



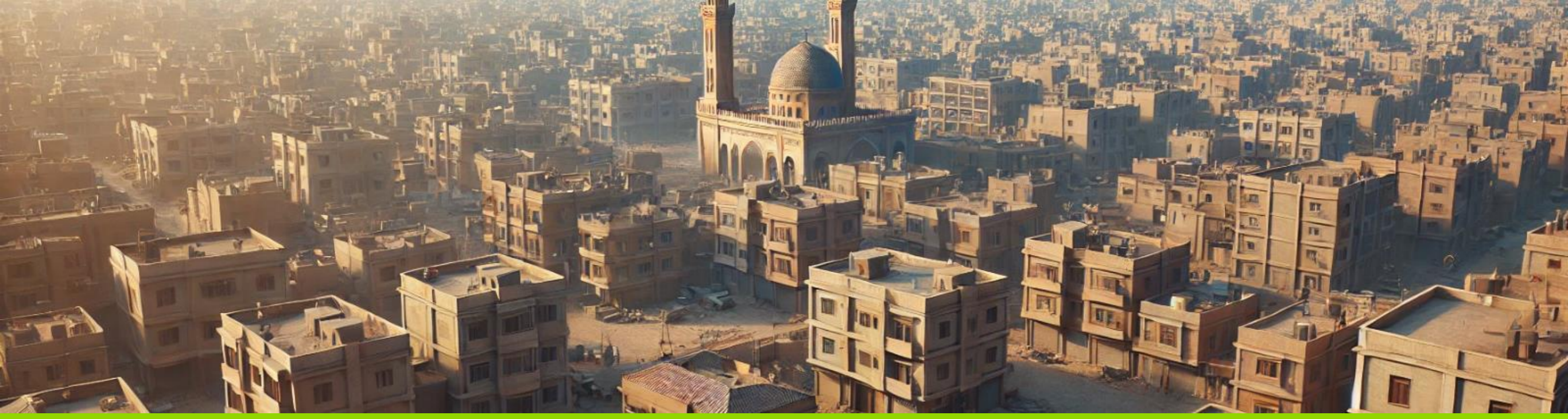
Defining the Zero Emission Buildings Standard for the MENA region

IKI Project: Accelerating 0-emission building sector ambitions in the MENA region (BUILD_ME)



September 2024





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The BUILD_ME project

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The definition of ZEB
buildings in the MENA region

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Questions and discussions

Introduction to the BUILD_ME project

Introduction to the BUILD_ME Project



BUILD_ME Defining the Zero Emission Buildings standard for the MENA region

Overarching storyline of BUILD_ME phases

Phase 1

2016 - 2018



Analysis & Recommendations

- Analysis of boundary conditions and stakeholder perspectives
- Formulating recommendations for implementation

Phase 2

2019 - 2022



Prepare the Implementation

- Developing tools for implementation
- Connecting with stakeholders to initiate the implementation

Phase 3

2023-2025



Support the Roll-Out

- Piloting the roll-out to reach implementation
- Scaling up activities to enlarge the impact

Objectives of current third phase of BUILD_ME

March 2023 – March 2025

Technical



More robust tools, allowing for stronger support

- Further develop the BEP tool
- Roll out energy performance certificate EPC scheme with the national agencies
- Trainings

Financial



Green financial products for buildings

- Matchmaking between financial institutions and pilot project developers interested in receiving green finance.
- Facilitating green finance for buildings projects.

Policy



EE of buildings Contributing to national policies

- National energy efficiency Strategies
- Simplification and updates of EEBC.
- Demand Driven

Relevance of our today's topic to the third phase of BUILD_ME

March 2023 – March 2025

Technical



More robust tools, allowing for stronger support

- Further develop the BEP tool
- Roll out energy performance certificate EPC scheme with the national agencies
- Trainings

