EU Policy Background

- European Green Deal
- New EU Budget and Next Generation EU
- Energy System Integration Strategy
- Hydrogen Strategy
- Climate Target Plan
- Renovation Wave
- "Fit for 55" package
Renovation Wave – adopted 14 Oct 2020

- Recognises the importance of buildings in Green Deal: 85% built before 2001 and mostly inefficient with old and inefficient heating stock

- Climate Target Plan - 55% emission reduction target by 2030 compared to 2015:
  - EU should reduce buildings’ greenhouse gas emissions by 60%
  - final energy consumption by 14%
  - energy consumption for heating and cooling by 18%
Key Messages:

• At least double the annual energy renovation rate of residential and non-residential buildings by 2030 and to foster deep energy renovations

• Mobilising forces at all levels towards these goals will result in 35 million building units renovated by 2030
  - The increased rate and depth of renovation will have to be maintained also post-2030 in order to reach EU-wide climate neutrality by 2050
  - Achieve at least 4% annual replacement rate of heating systems in buildings
  - Renewable based and efficient heating systems
  - Sustainable cooling (efficiency and renewability) is increasingly important
Key principles of the Renovation Wave

• Energy efficiency first
• Affordability
• Integration of renewables
• Life-cycle thinking and circularity
• High health and environmental standards
• Twin green and digital transition
• Aesthetics and architectural quality
Key Actions:

- Strengthening mandatory minimum energy performance standard for new and existing buildings
- Update of Energy Performance Certificates
- Focus areas for action:
  - Public Buildings and social housing
  - District and community approaches, energy communities
  - Tackling energy poverty
  - Decarbonising heating and cooling
The role of district heating and cooling

Energy System Integration (ESI) is the integrated planning and operation of the energy system ‘as a whole’, across multiple carriers, infrastructures and consumption sectors.
Green Deal and ‘Fit for 55’ package – end goal: carbon neutrality by 2050

• Review of the relevant regulatory framework: Renewable Energy Directive, Energy Efficiency Directive, ETS and Effort Sharing Regulation, Energy Taxation, ...


• Energy System Integration is mainstreamed, in particular in REDII and EPBD reviews – heating and cooling: priority sector for action

• Climate spending mainstreamed in new EU budget and Next Generation EU (Recovery and Resilience Facility, National Recovery Plans)

⇒ Higher focus on heating and cooling in EU energy policy
Thank you for your attention!

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