We can go to the Pathway for the 2 degree global target - China's CO2 emission -

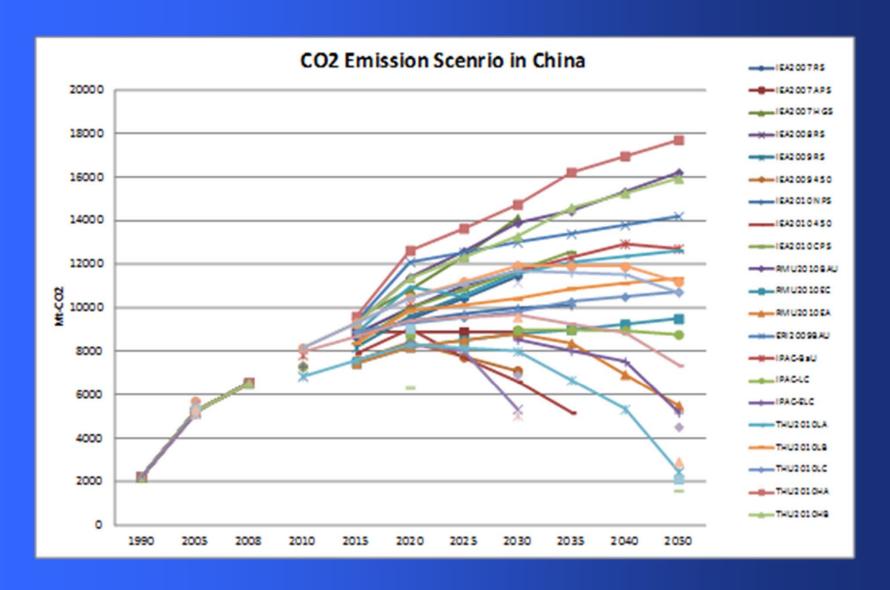
Jiang Kejun

Energy Research Institute, China

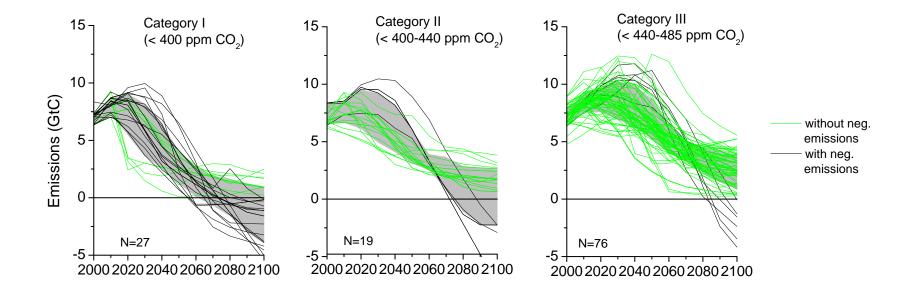
COP19 Side-event: GHG Emissions Reduction Potential in Asia for the Two Degree Target

16:30-18:00, Friday, 15 November 2013

Review for recent CO2 emission scenarios



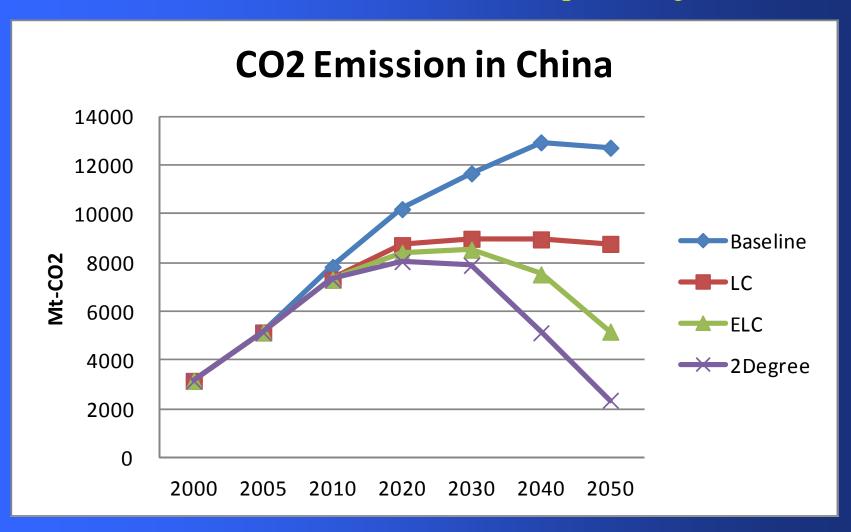
Keyword: Transition – mitigation to reach some climate change targets







