Draft results of the baseline mapping study of the energy use situation in the buildings sector in Jordan

*Draft findings about the characteristics and profiles of energy consumption of the services Sector in Jordan*

Taskforce Meeting, 27 November 2019 – Amman, Jordan
Topics covered in this presentation:

1- Overview of the existing services building stock and summary of its characterization:

2- Overall Energy Consumption in the Services Sector:

3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Services Sector in Jordan:
1- Overview of the existing building stock and summary of its characterization:

This part covers the following topics:

1.1: Building Typology for Services Sector Buildings, and Number of Units
1.2: Building Permits
1.3: Building Numbers for Services Sector Buildings
1.4: Number of Schools, classrooms, & Students per District
1.5: Number of Hotels, Pop Hotels & Hotel Apartments per district
1- Overview of the existing building stock & Summary of its characterization:

1.1: Building Typology for Services Sector Buildings, and Number of Units: (1),(2),(3)

Table 1: Zoning provisions of commercial sectors. (GAM, 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Sector</th>
<th>Max. plot coverage (%)</th>
<th>Plot size (m²)</th>
<th>Max. FAR</th>
<th>Max. building height (m)</th>
<th>Building depth (m)</th>
<th>Setback (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>&lt;200</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>&lt;600</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;600</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>&gt;18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The setback could be either backward or sideways if any distance will be at least 2.5 m from the plot border. The building may have a courtyard of minimum 15 percent of the plot size.

** The maximum building height should be equal to the street width along with the front setback, if any, however maximum 72 m.

Table 2: Main macroeconomic and demographic assumptions the number of the tertiary sector buildings for the year 2014 in Jordan. (MEMR, 2017b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub sector</th>
<th>Number of Units in 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Sector</td>
<td>7110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health (hospitals and Clinics)</td>
<td>4820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>73280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>2740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- Overview of the existing building stock & Summary of its characterization:

1.2: Building Permits: (1),(2),(3), (4)

1- Overview of the existing building stock & Summary of its characterization:

1.3: Building Numbers for Services Sector Buildings \(^{(1),(2),(3), (4)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub sector (2017)</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>Sub sector (2017)</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tourism</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Health facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>Public Hosp.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular hotels</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Private Hosp.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels apartments</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Health Centers</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>15750</td>
<td>Clinics</td>
<td>4037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop Restaurants</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>Pharmacies</td>
<td>2838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offices, Finance, and commercial</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Buildings &amp; Office Buildings</td>
<td>2465</td>
<td>Schools Primary and Secondary</td>
<td>7262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>Public Universities</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCES</td>
<td>~80000</td>
<td>Private Universities</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- Overview of the existing building stock & Summary of its characterization:

1.4: Number of Schools, classrooms, & Students per District: \(^{(1),(2),(3),(4)}\)

No of Schools, Classrooms, Students According to Location

(3): DOS, 2018  

27/11/2019

Presentation three, Tala Awadallah, ESCWA, 2019
Chapter VI: Typologies of existing buildings in the tertiary sector & the potential evolutions of its parks

1.5: Number of Hotels, Pop Hotels & Hotel Apartments per district: (1),(2),(3),(4)

No. of Touristic Units/ Location (Climate Zone)

(3): Ministry of Tourism, 2018
(4): DOS, 2018
2- Overall Energy Consumption in the Service Sector:

This part covers the following topics:

