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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Renewable Energy for Residential Heating and Cooling; Copyright; Contents; List of Exhibits; Acknowledgements; Executive Summary; Part 1: Best Practices in the Deployment of Renewable energy for heating and cooling in the residential sector; 1. Introduction; 1.1 Background; 1.2 Objectives; 1.3 Project scope; 1.4 Approach; 1.5 Report organization; 2. Review of Country Experience; 2.1 Information collected; 2.2 Comparison of GDP and residential conventional energy costs; 2.3 REHC installed capacity, resource and cost comparisons; 2.4 Relative cost of renewable heating and cooling 3. Review of Programmes3.1 Selection of programmes for further investigation; 3.2 Data collection and development of programme summaries; 3.3 Trends and patterns in successful programmes; 3.4 Definitions, drivers and indicators of 'success'; 4. Best Practices; 4.1 Selection of best practices; 4.2 Best practice guide organization; 4.3 Best practice analysis; 5. Conclusions and Recommendations; 5.1 Review of country experience with REHC technologies; 5.2 Review of successful REHC programmes; 5.3 Best practices for REHC

programmes; 5.4 Key conclusions; 5.5 Recommendations  
5.6 Additional recommendations for future work  
6. Country Summaries; 6.1 Austria; 6.2 Canada; 6.3 Denmark; 6.4 France; 6.5 Germany; 6.6 Ireland; 6.7 Italy; 6.8 Japan; 6.9 Netherlands; 6.10 Norway; 6.11 Spain; 6.12 UK; 6.13 US; 6.14 China; 7. Programme Selection and Case Studies; 7.1 Programme selection; 7.2 Programme case studies; Spar mit Solar (Austrian regional promotion programme); Ja zu Solar (Austrian regional promotion programme); Salzburg (Austrian regional subsidy programme); Vorarlberg (Austrian regional subsidy programme); Upper Austria's Energy Action Plans Umweltlandesfonds Steiermark (Austrian regional subsidy programme) Marktanzreizprogramm (Market Incentive Programme), German Financial Incentive Programme for Renewable Heat; The Solar Keymark Certification Scheme for Solar Thermal Products; Barcelona, Spain Solar Thermal Ordinance, Spain; France's Direct Tax Credit; Norway's Household Subsidy Programme; Climate Alliance of European Cities; Innovative Programmes; 8. Part 1 Glossary; Part 2: Best Practices Guide; 9. This Guide; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 How to use this guide; 9.3 Scope of the guide; 9.4 Source of information provided in this guide  
10. Best Practices  
10.1 Best Practice 1: Establish plans and programmes to achieve the established targets. These programmes should address all market participants and should be long-term; 10.2 Best Practice 2: Consider having a third party design, implement and/or evaluate the programme; 10.3 Best Practice 3: Break longer-term targets into shorter-term milestone targets; 10.4 Best Practice 4: Design and implement evaluations and refine both portfolio targets and programmes based on the evaluations  
10.5 Best Practice 5: Develop flexible plans and tools to support regional or municipal progress to the established targets

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## Sommario/riassunto

Heating and cooling represent significant energy loads around the world, with the associated high level of carbon emissions. Many countries have commitments in place to derive an increasing proportion of the energy they use for heating and cooling from renewable sources; some are seeing greater success than others in moving towards these targets. This best practices handbook from the International Energy Agency's Renewable Energy Technology Deployment (RETD) Implementing Agreement provides energy policymakers and professionals in the renewable energy industry with a practical, easy to

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