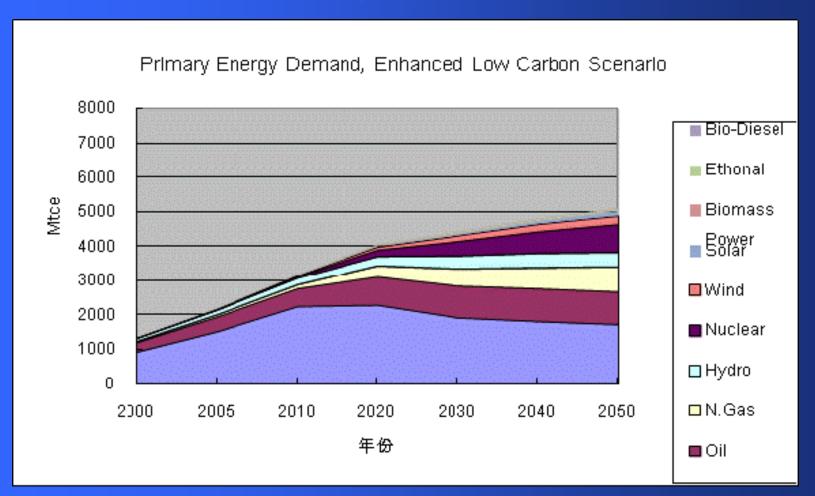
Transformation: CO2 emission, a rapid change



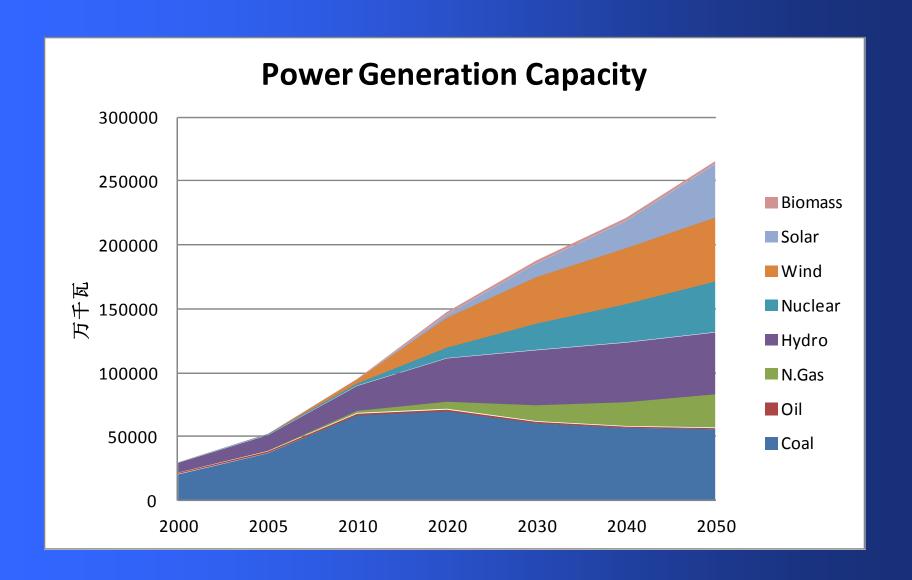
What's the future of China's low carbon policy: key factors

