

Energy Technologies Area Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Reinventing Fire: China The Role of Energy Efficiency in China's Roadmap to 2050

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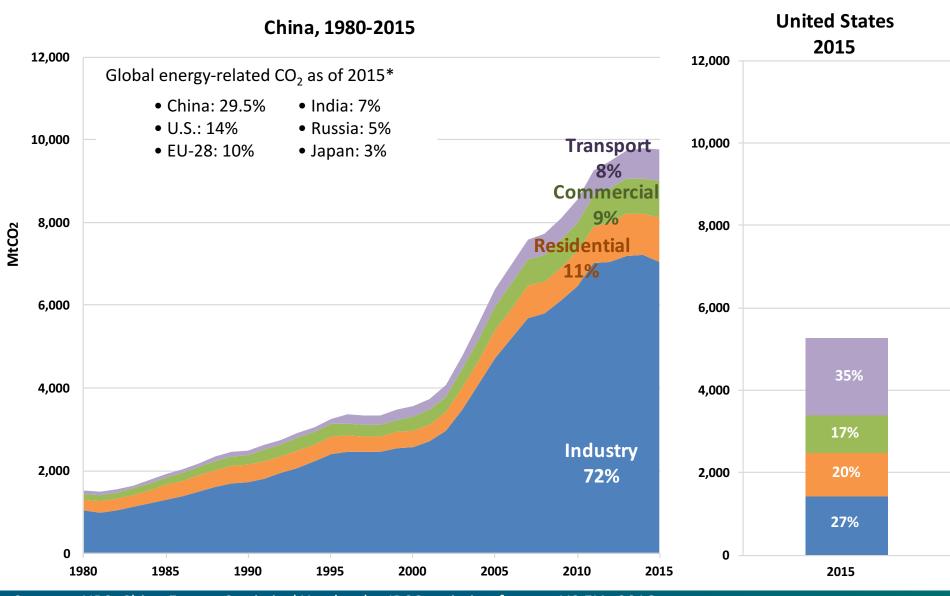








China and U.S. Energy-Related CO₂ Emissions



Sources: NBS, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks; IPCC emission factors; US EIA, 2016. *Source: PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, 2016. *Trends in Global CO*, *Emissions, 2016 Report*.

Introduction – Reinventing Fire: China



- Project Goal: Evaluate two possible energy pathways for China to 2050:
 - **Reference scenario**: Only policies in place in 2010 continue to have effect, and autonomous technological improvement occurs; this scenario does not consider technological breakthroughs or major policy changes
 - *Reinventing Fire scenario*: China meets its energy needs and improves its energy security and environmental quality by deploying the maximum feasible share of cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable supply through 2050
- Timeline:
 - 2013 Reinventing Fire: China project started
 - 2014 U.S. China Joint Announcement on Climate Change
 - 2015 Paris Agreement

RF: China Methodology

Data and information

- Conducted research on Chinese situation
- Documented global best practices



- Conferred with leading Chinese think tanks and industrial associations
- Guided by Advisory Panel of senior Chinese energy leaders
- Sector-based, detailed modeling of China's economy combined with costeffectiveness calculations for technologies and measures

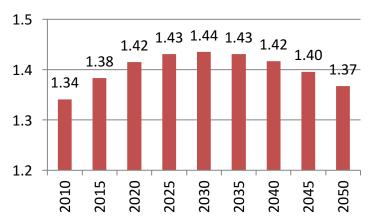
Kaya Identity	 Activity x Energy Intensity = Energy Energy x CO₂ emission factors = CO₂ emissions
Drivers of Energy Use and CO ₂ Emissions	 Activity: GDP, population, urbanization Energy intensity: technologies, practices, policies CO₂ intensity: energy resources, electrification Structural shift: industrial structure (heavy/light), share of industry overall

