



European sustainability report impression
Construction, installation, and home improvement industry
2024

A product by **USP** Marketing Consultancy

Introduction

In recent years sustainable construction has become a fundamental strategic necessity within the built environment (building owners, architects, contractors, installers, manufacturers, wholesalers etc.). According to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the building and construction industry contributes significantly to global climate change, accounting for 37% of annual global CO₂ emissions and 34% of the global energy demand. These alarming statistics resulted in several initiatives to encourage the construction industry to support the agenda of sustainable development. The European Union took one step further by initiating the Green Deal policy for achieving 'net zero' CO₂ emissions by 2050, urging all types of industries to adopt more environmentally conscious practices.

Understanding how sustainability affects the way of working within the industry is crucial for any company's future success. Key stakeholders within the industry are already implementing new effective strategies for constructing sustainable buildings, but the pace of change, however, differs in each European country. Knowing where, how, and when these trends become relevant is the key market intelligence input for strategic decision making.

This report contains several years of research conducted among key stakeholders in the European construction industry and will provide insights into the current and future developments within the industry and answers questions such as what perspectives do professionals have on sustainability? In what ways do professionals fulfil the need for sustainable construction? Which stakeholders are crucial for driving sustainable construction? And how will the future look like?

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Methodology

This report provides in-depth insights based on triangulation of key market information and data as well as data from USP Marketing Consultancy's key monitors that are carried out year in, year out. The focus of this report is on the most important stakeholders within the construction industry, namely architects, contractors, electrical and HVAC installers within The United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Poland, France, Italy, and Spain.

On the topic sustainability over 11.000 phone interviews are conducted among these stakeholders in the past 5 years and will serve as base of the results shown in this report. In addition, insights are given on the consumer market based on more than 9.500 online interviews conducted on sustainability the past years. In combination with the desk research conducted, this report will give a solid and comprehensive overview on the topic within the European Construction industry.



Data triangulation



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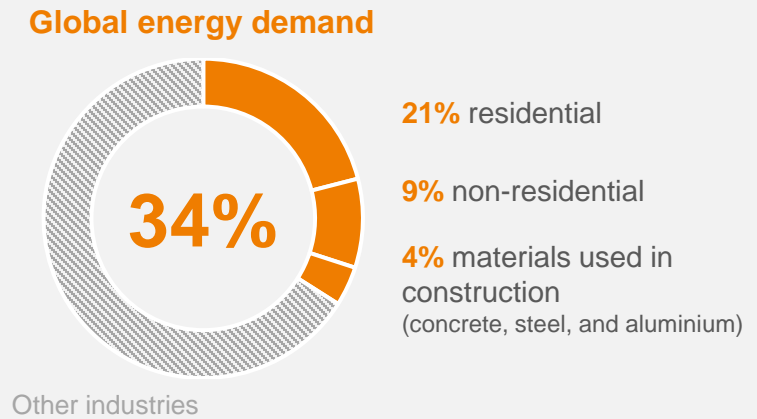
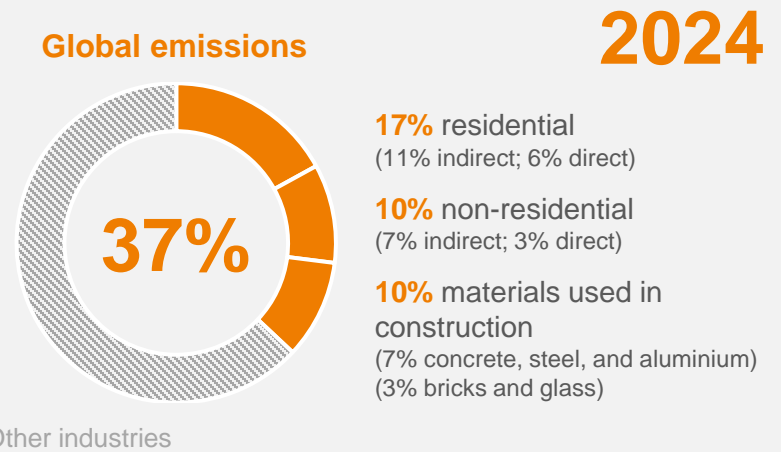


Perception of sustainable construction

Climate change poses a profound threat to the environment, human health, water resources, economies and global stability. In the past decade, there has been a notable rise in surface temperatures, accompanied by an increase in occurrences of floods, droughts, heatwaves, and other climate-related hazards. Addressing climate change is therefore vital for safeguarding and securing a sustainable future for generations to come.

One of the biggest contributors to climate change is the construction industry, accounting for 37% of the annual global CO₂ emissions and 34% of the global energy demand. Several initiatives have been made to urge the industry to adopt more environmentally conscious practices, but sustainable construction is a topic that leads to confusion.

Several definitions are used interchangeably, especially when it comes to sustainability and circularity. In the studies we conducted, sustainable construction is defined as a way of building that aims at reducing the (negative) health and environmental impacts caused by the construction process, buildings, or the built-up environment. All parties involved in the building cycle process take minimizing the use and maximizing the reuse of buildings and building materials into account from the very start of the construction process.





Conclusion

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2030

Nearly zero-energy buildings

100% of the **new-build** buildings constructed should be nearly zero-energy buildings

Renovation wave

80% of the existing buildings needs to be renovated to a higher energy performance standard, aiming at a reduction of 40% to 60% of energy consumption

Circular construction

50% of the construction materials should be sourced from recycled or renewable sources

Decarbonization

50% of the construction sectors' carbon footprint needs to be reduced

Smart and sustainable infrastructure

100% of the **new** infrastructure projects should optimize energy usage and minimize environmental impact

55%

reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions



Conclusion

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USP

2050



Net-zero energy buildings

All buildings constructed should be nearly zero-energy buildings

Renovation wave

All existing buildings needs to be renovated to a higher energy performance standard, aiming at a reduction of 80% to 90% of energy consumption

Circular construction

All construction materials should be sourced from recycled or renewable sources

Decarbonization

The construction sectors' carbon footprint needs to be zero

Smart and sustainable infrastructure

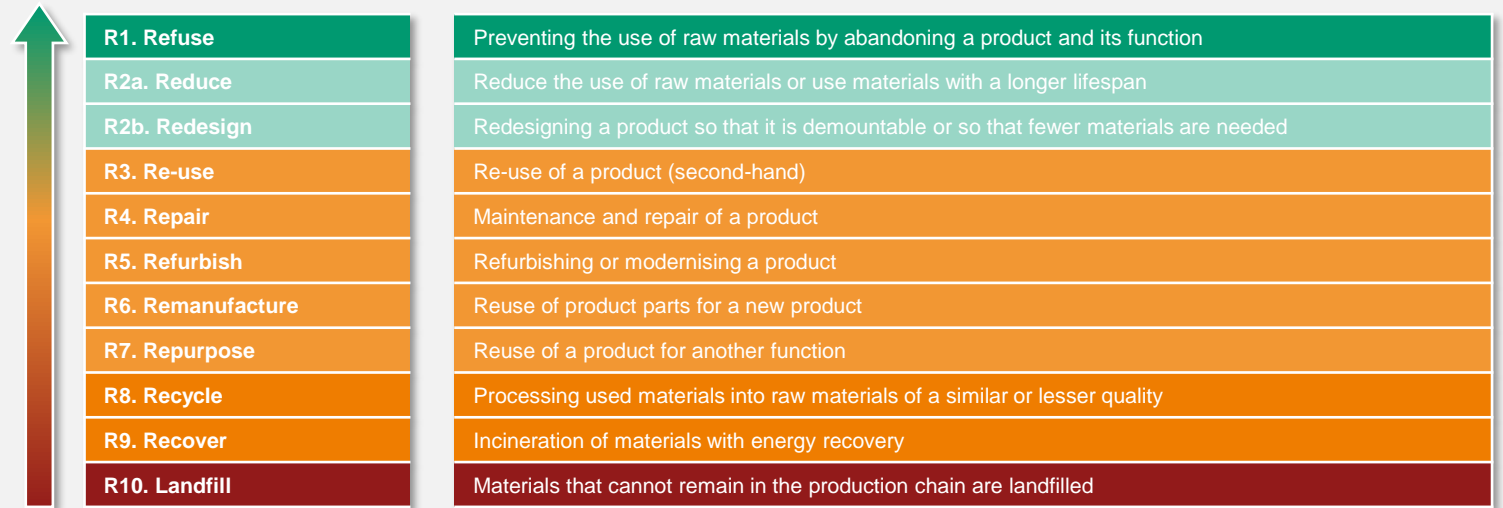
All infrastructure projects should optimize energy usage and minimize environmental impact



Conclusion

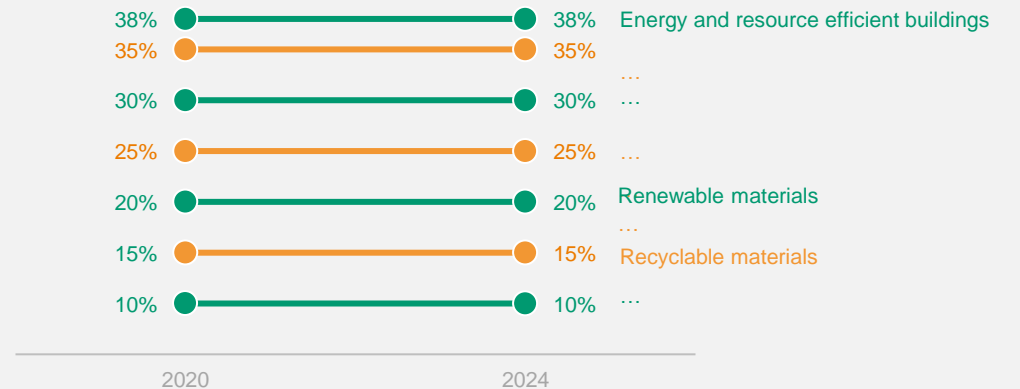
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Degree of Circularity – R-ladder model



Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, "Circular Economy systems diagram".

What describes sustainable construction best?



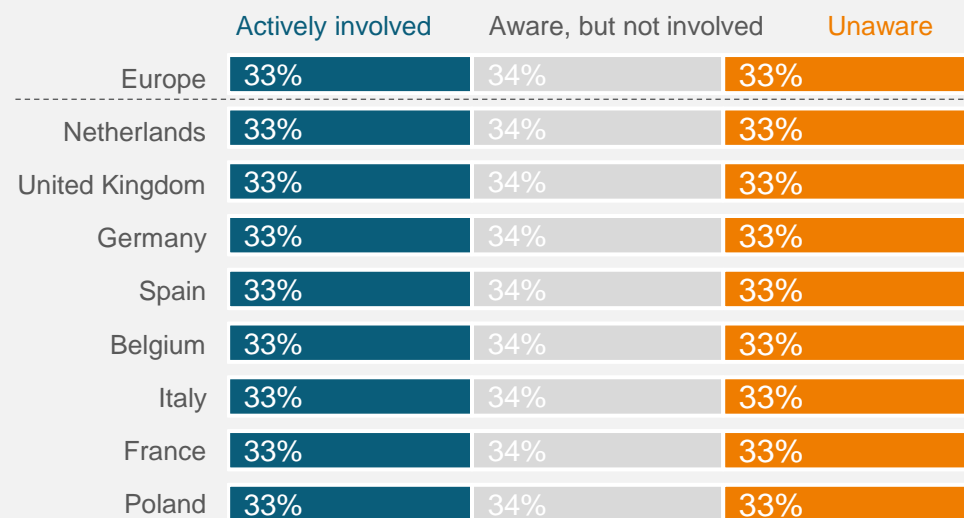
Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers.



