



ENV1.3

Responsible resource extraction



Objective

Our goal is to improve human rights and environmental protection in global supply chains. Taking responsibility for this means that companies identify potential risks with suppliers and prioritise the use of products in the building and its outdoor facilities, which are optimised in terms of their environmental and social impacts across the entire value chain and whose raw material extraction and processing meet recognised environmental and social standards.

Benefits

Improved transparency helps to make knowledge about the responsible extraction of resources accessible to those involved in the value chain, and to further expand and disseminate acquired know-how about sustainable and socio-ecologically acceptable raw material extraction in order to counteract environmental and social grievances.

Contribution to overarching sustainability goals



Prospect

The evaluation is designed to allow the DGNB to expand the scope of consideration even further and to enable the evaluation of the quality levels to correspond to developments in the industry.

Share of total score

	SHARE	IMPORTANCE FACTOR
Office Education Commercial Building	2.1%	2
Assembly buildings Healthcare buildings		
Residential Hotel Consumer market	2.0%	2
Shopping centre		
Logistics Production	1.9%	2



EVALUATION

If supply chain aspects and thus responsible use of resources are addressed during design and implementation, up to 20 points can be scored in Indicator 1. Indicator 2 assesses the actual implementation. The use of products whose raw materials are obtained responsibly, and which are used to a relevant extent in the building structure, in technical installations or in outside facilities is rated positively. The more the raw materials used in the building are responsibly extracted or replaced by secondary raw materials, the better the score in the indicator. In the criterion, the maximum possible 100 points can be achieved via one or more indicators.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT

FOR ALL BUILDINGS: It must be demonstrated that at least 50% (by mass) of the permanently installed wood or wood-based materials originate from certified sustainably managed sources.

FOR PLATINUM CERTIFIED BUILDINGS: -

NO. INDICATOR	POINTS
1 Responsible use of resources in design and execution	20
1.1 Supply chain diversity	5
The companies involved in the planning and construction of the building (more than 1000 employees) observe the supply chain management obligations applicable to their own business area and their direct suppliers. Companies involved in planning and execution with less than 1000 employees, but more than 100 employees declare that they observe, control and implement the protection of fundamental human rights and environmental concerns in their own business.	
1.2 Responsible use of resources in design	5
As part of the planning process, measures are taken to ensure the responsible use of resources for the building. Avoidance of the use of resources, supply chain aspects or the use of secondary materials (reused or recycled) is regularly integrated during the design process via appropriate procedures (e.g. project objectives, performance specifications, etc.).	
1.3 Responsible use of resources in implementation and documentation	10
During construction, supply chain aspects or the use of secondary materials are explicitly addressed, controlled and documented. For this purpose, a building component catalogue (or comparable) is prepared and handed over to the building owner, in which the installation location, qualities and, if necessary, further information on the products, components and building systems, which are classified as responsible according to indicator 2, are documented.	



2 Responsible resource management	max. 100
2.1 Corporate responsibility for resource management (quality level 1.1)	max. 20
The following number of products that meet the requirements of quality level 1.1 are permanently installed in the building or associated outside areas.	
■ Per product from different manufacturers	2
2.2 Use of responsibly sourced products or secondary raw materials in the building	max. 100
2.2.1 Use of responsibly sourced products	
When applying the "detailed procedure" with quantity surveying (procedure 1), the following maximum total number of points can be achieved for the products installed in the building that comply with the minimum requirements for supply chain diversity:	
Use of products with quality levels QL1.3 or QL2.2	100
Use of products with quality levels QL1.2 or QL2.1	60
When applying the "simplified procedure" without quantity surveying (procedure 2), the following maximum total number of points can be achieved for the products installed in the building that comply with the minimum requirements for supply chain diversity:	
Use of all assessed products:	70
Minimum requirement: In order to receive points in the indicator, it must be demonstrated that at least 50% (by mass) of the wood, wood products and/or wood-based materials used come from demonstrably sustainable forestry.	
2.2.2 When using concrete, earthwork materials and plant substrates:	max. 5
■ At least 30 % of the new concrete used in building construction and civil engineering, and of the new earthwork's materials/plant substrates used have a significant recycled content.	3
■ At least 40 % of the new concrete and earthworks materials/planting substrates used in building construction and civil engineering has a significant recycled content.	4
■ At least 50 % of the new concrete and earthworks materials/planting substrates used in building construction and civil engineering has a significant recycled content.	5

to 2 INNOVATION AREA

If sustainably extracted raw materials or secondary raw materials cannot be mapped according to the criterion and there is proof that all defined targets are achieved, these can alternatively be credited in accordance with the evaluation logic of indicator 2 in consultation with the DGNB.



such as
2



SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The following information can be taken as key metrics/KPIs based on the application of the criterion.