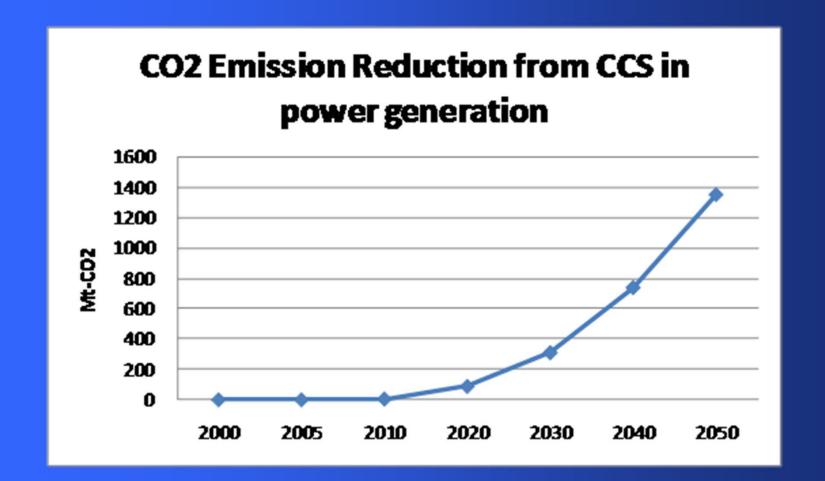
- Economic structure optimization policies
- Energy efficiency policies
- Renewable energy/nuclear power generation oriented policies
- CCS
- Low carbon consumption/ lifestyle
- Land use emission reduction policies: so far relatively poor
- Climate change target: China is key part of that
- Can we pay for it? Cost and benefit

