

Assessors Technical Qualifications as per Global and Local Green Buildings Ratings Systems: Analytical Comparative Study

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Abstract

The Assessors play a vital role in evaluating and certifying buildings according to sustainability standards. Specific technical qualifications and competencies are required to assess projects accurately and ensure alignment with the holistic approach to sustainability, which encompasses environmental, economic, and sociocultural aspects. This research investigates the technical capabilities which are required for the assessors in both global and local green building rating systems, such as LEED, BREEAM, DGNB, UAE Estidama with a particular focus on Egypt's Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS). The research problem is the limited technical capacity of assessors at the local level, which undermines the effective implementation of the GPRS framework in Egypt. Through a comparative and SWOT analysis of global and local green building rating systems, the research examines the technical qualification standards for assessors, highlighting best practices and gaps in current practices. The primary aim is to propose strategies to enhance the technical qualifications of GPRS assessors, thereby aligning them with international standards and improving the system's overall credibility and performance. The research outcomes provide actionable recommendations to strengthen the technical expertise of local assessors, including targeted training programs, certification requirements, and ongoing professional development initiatives. By addressing these challenges, the study seeks to elevate the performance of the Egypt GPRS system, contributing to the broader adoption of sustainable practices in the built environment.

Keywords

Assessors;
Technical
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SWOT Analysis

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1. INTRODUCTION

A study on the impact of Danish Green Building Certification (DGNB) highlighted that assessors often face difficulties in effectively managing the certification process. This includes challenges in workflow management and the need for improved tools to streamline the certification process. (Selman, Saaby, & Munk, 2018) Additionally, a comparative study on sustainable evaluation methods emphasized that while DGNB covers a comprehensive range of sustainability aspects, assessors may encounter limitations in fully addressing all criteria due to the complexity and breadth of the system. (Gültekin & Park, 2023) Another study about UAE Estidama discussed the challenges in implementing green building procedures in residential projects include insufficient training, a shortage of expert design

firms, limited materials and information, unfamiliarity with green practices among firms, and the high cost and complexity of understanding the ESTIDAMA framework (Alobaidi, Mohammed, & Baqutayan, 2016). In Egypt, the studies discussed the obstacles which face the sustainability implementation and Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS) at the local level. The absence of integration between postsecondary education institutions and the job market, coupled with insufficient data gathering and weak connections between graduates and businesses, presents a significant challenge. According to the Egyptian National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Education (NAQAAE), undergraduates and recent graduates have a differing understanding of the Green Pyramid compared to those with professional experience.

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Additional obstacles include the lack of sustainable building technology databases, limited awareness and expertise, inadequate research and education, unfamiliarity with these technologies, and minimal experience with nontraditional procurement methods (Mansi, AbdelKader, & Gadelhak, 2024). In the same subject, the studies mentioned as well to the lack of design team specialists who are knowledgeable about environmental control strategies and building simulation programs in local projects in Egypt which are essential for making optimal decisions regarding the building's environmental performance. (Khalifa et al., 2018) The rapid adoption of sustainability principles in the construction sector has led to the widespread use of green building rating systems to assess and certify buildings based on their environmental, economic, and sociocultural performance. These systems, including globally recognized frameworks such as LEED, BREEAM, DGNB, and UAE Estidama, aim to promote sustainable practices across the built environment. At the national level, Egypt's Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS) serves as a critical tool to advance sustainability goals tailored to local contexts. However, the effective implementation of such systems depends heavily on the technical qualifications and competencies of the assessors who evaluate and certify projects.

Assessors play a pivotal role in ensuring that building projects align with the comprehensive criteria outlined by green building rating systems. Their responsibilities require an intricate understanding of technical standards, sustainability principles, and context-specific challenges. While global rating systems have established qualification frameworks for assessors, the technical capacity of local assessors in Egypt remains a challenge. The limited expertise of GPRS assessors has been identified as a significant barrier to the system's successful application, hindering its ability to drive transformative change in the Egyptian construction industry.

This research addresses this gap by investigating the technical qualifications required for assessors in both global and local green building rating systems, with a specific focus on the GPRS. By employing a comparative analysis and SWOT methodology, the study identifies best practices, existing gaps, and opportunities for improvement in the qualification standards for GPRS assessors. The ultimate aim is to propose actionable strategies to enhance the technical expertise of local assessors, ensuring their alignment with international standards and strengthening the credibility and performance of the

GPRS framework.

The findings of this research offer a roadmap for improving the technical capacity of GPRS assessors through targeted training programs, revised certification requirements, and ongoing professional development initiatives. These recommendations aim to not only address current challenges but also to foster a culture of continuous improvement in sustainability assessment practices. By elevating the qualifications of GPRS assessors, this study contributes to the broader adoption of sustainable building practices in Egypt, aligning the local construction industry with global sustainability objectives.

2. Assessors Technical Qualifications as per LEED:

(GBCI, 2024) and (Ugreen, n.d.)

In LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), technical qualifications for assessors, also known as LEED Accredited Professionals (LEED APs), are essential. These qualifications ensure assessors have the knowledge and expertise to guide projects toward achieving LEED certification. Here's a summary of the key technical qualifications and requirements typically expected for LEED assessors:

2.1. LEED Accreditation and Knowledge of Rating Systems

- **LEED Green Associate:** This is the foundational credential, requiring an understanding of basic green building principles and LEED's core concepts. It's suitable for all professionals but is often a minimum requirement for those involved in LEED projects.
- **LEED Accredited Professional (LEED AP) with Specialty:** To become a LEED assessor, it's generally required to hold a LEED AP credential with a specific specialty. The available specialties align with different LEED rating systems, such as:
 - LEED AP BD+C (Building Design and Construction)
 - LEED AP O+M (Operations and Maintenance)
 - LEED AP ID+C (Interior Design and Construction)
 - LEED AP ND (Neighborhood Development)
 - LEED AP Homes
- **Having a LEED AP credential with the relevant specialty demonstrates advanced knowledge of the LEED certification process for that specific type of project.**

2.2. Understanding of Green Building Practices and Sustainable Design

- LEED assessors must be well-versed in green building practices and sustainable design principles, including:
 - Energy and Atmosphere: Knowledge of energy performance metrics, renewable energy integration, and HVAC systems.
 - Water Efficiency: Familiarity with water-saving technologies, plumbing systems, and storm water management.
 - Materials and Resources: Understanding sustainable sourcing, life-cycle assessment, and recycling/reuse standards.
 - Indoor Environmental Quality: Expertise in air quality standards, lighting, acoustic performance, and other factors affecting occupant health and comfort.
 - Location and Transportation: Awareness of site selection impacts, accessibility, and sustainable transportation.
- This expertise enables them to evaluate design, construction, and operational practices against LEED standards.

2.3. Technical Skills in Building Performance Analysis

- LEED assessors often need skills in areas such as energy modeling, life cycle assessment (LCA), and carbon footprint analysis.
- Proficiency in software tools commonly used for green building analysis (like Energy Plus, eQUEST, or Sefaira) can enhance an assessor's ability to review and verify performance criteria.

2.4. Relevant Work Experience in Building or Environmental Fields

- LEED assessors typically have experience in fields like architecture, engineering, building construction, or environmental science.
- They may have a background in project management, environmental consulting, or facilities management, providing them with practical knowledge of construction, maintenance, and operational practices.

2.5. Knowledge of Local Codes and Regulations

- Familiarity with local, regional, and national building codes and environmental regulations is crucial, as these often intersect with LEED requirements.
- This knowledge allows assessors to evaluate projects in compliance with both LEED and local regulatory standards, making sure they complement each other.

2.6. Ethical Standards and Professionalism

- LEED assessors must adhere to high ethical standards and avoid conflicts of interest, ensuring impartiality and transparency in the assessment process.
- Familiarity with the USGBC's (U.S. Green

Building Council) Code of Ethics is essential for assessors to maintain credibility and trust in their professional evaluations.

2.7. Continuous Professional Development

- LEED assessors are required to stay updated with changes in LEED standards, industry best practices, and technological advancements.
- Ongoing professional development and recertification every two years help assessors remain current and competent in LEED standards and green building trends.

Additional Qualities Beneficial for LEED Assessors

- Strong Communication Skills: Ability to communicate complex sustainability concepts to various stakeholders.
- Attention to Detail: Precision in assessing and verifying compliance with LEED credits.
- Project Management Skills: Experience in managing or overseeing construction or design projects, with an understanding of timelines and deliverables.

Conclusion

The technical qualifications for LEED assessors are rigorous to ensure that buildings meet LEED's high standards for environmental performance. LEED assessors must possess a combination of specialized LEED credentials, practical experience in sustainable design or engineering, and a solid educational background in relevant fields. Additionally, ongoing training and an understanding of LEED's core categories are essential for keeping up with innovations and evolving sustainability practices within the green building industry. These qualifications collectively contribute to maintaining the credibility and integrity of the LEED certification process worldwide.

3. Assessors Technical Qualifications as per BREEAM:

(BRE Group. (n.d.), BRE Academy. (n.d.), BRE. (n.d.). *BREEAM technical standards*, BRE, 2021) and (Diaz-Garcia, Caballero-Lenza, & Cedron, 2023)

The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) is one of the world's leading sustainability assessment methods for buildings. BREEAM assessors play a crucial role in evaluating projects according to BREEAM standards, ensuring that they meet high sustainability, efficiency, and performance benchmarks. BREEAM has established technical qualifications for assessors to maintain consistency and reliability in its certification process. Here is a comprehensive report on the technical qualifications required for BREEAM assessors:

3.1. BREEAM Assessor Training and Certification

- **BREEAM Approved Assessor:** To become a certified BREEAM assessor, individuals must complete a specialized training course approved by BRE (Building Research Establishment), which covers all essential aspects of BREEAM assessment processes and criteria.
- **BREEAM Assessor Qualification:** After completing the training, assessors are required to pass a formal examination that demonstrates their understanding of the BREEAM framework, assessment criteria, and technical requirements. Once certified, assessors are licensed to conduct formal BREEAM assessments and submit projects for certification.
- **Specialization:** BREEAM assessors can specialize in different BREEAM schemes, including New Construction, Refurbishment and Fit-Out, In-Use, Communities, and Infrastructure. Each scheme requires specific training due to the unique criteria and focus areas involved in each type of assessment.

3.2. Educational Background in Architecture, Engineering, Environmental Science, or Related Fields

- A strong educational foundation in architecture, engineering, environmental science, or another relevant discipline is recommended for BREEAM assessors. This academic background provides the technical skills needed to understand and evaluate a building's sustainability aspects.
- Advanced degrees, such as a Master's or Ph.D., can enhance an assessor's knowledge and capability, especially when assessing complex projects or working in specialized schemes like BREEAM Communities or BREEAM Infrastructure.

3.3. Professional Experience in Sustainable Building Practices

- BREEAM assessors are expected to have relevant professional experience in architecture, civil engineering, environmental design, or construction management. This hands-on experience is essential for understanding how BREEAM criteria apply to real-world projects.
- Several years of experience in sustainable construction, energy analysis, or environmental assessment enables assessors to effectively evaluate projects and provide accurate and reliable assessments.

