

Beijing's municipal administration plans relocation to new Passive House area

Cooperation meeting memo for official buildings built to the Passive House Standard

Darmstadt, Germany/Beijing, China. Government representatives of the Management Office of Beijing Sub-centre Project (MOBSP) visited the Passive House Institute to sign a meeting memo on cooperation. The municipal administration of Beijing is planning to build two large government buildings in the Beijing sub-centre, each with an area of 40,000 square metres. The Passive House Institute will provide quality assurance in an advisory capacity and through certification.

A new city is being developed near Beijing with buildings that consume less energy and therefore lead to lower CO2 emissions. "The Chinese government is committed to energy efficient construction and the experiences gained in Germany," says Dr. Wolfgang Feist, Director of the Passive House Institute. "It is very gratifying that the advantages of the Passive House Standard are being recognised here also."



Signed a meeting memo on cooperation in Darmstadt: Director of the Passive House Institute, Dr. Wolfgang Feist (l.) and government representative of Beijing Sub-centre Project, Chen Hongda.. © Passive House Institute

A significant percentage of the global construction activity is taking place in China. Chinese architects and engineers are currently receiving training at the Passive House Institute, who will then be able to design and build highly energy efficient buildings in their country.

A number of model buildings has already been built in China, which show that a Passive House building also works in the relevant regions. In the last few years, the Passive House Institute has been examining how Passive House buildings in various climates should be designed and have then developed solutions adapted for the local climatic conditions.

General information

Passive House

A Passive House is a building that does not require any conventional building heating on account of its excellent thermal insulation. Such buildings are called "passive houses" because a major part of their heating demand is met through "passive" sources such as solar radiation or the waste heat from occupants and technical appliances. A Passive House thus consumes about 90 percent less heating energy than existing buildings and 75 percent less energy than an average new construction.

Passive House & COP22 in Marrakesh 2016

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) explicitly mentions Passive Houses as a key possibility to increase the energy efficiency of buildings and thus reduce global warming, => see "The Emissions Gap Report 2016", pages 32 + 35.

http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/10016/emission_gap_report_2016.pdf

Pioneer project

The first Passive House in the world was built in Darmstadt-Kranichstein (Germany) 25 years ago by four private homeowners on their own personal initiative. Ever since the homeowners moved in with their families in 1991, these terraced houses have been regarded as a pioneer project for the Passive House Standard. With its newly installed photovoltaic system, the world's first Passive House now utilises renewable energy and received the Passive House Plus certificate for this reason.

Passive House and renewable energy

The Passive House Standard can be combined well with on-site renewable energy generation. Since April 2015, the new building classes "Passive House Plus" and "Passive House Premium" have been available for this supply concept.

Pictures for editorial purposes: www.flickr.com/photos/passive-house-institute

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