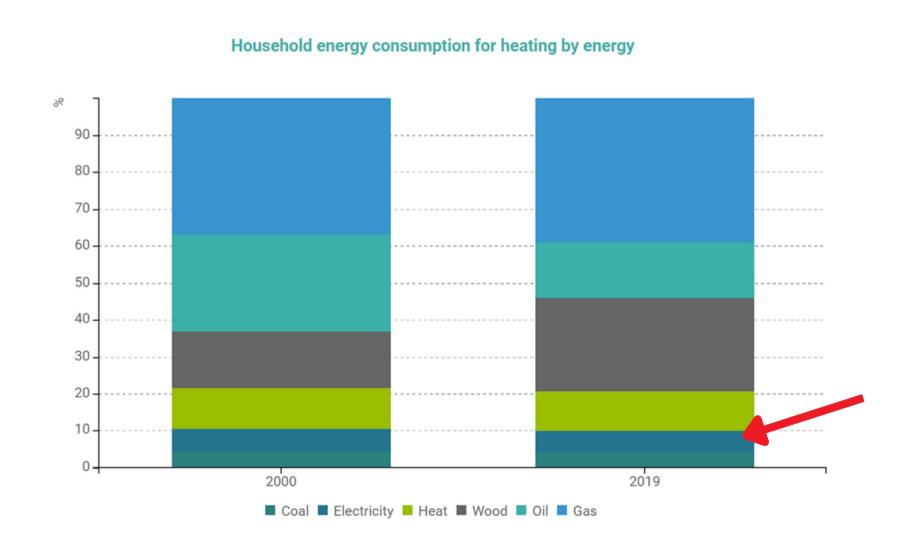
EU consumes **half** of its energy for heating and cooling purposes. Most of this thermal energy is used in **buildings** (space and water heating) and **industries** (process heating).

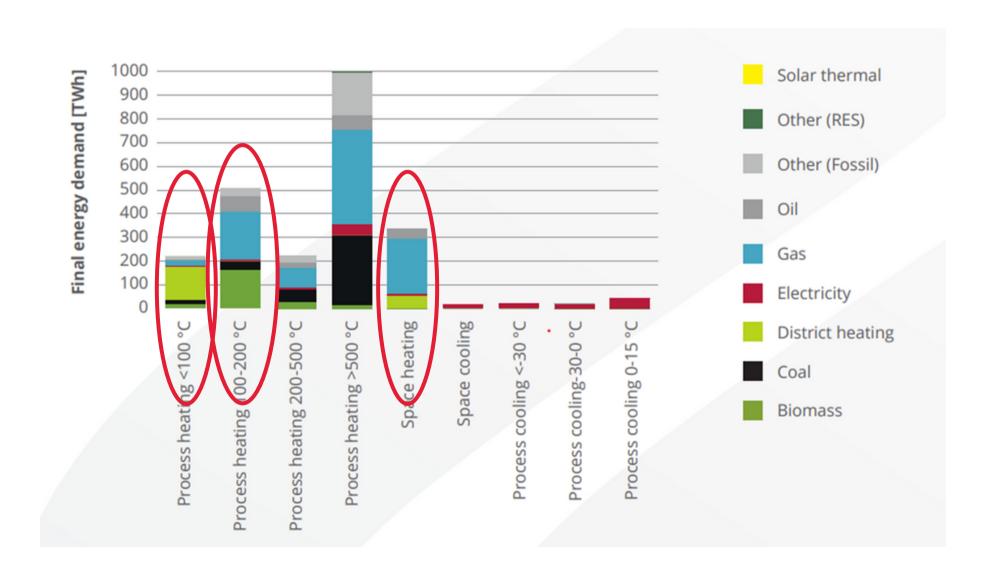


### To decarbonise heat, we need a multi-energy approach



Natural gas is the leading energy source with a rather stable share (42%). Electricity represents only 6% of households heating consumption, in comparison, direct heat supply is twice bigger.