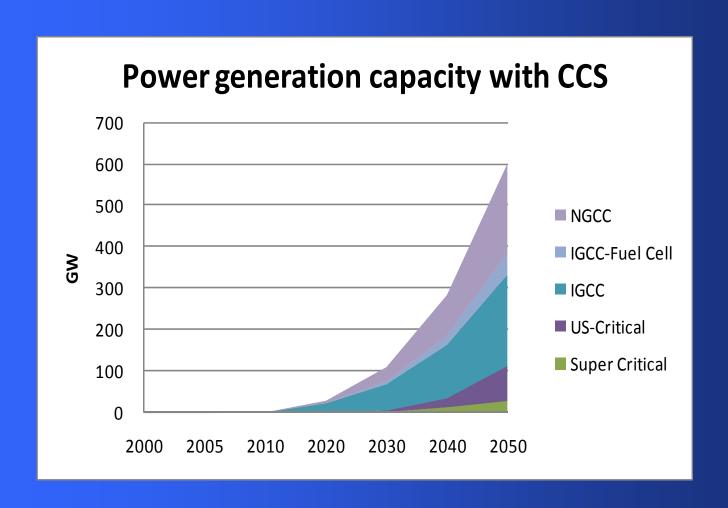
Transformation: Energy System

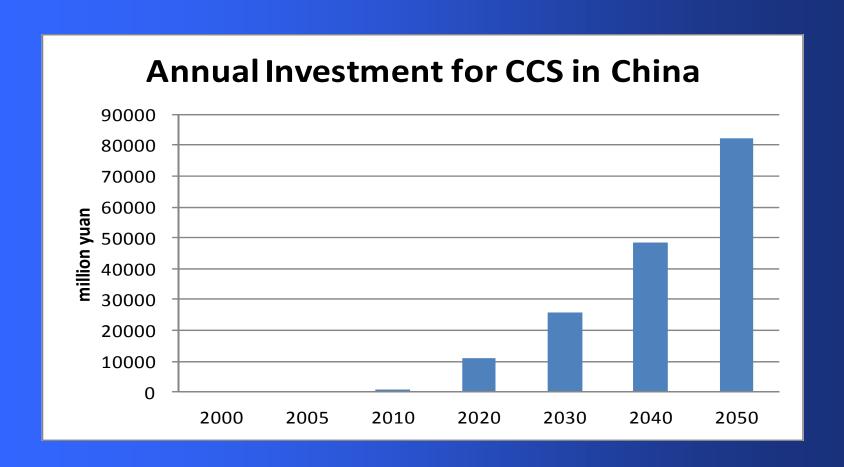


Transformation: Power generation



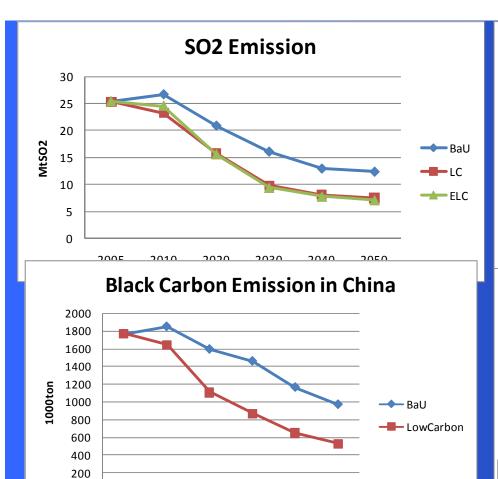




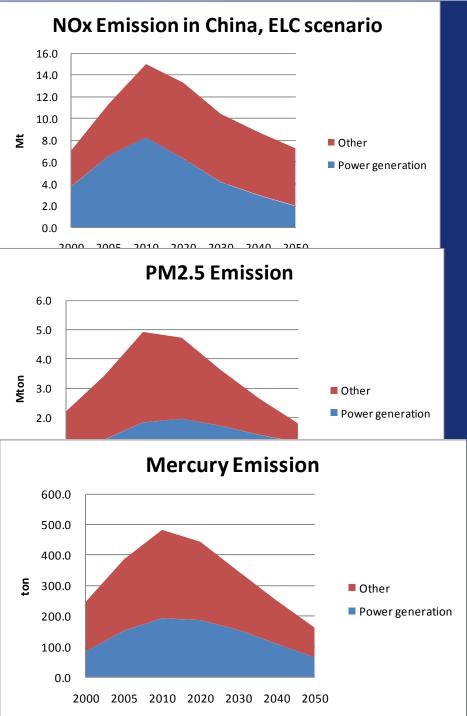


Roadmap for Electric Vehicle Development Technology

	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030
Electric Vehicle					
Development Objective					
The Amount of Electric	Few	125	800	5,000	9,400
Vehicle(10,000)					,
Quantity of Electric	Few	25	135	840	880
Vehicle Market Per					
Year(10,000)					
Electric Vehicle					
Technology Advance					
The Maximum	85	120	140	140	
Speed(km/h)					
Cruising Range(km)	112	130	200	350	400
Power Consumption	16-18	14	13	8	8
Measuring on One-					
hundred-kilometer					
Technology Advance					
Energy Density(Wh/kg,	90-125Wh/kg	150 Wh/kg;150 Wh/L	225 Wh/kg;200	500 Wh/kg;460 Wh/L	700 Wh/kg
Wh/L)			Wh/L		
Total Energy	16	24	40-48	80-93	112-124
Pack Lifespan	1000 times	1500 times	3000 times	3800 times	3800 times
Cost(Yuan/kWh)	5025	2513	717	503	200
Charging Station					
Technology and					
Construction Process					
Charging Station	325 new charging	4,325 new charging stations	10,000 new		
Development	stations and	and 2,840,000 charging piles	charging stations		
Planning(National Grid	1,870,000 charging		and 3,000,000		
and South Grid)	piles		charging piles		
Charging Station System	Conventional	Conventional charging as	Conventional	Improve charging	Controlled-charging
Construction Process	charging facility	primary; fast charging and	charging as	station network system	technology makes
	(charging	battery replacement	primary; fast	and lay out charging	electric vehicle be
	piles)construction;	demonstration; construct fast		system on the charging	
	battery replacement	I	, , ,	, ,	consumption load;
		replacement station mainly		electric vehicle per	
	mainly in residency	, <u>,</u>	form an embryo for		stations account for 5-
	districts or parking	station, hospital, shopping			10% of market share;
	of large office	mall or petrol gas station		demonstration; mobile	
	buildings	and other public places		· '	stations are applied.
				demonstration	11







Challenges for short term energy system in China

- We are in a rapid change period, energy system need to response right now.
- But it is difficult to make change due to inertia. It could happen in decades in other countries, but maybe 5 to 10 years in China
- Coal peak before 2015? Coal fired power plant peak by 2013?
- Much more natural gas demand
- Energy pricing should be higher, and need public to accept(public education)
- There are still more space for new policies
- It could be a big movement in China's energy system, all aspects

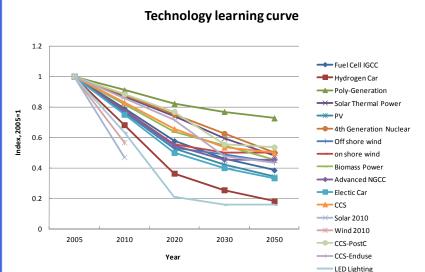
The expected big changes in energy system in China

- Coal consumption start to decrease, coal industry should be ready for it, and make own long-term strategy: local manufacture, export/import, security, clean coal use.
- Much more natural gas demand, need to work out for the supply
- Much faster progress on renewable energy, both centralized and distributed
- Grid should be reconstructed to support the system
- Energy price increase, to cover energy environment externality.
- Large scale of nuclear in
- Much lower growth rate for energy demand in China

