



# Building Research Levy Prospectus

July 2021





# Introduction

Building and construction impacts New Zealand's economy, the environment and people's wellbeing. BRANZ, along with other research organisations, carries out research to better understand the nature of particular industry issues and how they interact, to help improve our built environment.

## How we invest

BRANZ is the steward of the Building Research Levy and invests it through a range of mechanisms which include:

- Work initiated and contracted with BRANZ Ltd (this can include sub-contracts with external providers);
- Work initiated and contracted with external providers (this can include sub-contractors with BRANZ Ltd);
- Scholarships to support the next generation of researchers and help support tertiary capability elsewhere in New Zealand;
- Strategic initiatives that invest in significant activities above and beyond BRANZ's baseline of research investment; and
- Agile investments that are able to respond to urgent industry issues or take advantage of opportunities that may emerge outside of programmed investment rounds.

BRANZ invests the Building Research Levy through two key approaches:

- Into BRANZ Ltd, the wholly owned subsidiary of BRANZ Inc. through an ongoing re-investment process. Proposals for new research are led by BRANZ programme and project leaders, in conjunction with external researchers and industry input to guide and shape the research. Proposed research is reviewed annually by the Levy Allocation Advisory Group (LAAG), who are representatives from industry with

a mix of regulatory and industry expertise and experience. The LAAG provides advice to the BRANZ Inc. Board on the appropriate mix of projects/programmes for BRANZ Ltd, that respond to the investment signals. The BRANZ Inc. Board then makes final decisions.

- Our annual Prospectus/Scholarship rounds seek projects from external researchers, to add capability and capacity to BRANZ expertise and uncover new ideas and approaches. We also fund student scholarships to improve the capability of the sector. Masters and PhD level projects are sought through our annual Scholarships round.

Further details on how we invest can be found at [www.branz.co.nz/investing-research](http://www.branz.co.nz/investing-research).

BRANZ recognises opportunities may be driven by urgent or timely insights or events, we use agile investment to act quickly to undertake new research throughout the year. Both BRANZ Ltd and external researchers are invited to use this mechanism.

This year, as an organisation, BRANZ is embarking on a journey to understand how to bring Te ao Māori and Vision Mātauranga into our research, our ways of working and the way we invest the Building Research Levy. We anticipate that in coming years, these concepts will be increasingly visible in our investment signals. In the interim, we welcome the inclusion of these concepts in proposals.

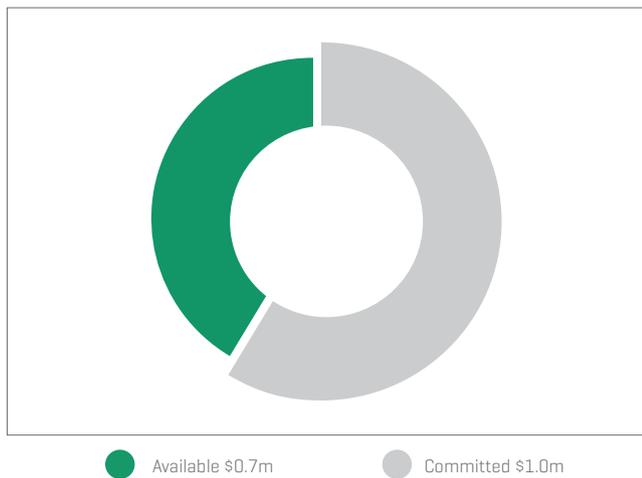
# Indicative Building Research Levy funding

The level of investment available for research and knowledge dissemination activities is set by the BRANZ Inc. Board in keeping with its long-term Levy utilisation policy.

