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- 1st session:
 - Mandarin
- 2nd session:
 - Spanish
 - Portuguese

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AGENDA

- Opening remarks
- Introduction to the Science Based Targets initiative
- The SBTi Buildings Criteria
- In-use operational targets
 - Live Q&A
- Upfront embodied emissions targets of new constructed buildings
 - Live Q&A
 - Closing remarks

TODAY'S WEBINAR TEAM





ALBERTO CARRILLO PINEDA **Chief Technical Officer** SBTi



AYLA DİNÇAY **Buildings Lead** SBTi



MARÍA GARCÍA **Technical Buildings Manager** SBTi



JIHYUN (JUNE) KIM **Stakeholder Engagement Manager** SBTi



DIANA FARMER
North American
Regional Lead
SBTi



STEPHAN ZIVEC **Project Manager**SBTi



PAULINA MORENO
Communications
Manager
SBTi







Alberto Carrillo Pineda Chief Technical Officer SBTi

ABOUT THE SBTI

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is a corporate climate action organization that enables companies and financial institutions worldwide to play their part in combating the climate crisis.

We develop standards, tools and guidance which allow companies to set greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions targets in line with what is needed to keep global heating below catastrophic levels and reach net-zero by 2050 at latest.

The SBTi is incorporated as a charity, with a subsidiary which will host our target validation services. Our partners are CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, the We Mean Business Coalition, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

PARTNERS



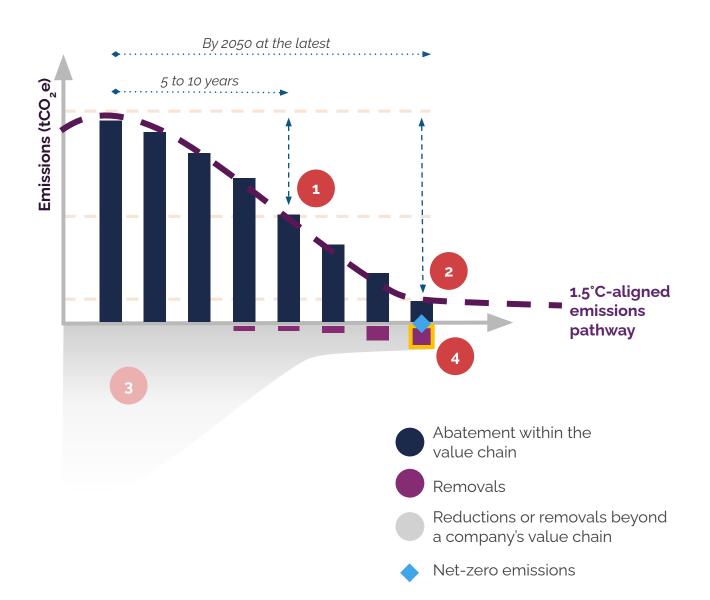








FOUR KEY ELEMENTS OF THE SBTI CORPORATE NET-ZERO STANDARD FRAMEWORK



- To set near-term science-based targets: 5-10 year emission reduction targets in line with 1.5°C pathways
- To set long-term science-based targets:
 Target to reduce emissions to a residual level in line with
 1.5°C scenarios by no later than 2050

Beyond value chain mitigation:

In the transition to net-zero, companies should take action to mitigate emissions beyond their value chains. For example, purchasing high-quality, jurisdictional REDD+ credits or investing in direct air capture (DAC) and geologic storage

Neutralization of residual emissions:

GHGs released into the atmosphere when the company has achieved their long-term SBT must be counterbalanced through the permanent removal and storage of carbon from the atmosphere