Financial



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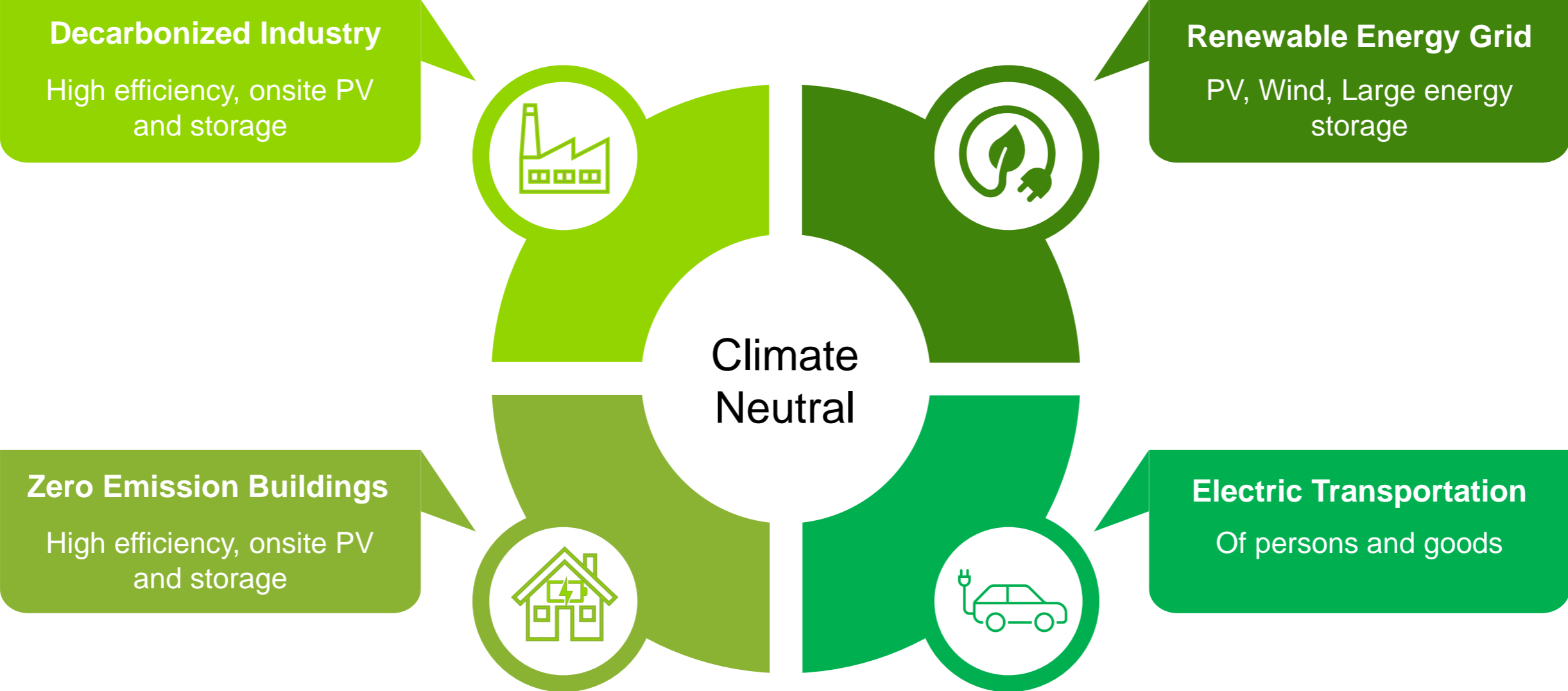


Introduction to today's webinar topic

**Defining the Zero Emission Buildings (ZEB)
Standard for the MENA region**

Zero Emission Buildings

a Crucial Element of a Climate Neutral Energy System



Transition to Zero Emission Energy Systems in MENA



Lack of an Overarching Strategy



High Risk of Lock-In Effects

- **Low-efficient buildings** causing a **high energy demands** which require **extremely high efforts** for a **renewable energy supply**
- **Risk of failure of the transition.**



Key Question:

What is the **most cost-effective** solution for balancing investments in:

- **Energy efficiency improvements?**
- **Renewable energies?**
- **Energy storage systems?**

Challenges of the Uptake of ZEBs in the MENA Region



Financial Focus on Investment Costs

- **Economical crises and high inflation rates**
limit the available investment capital and access financing.
- **Low subsidized energy prices**
increase or prevent payback.



Awareness and Experience

- Low relevance of climate change topic due to a variety of other **more concretely issues**.
- **Lack of experience** with sustainable and efficient constructions and technologies
- **Weak building policies**
low ambitious regulations, poor compliance, to little additional initiatives

Proposed Methodology

Defining the Zero Emission Buildings Standard for the MENA region

International Definitions of Zero Emission/Energy Buildings

Overview of some selected definitions on ZEBs

EPBD

EPBD (European Performance of Buildings Directive)

- **2010/31 Directive:** Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings (NZEB), Energy performance requirements determined by cost-optimality calculations.
- **2024/1275 Update:** Zero-Emission Buildings (ZEB), No on-site fossil fuel emissions, adaptable to external signals, and capable of managing energy use, generation, or storage.

