

Decarbonising Australia's built environment

Alison Scotland CEO, ASBEC 9 October 2024



Implications of megatrends in the built environment

Climate action

Buildings are responsible for **39%** of global carbon emissions Energy demand will increase by **50%** by 2050

Resource efficiency

Buildings are responsible for 50% of global material use

42.4bn tonnes of materials consumed annually

How will this change into the future?

By 2060, global population is projected to will increase 27% to 9.8bn

and global floor area will increase by 100%

Source: 2018 Global Status Report, International Energy Agency for the Global Alliance for Building and Construction

Health and wellbeing

91% of people live where air pollution levels exceed World Health Organization limits People are 40% more likely to have asthma due to living in a home with damp or mould

ill increase 27% to **9.8bn** by **100%**



















Preparing the built environment for a sustainable future is a shared responsibility





asbeč

ive ways the built help Australia ransition to a net zero future







High Performance Longs by





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quality control and safety in insulation installation













Mandatory sustainability and climate reporting

- The largest Australian companies and financial institutions must make climate disclosures commencing in the 2024/25 reporting period
- \succ From the 2027/28 Reporting Period, the scope of reporting entities will be expanded significantly
- \succ Requires disclosure of financial information relating to material, physical and transition climate-related risks and opportunities
- Key message: Any strategy based on offsets will become expensive and uncertain





Buildings account for over 50% of Australia's electricity use

...and almost a quarter of its emissions.

Source: Low Carbon Living CRC, Best Practice Policy and Regulation for Low Carbon Outcomes in the Built Environment 2017





Unlocking the pathway:

Why electrification is the key to net zero buildings

Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council





EVERY BUILDING COUNTS

2023 EDITION

Innovating for a greener, healthier, and more equitable built environment

FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ASBEC Electrification Report

ZERO-CARBON-READY BUILDINGS

Zero-carbon-ready buildings are buildings that can operate in a low emissions economy.

The International Energy Agency defines them as:

"A ZERO-CARBON-READY BUILDING IS **HIGHLY ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND EITHER** USES RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTLY, OR **USES AN ENERGY SUPPLY (E.G. ELECTRICITY** OR DISTRICT HEATING) THAT WILL BE FULLY DECARBONISED BY 2050."

Together with a decarbonised grid, zero-carbon-ready buildings deliver the end goal of a decarbonised built environment and feature a number of characteristics:

- High efficiency, high performance
- Fossil fuel free and fully electric
- Grid responsive
- Offset with nature
- Low embodied carbon



Built with lower upfront emissions

Built using materials with significantly lower embodied carbon. Emissions are reduced during construction.



REDUCE

Highly efficient

All buildings and infrastructure are energy efficient. Reduces stresses in the grid.



Walkable and livable

Transport emissions are reduced by good urban design, promotion of active transport, and low carbon options.



Grid responsive

Buildings that interact with the grid, including demand response and allowance for electric vehicles.

- Powered by renewable electricity

ELIMINATE



Fossil fuel-free

Buildings do not use fossil fuels for heating, hot water, cooking and onsite energy generation.



Powered by renewables

All energy used in buildings comes from 100% onsite or offsite renewable sources.

COMPENSATE



Offset with nature

The balance of emissions are compensated or neutralised through investments in highintegrity, nature-based carbon offsets.

THEME 1 ZERO-CARBON-READY RESILIENT **BUILDING PLAN**

THEME 2 ELECTRIFICATION

THEME 5 ENERGY MARKET REFORM

THEME 6 GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

THEME 7 ROBUST RATING TOOLS FOR ALL BUILDING TYPES

THEME 3 INCENTIVISE HIGH PERFORMANCE

THEME 4 MINIMUM STANDARDS

THEME 8 TOWARDS ZERO EMBODIED CARBON



EMBODIED CARBON EMISSIONS IN AUSTRALIA'S BUILT ENVIRONMENT

ISSUES PAPER PRODUCED BY:







Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council | ASBEC





THE PROJECT



Figure 1. GBCA and thinkstep-anz (2021): Embodied Carbon and Embodied Energy in Australia's Buildings.





Scaling and deepening NABERS' work



Supporting the **supply chain** to deliver better products and services



Supporting the value chain to deliver better design and construction outcomes



Adapted for the needs of different segments and sectors



The seven decarbonisation dilemmas



1. DIRECTION

Bringing lower-carbon construction to the mainstream



2. DEVELOP Building industry capacity

to decarbonise



3. DISCLOSE Methods, data and reporting



4. DEMAND Clarity, consistency and confidence

The **direction** governments set in guidance and regulations is the minimum standard for most construction: it must include upfront carbon. Industry-wide change to lower carbon construction will only happen when we **develop** industry capacity to deliver. Manufacturers, builders and asset owners need to **disclose** data and outcomes in credible, transparent and consistent formats. Establishing broad, consistent, reliable **demand** for low-carbon construction will support faster industry transformation.



5. DESIGN

The best decisions from concept to completion



6. DETAIL

The best product options



7. DELIVER

Delivering lower-carbon assets

Using **design** to enable lower carbon outcomes is a key step to minimising upfront carbon. The **detail** of product manufacturing, data, performance and standards must unite towards rapid decarbonisation. Government and industry need to show how to **deliver** low-carbon assets.

Opportunities for supplementary cementitious materials



Thank you Alison.Scotland@asbec.asn.au

