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Answer given by Ms Simson
on behalf of the European Commission
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The Commission monitors general developments in the energy sector of the Member States, in particular their progress to fulfil their 2030 climate and energy targets. This is primarily done through the biannual integrated National Energy and Climate Progress Reports (NECPRs)¹.

In the heating and cooling sector that has close links with the cogeneration sector, Member States have an obligation to notify their Comprehensive Assessments of their heating and cooling sector every five years². These notifications should identify the options to improve efficiency in the heating and cooling supply, including measures to promote cogeneration.

The latest Comprehensive Assessment submitted by Spain in 2022 points out that the potential of cogeneration technologies to improve the efficiency and share of renewable energy in heating and cooling sector is moderate.

The Commission can take legal action when there is an obligation for the Member States enshrined in EU law. As regards the need to ensure stability of financial support to renewable energy projects, only the Renewable Energy Directive includes in its Article 6 an obligation to this end³. This obligation covers only cogeneration projects and installations that use renewable energy sources for their input.

¹ https://commission.europa.eu/energy-climate-change-environment/implementation-eu-countries/energy-and-climate-governance-and-reporting/national-energy-and-climate-plans_en

² https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/heating-and-cooling_en#comprehensive-assessments-on-efficient-heating-and-cooling

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018L2001>