IEA

IEA (International Energy Agency)

- **Zero Carbon Ready Buildings:** Highly energy-efficient, utilizing renewable energy or connected to a fully decarbonized energy supply by 2050.

WGBC

WGBC (World Green Building Council)

- **Net-Zero Carbon Buildings:** 100% of energy demand met through on-site renewable energy.
- **Net Zero Whole Life Carbon:** Embodied carbon is minimized and fully offset across the building's lifecycle.

Balanced approach to identify ZEBs for the MENA region



Aim: Define ZEB requirements for MENA that are financially feasible, and future-proof (climate-neutral).

1

What is financially acceptable? => Identify cost optimal building specifications

2

What is the optimal balance between Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energies?
=> Identify cost optimal ZEB-configuration

3

Derive financially acceptable and futureproof requirements => **ZERB**

Step 1: Determine financially acceptable cost range

Identification of cost optimal building specifications



Define Boundary Conditions:

- Reference climate
- Reference buildings
- Investment costs of measures
- Energy costs and trends
- Net metering subsidies
- Interest rates, ...



Perform Calculations

For various building configurations (incl. PV) determine:

- Energy Demand
- Global Costs (OPEX+ CAPEX over 20 years)

[BEP-tool](#)



Identify Cost Optimal Configuration

Identify the configurations with:

- Lowest Global Costs
- Specify an Acceptable Cost Range (e.g. +1 %)

Step 2: Determine the right balance between EE and RE

Identification of cost optimal ZEB-configuration



Precondition:

- Building-related energy demand (electricity) must be fully met by appropriately sized PV and battery-storage systems.

=> **Final energy demand = 0**



Perform Calculations:

- Determine global costs of different ZEB configurations.

Low Efficiency => Large PV+BAT

High Efficiency => Small PV+BAT



Identify Cost-Optimal ZEB-Configuration:

- Configuration with the lowest global costs

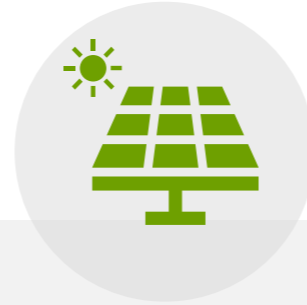
Step 3: Define Cost-Effective & Future-Ready Requirements

The Zero Emission Ready Building (ZERB)



Define Energy Efficiency Requirements:

- Ensure the efficiency of the cost-optimal ZEB is **within the acceptable cost range** of the step 1-cost-opt calculations.



Define PV and Battery Requirements:

- Baseline: step 1-cost-optimum
- Consider **acceptable cost range and roof size limitations**



Avoid Lock-in Effect:

- If PV and/or batteries are not financially feasible, ensure **at least preparations are made for future installation.**

