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International practices of promoting energy-efficient and carbon-neutral buildings and neighborhoods

CARBON NEUTRAL BUILDINGS

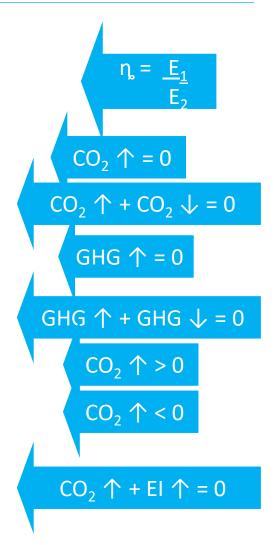


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WHAT IS OUR TARGET FOR BUILDINGS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS — ENERGY EFFICIENCY OR CARBON NEUTRALITY?

Net Zero VS Carbon Neutral VS Carbon Negative VC Climate Positive

- Carbon Neutral means that any CO₂ released into the atmosphere from activities is balanced by an equivalent amount being removed.
- Net-Zero carbon emissions mean that an activity releases net-zero carbon emissions into the atmosphere.
- Net zero refers to all greenhouse gases being emitted into the atmosphere, such as methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and other hydrofluorocarbons.
- **Net-Zero emissions balance** the whole amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) released and the amount removed from the atmosphere.
- **Climate Positive** means that activity goes beyond achieving net-zero carbon emissions to create an environmental benefit by **removing additional carbon dioxide** from the atmosphere.
- Carbon negative means the same thing as "climate positive."
- Carbon positive is how organizations describe climate positive and carbon negative. It's mainly a marketing term, and understandably confusing—we generally avoid it.
- Climate Neutral refers to reducing all GHG to the point of zero while eliminating all other negative environmental impacts (EI) that activities may cause.



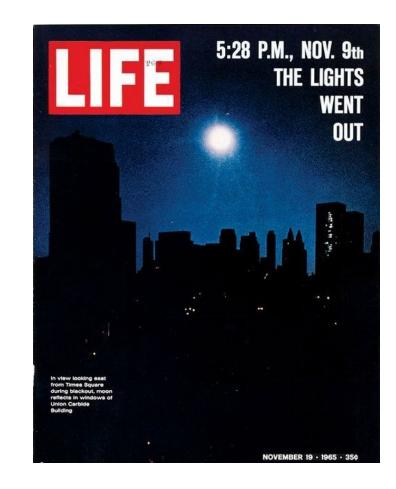




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ENERGY SECURITY

- Past experience with a **Power Outages** indicate some of the knock-on effects.
- 1973 oil crisis in Denmark caused Denmark and Copenhagen to rethink their National Energy security (import, production, consumption), transportation and other priorities;
- The New York City's ("Northeast blackout") blackout of 2003 lasted 28 hours and halted mass transport, surface vehicles due to signalling outages, and water supply. It affected 45 million people in eight U.S. States.
- Energy Security is one of the Key Parameters for buildings and neighbourhoods;







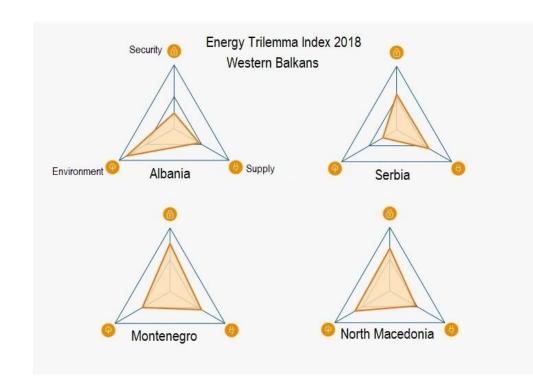


ENERGY TRILEMA

- Energy Security;
- Affordability and access;
- Environmental Sustainability;

<u>Future Energy Trilema Index</u>









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STARTING POINT – NET ZER ARCHITECTURE







