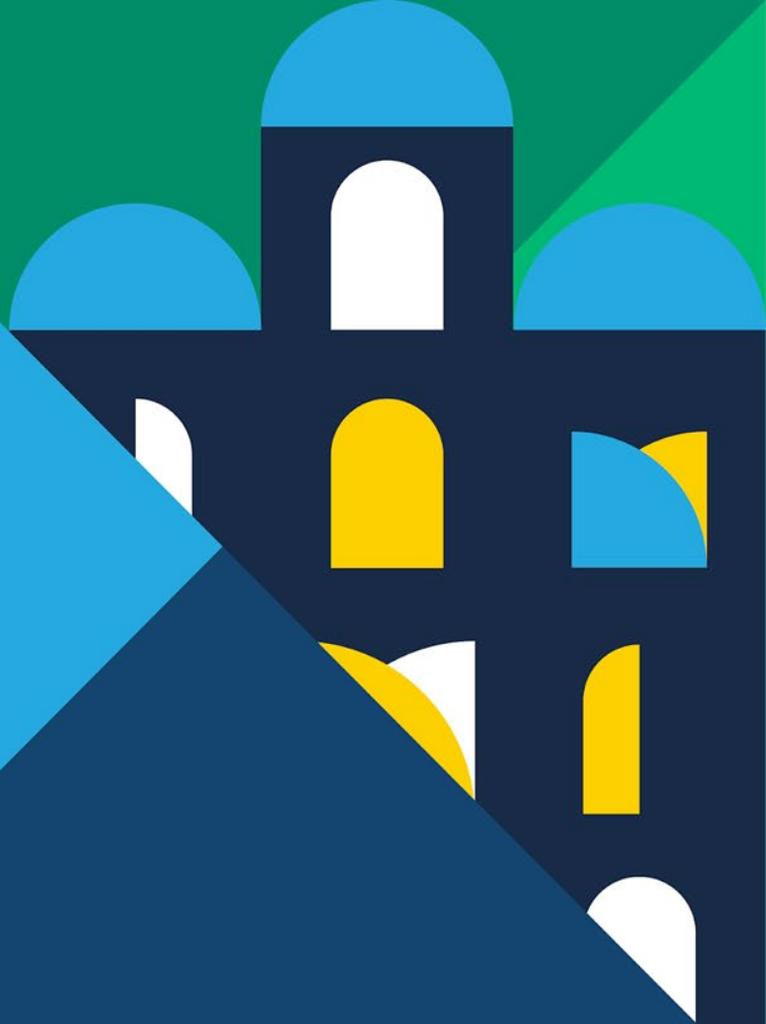


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# About #BUILDINGLIFE

A European regional project that will support and accelerate the ambitions of the EU's Green Deal in the building sector.

