

## **GUIDE TO CHINESE CLIMATE POLICY**

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October 31, 2022









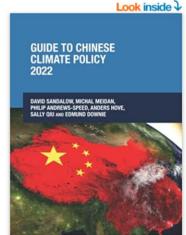
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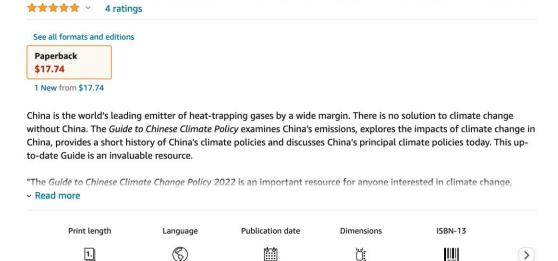
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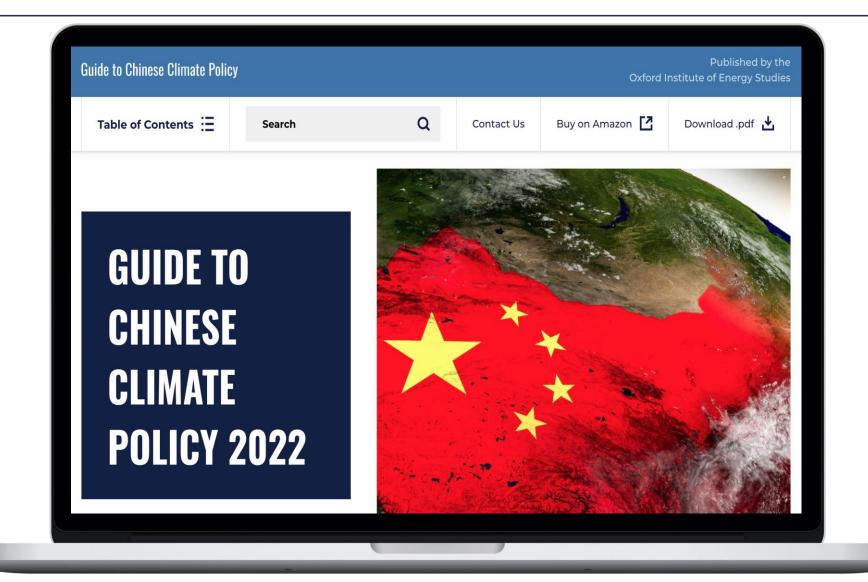






