

中国能源和可再生能源发展状况
Status of Energy and RE Development
in China

国家发展改革委能源局

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内容提要 Content

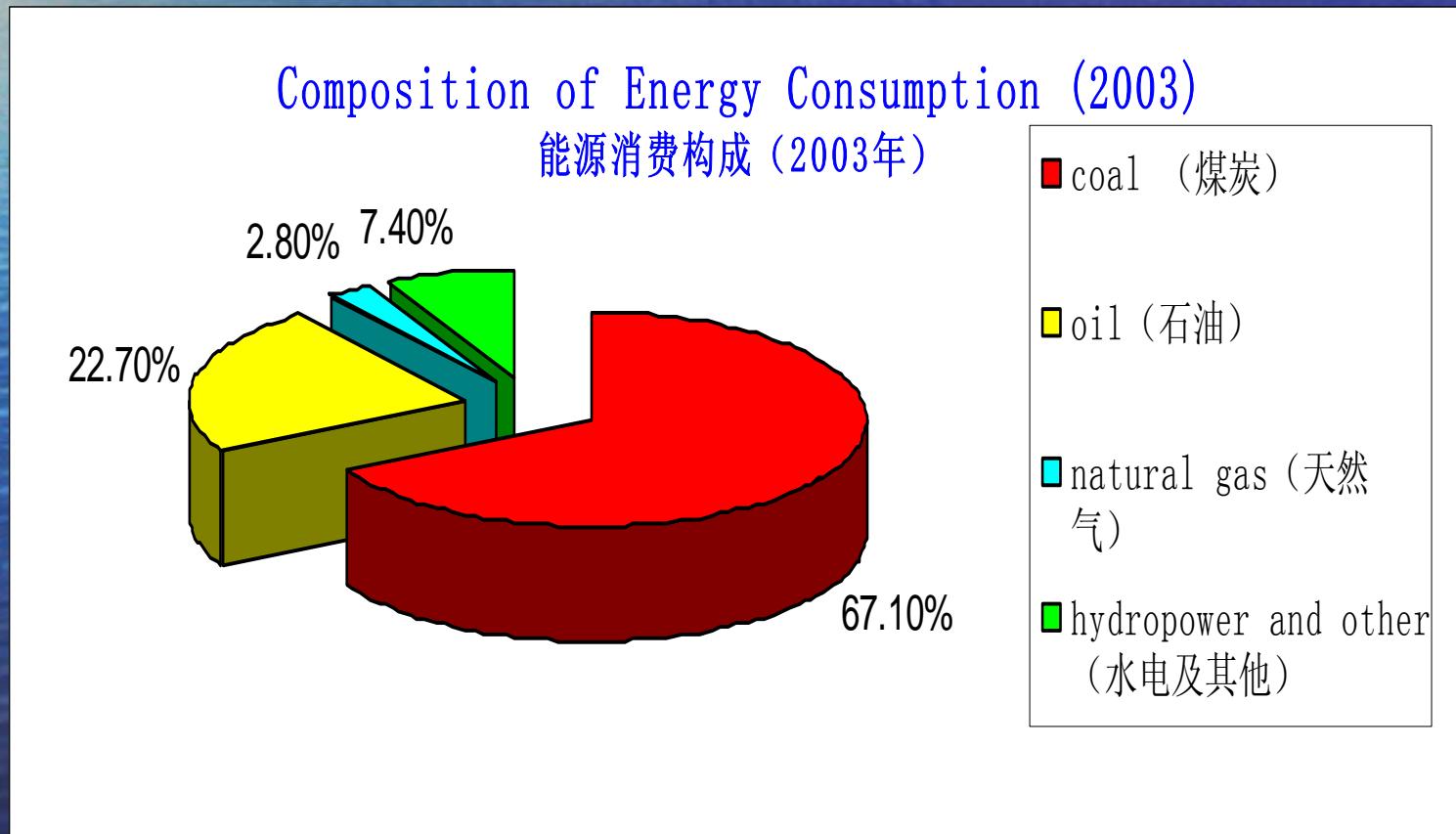
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能源生产 Energy Production