Conclusion

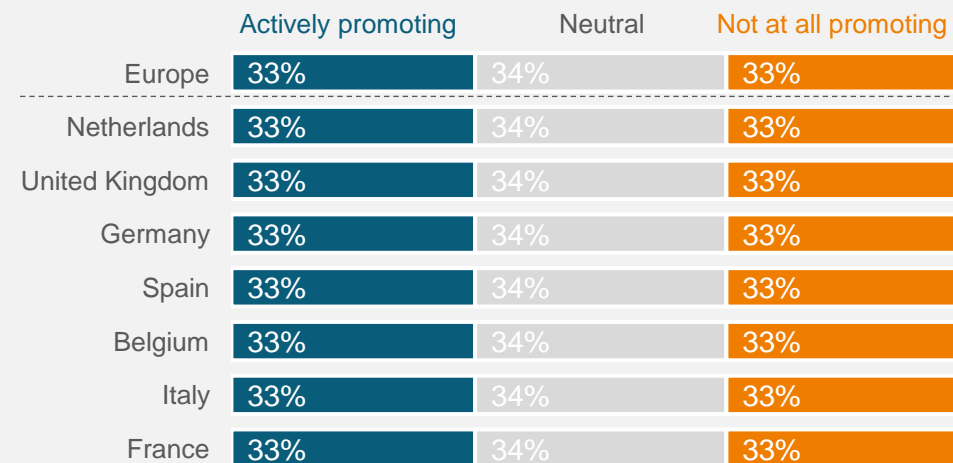
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Architects' and contractors' involvement in sustainable construction economy



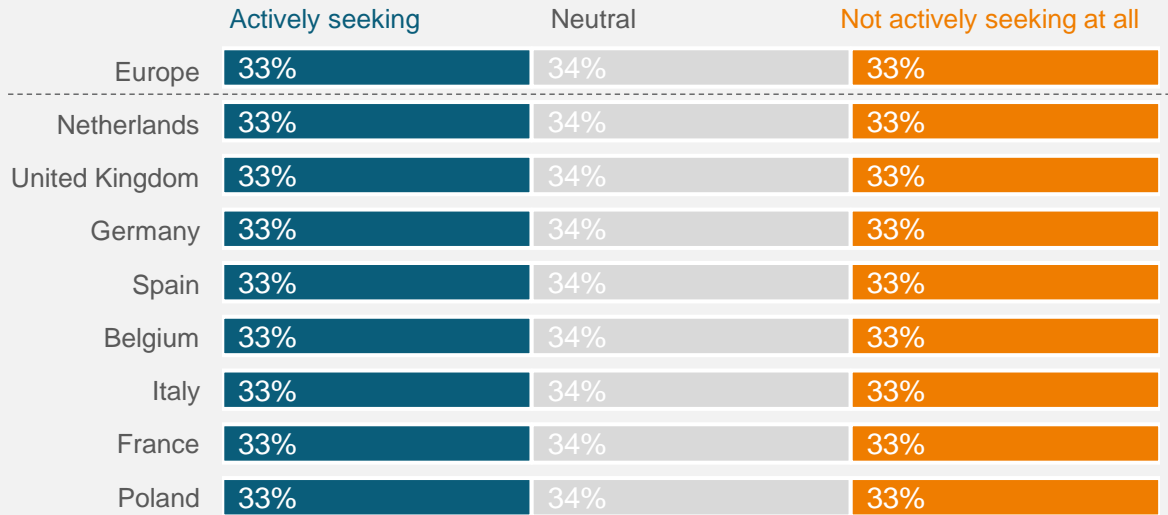
Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects and contractors

Installers promoting sustainable solutions

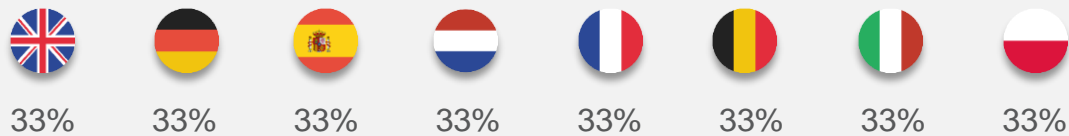


Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of installers.

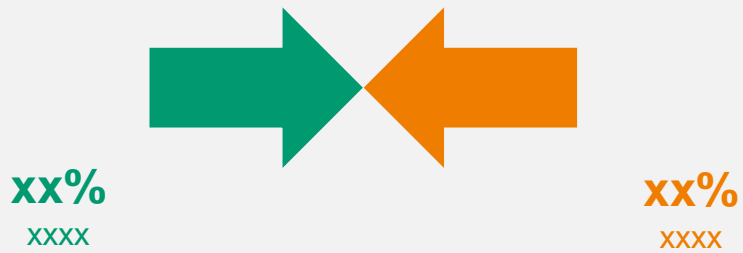
Actively seeking sustainability improvements



Planning to make sustainable investments in the next year



Main driver and barrier for sustainable improvement



Conclusion






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Fulfilment of sustainable construction



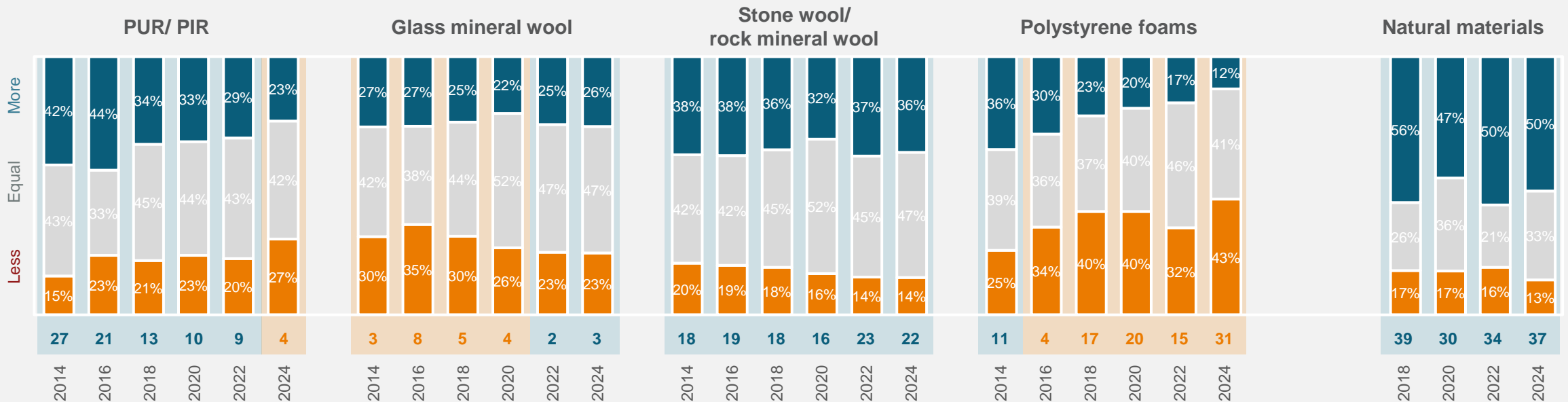
Building components that according to professionals **contribute** the most in creating **sustainable buildings**

	 Structural construction	 Facades	 Roofs	 HVAC installations	 All of them
Europe	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Netherlands	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
United Kingdom	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Germany	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Spain	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Belgium	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Italy	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
France	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Poland	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%






More sustainable insulation materials are specified

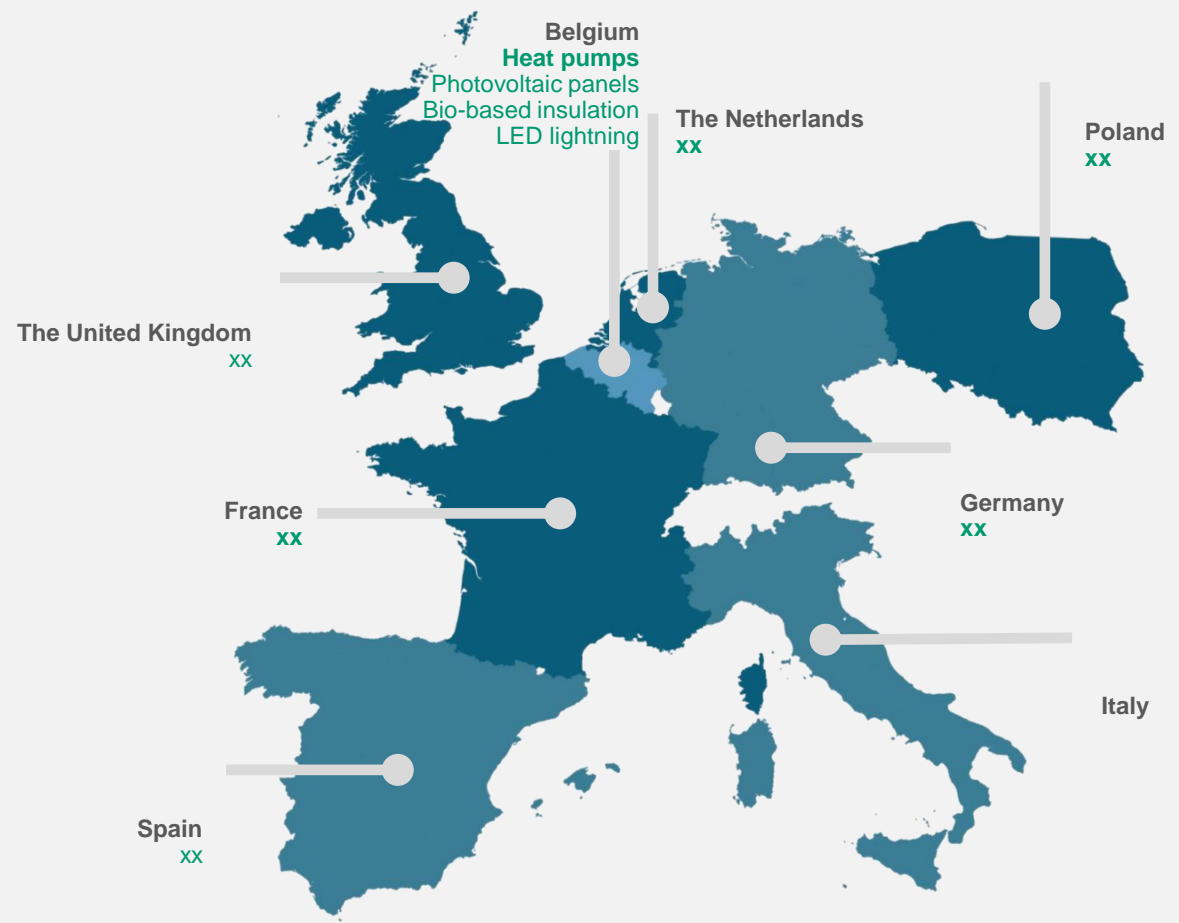
Architects show a shift in the specification of insulation materials. Since 2022, more natural materials together with (rock) mineral wool are expected to be specified in the coming five years, whereas less sustainable materials such as PUR/PIR and Polystyrene foams are expected to be specified less often.



Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects.

