

Net-zero: Property

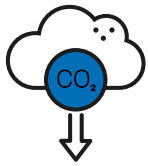


17% of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions come from buildings and construction.¹

What does the **property sector** need to do to reach net-zero?

LGIM will vote and implement investment sanctions against companies falling short of our climate expectations.

LGIM expects companies' boards to oversee and publicly disclose answers to the following:



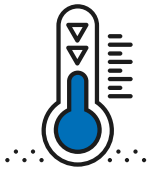
Net-zero commitment

- Does the company have a comprehensive target for net-zero by 2050 or earlier, covering scopes 1, 2 and material scope 3 emissions?² As part of scope 3, has the company included embodied carbon emissions?³
- Has the company made a commitment to certify/certified this target with the SBTi or other external independent parties?
- Does the company have a net-zero transition plan that includes short- and medium-term targets?⁴



Strategy

- What are the actions and investments embedded in the company's plan to reach net-zero, and what is the contribution of each action towards meeting its targets?⁵
- Is the company calculating and disclosing embodied carbon emissions and does it have a strategy to maximise the lifetime of current existing buildings?
- Is executive remuneration aligned with the company's short- and/or medium-term emissions targets, as set out in the net-zero transition plan?
- Does the company's net-zero strategy integrate an assessment of related-nature risk and opportunities, impacts and dependencies (e.g. land use change and deforestation)?



Resilience

- Has the company analysed its business model resilience to climate-related risks and opportunities using scenario analysis (including the IEA's net-zero by 2050 scenario and a 'business as usual' scenario) and disclosed how the output has influenced its strategy?
- Has the company analysed the physical climate risks to its assets, operations, and value chain, including potential financial impacts, and evidenced measures to mitigate or adapt to them?
- Does the company have any net-zero carbon buildings in its portfolio?



Targets

- Does the company have targets for the use of low/zero carbon construction materials and to improve circularity (increased recycling or re-use of demolished materials)?
- Does the company have targets to optimise properties' water usage?



Collaboration

- How is the company working collaboratively across its value chain to reduce emissions (e.g. with tenants, material manufacturers, construction firms, sector initiatives, etc.)?
- Is the company advocating meaningful policy action, including from regulators, to meet global net-zero targets (e.g. with carbon pricing)?



Red lines

- Does the company disclose its property portfolio's operational emissions, and has it set a reduction target for them?
- Does the company disclose its climate-related lobbying/advocacy activities, including trade association memberships, and explain the action it will take if these are not aligned with a 1.5°C scenario?

* The applicability of the expectations vary depending on companies' business models.

1. LGIM based off IEA (2019), UNEP (2019).

2. Aiming to cover all segments of the business, as articulated within the GHG protocol guidance.

3. Embodied emissions are the GHG emissions of materials and systems that make up a building released through their extraction, manufacturing, transportation, assembly, maintenance, replacement, deconstruction, or disposal (European Commission, 2020).

4. Short-term refers to 2022-2025, medium-term 2026-2035 and long-term 2036-2050.

5. E.g., capex allocated to green buildings; integration of low carbon materials such as cross-laminated timber, recycled concrete, green steel, clinker free/ low- carbon cement; increased renewable energy uptake; new builds capable of operating with zero emissions; green leases and differentiated pricing.

Further areas for company consideration

Nature expectations

Why? The climate and nature crises are inextricably linked.⁵ Climate change is one of the five direct drivers of nature change. Net-zero requires both emission avoidance and sequestration. Therefore, the inter-dependencies between climate and nature are a critical factor in the transition.

LGIM’s expectations: As part of a climate transition plan, companies should integrate an assessment of the related-nature risks and opportunities, impacts and dependencies, and appropriate mitigation actions.⁶

Sector-specific considerations: Direct impacts could result from the destruction of natural habitats. Indirect impacts could result from upstream extraction, the manufacturing of building materials, and the financing of poor offsetting practices.

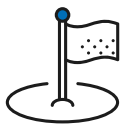


Company levers

- Construction innovation for low-carbon new buildings
- Owners retrofitting existing building stock
- Decarbonisation of power and heat
- Renewables and energy efficiency
- Heat pumps, district heating, biomethane and hydrogen blends
- Recycling and waste treatment
- Meeting consumer demand for sustainable living

Government policies

- Carbon pricing
- Building codes, energy and carbon standards
- Low-carbon public procurement
- Incentives for low-carbon heat and power
- Increased waste collection and recycling



Challenges

Higher costs for lower-carbon materials
 Availability of hydrogen and other low-carbon heat and power sources
 Behavioural barriers and conflicting incentives between owners and occupants
 Policy coordination



Opportunities

Resilience to climate risks
 Energy decentralisation
 Lower energy bills
 Improved tenant satisfaction
 ‘Green-collar’ jobs and urban regeneration



What is needed?

