



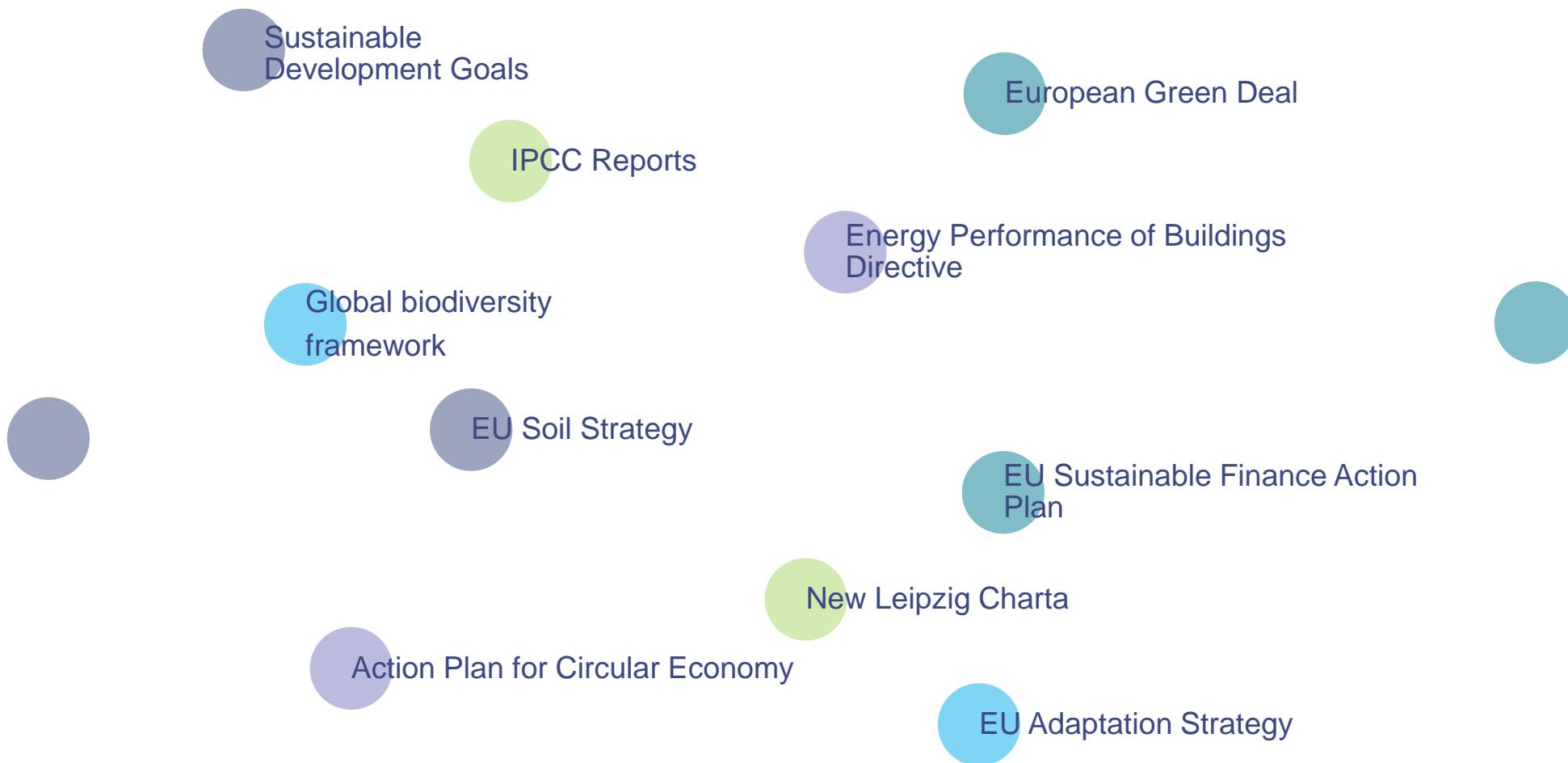
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EU Taxonomy for Buildings

Insights from implementation in Germany



Overarching goals and strategies all say: We need to change how we build!



