

Integrated solar energy supply concepts for climate-neutral buildings and communities for the "City of the Future"

Industry Workshop No 1 Solar Energy Buildings worldwide

# **Perspectives on Energy Efficiency and Solar Energy Buildings projects & regulations in Mexico**

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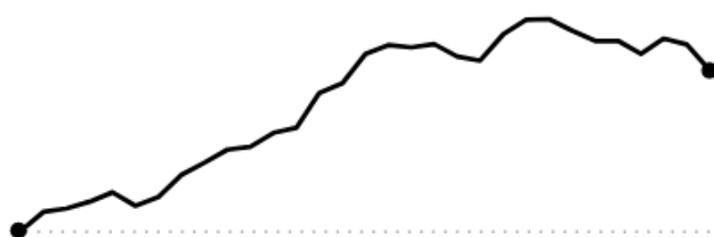
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# IEA Key energy statistics, 2020: Mexico

Total primary energy supply  
Mtoe



**175.34**

↑ 41.76% from 1990

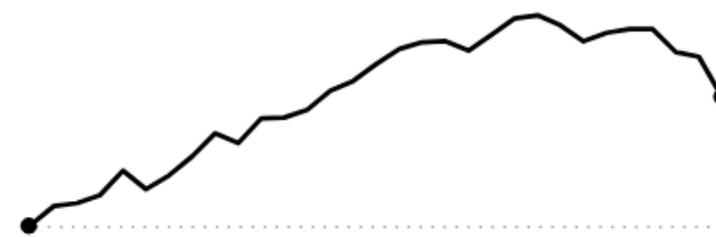
Electricity final consumption  
TWh



**307.48**

↑ 209.09% from 1990

Total CO2 emissions  
Mt of CO2

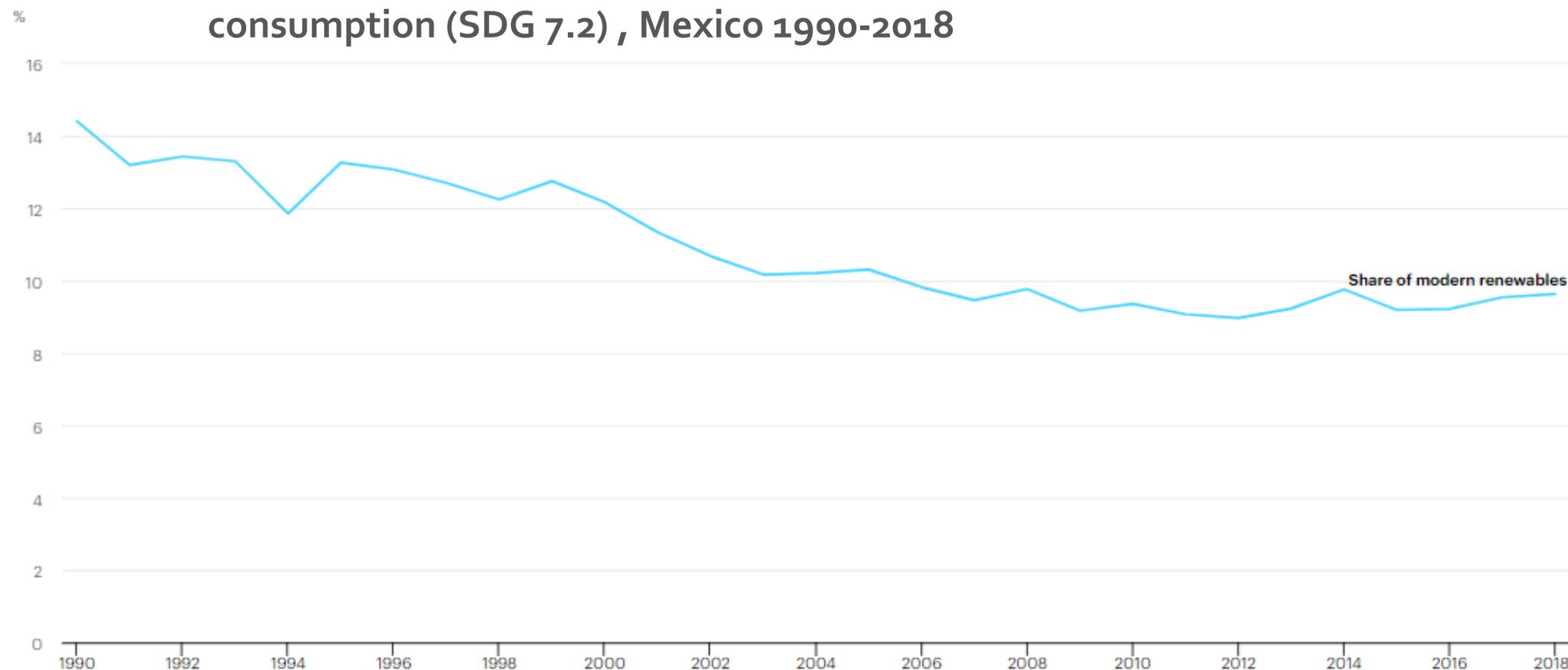


**381**

↑ 48.27% from 1990

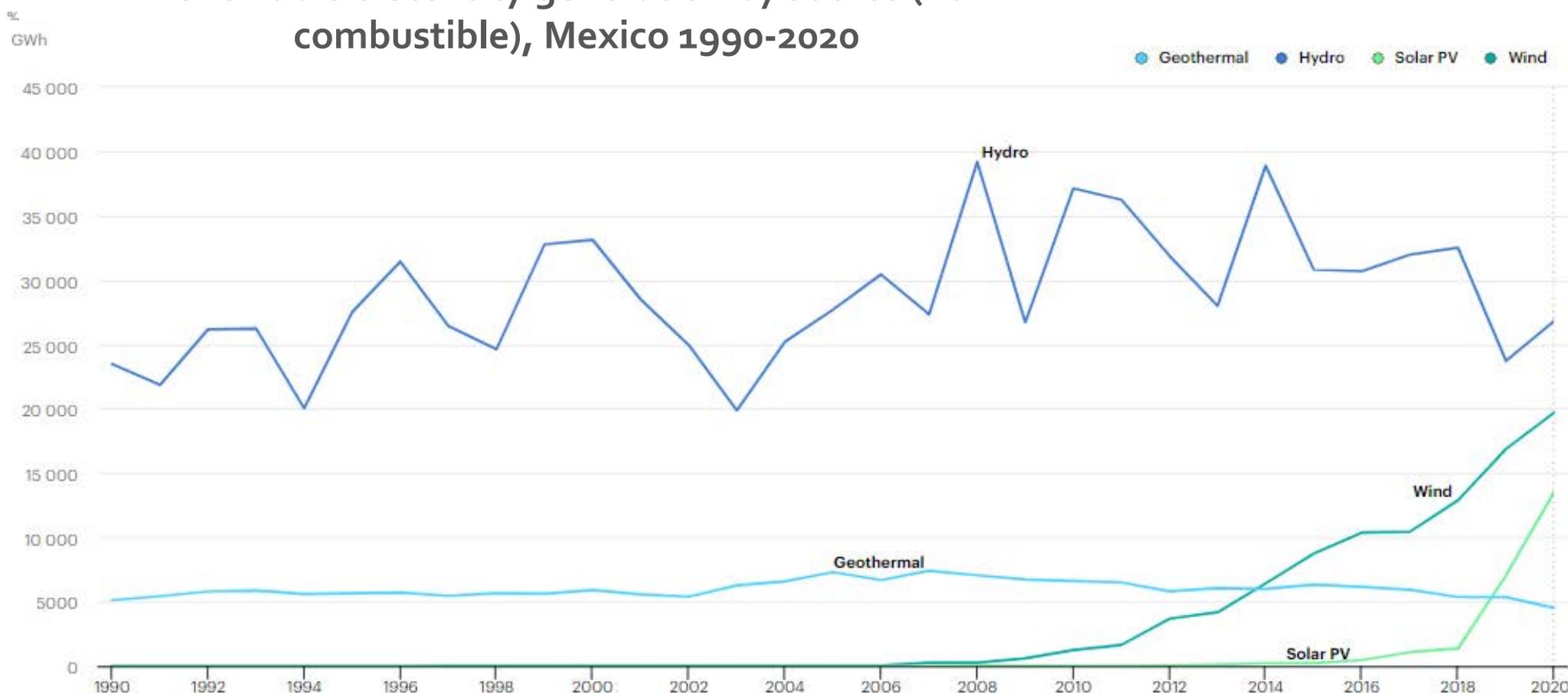
# Renewable share & electricity generation

