

Paradox of China's gas power

Golden Age

87.93GW the 2nd largest market by installed gas turbine capacity globally

800billion m³ gas consumption by 2050

*National Energy Administration(NEA) The Chinese academy of science(CAS): energy prospects 2018-2050.

Struggle

4.3% of the total installed power-gen capacity are gas-fired units

70%+ of capacity are peak shaving. Units in Zhejiang, Guangdong are operated with deficit or just break-even.

*National Energy Administration (NEA), State Electricity Regulatory Commission .



A frame work to understand the paradox

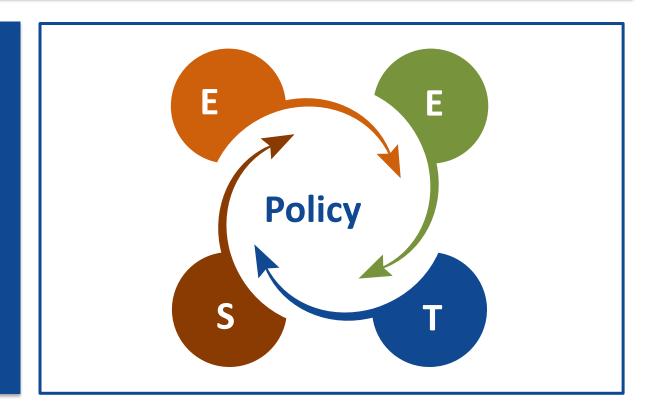
This presentation is to provide a frame work to understand the paradox and dynamics of gas power in china, with a focus on policy.

- 1. Industry
- 2. Policy
- 3. Status quo
- 4. Future

A Driving Force Model

Four driving forces that shape the energy (gas power) industry, and ultimately the policies.

- Economy
- Environment
- Security
- Technology



Economy Roars

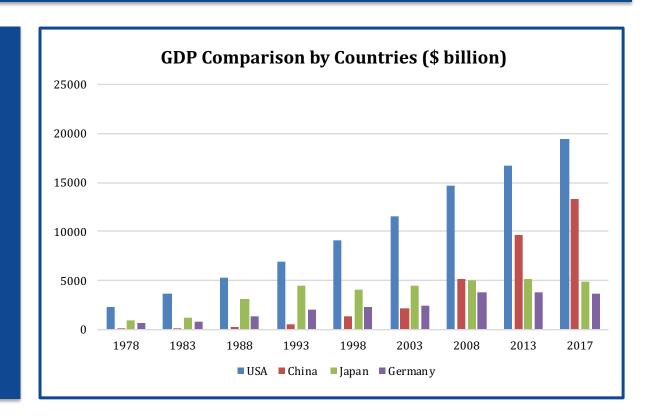
224 times

China's annual GDP has grown 224 times since 1978. It has been the 2nd largest economy since 2010.

60%

the top 5 provinces account nearly 60% of total GDP of China (Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shandong, Zhejiang, Henan)

*National Bureau of Statistics of China(NBS),World Bank



Environment Suffers

993

On 14th Jan 2013, the PM2.5 index reached 993, a day that Economist magazine called the darkest; as per EPA standard over 100 is unhealthy and 400 is dangerous.

60%

of 74 major cities failed to meet the new national <environment air quality standard>(GB 3095-2012) in 2013

