

OPPORTUNITIES OF EU-CHINA CLIMATE LEADERSHIP

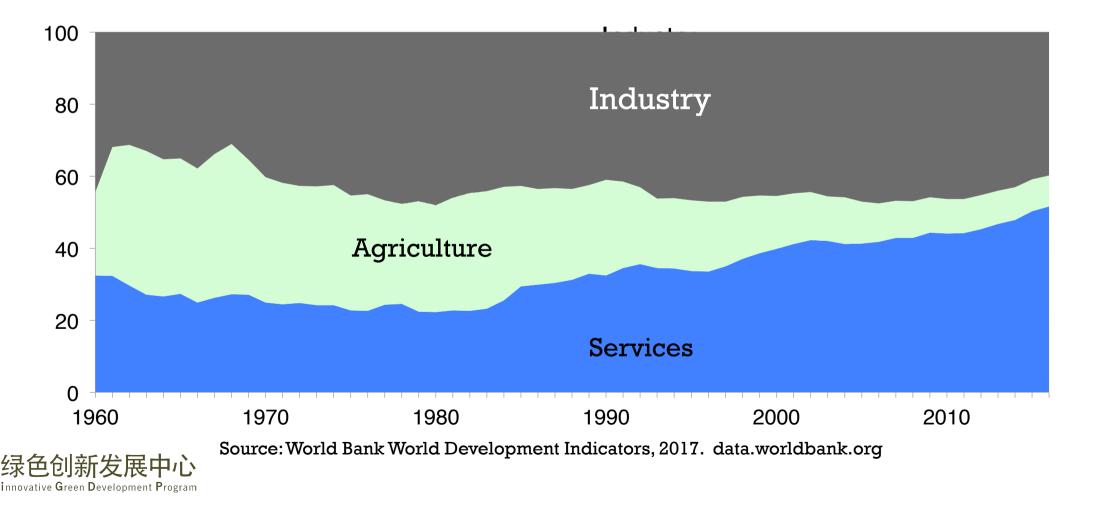
HU, Min

Founder & Executive Director

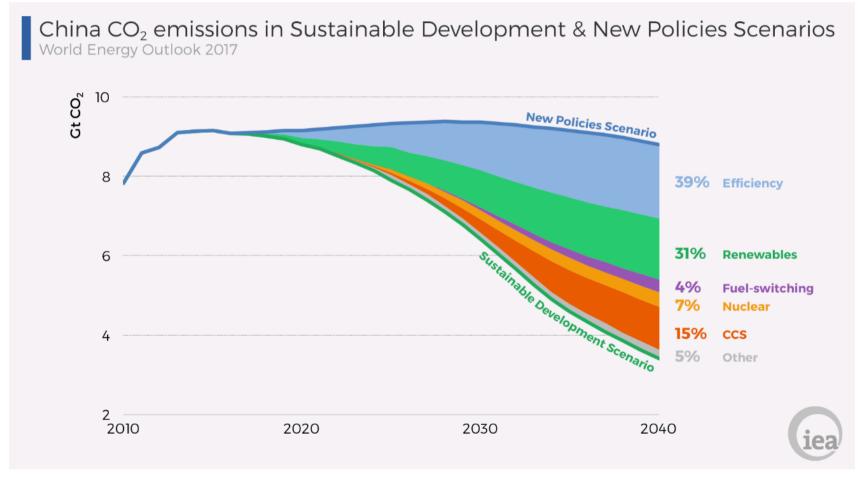
Innovative Green Development Program (iGDP), China

May 13th, Madrid

CHINA'S ECONOMY STRUCTURE



CHINA EMISSIONS TREND AND MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES: IEA



绿色创新发展中心 innovative Green Development Program

POLITICAL ECONOMY Drivers and Challenges of China's Green Growths

Drivers

- New Normal Growth Stage and Economic Structure Change
- Pressing Air Pollution War
- Strong Political Commitment
- Public Need for Good Life Quality

Challenges

- Stimulate economy growth and ensure employment
- Middle-class rise and policy boosting consumption
- Decarbonize industry and reduce materials intensity

