# How to build Smart Energy Regions

4 – 5 July 2016 Karlsruhe, Germany

# Drivers and barriers for a zero carbon built environment

# Phil Jones Welsh School of Architecture





TechnologieRegion Karlsruhe





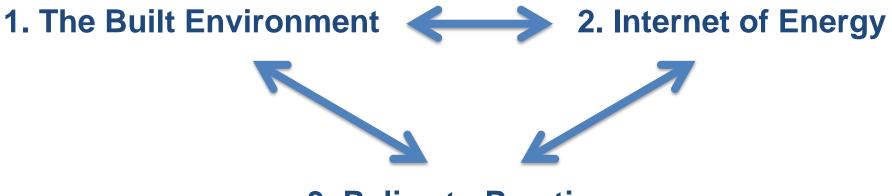
Baden-Württemberg

MINISTERIUM FÜR UMWELT, KLIMA UND ENERGIEWIRTSCHAFT

# How to build Smart Energy Regions

4 – 5 July 2016 Karlsruhe, Germany

# Drivers and barriers for a zero carbon built environment



3. Policy to Practice

# **Zero Carbon Built Environment**

## TOP-DOWN Policy

# Urban Scale

Retrofit

**Buildings and infrastructures** 

**New Build** 

**Energy Supply** 

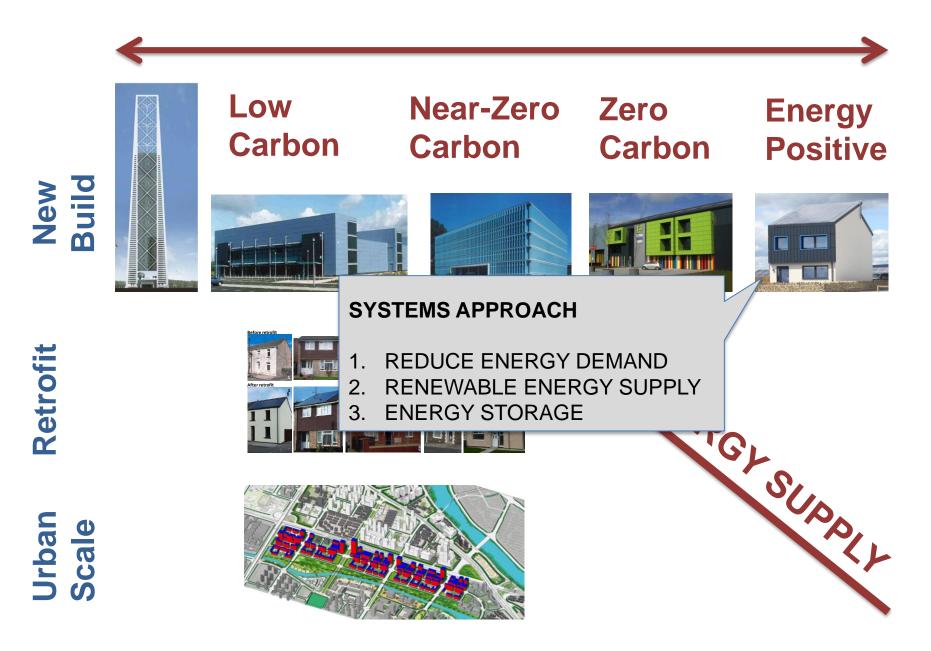
**Central Grids** 

**Distributed Energy** 

**Building integrated** 

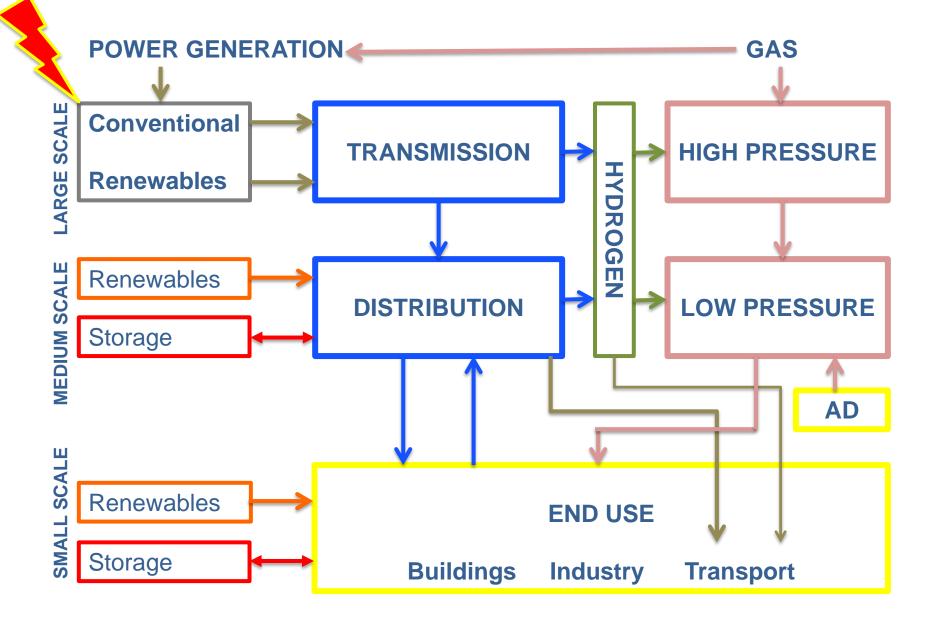
## **BOTTOM-UP People / Practice**

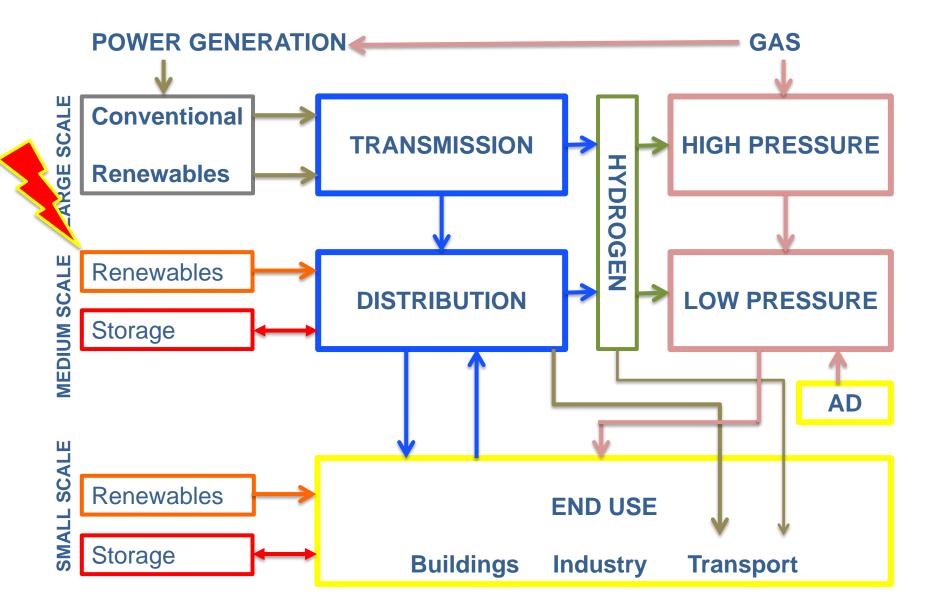
# **Range of building performance**

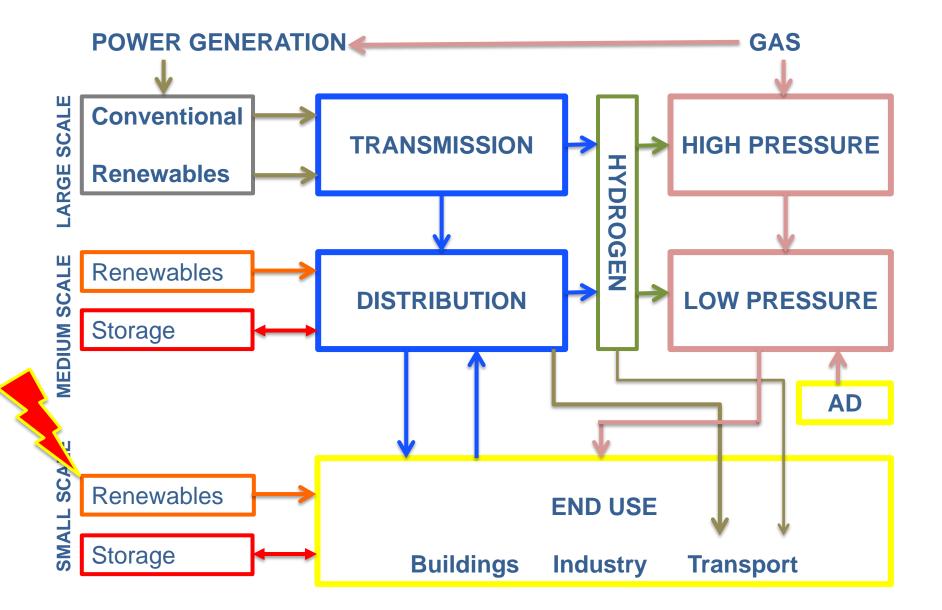


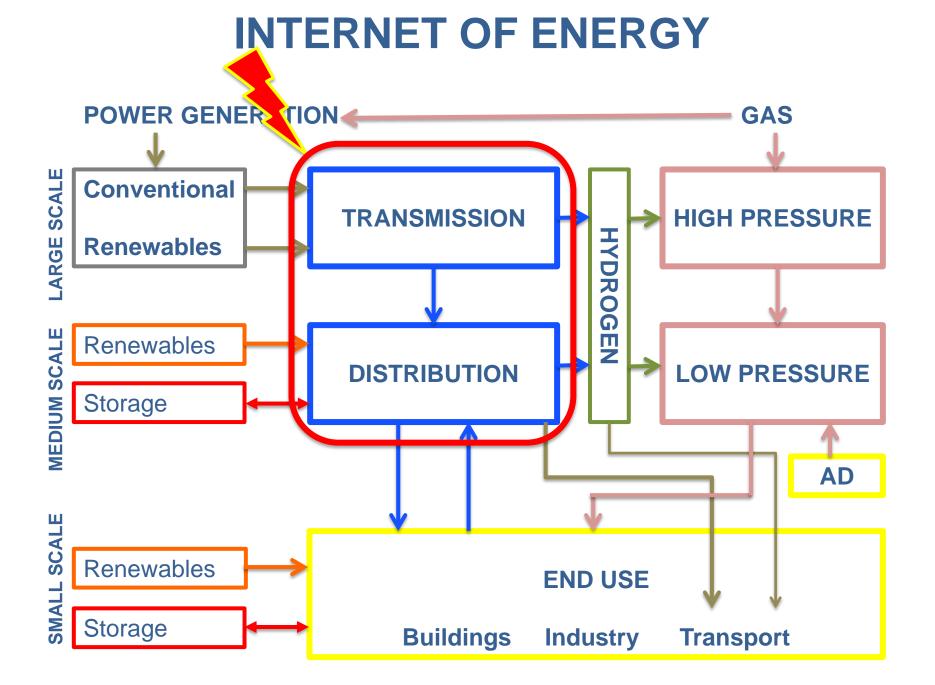
# **DISTRIBUTED ENERGY CLUSTER: CENIN**

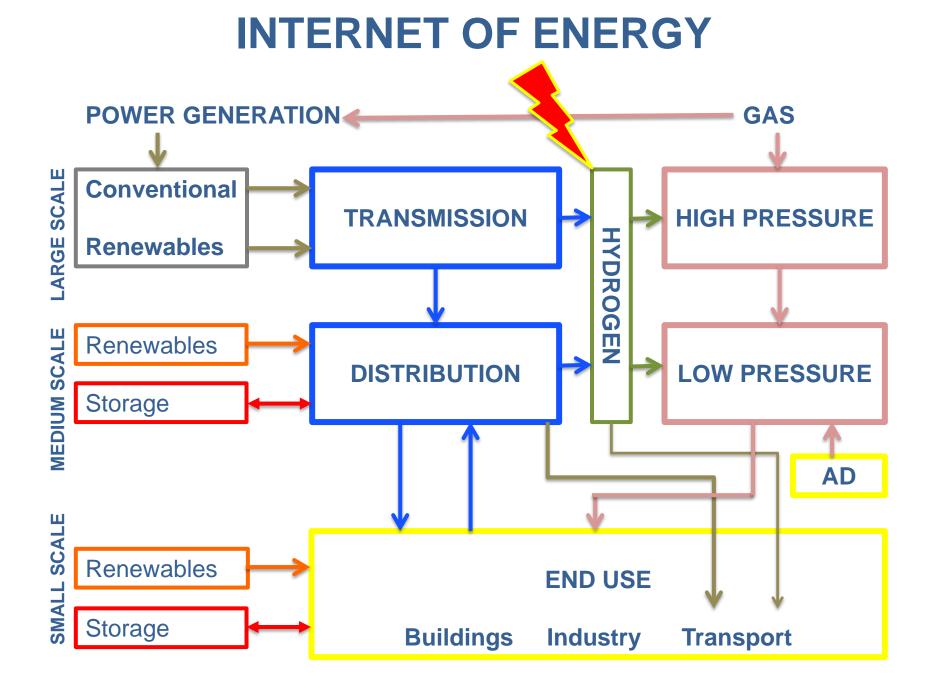


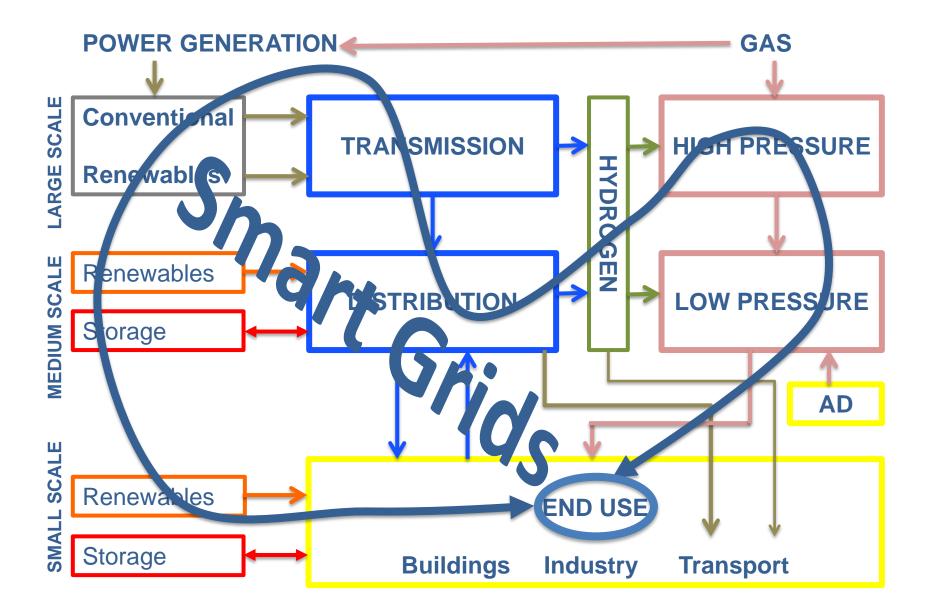