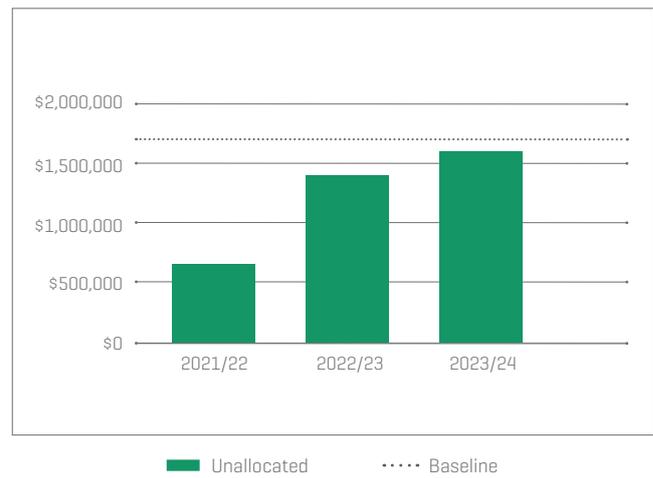
The following information is provided to help inform the level of funding sought by proposals responding to this Prospectus.

## External providers

Indicative funding for 2021/22



## Forward unallocated external investments based on baselines and subject to change



We do not wish to set levels or parameters for unallocated investment for future years. Rather, we wish to share this information to support providers in their own planning. BRANZ Inc. will actively manage unallocated baseline funding, noting this investment is spread across multiple providers.

## BRANZ's portfolio

What we do in the building and construction sector impacts New Zealand's economy, environment and peoples' wellbeing. BRANZ, along with other research organisations, carries out research to better understand the nature of particular issues and how they interact.

The BRANZ vision is to challenge Aotearoa NZ to create a building system that delivers better outcomes for all. The graphic to the right sets out key areas in which BRANZ undertakes research. These areas have been identified as areas of significant interest to New Zealanders. In 2021/22 the Prospectus area of focus is a low-carbon economy. The building and construction sector has a role to play in helping New Zealand meets its climate change obligations. BRANZ is supporting this through its Transition to a Zero-Carbon Built Environment research programme.

This Prospectus calls for proposals that address areas of research needed within the programme. The specific research questions to be addressed are outlined on pages 9 and 10.



# New Zealand's response to climate change challenges

## Climate change presents one of the greatest challenges facing the world today

Climate change has big implications for the building industry. It has been estimated that buildings are directly and indirectly responsible for up to 20% of New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions.

As part of the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, New Zealand has made a number of commitments, the key ones are:

- The Paris Agreement 2016 - a United Nations initiative that commits us to a 30% reduction in our 2005 greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The agreement also aims to achieve net-zero carbon emissions between 2050 and 2100.
- The Climate Change Response Act 2002 and the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 - a commitment to reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases (except methane from plants and animals) to zero by 2050.

These commitments are shaping how New Zealand responds to climate change challenges. In 2019 the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) published the first National Climate Change Risk Assessment, showing how New Zealand may be affected by climate change-related hazards.

In 2020 MfE released the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. The policy statement aims to ensure New Zealand's towns and cities are well-functioning urban environments that meet the changing needs of our diverse communities, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In May 2021 the Climate Change Commission released its first package of advice to Government on the actions it must take to:

- reach net-zero emissions of long-lived gases by 2050
- reduce biogenic methane emissions by 24-47% by 2050.

The Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) has consulted on its Building for Climate Change programme. The programme aims to reduce emissions from buildings during their construction and operation, while also preparing buildings to withstand the impacts of climate change.

Buildings primarily contribute to climate change through:

- The energy they use when the building is occupied
- The greenhouse gas emissions from the extraction, processing, transport and installation of building materials, and building maintenance
- Urban and landscape design and planning.

The long-lived gas carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the main constituent of greenhouse gas emissions from the construction sector. Buildings can have a service life of 60-90 years, meaning their environmental impact has a lasting influence on our economy. The decisions made during the design of buildings today will have an impact post-2050.

The built environment, especially buildings, has a core part to play in how, as a society, we seek to mitigate emissions. To do so we must:

- Adopt solutions and tools for designing and constructing buildings with a long useful life and low embodied carbon over their life cycle.
- Design buildings so they can be deconstructed for reuse or recycling and/or re-purposed for the changing needs of future building users.

