



GREEN BUILDING POLICY AND PROJECT IN INDONESIA



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and Conservation (EGEE&C 41)
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Outline:

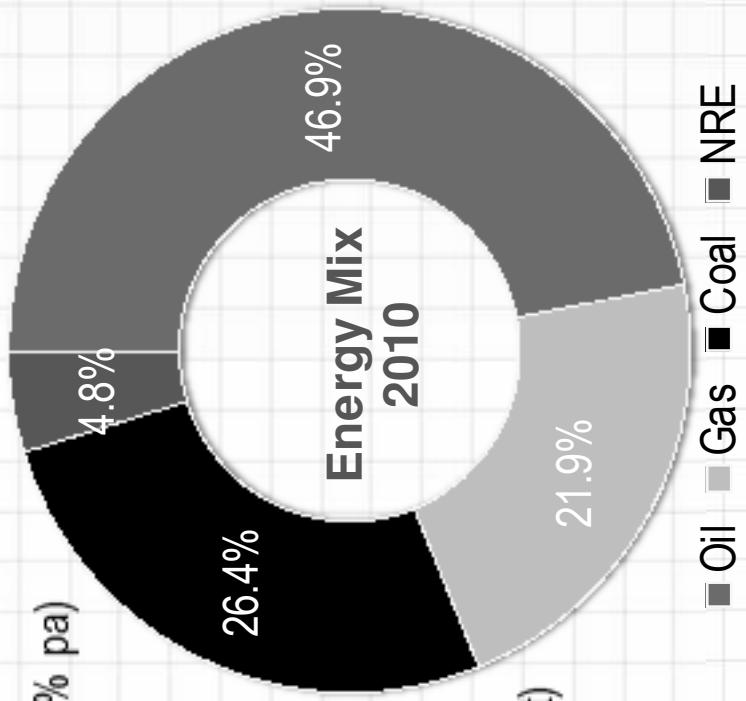
- Background
- EE&C Policy
- Green Building Development

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

Fact

- High growth energy consumption 7% pa (GDP 5%-6% pa)
- High dependency on Fossil Energy (> 95%)
 - Oil 47%
 - Low Renewable Energy use (< 5%)
 - Low access to modern energy (Elect. ratio 73%)
- Low energy efficiency, high energy intensity
 - Energy elasticity 1,6 (Japan < 1)
 - Large subsidy for fossil energy (20% national budget)
 - Unproductive use



Impact

- Depletion of natural resources
- Energy security at risk
- High CO₂ emission, global warming and climate change

ENERGY RESERVES AND PRODUCTION

NO	NON FOSSIL ENERGY	RESOURCES (RS)	INSTALLED CAPACITY (IC)	RATIO IC/RS (%)
①	②	③	④	⑤ = 4/3
1	Hydro	75,670 MW	5,705.29 MW	7.54
2	Geothermal	28,543 MW	1,189 MW	4.17
3	Mini/Micro Hydro	769.69 MW	217.89 MW	28.31
4	Biomass	49,810 MW	1,618.40 MW	3.25
5	Solar Energy	4.80 kWh/m ² /day	13.5 MW	-
6	Wind Energy	3 – 6 m/s	1.87 MW	-
7	Uranium	3,000 MW (e.g. 24,112 ton) for 11 years*	30 MW	1.00

