

ANNEX VIII

Potential for efficiency in heating and cooling

1. The comprehensive assessment of national heating and cooling potentials referred to in Article 14(1) shall include:
 - a. a description of heating and cooling demand;
 - b. a forecast of how this demand will change in the next 10 years, taking into account in particular the evolution of demand in buildings and the different sectors of industry;
 - c. a map of the national territory, identifying, while preserving commercially sensitive information:
 - i. heating and cooling demand points, including:
 - municipalities and conurbations with a plot ratio of at least 0,3, and
 - industrial zones with a total annual heating and cooling consumption of more than 20 GWh;
 - ii. existing and planned district heating and cooling infrastructure;
 - iii. potential heating and cooling supply points, including:
 - electricity generation installations with a total annual electricity production of more than 20 GWh, and
 - waste incineration plants,
 - existing and planned cogeneration installations using technologies referred to in Part II of Annex I, and district heating installations;
 - d. identification of the heating and cooling demand that could be satisfied by high-efficiency cogeneration, including residential micro-cogeneration, and by district heating and cooling;
 - e. identification of the potential for additional high-efficiency cogeneration, including from the refurbishment of existing and the construction of new generation and industrial installations or other facilities generating waste heat;
 - f. identification of energy efficiency potentials of district heating and cooling infrastructure;
 - g. strategies, policies and measures that may be adopted up to 2020 and up to 2030 to realise the potential in point (e) in order to meet the demand in point (d), including, where appropriate, proposals to:
 - i. increase the share of cogeneration in heating and cooling production and in electricity production;
 - ii. develop efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to accommodate the development of high-efficiency cogeneration and the use of heating and cooling from waste heat and renewable energy sources;

- iii. encourage new thermal electricity generation installations and industrial plants producing waste heat to be located in sites where a maximum amount of the available waste heat will be recovered to meet existing or forecasted heat and cooling demand;
 - iv. encourage new residential zones or new industrial plants which consume heat in their production processes to be located where available waste heat, as identified in the comprehensive assessment, can contribute to meeting their heat and cooling demands. This could include proposals that support the clustering of a number of individual installations in the same location with a view to ensuring an optimal matching between demand and supply for heat and cooling;
 - v. encourage thermal electricity generating installations, industrial plants producing waste heat, waste incineration plants and other waste-to-energy plants to be connected to the local district heating or cooling network;
 - vi. encourage residential zones and industrial plants which consume heat in their production processes to be connected to the local district heating or cooling network;
 - h. the share of high-efficiency cogeneration and the potential established and progress achieved under Directive 2004/8/EC;
 - i. an estimate of the primary energy to be saved;
 - j. an estimate of public support measures to heating and cooling, if any, with the annual budget and identification of the potential aid element. This does not prejudice a separate notification of the public support schemes for a State aid assessment.
2. To the extent appropriate, the comprehensive assessment may be made up of an assembly of regional or local plans and strategies.