Towards Net Zero: Challenges, opportunities, and policy recommendations

Accelerating the property sector's transition to net zero carbon



Context



What is Net Zero Carbon?

This is where an organisation removes as much carbon as it emits by reducing emissions to a minimum and only offsetting unavoidable emissions.

The UK has set a legally binding net zero carbon target for

2050

but important policy gaps remain, and we risk falling short of our net zero ambitions



Why is the built environment important?

The property sector contributes

7% of UK GVA yet accounts for

of greenhouse gas emissions



80%

of the UK's 2050 building stock has already been constructed

3%

of UK buildings need to be retrofitted a year to achieve the 2050 target

The challenge is huge. If the UK is going to achieve net zero by 2050, we need a rapid decarbonisation of the built environment



of participants in the JLL/BPF survey do not believe current Government policy will deliver a net zero property sector by 2050

Challenges

Main challenges

to net zero carbon uptake

Accessing quality data

Financing the

Regulatory uncertainty and the lack of common industry standards

Lack of enabling infrastructure, including skills and grid capacity

> Inefficient planning system

Solutions



Reduce embodied carbon

Increase data quality

and availability

Life Cycle Assessments



energy data

Require green leases

Increase offsite renewables

green tariff labels

invest in offsite renewables



Increase energy efficiency

Confirm new MEES and new performance-based rating scheme for buildings



Remove VAT





Support local planning authorities to enable the net zero transition

to support the net zero carbon agenda



Increase local planning



Increase renewable energy supply onsite

Mandate PV panels



Mandate green roofs



