

October 2021

Decarbonising our cities and homes

SHIFFT lunchtalk 18.10.2021

Dr Jan Rosenow

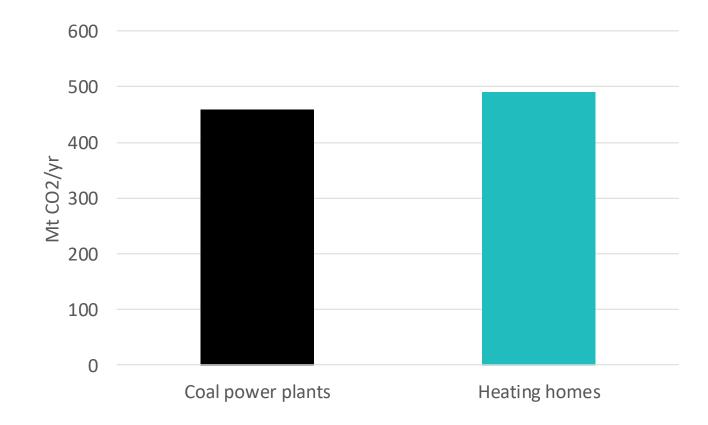
The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)®

Rue de la Science 23 B-1040 Brussels Belgium +44 7722 343137 jrosenow@raponline.org raponline.org



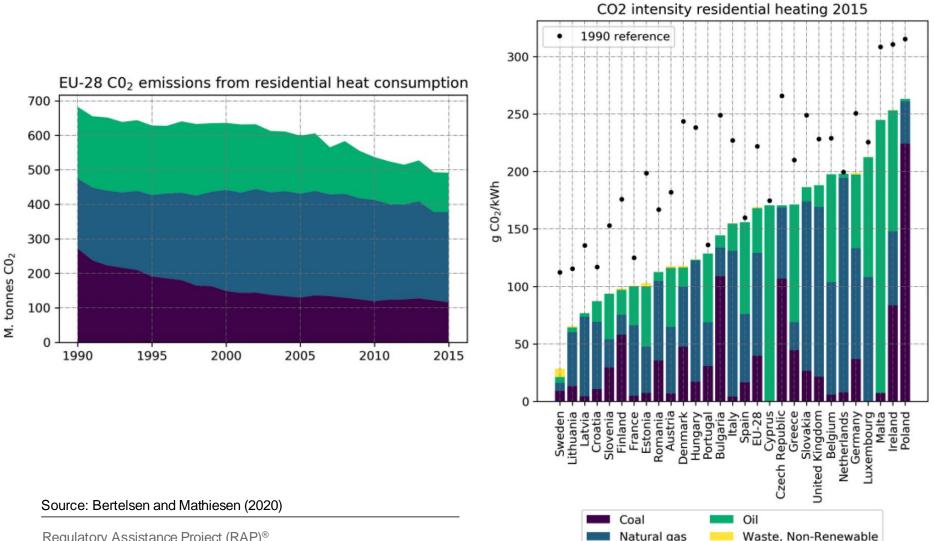


Heating emits more carbon than all coal power plants in Europe



Source: Europe Beyond Coal (2020), Bertelsen and Mathiesen (2020)

Improvements but not fast enough



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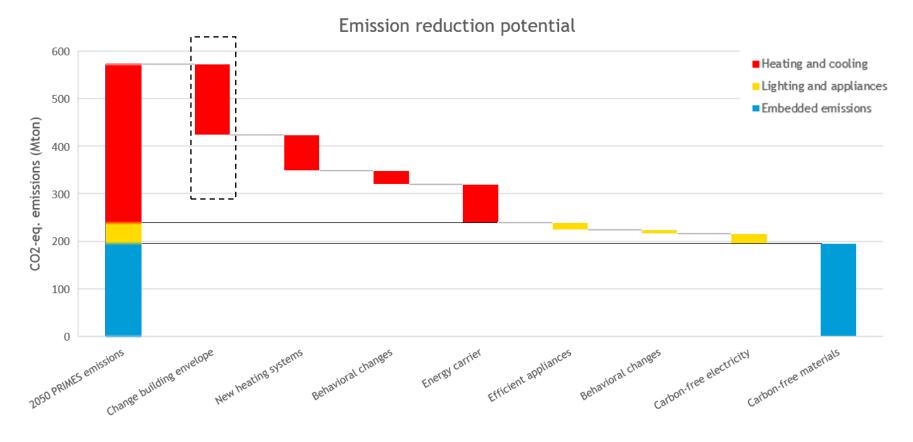


Markets Cities Finance Business

OPINION - 15/APRIL/2019 Don't throw money for heat decarbonisation out of the window

