

HRE Interactive Workshop at the CELSIUS Summit

Monday, 27 November 2017

13:15 -15:00

The Heat Roadmap Europe (HRE) Interactive Workshop at the CELSIUS Summit will consist of two consecutive roundtables, each looking at complementary aspects of Heat Synergy Regions for regional energy planning.

Round I: Which policies shape Heat Synergy Regions?

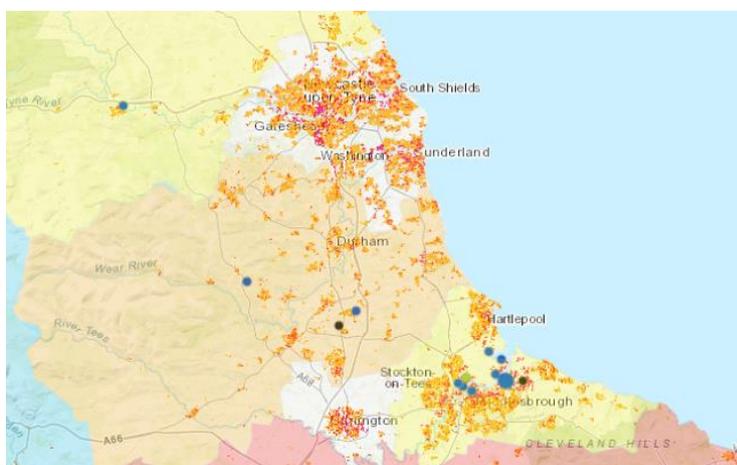
The HRE project maps and models the energy systems of the 14 largest users of heat in the EU, covering 85-90% of all heating and cooling demand in Europe. This first round will provide you with the latest trends and update on the remarkable findings of the fourth edition of the [Pan-European Thermal Atlas \(Peta4.2\)](#), which supports the development of actionable new policies at local to EU levels. In order to ensure the uptake of efficient, sustainable and affordable heating and cooling solutions, HRE recommends the adoption of Heat Synergy Regions for covering urban demand by alternative resources available regionally. Both existing cases and future replication will be examined (Helsingborg, SE, Milano, IT and Middlesbrough, UK).

Round II: How to finance Heat Synergy Regions?

Once current and future demands for both heating and cooling have been mapped out, and cost-supplies have been identified, then new policies like the creation of Heat Synergy Regions can decarbonise the energy system. However, before this can be accomplished, public and/or private investments need to be more effectively organised. In this second roundtable of Heat Roadmap Europe, case studies will be analysed for different partnership and investment models to finance Heat Synergy Regions, with an eye towards augmenting replicability across Europe.

Claim your seat at the table to embark on a strategic path towards decarbonisation in your region. This workshop will be facilitated by Carsten Rothballer from ICLEI Europe.

See the full CELSIUS Summit [programme](#) and register [here](#) until 22 November.



Caption: Peta4.2 view of the Middlesbrough region's heat synergy potential, identified by comparing heat demand with nearby excess heat sources.