- 2003年, In 2003
 - 一次能源生产总量约16亿吨标准煤
 - Total primary energy is 1.6 billion tce
 - 煤炭产量16.7亿吨
 - Coal production is 1.67 billion tons
 - 原油产量为1.7亿吨
 - Crude Oil is 170 million tons
 - 天然气产量345亿立方米
 - Natural gas is 34.5 billion cu.m
 - 全年发电量1.9万亿千瓦时
 - Electricity generation is 1.9 trillion kWh
 - 总发电装机容量3.85亿千瓦
 - Total Generation Capacity is 385GW
 - 石油进口9700万吨
 - Oil import is 97 million tons

能源消费 Energy Consumption

- 2003年，一次能源消费总量为16.8亿吨标准煤
- In 2003, total primary energy consumption is 1.68 billion tce



面临的问题 Confronted problems

- 能源资源约束十分严重
- limited by energy resource

探明总资源量8230亿吨标准煤，探明剩余可采总储量1390亿吨标准煤

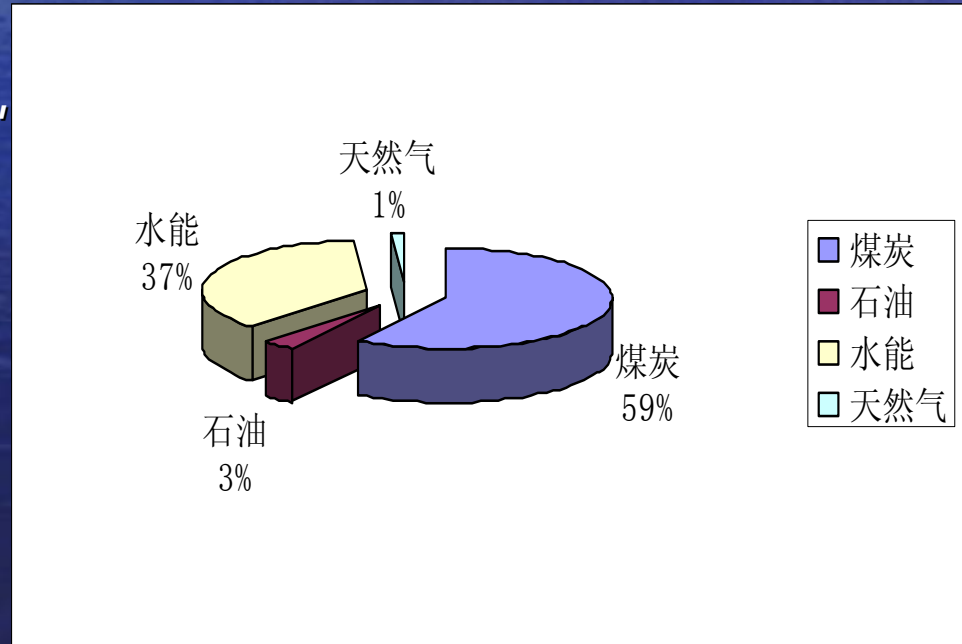
Proven reserves 823 billion tce, proven remaining exploitable reserves 139 billion tce

以煤为主，缺乏石油、天然气资源，水能丰富

Major in coal, shortage of oil and gas, rich in hydropower

人均能源资源量低于世界平均水平

Per capita energy resource is lower than average in world



面临的问题 Confronted problems

- 过分依赖煤炭，环境污染严重
- Overly dependent on coal in energy supply, environmental pollution are serious
 - 煤炭消费占全部能源消费总量的67%
 - Coal consumption accounts for 67%
 - 全国90%的二氧化硫排放是燃煤造成的
 - 90% sulfur dioxide emissions in China are result of burning coal
 - 生态系统灾难，健康问题，呼吸道疾病
 - Ecosystem disaster, health problems, respiratory diseases

面临的问题 Confronted problems

- 能源利用技术落后，能源利用效率低
- Low technical levels of energy utilization , low efficiency of energy use
 - 主要工业产品的单位能耗高于世界平均水平
 - Energy consumption for per unit product is higher than world level
 - 火力发电煤耗高22% Thermal power, higher by 22%
 - 吨钢能耗高21% Energy consumption for steel making higher by 21%
 - 水泥综合能耗高45% Energy consumption for cement making higher by 45%
 - 建筑物能耗高2-3倍, Energy consumption for buildings higher by 2-3 times
 - 总能源效率为32%，低于世界平均水平10个百分点
 - Total energy efficiency is 32%, lower than world level by 10 percentage point
 - 吨标准煤GDP是美国的29%，欧盟的17%，日本的10%
 - GDP/tce is 29% of US, 17% of EU, and 10% of Japan