* Ministry of Natural Resources, map by http://aqicn.org



Energy Security imbalanced and fluctuated

Resource

Rich in coal, poor in oil & gas; Coal in the north, hydro in the west

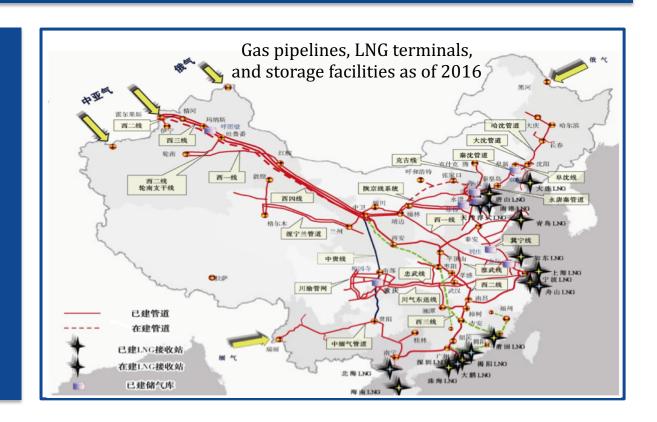
Shortage

Gas: 2009, 2017; Electricity: 2000, 2011

Gas Infrastructure

As of 2017, backbone gas pipeline 74,000km; gas storage capacity 11.7 billion m³

*NexTurbine database, National Bureau of Statistics of China, NEA



Technology localization

Coal 600MW, 1000MW (ultra)supercritical units(boiler, steam turbine and generator)

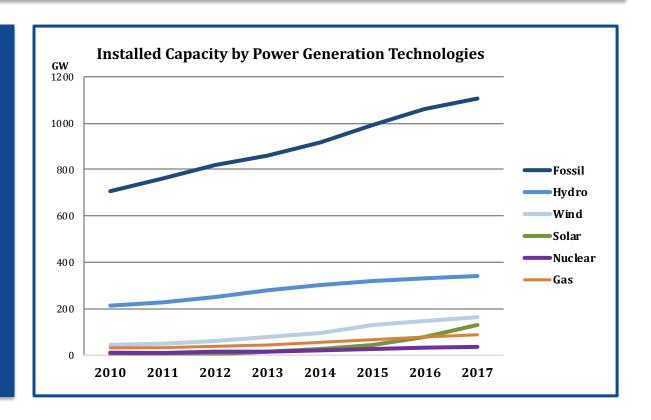
Hydro 100% localized manufacture for 1000MW units

Wind units from 1.5MW-6MW, both land-based and off-shore

Solar 68GW of solar cells manufacture capacity per year, 76GW PV modules manufacture per year (*2017)

Gas Turbine

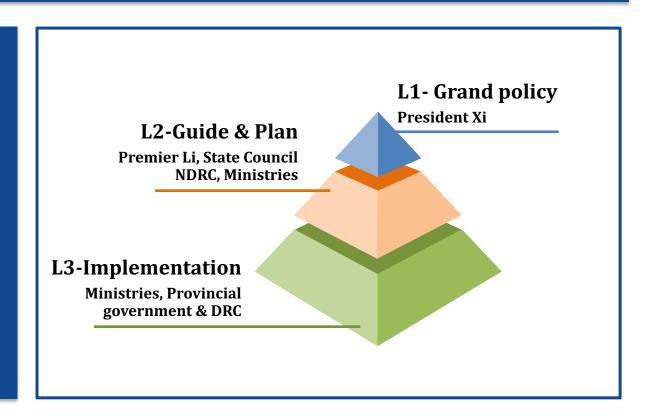
units ≤50MW, 110MW Shanghai Electric: F, H class



Policy and its Level

Policy making is the result of interaction among four driving forces; they also reflect leadership's intention.

We categorize China's energy (incl. gas power) policy into 3 levels.



Policies, Levels and Driving forces

	Economy	Environment	Security	Technology
Level 1	"China's New Normal"	"Beautiful China"	"Energy Revolution"-supply; cooperation	"Energy Revolution"- technology
Level 2	 The 13th five-year-plan(FYP) for economic and social Development Guidelines on promoting the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt 2014 The Outline of Collaborative Development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province Several Opinions on Further Deepening the Reform of the Electric Power System 	 Action Plan on Air Pollution Control 2013 Integrated reform plan for promoting ecological progress 2015 Three-year action plan to win the battle for a blue sky 2018 	 Energy Development Strategy Action Plan (2014-20) Energy Production and Consumption Revolution Strategy (2016-30) 13th FYP for power/ natural gas 	 Outline of the National Strategy of Innovation-Driven Development 2016 Energy Innovation Action Plan (2016-2030) 13th FYP for energy technology innovation

