



Guangzhou Low Carbon Society 2030

A win-win strategy for global climate change and sustainable development of regional economy

**Yao LU, Daiqing Zhao, GIEC,CAS
& Yuzuru Matsuoka, Kei Gomi
Kyoto University, Japan
20 February 2010**





Content

- **The importance & motivation of building Guangzhou into a low carbon society**
- **Current energy status and CO₂ emissions of Guangzhou**
- **Guangzhou's initiatives towards a low carbon society**
- **Research objectives & contents**
- **Guangzhou Low Carbon Society 2030-narrative**
- **Research Status& Future work**





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Importance & Motivation

- **Global warming and other environmental issues have posed severe threats to the ecosystem and human's survival..**





Importance & Motivation

- **Chinese President Hu Jintao expounded China's stance on tackling climate change and other issues at the 15th Economic Leaders' Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum on 8th September, 2007.**
- **At the UN Climate Change Summit, President Hu stated that China "will endeavor to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 15% by 2020".**





Importance & Motivation

-Why Guangzhou?



1. Location



Guangzhou (known as “Canton” & “Kwangchow”)- is the capital of Guangdong province in the southern part of China. It is a port on the Pearl River, navigable to the South China Sea, and is located about 120km (75miles) northwest of Hong Kong





Importance & Motivation -Why Guangzhou?

Administrative divisions

It has direct jurisdiction over 10 districts,
2 county-level cities

Guangzhou's urban land area is the **third largest** in China, behind only Beijing and Shanghai.



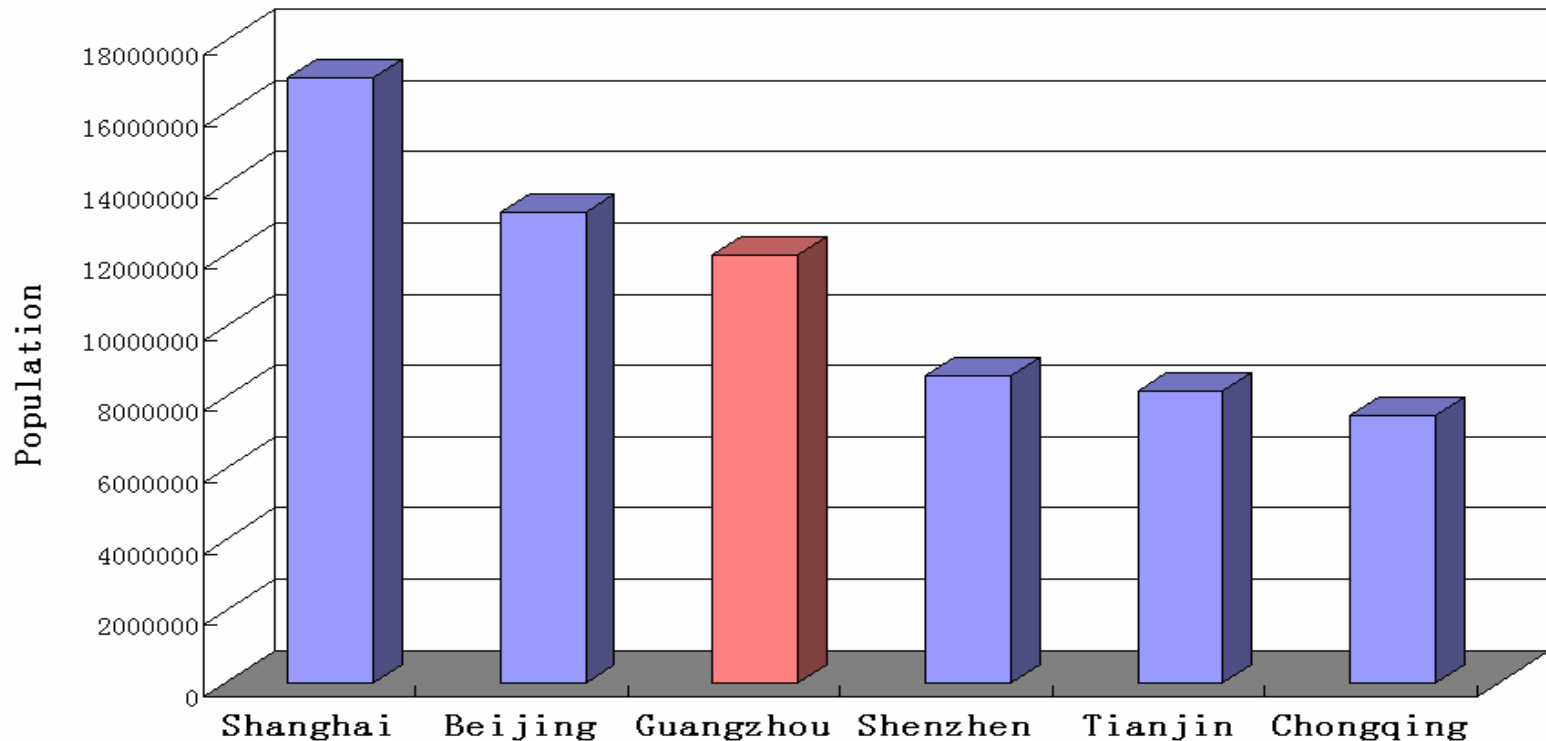


Importance & Motivation

-Why Guangzhou?

2. Population

(2000 census), the city has an urban area population of roughly 11.85 million. It is the most populous city in Guangdong province, and **the third most populous** metropolitan area in China



source: "List of cities in the People's Republic of China by population". From Wikipedia



Importance & Motivation

-Why Guangzhou?