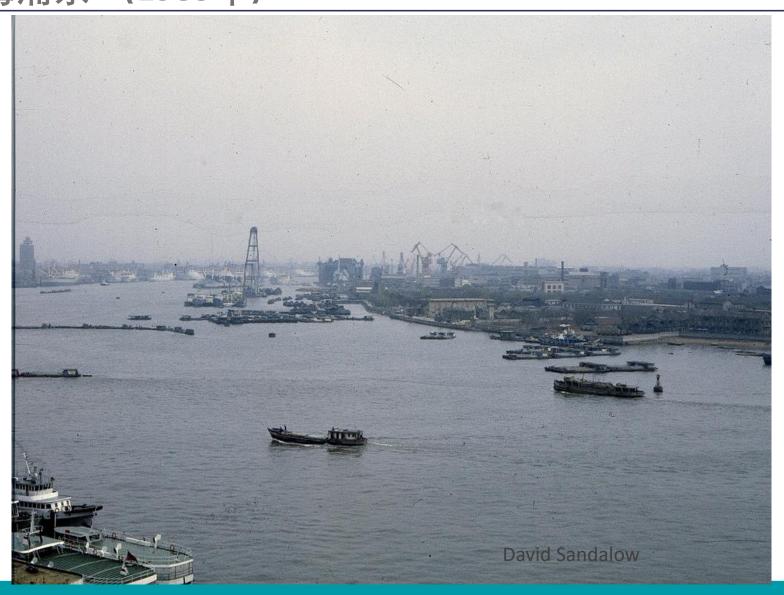








## Pudong, Shanghai (1983) 上海浦东(1983年)





## Pudong, Shanghai (2012) 上海浦东 (2012)





## Pudong, Shanghai

## 上海浦东





## Pudong, Shanghai

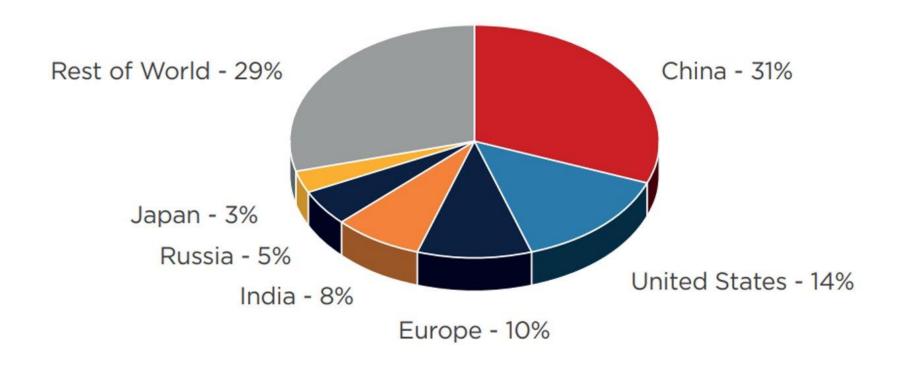
# 上海浦东





#### In 2021, more CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from China than the US, Europe and Japan combined.

Figure 1-1: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fossil Fuel (2021)

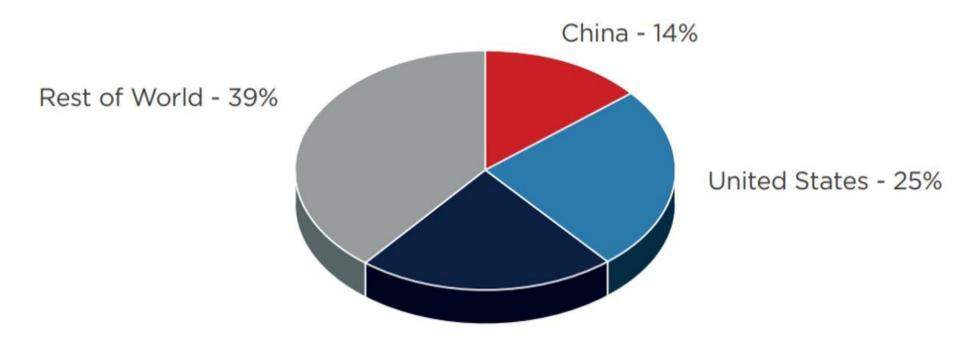


Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2022<sup>3</sup>



## More cumulative CO2 emissions from China than all countries except the US

Figure 1-2: Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (1751-2021)



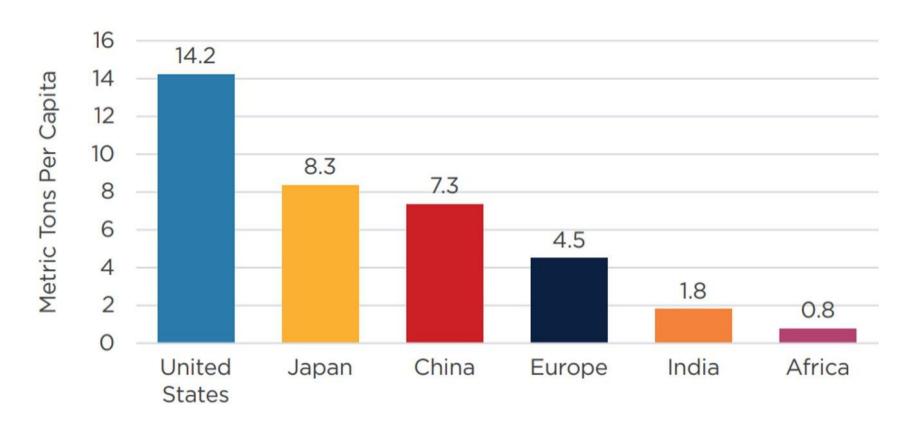
European Union - 22%

Source: Our World in Data based on CDIAC and Global Carbon Project<sup>6</sup>



## In 2021, China's per capita CO2 emissions were more than those from Europe.

Figure 1-3: Per Capita CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fossil Fuels (2021)