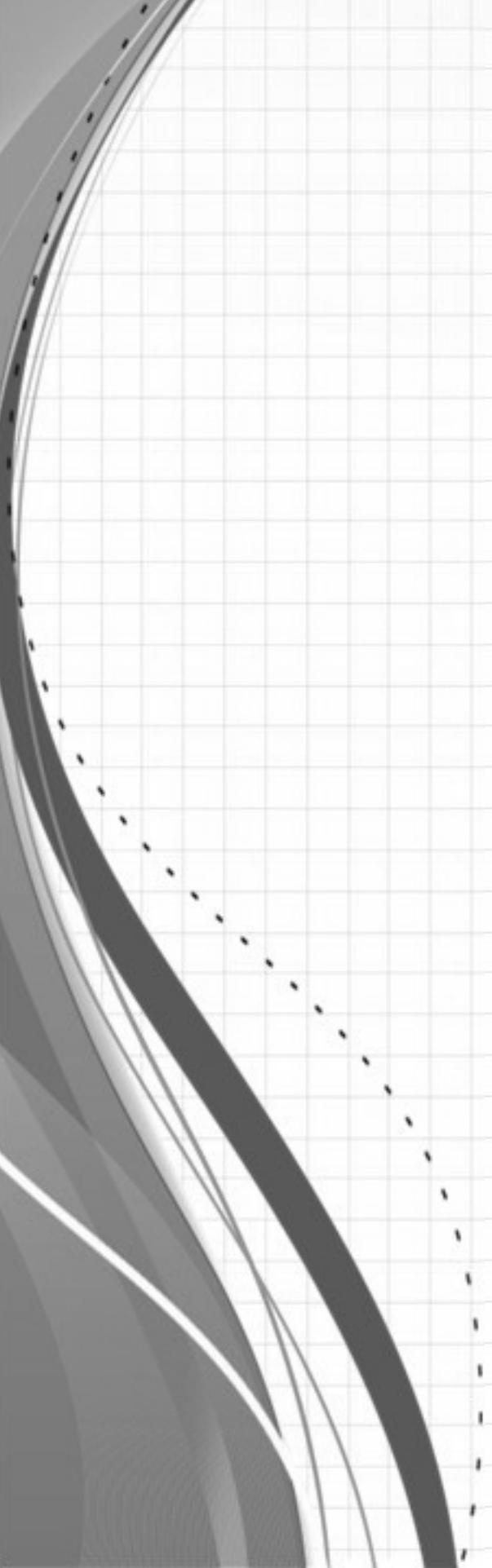
*) only in Kalan – West Kalimantan

NO	FOSSIL ENERGY	RESOURCES (SD)	RESERVES (CAD)	RATIO SD/CAD (%)	PRODUCTION (PROD)	RATIO CAD/PROD (YEAR)*
①	②	③	④	⑤ = 4/3	⑥	⑦ = 4/6
1	Oil (billion barrel)	56.6	7.99 **)	14	0.346	23
2	Gas (TSCF)	334.5	159.64	51	2.9	55
3	Coal (billion ton)	104.8	20.98	18	0.254	83
4	Coal Bed Methane/CBM (TSCF)	453	-	-	-	-

*) with assumption there is no new found; **) Cepu Block is included

POTENTIAL OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

Sector	Potential of EC	Target of EC Sectoral(2025)	Share of Final Energy Consump. (2009)	Total Target of EC (2025)
Industry	10 – 30%	17%	41%	6,9%
Commercial	10 – 30%	15%	5%	0,7%
Transportation	15 – 35%	20%	37%	7,4%
Household	15 – 30%	15%	13%	2%
Others (ACM)	25%	-	4%	-
Total			100%	17%



EE&C POLICY

TRANSFORMATION PARADIGM OF NATIONAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT

ENERGY SUPPLY SIDE MANAGEMENT



**Supplied by Fossil Energy,
at any cost**

(Subsidize)

**Renewable Energy as an
alternative**

**Inefficient Sectoral
Energy Demand:
Household
Transport
Industry
Commercial**

**Efficient Sectoral
Energy Demand:
Household
Transport
Industry
Commercial**

**Maximize the supply and
utilization of New
Renewable Energy, with
Avoided Fossil Energy
Costs
(DIVERSIFICATION)**

**Fossil Energy
as balancing factor**

Current condition:

1. Energy use has not been efficient
2. Energy demand are met with fossil energy at a cost of whatever and even subsidized
3. Renewable energy as an alternative only
4. Renewable energy sources that are not utilized is wasted God's gift

Future Condition:

1. Minimize the energy use
2. Maximize the provision and utilization of renewable energy, at least with the price of fossil energy avoided cost, if necessary, subsidized
3. Fossil energy is used as a counterweight
4. Fossil energy sources are not utilized as a legacy for their children and grandchildren / exported

NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO REDUCE GHG EMISSION

- President Commitment on G-20 Pittsburgh and COP15 To reduce the GHG Emission in 2020
- Presidential Regulation No. 61 & 71 Year 2011

Own efforts and international support

41%
(26%+15%)

