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Chartered property, land and construction surveyors

Information Paper

GREEN LEASES: A BEST PRACTICE GUIDE FOR COMMERCIAL PROPERTY PROFESSIONALS

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RICS®

Green Leases: A Best Practice Guide for Commercial Property Professionals

Information Paper

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Standard International standard	An international high-level principle based standard developed in collaboration with other relevant bodies	Mandatory
Professional statement SCSI/RICS professional statement (PS)	A document that provides members with mandatory requirements or a rule that a member or firm is expected to adhere to. This term also encompasses practice statements, Red Book professional standards, global valuation practice statements, regulatory rules, SCSI/RICS Rules of Conduct and government codes of practice.	Mandatory
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SCSI/RICS consumer guide	A document designed solely for use by consumers, providing some limited technical advice.	Information only.
Research	An independent peer-reviewed arm's length research document designed to inform members, market professionals, end users and other stakeholders.	Information only.

Contents

Green Leases Quick-Reference Checklist

- ❑ Introduce green clauses in Heads of Terms.
- ❑ Match clause type to asset condition (new build vs existing).
- ❑ Clarify responsibilities and costs early.
- ❑ Align lease clauses with landlord/tenant ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) targets.
- ❑ Ensure proper legal drafting with tailored clauses.
- ❑ Track BER impacts during tenant fit-out and yield-up.
- ❑ Support data sharing and ESG reporting structures.
- ❑ Keep up to date with national policy changes.

Introduction

Green leases are no longer a “nice to have” - they are quickly becoming **standard practice in commercial real estate**. This guide provides SCSI members with a detailed understanding of green leases, practical advice for implementation, legal insights, and strategic considerations to protect value, meet sustainability targets, and comply with evolving regulations.

Understanding ESG in this context is essential.

- **Environmental** factors relate to energy efficiency, carbon emissions, waste management, and sustainable resource use within buildings.
- **Social** aspects include the health and well-being of occupants, community impact, and equitable access to sustainable spaces.
- **Governance** covers transparency, accountability, and compliance with environmental regulations and corporate sustainability commitments.

Green leases serve as a key tool for embedding ESG principles into property management and leasing arrangements. By incorporating provisions that promote energy efficiency, data sharing, and sustainable operations, landlords and tenants can work collaboratively to reduce environmental impact and enhance long-term value.

In line with the **SCSI Business Lease Code**, it is strongly recommended that both, landlord and occupier adopt green lease clauses. Doing so supports responsible building management, ensures regulatory compliance, and fosters shared environmental responsibility, ultimately contributing to a more resilient and future-proof real estate sector.

What is a Green Lease?

A **Green Lease** is a standard commercial lease enhanced with **sustainability clauses** to improve a building’s environmental and social performance. A lease that includes provisions promoting sustainable building management and operations, encouraging both landlords and tenants to collaborate on achieving sustainability objectives.

While green leases are typically associated with the environmental performance of a property, such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, water conservation and carbon emissions, green leases are increasingly evolving to also support social outcomes. These can include commitments to occupant well-being, inclusive and accessible design, etc.

By formalising sustainability responsibility within the lease structure, green leases help align the interests of landlords and tenants, improve transparency, and contribute to the overall long-term value, performance and social impact of the property.

Why Green Leases?

1. Regulatory Drivers

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD Recast, 2024)

The EPBD is the EU's primary legislation governing energy efficiency in buildings. The **2024 recast** introduces sweeping changes aligned with the EU Green Deal and the Fit for 55 packages.

Green Lease Relevance:

- Green leases can include **clauses that preserve or improve BER ratings**, such as fit-out guidance and restrictions on tenant works.
- Provisions can be added to **enable landlord access for retrofitting** and to recover costs through service charges or agreed investments.
- Landlords can use green leases to **require tenant cooperation for energy data sharing**, critical to demonstrating progress toward zero-emission performance.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

Effective for large companies starting in 2024, the CSRD will greatly expand non-financial reporting obligations under EU law. Reporting requirements for listed SMEs from 2026.

Green Lease Relevance:

- **Data sharing clauses** enable landlords and tenants to meet Scope 3 emissions reporting requirements (e.g., a landlord needing tenant energy data).
- **Occupier engagement frameworks** within green leases create structured collaboration for sustainability plans.
- Clauses can also **require tenants to adopt renewable energy or support landlord ESG initiatives**, ensuring both parties meet CSRD targets.

