PRIORITY ACTION TEN

SMALL-SCALE RENEWABLE CENTRAL HEATING

WHAT IS SMALL-SCALE RENEWABLE CENTRAL HEATING?

Small-scale renewable central heating consists of systems that allow the generation of heat for space heating and domestic hot water (DHW), using renewable energy with the use of small-scale energy generators such as heat pumps, biomass boilers and other new technologies, at residential and non-residential scale.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE ENERGY SAVINGS ACHIEVED?

With the implementation of small-scale renewable energy systems in buildings, for central heating, cooling or DHW, an improvement in energy efficiency is achieved, which translates into lower energy consumption or a greater degree of self-sufficiency, and a reduction in the amount of greenhouse gas emissions.

WHAT ARE THE ENERGY SAVINGS OPPORTUNITIES?

The installation of small-scale renewable energy systems that replace the current heating and DHW systems in buildings, will improve their energy efficiency, thus reducing their consumption and dependence on polluting fuels.

WHAT MAKES CALCULATING ENERGY SAVINGS CHALLENGING?

The main challenge is in estimating national specific values necessary for the calculation of energy savings like parameters on heat demand, the share of energy carriers and the efficiency of heating technologies. However, in case national data is not available, average European indicative values are provided by streamSAVE.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS?

The streamSAVE project provides indicative values for climate correction, behavioural aspects, efficiency of different heating technologies, heat demand and share of energy carriers so that Member States can estimate their savings. However, using national specific data would result in more accurate estimates.

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