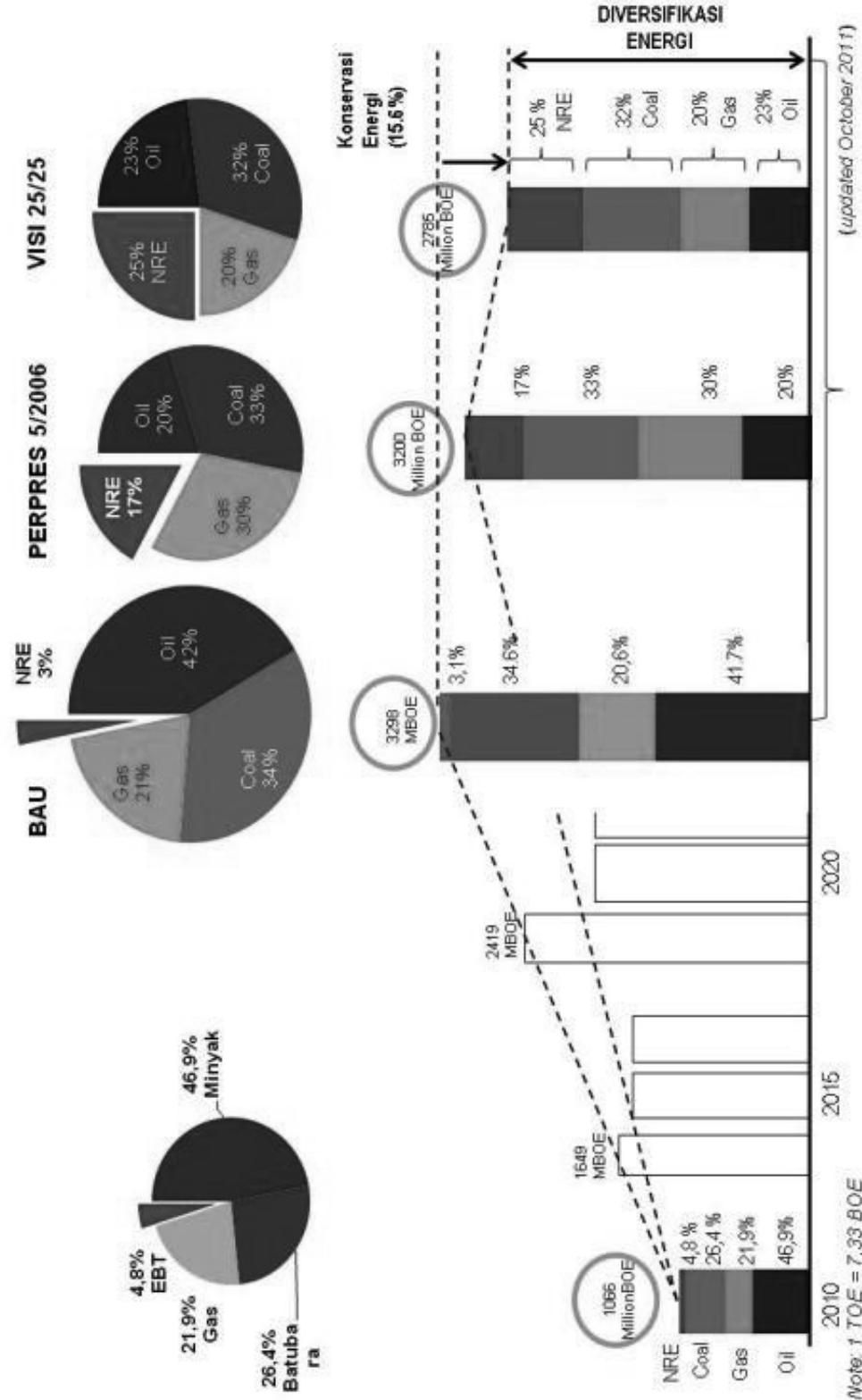
26%
(767 mln Ton)

Own efforts

Forestry, Peat Land, Agriculture (680 million ton)
Energy Sector (30 million ton)
Industry and Transportation (9 million ton)
Waste (48 million ton)

Through the development of new renewable energy and implementing energy conservation by all sectors

ENERGY POLICY



- Concern: Availability (Security of energy supply), Affordability (Infrastructure availability), Acceptability (willingness to pay)
- The future direction of energy policy is to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, especially petroleum;
- Energy policy rests on three pillars: Intensification, Diversification and Conservation;
- Commitment to reduce emissions by 26% - 41% in 2020 mainly Diversification of Energy and Energy Conservation



GREEN BUILDING DEVELOPMENT



REGULATION ON EE&C IN BUILDING SECTOR

- Law No. 28/2002 on Building;
- Law No. 30/2007 on Energy;
- Gov. Regulation PP 70/2009 on Energy Conservation;
- Ministry of Energy & MR Reg. 14/2012 on Energy Management;
- Jakarta Governor Regulation 38/2011 on Green Building;
- Ministry of Manpower Reg. 321 and 323/MEN/XII/2011 on Standard Work Competence for Energy Manager;
- Ministry of Manpower Reg. 614/MEN/IX/2012 on Standard Work Competence for Energy Auditor;
- National Standard for Commercial Building:
 - Energy Audit Procedure, SNI 03-6196-2011;
 - Lighting, SNI 03-6197-2011;
 - Building Envelope, SNI 03-6189-2011;
 - HVAC System, SNI 03-6190-2011;

GREEN BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

- **Institution:**
 - Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (efficient building)
 - Ministry of Public Work (green building)
 - Local Government - DKI Jakarta (green building in Jakarta)
 - Green Building Council Indonesia – GBCI
- **Main Programs:**
 - Mandatory on Energy Conservation (MEMR);
 - Green Building Program in Jakarta (Jakarta Government);
 - Greenship, rating system(GBCI);

MANDATORY ENERGY CONSERVATION

- Mandatory Energy Conservation for large energy consumer → Industry and Commercial Building (≥ 6000 toe/year):
 - Appoint energy manager;
 - Design energy efficiency program;
 - Conduct regular energy audit and implement the recommendation;
 - Report the energy conservation implementation;
- Support Program:
 - Energy manager (training and certification);
 - Energy auditor (training and certification);

