Moving Toward a Transition Future in China
Integrated Assessment on the Low Carbon Future

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Energy Research Institute
Peking University

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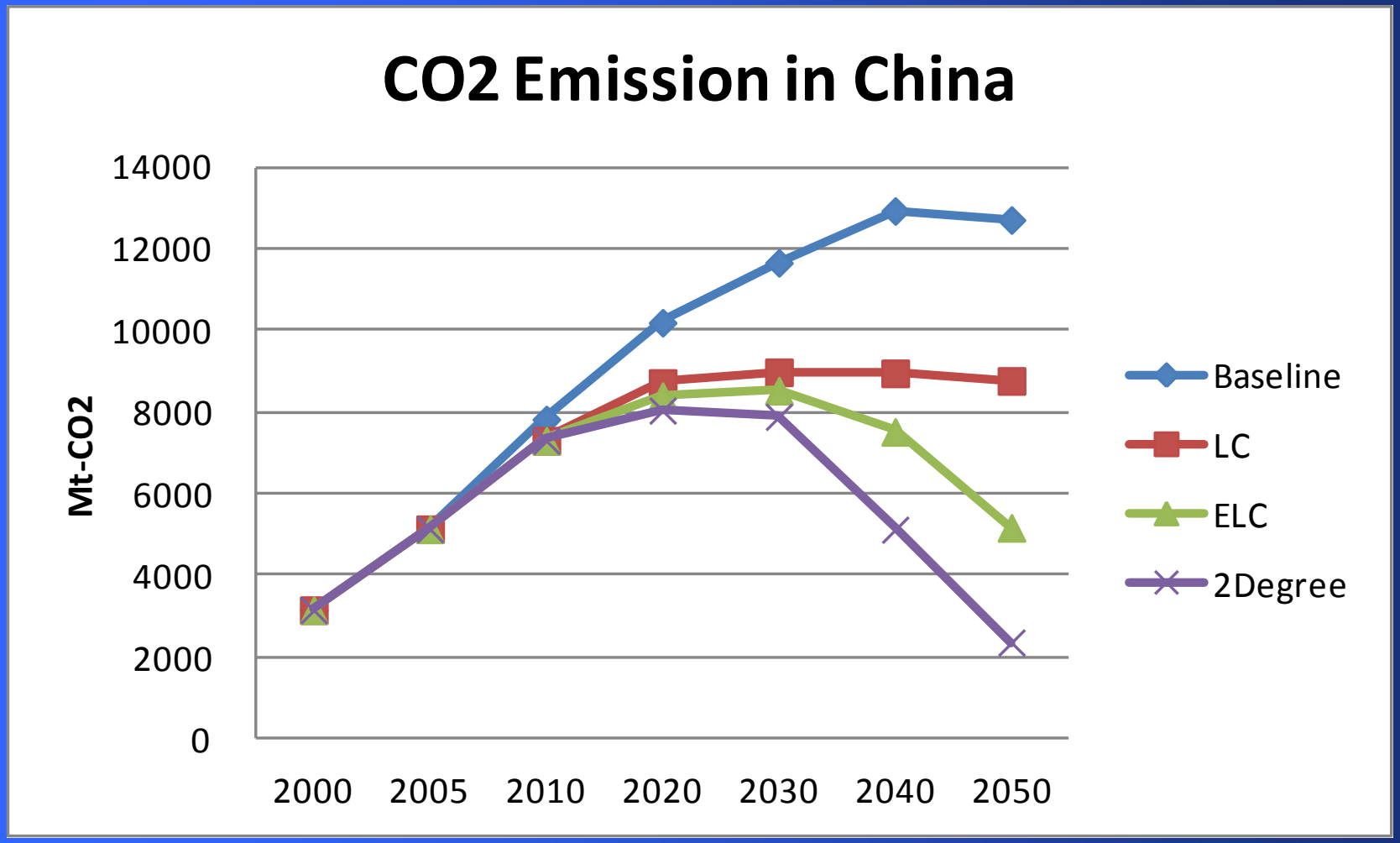
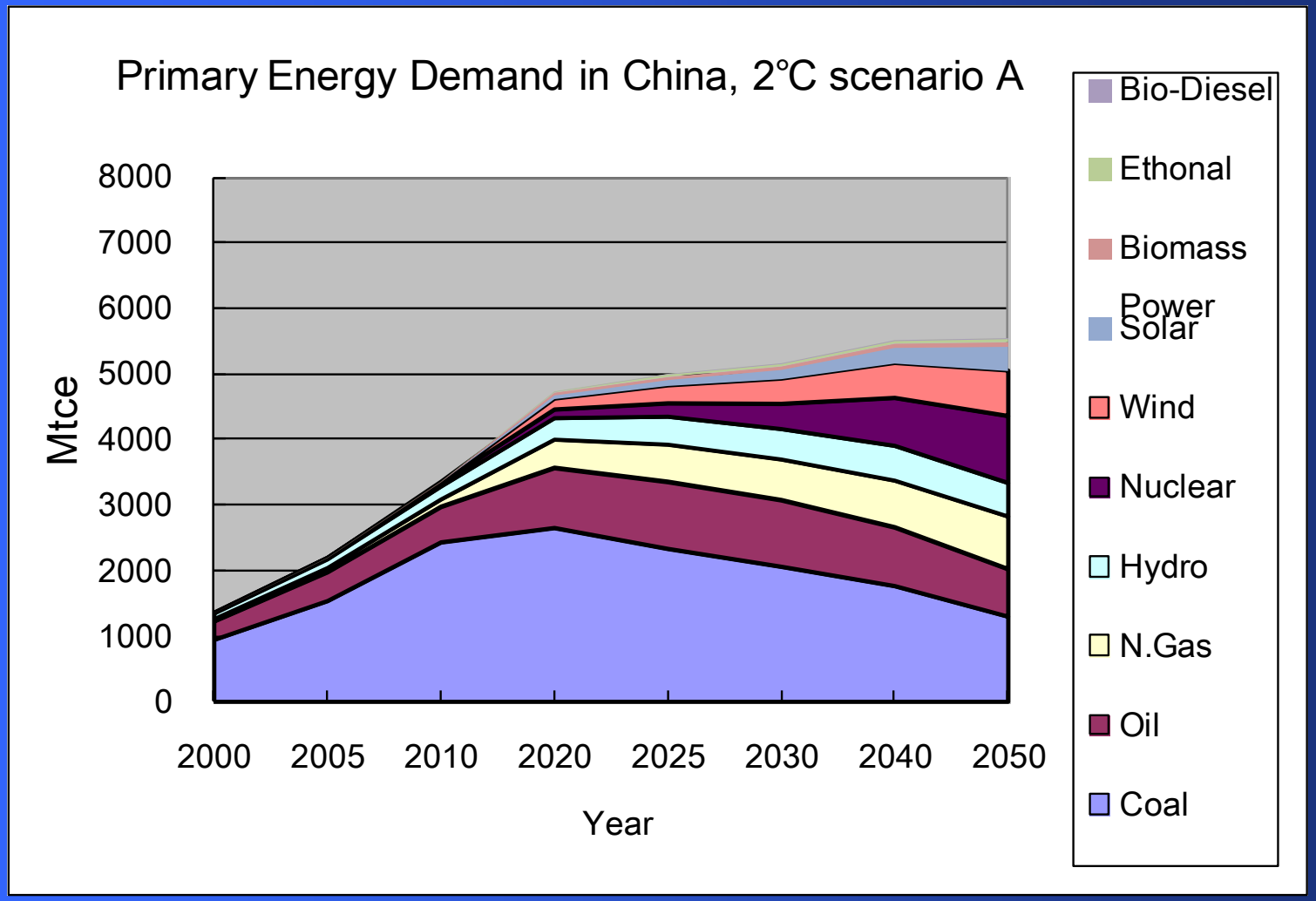
Transformation: CO2 emission, a rapid change

