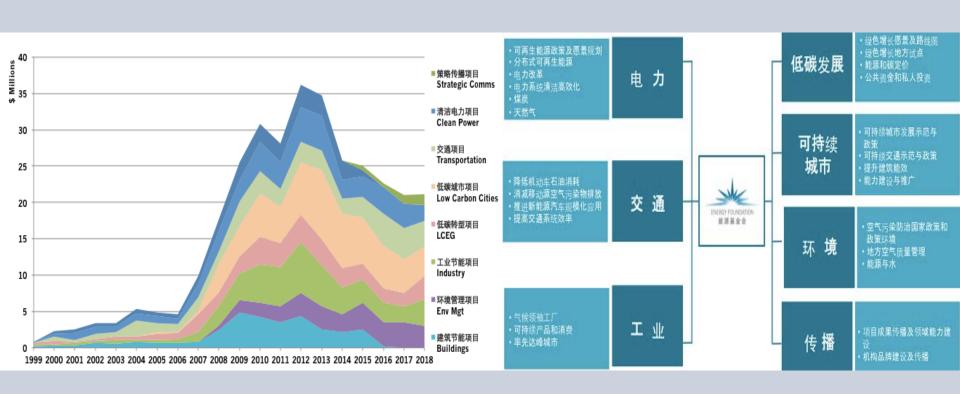




Our vision is to achieve prosperity and a safe climate through sustainable energy.

- b 1999年起在中国开展工作
- o 专业性非营利公益慈善组织
- o 通过推进可持续能源促进中国和世界的繁荣发展和气候安全
- o 项目领域: 电力、工业、交通、城市、环境管理、低碳转型、策略传播
- o 综合工作组:中国中长期低碳发展战略、一带一路、二轨合作、 空气质量、城镇化、电气化
- Launched in 1999 in China as a professional grant-making charitable organization
- 7 Programs: power, industry, transportation, cities, environmental management, low carbon economic growth, and strategic communications
- 6 Task Forces: Long-term strategy for Decarbonization, Belt and Road Initiative, Track II Cooperation, Electrification, Air Quality, and Urbanization



## 中国制冷能效项目(2018-2023) China Cooling Efficiency Project (2018-2023)

- 支持研究、发布和实施《国家绿色高效制冷行动方案》
- Support the research, launch and implementation of the Green Cooling Action Plan in China
- 为国家十四五规划、中国的国家自主贡献、《巴黎气候变化协定》和《蒙特利尔议定书》的履约提供支撑
- Integrate cooling efficiency into the 14th Five-Year-Plan and China's updated National Determined Contribution
- 支持制定和实施国际领先的制冷和空调设备能效标准
- Upgrade the MEPS of China's major cooling products to be world-class, and enlarge the numbers of MEPS to cover most of the cooling industry
- 提升超高效和环保型制冷空调设备的国内和国际市场占有率
- Improve the global market penetration of high-efficient and low-GWP cooling products





## 清洁绿色制冷助力全球可持续发展多重战略

## Clean Cooling are at the core to help achieve multiple high-level strategies for global sustainable development

- 在全球范围内,目前估计有36亿台在用制冷设备
- An estimated 3.6 billion cooling appliances in use globally today
- 如果要满足所有人的制冷需求(不仅仅是有能力承担的人),到2050 年,全球还需要140亿台制冷设备
- If cooling is provided for all who need it and not just those who can afford it – there would be a need for up to 14 billion cooling appliances by 2050
- 《基加利修正案》的实施,可避免本世纪末0.4度温升
- Phasing down HFCs can avoid up to 0.4 Celsius degree global warming this century
- 如果全球采取协调一致的行动推动节能和气候友好型制冷转型,未来 40年将避免4600亿吨温室气体的排放(以2018年为参考,相当于8年全 球排放量总和)
- The world can avoid the equivalent of 460 GtCO2e (roughly equal to 4-8 years of global emissions at 2018 levels) over the coming four decades through efficiency improvements and the refrigerant transition

