1. **Municipality of Gotland – Planning for a renewable energy society**

Municipal energy planning aims to ensure the local supply and distribution of energy for electricity and fuel, promote an efficient use of energy, support a reduction of energy use and - in later years - also contribute to climate protection On the island of Gotland the municipality have identified the possibility of regional growth and development by less dependence upon energy from imported sources and more local RE activities.

2. Important lessons learned

Long term POLITICAL frames and OBJECTIVES are necessary to encourage investors. An active LOCAL PLANNING process has to be developed.

Give support to local ENTREPRENEURS in the RE sector, Awareness and acceptance from the public is needed early in the process to avoid later trouble by complaints and delayed development due to the complaining process.

3. **Municipal strategies**

Create and market good examples in municipal buildings

Pellets introduction on Gotland is one of those examples

Independent energy advisory service

People need neutral and reliable information

Information campaigns to identified target groups is a good activity for a municipality to support

Several years will be needed! Decision process for people thinking of new heating systems for their houses takes time!

4.Pictures! RE development on Gotland: Combined systems are natural further steps from what's already started by

- Windpower developed by private investors, supported by municipal planning and local political decisions
- RE in public owned district heating in the villages comes to a large extent from regionally produced woodchips
- Woodpellet replace oil heating in municipal peripheral buildings
- The first biogas plant from agriculture residues is put at work at the agriculture school to replace oil heating

5. Support local networking Important relations are:
Producer- Installer, Local installers– Local customers.
Successful communication in those relations will encourage new customers and speed up the development.

6.Picture from pellet camping: learning to know the customers

7. Public Campaigns
Public campaigns shall be directed to those who heat their houses with oil or electricity. Have national pellets and or solar associations as participants. Make local chimneysweepers and installation companies participate in the campaign because the customers need to meet those actors.

8. Introduction of combined RE systems
Advantages in practical and economic terms must be shown
Installations must be of good quality and well dimensioned
because a new market cannot take the bad reputation of some early installations of heating plant that doesn't work.
I guess we can agree on the good idea of using the cheap and clean solar heating as much as possible and then add with burning biomass only when needed?
So, what are the barriers, except availability of good systems?

9. Barriers for combined RE Customers devoted to one RE system might be content with that system alone if they already have a single system installed.
The combined system might be most competitive in new or totally renovated houses, which are only a small part of the houses. The economy for combined system compared to single system might depend upon the value of customer's private time
More technically advanced systems, the lower running costs will initially demand a larger investment

10. A municipality with less dependence upon fossil fuel and developed use of solar and biomass probably have made a significant contribution to a SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL and ECONOMIC sustainable development where local RE solutions give economic advantages and creates new jobs.