

Brussels, 27 January 2014

Heat Coalition – Common Position

No credible 2030 climate and energy policy framework without heating and cooling

The Heat Coalition - which brings together 11 organisations with a stake in heating and cooling - is deeply concerned by the lack of ambition in the Commission's proposal on the 2030 framework. In particular, **the Heat Coalition calls on the European institutions as a whole to urgently take corrective measures with regards to the lack of recognition for heating and cooling.**

The Parliament has twice¹ called on the Commission to avoid maintaining a narrow focus on electricity, and to **fully integrate the heating and cooling sector into the pathways towards a sustainable energy model.** Last week's Communication could have been an opportunity to address this issue. Unfortunately, heating and cooling appear to have been overlooked once again, both in the Communication itself and in the associated Impact Assessment.

The Heat Coalition understands that the Commission intends to review the status of the heating and cooling sector more closely in the context of the upcoming review of progress toward its non-binding 2020 target for energy efficiency. Though such an initiative would be a welcome development, we remain concerned that plans for a 2030 policy are in any case moving ahead in the meantime. Given that heating and cooling can only be understood as integrated elements of the wider energy model, this apparent lack of coordination is cause for serious concern.

If addressed properly, heating and cooling will significantly contribute to the achievement of the EU's stated objectives of (a) increasing the uptake of renewables, (b) improving energy efficiency and (c) reducing CO₂ emissions. Putting heating and cooling at the centre of the 2030 agenda will in fact make all three targets more achievable and, more generally, facilitate the transition to a more **sustainable, secure and competitive energy model.**

Just as a policy framework designed exclusively around a single target for CO₂ would inevitably lead to mistakes and missed opportunities, so would an approach in which heating and cooling remain marginalised. If the EU is to get the sustainable, secure and competitive energy model it requires, a holistic vision – based on 3 separate targets and consistent with the integrated nature of our energy system – is the only way forward. The Heat Coalition calls on the Commission to recognise this reality and to proceed accordingly as we move towards the establishment of a new climate and energy policy framework for Europe.

¹ Parliament's own-initiative reports on the RES Strategy & Energy Roadmap 2050.



Heat Coalition is a platform regrouping 11 organisations with a stake in heating and cooling sector:

AEBIOM is the European Association representing the bioenergy sector in Europe. The main aim of AEBIOM is to develop the market for sustainable bioenergy such as bio heat, electricity from biomass and biofuels (including biogas).

Cecodhas Housing Europe is the Federation of social, cooperative and public housing, a network of national and regional social housing federations

CEWEP is the European umbrella association of Waste-to-Energy Plants. They thermally treat household and similar waste (not suitable for recycling) and transform it into energy, which is delivered to citizens and industry.

COGEN Europe is the European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration. Its principal goal is to work towards the wider use of cogeneration in Europe for a sustainable energy future

EFIEES is the European Federation of Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services, represents private companies (Energy Efficiency Services Companies, EESCs) providing an overall energy management service to end-user.

EGEC is the European Geothermal Energy Council, an international non-profit association, whose aim is to promote the use of geothermal energy in Europe.

EHI, the Association of the European Heating Industry, represents and promotes the common interests of 40 market leading companies and 14 associations in the European thermal comfort sector, which produce advanced technologies for heating in buildings, including: space heaters (boilers, electric and fuel driven heat pumps, micro-cogeneration), heating controls and components, heat storage and heat emitters (radiators, surface heating and cooling systems), renewable energy systems (solar thermal, geothermal, biomass).

European Heat Pump Association (EHPA) represents stakeholders from all parts of the heat pump industries value chain in Europe. Its main target is the technologies proper recognition in European legislation and the dissemination of related information

Energy Cities is the European Association of Local Authorities in Energy Transition.

ESTIF is the European Solar Thermal Industry Federation representing the whole value chain of solar thermal from research and testing to manufacturers and service providers

Euroheat & Power is the international association representing the district heating and cooling (DHC) sector in Europe and beyond.