3.4. Technical Knowledge in BREEAM Assessment Areas

- BREEAM assessors must possess in-depth knowledge of the technical criteria across various sustainability categories, including:
 - **Management:** Familiarity with project management standards, quality assurance practices, and commissioning processes.
 - **Health and Wellbeing:** Understanding of

indoor environmental quality, including air quality, lighting, acoustics, and thermal comfort.

- **Energy:** Proficiency in energy performance analysis, renewable energy integration, and building systems efficiency.
- **Transport:** Knowledge of sustainable transportation options, accessibility, and transportation impact.
- **Water:** Familiarity with water-saving technologies, water management, and water efficiency standards.
- **Materials:** Understanding of sustainable materials, sourcing, life-cycle impact, and resource conservation.
- **Waste:** Expertise in waste management practices, recycling, and construction waste reduction.
- **Land Use and Ecology:** Knowledge of biodiversity preservation, site selection impacts, and ecological enhancements.
- **Pollution:** Awareness of pollution control practices, air and water pollution prevention, and emissions management.

3.5. Analytical and Assessment Skills

- BREEAM assessors need strong analytical skills to interpret and verify technical data, evaluate building performance metrics, and apply BREEAM criteria rigorously and consistently.
- They must be capable of reviewing technical documents, architectural plans, engineering reports, and environmental studies, using them to substantiate a building's compliance with BREEAM standards.

3.6. Certification and Documentation Management

- Proficiency in documentation and report management is crucial for BREEAM assessors, as certification requires extensive documentation to prove compliance with criteria. Assessors must be meticulous in reviewing, verifying, and organizing all necessary documents.
- Communication skills are also essential, as assessors frequently interact with project teams to clarify requirements, provide guidance on BREEAM criteria, and address technical inquiries.

3.7. Commitment to Continuous Professional Development

- BREEAM assessors are required to participate in ongoing professional development to maintain their credentials. Continuous education keeps assessors up-to-date on BREEAM updates, green building trends, and emerging technologies relevant to sustainability.
- BRE offers continuing professional development (CPD) programs, workshops, and refresher courses to support assessors in staying current with best practices and new developments in BREEAM.

3.8. Ethical Standards and Independence

- BREEAM assessors are held to high ethical

standards, with a strong emphasis on objectivity, integrity, and independence. This ensures that the assessments are conducted without bias, maintaining the credibility of the BREEAM certification.

- Assessors are expected to follow strict guidelines on conflicts of interest, ensuring that they perform evaluations impartially and uphold the BREEAM standard of quality and trust.

Conclusion

BREEAM assessors are qualified professionals with a combination of technical expertise, relevant experience, and specialized training in sustainable building assessment. The role requires a solid educational background, a deep understanding of BREEAM criteria, and a commitment to continuous learning. With technical knowledge spanning multiple sustainability areas—such as energy, materials, health, and pollution control—BREEAM assessors are well-prepared to evaluate projects comprehensively. Through structured training and adherence to ethical guidelines, these assessors play a vital role in maintaining BREEAM's reputation as a trusted and reliable green building certification system.

4. Assessors Technical Qualifications as per DGNB:

(DGNB, n.d. International DGNB Consultant, *DGNB Registered Professional and DGNB Auditor*)

- In the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen (DGNB) certification system, assessors play a vital role in evaluating and certifying buildings according to sustainability standards. DGNB assessors need specific technical qualifications and competencies to assess projects accurately and ensure alignment with DGNB's holistic approach to sustainability, which encompasses environmental, economic, and sociocultural aspects. Here are the key technical qualifications and requirements for DGNB assessors:

4.1. DGNB Academy Training and Accreditation

- To become a DGNB assessor, individuals must complete the DGNB Academy training program. This includes coursework and examinations on the DGNB system, its criteria, and application procedures.
- Upon completing the training, professionals can achieve certification as DGNB Consultants or DGNB Auditors:
 - DGNB Consultant Training: This is the entry-level certification for professionals, covering essential knowledge of the DGNB system, including criteria, processes, and overall approach. DGNB Consultants support project teams but are not authorized to submit projects for certification independently.
 - DGNB Auditor Training: To become a DGNB Auditor, further specialized training

is required after gaining experience as a DGNB Consultant. Auditors are qualified to conduct formal assessments and submit projects for certification. The auditor role requires deeper technical knowledge and experience with sustainability assessment criteria and DGNB processes.

4.2. Deep Knowledge of DGNB Certification System and Criteria

- DGNB assessors must understand the DGNB certification system's unique criteria, which cover six key quality sections: environmental, economic, sociocultural/functional, technical, process, and site quality.
 - Ecological Quality: Understanding of environmental impact assessment, energy use, carbon emissions, and resource conservation.
 - Economic Quality: Ability to evaluate the life-cycle cost of buildings, financial sustainability, and economic resilience.
 - Sociocultural and Functional Quality: Expertise in evaluating indoor environmental quality, health and comfort standards, user convenience, and design flexibility.
 - Technical Quality: Knowledge of building durability, maintenance requirements, and technical performance, including energy systems and building envelope efficiency.
 - Process Quality: Familiarity with project management standards, integrated planning, and quality assurance methods.
 - Site Quality: Understanding of site selection impacts, accessibility, and integration within the urban context.
- Assessors need to be familiar with how DGNB criteria vary across different certification types (new buildings, renovations, interiors, etc.) and project types (e.g., office buildings, residential buildings, neighborhoods).