European Green Deal

- **Increasing the EU's Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050**
- Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy
- Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy
- A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment
- **Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way**
- Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
- From „Farm to Fork“: a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system
- Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility
- Leave no one behind (Just Transition)
- **Financing the transition**



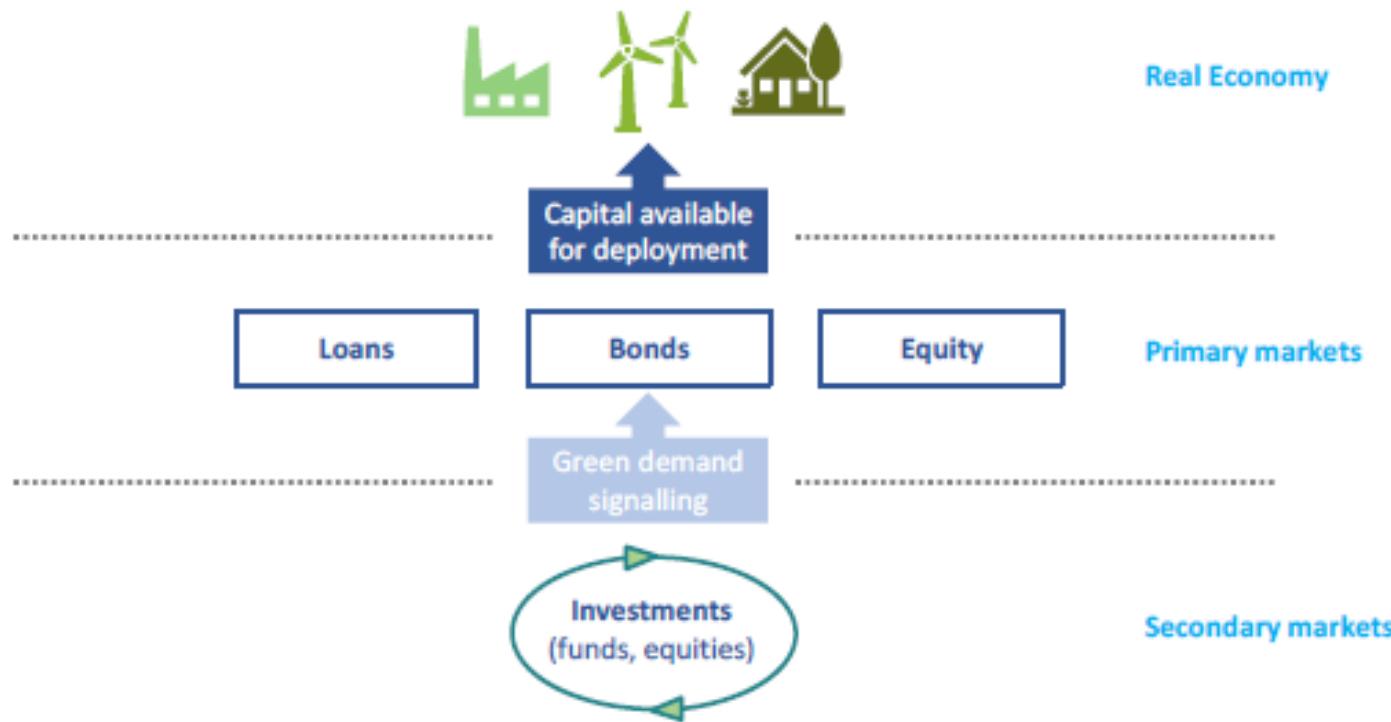
Define sustainable investments

Disclosure of externalized costs

Increase sustainable investments

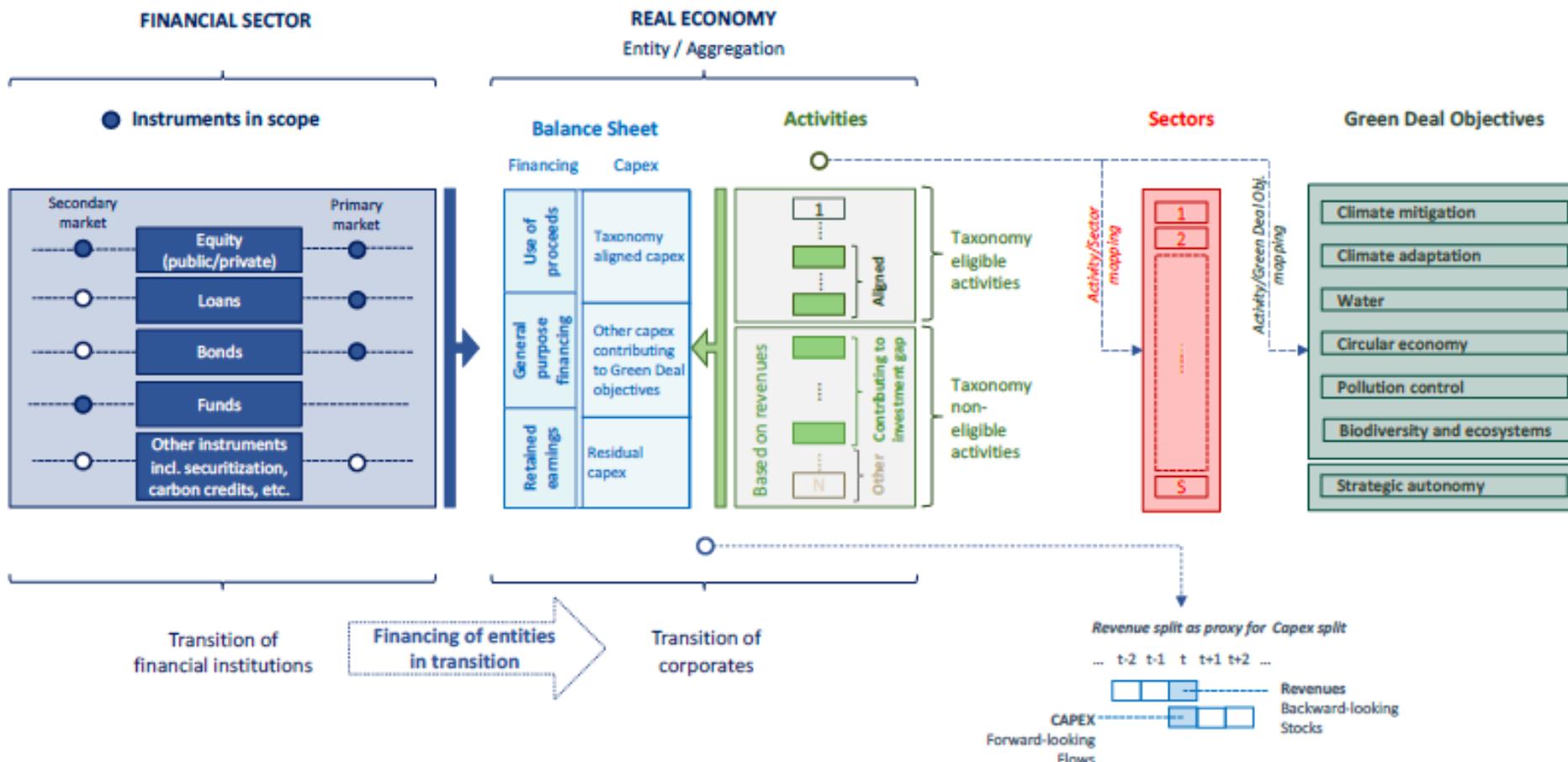


EU Taxonomy: Framework – linkage between real economy and financial sector (SFP)



EU Taxonomy: Conceptual Framework of monitoring capital flows

Figure 2. Schematic representation of the conceptual framework



EU taxonomy: Environmental goals

Environmental objectives to which the building sector can make a significant contribution



1. Climate action – mitigation of climate change



2. Adaptation to climate change



3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources



4. Transition to a circular economy, waste prevention, recycling



5. Prevention and reduction of environmental pollution



6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Market Readiness Study: EU-Taxonomy Criteria for Buildings

Study on market readiness of EU-Taxonomy criteria:

- March 2021:
 - Research of 62 buildings with 24 market participants
 - Projects in new construction, renovation, acquisition and ownership
 - Projects in Austria, Denmark, Spain and Germany
- February 2022:
 - Study of 38 buildings with 29 market participants
 - Projects in new construction and renovation
 - Projects located in Austria, Denmark, Spain and Germany, France, Ireland, Switzerland and Turkey



Classification as taxonomy-compliant



Taxonomy Conformity for the building sector

All requirements must be met for taxonomy compliance!