2. Market & Financial Drivers

The business case for sustainability in commercial property has moved beyond compliance. **Green buildings and green leases are now seen as critical to protecting long-term asset value**, improving tenant retention, and meeting investor expectations.

Investor Expectations for ESG-Aligned Assets

The rise of ESG investing has fundamentally altered the commercial real estate landscape. Institutional investors, including pension funds, REITs, and sovereign wealth funds, are now actively **screening properties based on ESG performance**.

Green Lease Relevance:

- Clauses requiring **data sharing, BER maintenance, and sustainability collaboration** make it easier for landlords to collect and disclose ESG metrics.
- Green leases prove **good asset governance**; a factor increasingly reviewed in investment due diligence.
- Properties with structured ESG terms **may be prioritised for acquisition, refinancing, or premium valuation**.

Asset Value Protection and Enhancement

As regulations tighten and energy costs fluctuate, **buildings with poor energy performance are becoming devalued**, often termed "stranded assets."

The Financial Risk:

- Buildings with BER ratings of F or G are increasingly **difficult to lease or sell**.
- Retrofitting costs are often high, but necessary for compliance.
- Buildings lacking ESG transparency may face **discounted valuations or restricted financing**.

Green Lease Relevance:

- Including energy efficiency and sustainability requirements in leases ensures **operational control and cost planning**.
- Maintains the building's **certifications and BER rating** over the life of the lease.
- Avoids value erosion by **building in flexibility for upgrades and access rights**.

RICS Red Book 2025 now requires valuers to consider ESG and green lease factors in property valuations.

3. Tenant Attraction & Retention

Tenants, particularly multinational corporations and regulated entities, increasingly use real estate to reflect their sustainability values.

What Tenants Are Looking For:

- **Energy-efficient, social performance, certified buildings** (e.g. LEED, BREEAM, WELL)
- Support for **net-zero commitments**
- Operational data access for **Scope 1–3 emissions reporting**
- Flexibility for ESG-focused fit-outs and technology integration

Green Lease Relevance:

- Provides a **structured mechanism** for tenant–landlord collaboration. Encourages **shared responsibility** over emissions, costs, and improvements.
- Allows tenants to **demonstrate their own ESG commitments** to stakeholders.
- Offers confidence that the building will not become **obsolete during the lease term**.

Green Lease Impact on Valuation & Investment

Under the **RICS Red Book 2025**, valuers must now incorporate ESG and sustainability-related factors into their assessments. Green leases play a crucial role in this process:

- **The presence or absence of green lease clauses** is a key indicator of ESG governance and risk mitigation.
- **Nature of clauses (light vs dark green)** is evaluated to determine how enforceable and effective the sustainability obligations are.
- **Projected CapEx for sustainability retrofitting** (e.g. upgrading to BER A or installing renewables) impacts valuation assumptions and risk premiums.
- **Risk of BER downgrades** due to tenant fit-outs or lack of performance management is considered a financial and regulatory liability.
- **Availability of environmental and social performance data** (energy, water, waste, refrigerants) supports investor reporting and compliance.

Why This Matters:

- Green leases **signal proactive ESG management**, which is attractive to investors and lenders.
- They help **protect or enhance asset value** by ensuring compliance readiness and reducing retrofit uncertainty.
- Properties **without green clauses** may be seen as **higher risk**, potentially leading to discounted valuations or limited access to green finance. Green leases **reduce investor risk** and **protect asset value**.

Core Components of a Green Lease

Component	Description/Examples
Data Sharing	Most critical. Includes electricity, gas, water, waste, and refrigerants.
Renewable Energy	Encouragement or obligation to procure green energy. Supports Ireland's renewable targets.
Waste Management	Strategies for reducing waste and promoting recycling and composting within the property.
Certifications	Maintain/improve LEED, BREEAM, WELL, etc. Safeguards investment.
BER or DEC Clauses	Maintain a minimum BER (e.g. A2/A3) or Display Energy Certificate (DEC), especially after tenant fit-out.
Fit-Out & Yield-Up	Guidance for sustainable fit-outs and preserving certifications.
Collaboration Clauses	Establish shared responsibilities and review forums.
Health and Well-being	Includes clauses that have an impact on the occupant's well-being, such as Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)
Inclusive Access	Compliance with accessibility regulations and maintaining premises with inclusive design principles.

