Intelligent Energy 💽 Europe

Transfer of experience for the development of solar thermal products

Common Information Package











PART II: THE EUROPEAN SOLAR THERMAL MARKETS

- EUROPEAN SOLAR THERMAL MARKETS (ESTIF)
- THE GREEK SOLAR THERMAL MARKET (GREEK SOLAR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION)
- SOLAR THERMAL TECHNOLOGY MARKETS & TRENDS (CRES)



European Solar Thermal markets

Developments and framework conditions

Budapest, 16 April 2009 Uwe Trenkner - ESTIF Secretary General



Introducing ESTIF

- European Solar Thermal Industry Federation
- Representing the solar heating and cooling sector at EU level
- 105 members, representing >95% of the market
- A founding member of EREC
- Based in the Renewable Energy House, Brussels

Thanks!!!

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Building + solar thermal: the old add-on approach



















EU Solar Thermal market 1990-2008*





Great disparities in Europe



Ambitious national target + coherent measures



EU Renewables Directive

- Agreed by European Parliament and Council in December 2008
- Formal adoption in April 2009
- Transposition into national law within 18 months



Main concepts of the RES-Directive

- 20% EU RES-target by 2020
- Mandatory national targets
 (CZ: 6.1% in 2005 -> 13% in 2020)
- National Renewable Energy Action Plans:
 - national targets for the shares of energy from renewable sources in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020
 - adequate measures to be taken to achieve these national overall targets

Major boost for solar thermal

- Renewable heating/cooling at the same level as RES in electricity and transportation
- RES obligation in new and existing buildings by 2015
- Exemplary role of public buildings
- Qualification of installers
- European standards and certification

Next steps – NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

- National Renewable Energy Action Plans
 - high target for RES heating/cooling
 - best possible RES obligation
 - qualification/certification of installers
 - information to professionals
 - reduction of administrative barriers
 - examplary role of public buildings



The new policy and market frameworks will be a key topic at the

4th European Solar Thermal **Energy Conference**

estec (2009

Munich, Germany • 25-26 May







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Greek Solar Thermal Market

Market Development and Tools Awareness, International Trade

Dr. Iordanis Paradissiadis Member Greek Solar Industry Association

Greek Solar Industry Association



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Products in Greece

- Solar water heater Thermosiphonic 95%
 - Private customers
- Central pump systems
 - Mainly professional customers
 - Hot water for hotels (95%), hospitals, etc
 - Process hot water
 - Solar cooling

Domestic Pump System



Thermosiphonic Water Heater



Thermosiphonic Water Heater

- Inexpensive installation
- Simple installation
 - No mistakes by installers
 - No negative influence on customers by installers

Sales



Total sales Greek Industry

■ Sales of solar collectors (m²) in the Greek Market ■ Export



GREEK FIGURES - 2008

Installed collector area
3.550.000 m² or 2.485.000 kW
Yearly savings
1.952.500 MWh
2.000.000 tn CO₂

- 3.300 jobs
- 250.000.000 Euro





Advertising/Awareness Campaigns

1979-1981 Industry, State (benefits of solar energy)

1984-1985 Industry, State (economy)

I 1995 Public Power Corporation

Awareness for Solar

- Hot water : Complete
- Process heat : not satisfactory
- Space heating : only 'futuristic'
- Solar cooling : 'startup phase'
- Other in project level (drying, etc.)

Association International Activities

- Initiated ESTIF in 1991
- Initiated European Standards Committee in 1992 (CEN/TC312)
- Provided since Chairman and Secretary for CEN/TC312
- Provided subcommittee convenorship for ISO standards

International Trade

Positive

- European directives
- European standards
- Solar Keymark



Negative

National & regional requirements

Exported Products

- Solar water heaters (Mediterranean, 37 countries all over)
- Solar collectors (Europe)
- Small solar tanks suitable for thermosiphonic systems- (Mediterranean)
- Absorbers, etc.- (Europe)
Key to Enlarge Solar Market

Simple and long term rules for subsidies



SOLAR THERMAL TECHNOLOGY market & trends

Marketing & Market Development DPT Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving



HELLENIC REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR RESEARCH &TECHNOLOGY





Annual newly installed capacity of flat-plate and evacuated tube collectors in kWth per region (source: IEA 2007)

- Europe is one of the most dynamic markets for solarthermal systems in the world, together with China and Oceania.
- The world installed capacity in 2006 was 118 GWth, with the largest markets being China and Taiwan.
- The global growth rate during the period 2004 – 2005 was 11 % and the global average annual growth rate for the period 2000-2005 was 15%.
- In the EU, three countries hold 72% of the market, a consequence of long-term financial incentive schemes for the development and deployment of solar-thermal technology (Germany, Austria, Greece)
- Assuming an average annual growth rate of 20%, a global market size in the range of 150 GWth (250 million m2) per year can be projected for 2020.