未来能源需求状况

Scenario of Energy Demand

- 到2020年，GDP比2000年翻两番，人均3000美元，一次能源消费总量将达30亿吨标准煤
- by 2020, double GDP twice than 2000, per capita is USD3000 ,total primary energy consumption 3 billion tce
- 到2050年，GDP将比2020年再翻两番，人均12000美元，一次能源消费总量将达70亿吨标准煤
- by 2050, double GDP twice than 2020, per capita is USD12000, total primary energy consumption 7billion tce

基本对策 Solution

- 扩大可利用能源资源量
- Extend available energy resource
- 强化节能，控制能源需求量
- Improve energy efficiency, control demand
- 清洁高效利用常规能源
- Clean and efficient use of traditional energy
- 大力发展可再生能源
- Promote RE development

可再生能源利用状况

RE development status

水能资源 Hydropower resource

经济可开发量3.9亿千瓦，年发电量1.7万亿千瓦时

Available resource: 390GW, annual generation: 1700TWh

5万千瓦以下小水电可开发量1.25亿千瓦

Small hydropower: 125GW

水电开发量 Total hydropower capacity

2003年 by 2003

水电开发量：9000万千瓦，在建5000万千瓦

Total hydropower: 90GW, 50GW in construction

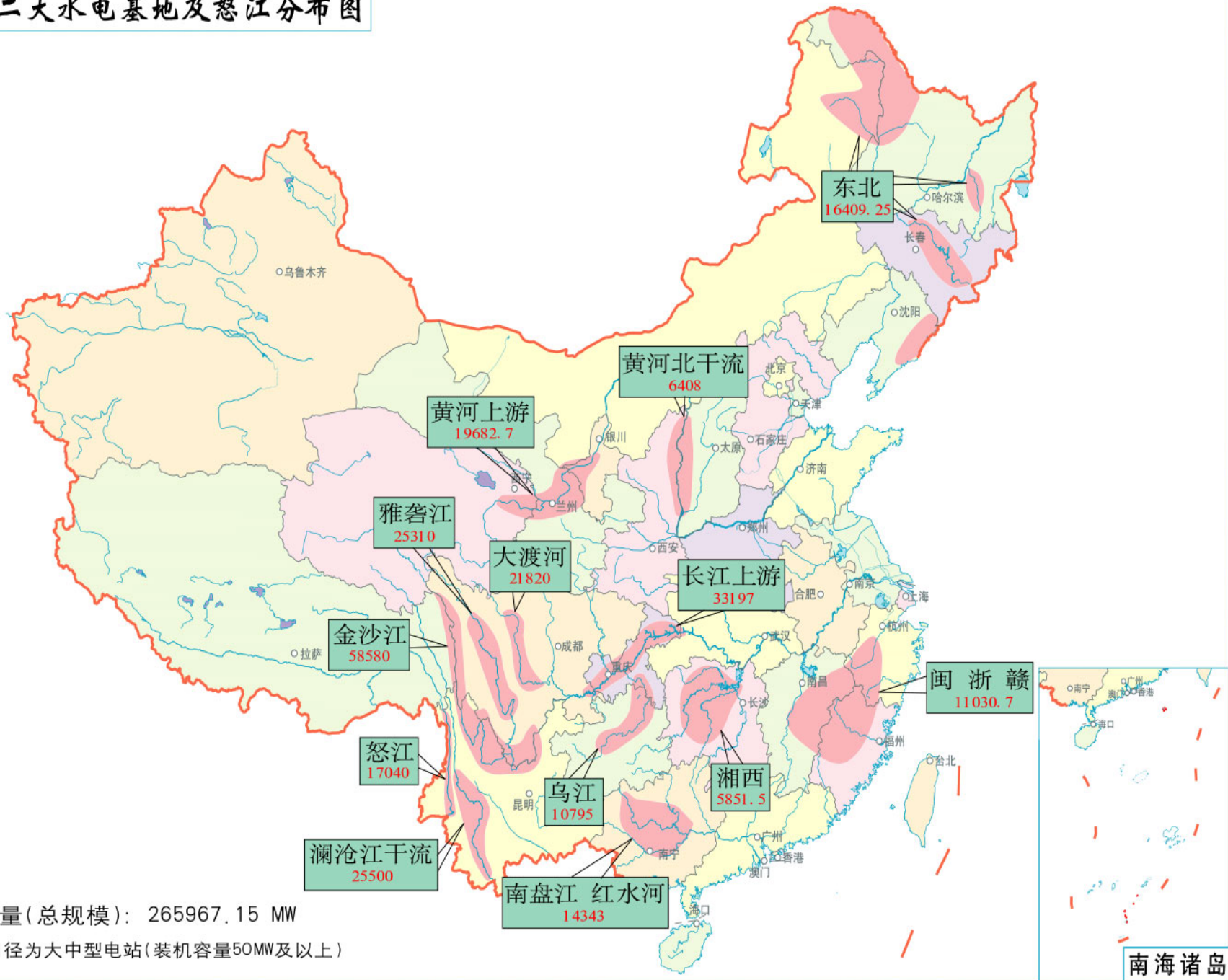
–小水电：3000万千瓦，年增150—200万千瓦

–small hydro 30GW, annual growth 1.5-2GW

全国大型水电站分布图



全国十二大水电基地及怒江分布图



可再生能源利用状况

RE development status

风能资源 Wind resource

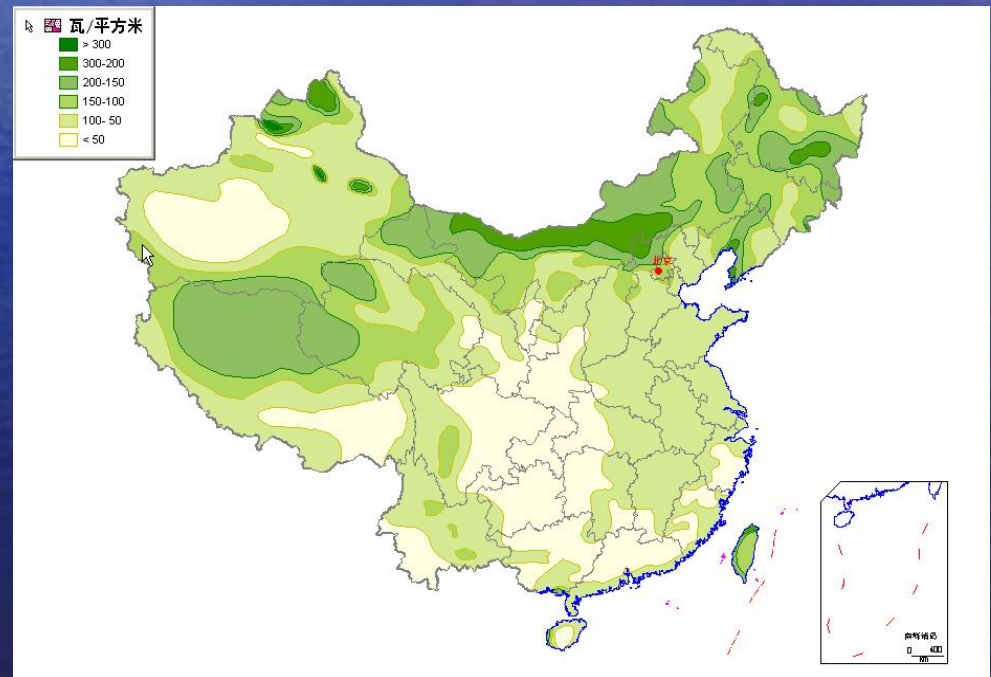
- 陆地: 2.5亿千瓦
- Onshore 250GW
- 浅海: 7.5亿千瓦
- Offshore 750GW

