

UNITED KINGDOM

1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Urban population

lotal population

Functional Urban Area population*

population

Share of urban

Average urban growth

66.972

59.730 million (2020)

89%

3%

*Data source: European Commission (2020), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1981

72%

Annual construction

Annual construction rate

0.9%

Residential

Non-residential

29,000

thousand dwellings

(2022)

617.7

million m² (2023) 261.3

thousand dwellings

(2022)

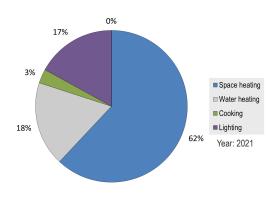
N/A million m²

Energy & emissions data

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	1,562	1,585	1.5%
	1990	2021	+/- rate
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	1990 75.75	2021 66.19	+/- rate -12.6%

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)



Non-residential buildings	2021
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	760.6
	2021

Heating degree days***

2,406.8

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

12.3

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker³

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

² https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies	responsible for	BEE (building	energy efficiency	and related policies

Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)
,

Department of Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ)

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

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E	

Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	A B C D E	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	A B C D E	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards

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	Local governments can customise national standards.
	Local governments cannot <u>adjust national standards,</u> but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.
√	Local governments cannot adjust national standards. All building codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country.
√	Neighbourhood level



The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level

approach/planning



More ambitious policy instrument by local governments

In March 2021, the Senedd passed a suite of regulations to set a Net Zero Wales 2050 target, increased Wales decdal emissions targets, and set Wales Carbon Budget 2 and 3 in line with them.

Scotland aims to reach Net Zero by 2045 "The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019, amends the Climate Change (Scotland) act 2009, sets targets to reduce Scotland's emissions of all greenhouse gases to net zero by 2045 at the latest, ahead of the 2050 UKOwide target"

Capacity building

Government funding programmes to train/enhance skills for SMEs

Designing for ZEB	_	Insulation	√
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipment	t 🗸
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings		Other	



	Actions undertaken b	v the national o	government to sup	port local go	overnments for BE	E policy implementatio
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Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	_
Providing funding for training	√
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	_
Developing online platforms to share best practices	Priority ✓
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	
Offering grants to hire consultants	_
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	Priority ✓
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	-

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	✓	✓	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	✓	_	✓	✓	_

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

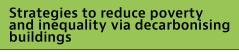
	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
		6	500,000 installations a year by 2028
当	Rooftop PVs	->- ≈≈	Solar heating of water
0	Other renewable energy	量片	Other
		T	he fuel poverty target is to ensure poor homes to achieve EPC C by 2030



Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials

Energy poverty





Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people	✓
Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes	
Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission	[5 ₂] [—] [—]
Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost	[5 ₂] [—] [—]
Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED)	
Energy bill coupon	5 ₂ k
Energy coach/consultation	
Other	

Note: Policies targeting specific households

⊃⊿ Low-incor

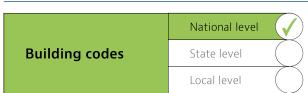


me 🛕 Elderly 🐸 Households with more than 3 children 🛭 🛭

Other

DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings



Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ All	☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	✓ All	☐ Only large units
Renovated	✓ All	☐ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	✓
Primary energy consumption	✓
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	
Energy efficiency of equipment	✓
Operational carbon reduction	√
Whole life cycle carbon	
Comprehensive green building assessment	
Other	



Stricter standards for public buildings than private	e buildings			ń	For new construction	₹ For renovation
	Public	c bu	ıildin	gs	Public hous	ing
Energy efficiency	<u> </u>	A	۹		ሰ ላ	
Zero energy/emission	-	_	_			-
Renewable energy	-	_	_			
Embodied carbon/life cycle	-	_	_			
Locally sourced & recycled materials	-	_	_			
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment	\checkmark					
Types of certificates/programme				Target for Manda	tory EPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	✓			New buildings (residential)	✓
Energy labelling on passive house				New buildings (non-residential)	✓
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption				Existing buildin	gs for renovation	_
Comprehensive built environment certification	_			Existing buildin	gs for sales/rent	✓
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions						
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA						
Database of CFP/EPD				☐ Governmental	☐ Non-governmenta	1
Grant for using the following materials				 Low-carbon	-	 ☐ Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials						
Mandatory declaration				Public	Residential	 ☐ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions				 □Public		— ── Non-residential
standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings Climate resilience	<u>V</u>)			□Office (rent/sale	e) □ Public buildings	☑ Other
S 'Extreme heat adaptation measures impleme	nted in the b	uilo	ding	sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades	✓			✓ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	S
Light coloured and reflective materials	_			□Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	S
Green roof	_			□Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	S
Green facades	_			□Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	S
Other	✓					
♣ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	ented in the I	buil	lding	sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level	[-]			☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	 ?\$
Roof drainage system				 ☐ Regulations	 ☐ Financial incentive	 ?s
Hip-roof				☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Hurricane straps				☐ Regulations	Financial incentive	
Impact-resistant glass				☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Backup generators				☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Microgrids				☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentive	
Publicly available geographic database with clin	nate			Building certifica	te system on climate ı	
Flood risk	<u></u>			Resilience to flo		
Heat wave	<u> </u>			Resilience to he	dl	
Storm	<u> </u>			Other		_
Wild fire						
Other	<u> </u>			This survey is do-:	aned for national gover	nmants
				TITIS SULVEY IS DECI	uneu iui Hanunal (10VP)	HILLETTES.