



## **EVENT DESCRIPTION**

### **Project Partner: SAENA**

**Title of the event:** 3<sup>rd</sup> round table Solar Process Heat

**Date & location:** 28<sup>th</sup> June 2011, Dresden

**Organiser(s):** Sächsische Energieagentur – SAENA GmbH

**Number of Participants:** 19

### **Summary**

The third Round Table on solar process heat in the region of Saxony primarily aimed to examine the future of solar thermal and solar process heat.

Photovoltaic is due to the better conditions of subsidy a strong competitor regarding roof areas, but also in heat production this technology could soon come to the fore. Therefore, various subsidy scenarios and desirable conditions were discussed.

### **Objective & main programme point**

Key aspects of the discussion were the future prospects of solar thermal energy, especially in competition with photovoltaic, the evaluation of the effectiveness of subsidy instruments and the opportunity for the participants to pass their feedback from the industry to the EU policy (for "policy recommendations" in the context of So-Pro).

At the beginning, the current subsidy possibilities for solar process heat by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) and Development Bank of Saxony (SAB) were explained. This was followed by a discussion about advantages and disadvantages of different subsidy models for solar heat.

A comparison of heating costs showed that under the current conditions heat generated from photovoltaic power can be cheaper than solar-thermal-generated heat.

At last, SAENA offered to stand by as a Saxon contact point for policy recommendations from the industry.

### **Conclusions & lessons learnt (based on stakeholder input)**

The participants discussed actively on various appropriate subsidy models to cause a wider distribution of solar heating. Instead of connecting subsidies to the collector surface, it could be depending on the energy yield analogous to the cost-covering remuneration for photovoltaic generated electricity or on environmental benefits. The current subsidies cause an unbalance in favour of photovoltaic, although from the perspective of the solar thermal industry greater CO<sub>2</sub> savings are possible in the thermal sector.

Subsidies of both solar energy types should get more comparable, so that it becomes easier for clients to decide. The discontinuity of the subsidy conditions of solar thermal systems in recent years was also criticized.

The reputation of solar heat has to be improved. The beginning could be made in the food and beverage industry, where currently a trend towards sustainability is taking place, whereby capital can be made out of the sale of high-priced organic products such as "Solar beer". It also was proposed to develop a planning tool for solar thermal systems for process heat.

## ANNEX

The following documents are included in the annex:

- programme
- picture
- invitation

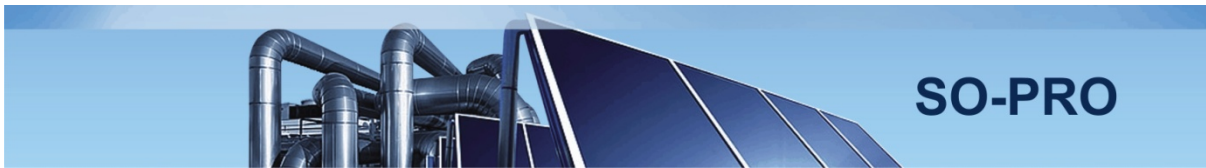
### Programme:

- 16:15      Beginning  
Introduction
- Are photovoltaics menacing solar thermal heat, in future also in heat generation?  
→ Discussion
  - Smart concepts for subsidies?  
→ Discussion
  - Policy recommendations for Brussels  
→ Discussion
- Summary, outlook
- 18:00      End

### Picture



## Invitation



### **3. Runder Tisch Solare Prozesswärme in Sachsen – Wie geht es weiter? (3<sup>rd</sup> Regional Round Table) 28.06.2011**

#### Ort:

Konferenzzentrum der Sächsischen Aufbaubank (SAB), Pirnaische Str. 9, 01069 Dresden

#### Zielgruppe:

- Unternehmen der Solarbranche
- Interessierte Unternehmen
- Multiplikatoren

#### Ablauf:

16:15 Uhr Beginn

18:00 Uhr Ende

#### Inhalte:

Diskussion zu folgenden Themen:

- Bedroht die Photovoltaik die Solarthermie künftig auch in der Wärmeerzeugung?
- Kluge Förderkonzepte?
- Empfehlungen an die Politik in Brüssel („policy recommendations“)

#### Anmeldungen:

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