

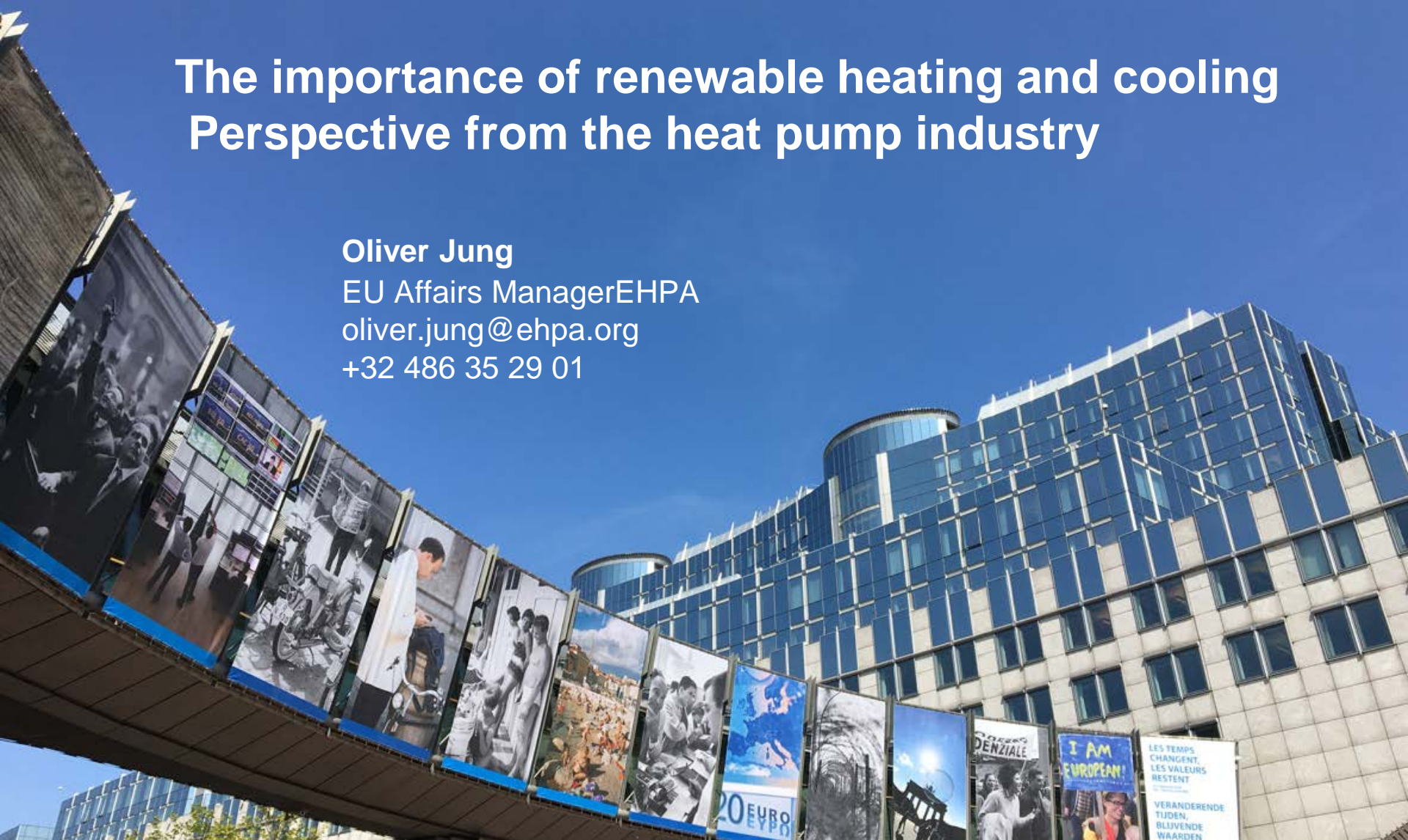
# The importance of renewable heating and cooling Perspective from the heat pump industry

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# Some words on heat pumps applications...