Renewable share (modern renewables) in final energy consumption (SDG 7.2), Mexico 1990-2018



# Renewable share & electricity generation

Renewable electricity generation by source (non-combustible), Mexico 1990-2020



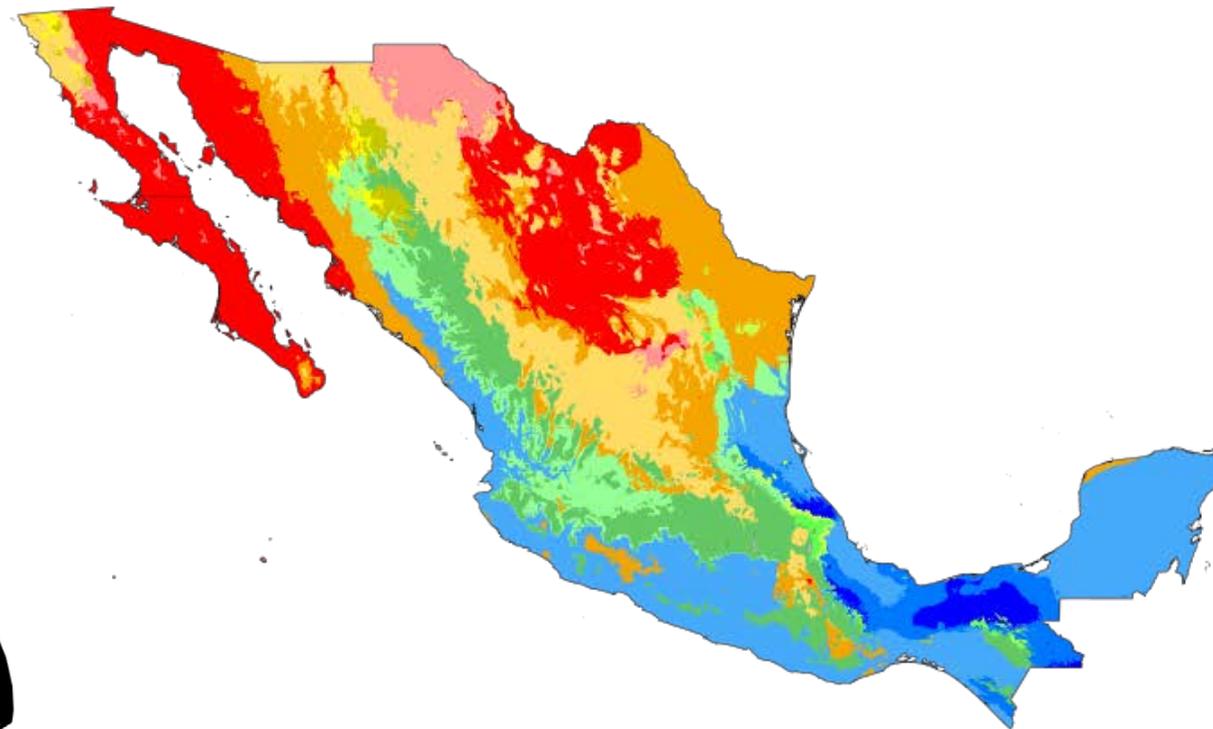
# Buildings in Mexico



- The building sector accounts for 17% of energy consumption
- The residential sector is the fastest growing subsector
  - 33 million houses
  - 45 m<sup>2</sup> to 60 m<sup>2</sup> (46%) and larger than 60m<sup>2</sup> (41%)
- 15 million of houses by 2030 (600 million m<sup>2</sup>)
- Growth in non-residential and commercial buildings also expected
  - Built area of 155 million m<sup>2</sup>

