

IEA Heat Pump Conference Workshop

“Breaking barriers – accelerating heat pump deployment”

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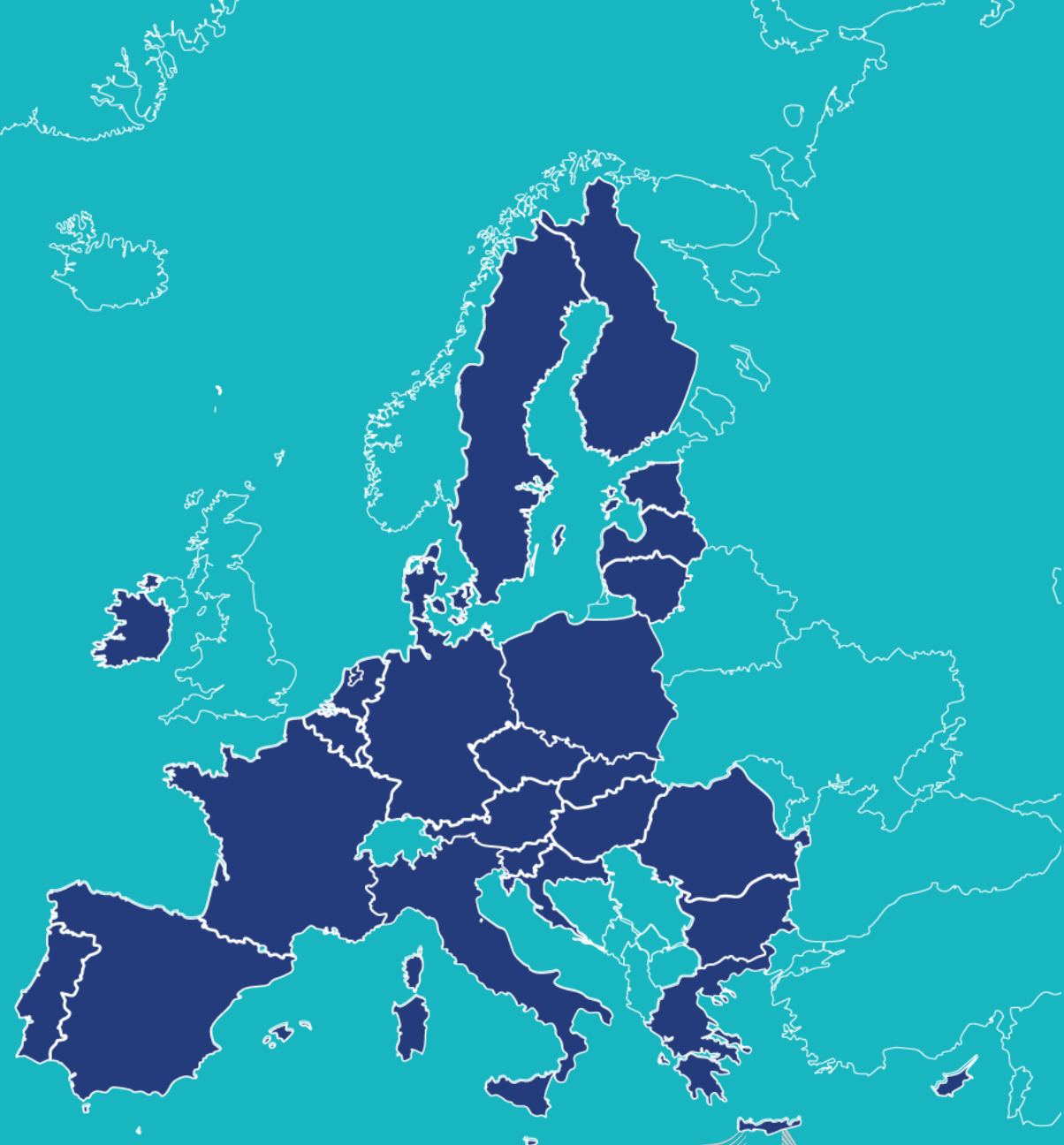
Overview