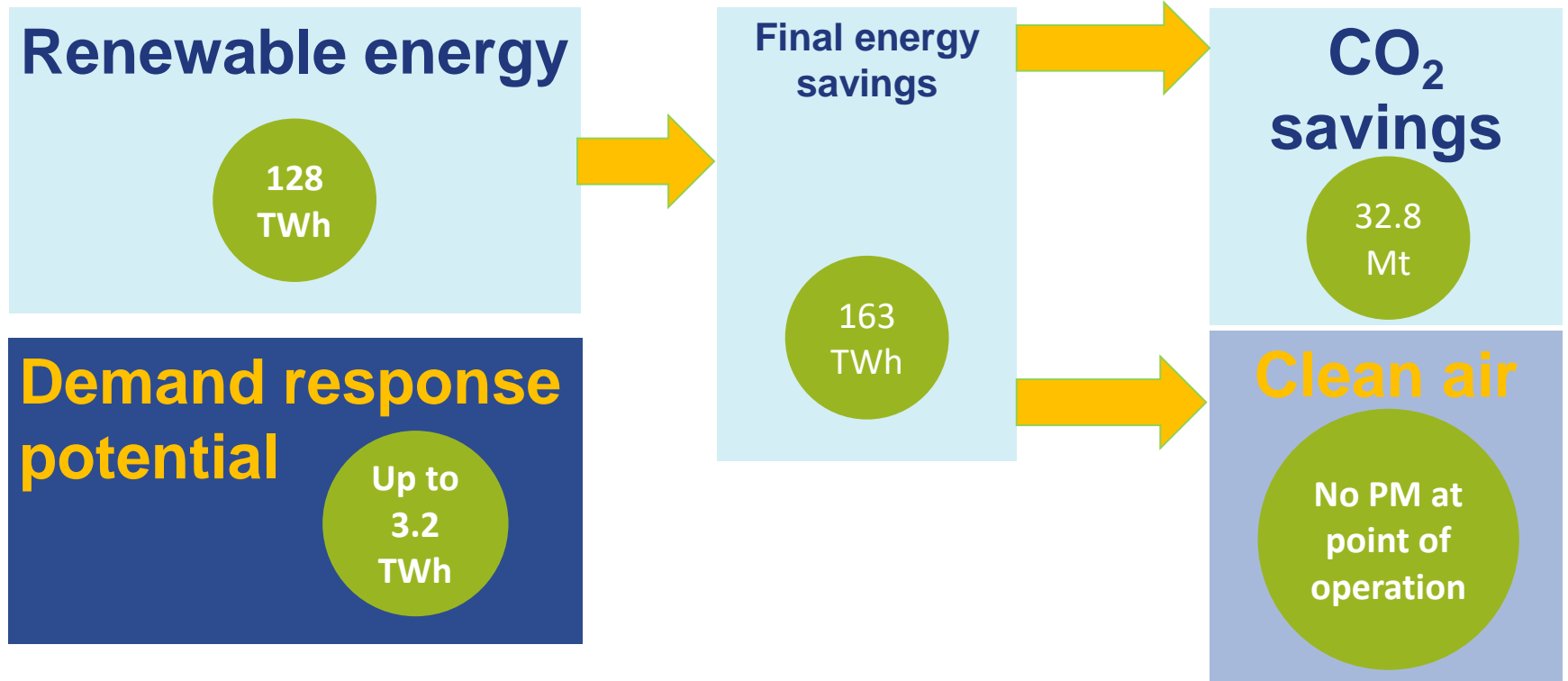
- Heating
- Cooling
- Hot water
  
- For all cold, average, warm climates
  
- Residential (cities and rural areas)
- Commercial
- Industrial applications
  
- Alone or in combination (hybrid)