Source: UNDP/IEA《制冷产业排放和政策综合报告》

## **GOALS**























# 双重策略 Dual Strategy 制冷的直接和间接排放 Direct and indirect emissions

联合国秘书长古特雷斯呼吁所有国家制定《国家制冷行动计划》,提供高效、可持续 的制冷方法,并为所有人提供疫苗、安全食品等基本的生命保护服务; 呼吁工业界采 取更加有力的具体行动。

气候友好型制冷剂取代氟氯烃和高温室效应氢氟碳化物 制冷剂

Redesign refrigerant-using appliances and equipment to replace current HCFC and high-GWP HFC refrigerants with more climate-friendly alternatives



大幅提升空调、制冷等设备的能效水平 Increase simultaneously the energy efficiency of AC, refrigeration and heat pump equipment



Stops harmful refrigerants from entering the market

Phases down HFC production and consumption

Aims to reduce CO2 emissions through affordable energy efficiency in cooling



Aims to replace legacy high-cost, high emission systems with lower cost cleaner technology



# 人人享有绿色制冷 Access to Cooling



1.1 billion people without access to cooling face increasing risks to their health and their productivity because they can't store fresh food, receive a safe vaccine, or find shelter in a heat wave.

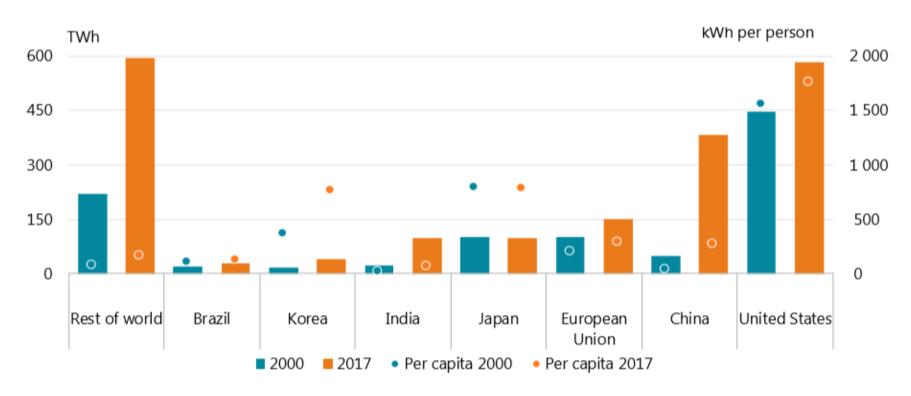




- ◆ 每年平均1.2万人死于高温炎热 12 000 estimated annual deaths from heat waves (WHO, 2014)
- ◆ 全球最热区域只有8%的人享有空调 8% people in hottest world regions possess air-conditioning (IEA, 2018)
- ❖ 10亿人生活在贫民窟 ~1 billion people living in slums (UN-HABITAT, 2018)
- ◆ 中国农产品冷链流通率不足50%,发达国家已经超过90% China's cold chain rate of agricultural products is less than 50%
- ◆ 中国农产品采后预冷率只有5%,美国为60-80% China's precooling rate for agricultural products is less than 5%
- ◆ 中国果蔬产品在"最先一公里"的损耗率 高达 15-25% The last mile loss rate fruit and vegetable products is about 15-25% in China (中冷联盟, 2021)

# 中国人均制冷拥有量远低于美国,不足日韩的一半 Per capita energy use for cooling in China is still substantially less than the United States and less than half that in Japan and Korea

Total Energy used and per capita for cooling in selected countries and regions, 2000-2017



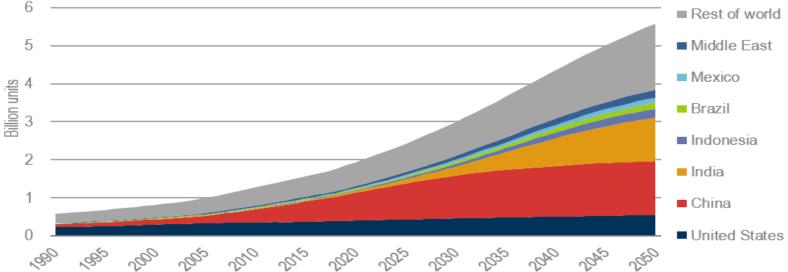
Source: IEA`

## 全球制冷需求的快速增长 Massive Growth in Demand

随着极端气候发生频率不断提高,全球空调需求还将增长三倍以上,增长最快的国家主要在印度、中国、印尼及其它的一些发展中国家。

Cooling demand rise when extreme climate, including heat wave, happens more often than before. AC Market continues to grow.

