

LIFE CET Heating and cooling policy context

European Commission DG Energy

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District heating and cooling in the Energy Efficiency Directive

- Aims at more efficient energy consumption in heat or cold supply, also in district heating
 - RES use
 - Higher energy system integration and waste heat use
 - High-efficiency cogeneration
 - Indirectly facilitating a conversion to low-temperature systems
- Gradual tightening of the definition of efficient district heating and cooling, complemented with an obligation to perform regular analyses to convert DHC systems into efficient ones



Default definition of efficient district heating and cooling

until <u>Current definition</u>: at least 50% RES, 50% waste heat, 75% cogenerated heat or combined supply from those sources is at least 50%

from of the heat comes from RES, HE CHP and waste heat and minimum share of RES/WH is 5%)

Art 24

from at least 50% RES and/or waste heat or a system, where 80% of the heat comes from RES, HE CHP and waste heat and the share of RES and/or waste heat is at least 35%)

from at least 75% RES and/or waste heat or a system, where 75% of the heat comes from 2040 RES, HE CHP and waste heat and the share of RES and/or waste heat is at least 35%)

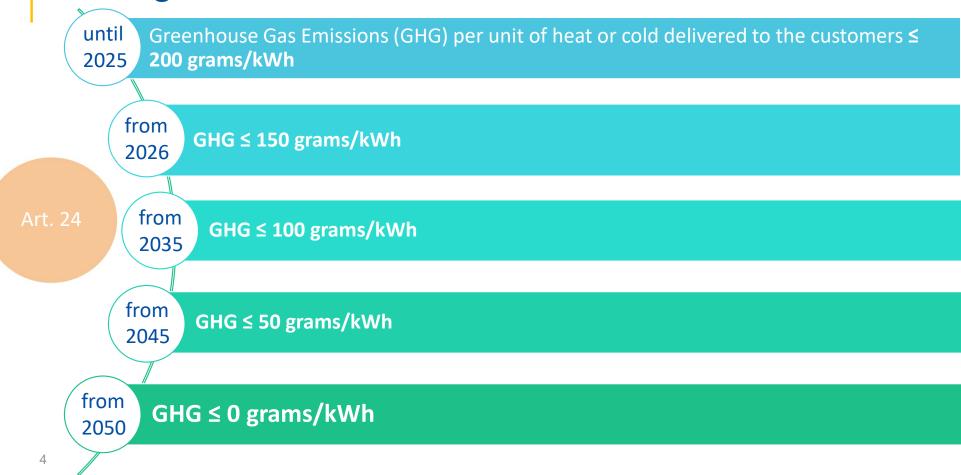
from 2045

at least 75% RES and/or waste heat

from 2050

all the heat originates from RES and/or waste heat

Alternative definition of efficient district heating and cooling



District heating and cooling in the RE Directive

- Important contribution to decarbonisation: stronger target, requirements for integration with energy system
- Under provisional agreement, new or strengthened requirements:
- Third party access (DHC encouraged to connect suppliers or to offer to connect or purchase RE or waste heat and cold from third party suppliers)
- Member States to strengthen coordination on:
 - Waste heat and cold (DHC operators, WH suppliers, local planning)
 - Electricity grid planning (with TSO/DSO*)
 - Electricity market participation

*may be extended to gas



Importance of heat pumps deployment

- REPowerEU: Independence from Russian fossil fuels by 2030
 - All policy scenarios show a significant uptake of heat pumps in all sectors
 - REPowerEU calls for doubling current deployment rates of building heat pumps: total additional deployment of 10 million hydronic heat pumps over the next 5 years and 30 million by 2030
 - Faster deployment of large district heating and cooling network heat pumps.
- Heat pumps supported across new legislation (renewables targets, products standards and labels, permitting etc)



Challenges for deployment: skills, certification

- Renewable Energy Directive: new requirements on Member States
 - Set up a framework to ensure sufficient number of trained and qualified installers of RE technologies (including HPs) to achieve targets
 - Ensure availability of training programmes for qualification and certification schemes
 - Take measures to address gap in installers
 - Better information on certification schemes and list of certified installers
- Commission worked with industry on large-scale partnership on RE skills
 - Policy recommendations
 - Involve national authorities, education and training institutions



Thank you



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