Framework & Drafting Tips

Clauses from the Chancery Lane Project (Irish Working Group)

Available at https://chancerylaneproject.org/clauses/?practice-area=57

Clause Set	Purpose
Odhran's Clause	Cooperation & Data Sharing
Emily & Tom's Clause	BER, certifications & repair
Amelie & Lauri's Clause	Circular economy provisions

Light vs Dark Green Clauses

- **Light Green**: Aspirational, non-binding (e.g. "encourage cooperation").
- **Dark Green**: Legally binding obligations (e.g. "must procure 100% renewable electricity").

Tips for Drafting:

- Align ESG clauses at **Heads of Terms (HoTs)** stage.
- Work with **solicitors and sustainability consultants**.
- Avoid "copy-paste" – tailor clauses per asset, age, lease duration, and tenant goals.
- Although green leases are most common in the office sector, they can be adopted across different sectors. It is to be noted that there are differences in the clauses included for the different sectors.

Check **Appendix II** for a list of sample Green Clauses.

Role of Commercial Agency Surveyors

Landlords, tenants and other stakeholders involved in the process of leasing might be less informed about the benefits of including green clauses as part of the lease. Hence, the main responsibility of the commercial agency surveyors is to familiarise themselves with the green leases and their benefits. Furthermore, agents can help the different parties involved in a leasing understand the benefits of including green clauses part of a lease. Some of the benefits are mentioned earlier in this guide.

A key responsibility of the commercial agency surveyor is to ensure that the principal sustainability-related provisions are identified, discussed, and, where possible, agreed at the Heads of Terms (HoT) stage. Agreeing on these elements early helps to reduce the risk of delays or misunderstandings later in the transaction process.

Commercial agents bring valuable property expertise and market insight, which positions them well to lead early discussions around sustainability within the context of the transaction. Where more detailed technical

input is required, they can work collaboratively with other building professionals, such as building surveyors, etc., to help shape appropriate and informed provisions before legal drafting. In addition, surveyors should be mindful of the recent changes to the RICS Red Book, which now place greater emphasis on ESG considerations. RICS has also published an ESG Checklist, which can be used as a practical tool to support consistency and due diligence in the process. (Please see the appendix)

Negotiation Considerations for Surveyors

- Align landlord and tenant **ESG strategies** early.
- Clarify **who pays** for upgrades or compliance efforts.
- Any cost recovery through service charges should be considered in the context of existing lease provisions to ensure alignment with tenant and landlord responsibilities.
- Highlight **fit-out impacts** on BER ratings and long-term value.
- Use **Schedules of Condition** to reduce yield-up disputes.
- Through the implementation of green leases, agents are encouraged to promote a clear, mutual understanding of sustainable lease terms and property use from both landlord and tenant perspectives, avoiding ambiguity at all stages.

Managing Disputes

As green lease clauses become more prevalent and, in some cases, legally enforceable, it's essential to plan for how disputes may arise and be addressed effectively.

- Breach of a green lease clause can constitute a breach of covenant, particularly with binding obligations such as failing to maintain energy ratings or share environmental performance data.
- Consider including ESG-specific dispute resolution mechanisms in leases. These may include mediation or expert determination focused on sustainability issues, rather than defaulting to traditional litigation.
- Encourage early discussion between landlords and tenants to resolve compliance concerns before they escalate.
- Some tenants are proactively negotiating provisions that limit their liability in the event of non-compliance:
    - Longer cure periods to remedy any breach of a green lease clause.
    - Express clauses stating that breach of certain sustainability obligations will not constitute a default under the lease.

Green lease disputes are still a developing area but anticipating them now reduces long-term legal risk and promotes a more collaborative landlord-tenant relationship.

Multi-Tenanted Buildings

Implementing green lease provisions in multi-let buildings brings a distinct set of challenges due to varying lease terms and tenant obligations.

- Many existing leases may lack green clauses altogether, making it difficult to mandate environmental cooperation or recover green-related costs.
- Landlords may find themselves required to:
    - Cover the costs of implementing green initiatives (such as smart metering, PV installation, or green certification) for tenants on legacy leases.
    - Use service charge sweeper clauses where available to recover sustainability-related costs across the building.
- Agents have a crucial role to play:
    - Support a staggered or phased approach to green lease adoption, beginning with lease renewals or new tenancies.
    - Advise landlords on balancing green service delivery with legacy lease obligations.
    - Educate both landlords and tenants on the financial and compliance benefits of transitioning toward greener practices.