NO.	KEY METRICS/KPI	UNIT
KPI 1	Supply chain management obligations observed by companies with more than 100 employees involved in planning and construction	[Yes/No]
KPI 2	Number of permanently installed products with evidence of compliance with quality level QL1.1 (corporate responsibility for resource management)	[Number]
KPI 3*	Mass share of products permanently installed in the building with quality levels 1.3 (certified sustainably sourced primary raw materials) or QL2.2 (certified secondary raw materials)	[Mass-%]
KPI 4*	Mass share of products permanently installed in the building with quality levels 1.2 (certified sustainably sourced primary raw materials – partial fulfilment) or QL2.1 (secondary raw materials)	[Mass-%]
KPI 5*	Mass share of certified woods, wood products, wood-based materials in the total mass of all installed woods, wood products, wood-based materials	[Mass-%]
KPI 6	Mass fraction of concrete, earthworks materials and plant substrates used in building construction and civil engineering (total mass) with significant recycled content in the total mass of concrete, earthworks materials, plant substrates	[Mass-%]



APPENDIX A – DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Relevance

By defining different quality levels, the market should be sensitised to promote the implementation of sustainable raw material management. Quality levels and the accompanying required documentation along the value creation processes contribute to increased transparency. This allows measures to improve ecological and social standards to be identified and implemented as an elementary building block for improving resource efficiency.

The aim is therefore to promote transparency and traceability of the origin, cultivation and harvesting conditions or mining conditions of raw and secondary raw materials as well as the further processing of these along the value chain by establishing binding standards – and as an orientation aid for consumer decisions.

II. Further explanation

Standards support the communication of "invisible attributes" of raw materials and serve as a clear guideline for the companies involved regarding different aspects of resource extraction. "Invisible attributes" can be, for example, social or environmental impacts that the foreman and/or end user cannot discern from the building material, such as compliance with human rights during raw material extraction or the risk to groundwater during extraction due to chemicals used. Standards can credibly convey complex information about the building material to the foreman/end user and provide a sense of assurance. They can help harmonise and enforce clear regulations and requirements in the international market.

Products used in the construction sector differ greatly in terms of their origin, the way they are extracted and the way they are further processed. Currently, there are few standards that strengthen comprehensive transparency and ensure environmental and social standards. Many companies operate their production facilities according to environmental management standards, adhere to minimum social requirements or report comprehensively on the sustainability aspects essential to their production in CSR reports.

When selecting building materials and products, planners should consider the origin and degradation conditions of the raw materials used in the building products at an early stage and actively discuss this with their clients.



III. Method

Introduction and overarching issues

The criterion assesses the extent to which the aspects of fairness and environmental responsibility in supply chains are taken into account in design and execution (indicator 1) and the extent to which responsible resource management is then ultimately implemented (indicator 2).

Indicator 1: Responsible use of resources in design and execution

Indicator 1.1 Supply chain diversity

The companies involved in the planning and construction of the building (more than 1000 employees) observe the supply chain management obligations applicable to their own business area and their direct suppliers. For indirect suppliers, due diligence is implemented on an ad hoc basis. Companies involved in planning and execution with less than 1000 employees and more than 100 employees declare that they observe, control and implement the protection of fundamental human rights and environmental concerns in their own business.

Evidence for this indicator must be provided at least for the companies involved in the planning and execution of the building, such as construction companies, specialist planning, architecture.

Indicator 1.2: Responsible use of resources in design

As part of the planning process, measures are taken to ensure the responsible use of resources for the building. Avoidance of the use of resources, supply chain aspects or the use of secondary materials (reused or recycled) is regularly integrated during the design process via appropriate procedures (e.g., project objectives, performance specifications, etc).

Evidence should be provided in the form of project objectives, variants and concepts, excerpts from performance specifications or similar.

Indicator 1.3: Responsible use of resources in implementation and documentation

During construction, supply chain aspects or the use of secondary materials are explicitly addressed, controlled and documented. For this purpose, a building components catalogue is prepared and handed over to the client/building owner, in which the installation location, qualities and, if necessary, further information on the products, components and building systems, which are classified as responsible according to indicator 2, are documented.