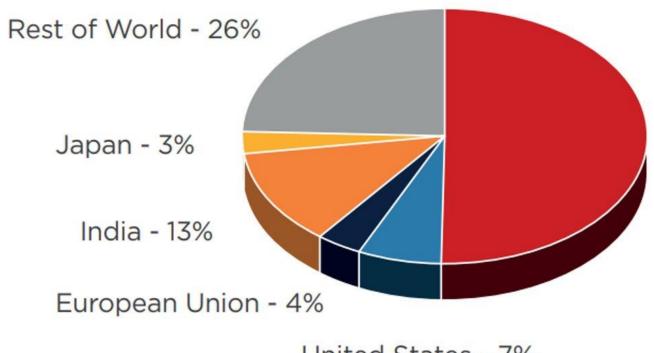


Sources: BP Statistical Review of World Energy (June 2022); UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Population)<sup>8</sup>



#### China uses more coal than the rest of the world combined.

Figure 5-1: World Coal Consumption (2021)



China - 54%

United States - 7%

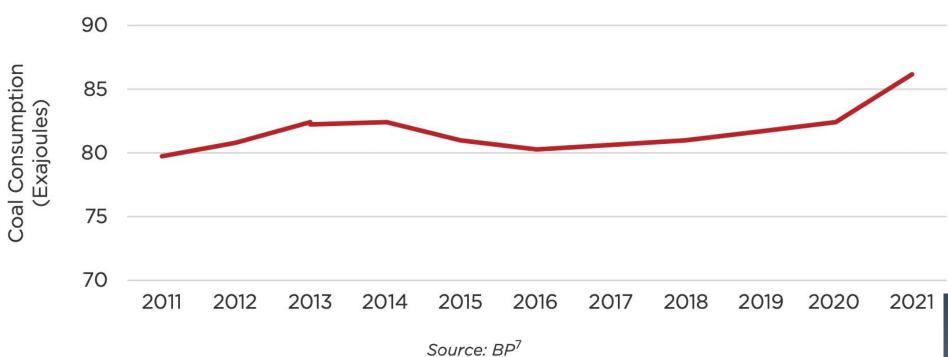
Source: BP4





## Coal consumption in China is rising.

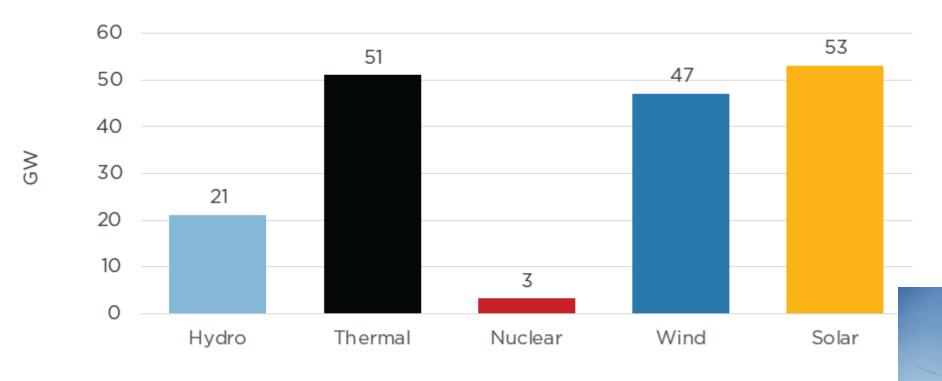
Figure 5-2: Chinese Coal Consumption (2011-2021)





## But renewable capacity is increasing at a rapid pace

Figure 5-6: Annual Increase in Generating Capacity in China (GW) (2021)



Source: China Electricity Council<sup>36</sup>

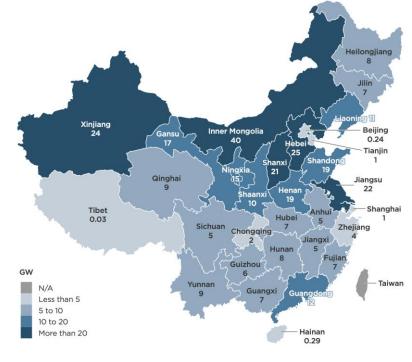


## Largest offshore wind additions worldwide

Figure 6-2: China's Wind Power Capacity (2010-2021) ■ Wind-onshore NWind-offshore

Source: GIZ 2022 and NEA<sup>37</sup>

Figure 6-3: China's Wind Power Installed Capacity by Province (GW) (Year-End 2021)