- Introduction: the European Union and decision making
- EU policy drivers for heat pump deployment

people

The EU is a unique economic and political union

27 countries
447 million people

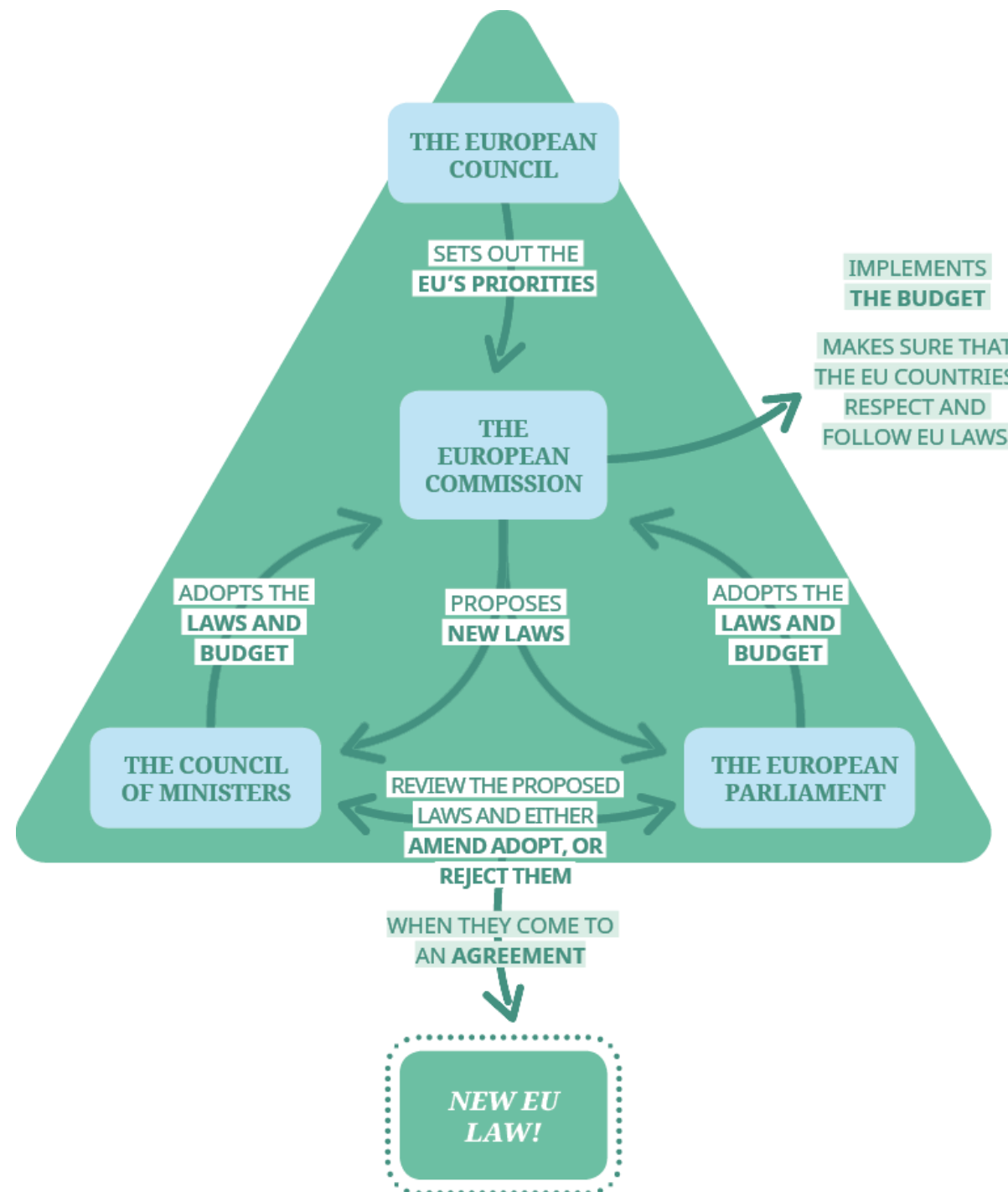


European
Commission

The EU: How does it work?