Indicator 2: Responsible resource management

The evaluation in indicator 2 regarding the extent to which responsibly sourced and processed products (in the criterion, "products" is synonymous with materials, products, components or building systems) or products with a secondary raw material content are incorporated in the building or its outside facilities depends on three factors:

- Firstly, the correspondence between the objectives of the criterion and the measures implemented in relation to the product is decisive. This is done by defining the five quality levels described.
- Secondly, the quality of the evidence and/or the depth of the implementation in relation to the product is relevant for the evaluation. This is done by differentiating quality level 1.1 (products with evidence of corporate responsibility) from quality level 1.2 (certified products – certificate covers part of the value chain or part of the content requirements) and from quality level 1.3 (certified products) as well as quality level 2.1 (secondary raw materials with self-declaration) from quality level 2.2 (secondary raw materials with certificate).
- Thirdly, the assessment depends on the mass of the raw material in relation to the building. This is done via the "Method for the Evaluation of Products in Buildings".



For products that are used from quality level 1.1, points are recognised on a flat-rate basis if products from manufacturers with a high level of corporate responsibility are permanently installed.

The assessment of the use of higher quality products can be carried out via a "detailed" or "simplified" procedure or as a combination of both. The detailed procedure is based on mass balance sheets and quantitatively assesses the use of products at component level (CG 3rd level) or sums of components. The simplified procedure is based on a simple assignment of products to components (CG 3rd level). Fewer points can be achieved in the simplified procedure.

- "Detailed procedure" (Procedure 1)
- "Simplified procedure" (Procedure 2)

The proportion of certified products of a material group in the overall building can be assigned to different quality levels according to available evidence.

In principle, all products belonging to the cost groups (according to DIN 276) CG 300 Construction work – Structures and permanently installed in the building or its outside facilities can be evaluated in the criterion. The criterion also includes products that building materials or assembled components, components, or construction systems.

Minimum requirements for supply chain diversity

In addition, compliance with minimum requirements shall be a prerequisite for an evaluation of products in the building or in its outside facilities. Generally, only construction products in cost group CG 300 of DIN 276 can be positively assessed if all (100% mass share) primary and secondary raw materials were extracted, mined or produced.

- using child or forced labour and
- for which illegal raw material extraction/production can be ruled out.

The mass fraction can be reduced to 95 % if it can be established that the product does not contain the raw materials tin, tantalum, gold and tungsten from conflict or high-risk areas and that these raw materials do not contain recycled materials. Further guidance is provided by the EU Regulation "Establishing due diligence obligations in the supply chain of tin, tantalum, tungsten, their ores and gold from conflict and high-risk areas", which entered into force on 8 June 2017.

The minimum requirements do not have to be demonstrated for construction products whose primary raw materials were extracted in countries of the EU and whose secondary raw materials were produced in countries of the EU, as this is considered to be sufficiently regulated by European legislation. As proof of this, a corresponding assurance from the manufacturer that the minimum requirements are met is necessary for quality level 1.1. For quality levels 1.2 and 1.3, complete compliance with the minimum requirements shall be ensured by the standard-setting organisation within the scope of product certification. For secondary raw materials (quality levels 2.1 and 2.2.), proof of compliance with the minimum requirements must be provided seamlessly from the last post-use by means of a manufacturer's declaration or a certificate.

Scope of the evaluation

The use of responsibly sourced and certified raw materials in the building or in its outside facilities, and the use of raw materials in the building or in its outdoor facilities for which the manufacturer assumes and declares extensive responsibility at the corporate level, are positively assessed in the indicator. Appendix 2 shows – based on the cost group structure – the components (including weighting) that are included in the evaluation of indicator 2.2 when using the standard evaluation. If fewer components are installed than in the standard evaluation, the evaluation can be adapted to the individual project (in a tool provided). If components are installed that are not part of the standard evaluation, these can be added individually for each project (in the tool provided). The weighting factor is determined by a mass factor and the number of exchanges over 50 years. Indicator 2.1 is assessed across the board, without reference to the mass in the building.



Requirement levels and quality levels

The following correspondences of requirement levels 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1 and 2.2 apply (also in the Navigator and the calculation tool):

- Requirement level QS1.1 corresponds to QS1
- Requirement levels QS1.2 and QS2.1 correspond to QS2
- Requirement levels QS1.3 and QS2.2 correspond to QS4

Indicator 2.1: Corporate responsibility for resource management (Requirement level 1.1)

The aim is for the manufacturing companies to have knowledge about the origin, extraction and processing of the raw materials and materials used in the product and to contribute to increasing transparency about environmental and social aspects along the value creation processes and to improving the environmental and social standards of extraction and production through active influence by market participants.

