Session2-2: Electricity Interconnection in the APEC Region: Barriers and Opportunities

Electricity Interconnection in Northeast Asia: Barriers and Opportunities, a Chinese Perspective"

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Outline

- 1. China's energy and electricity development
- Opportunities of Electricity Interconnection in Northeast Asia
- Barriers of Electricity Interconnection in Northeast Asia

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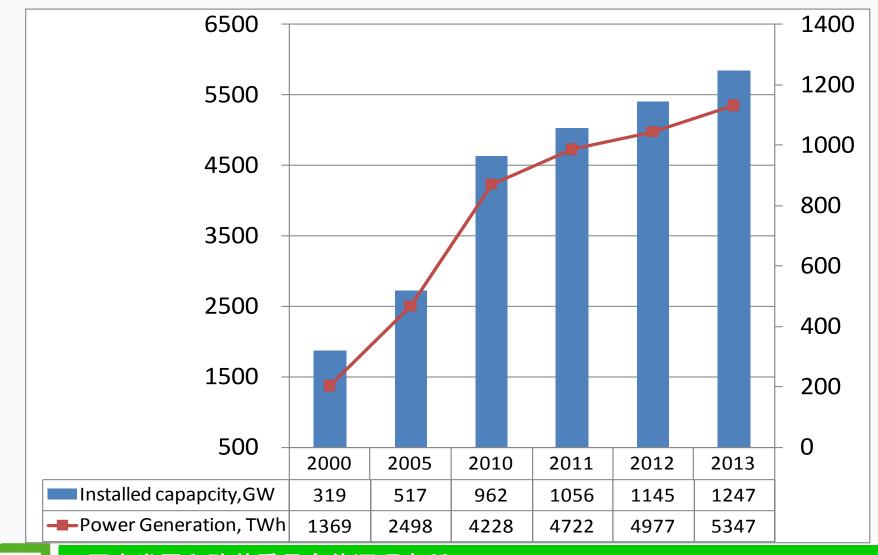
China's energy present situation



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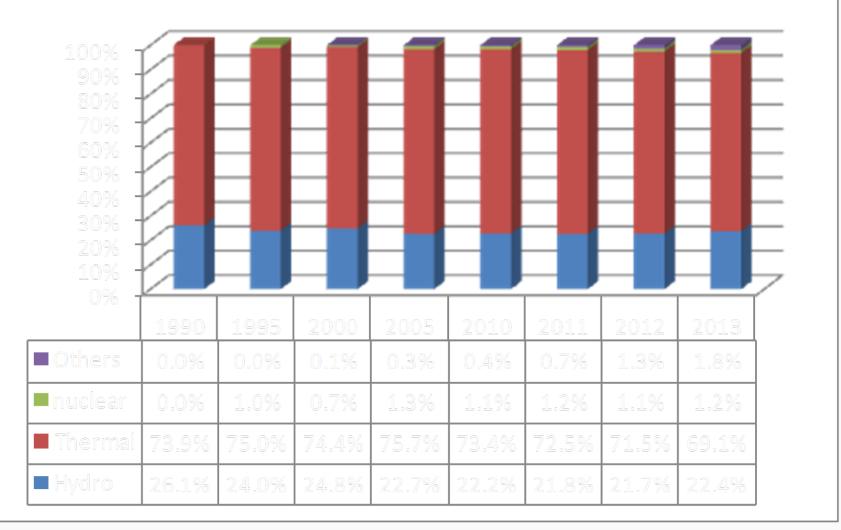
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China's power capacity and generation



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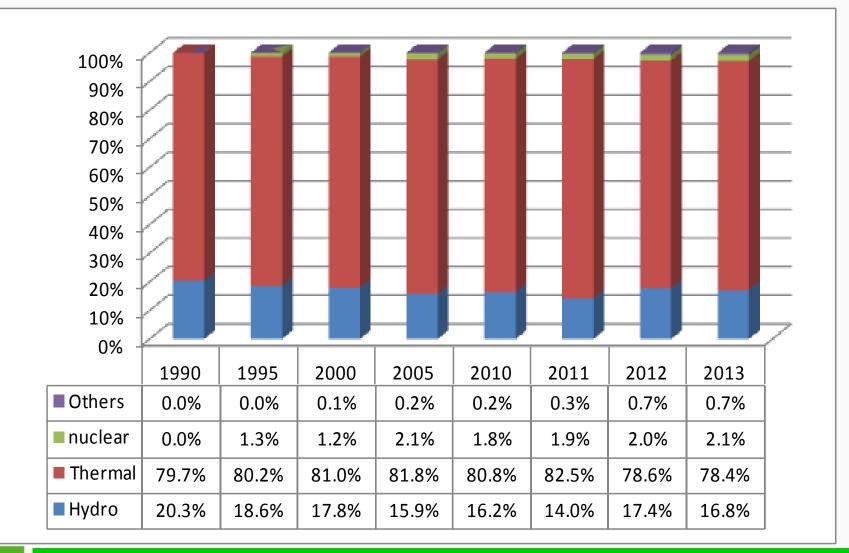
China's power capacity breakdown by source