# Some words on heat pumps and EU policy goals...

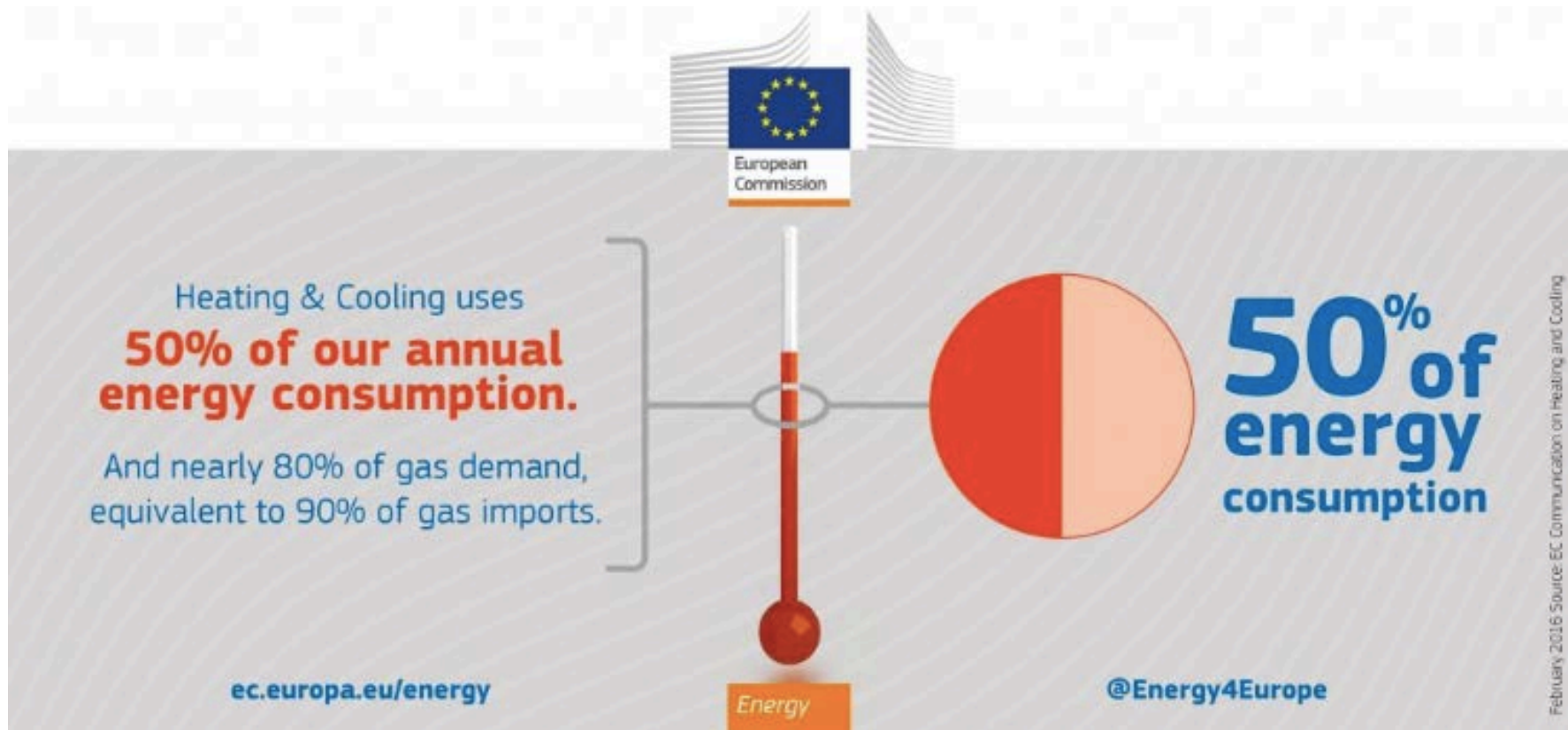
## Heat pump benefits 2018

Based on 11.8 million heat pumps installed





# Why modernising heating & cooling should become a priority for the EU...



# More political reasons...

- Modernising H&C leads to Europe's **steady economic growth**.
- Modernising H&C strengthens Europe's **industrial competitiveness**.
- Modernising H&C increases Europe's **geopolitical influence**.
- Modernising H&C is good for Europe's **health and environment**.
- Modernising H&C creates **new opportunities in other sectors of Europe's economy**
- Modernising H&C **can start now!**

→ **TOP Priority for next EU political leadership?**

# Some legal reasons (RED II)

32

%

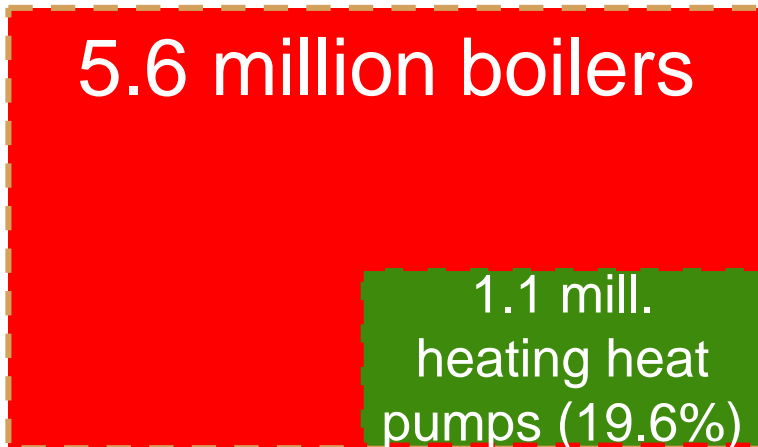
binding

- Focus on RE heating/cooling +waste heat
- Art. 23 - Annual increase of RE heating/cooling **+1.3pp**  
To be achieved with renewable and waste energy
- More power to prosumers (heat & electricity)
- Upward revision **2023**
- Part of NECP
- Calculation methodology for RES cooling

... but we are not yet there...