• Energy
Conservation for
Companies more
consuming more
than 6000 TOE

Article 12
(GR 70/2009)

RELATED PROGRAM TO SUPPORT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDING

- Energy Audit through partnership program;
- Pilot project;
- EE Guidelines for building;
- Local government action on green building;
- Greenship (Indonesia certification on green building)



PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM ON ENERGY AUDIT

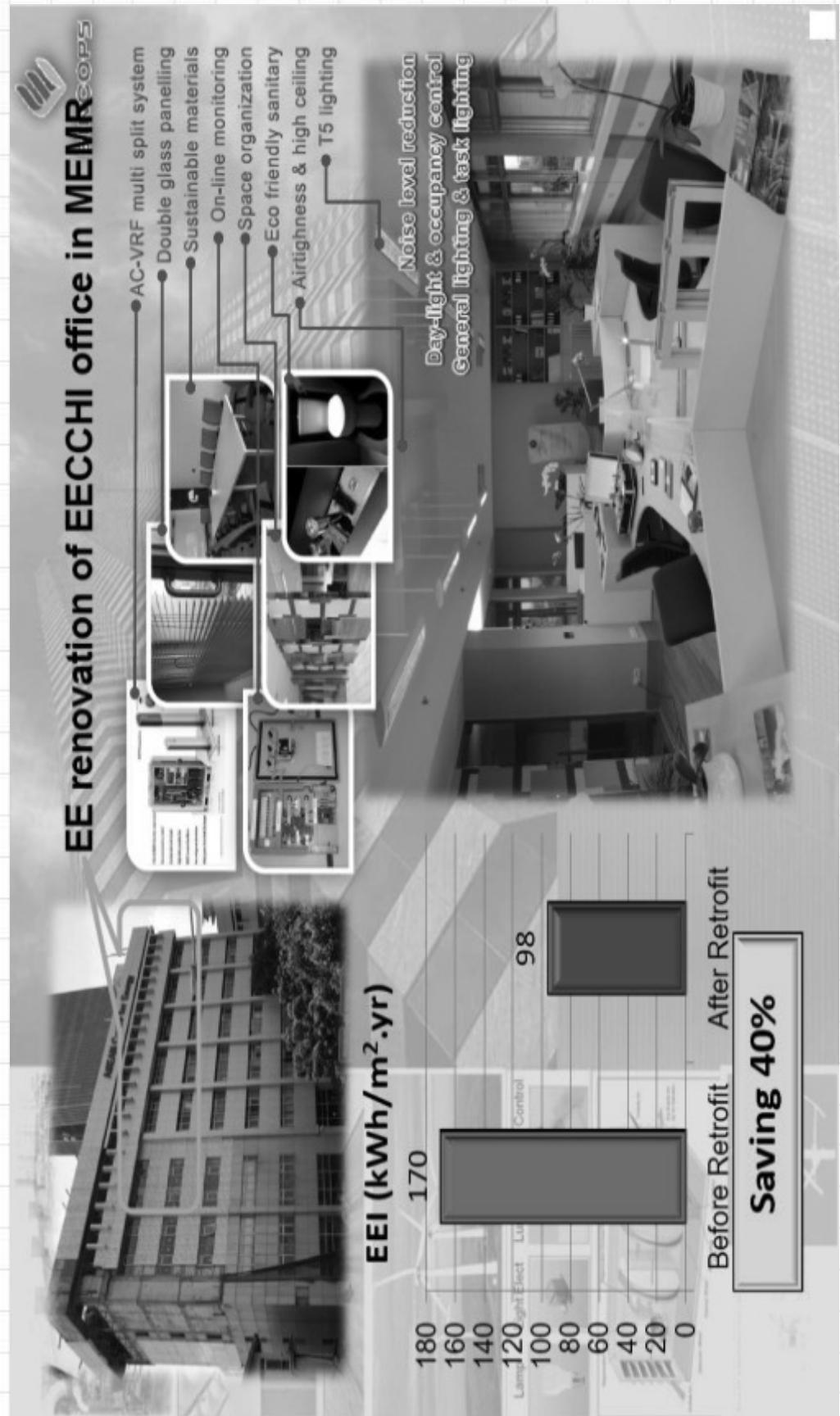
YEAR	2003	2004	2006	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012
BUDGET	- (PT. PLN)	- (PT. PLN)	Rp. 2,4 Miliar (APBN)	Rp. 25 Miliar (APBN)	Rp. 4 Miliar (APBN)	Rp. 20 Miliar (APBN)	Rp. 22 Miliar (APBN)	Rp. 18 Miliar (APBN)
PARTICIPANTS	5 industry dan 6 building	3 industry dan 6 building	21 industry dan 11 building	138 industry dan 62 building	16 industry dan 24 building	105 industry dan 55 building	125 industry dan 70 building	115 industry dan 65 building
TOTAL OF SAVING POTENTIAL	78,4 GWh = Rp. 50,8 Miliar = 70,6 Kilo Ton CO2	14, 8 GWh = Rp. 6,9 Miliar = 13,32 Kilo Ton CO2	40,7 GWh = Rp. 40,4 Miliar = 36,6 Kilo Ton CO2	519 GWh = Rp. 289 Miliar = 467,1 Kilo Ton CO2	34 GWh = Rp. 23,8 Miliar = 30 Kilo Ton CO2	725 GWh = Rp. 450 Miliar = 645 Kilo Ton CO2		
TOTAL OF ENERGY SAVING ACHIEVEMENT	34,4 GWh = Rp. 22,2 Miliar = 40 Kilo Ton CO2	14,1 GWh = Rp. 8,2 Miliar = 12,7 Kilo Ton CO2	30,1 GWh = Rp. 19,9 Miliar = 27,1 Kilo Ton CO2	307 GWh = Rp. 168, 8 Miliar = 276,3 Kilo Ton CO2	15 GWh = Rp. 10,7 Miliar = 13,6 Kilo Ton CO2	175 GWh = Rp. 110 Miliar = 157 Kilo Ton CO2		