Even in the absence of formal green clauses, landlords can begin engaging tenants voluntarily in sustainability initiatives and data sharing as a pathway toward full green lease implementation.

Private Rental Sector and Green Clauses

From a tenant's perspective, the Private Rented Sector (PRS) come under the residential tenancies. From a valuation, funding and ESG reporting perspective, they might be considered as commercial properties, and hence PRS properties are in a grey zone. Residential tenancy agreements or PRS leases are different and are governed by the residential tenancy laws; commercial green leases cannot be directly applied. Surveyors involved in PRS leases are advised to seek legal advice to adapt the intent of green leases in the form of resident charters, voluntary agreements, and to ensure GDPR with regard to environmental performance data sharing.

Future-Proofing Strategy

To remain competitive, compliant, and investor-ready, landlords and agents must look beyond current lease cycles and anticipate upcoming regulatory and market changes.

- Stay ahead of Ireland's transposition of the EPBD Recast, which must be completed by May 2026. This will impose new requirements on energy performance, BER improvements, and zero-emission building standards.

- Monitor future regulatory developments in:
    - Circular economy and material efficiency policies, which will likely affect fit-out and refurbishment clauses.
    - Operational energy performance reporting, which may become mandatory in future leasing or disclosure frameworks.
- Promote the use of standardised sustainability KPIs across property portfolios. This aligns with frameworks such as **GRESB**, **CRREM**, and **CSRD**, and ensures both compliance and marketability.
- Encourage landlords to treat green upgrades as standard lease features rather than optional extras. This includes:
    - Solar PV installations and renewable energy infrastructure
    - LED lighting and high-efficiency systems
    - EV charging facilities
    - Electrification of heating systems and transition away from fossil fuel reliance

Adopting a proactive and strategic approach now ensures buildings meet future compliance standards, attract sustainability-focused tenants, and retain long-term investment appeal.

Appendix I

Tools & Resources for SCSI Members

Resource	Description
SCSI An Introduction to Green Leases CPD	CPD sharing foundational knowledge on Green Leases
SCSI Green Lease Clauses CPD	CPD explaining some clauses of the green leases
SCSI Green Leases CPD	CPD explaining more recent drivers and best practices while implementing green leases
RICS ESG Checklist	ESG data list for real estate valuations
RICS Sustainability and ESG in Commercial Property Valuation and Strategic Advice	Professional standards by RICS for valuing commercial property through an ESG lens
Chancery Lane Project	Irish lease clauses & drafting support
Better Buildings Partnership Green Lease Toolkit	UK-based best practice and clause library
CRREM Tool	Real estate carbon risk assessment
GRESB	ESG benchmarking for property portfolios

Appendix II

List of Sample Green Clauses

The below-mentioned sample green clauses are for illustrative purposes only and are based on common principles and evolving practices in Ireland. The list is not exhaustive, and actual lease terms should be tailored to the specific property and parties involved. Key considerations before incorporating green clauses:

- **Legal Advice is Paramount:** The parties involved in the leasing process must obtain independent legal advice from solicitors experienced in Irish property law and green leasing.
- **Specificity and Metrics:** Actual leases might include specific environmental targets (e.g., "10% reduction in electricity use over 2 years").
- **Baseline Data:** Establishing a clear baseline for Environmental Performance Data is crucial for measuring progress.
- **Cost Allocation:** Clear provisions on who bears the cost of green improvements, data collection, and certification fees are essential.
- **Enforceability:** While the emphasis is on cooperation, the lease should outline the consequences of persistent non-compliance with green obligations.
- **Flexibility and Review:** Environmental laws, technologies, and best practices are constantly evolving. Green leases should include mechanisms for regular review and amendment to ensure they remain relevant and effective.
- **Integration with Existing Building Management:** Green lease clauses should integrate seamlessly with existing building management systems and practices.
- **Due Diligence:** Tenants should conduct thorough green due diligence on the building's current environmental performance, BER/DEC, and any existing certifications before entering into the lease. Landlords should likewise understand the tenant's operational impact.
- **Tax Incentives/Grants:** Parties should be aware of any relevant Irish government incentives or grants for green improvements.