Mix

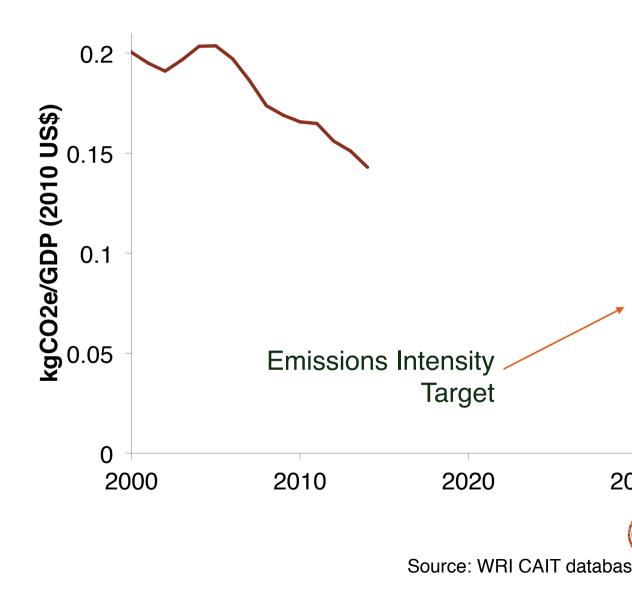
- Electrification of energy system (RE v.s. Coal)
- Consumer behaviors changes (e.g. e-commerce)
 - New Technologies (e.g. datacenter)



CHINA IS MAKING PROGRESS ON ITS AGGRESSIVE DOMESTIC COMMITMENTS

na's NDC:

- Peaking emissions around 2030 and naking best efforts to peak sooner
- Reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 60-65% from 2005
- ncrease non-fossil primary energy to 20%
- ncrease forest stock by 4.5 billion m³





CHINA'S POLICY EFFORTS

For example:

- Stage 6 Light Duty Vehicle Standards
- Proposed Room AC MEPS
- Renewable Energy Investment
- Largest EV Market

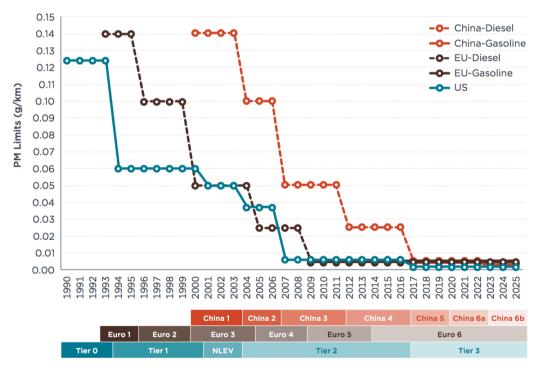


Figure 3. Comparison of PM emission requirements in China, the European Union, and the United States during 1990-2025.



EU-CHINA COLLABORATION OPPORTUNITIES

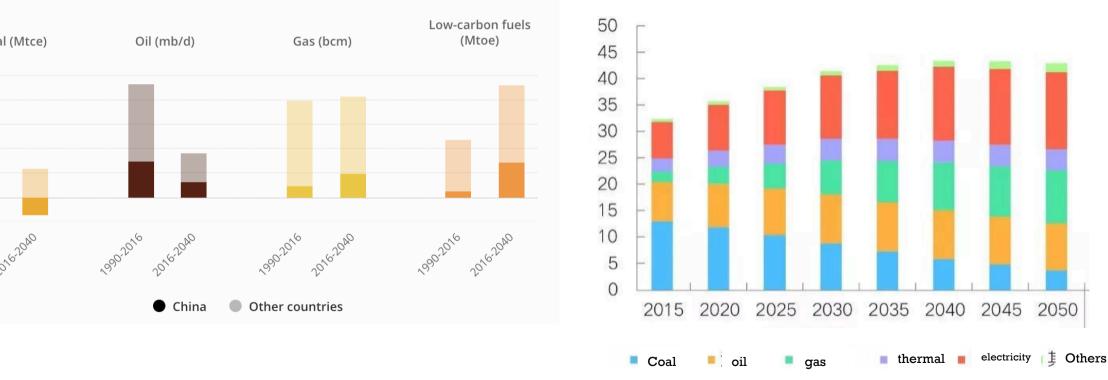
- Low Carbon CITY Madrid Central
- Electricity Flexible Grid
- Circular Economy Waste Management and Smart Design
- Cooling Efficiency (EE and HFC) Included in President Xi-Macron joint declaration
- Etc.



