Transposing EU Regulation into National Transformation Strategies:
Accelerating Renewable Heating and Sector Coupling

28th May 2025
10:00 - 11:30
ONLINE

RED4HEAT

Co-funded by the European Union

POLICY PRIORITY MEASURES & EXPERIENCES | GREECE

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ΚΑΠΕ CRES | CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND SAVING

The REDI4Heat project

Objective

- Acceleration of Renewable energy sources in heating and cooling
- Advisory services in 5 EU MS (EL, DE, PL, PT, HR) on how to comply with the new regulations

Methodology

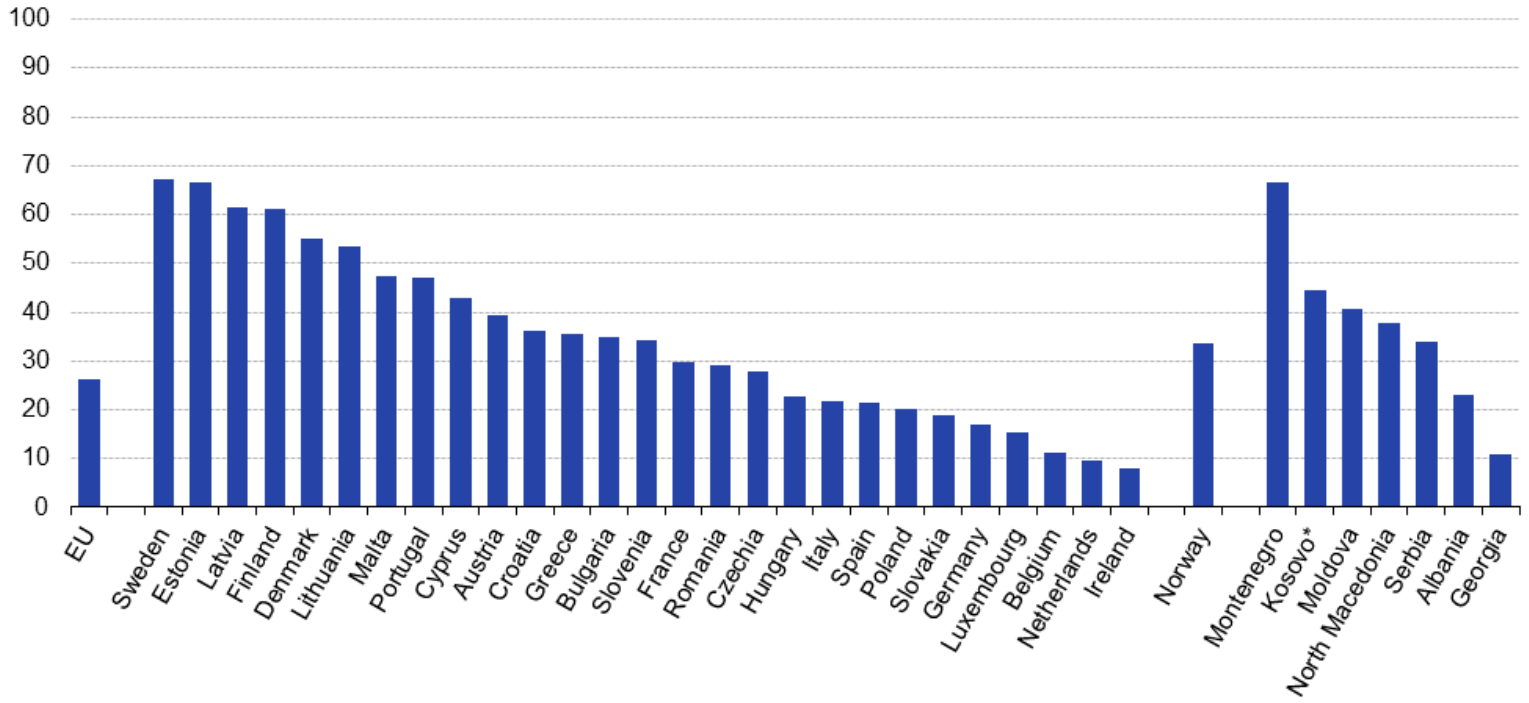
- Policy studies
  - Assessment / review of current legislation
  - Development of Strategic policy priorities
  - Drawing of Policy adoption measures
- Online tools
  - Knowledge sharing centre
  - Heat Transition Toolbox
- Dissemination & training
  - Meetings with stakeholders
  - Workshops and training
  - Publications

Contents

Energy Consumption

- Total energy consumption
  - 50% heating and cooling
  - 30% transportation
  - 20% electricity
- Heating and Cooling
  - 40% of the global CO_2 emissions
  - 26.2% of energy used for heating and cooling comes from renewable sources
  - 11.7% increase in share of RES, from 2004 to 2023

Share of energy from renewable sources in heating and cooling, 2023



Greatest share of energy from RES: Sweden (67.1%), Estonia (66.7%), Latvia (61.4%), Finland (61.3%), Denmark (54.9%) and Lithuania (53.6%).

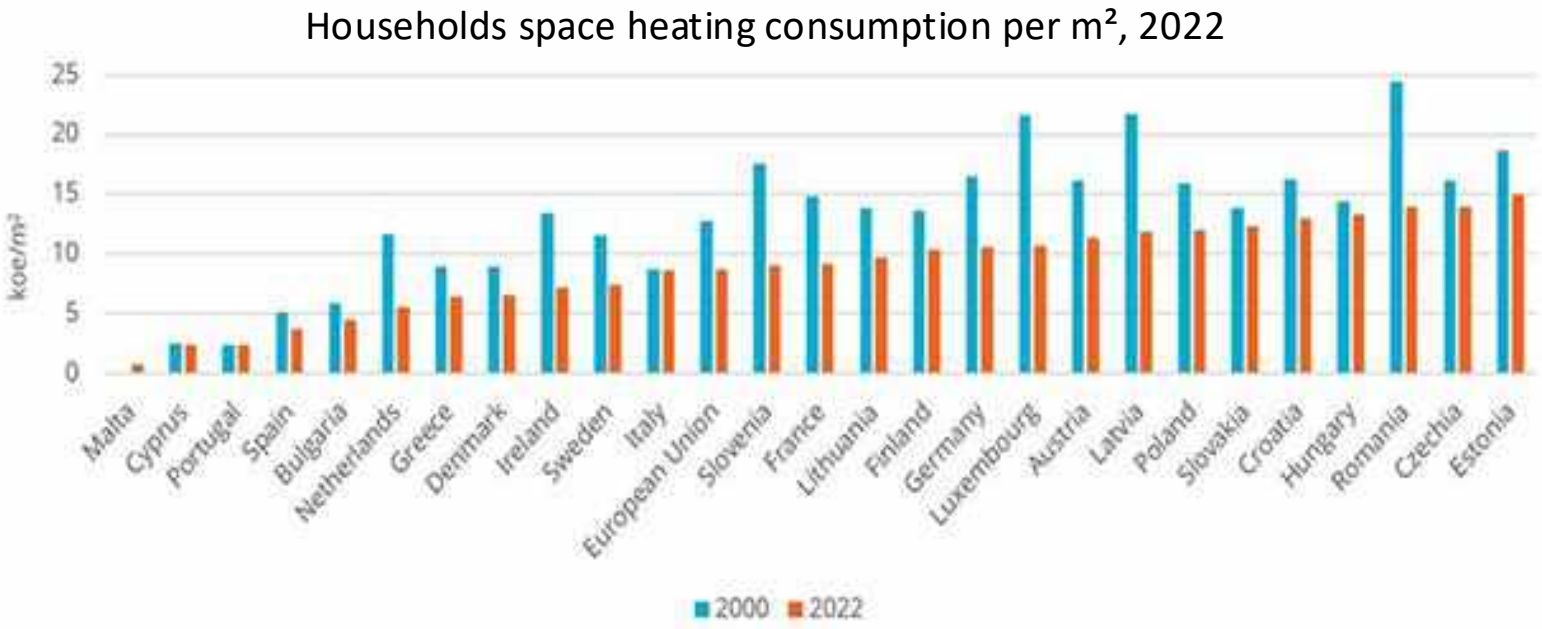
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Energy_consumption_in_households

Energy consumption in households - EU

- Households represent 25.8% of final energy consumption in EU.
- Specific consumption of households for space heating (koe/m^2) has decreased in all EU-MS.

  EU average -1.7%/year

  6 countries (Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia) >-2.5%/year



https://www.enerdata.net/publications/reports-presentations/efficiency-trends-households.html

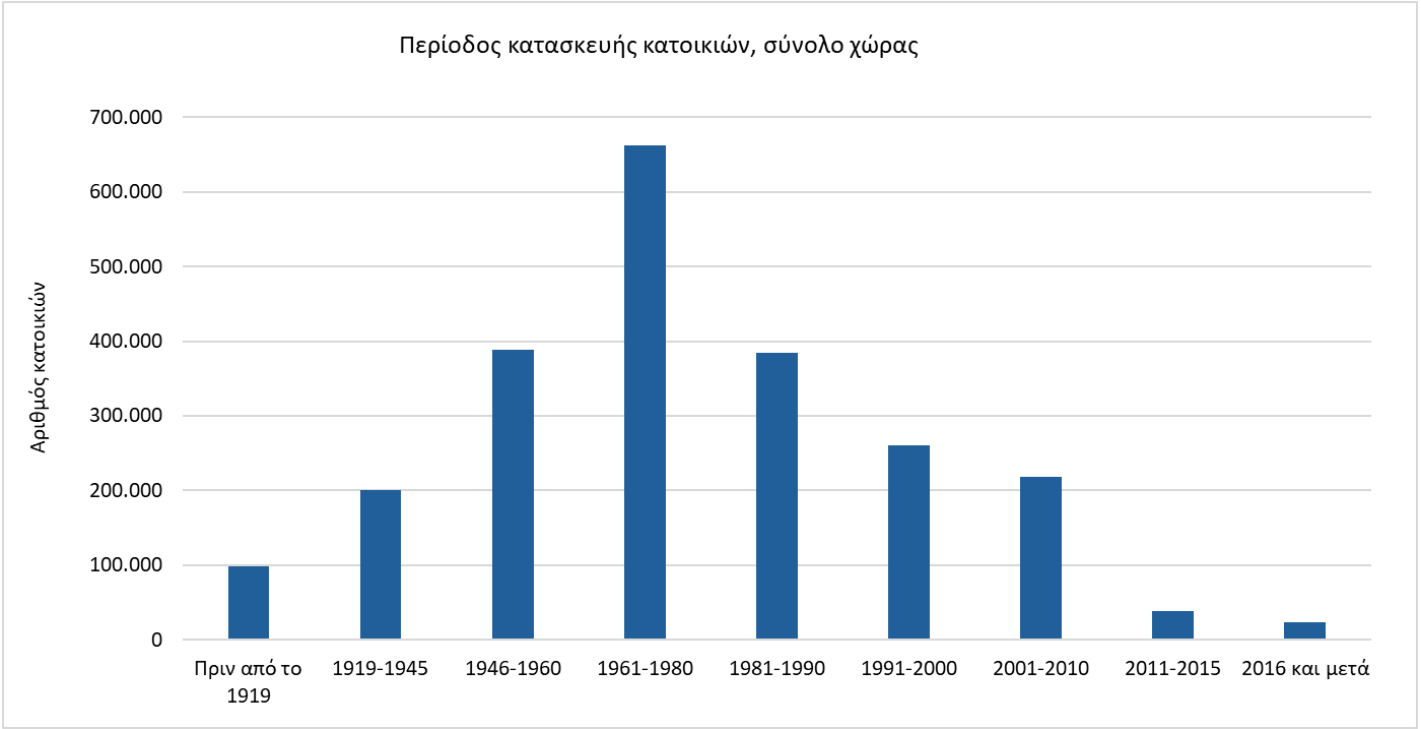
Energy consumption in households - Greece

Residences are the 95.4% of the total buildings

- 36% built in 1961-1980
- 18% built in 1981-1990
- 14% built in 1991-2000.

