

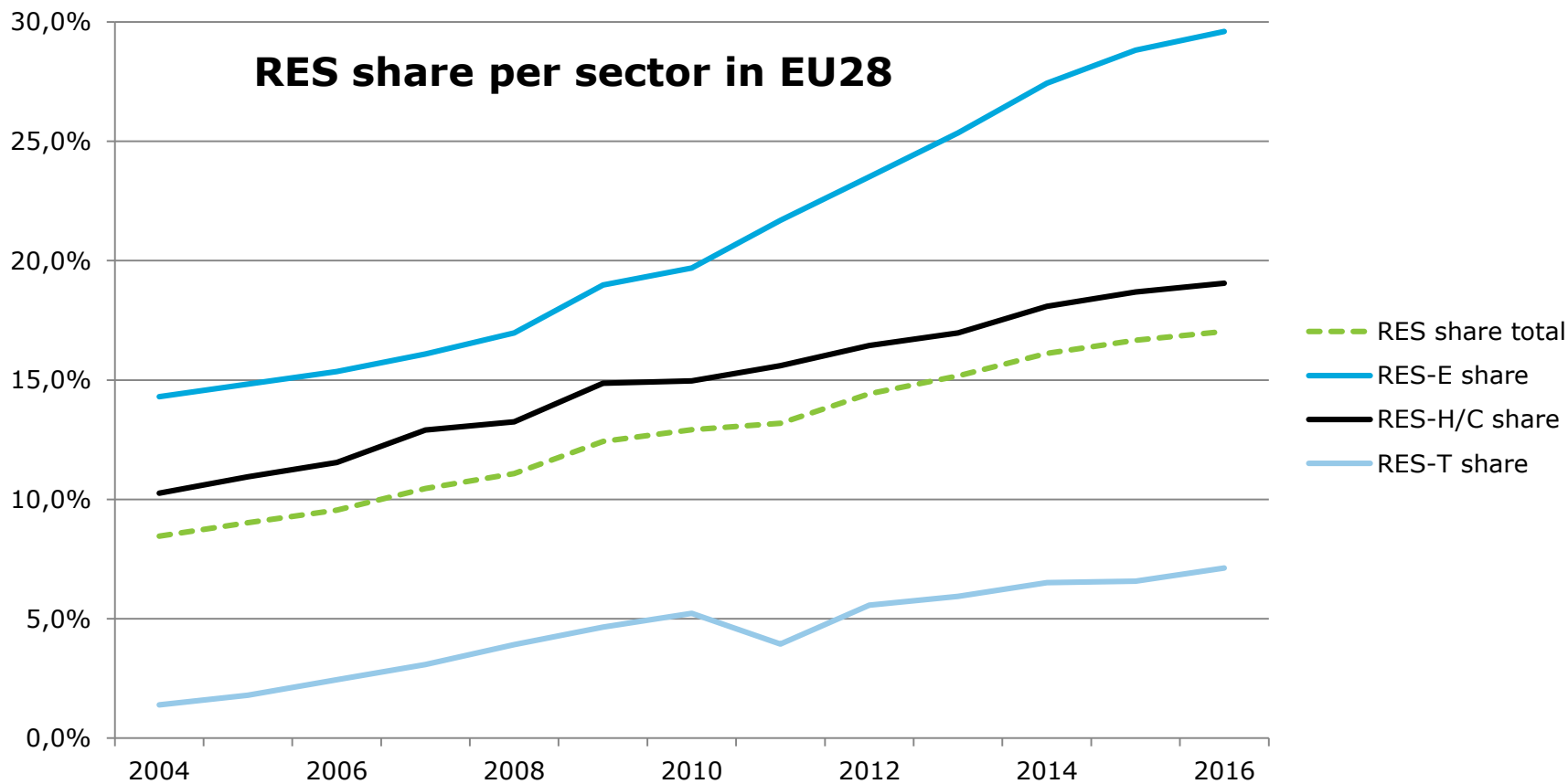


# RES Heating and Cooling in the Clean Energy Package and the draft NECPs

**EUFORES IPM**

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## STATE OF PLAY - PROGRESS BY SECTORS