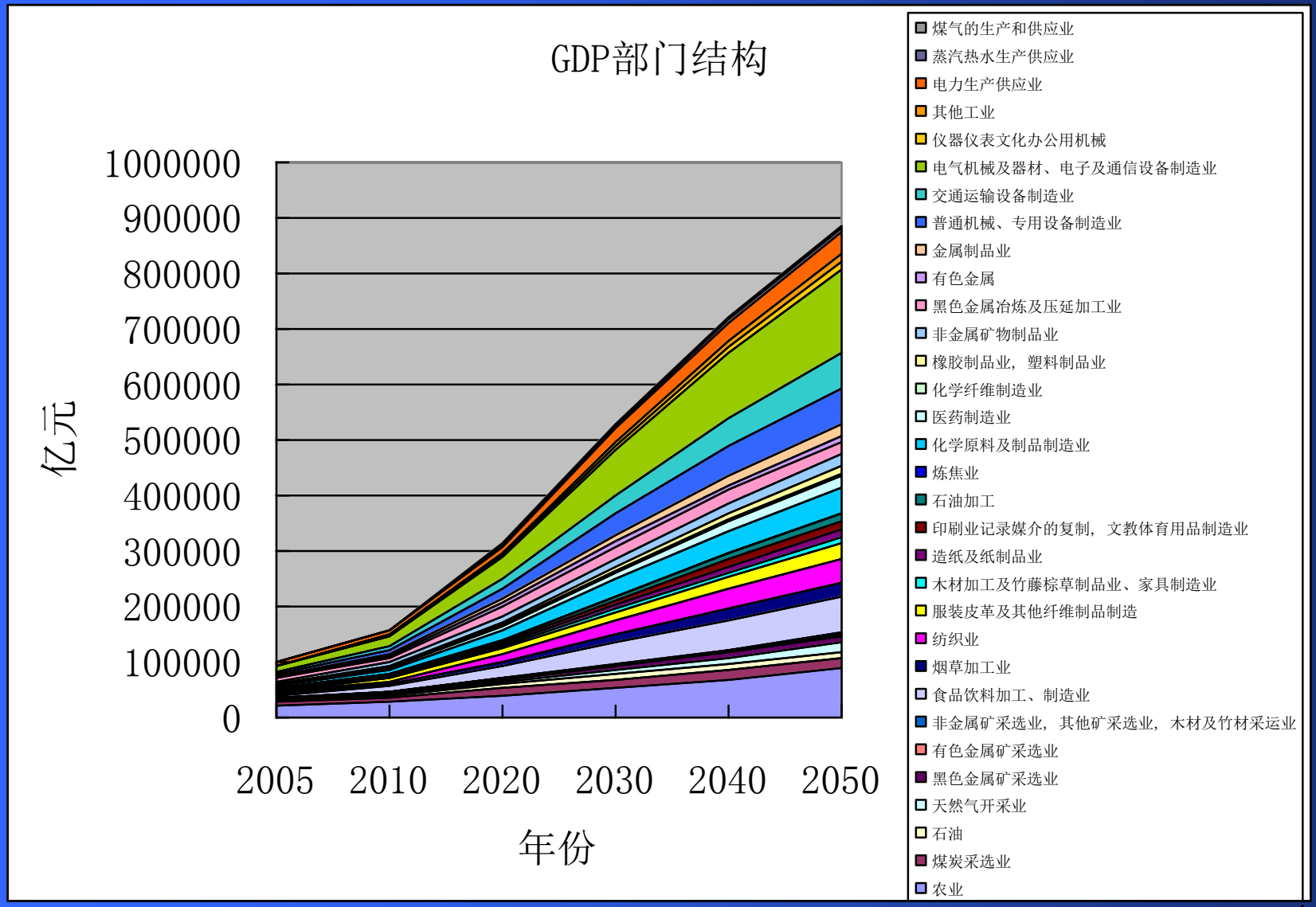


We Need Rapid Transition : Put that into 13th Five Year Plan

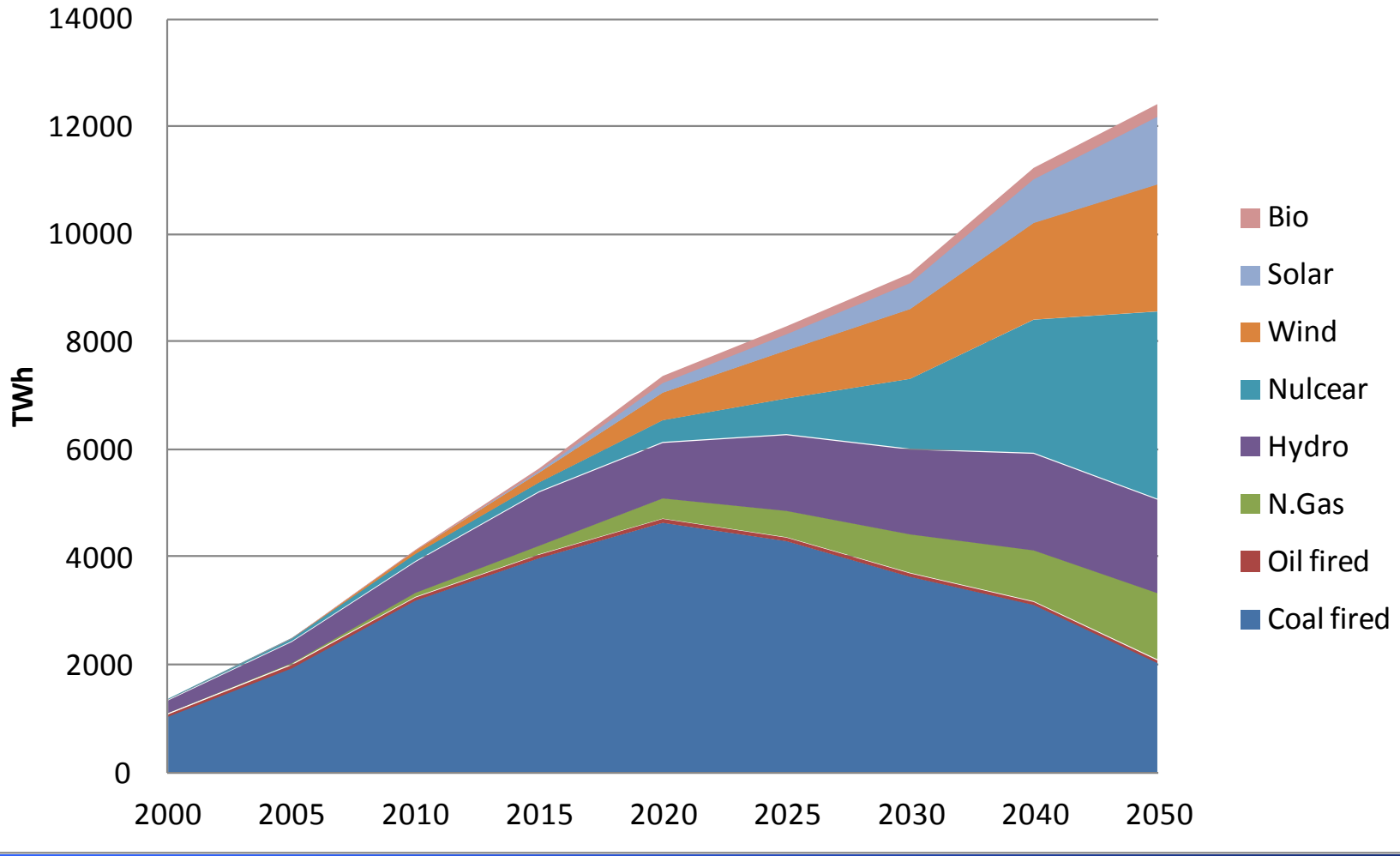
Primary Energy Demand

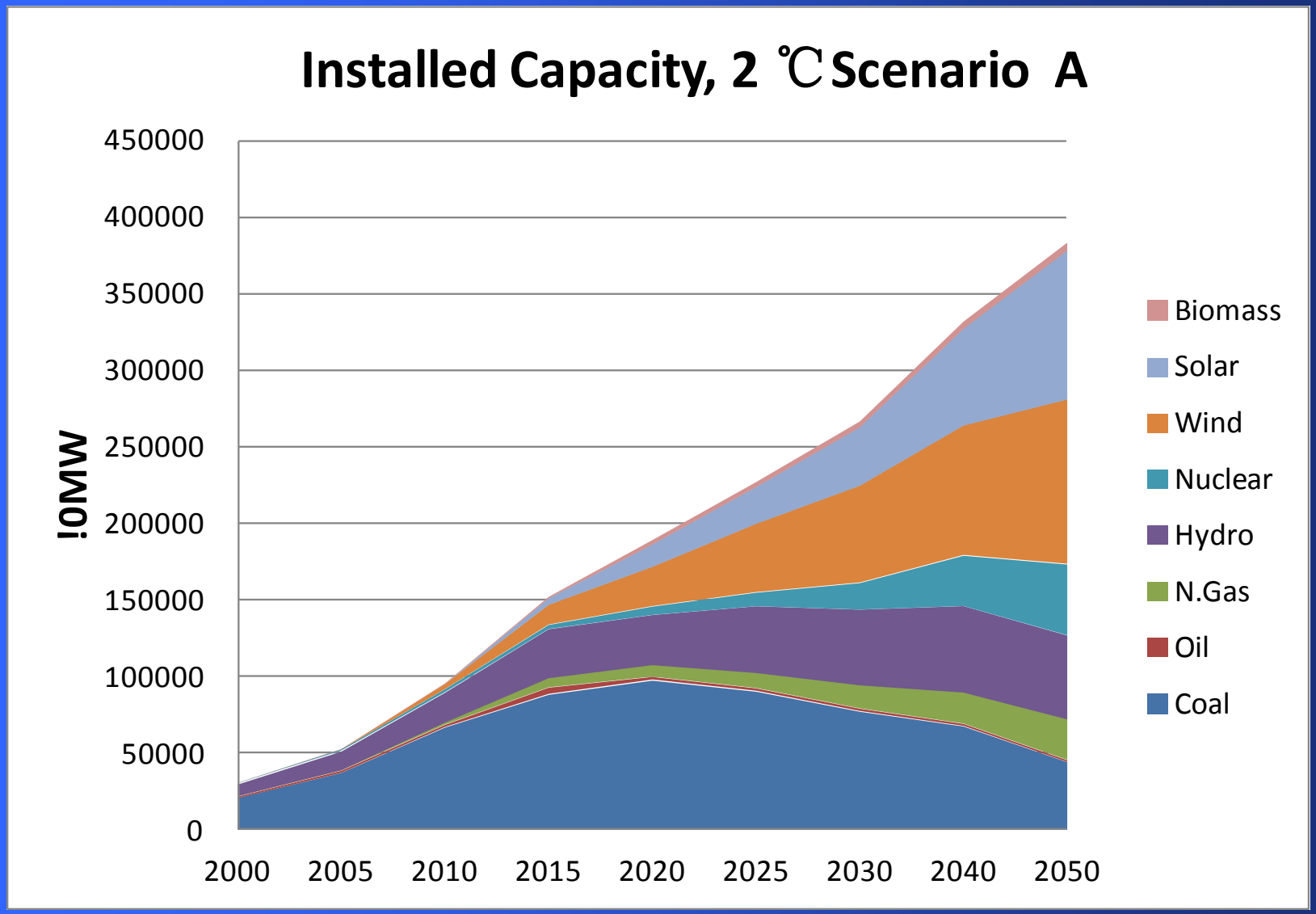


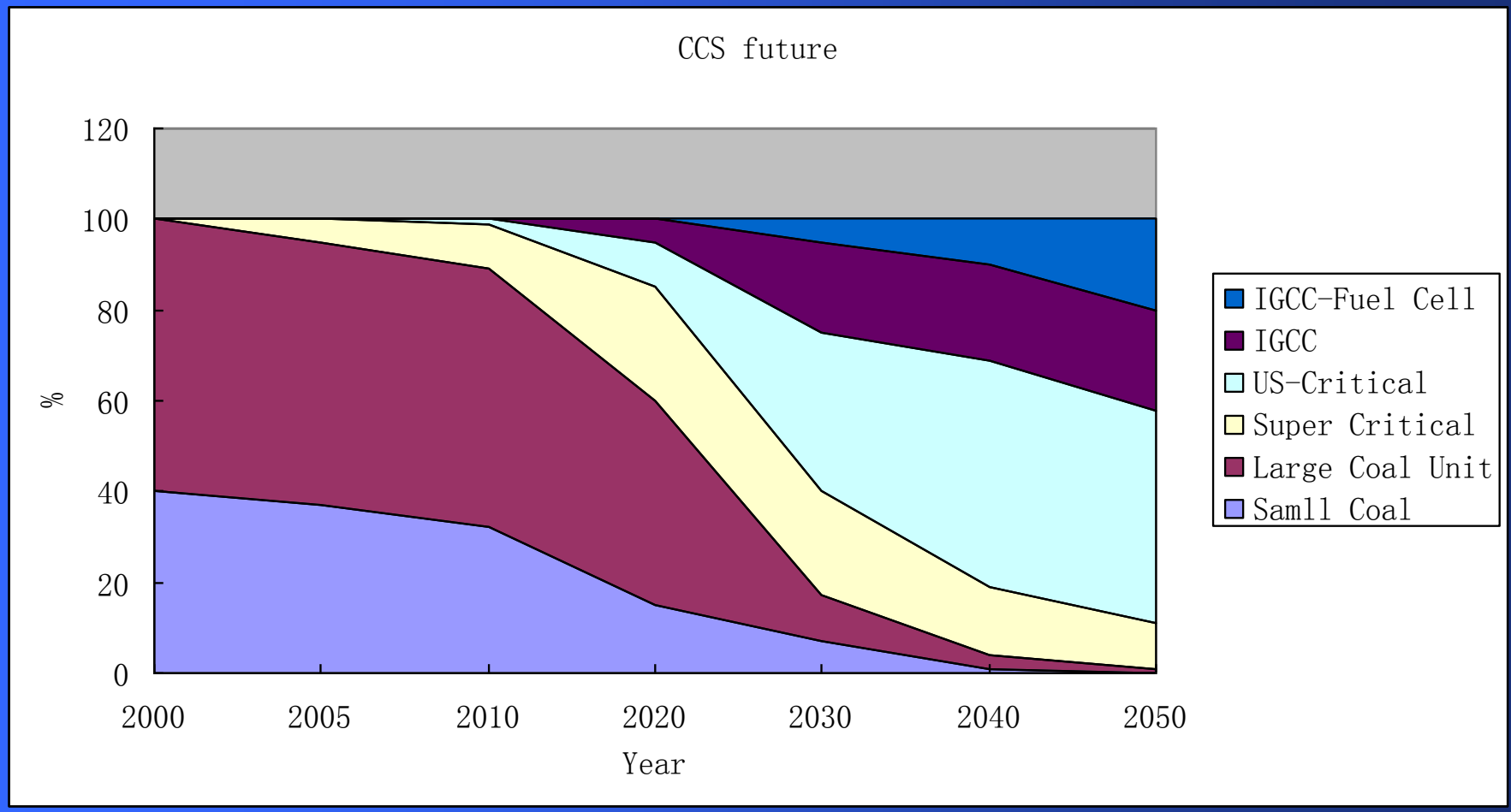
GDP by sectors

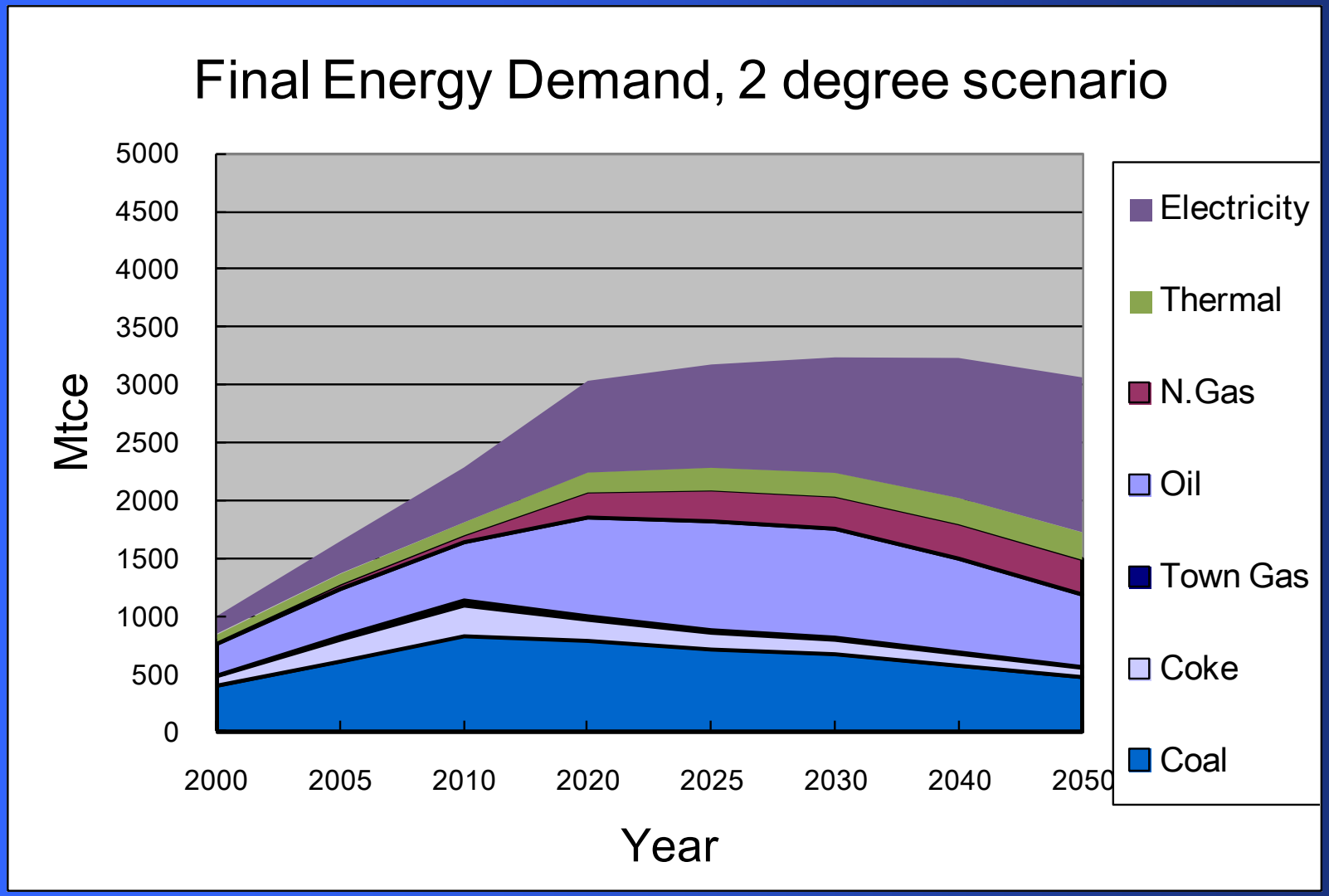


Power Generation, 2℃ Scenario A

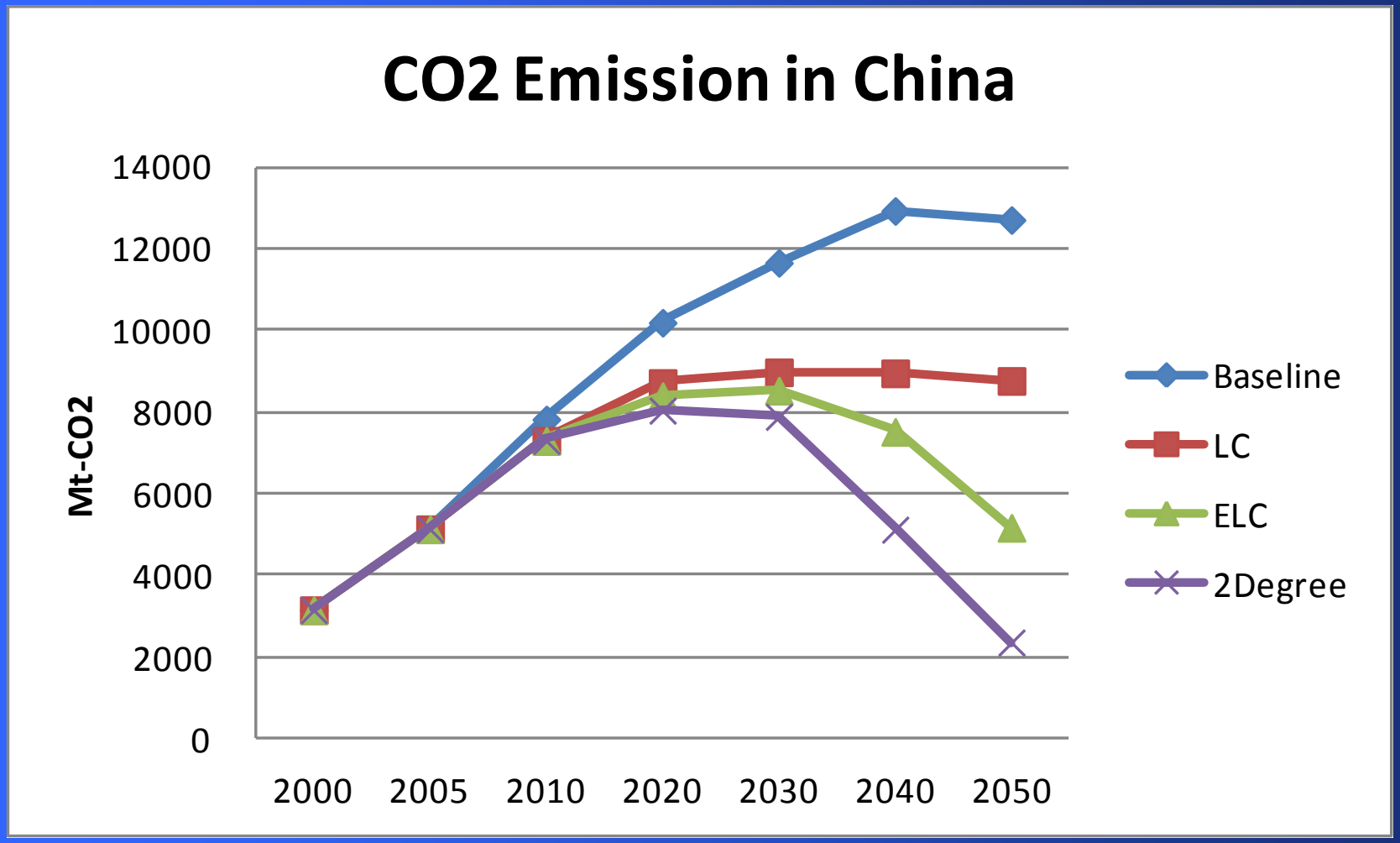


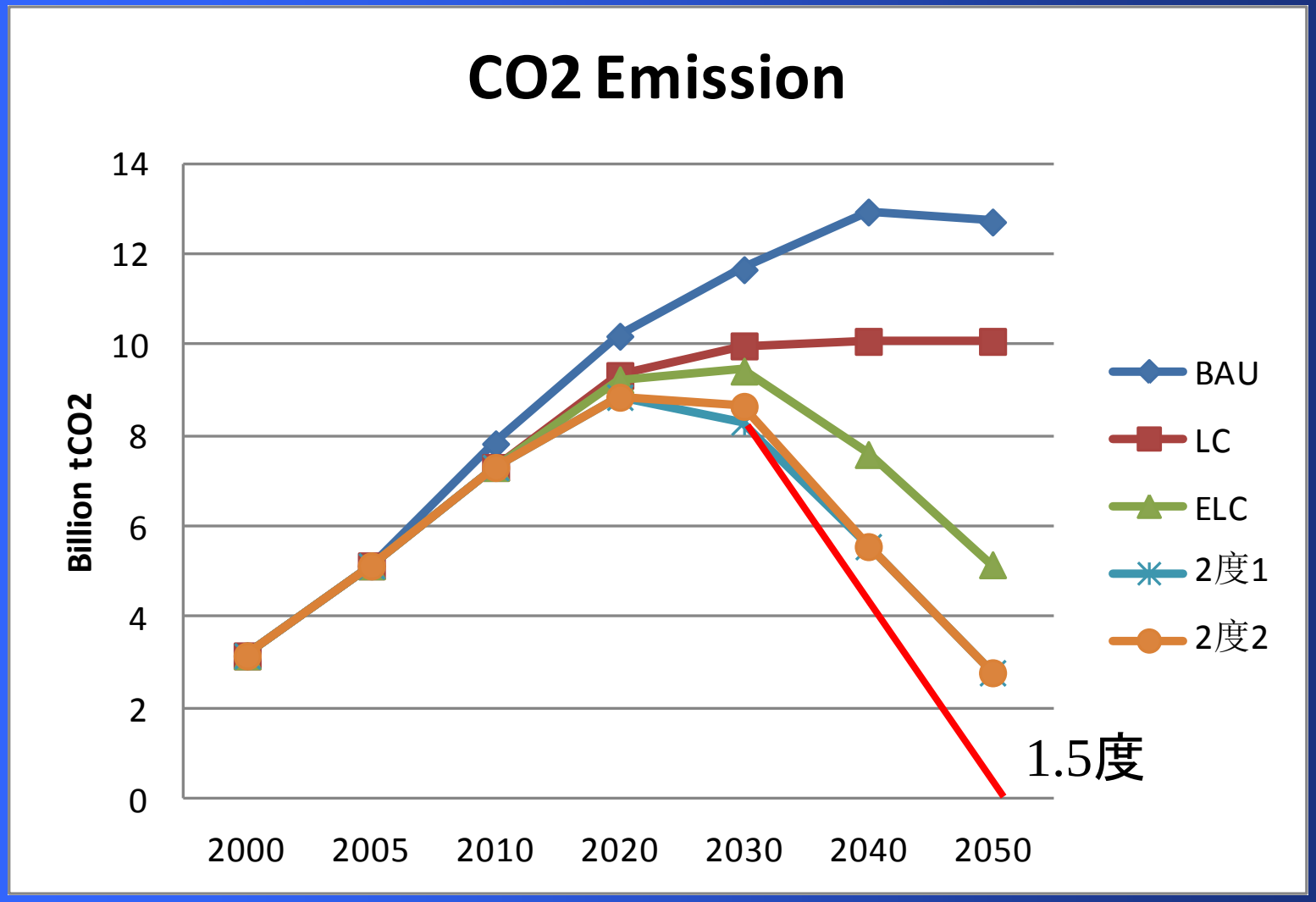

Installed Capacity, 2 ℃ Scenario A
MW
450000
400000
350000
300000
250000