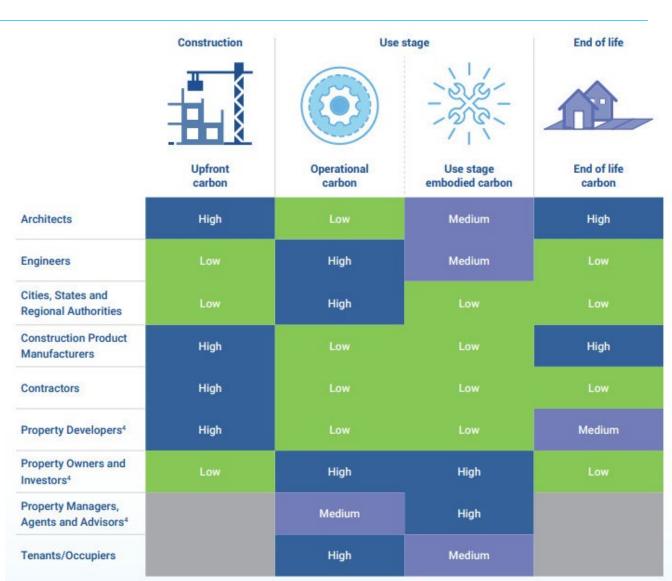
copenhagen climate centre

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LIFE CYCLE APROACH

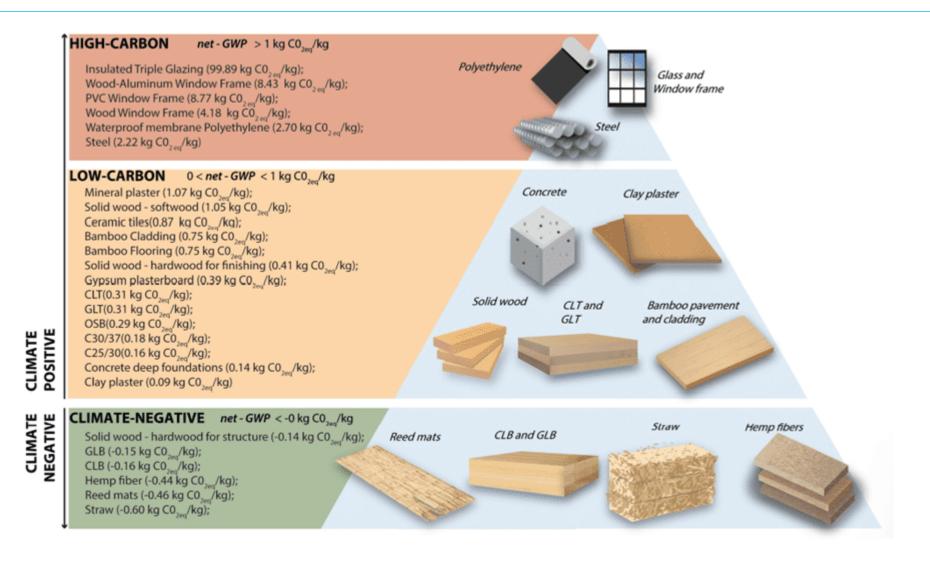
Influence of the stakeholders across the building lifecycle:

- Upfront Carbon;
- Operational Carbon;
- Use Stage Emboddied Carbon;
- End of Life Carbon;





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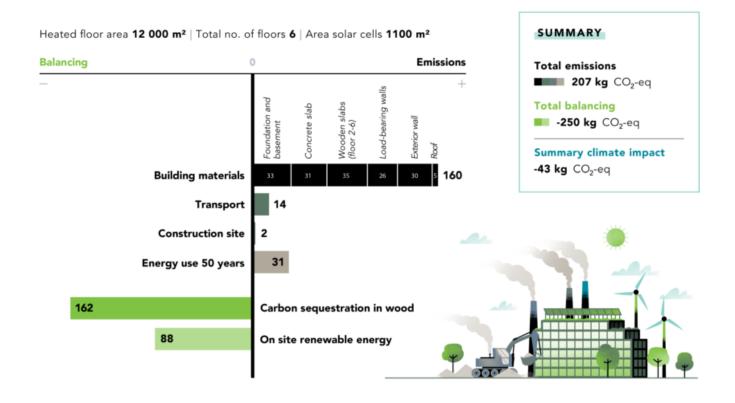








