



Heat decarbonisation and the road to a just transition

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The work we do

Warmworks is a joint venture, set up in 2015 to manage the Scottish Government's flagship £224m national fuel poverty scheme, Warmer Homes Scotland (WHS) and now delivering across the UK

Warmworks has also delivered more than £10m of decarbonisation projects for social landlords across Scotland in the last two years, with a further £15m to deliver in the next twelve months

More than 33,000 households have been helped through schemes and projects we manage, with an average annual bill saving of **over £300 per year**

Our role is about supporting households from end to end, from the point of identified need through to post-installation aftercare and support

We have also supported or enabled the creation of more than 160 apprenticeships and over 700 new jobs, making 'green jobs' and 'green skills' a tangible reality

Work is delivered by a supply chain of 25 local installers, mostly SMEs based in all parts of the country: we know that our service must be **national in scale but local in experience**

Our skill set is about providing an end to end service for fuel poor homes and communities that understands the circumstances of individual homes, communities and buildings



Why does a just transition to net zero matter?

There will be no transition to net zero unless there is a just transition – the process must, by its very definition, **be inclusive and all-encompassing**

We have to recognise that the process will work differently for different communities, different households and different groups of people

That therefore means that **segmentation is important**, in respect of messaging, engagement and routes to market – the basis on which people can and will undertake the process of transition will be very different to others

The transition to net zero represents a **transformational societal revolution**, and the essence of a just transition is recognising that some people will not be able or willing to make the transition by themselves

How will heating be decarbonised?

Our focus is on the domestic sector and mainly in the grant-funded arena, which involves a different approach to the decarbonisation of heat, but some aspects are true across the board, for example:

- There are no silver bullets and there will be no single solution
- Fabric of building remains a critical foundation stone
- Advice, support and tailored aftercare are critical elements of the process

Our projects have clearly shown that renewable solutions can work well in fuel poor homes and communities – either individually or **as part of a package** of generation, storage and heat provision

The idea that tackling fuel poverty and decarbonising heating our homes are in conflict with each other is a myth – these **objectives are not mutually exclusive**

Misconceptions and myths

The supply chain isn't there to deliver: the supply chain will be ready to deliver if Government and key stakeholders create the right environment – any major investment is about the conditions and climate in which people are asked to invest

Fuel poor households can't use new technology: we have shown that customers can and will adapt behaviours and tariff choices if provided with the right guidance and support – fuel poor homes actually have the greatest incentive to do just that

The process ends with the right kit being installed: the technology is only part of the solution – vital to engage people and communities from the beginning of the process until well after the work is completed

New products and market innovation will do this by themselves: this can't be left to the market by itself – the technology needs to be adapted to the lives of individual homes and families

Priorities and looking ahead

The scale and urgency of the challenge must be uppermost in our minds, which must inform the decision-making as to **the context and environment we create** for the task

No value in homeowners / landlords / funders prioritising or lobbying for one technology over another – this would be counterproductive and add no value

Funded programmes must remain a critical part of the mix for those who cannot get there by themselves, and they must be aligned to individual need

We have made huge progress in the last ten years and much of the technology and delivery infrastructure is now in place – the key from here on out is **allowing that delivery to happen at the scale and pace required**

Questions?