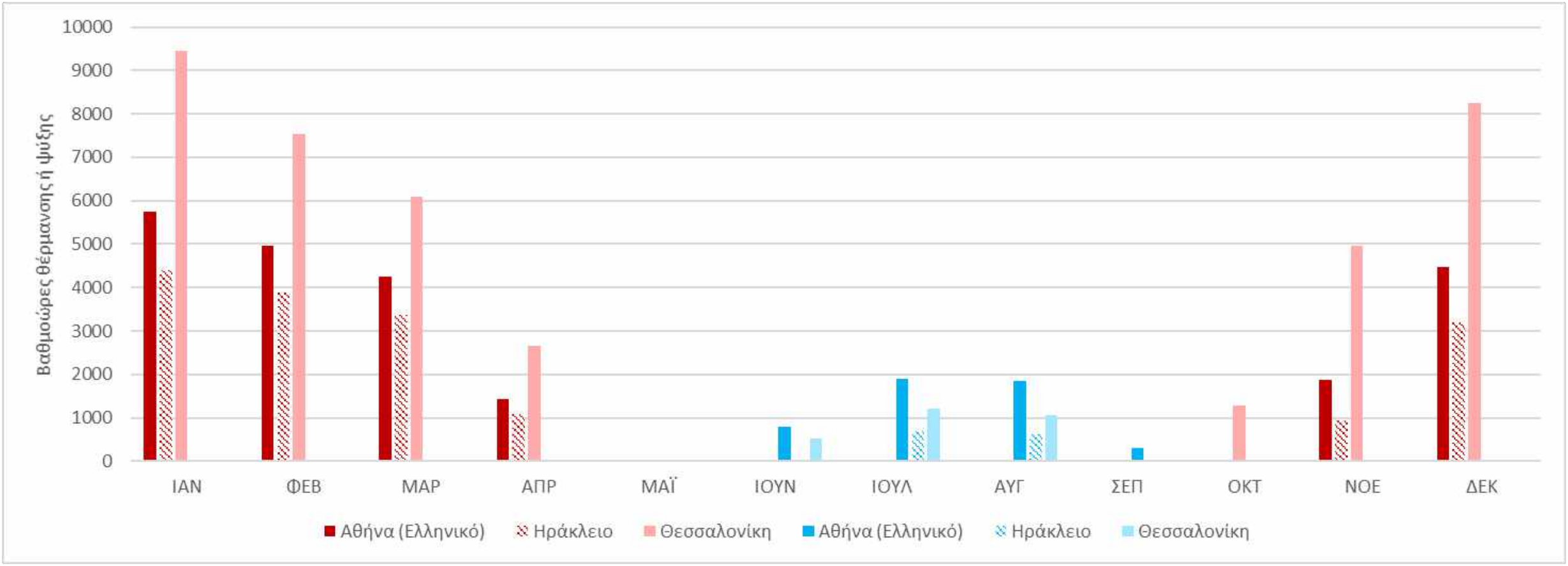
ΧΡΗΣΗ ΚΤΙΡΙΟΥ	ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΚΤΙΡΙΩΝ
ΚΑΤΟΙΚΙΕΣ – ΝΟΙΚΟΚΥΡΙΑ	
Κατοικίες	*4.631.528*
ΤΡΙΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΤΟΜΕΑΣ	
Ξενοδοχεία και εστιατόρια	24,109
Σχολεία και εκπαιδευτικά ιδρύματα	19,167
Γραφεία και άλλα κτίρια	53,064
Νοσοκομεία και κλινικές	38,664
Εμπορικά καταστήματα	65,957
Αποθήκες	20,374
Ψυκτικές αποθήκες	308
Τριτογενής τομέας	*221,643*
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	**4.853.172**

Πλήθος κτηρίων στην Ελλάδα ανά χρήση (2015)



Energy consumption in households - Greece

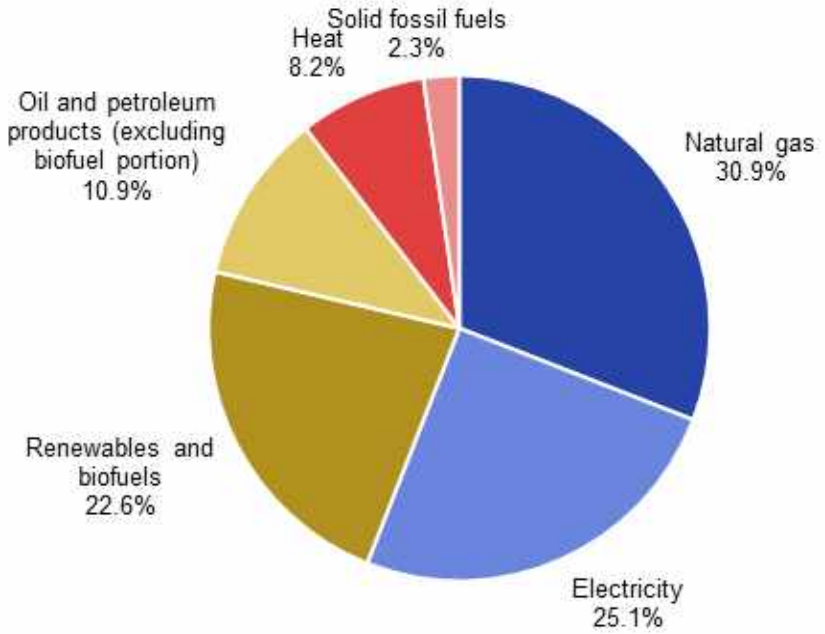
Heating degree hours (red) and Cooling degree hours (blue) for 3 different cities in Greece.



Πηγή: Τ.Ο.Τ.Ε.Ε. 20701-3/2010 (2014)

Energy consumption in households - EU

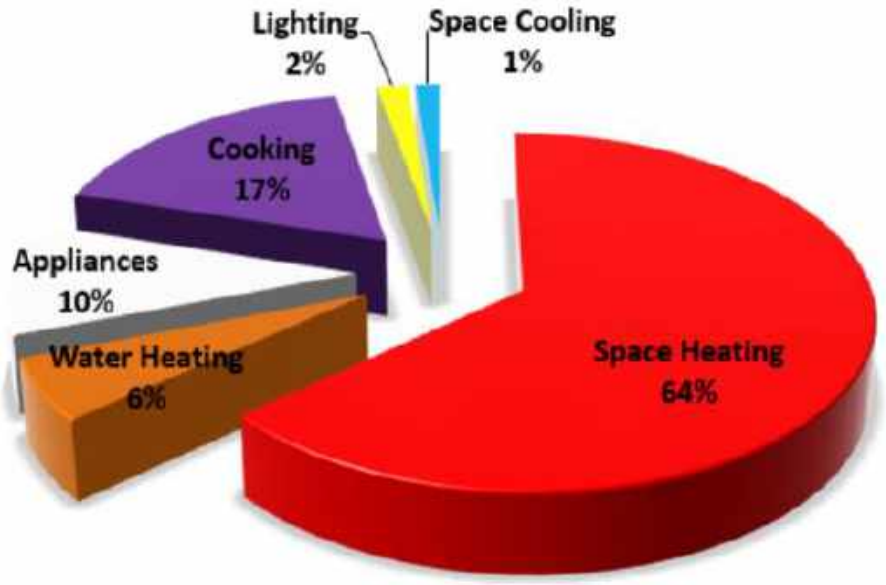
- Breakdown of energy sources
  - **Natural gas 30.9%**
  - **Electricity 25.1%**
  - Renewables 22.6%
  - Heating oil 10.9%
- Main uses of energy
  - **Space heating 63.5%**
  - **Water heating 14.9%**
  - Electricity 13.9%
  - Space cooling 0.6%



Final energy consumption in the residential sector by fuel, 2022

Energy consumption in households - Greece

- Breakdown of energy sources
  - Natural gas 5.4%
  - **Electricity 26.8%**
  - Renewables 3.9%
  - **Heating oil 44.1%**
- Main uses of energy
  - **Space heating 64%**
  - Water heating 6%
  - **Electricity 27%**
  - Space cooling 1%



Share of energy consumption in Greek households, %

ΕΛΣΤΑΤ Ερευνα κατανάλωσης ενέργειας στα νοικοκυριά 2012, https://www.statistics.gr/el/greece-in-figures

Legislation related to heating & cooling

Renewable Energy Directive

Nov 2023

Energy Efficiency Directive

Sept 2023

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

Apr 2024

National Energy and Climate Plans

Dec 2024

National Energy and Climate Plans NECPs

- Part of the Clean energy for all Europeans package.
- Principal documents produced by EU Member States to detail their key climate targets and actions for the next decade and beyond.
- Outline how the EU countries intend to address the 5 dimensions of the energy union: decarbonisation, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness.
- The previous full set of plans was finalised in 2019, drafts were submitted in 2023 and the next set was due in June 2024.
  - Only 5 met the mandatory submission deadline
  - Today, 24 have submitted. 3 are still pending (Belgium, Estonia, Poland).

Review on the heating & cooling measures

Methodology

- Focus at 5 MS (EL, DE, HR, PT, PL)
- Focus at heating and cooling plans

Aim

- To highlight the main points of concern
- To pave the way and set the right direction towards a timely and accelerated energy and climate policy implementation

Heating and Cooling in Greece

TARGETS - RES for heating and cooling

Three periods

2025-2030: Rapid **penetration of RES in electricity generation** and construction of infrastructure for the electrification of final energy consumption.

2030-2040: Fast **electrification** of final energy consumption

Dramatic increase in the **electrification of heating of buildings through heat pumps** is expected, in particular taking into account:

- the **ban on the sale of new oil burners from 2025**, in accordance with the National Climate Law 4936/2022 and EED 2024/1275/EU, prohibiting the granting of incentives for new gas boilers after 2025.

- the obligation to **blend heating oil with bio-diesel by at least 30%,** as from 2030, in accordance with the National Climate Law 4936/2022, as well as the inclusion of the building sector in the system of GHG emission rights, which will increase the cost of using fossil fuels.

2040-2050: Rapid development of production of green hydrogen and synthetic fuels, for the hard to abate sectors.

Heating and Cooling in Greece

TARGETS – Energy efficiency in the building sector

Primary energy consumption is expected to reach 17.8 Mtoe in 2030 (-13% compared to the previous NECP).

- Exemplary role of the public sector.
- Reduction of the final energy consumption of all public bodies by at least 1.9 % per year compared to 2021.
- Annual upgrade of at least 3 % of the total floor area of public buildings.
- Municipal plans for local authorities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to achieve a target of at least 10 % for 2025 and 30 % for 2030 compared to the base year 2019.
- Reduction of the primary energy use in residential buildings by 16 % by 2030 and by 20-22 % by 2035.
- Renovation of the 16% of the worst performing buildings by the year 2030 and 26% of the worst-performing buildings by the year 2033.
- 68,000 residential buildings per year will be renovated from 2025 to 2030.
- 64,000 residential buildings per year will be renovated from 2031 to 2040.
- 83,000 residential buildings per year will be renovated from 2041 to 2050.