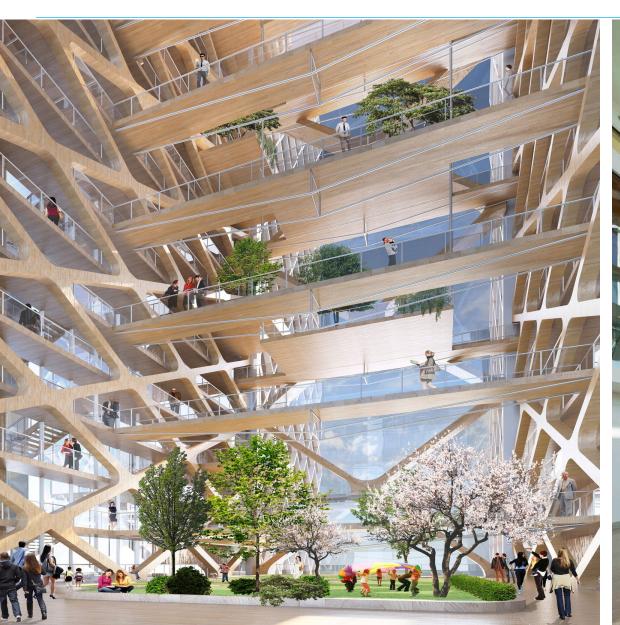
Climate Declaration

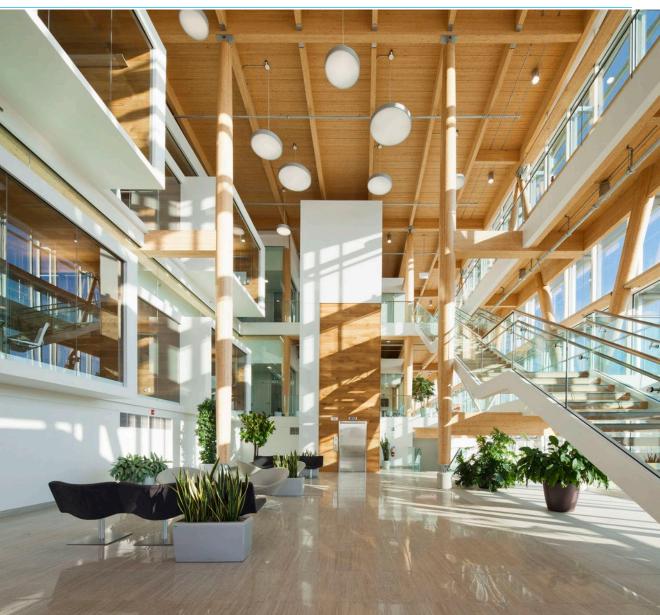






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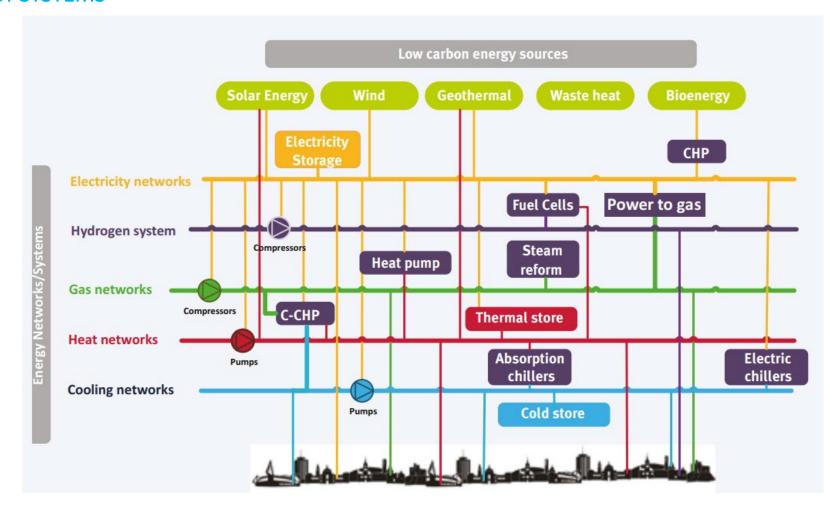






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INTEGRATED ENERGY SYSTEMS







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INTEGRATION OF ENERGY SYSTEMS AT DIFFERENT SCALES











CONCLUSIONS







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Design strategies for achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings

- Set clear goals (Zero Carbo? Climate Positive? Etc.?);
- Make use of what is already there;
- Avoid fossil energy use altogether and minimise operational energy consumption;
- Minimise embodied carbon both upfront, during life-cycle, and demolition stage;
- Choose materials and energy sources that have a low climate impact;
- Make use of Integrated Energy systems and Synergy between Buildings Energy Efficiency and Integrated Energy Systems;
- Achieve carbon reductions by exporting surplus energy (Consumers and Prosumers) or with carbon sequestration;
- Offset the remaining emissions;







THANK YOU





Dr. Romanas Savickas romanas.savickas@un.org