Source: GIZ, based on NEA data<sup>39</sup>





## And almost 50% of the world's solar capacity

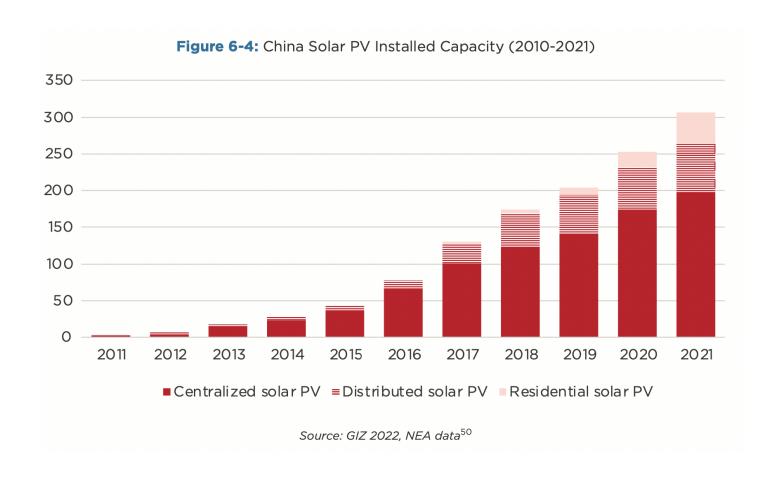
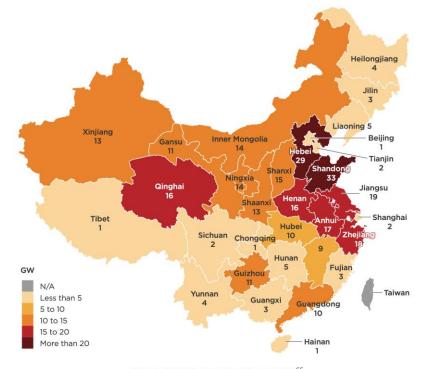


Figure 6-5: Cumulative Solar PV Installed Capacity by Province (GW) (Year-End 2021)



Source: GIZ 2022, based on data from NEA<sup>65</sup>

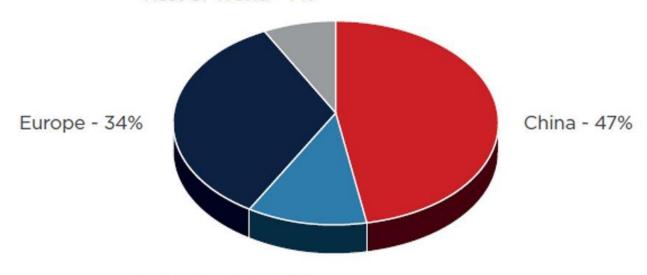




#### Almost half the electric cars in the world are in China.

Figure 16-1: World Electric Car Stock

Rest of World - 7%



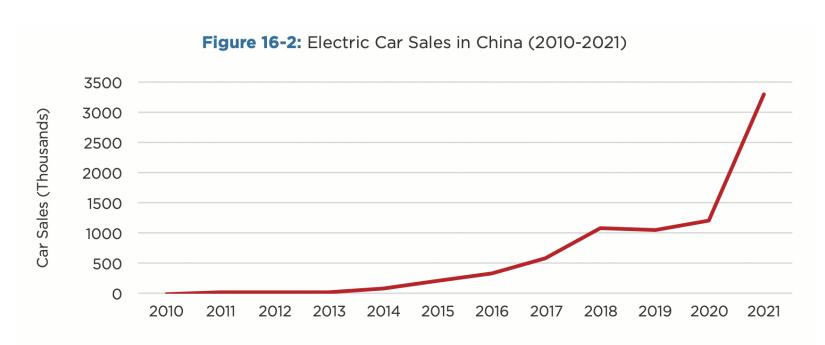
United States - 12%

Source: IEA, Global EV Outlook 2022 at p.16<sup>23</sup>





## **Electric car sales in China are growing fast.**



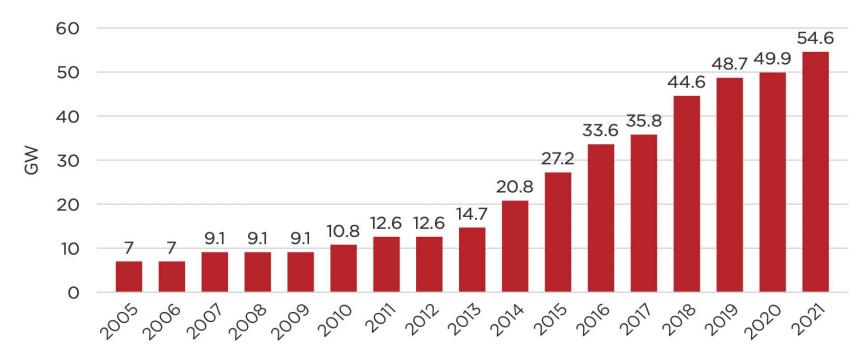
Source: IEA, Global EV Outlook 2022<sup>26</sup>