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
2030
2040
2050
Biomass
Solar
Wind
Nuclear
Hydro
N.Gas
Oil
Coal


CCS future
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
%
2000
2005
2010
2020
2030
2040
2050
Year
IGCC-Fuel Cell
IGCC
US-Critical
Super Critical
Large Coal Unit
Samll Coal

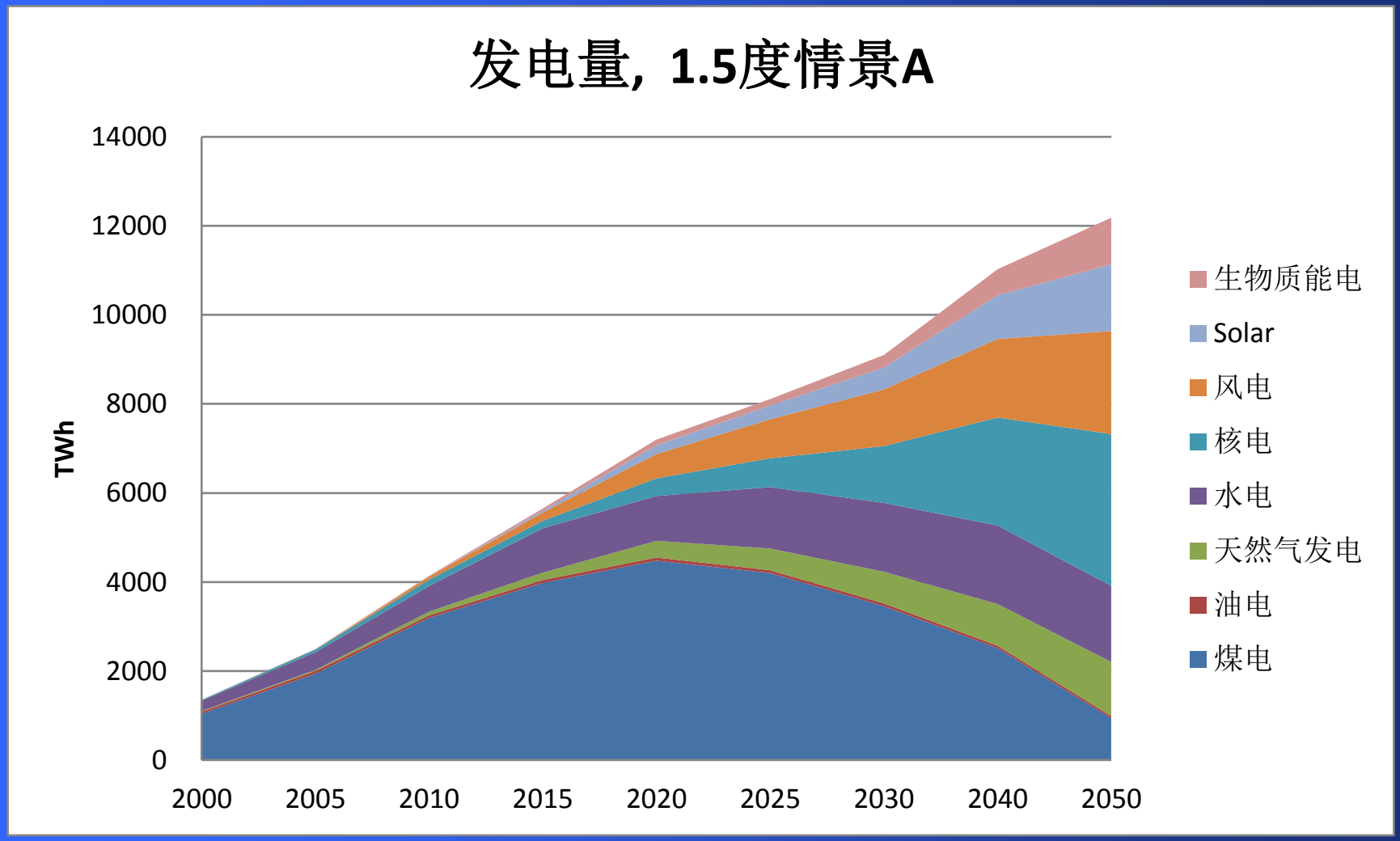

Final Energy Demand, 2 degree scenario
Mtce
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2000
2005
2010
2020
2025
2030
2040
2050
Year
Electricity
Thermal
N.Gas
Oil
Town Gas
Coke
Coal