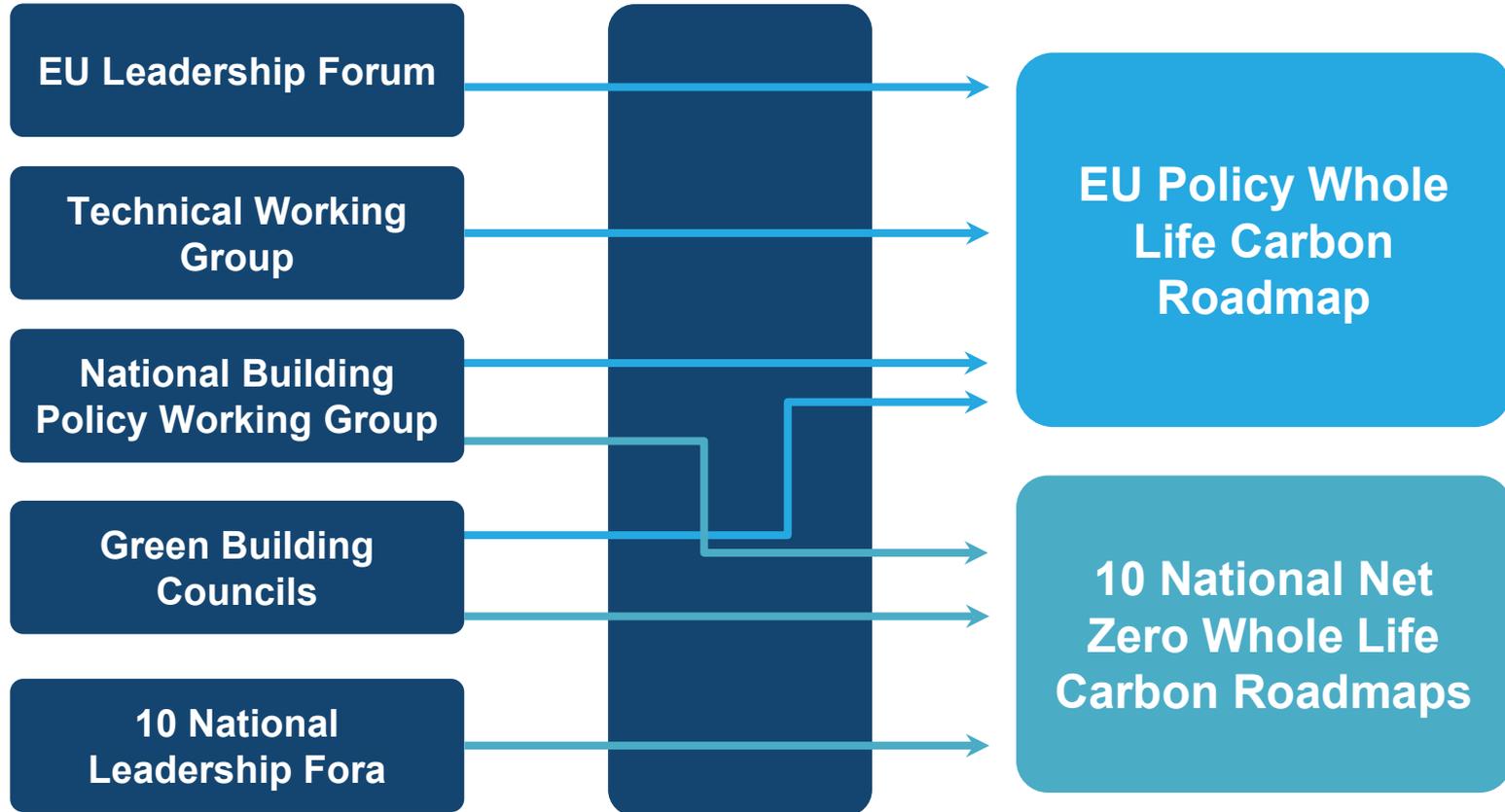




# Goals

- **Setting 1.5 °C degree compatible targets for Europe's building sector.**
- EU institutions communicate to the market that relevant buildings policies covering Whole Life Carbon will be introduced.
- +5 European countries have moved towards setting whole life carbon targets in buildings policy, in addition to those already in place in Finland, France and the Netherlands.
- Europe's building sector is fostering the leadership, awareness, capacities and data to deliver these policy ambitions.
- **Additional Goals:** The European Commission's [Level\(s\)](#) framework will underpin public and private sector initiatives in the project countries by the end of the project.