Rp. 18
Miliar
(APBN)

1000000000000

- Energy savings are generally obtained from energy saving measures that recommendation is no cost and low cost (management)
- There are opportunities to achieve greater energy savings if recommendations medium cost and high cost are also implemented
- Some of recommendation is not yet implemented because of limited funding

PILOT PROJECT EFFICIENT BUILDING



EE GUIDELINES FOR BUILDING SECTOR



Buku Pedoman Energi Efisiensi
untuk Desain Bangunan Gedung di Indonesia

Energy Efficiency Guidelines
for Building Design in Indonesia



1 Pengembang dan Pemilik Bangunan Gedung



2 Technical Design Guide



3 Case Studies



Developer & Building Owner

EE Technical Design Guidelines

Case Study

GREEN BUILDING PROGRAM (JAKARTA PROVINCE)

Governor Regulation 38/2011 Green Building -- Mandatory	Existing Building (10000-50000 m ²)	New Building (10000-50000 m ²)	Green Building Certification Voluntary - GBCL
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Criteria for New building:

- Energy efficiency;
- Water efficiency;
- Air quality;
- Land and waste management;
- Management of building during construction;

Criteria for Existing building:

- Energy efficiency and conservation
- Water efficiency and conservation
- Air quality
- Management operational of building

• Enforcement regulation:

- Through building permit and/or certificates feasibility of building;
- New/existing building which are not comply with Jakarta green building criteria, are not be allowed to continue;

GREENSHIP

Indonesia Rating System for Green Building

- GREENSHIP Rating System, an assessment tool developed by the Green Building Council of Indonesia (GBCI) to determine whether a building can be declared eligible certified "green building" or not;
- GREENSHIP certification program organized by the Commission GBCI Rating credible, accountable and integrity;
- The preparation of this GREENSHIP supported by the World Green Building Council, and implemented by the Commission rating of GBCI.





GREENSHIP AS A RATING SYSTEM IS DIVIDED INTO SIX ASPECTS

1. Appropriate Land Use (Appropriate Site Development / ASD)
2. Energy Efficiency & refrigerants (Energy Efficiency & Refrigerant / EER)
3. Conservation of Water (Water Conservation / WAC)
4. Source & Cycle Materials (Materials & Cycle Resources / MRC)
5. Air Quality & Leisure Air (Water Indoor Health & Comfort / IHC)
6. Environmental Management Building (Building & Environment Management)

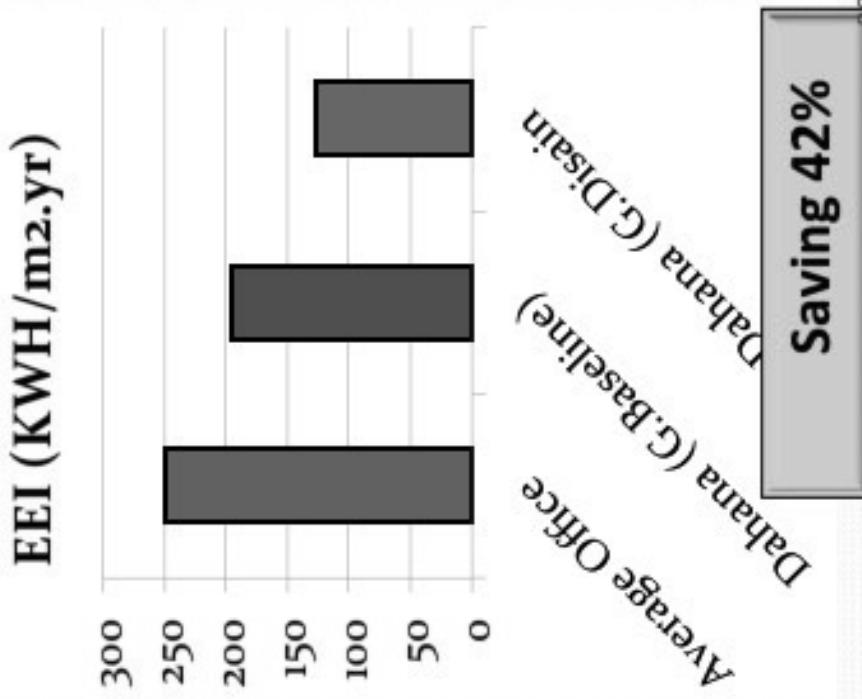
Recognition Achievement:

