

Task Force - Solar Heat for Industrial Process

28th November 2019

13.00-15.00

TRIBES, Avenue Marnix 17, 1050 Brussels

Participants: Guglielmo Cioni (GC), Marcel Cloosterman (MC), Christian Holter (CH), Kaj Pischow (KP), Costas Travaros (CT).

Secretariat: Irene di Padua (IdP).

Apologise: Joakim Byström (JB), Edwige Porcheyre (EP).

Abbreviations: **EE** – Energy efficiency; **FF** – Fossil Fuels; **SDH** – Solar District Heating; **TF** – Task force; **RES** – Renewable energy sources; **SHE** – Solar Heat Europe; **ST** – Solar thermal.

AGENDA			
Item	Time	Agenda	Description
1	13.00	Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome and agenda - Competition Rules
2	13.10	Previous meeting recap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up on previous discussion
3	13.20	Policy measures: Obligations & support schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss final proposal - Considering worldwide examples
4	14.00	Addressing the demand side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CO₂ reporting - The Renewable Thermal Collaborative
5	14.30	Expectations on the SHIP task force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tour de table regarding future work of the TF (is work concluded, what to be done)?
6	14.50	Wrap-up and next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summarise main topics discussed and define the next steps and meetings
	15.00	AOB and End of the meeting	

Minutes	
Item	Comments & Agreements
1	<p>Introduction</p> <p>IdP welcome the participants and opened the meeting acting on behalf of JB. All participants agreed to comply with competition law rules.</p>
2	<p>Overview from previous meetings</p> <p>IdP gave an overview from previous TF meetings and presented the proposed new messages resulting from there: ST as THE European Solar Technology; Solarise Heat; Supplying Europe with clean, solar heat energy. The discussion focused particularly on the “solarise heat” one. Participants stressed that the risk is to confuse it with PV instead of ST. Therefore, the TF should promote it as ST and then, the more it’s used, the better its promotion. Some companies and projects are already using the term “solarise” but not specifically referring to heat, therefore the sector can use it as its slogan.</p>
3	<p>Policy measures: Obligations & support schemes</p> <p>The discussion on messaging led to another relevant topic, the one of <u>electrification</u>. The ST sector still needs funding, either from R&I or from investors, to face the threat of a wild electrification. ST solutions are competitive, and funding is needed to further develop them. The risk to avoid is having just calls and funding supporting electricity. When assessing electricity costs, only generation is considered, whilst ST has also transport, the balancing of the network and storage included, making this an unfair comparison. GC raised the point that the competition should be with FF given that the electricity costs may (or may not) go down in the future, but the FF production is expected to be replaced and that’s where the possibilities are. Other participants were considering more the competition with other renewables (as PV and HP), but all agreed on the need of a level playing field for ST solutions.</p> <p><u>Bankability</u> was another key subject in the debate, given that giving the high upfront cost and the difficulties in access to financing, it’s easier to invest in PV rather in ST. To make a project bankable, profits must be ensured, and therefore the ST sector must provide guarantees, though track records. PV has a lot of track records and can sell all the kWh produced, ST is not there yet and has an additional layer of risk since the clients are only one or two in the nearby area. The TF recognised the need of having a database of public data on the energy produced (solar fields) validated by 3rd parties. Savosolar and TVP are already publishing data about their production plants. The TF members also agreed on the need of better promoting ST benefits, for example by showing how many tons of CO₂ are avoided or produced compared with other technologies.</p> <p>IdP presented the <u>updated proposal for SHIP obligations</u>, now including a conditionality for new investment in locally generated renewable heat, an input that was discussed in the SDH task force and is applicable also to the industrial sector. IdP also brought the attention of the group to a proposal from the Indian ST federation, including a ST certificate and a mechanism on renewable heat and in particular ST obligations in industries. The mechanism is expected to work as a support scheme, including penalties in case of non-compliance. Regarding the SHIP TF proposal, the idea is to bring it to the European level, not just from the ST sector, but supported also by geothermal and biomass associations to promote the importance of renewable heat and European technologies.</p>



	Participants discussed the possibility of having a threshold for existing facilities (5% with subsidies) and one for new facilities (10% without subsidies). Participants agreed on the addition and discussed a possible cooperation with the CSP association ESTELA.
4	<p>Addressing the demand side</p> <p>Due to time constraints the part on support schemes was cut. CT raised the issue that companies are buying green certificates for their electricity production (even if they are not green). Currently, this is not applicable to heat, hence the TF should coordinate efforts to find a certificate scheme for solar fields. The starting point for this is monitoring: without data there cannot be a certificate, and the first step to achieve that is to equip all ST installations with remote controllers providing data. Digitalisation, for all kind of installations (from small to big) can lead to having a proof of origin and tradable certificates. There are several initiatives going on, for example 100 companies (including IKEA and Microsoft) committed to become renewables, but this is based on certificates so far. IdP also presented the “Renewable Thermal Collaborative” an American initiative putting together big corporations advocating for improvement in the thermal sector. The TF committed to look more in this kind of sectoral wide projects.</p> <p>Finally, KP mentioned the development of a SDH infographic from IEA-SHC task 55. Participants agreed that infographics can be positive tools to promote ST and its benefits and raise the awareness on the sector since still several people and businesses don’t know it. The TF should work on a database of examples, showcasing winning case as the work SHE is doing in mapping the use of ST for food and beverage industries. The secretariat welcomes inputs on positive industrial examples.</p>
5	<p>Expectations on the SHIP TF work</p> <p>Participants were positive about continuing the work of the TF since some key barriers and possible solutions have been identified and now needs to be implemented. It was agreed to keep the same structure, with mainly web meeting and one or two physical meetings per year, possible coupled with other events as done with SHE General Assembly. It was stressed the importance of gathering data and developing infographics starting with one on CO₂ emissions and show concrete examples of ST applications in industry. Demand is not there yet, once the need for change will be there, people will start to think about options, and they will see that ST is cost effective and valuable.</p>
6	<p>Wrap-up and next steps</p> <p>CT and IdP summarised the main points of the discussion: digitalisation (through monitoring and validation) and certification; the promotion of the Solarise Heat! communication campaign; the development of an infographic about ST and CO₂; improvement in the bankability for ST projects; major involvement of corporate companies; better promotion of the existing database with ST applications in the industrial sector. IdP thanked all the participants and closed the meeting.</p>

Annexes:

- [PPT Presentation](#)