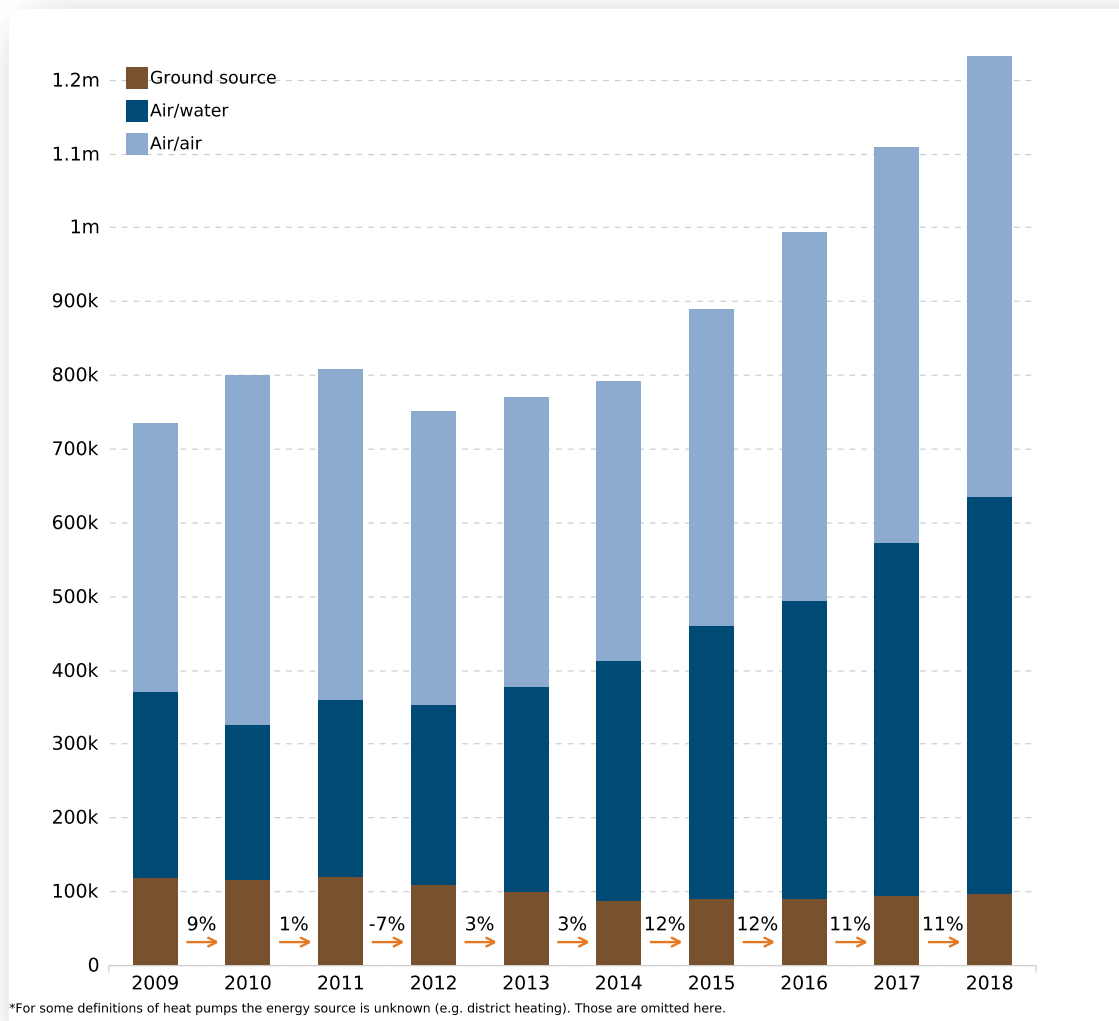
## Heat pumps in the EU boiler market

Boiler data from BRG Building solutions



→ Use of fossil energy for heating dominates in Europe!