For products that receive an evaluation according to quality level 1.1, compliance with the minimum requirements applies. In addition, there is evidence that the manufacturing companies bear responsibility for responsible and transparent resource extraction and processing for the product and its ingredients at the corporate level and document and communicate this appropriately, for example via CSR reports outlining responsibility for the supply chain.

Corporate responsibility is understood to mean that manufacturers take (co-)responsibility for compliance with environmental and social standards in the extraction and processing of the raw materials and materials they use and commit to undertaking corporate due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or other equivalent guidelines. The following principles and processes are anchored at least in the corporate mission statement of the manufacturers of the raw materials and materials used in building materials, products, and components:

- Preventing corruption and bribery
- Prevention of negative environmental and social impacts in the handling of raw materials, materials or secondary materials (e.g., conflict minerals) used by manufacturers in the production process
- Preventing violations of human rights

In addition, the manufacturer must document the origin of the primary raw materials used in the products, name all processing steps and identify the locations (countries and regions) of the processing steps. A list of raw materials with guarantee of origin and a description of the processing steps with the locations in the form of a manufacturer's declaration must be submitted as evidence.

Method for the evaluation of certified products according to quality level 1.1 in the building

- If products are permanently installed in the building or in outside areas, these can be included in the evaluation as a lump sum. It should be noted that only one product per manufacturer is included in the evaluation.

Indicator 2.2: Use of responsibly sourced products or secondary raw materials in the building

For products that receive an evaluation according to quality levels 1.2, 1.3, 2.1 or 2.2, compliance with the minimum requirements applies. For quality levels 1.2, 1.3 and 2.2, the product used is certified according to a standard recognised by the DGNB (synonyms in the context of this criterion "certification system"/"label"), which goes beyond legal regulations on environmental protection and occupational safety and, thanks to the standard, at least assures compliance with certain formal (= systemic) and content-related requirements at product level. To reduce the scope of verification, the DGNB maintains and publishes a list of appropriately recognised standards.



If a standard is recognised by the DGNB and thus compliance with the systemic and content requirements (according to the separate document "Content and systemic requirements for labels in ENV1.3") is demonstrated, the certificate of the standard can be used in the context of the assessment of this criterion. If no recognition exists yet, either the standard-setting organisation can apply for recognition by the DGNB or individual project recognition can be obtained via the innovation area.

Requirements for standards related to indicator 2.2

The differentiation in responsible resource extraction within a standard and its application in requirement level 1.2 and requirement level 1.3 refers to the implementation of the requirements of a recognised standard in the certified products.

- If the standard allows only partial elements in the sense of the criterion (focus is on sustainable resource extraction) to be certified as essential formulated elements of the value chain (e.g. only extraction but not further processing, or only processing of raw materials but not extraction), then this application is to be classified as "Certified responsible resource extraction of a part of the value chain" (requirement level 1.2). This classification can only be made if, in the future, the standard will demonstrably map the elements of the value chain not currently considered. (The integration has already been announced.)

or

- If the standard allows only the environmental or the social requirements (see Appendix 1) to be applied, a classification according to requirement level 1.2 shall also be made.

or

- If the standard allows a "mixture" of certified and non-certified raw materials, either a classification according to quality level 1.2 shall be made by the standard-setting organisation or a proportional evaluation according to the certified share in the product shall be made by the auditor. In case of doubt, the worst-case principle is to be used.

The environmental and social requirements defined as essential across all key elements of the value chain can only be classified as "Certified Responsible Resource Extraction" (requirement level 1.3) if they are demonstrably applied.

Systemic and content requirements in terms of the DGNB system (applies to requirement levels 1.2 and 1.3 and 2.2):

The systemic and content-related requirements for certificates for responsible resource recovery of the "Procedure for the Recognition of Standards under the DGNB System" have been demonstrated by the standard-setting organisation and fulfilled via the organisation's awarding principles. Information on the recognition process, the requirements and the standards already recognised by the DGNB can be found on the DGNB website <https://www.dgnb.de/en/certification/path-to-dgnb-certification/dgnb-recognised-product-labels>. The requirements can be found in the document "Content and systemic requirements for labels in ENV1.3".

Method for the evaluation of certified products according to requirement levels in the building

The following correspondences of the requirement levels apply (also in the Navigator and in the calculation tool):

- Requirement level QS1.1 corresponds to QS1
- Requirement levels QS1.2 and QS2.1 correspond to QS2
- Requirement levels QS1.3 and QS2.2 correspond to QS4

The evaluation is carried out in two principal steps: Step 1 requires a classification of product properties (in the criterion, "products" is a synonym for materials, products, components or building systems) into quality levels. This is done either in advance, e.g. in the DGNB Navigator, or can be carried out by the auditor himself, providing adequate product information. Products can be classified in three quality levels (QS1, QS2 or QS4).



