The Paris Climate Conference established the first-ever global, legally binding agreement to avoid the worst impacts of climate change by limiting global warming to below 2°C. The real estate sector has an important role to play in the success of this agreement. Residential and commercial buildings are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, and the sector provides some of the most cost-effective opportunities for emissions mitigation. Accelerating the integration of ESG and climate risks into investment decisions, and scaling up energy and climate-related investments, including retrofitting of buildings, should therefore be an integral part of European energy and climate policies.

Institutional investors have begun to recognize the connections between buildings and sustainability as sources of both value and risk. As a result, investors are increasingly requesting high quality information about the environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance of European property companies and funds. The Netherlands outperforms those companies and funds in Europe by companies and funds based in the Netherlands. The light shading indicates renewable energy generated elsewhere in the world. The dark shading indicates renewable energy generated in the Netherlands. The average GRESB Score for companies and funds based in the Netherlands for the first year is 60, up from 55 in 2015. The average GRESB Score now stands at 60. Diving deeper, the new data show that overall performance is underpinned by increasing engagement from senior leaders, more formal policy commitments, new environmental management systems and increasingly sophisticated information systems. For example, this year’s benchmark includes asset-level operational performance data for more than 22,000 individual buildings worldwide, often flowing directly to GRESB from third-party tools.

Overall, the new data show Dutch GRESB participants steadily improving their ESG performance and creating tangible benefits for people and the environment – reducing greenhouse gas emissions, saving energy, conserving water, and providing healthier indoor environments. Leading European property companies and funds are rewarded with more efficient, more desirable properties. Investors in these companies receive higher returns and lower risk. Most importantly, improving ESG performance benefits society by contributing to national and global goals for emissions reduction and environmental protection.

### Carbon Management

Carbon management can be examined individually or as functional groups to understand management and performance in key areas, such as carbon, water, waste, and health. The charts below illustrate average responses to individual carbon management indicators and the cumulative achievement of the set of carbon management strategies.

#### Renewable Energy (generated on-site)

The GRESB Assessment provides data on year-over-year growth in on-site renewable energy. The dark shading indicates renewable energy generated in the Netherlands. The light shading indicates renewable energy generated elsewhere in the world. New data for European property companies and funds show significant variation in health and well-being practices. Many companies are working to promote the health of their employees. A smaller fraction of participants complement these internal efforts with strategies to actively promote the health of customers through their products and services.

### Stakeholder Engagement

GRESB includes 11 indicators addressing the engagement of property companies and funds with employees, tenants, suppliers, and community. Each circle represents a point available for these 11 indicators. Dick Gort, chairman Committee Sustainability IVB, and CEO a.s.r/23235

### GRESB Industry Partners

"GRESB gives great insight in the contribution of the real estate industry to a more sustainable society."

Dick Gort, chairman Committee Sustainability IVB and CEO a.s.r. reim
GRESB defines “like-for-like” as the fraction of a portfolio continuously owned by an entity for at least 24 months. Like-for-like measurements represent a relatively stable sub-set of a portfolio, and they may better reflect management action to improve performance. GRESB like-for-like metrics do not directly account for variation in weather, occupancy, and other factors.

Diversified - Private
Diversified - Listed
Residential - Private
Residential - Listed
Industrial
Office - Private
Office - Listed
Retail - Private

Footprint

万吨 CO2

245,587
tonnes CO2

907,802
m³

959,934
MWh

Equivalent of 997 homes

Equivalent of 770 passenger cars

Equivalent of 4 Olympic pools

Equivalent of 3,323 Truck Loads

Performance Indicators - The Netherlands
Footprint 2015 (absolute)

Like-For-Like Change 2014-2015 (relative)

Energy

Carbon Emissions

Water

Waste

About GRESB
GRESB is an industry-driven organization committed to assessing the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance of real assets globally, including real estate portfolios (public, private and direct), real estate debt portfolios, and infrastructure.

More than 200 members, including 58 pension funds and their fiduciaries, use GRESB data in their investment management and engagement processes, with a clear goal to optimize the risk/return profile of their investments. For more information, visit www.gresb.com.