# Global air conditioner stock

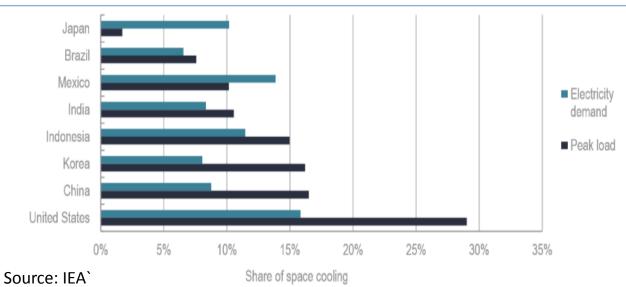


Source: IEA

## 制冷对电网的影响

### Cooling has a Significant Peak Load Impact

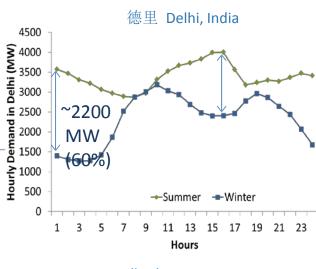
In 2016, the IEA estimates that space cooling accounted for around 10% of total electricity demand averaged across all countries



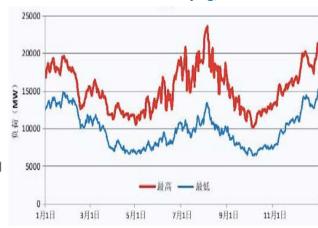
Notes: The share of cooling in national peak load has been calculated for the moment in the year at which the overall peak in total electricity demand occurs; the contribution of cooling to local peak load in towns and cities can be much higher.

如果把美国市场上现有的冰箱用70年代的冰箱替代,那美国需要立即修建70座火力发电厂

If today's refrigerators were replaced with 1970's refrigerators, the US would need 70 coal power plants immediately







Source: 中国政府网, 2019

在气候炎热的大城市,40-60% 的峰值电力供应与制冷相关

Cooling contribute to 40%-60% electrical demand in large- and medium-size cities

## 中国的机遇与挑战 Opportunities and Challenges

- 作为全球空调制造和消费大国,中国政策、法规和标准的成功实施,将推动全球市场向更高效的、更低全球温升潜势(GWP)的制冷设备转型。
- As the largest manufacturer and consumer of cooling appliances, China can make a significant role in driving forward market transition towards efficient and climate friendly cooling if policy and MEPS can be successfully implemented.
- 2019年6月中国国家发展改革委员会等七部委联合发布了《绿色高效制冷行动方案》。
- China Green Cooling Action Plan was launched in June 2019.
- 2020年5月中国生态环境部发布《消耗臭氧层物质和氢氟碳化物管理条例(修订草案征求意见稿)》,公开征求意见。这表明中国将把HFCs管控纳入管理框架。
- ODS and HFC Regulation was open to public comments in May 2020 by Ministry of Ecology and Environment, indicating China's move to regulate HFCs under the Montreal Protocol management framework.
- 2020年9月,习近平总书记在第七十五届联合国大会一般性辩论时发表讲话,表示中国将力争于2030年前实现碳达峰、2060年前实现碳中和。这是全球应对气候危机迈出的重要一步,中国的承诺将极大地鼓舞各国持续提升应对气候变化的雄心。
- As part of President Xi Jinping's speech to the United Nations General Assembly in September 2020, President Xi announced China's new commitments to address climate change of carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. These announcements are perhaps the biggest positive climate development globally since the 2015 Paris Agreement an is believed to greatly boost global climate ambition.
- 国际社会的推动:截至2021年4月1日,共有116个国家批准了基加利修正案;美国拜登政府于2020年底通过了《创新与制造法》、2021年1月签署"应对国内外气候变化危机"的行政命令,启动基加利修正案批约进程;国际能源署制冷报告(Future of Cooling)等。
- International efforts: 116 countries ratified the Kigali Amendment by April 1 2021; US is moving on the path of ratification by passing the AIM at the end of 2020 and signing the Executive Order on Tackling Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad in Jan 2021; International agencies and tanks predicting the future of cooling such as IEA.