## Whole Life Carbon Roadmaps – A Collaborative Approach

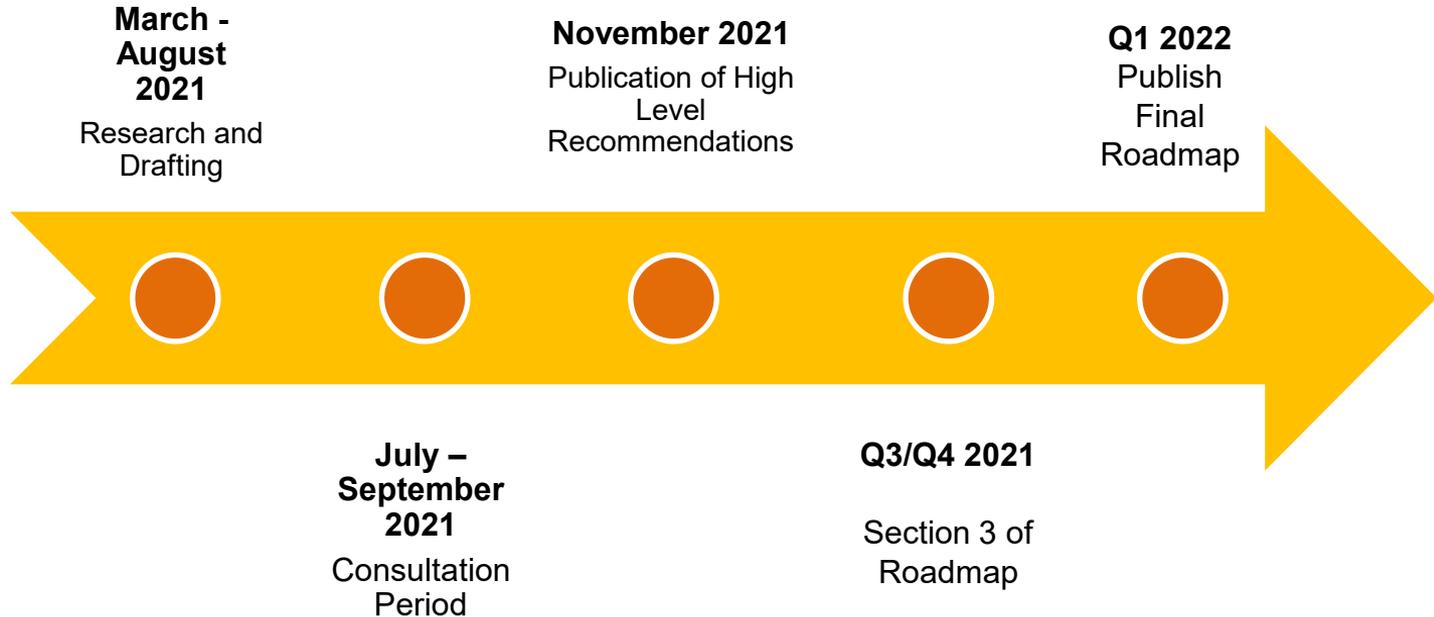




# Aim of EU Policy WLC Roadmap

- Outline a common vision for a decarbonised built environment in Europe, and the opportunities and challenges in achieving this vision.
- Establish consensus amongst a diverse set of building and construction sector stakeholders on the appropriate policy routes to achieve a fully decarbonised built environment.
- Outline key policy recommendations on the integration of Whole Life Carbon impacts/issues into EU and Member State Policies.
- Detail a comprehensive set of actions/recommendations to ensure that the building and construction sector has the knowledge and capacity to deliver on these policy ambitions.
- Provide and signal to market and communicate to EU, National, Local Policymakers that industry is ready and supports Whole Life Carbon policy.
- Inform forthcoming policy reviews - including the EPBD review, EED review, Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, and other actions under the Strategy for a Sustainable Built Environment
- Provide a blueprint that the European Commission can use as it begins work on its own Whole Life Carbon roadmap as announced in the Renovation Wave.

# EU Policy Whole Life Carbon Roadmap – Timeline





# Table of Contents

## **Executive Summary**

## **Contributors**

## **Endorsements**

## **Section 1 – Introduction and Background**

- Vision for Europe
- State of the Market
- Policy Context

## **Section Two – Defining a Policy Route for Whole Life Carbon**

- Overview of Potential Policy Routes
- Key Policy Recommendations
- ‘Evidence of the Possible’

## **Section Three – Delivering the Policy Ambition**

- Skills and Education
- Digital Tools and Data
- Collaboration
- Finance
- National and Local Government

## **Section Four – Summary of Recommendations**



# Consultation Material

## **Section 1 – Introduction and Background**

- Vision for Europe
- State of the Market
- Policy Context

## **Section Two – Defining a Policy Route for Whole Life Carbon**

- Overview of Potential Policy Routes
- Key Policy Recommendations
- ‘Evidence of the Possible’



## **Policy Routes covered:**

- Building Regulations
- Waste and Circularity
- Procurement
- Sustainable Finance

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Consultation Questions  
Vision



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# Vision

Every European citizen should live in a totally decarbonised, circular, resilient and well designed built environment that facilitates a high quality of life for all”

This means that by 2050

- **Decarbonisation:** New buildings, infrastructure and renovations are net zero embodied carbon, and all buildings, including existing buildings, are net zero operational carbon.
- **Resources and Circularity:** A built environment that does not contribute to resource depletion, while supporting restoration of resources and natural systems within a thriving and sustainable circular economy.
- **Quality and Resilience:** The built environment is designed in a way that delivers quality, healthy, equitable and resilient communities, whilst eliminating air, soil, water and traffic pollution.