4.3. Background in Architecture, Engineering, or Related Fields

- A formal educational background in fields such as architecture, civil engineering, environmental science, or urban planning is essential for DGNB assessors. This foundation provides the technical skills required to understand and evaluate sustainable building practices.
- Advanced degrees, such as a Master's or Ph.D., are advantageous for those seeking higher-level roles within DGNB and enhance the assessor's ability to handle complex sustainability issues, such as life-cycle assessment and building performance modeling.

4.4. Technical Skills in Building Performance and Sustainability Analysis

- Competence in evaluating building performance, such as energy efficiency,

lifecycle costs, and indoor environmental quality, is essential for DGNB assessors.

- Familiarity with sustainability assessment tools, such as life cycle assessment (LCA), life cycle costing (LCC), and building performance simulations, is beneficial.
- Proficiency in tools for energy modeling, water use analysis, and materials assessment is also advantageous, as these skills allow assessors to accurately evaluate and verify performance criteria within DGNB standards.

4.5. Understanding of Local and International Standards

- DGNB assessors should be knowledgeable about both local and international building codes, environmental standards, and sustainability regulations.
- DGNB also aligns with international standards (such as ISO 14040 for LCA), so assessors benefit from a working knowledge of these standards and how they integrate with DGNB criteria.

4.6. Project Management and Coordination Skills

- DGNB assessors play a key role in coordinating with project teams and managing timelines to ensure the project meets certification milestones.
- Experience in project management allows assessors to oversee the documentation and verification processes effectively, aligning with DGNB's emphasis on process quality.

4.7. Strong Ethical Standards and Professionalism

- DGNB assessors are expected to work with a high level of integrity, impartiality, and transparency to maintain trust in the DGNB certification process.
- DGNB also requires its assessors to follow professional codes of conduct to ensure objectivity and avoid conflicts of interest.

4.8. Continuous Professional Development and Recertification

- DGNB assessors must stay updated on changes to DGNB criteria, advancements in sustainability practices, and updates in relevant building technology.
- The DGNB requires periodic recertification and offers ongoing education programs to ensure assessors' skills remain current.

4.9. Communication and Reporting Skills

- DGNB assessors should have excellent communication skills to convey complex technical findings to project teams and clients effectively.
- Assessors are also responsible for documenting the certification process, compiling detailed reports on compliance with DGNB criteria, and submitting these reports for review.

Additional Attributes for DGNB Assessors

- **Analytical Skills:** Ability to analyze and interpret data related to building performance, sustainability impact, and lifecycle costs.
- **Attention to Detail:** Essential for verifying documentation and ensuring the project meets DGNB's stringent certification requirements.
- **Holistic Thinking:** A systems-based perspective that aligns with DGNB's holistic approach to sustainability.

Conclusion

DGNB assessors are highly qualified professionals with a mix of specialized training, practical experience, and a robust technical foundation in sustainable building practices. Through accreditation as DGNB Consultants or Auditors, these professionals gain the skills needed to assess projects according to the DGNB system, covering ecological, economic, sociocultural, and technical aspects of sustainability. DGNB assessors must also demonstrate analytical skills, experience in project documentation, and a commitment to ongoing education, ensuring that DGNB-certified buildings meet stringent standards of sustainability and performance. These qualifications collectively support the credibility and effectiveness of the DGNB certification process.

5. Assessors Technical Qualifications as per UAE Estidama:

In the UAE, Estidama (Arabic for "sustainability") is the sustainability framework established for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, spearheaded by the Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council (UPC). A core component of Estidama is the Pearl Rating System (PRS), which evaluates the sustainability performance of buildings and communities. Assessors who evaluate projects under the Pearl Rating System must meet specific technical qualifications to ensure credible, accurate assessments.

Here are the key technical qualifications and requirements for Estidama assessors:

5.1. Professional Accreditation

Assessors must hold relevant professional certifications to demonstrate expertise in sustainability and environmental design:

- **Pearl Qualified Professional (PQP):** Completion of the PQP training and certification program is mandatory. The program ensures that assessors understand the Estidama framework, Pearl Rating System requirements, and the associated technical guidelines.
- Other recognized qualifications in sustainable design, such as LEED AP (Accredited Professional), may enhance an assessor's credentials but are not a substitute for the PQP.

5.2. Academic Background

- A degree in a related field such as architecture, engineering, urban planning, or environmental science is typically required.
- Advanced degrees (e.g., MSc, Ph.D.) in sustainability or environmental design are advantageous.

5.3. Industry Experience

- Demonstrable experience in sustainable building design, construction, and/or project management is essential.
- A solid track record in green building certification processes, particularly for systems like Estidama PRS, LEED, or BREEAM, is highly preferred.
- Knowledge of local and regional environmental standards and regulations in the UAE is crucial.

5.4. Technical Expertise

Assessors must have technical expertise in the following areas:

- Energy modeling: Ability to evaluate energy simulations and compliance with the Estidama Energy Modeling Guidelines.
- Water management: Familiarity with strategies for potable water conservation, irrigation efficiency, and alternative water sources.
- Materials assessment: Expertise in lifecycle analysis, material reuse, and adherence to the Estidama Building Material Credit Requirements.
- Environmental protection: Knowledge of ecological preservation, urban heat island mitigation, and habitat restoration.

5.5. Training in the Pearl Rating System

- Comprehensive understanding of the Pearl Community Rating System (PCRS), Pearl Building Rating System (PBRs), and Pearl Villa Rating System (PVRS).
- Proficiency in using Estidama assessment tools and documentation requirements.

5.6. Communication and Coordination Skills

- Strong skills in report writing and technical documentation for submissions to the Estidama program.
- Ability to work collaboratively with project teams, contractors, and government entities to implement and verify compliance.