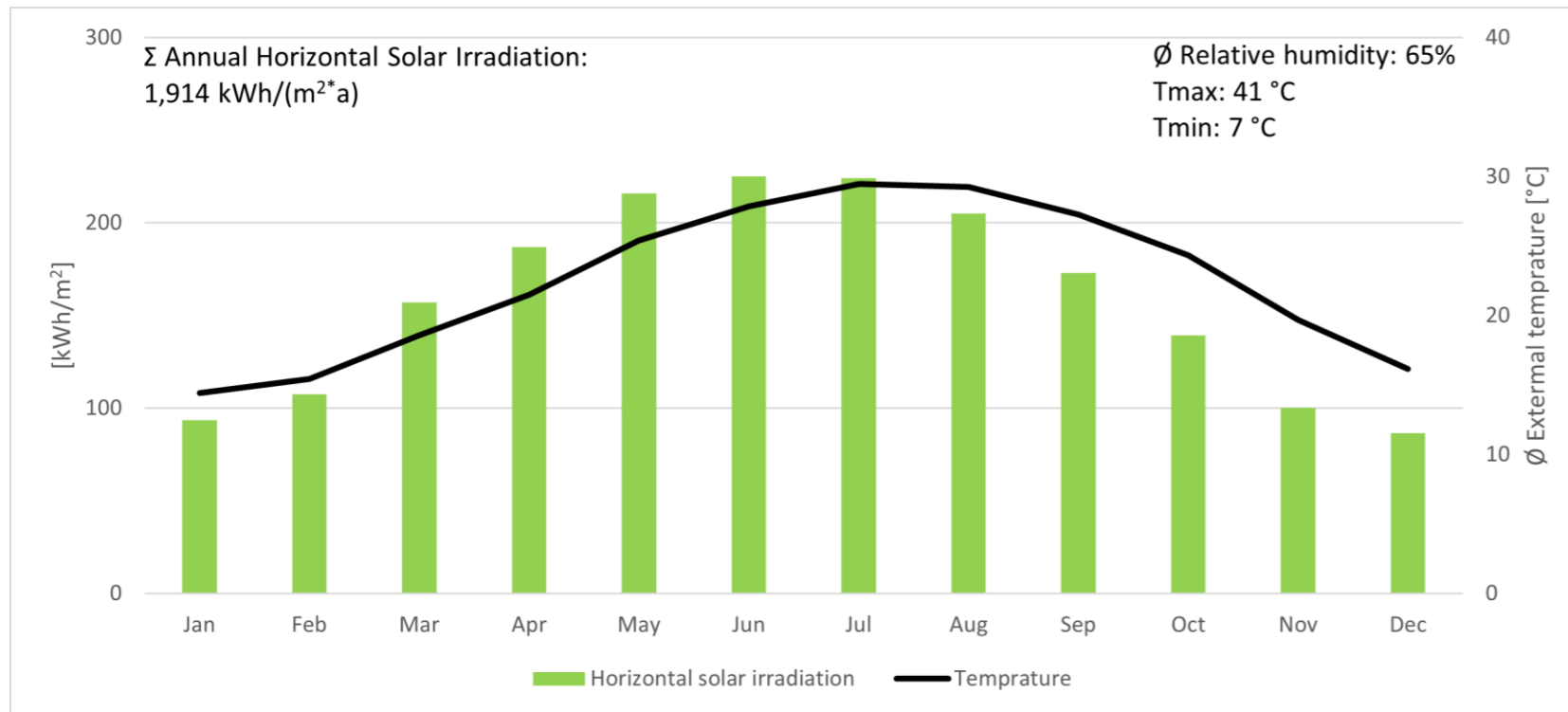
Example Egypt

Identify ZERB-Specifications for a Large Multifamily House

Step 1: Identify Cost Optimum for a Large Multifamily House

1a: General Boundary Conditions

Climate: Cario



Reference building





Multi-Family House Specifications

- Net floor area: 2,604 m²
- Roof area: 576 m²
- Opaque wall area: 1,878 m²
- Window area: 470 m²
- Ground floor area: 576 m²
- AC System: Single-split units
- DHW System: Dedicated electric heater
- Lighting system: LED
- Internal loads (average): 3.5 W/m²





