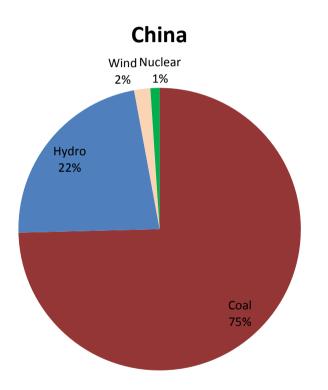
Energy in China & The UK 中英两国的能源

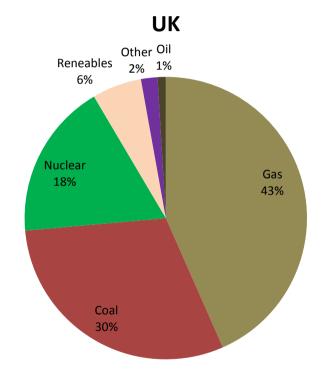
Policies for a Brighter Future 用政策来创造更光明的未来

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The Current Energy Situation 能源现状







Key Energy Issues 主要的能源问题

China 中国

- •Demand Exceeds Supply 供不应求
- ●Inefficient Industrial Processes 工业高能耗
- •High CO2 Emissions 高 CO2 排放量
- •Rapidly Developing Economy 高速发展的经济

UK 英国

- •Old Power Plant 旧电站
- •CO2 emissions targets 严格CO2排放目标
- •Political Pressure for Renewables 可再生能源面临的政治压力
- ●Energy Security 能源安全



UK CO2 Targets 英国CO2排放目标

- •1990 CO2 Production; 56mT 1990年 CO2 排放量; 56mT
- •Current CO2 Production; 41mT 目前CO2排放量; 41mT
- •2020Target; 37mT 2020年 CO2 排放量; 37mT
- •2050 Target; 11.12mT

2050年 CO2 排放量; 11.12mT



Meeting Those Targets 达到这些目标

- •30% Generation Carbon Neutral by 2020 2020年碳减排30%
- •80% Generation Carbon Neutral By 2050 2050年碳减排达到80%



Proposed UK Power Plant Installation 英国电站发展建议

2020

- •Replace ageing Coal Plant with IGCC (Kingsnorth? Drax? Tilbury, Didcot) 用IGCC火电站替换旧火电站
- •Retrofit modern Coal Plant with Amine Scrubber CCS 把CCS技术中的氨洗涤用在已建火电站中
- ●Begin Investment in low cost Nuclear research 投资低成本核能研究
- ●Expand Wind Investment 增加风能投资
- •Research further Hydroelectricity (Scotland) 对水电的进一步研究(苏格兰)



Proposed UK Power Plant Installation 英国电站发展建议

2050

- •Replace some ageing PCC Plants with Oxyfuel/Nuclear 用富氧燃烧技术和核能来代替旧有的碳燃烧后CO2捕捉
- •Implement Large Scale Renewable Plant to meet any energy gap 建设大规模可再生电站来弥补能源缺口



UK Policies 英国政策

- •Carbon Pricing 碳稅 Increasing carbon price; reduces competitiveness of 'dirty' power plant 提高碳稅,降低高污染电站的竞争力
- •Small Scale Renewable Market 小规模可再生能源市场 Excess renewable electricity units generated sold back to the grid 可再生能源发电设备多余部分可卖给电网
- •Renewable Obligation 可再生责任 Electricity Generators must generate a given percentage of electricity via renewables 发电公司部分发电必须通过可再生方式实现



UK Policies 英国政策

- ●Public Engagement 公众参与 Improve public perception of being 'green' to reduce demand 通过增进公众环保意识降低能源需求
- •Combined Heat and Power 热电联产 Grants and Tax Breaks for small industrial CHP Plant 给予小型热电联产电站补贴和减税



China Targets and Policy 中国能源问题: 目标和政策

Reduce CO2 emissions by 40-45% per GDP unit based on 2005 figures 最终目标: 2020年单位GDP CO2排放减少40-45%(相对2005年)



Chinese Policy to solve the problem解决方案

- Reduce energy use per GDP 降低单位GDP能耗
 - Change industry profile 产业结构调整
 - Increase efficiency 提高工业用能效率
 - Maintain and Improve energy security 能源安全



Chinese Policy to solve the problem解决方案

- Reduce CO2 emissions
- 减少CO2排放量
 - Increase nuclear capacity 核能的推广使用
 - Improve government support for CCS 对CCS技术推广的政府支持
 - Develop renewables, and coal plant for different regions 不同地区发展不同的能源
 - Government must support wind energy and solar energy 对风能太阳能的补贴,鼓励私人和企业投资风能和太阳能
 - Carbon taxation 征收碳税



China and energy reduction per GDP 降低单位GDP能耗

- Energy use per unit of GDP has decreased 14.38% 2005-2009 单位GDP 能耗2009年比2005年降低14.38%
- Target by 2020 reduce energy use by 30-40%

目标: 2020年单位GDP 能耗比2005年降低30%-40%

Decrease heavy industry within the economy

提高服务业在国民经济中比重,降低部分高能耗重工业比重。由粗放型经济向集约型经济转变。



Energy structure in the next 10 years未来10年能源结构

Coal 72%

煤炭作为基础,但比例逐步下降(72%)

Nuclear 5%

核电作为主要替代能源 (5%)

Hydroelectric 20%

继续挖掘水电潜能(20%)

Wind/solar/biomass 3%

发展小型太阳能、风能、生物质能(3%)



China's Development Plan

• Old plant to be retrofitted with PCC, new plant to be IGCC 已建燃煤电厂——燃烧后脱除技术新建燃煤电厂——IGCC和富氧燃烧



China's Development Timescale

- 2010-2015 produce pilot plants for CCS 2010-2015年:建立中试规模试验台,并在部分电厂投放CCS试点装置
- 2015-2020 commence building of CCS plant. 2015-2020年:在部分电厂建立CCS装置
- 2020-2030; commission an all CCS/renewable fleet of power plant 2020-2030年:在国内大型电厂推广CCS技术
- Strict standards on CO2 emissions, with tradable permits 对电厂提出强制CO2排放标准、进行CO2排放指标交易
- Grants for CCS plant from government 对建立CCS装置的电厂进行电价补贴



New Energy Sources 新型能源

Nuclear increase to 5% by 2020

核能:继续投资新建核电站,在2020年使核电比例提高到5%。

Encourage wind and solar plant on a small scale with government support.

风能和太阳能: 鼓励私人和企业投资小型设备,并给予一部分政府补贴。



Map of Energy Use 能源发展区域分布