KEY PLAYERS





Heat pump deployment in the EU: policy drivers



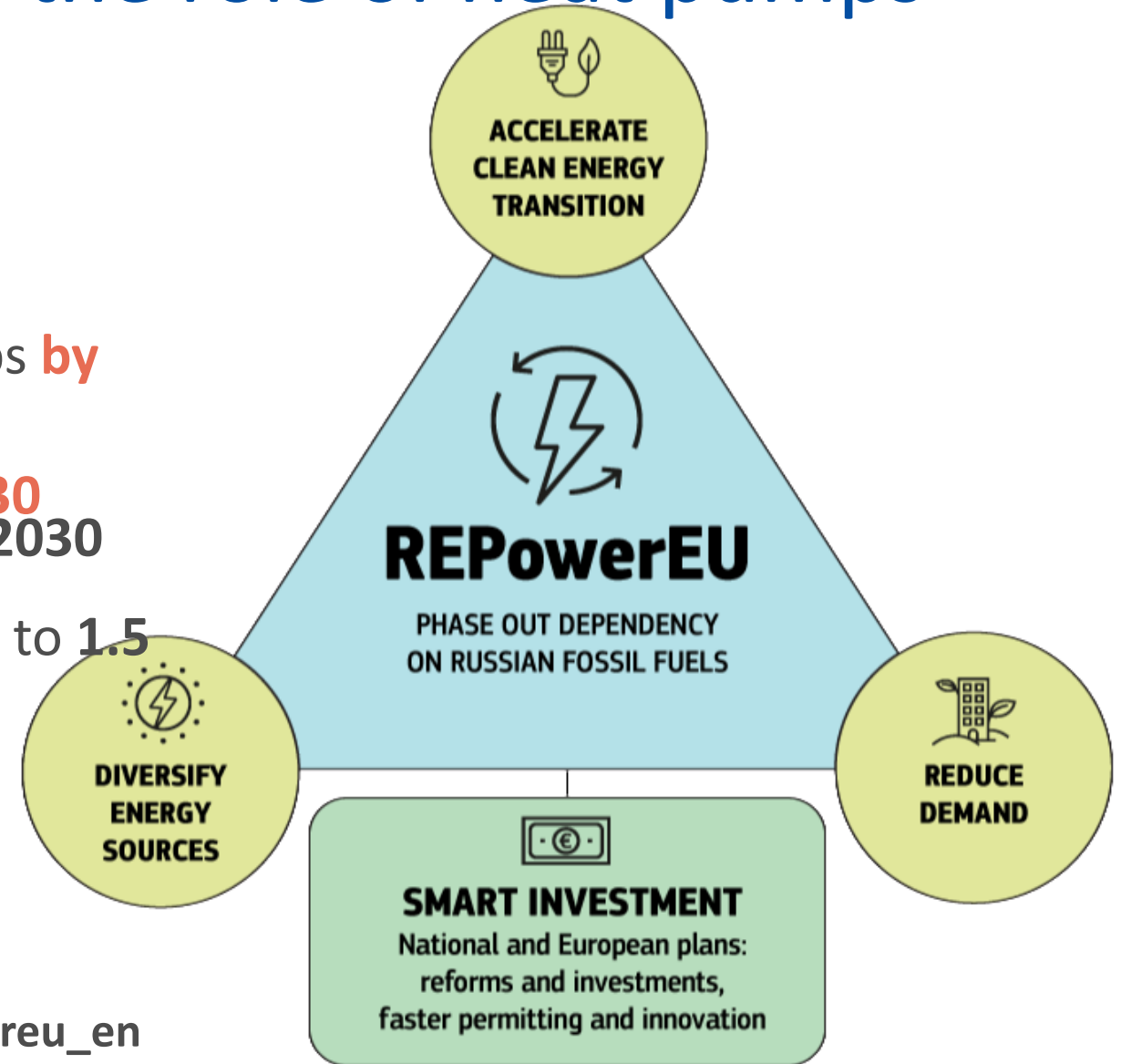
REPowerEU (May 2022): the role of heat pumps

Heat Pumps in REPowerEU

- **10 million** additional hydronic heat pumps **by 2027**
- **>30 million** additional heat pumps **by 2030**
Independence from Russian fossil fuels by 2030
- **Heat pumps** to reduce gas demand by up to **1.5 bcm**
(per 1 million heat pumps)