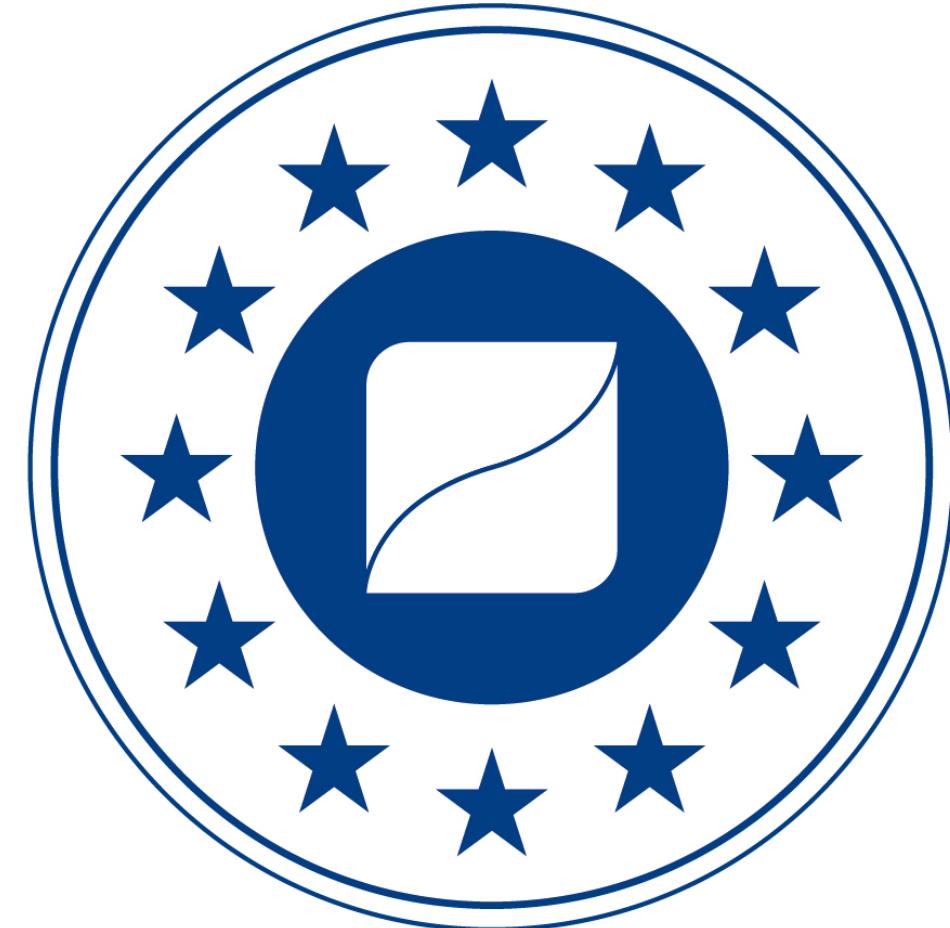
- (1) Climate action
- (2) Adaptation to climate change
- (4) Change to a circular economy

- (1) DNSH Climate protection
- (2) DNSH Climate Change Adaptation
- (3) DNSH Sustainable use of water resources
- (4) DNSH Change to a circular economy
- (5) DNSH Avoidance of contamination
- (6) DNSH Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity

- OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises
- UN Guiding principles for economy and human rights
- ILO guiding principles for fundamental principles and rights at work
- International Convention on Human Rights

ESG-Verification for the EU-Taxonomy

- **Economic Activities within EU-Taxonomy:**
 - New construction
 - Renovation
 - Acquisition and ownership
- **Substantial Contribution:**
 - Climate Change Mitigation
 - Climate Change Adaptation
 - Transition to Circular Economy
- EU-Taxonomy requirements integrated within DGNB Systems for New Construction, Renovation and Buildings in Use



Conform to EU taxonomy
verified by DGNB

ESG verification for the EU taxonomy

ESG-Verifikation EU-Taxonomie - Neubau

Projektbezogene Daten:

Vertragsnummer	
Projektname	
Antragsteller	
Datum	

Farb-Konvention der Zeilen:

Eingabefeld
Automatische Berechnung
Anforderungen und Nachweise

Hinweise zur Nutzung des Tools:

Die EU-Taxonomie ermöglicht die Kategorisierung von wirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten, u.a. auch im Gebäude- und Immobiliensektor. Um festzustellen ob die wirtschaftliche Tätigkeit Taxonomie-konform ist, sind folgende vier Schritte nötig:

1. Prüfung, ob das ausführende Unternehmen die Mindestanforderungen erfüllt
2. Auswahl eines in der EU-Taxonomie vorgegebenen Umweltzielen, zu dem mit der Tätigkeit ein wesentlicher Beitrag geleistet werden soll
3. Prüfung, ob die Tätigkeit die Anforderungen der Taxonomie für einen wesentlichen Beitrag für das ausgewählte Umweltziel erfüllt
4. Prüfung, ob die Tätigkeit eines der restlichen Umweltziele wesentlich beeinträchtigt bzw. die Do-no-significant-harm (DNSH) Anforderungen erfüllt.