Recent research<sup>1</sup> suggests that climate action needs to consider how greenhouse gas emissions are understood within the social, regulatory and market context. This means that when we need to reduce greenhouse house emissions, such as CO<sub>2</sub>, we need to take an integrated and coordinated zero-carbon response. For example, the consideration of energy use (and the consequent carbon emitted) in buildings should not be divorced from the carbon burden of materials selected in building design. This also means that buildings themselves should not be divorced from their influence and impact on people's lifestyles, and wider urban environment and effect.

<sup>1</sup>MacGregor, C., Dowdell, D., Jaques, R., Bint, L. & Berg, B. [2018]. The built environment and climate change: A review of research, challenges and the future. BRANZ Study Report SR403. Judgeford, New Zealand: BRANZ Ltd.

# BRANZ's contribution to climate change research

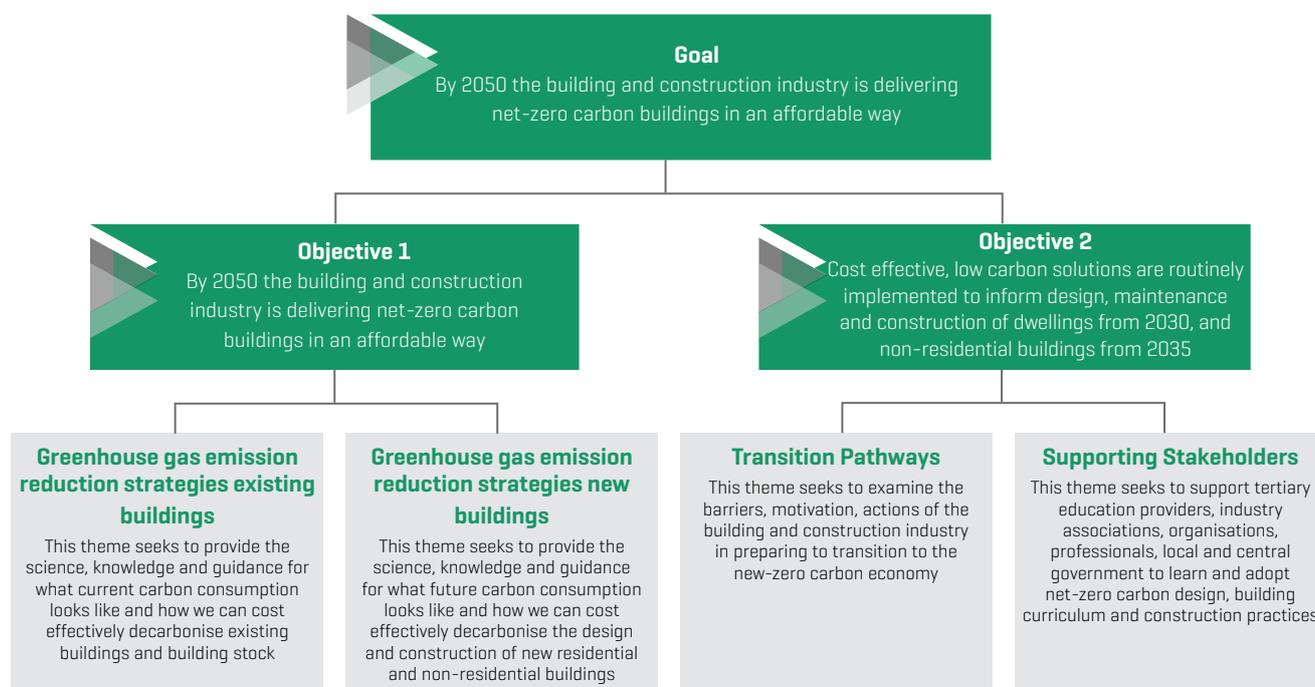
BRANZ has carried out multi-disciplinary research into climate change over the last two decades. It has an extensive range of resources related to climate change and its impacts, covering:

- Research on potential impacts of climate change
- Energy use data [commercial and domestic]
- Whole-building, whole-of-life framework and related calculators [e.g. LCAQuick, BRANZ CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT] to calculate greenhouse gas emissions and embodied carbon in materials
- Understanding of the carbon budget for buildings, in collaboration with Massey University and
- Resource efficiency in the building and related industries [REBRI].