Key achievements summary:

https://commission.europa.eu/topics/energy/repowereu_en



AccelerateEU (April 2026): a strategy to to strengthen EU energy resilience



Closer EU cooperation



Protecting consumers and businesses



More homegrown clean energy



Stepping up our energy system



Boosting investments



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Policy drivers to heat pump deployment in the EU legislation



Energy performance of buildings Directive (recast): Directive (EU) 2024/1275

(Entry into force: 28 May 2024, Transposition deadline (main): 28 May 2026)



Renewable Energy Directive (amending): Directive (EU) 2023/2413

(Entry into force: November 2023, Transposition deadline (main): 21 May 2025)



Ecodesign implementing regulation for space heaters Regulation 813/2013

Energy labelling regulation for space heaters Regulation 811/2013



Energy Efficiency Directive (revision): Directive (EU) 2023/1791

(Entry into force: 10 October 2023, Transposition deadline: 10 October 2025)



Electricity Directive and the reform of the Electricity Market Design



ETS2 and the Social Climate Fund



VAT Directive and Energy Taxation Directive

Fossil fuel use in buildings: gradual phase-out (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive Directive 2024/1275)



From **1 January 2025**: no more financial incentives for stand-alone boilers powered by fossil fuels (Article 17 (15))



Legal basis for Member States to set requirements on GHG emissions, share of renewables, type of fuel for heat generators (Article 13)



Plan policies and measures **with a view to a complete phase-out of boilers powered by fossil fuels by 2040** through the national Building Renovation Plans (Annex II)

HP relevant provisions: **Zero Emission Buildings** (Art 11(1): new, 2030); **inspections** of heating systems to with a basic assessment of feasibility to reduce on-site use of fossil fuels (Art 23(4); possibilities to promote low-temp heating systems via **minimum energy performance requirements** (Art 5); and set specific system requirements for Technical Building Systems to **facilitate low temp heating systems** in new or renovated buildings (Art 13), **Energy Performance Certificate recommendations** (Art 19)

Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) Directive 2023/2413



binding renewable targets: including a strong and binding annual target for **heating and cooling** and a dedicated target for **buildings**,



the recognition of renewable energy plants - including heat pumps - as **overriding public interest** and the maximum deadlines for permitting, including for their connection to the transmission or distribution networks,



the integration of geothermal and solar thermal energy in modernised district and communal heating systems.

A requirement for electricity transmission system operators (**TSOs**) and distribution system operators (**DSOs**) to take into account in their **grid planning and investment decisions the potential for district heating and cooling systems to provide balancing and other system services, including demand response and thermal storage.**

Energy Efficiency Directive Directive 2023/1791



Comprehensive heating and cooling assessment in the National Energy and Climate Plans (Article 25)



Regional and local authorities to prepare local heating and cooling plans at least in municipalities with a total population higher than 45.000 (Article 25)



Progressive evolution of efficient district heating and cooling definition in view of the sector decarbonisation in 2050 (article 26)

Ecodesign and energy labelling of space heaters

- **Ecodesign implementing regulation for space heaters**

- In place: minimum efficiency requirements for products put on the EU market [Regulation- 813/2013 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)
- Revision: phase-out of stand-alone boilers via Ecodesign discussed in 2023 will not be pursued
-> legal basis cleared for national action in EPBD

- **Energy labelling regulation for space heaters**

- In place: energy labelling for space heaters (boilers, heat pumps, cogeneration, solar thermal) [Regulation- 811/2013 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)
- (Revision) Rescaling from A+++ -> D to A -> G boilers downgraded from A to F (or G).
- (Revision) Systematize the use of the label by the installers
- (plans) Energy Label for low temperature emitters

Electricity markets

- The full implementation of the [Electricity Directive](#) already ensures
 - **dynamic price contracts** and aggregation services to enable participation of heat pumps in demand response,
 - **the right for a smart meter** and the **right to a separate supply contract** for heat pumps.
 - **prohibits double charges/ taxes or unfair taxes** provided that buildings or industrial plants have also implemented necessary energy efficiency measures to reduce heat demand.
 - requires electricity distribution system operators (DSOs) to adopt and submit **network development** plans.
- The reform of Europe's [Electricity Market Design](#) widens and facilitates the possibility for consumers to directly access low-cost renewables and/or profit from a wider variety of supply contracts (off-peak electricity prices for heat pumps).

Thank you for your attention!