The higher the quality level, the higher the rating.

Step 2 then represents the reference to the use in the building. The higher the mass proportion of the assessed products at component level and in the building, the higher the rating. The assessment of the use of the products can be carried out via a "Detailed" or "Simplified" procedure or as a combination of both. The detailed procedure is based on mass balances and quantitatively assesses the use of products at the level of components (KG 3rd level) or totals of components. The simplified procedure is based on a simple allocation of circular products to components (KG 3rd level). Fewer points can be achieved in the simplified procedure.

Step 2: Evaluation of the use of the products at component level

A product can only be positively assessed if the minimum requirements for supply chain care are met. The scoring at component level can be determined via procedure 1 or procedure 2. If no total mass of a cost group is given, only the "simplified procedure" (procedure 2) can be used.

Note on weighting: The cost group (KG) 300 flows into the overall assessment. The weightings of the 2nd and 3rd level are based on typical mass distributions in buildings and replacement cycles, with adjustment factors regarding the availability of labels/declarations for responsible resource management (as of Feb. 2023) as well as the naming of the mass share of the products addressed by the cost groups. The weightings for the distribution of points are included in Appendix 2.

Note on halls and hall-like buildings: If the GFA of the hall area is greater than 80 % of the total GFA, cost group 340 (interior walls) can be excluded from the evaluation.

Procedure 1: Detailed procedure (evaluation via building components catalogue with mass reference)

In the "detailed procedure", the products used are verified via the building components catalogue with mass reference. Appendix 2 shows which components are relevant according to the cost groups of DIN 276 and how they are weighted. If there are no components that can be assigned to a cost group in the building, this cost group is removed from the weighting total.

FOR EXAMPLE: If there are no internal supports (CG 343) in CG 340 (interior walls), then CG 343 is removed from the weighting total of CG 340. The points are calculated pro rata on the basis of the cost group of the 3rd level (or, if applicable, also on the 2nd or 1st level, if a product or introduced component includes several cost groups) and the quality level of the introduced product or component.

Calculation formula:

$$\text{Weighting cost group} * (P_{\max} * [\text{Sum masses \% QS4 - products of the cost group}] + 0.6 * P_{\max} * [\text{Sum masses \% QS2 - products of the cost group}])$$

3rd level cost groups to which no evaluated product/component is assigned are included in the overall evaluation with 0 points. Only products/components assigned to a third-level cost group and evaluated according to it are included in the evaluation, i.e., if there is a positive mass difference (total mass CG 3rd level - total mass of assessed product/component), the difference cannot be taken into account.

A tool provided by the DGNB must be used to determine the points. Note in the application: The export of the components/layers considered there into the DGNB tool recognised by the DGNB is envisaged.



Procedure 2: Simplified procedure (lump-sum evaluation via building components catalogue without mass reference)

The methodology described in procedure 1 is applied in procedure 2 with the following deviations:

- (1) There is no product mass and no total mass indicated on CG 3rd level.
- (2) The P_{\max} scoring of a product is reduced by 80 %. Exception: Components or building systems which, by mass, account for almost all (at least 90 %) of the entire CG 3rd level.
- (3) The maximum point allocation for a cost group is capped at 70 % of the point allocation according to procedure 2.

Calculation formula:

$$(1) \text{ Formula 1: Weighting CG} * ([\text{Total number of QS4 products of the KG}] * 0.2 * P_{\max} + [\text{Total number of QS2 products of KG}] * 0.2 * 0.6 * P_{\max})$$

$$(2) \text{ Capping: Result formula 1} \leq 0.7 * \text{weighting CG} * P_{\max}$$

Use of secondary raw materials (requirement levels 2.1 and 2.2)

Recycling is one way to reduce the extraction of primary raw materials and its associated impacts. Therefore, the use of post-consumer secondary raw materials and pre-consumer secondary raw materials (which can be proven to originate from external sources, pre-consumer in-house recycling is not creditable) in the building is also positively assessed. Materials used in the building that are demonstrably recycled can be included in the evaluation via two quality levels. Quality level 2.1 allows the crediting of secondary raw materials used in the building or in its outside facilities, which confirm their share of secondary raw materials in the product with a self-declaration. Quality level 2.2 allows the crediting of secondary raw materials used in the building or in its outside facilities, which confirm their share secondary raw materials in the product with a certificate or a monitored quality declaration (e.g., via a building authority approval).

