

GJETC Stakeholder Dialogue

Exchange on Policy Frameworks that support the
Transition to a Carbon Neutral Building Sector in Japan
and Germany



March 3rd, 2023

15:30 - 18:00 JST / 7:30 - 10:00 CET

Tokyo

Background

The promotion of energy and resource efficiency in existing and new buildings takes up a major role in both Germany and Japan; especially while taking the integration of renewable energies into account. There are several crucial fields of interest within this area such as the optimization of societal impacts or the decarbonization of the building sector.

When looking at the decarbonization of the building sector, special attention should be paid to stakeholder perspectives as well as to policy packages for tackling barriers and improving incentives. By transforming the building sector in a sustainable way, many societal benefits can be reached: A reduction of energy poverty, possibilities of affordable and healthy housing, a minimization of rebound effects and others. In order to reach these advantages of a decarbonized building sector, key technologies and possible policy changes must be determined.

In both countries, the decarbonization of the building sector is lagging behind the targets. Thus, the general question of the dialogue is how the gap can be closed and what policies and measures can speed up decarbonization processes.

On the 3rd of March, all these different aspects will be discussed within a GJETC Stakeholder Dialogue in Tokyo under the title “Exchange on Policy Frameworks that support the Transition to a Carbon Neutral Building Sector in Japan and Germany”.

Since its foundation in 2016, the German-Japanese Energy Transition Council (GJETC) has been working on strategic and systemic analysis to develop policy advice for new and long-term perspectives on the way to an ambitious energy transition. Based on the profound experiences the council has gained throughout the years, it enhances on targeted strategies aiming significant contributions to intensifying the joint efforts towards a climate-neutral energy transition in both countries (and worldwide).

Venue

The Institute of Energy Economics (IEEJ), Tokyo

Inui Bldg. Kachidoki, 13-1 Kachidoki 1-chome,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0054

Language

German and Japanese (Simultaneous Translation)

Organized by



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Program

JST	CET	
15:30	07:30	Welcome
15:35	07:35	Closing the implementation gaps: Targets, visions and strategies of the building industry (construction and equipment) Statement of Keidanren concerning Carbon Neutrality Action Plan (Hayato Sunaga, Senior Manager, Environment & Energy Policy Bureau, Head of Challenge Zero Promotion Office, Keidanren) Statement of BDI concerning Climate Paths 2.0 (Dr. Carsten Rolle, Head of Department, Energy and Climate Policy Federation of German Industries (BDI))
15:50	07:50	Results of the GJETC study on decarbonizing the building stock Manfred Rauschen, Oekozentrum NRW / Mr. Toshiyuki Kudo, IEEJ
16:05	08:05	Dialogue 1: Decarbonization of the building stock Oral statements by selected participants (2-3 min. x 5) followed by free discussion including council members. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Which policy framework is needed to effectively address existing buildings/houses, i.e., which policy instruments should be combined?</i> 2) <i>Particularly, what kind of financial support (e.g., public investment programs) is needed to foster (major) renovation of the existing building stock?</i> 3) <i>Should policy foster renovation or demolition and new build, and how to manage embedded carbon in both cases?</i>
16:50	08:50	Break
17:10	09:10	Dialogue 2: New build of zero-emission buildings/houses Oral statements by selected participants (2-3 min. x 5) followed by free discussion including council members. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) <i>Which policy framework is needed and effective to promote new build of zero-emission buildings/houses?</i> 5) <i>How to reduce embedded carbon?</i>
17:55	09:55	Closing remarks of the GJETC co-chairs
18:00	10:00	End

Detailed Guiding Questions

Dialogue 1: Decarbonization of the building stock

1. *Which policy framework is needed to effectively address existing buildings/houses, i.e., which policy instruments should be combined?*
2. *Particularly, what kind of financial support (e.g., public investment programs) is needed to foster (major) renovation of the existing building stock?*
3. *Should policy foster renovation or demolition and new build, and how to manage embedded carbon in both cases?*

Guiding questions for question 1) – what is your opinion on the following policy types?

- 1.1 *Minimum energy performance requirements in case of major renovation: for the component undergoing renovation, or whole building?*
- 1.2 *Minimum energy performance standards to be achieved by all existing buildings by year x, targeting the worst-performing buildings?*
- 1.3 *Legal requirements for renewable energies (e.g., 65% share of RES in energy supplied to a building) in a new heating or cooling system?*
- 1.4 *Legal requirements for installing PV roofs or solar thermal equipment?*
- 1.5 *Energy performance certificates or building renovation passports: should all buildings have one, and by when?*
- 1.6 *One-stop-shops on the local and municipal level to enable building energy renovation, also based on municipal heat/cold planning?*
- 1.7 *The role of project aggregation and industrial preconstruction?*
- 1.8 *The need for additional policy support and effort in training of architects and building contractor staff?*
- 1.9 *Which other policies and measures may be needed?*

Dialogue 2: New build of zero-emission buildings/houses

4. *Which policy framework is needed and effective to promote new build of zero-emission buildings/houses?*

Germany plans to strengthen the building code to KfW EH40 from 2025, will this be enough?

- 4.1. How about requirements for renewable energies, BEV charging or other features of zero-emission buildings?*
- 4.2. How about non-residential buildings, especially lighting and AC?*
- 4.3. Does training of architects and building contractor staff need additional policy support and effort?*
- 4.4. Which other policies and measures may be needed?*

In Japan, when and how could ZEH/ZEB become the standard for all new build?

- 4.5. Which levels for the EE code by when?*
 - 4.6. How about requirements for renewable energies, BEV charging or other features of zero-emission buildings?*
 - 4.7. How about non-residential buildings, especially lighting and AC?*
 - 4.8. Does training of architects and building contractor staff need additional policy support and effort?*
 - 4.9. Which other policies and measures may be needed to prepare the market development?*
5. *How to reduce embedded carbon:*
- 5.1. Integrate this aspect in zero-emission new build policies, or is there a need for additional, dedicated instruments?*
 - 5.2. What options are available to reduce the need for new build by policies to make better use of the existing building stock?*
 - 5.3. Should there be restrictions on the further increase of the living / building space?*