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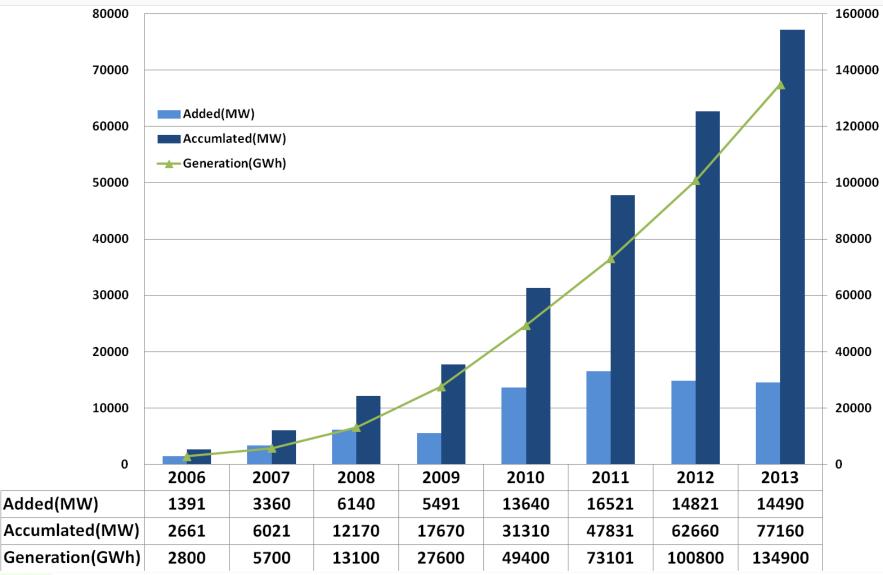
China's power generation breakdown by source



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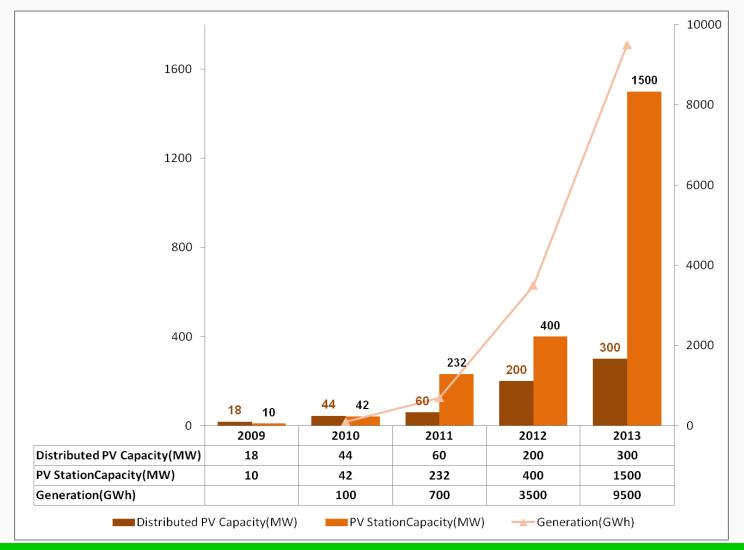
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Wind installation and generation in China