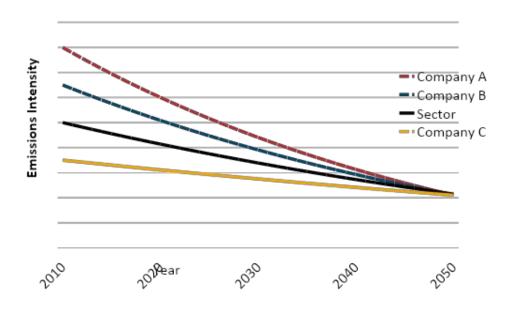


TARGET-SETTING APPROACHES



Intensity-based approach

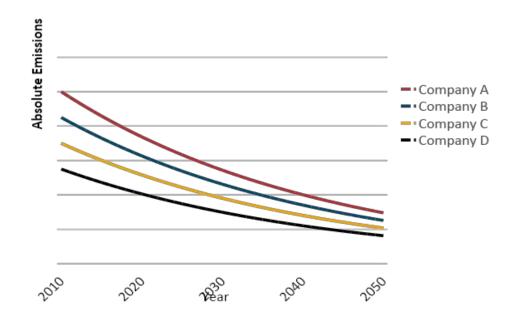
- Homogeneous sectors
- Different % of reduction
- Sectoral carbon budgets (e.g. IEA)



Sector-specific intensity convergence or Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

Absolute-based approach

- All sectors (except power gen)
- Equal % of reduction
- IPCC carbon budgets scenarios



Absolute contraction



OBJECTIVES OF THE SBTI BUILDINGS PROJECT



1.5°C in-use emissions pathways

Objective 1:

Granular 1.5°C aligned pathways for in-use emissions of global buildings sector developed together with CRREM. Pathways published in January 2023.

1.5°C embodied emissions pathways

Objective 2:

Global 1.5°C aligned pathways for embodied emissions of new construct buildings.

Emissions accounting & target-setting criteria and guidance

Objective 3:

Issue **criteria and guidance** for emissions accounting, reporting, and target-setting for all stakeholders within the sector.

A buildings-specific target-setting **tool** to calculate targets using the new buildings pathways.

SBTi BUILDINGS PROJECT: MAIN TECHNICAL OUTPUTS

AVAILABLE ON THE SBTI BUILDINGS PAGE





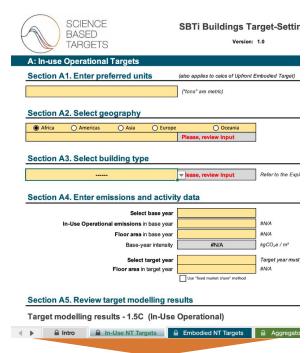
Normative criteria that companies in the sector are required to follow when developing science-based targets and submitting them for validation.



Informative guidance
providing further advice
on how to set
science-based targets.
Does not include
mandatory
requirements.



Backgroundinformation on how theembodied emissionspathways weredeveloped. Does notinclude any mandatoryrequirements.

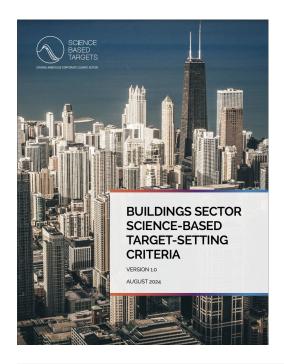


Tool to help to formulate and aggregate SDA and sector-specific absolute reduction targets using the sector-specific pathways.

SBTi BUILDINGS PROJECT: MAIN TECHNICAL OUTPUTS

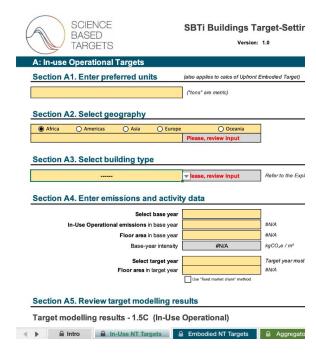
AVAILABLE ON THE SBTI BUILDINGS PAGE















- Buildings Criteria in Brief
- Validation services resources:
 - o <u>Buildings Criteria Assessment Indicators</u>
 - o <u>Buildings Annex</u>
- Other background documents

SBTi BUILDINGS PROJECT: CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS



DRIVING AMBIT

1.1 COMPANIES REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE BUILDINGS CRITERIA

Buildings-C1 - Threshold for in-use operational emissions

Buildings-C2 - Threshold for upfront embodied emissions of new constructed buildings

