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EU Member States strategies for phasing out fossil-fuel heating

Jonathan VAVRE | jonathan.vavre@ecostandard.org | 08/07/2021



Methodology – official documents



National Energy and Climate Plans ([NECPs](#)) of each EU Member States



National Energy Plan from Norway as part of the EEA



Report from the Oeko-Institut – « *How to raise Europe's Climate Ambitions for 2030* » (2020)



Methodology – Recap table

Country	Date of a fossil fuel phase out	Type of fossil fuels considered	Type of infrastructure considered	Type of legislation	Specificities
AT - Austria	2021 (oil, new installations) 2025 (gas, new buildings) 2035 (oil, all buildings) 2050 at the latest (milestone by 2030)	Oil-fired heating systems	Residential heating	National Energy & Climate Plan	Funding priority to phase out fossil-fuel powered heating systems in residential housing ('Oil Phase-Out Premium')
BE- Belgium	Flanders : 2021 for new constructions (oil, new buildings and major energy efficient retrofiting – under discussion) - 2035 for existing buildings Bruxelles (2025) Wallonie (2035)	Oil-fired heating systems (only the selling is banned, not the use of it yet)	Residential sector	Under the energy performance EPB scheme (for the Flemish Government) + Pacte Énergétique Interfédéral (Accord de Gouvernement)	-
DE - Germany	2026 (oil, all installations) – when a low-carbon alternative is feasible	Oil-fired heating systems	All buildings	Climate Action Programme 2030 of the federal government	Under the EnEV34 law, standard oil-boilers older than 30 years are replaced. Under Ecodesign, a new (condensing) oil-boiler can be installed only in combination ('hybrid') with solar thermal panels and/or a heat pump.
DK - Denmark	2013 (oil, new buildings) 2016	Oil-fired boilers and natural gas heating New oil-fired boilers	New buildings Existing buildings	Danish Climate Policy Plan	Oil for heating purposes and coal are to be phased out by 2030, and electricity and heating supply is to be 100% covered by renewable energy by 2035
FI - Finland	Already	-	-	-	-
FR - France	1 July 2021 (new buildings) > 2022? 1 January 2022 (existing buildings) 1 January 2022 (mono-gas boilers in new single-family homes) 2024 (mono-gas boilers new collective housing)	Oil-boilers Gas boilers	Residential and tertiary (buildings for professional use - 1000 m²)	Draft Decree after the Public Consultation	A GHG threshold not to be exceeded + a gradual entry into force (2021, 2024, 2027 & 2030)



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Methodology – criteria

The 2 selected criteria are:



The type of fuel that is banned (oil, gas, both)



The type of infrastructure in which it is banned (new buildings, existing buildings, all buildings)



Maps

End of fossil-fuel heating in the European Union. What types of boilers will be banned by 2024?



- Oil and gas boilers in ALL buildings
- Oil and gas boilers in NEW buildings only
- Oil boilers in ALL buildings
- Oil boilers in NEW buildings only
- Gas boilers in ALL buildings
- No ban

Source: National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP)





Maps

End of fossil-fuel heating in the European Union. What types of boilers will be banned by 2050?



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Source: National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP)





Maps

France example



2 different levers to phase out oil and gas boilers:

- A maximum **threshold of CO₂** not to be exceeded (for mono-gas boilers)
 - 4 kgCO₂/m²/year from 1st January 2022 for single-family homes
 - 14 kgCO₂/m²/year from 2024 for collective housing
- A **gradual entry into force of the ban**
 - 2024: 15% reduction in CO₂ from heating (compared to the current level)
 - 2027: 25% reduction
 - 2030: between 30% and 40% less emissions



Maps

Flanders example



From 2021, no oil-boilers will be allowed in new buildings or deep energetic renovations (EPB Performance scheme).

Decree to be approved soon for the interdiction to replace a defect oil-boiler with another one if there is a gas network available.

From 2021, fossil gas connection not allowed for collective space heating and big infrastructure.



Results

Out of the 28 European countries (all EU states and Norway):

- 13 have a **strategy** to decarbonise heating systems
- 8 have announced they intend to **fully phase out** all types of fossil fuel heating systems by 2050

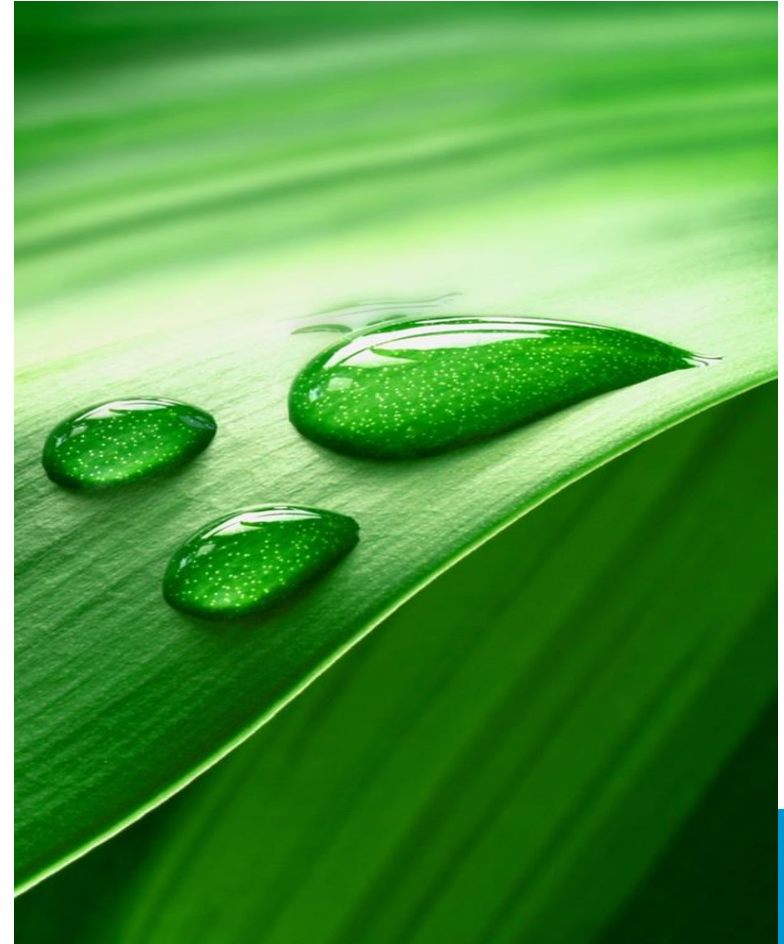


*By **2026**, more than **half of the EU's population** will live in a country that is either entirely or partially **phasing out fossil fuel heating.***



Conclusion

If the Commission's ambition for the revision of the **ecodesign and energy labelling regulations for space heaters** remains low, it will not only compel countries wanting to achieve more and faster to align, but it will also endanger everyone's climate goals.



Thank you

Jonathan VAVRE • jonathan.vavre@ecostandard.org

Melissa ZILL • melissa.zill@ecostandard.org



Environmental Coalition on Standards

Mundo-b, the Brussels
Sustainable House
Rue d'Edimbourg, 26
1050 Brussels, Belgium

+32 2894 4668
info@ecostandard.org

www.ecostandard.org



@ECOS_Standard



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