Step 1: Identify Cost Optimum for a Large Multifamily House

1b) Specify Variants for the Calculations




BUILDING ENVELOPE

	WALL X 32
	ROOF X 29
	FLOOR X 3
	WINDOW X 5

HVAC SYSTEM

	COOLING X 4
	HEATING X 4
	VENTILATION X 3
	HOT WATER Electric

RENEWABLES

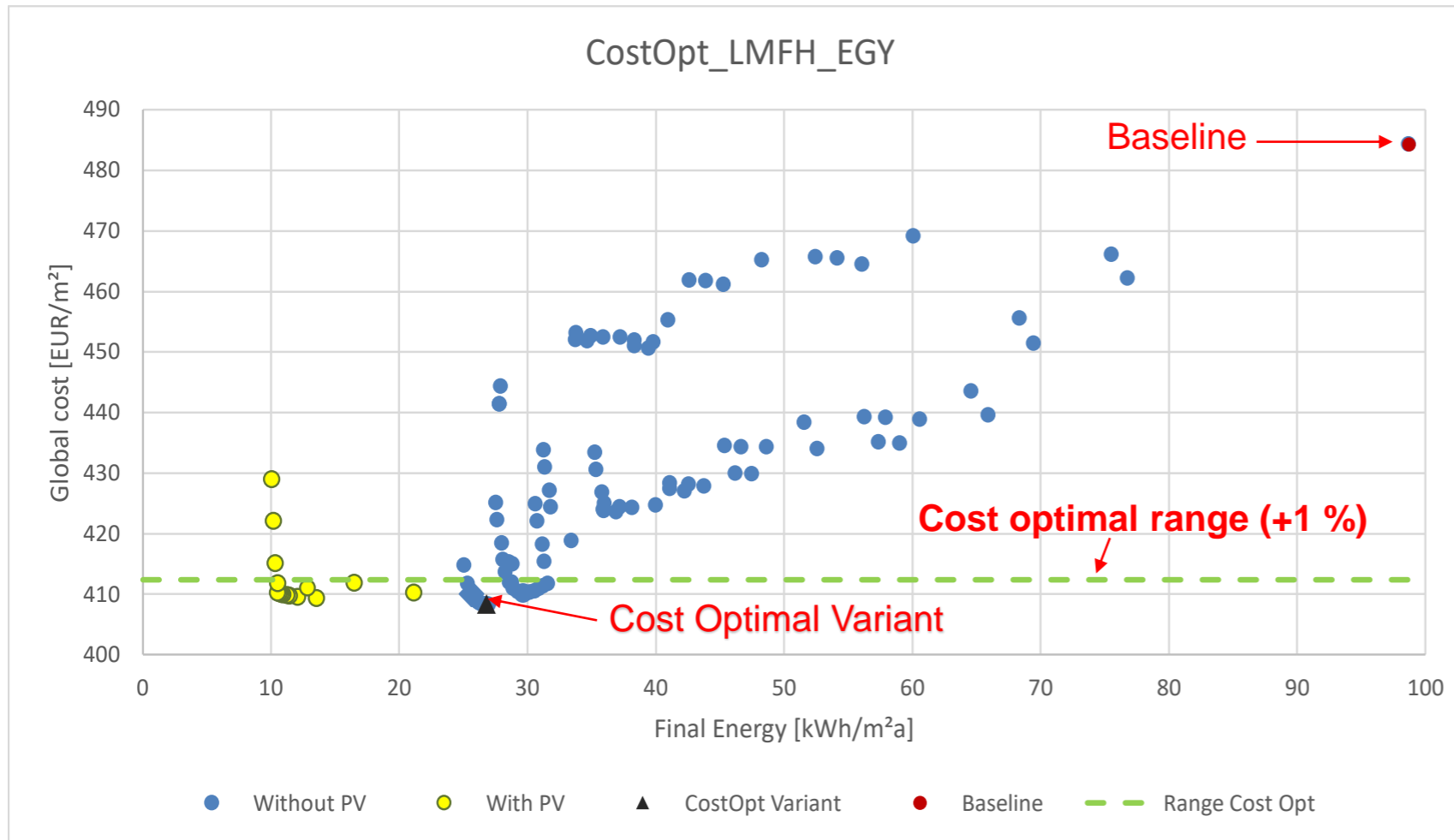
	PV X 100
	SOLAR THERMAL N/A
	BATTERY X 88

248

Variants of packages
(incl. EE+RE measures)
have been
considered to determine
the cost optimal range