Buildings-C3 - Intended user categorization

1.2 PERMITTED TARGET-SETTING METHODS

Buildings-C4 - Permitted target-setting methods

1.3 GHG ACCOUNTING AND TARGET BOUNDARIES

Buildings-C5 - Choosing pathway

Buildings-C6 - Whole building approach

Buildings-C7 - Fugitive emissions

Buildings-R1 - Location-based accounting approach

Buildings-C8 - Required scope 3 categories

Buildings-C9 - Base year for upfront embodied emissions targets

Buildings-R2 - Additional disclosure of upfront embodied emissions of completed developments

Buildings-R₃ - Upfront embodied emissions of franchises

Buildings-C10 - Denominator for intensity-based targets

Buildings-R4 - Calculating floor area

Buildings-C11 - Building lifetime assumptions

Buildings-R5 - Recommendation for building lifetime assumptions

Buildings-R6 - Grid decarbonization

1.4 TARGET AGGREGATION AND VALIDATION

Buildings-C12 - Target aggregation

Buildings-R7 - Base years for upfront embodied and operational in-use emissions

1.5 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE TO INCREASE TRANSPARENCY

Buildings-C13 - Disclosing buildings-related emissions with the location-based approach

Buildings-R8 - Additional disclosure for increased transparency

Buildings-R9 - Disclosure of absolute emissions

1.6 ADDITIONAL COMMITMENTS

Buildings-C14 - No new fossil fuel equipment

Buildings-R10 - Energy efficiency commitments



10

recommendations



Thresholds and criteria was needed to filter the **companies with significant amount of emissions coming from buildings** and should therefore use the sector criteria. All other companies are invited to use the general Corporate Net-Zero Standard and/or Financial Insitutitions' Near-term Criteria.





BUILDINGS-C1 - THRESHOLD FOR IN-USE OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS



In-use operational emissions of owned or managed buildings exceed 20% of total scope 1, 2 and 3 category 1-14 emissions in the base year.

- Company must follow the SBTi Buildings Criteria.
- Company must set a target on in-use operational emissions.



BUILDINGS-C2 - THRESHOLD FOR UPFRONT EMBODIED EMISSIONS OF NEW CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS

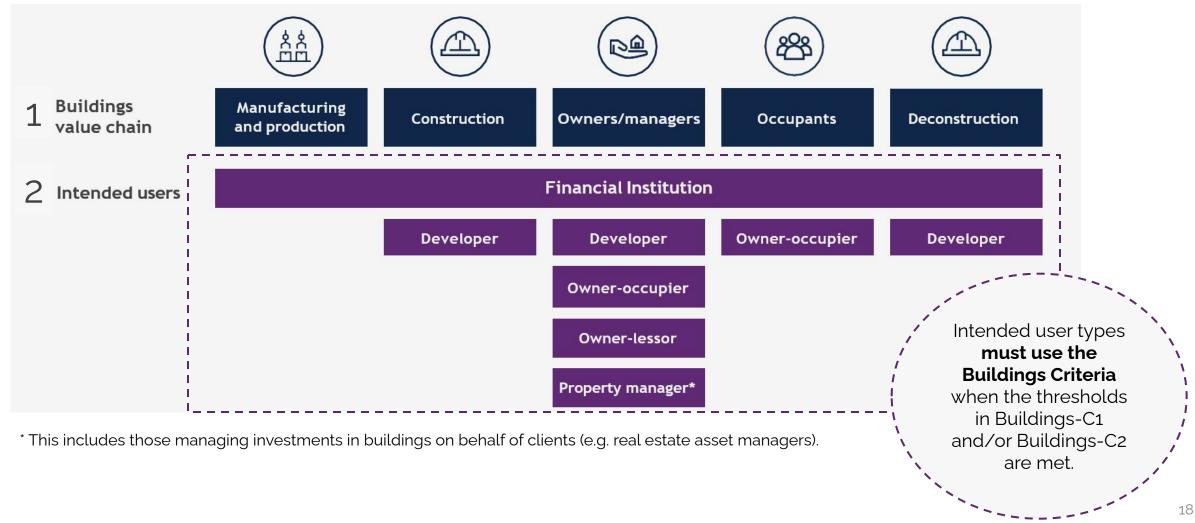


Upfront embodied emissions of new constructed buildings exceed 20% of total scope 1, 2, and 3 category 1-14 emissions in any of the past three years.

