

Sixth meeting of the Task Force on Regional Cooperation



## Country Presentations: China

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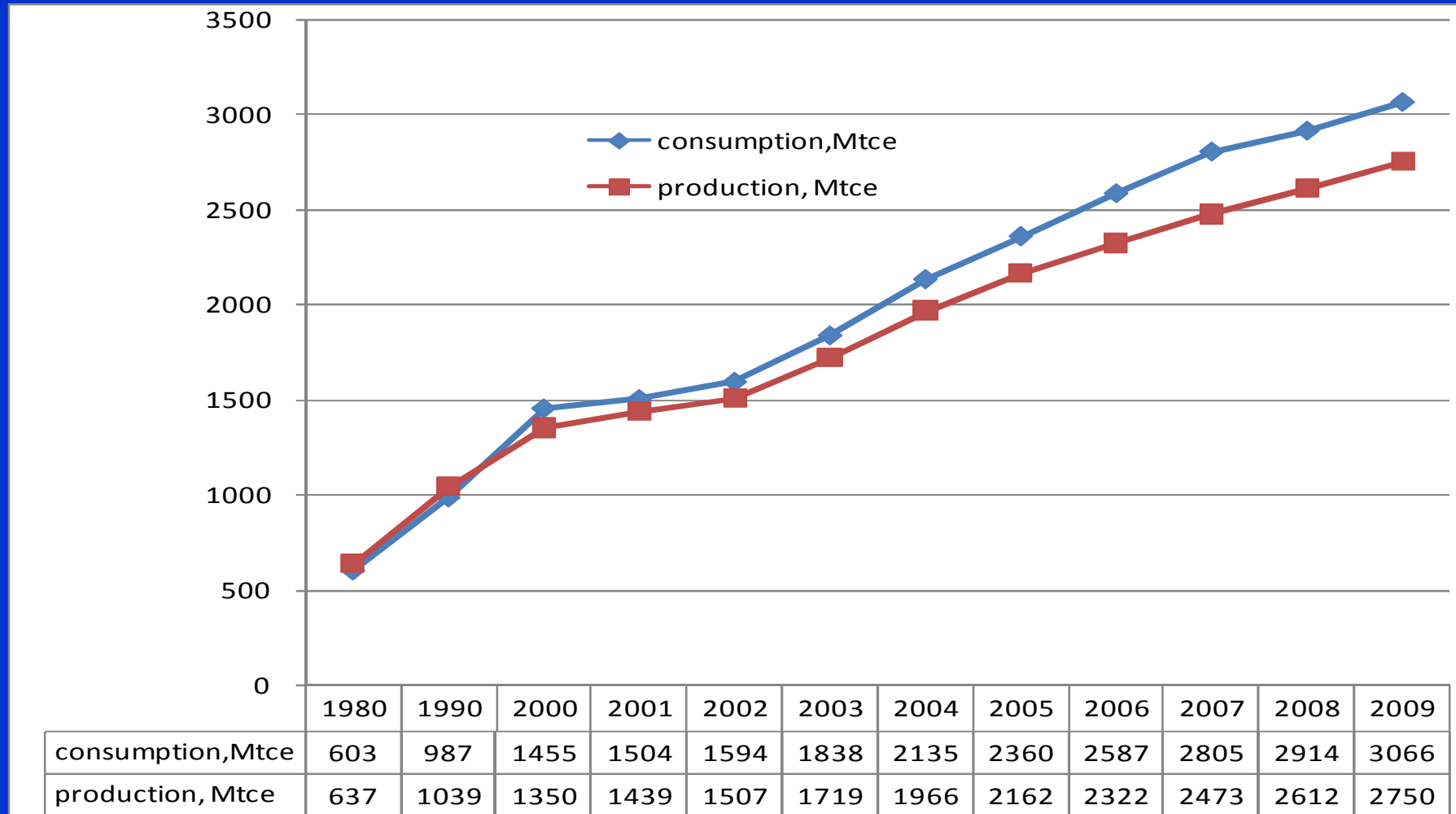