2.3: Total Energy Use for the Services Sector:
## 2- Overall Energy Consumption in the Service Sector:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic &amp; Government Buildings</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Commercial &amp; Hotel</th>
<th>Agriculture &amp; Water Pumping</th>
<th>Street Lighting</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Gwh 2308.5</td>
<td>Gwh 1222.9</td>
<td>Gwh 1166.6</td>
<td>Gwh 368.6</td>
<td>Gwh 130.4</td>
<td>Gwh 5393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Gwh 3057.9</td>
<td>Gwh 1561.7</td>
<td>Gwh 1465.1</td>
<td>Gwh 462.8</td>
<td>Gwh 145.4</td>
<td>Gwh 6692.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Gwh 3555.6</td>
<td>Gwh 1734.1</td>
<td>Gwh 1645.3</td>
<td>Gwh 454.8</td>
<td>Gwh 155.5</td>
<td>Gwh 7559.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Gwh 4376.2</td>
<td>Gwh 1968.1</td>
<td>Gwh 1742.9</td>
<td>Gwh 533.1</td>
<td>Gwh 138.8</td>
<td>Gwh 8759.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Gwh 5298.2</td>
<td>Gwh 2073.7</td>
<td>Gwh 1746.2</td>
<td>Gwh 625.1</td>
<td>Gwh 178.6</td>
<td>Gwh 9921.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (1): NEPCO, 2017

27/11/2019 Presentation three, Tala Awadallah, ESCWA, 2019
### 2- Overall Energy Consumption in the Service Sector:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Water Pumping</th>
<th>Governmental</th>
<th>Street Lighting</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2006</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of consumers (000)</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed Percentage %</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elec. Consumed GWh</td>
<td>2918</td>
<td>2839</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>1392</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>9595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2008</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of consumers (000)</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed Percentage %</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elec. Consumed GWh</td>
<td>3630</td>
<td>3231</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>1695</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>11555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2010</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of consumers (000)</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed Percentage %</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elec. Consumed GWh</td>
<td>4260</td>
<td>3398</td>
<td>2084</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>12921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2014</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of consumers (000)</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed Percentage %</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elec. Consumed GWh</td>
<td>5,473</td>
<td>3,886</td>
<td>2,267</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>15,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of consumers (000)</td>
<td>1879.5*</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>236.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed Percentage %</td>
<td>45.7*</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elec. Consumed GWh</td>
<td>7998.8*</td>
<td>3909.7</td>
<td>2509.8</td>
<td>2683.2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>402.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17503.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of consumers (000)</td>
<td>1934.916*</td>
<td>18.731</td>
<td>247.433</td>
<td>10.364</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>13.987</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2237.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed Percentage %</td>
<td>45.4*</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elec. Consumed GWh</td>
<td>7963.8*</td>
<td>3929.3</td>
<td>2508.4</td>
<td>2718.9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,541.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Governmental electricity consumption for the years 2017 and 2018 are included within the household consumption.

(1): NEPCO, 2017
(3): EMRC, 2018
2- Overall Energy Consumption in the Service Sector:

2.3: Total Energy Use for the Services Sector:

(%) of Total Services Energy (by Sector)

- Commercial, 18.66%
- Tourism, 33.41%
- Education, 18.82%
- Health, 11.53%
- Public, 16.01%
- Banking, 1.57%

(%) of Total service energy (Type of Energy Consumed)

- Electricity, 49.7%
- LPG, 16.9%
- Diesel, 19.9%
- Solar Energy, 8.1
- Bio Mass, 5.4
2- Overall Energy Consumption in the Service Sector:

2.3: Total Energy Use for the Services Sector
((% of services subsector using each type of energy):

- **Diesel Consumption (%):**
  - Commercial, 0.23
  - Public buildings, 23.33
  - Touristic, 12.71
  - Education, 30.58
  - Health, 32.44
  - Banking, 0.71

- **LPG Consumption (%):**
  - Commercial, 1.25
  - Public buildings, 0.99
  - Health, 8.35
  - Education, 5.83
  - Banking, 0.05
  - Touristic, 83.53

- **Electricity Consumption (%):**
  - Commercial, 37.05
  - Touristic, 28.5
  - Public buildings, 21.52
  - Education, 5.81
  - Health, 4.25
  - Banking, 2.87
2- Overall Energy Consumption in the Service Sector:

2.3: Total Energy Use for the Services Sector: (% type of energy used in each services subsector)