- Company must follow the SBTi Buildings Criteria.
- Company must set a target on upfront embodied emissions of new buildings.



BUILDINGS-C3 - INTENDED USERS WITHIN THE BUILDINGS VALUE CHAIN



TARGET-SETTING METHODS

BUILDINGS-C4 - PERMITTED TARGET-SETTING METHODS



The Buildings Criteria introduces two new target-setting methods for the sector:

- Sector-specific intensity convergence method (SDA).
- Sector-specific absolute reduction method.
- Sector agnostic methods are also available as an option depending on the case.

Permitted target-setting methods are dependent on the user type and emissions categories. Businesses must select the user type that best describes their business activity and use all relevant criteria to set targets.



PERMITTED TARGET-SETTING METHODS

EXAMPLE: OWNER-LESSOR





To set targets with this method, companies shall refer to the SBTi Corporate Standard and SBTi Cross-Sector Target-Setting Tool

^{*} Note that some portion of the in-use embodied emissions occurring may not form part of the minimum boundary according to the GHG Protocol.

1.3 GHG ACCOUNTING AND TARGET BOUNDARIES

BUILDINGS-C6 - WHOLE BUILDING APPROACH



Companies are required to report all building-related in-use operational emissions together despite the scope. This is called the 'whole building approach'.



Traditional corporate GHG accounting:

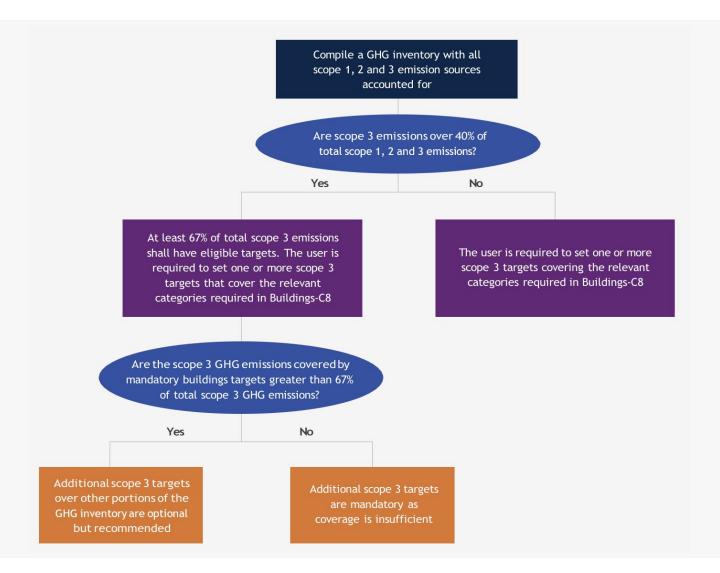
Emissions of owner-controlled (scope 1 and 2) and tenant-controlled spaces are reported separately (scope 3).

Whole building approach: In-use operational emissions are expressed in kg CO₂e/m² for the whole building.

1.3 GHG ACCOUNTING AND TARGET BOUNDARIES

BUILDINGS-C8 - REQUIRED SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES





- Companies are required to include all scope 3 categories in their GHG inventory as required by the GHG Protocol.
- required to be included in the target boundary irrespective of whether the general threshold for scope 3 targets in SBTi's Corporate Net-Zero Standard is met. Required categories depend on the intended user type.

1.6 ADDITIONAL COMMITMENTS

BUILDINGS-C14 - NO NEW FOSSIL FUEL EQUIPMENT



Companies required to use the SBTi Buildings Criteria to set targets shall publicly commit to install no new fossil fuel equipment that is owned or financially controlled by the company in their buildings portfolios from 2030, at the latest.

Companies need to include the commitment language as part of their annual reporting.