Most used **product solutions** regarding **sustainable construction**

-  Heat pumps
-  Photovoltaic panels
-  LED lighting
-  Bio-based insulation
-  Products of reused or renewable material



Conclusion

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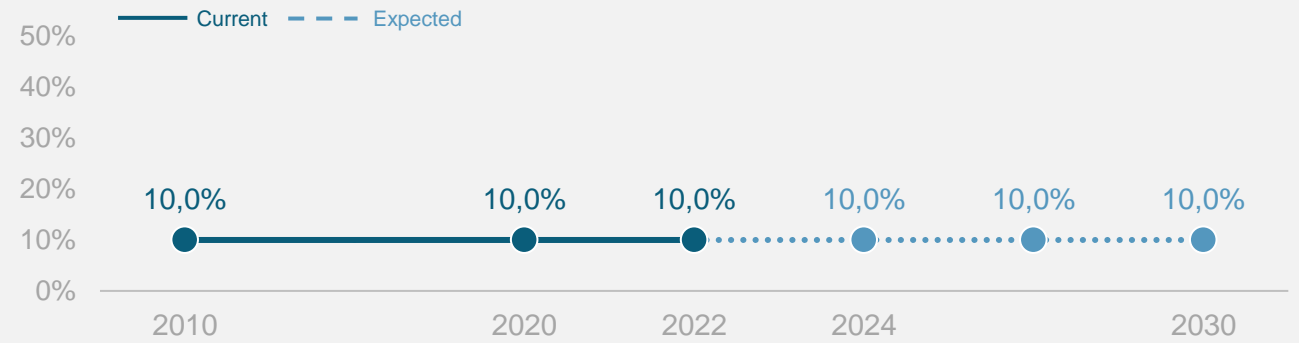




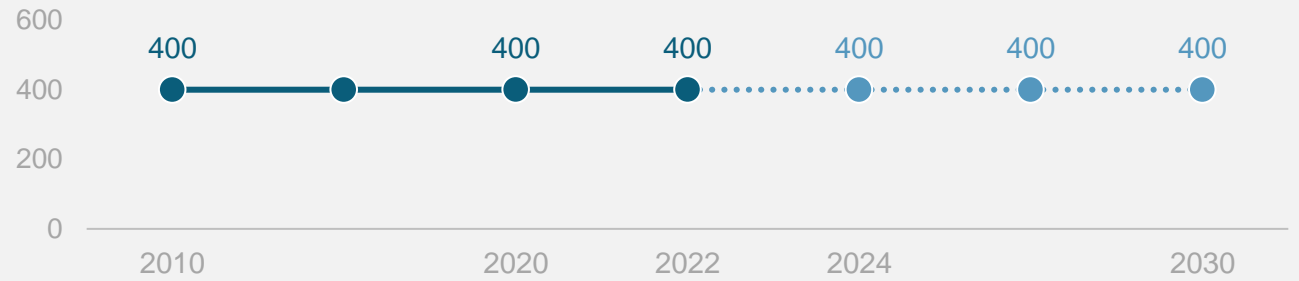
Conclusion

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EU renewable energy source share



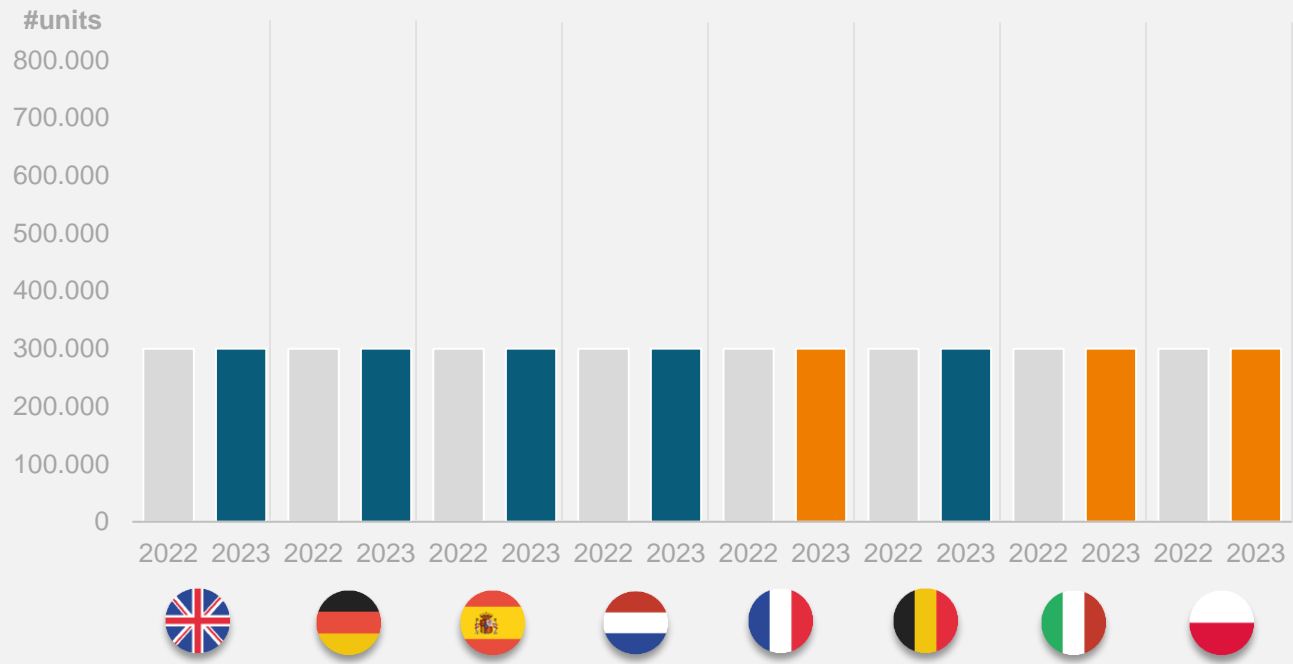
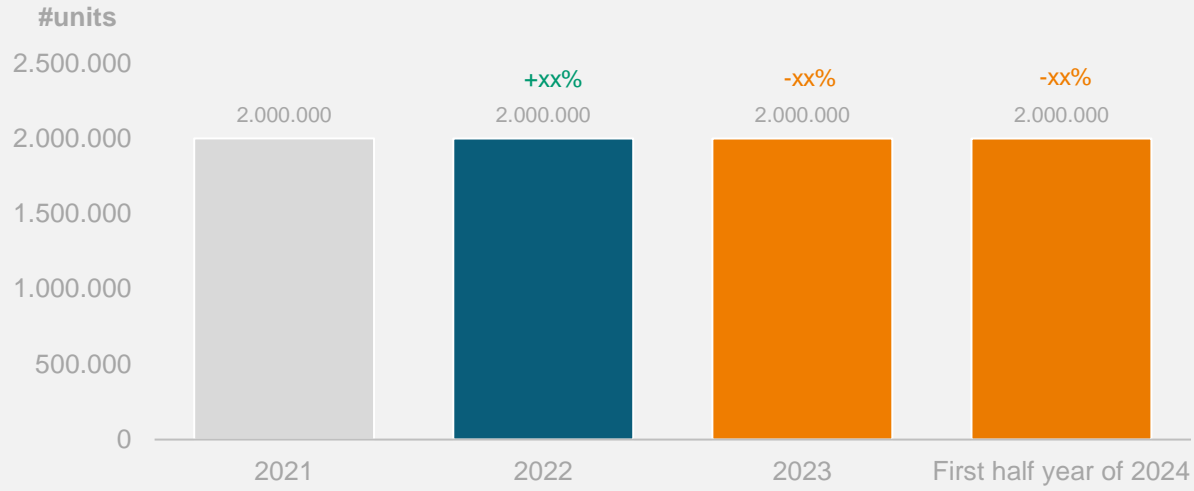
EU total installed solar capacity in GW



Photovoltaic capacity per inhabitant (W/ inhabitant) end 2023



Heat pumps sold Europe



Source: xxx

Conclusion

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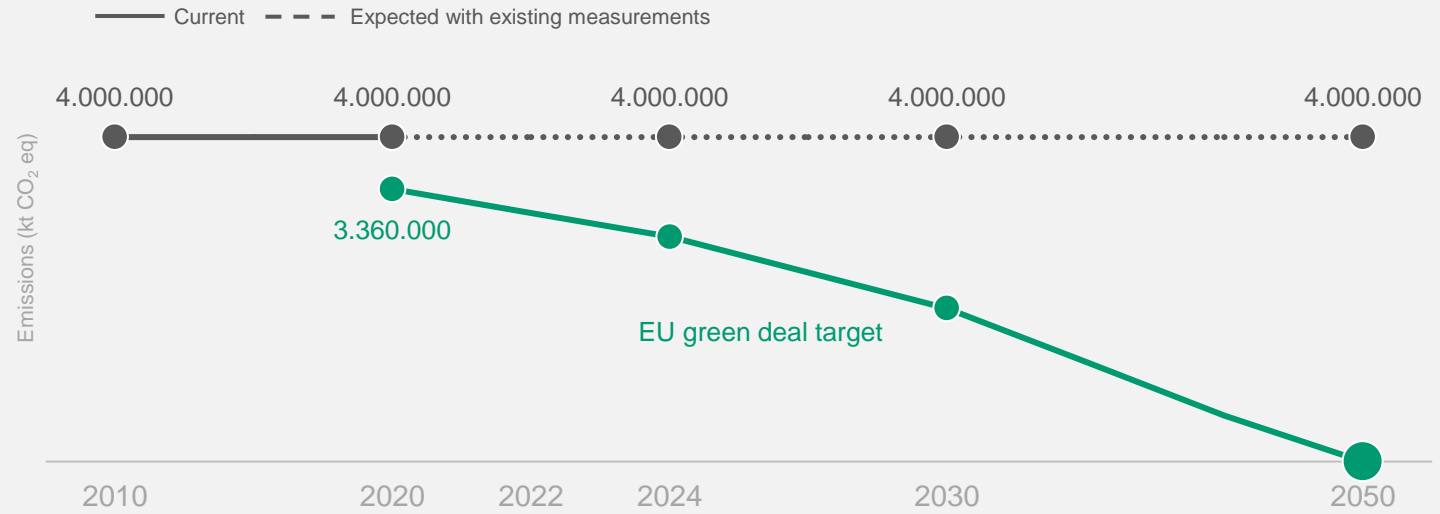




Conclusion

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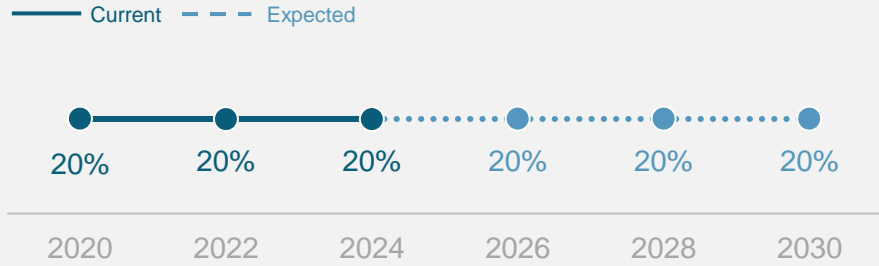
Total greenhouse gas emissions



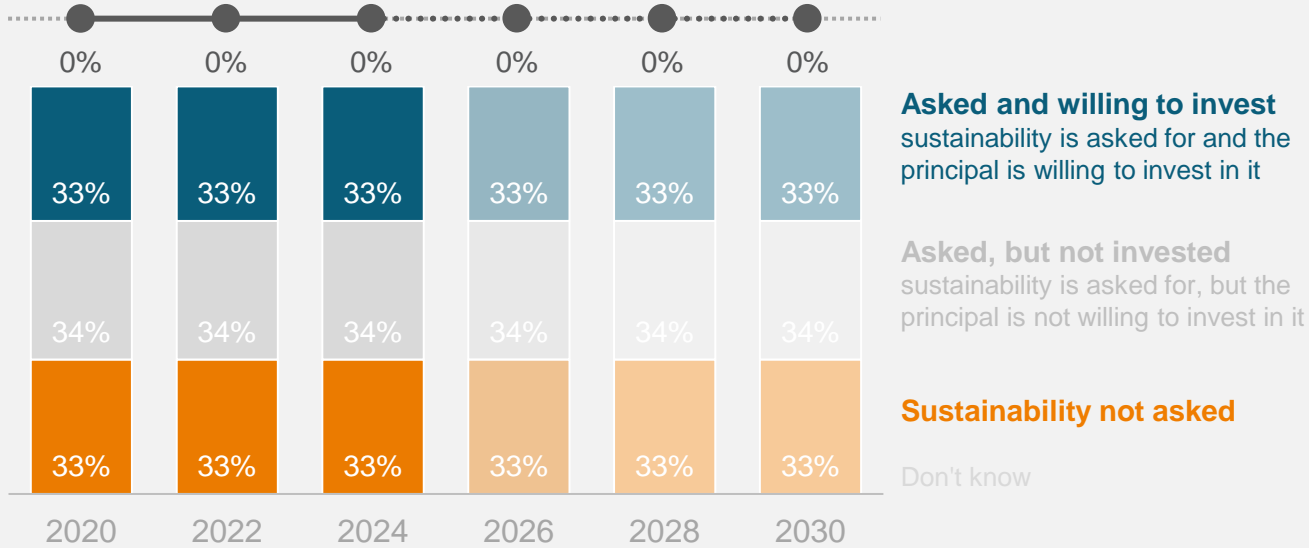
Total construction industry greenhouse gas emissions