POWER:

- China leads the world in renewable energy though coal will continue dominate
- Electrification of the energy system

Change in world primary energy demand by fuel



China End-Use Energy Mix

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Source: IEA National Statistics & China State Grid Research Institute

INDUSTRY: - Decarbonize all industries

cement. 全球一半的钢铁和水泥产自中国。 4000 **Cement** 水泥 Production (Mt/y) 3000 1000 1000 China中国 India印度 US美国 **1**975 1980 1985 1990 EU-28欧盟28国 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 ROW世界其他国家和地区 Production (Mt/y) 1000 200 Steel 钢铁 (百万吨/年) ROW China 0 1980 1975 1985 1990 1995 2015 2000 2005 2010 Source: WSA, 2017; USGS, 2016. 绿色创新

innovative Green Development Program

China produces half of the world's steel and

MEASURES

- Increase energy efficiency of production
- Increase life of steelintensive goods
- Increasing recycling
- CCS

Product-service Intensity

Investments and Durable Goods 投资及耐用品	Typical Lifetime in China在中国的一般使用寿 命	Typical Lifetime in High-Income Countries在高收 入国家的一般使用寿命
Buses 巴士	6-7 years (年)	12 years (年)
Taxis出租车	600,000 km	750,000-800,000 km
Residential Buildings 住宅楼	33 years (年)	75-80 years (年)
Civil Engineering Works (roads, bridges, &c.)土建项目 (道路、桥梁等)	30 years (年)	60 years (年)



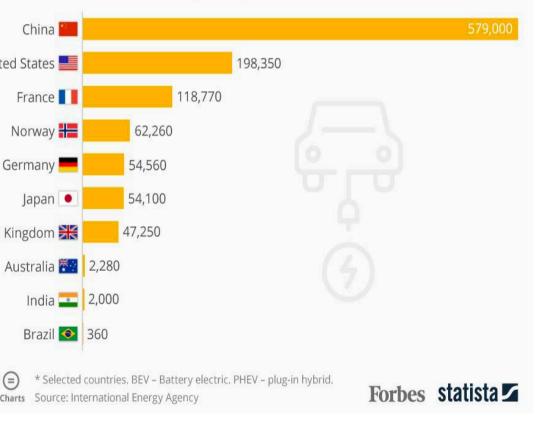
Source: Hewlett Foundation

RANSPORTATION

2040, one out of four cars on China's road would be electric.

tric Car Sales Are Surging In China

c vehicle sales (BEV and PHEV) by county in 2017*



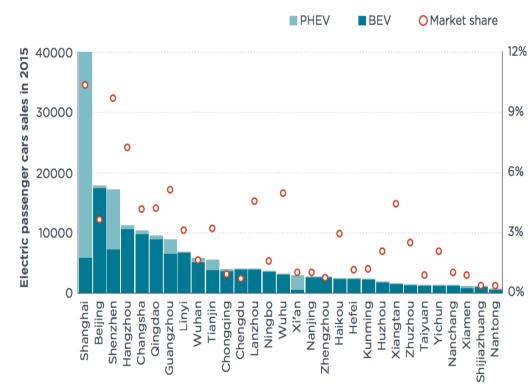
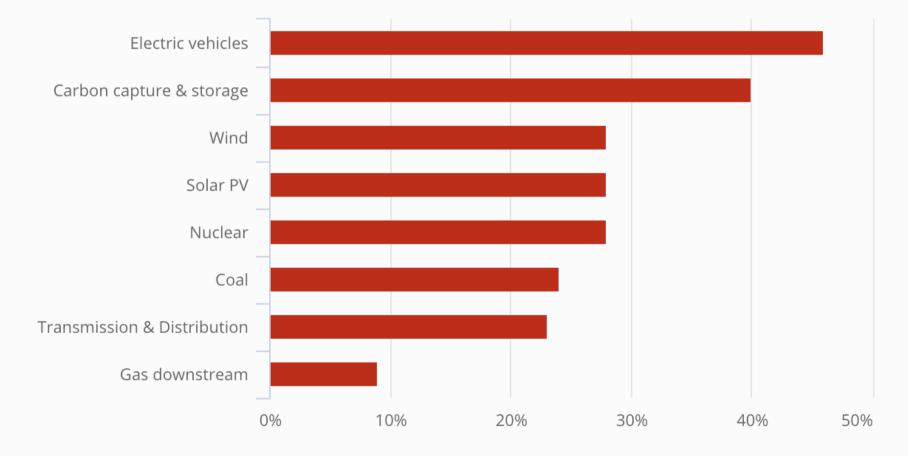