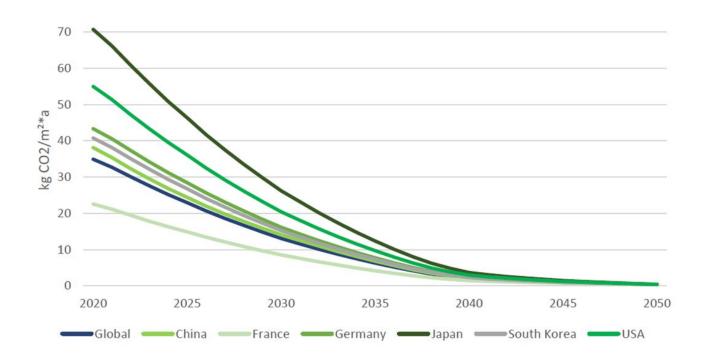
SBTi-CRREM 1.5 °C-ALIGNED IN-USE OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS PATHWAYS





The in-use operational pathways included in the Buildings Target-Setting Tool, cover the **operational energy use and fugitive emissions** from refrigerants and cooling systems.

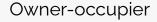
- Developed in collaboration with <u>CRREM</u>.
- Granular pathways: building typology and country specific.
- Whole building approach. Targets cannot be set without whole building emissions data.
- CRREM methodology: <u>From global</u> <u>emission budgets to decarbonization</u> <u>pathways at property level</u>.



PERMITTED TARGET-SETTING METHODS

BUILDINGS-C4: PERMITTED TARGET-SETTING METHODS FOR IN-USE OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS





Owner-lessor

(Developer)

Financial institution

Property manager

Sector-specific intensity convergence approach (SDA)

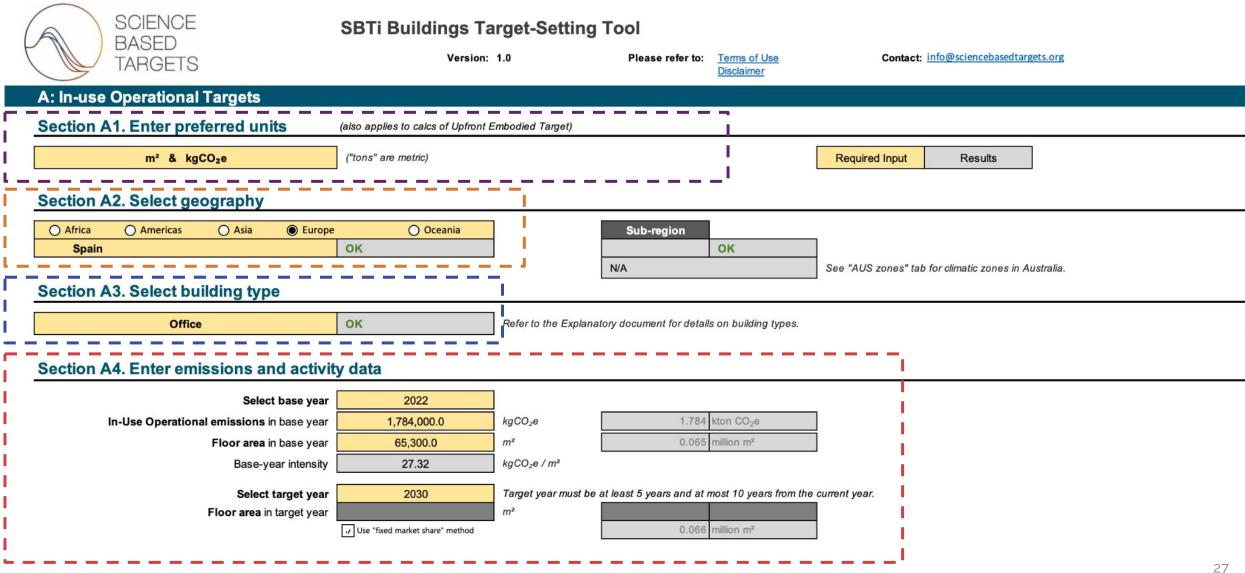
Other methods applicable as provided in the SBTi Financial Institutions' Near Term Criteria

If whole building emissions are not available, other 1.5C aligned methods as provided in the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard may be used.