RF: China Macro Economic Drivers



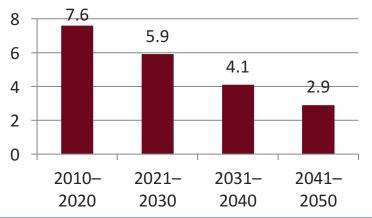
Population

Billions

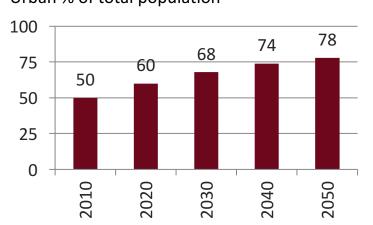


GDP Growth Rate

Annual %, Same for Ref and RF Scenarios



Urbanization Rate Urban % of total population



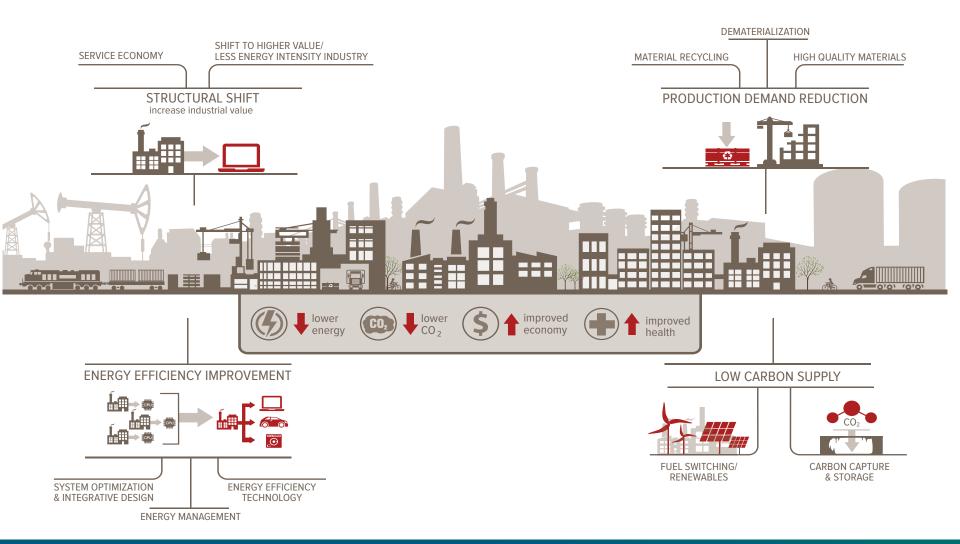
Other key Macro Assumptions

- No new technologies: minimum criteria of having been demonstrated at scale with data on costs
- Cost effective technologies: NPV positive, some technologies assume learning curve
- Economics assume a societal discount rate of 5%

Sources: China's National Bureau of Statistics and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