Step 1: Identify Cost Optimum for a Large Multifamily House

1c: Results

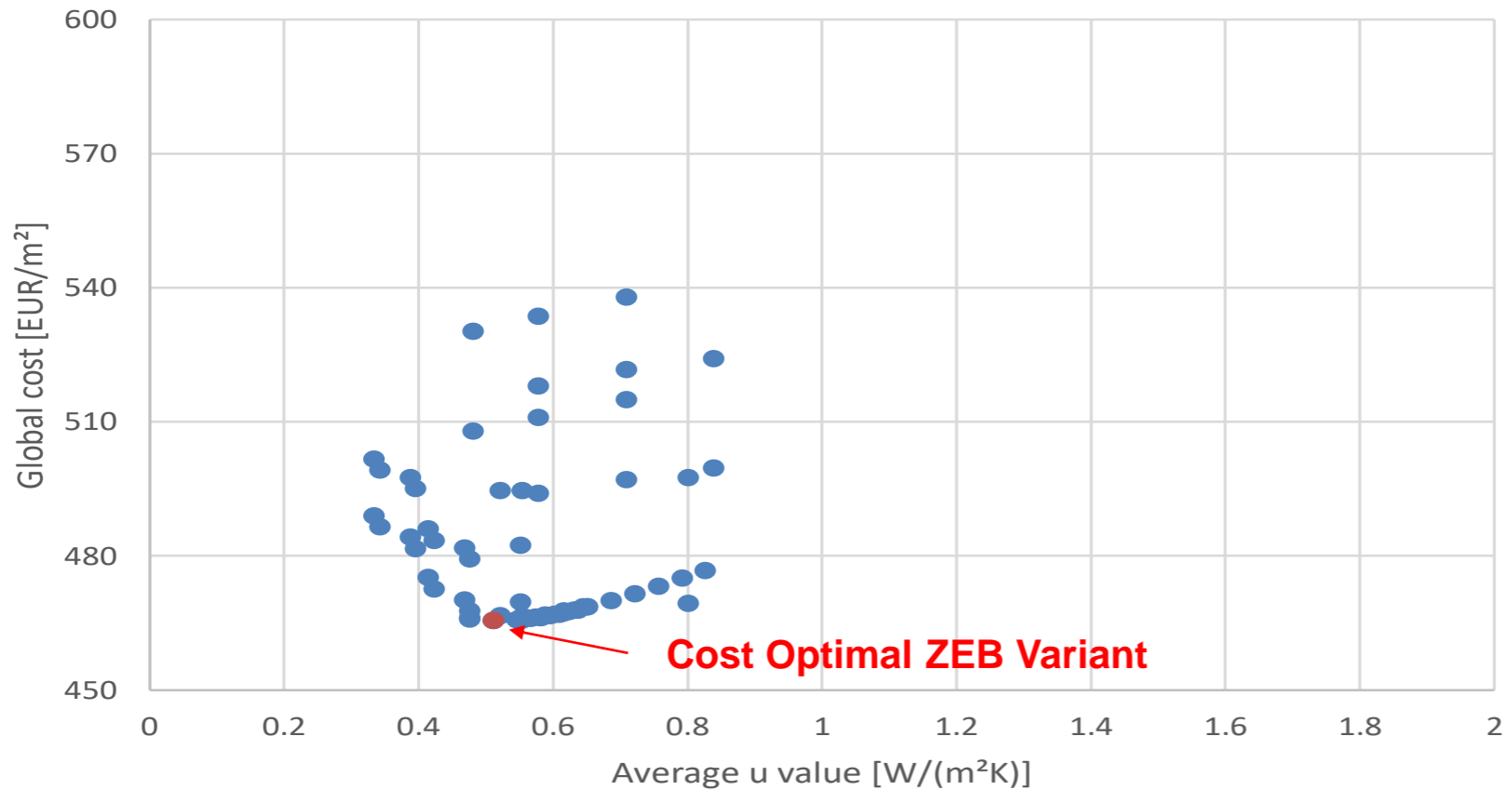


The key specifications of the identified cost-optimal variant:

- Roof and walls:** $u=0.48 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ (\Rightarrow 6 cm insulation)
- Ground floor:** $u=0.60 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ (\Rightarrow 4 cm insulation)
- Windows:** double glazed with solar coating ($u=1.5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$; SHCG=0.3)
- AC:** high efficiency split units (EER=5.6)
- Shading:** Fixed shading elements
- PV:** No

Step 2: Balance Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Results

Final Energy Demand of all Variants: Zero (ZEB)