Share of projects sustainability is taken into account

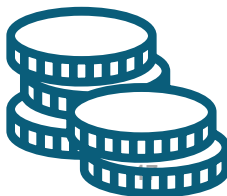


Willingness from clients to invest in sustainability



Conclusion

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Conclusion

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++ on track + Moderately increasing = Stagnating - Decreasing

SDG achieved

 Challenges remain

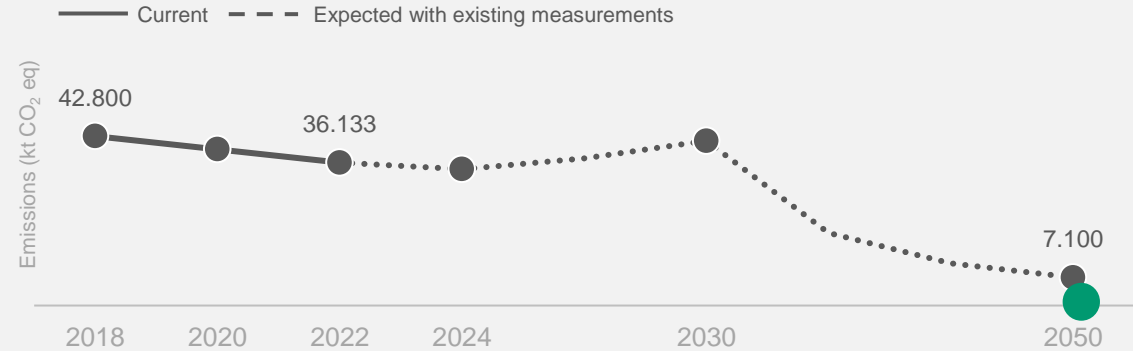
 Significant challenges remain

 Major challenges remain

	The United Kingdom	Germany	Spain	The Netherlands	France	Belgium	Italy	Poland
SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation								
SDG 7: Affordable clean energy								
SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure								
SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities								
SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production								
SDG 13: Climate action								



British' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions



Source: UK Green Building Council, "Whole Life Carbon Roadmap".

Frontrunner UK faces more obstacles since BREXIT

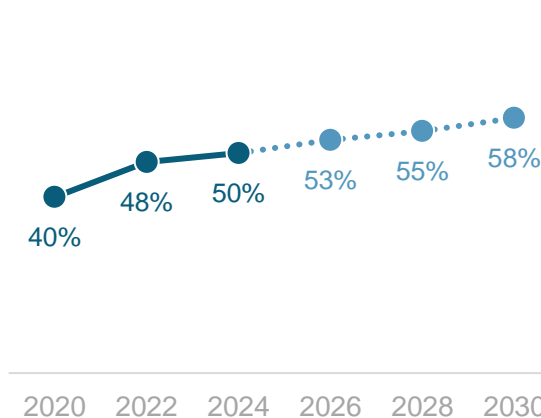
The United Kingdom has been one of the early adopters of the European sustainability directives and in 2008 introduced the Climate Change Act. Since then, the policies of this act have undergone continuous refinement with the 2021 Environment Bill as the latest update. The United Kingdom is currently at the forefront in its pursuit of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, showing significant progress towards this ambitious goal with the existing measures.

However, since BREXIT, The United Kingdom has lost its clear global leadership position on climate action and is finding itself on a rocky road to carbon neutrality. Controversial decisions were made, such as to open a new coal mine in the United Kingdom in 2021, which after significant public debate and criticism regarding its environmental impact was discarded by the government. In 2022, during the fossil fuel price crisis, the United Kingdom showed a lack of urgency in reducing energy consumption and acceleration of the adoption of renewable energy sources, which resulted in an increase of emissions by 0.8% from 2021. Fundings allocated to renewable energy projects only saw a mere growth of 2% from 2020 to 2022.¹¹

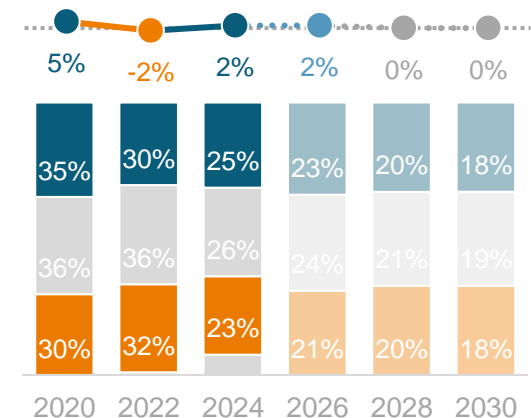
Due to the slow policy development and controversial decisions made in the past years, the confidence in achieving medium-term targets are undermined. It is clear that professionals within the construction industry are not stimulated enough to invest more in sustainability within their projects, and no strong developments are expected in that area in the coming years.

For the United Kingdom to reclaim their leadership, a clear commitment to their climate strategy is essential. Phasing out fossil fuel vehicles by 2030, decarbonizing the electricity system by 2035, and installing 600.000 heat pumps per year by 2028 are key focus points. Prioritizing rapid action over perfection is crucial in this stage, which is why reforms in planning policy are essential to support swift infrastructure deployment for Net Zero.

Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



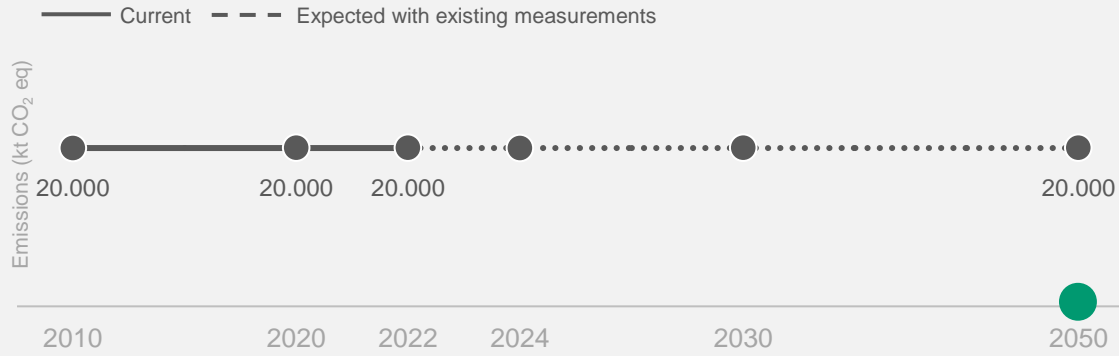
Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients



Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers.

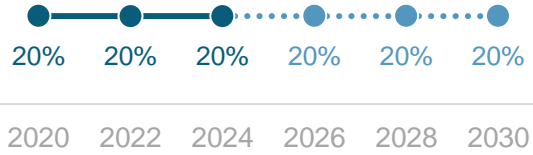


Germans' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions



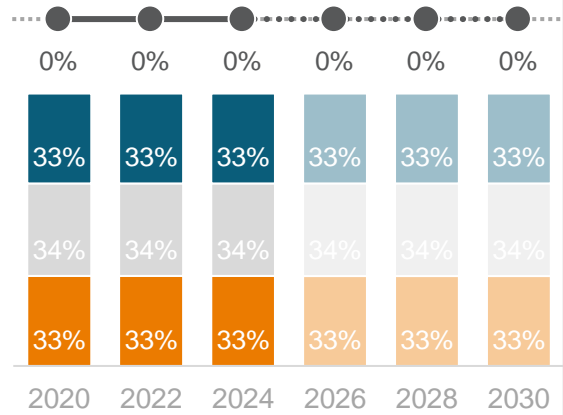
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Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



Source: xxx

Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients

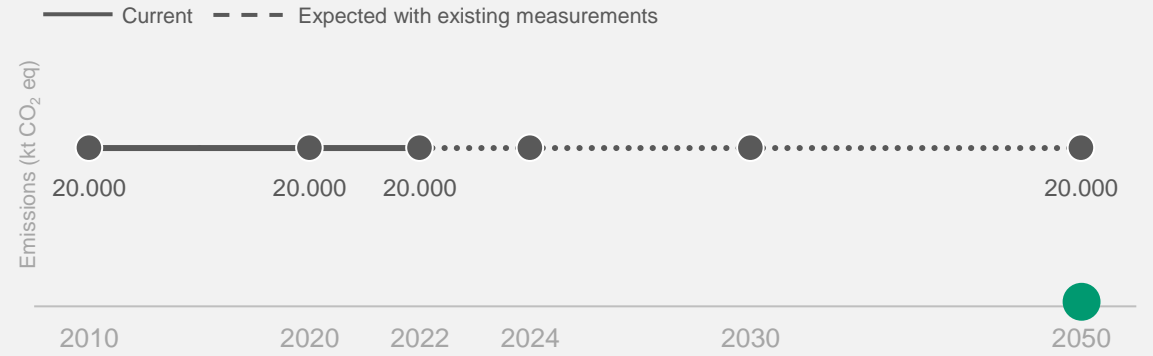


Conclusion

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Spanish' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions

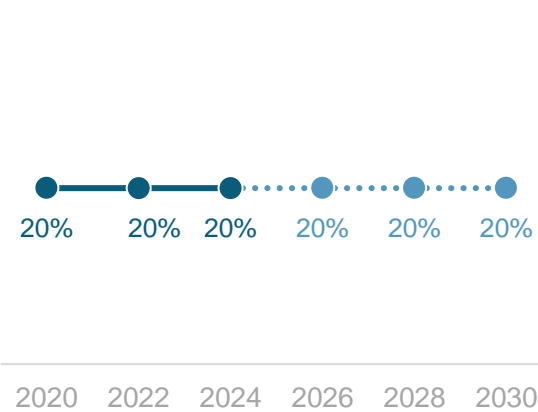


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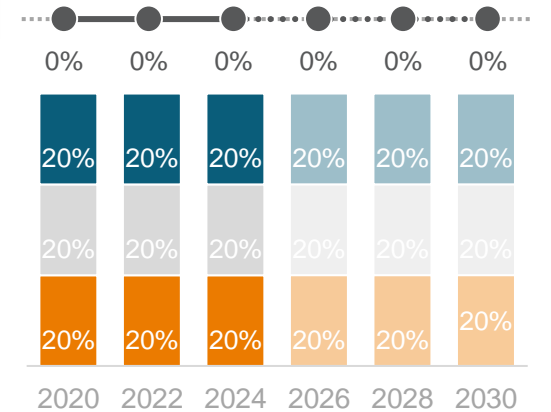
Conclusion

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Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



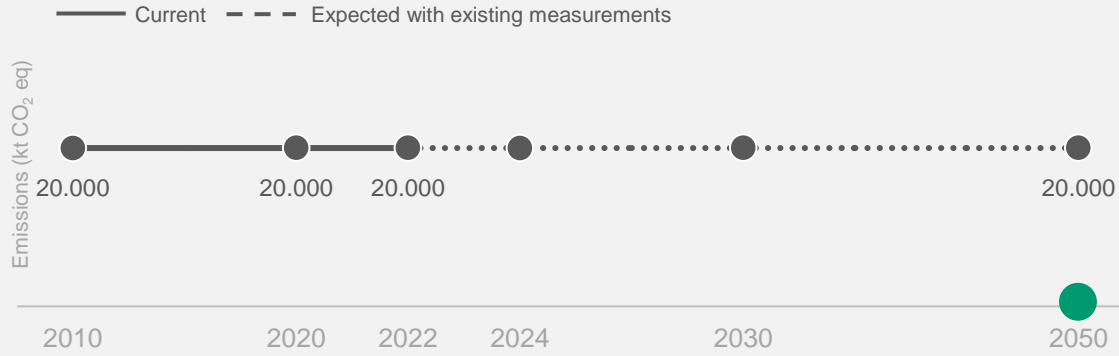
Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients



Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers.