Visit our website for further information on BRANZ tools and resources, [www.branz.co.nz/environment-zero-carbon-research/framework/](http://www.branz.co.nz/environment-zero-carbon-research/framework/).

## Transition to zero-carbon – a national effort

The building and construction industry needs to be at the forefront of innovation to combat climate change. To support the transition to a net-zero carbon economy, we have been working with researchers and stakeholders across New Zealand on the Transition to a Zero-Carbon Built Environment research programme.



# Key people within the Transition to a Zero-Carbon Built Environment research programme



*Dr Casimir MacGregor -  
Programme Leader*



*Dr David Dowdell -  
Principal Sustainability Scientist with  
oversight of research into construction  
carbon measurement*



*Roman Jaques -  
Senior Environmental Building Scientist  
with over 20 years of research experi-  
ence on buildings' impact on, and from,  
climate change*



*Dr David Carradine -  
Senior Structural Research Engineer and  
working on a variety of projects related to  
timber buildings*



*Greg Overton -  
Senior Building Performance Engineer  
and lead researcher for the household  
energy end-use project*



*Jarred Butler -  
Building Environmental Scientist, assists  
with the carbon impact of New Zealand's  
buildings and provides industry training  
on LCAQuick*

The research projects within the programme are led by researchers from across BRANZ and other research providers, such as Massey University, Concrete NZ and the University of Auckland.

An outline of current and recent research underway within the programme is attached as an appendix. Please review this list as you develop your idea to find areas of alignment and to avoid duplication.

The current focus of the Transition to a Zero-Carbon Built Environment research programme is on how New Zealand's

building and construction sector can decarbonise buildings and what is required to do that. This Prospectus seeks research to complement the work underway within the programme to enable it to deliver on its objectives.

If you would like to know more, please visit our website [www.branz.co.nz/environment-zero-carbon-research/transition/](http://www.branz.co.nz/environment-zero-carbon-research/transition/). If you wish to get involved, contact the programme team: [zerocarbon@branz.co.nz](mailto:zerocarbon@branz.co.nz).

# Invitation to submit proposals

This aim of this Prospectus is to accelerate work that supports the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from New Zealand's built environment. To complement BRANZ's existing programme of work, we are seeking research addressing the three themes and research questions below.

## Theme one

### Construction and demolition waste – towards a zero-carbon circular economy

The construction and demolition (C&D) industry is one of the largest waste-producing sectors in New Zealand. C&D waste may represent up to 50% of all waste generated in New Zealand, 20% of all waste going to landfill and 80% of all waste going to cleanfill [Rebri, accessed 2019]. Construction waste that is disposed represents wasted embodied carbon, whilst demolition waste represents missed opportunities for materials reuse, recycling and recovery.

We welcome proposals that examine the quantities of material usage and waste in the sector to help understand associated greenhouse implications.

- 1.1 We are interested in proposals that can help us understand some or all of the following:
  - 1.1.1 Composition and quantities of materials used in construction (non-residential and residential)
  - 1.1.2 Composition and quantities (e.g. mass) of construction waste, including packaging, and its end-of-life routes
  - 1.1.3 Numbers of buildings being demolished by typology and the composition and quantities (e.g. mass) of demolition waste and end-of-life routes.
- 1.2 Given the quantity of C&D waste produced, proposals are sought that lead to improved recycling, reuse and recovery of waste construction materials. We are looking for practical solutions that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They should consider:
  - what can be done to improve recycling, recovery and re-use of material from manufacturing to construction and demolition and the scale of the opportunity; and
  - what changes, if any, are required to demonstrate compliance or provide assurance that recycled, recovered or reused materials comply with relevant regulations; and
  - whether solutions developed overseas can be adapted to New Zealand.