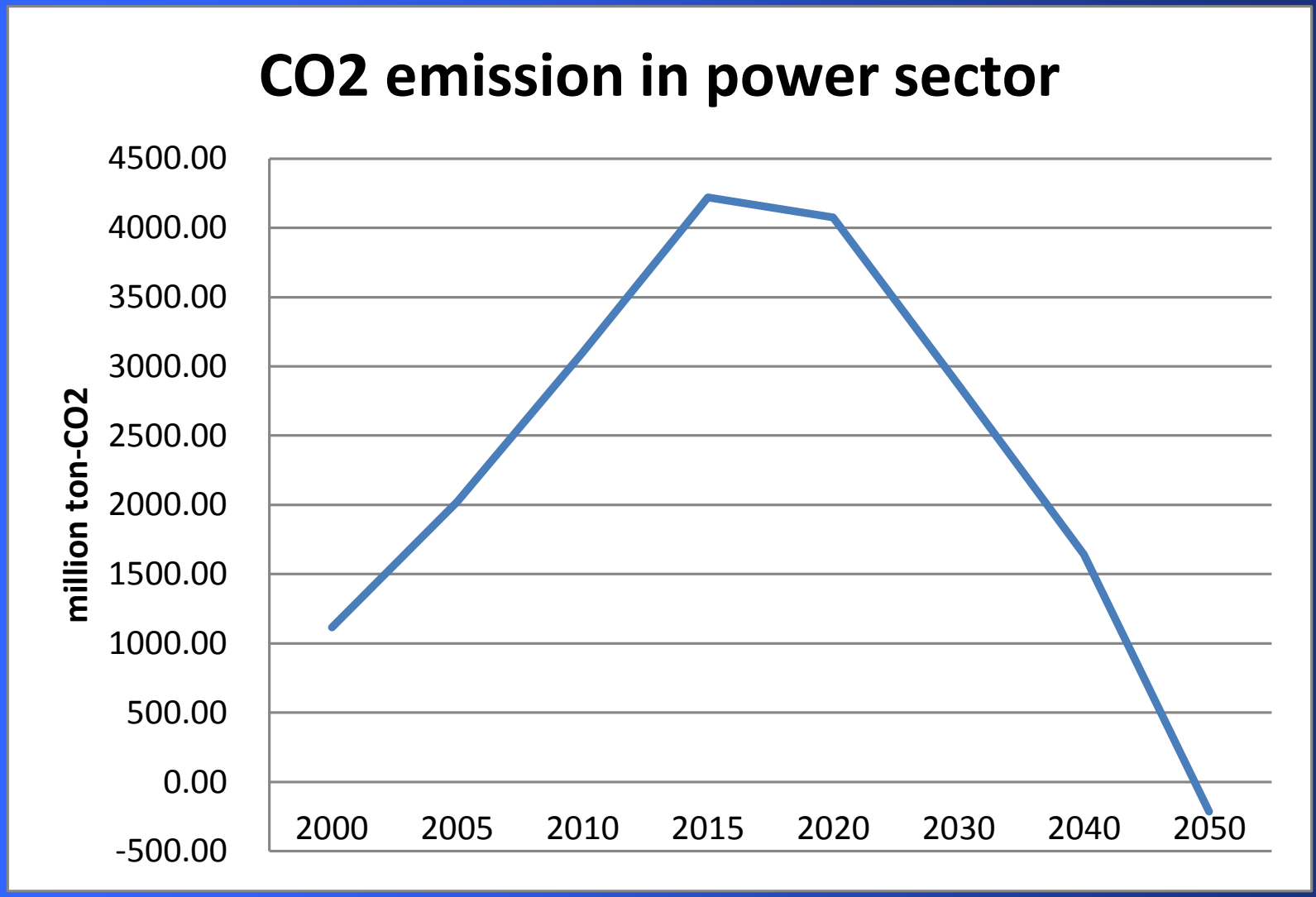
Transformation: CO2 emission, a rapid change

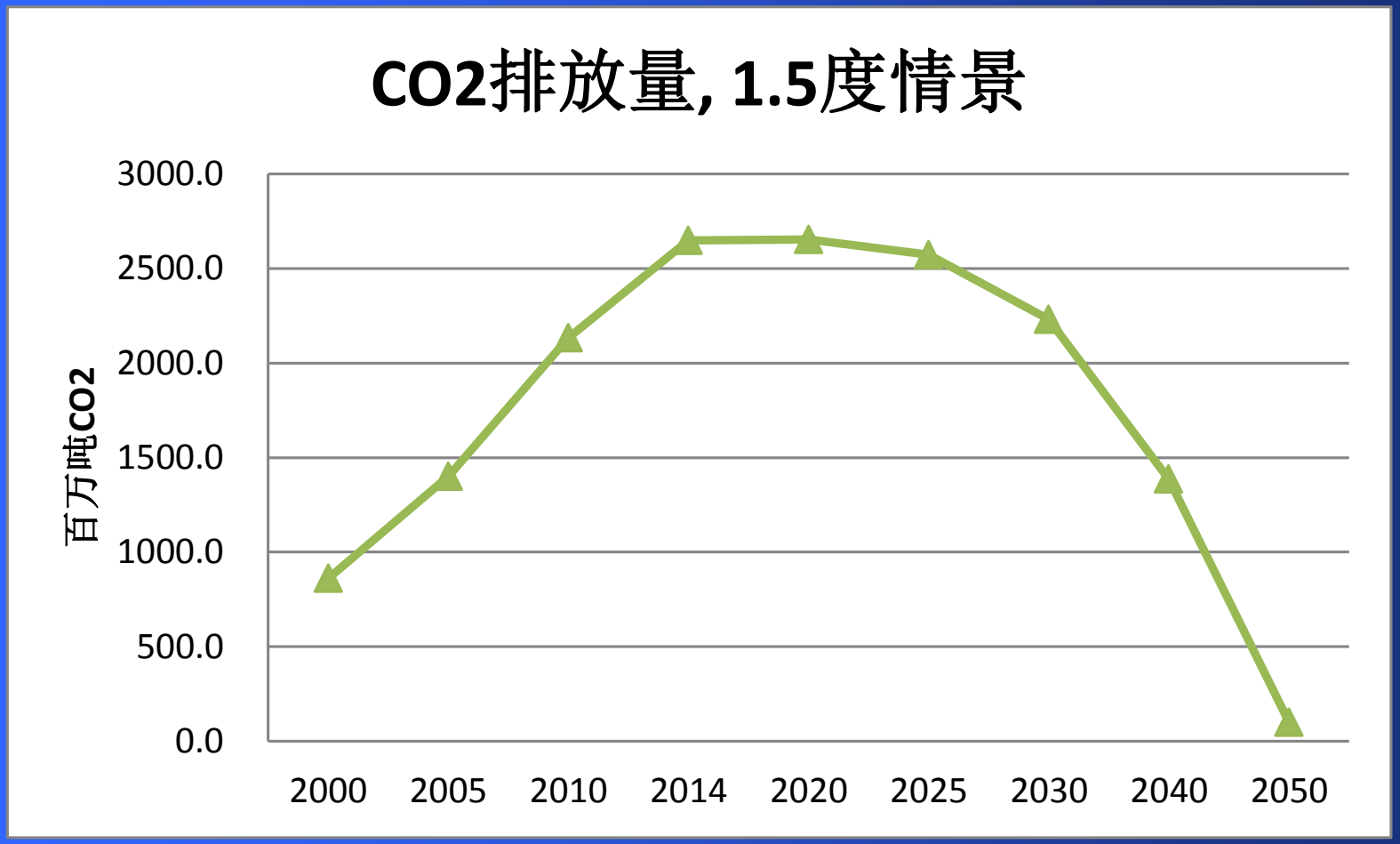



CO2 Emission
Billion tCO2
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2000
2005
2010
2020
2030
2040
2050
BAU
LC
ELC
2度1
2度2
1.5度

Power generation, 1.5 scenario




CO2 emission in power sector
million ton-CO2
4500.00
4000.00
3500.00
3000.00
2500.00
2000.00
1500.00
1000.00
500.00
0.00
-500.00
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2030
2040
2050


CO2排放量, 1.5度情景
百万吨CO2
3000.0
2500.0
2000.0
1500.0
1000.0
500.0
0.0
2000
2005
2010
2014
2020
2025
2030
2040
2050

四、影响电动汽车发展的主要制约因素分析

4. Analysis Major Constraints Factors

- 3.3 电动汽车实现经济性的趋势分析 Trend Analysis on EVs

电动汽车与先进汽油和柴油车成本变化趋势分析					
	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030
电动汽车Evs					
电池充满电时总容量kWh	16	24	48	80	112
电力销售价格（元/kWh）	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.94	1.18
单位里程耗电量（kWh/km）	0.18	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.07
单位里程耗电费用（yuan/km）	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.08
电动汽车燃料成本（yuan/car）	43200	39067	30104	37694	41299
单位电池容量成本(USD/kWh)	750	375	130	75	30
Evs车电池组成本(yuan/car)	80400	60300	41808	40200	22512
电池组寿命（年）	3.6	5	11	22	22
电池组更换次数（set/year)	4.1	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7
EVs全寿期电池成本（yuan/car）	413256	226728	99503	67938	38045
EVs全寿期电耗和电池总成本（yuan/car）	456456	265795	129607	105632	79345
每年费用（yuan/car）	30430	17720	8640	7042	5290
先进汽油汽车ICE					
汽油销售价格（yuan/liter)	6.6	8.5	10.2	11.0	11.8
柴油销售价格（yuan/liter)	6.4	8.3	9.9	10.6	11.4
单位里程耗汽油（L/km）	0.050	0.039	0.031	0.024	0.020
单位里程耗柴油（L/km）	0.047	0.038	0.030	0.024	0.020
全寿期行驶里程（km)	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
先进汽油车燃料成本（yuan/car）	165000	167550	158356	133574	117738
先进柴油车燃料成本（yuan/car）	150400	155333	149317	128100	114170
每年费用	11000	11170	10557	8905	7849
比较（Evs车费用－ICE车费用）	291456	98245	-28749	-27941	-38394

礼品

运动器械

显示全部分类

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¥6.90

满五送一 亮昀美LED灯泡e14尖泡蜡

亮昀美led灯泡E27 LED灯具节能灯大螺口球泡光源QPJ014 3W白光 3W单品买五送

¥5.80 直降

已有10077人评价

北京有货

佛山照明 LED灯泡 3W超炫E27暖白光球泡 2支装

¥30.00 直降

已有3205人评价

北京有货

V瓦特沃led灯泡球泡E27大螺口led光源 3W 3w贴片正白 3W （继续狂欢 3w 6.9

¥6.90 直降

已有1181人评价

北京有货

佛山照明 LED灯泡 3W透明全柱E14暖白光尖泡 5支装

¥109.00 直降

已有547人评价

北京有货

VNC3W经济型天花灯LED一体化背景墙射灯 BB4/B05/B06/B09/C08 高光暖白光BB4

¥9.90 直降

尚仕达 LED节能灯泡 超高亮led球泡灯源 3w/5w/7w e27螺口灯 lamp 3W球泡-JDC1

¥5.70 直降

佛山照明 LED灯泡 3W透明全柱E14暖白光蜡尾尖泡 5支装

¥115.00 直降

佛山照明 LED灯泡 7W超炫银E27暖白光球泡 2支装

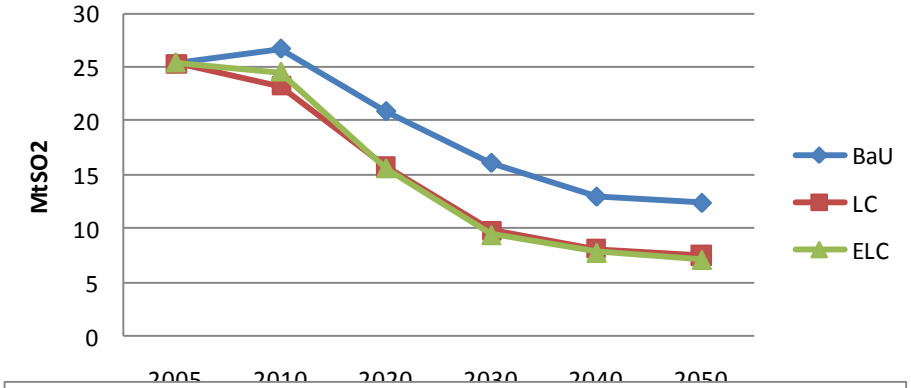
¥76.00 直降

返回顶部

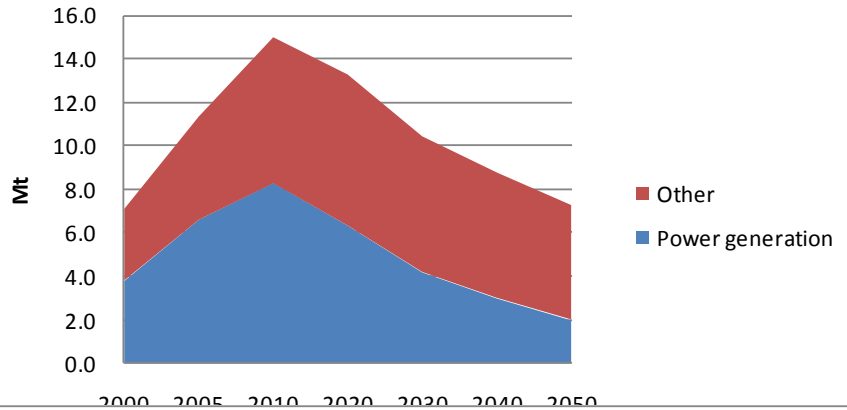

CHANGHONG 长虹
"精倍青·传奇" BCD-186DHA


中国能效标识
CHINA ENERGY LABEL
生产者名称 合肥美菱股份有限公司
规格型号 BCD-186DHA
耗能低
1
2
中 等
3
4
耗能高
5
1级
耗电量（千瓦时/24小时） 0.25
冷藏室容积（升） 132
冷冻室容积（升） 54
依据国家标准：GB 12021.2-2008

