



Dutch  
Green Building  
Council

# PARIS PROOF COMMITMENT



### **We note**

- that an increased reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is needed to adhere to the agreements made at the Paris climate agreement;
  - to stay within 1,5 degree Celsius global temperature rise at present CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, humankind's CO<sub>2</sub> budget will be exhausted within five years;
  - to stay within 2,0 degrees Celsius global temperature rise at present CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, humankind's budget will be exhausted within 14 years;
- that the built environment can play a large part in adhering to the Paris Climate agreement:
  - energy consumption of buildings is responsible for 37% of all energy consumption;
  - construction and renovation is responsible for 12 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions a year, 6,4% of the total Dutch CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- that in 2050 360 PJ of sustainable energy will be available for the built environment, meaning significant savings are needed in the building sector;
- that the largest challenge is the adaptation of buildings to be fully CO<sub>2</sub> neutral, in particular for existing real estate;
- that steps are being taken, arising from current rulings (such as a C-label qualification minimum for offices, and the "Wet Milieubeheer en Erkende Maatregelen"), but these are oriented towards minimal short-term steps;
- that energy labels do not always give a clear indication of the energy efficiency of a building, and the calculated energy often differs significantly from actual energy use.

### **We consider**

- that the actual metered energy used in a building gives a better indication of its energy efficiency;
- that a two thirds reduction of energy use will ensure a building is Paris Proof;
- insights into the energy efficiency of a building and controlling energy use can be made easier by monitoring and controlling energy use based on actual use and normalised data;
- that within the possibilities and scope of our organisation:
  - we can control the energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of our own buildings;
  - we can influence the energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of buildings in which we participate;
  - we can influence the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of materials that are needed to make buildings Paris Proof;
  - we can promote, and encourage our sector and clients to lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- that all parties in the construction and real estate sector may show leadership by following the points above, and more;
- that the World Green Building Council's global Advancing Net Zero Commitment initiative will be able to build a broadly supported movement.

### We commit to

1. comply to the **Paris Proof Ambition** by 2050:
  - a. for buildings, estates and areas that we own or use;
  - b. by being responsible and including Paris Proof in all our own projects;
  - c. by promoting Paris Proof in our sector and finding solutions for our clients that contribute to Paris Proof buildings;
2. being **transparent** about our energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions so all parties can clearly see the energy efficiency of our buildings;
3. creating roadmaps that show how we **will achieve** the Paris Proof Ambition for our own buildings;
4. **monitoring and reporting** our progress, for our own insights but also towards the sector and to show governments that progress is being made;
5. **promoting** Paris Proof and showing leadership towards our clients, tenants/users, the sector, partners and suppliers so that not only we, but everybody in the supply chain contributes to Paris Proof.

### We ask

- that the government allows exemptions to the “Wet Milieubeheer” for buildings that have developed roadmaps to Paris Proof, and have shown reductions in average energy use, so parties do not have to report on applied and approved measures;
- that the government develops goals and norms based on actual energy use;
- that the government acts as a launching customer and thereby sets a good example;
- that the industrial sector also rapidly increases sustainability so large-scale renovations made to achieve Paris Proof buildings do not lead to unnecessary CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the production of construction materials (embodied carbon);
- that the transport sector also rapidly increases sustainability, so large-scale renovations made to achieve Paris Proof buildings do not lead to large CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through transport of construction materials (embodied carbon);
- that the energy sector also rapidly increases access to renewable energy, so that required energy purchases for Paris Proof buildings (1/3 of current use) is readily available.



# WE SIGN FOR PARIS PROOF



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