5.7. Continued Professional Development

- Commitment to staying updated on evolving sustainability practices and updates to the Estidama guidelines.
- Participation in continuing education programs or workshops related to sustainability in the built environment.

These qualifications ensure that Estidama assessors can provide accurate evaluations aligned with the UAE's sustainability goals, including those in the Abu Dhabi Vision 2030 framework.

Conclusion

Estidama's Pearl Rating System (PRS) is Abu

Dhabi's sustainability framework, requiring assessors to meet stringent qualifications for credible evaluations. Key requirements include completing the Pearl Qualified Professional (PQP) certification, holding relevant academic and professional credentials, and possessing industry experience in green building design and certification. Assessors must demonstrate technical expertise in energy modeling, water management, materials assessment, and environmental protection, along with strong communication and coordination skills. Ongoing professional development ensures they remain updated on sustainability practices and Estidama.

6. Assessors Technical Qualifications as per Egypt (GPRS):

The Egypt Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS) is Egypt's national green building rating system, developed to promote sustainability in the construction industry by adapting global standards to local environmental and economic conditions. GPRS assessors are responsible for evaluating buildings and projects against the criteria set by the GPRS to ensure they meet specific sustainability goals. Below is a report on the technical qualifications required for GPRS assessors :

6.1. GPRS Training and Certification

- GPRS Certification Program: To become a certified GPRS assessor, professionals must complete an accredited training program specific to the GPRS. This training provides a comprehensive understanding of the system's requirements, assessment criteria, and local sustainability practices.
- Certification Exam: After training, candidates must pass an examination that tests their knowledge of GPRS standards, assessment processes, and technical qualifications. Successful completion of this exam certifies the individual as a GPRS assessor, allowing them to conduct official assessments and submit projects for certification.

6.2. Educational Background in Architecture, Engineering, Environmental Science, or Related Fields

- GPRS assessors are required to have an academic background in architecture, civil engineering, environmental science, or a closely related field. This background provides the technical foundation necessary for understanding sustainability concepts, construction standards, and environmental assessment methods relevant to green building.
- Advanced degrees, such as a Master's or Ph.D., are beneficial, especially for roles involving complex project assessments or for candidates aiming to specialize in areas like energy efficiency, water conservation, or material sustainability.

6.3. Professional Experience in Sustainable

Building Practices

- GPRS assessors should have significant professional experience in areas such as architectural design, construction management, environmental engineering, or energy analysis. Practical experience in sustainable building or environmental assessment provides essential insights into how GPRS criteria are applied in real projects.
- Typically, a minimum of 3–5 years of experience in the construction industry, ideally with a focus on green building or environmental compliance, is recommended for GPRS assessors.

6.4. Technical Knowledge in GPRS Assessment Areas

- GPRS assessors must possess detailed technical knowledge across the core categories of the Green Pyramid Rating System, including:
 - Site and Surrounding Environment: Knowledge of site selection, environmental impact assessment, and strategies for preserving local ecosystems.
 - Energy Efficiency: Familiarity with energy-saving technologies, renewable energy sources, and energy performance metrics, as well as Egypt's specific energy regulations.
 - Water Efficiency: Understanding of water conservation methods, water management technologies, and plumbing efficiency in the context of Egypt's climate and water scarcity issues.
 - Materials and Resources: Expertise in sustainable materials sourcing, construction waste management, and recycling/reuse practices adapted to local market availability.
 - Indoor Environmental Quality: Knowledge of air quality standards, thermal comfort, lighting, and acoustic performance for enhancing occupant health and comfort.
 - Operation and Maintenance: Understanding of building operation strategies, maintenance best practices, and long-term sustainability in building management.

6.5. Analytical Skills and Assessment Proficiency

- GPRS assessors require strong analytical skills to accurately interpret data, evaluate building performance, and assess compliance with GPRS criteria. This includes the ability to review architectural plans, engineering documents, and technical reports to ensure they meet the standards outlined in GPRS.
- Proficiency in using assessment tools and software, such as energy modeling and environmental analysis software, is an advantage, allowing assessors to verify

building performance against the GPRS requirements accurately.

6.6. Documentation and Reporting Skills

- GPRS assessors must be adept in managing documentation and report preparation. Given that certification relies on clear and comprehensive documentation, assessors are responsible for verifying all supporting evidence, reviewing detailed reports, and ensuring that submissions comply with GPRS standards.
- Effective communication skills are essential, as assessors work closely with project teams, architects, and engineers to clarify requirements, provide feedback, and resolve any technical questions during the certification process.

6.7. Commitment to Continuing Education and Updates on Local Regulations

- To maintain their certification and expertise, GPRS assessors are required to participate in ongoing professional development. This includes staying informed about updates to the GPRS criteria, changes in local building codes, and advancements in green building technologies relevant to the Egyptian market.
- Continuing education may involve workshops, seminars, and additional training courses provided by the Egypt Green Building Council or other relevant organizations.

6.8. Ethical Standards and Objectivity

- GPRS assessors are expected to uphold high ethical standards and perform evaluations objectively. As impartial evaluators, they must avoid conflicts of interest and adhere to a code of conduct that ensures the credibility of the GPRS certification.
- Assessors are required to follow specific guidelines to ensure their work maintains the integrity of the GPRS and promotes trust in the certification system.

Conclusion

The role of a GPRS assessor in Egypt requires a blend of formal education, practical experience in sustainable building practices, and specialized knowledge in key GPRS assessment areas. These qualifications ensure that assessors can accurately evaluate projects against GPRS standards in areas such as energy efficiency, water conservation, and indoor environmental quality. Through comprehensive training, technical expertise, and commitment to professional development, GPRS assessors support Egypt's green building initiatives and promote sustainability in the construction sector. Their skills and ethical standards play a crucial role in upholding the integrity and credibility of the GPRS certification process.

SWOT Analysis between Assessors Technical qualifications at LEED, BREEAM, DGNB, UAE Estidama and the Egypt (GPRS):
(Table A- SWOT Analysis)

SWOT Item	LEED	BREEAM	DGNB	UAE Estidama	EG GPRS
STRENGTH	<p>Expertise and Standardization: LEED assessors are rigorously trained and certified, ensuring a high level of technical knowledge and adherence to global standards. Specialized understanding of green building principles, including energy efficiency, water conservation, and sustainable materials.</p> <p>Global Recognition: LEED assessors' qualifications are internationally recognized, giving credibility to their assessments and promoting trust in certification results.</p> <p>Comprehensive Knowledge Base: Assessors are equipped to evaluate a broad range of project types (residential, commercial, industrial) under various LEED rating systems.</p> <p>Deep familiarity with cutting-edge tools like energy modeling software and lifecycle analysis.</p> <p>Commitment to Continuing Education: LEED requires ongoing professional development, ensuring assessors stay updated with evolving standards and sustainability innovations.</p>	<p>Comprehensive Training and Certification: Assessors undergo specialized training and rigorous examination, ensuring a standardized and thorough understanding of BREEAM criteria.</p> <p>Technical Expertise Across Multiple Categories: Assessors are proficient in critical sustainability areas, such as energy performance, waste management, and ecological preservation, enabling holistic project evaluation.</p> <p>Professional and Academic Foundation: Strong educational backgrounds in relevant fields like architecture and engineering, complemented by practical experience in sustainable practices.</p> <p>Commitment to Continuous Development: Regular CPD programs ensure assessors stay updated on the latest sustainability trends and BREEAM updates.</p> <p>Ethical Standards and Objectivity: Emphasis on independence and adherence to strict guidelines enhances the credibility of certifications.</p>	<p>Comprehensive Training: DGNB provides rigorous training programs through its Academy, offering accreditation as Consultants or Auditors with a clear pathway for skill development.</p> <p>Holistic Knowledge Base: Assessors are equipped with multidisciplinary knowledge, covering environmental, economic, sociocultural, technical, process, and site quality aspects.</p> <p>High Professional Standards: DGNB assessors adhere to ethical codes, ensuring transparency, impartiality, and professionalism.</p> <p>Technical Proficiency: Assessors demonstrate expertise in tools and methodologies for energy modeling, LCA (Life Cycle Assessment), and LCC (Life Cycle Costing).</p> <p>Global and Local Alignment: Their knowledge extends to both local building codes and international standards, enhancing adaptability.</p> <p>Continuous Development: Recertification and professional development programs keep assessors updated on the latest advancements.</p>	<p>Comprehensive Accreditation Process: Mandatory Pearl Qualified Professional (PQP) certification ensures assessors have a deep understanding of the Pearl Rating System and its technical guidelines.</p> <p>Academic and Professional Expertise: Assessors are required to have degrees in relevant fields (e.g., architecture, engineering) and proven industry experience in sustainability and green building certifications.</p> <p>Technical Specialization: Proficiency in key areas like energy modeling, water management, materials assessment, and ecological preservation provides credibility and reliability.</p> <p>Alignment with Local Standards: Knowledge of UAE-specific environmental regulations ensures compliance with local and regional sustainability goals.</p>	<p>Localized Expertise: Training and certification tailored to Egypt's unique environmental, economic, and cultural conditions.</p> <p>Focus on critical local issues, such as water efficiency in arid climates and energy conservation.</p> <p>Comprehensive Training Program: Accredited GPRS training ensures assessors are proficient in local sustainability standards and requirements.</p> <p>Certification exam guarantees technical competency in evaluating GPRS criteria.</p> <p>Educational Requirements: Mandatory background in architecture, engineering, or environmental sciences ensures assessors have a solid technical foundation.</p> <p>Advanced degrees are encouraged, which adds to the credibility and depth of the assessors' knowledge.</p> <p>Multidisciplinary Knowledge: Assessors are trained across various sustainability domains, including energy efficiency, indoor environmental quality, water efficiency, materials, and resources.</p> <p>Commitment to Professional Development: Requirement for ongoing education ensures assessors remain updated on advancements in green building practices and changes in GPRS criteria.</p>
WEAKNESS	<p>High Costs of Training and Certification: Becoming a LEED assessor involves significant financial and time investment, which may limit the pool of qualified professionals.</p> <p>Inconsistent Interpretation of Criteria: Despite standardized guidelines, individual assessors may apply subjective judgment, leading to potential</p>	<p>High Entry Barriers: The requirement for specific educational and professional backgrounds may limit accessibility for individuals from diverse fields.</p> <p>Resource-Intensive Certification Process: Training, examinations, and continuous development require significant time and</p>	<p>Steep Learning Curve: The process to become a DGNB Auditor requires significant time and effort, which might deter potential candidates.</p> <p>Dependence on Specialized Tools: Proficiency in specific technical tools may limit the pool of qualified professionals.</p> <p>Resource Intensive: Continuous training and updates may impose</p>	<p>High Entry Barrier: Advanced academic qualifications and specialized experience may limit the pool of eligible assessors.</p> <p>Dependence on PQP Certification: Exclusivity of PQP certification as a core requirement might deter professionals with other global qualifications (e.g., LEED, BREEAM).</p>	<p>Limited International Recognition: GPRS lacks the global reputation and credibility of systems like LEED or BREEAM, which may limit the appeal of certification for multinational projects.</p> <p>Government restrictive laws: The lack of government incentives, restrictive laws and regulations, inadequate grading</p>

	<p>inconsistencies in evaluations.</p> <p>Limited Regional Adaptability: Assessors trained under global frameworks may lack localized knowledge, such as region-specific building practices, climate considerations, or cultural factors. (Karamoozian & Zhang, 2023)</p>	<p>financial investment, potentially discouraging candidates.</p> <p>Dependence on Assessor Expertise: Variability in the depth of practical experience among assessors could affect the consistency of evaluations. (Karamoozian & Zhang, 2023)</p>	<p>financial and time constraints on professionals.</p> <p>Limited Awareness: The DGNB certification and assessor qualifications might not be widely recognized in regions with competing systems like LEED or BREEAM. (Gültekin & Park, 2023)</p>	<p>Resource-Intensive Training: Comprehensive understanding of multiple Pearl Rating System levels (PCRS, PBRs, PVRs) and continuous development demands time and financial investment. (Alobaidi, Mohammed, & Baqutayan, 2016).</p>	<p>systems, insufficient marketing efforts, and the neglect of sustainable building technologies by leadership. These factors collectively hinder the development and technical qualifications of assessors, further impeding the adoption of sustainable construction practices.</p> <p>Access to Training: Limited availability of training centers or programs might restrict the pool of certified assessors, especially in rural areas. (Mansi, AbdelKader, & Gadelhak, 2024).</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	<p>Expansion into Emerging Markets: Growing demand for green certifications in developing countries offers assessors opportunities to expand their influence and expertise.</p> <p>Integration with Technology: Advancements in AI, BIM (Building Information Modeling), and Internet of Things (IoT) can enhance assessors' efficiency and accuracy in reviewing complex projects.</p> <p>Specialization in Niche Areas: LEED assessors can develop expertise in specific sectors, such as adaptive reuse, net-zero buildings, or resilient design for climate change.</p> <p>Collaboration with Local Green Building Councils: Partnerships with local councils can enhance assessors' understanding of regional sustainability needs and foster customized solutions.</p>	<p>Expansion of Specializations: Introducing new schemes or adapting to emerging sectors (e.g., renewable energy or smart cities) could attract broader participation.</p> <p>Global Demand for Green Certifications: The increasing focus on sustainable development and green building practices worldwide offers significant growth potential for assessors.</p> <p>Integration with Technology: Leveraging advanced tools like AI or BIM could streamline assessments and improve accuracy.</p> <p>Cross-Sector Collaboration: Engaging professionals from diverse industries could enrich the assessment process and foster innovative solutions.</p>	<p>Global Market Expansion: Increased demand for sustainable building certifications offers opportunities for DGNB to extend its influence and train more assessors globally.</p> <p>Technological Advancements: Integration of AI and advanced software in assessment tools can enhance assessors' efficiency and accuracy.</p> <p>Cross-System Collaboration: Partnerships with other green building certification systems could expand the assessors' scope of influence.</p> <p>Growing Sustainability Awareness: Rising interest in sustainability globally creates a higher demand for skilled assessors.</p>	<p>Expanding Sustainability Goals: Increasing emphasis on UAE Vision 2030 opens opportunities for assessors to contribute to a growing number of sustainable projects.</p> <p>Technological Integration: Adopting advanced tools for energy simulations, lifecycle analysis, and compliance tracking can streamline assessments and attract tech-savvy professionals.</p> <p>Global Collaboration: Collaboration with international green building rating systems (e.g., LEED, WELL) could enrich the expertise and recognition of Estidama assessors globally.</p>	<p>Growing Green Building Market in Egypt: Increasing governmental and public interest in sustainability creates demand for GPRS-certified assessors.</p> <p>Regional Leadership: With its localized focus, GPRS has the potential to become a leading green building system in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.</p> <p>Integration with Global Standards: Opportunities to harmonize with international systems like LEED or BREEAM to enhance global competitiveness while retaining local relevance.</p> <p>Expanding Training Programs: Development of more accessible and online training programs can increase the pool of qualified assessors.</p> <p>Government Support: Policies mandating green certification for new developments can drive demand for assessors, solidifying their role in the construction industry.</p>
THREATS	<p>Competition from Other Rating Systems: The rise of alternative green building certifications (e.g., BREEAM, WELL, Green Star) may reduce the dominance of LEED assessors.</p> <p>Evolving Regulatory Landscapes: Changes in local or international building codes might outpace LEED updates, challenging</p>	<p>Competition from Other Rating Systems: Rival systems like LEED or Green Star may attract candidates and projects, impacting BREEAM's market share.</p> <p>Evolving Sustainability Standards: Rapid changes in technology and sustainability benchmarks could</p>	<p>Competition: Established systems like LEED and BREEAM pose competitive challenges to DGNB's market presence.</p> <p>Regulatory Changes: Variability in local regulations might necessitate frequent updates, increasing complexity for assessors.</p> <p>Economic Constraints: Budget limitations in certain regions might reduce demand for high-</p>	<p>Competition from Other Frameworks: The global popularity of LEED and BREEAM might overshadow Estidama's localized approach.</p> <p>Evolving Standards and Practices: Rapid changes in sustainability standards may pose challenges in maintaining updated</p>	<p>Competition from International Systems: LEED, BREEAM, and Estidama have stronger global reputations, potentially overshadowing GPRS in multinational projects.</p> <p>Slow Adoption: Limited awareness and buy-in from developers and stakeholders could hinder the growth and demand for GPRS certification.</p>