Heating and Cooling in Greece

POLICIES & MEASURES - RES for heating and cooling

- RES systems to cover heating and cooling needs
  - Full deployment of heat pumps
  - Deployment of solar thermal
  - Less deployment of biomass, district heating/cooling, geothermal
- Adjustments to building regulation
- Promotion of energy sharing
- Promotion of coupling technologies to achieve maximum potential by RES
- Trainings for RES installers and specialists

Heating and Cooling in Greece

POLICIES & MEASURES - Energy efficiency in the building sector

- Energy efficiency improvement of public buildings and exemplary role of public buildings
- Renovation strategy for the residential and tertiary sector building stock
- Energy performance contracting by ESCOs
- Direct production of heating, cooling and hot water (solar thermal systems, heat pumps)
- Hybrid RES (solar thermal with heat pumps, photovoltaics with heat-pumps, solar thermal with geothermal)
- Produced energy on-site or nearby from RES, to support decentralization and avoid excess losses
- Seamless implementation of the 'Energy Efficiency First' principle
- Educate/inform/train professionals and consumers about energy efficient equipment and rational use of energy
- Addressing energy poverty

Heating and Cooling in Greece

PROJECTIONS

RES share	2030	2050
In gross final energy consumption [%]	43.0 %	95.8 %
In final consumption for heating and cooling [%]	**52.6 %**	**84.1 %**
In gross electricity consumption [%]	75.7 %	100.8 %
In buildings [%]	72.2 %	95.1 %

Energy Efficiency [ktoe]	2022	2030	2040	2050
Final Energy Consumption	16111	16007	14332	13412 (-17%)
by sector				
Industry	2566	2270	2073	1991
Residential	**4278**	**4178 (-2%)**	**4011**	**3784 (-12%)**
by fuel				
Solid fuels	65	95	0	0
Petroleum products	8915	7117	3563	615
Ambient heat (heat pumps)	**445**	**846**	**1149**	**1176**

Heating and Cooling in Greece

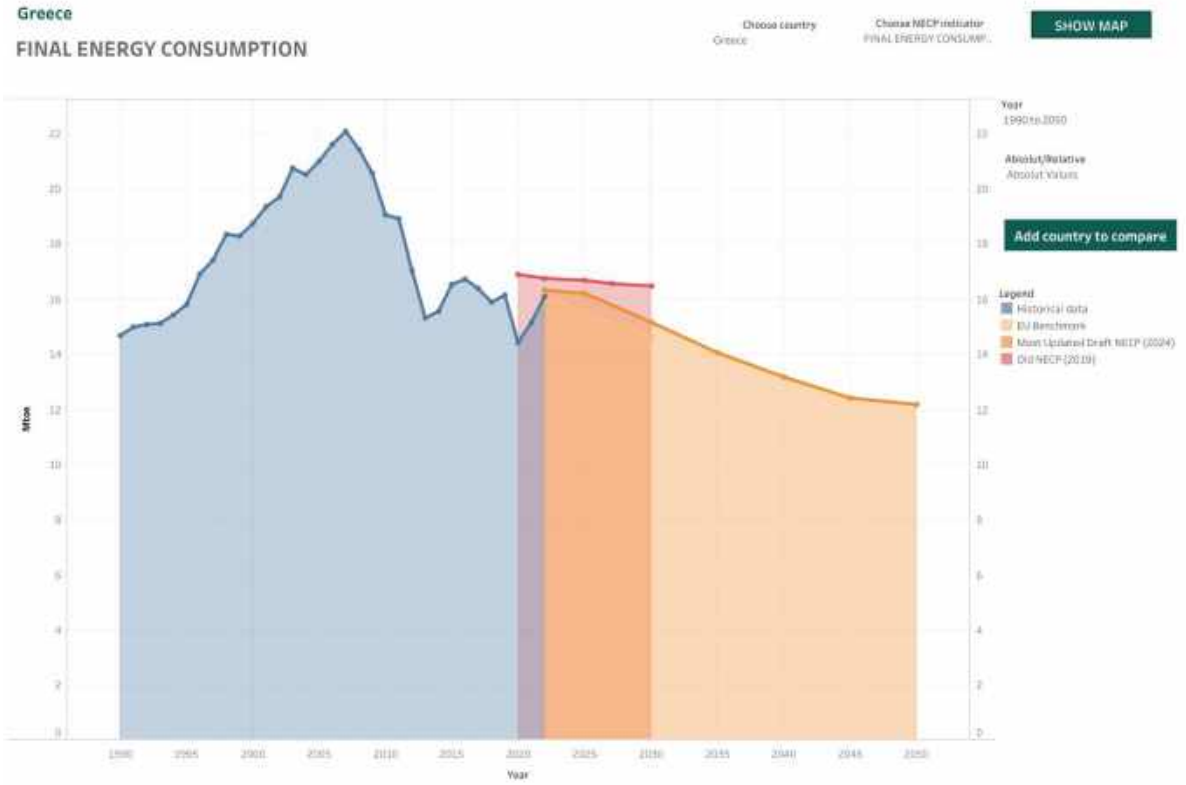
PROJECTIONS

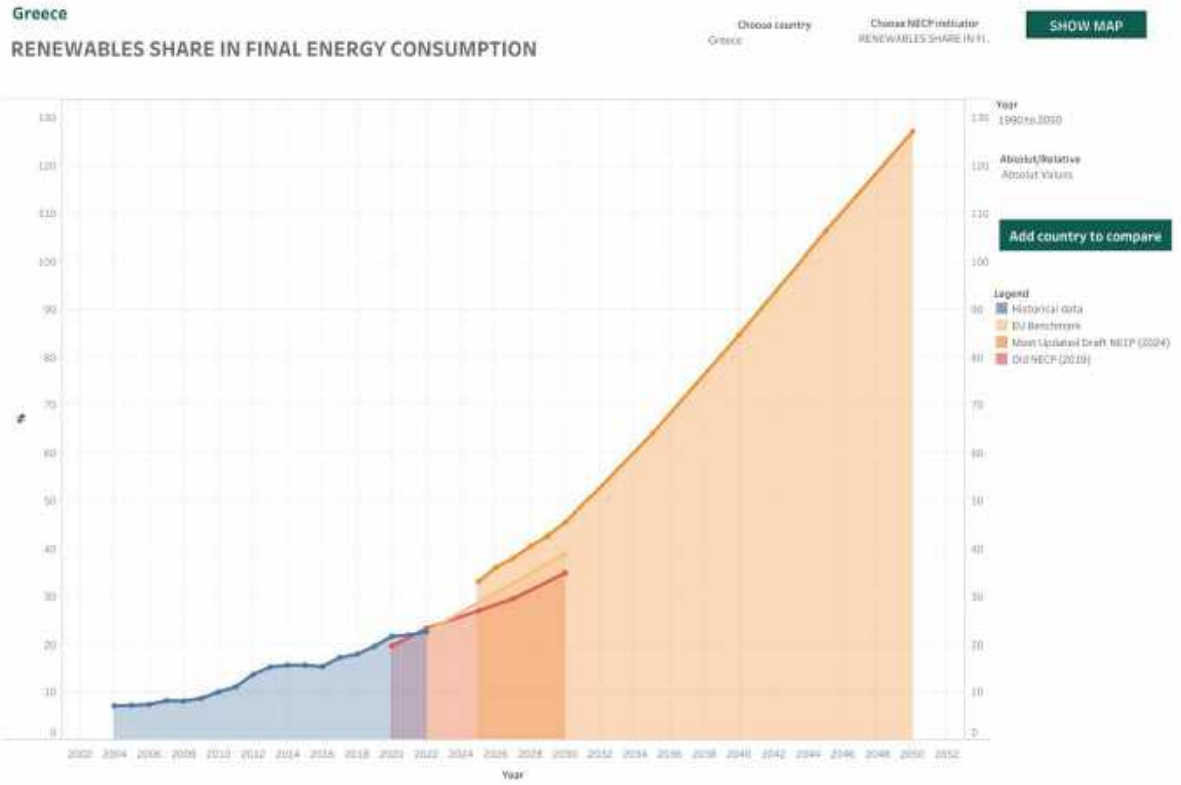
Domestic sector (ktoe)	2022	2030	2050
Final Energy Consumption	**4278**	**4178**	**3784**
Petroleum products	1285	289	0
Natural Gas	466	498	70
Biomass	672	841	986
Biodiesel	0	114	0
Biomethane	0	84	163
Ambient heat (heat pumps)	**96**	**347**	**382**
District heating	27	39	31
Electricity (split a/c, heating resistors)	1426	1664	1759
Solar thermal	306	302	394
CO2 emissions from the residential sector (MtCO2)	4,7	2,1	0,2

Heating and Cooling in Greece

Greece

- More ambitious targets in final energy consumption compared to 2023 draft, but above EU average
- More ambitious targets in RES share compared to 2023 draft and above the EU average





Main Findings

Good

- ✓ NECPs are a powerful tool for the EU and its Member States to drastically accelerate climate action and the energy transition already in this decade.
- ✓ The 2024 final NECPs showed improvements compared to the older versions and drafts.
- ✓ The RES and EE targets have improved to better align with EU legislation.

Bad

- ✗ Gaps and inconsistencies between the stated targets and planned measures,
- ✗ Gaps in the transparency and quality of climate and energy data,
- ✗ Insufficient incorporation of just transition elements,
- ✗ Inefficient support framework for energy efficiency,
- ✗ Unclear schedule for the phase out of fossil fuels.

Main Findings

Decarbonising the heating and cooling sector is central to achieving Greece's energy and climate objectives.

The new NECP includes substantial improvements compared to the 2019, but further work is needed to align with EU benchmarks

- **Coherent policies to achieve national trajectories**
  - Full transposition and implementation of the EED, RED III and EPBD.
  - Enforcing more stringent minimum energy performance standards and updating the Greek Building Energy Performance Regulation (KENAK).
- **Measures to address energy poverty and just transition**
  - Accelerating deep renovations targeting the large share of buildings constructed before 1980
  - Expand installations of solar thermal in hotels and households.
  - Utilise Recovery & Resilience Facility for green investments
  - Offer low-interest loans and grants for households and SMEs
- **Training HVAC professionals, installers, and engineers**

Next steps

Transposition of EU Directives

Renewable Energy Directive (RED)

- Transposition Deadline: **21 May 2025** (initial 1 July 2024).
- Current Status: The EC has initiated infringement procedures against Greece and other 25 MS for failing to transpose certain provisions of the revised RED by the initial deadline (1 July 2024).

Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)

- Transposition Deadline: **11 October 2025**.
- Current Status: The country is working to incorporate the latest amendments into legislation.

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

- Transposition Deadline: **29 May 2026**

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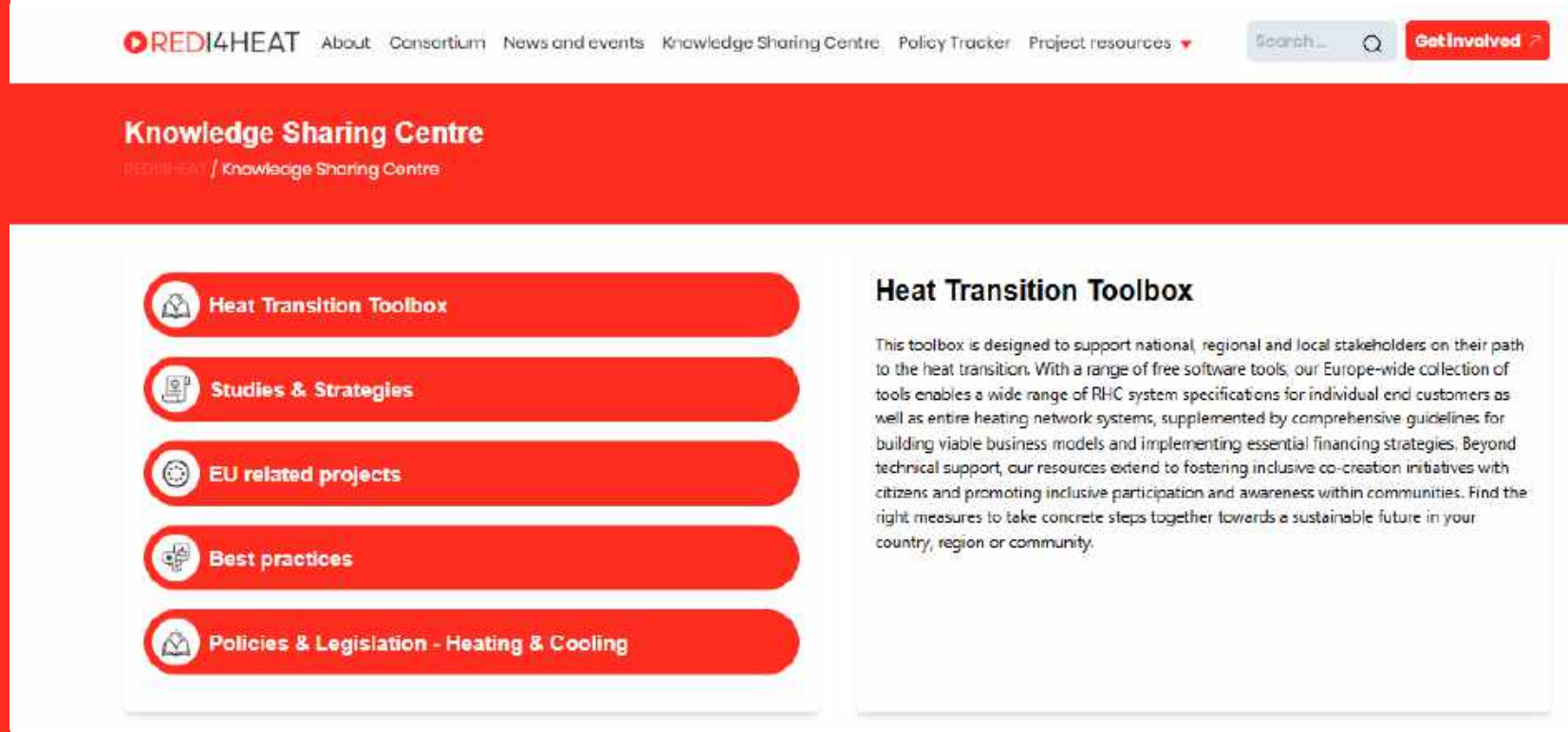
JOIN THE REDI4Heat NEWSLETTER

newsletter

Are you ready for heat?