Figure ES 1. Electric car market size and penetration in 30 Chinese cities with leading electric ca sales, 2015 (ordered according to total electric car sales).



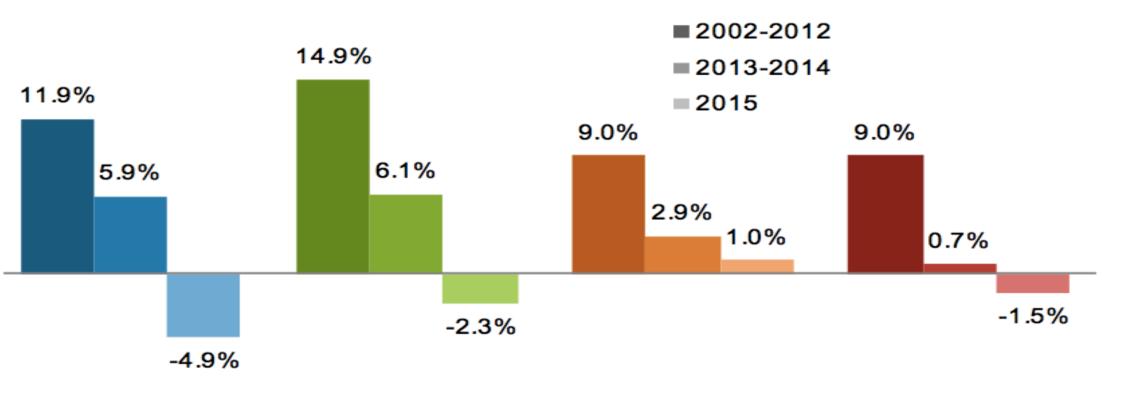
INVESTMENT: China's Share Of Cumulative Global Investment In Selected Fuel & Technologies [*Projection Toward 2040*]





World Energy Outlook 2017, IEA

CHINESE KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

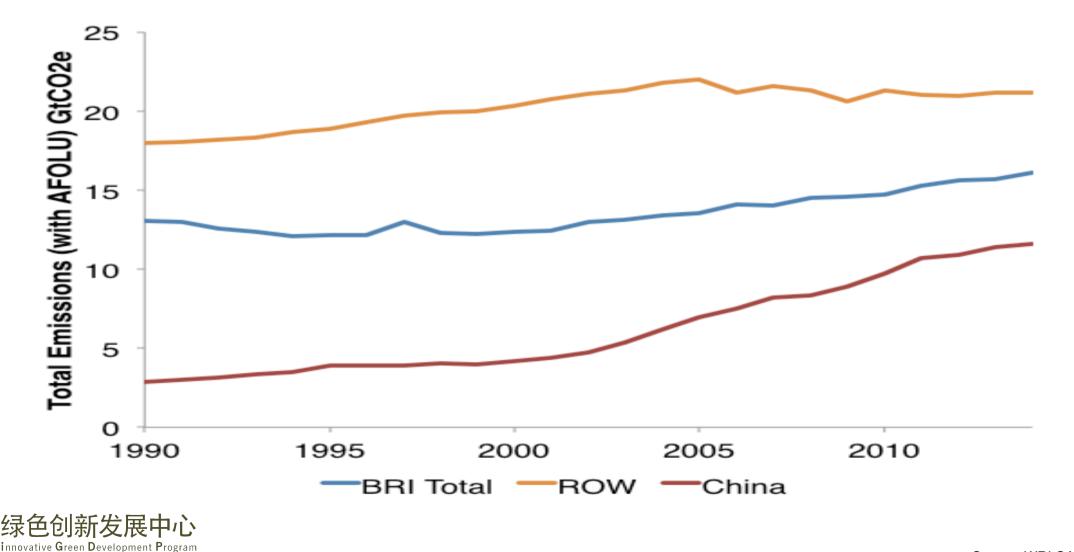


 Cement Production
 Coal Demand

 Source: Houser, Bordoff, and Marsters. "Can Coal make a Comeback?"
 Columbia SIPA Technical Report,