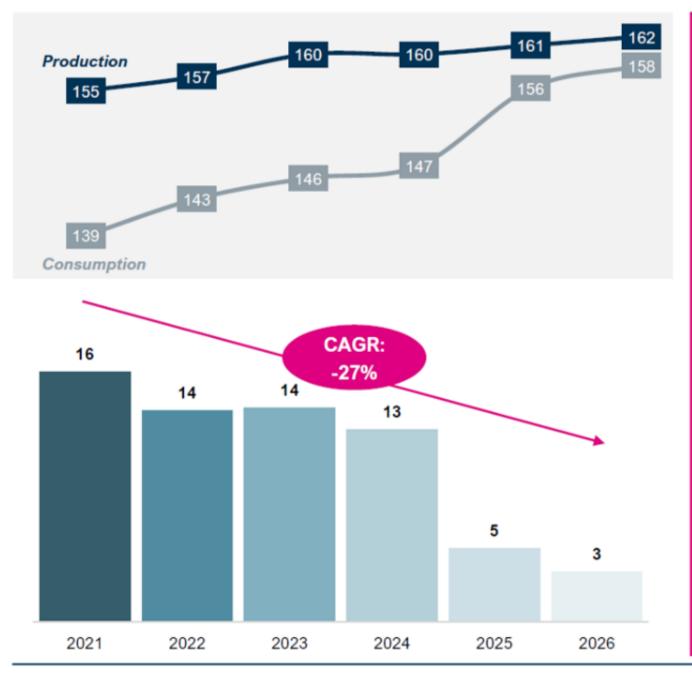


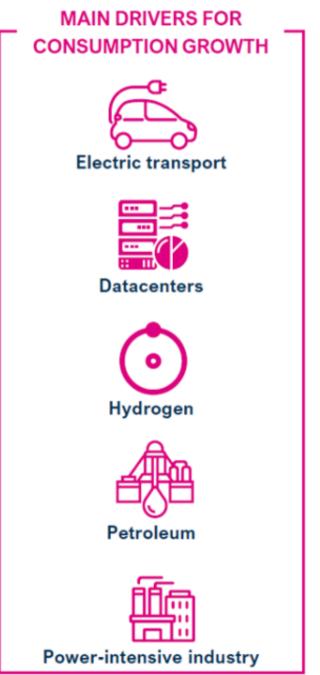
### Diversification means security of supply



The heat transition is not a "by product of electrification: other solutions exist, and this is good news!

Forecasted production, consumption and net export in Norway (TWh)





#### Comments

- The power consumption in Norway is expected to increase going forward while growth in new power plants is expected to be flat after 2024
- After 2026, the consumption is expected to increase even more due to electrification and new industry
- If the production side do not respond, this will cause a power deficit in Norway

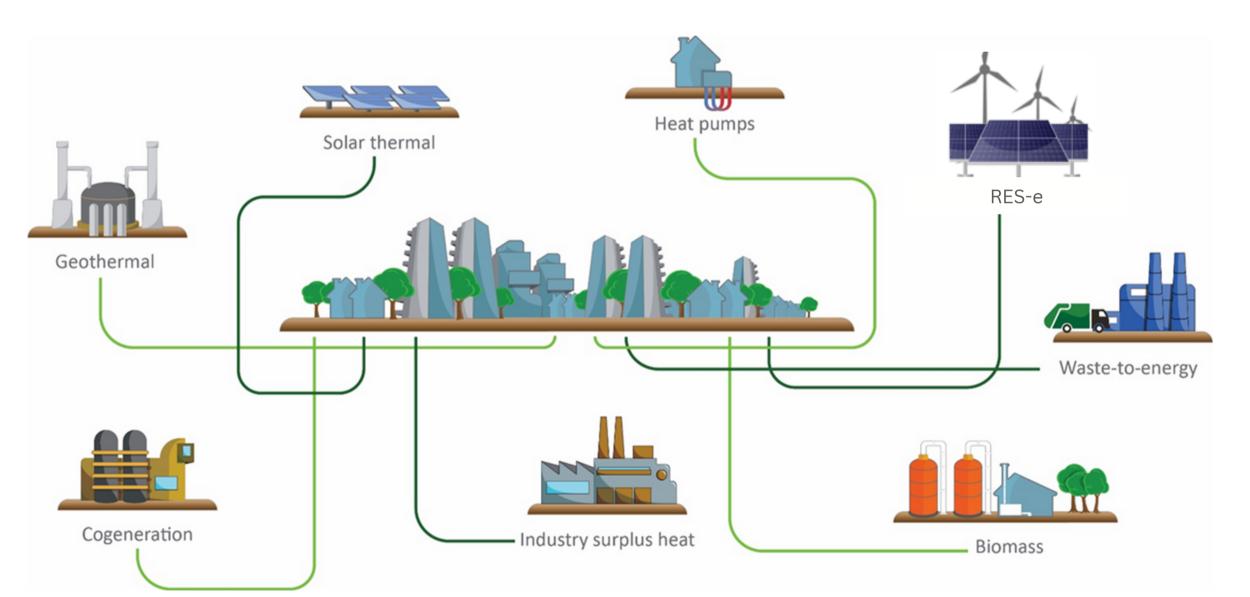
Source: Statnett

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### **Efficient district heating and cooling**, is a critical enabler for climate-neutral buildings



Delivers hot water as well as heating and cooling services to buildings and industrial users, through a network of insulated pipes.