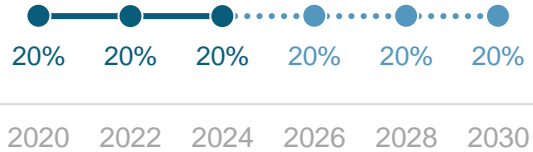


Dutch' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions

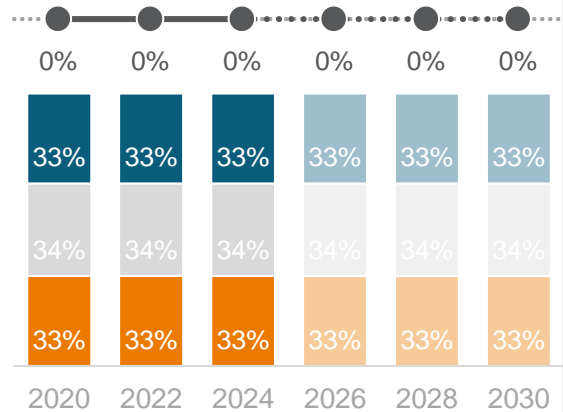


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Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients



Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers.

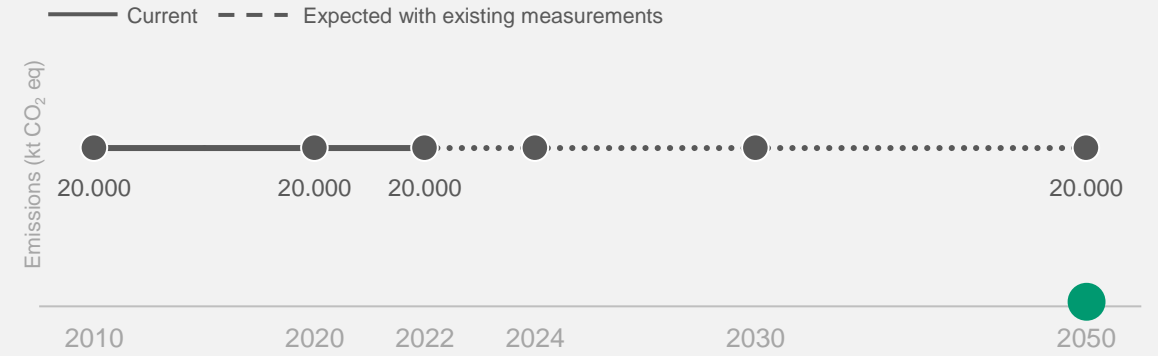
Conclusion

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Conclusion

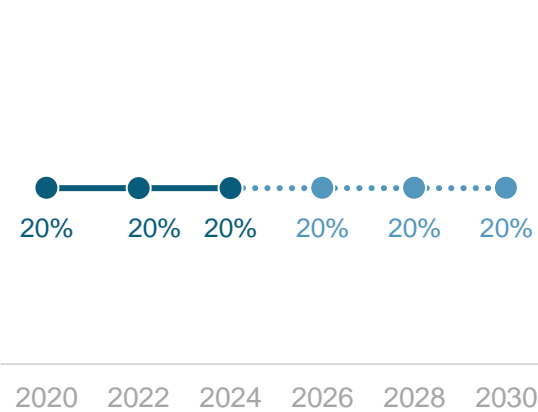


French' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions

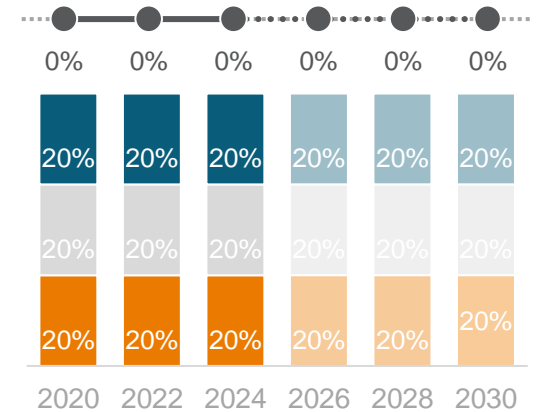


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Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



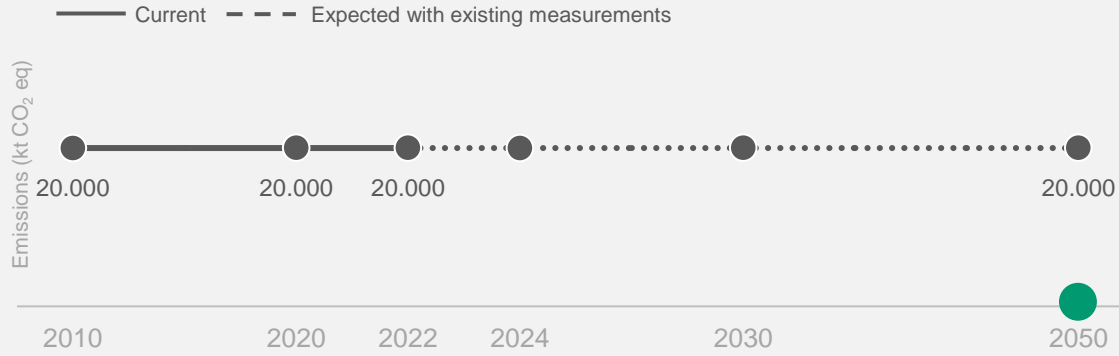
Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients



Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers

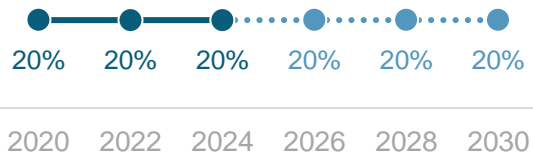


Belgians' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions

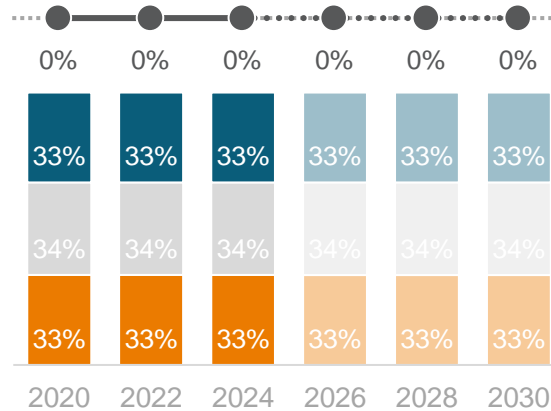


Source: xx

Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients



Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers

Conclusion

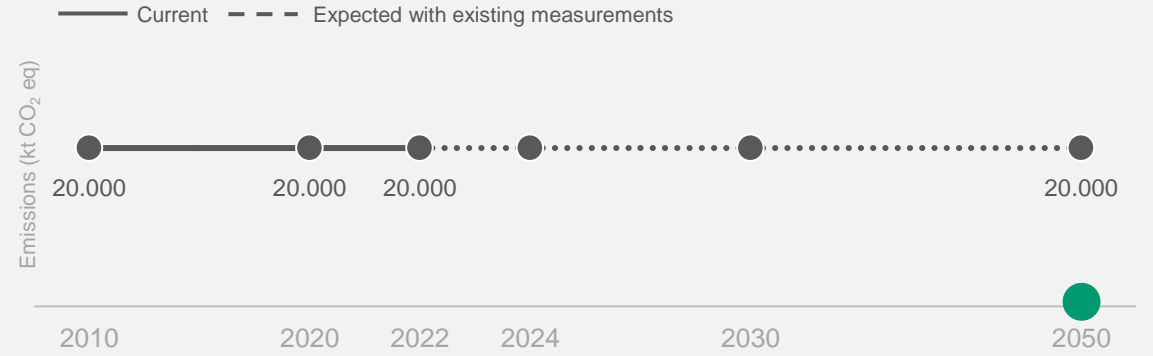
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Conclusion

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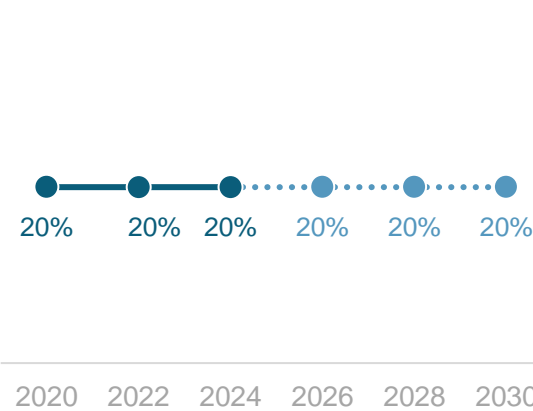


Italians' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions

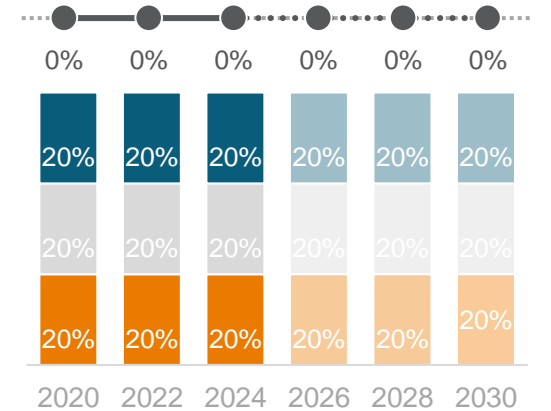


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Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



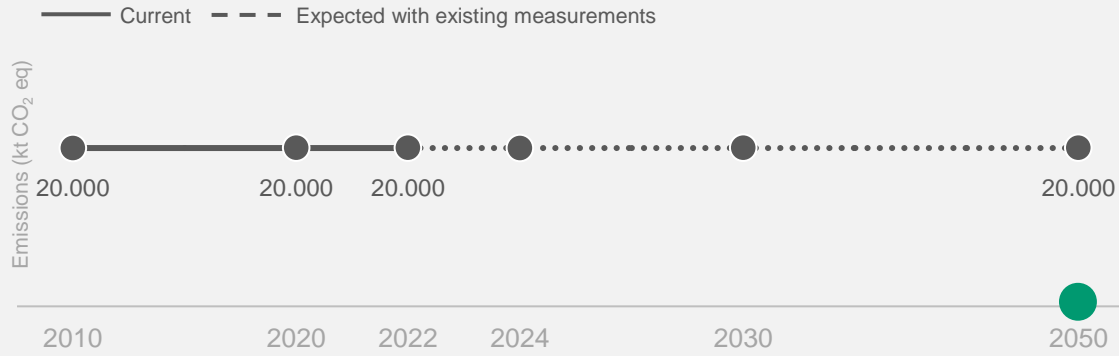
Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients



Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers

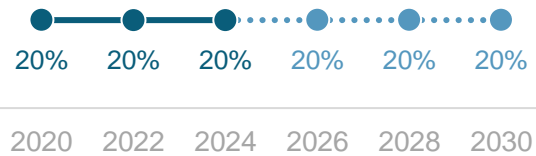


Polish' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions

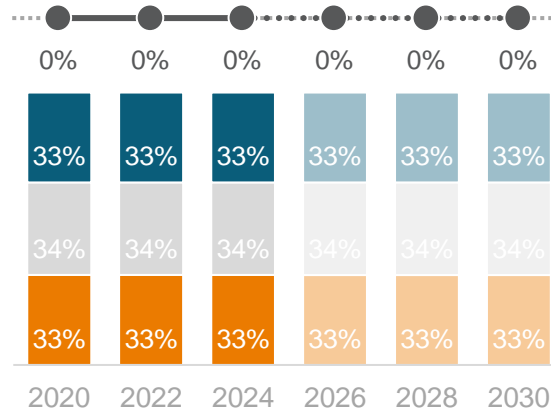


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Share of projects in which sustainability is taken into account