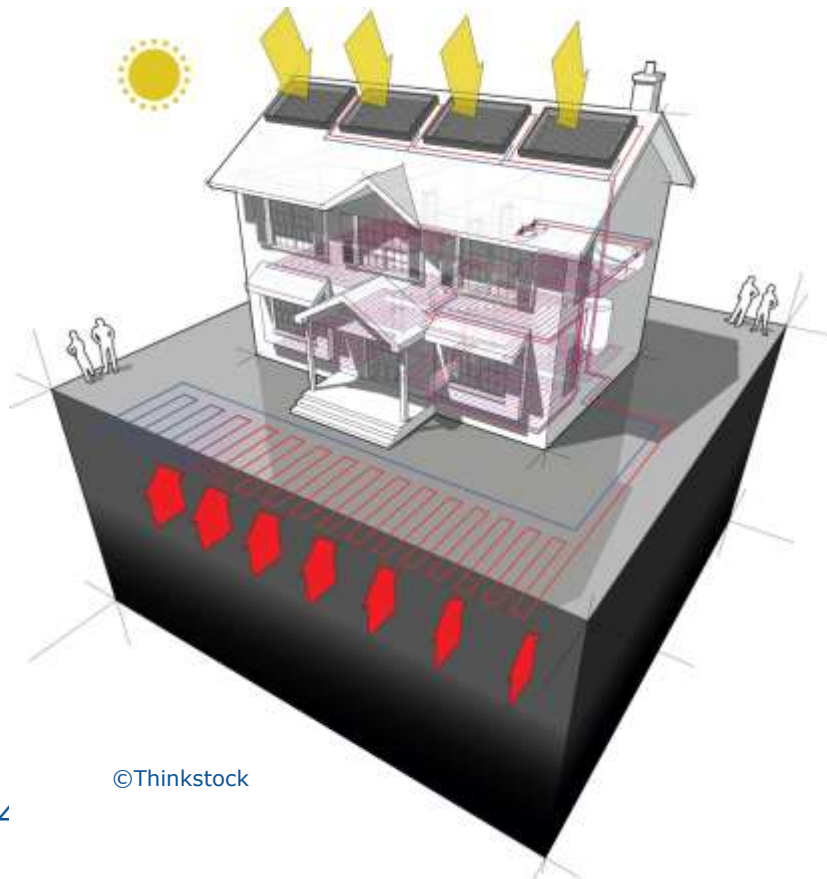
Source: EUROSTAT Shares 2016

# 1

# Heating and cooling in the Clean Energy Package

## ADDRESSING THE UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF HEATING & COOLING

- Target to **increase** renewables in heating and cooling by **1.3 percent point per year** (2020-2030):



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- **Flexibilities:** high RES MS, high natural gas or cooling shares, dispersed settlement structures, 40% allowance for waste heat/cold
- **Illustrative** list of **measures** leaving flexibility for Member States and accessibility

### District heating and cooling

- **1 ppt increase** in renewables and waste heat/cold
- **Third Party Access** for suppliers of renewables and waste heat/cold
- **Right to disconnect** from inefficient networks for consumers
- **Right to be informed** for consumers on renewables share and energy performance

## DISTRICT HEATING & COOLING

Spelled out for the first time in EU rules

- **1 ppt increase** in renewables and waste heat/cold
- **Third Party Access** for suppliers of renewables and waste heat/cold
- **Right to disconnect** from inefficient networks for consumers
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## A REINFORCED SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR BIOENERGY



✓ Sustainability criteria extended to all bioenergy uses:

- New: biomass for heat and power: 80% of EU use of bioenergy
- Improved criteria for biofuels

✓ Waste hierarchy: No support for energy from incineration of organic waste unless separate collection