3. Economy

Guangzhou is the main manufacturing hub of the Pearl River Delta, one of mainland China's leading commercial and manufacturing regions. In 2008, the GDP reached ¥821.58 billion (US \$118 billion), **per capita was ¥81,233 (US \$11,696), ranking 7th among the other 659 Chinese cities.**

GDP per capita in 2008

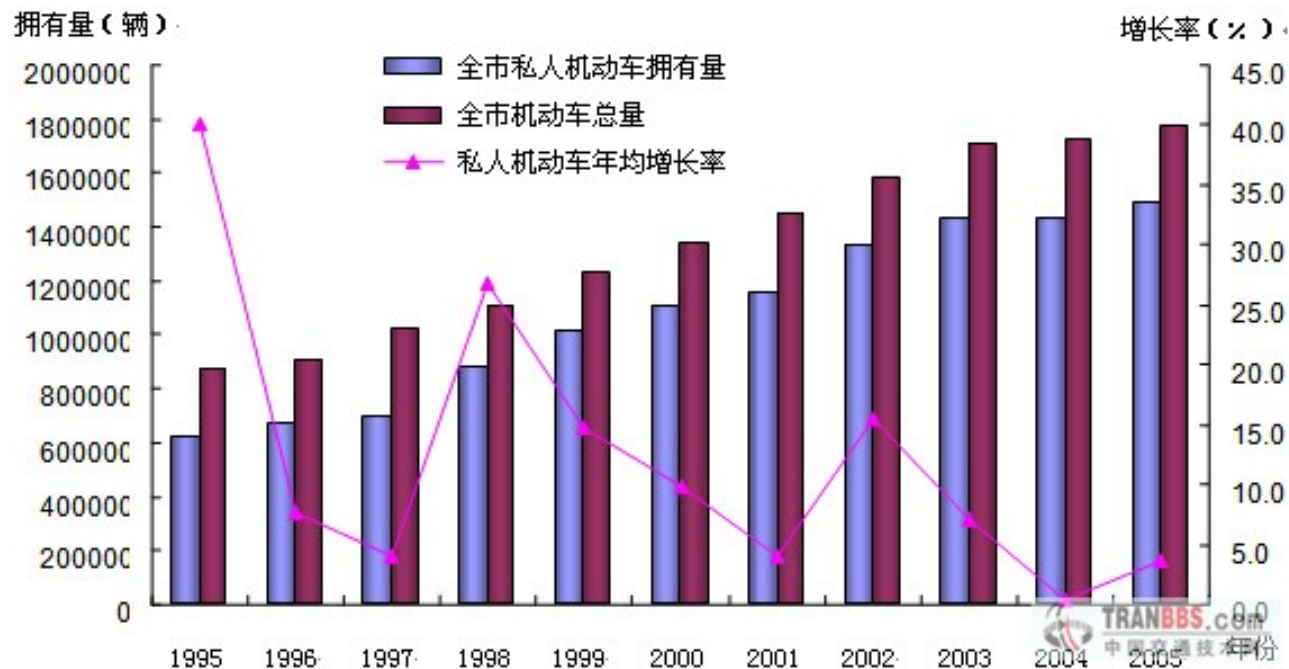
| Rank↕ | City↕ | Province↕ | GDP per capita↕ |
|-------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1↕ | Hong Kong↕ | Hong Kong↕ | US\$43800↕ |
| 2↕ | Macau↕ | Macau↕ | US\$36357↕ |
| 6↕ | Shenzhen↕ | Guangdong↕ | ¥ 89814↕ |
| 7↕ | Guangzhou↕ | Guangdong↕ | ¥ 81233↕ |



Importance & Motivation

-Why Guangzhou?

4. Environment



Emissions from motor vehicles have become one of the major sources of pollution in Guangzhou





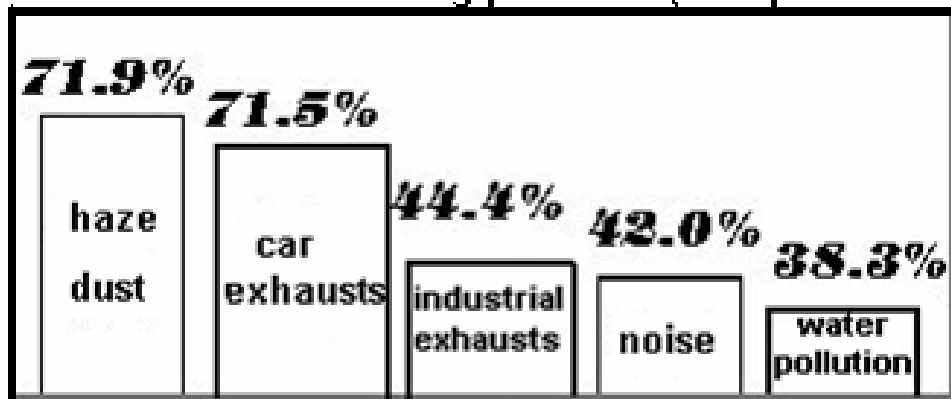
Importance & Motivation

-Why Guangzhou?

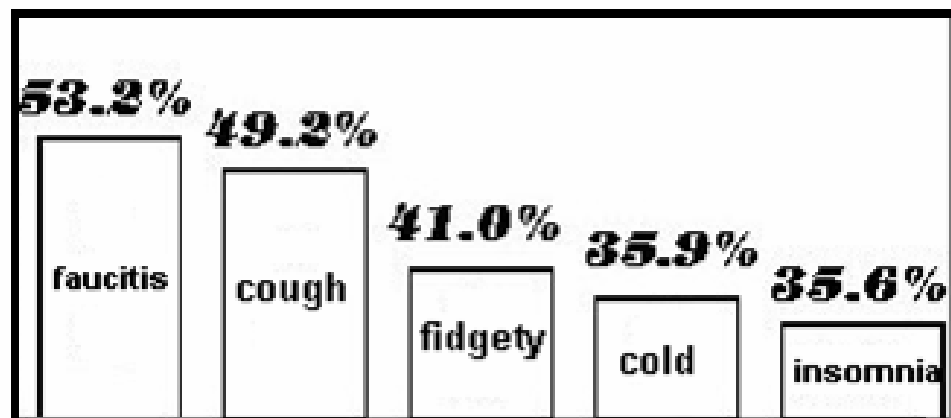
4. Environment



Respondents considered physical discomfort is related to the following pollutants(multiple choice)



Because of pollution, physical discomfort symptoms(multiple choice)