## 发布绿色高效制冷行动方案 Launch China Green Cooling Action Plan

- ◇《中国绿色高效制冷行动方案》
- 满足人民对美好生活的不断追求,生活更加舒适
- Pursuit of high quality and more comfortable life
- 实现高质量发展和技术创新,促进产业转型升级
- Achieve high quality development, technology innovation and industry upgrade
- 人人享有绿色制冷,推动区域合作
- Access to cooling and boost regional cooperation
- 履行《巴黎协定》和《基加利修正案》,实现 2030年二氧化碳达峰,为全球气候变化治理的做 出积极贡献。
- Implement the Paris Agreement and the Kigali Amendment, achieve 2030 carbon peaking and contribute to addressing climate change





## 绿色高效制冷行动方案

## China Green Cooling Action Plan

#### 国家方案

国务院批准, 由七部委联合发布, 是中国制冷领域未来十年提升能效和制冷剂转型的中长期实施方案。

	2022	2030
主要制冷产品能 效水平	提升 <b>30%</b> 以上	比2022年 25%以上
绿色高效制冷产 品市场占有率	提高20%	提高 <b>40%</b> 以 上
年节电量	1000亿千 瓦时	4000亿千瓦 时
大型公共建筑制 冷能效提升		提升30%

- ◆ 中国第一个专门针对制冷的行动 方案
- ◆ 提升制冷能效,推动制冷剂转型
- ◆ 覆盖多个行业:建筑、冷链、园区、数据中心等

#### 5大主要任务

1. 强化标准引领



- 2. 提升绿色高效产品供给
- 3. 促进绿色高效制冷消费
- 4. 推进制冷改造
- 5. 深化国际合作

#### 保障措施

实施力度

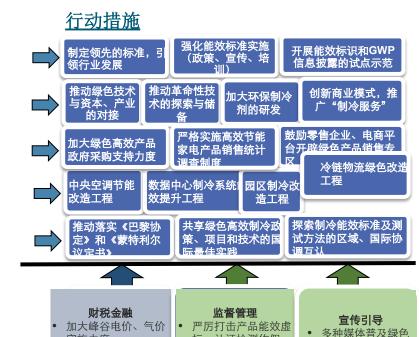
收政策

企业所得税抵免等税

引导银行业金融机构

支持绿色高效制冷生

产企业和改造项目融



标、认证检测作假

• 强化质量责任追究机

制,严格问责追责

息公示系统

完善监督抽查结果公

布制度,纳入信用信

消费知识

• 在全国节能宣传周

、全国低碳日、环

境日,举办形式多

样的主题宣传活动

12 ENERGY FOUNDATION CHINA

## 协同制冷能效提升和制冷剂转型

## Synergy of energy efficiency improvement and refrigerant transition

#### 能效 Energy Efficiency

- O 大幅度提高制冷产品能效标准水平,主要制冷 产品能效限值达到或超过发达国家能效准入要 求,一级能效指标达到国际领先。
- O 落实《绿色产业指导目录》,推动政策、资金向绿色产业倾斜。完善强化能效"领跑者"制度,树立行业标杆,引导企业生产更加高效的制冷产品。鼓励生产企业为工商用户提供按需定制、精准适配的绿色高效制冷系统,推动从"制造"向"产品/工程+服务"转变。
- O 完善节能环保产品政府采购制度,扩大政府绿色采购范围,加大支持力度。通过实施"节能补贴""以旧换绿"等措施,采用补贴、奖励等方式,支持居民购买绿色高效制冷产品、更新更换老旧低效制冷产品。
- O 加强制冷领域节能改造,重点支持中央空调节 能改造、数据中心制冷系统能效提升、园区制 冷改造和冷链物流绿色改造等重点示范工程, 更新升级制冷技术、设备,优化负荷供需匹配, 实现系统经济运行,大幅提升既有系统能效和 绿色化水平。