Renewable Energy

- Renewable Energy Planning 2006: wind 30GW, Solar 2GW by 2020
- 2009 Energy Bureau: Wind 80WG
- 2010 Energy Planning: Wind 150 GW, Solar 20GW by 2020
- 2013, the 12th Five Year Plan: 20GW of solar PV by 2015, 150GW wind
- February 2013, 35GW PV by 2015
- Now: Wind 200GW to 300GW, Solar 50WG to 120 GW
- Based on the conclusion from Chinese Academy for Engineering, grid in China could adopt these renewable energy power generation in short term.
- By Nov.2013, the plan on renewable energy development could be revised again.

Transformation: Technologies



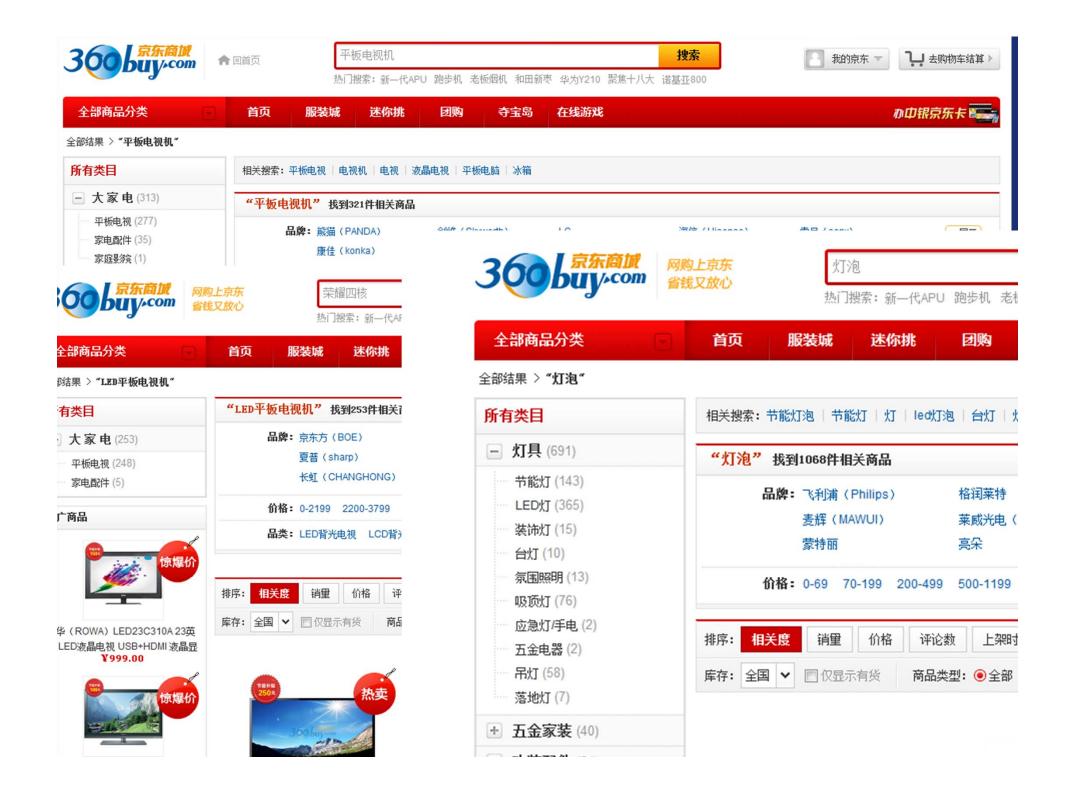


By 2020, Wind 200GW to 250GW, Solar 50WG



Subsidy: US\$15000(Shanghai), no need to apply number plate(cost US\$10000)

US\$18000(Beijing), no need to apply number plate(By Oct. 2012, 1.1 million people apply for 20000number plates per month),





- 运动器械

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The New Five Year Plan on Air Pollution Control

- From 2013 to 2017
- Target: 30% improvement of air pollution
- A package of policies
- In which: reducing coal use in key areas including Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, Yangtze Delta Regions, Pearl River Delta Region
- Clean oil supply for vehicle, upgrade emission standard and oil quality
- Regulation on diffusion on high efficiency cars