## Feedback on Vision

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Feedback on Building  
Regulations Recommendations



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# Building Regulations – Key Recommendations

- Integration of Whole Life Carbon (WLC) – based on Level(s) – into the EU Policy Framework (EPBD, EED).
- EPCs updated to facilitate harmonisation and performance validation to increase reliability, enabling reconciliation of asset rating calculation with measured performance of the building.
- Clarity on how Digital Building Logbooks can support BRPs and act as a common repository for all relevant building data based on EPCs, Level(s), Bill of Materials etc. Such information must provide information about the quality, origin and location of materials and products, providing insight into the material, circular and financial (residual) value of a building.
- European Commission mandates Member States to install open-source databases linked to a common database for all buildings in the EU. The aim is to facilitate a harmonised and open data system that enables comparability.
- Eventual introduction of Whole Life Carbon Limit value backcasted against 2050 targets.
- Future update to EPBD to integrate circularity requirements (mandatory pre-demolition/deconstruction audits , minimum requirement on reusability/recyclability).
- By 2030, EU delivers a legislative proposal for a framework directive for Sustainable Buildings which acts to guide a range of policies in addressing WLC of buildings, and broader sustainability issues.



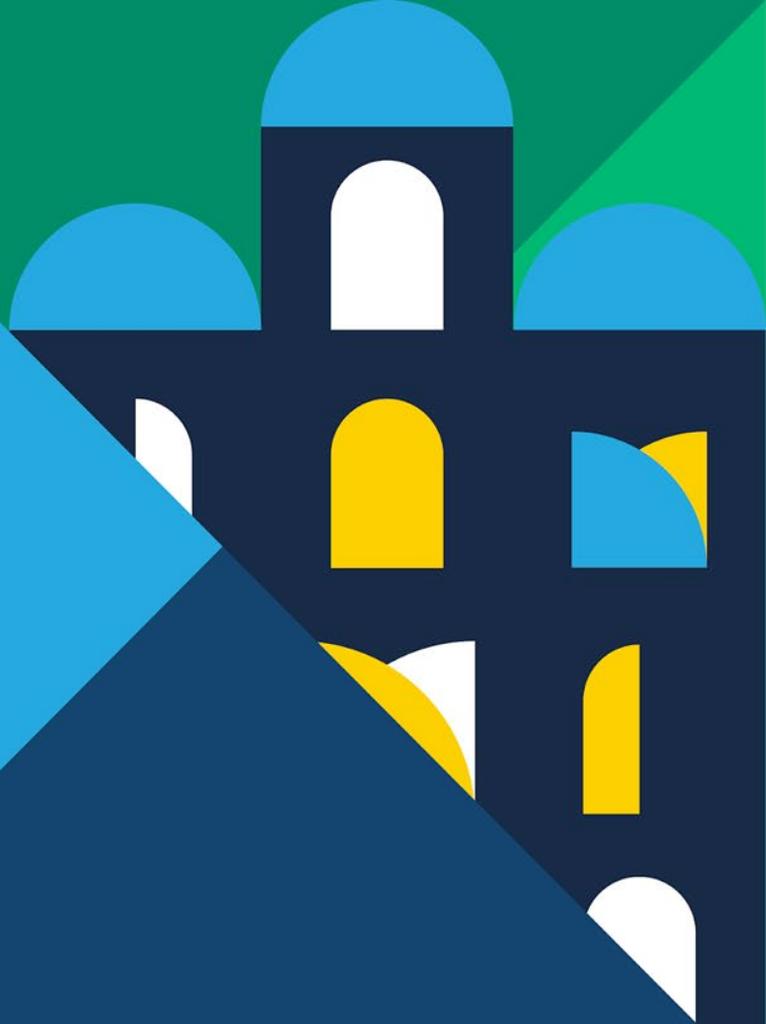
## Feedback and Discussion

# #BUILDINGLIFE

Feedback on Waste and  
Circularity recommendations



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# Waste and Circularity – Key Recommendations