#### 制冷剂 Refrigerants

- O 加快制修订环保制冷剂产品标准和安全标准, 促进低GWP制冷剂的推广应用。鼓励协会、学 会、联盟等社会团体制定回收拆解和再利用等 方面的团体标准。扩大能效标识产品覆盖面, 在主要制冷产品能效标识上试行增加制冷剂 GWP等信息。
- O 引导企业加快采用低 GWP 制冷剂的空调生产线,加速淘汰HCFCs,限控HFCs的使用。鼓励企业创建绿色工厂,严格控制生产过程中制冷剂的泄漏和排放。
- O 加大环保制冷剂的研发,积极推动制冷剂再利用和无害化处理。
- O 加强良好操作培训,保障制冷设备的高效经济运行,有效防止安装、使用、维修、移机过程中制冷剂泄漏。
- O 利用国际金融机构的技术援助、低息贷款以及赠款资金,实施制冷能效提升和环保制冷剂替代。
- O 加大对制冷产品回收处理的监管,规范废旧制冷产品和制冷剂的回收、拆解和再利用。

## 制冷能耗迅速增长下的能效贡献

## China's cooling electricity use is to double in 2030

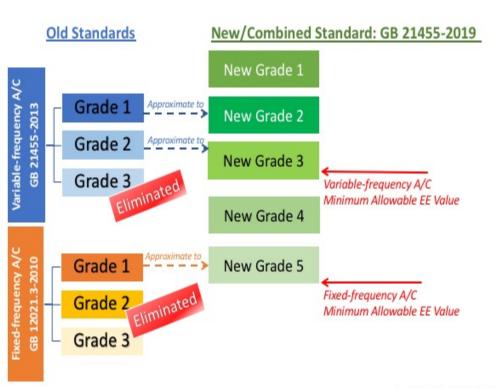
据预测,到2030年,制冷能耗相比2020年将翻倍;大幅提升制冷能效,可实现的累计节电量为22618亿度,约11.23亿吨二氧化碳当量。

It is estimated that electricity consumption is to double by 2030 compared to 2020 level. Substantial improvement of MEPS can yield in a cumulative electricity saving of 2.26 trillion kWh and an emission reduction of 1.1 billion Mt CO2 equivalent by 2030.



制冷空调五大行业耗电量(年度耗电量)和节电量(累计节电量) estimated electricity consumption (annual) and electricity savings (cumulative) by five major sectors (under the China GCAP scenario and the moderate scenario)

# 房间空调器新国标成为"史上最严"能效标准 The most stringent national MEPS for room ACs came into effect on July 1st, 2020

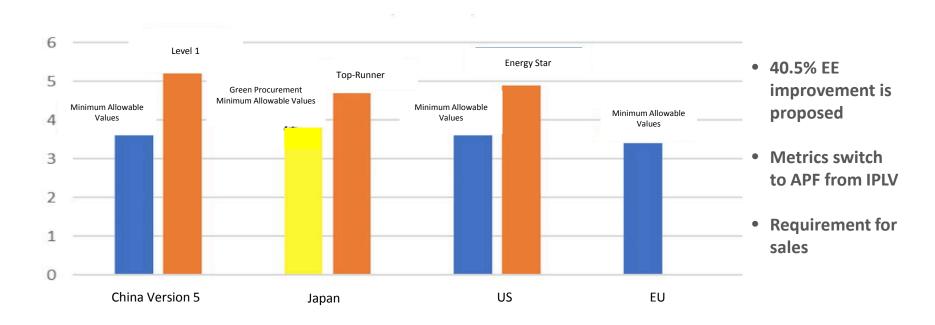


- 定频空调能效标准和变频空调能效标准的 合并,加快了房间空调器产业的变频化进程
- The merge of MEPS for fixed-frequency AC and variable-frequency AC has accelerated China's transition towards high-efficiency variable-frequency room AC.
- 伴随房间空调器新能效标准的制定和生效, 较低GWP值的HFC-32制冷剂消费量大大 提高,而高GWP的HFC-410A制冷剂的消 费比例相对下降
- Low GWP refrigerant HFC-32 has increased while the consumption of high GWP refrigerants HFC-410A has relatively declined as a result of the enforcement of new RAC MEPS