# Theme two

## Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in our building stock now and into the future

Most of the buildings that will exist in 2050 are already in existence today. Buildings can have a service life of 60–90 years so their environmental impact has a lasting influence on our economy. This means it is imperative that we look at ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our existing buildings.

We welcome proposals that can help identify effective ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from existing New Zealand buildings over the remainder of their life cycle:

- 2.1 What is being done in other countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in existing buildings that may be relevant to New Zealand. Proposals should set out to review:
  - what solutions have been used and shown to reduce greenhouse gas emissions [including but not limited to materials, products and processes, policies and associated programmes, approaches to demonstrating compliance]; and
  - what has not been effective and why; and
  - what solutions could be cost-effectively applied in New Zealand now or in the immediate future, considering New Zealand’s construction approach, regulatory environment and expected future changes to New Zealand’s climate.
- 2.2 What resources currently exist in New Zealand to design low-carbon buildings, what changes would make them easier to use in the design, construction and demonstration of compliance?

---

# Theme three

## Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in cities, towns and neighbourhoods

The decisions made during the design of cities, towns, neighbourhoods and buildings today will have an impact beyond 2050.

BRANZ has an existing body of work that looks at buildings. We are now interested in extending our understanding to the city, town and neighbourhood level.

We welcome proposals that will help identify cost-effective ways to support well-functioning urban environments that lead to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions:

- 3.1 What evidence exists internationally on the potential benefits of neighbourhood to city-scale planning to reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Proposals should identify examples or case studies of successful implementation.

# Criteria for proposals

## General criteria

We want to fund innovative and practical proposals that clearly address the research questions outlined in this Prospectus. Proposals must show evidence that the project put forward is aligned with the research questions.

We will not fund proposals that replicate work already underway or that would otherwise be delivered through other research activities or providers.

## Engagement

Proposals must demonstrate effective engagement with relevant stakeholders, through stakeholder co-design and stakeholder involvement throughout the research, appropriate to the size and nature of the project.

Proposals should show support secured/required from key stakeholders and include details of key individuals and businesses and the nature of any collaboration [for example, whether it is hoped for or confirmed].

## Accessible, actionable knowledge

Proposals should set out how the results of the research could be communicated to people and organisations who have an interest in, and ability to use, the results of the research. This shows how the research will be translated into action.

We wish to ensure actionable, accessible insights can be applied and disseminated as widely as practicable. If the proposal is successful, reports or other outputs must be accompanied by concise summaries which have the potential to be published.

## Impact

Proposals should clearly articulate the difference [impact] that you anticipate the work will make and, as specifically as possible, who may benefit. Expressions of interest that advance to the full proposal stage will be required to elaborate on their expected impact. Further guidance will be provided in the full proposal template.

## Ability to deliver

Proposals must provide clearly defined, realistic research objectives that address the research questions and should demonstrate a robust methodology.

Proposals should draw together strong teams. In particular, we encourage applicants to consider multi-disciplinary and multi-organisational proposals.

## Value of proposals

We want to ensure that we achieve the best value for money possible. We expect to receive projects with a total funding of up to \$150,000 per project. We will consider projects over \$150,000 total on a case-by-case basis if the need is justified.

- Investment can be sought over multiple years.
- Detailed budget information will be required to underpin investment decisions.
- While co-funding is not a requirement, we will consider co-funding [cash or in-kind contributions] in the assessment process.

## Delivery timescales

We want to ensure that our investment is directed towards projects that produce timely results. We expect proposals to be clear about the resourcing and time required to carry out the research. We seek indicative timetables for the proposals, with detailed timetables to be agreed during contracting and subject to wider programme requirements.