- Platinum
- Gold
- Silver
- Bronze

GEDUNG PT Dahana

New Building

- Air Conditioning and Ventilation → Building Management System, Temperature Control, Environmentally-friendly chillers and refrigerant

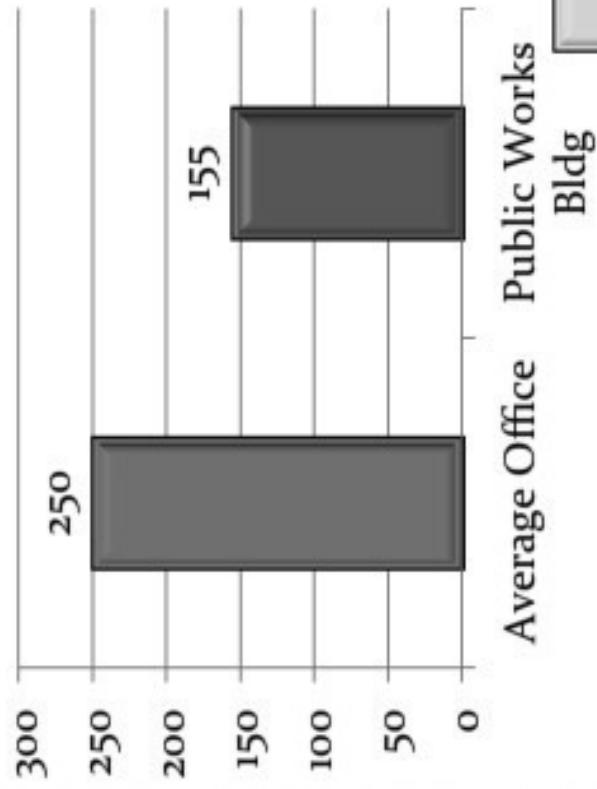


First GB based of NB Greenship – Platinum



Public Works Ministry Office

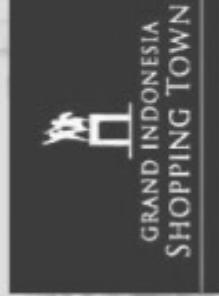
EEI (KWH/m².yr)