Knowledge Sharing Centre



Knowledge Sharing Centre – REDI4HEAT (ehpa.org)

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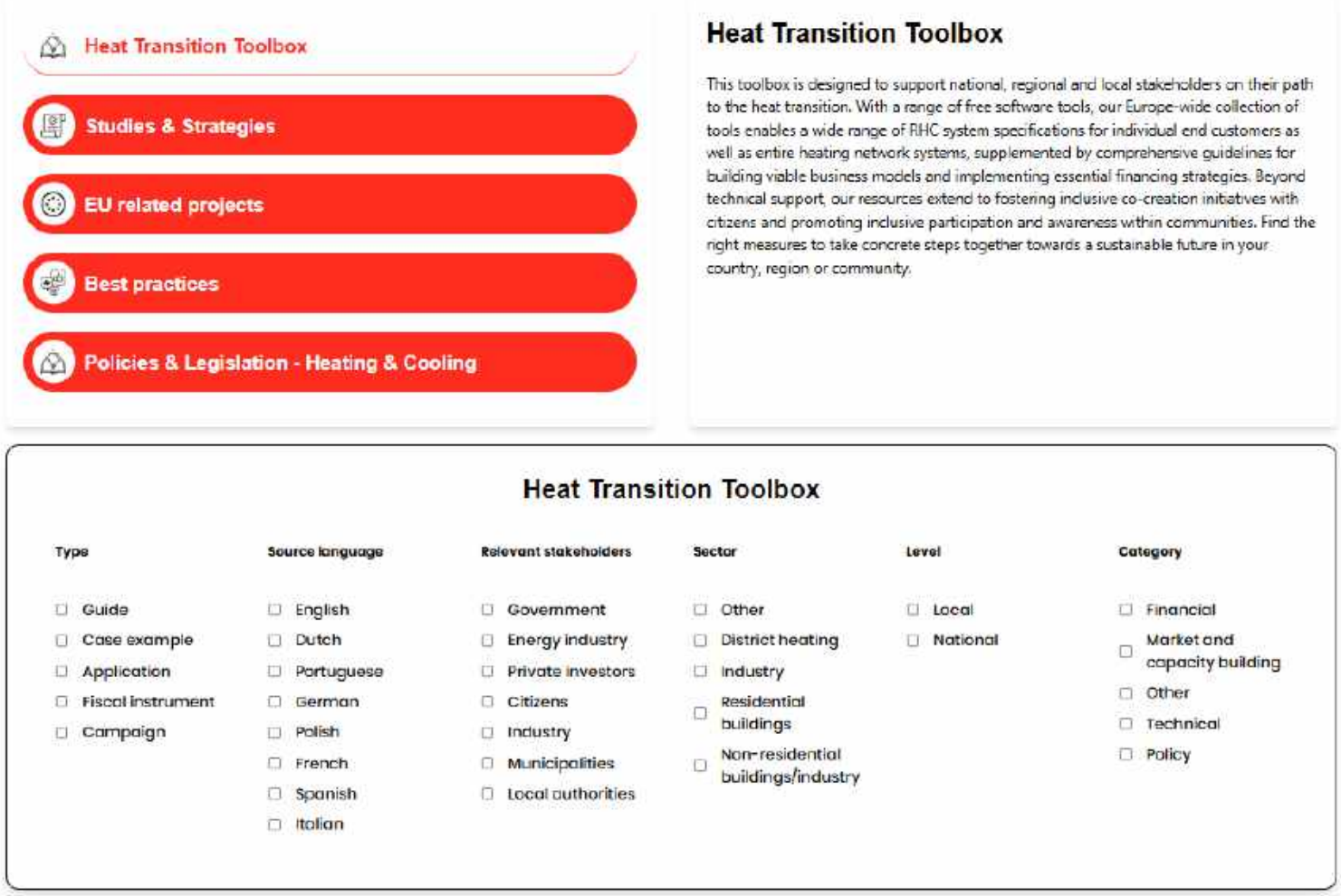
What is the Knowledge Sharing Center?

The REDI4HEAT Knowledge Sharing Centre is a **platform designed to facilitate the exchange of information and best practices related to heating and cooling** within the framework of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Energy Efficiency directive, and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

Co-funded by the European Union

Knowledge Sharing Centre



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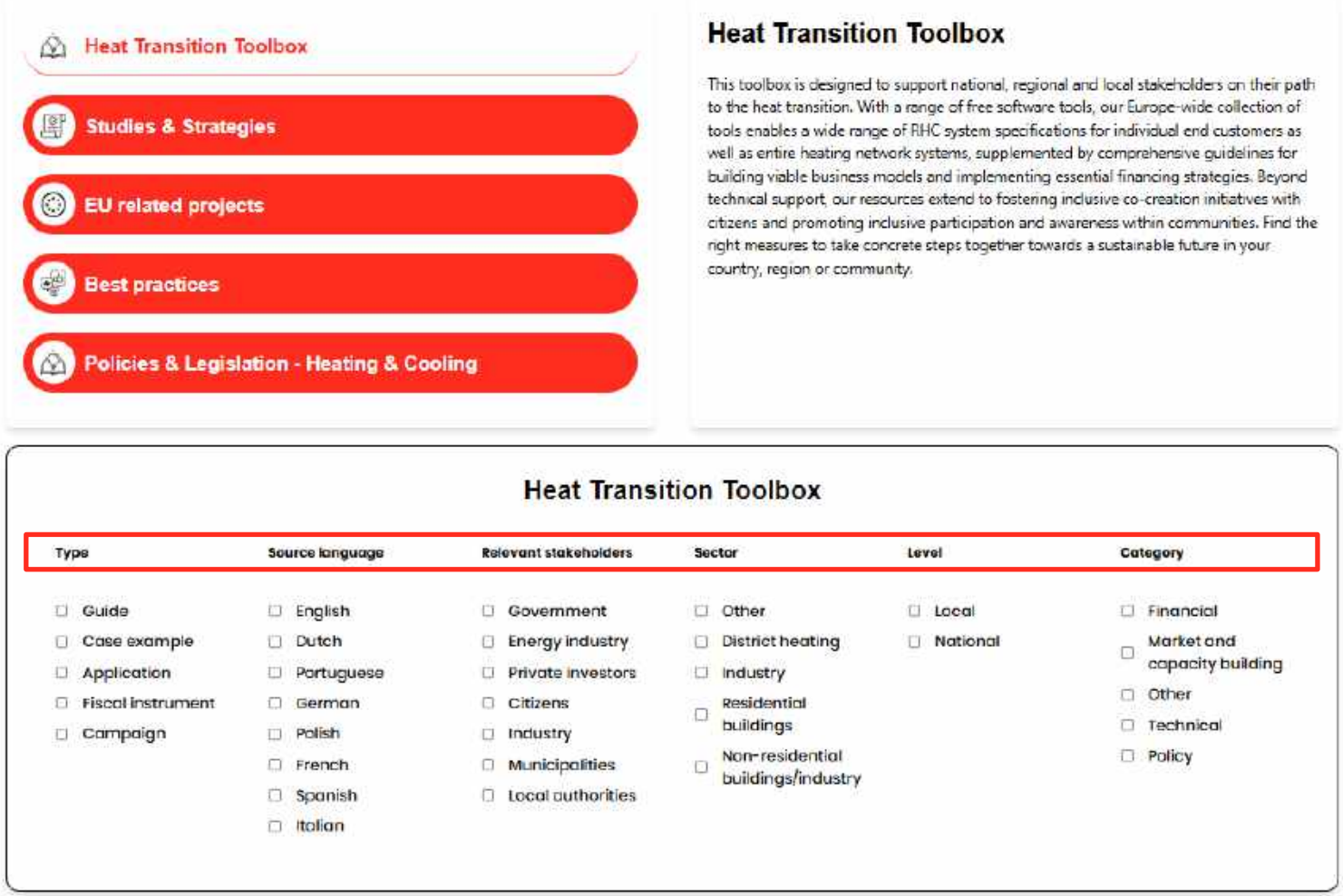
Knowledge Sharing Centre



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What is the REDI4HEAT Policy Tracker?

The REDI4HEAT policy tracker shows the transposition of H&C related EU directives into the national framework of the individual member states.

It serves as a low barrier starting point for further research on H&C policies of the participating countries.

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Added value

- Wide scope: covers the central H&C related directives from the fit-for-55-package (RED, EED, EPBD)
- Transnational / Pan-European
- No blaming, no shaming: the tracker focuses on solutions and mutual inspiration

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REDI4HEAT

Advantages

1. Easy to use
2. Easy to understand
3. Curated content
4. Leading to the national source

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Thank you!

REDI4HEAT

REDI4HEAT Website

redi4heat.ehpa.org

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Current EU legislation on heating & cooling

Martin Stroleny
Euroheat & Power

28/05/2025

REDI4HEAT

PROJECT NAME: RED IMPLEMENTATION FOR HEATING AND COOLING
DURATION: 1/10/2022 - 30/09/2025 (36 MONTHS)

Are you ready for heat?

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Heating decarbonisation: a strong value proposition for secure and competitive European economies

REDI4HEAT

Energy Independance

Reduce fossil fuel use and increase energy efficiency

Climate Action

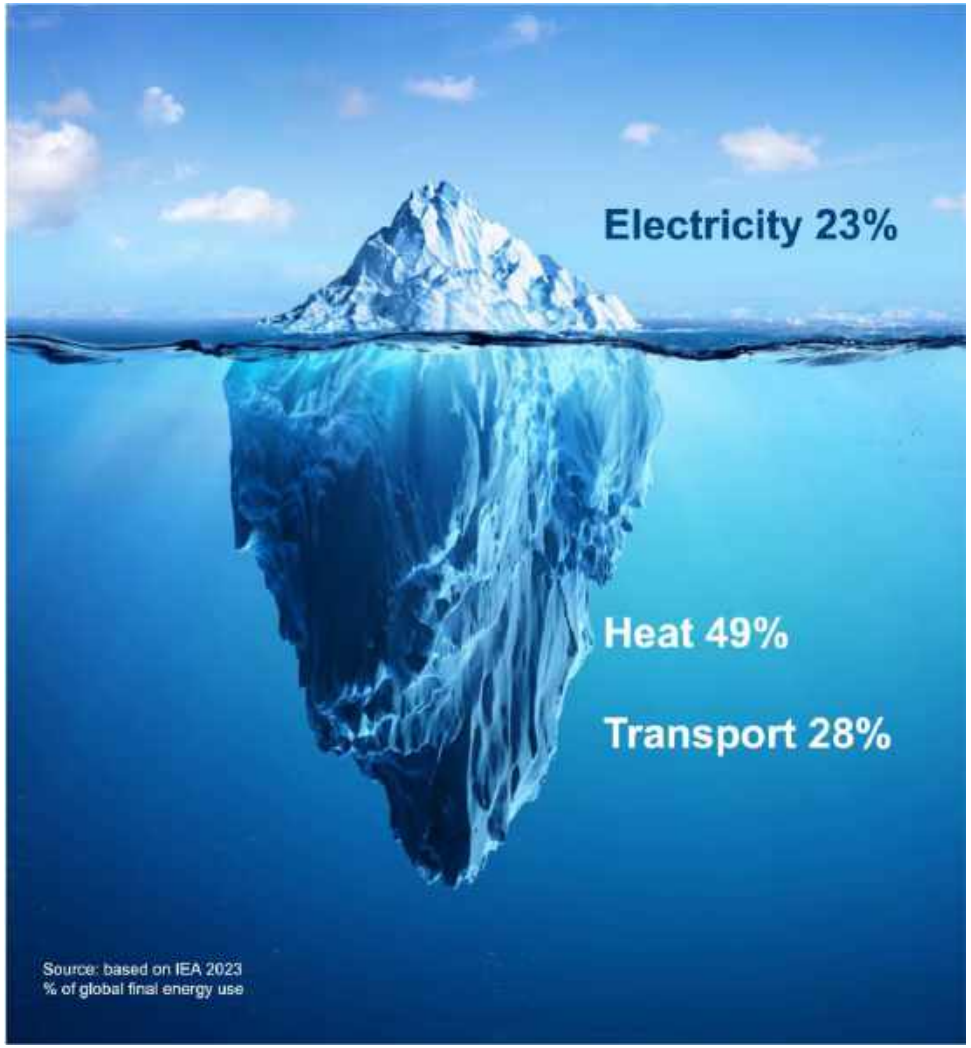
Accelerating the decarbonisation of the world's largest emitting sectors, building and industry.