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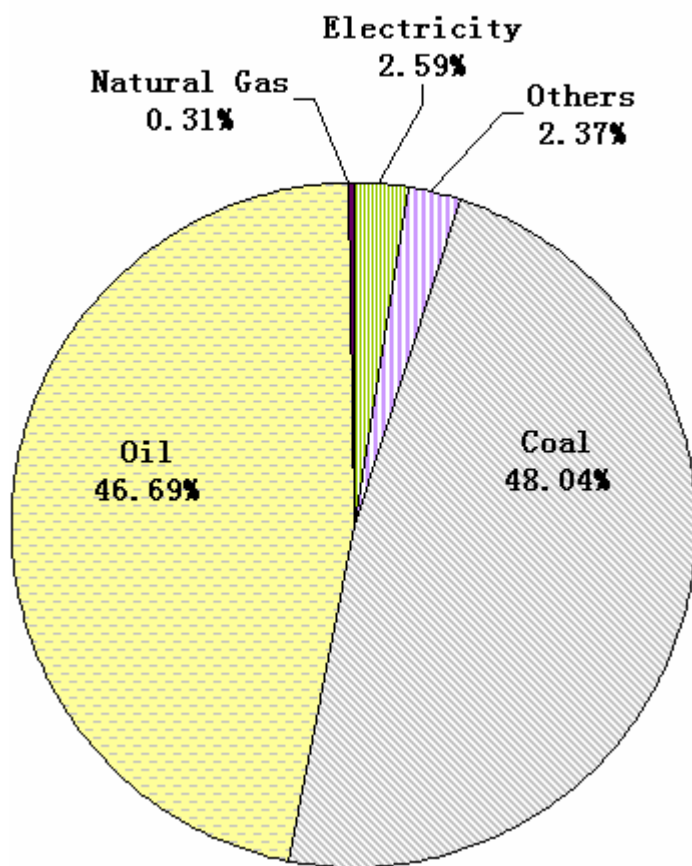




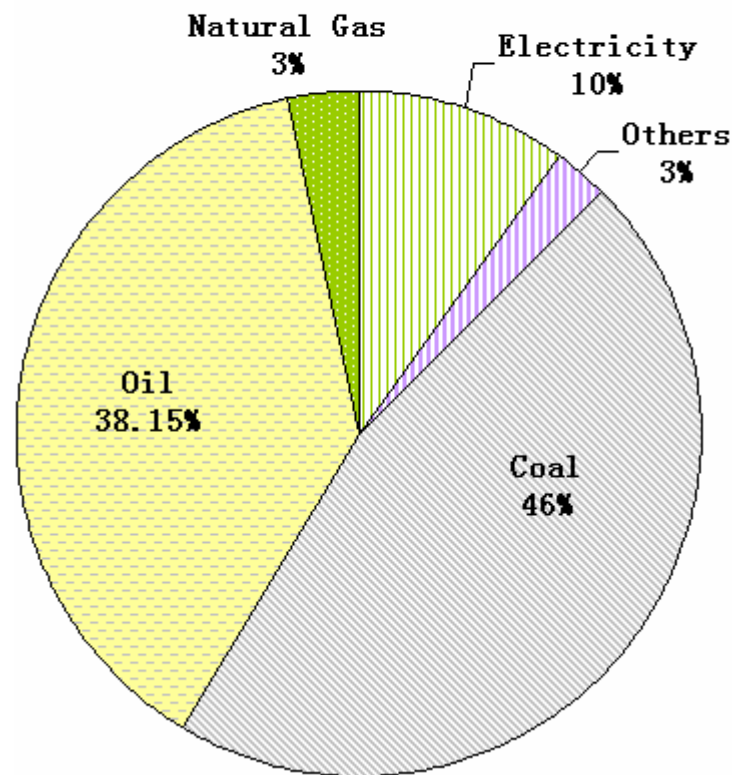
Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

