

A Solar Thermal Ordinance in your Community

Solar thermal can play a key role for reducing CO₂ emissions and improving quality of life in your community:

Building the future today - preparing the building stock to meet the post-oil and -gas era challenge. Buildings constructed today will use energy for decades to come.

Saving energy.....and the environment - an equivalent of approximately 12 million tons of oil or 39 million tons of CO₂ emissions saved if 50% of Europe's hot water demand is met by solar energy.

Right from the beginning - integrating solar thermal at the design stage or when the heating system is replaced, thus lowering the installation cost as well as limiting additional building costs.

Owners build, tenants save - lower energy costs for tenants too. A STO ensures that renewables are also used when the energy bill is paid by the tenant who cannot decide on the building's heating system.

Promoting solar thermal - a stable market share generating investments throughout the whole supply chain, resulting in economies of scale and greater use of solar energy.

Stimulating the economy - planning and installation form a major part of the solar thermal value chain, they create jobs and help boost the local economy.

Minimal impact on public finances - very little administrative overhead and public funds commitment.

How to plan a Solar Thermal Ordinance

At www.solarordinances.eu you can read all about case studies on the successful implementation of Solar Thermal Ordinances and learn about the best "recipe" on how to develop an efficient STO.

You will also find there useful tools to help you plan your local Solar Thermal Ordinance and guide you through the whole process. This STO Toolbox includes the following sections:

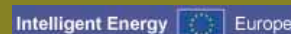
- **Context** - gives background information on STOs, communications and in particular all the pro arguments for the adoption of a STO in your community.
- **Baseline Assessment** - provides analysis tools in connection with the status, potential and feasibility of a STO in your area.
- **Ordinance Components** - contains model texts and legal approaches for drafting a tailor-made ordinance.
- **Flanking Measures** - lists supporting activities proposals to strengthen the STO.
- **Monitoring** - this is useful for tracking the STO's impact.

The Helpdesk supports you in planning a STO.
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Towards zero energy buildings

Solar Thermal Ordinances



Making a commitment to local sustainable energy

A cost-effective policy for sustainable municipalities

Solar Thermal Ordinances

Solar Thermal Ordinances (STO) are legal provisions making mandatory the installation of solar thermal systems in buildings.

The obligation mainly applies to new buildings and those undergoing major refurbishment. The owner is responsible for ensuring that the solar thermal system installed meets legal requirements.

Most of the existing STOs are connected to national or regional energy laws and implemented through local building codes.

A growing number of European municipalities, regions and countries are adopting solar thermal obligations, so far involving over 150 million inhabitants.

The ProSTO project

Boosting the use of solar thermal systems in the European countries is the prime objective of the ProSTO project in promoting an efficient implementation of solar thermal ordinances and supporting European local authorities in planning, developing, introducing and managing efficient solar thermal ordinances (STOs).

The region of Lazio (IT), the cities of Lisbon (PT), Murcia (ES), Stuttgart (DE) and Giurgiu (RO) are participating in this joint action to showcase best practice STOs. The aim is to implement optimized STOs, consisting of model regulations, tuned criteria, efficient administrative procedures and flanking measures.

A large number of practical tools are already available on the website www.solarordinances.eu, such as the STO database, the STO toolbox and the STO helpdesk. The dissemination of information on project results through the authorities' networks will also target and persuade new potential communities to adopt STOs.

Solar Thermal offers many benefits



»»» **Aesthetic integration into buildings**

»»» **Jobs creation and boost to local economy**

»»» **Energy security**

»»» **Cost-effective savings on CO₂ emissions**

»»» **Widely-used proven technology**

»»» **Readily available all over Europe**

»»» **Focus on environmental issues**

“ Our justifiably ambitious climate protection goals are reachable. However, this needs active combatants. With the provided regulations we found a passable way for on one hand making an effective contribution to reducing CO₂-emissions and on the other hand not overburden the single citizen. People do follow, because they feel, that we have to act for protecting the climate.”

Tanja Gönner, Minister for the Environment of Baden-Württemberg, Germany



“ Solar energy will be the “sun of energy”.”

Professor Eduardo de Oliveira Fernandes, former Secretary of State for Environment (Portuguese Government, 1984-1985), Secretary of State to the Minister of Economy for Energy and Innovation (Portuguese Government, 2001-2002), and Chairman of the Commission for Buildings Thermal Regulations at the CSOPT (Portuguese Ministry of Public Works, 2002-2006)



“ Solar thermal has enormous potential and low costs. Our challenge in Lazio is to convince people of the advantages deriving from its use.”

Filiberto Zaratti, Regional Minister for Environment and Cooperation among Peoples, Lazio Region, Italy



“ Today, energy is a part of everyday life. Conventional energy sources are limited, but as leaders in our community, we have the obligation to set an example of good practice in the areas of energy saving and renewable energy use, so that citizens would acknowledge the importance of each gesture intended to contribute to the health of the planet.”

Lucian ILIESCU, Mayor of Giurgiu Municipality, Romania



“ Our common target is to tackle all the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities to achieve a real sustainability, both for the municipal administration and the neighbors of our municipality. In this point, Solar Thermal Energy is a very important potential for our municipality. The Solar Thermal Obligation will contribute to regulate, guide and enhance the development of these systems, increasing the use of energy coming from renewable resources and reducing CO₂ emissions.”

Adela Martínez Cachá, Deputy Mayor for Environment and Urban Quality at the City Council of Murcia, Vice-President of the Local Agency for Energy and Climate Change of Murcia, Spain