## Terms and conditions

By submitting a proposal, applicants agree they will comply with the full terms and conditions for the Prospectus process. This can be found on our website, [www.branz.co.nz/investing-research/research-funding-external-providers/](http://www.branz.co.nz/investing-research/research-funding-external-providers/).

## Conflict of interest

A conflict of interest occurs when a person has multiple interests, one of which will or might impact the motivation for an act in another. Applicants are required to identify the nature of any conflict of interest [actual or potential] and how they intend to manage the conflict.

## Private gain

Private gain is where a project is identified as having value to the industry, but where the benefits might benefit a single entity [or group of entities] in particular. For example, research into issues around a new product system [which is only provided by one company], but which is anticipated will become more widespread in the market.

BRANZ funds research for industry good. We will assess the extent of 'private gain' [if any] that exists in any proposal. If private gain exists we will review the importance of the proposal and reasons to fund or not, and will consider whether any private gain risk can be appropriately managed or mitigated.

# Proposal process and timescale

There is a two-stage application process for receiving and assessing proposals in 2021/22.

The first step calls for expressions of interest (EOIs) to be sent to [researchinvestment@branz.org.nz](mailto:researchinvestment@branz.org.nz), on the template provided on our website.

The template is designed to restrict the length of project descriptions and should not be accompanied by any additional materials. EOIs received that exceed the specified length and/or have further explanatory attachments may not be considered for funding.

Short-listed EOIs will be invited to work up their proposals in more detail and submit them on the full proposal template, which will be sent directly to the successful EOI applicants.

Full proposals will then be assessed, and successful applicants will be notified. The key dates are set out below.

At the end of the Prospectus round we will conduct a survey to get your feedback.

---

## Key documents

The Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the:

- **Levy in Action** - provides information about BRANZ's existing research activities
- **BRANZ portfolio** - outlines BRANZ's contribution to key research areas
- **Levy Investment Portfolio Statement (LIPS)** - outlines investment of the Building Research Levy.

These documents can be found on the BRANZ website, [www.branz.co.nz/investing-research/](http://www.branz.co.nz/investing-research/).

---

## Timeline

Prospectus launch and call for expressions of interest	1 July 2021
Submission deadline for expressions of interest	12 August 2021
Notification about yes/no progression to full application stage	2 September 2021
Deadline for return of full proposals	14 October 2021
<b>Full proposals will be considered and applicants notified by the end of November 2021</b>	

# Next steps



**Check** your idea responds to the specific research questions in this Prospectus.



**Download and complete** the EOI form available on our website at [www.branz.co.nz/investing-research/research-funding-external-providers/](http://www.branz.co.nz/investing-research/research-funding-external-providers/)



**Ensure** your EOI meets the criteria for proposals and is signed by an appropriate person.



**Send** your completed EOI by the due date to [researchinvestment@branz.org.nz](mailto:researchinvestment@branz.org.nz)



After we have **assessed all the EOIs** received by the deadline, we will notify you:

- to submit a full proposal; or
- that a full proposal is not required (and provide feedback as to why).



Enquiries about this Prospectus should be sent to [researchinvestment@branz.org.nz](mailto:researchinvestment@branz.org.nz)

# Appendix – current and recent research within the Transition to a Zero-Carbon Built Environment research programme

## Greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies – existing buildings

To provide the science, knowledge and guidance for what current carbon consumption looks like and how we can cost effectively decarbonise existing buildings and building stock.