Use of secondary raw materials with self-declaration (requirement level 2.1) and evaluation

For products that receive an evaluation according to quality level 2.1, compliance with the minimum requirements applies. In addition, the building material/product/component used has a self-declaration from the manufacturer that secondary raw materials are contained in the building material, product or component and their masses (analogous to the content requirements of Appendix 2). The self-declaration/manufacturer declaration can use manufacturer-specific or industry-typical secondary raw material shares as the basis of the secondary raw material share.

Raw materials containing a secondary raw material used in the building or in its outside facilities can be credited in accordance with the method applied for quality level 1.2 via proof of a self-declaration by the manufacturer and proof of their relevance in the building. However, only the actual secondary raw material share of the installed product is relevant for evaluation via a proportional crediting of the points for the indicator. The self-declaration/manufacturer's declaration stating either the manufacturer-specific or industry-typical proportion of secondary raw materials must be provided as proof. If an industry-specific secondary raw material content is specified, there must also be a declaration or confirmation from the manufacturer that the production method – and thus the secondary raw material content – complies with standard industry practices.

Use of certified secondary raw materials (requirement level 2.2) and evaluation

For building materials/products/components that receive an evaluation according to quality level 2.2, compliance with the minimum requirements applies. In addition, the building material, product or component used has a certificate of a recognised standard (synonyms in the context of this criterion "certification system"/ "label"), which at least assures compliance with certain formal (= systemic) and content-related requirements. To reduce the scope of verification, the DGNB maintains a list of appropriately recognised standards.



If a standard is already recognised by the DGNB, and thus compliance with the systemic and content requirements (according to the separate document "Content and systemic requirements for labels in ENV1.3") is demonstrated, the certificate of the standard can be used as part of the assessment of this criterion. If no recognition exists yet, either the standard-setting organisation can apply for recognition by the DGNB, or individual project recognition can be obtained via the innovation area. Reused materials and components (e.g., component exchange, deconstruction projects) can be assessed via quality level 2.2.

Raw materials containing a secondary raw material used in the building or in its outside facilities can be credited in accordance with the method applied for quality level 1.3 via proof of a recognised standard and proof of their relevance in the building. However, only the actual secondary raw material share of the installed construction material/product/component is relevant for evaluation via a proportional crediting of the points for the indicator. The certificate indicating the proportion of secondary raw materials must be provided as proof.

Indicator 2.2.2: Use of concrete, earthwork materials and plant substrates

When using concrete, earthworks materials and plant substrates, points can be scored if at least 30% of the mass of the concrete newly installed in building construction and civil engineering, the newly installed earthworks materials and plant substrates (these two are considered as a common group of materials) have a significant recycled content. Building materials with a significant recycled content are considered to be: Concrete using recycled aggregates according to DIN EN 12620 in the maximum permissible proportions according to the respective valid guideline of the German Committee for Reinforced Concrete (Deutscher Ausschuss für Stahlbeton e. V.). (DafStb); unbound earthworks materials made of certified quality-controlled recycled materials, e.g. for use as granular subbases under foundations or in the area of path construction on the property; plant substrates made of quality-controlled recycled building materials such as brick chippings for building and landscape greening; if concrete components may not be designed with a significant recycled content due to the applicable recognised rules of technology, their masses may be deducted from the mass balance.

Appendix 1: Raw material-specific requirements at building level

1. Use of wood and wood-based materials

Minimum requirement: For wood, wood products and/or wood-based materials used, at least 50% (by mass) must originate from demonstrably sustainable forestry.

The minimum requirement for the recognition of quality level 1.2 or 1.3 for installed wood and wood-based materials is, above all, that wood must not be used that has been obtained from uncontrolled extraction in tropical, subtropical and boreal climatic zones. It is considered to fall below this minimum standard if non-certified tropical, subtropical or boreal woods have been used. In this case, no points will be awarded.

In general, the supplier of wood and wood-based materials has to prove the regulated, sustainable management of the forest of origin by presenting a "chain of custody" certificate. Only certificates that prove conformity with a DGNB-recognised standard* and are verifiably issued by an accredited certification company will be accepted as evidence. The supplier must also declare the country of origin and the type of wood. Alternatively, full certification can be carried out according to the FSC or PEFC project certification standard.