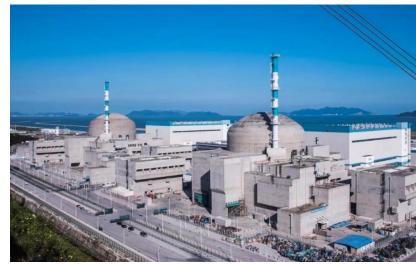


#### Nuclear power is growing steadily in China.

Figure 7-1: Nuclear Power Capacity in China (2005-2021)



Source: World Nuclear Association (September 2022)<sup>10</sup>



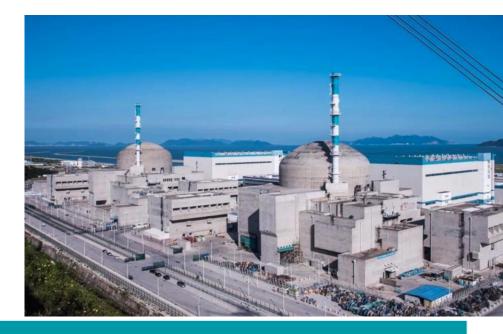


#### Current nuclear plants are all in coastal provinces.

Heilongjiang Xudabao/Xudapu **Bohai Shipyard** Jilin Liaoning Xinjiang Hongyanhe Inner Mongolia Gansu Hebei Shidaowan Shandong Ningxia Haiyang Qinghai Haixing Jiangsu Henan Tianwan Shaanxi Shanghai **Tibet** 🎇 Qinshan-Fangjiashan Hubei Sichuan Chongqing Sanmen Jiangxi Pengze - Ningde Hunan Fujian **Fuging** Guizhou Xianning (Dafan) Taiwan Taohuajiang Zhangzhou Guangdong Yunnan Guangxi Lufeng (Shanwei) Daya Bay-Ling'ao Huizhou Operating Taishan Bailong - Under construction Yangjiang Fangchenggang Planned Changjiang

Figure 7-2: China Nuclear Power Plants

Source: World Nuclear Association (February 2022)<sup>29</sup>





#### Pilot-scale CCUS plants launched in China.

CHNG Gaobeidian CC Project Large-scale CO<sub>2</sub>/methane reforming CHNG Natural Gas Post-combustion Flue Gas Capture Project **Dust Ash/Steel Slag Direct Mineralization** using CO, from flue gas Beijing Liuli River Cement Kiln Exhaust CC Project Comprehensive Steel Slag Utilization Laboratory PetroChina Jilin EOR Project Daqing EOR Project Xinjiang EOR Project **CHNG Chuangchun Thermal Zhundong CCUS Pilot** Power Plant CC Project Field Project leilongjiang CO, Derived Biodegradable Plastic Project Tongliao CO, Enhanced Uranium Recovery CCS Project CHNG Green Coal Power CC Project Liaoning China Guodian Tianjin Thermal Beijing Power Plant CC Project Inner Mongolia -Tianjin **Sinopec Victory EOR Project** Guohua Jinjie Power Plant Hebei **CCUS Pilot Project** Sinopec Qilu Petrochemical EOR Project Qinghai Sinopec Central EOR Project Clean Energy Power System IGCC CC Project Henan Anhui 🕏 🍨 China CBM CO<sub>2</sub>-ECBM Project (Liulin) Shaanxi Shanghai Hubei China CBM CO<sub>2</sub>-ECBM Project (Shizhuang) Chongging Sinopec East China Zheijang Sichuan Jiangxi CHNG Shidongkou 3 Hunan CC Pilot Project Guizhoù Anhui Conch Cement Kiln Flue Gas CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and **Desulfurization Slag** Yunnan Purification Guangxi Technology Pilot Project 300 NM<sup>3</sup>/h Flue Gas CO<sub>2</sub> Chemical Absorption **Test Platform** CPI Chongqing Shuanghuai CC Pilot Project **CNOOC Natural Gas Field Changqing EOR Project** CO<sub>2</sub>Separation Project CO<sub>2</sub> Hydrogenation to Methanol Carbon Capture/Mineralization with Carbide Slag HUST 35MW Oxygen Enriched Combustion Pilot Project Huarun Haifeng CCUS Test Platform Type of CCUS Cumulative storage or utilization EOR ★ Saline aquifer storage > 1.0 MtCO. ■ ECBM ▲ Carbon capture < 20 ktCO<sub>2</sub>