The European Solar Thermal current status

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Solar Thermal Market in EU27+ CH

- semi-steady annual growth rate the last years, numbering up to 3.5 million m² area of yearly installed collectors in EU
 - the cumulative installed capacity of solar-thermal systems in Europe in 2006 was 13 GWth
 - approximately to 0.7 Mtoe of useful heat.
 - the annual installations in the EU reached a maximum of 2.1 GWth in 2006,
 - the average growth rate in terms of installed capacity during the period 2000-2005 was 13%, while the corresponding one for 2004 and 2005 was almost 25%.



GROWTH RATES OF SOLAR THERMAL SYSTEMS IN EU

	EU27+CH	DE	TOP6-DE	REST
2005	26%	27%	27%	24%
2006	46%	58%	38%	28%
2007	-10%	-33%	13%	14%



The European Solar Thermal current status



Solar Thermal capacity installed in the various European countries

ESTIF, 2007



Solar thermal capacity in operation per 1.000 capita in 2007





The European Solar Thermal current status



Development of market per 1.000 capita

The market growth of ST systems at the various countries strongly relates with the existence or not of:

fiscal incentives(i.e. Germany, before2006 and after) and

regulatory measures
(i.e. building code in
Spain after 2005)



The European Solar Thermal current status





Current situation of the installed ST systems in Europe

- 90% of the installed capacity in Europe, is designated for the supply of domestic hot water at single family house units
- 5%, systems of domestic hot water at multi-family house units,
- 5% combi systems for single family houses that provide both hot water and space heating.

Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Austria: A number of large scale solar thermal installations based for supplying heat to district heating networks. Some of them are also coupled with seasonal heat storage

various solar cooling installations, tailor-made, for industrial purposes & demonstration projects (more than 250 all over Europe, around 100 small scale)



Country	Typical collector area in m ²	System price in € (incl. installation & VAT)	Comments
Italy	3,0	1500	thermosiphonic system
Greece	2,4	1500	thermosiphonic system
Spain ¹⁷	4,0	2.200	thermosiphonic system
Germany	6,0	5.000-6.000	4 person household, pumped system
Austria	6,0	4.200	pumped system
France	3,0-5,0	3.800-5.000	200-300lt storage tank
Sweden	5,0	3000	DHW tank with electric back-up heater

Average cost of ST for DHW production. (Source IEE SolarCombi+ project)



At least 80% of the ST value chain for the European market is placed in the EU.

- Over 90% of manufacturing
- Almost 100% of sales and marketing and
- 100% of installation and maintenance

Only raw materials for ST are imported at high shares.









- Cost competitiveness still an issue for some ST applications/systems
- Cost competitiveness of ST systems is also strongly dependent on non-technological factors (solar radiation, ambient temperature, load profile of use)

During the last decade, a 50% increase in the total installed capacity of DHW systems resulted to a cost reduction of about 20%

Experts from the European Solar Thermal Technology Platform (ESTTP) claim that if the installed solar-thermal capacity reaches 70 GW in 2010 and 200 GW in 2030, system costs for small scale forced circulation units installed in central Europe will reach €400/KWth in 2030

It is foreseen that by 2030, due to economies of scale and technological progress a 60% reduction of cost can be succeeded (source ESTTP)



Buildings	Industrial Process Heat	District Heating & Cooling	Desalination
Solar Water Heating	Low-Temp. heating	Demo networks heating	Demonstration small scale
Space Heating	Heat + Cold (Water/Air)	Combi's with Storage	Up-scaling small
Space Heating and Cooling	Mid-temp. heat / cold	Combi's storage Heat/cold	Demo-large scale
Total concept H&C+DHW+ Seasonal storage	High-temp. heat/cold	Large deployment	Up-scaling large systems

Widen the Solar Thermal Systems applications

Solar Thermal Applications in correlation with the needed level of R&D. (source ESTTP)





Correlation between sales, manufacturing cost & commercial price for small solar cooling systems (<20kW) Source: IEE solarcombi+ project)









Indication of the current state of deployment of solar thermal applications from development to application in the mass market. (Source: AEE INTEC, 2008)



Cost reductions are expected mainly to be driven by the following:

- Direct building integration of collectors
- Improved manufacturing processes
- New advanced materials for collectors
- Mass production of standardized systems (turnkey), which will influence-lower the installation and maintenance cost

The growth and development of new ST applications (i.e. solar buildings, solar cooling, desalination) from the entry phase to mass production will highly affect and cut down the investment cost for ST installations.



Key factors to achieve further market growth through targeted **technological deployment** is laid at the areas of:

- High efficiency solar collectors
- New thermal storage technologies
- Improved solar cooling systems
- Optimisation of solar energy usage by intelligent building control systems



The **non-technological factors** to be considered in order to achieve further market growth of ST are mainly the following:

- Establish market mechanisms and fiscal incentives both for pilot projects but also for targeted end-users
- Develop and adjust further certification and standardization procedures for the types of ST systems
- Training of installers for new type ST systems
- ST companies to act also as ESCO in order to accelerate the use of such systems, especially in the industrial sector



The knowledge transfer from the stakeholders

Coherent strategy to promote solar thermal



Source ESTIF



The Solar Thermal Market VISION FOR TOMORROW







For the compilation of this presentation, material was used from the referenced sources, along with reports from the CRES market development dept & solar thermal dept respectively