Source: Energy Foundation China

# 多联机能效标准引领行业发展 Improving ambition of VRF MEPS leads the high quality development of VRF industry

- Complete the review by TC 20 at the end of December 2020
- Submit the final revision to STC for final approval in early 2021



Source: CNIS

# 高效制冷节能改造项目纳入中央预算内投资生态文明建设专项资金支持范围

Central Government Budget launched the Subsidy Program for Cooling Retrofit Project

中央空调 支持在公共机构、大型公建、地铁、机场等重点领域更新淘汰低效设备,运用智能管控、管路优化、能量回收、蓄能 蓄冷、自然冷源、多能互补、自然通风等技术实施改造升级

**数据中心** 加强在设备布局、制冷架构、外围护结构等方面的优化升级,鼓励使用液冷服务器、热管背板、间接式蒸发冷却、 行级空调、自动喷淋等高效制冷系统,因地制宜采用自然冷源等制冷方式

**园区制冷**支持有条件的地方选择商业聚集区、高校园区、集中行政中心、休闲度假区等制冷需求大、负荷集中的园区,整体设计供冷改造方案,探索采用供冷服务托管、按冷量计量收费、制冷需求和能效性能保障合同等商业模式

**冷链物流** 在农产品、食品、医药等领域支持冷链物流龙头企业集中更换绿色高效冰箱、冷藏陈列柜、商用冷柜、冷藏车、冷 库等制冷设备和设施,建立能耗管控中心,运用物联网、温(湿)度精准控制等技术,实现成本和腐损率双降

资源高效利用,助力打好全市污染防治攻坚战。(张国安)



1030万元,北戴河挪宝能源有限公司北戴河区天琴湾、老干部局等6个项目的地源热泵空调、供热工程获得中央资金165万元。

## 展望 Outlook

- O 未来十年是中国制冷行业加速清洁转型的关键阶段。30-60碳达峰和碳中和目标,以及基加利修正案为加快这种转变建立了新的约束条件和市场预期。
- O 2020-2030 are the most critical time-window for cooling sector in china
- O 随着经济和城镇化发展,以及生活水平的提高,人们对制冷的需求在未来仍将快速增长。扩大绿色 高效的产品的供给,满足国内低碳消费的理念和需求,
- O Economic development, urbanization and improving livelihood will drive rising cooling demand in the future. Increase green supply, incentivize low carbon consumption and needs.
- O 发挥标准的引领作用,大幅提升制冷产品的能效水平,同时积极推动HCFCs、HFCs等制冷剂的转型。
- O Improving MEPS as an effective tool to substantially boost energy efficiency of cooling appliances meanwhile advance refrigerant transition with HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down.
- 及提高高效、环境友好型制冷产品的出口。全球应对气候变化措施将深刻影响和改变资本流向。
- O increase export of more efficient and low GWP cooling products. Global climate resilience strategy will deeply impact and change the capital flow.
- O 积极研发低碳环保技术,探索基于自然的解决方案、零碳制冷技术、一站式能源管理、需求响应等创新性技术和模式。
- O Encourage R&D of green technologies, explore natural based solutions and net-zero technologies, one-stop energy management, energy demand response, and other innovative technologies and models.
- O 推动双多边国际合作,在制冷政策、标准、技术、最佳实践方面加强交流与合作,促进区域间制冷和空调标准的协调互认。
- O Promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation, increase exchanges and cooperation in cooling policies, MEPS, technologies and best practices, promote regional standard harmonization.



# Thank you!

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