Figure 15-1: CCUS Projects in China (2021)

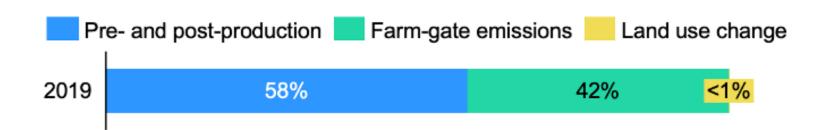
Source: Kevin Tu and Sally Qiu based on China CCUS Annual Report 20214

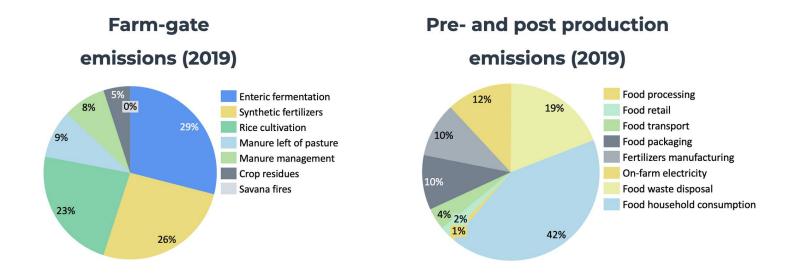
Enhanced uranium recovery





# In 2019, food system greenhouse gas emissions in China were 14.4% of China's total emissions.





Source: FAOSTAT, 2022





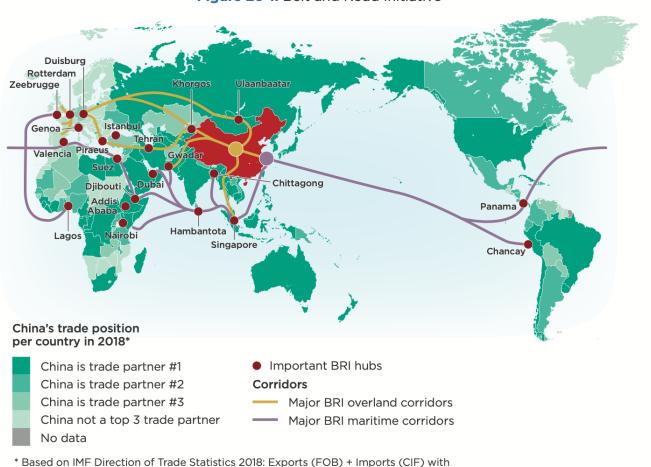
#### China's forests are a next CO2 sink.

Figure 23-1: China's Forests (2019) Changchu Beijing Taiyuan Shijiazhuang Jinan , Yellow Sea Xining Lanzhou Zhengzhou Nanjing Hefei Shanghai Chiwei Yu Tiaoyu Dao Natural coniferous forest Taiwan Dao Natural broad-leaf forest Natural mixed coniferous Hong Kong and broad-leaf forest Natural bamboo forest South China Sea Special bushes Hainan Dao River and lake Scale 1: 33,800,00