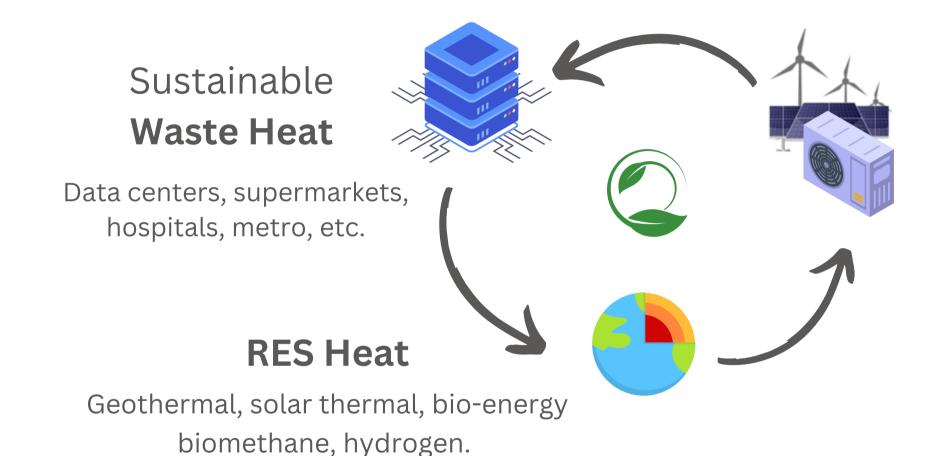


- 10.000+ heat networks, covering 13% of the EU heat market
- 60 million citizens supplied, 140 million citizens live in a city equipped with DHC
- 1/3 renewable & waste heat sources in the DHC mix, and growing
- Inclusive, and resilient

### Harvesting untapped, and local clean heat resources for the building transition



Huge growth potential for sustainable heat supply



Power 2 Heat

Channel **RES electricity** into heat with heat-pumps or e-boilers

Mature **toolbox** 







#### Some real-life examples







Vattenfall will use electricity from wind farms and solar parks to store heat in a **150 MW electric boiler system in Amsterdam**. It will be the largest facility of its kind in Europe when it enters operations in 2024, and will replace gas-fueled plants in district heating when high availability of solar & wind electricity, until full fossil phase-out.









Tallaght's first and largest DHC system uses the excess heat from an Amazon data center facility to heat nearby buildings. a large heat-pump is used to upgrade the data center waste heat (25°). The project supplies 47,000 m2 of public space, 3,000 m2 of commercial space, and 135 apartments, numbers expected to grow when the second phase is completed.

### Fitfor55': secure ambitious targets and consistent



building framework

heat Higher and

Renewable

binding targets

Heat storage

Support EP proposal for a storage target and include thermal storage

**Ambition** 

**Industry target** 

Binding and should also apply to RES and sustainable waste heat

Adapted buildings framework (EPBD)

Phase out individual fossil boilers

NZEB definition consistent with Efficient district heating definition definition.

**Clear & consistent decarbonation pathway** 

**Efficient DHC definition (EED):** by 2050, 100% of DHC supply will come from RES or recovered heat sources.



### We need a **comprehensive EU framework** to grow and transform



Mandatory local heat planning and implementation



Streamline EU Funding and create an **EU Heat fund** (including funds with direct access for local authorities)



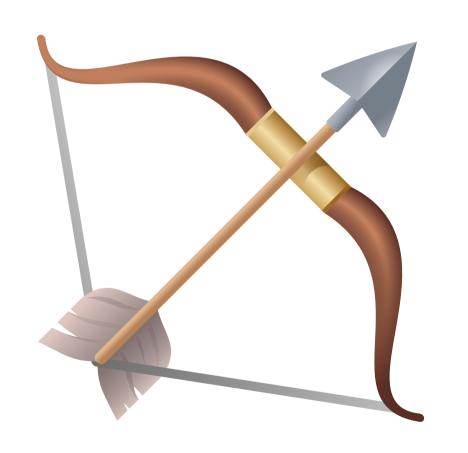
#### Support schemes and risk-mitigation tools:

- Waste-heat recovery (infrastructure)
- Geothermal & solar thermal (production, integration)



**Speed up State-aid approval** for clean-heat project (REPower EU priority lane)





# Thank you, ask your question!