A combination of low-carbon heating technologies and energy efficiency improvements is the obvious answer to decarbonise heating, says Jan Rosenow, Director of European programmes with the Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)

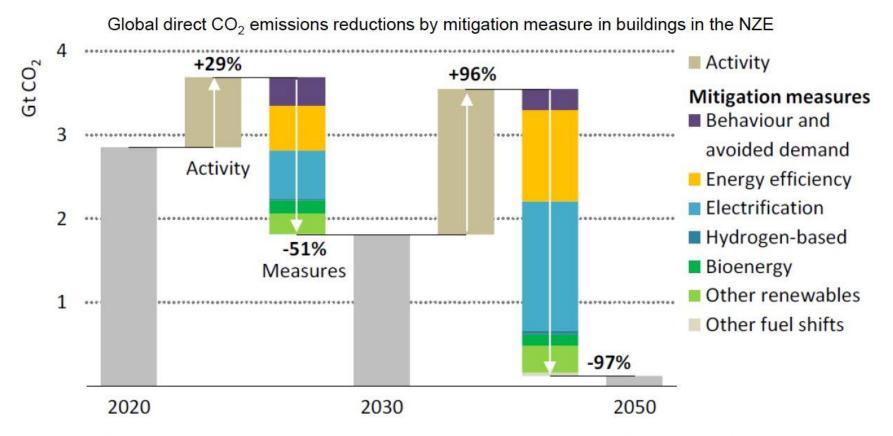
Efficiency First to reduce system costs



Source: Fraunhofer ISI 2020

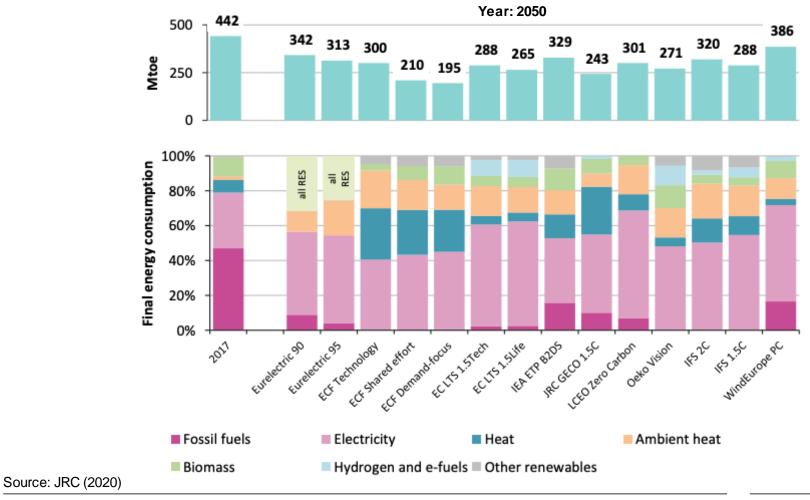
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Electrification together with building renovation key driver for decarbonisation



Electrification and energy efficiency account for nearly 70% of buildings-related emissions reductions through to 2050, followed by solar thermal, bioenergy and behaviour

Most studies see energy efficiency and electrification as key solutions







A selection of important barriers

Demand side

- Up-front cost
- Operational cost
- Intertia
- Awareness
- Hassle
- Lack of interest
- Confidence in technology
- Lack of trained engineers
- Lack of space
- Planning requirements
- Electricity supply capacity