✓ Synergy with circular economy agenda

## ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS ADDRESSED FOR FARMING AND FOREST BIOMASS



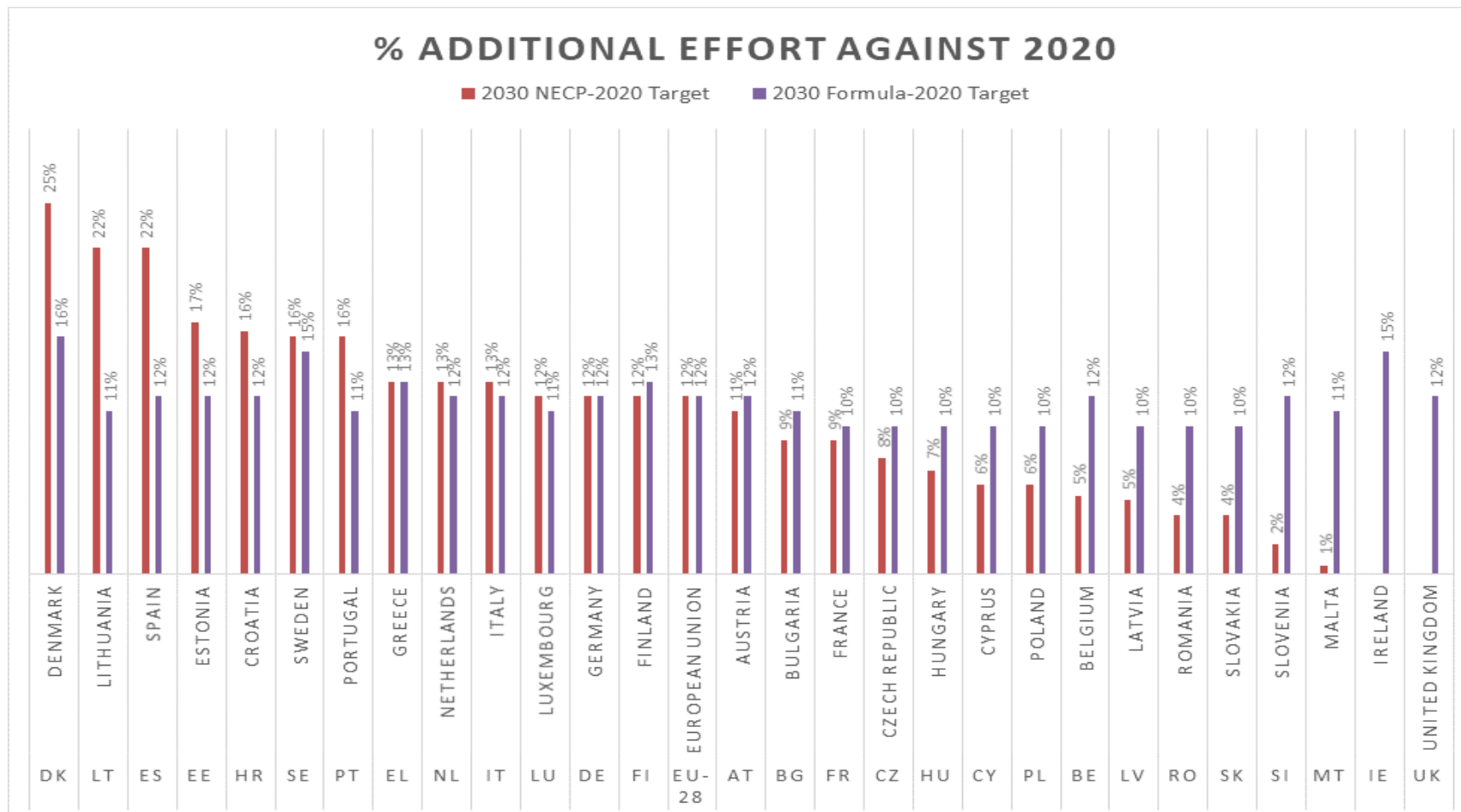
- ✓ For agriculture, improved criteria for sustainable production
- ✓ For forests, risk-based approach
- ✓ Better supervision of certification
- ✓ GHG requirement for new biofuel and biomass CHP plants
- ✓ Energy efficiency requirements for bioelectricity (CHP, BAT, 36% or CCS)
- ✓ EU harmonisation for biofuels but not for biomass fuels