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- A Brief Introduction of China's Energy Situation
- China's Energy Policy
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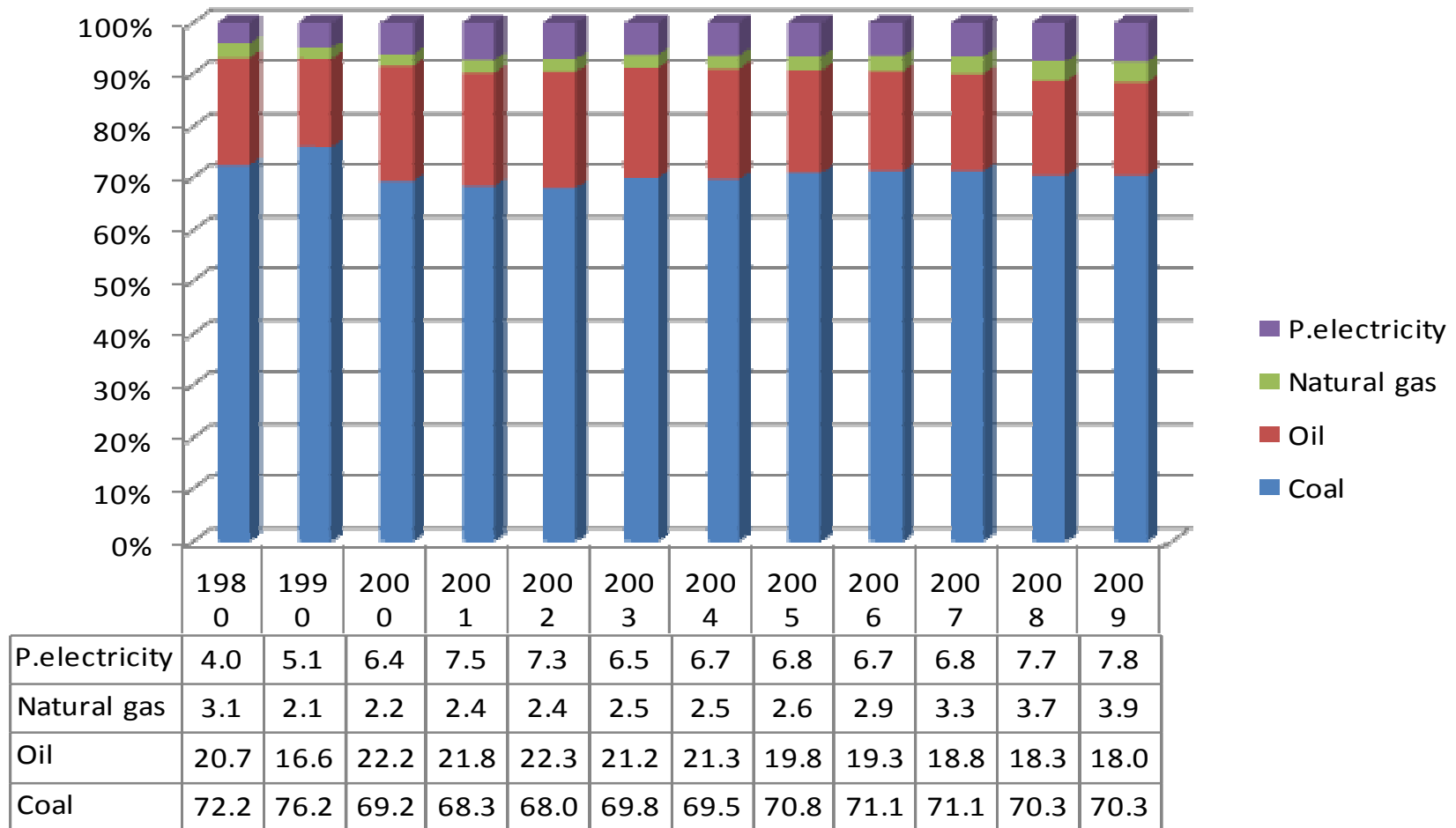