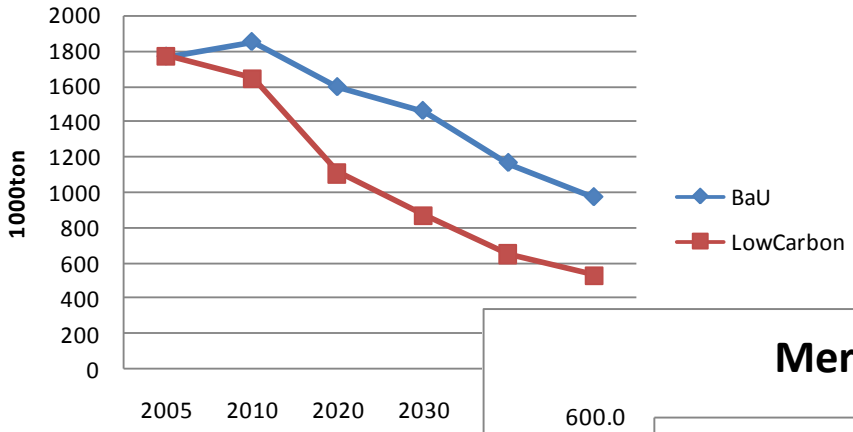
SO2 Emission



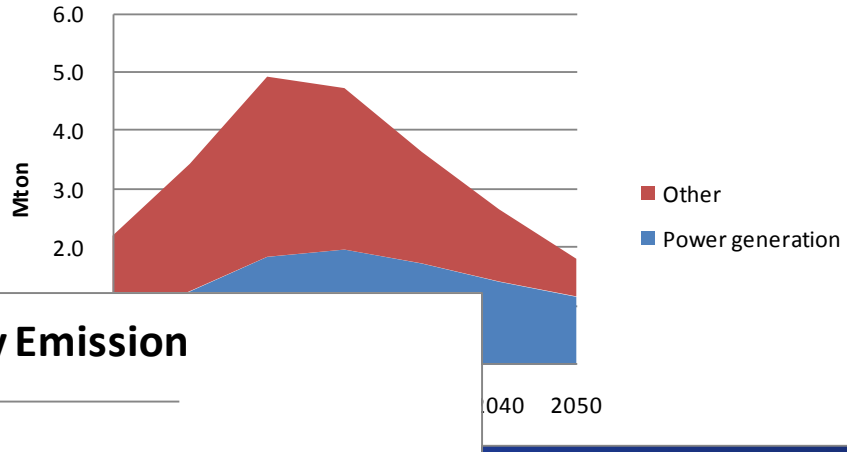
NOx Emission in China, ELC scenario



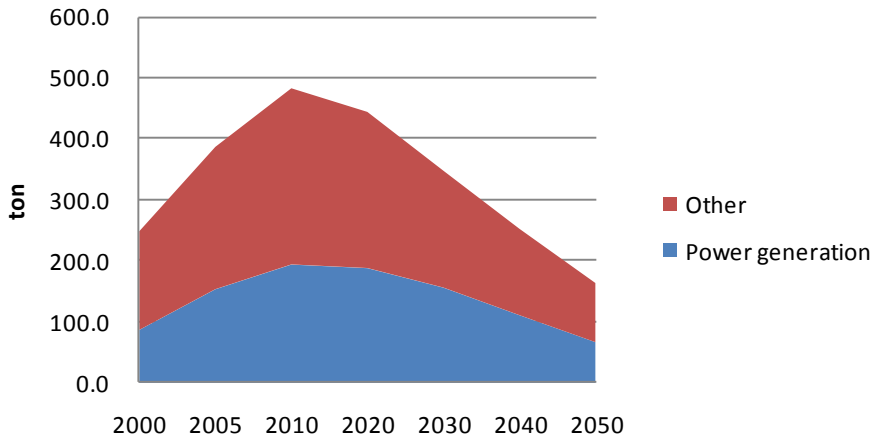
Black Carbon Emission in China



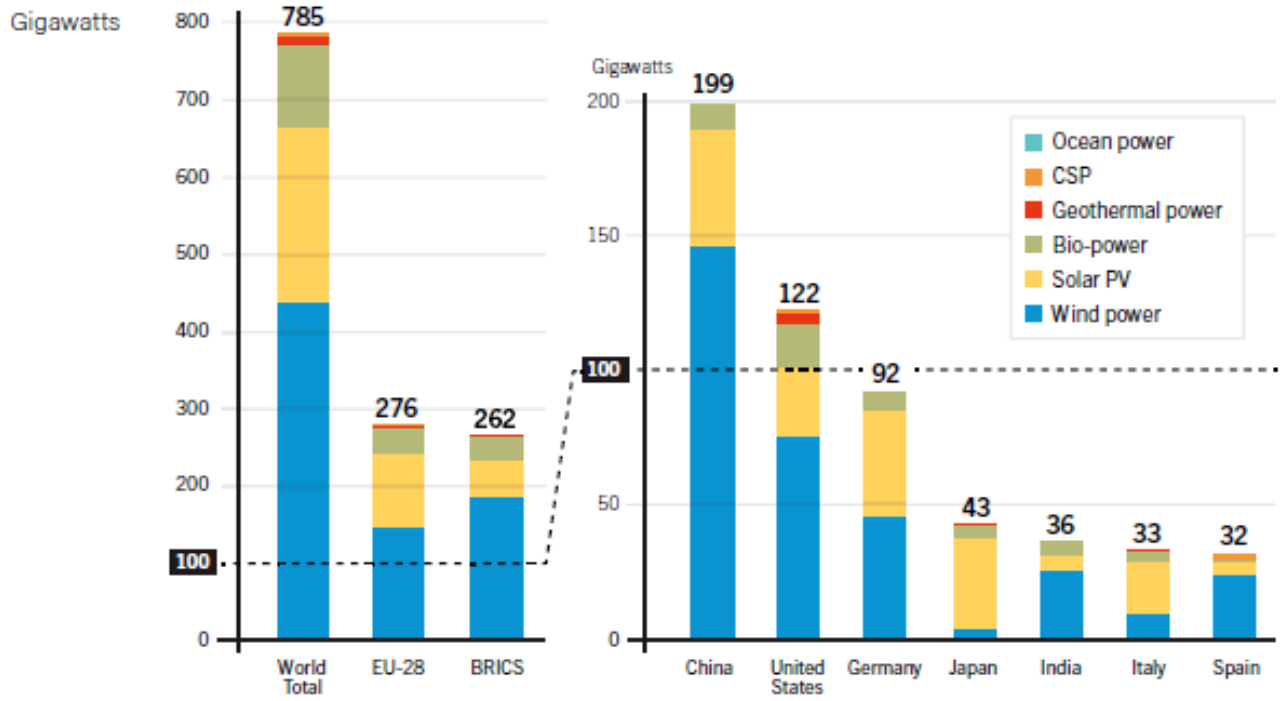
PM2.5 Emission



Mercury Emission



Renewable Power Capacities, in World, EU-28, BRICS and Top Seven Countries, End-2015

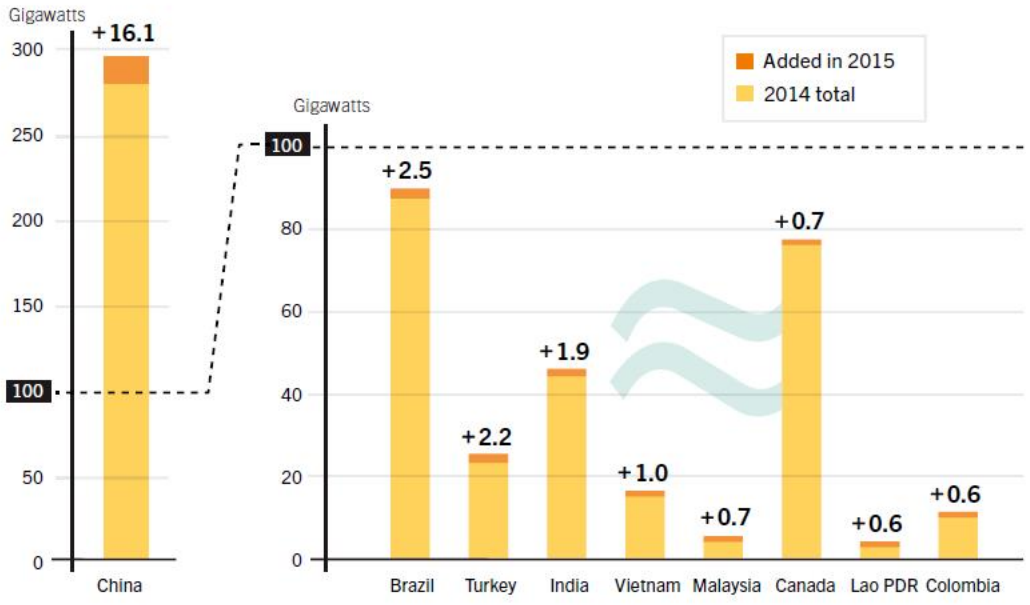


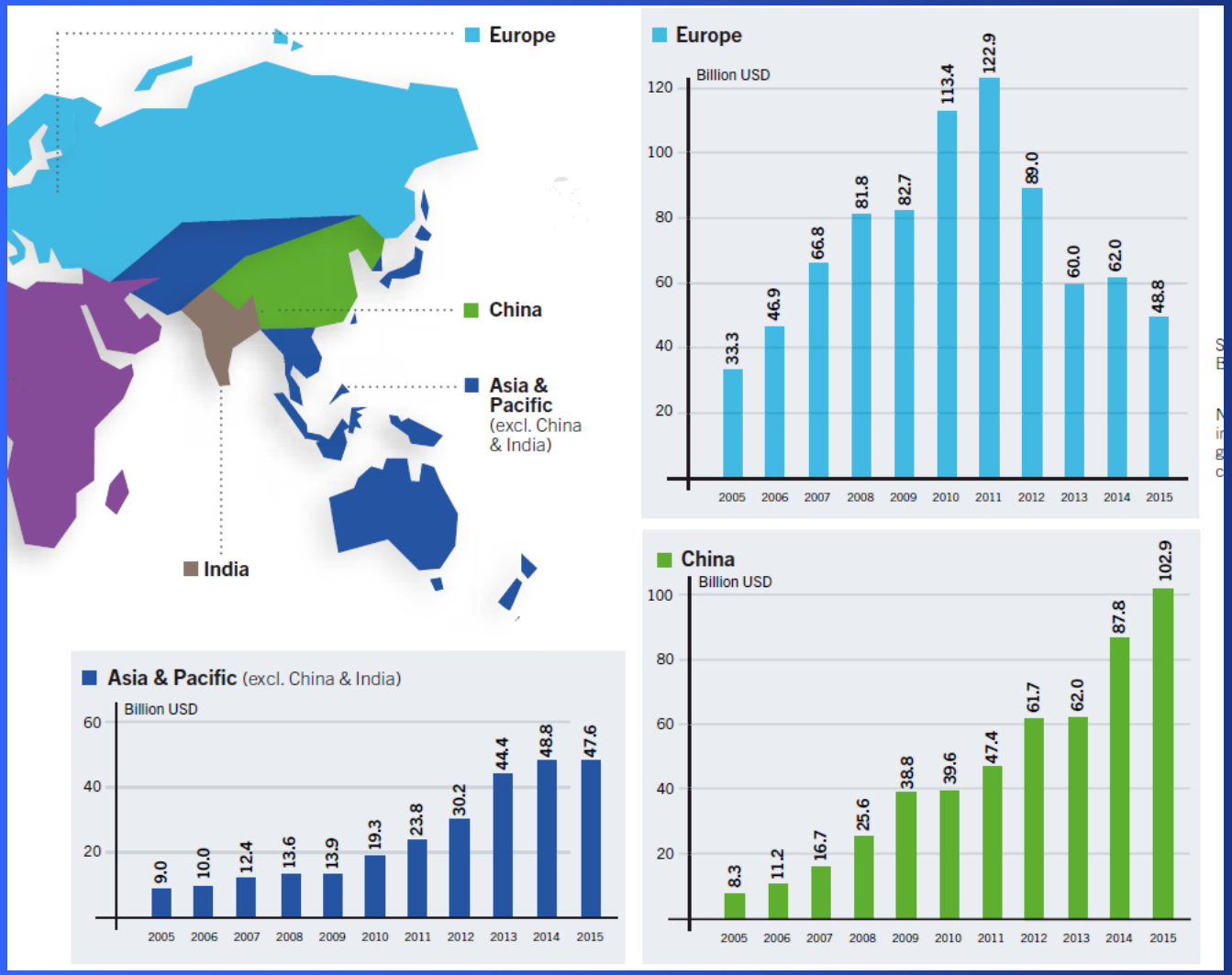
**Not including hydropower (see Reference Table R2 for data including hydropower). The five BRICS countries are Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa.*

GLOBAL CAPACITY REACHED

1,064 GW

Hydropower Capacity and Additions, Top Six Countries for Capacity Added, 2015




Europe
China
Asia & Pacific (excl. China & India)
India
Europe
Billion USD
120
100
80
60
40
20
33.3
46.9
66.8
81.8
82.7
113.4
122.9
89.0
60.0
62.0
48.8
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
China
Billion USD
100
80
60
40
20
8.3
11.2
16.7
25.6
38.8
39.6
47.4
61.7
62.0
87.8
102.9
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Asia & Pacific (excl. China & India)
Billion USD
60
40
20
9.0
10.0
12.4
13.6
13.9
19.3
23.8
30.2
44.4
48.8
47.6
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