Primary Energy Consumption Structure

2000



2005

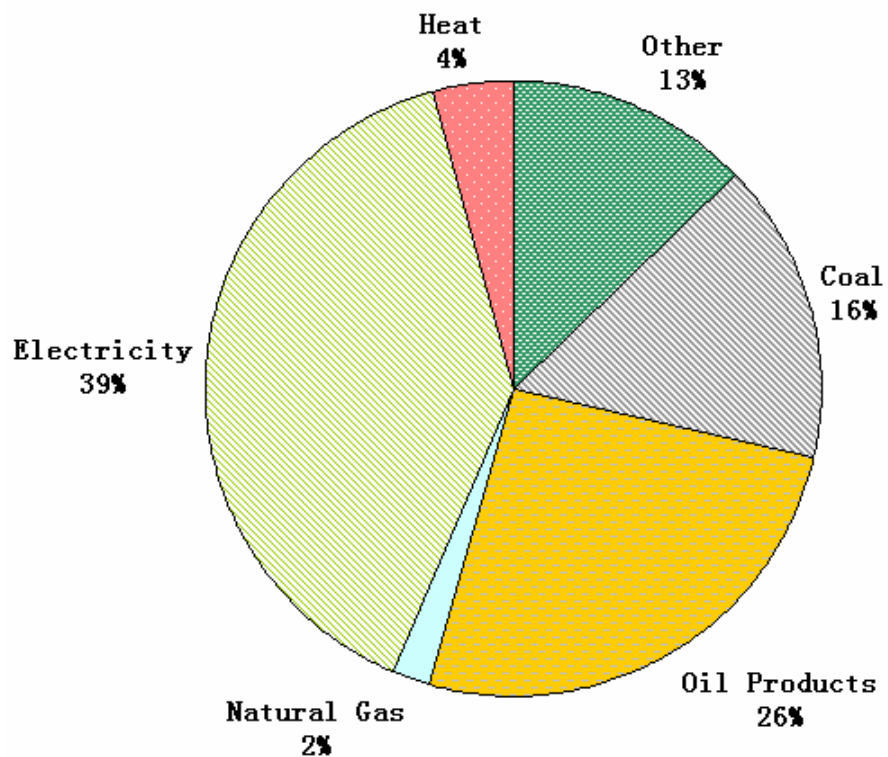




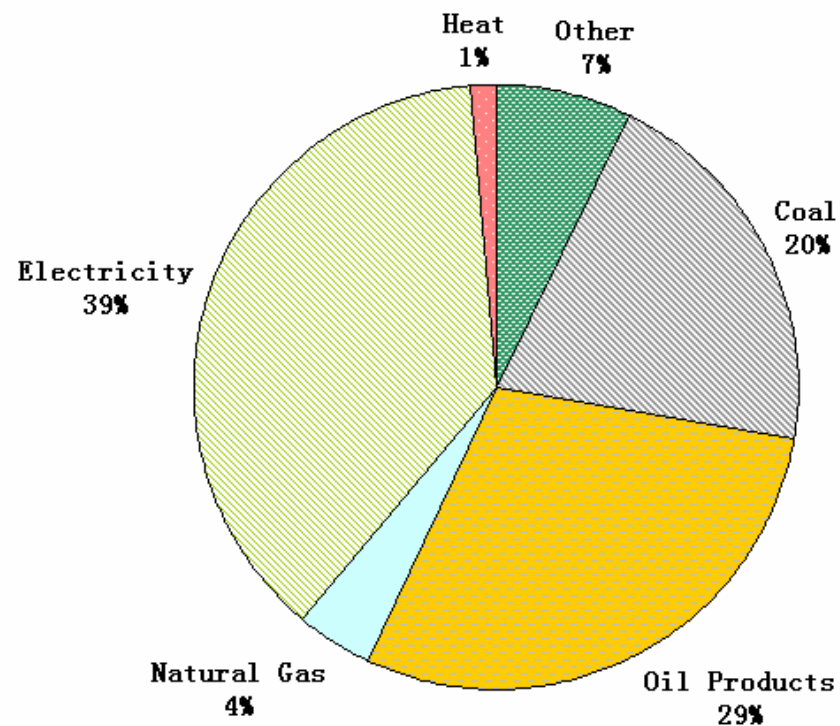
Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