# Energy Consumption/Production



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# The Structure of Energy Consumption

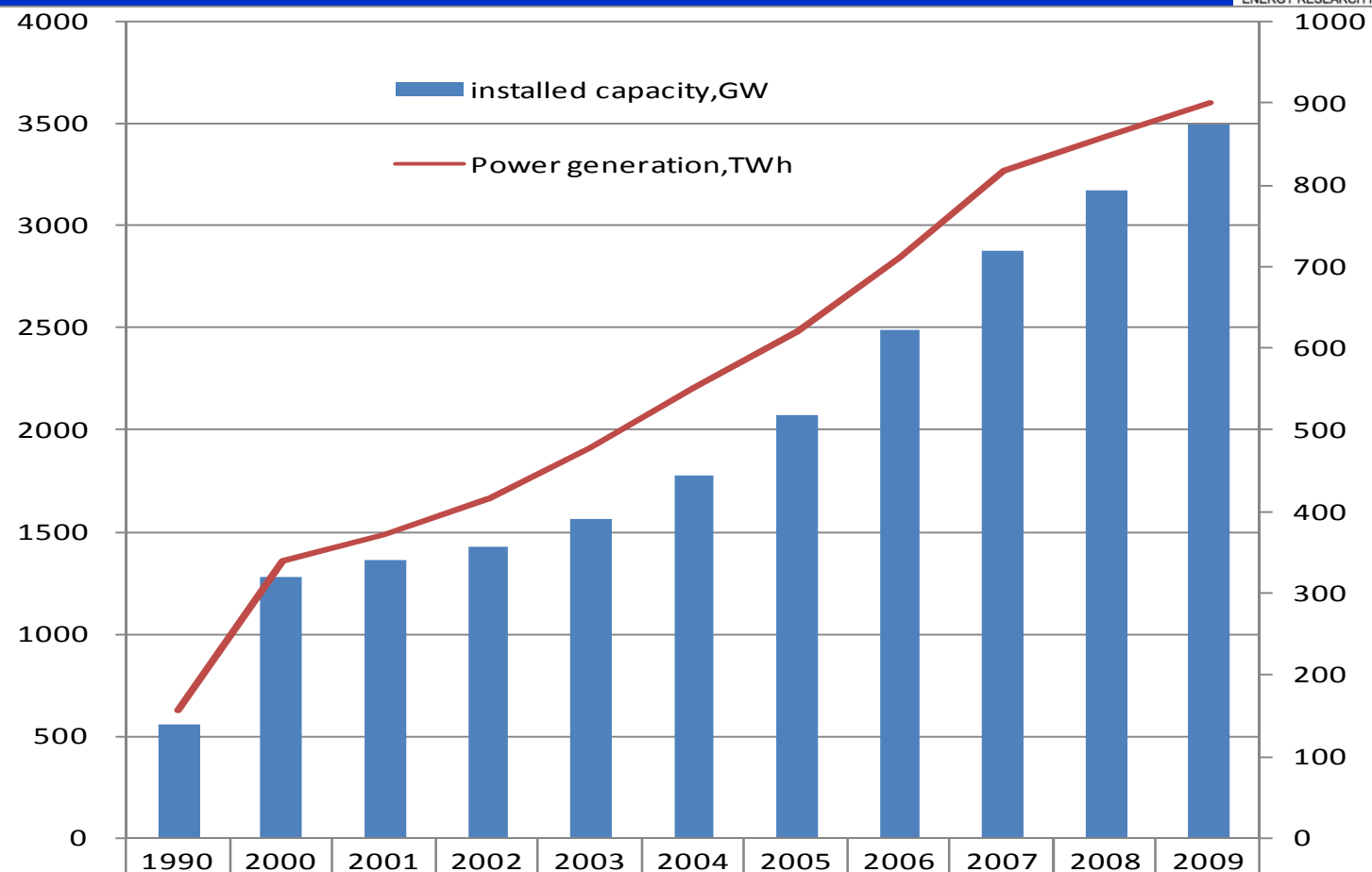


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# Installed Capacity and Power Generation