### Touristic
- Diesel: 8%
- LPG: 42%
- Electricity: 42%
- Solar Energy: 3%
- Bio Mass: 5%

### Banking
- Diesel: 9%
- LPG: 1%
- Electricity: 90%

### Education
- Solar Energy: 28%
- Electricity: 15%
- Bio Mass: 19%
- Diesel: 32%
- LPG: 5%

### Health
- Solar Energy: 8%
- Bio Mass: 5%
- Electricity: 18%
- LPG: 12%
- Diesel: 56%

### Public buildings
- Solar Energy: 2%
- Bio Mass: 1%
- LPG: 1%
- Electricity: 67%
- Diesel: 29%

### Commercial
- LPG: 1%
- Electricity: 99%
3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

This part covers the following topics:

3.1: End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Tourism Subsector
3.2: End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Health Subsector
3.3: End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Education Subsector
3.4: End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings intended for Commercial Spaces
3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.1 End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Tourism Subsector

### Total Energy (%)

- **Hotels**, 10.12%
- **Restaurants**, 5.82%
- **Pop Hotels**, 0.37%
- **Apartments & Suites**, 0.32%
- **Restaurants**, 5.08%

### Diesel Consumption (%)

- **Hotels**, 93.82
- **Pop Restaurants**, 1.04
- **Apartments & Suites**, 0.12
- **Restaurants**, 0.06

### Electricity Consumption (%)

- **Hotels**, 26.17
- **Pop Restaurants**, 51.17
- **Restaurants**, 18.36
- **Pop Hotels**, 2.15
- **Apartments & Suites**, 2.15

### LPG Consumption (%)

- **Hotels**, 17.55
- **Pop Restaurants**, 65.69
- **Restaurants**, 16.38
- **Pop Hotels**, 0.26
- **Apartments & Suites**, 0.12
3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.1 End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Tourism Subsector

- **Hotels**
  - Solar Energy, 9%
  - Bio Mass, 6%
  - Diesel, 23%
  - LPG, 24%
  - Electricity, 37%

- **Restaurants**
  - Solar Energy, 8%
  - Bio Mass, 5%
  - Diesel, 2%
  - LPG, 40%
  - Electricity, 45%

- **Apartments & Suites**
  - LPG, 5%
  - Electricity, 95%

- **Pop Hotels**
  - Diesel, 7%
  - LPG, 10%
  - Electricity, 83%

- **Pop Restaurants**
  - Solar Energy, 1%
  - Bio Mass, 1%
  - LPG, 55%
  - Electricity, 43%
3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.2 End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Educational Subsector

- **Total Energy (%)**
  - Universities, 54.67%
  - Schools, 43.78%
  - Colleges, 1.54%

- **LPG Consumption (%)**
  - Universities, 2.3
  - Colleges, 18.5
  - Schools, 79.2

- **Diesel Consumption (%)**
  - Schools, 36.85
  - Universities, 61.55
  - Colleges, 1.6

- **Electricity Consumption (%)**
  - Schools, 46.93
  - Universities, 52.68
  - Colleges, 0.38
3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.2 End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Educational Subsector

Universities
- Diesel, 36%
- Solar Energy, 29%
- Bio Mass, 20%
- Electricity, 15%

Colleges
- Diesel, 34%
- LPG, 63%
- Electricity, 4%

Schools
- Solar Energy, 28%
- LPG, 9%
- Bio Mass, 19%
- Electricity, 16%
3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.2 End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Educational Subsector (Schools)

Intensity of electricity use in all districts is 22 kWh/m2.classroom

Energy Consumption (TOE 000) in 2017, by location

3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.2 End Use Energy Consumption of Buildings in the Educational Subsector (Higher Education)

Energy Consumption in Universities (TOE 000), per district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle District</td>
<td>28.26</td>
<td>191.28</td>
<td>123.29</td>
<td>21.95</td>
<td>148.59</td>
<td>37.14</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>49.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North District</td>
<td>69.48</td>
<td>44.79</td>
<td>53.97</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South District</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.3 End Use Energy Consumption for the Health Sector

- **Total Energy (%)**
  - Public Hosp., 60.97%
  - Private Hosp., 17.04%
  - Health Centers, 14.98%
  - Clinics, 5.94%
  - Pharmacies, 1.07%