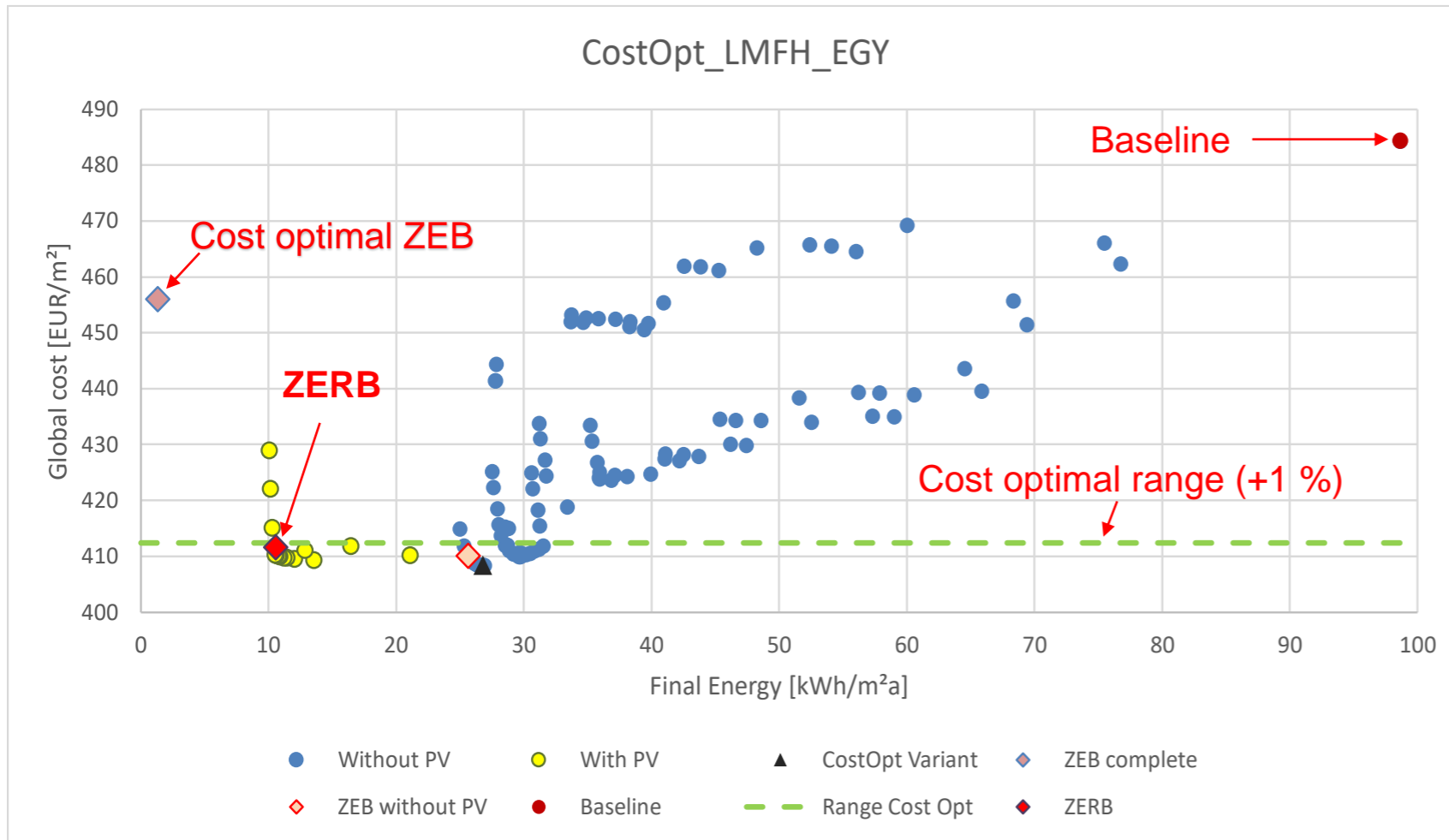


The key specifications of the identified cost-optimal ZEB variant:

- Roof and walls:** $u=0.30 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ (\Rightarrow 10 cm insulation)
- Ground floor:** $u=0.60 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ (\Rightarrow 4 cm insulation)
- Windows:** double glazed with solar coating ($u=1.5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$; SHCG=0.3)
- AC:** high efficiency split units (EER=5.6)
- Shading:** Fixed shading elements
- PV:** $20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{net floor area}$
- Battery :** $36 \text{ Wh/m}^2\text{net floor area}$

Step 3: Derive Cost-Effective & Future-Proof Requirements

Results



The key specifications of the identified cost-optimal variant:

- Roof and walls:** $u=0.30 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ (\Rightarrow 10 cm insulation)
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- AC:** high efficiency split units (EER=5.6)
- Shading:** Fixed shading elements
- PV:** 20 W/m²net floor area



Summary

Defining the Zero Emission Buildings standard for the MENA region

ZEB ready (ZERB) methodology

universally suitable for



Warm & Hot Climates



Diverse Building Types



Country Specific
Financial & Technical
Boundary Conditions

Benefits of (ZERBs) compared to Common Building Practices

Based on calculations for Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon

- **70% to 90% Reduction in Final Energy Demand**

Significant energy savings lead to lower utility costs and improved environmental sustainability.

- **15% to 30% Lower Global Costs**

Long-term financial savings due to energy efficiency and reduced operational expenses.

- **Short Payback Periods (typically around 3 years)**

of the additionally required investment costs (usually around 5 %)



Overarching characteristics of the ZERBs

Key Features



- **Thermal Insulation**

Insulated roofs and walls (in some cases also floor insulation).

- **Double Glazing**

Partly solar-coated or triple glazing in some cases.

- **Effective Shading**

- **High-Efficient Technical Building Systems**

Specifically, AC systems.

- **Photovoltaic Systems (PV)**

In areas with net metering subsidies.

- **Use of Sustainable Materials**

Where possible without significant increase of overall investment costs.

Zero Emission Buildings are Feasible and Ready to be Implemented in the MENA region

Let's act now!

Q&A

Survey

<https://forms.office.com/r/LEHvvBWxwY>

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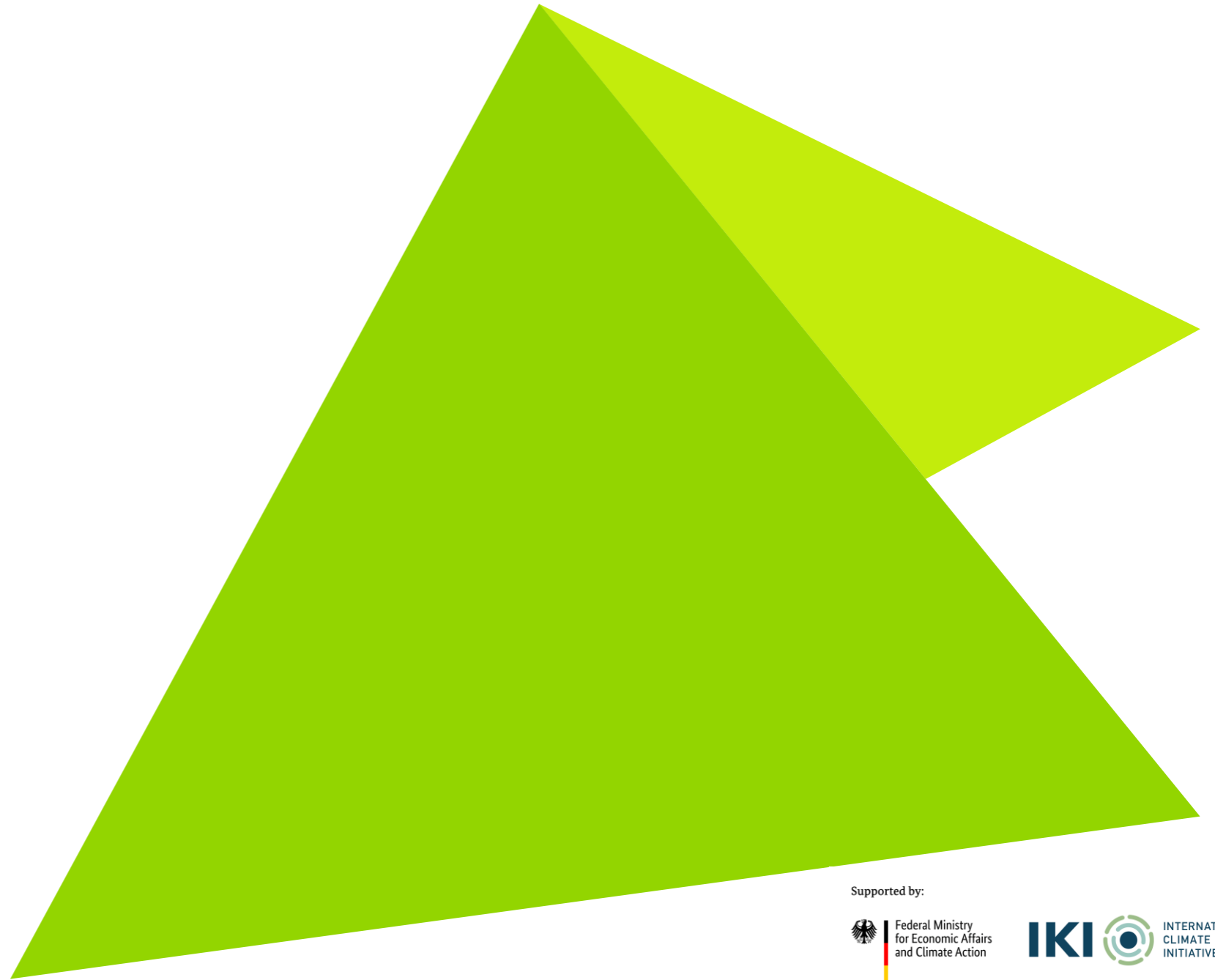
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