风电开发量 Capacity

- 40个风电场, 57万千瓦
- 40wind farms, 570 MW

设备制造 Equipment

- 单机容量750千瓦, 批量生产
- 750KW in mass production



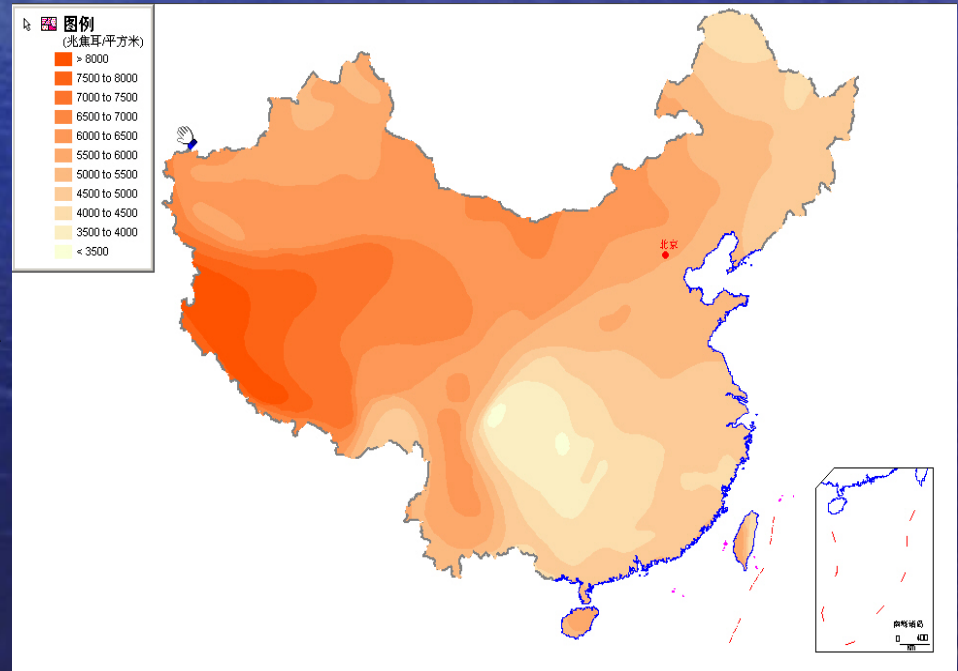
可再生能源利用状况

RE development status

太阳能资源

Solar energy resource

- 理论上17000亿吨标准煤/年
- Theoretical is 1700billion tce/a
- 2/3陆地年日照超过2200小时，平均5000兆焦/平方米
- 2/3 land area is over 2200 sunshine hours, 5000MJ/sq.m



可再生能源利用状况

RE development status

太阳能利用量 Development

- 光伏发电5万千瓦
- 50MW PV
- 太阳热水器5200万平方米，年节能600万吨
- Solar water heaters: 52 million sq.m, save 6 Mtce

太阳能设备制造 Equipment

- 十多个光伏电池制造厂，年产量5万千瓦以上
- Over 10 PV manufactures, annual 50MW
- 1000多个太阳热水器制造厂，年产量1200万平方米
- Over 1000 manufacturers of solar water heaters, annual 12 million sq.m

可再生能源资源及利用状况

RE development status

- 生物质能资源：5亿吨/年
- Biomass energy: 500 Mtce/a
 - 农作物秸秆：1.5亿吨标准煤/年
 - Crop residues: 150 Mtce/a
 - 禽畜养殖和工厂废水：800亿立方米沼气，6000万吨标准煤
 - Factory and livestock waste: 80billion cu.m, 60 Mtce/a
 - 薪柴、森林、木材废弃物：2亿吨标准煤/年
 - Fuel wood, forestry and wood waste: 200 Mtce/a
 - 城市生活垃圾：1500万吨标准煤/年
 - Municipal waste: 15 Mtce/a
 - 能源作物：油菜籽、甜高粱、木薯等
 - Energy crops: rapeseed, sweet sorghum, cassava etc.