Design Recognition : PLATINUM

Saving 38%

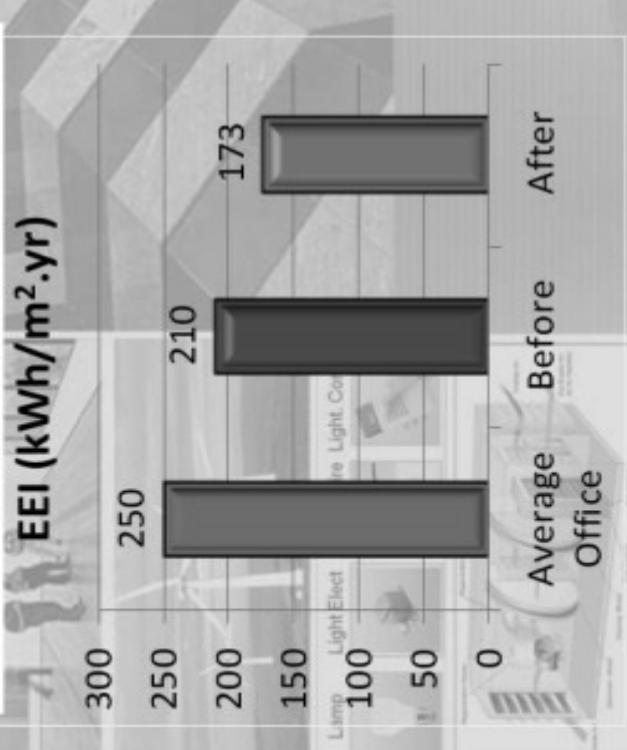




Existing Building



PLATINUM
GREENSHIP Existing Building
Achieved: 21 Desember 2011



Saving vs Ave : 30%
Saving vs Previ : 18,6%



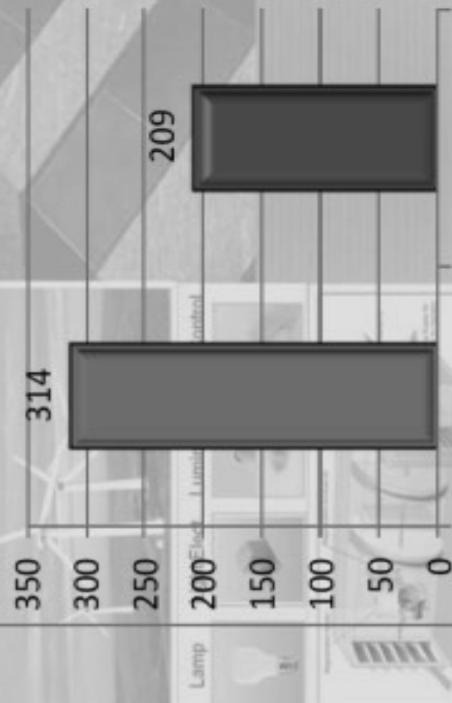
ITSB Campus



Design Recognition Award
GREENSHIP New Building
Dated: 1 Desember 2011



EEI (kWh/m².yr)

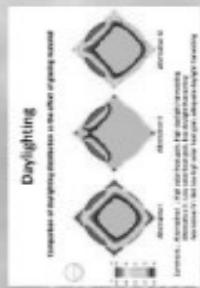


Saving 33.4%

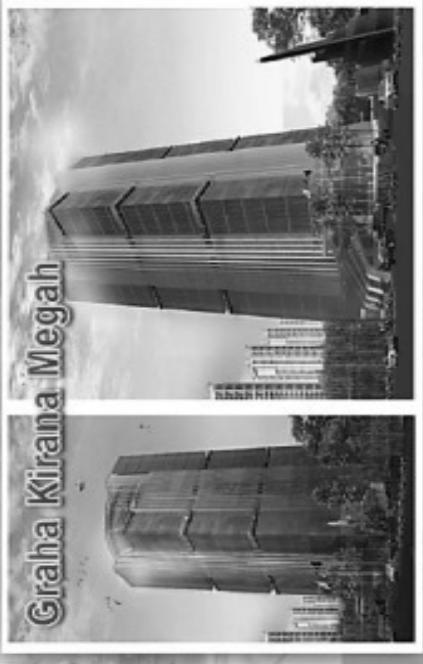
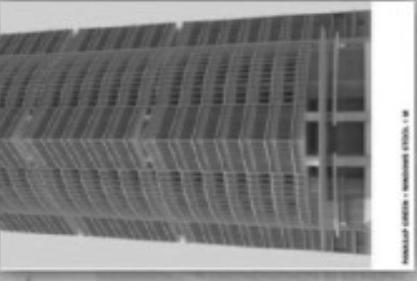
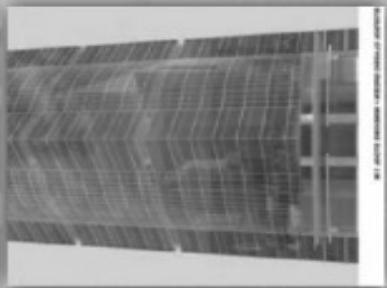
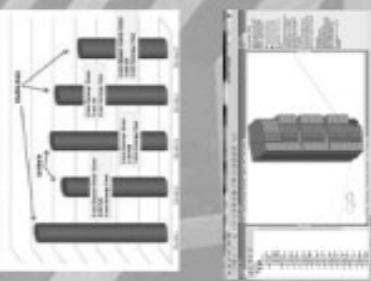
ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MEASURE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (saving 33.35%)• ENERGY EFFICIENCY BY USING NATURAL LIGHTING, TAKING BUILDING ENVELOPE INTO OTIVY ACCOUNT, REDUCE ENERGY USING
SITES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GREENING AREA AND MIND THE ALBEDO SETTING• STORMWATER MANAGEMENT• BICYCLE PATH, PARKING AND SHOWER FOR BICYCLE USER
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MEASURE ENERGY CONSUMPTION• WATER EFFICIENCY BY USING GREEN WATER FIXTURES & RAINWATER HARVESTING
MATERIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• USING MATERIAL : ISO 14001 OR EQUAL, REGIONAL MATERIAL (PRODUCE IN AREA THAT NOT MORE THAN 1000 KM RADIUS)• FUNDAMENTAL REFRIGERANT AND NON ODS USAGE
INDOOR HEALTH & COMFORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CO₂ MONITORING AND FRESH AIR INTAKE• LOW VOC FOR PAINT, NOT USING MATERIAL THAT CONTAIN FORMALDEHIDE, ASBESTOS, MERCURY AND STYROFOAM
BUILDING MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PROPER COMMISSIONING• WASTE MANAGEMENT
COST ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• COST ANALYSIS BETWEEN GREEN BUILDING VS STANDARD BUILDING• PAYBACK PERIOD ANALYSIS = 7,7 YEARS