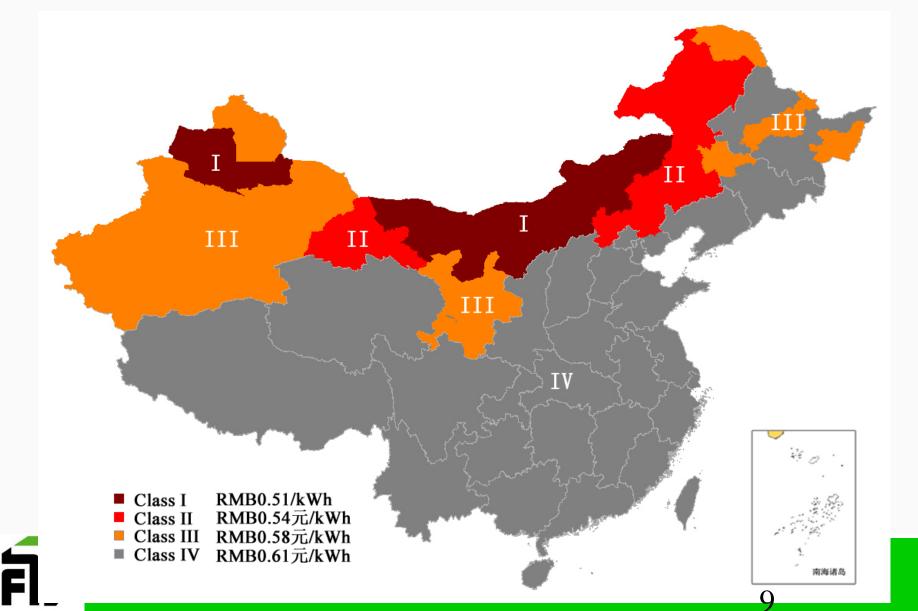
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PV Installation and Generation

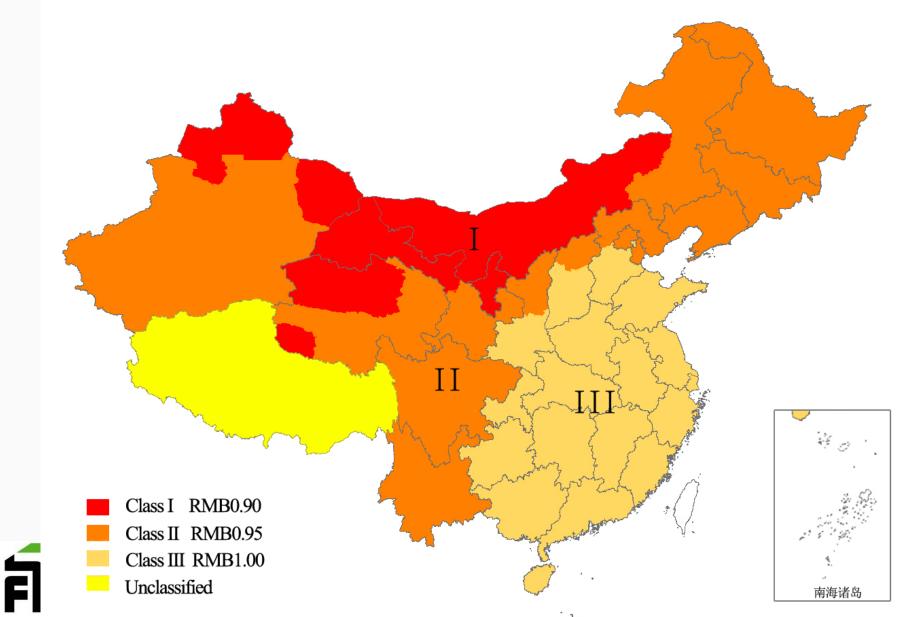


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Wind power feed-in tariff



PV feed-in tariff



Chinese continent benchmark tariff (yuan/kWh) by Province



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Target of China's energy development

Detail Targets:

- Proportion of non-fossil energy in total primary energy consumption in 2015 : 11.4%;
- Energy consumption intensity during 2010-2015: -16%;
- CO₂ emission intensity during 2010-2015: -17 %
- Energy consumption in 2015: 4 Gtce.

2. Opportunities of Electricity Interconnection in Northeast Asia

- Market: the resource and market complementary, Russia and Mongolia are rich of resources, included hydro power, coal, natural gas and wind power, they will be the supplier; the electricity demand in China, Korea and Japan are huge, they will be the users.
- Environment: electricity sources mainly are hydropower and renewable electricity, they are beneficial to protect air and eco environment and to response to climate change.
- Present situation of electricity interconnection : Chinese grids have interconnected with Russian, DPRK, and has electricity trade with the countries.



3. Barriers of Electricity Interconnection in Northeast Asia

- Political factor: political trust among the members in NEA.
- Market and supply security: load curve of electricity demand and supply is inconsistent; the seasonal electricity. Proportion of the renewable energy?
- Cost: it will be higher than the benchmark tariff in user's area, the negotiation will be difficulty.
- Technology: There is no precedent in submarine cable of UHV DC transmission. How to unify electric standards ?
- Implementation: Which international or countries will lead or push the progress?

Conclusion

There are some uncertainties in electricity interconnection in NEA, we should study thorough in the aspects included electricity balance, security, load characteristics, technologies, cost, environmental impact etc.

The prospect is very beautiful, very long road!



Thank you for your kind attentions!