Willingness to invest in sustainability by clients

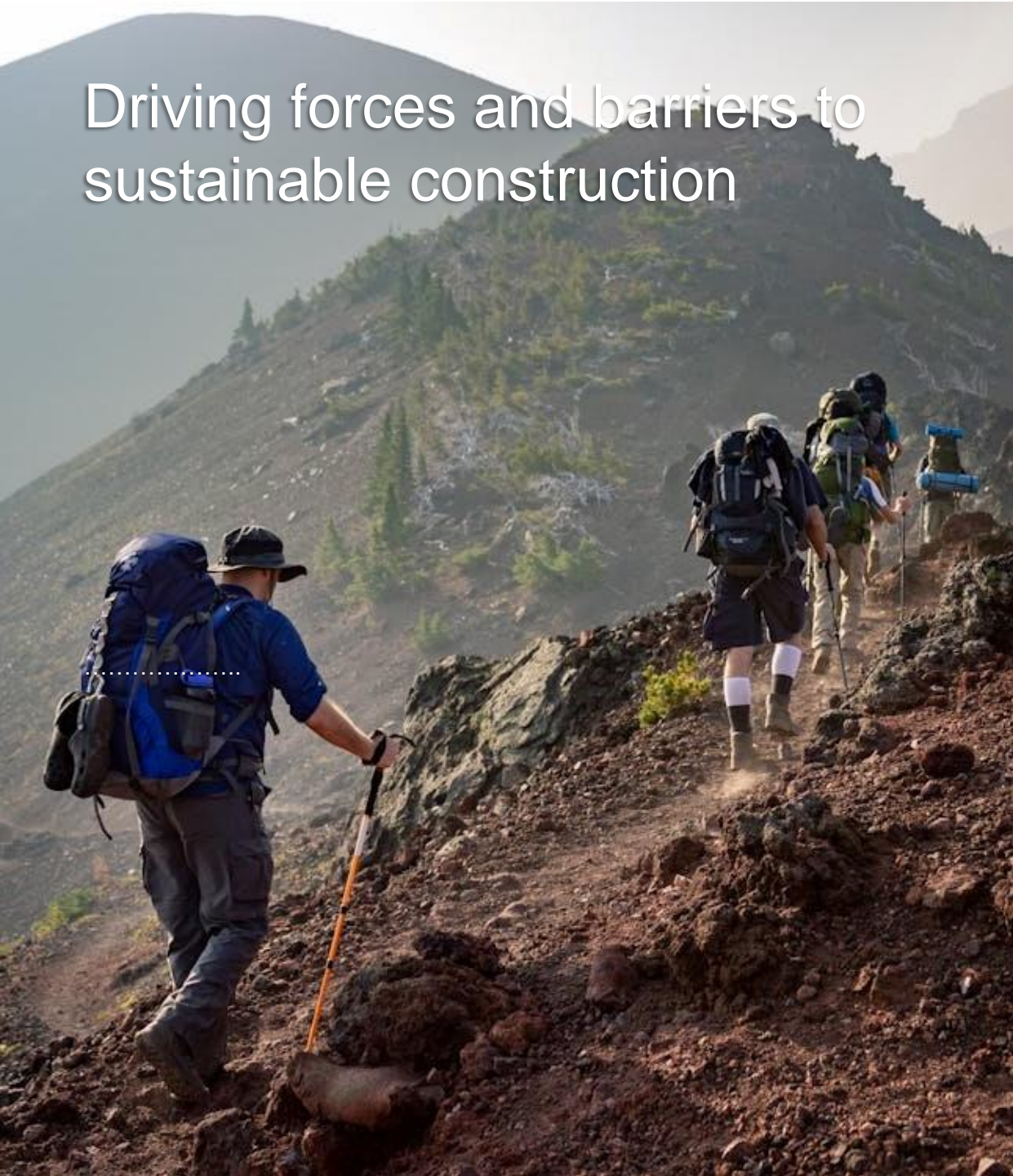


Source: USP Marketing Consultancy, analysis of architects, contractors, and installers

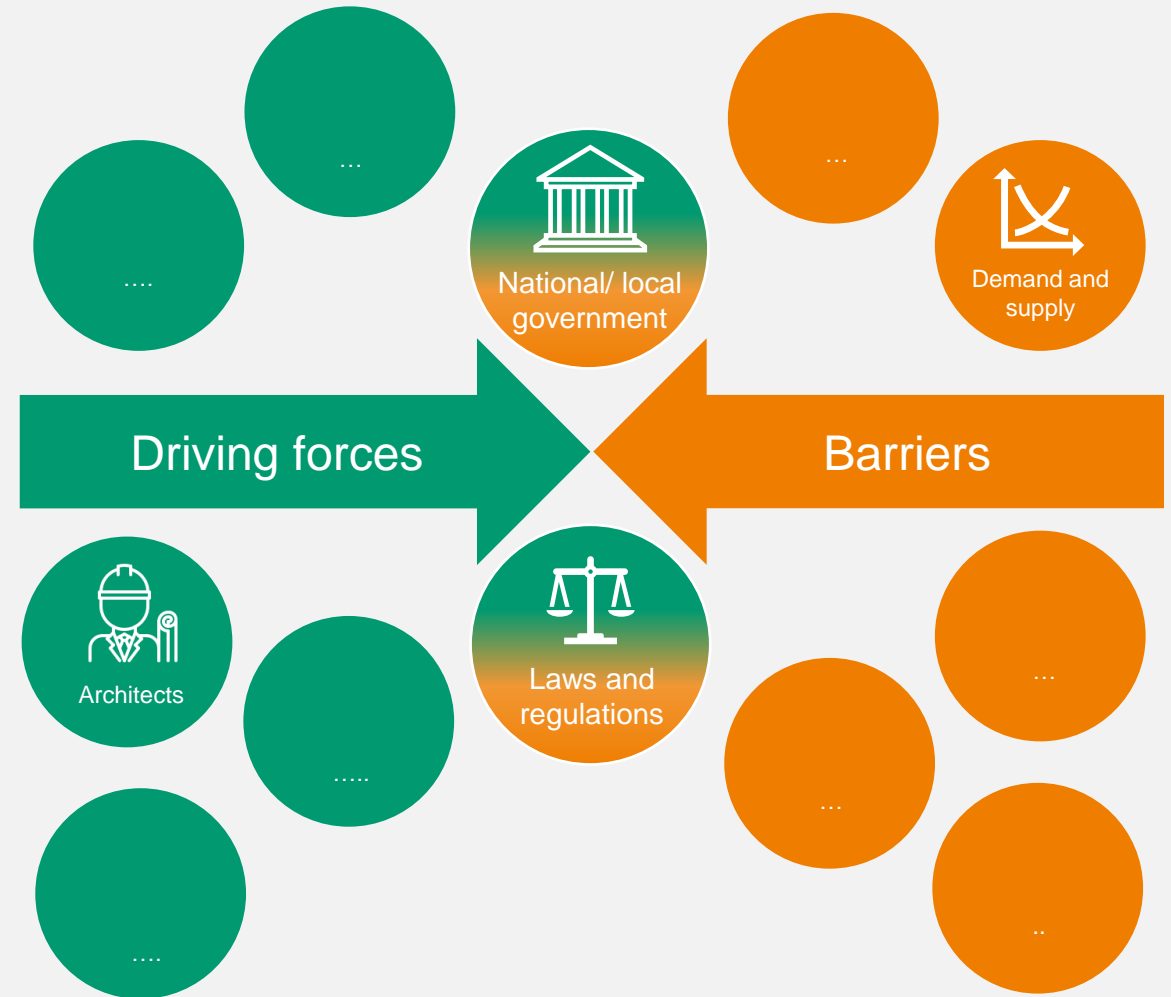
Conclusion

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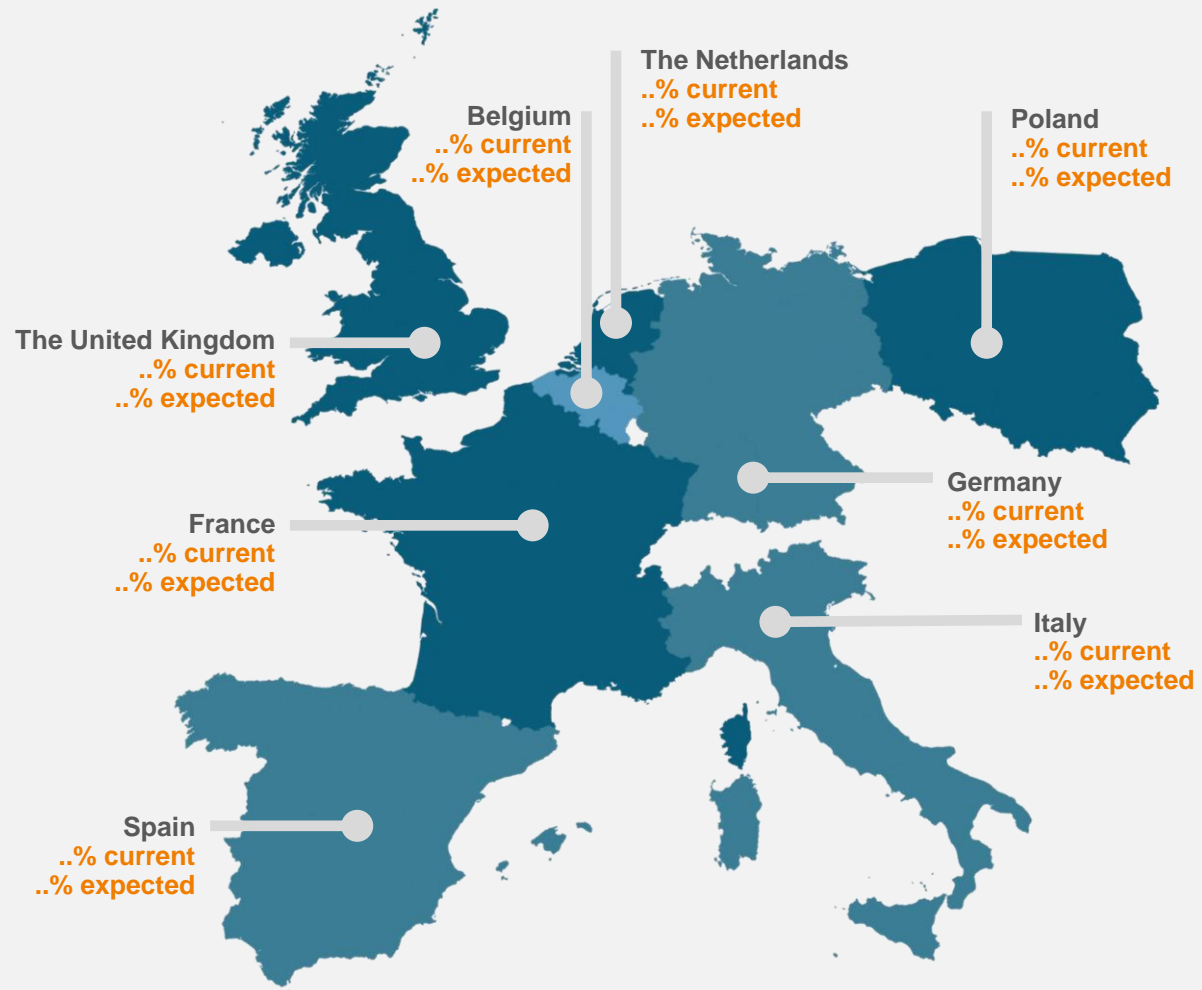
Driving forces and barriers to sustainable construction



Key driving forces and barriers in sustainable construction

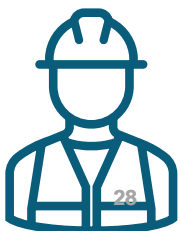


Current and expected (in the coming five years) labour shortage in the execution of projects