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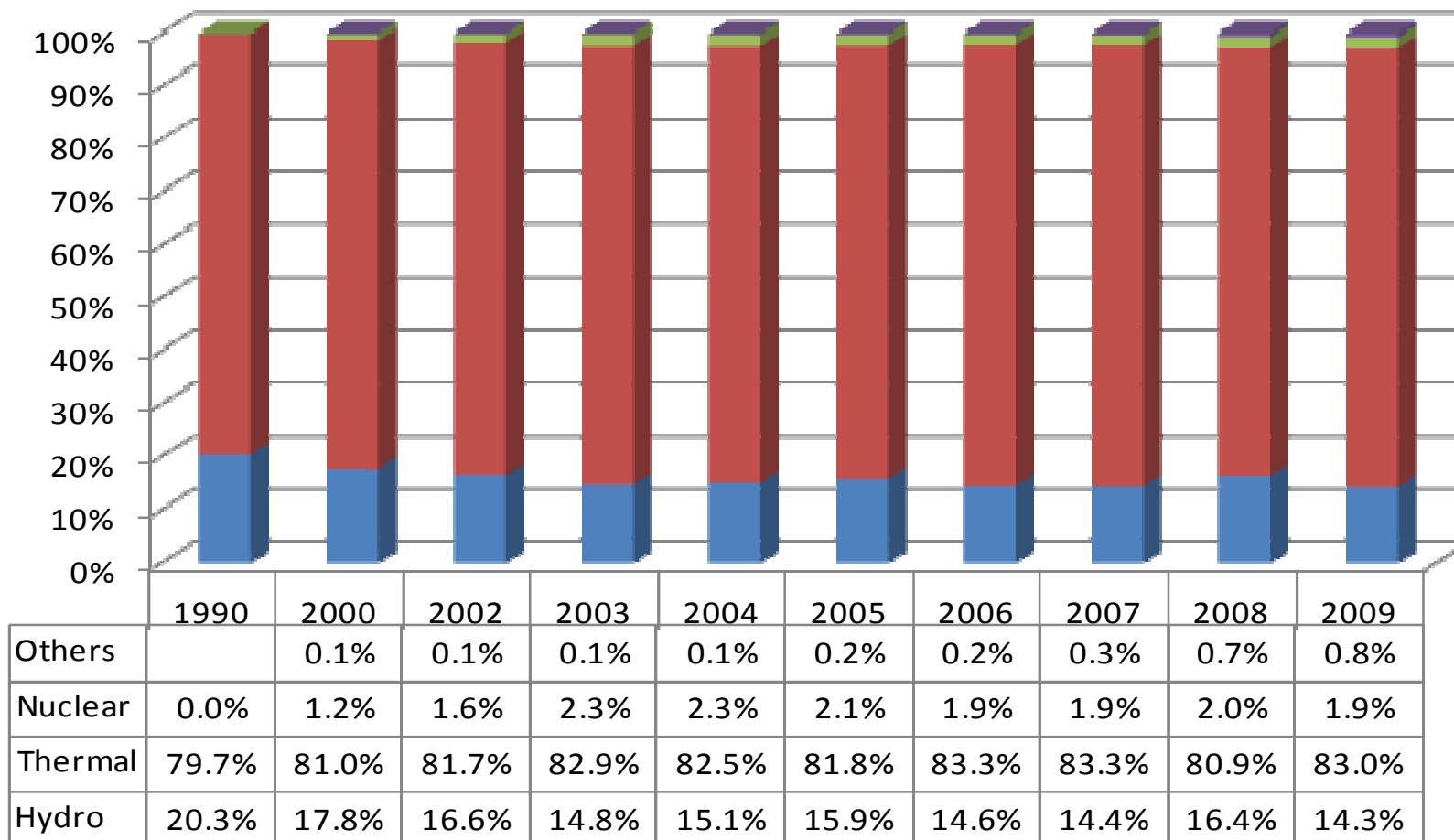


installed capacity, GW	138	319	338	357	391	442	517	622	718	793	874
Power generation, TWh	621	1356	1484	1654	1905	2203	2475	2834	3264	3433	3597