- **Diesel Consumption (%)**
  - Public Hosp., 68.65%
  - Private Hosp., 11.7%
  - Health Centers, 19.18%
  - Clinics, 0.39%
  - Pharmacies, 0.09%

- **Electricity Consumption (%)**
  - Public Hosp., 53.66%
  - Clinics, 32.72%
  - Health Centers, 4.45%
  - Private Hosp., 5.24%

- **LPG Consumption (%)**
  - Public Hosp., 9.2%
  - Private Hosp., 73.34%
  - Health Centers, 5.16%
  - Clinics, 9.68%
  - Pharmacies, 0.09%
3. End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

### 3.3 End Use Energy Consumption for the Health Sector

#### Public Hosp.
- Diesel (%), 83%
- Electricity (%), 13%
- Solar Energy, 3%
- LPG (%), 1%

#### Private Hosp.
- Diesel (%), 51%
- LPG (%), 35%
- Electricity (%), 5%
- Solar Energy, 10%

#### Health Centers
- Diesel (%), 94%
- LPG (%), 1%
- Electricity (%), 4%

#### Clinics
- Electricity (%), 82%
- LPG (%), 13%

#### Pharmacies
- Diesel (%), 5%
- LPG (%), 39%
- Electricity (%), 54%
3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.4 End Use Energy Consumption for the Commercial Sector

- **Total Energy (%):**
  - Food, 53.53%
  - Other activities, 9.49%
  - Telecommunications, 8.09%
  - Vehicles, 4.13%
  - Construction, 3.33%
  - Clothing and leather, 12.25%
  - Electricity, 1.90%

- **Electricity Consumption (%):**
  - Food, 53.02
  - Other activities, 9.6
  - Telecommunications, 9.6
  - Furniture's, 7.38
  - Vehicles, 4.17
  - Construction, 3.37
  - Clothing and leather, 12.42
  - Electricity, 1.92

- **Diesel Consumption (%):**
  - Food, 48.59
  - Other activities, 8.11
  - Telecommunications, 37.28
  - Furniture's, 2.59
  - Vehicles, 4.43
  - Construction, 1.76
  - Clothing and leather, 0.09
  - Electricity, 0.15

- **LPG Consumption (%):**
  - Food, ...
  - Electricit...

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3- End-Use Energy Consumption in the Existing Service Sector:

3.4 End Use Energy Consumption for the Commercial Sector

- **Construction**
  - Electricity, 100%

- **Other activities**
  - Diesel, 0.12%
  - Electricity, 99.75%

- **Furniture’s**
  - Diesel, 0.16%
  - Electricity, 99.84%

- **Telecommunications**
  - Diesel, 1.2%
  - Electricity, 99%

- **Food**
  - Diesel, 0.22%
  - LPG, 2%
  - Electricity, 98%

- **Clothing & leather**
  - Electricity, 100%

- **Telecommunications**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Other activities**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Construction**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Other activities**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Food**
  - Diesel, 100%
  - LPG, 100%

- **Clothing & leather**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Other activities**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Construction**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Other activities**
  - Diesel, 100%

- **Food**
  - Diesel, 100%
  - LPG, 100%
Conclusions and Remarks:

- The Services sector consumes an average of **6-7%** of the total **energy** consumption of Jordan.
- The Services sector consumes an average of **15%** of the total **electricity** consumption of Jordan.
- The Tourism Sector consumes the **biggest share of LPG and Electricity Consumption** from the services sector.
- **Solar Energy** application is found in Educational Sector from official surveys, although many applications are evident in other subsectors, but their energy contributions are not documented.
- There are **no detailed surveys for public building** energy consumption, only total energy.
- The building envelope of services sector buildings is not well defined, and is too diverse to find a common structure. It depends on location, income, and regulation of construction.
- **Electricity** consumption categorization is mostly based on estimations and averages, not measured and surveyed actual detailed consumption. All data are estimated using findings of scientific research not total surveys. (lighting, refrigeration, heating or cooling, etc.)
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION