



FROM GREY TO GREEN
Make China's Rapid Urbanization Sustainable

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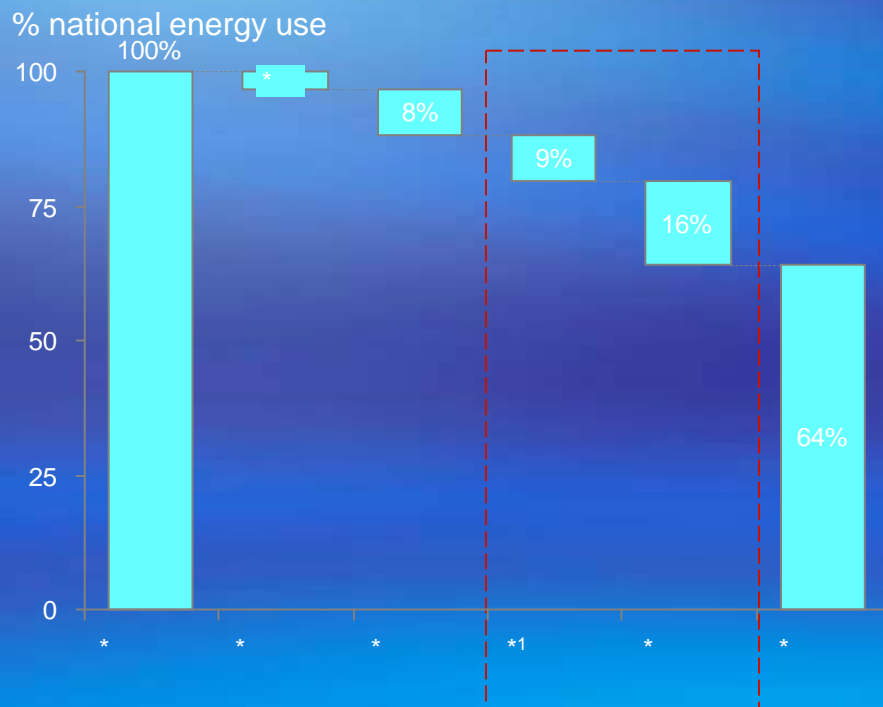


Buildings are one of China's largest energy users – use more energy than cement, iron and steel industries combined

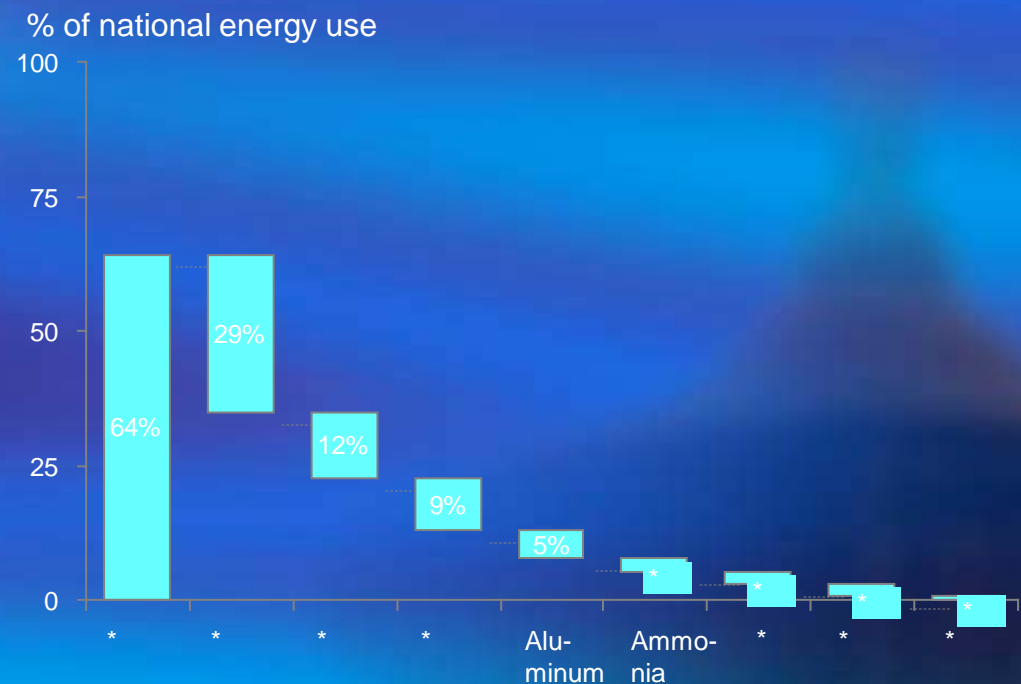
Industrial sector uses the most energy but...

...it is comprised of disparate sub-sectors with very different efficiency levels

2007 China Energy Use



2007 China Industrial Energy Use



Operational use of residential and commercial buildings in China accounts for ~25% of the nation's total energy usage

Energy and CO₂ Reduction Opportunities in Buildings

Even a modest increase of energy efficiency in buildings could save 170 billion kWh, and reduce CO₂ emissions by 170 million metric tons by 2015.



Green Buildings: A Vast Potential

Reducing energy use by 50% in 5% of existing buildings and 60% of new buildings by 2015 equivalent to any one of the following every year...



Not building
an additional
50
500-megawatt
coal-fired
power plants

or

Filling an
area the size
of 4,000
Tian'anmen
Squares with
rainforest²

or

Shutting
down
current
world steel
production
for 5 weeks³



Turning
off all the
lights in the
United
States for
1 month

or

Achieving a
modest
greening of
China's
buildings⁴

or

Reducing
energy
consumption
by the amount
of energy
generated by
30,000 wind
turbines⁵



Removing all
cars from
Sweden,
Norway, and
Denmark

or

Reducing
energy
consumption
by twice the
amount of
energy
generated by
China's Three
Gorges Dam

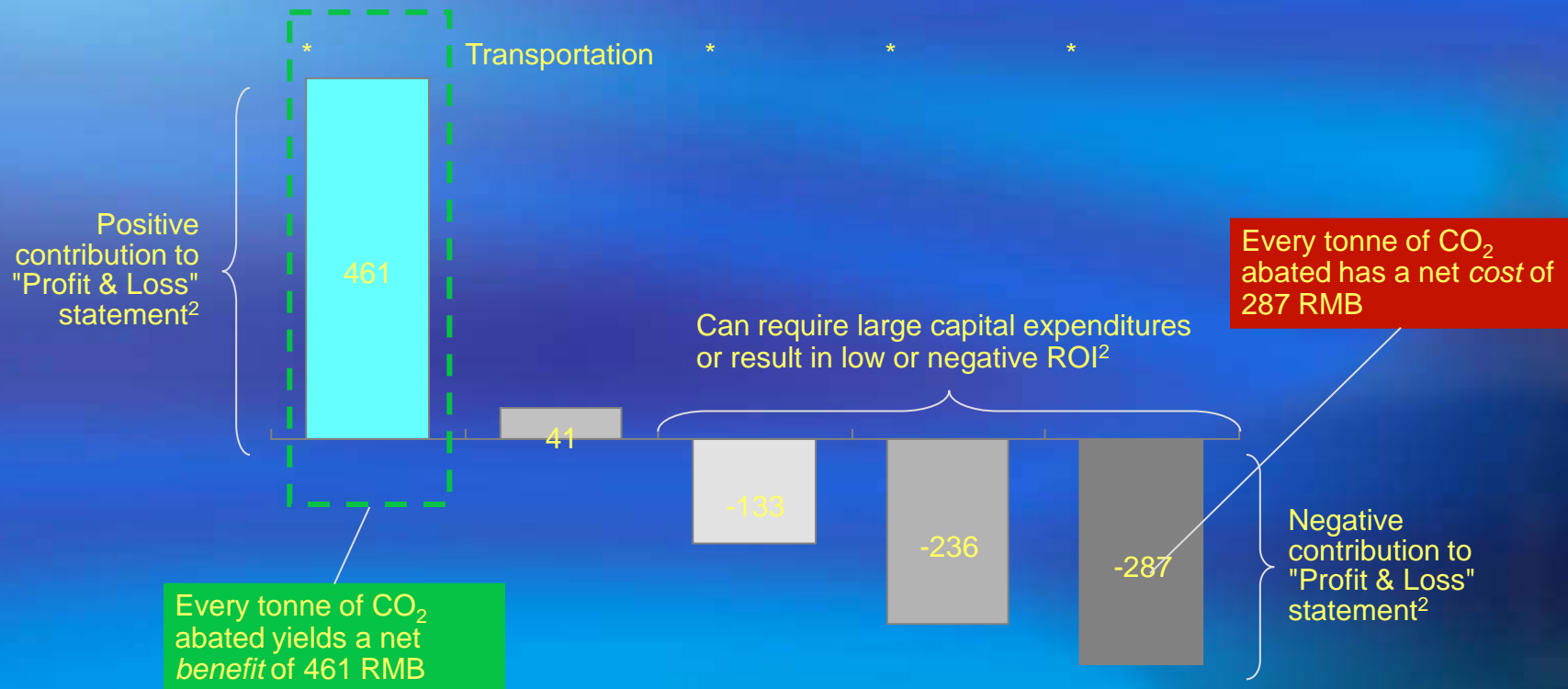
or

Halting all
air traffic
globally for
4 months⁶



Tackling building efficiency can also be highly cost-effective

Cost-benefit estimates of CO₂ abatement for key sectors



Matrix of Recommended Policy

	Codes and standards	Enforcement	Incentives	Others
New building	<p>1</p> <p>✓ Laggards to implement 50% standards for all cities as soon as possible, while leaders pilot and develop implementation guidelines for more advanced standards</p> <p>Develop clear roadmap and timeframe for industry to reference and develop</p>	<p>2</p> <p>✓ Enforcement process to start with key check points, requiring proper reporting and auditing</p> <p>Understand and pilot 3rd party certification and audit in the mid-long term</p>	<p>5</p> <p>✓ Develop integrated incentive systems for building energy efficiency</p> <p>Create incentives that induce greater consumer demand</p> <p>Involve MOHURD, NDRC, MOF, CBRC and etc. to start research pilot on financing policies</p> <p>Coordinate efforts from the Governor/Mayor's level</p>	<p>6</p> <p>✓ Government to accelerate development as influential building end-user</p> <p>Organizational improvement in government agencies</p> <p>Education programs on general awareness</p> <p>Launch education programs to fill industry capability gaps</p> <p>Support EMC/ESCO industry and green building material industry</p> <p>Launch DSM pilot</p>
Existing building	<p>3</p> <p>✓ Accelerate energy efficiency quantification, audits & disclosure to government and large-scale public building</p> <p>City or provincial level construction bureau to develop overall policy frameworks and technical specifications</p> <p>Pilot Hong Kong model to form owners' cooperation to make decisions for the whole building</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Launch labeling system for existing buildings doing retrofiting</p> <p>Adopt more channels to experience sharing</p>		

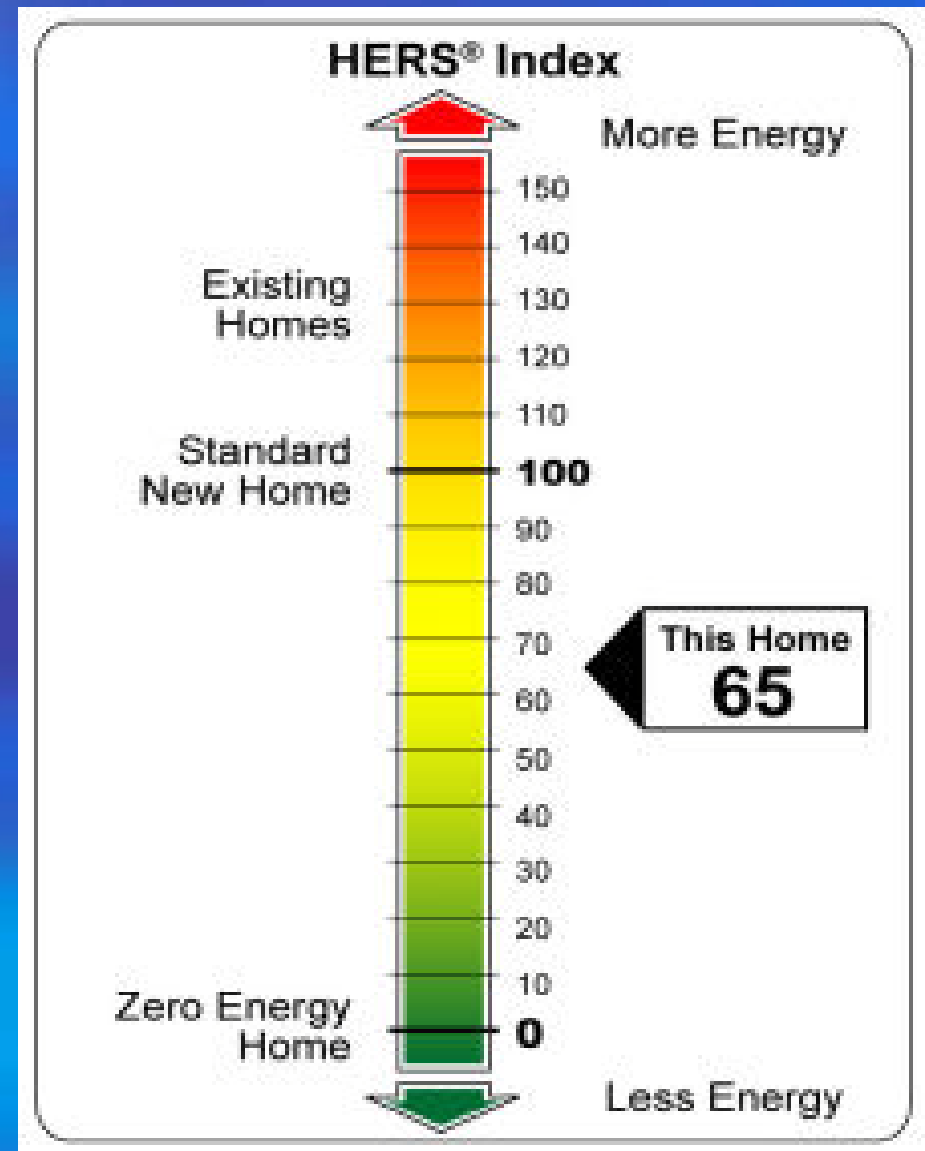
✓ Top 5 to advocate

Priorities for Improving Building Efficiency in China

1. Implement building labels at local levels for both commercial and residential buildings, existing and new, starting from government buildings.
2. Strengthen existing building codes, establish a revision cycle to make sure the codes continue, and strengthen enforcement and implementation.
3. Provide performance-based incentives and tax rebates to encourage new buildings go beyond building codes
4. Provide feasible financing mechanism to push existing building retrofits, including integration of building energy efficiency into demand-side management (DSM) programs

1. Implement Building Energy Labels

- **RESNET**: well established and recognized energy rating program for residential buildings
 - ENERGY STAR, USGBC, more than a dozen states
 - Accepted by IRS and DOE as a basis for tax credits for home energy efficiency
- **COMNET**: envisioned as a commercial-sector equivalent of RESNET
 - Establish a standard rule set for defining hypothetical reference buildings or systems against which the subject building or systems will be compared
 - Asset ratings: energy features built into the building, potential or “designed” energy performance rating of the building
 - Focus on the design-rating approach
 - Complement EPA’s ENERGY STAR for commercial buildings (metered value)



Shanghai Building Energy Label

建筑能效证书
Buildings Energy Efficiency Certification

RESNET
Residential Energy Services Network

建筑名称
建筑类型
建筑面积
竣工时间



能效总体评价



能效高 能效低

能效指数
88.1

能效等级
☆☆☆☆

可再生能源利用等级
☆☆☆☆

● 能效指数100表示，在标准运行工况下，与被评估建筑相对应的节能基准建筑的能效水平。

授权机构
AAA

评估机构
BBB

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20XX年XX月XX日

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负责人签名

证书编号：2007011号

China's National Building Energy Rating Guideline

NO. 000000000000

建筑能效标识

建筑能效标识



建筑能效测评等级证书

Jian zhu neng xiao ce ping deng ji zheng shu

建筑名称: _____

测评机构: _____

测评等级: ★★★★★

测评时间: 2008年12月(有效期至 年)

中华人民共和国住房和城乡建设部

二〇〇 年 月

建筑能效测评标识内容

建筑基本信息

建筑名称	XX综合楼
建筑类型	公共建筑
所属气候区	夏热冬冷地区
建筑所在地	XX市XX区XX路
竣工时间	2006年7月
占地面积	XX万平方米
建筑面积	XX万平方米
层数	地上24层;地下3层



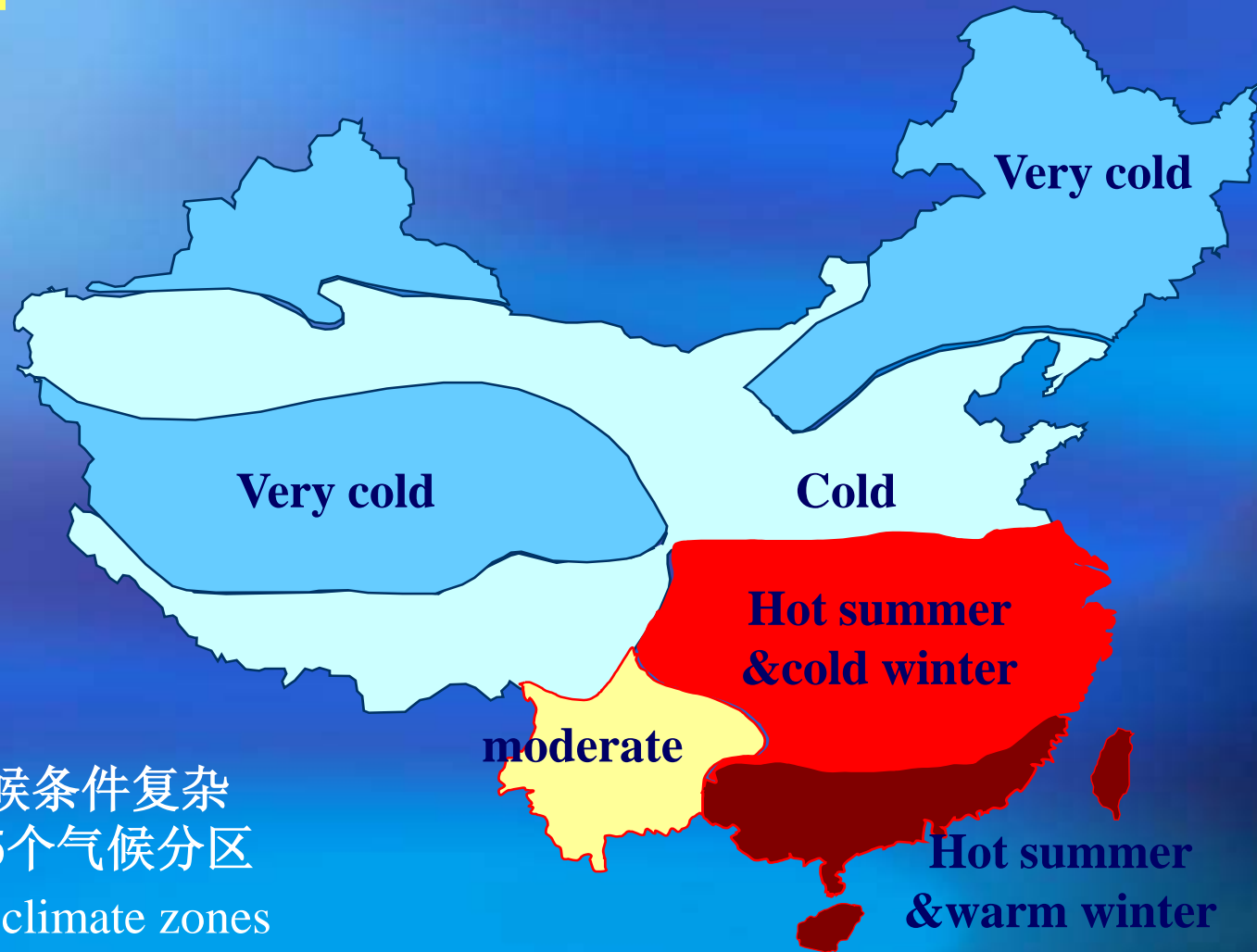
项目	规定值	选择项(加分)
单位面积能耗 空调能耗 表观 ≤ 1.02 kWh/m ² ·a	节能措施 节能措施 节能措施	可再生能源 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 自然采光与 通风设计 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 新型节能 技术和产品 应用管理 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
能效等级 (得分)	满足要求	70分

项目	规定值	选择项(加分)
单位面积能耗 空调能耗 表观 ≤ 1.02 kWh/m ² ·a	室内热舒适度 节能措施 节能措施	可再生能源 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 设备应用效率 新型节能技术 和产品应用管理 应用管理 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
能效等级 (得分)	满足要求	75分

Current Status

- Eight pilot cities
 - Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Chongqing, Wuhan, Changsha
- Four Provinces
 - Jiangsu, Shandong, Hebei, Shanxi
- No definition of the 1980 baseline building
- Only prescriptive language, no performance-based standard
- Primarily focus on space heating/cooling in the residential and HVAC+Lighting in the public buildings
 - No water heating, plug load, appliances, etc.
- Launched real-time energy auditing for government buildings in many cities
 - Evaluate local officials' performance
 - Part of government information disclosure
 - Set an example to promote energy efficiency
- Lack of government incentives and subsidies and R&D