INDC+ for China

- Peak CO2 emission in 2030, **try to peak earlier**

  peak 2020-2022

- 60% to 65% carbon intensity reduction by 2030 with comparison with 2005

  70%-75% carbon intensity

- 20% non-fossil energy in TPE

  25%, based on NEA's picture

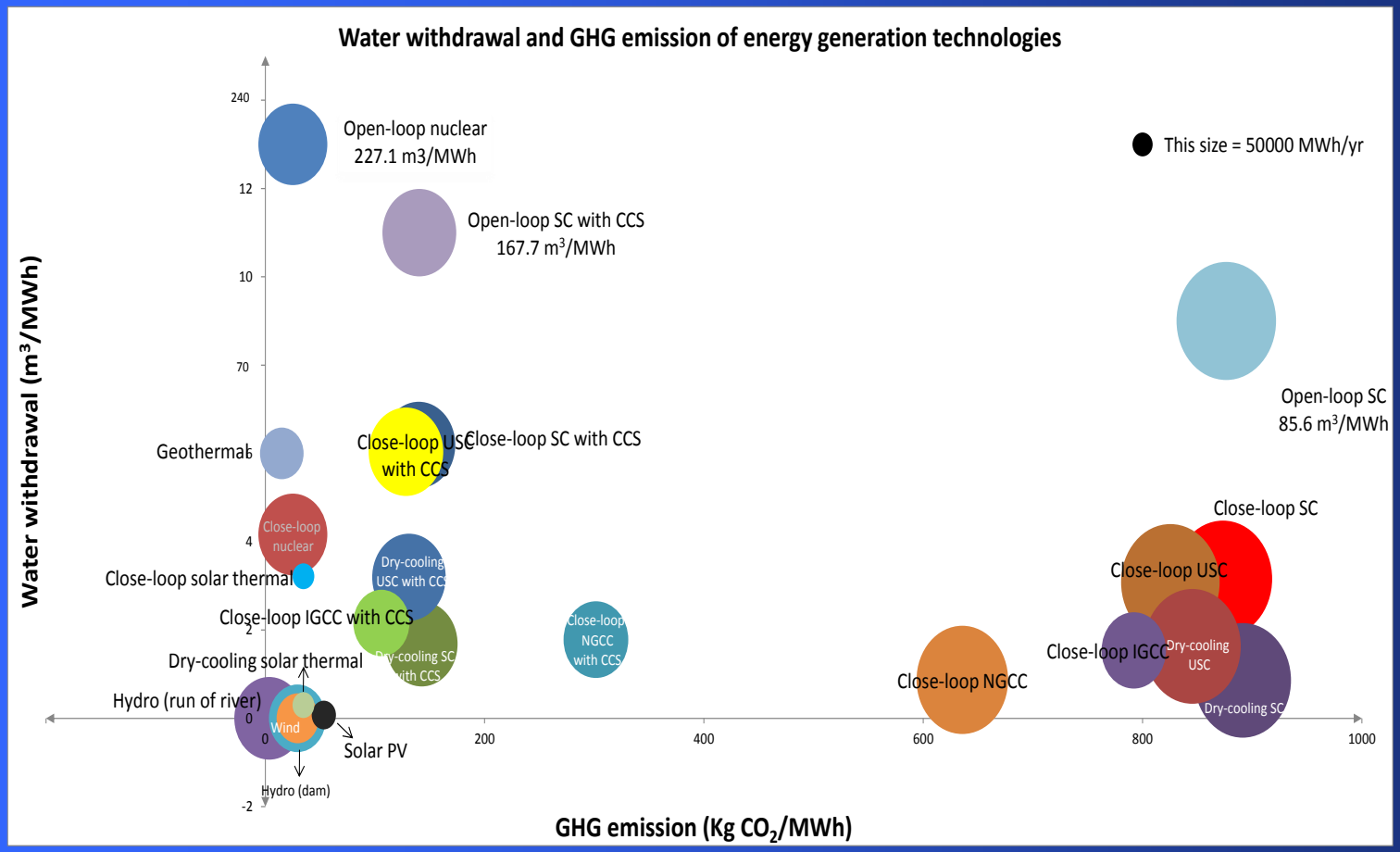
Copenhagen for China: progress

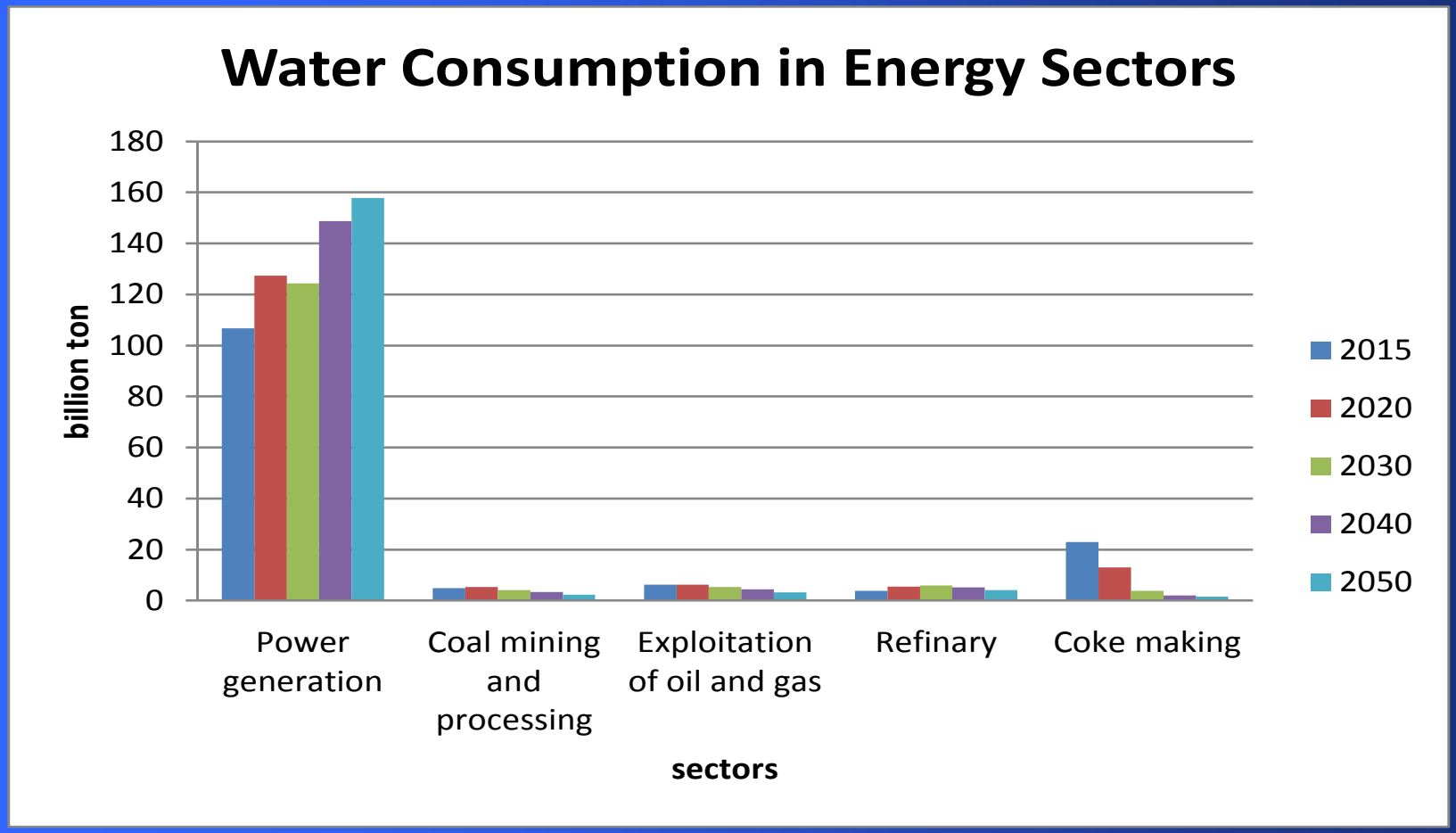
- 40% to 45% carbon intensity reduction in Copenhagen

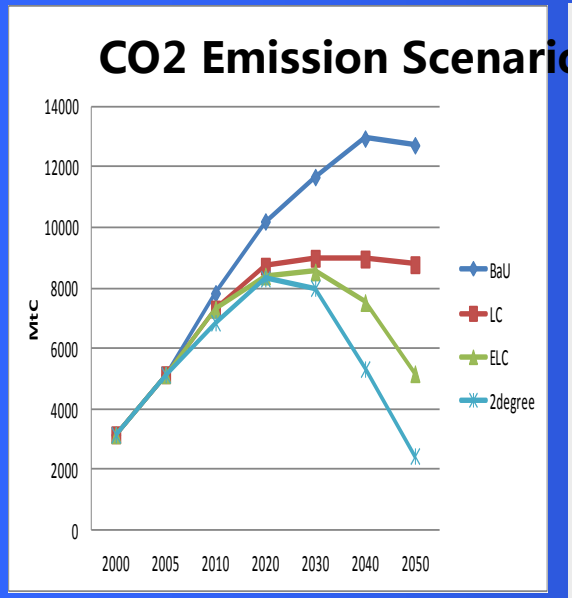
- 2005-2010: carbon intensity 22% reduction
- 2010-2015: carbon intensity 21.8% reduction
- 2015-2020: 18% reduction based on the 13th Five Year Plan
- Then it is around 50%

The Transition is Feasible and Doable, based on the government action framework

Water use by technology

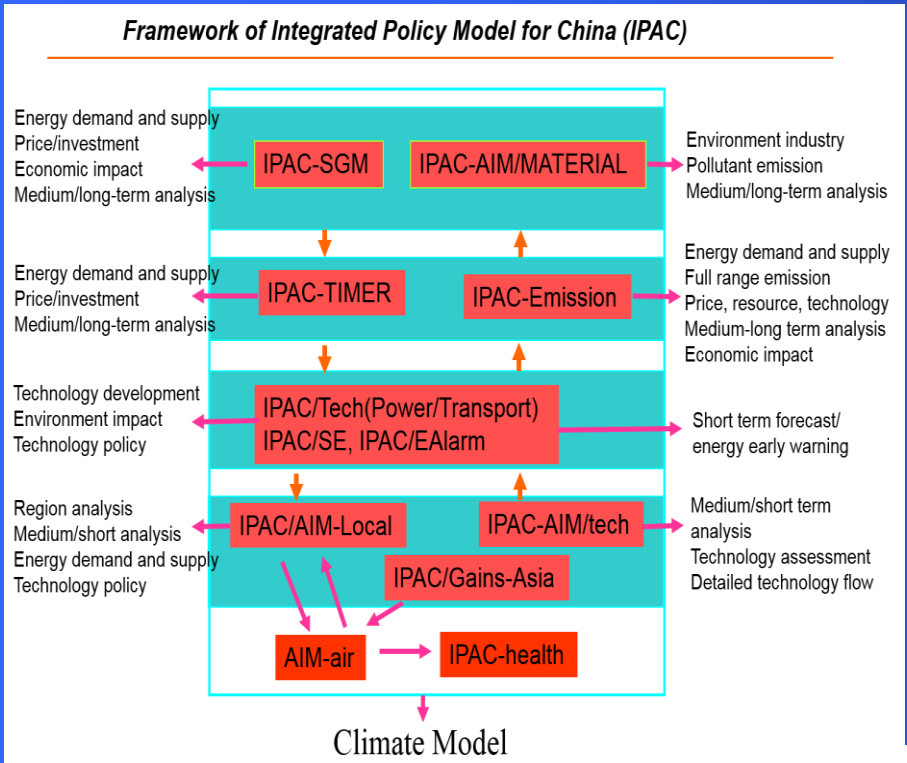



Water Consumption in Energy Sectors
billion ton
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Power generation
Coal mining and processing
Exploitation of oil and gas
Refinary
Coke making
sectors
2015
2020
2030
2040
2050

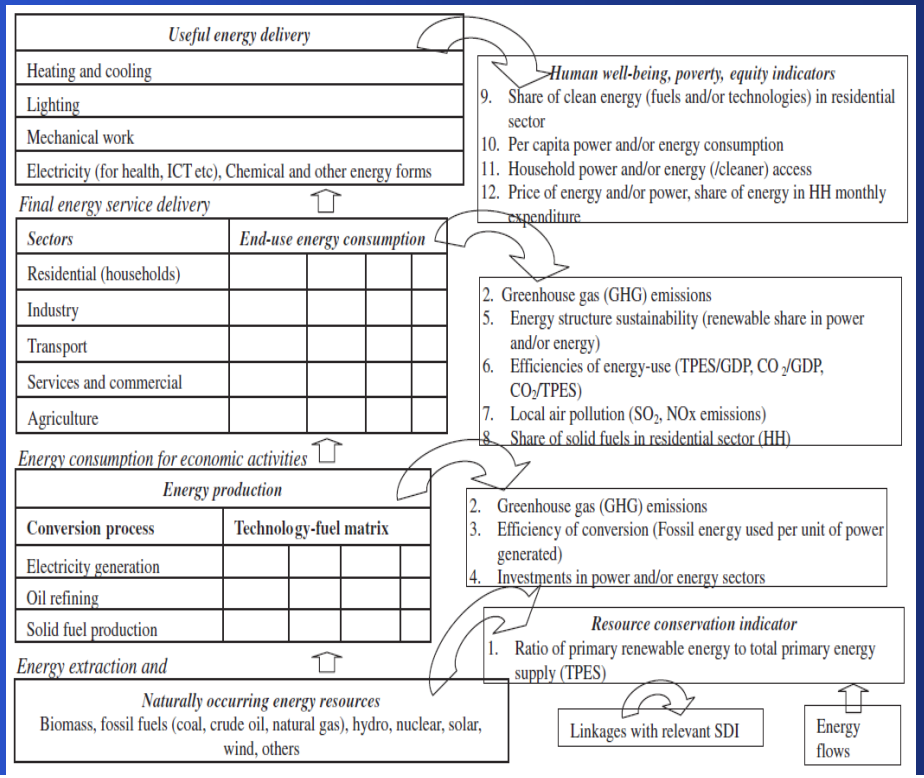


Source: Kejun Jiang , Xing Zhuang , Ren Miao & Chenmin He (2013) China's role in attaining the global 2℃ target, Climate Policy, 13:sup01, 55-69