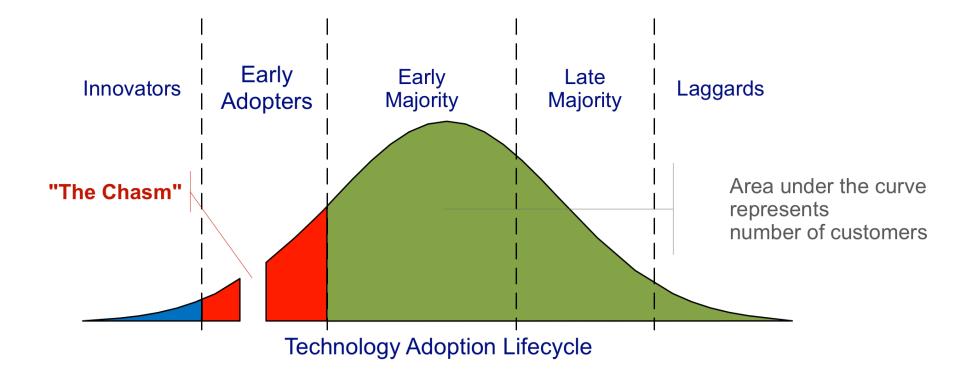
Supply side

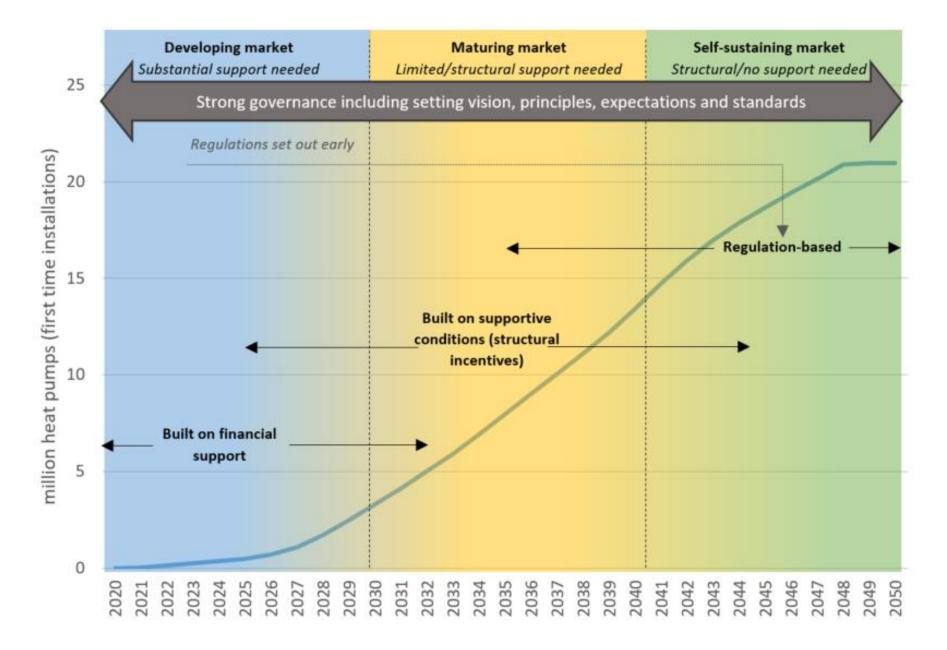
- Access to and cost of capital
- Business hidden costs or transaction costs
- Lack of trained installers
- Awareness
- Limited geographical coverage
- Insufficient sales volume to sustain supply chain
- Infrastructure deployment disruptive

Important policy questions

- Do we need regulation and if so, what does this look like?
- What should the role of carbon pricing be?
- How about the potential inclusion of buildings in the EU ETS?
- What financial support programmes are needed?
- What information needs to be provided?
- How can customers be protected?

Innovation adoption curve







GREATER MANCHESTER 2038

A DECARBONISATION PATHWAY

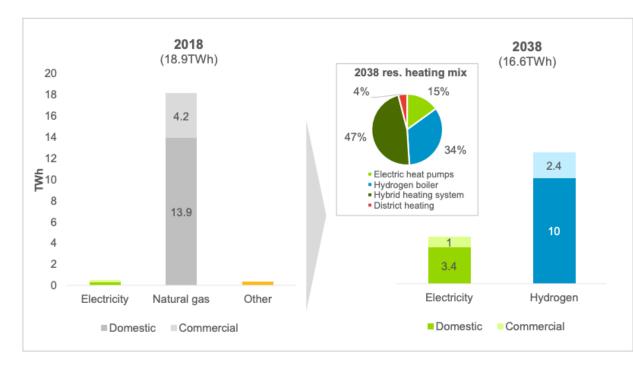


Your Gas Network



A Guidehouse Company

ENERGY DEMAND BUILDINGS – HEATING DEMAND DECLINES FROM 18.9TWH TO 16.8TWH IN 2038



Short-term Actions

- Insulation of domestic properties (at least 2 EPC level improvement for all)
- Retrofit of public estate
- Streamline policy framework
- Lobby for national policy direction
- Embed detailed energy planning
- Pilot BEMS

Research

Large scale technology trial

Note: "Other" includes coal and oil.

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What can cities do?

- Local heat planning for district heating (Vienna)
- Leverage role as trusted actor and coordinator building local partnerships (Birmingham)
- Impose bans on the use of fossil heating (Seattle)
- Require renewable heating for new heating systems (Hamburg)
- Lead by example and decarbonise heating in public buildings and social housing (Boston)



Conclusions

- Decarbonising heat is critical for meeting climate goals
- Energy efficiency is key to minimise costs
- Electrification is a central pillar together with district heating
- Whole range of policy instruments needed to accelerate replacement rates
- Cities have an important role



About RAP

The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)[®] is an independent, non-partisan, non-governmental organization dedicated to accelerating the transition to a clean, reliable, and efficient energy future.

Learn more about our work at raponline.org



Dr Jan Rosenow Director of European Programmes The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)® Rue de la Science 23 B-1040 Brussels Belgium +44 7722 343137 jrosenow @raponline.org raponline.org I janrosenow.com