2. Building Code Development and Implementation

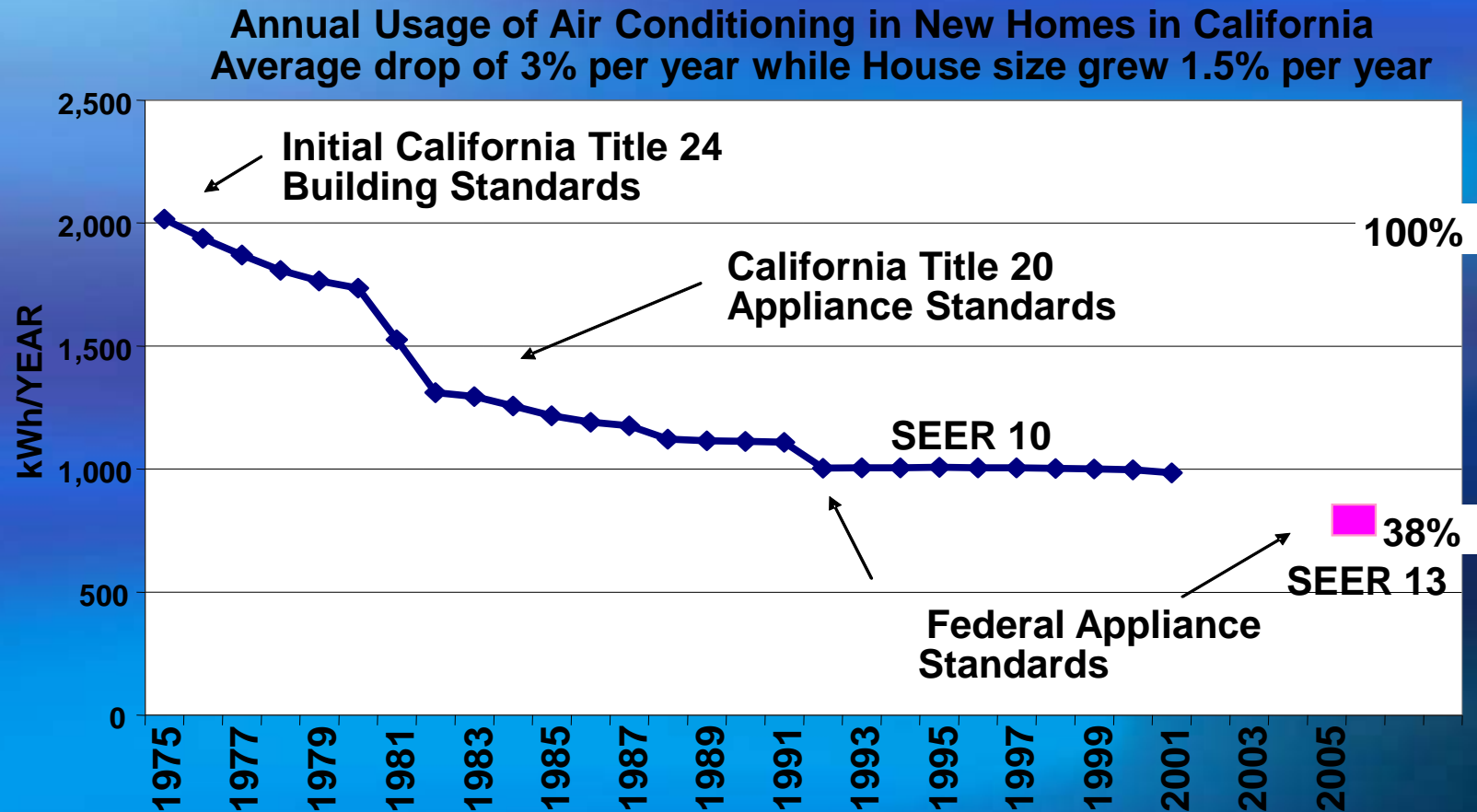


中国气候条件复杂
全国分5个气候分区

5 different climate zones

Continuous Improvement

- Codes should be updated on a regular basis to account for technological progress



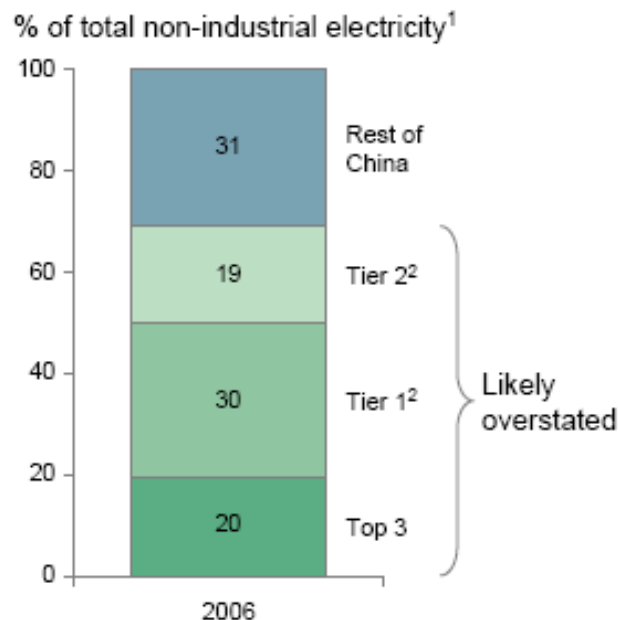
Compliance With an Energy Code Requires More Than Just Adoption

- Good information must be provided to building designers, the construction industry, and code enforcement officials
 - Updated versions of standards and supporting information
 - Updated compilation of interpretations
 - Design manuals showing how to construct buildings or building details that comply
 - Service providing immediate email or telephone responses to questions
- Information should also motivate the designers and enforcement officials on the importance of codes

Local Government is the Key

- Incentive: local government = 3 x central government
- EEB: Incentives for EE from local government is far less than central government