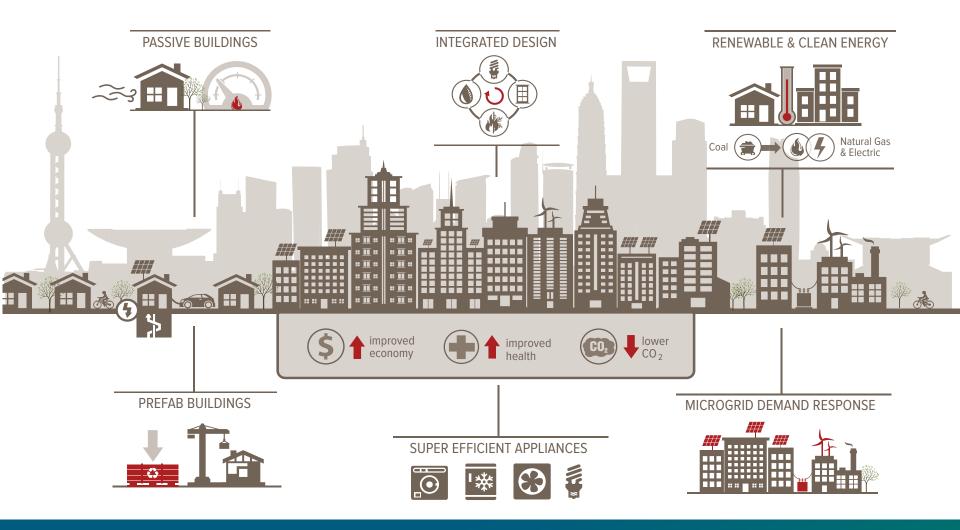
RF: China - Industry





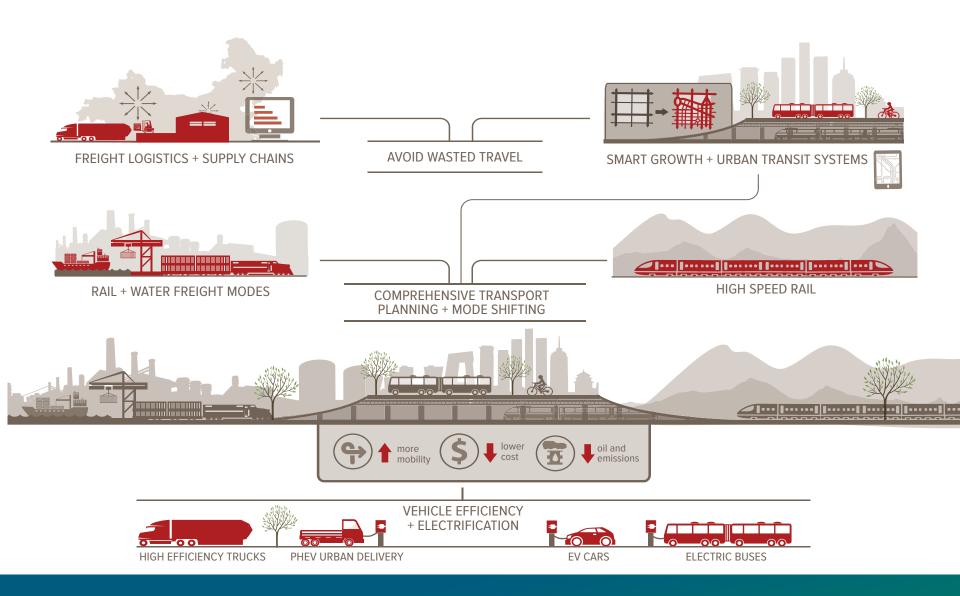
RF: China - Buildings





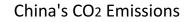
RF: China - Transportation

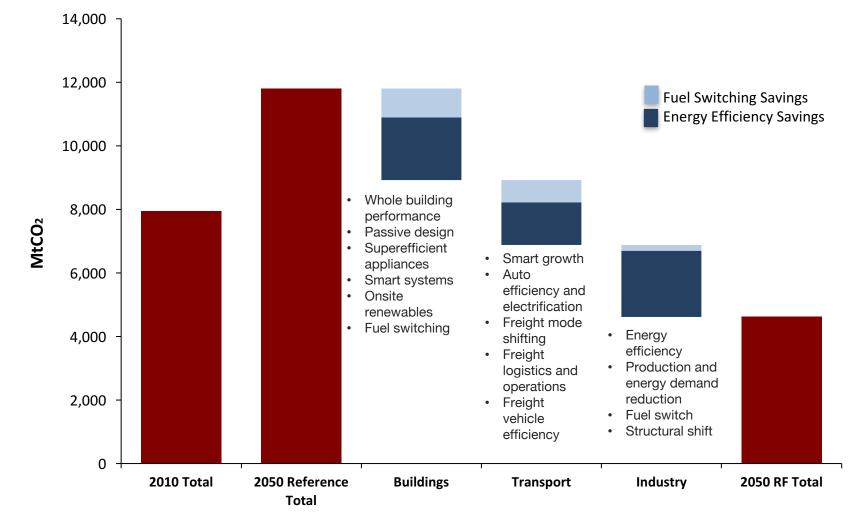




RF: China CO₂ Emissions Reductions





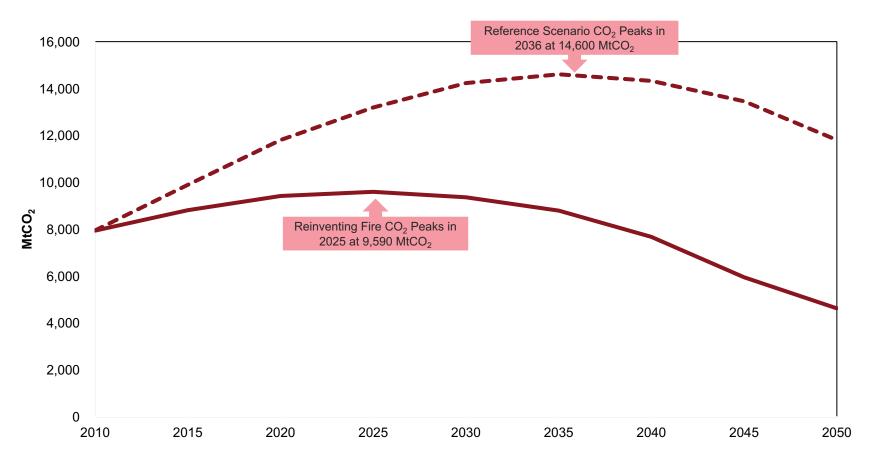


Source: Reinventing Fire: A Roadmap for China's Revolution of the Consumption and Production of Energy to 2050.

RF: China – CO₂ Emissions Peaks



CO₂ EMISSIONS



Source: Reinventing Fire: A Roadmap for China's Revolution of the Consumption and Production of Energy to 2050. 10