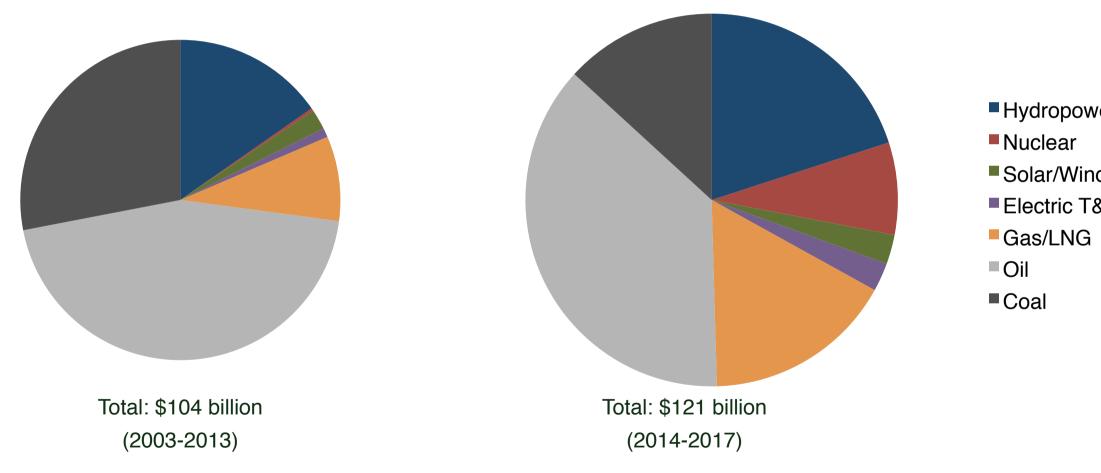
绿色创**新发展中,**设30. <u>http://energypolicy.columbia.edu/research/report/can-coal-make-comeback</u> innovative Green Development Program

THE BRI COUNTRIES ARE INCREDIBLY IMPORTANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE



Source: WRI CAIT datab

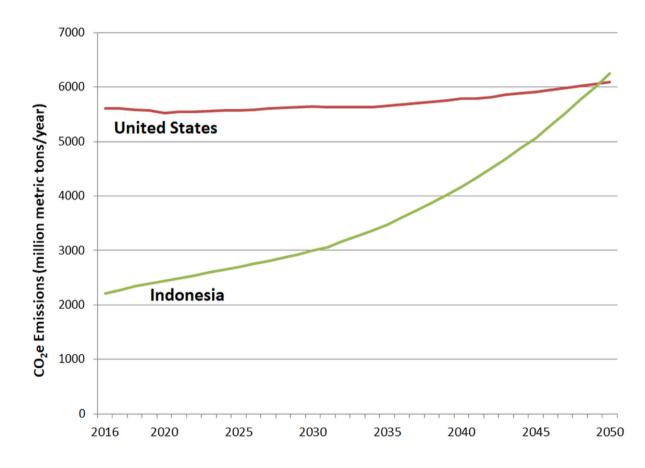
CHINA'S OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE IS DIVERSIFYING AND GETTING CLEANER



绿色创新发展中深层: Gallagher, Kevin P (2017), "China's Global Energy Finance," Global Economic innovative Green Development Programance Initiative, Boston University

BRI POLICY COLLABORATION Where EU and china could collaborate

- Greening trade
- Soft Investment in BRI countries to help develop green policies
- Technical support in long term strategy planning
- Policy and strategy dialogues
- Pilots and capacity building





THANK YOU!

humin@igdp.cn

