Antalya Compact for Energy Efficient Buildings

The Compact was developed by the COP31 Presidency of Türkiye and the UNEP-hosted Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC hereafter) Secretariat.

We, Ministers and representatives of governments, meeting in Antalya, Türkiye, on the occasion of the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the second Ministerial Meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for Buildings and Climate (ICBC), as Participants in the "COP31 Antalya Compact for Energy Efficient Buildings",

Recalling the goals of the Paris Agreement, including efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome of the first global stocktake, including its call to double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030,

Building on the Déclaration de Chaillot and reaffirming that near-zero-emission and resilient buildings must also deliver affordability, comfort, health, energy security and a just transition,

Recognising that efficiency and electrification are mutually reinforcing, as reducing building energy needs makes electrification more affordable, limits pressure on power systems and enables zero- and low-emission electricity to serve more people and productive uses,

Welcoming the COP31 Presidency's objective of increasing electricity's share of global final energy consumption to 35 per cent by 2035 and recognising the central contribution of buildings to achieving it through efficient electrification of heating, cooling, cooking and other energy services, pursued alongside reductions in energy demand, expansion of reliable zero- and low-emission electricity, and measures to ensure affordability and energy access,

Recognising further that efficient electrification of buildings can strengthen energy security and economic resilience, while efficiency and demand flexibility can reduce household energy costs and limit the need for costly additions to electricity generation and grid infrastructure,

Recognising that achieving both objectives requires sustained government action, supported by coordinated action across the buildings value chain,

Recognising the importance and value of Country Dialogues for buildings and construction in enabling countries to implement their climate commitments by identifying priority policy actions, strengthening coordination across relevant ministries and stakeholders, and developing programmes and investment pipelines such as those led by UNEP and the GlobalABC and initiated with Türkiye,

Recognising that the objectives of this Compact represent a collective global ambition, and that countries' pathways and rates of progress towards them will vary according to their starting points, national circumstances, capacities and regional realities, without establishing uniform national targets or prescribing specific national policies, plans or strategies,

Declare our collective ambition to:

- Pursue at least a 25 per cent reduction in the operational energy intensity of the global building stock by 2035 relative to 2020 levels;
- Accelerate efficient electrification in buildings in support of the COP31 Presidency's objective of increasing electricity's share of global final energy consumption to 35 per cent by 2035.

We commit, in accordance with our respective national circumstances, priorities and capacities, and in support of the Compact's 2035 objectives, to:

- **Put energy efficiency and electrification at the centre of national strategies as complementary priorities,** inter alia by identifying appropriate objectives and milestones, developing roadmaps, facilitating coordination between ministers and fostering partnerships across the building value chain;
- **Promote high energy-and-carbon-performance buildings**, inter alia by adopting and progressively strengthening mandatory energy codes for buildings, prioritising passive solutions, establishing compliance systems and promoting whole-life carbon assessments;
- **Accelerate renovation of existing buildings**, inter alia by establishing long-term renovation strategies, introducing minimum energy-performance requirements, prioritising public buildings and social infrastructure, addressing split incentives, upfront costs and limited access to finance, and developing scalable delivery models;
- **Reduce demand and electrify heating and cooling systems, cooking and appliances while promoting the integration of zero- and low-emission energy solutions in buildings,** inter alia by sizing and electrifying mechanical systems when possible, leveraging potential reductions in building energy loads; improving the uptake of passive cooling solutions; adopting and strengthening minimum energy-performance standards, labels and market surveillance; and accelerating the replacement of inefficient and high-emission heating, water-heating and cooking systems with efficient electric solutions;
- **Improve actual performance and enable buildings to become flexible assets for energy systems**, inter alia by improving the quality and accessibility of buildings data; promoting energy-management systems; developing demand-side flexibility; enabling buildings to support reliable, affordable and increasingly zero- and low-emission energy systems; and developing mechanisms that allow building owners and occupants to be rewarded for providing flexibility;
- **Mobilise finance, markets and implementation capacity**, inter alia by increasing investment; using targeted public and concessional finance and technical assistance to mobilise private investment; reforming subsidies and taxation; and using sustainable public procurement, energy-service companies, performance contracting, green mortgages and property-linked finance to create demand.

We recognise the value of the illustrative actions listed in the Annex, in accordance with our respective national circumstances.

We agree that UNEP's Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction, complemented by information from NDC updates, Biennial Transparency Reports and other relevant sources, will help inform annual progress and discussions at ICBC Ministerial Meetings.

We call on all governments to join the COP31 "Antalya Compact for Energy Efficient Buildings".

We also call on all non-party stakeholders of the buildings' value chain to engage to support the Compact and participate in its implementation through the GlobalABC.