# 2

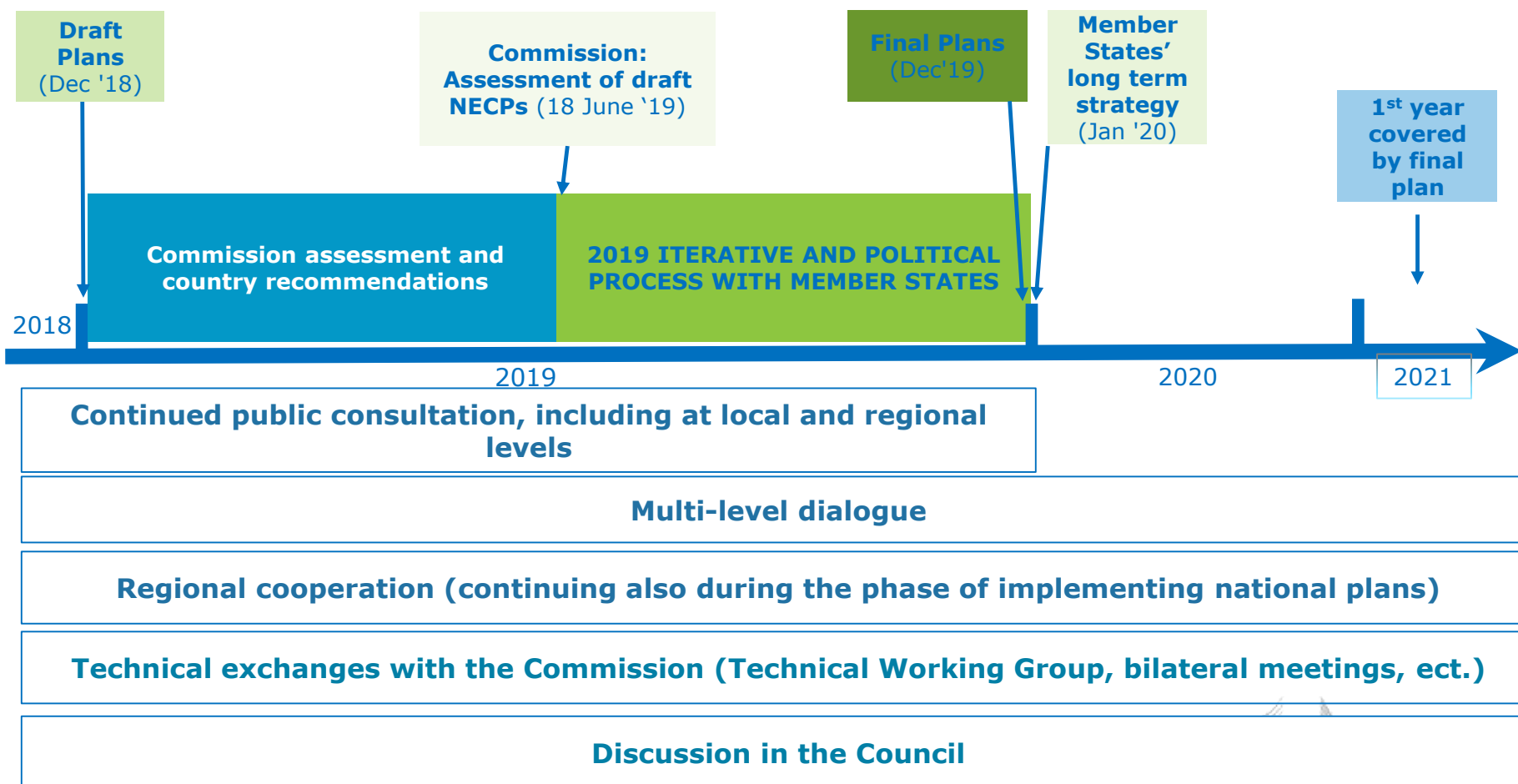
## The national energy and climate plans (NECPs)



## MS pledges in their draft NECPS



# THE PROCESS TOWARDS FINAL NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS



# 3

## RES Heating and cooling in the draft NECPs

## REPORTING OBLIGATIONS ON RES H&C IN THE NECPS

- **2020 projected renewables share as a baseline for the 2021-2030 and expected shares to increase renewables in H&C and district heating 2030.**

