Low-Carbon Energy Supply Policies for APEC China

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Outline

- 1. The present situation of China's energy
- 2. Challenges faced by China in accelerating the development of low-carbon energy supply
- 3. The roles of low-carbon energy in China's energy supply
- 4. The constraints faced by China in promoting low-carbon energy supply
- 5. The policies and measures to promote lowcarbon energy development

1. China's energy in 2009

	Unit	production		Consumption			
		Ammount	Growth rate	Ammount	Growth rate	E lasticity in tern of GDP	
Total	Gtce	2.80	5.8	3.10	6.3	0.724	
Coal	Gt	3.05	8.8	3.02	9.2	1.057	
Oil	Mt	189.00	-3.1	380.00	7.1	0.816	
Natural gas	Gcm	85.17	6.1	88.70	9.1	1.046	
E lectricity	TWh	3714.65	6.3	3697.30	6.2	0.713	
Which of: thermal	TWh	2982.78	10.2				
Hydro	TWh	615.64	-3.3				
Nuclear	TWh	70.13	2.5				

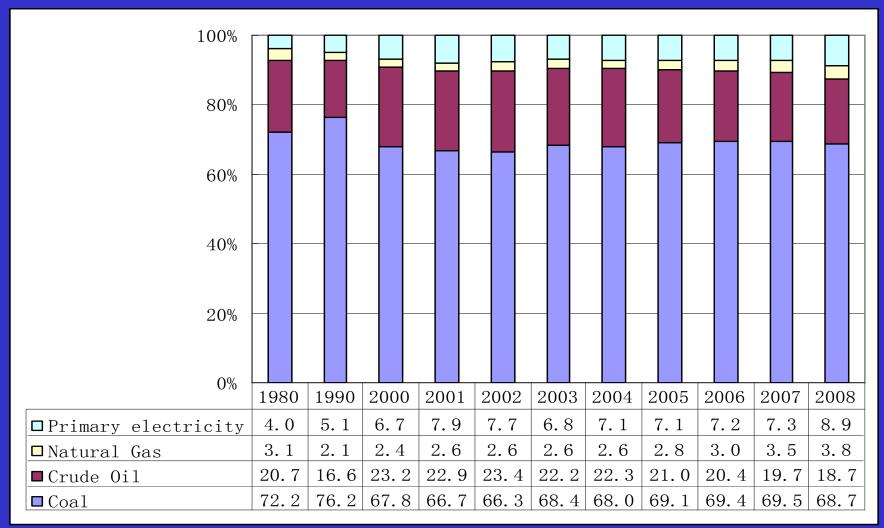
The energy intensity in terms of GDP decreased 2.2%.

1. China's low-carbon energy in 2008

		Unit	energy , TWh	energy, k tce/a.
1. power generation	GWh	186.87	395	210740
Hydro	GWh	171. 52	563.3	202780
Wind	GWh	12. 17	14.8	5330
PV	GWh	0.15	0. 22	80
Biomass	GWh	3	7.5	2550
2. bio-gas			14	9995
household	k wells	30		
project in large scale		1600		
3. heating	$M m^2$			28303
salar heater	M	125		25000
salar cooker		0.45		103
geothermal	$M m^2$	40		3200
4. bio-fule	Mt	1.65		1550
total				250590

The energy intensity in terms of GDP decreased 2.2%.

1. China's energy consumption breakdown by source



2. Challenges faced by China in accelerating the development of low-carbon energy supply

- Insufficient evaluation on renewable energy resources: solar energy, wind, biomass.
- Backward R& D of technologies, poor capacity of innovation, and weak industrial system of domestic technologies.
- imperfect market system.
- Inharmonious of policies and institutions.

3. The roles of low-carbon energy in China's energy supply

- To guarantee China's energy security
- To improve energy efficiency
- To protect energy environment
- To remove poverty and develop economy

4. The constraints faced by China in promoting low-carbon energy supply

- •High cost of low-carbon energy development and utilization;
- •Long distance of energy delivery, hydro power from west to east;
- •Insufficient prophase jobs : resources survey and research, pre-feasibility study
- •Scattered policies to encourage development
- •Immature technology and market system »

5. 1 The policies and measures to promote low-carbon energy development

Legal and institutional guarantee

- •"Law on Renewable Energy" was become effective on Jan. 1st, 2006, Five fields accelerates the development of wind power, they are: overall targets, connect grid compulsively, classified tariff, cost share and special development fund.
- •Medium and Long term development plan for renewable energy in China, it was issued in Sep., 2007.
- •A series regulations on renewable energy development on licensees, prices, etc.
- •Department of renewable energy: it was established in August of 2008.

5. 2 The policies and measures to promote low-carbon energy development

Reasonable targets by 2020:

- •15% of non-hydrocarbon energy;
- •Original targets. Wind power 30 GW; biomass 24GW; PV 1.8 GW; bio-fuel: 10 Mt; nuclear power: 40 GW; hydro power: 300 GW
- •Potential update targets. Wind power: 120-150 GW; Nuclear power: 65-70 GW

5. 3 The policies and measures to promote low-carbon energy development

Governmental Support for the basal jobs:

- •Resource survey
- •Prophase technical development: R & D, equipment;
- •Finance and taxation

International cooperation:

- Technological transfer
- •CDM



Thank you for your attention!