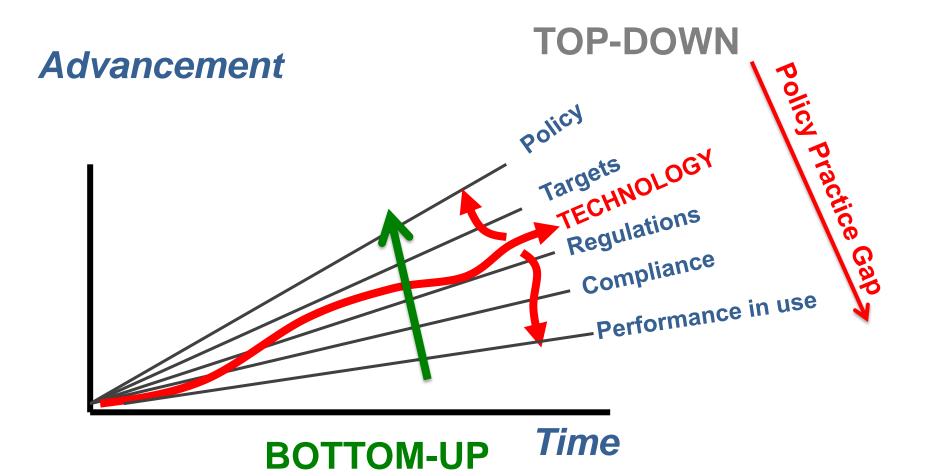








# **IDEAS INTO PRACTICE ?**





#### The Role of City-Regions in the Achievement of a Low-Carbon Economy

#### A workshop organised by COST and the Directorate General Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

Brussels - 4 February 2016

Report by Prof. Philip John Jones, Dr Mickael Pero, Dr Fabio Taucer



### The Role of City-Regions in the Achievement of a Low-Carbon Economy

How can the transition of policy into practice be speeded up and how can regulations and incentives help in this process?

- Connect between policy goals and their practical implementation
- Strive for every project to be zero carbon
- Reduce conflicts around policy and lobbying, procurement, regulation and innovation
- Encourage and incentivise 'doing better' with more aspirational targets rather than the culture of minimum standards
- Empower consumers by providing information and an understanding of choice
- Maximise the impact from research programmes to provide a greater knowledge and understanding to government policy makers, industry and the public at large on visioning a future 'zero carbon' built environment.