Das vorliegend Tool ermöglicht es anhand einer tabellarischen Übersicht, jedes relevante Kriterium und damit die Anforderungen der EU-Taxonomie zu überprüfen. Wählen Sie dazu eines der Umweltziele aus, indem Sie unten auf den entsprechenden Reiter (Arbeitsblatt: Umweltziel 1 oder Umweltziel 2 oder Umweltziel 3) klicken. Hier bearbeiten Sie die Spalten D,E und F.

Um als Taxonomiekonform klassifiziert zu werden, müssen alle relevanten Kriterien für einen wesentlichen Beitrag, die DNSH Anforderungen und die Mindestanforderungen erfüllt sein. Für ein besseres Verständnis sind die aktuell möglichen Konstellationen (wesentlicher Beitrag/DNSH/soziale Mindestanforderungen) auf der u.s. Abbildung graphisch dargestellt.

Alternative 1: Wesentlicher Beitrag - Klimaschutz



Alternative 2: Wesentlicher Beitrag - Klimawandelanpassung



Alternative 1: Wesentlicher Beitrag - Kreislaufwirtschaft



ESG-Verification for the EU-Taxonomy: Report

1st page: Verification result

**ESG-VERIFIKATION
ZUR EU-TAXONOMIE**

Unabhängige Prüfung der DGNB

PROJEKTINFORMATION:

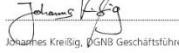
Objektname: Objektname Name
Name kann auch zweizeilig
Projektnummer: 0815-1234
Adresse: Musterstraße 99,
66996 Musterstadt

TAXONOMIEPRÜFERGEBNIS:

 Das Projekt erfüllt die Anforderungen der EU Taxonomie (Version XX).

AUSSTELLER

Anschrift: DGNB GmbH, Tübinger Straße 43, 70178 Stuttgart
Austellungsdatum: XX XX XX




EU-Taxonomie-konform
verifiziert durch DGNB

Projektnummer: xx.xx.xx.xx

**ESG-VERIFIKATION
ZUR EU-TAXONOMIE**

Ergebnisse im Detail

ANFORDERUNGEN DER TAXONOMIE	ERFÜLLUNG	DATENQUALITÄTS- INDEX
Mindestanforderungen		
Erfüllung der Mindestanforderung		2
Klimaschutz		
Vorhandensein des bedarfsorientierten Energiausweises		2
Energietasse A oder Bestandteil der Top 15% gemäß Einschätzung des Primärenergiebedarfs		3
Energiemanagement		2
„DNSH“ Anpassung an den Klimawandel		
Identifikation der Klimaressiken und Analyse der Wierksamkeit		3
Definition von Maßnahmen zur Reduktion der Klimaressiken		2
Keine Beeinträchtigung von Klimaschutzbemühungen Anderer		1
Klimapauschungsmaßnahmen in Anlehnung an regionalen und nationalen Strategien		2
Datenqualitätsindex		
Hier wird erklärt was der Index ist und dass er von der DGNB ins Leben gerufen wurde etc.		
Legende		
 Anforderung erfüllt  Anforderung nicht erfüllt		
 Anforderungen nicht erfüllt, da Daten nicht verfügbar sind		

2nd page: Detailed overview of Taxonomy requirements and data quality

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Significant Contribution – Climate Change Mitigation

- 10 % below the lowest energy standard achieved*?
- Airtightness and thermography tests carried out?
- Life cycle greenhouse gas emissions available?

+ DNSH Criteria (Climate Change Adaptation, Water, Circular Economy, Pollution, Biodiversity)

- Climate risk and vulnerability analysis and adaptation measures?
- Water-saving appliances?
- Construction and demolition waste recycled?
- Adaptive, flexible and recyclable design?
- No asbestos, SVHCs and low-emission materials?
- Soil contamination excluded?
- Pollutant emissions and noise from the construction site controlled?
- Site not in biodiversity-sensitive areas?

