

## What to expect during the thematic parallel presentation session **Fostering the Energy Transition (part 1)**

**Jakob Knauf**

Developing self-heating cities: urban planning based on harvesting heat energy in water bodies

The search for renewable energy sources is nowadays on the global governance agenda. One promising approach is harvesting residual resources which are currently seen as waste but still have some remaining quality. The proposed method in this study uses the idea of resource exchange between various urban functions. It introduces the environment as sink and source of heat energy and especially focuses on water bodies. Water infrastructure is an inherent part of spatial planning. Although essential in many heat processes, water is not considered much within the energy transition so far.

**Siger Ingenegeren**

Transition Theory Applied to the EU - A joint strategy for renewable energy

The Renewable Energy Directive of the EU obligates Member States to meet 20% renewable energy in 2020. Spatially, some renewable energy sources have a varying yield. However, Member States focus mostly on their own level. On an EU level, prioritising renewable energy sources according to the yield, leads to more renewable energy for Member States and for the EU as a whole. Transition theory is used to create understanding in the interaction and cooperation between the EU, Member States and the local level in achieving more renewable energy in a joint strategy.

**Jan-Willem Broersma**

The Environmental Planning Act and wind energy: A good combination?

Global climate agreements ask for a transition from an energy landscape based on fossil fuels to an energy landscape based on renewable energy. Wind energy is an important source of renewable energy. However, the spatial planning of wind turbines in The Netherlands is difficult because of institutional and social problems. Environmental regulations and a lack of support from local stakeholders slow down (or even stop) planning processes. The goal of my research is to find out how the upcoming Environmental Planning Act (Omgevingswet) can help to solve these problems.