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# Seventh Carbon Budget advice: Pathway for residential buildings

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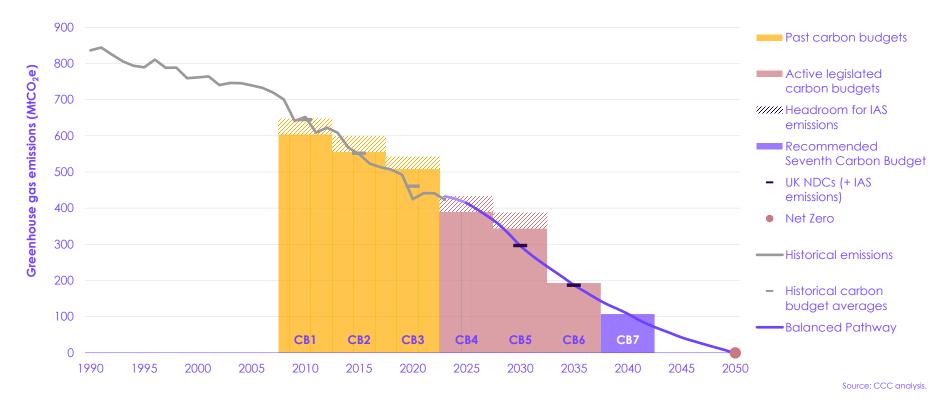


## Seventh Carbon Budget advice - overview



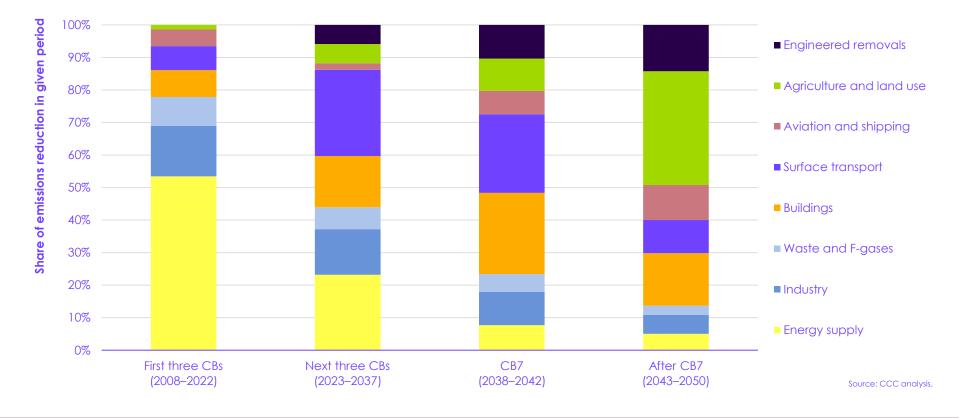
#### The recommended Seventh Carbon Budget

Our Balanced Pathway meets all existing carbon budgets, the UK's NDCs, and Net Zero



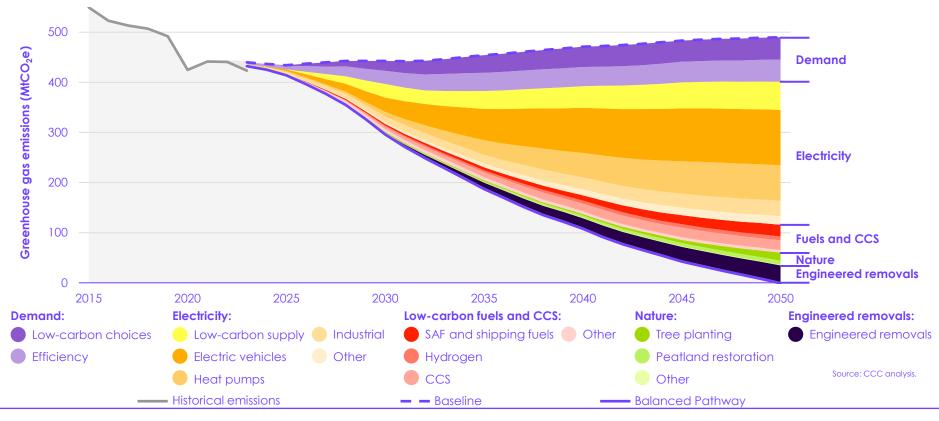


#### Distribution of emissions reductions during carbon budget periods Achieving carbon budgets will require emissions reductions across a wider range of sectors