+ Minimum Social Safeguards

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/220330-sustainable-finance-platform-financial-report-remaining-environmental-objectives-taxonomy-annex_en.pdf

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ACQUISITION & OWNERSHIP

Significant Contribution – Climate Change Mitigation

- Older buildings EPC A or primary energy demand among Top 15%
 - New buildings: 10% below NZEB standard?
 - Larger buildings: energy management installed?
- + **DNSH Criteria (Climate Change Adaptation)**
- Climate risk and vulnerability analysis and adaptation measures?
- + **Minimum Social Safeguards**

EU-Taxonomy aligned projects at DGNB

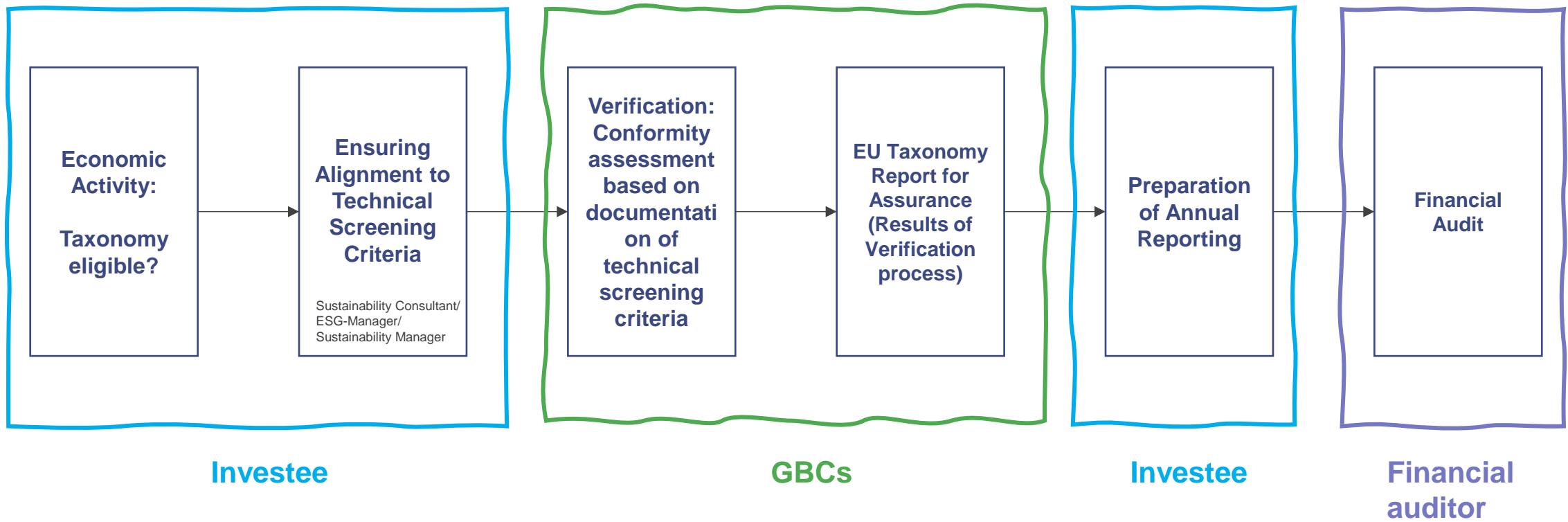
- Acquisition and Ownership: 61 projects
- New Construction: 10 projects
- Renovation: 1 project

With DGNB certification:

- Acquisition and Ownership: 44 projects
 - New Construction: 33 projects
-and > 550 registered projects