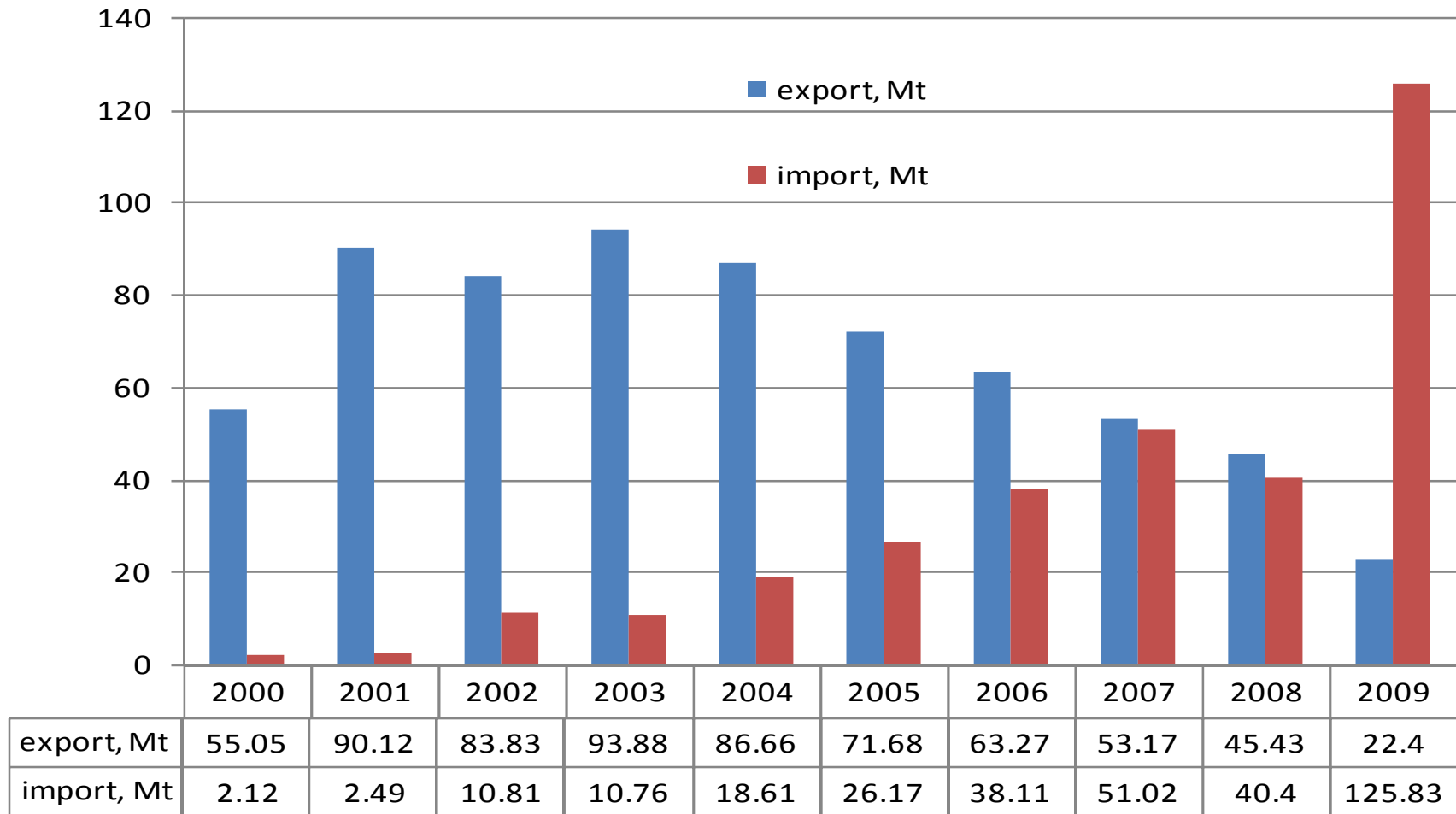
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# The Structure of Power Generation



