



**Proposal for a Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)
Definition of 'waste heat or cold' (Article 2 Definitions, (y))**

Definition as proposed by three institutions:

Commission	'waste heat or cold' means heat or cold which is generated as by-product in industrial or power generation installations and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system;
Council	'waste heat or cold' means heat or cold which is generated as by-product in industrial, tertiary sector or power generation installations, except where combined heat and power generation is used , and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system;
European Parliament	'waste heat or cold' means unavoidable heat or cold which is generated as by-product in industrial installations or power generation installations (after the use of high-efficiency cogeneration or where cogeneration is not feasible), or from the tertiary sector , and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system;

Proposal for the adaptation of the definition:

	'waste heat or cold' means heat or cold which is generated as by-product in power generation installations, before or after cogeneration is used or where it is not feasible , in industrial or tertiary sector and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system or other dedicated energy recovery system ;
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Justification:

1. The definition should make a clear designation of the category of “waste heat or cold” as a kind of thermal energy which can be recovered, not on the way it is recovered.
2. Tertiary sector can be the source of “waste heat or cold”.
3. By-product means an unintended but inevitable secondary result and recovery of this by-product heat should not be restrained by the way which is used to recover it.
4. The sources of waste heat are fulfilling the needs of efficiency gains, by saving the primary fuels, that would have been needed to provide that capacity anyways.
5. “Waste heat or cold” can be used in industrial processes e.g. process heat in chemical industry.
6. Article 14 Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) is dedicated to the promotion of the high-efficiency cogeneration.



7. Council definition excludes the possibility that waste heat could be directed to CHP. Very conservative interpretation of the definition as proposed by the Council could lead to switch from very efficient cogeneration mode to heat only mode.

CEWEP (Confederation of European Waste-to-Energy Plants) is the umbrella association of the owners and operators of Waste-to-Energy plants (waste incineration with energy recovery) across Europe. CEWEP's members are committed to ensuring high environmental standards, achieving low emissions and maintaining state of the art energy production from remaining waste that cannot be recycled in *a sustainable way*.

COGEN Europe is the European association representing the cogeneration sector. Our aim is to promote the benefits and wider use of cogeneration in the EU and wider Europe. We work with EU institutions, member states and other stakeholders to develop sustainable energy policies that enable the increased use of efficiently produced and affordable electricity and heat through cogeneration.

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