Top 3 cities account for <20% of China's non-industrial electricity use¹



- Building energy consumption in the top 3 cities accounts for less than 20% of national total building energy consumption
 - Shanghai
 - Beijing
 - Chongqing
- The top 3 lead the way in building energy efficiency efforts
 - Higher compliance level
 - Stronger enforcement with building code
 - Set up examples and test new policies
 - More international cooperation
- Other large cities (Tier 1) are typically a couple of years behind Top 3 in policy adoption
- To claim building efficiency “prize”, much broader geographic “penetration” is needed

Implementation Issues

- Frequent training of code officials, building designers in the construction industry has proven important in the U.S.
- Adequate budgets are needed for inspection: 100% inspection of all plans and of actual building construction are necessary. Labels can assist in implementation
- Labeling could be used as a compliance method, especially if the label is incorporated into financing rules

3. DSM Programs

需求侧管理计划

A Focus on Buildings

- DSM programs can make an immense contribution to energy balance, peak reliability, and high quality buildings.
- 需求侧管理计划对维持电力供应平衡，高峰期供电可靠性和高质量的建筑供电做出了很大贡献
- California Energy Commission projects savings of 7% in energy and 14% in peak power by 2013.
- 加州能源委员会预测，到2013年节能7%，峰值功率节能14%

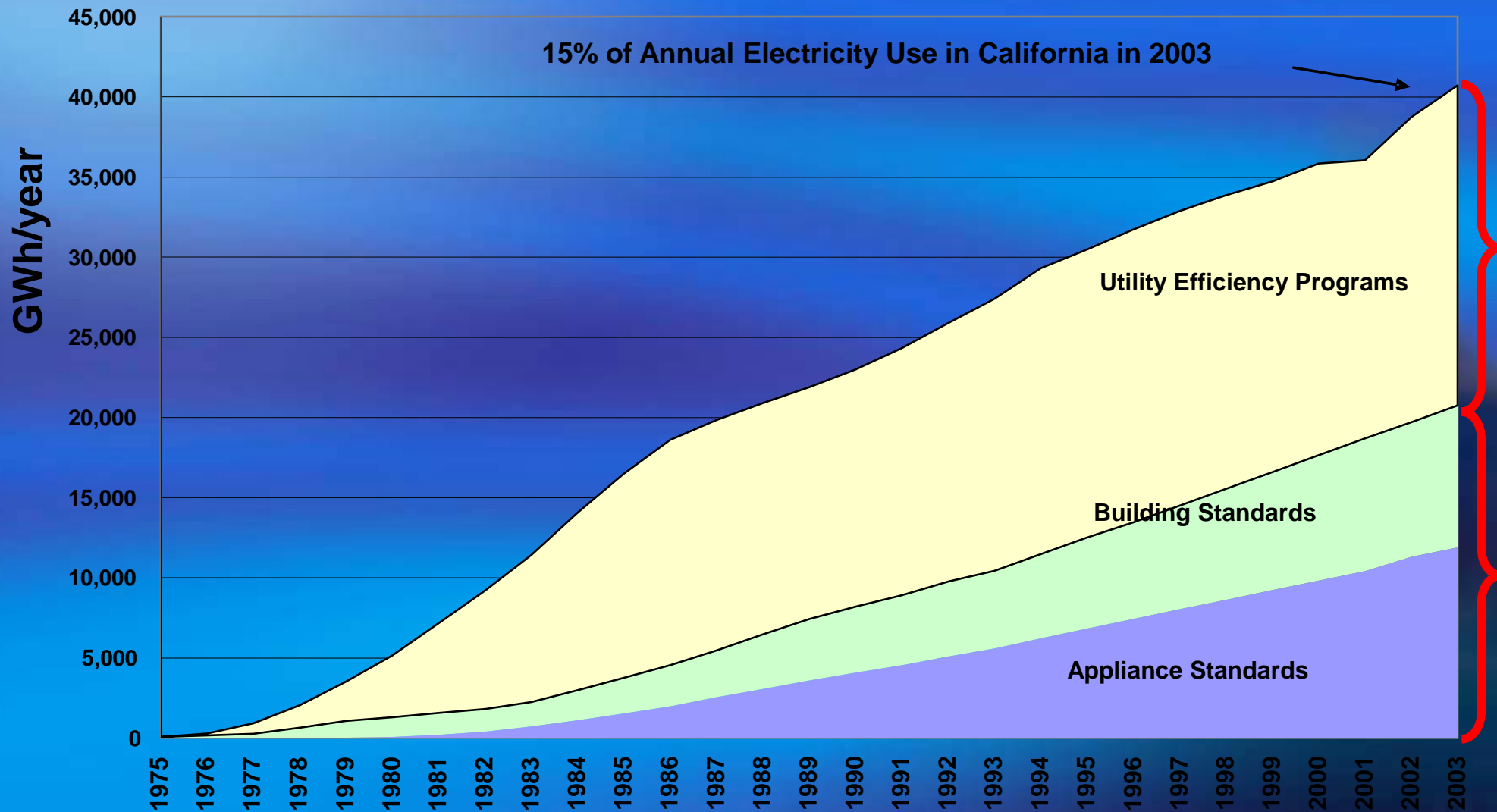
DSM Efficiency Programs Complement Energy Codes