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# Import & Export of Coal



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# China's energy in the world



	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coal production, Mtoe	1079.9	1299.2	2205.7	2373.0	2526.0	2803.3	3050.0
share in World	22.9%	28.2%	37.4%	38.4%	39.4%	41.3%	43.9%
Coal consumption, Mtoe	529.9	667.4	1100.5	1215.0	1313.6	1406.1	1537.4
share in World	23.7%	28.6%	37.9%	40.0%	41.3%	42.8%	46.9%
Electricity generation, TWh	621.2	1355.6	2500.3	2865.7	3281.6	3494.5	3725.1
share in World	5.2%	8.8%	13.7%	15.1%	16.5%	17.2%	18.5%
Energy consumption, Mtoe	685.1	967.3	1572.2	1724.2	1864.4	2007.4	2177.0
share in World	8.5%	10.4%	14.9%	15.9%	16.8%	17.7%	19.5%



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## 2.1 Trends of Energy Development

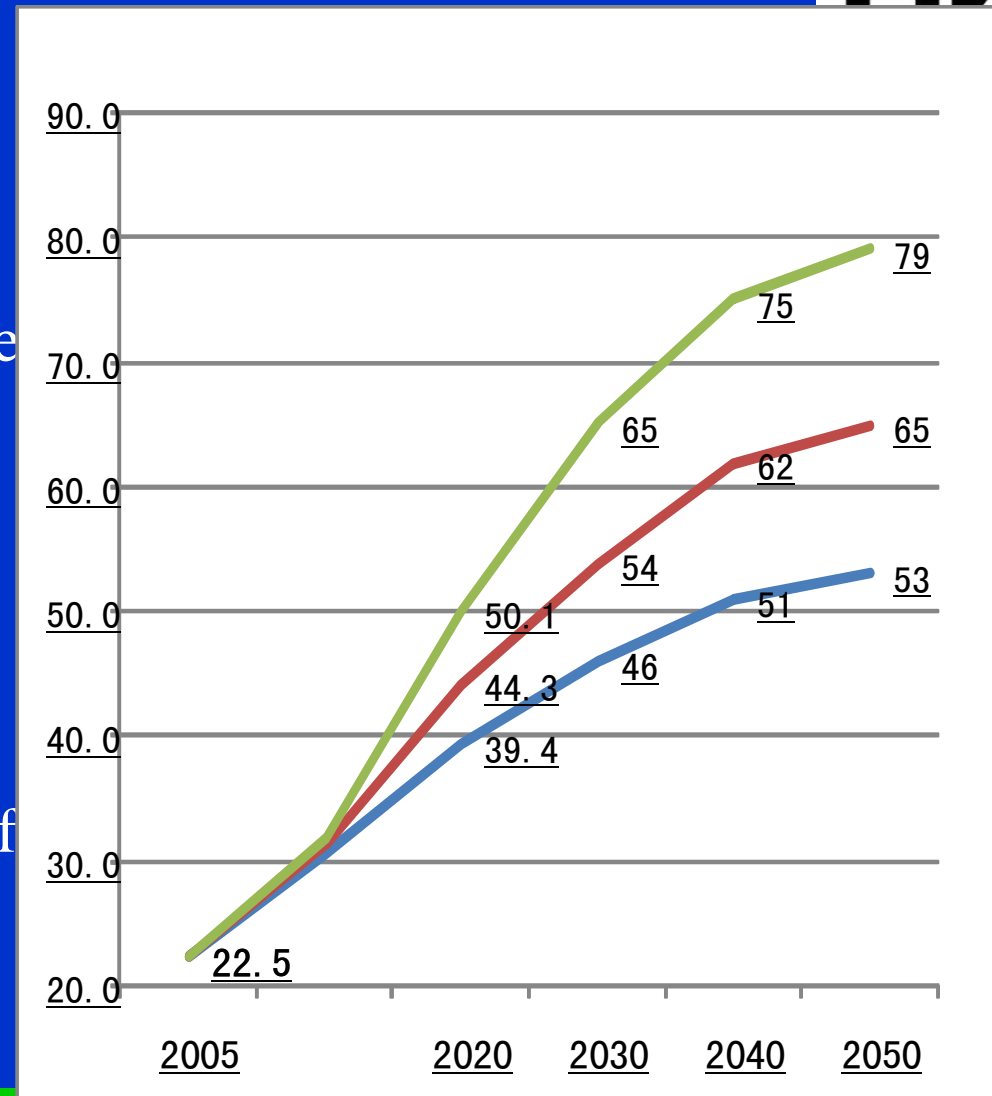


Continued growth of energy demand

- Growing production activities
- Industrial shift toward high energy intensity sectors.

Continued urbanization

- Changed ways of consumption with better efficiency and rapid growth of demand for quality energy



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## 2.2 China's Energy Strategy

China's energy strategy are:

- giving priority to thrift, relying on domestic resources;
- encouraging diverse patterns of development;
- relying on science and technology;
- protecting the environment;
- **enhancing international cooperation for mutual benefit.**

China's energy strategy targets are: to build a stable, economical, clean and safe energy supply system, so as to support the sustained economic and social development with sustained energy development.

Two targets: CO<sub>2</sub> intensity in terms GDP decreases 40-45% during 2005-2020; and Non hydro carbon energy takes 15% in total energy consumption by 2020



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## 2. 3 Coal Sector

- Speed up developing 13 coal bases projected, heighten the proportion of coal bases in total output;
- Restructure coal mines;
- Improve coal mine safety;
- Speed up developing railway for coal transportation
- Clean coal use:
  - ✓ Traditional CCTs;
  - ✓ Advanced CCTs, such as IGCC, DME, Coal liquefaction



## 2. 4 Electricity Sector



### Optimize electricity structure

- Thermal electricity will continue the dominant energy source, will become higher efficiency
- Renewable energy development