End Use Energy Consumption Structure

2000



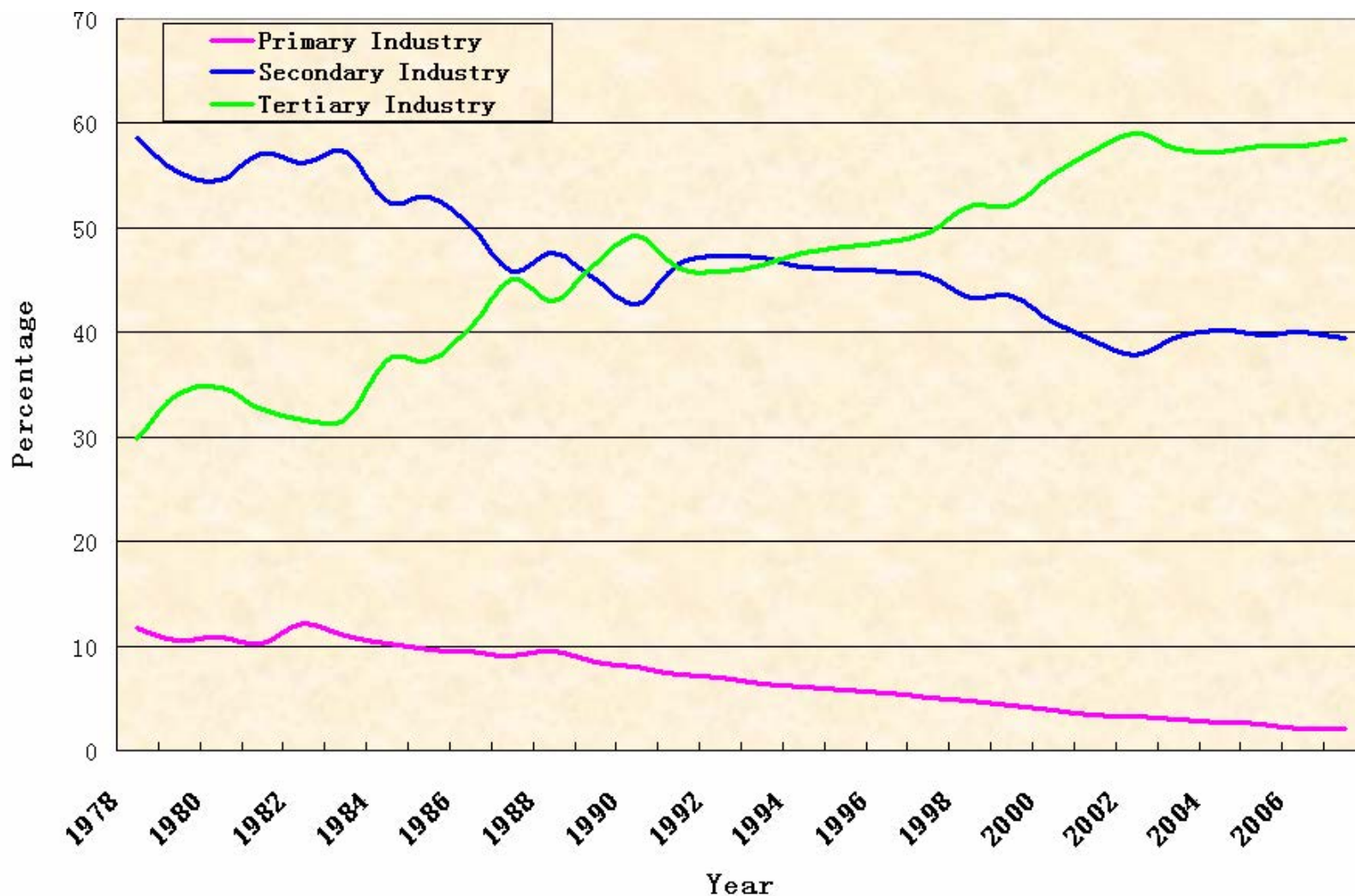
2005





Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

GDP Share

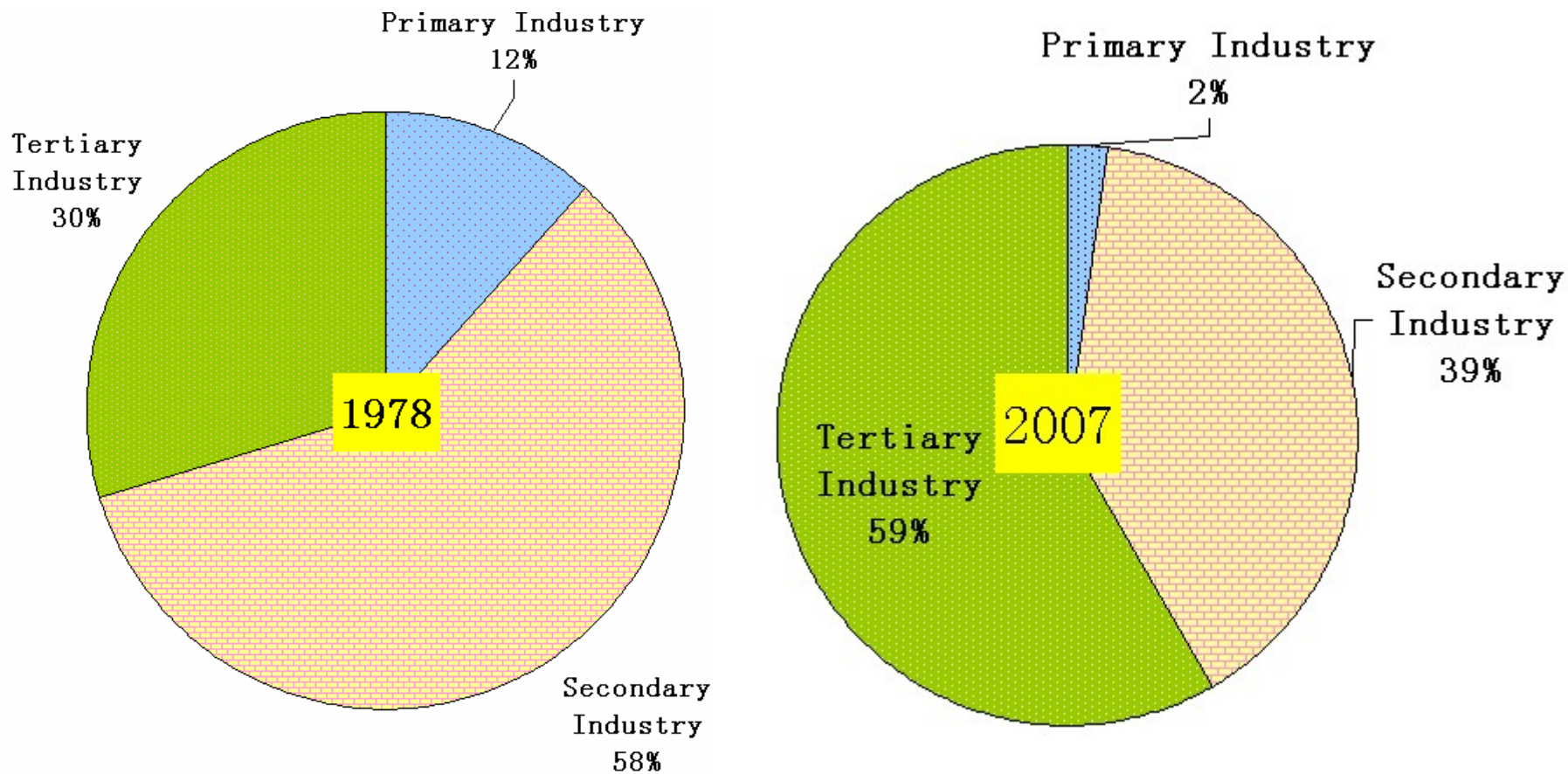


Source: Statistics Bureau of Guangzhou Municipality



Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

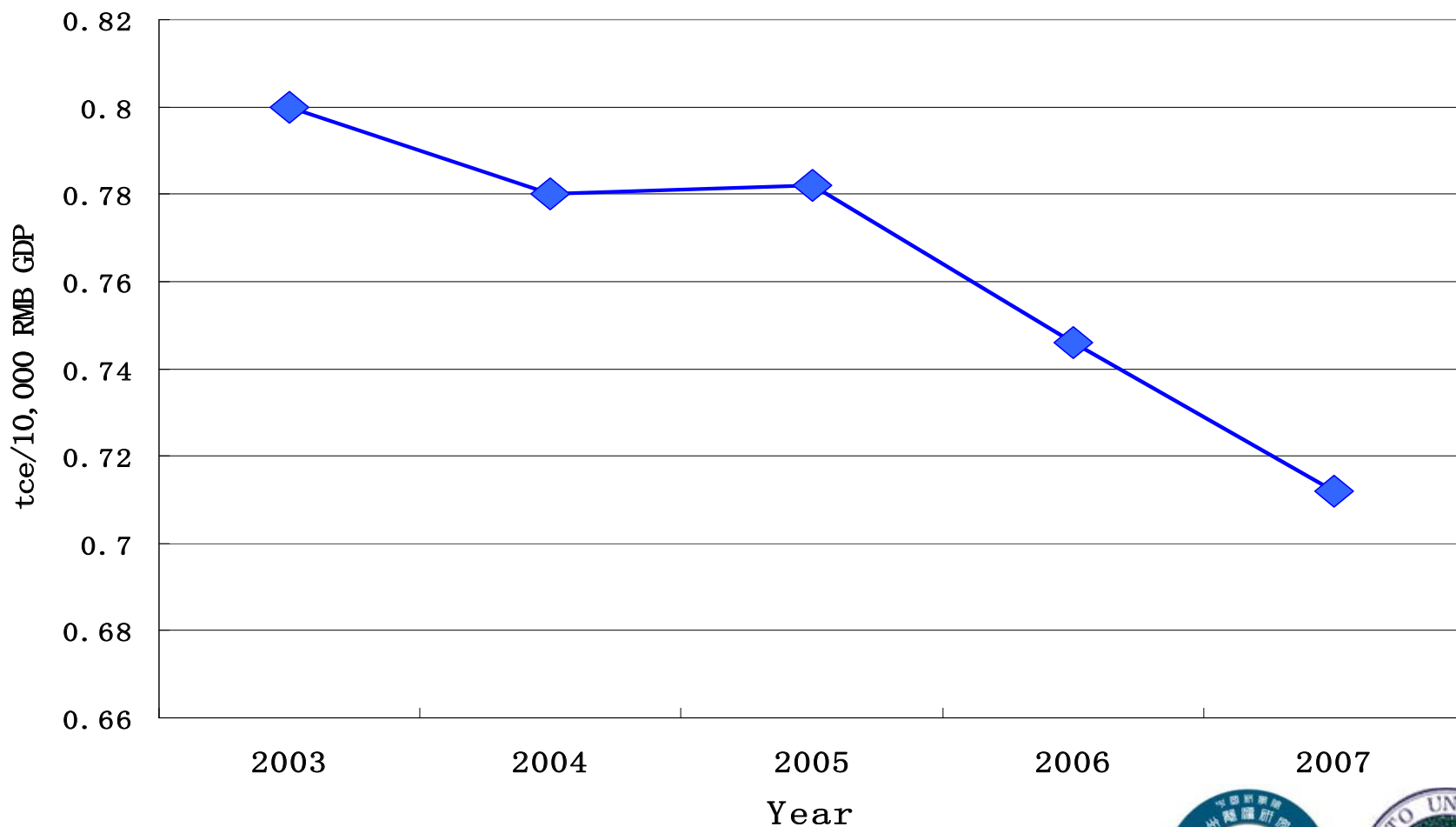
Comparison of GDP Share





Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

Energy Consumption per unit GDP



Source: Statistics Bureau of Guangzhou Municipality

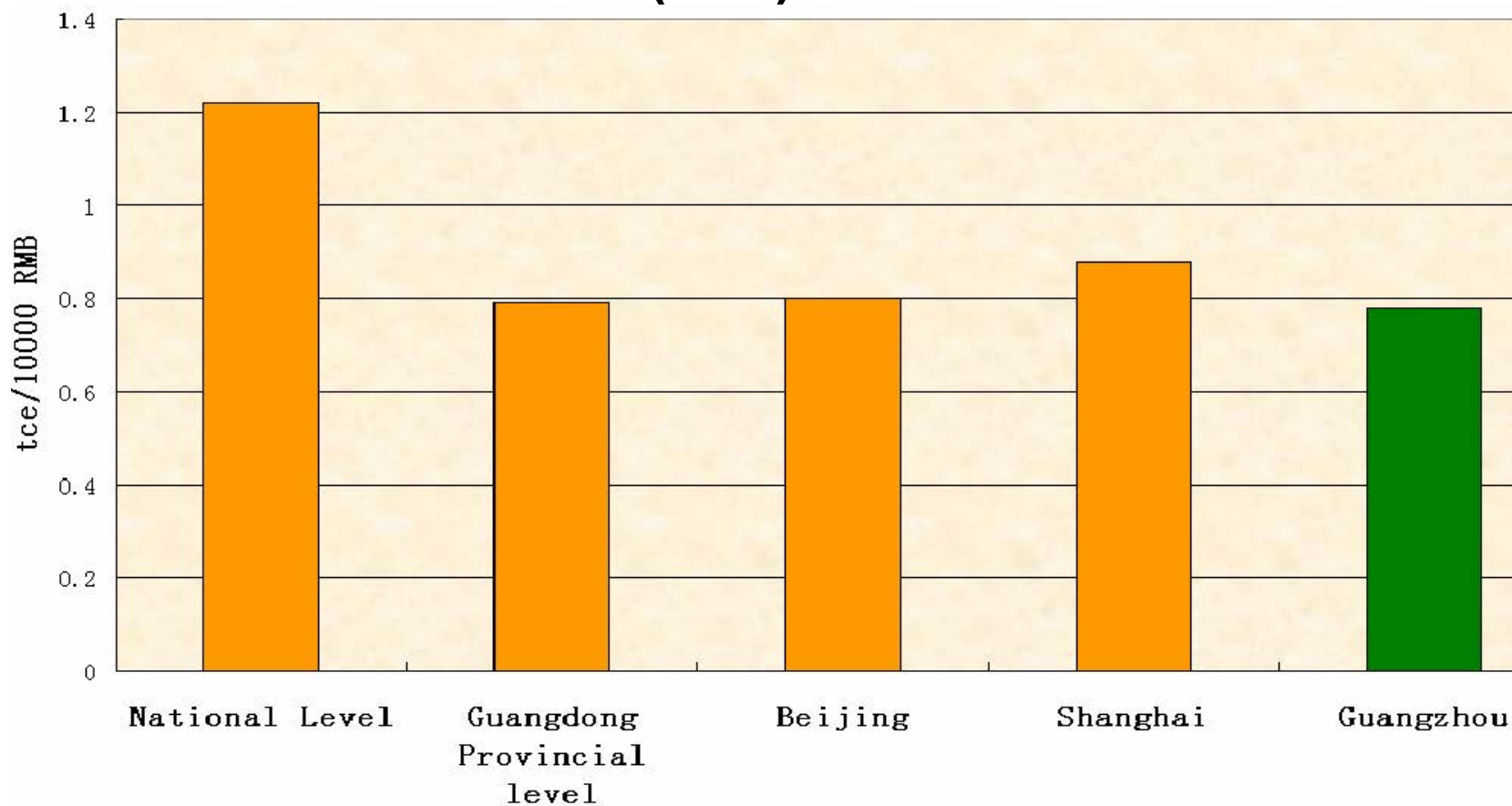




Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

Energy Consumption per unit of GDP

(2005)



Source: <<Eleventh Five-Year Energy Plan-Guangzhou>>-- Guangzhou Government



Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

Energy Consumption of Guangzhou- 2005

| item | unit | 2005 | 2010(estimated) | annual average growth rate % |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Coal | 10000tons | 2591.4 | 3500 | 6.2 |
| Petroleum products | 10000tons | 1370 | 1800 | 5.6 |
| Gas | 10000tons | 101.6 | 210 | 15.7 |
| Electricity | 0.1 billion kwh | 425.67 | 710 | 11 |
| Total energy consumption | 10000tce | 4029.3 | 5900 | 8 |
| Annual energy consumption per capita | tce | 5.4 | 7.3 | 6.2 |