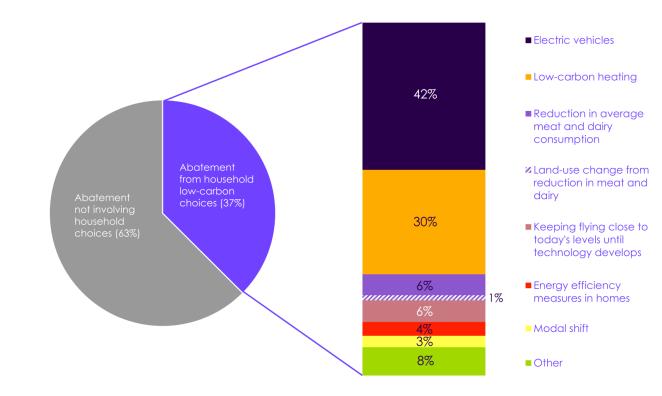


#### Where the emissions reductions are within the Balanced Pathway Decarbonising electricity and electrifying key technologies is crucial, but not the only requirement





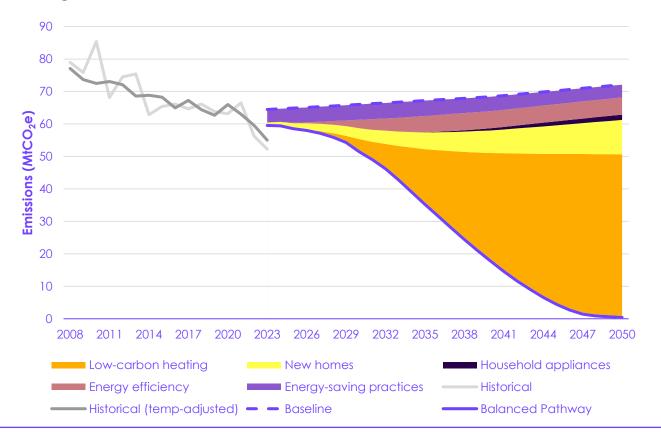
Households contribute to around a third of emissions reduction in 2040 72% of that is from just two actions: switching to an EV and a heat pump



Source: CCC analysis.

