

## ***Sky-high ambitions in the race to have clean energy (AFP)***

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In the mountains above the southwestern city of Dali, Yunnan province, dozens of new wind turbines dot the landscape - a symbol of the country's lofty ambitions for clean, green energy.

At an altitude of 3,000 metres, Dali Zhemoshan is the highest wind farm in China, where renewable energy has become a priority for a government keen to reduce its carbon emissions and which has taken full advantage of the global trade in carbon credits.

"Wind resources in Yunnan province are not the best in the country," Zhai Cheng, a project manager at the farm for the Sinohydro Corporation, says. "But at altitude, it becomes more interesting," he added, gesturing at the line of 48 metre-high turbines.

China, which relies on coal for more than 70 per cent of its energy, is also the world's largest emitter of the greenhouse gases blamed for global warming. But it has set a target of generating 15 per cent of its energy from renewable sources - mainly wind and water - by 2020.

"China is redoubling its efforts, with the 2020 target for wind power generation rising from 30 to 100 gigawatts," Zhai said.

The rapid boom in wind farming in China - where installed capacity doubled last year for the fourth year in a row and now sits at 12.2GW - places it behind only the United States, Germany and Spain.

"In terms of the scale and the pace of the build-up of the Chinese wind industry, it's without parallel anywhere in the world," Steve Sawyer, secretary general of the Global Wind Energy Council, said.

"They went from very little installed capacity and almost no industry five years ago to the point where they will be the No 1 market in the world this year" in terms of new capacity, he said.

"At the current rate, they will be No 1 in the world in cumulative capacity by the end of 2011, early 2012," Sawyer predicted.

As well as major wind farms in the north of China, such as those in Gansu province, smaller projects - like the one in Dali - are multiplying, almost always relying on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

The CDM, which was created as part of the Kyoto Protocol, allows industrialised countries to fulfil part of their greenhouse gas reduction commitments by investing in clean energy technology in developing countries.

With a generating capacity of 30.75MW, the 41 turbines in Dali annually produce the same amount of energy as the burning of 20,000 tonnes of coal - thereby preventing the emission of 50,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide a year.

The carbon credits produced by the Dali pilot project, funded with a €30 million (HK\$346 million) loan from the French Development Agency, would be purchased by Rabobank of the Netherlands, Zhai said.

Those credits should amount to between 7 and 8 per cent of annual income, he added, predicting that the project should pay for itself in 10 to 15 years.

"The wind industry in China and India is one of the biggest success stories of the CDM," Sawyer said.

The challenge for China now, he said, was one of quality.

"Now they have to focus on the quality rather than just the quantity," Sawyer said. "Grid extension and connection is one issue; turbine performance is another."