2. Use of natural stones

As a general rule, only natural stones that have been produced without using child or forced labour may be used for an evaluation according to quality levels 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3. Furthermore, illegal mining or production of raw materials must be excluded. If natural stones from EU countries are used, the minimum requirements and the content requirements are



assumed to have been implemented. As proof, a manufacturer's declaration must be submitted confirming compliance with the minimum requirements and that all places of origin and processing are in EU countries. Natural stones with this evidence can be assessed in quality level 1.2. For the evaluation of natural stones from non-EU countries according to indicator 1, it must be demonstrated in any case that the requirements of ILO Convention 182 are fulfilled and that spontaneous, independent inspections take place in the quarries.

* The standards recognised by the DGNB are published in a separate list.



Appendix 2: Indicator 2.2 - Weighting of cost groups

WEIGHTING CG 1. LEVEL	WEIGHTING CG 2. LEVEL	WEIGHTING CG 3. LEVEL	COST GROUP ID	COST GROUP NAME
0			100	Plot
0			200	Preparatory measures
1	1	1	300	Construction work – Building construction
	0		310	Excavation pit/earthworks
		0	311	Manufacturing
		0	312	Enclosure
		0	313	Dewatering
		0	319	Other to CG 310
	0.21		320	Foundation, substructure
		0.07	322	Surface foundations and floor slabs
		0.07	323	Deep foundations
		0.07	324	Foundation coverings
		0	325	Seals and cladding
		0	326	Drainage
	0.27		330	Exterior walls/vertical building structures, exterior
		0.05	331	Load bearing exterior walls
		0.05	332	Non-load-bearing exterior walls
		0.05	333	External columns
		0.07	334	External wall openings
		0.07	335	Exterior wall cladding, external
		0	336	Exterior wall cladding, internal
		0	337	Modular exterior wall constructions
		0	338	Light protection to CG 330
		0	339	Other to CG 330
	0.18		340	Interior walls, vertical building constructions, internal
		0.05	341	Load bearing internal walls
		0.05	342	Non-load-bearing internal walls
		0.05	343	Internal columns
		0.05	344	Internal wall openings
		0	345	Internal wall cladding
		0	346	Modular internal wall constructions
		0	349	Other to CG 340



0.20		350	Ceilings, horizontal building constructions
	0.04	351	Ceiling constructions
	0.09	353	Ceiling coverings
	0.07	354	Ceiling claddings
	0	359	Other to CG 350
0.14		360	Roofs
	0.04	361	Roof structures
	0	362	Roof openings
	0.07	363	Roof cladding
	0.04	364	Roof cladding
	0	369	Other to CG 360
0	0	380	Structural fixtures
	0	381	General fixtures
	0	382	Special fixtures
	0	389	Other to CG 380
0		390	Other measures for building construction



APPENDIX B – DOCUMENTATION

I. Required documentation

The documentation below represents a selection of the types of evidence that can be provided. The selected evaluation of the individual indicators must be documented comprehensively and plausibly on the basis of the submitted documents. In addition to the documents listed below, the notes relating to raw materials listed in Appendix 3 must be taken into account. The tool provided by the DGNB is to be used for the verification.

Indicator 1: Responsible use of resources in design and execution

Indicator 1.1: Supply chain diversity

- List of companies involved in the design and implementation of the building with number of employees
- All companies with more than 1000 employees: Confirmation of compliance with the Supply Chain Sourcing Obligations Act (Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz – LkSG)
- Companies with less than 1000 employees and more than 100 employees: Self-declaration on compliance with, control of and implementation of basic supply chain care obligations (human rights and environmental concerns) in own business area

Indicators 1.2: Responsible use of resources in design

- Definition of project objectives with regard to supply chain aspects, variants with reference to supply chain aspects, performance specifications, etc.

Indicators 1.3: Responsible use of resources in implementation and documentation

- Implementation details, tender texts, process descriptions or similar
- Excerpt from the documentation, e.g. building components catalogue

Indicator 2: Responsible resource management

Minimum requirements for supply chain diversity:

- The following principles and processes are at least anchored in the manufacturer's corporate mission statement (e.g. the CSR report) for the raw materials used in the product: Prevention of corruption and bribery, prevention of negative environmental and social impacts in the handling of raw materials, materials or secondary materials (e.g. conflict minerals) used by the manufacturer in the context of production, prevention of violations of human rights
- List of raw materials (with differentiation between primary and secondary raw materials) with guarantee of origin and a description of the processing steps with the locations (incl. country and region) in the form of a manufacturer's declaration
- If applicable proof of the manufacturer/processor of material procurement and/or production in Europe
- If the minimum requirements can be proven by means of a label, no separate proof is required.