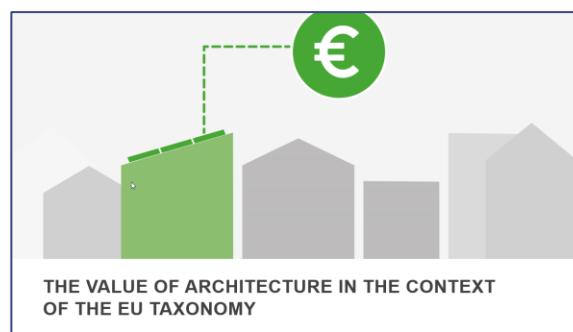


Verification and Assurance Process

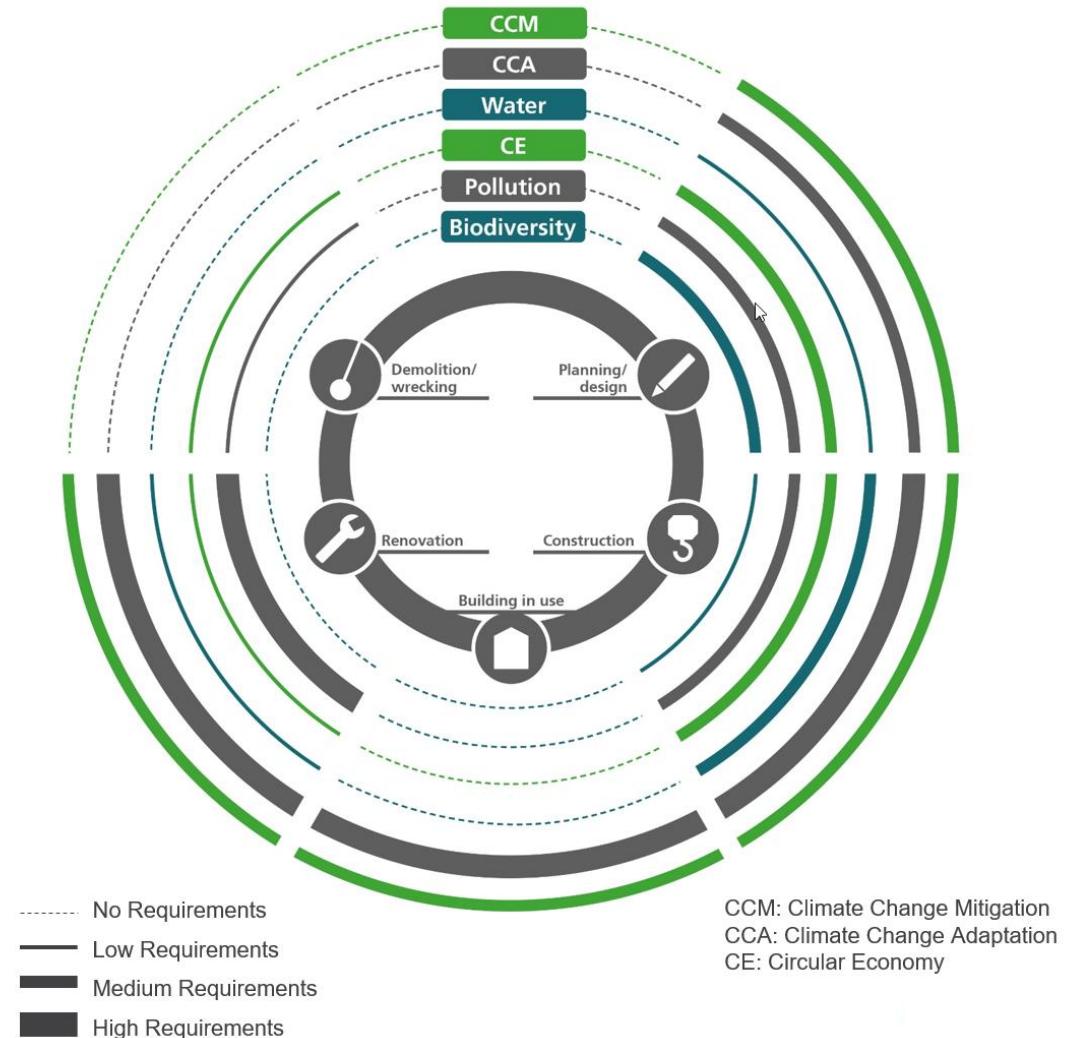


EU Taxonomy is relevant for all stakeholders within the value chain

- Value of architecture in the context of EU-Taxonomy: architects should choose sustainable architectural design to ensure EU-Taxonomy compliance



<https://www.cpea.eu/taxonomy/the-value-of-architecture/>



Newest Draft Report of the Sustainable Finance Platform: Update of the Technical Screening Criteria

- **Revised technical screening criteria:** Updates to thresholds and criteria for energy-related activities, bioenergy, manufacturing, construction, and environmental protection.
- **New activities proposed for inclusion:** Mining, smelting, and refining of key materials like lithium, nickel, and copper, as well as digital solutions, R&D activities, and 28 new adaptation activities.
- **Updates to generic criteria:** Improvements to DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) and usability criteria for water, pollution, and biodiversity impacts.
- **Harmonization across annexes:** Aligning activity titles and descriptions between the Mitigation and Adaptation Annexes for consistency.
- **Headline Ambition Statement:** Identification of highly vulnerable sectors for potential future inclusion and a stronger focus on nature-based solutions.