# Buildings in Mexico

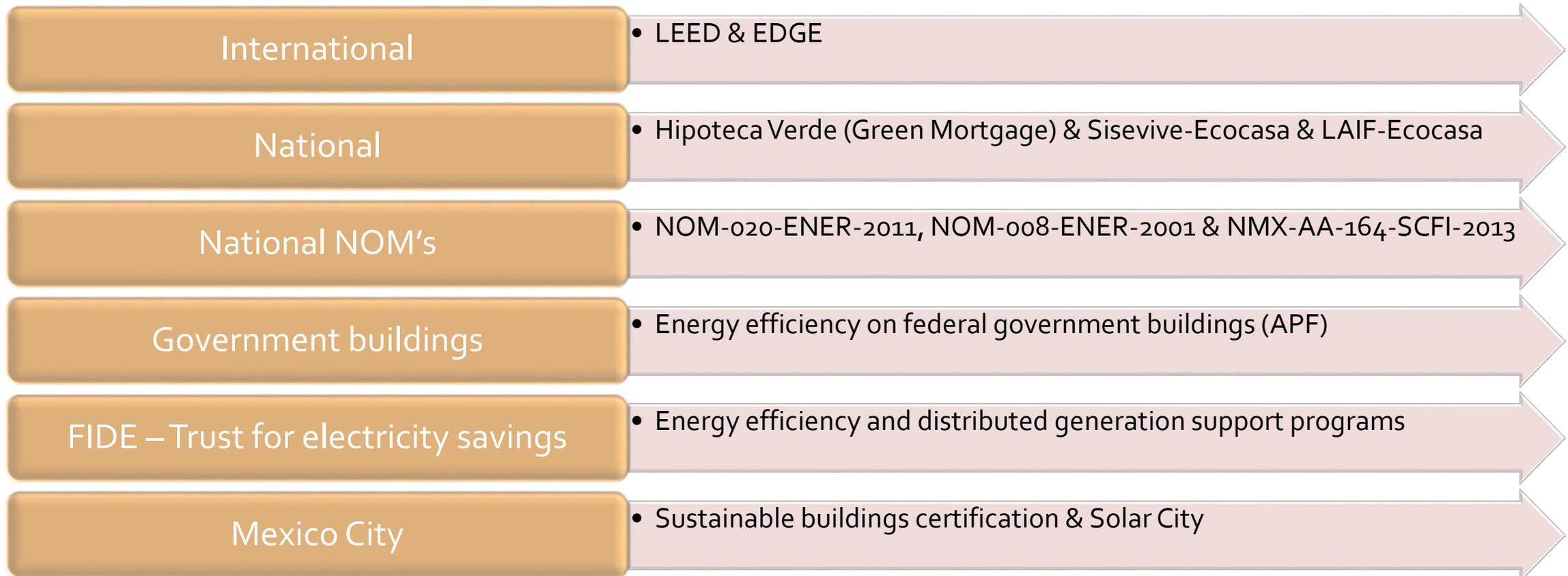
Köppen-Geiger climate classification map for Mexico (1980-2016)



- Tropical, rainforest (Af)
- Tropical, monsoon (Am)
- Tropical, savannah (Aw)
- Arid, desert, hot (BWh)
- Arid, desert, cold (BWk)
- Arid, steppe, hot (BSh)
- Arid, steppe, cold (BSk)
- Temperate, dry summer, hot summer (Csa)
- Temperate, dry summer, warm summer (Csb)
- Temperate, dry winter, hot summer (Cwa)
- Temperate, dry winter, warm summer (Cwb)
- Temperate, dry winter, cold summer (Cwc)
- Temperate, no dry season, hot summer (Cfa)
- Temperate, no dry season, warm summer (Cfb)
- Temperate, no dry season, cold summer (Cfc)
- Polar, tundra (ET)

Source: Beck et al.: Present and future Köppen-Geiger climate classification maps at 1-km resolution, Scientific Data 5:180214, doi:10.1038/sdata.2018.214 (2018)

# Programs on energy efficiency & renewables



# LEED (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design)

- Framework for healthy, efficient, carbon and cost-saving green buildings.
- Globally recognized symbol of sustainability achievement and leadership.

Mexico **ranks 8th** of the top 10 countries in the world with the most LEED Certifications (Excluding the U.S.)

**370**  
**Projects\***

**8.41 millions**  
**Gross Square**  
**Meters\***

\*Up to 2019

<https://www.usgbc.org/leed>



<https://www.bbva.com/es/sostenibilidad/>

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# EDGE (Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies)



Green building certification system focused on making buildings more resource-efficient

## Zero Carbon Pledge

**6,842**

Certified houses

**324,685 m<sup>2</sup>**

Final Floor Space  
Certified

**9,358 tCO<sub>2</sub>/year**

CO<sub>2</sub> savings certified

# NAMA for New Residential Buildings

The objective of this NAMA is to promote Cost and energy-efficient building concepts

Long-term impact and use of energy efficient houses and decreasing GHG emissions

Less carbon-intensive housing sector

**1,850 tCO<sub>2</sub> over 40 years  
of the house's operation**

**81,400  
Financed  
houses\***



\*Up to 2017

# Hipoteca verde (Green Mortgage) by INFONAVIT

The **INFONAVIT** it is the national benchmark in financial solutions, with a 74% share of the traditional housing market

“Hipoteca verde”, created in 2007, is the credit that grants **an additional credit** to acquire **efficient technologies** that reduce the consumption of water, electricity and gas.