Affordable, stable energy prices

Lower energy prices for EU households, SMEs and Industries.

Industrial leadership

Creating a market for clean heating and cooling solutions, and a fertile breeding ground for green jobs



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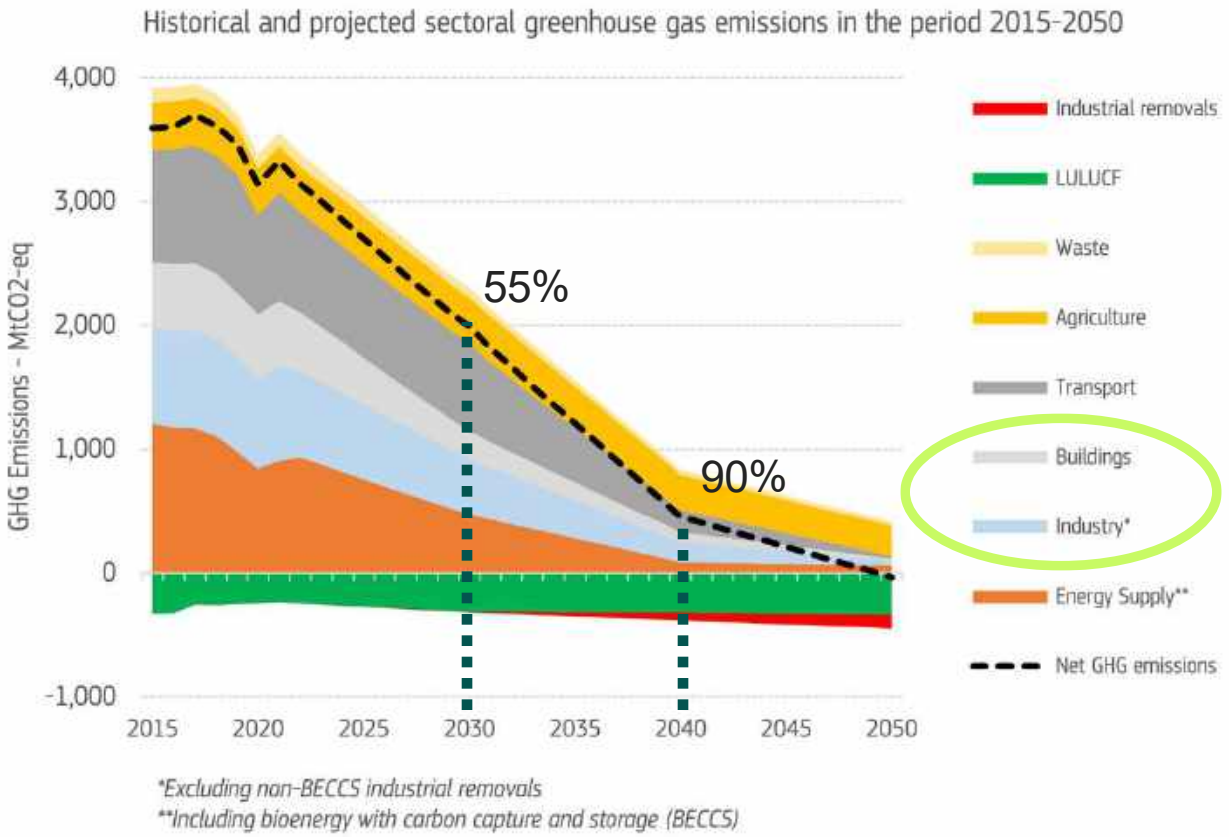
Heating and cooling decarbonisation is needed to be on track for 2040

Reducing the EU's net greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040 relative to 1990



What are the sectors with highest untapped CO2 abatement potential?

Buildings

- 42% EU energy demand
- 80% energy demand for heating & cooling

Industry

- 25,6% EU energy demand
- 60% energy demand for heating & cooling

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A heating & cooling decarbonisation gap

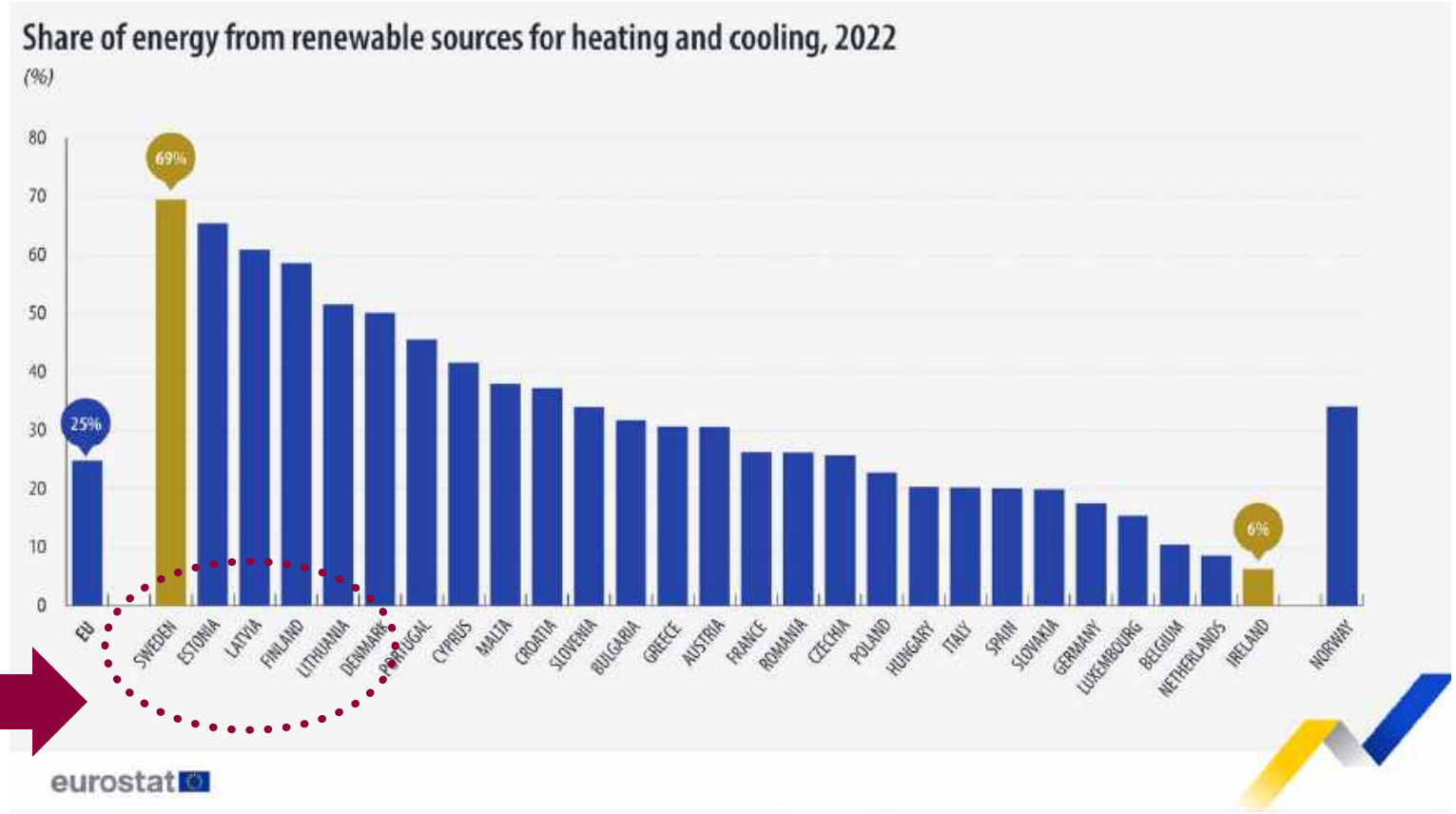
REDI4HEAT

REPowerEU stimulated the growth of renewable electricity but there is a large margin for progress to green the EU heating and cooling supply. This would bring substantial benefits for the transition as heating and cooling represent 50% of the final energy demand in the EU.

40% renewable electricity

25% renewable heating & cooling

42,6% renewable and waste heat based DHC



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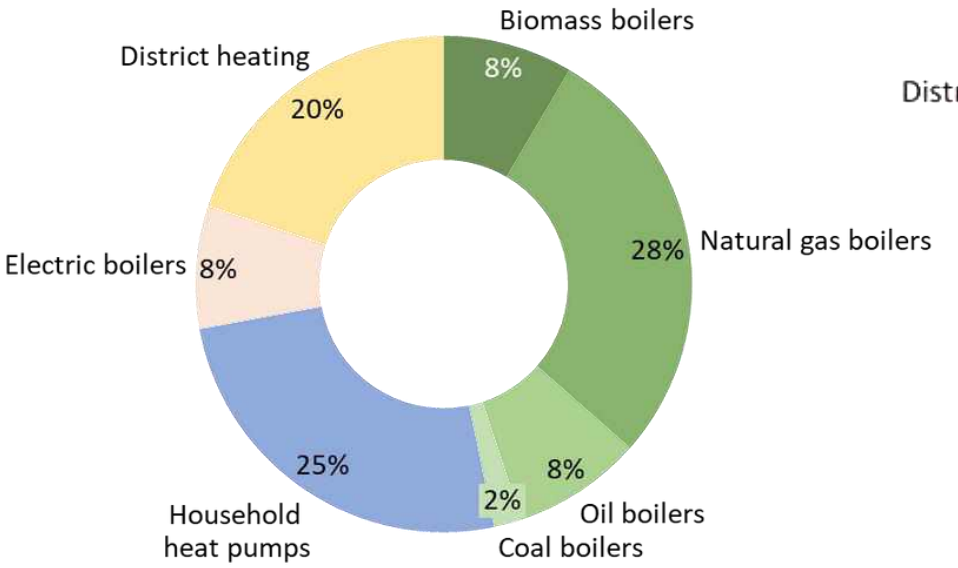
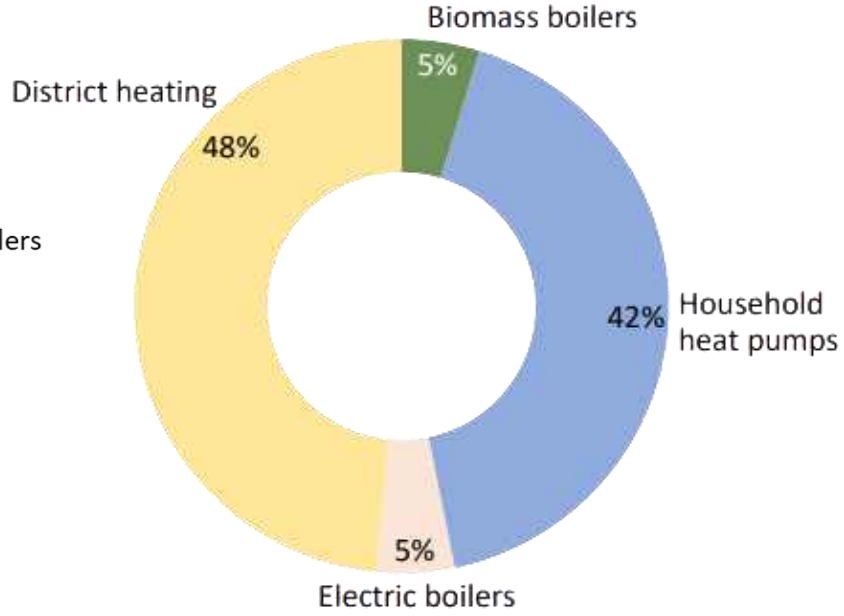
District heating will need to grow exponentially to deliver ambitious decarbonisation targets