Newest Draft Report of the Sustainable Finance Platform: Update of the Technical Screening Criteria

Further align EU-Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act to newest developments of the EPBD, recommendations include:

New Construction:

- Integration of Zero Emission Buildings as defined in the EPBD.
- Mandatory disclosure of lifecycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) and setting limit values for larger buildings in legal texts by 2026

Renovation:

- Updating the definition of "deep renovation" to reflect changes in the EPBD recast for "major renovation"
- Long-term inclusion of lifecycle GWP data for renovated buildings.

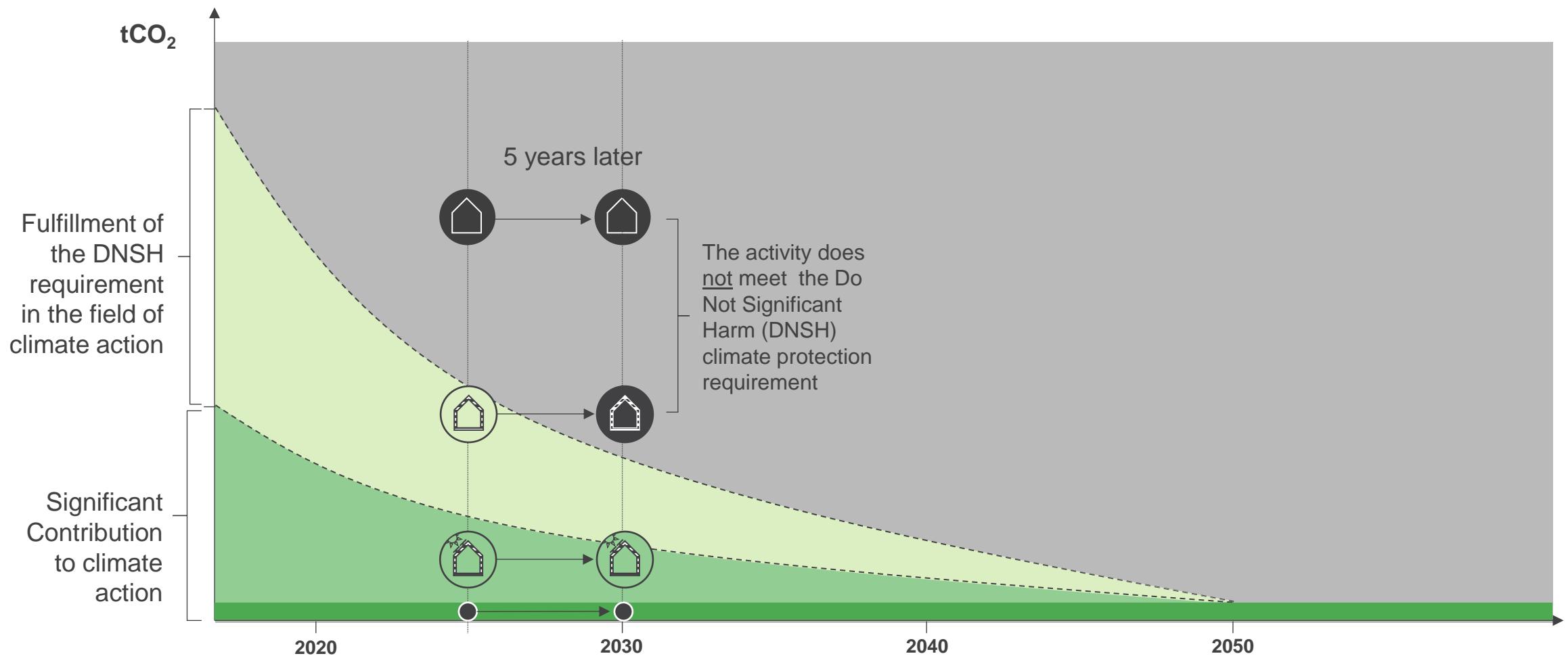
Acquisition & Ownership of Buildings

- Recognizing that EPCs do not always reflect actual energy performance and therefore incorporating real annual energy performance measurement.
- aligning definitions and criteria with SFDR PAI indicators
- for the long-term: include decarbonization pathways (!) aligned with MEPS from the EPBD.



Taxonomy requirements are dynamic

Example: Climate action





Thank you for your
attention!

Are there any questions?

Your contact at DGNB



Seema Issar

German Sustainable Building Council
Senior Advisor Sustainable Finance
s.issar@dgnb.de