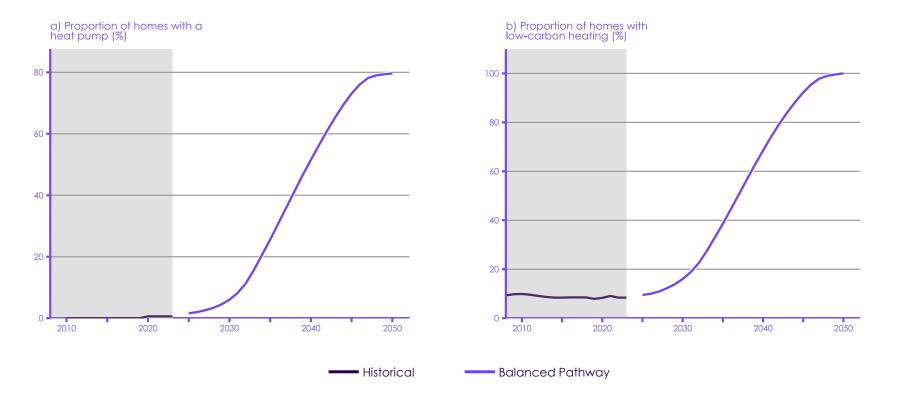


#### Sources of abatement in the Balanced Pathway Residential buildings



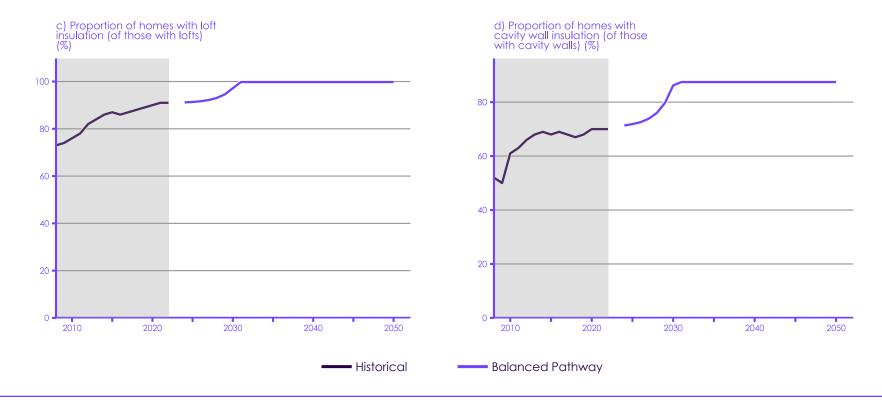


#### Key indicators for the buildings sector Low carbon heat roll out



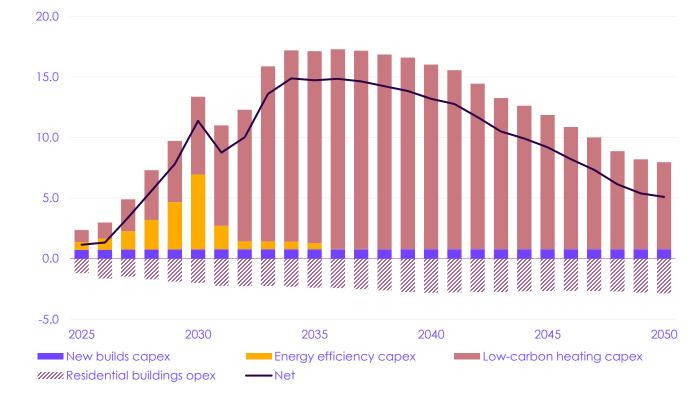


#### Key indicators for the buildings sector Energy efficiency roll out





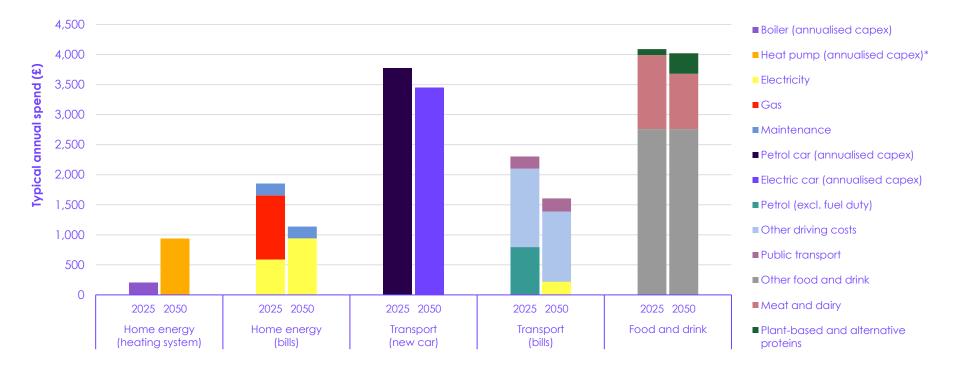
#### Costs and savings in the Balanced Pathway Compared to the baseline



Additional cost (£bn/yr)



#### A 'typical' household's annual spend on home energy, transport, and food in 2025 and 2050 This is without further policy support



Source: CCC analysis.



### Key messages for heating in the buildings sector

- Electrification of heating is essential to eliminating emissions from buildings.
- There is no role for hydrogen.
- Significant scale-up is required in the heat pump supply chain to reach required deployment rates for Net Zero.
- Households will need better incentives to adopt low-carbon heating, including cheaper electricity and support with upfront costs.

