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THE ROLE OF BIOMASS HEATING FOR EU ENERGY POLICY TARGETS

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A number of EU food-energy consumption is used for heating purposes. Space heating, and its source assumption in the household and the energy system appears for more than half of (Driesen et al., 2015). Biomass and wind the largest share of biomass has been used for heating, whereby the household sector contributed the most part, followed by the industry. From 2000 to 2013, the share of biomass in the EU of total and primary energy demand has increased, from 4.6% to 4.7%, respectively. With the high energy prices, biomass has been a key source of energy in the European Union, especially in the residential and industrial sectors. The increased use of biomass for heating has been encouraged by government policies and the promotion of renewable energy sources.

The energy performance of buildings (EPB) is a key issue for the energy policy in the EU. The directive sets the energy performance of buildings directive (EPBD) (2010/31/EU) with a target of 20% reduction in the energy consumption of new buildings. The directive requires that from 2018 onwards, all new buildings in the EU should meet a minimum energy performance level, known as nearly zero energy buildings (NZEBs). NZEBs are buildings that almost completely meet their energy needs through renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures, with the remaining energy needs met by on-site or off-site renewable energy sources.

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Figure 1: Energy performance of buildings directive (EPBD) (2010/31/EU) with a target of 20% reduction in the energy consumption of new buildings.
BIOGRACE II
Harmonised Greenhouse Gas Calculations for Electricity, Heating and Cooling from Biomass