| Annual elctricity consumption per capita | kwh | 5721 | 8852 | 9.1 |
| Annual natual gas consumption per capita | kg | 132 | 260 | 14.5 |
| Energy Consumption per unit of GDP tce/10000RMB | tce | 0.78 | 0.62 | -4.4 |

Source: <<Eleventh Five-Year Energy Plan-Guangzhou>>-- Guangzhou Government



Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

Energy Consumption per capita - 2007

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Guangzhou | 4.5 tce |
| National | 2.38 tce |



Energy Status & CO₂ emissions

CO₂ Emissions of Guangzhou-2005 (rough calculation)

| | CO ₂ Emissions (million tons of CO ₂) | CO ₂ Emissions (million tons of Carbon) |
|--------------|---|---|
| TOTAL | 112.38 | 30.62 |



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Initiatives towards a low carbon society

1. Comfortable and green environment

2003-2008: Promoted “blue-sky” projects and “clear water” projects- first phase. Spent **40 billion RMB**, and completed Green Land of 131 km², rural forest zone, etc. In 2008, **Guangzhou’s forest green rate reached 44.4%, forest coverage rate reached 38.2%, public green area of 13.01 m² per capita.** by 2015, the overall eco-system environment in Guangzhou is to reach first-class in the nation, the first step to a garden-like city.