<p><b>Carbon Budget</b> <i>December 2017 to March 2020</i></p> <p>Calculated the amount of greenhouse gases that a New Zealand house could allowably emit while still moving towards New Zealand's 2050 net-zero carbon goal.</p>	<p><b>Regional Waste Minimisation</b> <i>April 2018 to September 2020</i></p> <p>Identified the volume and composition of construction and demolition waste on a regional basis and what stakeholders see as the main barriers and priority actions required to minimise current levels.</p>	<p><b>BEES 2.0: Addressing Energy Demand</b> <i>April 2019 to March 2022</i></p> <p>Examines energy demand and flexibility within non-residential buildings.</p>
<p><b>Home Heating Left Cold</b> <i>April 2019 to August 2020</i></p> <p>Surveyed consumers and industry members to determine how heat pumps are sized, chosen and operated.</p>	<p><b>HEEP2: Energy Insights from our Homes</b> <i>November 2019 to March 2024</i></p> <p>An update of the original Household Energy End-Use Project (HEEP), which ran from 1996-2005. HEEP provided an understanding of how, where, when and why energy was used in New Zealand homes.</p>	<p><b>Energy and Carbon Certificates for Dwellings</b> <i>April 2020 to March 2022</i></p> <p>Examines different international methodologies of standardising the dwelling thermal/carbon assessment needed for a practical energy performance certificate (EPC) applicable to New Zealand.</p>
<p><b>Carbon Budget Model Sensitivity</b> <i>June 2020 to June 2021</i></p> <p>Led by Massey University, this provides a sensitivity assessment of the carbon budget model to create a more robust metric.</p>	<p><b>Towards a New Zealand Building Stock Model (Scoping)</b> <i>December 2020 to April 2022</i></p> <p>Explores a possible national building stock model that can operate with the level of data that is available.</p>	<p><b>Seismic Design and Retrofit of Hillside Houses</b> <i>December 2020 to June 2024</i></p> <p>Considers the seismic performance of subfloor bracing systems in new and existing hillside houses to help build seismic resilience into our housing stock.</p>

# Appendix – continued

## Greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies – new buildings

To provide the science, knowledge and guidance for what future carbon consumption looks like and how we can cost effectively decarbonise the design and construction of new buildings.

<p><b>Low Impact Buildings</b> <i>October 2017 to March 2022</i></p> <p>How to shift to life cycle net-zero impact buildings to address depletion rates of non-renewable resources, climate change, and other environmental impacts of the construction sector.</p>	<p><b>Innovative Low-Carbon Residential Water Heating Solutions</b> <i>November 2019 to March 2022</i></p> <p>Given water heating contributes to approximately 30% of a typical household’s operational carbon/energy use, this project seeks to compare these new water heating systems with the ‘best-case’ technologies [i.e. air sourced heat pumps], for the New Zealand context.</p>	<p><b>Supplementary Cementing Materials in Concrete Production</b> <i>January 2020 to October 2021</i></p> <p>Led by Concrete New Zealand, this project will develop guidance on the use of alternative cement materials (industrial or natural source pozzolans) to replace a proportion of the Portland cement currently used in concrete.</p>
<p><b>Beyond Code Seismic Design - Assessing the Climate Change Case</b> <i>January 2020 to March 2023</i></p> <p>BRANZ contribution towards the carbon case for resilient design.</p>	<p><b>Sustainability Assessment of Kāinga Ora 3 Level Walk-Up Designs</b> <i>April 2020 to February 2021</i></p> <p>This benchmarking exercise will help Kāinga Ora and its design teams better understand how to calculate the environmental impact(s) of five alternative designs, comprising part of their “Gen 3” programme.</p>	<p><b>Bio-Based Materials – New Zealand Wood Fibre Insulation [Proof of Concept]</b> <i>December 2020 to March 2023</i></p> <p>Tests whether a New Zealand radiata wood fibre insulation can be made, and if so, what its performance in New Zealand houses would look like. What, if any, changes are necessary to the way we design, detail and build our houses to accommodate use of this material.</p>
<p><b>Scholarship Rosa Gonzalez: Carbon Case for Resilient Design</b> <i>April 2021 to January 2024</i></p> <p>Rosa’s PhD through the University of Auckland will evaluate and understand the environmental case for designing high-rise buildings that are more seismically resilient.</p>		

# Appendix – continued

## Transition pathways

To examine the barriers, motivation and actions of the building and construction industry in preparing to transition to a net-zero carbon economy.

