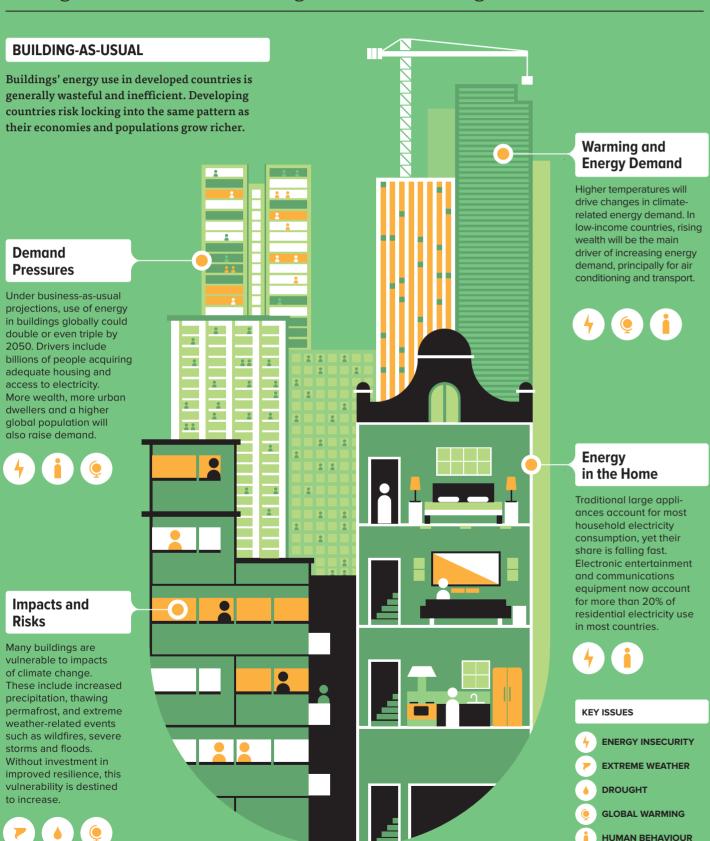
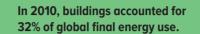
Climate Change - Everyone's Business Implications for Buildings

Building for a low-carbon future

Effective policies can lead to buildings and wider settlements that are climate resilient and use energy efficiently, so curbing the rise in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. There is potential for energy savings of 50-90% in existing and new buildings.



Key Findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) cisl.cam.ac.uk/ipcc bpie.eu gpbn.org wbcsd.org



commissioning.

Average CO₂

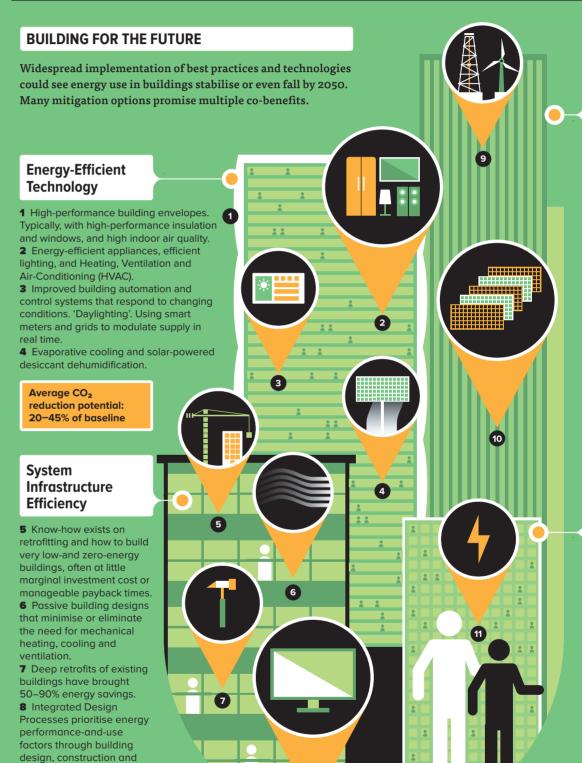
reduction potential: 30-70% of baseline



energy-related GHG emissions.



CO₂ emissions in the building sector could double or triple by 2050.



9 At present, electricity is the main form of energy used for cooling and appliances, while fossil fuels are used for heating. Changing fuels and energy supply infrastructure to buildings will be needed to deliver large emissions cuts even if end-use demand falls. **10** More than 2 billion people currently lack access to modern energy carriers. The evolution of their energy

Carbon Efficiency

Average CO₂ reduction potential: 20-45% of baseline

provision will drive trends in

buildings-related emissions.

Service Demand Reduction

11 Energy use increases projected for buildings relate mainly to higher demand for energy services, driven by people moving out of poverty and changing patterns of consumption Potential means to deliver demand reduction include carbon pricing, personal carbon trading, property taxation related to building CO₂ emissions, progressive appliance standards and building codes with absolute consumption limits.

reduction potential: 20-40% of baseline