Platinum - Target EINOPS
Design Recognition Award
GREENSHIP New Building
Dated: Nov 2012



Parameter	Observation 1 from Pauselli et al. (2006)	Observation 2 from Pauselli et al. (2006)	Observation 3 from Pauselli et al. (2006)	Observation 4 from Pauselli et al. (2006)	Observation 5 from Pauselli et al. (2006)	Observation 6 from Pauselli et al. (2006)
Progenitor mass (M _⊙)	5.7	4	4	4	4	4
Age at explosion (yr)	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Mass loss rate (M _⊙ yr ⁻¹)	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Mass loss fraction	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001



Saving 45.3%



PRASSETIWA MULYA BUSINESS SCHOOL



Platinum - Target
Design Recognition Award
GREENSHIP New Building
Dated: Dec 2012



EINCOPS

Platinum - Target

Design Recognition Award

GREENSHIP New Building

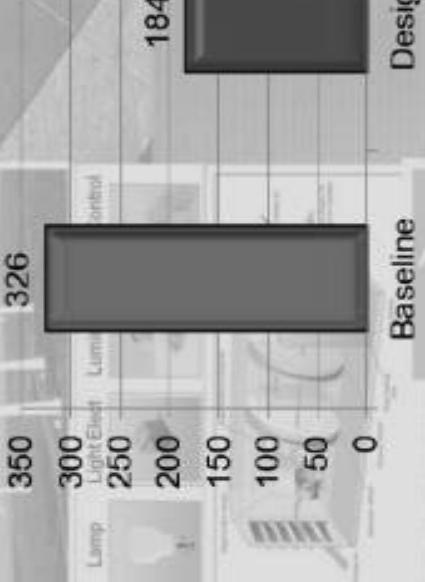
Dated: Dec 2012



ITEM NAME	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NAME	DESCRIPTION
1. CLEAR GLASS	INDUSTRIAL	1. CLEAR GLASS	INDUSTRIAL
2. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	2. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL
3. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	3. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL
4. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	4. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL
5. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	5. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL

ITEM NAME	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NAME	DESCRIPTION
1. CLEAR GLASS INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	1. CLEAR GLASS	INDUSTRIAL
2. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	2. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL
3. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	3. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL
4. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	4. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL
5. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL	5. SUPER SILVER	INDUSTRIAL

EEI (kWh/m².yr)
326



Saving 43.6%

Design

Baseline

Financial Summary

Category	Value
Savings (\$, per month)	\$2,634
% savings (from initial value)	18%
Annual Savings (\$, per year)	\$31,568
Dynamic Payback (based on monthly and instance savings over 20 yrs)	3.5

Financial Summary

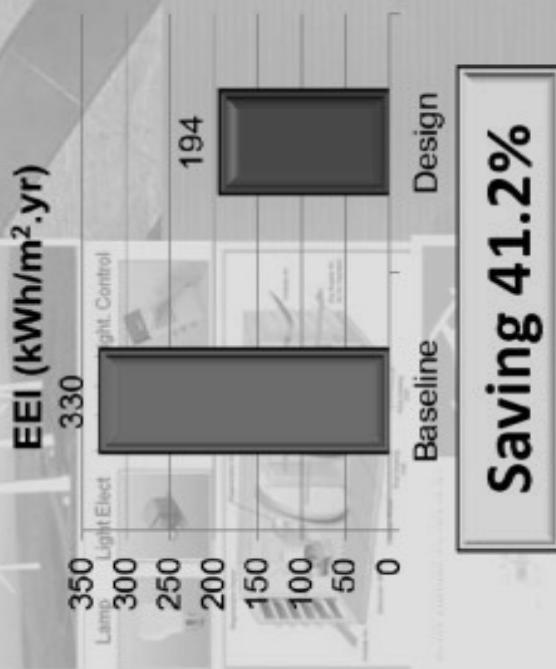
Category	Value
Total Initial Investment	\$2,495,858
Annual Savings	\$31,568
Payback Period	7.9 years
Estimated Life Span	20 years

Financial Summary



Kantor Pusat Pan Brothers

Platinum - Target
Design Recognition Award
GREENSHIP New Building
Dated: Dec 2012



Saving 41.2%



四百九





SAFETY
SECURITY
ENVIRONMENT

Thank You!



MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
DIREKTORAT GENERAL OF NEW, RENEWABLE ENERGY, AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

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www.ebtke.esdm.go.id

www.energiterbarukan.net

www.konservasienergi.net