1. COVENANTS BY THE TENANT GREEN CLAUSES

1.1. Compliance with Landlord's Regulations: To comply with all reasonable regulations made by the Landlord from time to time concerning the management, operation, security, sustainability, waste management, energy use (lighting, heating, and appliances), air circulation, water use, use of products (for cleaning or otherwise), selection of materials and furniture for use in the Demised Premises and/or the Building, and measures relating to Indoor Air Quality and Health and Wellbeing, as though these regulations were set out in full in this Lease.

1.2. Environmental Performance Plan:

1.2.1. To cooperate with the Landlord to agree upon and implement an Environmental Performance Plan for the Demised Premises (and to contribute to the Building's EPP if applicable) within [e.g., six] months of the Commencement Date, and to review and update it periodically. The EPP shall include measurable targets for reduction in energy consumption, water usage, and waste generation, and aim to improve the BER or DEC of the Demised Premises.

1.2.2. To use reasonable endeavours to comply with all proper and reasonable requirements imposed by the Landlord about the implementation of the EPP to achieve its stated aims, including maintaining or improving any BER or DEC for the Demised Premises.

1.2.3. To familiarise its employees, sub-lessees, contractors, servants, agents, licensees, or invitees with the content of the EPP and instruct them to comply with its provisions.

1.3. Data Sharing and Metering (Most Critical):

1.3.1. To collect and share Environmental Performance Data relating to the Demised Premises with the Landlord regularly (e.g., quarterly), in a format reasonably required by the Landlord. This data shall include, but not be limited to, electricity consumption, gas consumption, water usage, waste volumes (by type, e.g., general, recycling, organic), and refrigerant usage (including type and quantity), to facilitate accurate monitoring and reporting on the Building's/Premises' Environmental Performance and overall sustainability targets.

1.3.2. To permit the Landlord to install sub-metering within the Demised Premises where reasonably required for collecting accurate Environmental Performance Data, at the Landlord's cost (unless otherwise agreed).

1.3.3. To ensure its own metering systems are accurate and provide reliable data for reporting.

1.4. Renewable Energy:

1.4.1. To use reasonable endeavours to procure electricity and/or gas for the Demised Premises from suppliers who provide Renewable Energy, where commercially available and feasible.

1.4.2. To provide the Landlord with evidence of such procurement (e.g., REGOs, supplier statements) upon reasonable request, to support the Building's overall renewable energy targets and compliance with Ireland's national renewable targets.

1.5. Waste Management:

1.5.1. To manage all waste generated within the Demised Premises following the Landlord's waste management plan for the Building/Premises, including strict adherence to segregation, recycling, and composting guidelines.

1.5.2. To actively seek to reduce waste generation through efficient procurement and operational practices.

1.6. Certifications: To cooperate with the Landlord to maintain or improve any existing Certification (e.g., LEED, BREEAM, WELL, or similar recognised standards) for the Building and/or the Demised Premises, and not to take any action that would adversely affect such Certification.

1.7. BER or DEC Clauses: To use reasonable endeavours to maintain or improve the existing BER or Display Energy Certificate (DEC) of the Demised Premises throughout the Term, particularly following any tenant fit-out, and to provide evidence of such ratings to the Landlord upon request.

1.8. Fit-Out & Yield-Up (Green Focus):

1.8.1. Fit-Out: Any proposed fit-out works by the Tenant shall be designed and executed following sustainable principles, prioritising the use of Sustainable Materials, energy-efficient lighting and HVAC systems, and water-saving fixtures. The Tenant shall submit detailed proposals to the Landlord for approval, demonstrating how the fit-out will meet BER/DEC requirements and contribute positively to or at least preserve the Certification of the Demised Premises and the Building. The Landlord's consent may be conditional on the Tenant using Sustainable Materials and complying with best practice in energy and water efficiency, and not adversely affecting the BER/DEC or Certification.

1.8.2. Yield-Up: To yield up the Demised Premises at the expiration or sooner determination of the Term, having complied with all Green Obligations and in a condition that does not adversely affect the BER, Certification, or Environmental Performance of the Demised Premises or the Building. Where reinstatement of alterations would negatively impact the Environmental Performance or Certification, the Landlord may, at its sole discretion, waive the requirement for reinstatement, provided the alterations align with the Landlord's sustainability objectives.

