

Table 14. Solar hot water: Summary results of effectiveness (OECD and BRICS)

Average yearly effectiveness level 2000-2005	Country	Range of average yearly effectiveness 2004/2005	Generation in 2005 (TJ)	Main policy instrument(s) in 2005
> 0.5%	BRA	> 0.5%	4 270	n/a ¹
	AUT	> 0.5%	3816	Investment incentive (capital grants) (federal, regional) information dissemination training programmes
	CHN	> 0.5%	11 5358	n/a ²
	NZL	0.2-0.5%	230	n/a
0.2-0.5%	DEU	0.2-0.5%	10 655	Investment incentive (capital grants, preferential loans) ³
	TUR	0.2-0.5%	16 111	n/a
0.05-0.2%	ESP	0.2-0.5%	2 577	Building regulations (federal, local)
	LUX	0.05-0.2%	5	n/a
	MEX	0.05-0.2%	730	n/a
	CHE	0.2-0.5%	1 039	n/a
	NLD	0.05-0.2%	786	n/a
	CZE	0.2-0.5%	103	n/a
	IND	0.05-0.2%	4 037	n/a ⁴
	PRT	0.05-0.2%	939	n/a
	GRC	0.05-0.2%	4 224	n/a
	DNK	0.05-0.2%	411	n/a
	HUN	< 0.05%	81	n/a

1. In 2007, Brazil's largest city Sao Paulo promulgated a law requiring solar hot water in all new buildings larger than 800 square metres (REN21, 2008).

2. Several Chinese municipalities have introduced solar hot water mandates since 2005, e.g. Shenzhen in 2006.

3. Germany promulgated its federal Renewable Energy Heating Law in 2008, which requires all new residential buildings, starting in 2009, to obtain at least 14 percent of household heating and hot water energy from renewables, including solar, biomass and geothermal. The German federal government has allocated EUR350 million per year for capital grants to help homeowners meet their requirements (REN21, 2008).

4. In 2006, the National Capital Territory of Delhi introduced a solar water heating obligation on certain building types, including hospitals, schools and large residential buildings.