Indicator 2.1: Evidence for Quality level 1.1

- Excerpts from the risk management system in place for the relevant raw material, including results reports, analyses, measures, documentation of origin and any resulting consequences for the manufacturer (for each raw material under consideration)



- Excerpt from corporate guidelines (marking of relevant passages, e.g. of the CSR report, with regard to the required principles and processes of the company, along with a description of the relevance of raw materials)

Indicator 2.2: Evidence

- When using procedure 1 or 2: Quantification of the raw material used (e.g. by means of the LCA's component catalogue or on a trade-by-trade basis on the basis of the tenders)
- Indication of the type of relevant raw materials used in the same raw material group (e.g. woods, wood products and/or wood-based materials)
- Proof that the products used are certified with a DGNB-recognised standard (label)
- Delivery note or invoice of the supplier (mentioning the CoC certification number as well as the name of the project to be certified). The certification status of the item to be verified must be noted on the delivery document, if required by the respective standard (e.g., FSC/PEFC certified or CSC Silver/Gold).
- Drop shipping: If a trader is involved who merely forwards the original containers, the trader shall submit the delivery note/invoice of his supplier in which his chain of custody certification number, the certification status of the item to be verified as well as the name of the trader and the certified project are noted.

Evidence for secondary raw materials Quality level 2.1

- Indication of the type of relevant secondary raw materials used
- When using procedure 1 or 2: Quantification of the secondary raw material used (e.g., by means of the LCA's component catalogue or on a trade-by-trade basis on the basis of the tenders)
- Proof that a self-declaration on the proportion of secondary raw materials is available for the products used.

Evidence for secondary raw materials Quality level 2.2

- Indication of the type of relevant secondary raw materials used
- When using procedure 1 or 2: Quantification of the secondary raw material used (e.g., by means of the LCA's component catalogue or on a trade-by-trade basis on the basis of the tenders)
- Proof that the products used are certified with a DGNB-recognised standard (label)
- Delivery note or invoice of the supplier (mentioning the CoC certification number as well as the name of the project to be certified). The certification status of the item to be verified must be noted on the delivery document, if required by the respective standard (e.g., FSC or PEFC certified).
- Drop shipping: If a trader is involved who merely forwards the original containers, the trader shall submit the delivery note/invoice of his supplier in which his chain of custody certification number, the certification status of the item to be verified as well as the name of the trader and the certified project are noted.
- Declaration of the construction companies on the standard-compliant use of recycled concrete

Note: It only makes sense to implement the requirement for certified raw materials/products/components if this has already been formulated in the tender. Delivery documents with the corresponding evidence can only be provided if the desired certification is known to the processing company soon enough (if possible, when the order is received). As a rule, it is no longer possible to issue the required documents later.



APPENDIX C – LITERATURE

I. Version

Change log based on 2023 version

PAGE	EXPLANATION	DATE
diverse	The previous "quality levels" 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1 and 2.2 become "requirement levels" 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1 and 2.2 for formal reasons. These requirement levels are now assigned to quality levels 1, 2 and 4 (QS1, QS2, QS4).	01/07/2023

II. Literature

- DGNB Labelanerkennung: <https://www.dgnb.de/en/certification/path-to-dgnb-certification/dgnb-recognised-product-labels>
- Gesetz über die unternehmerischen Sorgfaltspflichten zur Vermeidung von Menschenrechtsverletzungen in Lieferketten (Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz – LkSG)
- Sustainable Development Goals Icons, United Nations/globalgoals.org
- International Labour Organisation ILO:
 - Übereinkommen 29 – Zwangsarbeit, 1930
 - Übereinkommen 98 – Vereinigungsrecht und Recht zu Kollektivverhandlungen, 1949
 - Übereinkommen 105 – Abschaffung der Zwangsarbeit, 1957
 - Übereinkommen 138 – Mindestalter, 1973
 - Übereinkommen 182 – Verbot und unverzügliche Maßnahmen zur Beseitigung der schlimmsten Formen der Kinderarbeit, 1999
- OECD-Leitsätze für multinationale Unternehmen
- EU-Verordnung zur „Festlegung von Pflichten zur Erfüllung der Sorgfaltspflichten in der Lieferkette von Zinn, Tantal, Wolfram, deren Erzen und Gold aus Konflikt- und Hochrisikogebieten“ (Establishing due diligence obligations in the supply chain of tin, tantalum, tungsten, their ores and gold from conflict and high risk areas) (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017R0821&from=DE>)