<p><b>Marginal Abatement Cost Curves - Scoping</b></p> <p><i>January 2020 to March 2022</i></p> <p>Assessment of whether it is possible to develop a simple visual representation and comparison of the cost of different carbon abatement technologies/strategies per tonne of carbon saved.</p>	<p><b>Keeping Carbon Current</b></p> <p><i>April 2020 to March 2024</i></p> <p>Maintains and updates the environmental impact data behind BRANZ CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT and LCAQuick.</p>	<p><b>Next Generation Carbon Footprinting Tools (Scoping)</b></p> <p><i>December 2020 to December 2021</i></p> <p>Investigates how existing web-based tools could be used to develop more integrated approaches and how data sources can be put into a web-based environment for these tools to access.</p>
<p><b>Can Materials Durability Contribute to Future Carbon-Zero Buildings?</b></p> <p><i>December 2020 to December 2022</i></p> <p>Identifies the materials needed to help ensure the long-term sustainability of building materials.</p>	<p><b>Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (Phase 2)</b></p> <p><i>December 2020 to April 2023</i></p> <p>Refines and implements the experimental methodology developed in the scoping project to produce a complete series of MACC for the residential construction industry.</p>	<p><b>Housing Stock Strategies for Meeting New Zealand’s 2050 Carbon Target</b></p> <p><i>December 2020 to April 2022</i></p> <p>Uses BRANZ’s existing stock model and residential building carbon footprint data to test different possible decarbonising strategies that could be implemented in existing houses, or new houses, or both.</p>
<p><b>Measuring Our Sustainability Progress: (Second Update)</b></p> <p><i>December 2020 to April 2023</i></p> <p>Provides understanding of key sustainability metrics for New Zealand’s new housing stock by analysing and summarising information from a diverse superset of robust resources.</p>		

# Appendix - continued

## Supporting stakeholders

To support tertiary education providers, industry associations, organisations, professionals, local and central government to learn and adopt net-zero carbon design, building curriculum and construction practices.

<p><b>Transition to a Zero-Carbon Built Environment</b></p> <p><i>2019 onwards</i></p> <p>Programme management, science leadership and communication.</p>	<p><b>Get Ready! Preparing Building &amp; Construction Businesses for the Transition to Zero-Carbon</b></p> <p><i>April 2020 to March 2023</i></p> <p>Understanding how building and construction businesses are preparing to transition to zero-carbon.</p>	<p><b>Future of Work: What do we Need to Know, Transition to Zero-Carbon</b></p> <p><i>December 2020 to December 2024</i></p> <p>Identifies the expertise (knowledge, skills and competencies) required of trades people and professionals to design and construct a zero-carbon building.</p>
<p><b>Roadmap for Evaluating Building Performance for Low-Carbon Houses</b></p> <p><i>February 2021 to December 2021</i></p> <p>Brings together the primary stakeholders to co-design a collective roadmap for evaluating building performance.</p>	<p><b>Building Capability to Help Transition Industry to Zero-Carbon</b></p> <p><i>March 2021 to December 2021</i></p> <p>Massey University master's students will be given the opportunity to connect with BRANZ and industry partners through an education research programme. This helps to ensure that the next generation of industry leaders are knowledgeable, enthusiastic and trained in the application of the zero-carbon agenda.</p>	

For more information, please get in touch:  
[branz.co.nz](http://branz.co.nz) | [researchinvestment@branz.org.nz](mailto:researchinvestment@branz.org.nz)



T +64 4 237 1170  
F +64 4 237 1171  
[branz@branz.co.nz](mailto:branz@branz.co.nz)  
[www.branz.nz](http://www.branz.nz)

BRANZ Incorporated  
1222 Moonshine Rd,  
RD1, Porirua 5381  
New Zealand