1.9. Health and Wellbeing (Indoor Air Quality):

1.9.1. To maintain the Demised Premises in a manner that supports the Health and well-being of occupants, including ensuring good Indoor Air Quality (IAQ).

1.9.2. To use low-VOC (volatile organic compound) paints, adhesives, and cleaning products within the Demised Premises.

1.9.3. To ensure adequate ventilation and air circulation systems are maintained in proper working order.

1.9.4. Not to take any action that would knowingly diminish the air quality or other Health and Wellbeing aspects of the Building or Demised Premises.

2. COVENANTS BY THE LANDLORD GREEN CLAUSES

The Landlord covenants with the Tenant as follows:

2.1. Environmental Performance Plan: To cooperate with the Tenant in developing and implementing the Environmental Performance Plan for the Demised Premises and the Building (where applicable), and to provide information on the Building's overall environmental performance.

2.2. Service Charge (Green Services): To use reasonable endeavours to ensure that services provided under the Service Charge regime are delivered in a manner that promotes environmental sustainability, including:

2.2.1. Prioritising the use of Sustainable Materials in the maintenance, repair, and operation of common areas.

2.2.2. Investing in energy and water efficiency improvements in the common areas where commercially reasonable and technically feasible.

2.2.3. Maintaining and sharing Environmental Performance Data for the common areas and the Building with the Tenant.

2.2.4. Including within the Service Charge costs associated with obtaining and maintaining any Certification for the Building, improving its BER/DEC, and implementing green initiatives.

2.3. Landlord's Works (Green Focus): When carrying out any works to the Building or common areas:

2.3.1. To comply with all Environmental Laws and the Environmental Performance Plan.

2.3.2. To use reasonable endeavours to use Sustainable Materials where practicable.

2.3.3. Not to carry out works that would adversely impact the BER, Certification, or Environmental Performance of the Building or the Demised Premises, unless agreed with the Tenant or required by law.

2.3.4. To consider opportunities to enhance the Building's BER/DEC and Certification during any refurbishment or upgrade works.

2.4. Right of Access for Green Purposes: The Landlord shall have the right, upon reasonable prior written notice (save in cases of emergency), to enter the Demised Premises to:

2.4.1. Inspect and monitor the Environmental Performance of the Demised Premises, including collecting or verifying Environmental Performance Data.

2.4.2. Carry out works to maintain or improve the Environmental Performance, BER/DEC, or Certification of the Demised Premises or the Building.

2.4.3. Carry out environmental audits or assessments, including those related to Indoor Air Quality.

2.5. Information and Co-operation: To share relevant information regarding the Building's Environmental Performance with the Tenant, including details of any Certification, BER/DEC, energy audits, and sustainability initiatives. To reasonably cooperate with the Tenant in identifying strategies for improving the Environmental Performance, BER/DEC, and Health and Well-being of the Demised Premises and the Building.

2.6. Inclusive Access: To maintain the common areas of the Building and ensure the Demised Premises, where under the Landlord's control, comply with all applicable accessibility regulations in Ireland and are maintained with inclusive design principles to facilitate access for all individuals.

3. MUTUAL COVENANTS (Collaboration Clauses)

3.1. Co-operation: The Landlord and Tenant shall use reasonable endeavours to co-operate with each other to identify and implement appropriate strategies for the improvement of the Environmental Performance, BER/DEC, Certification, Health and Wellbeing, and Inclusive Access of the Demised Premises and the Building. This may include participating in a regular Building Management Forum or sustainability committee (if established) to discuss and review progress on shared sustainability goals.

3.2. Communication: The Parties shall communicate regularly regarding their respective Green Obligations, and any challenges or opportunities related to environmental performance, health and wellbeing, and inclusive access. They shall actively seek solutions that benefit both parties and contribute to the overall sustainability of the property.

3.3. Review of Green Clauses: The Parties agree to review the Green Obligations and the Environmental Performance Plan periodically, and at the request of either Party, to consider amendments to reflect advancements in sustainable practices, changes in Environmental Laws, or new Certification standards.

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Dating back to 1895, the Society of Chartered Surveyors www.scsi.ie Ireland is the independent professional body for Chartered Surveyors working and practicing in Ireland.

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