Financial incentives for RES linked to energy performance

Main barriers and solution pathways

Implementation map

Please find detailed information on the policy approach in the ENEFIRST report <u>"Priority areas for implementing Efficiency First"</u>

https://enefirst.eu/reports-findings/

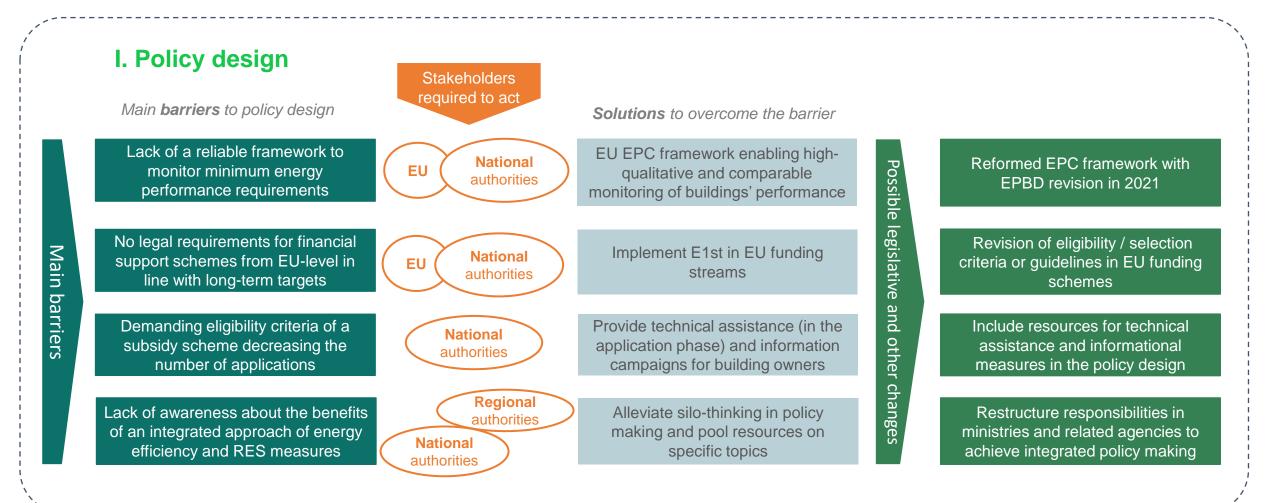


Short introduction to the policy approach Financial incentives for RES linked to energy performance

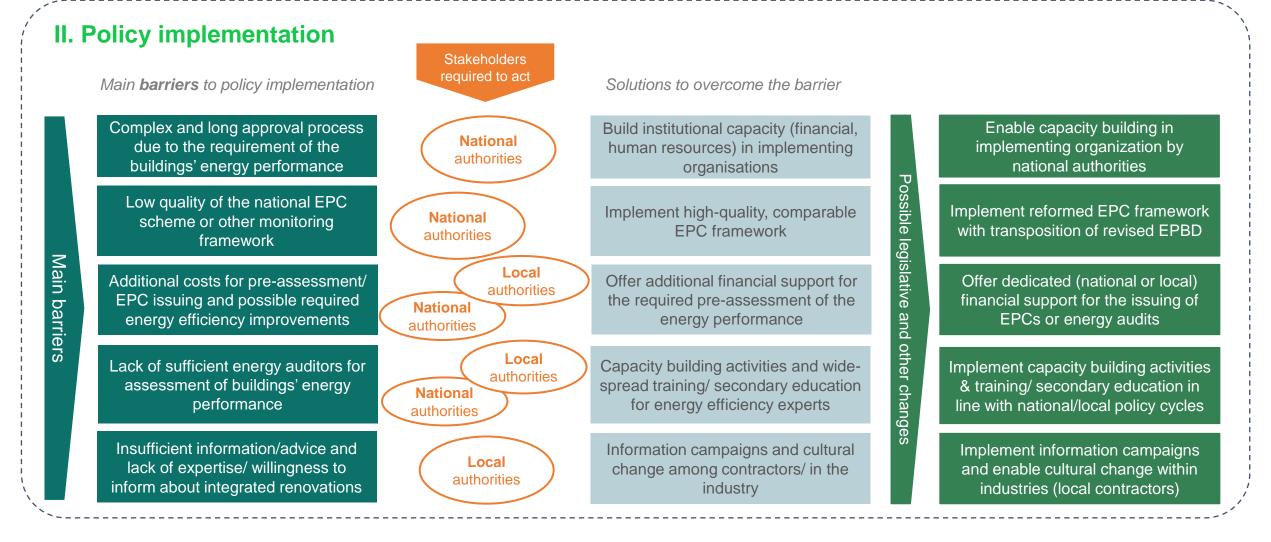
Financial support schemes for distributed renewable energy installations should be **subject to predefined energy performance levels of the related building** or energy efficiency requirements for the renewable energy system to perform most efficiently and be sized adequately thereby limiting its impact in front of the meter, use trigger points and/or **to avoid lock-in effect** (e.g., about roof insulation when installing PV panels).

Business as usual	E1st scenario
Financial incentives for renewable energy systems are available without energy requirements	Financial schemes (grants, feed-in tariffs etc.) require a certain heat loss/ energy performance level before investing in the RES system
No legal requirements when installing e.g. a heat pump or PV panels	Energy efficiency requirements (e.g. roof/ wall insulation) linked to RES systems (use of trigger points)

Overcoming the main barriers to the design and implementation of E1st Financial incentives for RES linked to energy performance



Overcoming the main barriers to the design and implementation of E1st Financial incentives for RES linked to energy performance



Further reading

• ENEFIRST report "Priority areas for implementing Efficiency First"

- Chapter 3.1.3 Identified policy approaches in the buildings sector
- Chapter 3.7 EU funding mechanisms
- ENEFIRST international examples:
 - Case study 1: <u>Building energy performance requirements of the Irish heat pump</u>
 <u>system grant</u>

enefirst.

Case study 16: <u>Linking renewable support to building energy performance</u>