Conclusion

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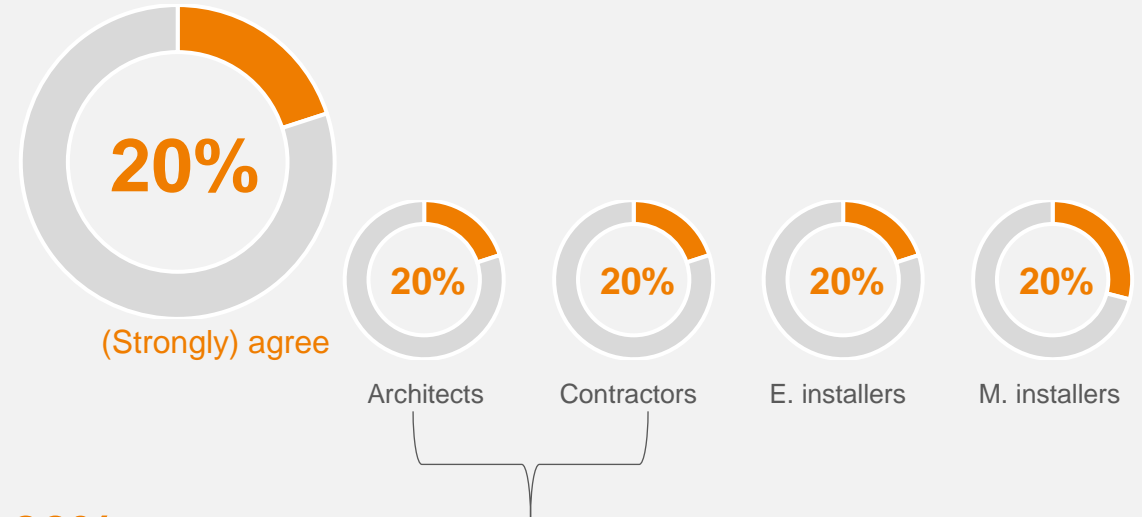




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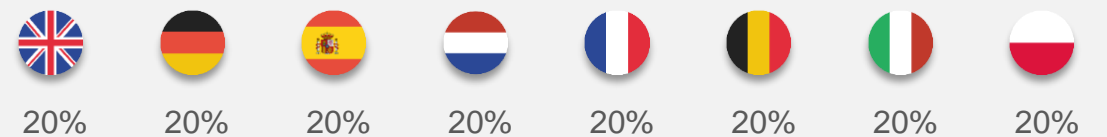
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It is **unclear** to many **actors** in the sector **what sustainability and/or circularity means**



20% of the architects and contractors see **insufficient knowledge and awareness** as a **big problem** for the transition to a sustainable and circular construction sector.

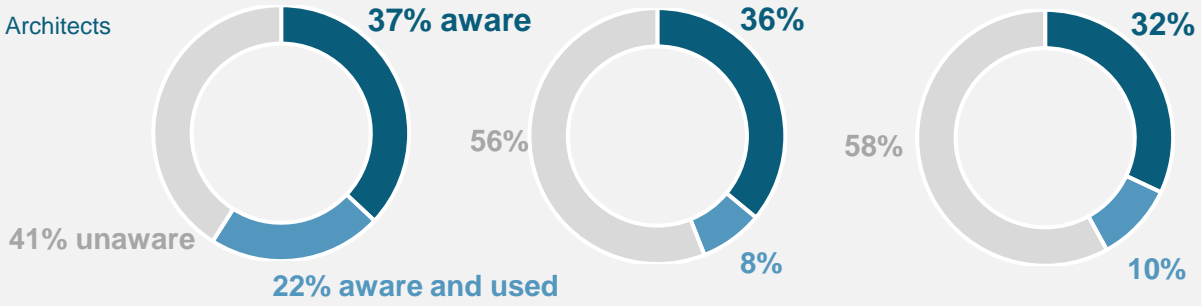
Architects' and contractor's unawareness of the concept **sustainable construction economy**



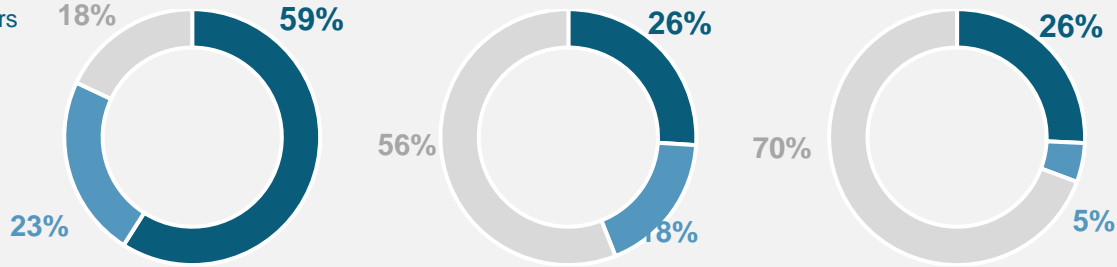


Architects

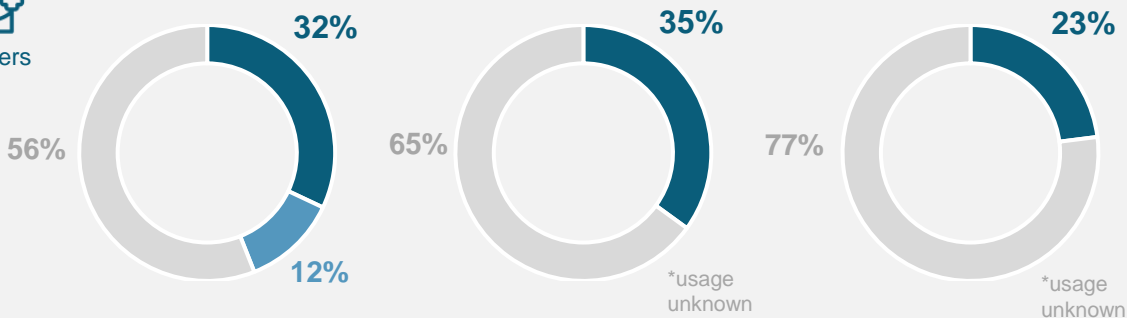
Top 3 most familiar sustainability initiatives



Contractors

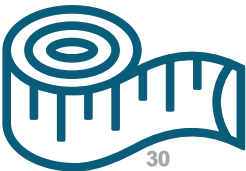


E. installers



Conclusion

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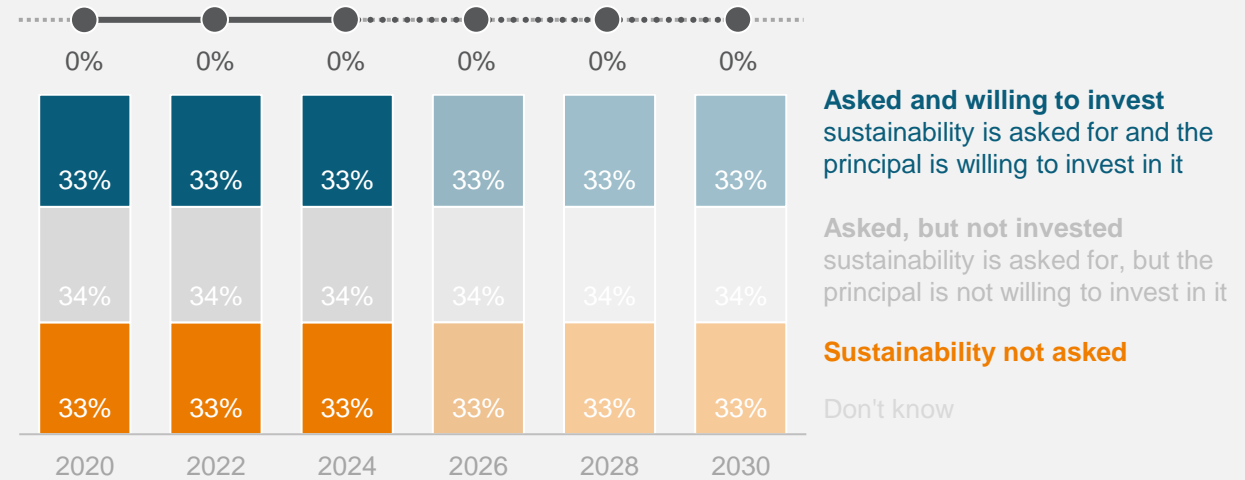




Conclusion

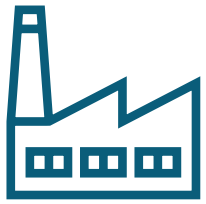
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Willingness from clients to invest in sustainability



Highest awareness of the concept sustainable construction (xx% of architects/ contractors) and **willingness to invest** by principals in sustainability (On average **+xx%** from 2026 onwards)

Lowest awareness of the concept sustainable construction (xx% of architects/ contractors) and **willingness to invest** by principals in sustainability (On average **-xx%** from 2026 onwards)



Conclusion

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Of the construction industry believe

Role of building material suppliers

- 1. ..
- 2. ..
- 3. ..
- 4. ..



Ways **manufacturers of building and installation materials** should **contribute** to create a **more sustainable and circular construction sector**



32%
xx



23%
xxx

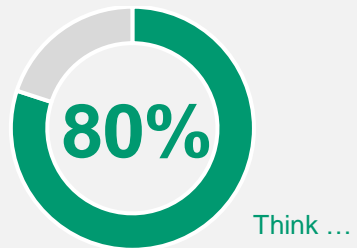
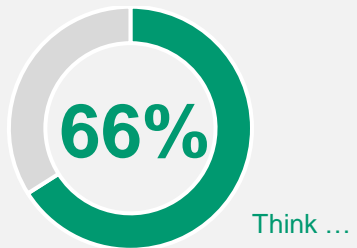
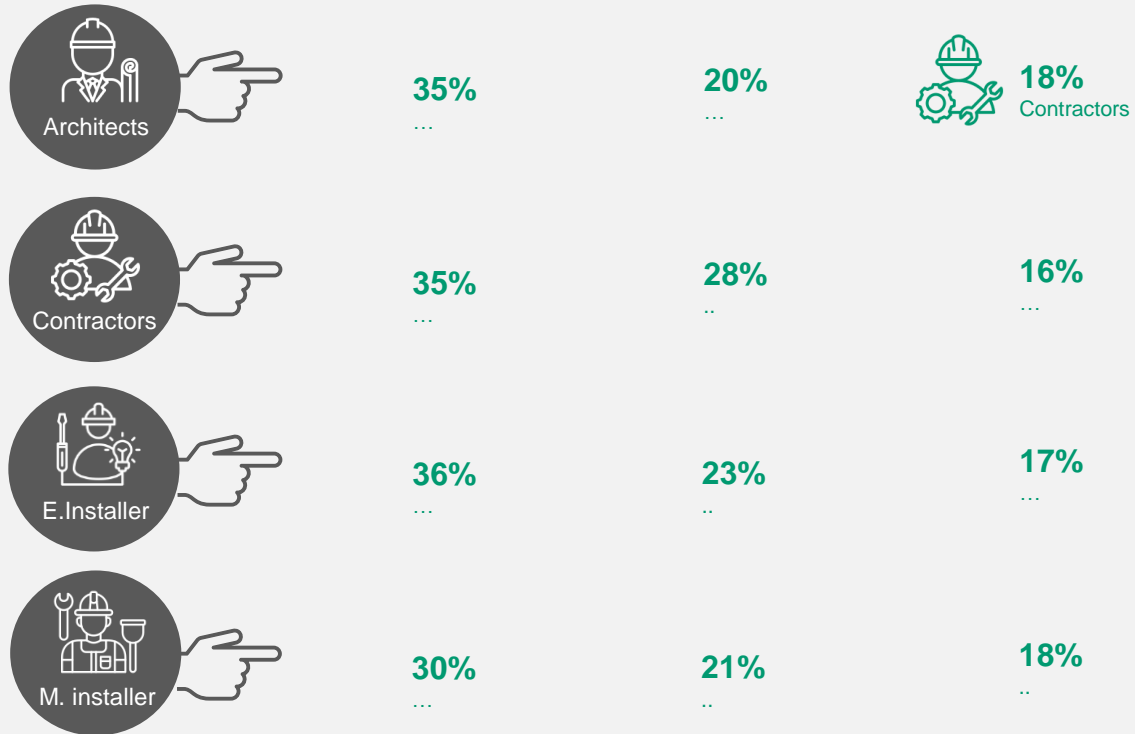


13%
xxx



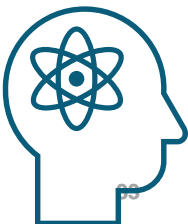
12%
xxx

Most influential stakeholders in promoting sustainable construction



Conclusion

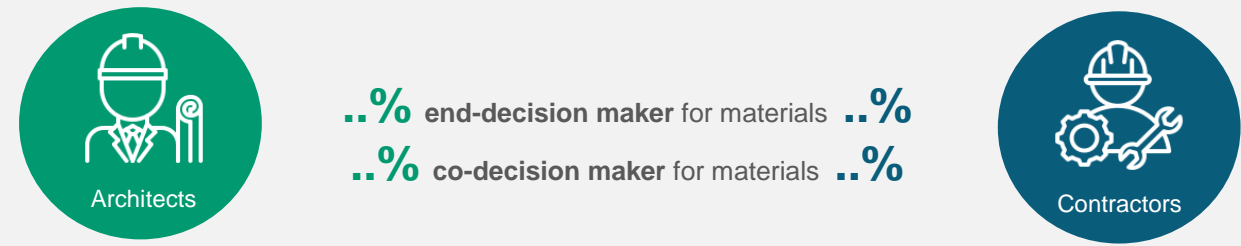
.....