- **Programs can encourage compliance with the code by motivating designers.** 项目可以通过对设计者的激励鼓励遵守法令的行为
- **Programs can encourage production of efficient equipment locally.** 项目能够鼓励当地高能效设备的生产
- **Programs can encourage compliance with China's codes and standards and efficiencies beyond the minimum in the code.** 项目能够鼓励中国新照明节能标准和超过最低能效标准的早期执行

Energy Efficiency DSM

- Utility-sponsored programs that use ratepayer funds to help customers upgrade to more efficient technologies such as commercial lighting, industrial motors and commercial and residential air conditioners.
- Uses tools such as rebates, investment incentives and energy audits
- Stringent monitoring and verification of energy savings

Efficiency Incentive Programs Can Greatly Increase Energy Savings



Major Efficiency Program Markets

能效项目的主要市场

- Greatest program opportunities and achievements in U.S. have been in:美国已经在下面领域获得很大的项目机遇和成就:
 - C&I and Residential New construction商业、工业和住宅新建筑
 - Existing commercial lighting, cooling and ventilation现存商业照明、空调和通风系统
 - Small commercial direct install lighting小的商业直接安装的照明设备
 - Industrial compressed air and drive power工业压缩空气和拖动动力
 - Residential appliances and lighting民用电器和照明

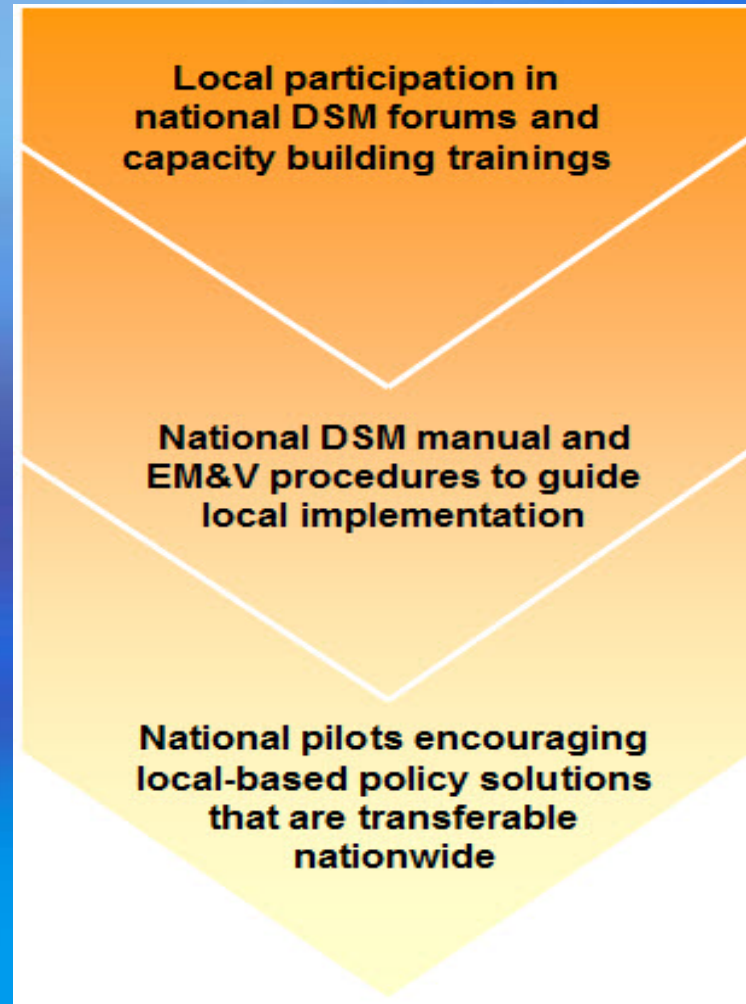
Successful Program Strategies

成功的项目策略

- Best programs use multi-pronged approach — no one strategy sufficient最好的项目使用多种途径— 单一的策略是不够的
 - Aggressive marketing and outreach (personal contact to all market actors)积极的营销和市场开拓 (与各个行业面对面接触)
 - Detailed and customized technical assistance详细的、定制的技术支持
 - Financial strategies including cash incentives and financing经济策略包括现金激励和融资
 - Upstream efforts to manufacturers, distributors, vendors, contractors不断努力与制造商、发行商、卖主和承包商合作

Best Practices for Developing Energy Efficiency Resources in China:

Central Government



Local Partners

THANK YOU

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