

# ISCC Technical Stakeholder Briefing

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# We are Planet Passionate

*Planet Passionate*

*10 year programme over 4 key areas*

*Energy, Carbon, Circularity, Water*

*Focusing on building on our Net Zero Energy programme (2011 - 2020)*

*Aligned to 1.5degree scenario*



2020

2021 -22

2023

50% reduction in Primary Supply Partners carbon intensity

Net Zero Carbon Manufacturing by 2030

20% energy generated onsite across Kingspan Group (~ 167 GWh as of 2022)

All wholly owned facilities to have rooftop solar PV

Zero Manufacturing waste to landfill

Major Onsite generation projects



900kWp Wind Turbine - Holywell, UK  
~ 36.6GWh rooftop solar potential across Group

Investment in H2 Green Steel



667kWp Rooftop solar PV install - Kingscourt, IE

Launch of QuadCore LEC  
21% reduction (GWP Total A1 - A3)  
~ 25.7kgCO2e/m2 (AWP)

~ 50% recycled content

Internal Carbon Price €70/t



2024 - 2030

So, what are the next steps?

And why is this important?

Clear targets

Transparent reporting

External verification

Life Cycle Assessment

Investment

*Data drives all!*

# Why does the sector need to decarbonise?

11% of total GHG emissions come from building materials

Carbon budgets have been set which cap and demand reductions in emissions from the sector

The global 'green economy' is expanding in reach and the sector must align to grow

Regulation  
Part L, EPC rating rescaling,  
EPBD, EPR schemes

Carbon Taxation

Reporting requirements  
TCFD, CSRD, EU Taxonomy

Ethics / Value / Purpose

Net Zero Commitments  
LETI, RIBA, UKGBC

Commercial differentiator  
LEED, BREEAM, nZEB

# Where is the sector today?

Developing shared Net Zero Building Standards

Implementing extended producer responsibility schemes

Embedding the use of Life Cycle Assessment for products and buildings

Demanding lower upfront carbon **now**

## How might we get there?



# Mass balance is being discussed across many platforms

European Commission to set  
regulatory precedent within Single  
Use Plastics directive

Rolling list of standards to include  
these criteria and how to measure

Standardisation Committees such as  
the CENT TC 350. Working Group 3  
and other task forces

CPR Acquis introducing general  
environmental criteria  
Rolling list of standards with certain  
materials given specific 'slots' for  
discuss

EPD scheme operators

Membership bodies such as Eco  
Platform - decision to not allow (for  
now)

Certification scheme operators such  
as ISCC

# Challenges & Opportunities

01



## Recognition of approach

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Other sectors have employed the mass balance approach for many years, however within the built environment it is not well recognised or understood as a methodology.

Education is required across the sector about the accountancy method and purpose of the approach.

02



## Concern about Greenwash

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Initial feedback from parties discussing the approach or considering implementation raise the concern of greenwash.

Evidence gathered and shared on how the mass balance approach could support the transition away from fossil-based products could open the dialogue

03



## Funding the transition

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Upstream supply chain have heavily invested in existing manufacturing processes and supplier networks.

Mass balance could be seen as a pathway to fund the transition, enabling manufacturers a period to adopt the required segregation methods for direct inclusion.

# Closing remarks

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## Regulation

Important to demonstrate the certification and audit procedures already in place to ensure proper accounting

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## Transition

Mass balance isn't the end goal - but it will fund the transition and should be seen as an enabler of innovation

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## Education

Improving levels of understanding deepens the discussion on the mass balance approach and enables sectors to openly work through queries or concerns