ANNEX:

Illustrative Actions in Support of the Objectives of the Antalya Compact for Energy Efficient Buildings

1. *Put building energy efficiency and electrification at the centre of national strategies as complementary priorities*

- *Set national objectives, milestones and indicators contributing to the Compact's global objectives on building energy intensity and electrification, and integrate them into nationally determined contributions, long-term low-emission development strategies and energy, housing and urban policies.*
- *Develop or update national and subnational buildings and construction roadmaps with intermediate milestones to 2030 and 2035, clearly identified policy measures, institutional responsibilities, financing needs and implementation arrangements that turn these objectives into sequenced regulatory, financial and implementation measures, aligned where appropriate with power-system planning and the expansion of zero- and low-emission electricity.*
- *Coordinate the responsible ministries and create effective partnerships across the buildings value chain, involving local authorities, developers, designers, manufacturers and suppliers, utilities, financial institutions, professional bodies, workers, building owners and users, to support delivery and expand access to affordable, reliable and zero- and low-emission energy services for populations in inadequate housing.*

2. *Promote high energy-and-carbon-performance buildings*

- *Adopt and progressively strengthen mandatory energy codes for new construction and major renovations, working towards comprehensive coverage of new buildings and major renovations by 2030, with pathways towards near-zero-emission and resilient buildings and integrating current and projected climate conditions, while working with developers, designers, manufacturers, contractors and professional bodies to ensure practical implementation and compliance. Codes should reflect current and projected climate conditions and be backed by effective compliance and enforcement systems.*
- *Prioritise passive solutions that reduce energy needs from the outset, including orientation, form, insulation, shading and natural ventilation.*
- *Establish compliance systems covering qualified professionals, permitting, inspection and enforcement, while strengthening the capacity of the professionals and businesses responsible for design, construction, installation and operation, with simplified pathways for small buildings and self-built housing.*
- *Promote whole-life carbon assessment and progressively address embodied emissions through low-carbon materials, circular construction practices and sustainable public procurement, taking into account national circumstances and data availability.*

3. Accelerate renovation of existing buildings

- *Establish long-term renovation strategies with nationally appropriate milestones for increasing both the rate and depth of renovation towards 2035 and 2050, covering residential, commercial and public buildings, prioritising the least-efficient buildings and avoiding shallow renovations that lock in future energy demand, and engage all relevant stakeholders in their delivery.*

- *Introduce minimum energy-performance requirements, starting with the least efficient segments, backed by financial and social support and by renovation passports that give owners sequenced improvement pathways.*

- *Prioritise social housing, schools, hospitals and other public infrastructure, where investment cuts energy costs, improves services and protects vulnerable populations.*

- *Address split incentives, upfront costs and limited access to finance in rented and multi-owner buildings, working with owners, tenants, financial institutions and service providers, and develop solutions for informal housing.*

- *Develop scalable delivery models, including one-stop shops, aggregated renovation programmes and technical assistance, that make it easier for households, building owners and municipalities to identify, finance and implement comprehensive renovations.*

4. Reduce demand and electrify heating & cooling systems, cooking and appliances while promoting the integration of zero- and low-emission energy solutions in buildings

- *Reduce heating and cooling loads through passive design and renovation before sizing and electrifying mechanical systems.*

- *Adopt and strengthen minimum energy-performance standards, labels and market surveillance for air conditioners, heat pumps, boilers, lighting, cooking equipment and water heaters.*

- *Accelerate the replacement of inefficient and high-emission heating, water-heating and cooking systems with efficient electric solutions, including heat pumps and electric cooking, alongside solar thermal energy, sustainable district heating and cooling, waste-heat recovery and other locally appropriate renewable solutions. Establish nationally appropriate milestones for progressively increasing the share of efficient electric technologies in new equipment sales and reducing the installation of new inefficient high-emission systems, particularly in new buildings and at natural replacement points. Work with manufacturers, suppliers, installers, utilities, retailers, finance providers and consumers to improve availability, affordability, quality and uptake, including through procurement and bulk purchasing.*

- *Reward flexible consumption and reduce peak demand.*

5. Improve actual performance and enable buildings to become flexible assets for energy systems

- *Improve the quality and accessibility of data on floor area, building types, energy consumption and renovation, and strengthen certification, disclosure, benchmarking and audit requirements for large commercial and public buildings. Work with building owners, managers, service providers and technology providers to improve data availability and reward measured savings.*

- *Promote energy-management systems, controls, smart meters, commissioning and continuous optimisation to close the gap between designed and actual performance.*

- *Enable buildings to support reliable, affordable and increasingly zero- and low-emission electricity systems through demand response, thermal storage, smart controls and distributed renewable energy and other forms of demand-side flexibility, working with utilities, aggregators, technology providers, building owners and occupants.*

- *Develop enabling frameworks for demand-side flexibility, including access to smart metering, interoperable controls, appropriate tariff structures, aggregator participation and mechanisms that allow building owners and occupants to be rewarded for providing flexibility to the electricity system.*

6. Mobilise finance, markets and implementation capacity

- *Treat efficient and electrified buildings as essential energy and economic infrastructure and increase investment across the value chain in efficient new buildings, renovation, efficient appliances, efficient electric and other zero- and low-emission heating and cooling, and electricity infrastructure.*

- *Use targeted public and concessional finance and technical assistance to mobilise private investment in emerging markets and developing economies, with dedicated mechanisms for low-income households, social housing and municipalities. Engage multilateral and development banks, institutional investors, commercial lenders, developers and other market actors in aggregated and replicable programmes.*

- *Reform subsidies, tariffs and taxation where appropriate to protect vulnerable consumers and remove incentives that lock in inefficient systems, while supporting efficient electrification. Use sustainable public procurement, energy-service companies, performance contracting, green mortgages and property-linked finance to create demand and link repayment to energy savings, reduced operating costs or building value.*