The Role of City-Regions in the Achievement of a Low-Carbon Economy

How can the transition of policy into practice be speeded up and how can regulations and incentives help in this process?

## Business as usual will not meet the political targets

How can industry and government respond to the change required; what new industries and business models are needed?

- Challenge the status quo to remove the obstacles that inhibit the transition to a zero carbon built environment
- Aim for a **systemic change** rather than incremental change, not just in technology, but also in socio-economic processes and governance
- Review existing frameworks of procurement, standardization and regulation, which may lock-in to old technologies and processes
- Develop new integrative finance tools that encapsulate multiple benefits and risk management
- Encourage **co-creation and responsible innovation** across end-users and supply chains, engaging with technical solutions and their implementation to add value and encourage a fast take-up
- Encourage old industries to adopt change and new industries that will commit to the zero carbon agenda.



### Achievement of a Low-Carbon Economy

How can the transition of policy into practice be speeded up and how can regulations and incentives help in this process?

### Business as usual will not meet the political targets How can industry and government respond to the change required; what new industries and business models are needed?

# A new equilibrium between top-down and bottom-up solutions is needed

What is the appropriate balance of top-down and bottom-up and how can this be operationalised?

- Increase the emphasis on bottom-up activities in relation to the balance of top-down and bottom-up
- Use 'middle out' agents to operationalize bottom-up activities in response to topdown policy
- Provide clear vision and leadership across all levels, in government, industry, thirdsector and communities.

Economy



How can the transition of policy into practice be speeded up and how can regulations and incentives help in this process?

### Business as usual will not meet the political targets How can industry and government respond to the change required; what new industries and business models are needed?

# A new equilibrium between top-down and bottom-up solutions is needed

What is the appropriate balance of top-down and bottom-up and how can this be operationalised?

### **Differences across Europe should be recognised**

Recognise differences across countries and regions, and bring 'up to speed' areas less equipped to deal with the transition?

- Encourage mechanisms for sharing information within and across countries and regions.
- Build on and encourage interaction across **existing networks**, such as the Covenant of Mayors, EUROCITIES, and COST Actions.



#### The Role of City-Regions in the Achievement of a Low-Carbon Economy

A workshop organised by COST and the Directorate General Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

Brussels - 4 February 2016

Report by Prof. Philip John Jones, Dr Mickael Pero, Dr Fabio Taucer

# http://www.cost.eu/events/city-regions-low-carbon



The Role of City-Regions in the Achievement of a Low-Carbon Economy