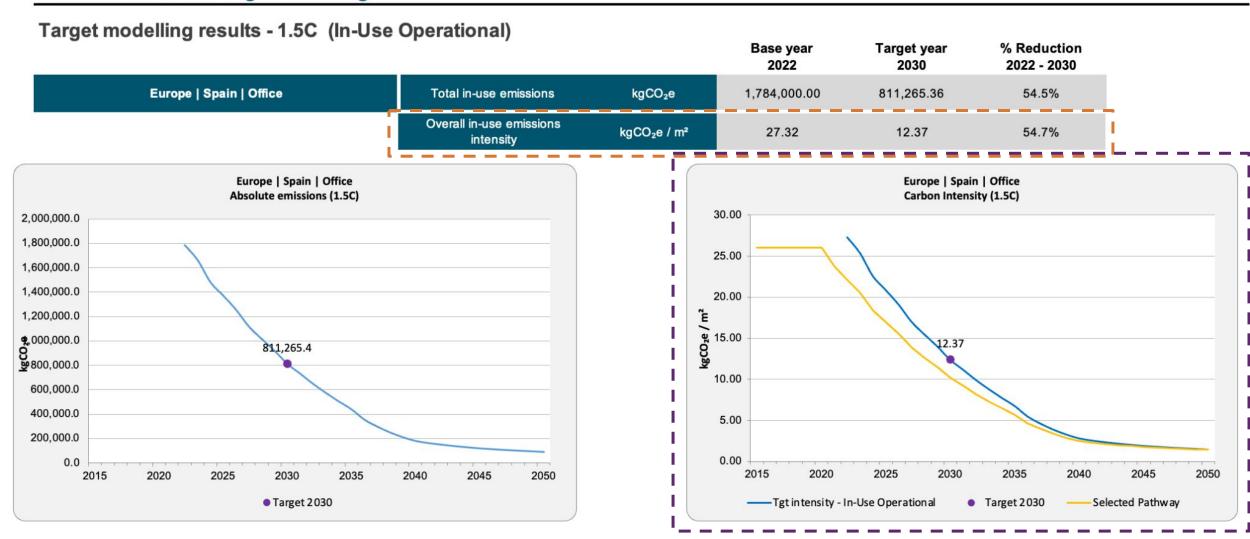


IN-USE SDA TARGET CALCULATIONS WITH THE BUILDINGS TOOL



IN-USE SDA TARGET CALCULATIONS WITH THE BUILDINGS TOOL

Section A5. Review target modelling results



TARGET AGGREGATION WITH THE BUILDINGS TOOL



Near Term	Target A	Aggregation	Input tables
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In-Use Operational Emissions								
copy & paste these In-Use VALUES:								
Europe Spain Office	1,784,000.0	65,300.0	27.32	65,593.1	811,265.4	54.5%	12.37	54.7%
Upfront Embodied Emissions								
copy & paste these Embodied VALUES:								
buildings	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0				

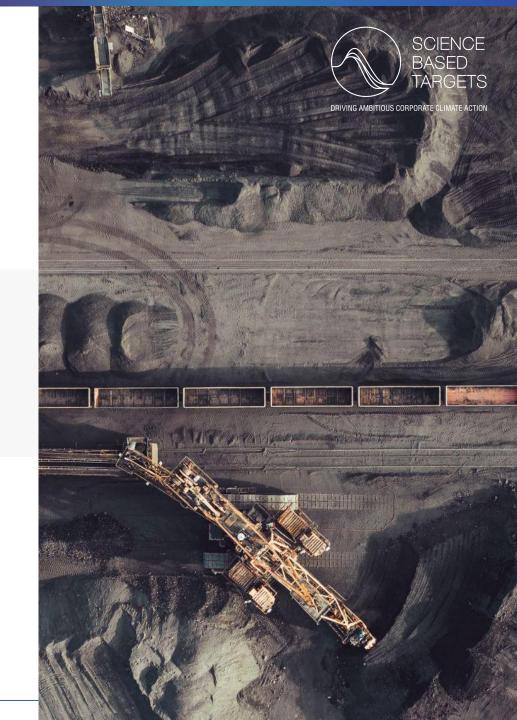
Near Term Target Aggregation repository tables