Initiatives towards a low carbon society

2. Energy Saving & Emissions Reducing, Optimization of Industry Structure

2005: Guangzhou municipal government set the “eleven-five year’s plan” targeted at realizing energy saving of 20% during 2006-2010. Annual energy saving rate of 4%.

2008: Guangzhou municipal government commenced monitoring more than 100 enterprises (their annual overall energy consumption is more than 10000 tce), and signed the “eleventh five-year” letters of responsibility for energy-saving targets with 113 key enterprises.

2009: Guangzhou municipal government set counter measures on adjusting the industry structure and started to make development plans for industries, aiming to achieve an energy-saving structure.



Initiatives towards a low carbon society

3. Utilization of new and renewable energy

2009: Guangzhou municipal government information office held the press conference on “New and Renewable Energy Development Plan(2008-2020) of Guangzhou” . It is stated that the city’s overall goal is to gradually increase the proportion of new and renewable energy in the energy structure. **By 2020, new and renewable energy will share 15% of the total energy consumption of Guangzhou.**

10 key demonstration projects will be completed by 2020.

1. Rural area new energy project
 2. Municipal solid waste treatment project
 3. Green electricity project
 4. New energy technology R&D
 5. Green public transportation project
-etc.



Initiatives towards a low carbon society

4. Low carbon Buildings

2009 : Guangzhou City Municipal Party Committee General Office issued the "Action Directive on Building Guangzhou into a Garden-Like City (2009–2015)". By 2010, Guangzhou is to be built into a harmonious and beautiful "Green Asian Games City" "Asian Game City" will greatly utilize renewable energy and the total energy saving rate of the green buildings of Asian game city will be 50%.



广州亚运会场馆效果图。



Initiatives towards a low carbon society

5. Low Carbon Zone

2010 : (January) at the eighth plenary session of the ninth CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee, it was announced that Guangzhou will strive to build a low-carbon city. “Guangzhou will give high priority to the research and development of low-carbon technologies and the accumulation of such technologies, endeavor to grow the low-carbon economy, promote low-carbon lifestyles and eco-friendly consumption of materials, and step up the efforts to build an industrial system and consumption model that will ensure low carbon emissions”.





Initiatives towards a low carbon society

6. Recommendations from experts through forums

2009: a Low Carbon Economy Forum of Guangdong, which was supported by GIEC and WWF, was held in Guangzhou. Nearly 300 experts from home and abroad attended this forum. Important recommendations were made in many fields, such as industrial development, urban construction, transportation, and so on, to promote the low carbon economy development of Pearl River Delta Region.





Initiatives towards a low carbon society

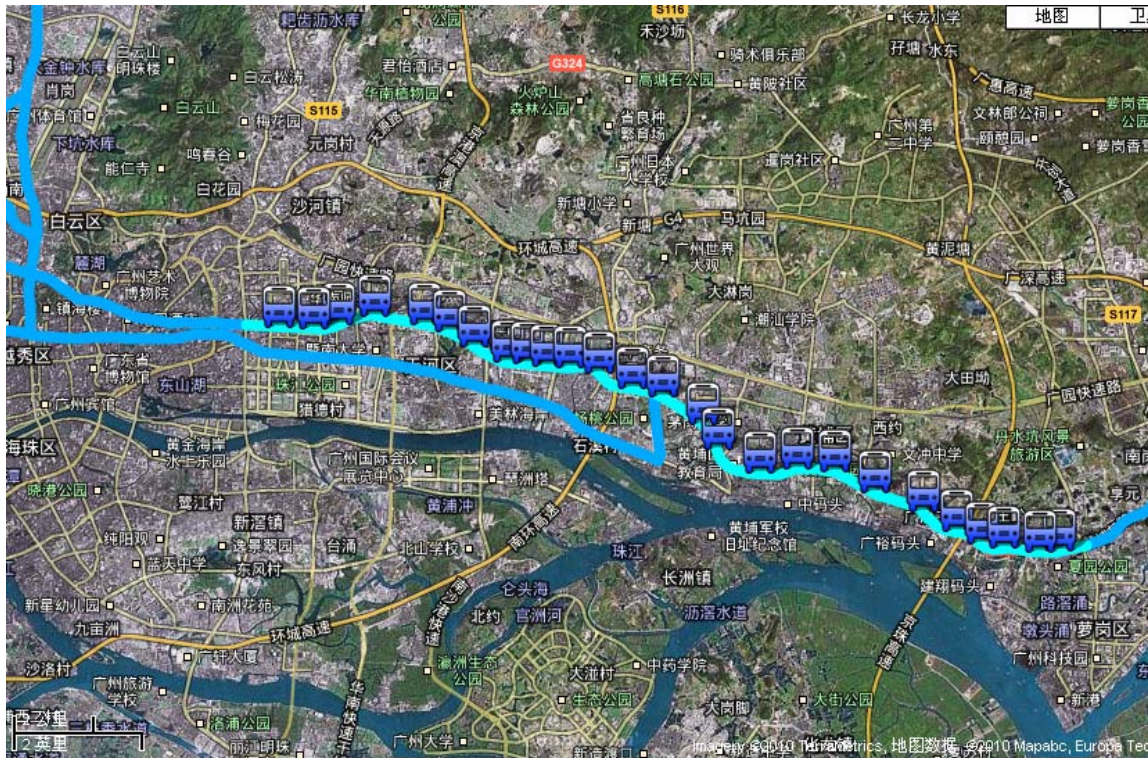
7. Low carbon transportation

- 6759 buses and 16700 taxis use LPG.
- Waterway transportation energy consumption per unit reduced from 5.17 tce/10000 tons of throughput (in 2000) to 3.51 tce/10000 tons of throughput (in 2007): reduction rate: 32.1%.
- Optimization of transportation organization management.
- Implementation of the transformation of the facilities at transportation stations (energy saving lamp bulbs, using natural lights, air conditioner etc.
- The nation's first "eco-station"- Haizhu Terminal was built (vehicle exhaust collection and treatment systems, clean air purification system, sewage treatment and recycling system, natural ventilation, solar water heater etc).

Initiatives towards a low carbon society

7. Low carbon transportation

•BRT (Bus Rapid Transit)



首个实现BRT站台和地铁站直接物理连接的BRT系统；
世界上最长的BRT站台；
按照设计规范，BRT站台拥有世界上最大的上客量，某些站点每小时将有超过4000人乘车。

Initiatives towards a low carbon society

8. Low carbon lifestyle & Public awareness

2008 and 2009: Guangzhou took part in World Car-free Day by advocating private car owners not to drive, and to limit the usage of the governmental cars. Citizens could rent a bike in a day for free .