assessors to reconcile regulatory compliance with certification requirements. Economic Pressures: Economic downturns may reduce investment in sustainable buildings, impacting the demand for LEED certification services. Skepticism or Green washing Concerns: Criticism of green certifications as "green washing" could undermine trust in LEED and, by extension, its assessors.	make existing qualifications outdated without frequent updates. Regional Challenges: Implementation may face resistance in regions with differing regulatory environments or lower awareness of green building practices. Economic Factors: Economic downturns could reduce investments in green certifications, affecting the demand for assessors.	cost certification processes. Technological Disruption: Rapid changes in sustainability assessment tools could risk obsolescence for assessors who are not promptly up skilled.	qualifications. Limited Pool of Assessors: High technical demands and resource requirements could lead to a shortage of qualified assessors, affecting project timelines.	Economic Constraints: High costs of certification and training could deter professionals and smaller firms from participating. Regulatory Challenges: Weak enforcement of green building mandates could reduce the perceived necessity for GPRS-certified assessors. Technological Advancements: The rapid evolution of green building technologies might outpace updates to GPRS criteria and assessor training.
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6.1. Conclusion of SWOT Analysis:

Assessors' Technical Qualifications Across LEED, BREEAM, DGNB, UAE Estidama, and Egypt GPRS

The comparative SWOT analysis of assessors' technical qualifications across the five green building systems reveals both unique strengths and shared challenges:

Strengths

- **Global Recognition (LEED, BREEAM):** Systems like LEED and BREEAM are internationally recognized, with robust assessor training frameworks and a global network of certified professionals.
- **Localized Relevance (UAE Estidama, Egypt GPRS):** Both systems excel at addressing regional sustainability challenges, such as water scarcity and energy efficiency in arid climates, with highly contextualized assessor training programs.
- **Comprehensive Knowledge Base:** All systems emphasize multidisciplinary expertise, covering key areas like energy efficiency, materials, water management, and indoor environmental quality, ensuring assessors are well-equipped to handle diverse sustainability projects.

Weaknesses

- **Limited Global Reach (Estidama, GPRS):** Localized systems struggle with international recognition, making it challenging to attract global projects or professionals.
- **Cost and Accessibility:** Training and certification processes, particularly for LEED and BREEAM, can be cost-prohibitive and complex, limiting accessibility for smaller firms or regions.
- **Governmental Support:** The absence of

support, restrictive policies, and insufficient promotion of sustainable technologies hinders assessor development and the adoption of sustainable construction practices.

Opportunities

- **Expanding Green Building Markets:** The global push for sustainability creates opportunities for all systems to grow, particularly in emerging markets where green building is gaining traction.
- **Integration and Collaboration:** Harmonizing localized systems (like GPRS and Estidama) with global frameworks (like LEED and BREEAM) can enhance their appeal and effectiveness while retaining regional specificity.
- **Digital Transformation:** Leveraging technology in training and assessments can make certification processes more accessible and efficient.

Threats

- **Competition among Systems:** Global systems like LEED and BREEAM dominate the market, overshadowing regional systems like GPRS and Estidama.
- **Economic and Regulatory Factors:** Economic constraints and inconsistent enforcement of sustainability mandates can impede adoption and demand for certified assessors.
- **Rapid Technological Change:** Systems risk falling behind if training programs and criteria are not updated to keep pace with advancements in green building practices.

Recommendations:

Based on the research, the below are

recommendations to enhance the technical qualifications of assessors for the Egypt Green Pyramid Rating System (GPRS):

Revise Laws and Regulations:

- Update Building Codes: **Integrate Sustainability standards into Egypt's national building codes to make compliance mandatory for new projects.**
- Accreditation Framework: **Establish a national accreditation system for assessors with clear benchmarks for technical expertise and experience.**

Strengthen Global Competitiveness

- Introduce International Accreditation Pathways: **Collaborate with global systems like LEED and BREEAM to offer co-accreditation or dual certification for assessors, thereby increasing their global recognition.**
- Develop Multilingual Training Materials: **Ensure that training materials are available in multiple languages to attract international assessors and facilitate knowledge sharing.**

Expand Training Accessibility

- Establish Online and Regional Training Centers: **Create more accessible training options, including e-learning platforms and regional workshops, to reach professionals in rural or remote areas.**
- Subsidized Training Programs: **Offer financial incentives, such as scholarships or reduced fees, to encourage wider participation, especially from small firms and independent professionals.**

Enhance Technological Integration

- Adopt Advanced Tools: **Incorporate training on AI-driven tools, Building Information Modeling (BIM), and lifecycle analysis to modernize assessment capabilities.**
- Create a Digital Learning Portal: **Provide an online portal for continuous learning and updates on GPRS standards and green building technologies.**

Strengthen Local and Global Alignment

- Harmonize with Global Standards: **Align GPRS criteria with internationally recognized standards while retaining its focus on local environmental and cultural conditions.**
- Leverage Local Expertise: **Collaborate with local universities and research institutions to ensure assessors are well-versed in Egypt-specific sustainability challenges, such as water efficiency and energy**

conservation.

Foster Continuous Professional Development

- Mandate Recertification: **Require periodic recertification to ensure assessors remain updated on advancements in sustainability practices and technology.**
- Expand Specialized Modules: **Offer specialized training modules on emerging topics like climate resilience, smart cities, and renewable energy systems.**

Enhance Public Awareness

- Promote GPRS Credentials: **Market the importance and value of GPRS certification to increase awareness among developers and stakeholders.**
- Host Green Building Events: **Organize conferences and workshops to showcase the expertise of GPRS-certified assessors and the benefits of the system.**

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