The European Heat Market

2030



2050



To fulfill its potential to phase out natural gas and phase in renewable and recovered sources, DHC will need to grow:

20% of heat supply in EU27 by 2030

48% by 2050

Source: Heat matters: the missing link in REPowerEU, Aalborg University 2023

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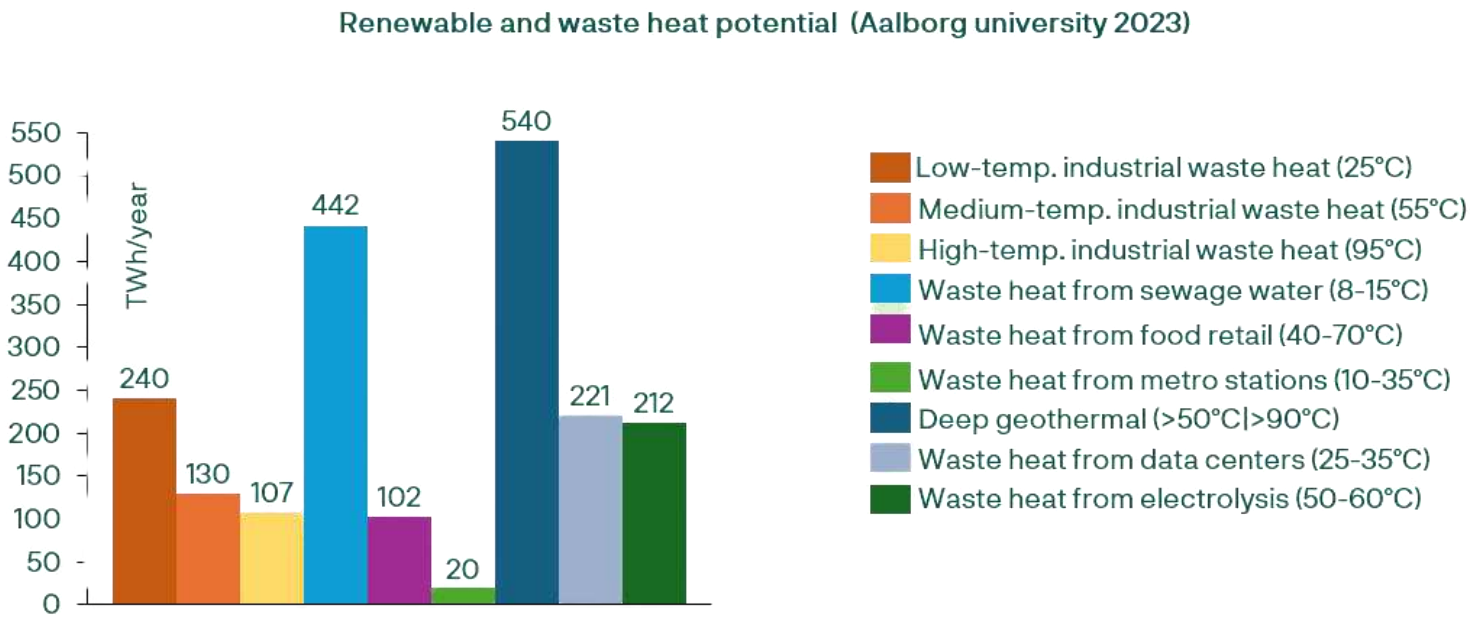
Harnessing abundant surplus and renewable heat sources in Europe



2,860

TWh/year

of waste heat accessible in the EU, almost the same as EU's total energy demand for heat and hot water.

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REDI4HEAT

‘Fit for 55 Package’ a solid foundation to deploy efficient heating solutions

Energy Efficiency Directive

Renewable Energy Directive

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

EU Emissions Trading System

- Heating & Cooling plans for municipalities above 45.000 inhabitants
- Clear pathway for DHC decarbonisation, carbon neutral in 2050
- “Carbon tax” on all fossil fuels used in buildings as of 2027 (ETS2)
- Phase-out subsidies for standalone fossil-fuel boilers in buildings by 2025

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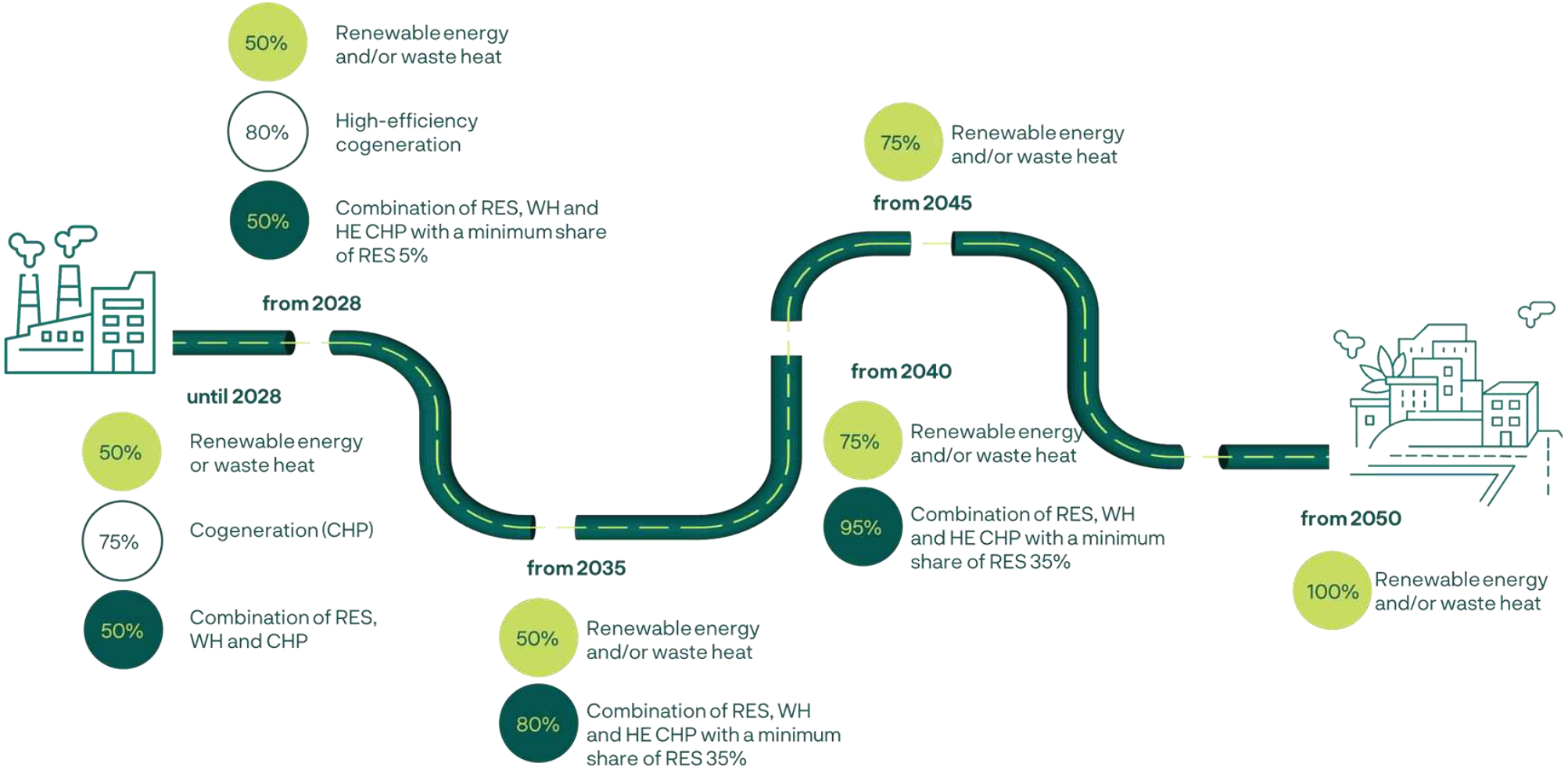
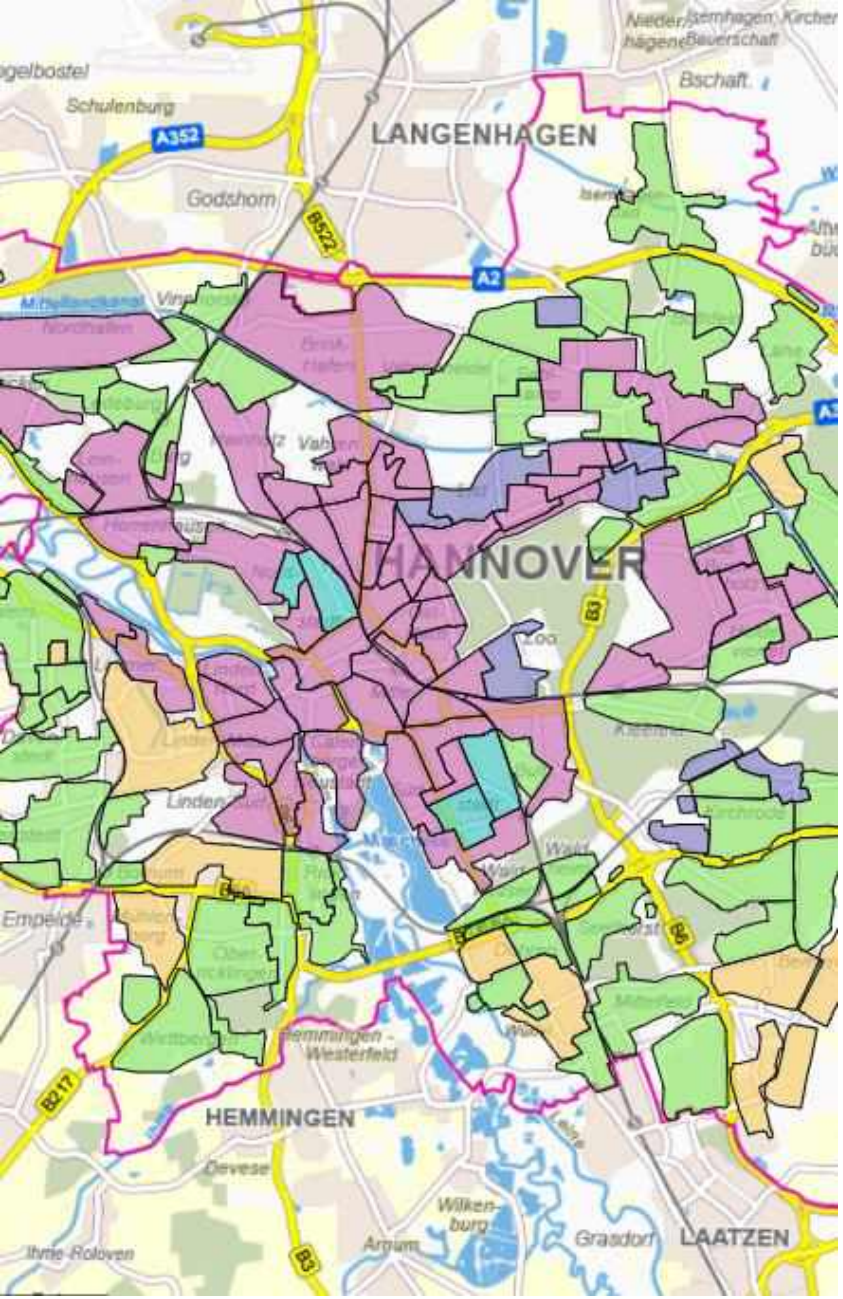
EED - DHC networks: getting to Net Zero

The Energy Efficiency Directive reviewed the definition of efficient DHC networks.
It includes milestones to get to net zero by 2050, excluding the addition of new fossil fuel capacity from 2030 onwards.