# ... despite good market trends (for heat pumps)! by source



Source: stats.ehpa.org



# Some legal reasons (comprehensive assessment under Annex VIII – EED – due by MS end 2020)

## Comprehensive assessments (due by MS end 2020) must include:

- amount of useful energy and quantification of final energy consumption per sector in GWh per year + heating and cooling supplied to sectors of final consumption in GWh per year (distinction RES and non-RES);
- the identification of potential supply from installations that generate waste heat or cold in GWh per year + reported shares of energy from RES and waste heat or cold in district heating and cooling over the past 5 years;
- a forecast of trends in the demand for heating and cooling for the next 30 years in GWh;
- a map covering the entire national territory that presents energy dense areas, and heat and cold supply points and district heating infrastructure, both existing and planned;
- a general overview of policy in heating and cooling + proposals for additional and future policy measures;
- the economic potential for efficiency in heating and cooling + financial and economic analyses (including external costs);
- the identification of suitable technologies, using a cost-benefit analysis;
- sensitivity analysis + presentation of method and assumptions + alternative scenarios for a well-defined geographical area

# How would a 100% renewable energy system in heating and cooling look like?

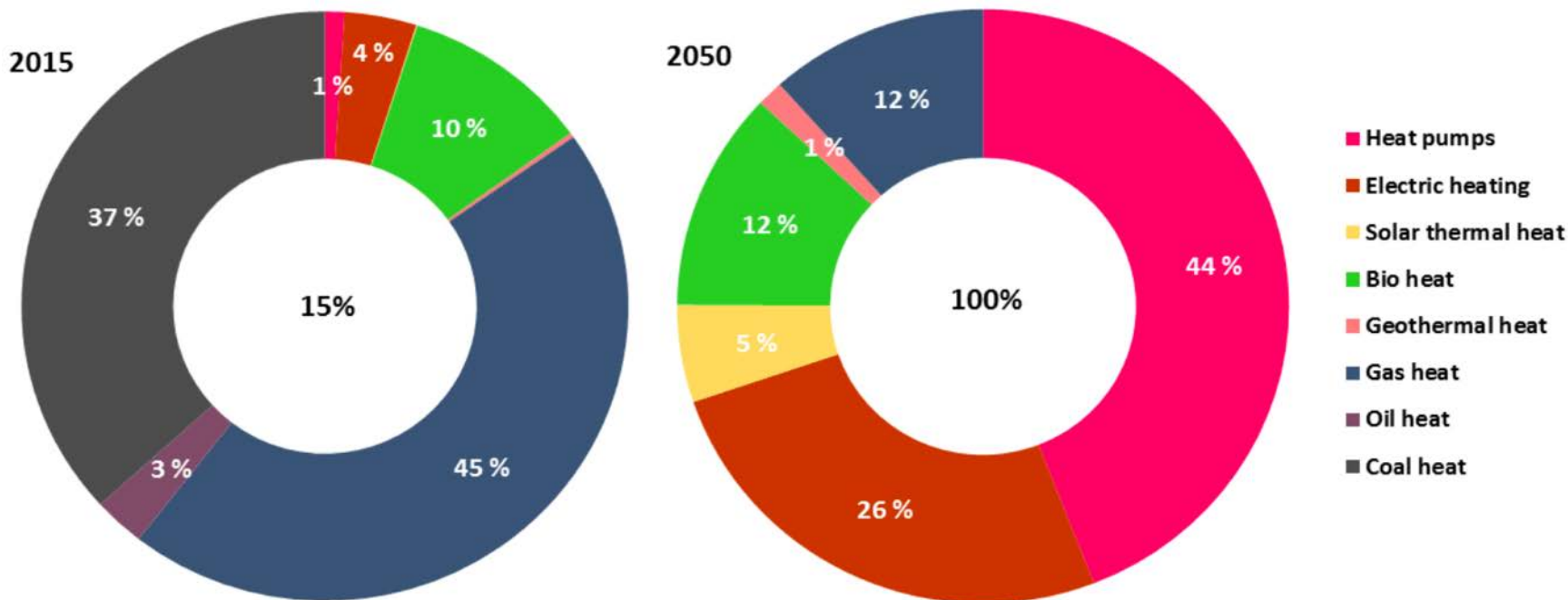


Figure ES-4: Shares of heat supply in 2015 and 2050.

Source: [http://energywatchgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/EWG\\_LUT\\_100RE\\_All\\_Sectors\\_Global\\_Report\\_2019.pdf](http://energywatchgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/EWG_LUT_100RE_All_Sectors_Global_Report_2019.pdf)

# How can cohesion policy help us getting there?

- Help **raising awareness** on heating
- Privilege **cost-effectiveness** over cost-efficiency
- Privilege **technology fairness** vs technology neutrality (= help fixing the market)
- Privilege **multibenefit and integrative solutions**

# Thanks for your attention...

## ...and keep these 2 graphs in mind 😊