可再生能源利用状况

Status of RE development

- **生物质能利用 Biomass development**
 - **沼气: 45亿立方米 Biogas: 4.5 billion cu.m**
 - 户用沼气池1300万口, 年产气33亿立方米
 - Household: 13 million, 3.3 billion cu.m
 - 养殖场和工业废水沼气工程: 2200座, 年产气12亿立方米
 - Livestock farms and industrial waste: 2200, 1.2 billion cu.m
 - **生物质发电: 190万千瓦 Biomass electricity 1900MW**
 - 蔗渣热电联产170万千瓦 Bagasse CHP: 1700 MW
 - 稻壳发电5万千瓦 Rice husk: 50 MW
 - 垃圾发电15万千瓦 Waste power: 150 MW
 - **液体燃料 (乙醇): 40万吨, 近期100万吨**
 - **Liquid fuel: ethanol: 400,000 tons, near term: 1million tons**

可再生能源利用状况

Status of RE development

- **地热能 Geothermal:**
 - 发电: 3万千瓦
 - Generation capacity: 30 MW
 - 供热: 建筑物采暖、热水、热泵等
 - Heat supply: space heating, hot water, heat pumps
- **海洋能 Ocean energy**
 - 潮汐发电: 试验电站
 - Tide electricity generation, trial power station
 - 波浪发电: 研究和试验
 - Wave electricity generation, R&D
- **新技术利用可再生能源总量 used RE by new technology**
 - 5000万吨标准煤, 占能源消费总量3%
 - 50Mtce, 3% of TPEC

可再生能源发展规划设想

Framework of RE planning

- 可再生能源开发是调整能源结构、保护环境、增强能源安全、实现可持续发展的重要措施和必然选择
- Development of renewable energy is very important measure and inevitable choice for improving energy structure, protecting environment, enhancing energy safety and realizing sustainable development
- 加快小水电、沼气、太阳热水器等成熟技术的应用
- Speed up application of mature technologies of Small hydro power, biogas, solar water heaters
- 促进风力发电、生物质发电等接近商业化技术的发展
- Facilitate development of emerging industry of Wind power and biomass power
- 提供必要的市场规模，促进资源潜力巨大的光伏发电技术的发展
- Promote development of photovoltaics with plentiful resources, through Providing essential market scale

可再生能源发展规划设想

Framework of RE planning

水电： hydropower

- 水电是最成熟的可再生能源技术，在中国电力发展中居于最优先的位置。
- Hydropower is mature renewable energy technology, which has priority in electric power development in China.
- 到2020年，水电装机将达到约3亿千瓦，其中小水电7000-8000万千瓦
- By2020, The installed hydropower capacities will be about 300GW, in which small hydro will be 70-80GW

可再生能源发展规划设想

Framework of RE planning

风能发电, Wind power

- 风电是目前最成熟的可再生能源技术, 具有巨大的开发潜力, 中国将把风电作为近期可再生能源开发的重点。
- Wind power is mature renewable energy technology, which has a big potential of utilization. China will consider the development of wind power as the priority of renewable power development.
- 到2020年, 风电装机容量将达到2000万千瓦以上, 占全部发电装机容量的2%。
- By 2020, the installed wind power capacity will be 20GW, which is 2 percent of total installed generating capacities.

可再生能源发展规划设想

Framework of RE planning

– 生物质发电, Biopower

- 生物质是重要的可再生能源资源, 分布很广, 具有很大的开发潜力, 中国将加快生物质发电的示点和示范工作, 促进生物质发电的快速发展。
- China's biomass resources are extensive and widely distributed, which is very important renewable energy. China will promote biopower development through building demonstration and pilot project
- 到2020年, 生物质发电装机容量将达到2000万千瓦以上, 占全部发电装机容量的2%。
- By 2020, the installed biopower capacity will be 20GW, which is 2 percent of total installed generating capacities.

可再生能源发展规划设想

Framework of RE planning

沼气, Biogas

- 沼气是生物质利用的重要途径，既可以直接满足农村居民生活用能，也可以用于供热和发电，增加能源供应。
- Biogas is an important type of biomass utilization, which can be used for rural inhabitant to cook directly, and also can be used for heating or power electricity generation
- 到2020年，沼气生产量将达到250亿立方米，为农村地区四分之一的家庭提供生活能源。
- By 2020, the annual production of biogas would reach 25 billion cubic meters, which will provide cooking energy for one fourth of China's rural families

可再生能源发展规划设想

Framework of RE planning

太阳热水器 ,Solar water heating,

- 到2020年, 2.7亿平方米
- by 2020, 270million sq.m
- 到2030年, 5亿平方米

太阳能发电, Photovoltaic

- 到2020年, 100万千瓦
- by 2020, 1GW

利用可再生能源，促进可持续发展

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Thank you for your attention