- The **renewable energy consumption (in ktoe) for**

Renewable energy from heat pumps

Geothermal installations

Biomass and waste installations

Solar thermal installations

### **Examples of policies and measures could be:**

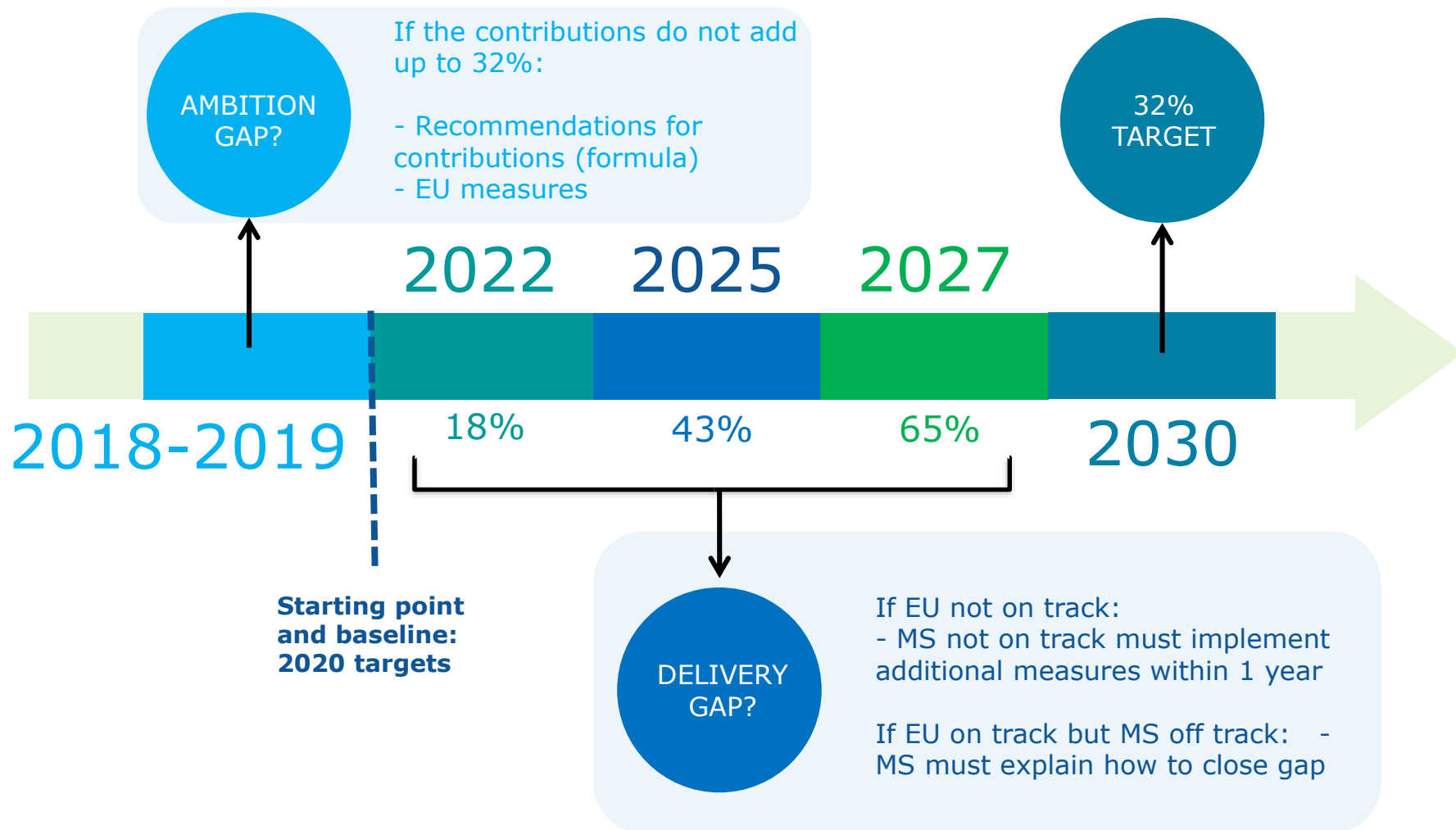
- physical incorporation of renewables, direct or indirect mitigation, fiscal and financial measures etc...
- Assessment of the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources

# 4

## Outlook: European Green Deal and next EU budget

# Back up

## ENSURING THE TARGET IS ACHIEVED



## THE RATIONALE FOR SECTOR INTEGRATION AND COUPLING (I)

Sector integration refers to linking the electricity sector with other hard-to-decarbonise sectors such as heating and cooling, transport, industry and agriculture

Sector integration can be achieved through:

- Linking sectors directly e.g. electrification of heating and cooling or production of biogas from agriculture residues
- Linking sectors indirectly, through the conversion into other energy carriers e.g. conversion of renewable electricity into hydrogen or synthetic gas/fuel

Sector coupling refers to linking the electricity and gas sectors



## THE RATIONALE FOR SECTOR INTEGRATION AND COUPLING (II)

### Rationale for sector integration

#### Sector integration is crucial for RES

- Reaping the vast cost-competitive renewable electricity potential.
- Decarbonising sectors more difficult to decarbonize.

#### RES are crucial for sector integration

- If the electricity is not carbon-free to start with, we are not decarbonising anything!

GHG-neutral economy by 2050 & Need for a cost-effective energy transition

### The Clean Energy Package as the foundation

#### Heating and Cooling

- Indicative target 1.3 pp a year
- Inclusion of waste heat
- Regulatory principles on district heating and cooling and increased rights for consumers

#### Transport

- 14 % target incl biofuels, electrification and RFNBO (e.g. renewable H<sub>2</sub>)
- 3.5% sub-target advanced biofuels and biogas

With an electricity market fit for renewables