



## Project Fact Sheet

### Policy development for improving RES-H/C penetration in European Member States

#### RES-H Policy

#### Main Information

<b>Key Action:</b>	
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<b>Project's Partners</b>	University of Exeter, United Kingdom Polish National Energy Conservation Agency, Poland Vienna University of Technology, Institute of Power Systems and Energy Economics, Energy Economics Group, Austria Fraunhofer Society for the Advancement of Applied Research, Germany Centre for Renewable Energy Sources, Greece Lund University, Sweden Lithuanian Energy Institute, Lithuania O.Oe. Energiesparverband, Austria Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands, The Netherlands
<b>Project's website:</b>	<a href="http://www.res-h-policy.eu">www.res-h-policy.eu</a>
<b>Benefits:</b>	Enhanced market penetration of renewables on the heating and cooling markets in European Member States)
<b>Keywords:</b>	Renewable heating and cooling, support instruments
<b>Duration:</b>	10/2008 – 04/2011
<b>Budget:</b>	€ 1.449.255,00 (EU contribution: 75%)
<b>Contract number:</b>	IEE/07/692/SI2.499579

## Summary

The RES-H Policy project assists Member States in implementing the Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC) as far as aspects related to renewable heating and cooling are concerned. Member State governments were supported in setting up national sector specific 2020/2030 targets for renewable heating and cooling and thus in the development of the National Renewable Energy Action Plans as required by the Directive. Moreover the project aimed at initiating participatory national policy processes in which selected policy options to support renewable heating and cooling were be qualitatively and quantitatively assessed. That resulted in tailor made policy recommendations as to how to best design a support framework for an increased deployment of renewables in the heating and cooling sectors of seven selected target countries (Austria, Greece, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom). On the European level an assessment of options for coordinating and harmonising national policy approaches resulted in common design criteria for a general EU framework for renewable heating and cooling policies and an overview of costs and benefits of different harmonised strategies.

## Project's results

Result 1	Proposals for 2020/2030 sector specific targets for renewable heating and cooling for seven selected Member States as required by the Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC).
Result 2	Tailored recommendations for the development of national support policies for renewable heating and cooling including a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the effectiveness of these policies.
Result 3	Strategies how to best implement the recommended instruments in the context of some specific national renewable heating and cooling market framework conditions.
Result 4	Options for coordinating or harmonising national policies to promote RES-H/C including a sound analysis of the costs and benefits of such policy strategies.

## Lessons learnt

Lesson 1	Some Member States (especially the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands and Hungary) have very high ambitions for RES-H/C. However, RES-H/C support policies and measures reported with the NREAPs stick to existing fiscal measures and do not seem to be ambitious enough to achieve the indicative 2020 RES-H/C targets. This means that the need for a support framework aiming to enhance exploitation of RES-H/C potentials does not get adequate attention in many Member States. Member State governments and all other policy makers need to adjust their policy priorities by putting more efforts into establishing adequate framework conditions for a sound development of RES-H/C markets. Apart from fiscal instruments Member State governments should be encouraged to also think about the implementation of new innovative approaches, e.g. price- or quantity based instruments (as e.g. has been done by the UK with the introduction of the Renewable Heat Incentive).
Lesson 2	Sound development of RES-H/C markets requires a coherent and coordinated policy framework considering the needs of multiple heterogeneous technologies used at different scales and to produce different qualities of heat. Policies and regulations need to cover measures to overcome existing economic barriers and a full set of instruments addressing non-financial barriers such as administrative hurdles, information, quality and training deficits. Moreover support policies for RES-H/C should be aligned especially to those policies addressing efficiency measures in buildings (e.g. building codes, refurbishment standards), policies to support CHP and the use of industrial waste heat. Integrated policy packages are required to trigger integrated renovation measures in existing buildings but also to steer the building sector towards nearly zero-energy buildings as required by Directive 2010/31/EU (EPBD).
Lesson 3	Data availability necessary to carry out proper policy analysis varies strongly between countries. In particular, in those countries with a currently low share of RES-H (or single RES-H technologies) it is difficult for stakeholders to assess possible diffusion rates or the impact of different policy approaches. Statistical data about RES-H/C and related sectors (e.g. about the structure of the building stock) should be collected systematically and made available in an adequate level of disaggregation).

## Last updated

Last updated: 29 June 2011