Source: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs



Source: http://www.ipac-model.org.cn/About%20IPAC%20Model.html

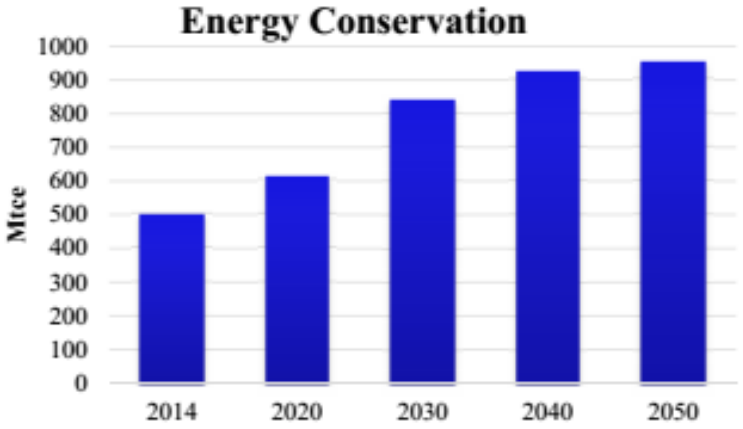


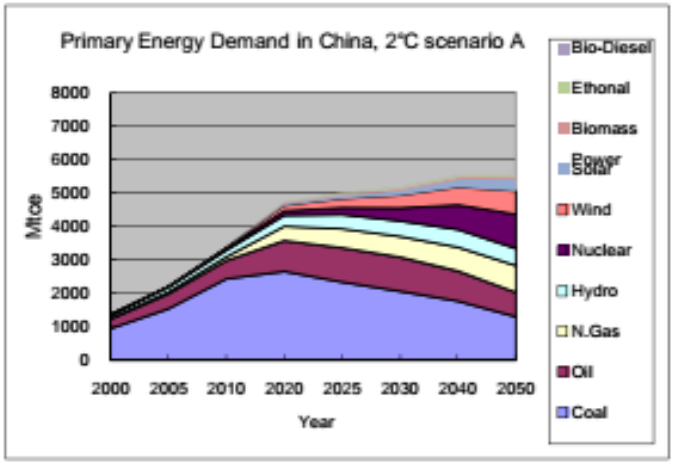
Source: Halsnæs, Kirsten; Garg, Amit (2011). Assessing the Role of Energy in Development and Climate Policies—Conceptual Approach and Key Indicators. World Development. Vol. 39, No. 6, pp. 987–1001.

Recycling Amount

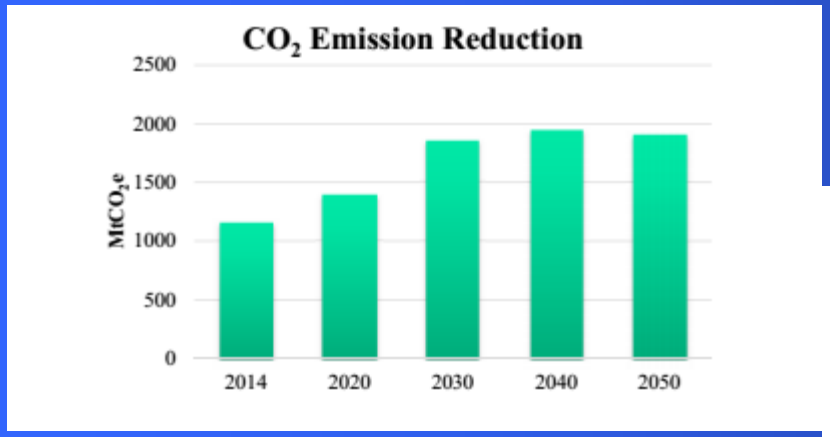
	Unit	2014	2020	2030	2040	2050
Straw-based power capacity	GW	5	6.5	14	29	49
Fuel ethonal	Mt	0.005	0.3	17	28	39
Bio-diesel	Mt	0.2	0.5	4.6	8.3	15
Municipal solid waste-based power capacity	GW	4.31	8.8	36	45	46
Waste building materials	Mt	75	120	190	190	190
Cement admixtures	Mt	890	890	810	610	430
Glass	Mt	8.6	8.8	12	12	12
Paper	Mt	44	49	52	52	52
Plastic	Mt	28.3	34	49	58	59
Copper	Mt	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.4
Alluminum	Mt	3.7	4.1	4.9	5.5	6.1
Lead	Mt	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6
Zinc	Mt	1.3	1.5	1.8	2	2.1
Waste steel	Mt	89	120	190	240	260
proportion of electric furnace steel	%	11	22	33	43	60

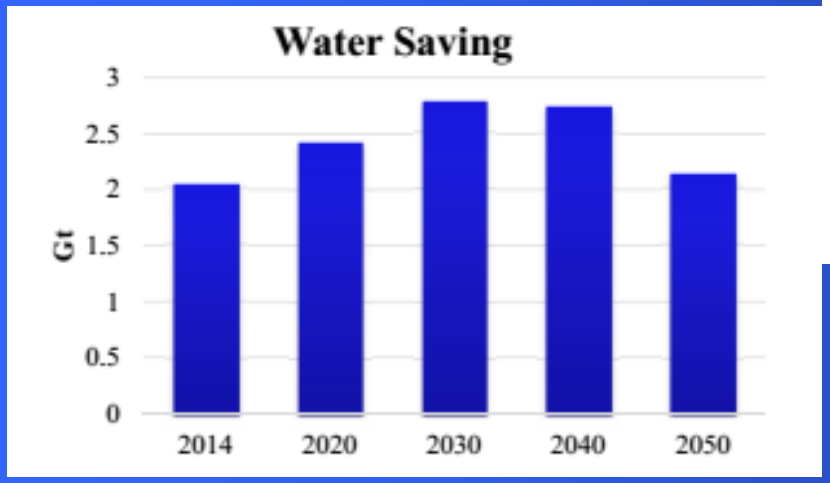
Results and Conclusions——Energy conservation

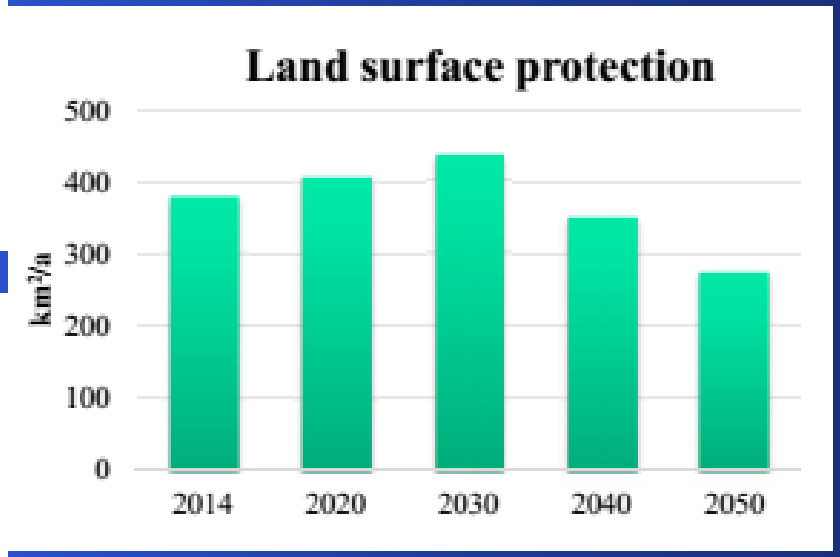


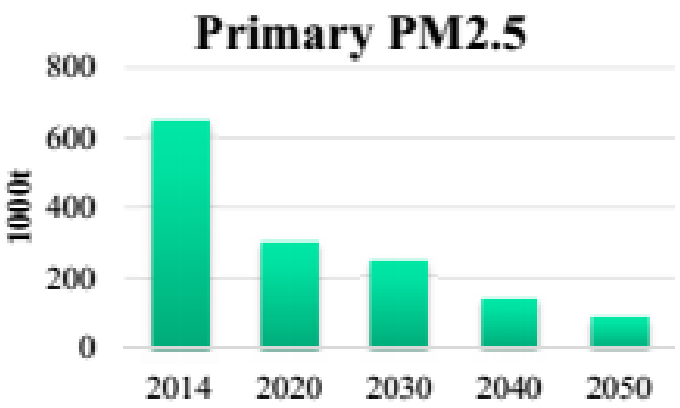


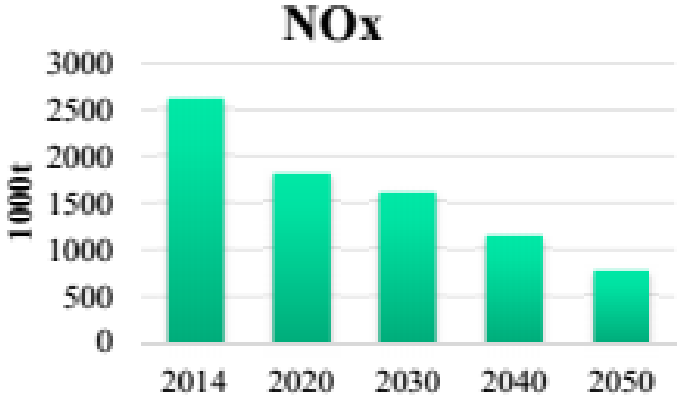
- Results shown that the development of circular economy can reduce the energy consumption in China significantly in the coming decades
  - the energy saving amount could be 951 Mtce in 2050, with is around 18% of the total primary energy demand in the 2 degree scenario

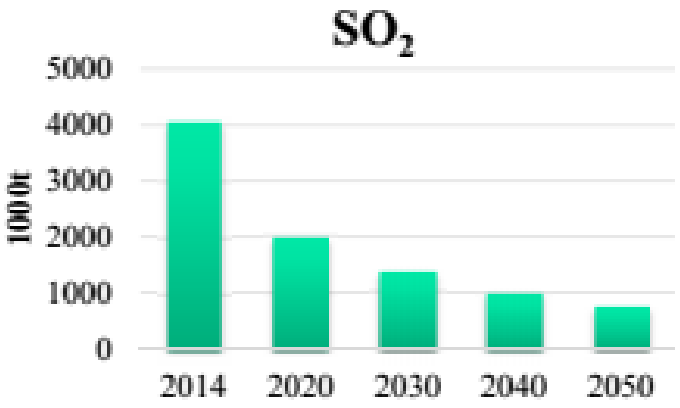

CO_2 Emission Reduction
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
$MtCO_2e$
2014
2020
2030
2040
2050


Water Saving
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Gt
2014
2020
2030
2040
2050


Land surface protection
500
400
300
200
100
0
km^2/a
2014
2020
2030
2040
2050


Primary PM2.5
800
600
400
200
0
10000t
2014
2020
2030
2040
2050


NOx
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
10000t
2014
2020
2030
2040
2050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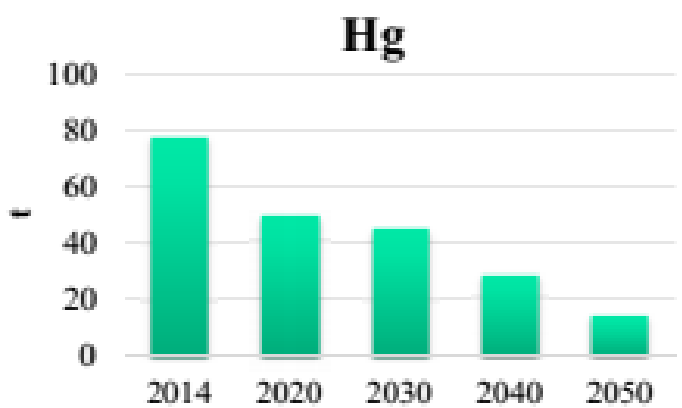
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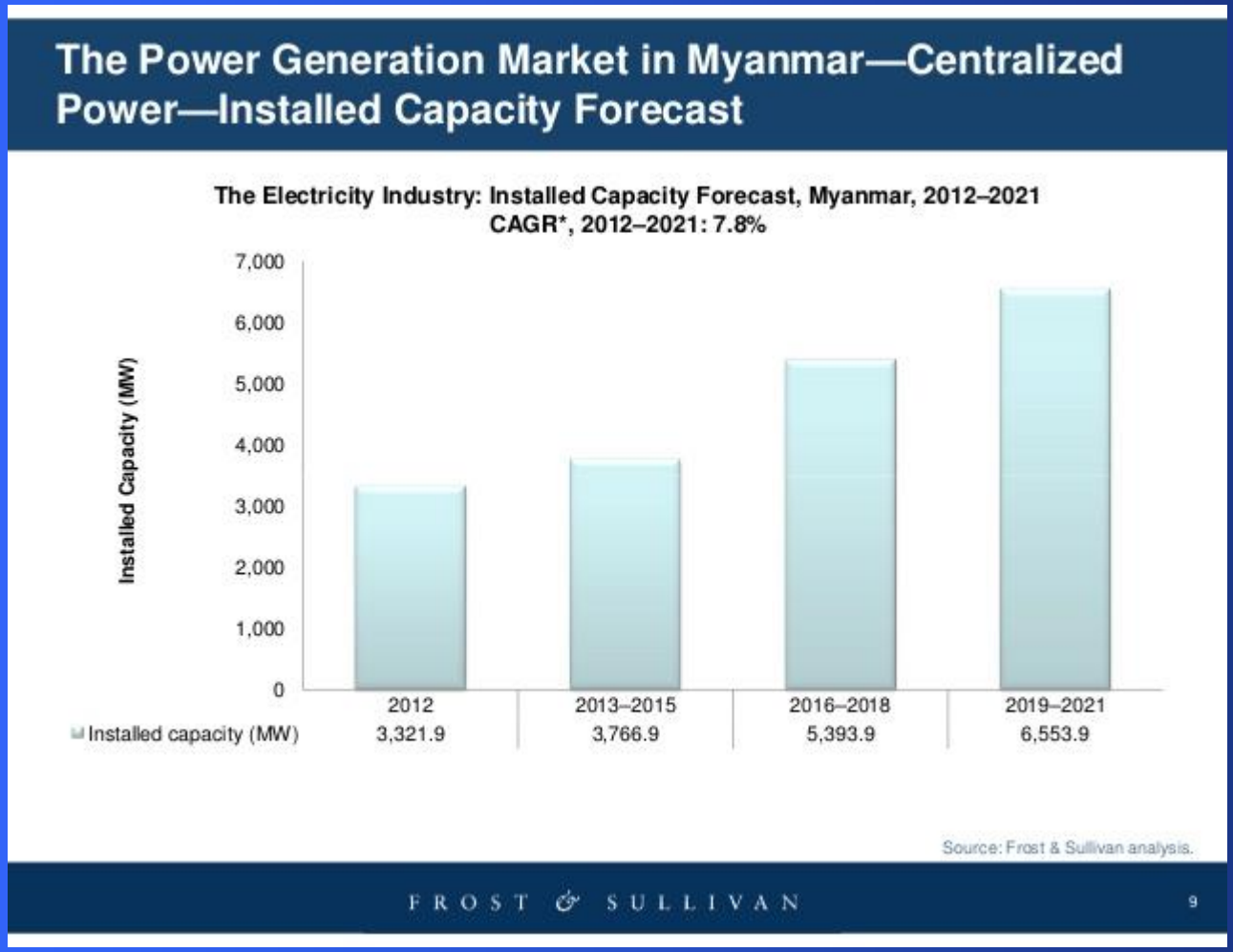
A 2 degree Asia: A good way to understand the global target