  - non-hydrocarbon energy energy: 15% by 2020 (current 8%);
  - Development nuclear power: 60 -70 GW by 2020, 5% in total capacity by 2020
- Protect environment
  - Desulphurization, CCS...



## 3.1 Energy International Cooperation



China has joined many multilateral energy co-operation mechanisms and is a full member of IEF, WEC, APEC, ASCEAN+3 and APP. China, as an observer of the Energy Charter, has maintained close ties with such international energy organizations as IEA. Meanwhile, China has established the bilateral energy dialogue mechanism with many countries. In the future, China will continue to adhere to the principle of promoting equality and mutual benefit, enlarging co-operation, seeking common wins, adopting a sincere attitude towards others and strengthening communication. Proceeding from the protection of the global energy security, China will make full use of the complementarity of resources, economies and technologies from various sides, take vigorous action to conduct international co-operation in energy field, improve co-operation mechanisms in a positive way, deepen the co-operation areas and safeguard the security and stability of international energy resources.



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## 3.2 Principle, Goal and Manner of Energy International Cooperation



- **To take market competition, enterprises-led as the principle of energy international cooperation.**

After decades of development, Chinese enterprises in the financial, technical and management have the ability and basic conditions to participate in international competition. On the other hand, Chinese enterprises through public bidding, etc. engage in fair competition for reasonable development and utilization of overseas energy resources.

- **To take mutual benefit and common development as the goal of energy international cooperation**
- **To take dialogue and consultation, collaborative safeguard as the manner to carry through the international exchange and cooperation in the fields of energy.**

China attaches importance to the dialogue and consultation between energy producing and consuming countries to diversify energy supply, maintain reasonable international energy prices, reduce the international energy market fluctuations, and to create conditions to ensure energy supply security of international energy market.





**Thank you for your attention!**