Conclusion

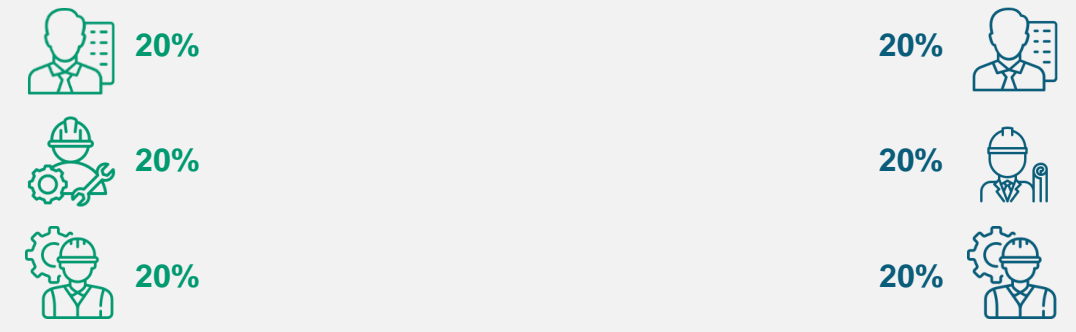
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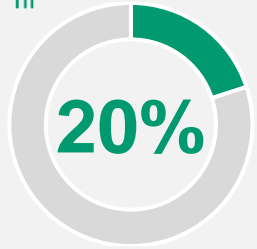


20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

End decision makers only

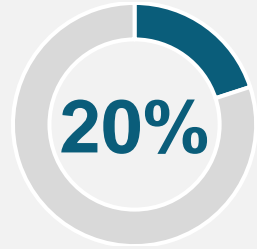
Other stakeholders involved in the building material/ product choice





of architects

think that their role **has already increased** or **will increase** in the future because of the **demand for sustainable construction**



of contractors

think that their role **has already increased** or **will increase** in the future because of the **demand for sustainable construction**

xx%		xx%
xx%		xx%
xx%		xx%
xx%		xx%
xx%		xx%
xx%		xx%
xx%		xx%
xx%		xx%

Conclusion

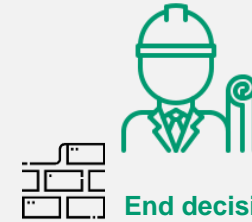
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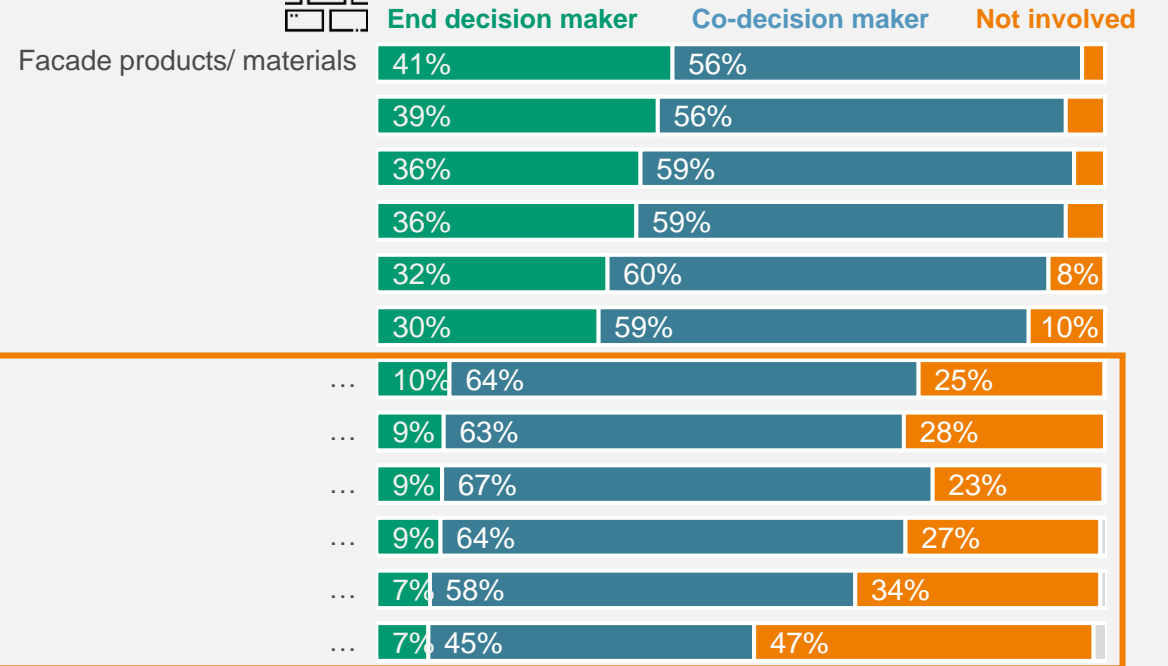


Conclusion

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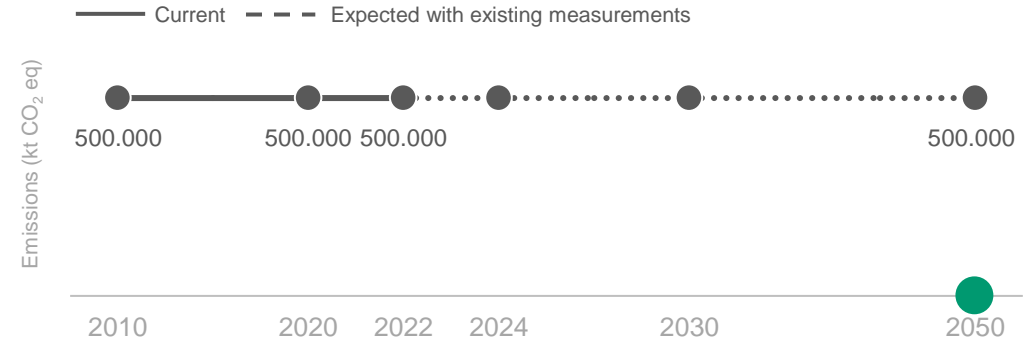
Building material choice



The future of sustainable construction



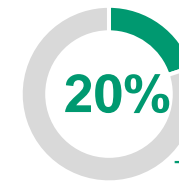
Europeans' construction industry greenhouse gas emissions



Government type



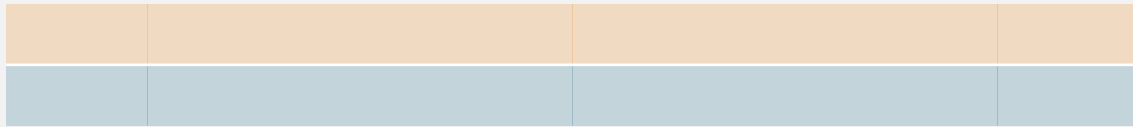
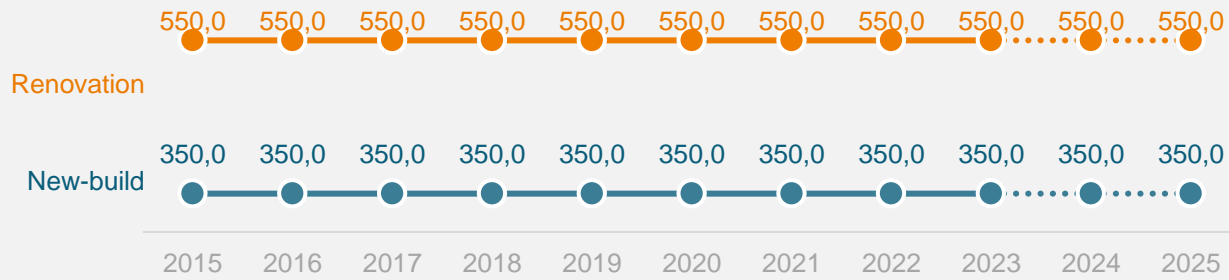
Thinks circularity will only succeed when the government will enforce it



Thinks circularity will succeed only if the construction and installation sector changes its mindset



Forecast of building volumes in billion euros



Building volumes expectations for 2025 compared to previous years

Conclusion

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Conclusion

.....

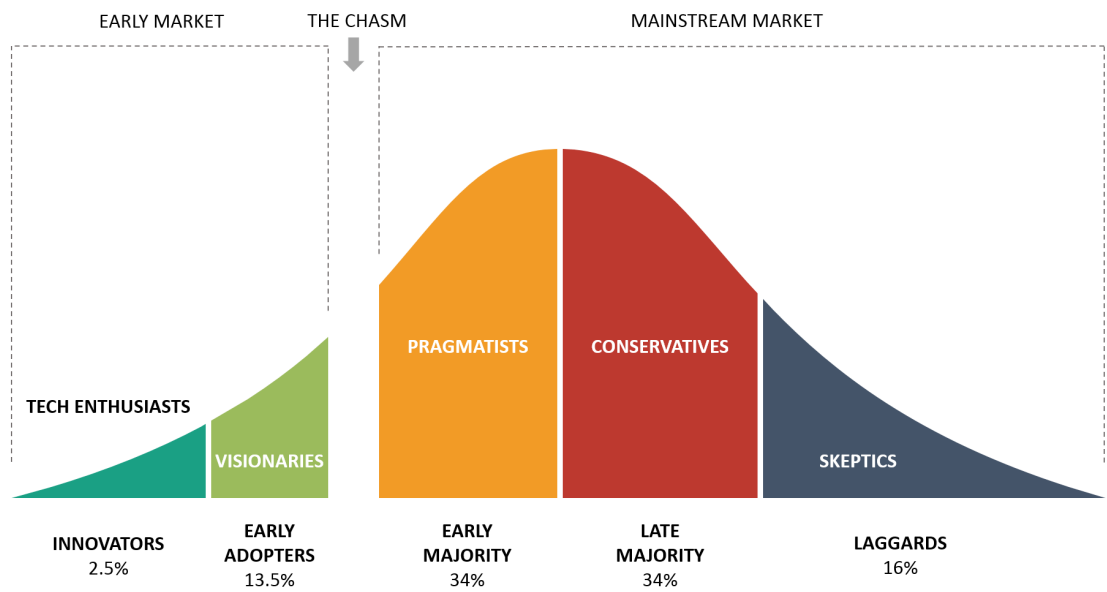




GDP growth annual 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction confidence indicator 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sustainability within projects 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer confidence indicator 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willingness to invest by clients 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Provisional

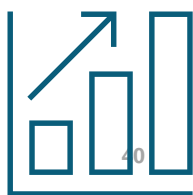
Roger's Innovation Adoption Curve



Conclusion

.....

Source: European Commission business and consumer indicators; Eurostat real GDP growth rate; Business to you "Crossing the Chasm in the Technology Adoption Life Cycle".



Appendix

- I. Country-specific data United Kingdom
- II. Country-specific data Germany
- III. Country-specific data Spain
- IV. Country-specific data Netherlands
- V. Country-specific data France
- VI. Country-specific data Belgium
- VII. Country-specific data Italy
- VIII. Country-specific data Poland



References

1.



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