Source: National Forestry and Grasslands Administration<sup>7</sup>



#### Belt and Road Initiative has significant climate change impacts.



Source: Belt and Road Research Platform<sup>5</sup>

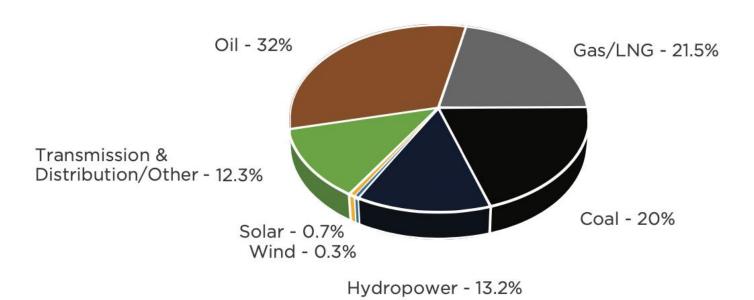
Figure 26-1: Belt and Road Initiative

China per country, relative to other countries



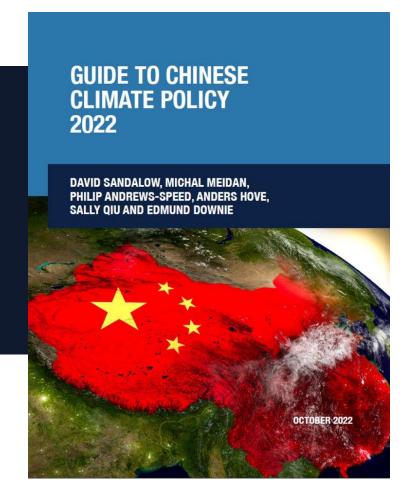
#### Most BRI energy sector finance has been for fossil fuels.

Figure 26-2: China Development Bank and China Exim Energy-Sector Lending by Energy Source, 2016–2021

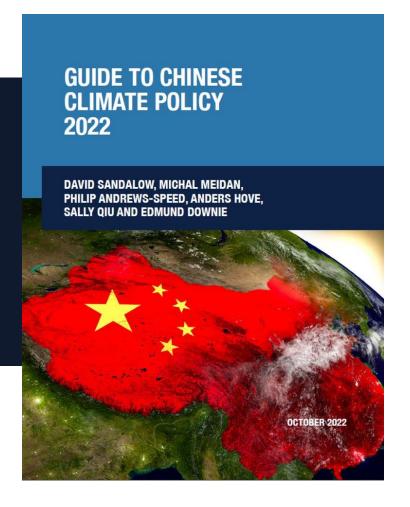


Source: Boston University Global Development Policy Center<sup>83</sup>

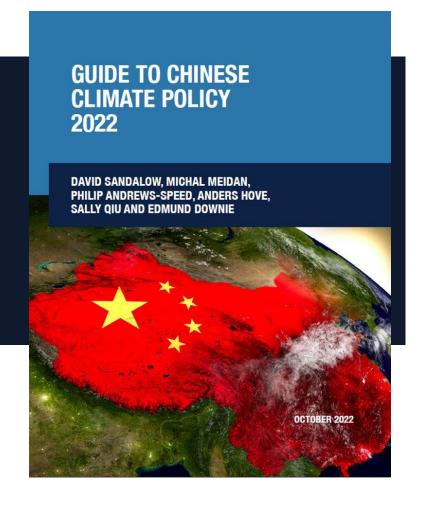
President Xi Jinping's pledge that China will achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 elevates low-carbon development as a priority within the Chinese system.



In the near-term, COVID control, economic growth and energy security are higher priorities for Chinese policymakers than low-carbon development.



The Chinese government's climate change goals often align with other policy priorities.



#### **Conclusions**



The state's central role in the Chinese energy sector both helps and hinders the low-carbon transition.

#### Helps

- Facilitates long-term planning.
- Increases funds available for low-carbon transition.

#### Hinders

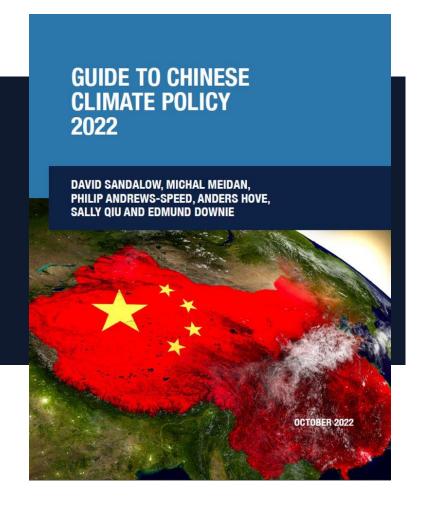
- Contributes to overcapacity in many industries.
- Results in less innovation.