Initiatives towards a low carbon society

8. Low carbon life style & Public awareness



Hundreds of University students participated in the environmental protection activities in order to convey to young people the importance of energy-saving and environmental protection. Their slogan is “Low Carbon Today, Green World Tomorrow”

Initiatives towards a low carbon society

8. Low carbon life style & Public awareness

绿色消费

绿色消费，也称可持续消费，是指节制消费，避免或减少对环境的破坏，保护生态等特征的新型消费行为和过“三E”和“三R”，经济实惠（ECONOMY 效益（ECOLOGICAL），平等、人道（EQU）减少非必要的消费（REDUCE），重复使用和再生利用（RECYCLE）。

总体来说，绿色消费主要包括三方面：消费无污染的物品；消费过程中不污染、抵制和不消费那些破坏环境或大量浪费等。

保护环境的绿色选择

让生态环境更美丽

饮料瓶罐 ABC

- 能源消耗：生产1吨塑料瓶 - 消耗原油 石油
- CO₂排放量

| 生产1吨饮料外包装所用不同包装材料CO ₂ 排放量 | 值 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 纸 | 10.0 |
| 铁 | 21.0 |
| 铝 | 24.11 |
| HDPE塑料 | 1.11 |

“饮料瓶罐”= 回收再利用 = 宝
 每罐重0.55, 0.60个瓶子，瓶身是HDPE制成，瓶盖是PVC制成，包膜是PET制成，而这些全都是石油产品！需要消耗石油制成，金属颜色不含铅。
 瓶子、塑料罐回收后可制作成地板等等。
 www.rivincn.com

“保护生态环境，你我共同行动”主题科普展览

科学家居

家庭装修时质量、安全、环保和节能都不能少!

环保原则

住宅内的有害气体、超标辐射等污染一般是由家装材料造成的，因此，在选择材料时一定要选择通过国家环保认证的建材，千万不要使用国家已明令禁止或淘汰的建材，宁可不装修或少装修，也不使用那些对人体有害的材料。

安全原则

装修时，人们往往比较注意墙面、地面、门窗等外在的美观和质量，而忽略了水、电和厨房、卫生间的防水，这几个不易被人注意的问题若处理得不好，会给我们的生活带来许多不便。

节约原则

从当前实际情况看，施工过程中造成的浪费相当严重，应予以特别重视。对房屋进行装饰装修，必须重视保温隔热，不得破坏墙体保温隔热部位和建筑外门窗，要营造和维护通风、日照等自然生态环境。

节能减排 科普宣传挂图

“节能减排”的紧迫性及目标任务

“节能减排”迫在眉睫
 高耗能、高污染产品出现快速增长、再度抬头的趋势，占全国工业燃料和二氧化碳排放70%的电力、钢铁、有色、建材、石油加工、化工等六大行业增长超过20%，同比加快6.6个百分点。

我国因高耗能、高污染带来的环境和生态问题已日益严峻，将制约我国的经济发展的甚至危及人民生活健康。

最近一些地方接连出现严重污染事件给我们敲响了警钟。对此，我们要有强烈的危机感和紧迫感。

“节能减排”的目标任务（到2020年）

- 万元国内生产总值能耗降低20%左右
- 单位工业增加值用水量降低30%
- 主要污染物排放总量减少10%
- 全国设市城市污水处理率不低于70%
- 工业固体废物综合利用率达到60%以上

1

主办单位：广东省科学技术协会 编辑电话：020-22200681 22270080
 承办单位：广东省科普信息中心 广东科普教育网 www.gdkepu.com



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Low carbon scenario research

Cooperation between:

Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion, CAS & Kyoto University

Started: mid December 2009

Framework:

Title: Guangzhou Low Carbon Society Scenario 2030

Targeted area: Guangzhou

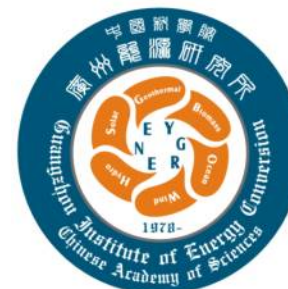
Base year: 2005

Targeted year: 2030

Target gas: CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustions

Low Carbon Target: ???

Tools: ExSS Tool & BCT





Low Carbon Research

Objectives:

First phase (by mid 2010):

to complete a report (booklet) on the quantitative analysis of low carbon scenarios by 2030 of Guangzhou and to obtain further enhanced support from the city government in order to carry out more detailed and comprehensive research work.

Second phase: establishment of roadmap to LCS 2030, cost-effect analysis, ensure the policy innovation, makes the research findings to contribute to the transition of Guangzhou towards a low-carbon society.



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Low Carbon Scenario-2030

Low carbon scenario-2030 (narrative):

- 1. Transportation:** undergrounds railways, BRT are the main measures to solve Guangzhou's transportation issues, compact-city planning, transportation demand planning, electric cars, new energy vehicles (new energy bus & taxi are largely integrated into the city public transportation system, new energy powered vehicles are largely used as private cars.) will largely be utilized.
- 2. Industry:** Guangzhou has been chosen as one of the "National five central cities". The function of Guangzhou will change dramatically in the future. Retail and service, finances, logistics will share a large proportion in the structure. optimized industry structure.
- 3. Energy:** low carbon electricity, enhance the utilization of renewable energy (by 2020, renewable energy will share 15% of the total energy consumption, 6.6 million tce/ year. SO₂ reduction: 180,000 tons. CO₂ reduction: 20 million tons) Nuclear power, smart grid... 2030: ?
- 4. Lifestyle:** Energy saving buildings (by 2020, 40% or more new buildings will implement renewable energy technologies) 、 green-life style、 construction of carbon sink system.



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Research Status & Future Work

Completed:

Collection and processing of base-year data

Future work:

Calibration for the base year

Determine low carbon targets and measures (simultaneously, constantly and frequently communicate with government and industries, to integrate Guangzhou's socio-economy development into our study.)

Setting future socio-economic assumptions and BaU case estimation

Estimation of snapshots with LC measures.

Complete a summary report (by June 2010) which has great positive influence and is crucial to the Guangzhou's LCS development.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