Company leadership	Research and innovation	Consumer behaviour
Investment and R&D across building life cycle Net-zero targets for building owners and developers	Deep retrofitting models for housing and commercial property Decarbonising steel & cement to reduce embodied carbon	Net-zero public and private procurement Aligning incentives between costs borne by owners and beneficiaries

5. UN IPCC-IPEBS, [Biodiversity and Climate Change workshop report \(2021\)](#)

6. [LGIM’s Nature Framework can be accessed here](#)

Sources of emissions



'Scope 3'
Upstream

Indirect GHG emissions from a company's purchased goods and capital goods



'Scope 1'

Direct GHG emissions from operations



'Scope 2'

Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy



'Scope 3'
Downstream

Indirect GHG emissions (e.g. from electricity consumption in leased assets)

'Just Transition' considerations

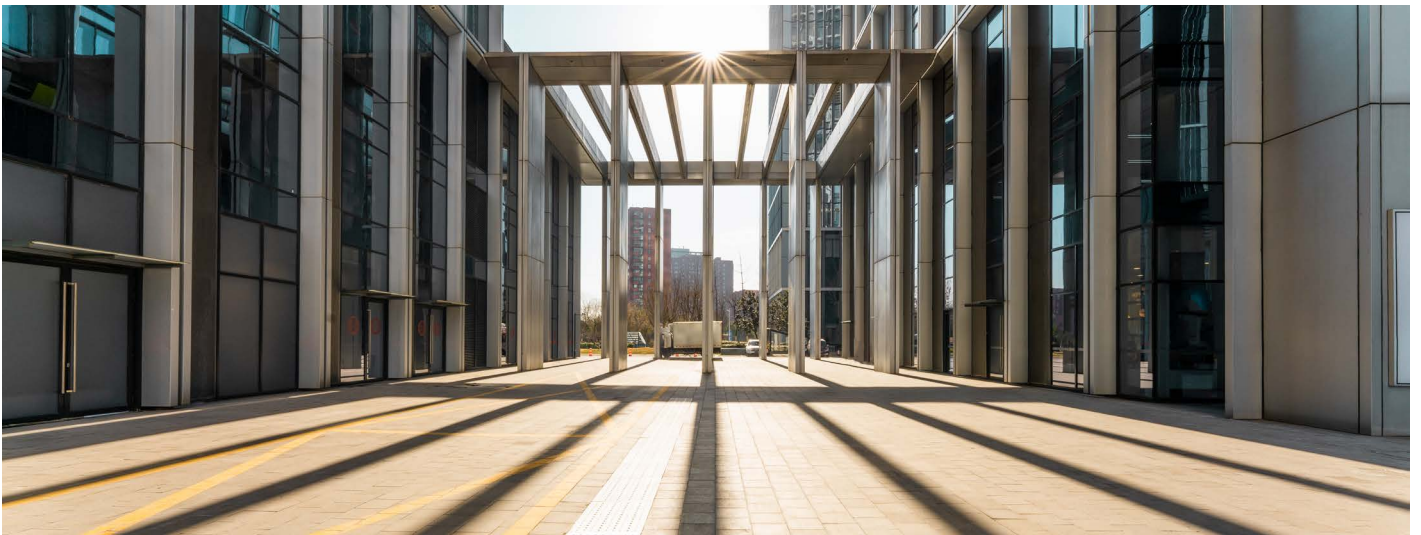
The potential implications for employees, the supply chain, customers and communities from the transition to a lower-carbon business model

Physical risk impacts

High vulnerability to extreme weather; costly adaptations

Potentially uninsurable buildings in certain areas

Sources: LGIM based off IEA (2019), UNEP (2019); UK Green Building Council.



For more information and to see how companies are rated

[LGIM Climate Impact Pledge score](#)

[LGIM Climate Impact Pledge](#)

Important information

Source: LGIM as at October 2024. The value of an investment and any income taken from it is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up, and the investor may get back less than the original amount invested.

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