**2.8 millions**  
Credits given\*

**215** kWh/month  
Average Energy saved  
per home\*\*

**\$224** MXN/month  
Average saved per home\*\*

\*Up to 2017

\*\*Data from 2016

# ECO CASA & LAIF



In 2013 Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal (SHF) started **ECO CASA** to give incentives for the construction of energy-efficient houses.

Promotes a **20-percent reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** in comparison to a baseline house.

**61,979**  
Homes Financed\*

**2,219** MtCO<sub>2</sub>e  
Emissions reduction over  
the useful life of the  
houses\*

EcoCasa Program, received resources from the **Latin American Investment Fund of the European Union (LAIF)** for the construction of “Passive Homes”.

**7 states:** Sonora, Michoacan, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Nuevo León, Veracruz & Mexico City

**Up to 70% subsidy** on eco-technologies and sustainability measures

\*Data from 2020

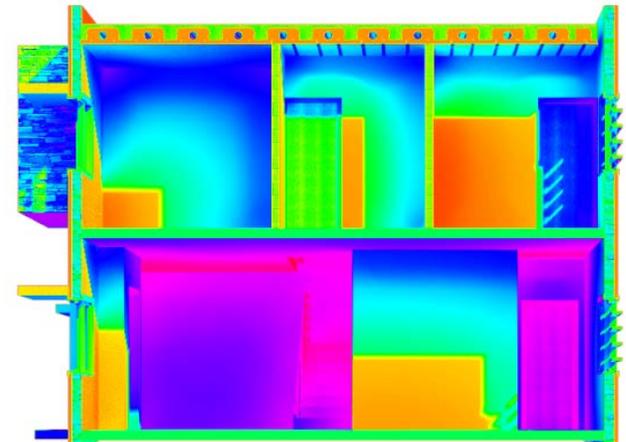
# Energy efficiency NOM & Sustainable building NMX

**NOM Technical specifications, of mandatory application** which ensure a more efficient use of energy in appliances, equipment and systems that are manufactured and marketed in the country.  
**NMX are voluntary.**

## NOMs focused on buildings

NOM code	Scope
NOM-008-ENER-2001	Non-residential buildings envelope
NOM-018-ENER-2011	Thermal insulation for buildings
<b>NOM-020-ENER-2011</b>	<b>Residential buildings envelope</b>
NOM-024-ENER-2012	Thermal and optical characteristics of glass
NMX-AA-164-SCFI-2013	Sustainable building - criteria and minimum environmental requirements

## NOM-020 -ENER-2011



**12.9 GWh/year**  
Energy saved

\*Data from 2020

# Energy efficiency program for buildings of the Federal Public Administration (APF)

This Program originated in 1999 and aims to establish a **continuous improvement** process to increase energy efficiency in buildings of the APF.

The Program sets specific annual energy savings goals for participating buildings, vehicle fleets and industrial facilities.



**7 582**

Participant buildings\*

**28.88** GWh / year

Energy savings  
registered\*

**\$54.06 millions**

MXN/ year

Money savings registered\*

\*Data from 2017

# FIDE – Trust for electricity savings

FIDE finances energy efficiency measures & renewable energy systems

Sectors:

