

Low Carbon Buildings

Approved proxies for “top 15%”



Residential Buildings

Approved proxy	<p>Residential buildings must achieve an energy label ‘A’ to be eligible for Climate Bonds certification.</p> <p>New buildings constructed after the adoption of the Dutch Building Decree 2012 (Bouwbesluit 2012) are automatically eligible for Climate Bonds certification.</p>
Details	<p>As at 1 March 2015, buildings with ‘A++’, ‘A+’, and ‘A’ energy labels represented the top 6.1% of Dutch residential buildings.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2015, the ‘A+’ energy label categories are no longer applicable and a building can only obtain an energy label ranging from A to G. Accordingly, the requirement for Climate Bonds certification is an energy label ‘A’.</p> <p>Article 5 of the Dutch Building Decree 2012 (Bouwbesluit 2012) sets out the energy efficiency requirements of different building types. Buildings are required to achieve an energy performance coefficient (EPC) below a certain value (0.6 for residential buildings; 0.4 in Jan 2015 update of building code). The energy performance calculation methodology must be based on the Netherland Normalisation Institute (NEN) 7120 standard.</p> <p>The EPC requirements in the Dutch building code means that any new building constructed under those requirements will have an EPC that is at least 25% lower (and therefore better) than the requirement for obtaining an energy label ‘A’. Thus, any new building constructed after adoption of the Dutch building code will be in the top 15% of the local market and be eligible for Climate Bonds certification,</p>
Notes	<p>Only 2.35 million out of 7.5 million residential buildings in the Dutch market received a final energy label (31%) and as such, statistics on labels are not wholly representative of the entire market.</p>