In-Use Operational Emissions

	Emissio	Emissions and Floor Area data		Target - 1.5C				
	Base year :	Base year : 2022		Target year :		2030		
Building Type & Location	In-Use Emissions [kgCO₂e]	Floor Area [m²]	Carbon Intensity [kgCO₂e/m²]	Floor Area [m²]	In-Use Emissions [kgCO₂e]	% reduction	Carbon Intensity [kgCO₂e/m²]	% reduction
Europe Portugal Retail High Street	655,000.0	19,000.0	34.47	17,347.1	273,146.0	58.3%	15.75	54.3%
Europe Portugal Retail Warehouse	549,000.0	15,000.0	36.60	13,695.1	217,883.6	60.3%	15.91	56.5%
Europe Portugal Office	2,096,200.0	60,000.0	34.94	90,000.0	1,023,020.1	51.2%	11.37	67.5%
Europe Spain Retail High Street	723,000.0	25,300.0	28.58	25,413.6	332,071.1	54.1%	13.07	54.3%
Europe Spain Office	1,784,000.0	65,300.0	27.32	65,593.1	811,265.4	54.5%	12.37	54.7%
	5,807,200.0	184,600.0	31.46	212,048.9	2,657,386.2	54.2%	12.77	59.4%

TARGET LANGUAGE

Company X commits to reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 in-use operational GHG emissions of owned buildings by 59.4% per m² by 2030 from a 2022 base year.



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN IN-USE TARGET SETTING

FIXED INTENSITY TARGETS



Companies and FIs with a high level of turnover in their portfolios may find portfolio-level target-setting methods challenging.

The SBTi Buildings Criteria allows intended users whose business model results in a high turnover of assets to set fixed intensity targets aligned to sectoral decarbonization pathways without applying the SDA.

- Company sets an in-use operational emissions intensity target in line with the in-use operational emissions pathways for a chosen target year.
- Target year shall be five years from the base year.
- Company commits to reporting portfolio emissions intensity annually for transparency.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN IN-USE TARGET SETTING

MAINTENANCE TARGETS



The maintenance target method aims to accommodate corporates and FIs that have already achieved, at a portfolio level, the emissions intensity required to align with the 2050 sector intensity level in a 1.5°C pathway.

- Companies commit to maintain the base year portfolio emissions intensity through 2030.
- Companies commit to only finance and/or own 1.5°
 C-aligned real estate assets.
- Companies with diverse buildings portfolios can choose the lowest target year intensity of the relevant pathways.



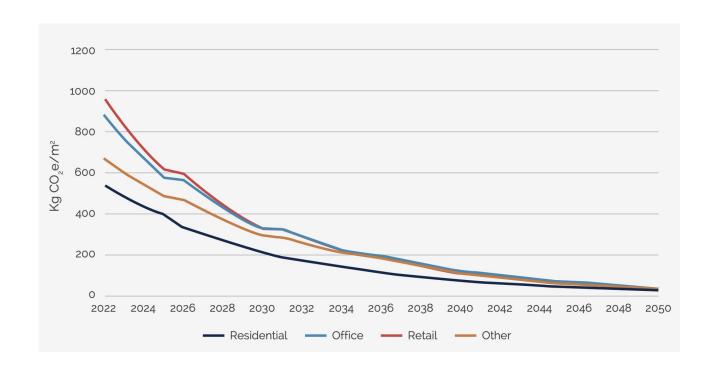


UPFRONT EMBODIED EMISSIONS PATHWAYS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION



The upfront embodied emissions pathways cover modules A1-A5 in a building's life cycle, for **new constructions measured at practical completion.**

- Low granularity: Global pathways
- Buildings elements: The life cycle
 assessment scope shall include at least
 structural elements, building envelope,
 internal walls, finishes. Including technical
 equipment in the assessment scope
 recommended.
- Embodied emissions pathway development description document.