Scenario Analysis:

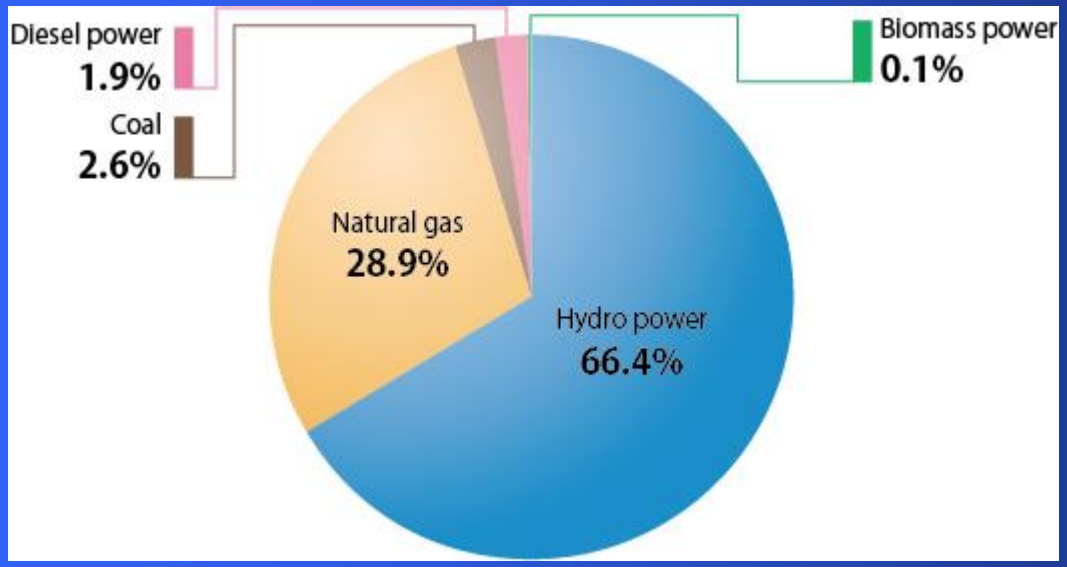
Japan
Korea
China
India
Thailand
Malaysia
Indonesia
Nepal
Vietnam
Cambodia
Laos
Philippine
Saudi Arabia

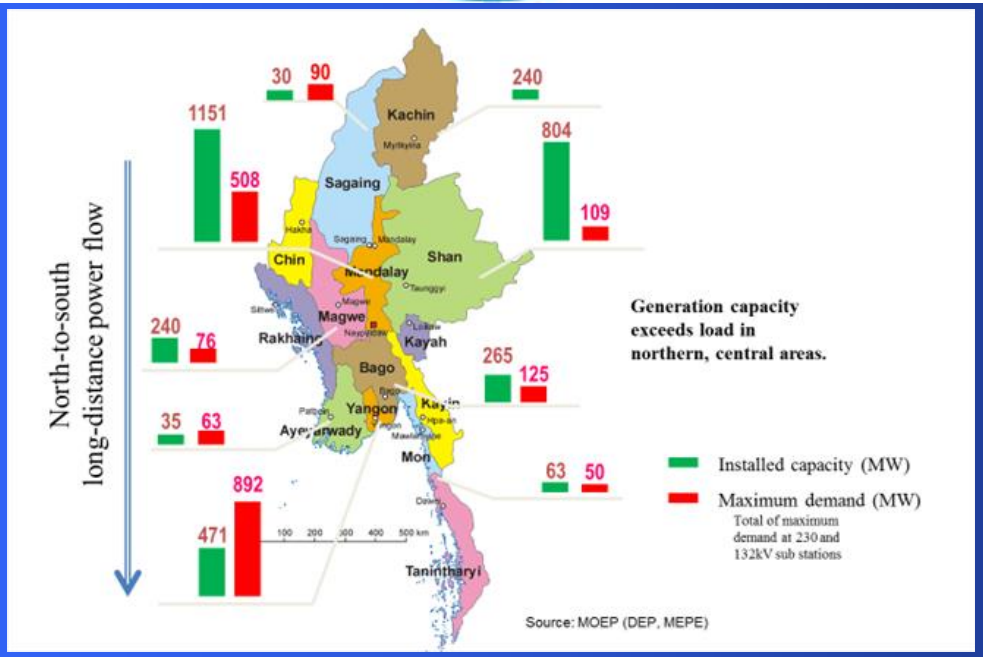
Myanmar's power Sector



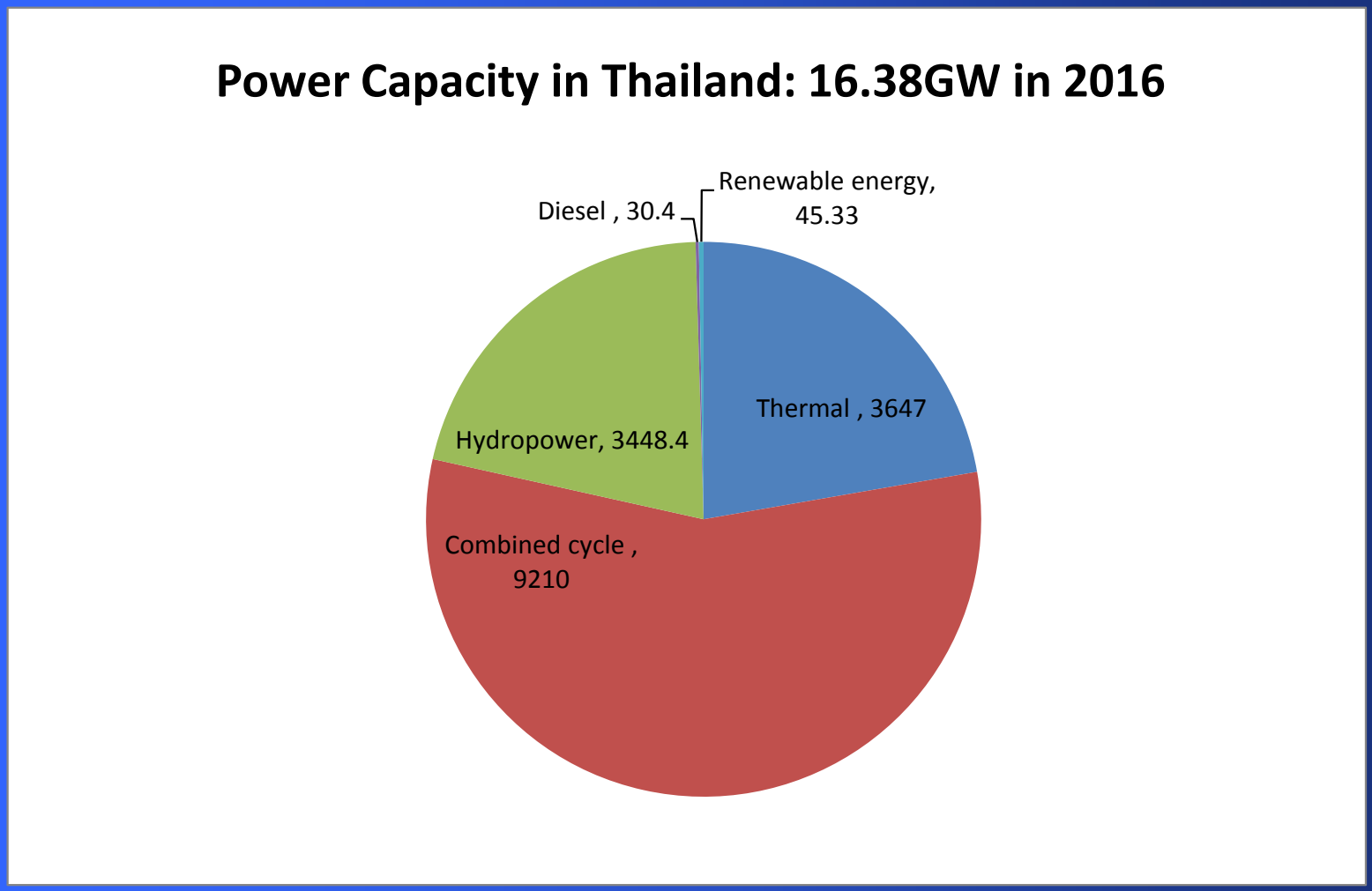
Same as one coal fired power plant in China

Myanmar's power Sector

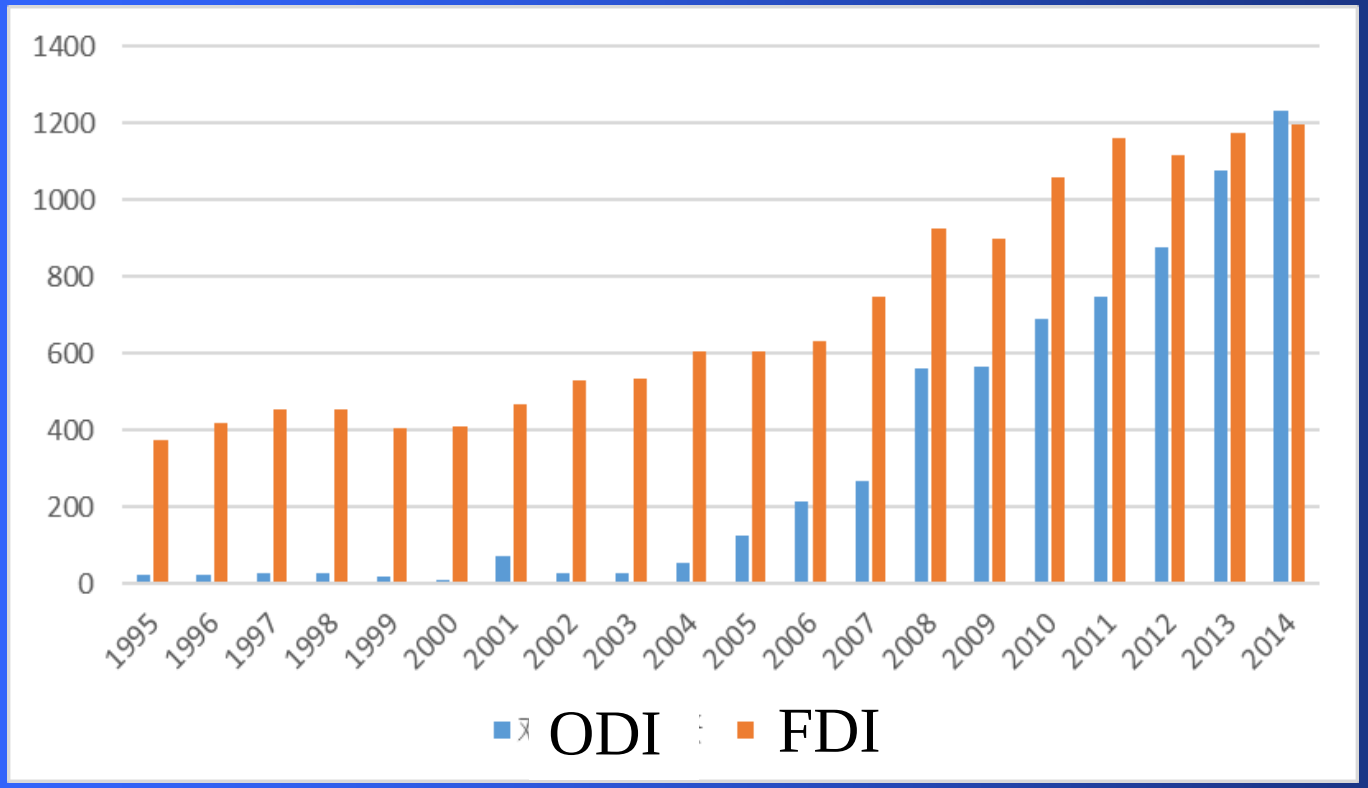




Thailand's power Sector



Low Carbon/Green Strategy for China's Oversea Investment



China's FDI and ODI, 1995-2014, US$100million