- Construction Products Regulation (CPR) should ensure that products and associated information foster buildings to be designed circular, includes mandatory provision of functional, environmental, and relevant circular product information - PEF or EPD?
- Waste Framework Directive updated:
  - Mandatory Implementation of the EU Construction and Demolition and Waste Protocol
  - Minimum requirements for construction product and material recovery targets
  - A landfill ban for construction and demolition waste (exception: hazardous waste).
  - Complementary material specific recovery and waste reduction target.
  - Development of EU end-of-waste and by-product criteria to ensure that secondary input materials and products are safe and sustainable to use in buildings.
  - Member State sorting systems to process 100% of recovered hazardous and non-hazardous C&DW waste streams not processed by industry.
  - Establish an EU-wide harmonised model for sorting, separate collection and labelling of C&DW to facilitate separate collection.
  - Establish mandatory product and material takeback schemes for unused construction materials applicable to producers, suppliers, and developers.
  - Establish national and regional Extended Producer Responsibility systems in the construction sector to ensure the cost of product and waste management is sufficiently funded



## Feedback and Discussion

**#BUILDINGLIFE**

Consultation Questions  
Procurement



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# Key Recommendations - Procurement

## **EU Procurement Directive updated to:**

- Require all new public buildings to be ‘positive energy’ (in operation) by 2025.
- Mandate Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for all public projects.
- Stipulate a minimum proportion of tenders to include sustainability/ circularity criteria, based on Level(s).
- Require mandatory reuse assessment to encourage reuse/refurbishment over demolition.
- Mandate that environmental performance criteria (based on Level(s) is to be reported and checked including design, delivery and in use calculations for verification to close the ‘performance gap’.
- Mandate early design carbon limits for infrastructure projects (as a target to be tracked throughout project planning, design, construction and delivery).



## Feedback and Discussion

# #BUILDINGLIFE

Feedback on  
Sustainable Finance  
Recommendations



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# Sustainable Finance – Key Recommendations

- EU Recovery Funds should be channelled into renovation programmes to support **tackling energy poverty** and addressing the worst performing buildings.
- A review of financial mechanisms needed to support the **Renovation Wave**, facilitate a just transition and maintain social cohesion is undertaken.
- The decarbonisation of building stock will require the **de-risking** of private finance, tailored grant and subsidy schemes to tackle worst performing buildings and support vulnerable groups, innovative new financing solutions (e.g. PACE, on-bill finance, blended public-private offerings, etc.) Moreover, local governments will require direct access to funds to establish and maintain programs and campaigns.
- Evaluate the feasibility of a **green supporting factor** in EU capital requirements for lenders linked to Taxonomy criteria.
- All Taxonomy eligible new buildings provide **lifecycle Green Gas House (GHG) emissions** calculations (as built, and including reporting of demolition when appropriate) and measures to reduce CO2 emissions and support circularity.
- All renovations provide lifecycle GHG emissions calculations for renovation measures including the reduction of CO2 emissions through circularity measures.



# Sustainable Finance – Key Recommendations

- The EU Taxonomy should be aligned with the sustainability disclosure regulations such as the **Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)** and the **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)**.
- **Appropriate WLC thresholds** have to be met to demonstrate taxonomy alignment.
- A review should be carried out of how the Taxonomy criteria can support the aims of the Renovation Wave by ensuring that **renovation has a level playing field versus new construction in the taxonomy**. Specifically, the treatment of renovation as a transitional activity makes it less appealing and should be addressed as a priority so that revenues from renovated assets can be claimed as taxonomy aligned.
- Through the Taxonomy or other financial incentives, promote the creation of **local markets for reused and recycled materials**. This could include financial support for companies with circular solutions or services that support circularity and offering fiscal incentives, such as tax reductions, for recycled and reused materials to make them more competitive.
- Promote **full Life Cycle Assessments** in order to incentivise retrofitting and renovation processes rather than the construction of new assets when appropriate. (In case of demolition, provide validation of improved performance of emissions, based on LCA calculations) .
- Promote programmes of **Fairtrade for Finance** to accredit standards in responsible investment, so fund managers can demonstrate their credentials as responsible investors and investors can choose investment products that are truly sustainable.



## Feedback and Discussion



**Thank You**

**For further information please contact  
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**THANK YOU**



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