Residential

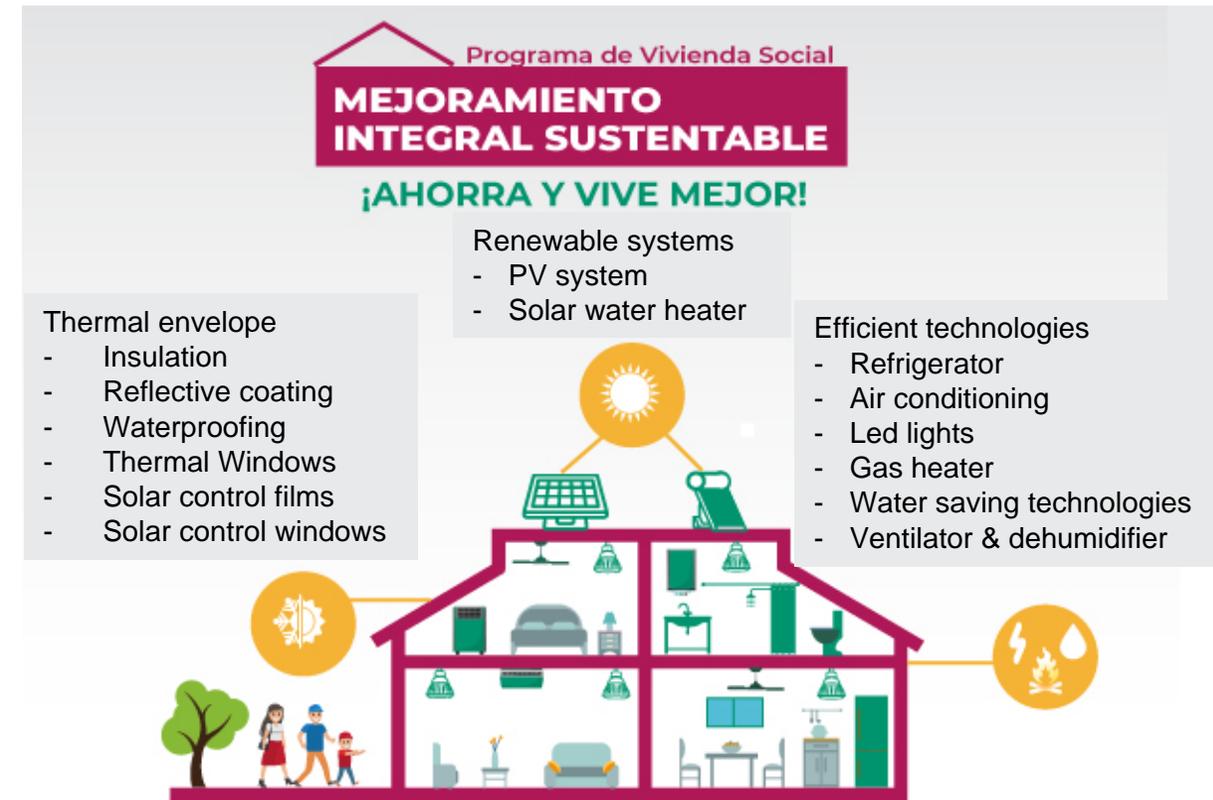
Industry

Micro, small and medium companies



## Distributed generation

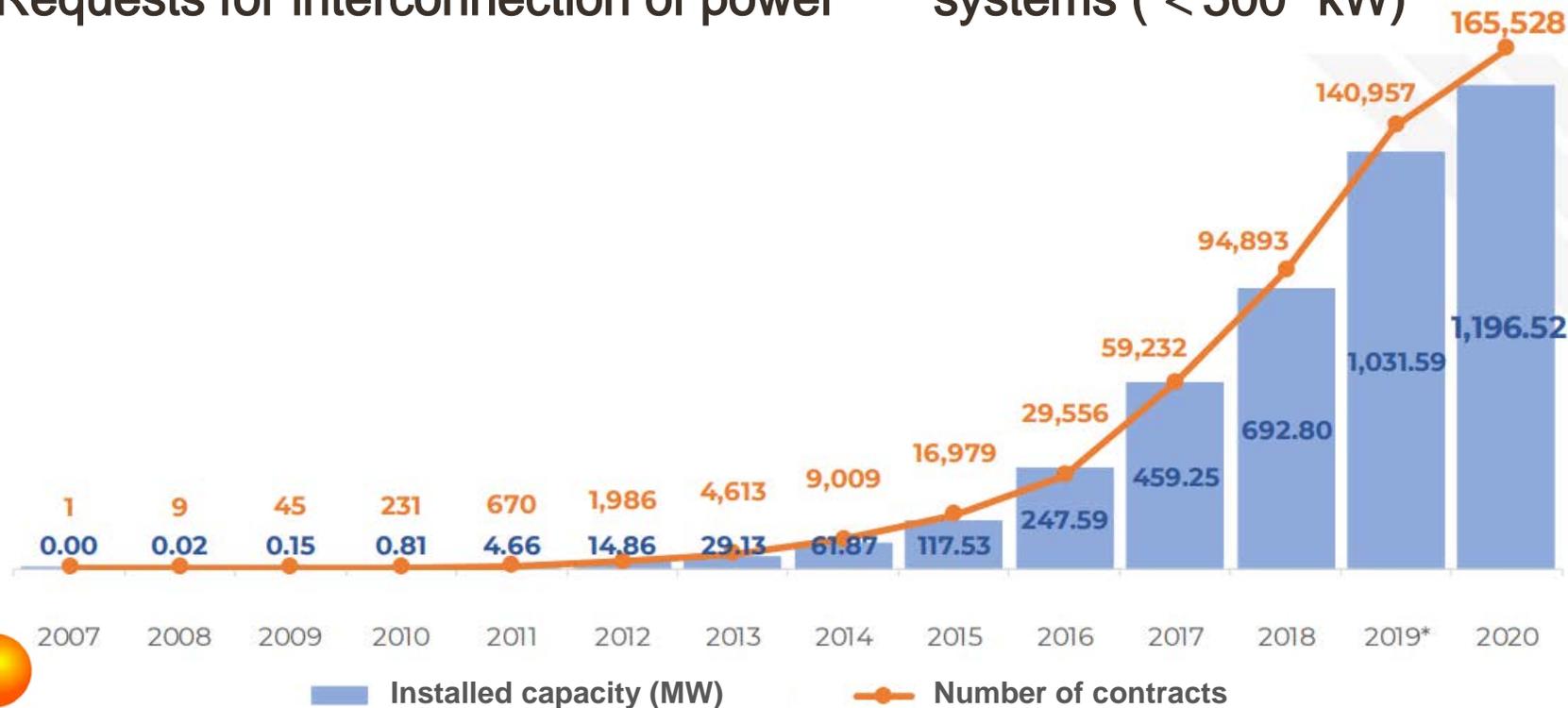
Project	Number of projects	Total investment (MDP)	Installed capacity (MW)
Industry, companies PV	2,112	851.1	27.38
Residential PV	1,085	166.33	4.48
PV Solar fields	22	174.25	6.97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>1,191.68</b>	<b>38.83</b>



# Distributed generation

Currently in Mexico there are 3 models in which a user can be interconnected to the grid and generate energy (Net Metering, Net billing & Total sale)

Requests for interconnection of power systems (< 500 kW)



# Distributed generation

## Electricity PRICE / COST proportion by tariff \* 2015



■ Subsidized tariff ■ Unsubsidized tariff

[https://www.abm.org.mx/descargas/Paneles\\_Solares\\_2017.pdf](https://www.abm.org.mx/descargas/Paneles_Solares_2017.pdf)

Fuente: ABM. Datos CFE.

# Mexico City- Sustainable Building Certification Program



## Energy obligatory specifications for new buildings:

- To have an efficient envelope
- To include renewable energy system

The sustainable building certification program (PCES) started in 2020

Self-regulatory program

- Efficient use of natural resources during the design, construction and operation of buildings in Mexico City

It is only mandatory for those projects that are considered to have a considerable environmental impact due to their size, location or type of use.

# Mexico City - Solar city

**Solar City** is the program that seeks to promote the efficient use of energy and renewable sources in Mexico City, it is part of the Environmental and Climate Change Program 2019-2024.

Solar City includes actions and financial aid in the following areas:

- Electric self-generation
- Technical training
- Solar energy for SMEs
- Solar water heating
- Biodiesel plant

SMEs: Small and mid-size enterprises



\* Conceptual image

## Some objectives of the program:

- Provide 134 611 houses with solar heaters
- Provide 10 000 SMEs with PV systems ( 100 MW total)
- Install a PV system in 300 government's buildings
- Train 1 000 technicians in solar systems
- Build the Abasto's PV system with a capacity of 18 MW

# Summary



- In the last decades several programs have been implemented (all levels federal, state and municipal...)
- Programs and actions focused on energy efficiency
- Over the last years, the contribution of renewables is increasing (in buildings particularly solar thermal & PV)
- Complex ecosystem where investment costs, regulations and subsidies coexist
- Production of electricity is still mainly with fossil fuels (\$/CO<sub>2</sub>)



## CIMAV – Subsede Durango

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