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EED - Local heating and cooling plans

Mandatory development **of local heating and cooling plans** for municipalities with at least **45.000 citizens:**

- mapping of the potential for increasing energy efficiency, also via low-temperature DHC, high efficiency CHP, waste heat recovery, and RES
- energy efficiency taking into account relevant existing infrastructure
- first principle
- include a trajectory to achieve the goals of the plans in line with climate neutrality

Hannover's draft plan

Currently:
62% with natural gas,
27% with DHC
the rest with oil, petroleum , local heating and biomass

By 2045:
DHC is expected to supply 56%
HPs 34%
local heating systems 9%

Map: Hannover's heat planning

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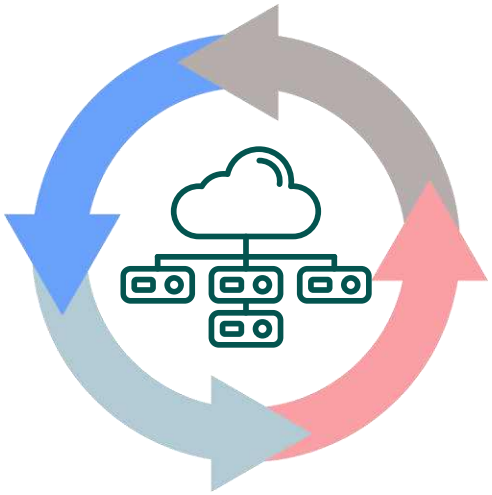
EED - Data centres waste heat recovery

Data centres with a total rated energy input exceeding 1 MW should utilise the waste heat or other waste heat recovery applications

Timeline: Member States to transpose by 11 October **2025**



Exemptions:

- Installation cost-level analysis: **technically or economically not feasible**

Delegated act on the first phase of the establishment of a common Union rating scheme for data centres:

- Waste heat reused
- Average waste heat temperature
- Types of refrigerants

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EED - assessment of utilising waste heat

MSs to aim to remove barriers for the utilisation of **waste heat** and provide support for the uptake of waste heat where the installations are newly planned or refurbished. In particular, it concerns:

- thermal electricity generation installation with an average annual total energy input exceeding **10 MW** on upgrading to high efficiency CHP,

- industrial installations with an average annual total energy input exceeding 8MW,

- service facilities (such as wastewater treatment facilities and LNG facilities) with an input exceeding **7MW** to assess utilisation of waste heat on and off-site,

- data centres with energy input exceeding **1MW** to assess the cost and benefit analysis of utilising waste heat and to connect to a DHC network.

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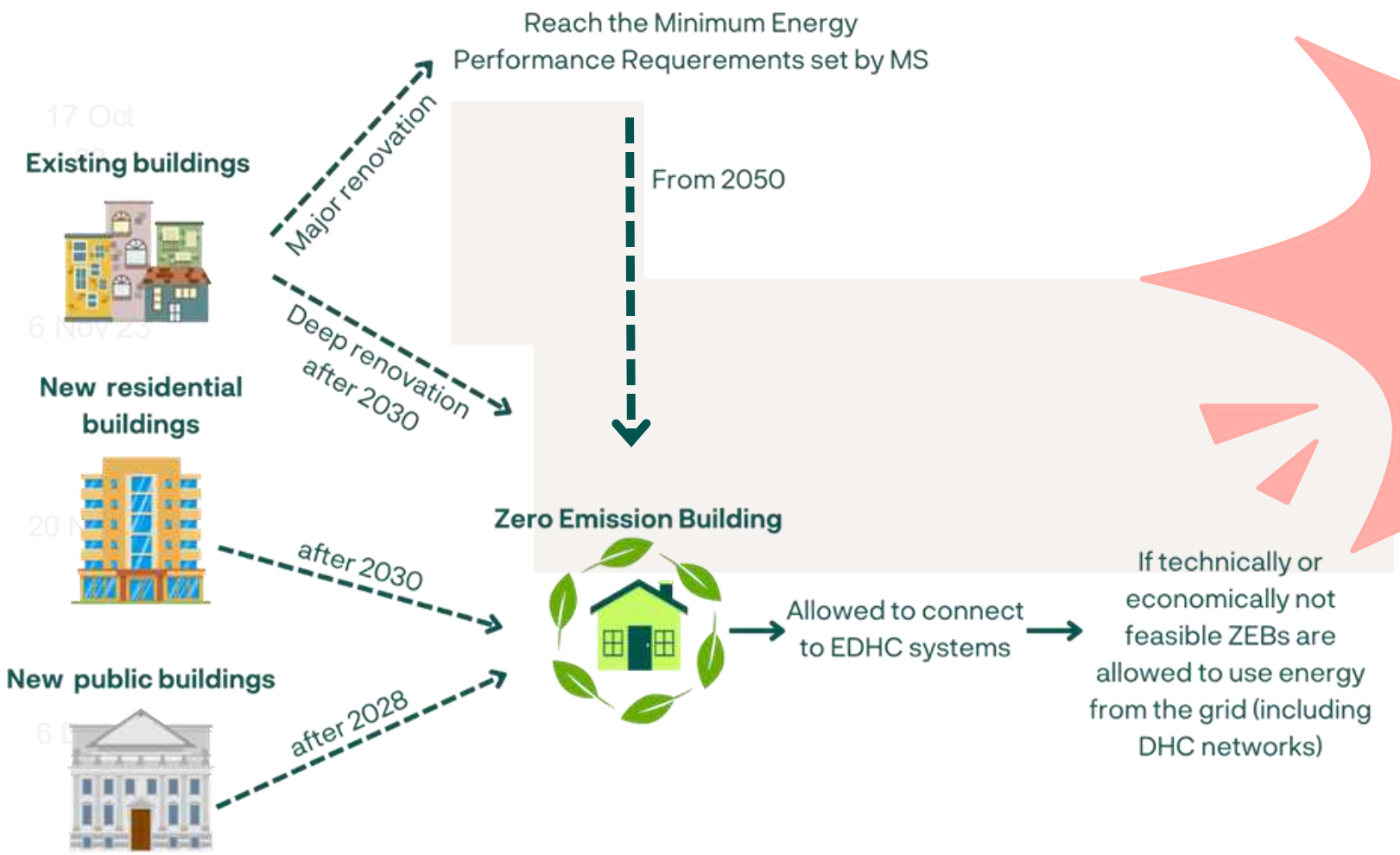
RED - WH is accountable towards sectoral targets

Sector	Renewables target	Nature of the target	Waste heat
Heating and Cooling	0.8% (2021-2025) 1.1% (2026-2030)	Binding	Waste heat and cold can contribute up to 0.4 pp to these annual increases. If they decide to do so, the target shall increase by half of the WH percentage points counted to an upper limit of 1,0 percentage points for the period 2021 to 2025 and of 1,3 percentage points for the period 2026 to 2030.
DHC	2.2%	Indicative	Both waste heat and cold and renewable energy sources can contribute to the target
Buildings	49 %by 2030	Indicative	Up to a limit of 20%. If they decide to do so, the target shall increase by half of the percentage of waste heat and cold counted towards that share.
Industry	1.6%	Indicative	Waste heat can count towards the target, up to a limit of 0,4 pp. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points counted.
Innovative RES technology	5% of newly installed renewable energy capacity	Indicative	-

EPBD - Zero Emission Buildings



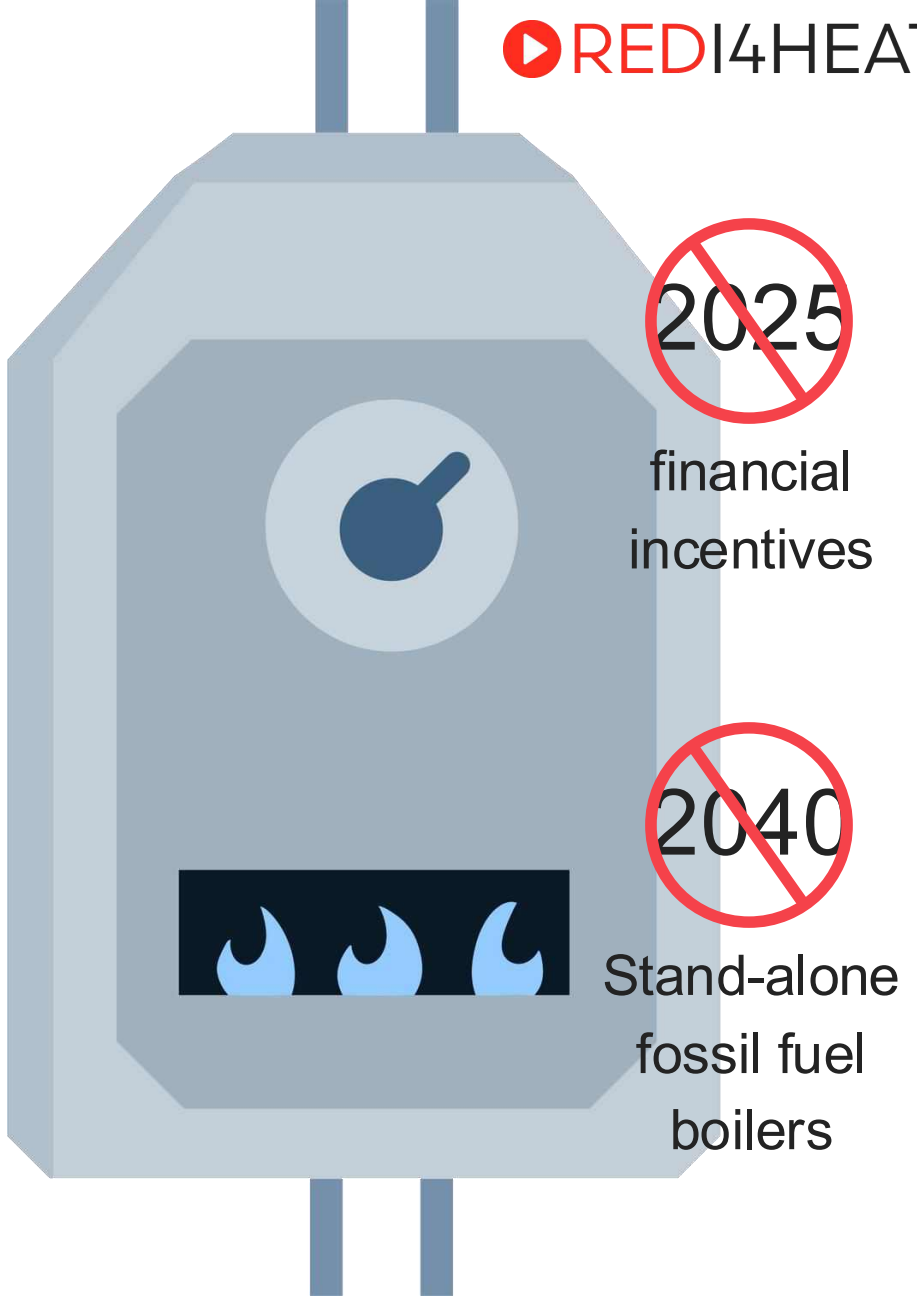
Zero Emission Buildings are allowed to connect to efficient district heating and cooling systems in accordance with EED Art. 26

Co-funded by the European Union

End of individual fossil fuel boilers!

From 1 January 2025 at the latest, Member States shall not provide any financial incentives for the installation of stand-alone boilers powered by fossil fuels,
with the exception of those selected for investment before 2025.

The decarbonisation of heating and cooling, including through district heating and cooling networks, and the phase-out of fossil fuels in heating and cooling with a view to a complete phase-out of fossil fuel boilers by 2040.



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The Fit for 55 Package is a good first step towards system integration

Unlock sector integration for decarbonisation:

- RE electricity can be counted towards renewable in H&C and in DHC targets
- Framework to encourage (thermal) storage
- Systematic assessment of the potential of DHC to provide balancing services to the electricity grid

Recover more waste heat :

- Accountable towards sectoral renewable targets
- Coordination framework to foster recovery
- Mandatory waste heat recovery for data centres above 1MW
- EU Member States can develop risk-mitigation frameworks for renewables & waste heat

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The district heating flexibility toolbox

DHC systems can:

- integrate a range of technologies and solutions that enable providing flexibility to the energy system

Multi-energy system

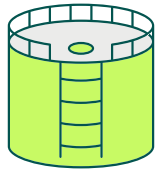
Recovered heat from industrial & tertiary activities

RES heat sources (Geothermal, solar thermal bioenergy)

Absorb excess RE electricity & provide balancing using **large-scale heat-pumps or e-boilers**

The perfect toolbox

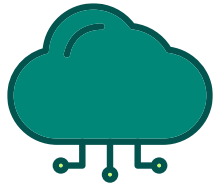
Heat Pumps, e-boilers



Thermal Storage

High-efficiency cogeneration

LT heating & cooling networks

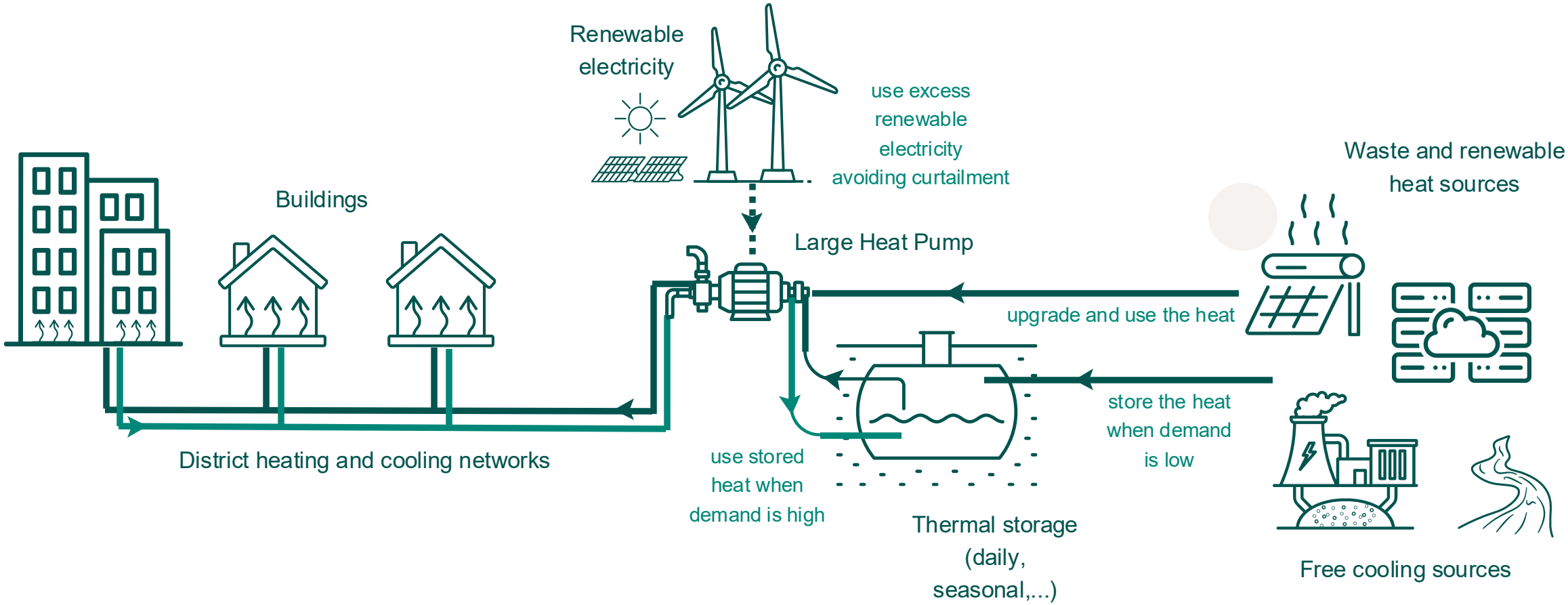


Digital Solutions

DHC networks a thermal battery

DHC systems can:

- harness thermal resources at scale to free up RE electricity capacity that can be used in other sectors



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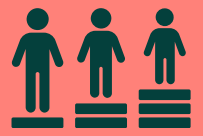
We need a revised EU heating and cooling strategy!

Regulatory stability:
Framing conditions to ensure the implementation of heating and cooling plans, ,and guidelines on regulatory and financing instruments at national level

Resource efficiency:
Prioritise the use of local, renewable and circular heat sources

Release Q1 2026!

A Clean energy investment strategy to unlock public and private financing:
State aid simplification, de-risking and fast-permitting for DHC networks



Rethink energy costs and system cost mutualisation:
Ensure that energy taxation and levies do not trigger disproportionate energy costs of clean heat solutions for end users.

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REDI4HEAT

Thank you!

Martin Stroleny
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Policy Priority Measures and Experiences in Germany

Shervin Balali

Expert Renewable Heat, German Energy Agency (dena)

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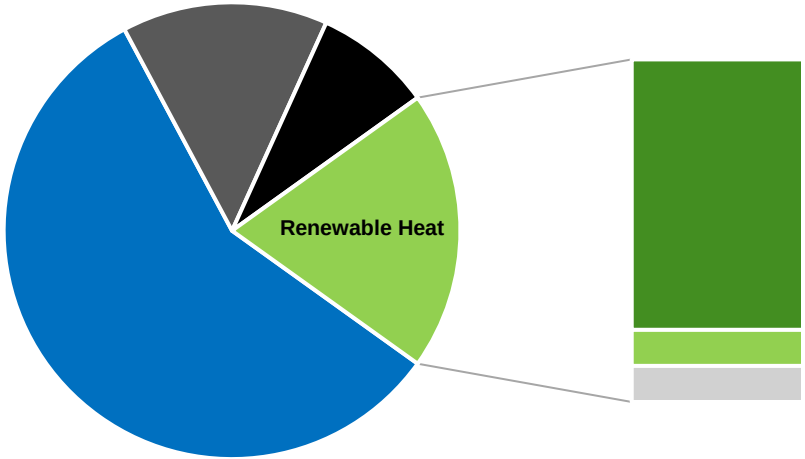
Where are we now?

Fossil fuels dominate heat consumption



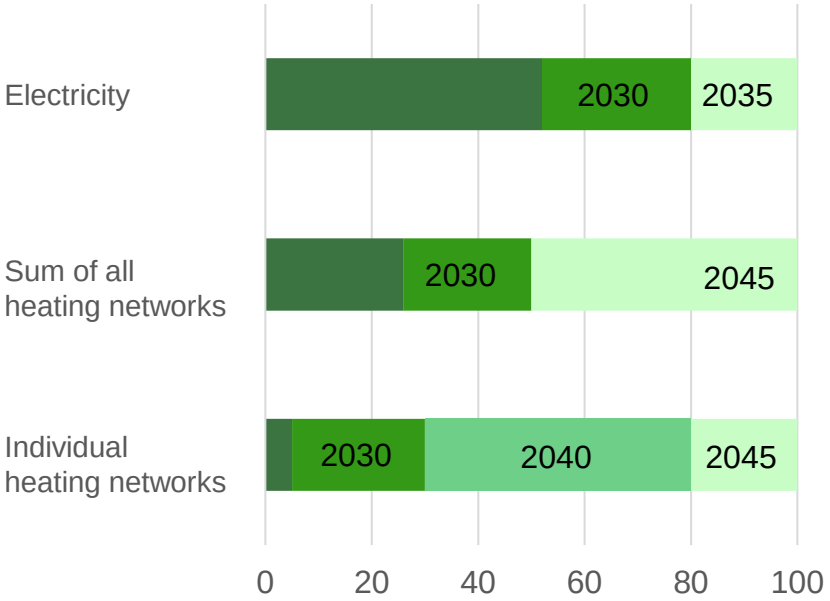
- Only 18% of heat is renewable
- Bioenergy in different forms continues to dominate the share of renewables
- Fossil-based CHP is the main source for heating networks

Source: dena, UBA 2024

dena

Where do we want to go?

Ambitious decarbonisation targets in place



- Individual networks must run on 30% RES/waste heat by 2035.
- The total heating sector should reach 50% carbon-free energy by 2030.
- The final heat consumption is to be fully decarbonised by 2045.

dena

Where do we want to go?

German legislation aligns with EU regulations

- The majority of EU regulations has been transposed but some German laws some fall short – e.g. emission reduction targets in heating planning law
- Open requirements related to heating and cooling must be fulfilled soon:
  - RED by May 2025
  - EED by October 2025
  - EPBD by May 2026

dena

German Policy Priority Measures for Renewable Heating, Cooling, and Sector Coupling

dena

Decarbonisation of buildings

New heating systems must run on 65% RE

Copyright: Shutterstock / Alexxxey

- The rule applies to:
  - New buildings
  - Existing buildings, after the municipal heating plan has been ratified
- Households are eligible for funding up to 70%

dena

Municipal heat planning

Heat plans for 11.000 municipalities required

Copyright: shutterstock/Ritthikrai Wichianrat

- The rule applies to:
  - Large municipalities (> 100,000) by mid-2026
  - Small municipalities (< 100,000) by mid-2028

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Expansion and decarbonisation of heating networks

District heating with a central role

Copyright: shutterstock/Maksim Safaniuk

- The number of connected buildings is to grow from 1.3 to 3.6 million by 2045
- Resilient heating networks will rely on a diverse mix of heating technologies and sources

dena

Integration of waste heat

Waste heat provides immense technical and entrepreneurial potentials

Copyright: shutterstock.com/Christian Lagerek

- Platform for waste heat platform as a central framework for enhancing energy efficiency, decarbonisation and sector coupling
- Platform includes 3,100 companies and over 22,000 waste heat potentials with a total waste heat volume of 223 TWh/a

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Current discussions and trends

District heating regulation

Mobilisation of private capital to meet investment needs

EU Certification “SURE” for heat & power from biomass

Outlook

- Embrace diversity of RE and sector coupling as a cornerstone of a resilient future heat supply
- “The complete and timely implementation of RED III is a high priority for the Federal Government” (BMWE)
- This transposition into German law must prioritise renewable technologies and take sector-specific requirements

Source: shutterstock/Zvone

Thank you for your attention !

Shervin Balali
Expert Renewable Heat
German Energy Agency (dena)

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European Energy Network

A voluntary network of European energy agencies

REDI4HEAT

Transposing EU Regulation into National Transformation Strategies – Accelerating Renewable Heating and Sector Coupling

Hosted by Redi4Heat and German Energy Agency (dena)

Online Workshop | 28 May 2025

Agenda

I. Introduction

Shervin Balali, EnR Working Group Renewable Energy

II. Current EU Regulation on Renewable Heating and Sector Coupling

Martin Strolený, EuroHeat & Power

III. Useful Tools to Develop Heating Projects in Line with EU Guidelines

Andre Bačan, Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar (EIHP) | Valentin Fried, German Energy Agency (dena)

IV. Policy Priority Measures and Experiences – Greece

Rosie Christodoulaki, Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (CRES)

V. Policy Priority Measures and Experiences – Germany

Shervin Balali, German Energy Agency (dena)

VI. Q&A and Discussion: What Can be Learned from Different European Policy Measures?

Renewable Energy WG

dena German Energy Agency

EnR Member Agencies

AUSTRIAN ENERGY AGENCY

ADEME

adene Agência para a Energia

KAПE CRES

dena German Energy Agency

EIHP

ENOVA

THE ENERGY & WATER AGENCY

energy saving trust

MEKH

IDAE Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía

KAPE Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A.

Netherlands Enterprise Agency

Swedish Energy Agency

SIEA SLOVENSKÁ INOVAČNÁ A ENERGETICKÁ AGENTÚRA

Non EnR WG members

vito

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Renewable Energy | Focus Topics

- Planning and approval procedures for renewable production capacities of transformation technologies (e.g., PV, wind, and heat pump industries)
- Offshore wind energy, particularly grid connections and approval procedures for offshore wind projects
- Long-term power purchase agreements (PPA) and Contracts for Difference (CfDs)
- Energy communities
- Electricity pricing for industry
- **Technologies and instruments for advancing the heat transition and sector coupling**
- **Renewable heating and cooling solutions**
- District heating

Heating in the European Heating Transition

- Heating and cooling: ~50% of EU energy consumption, with renewables at ~25%
- Revised Renewable Energy Directive (EU/2023/2413)
  - Enhances targets for heating and cooling; specific provisions on integrating waste heat and cold
  - Promotes electricity grid balancing using variable & surplus renewable electricity via heat pumps
- Slow progress in RED III implementation across member states

Q&A and Discussion

- Current EU Regulation on Renewable Heating and Sector Coupling
- Useful Tools to Develop Heating Projects in Line with EU Guidelines
- Policy Priority Measures and Experiences – Greece & Germany

What Can We Learn from Different European Priority Measures?

What Incentives or Support do Member States Require?

Thank you for your participation!

Working Group Renewable Energy,
European Energy Network

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