PERMITTED TARGET-SETTING METHODS





Owner-occupier as first owner

Owner-lessor as first owner

Developer

(Financial institution)

Sector-specific intensity convergence approach (SDA)

Sector-specific absolute reduction

If upfront embodied emissions are reported on an annual basis, other 1.5°C aligned methods as provided in the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard must be used.





SECTOR-SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE REDUCTION TARGET CALCULATION WITH THE BUILDINGS TOOL

UPFRONT EMBODIED EMISSIONS OF NEW BUILDINGS



SBTi Buildings Target-Setting Tool

Version: 1.0 Please refer to: Terms of Use

Disclaimer

Contact: info@sciencebasedtargets.org

B: Upfront Embodied Targets

Section B1. Select building type

Refer to the Explanatory document for details on building types.

Required Input

Results

Section B2. Select target-setting approach

Sector-specific Absolute Contraction

Refer to the Explanatory document for details on approaches.

Section B3. Enter emissions and activity data

(Units of measure specified in In-Use Targets - section A1)

Upfront Embodied emissions in base year

Floor area in base year

Base-year intensity

Select target year
Floor area in target year

Floor area in target year

Floor area in target year

Floor area in target year

Select target year

Description:

2022

RegCO2e

9,000 kton CO2e

9,000 kton CO2e

RegCO2e

Not applicable

Target year must be at least 5 years and at most 10 years from the current year.

not applicable

Use "fixed market share" method

not applicable

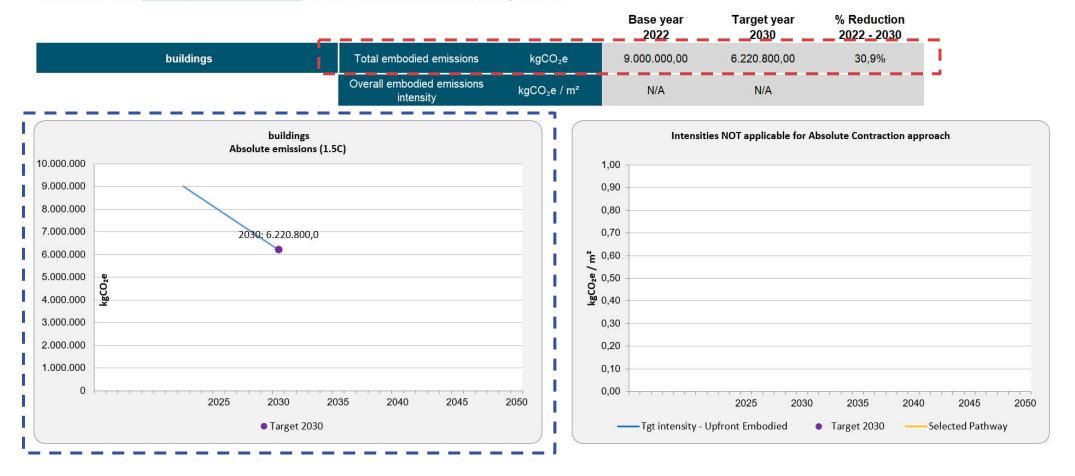
SECTOR-SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE REDUCTION TARGET CALCULATION WITH THE BUILDINGS TOOL

UPFRONT EMBODIED EMISSIONS OF NEW BUILDINGS

Section B4. Review target modelling results

Target modelling results - 1.5C (Upfront Embodied)

Note that with the absolute reduction targets, the SBTi assesses "forward-looking" ambition of target(s) by using the year the target is submitted to the initiative (or the most recent completed GHG inventory. Please refer to the <u>Criteria Assessment Indicators</u> for more information on forward-looking ambition.



TARGET LANGUAGE

Company X commits to reduce absolute scope 3 upfront embodied GHG emissions of new buildings by 30.9% by 2030 from a 2020 base year.











THE TIME TO ACT IS TODAY!

- All the resources introduced during this webinar and more, including these slides and a recording of the webinar are available on the <u>SBTi buildings page</u>.
- SBTi's Buildings Criteria is now final and ready to be used for target setting.



We are urgently calling on all buildings sector businesses to set science-based reduction targets and lead the net-zero transformation.



THANK YOU!

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in /science-based-targets

info@sciencebasedtargets.org