

Strengthening energy conservation, Improving energy efficiency, And Coping with climate change

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Overview

- The Chinese government has attached great importance to energy conservation and environmental protection;
- Increasing energy conservation consciousness and promoting energy conservation;
- Strengthen the international cooperation and accelerate transfer on the energy conservation

- 1, The Chinese government formulate and implement energy conservation laws, regulations and policies.
- Resources conservation is one of China's basic national policies;
- > <Energy Conservation Law > was put into effect in 1998. The revision of this law was passed in October 2007 and will be executed on April 2008.

- The first "China Medium and Long Term on Energy Conservation Plan" was formulated in 2004;
- ➤ "The Decision on Strengthening Energy Conservation" has been made by the State Council;
- ➤ "The National Leading Group on Climate Change and Energy Conservation and Pollution Reduction"

has been formed by the State Council;

- ➤ The State Council held video-phone conventions for the national energy conservation and pollution reduction, published and distributed "The Integrating Implementing Project on Energy Conservation and Pollution Reduction";
- The Ministry of Finance and National Development and Reform Commission jointly issued and distributed "Temporary Regulation on Rewarding and Managing the Funds for Technology Renovation on Energy Conservation" and "The Notice to Adjust the Government Procurement Lists on Energy Conservation Products".

- 2, Clearly define energy conservation goals and Individual responsibility and carry on evaluation.
- ➤ Chinese government laid out the goal of reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP by some 20% during the 11th Five-year Plan (from 2006 to 2010);

The energy conservation goals and responsibility fall onto each of the relevant government leaders and the key energy consumption enterprises, which will be evaluated, i.e. adding the energy conservation and pollutants reduction as part of performance evaluation of the State-Owned major enterprises.

3, It's important to take actions when it comes to resources conservation.

China implemented 10 key energy conservation projects:

- > Coal-fired industrial boiler (kiln) retrofit;
- District Cogeneration;
- Residual Heat and Pressure Utilization;
- Petroleum Saving and Substituting;

- Motor System Energy Saving;
- Energy System Optimization;
- Building Energy Conservation;
- Green Lighting;
- Government Agency Energy Conservation and Energy Monitoring and Testing;
- > Technology Service System Building.

By implementing the above 10 key energy conservation projects, we will realize total saving of 240 million tce (including the increments) in the "11th Five-year Plan" period.

In 2006, China launched "1000 key energy intensive enterprises action".

In total, they will contribute energy saving in about 100 million tce within the 11th Five-year Plan period.

China will push and accelerate the structure adjustment and eliminate backward technology and equipment and production capacity with high energy consumption and pollution.

By 2010, to eliminate:

- > 100 million tons in iron production capacity;
- > 55 million tons in steel production capacity;
- In 2010, the iron and steel industry will conserve energy more than 50 million tce.

- To close down 50 million kilowatts with small coal-fired power generators which will result in the capability of energy conservation in over 50 million tce and reducing 1.6 million tons sulphur dioxide.
- ➤ In 2007, closing down 553 generators with 14.38 million kilowatts total installed capacity.

Saving in 18.8 million tons raw coal;

Reducing 37.6 million tons carbon dioxide emission, and 290,000 tons sulphur dioxide emission per year.

Increasing energy conservation consciousness and promoting energy conservation;

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- Energy conservation and pollution reduction involve every enterprise, and every citizen;
- The enterprise play the major role. not only government wants to do, also the enterprise itself needs to grow as well as the obligation to the society.
- The energy conservation and pollution reduction start with every little thing and everyone effort.

Increasing energy conservation consciousness and promoting energy conservation;

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- ➤ In 2007, the action of "energy conservation and pollution reduction by everyone" was sponsored by NDRC with 17 related government agencies;
- Including 9 special areas: the community, the youth, the enterprise, the school, the militaries, the government, the technology,

the popular science, and the media etc.

End of last year, the United Nations Climate Change Congress passed the "Bali Roadmap" and reiterated UNFCCC and "Kyoto Protocol" and "Common but differentiated" principle are the most appropriate and effective framework to the international cooperation in the climate change;

> Mitigation:

the developing countries should take measurable, reportable and verifiable actions to reduce pollutants under the sustainable development framework, and obtain the measurable, reportable and verifiable support from the developed countries in finance, technology, as well as supports to gain capacity to construct themselves.

> Adaptation:

the technology cooperation and transfer mechanism will help the developing countries have chances and capability to use advanced suitable technologies on energy conservation and pollution reduction. It is essential to establish cooperation and transfer mechanism.

- 1, Further strengthen energy conservation technology transfer and cooperation among Northeast Asia countries.
- Coal is the main energy in China;
- Developing and using the clean coal technology, coal-bed gas, as well as natural gas and LNG technology and so on.
- Strengthening above technology cooperation among Northeast Asia countries, especially among the China, Japan, South Korea and Russia.

In China Majority of new and existing building do not meet the building energy conservation code. China and Japan should particularly strengthen the building energy conservation cooperation.

2, Further energy conservation service exchange and cooperation among Northeast Asia countries.

The "Energy Performance Contracting" of energy conservation mechanism has already entered the promotion and application in China.

EMCA has put in great amount of work and effort in order to develop ESCO and cultivate China's ESCO industry.

In 2007, EMCA and JAESCO conducted the 2nd Asia ESCO conference in Beijing and signed the energy conservation service cooperation agreement.

Suggestion:

Strengthen energy conservation service exchange and cooperation among Northeast Asia countries, including new technology and product on energy conservation, the energy auditing, the measurement and verification (M&V) on energy saving etc.



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Thank you

Thank you for your attention