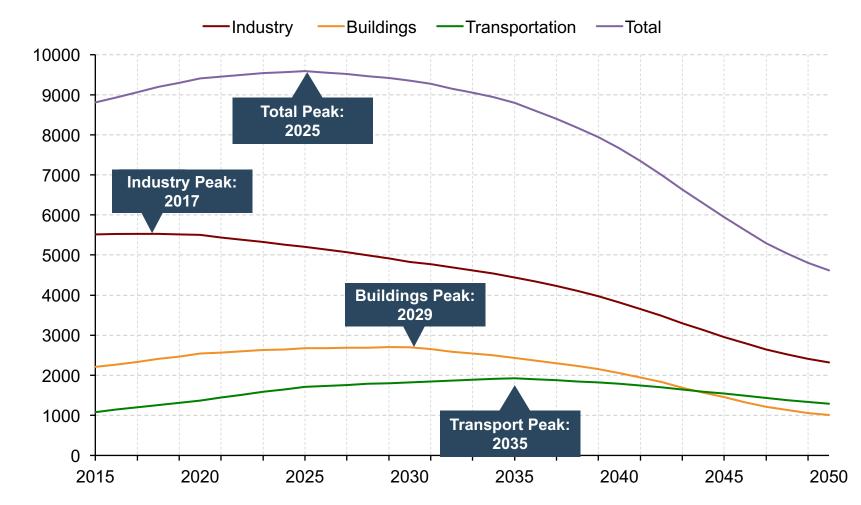
RF: China - CO₂ Emissions Peaks by Sector



CHINA ENERGY RELATED CO₂ EMISSIONS IN REINVENTING FIRE SCENARIO (2015-2050)

(MtCO2)

CO2 EMISSIONS



Source: Reinventing Fire: A Roadmap for China's Revolution of the Consumption and Production of Energy to 2050.

Questions? Discussion?



News about report and link for downloading: https://china.lbl.gov/news/reinven ting-fire-china-report-released-g20





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