#### GUIDE TO CHINESE CLIMATE POLICY 2022

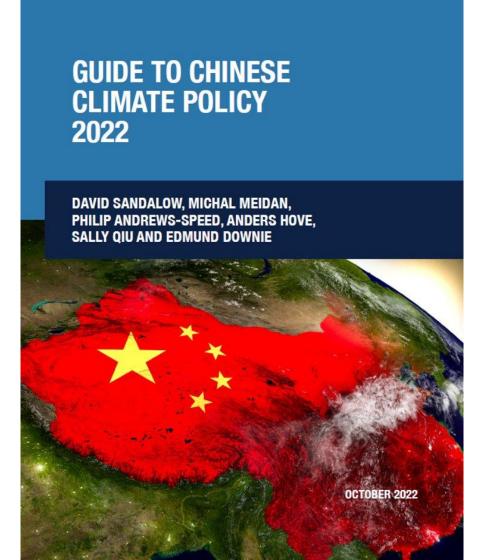
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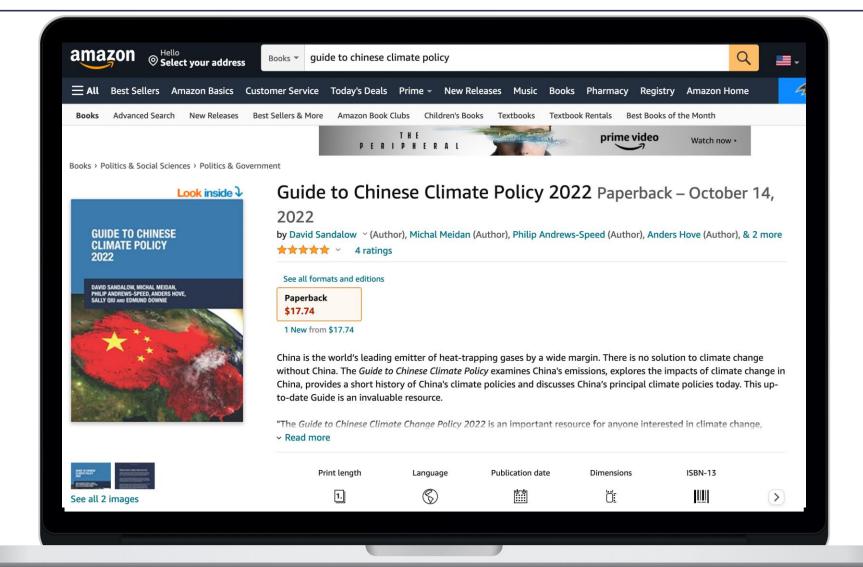
Fifth, China—like all major emitters—will need to do more for the world to achieve its climate goals.



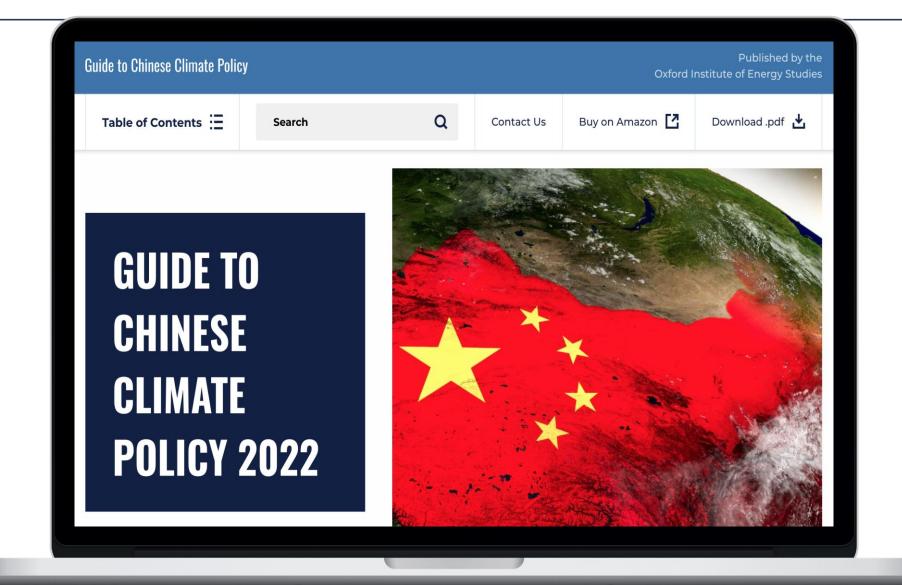














## View of Pudong, Shanghai (1983) 上海浦东(1983年)





## Pudong, Shanghai

# 上海浦东





## Thank you

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