Policies, Levels and Driving forces

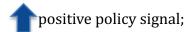
	Economy	Environment	Security	Technology
Level 3	- Gungdong: Notice on reducing the provincial on-grid gas power electricity price 2017 Shanghai: Notice on refining the gas power electricity price mechanism 2018.	 Zhengzhou: Policy on funding and subsidies for clean heating pilot city. Qingdao: Policies to accelerate the development of clean energy & heating. Shift-from-coal-to-gas program 	 Renewable energy power quotas and assessment measures 2018. Opinions of accelerating the construction of gas storage facilities and improving the market mechanism 2018. Notice on the adjustment of preferential tax policy on natural gas import 2017. 	 Road map of key innovation action of energy revolution 2016. Notice of the first batch of gas turbine innovation development demonstration projects 2018.

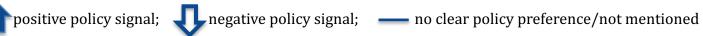
Provincial governments follow up guidelines/options/suggestions/plans from level 1 and level 2. They have the resource and power to use most policy tools (quota, funding, subsidy, tax, price and etc.), especially for rich provinces.

Gas Power in China-Policy signals

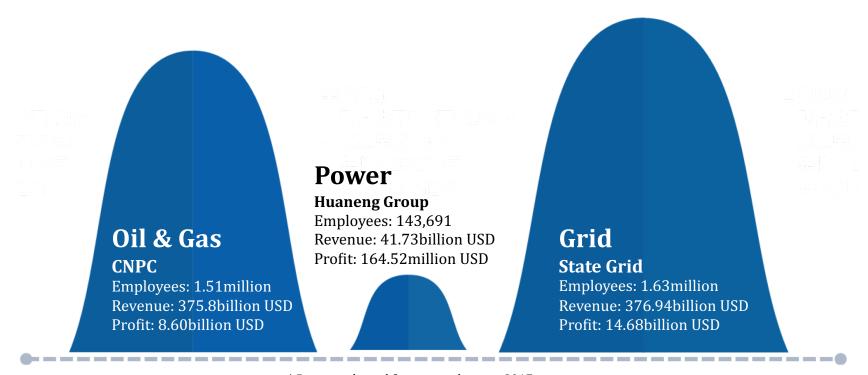
	Economy	Environment	Security	Technology
Level 1	1	1	1	1
Level 2	_	↑ ↓	1	•
Level 3	Û	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	1

Level 3 are relatively short-term and therefore changing from time to time; level 2 contains both short-term and mid-term policies, they are also evolving; while level 1 is generally long-term.



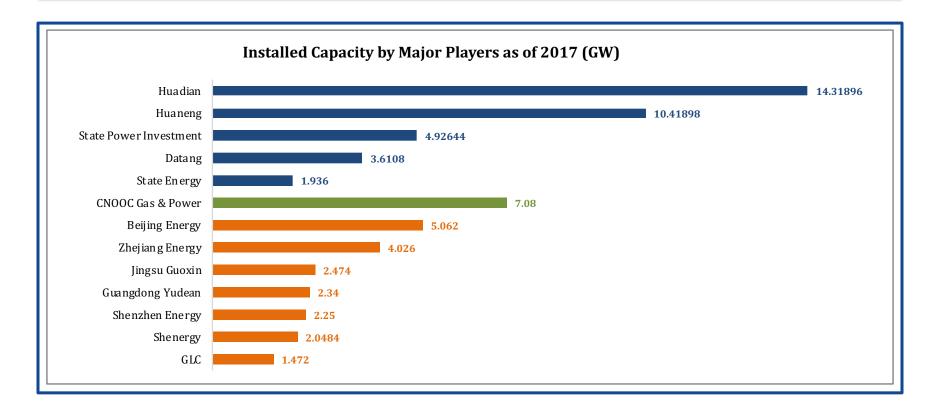


Gas Power in China-powerful stakeholders



^{*} Data as released from annual report 2017.

Gas Power in China-Major Operators



Nearly <u>90%</u> of gas power capacity are installed in Yangtze Delta, Pearl Delta and Jing-Jin-Ji (Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei Province)

The 13th FYP for Power

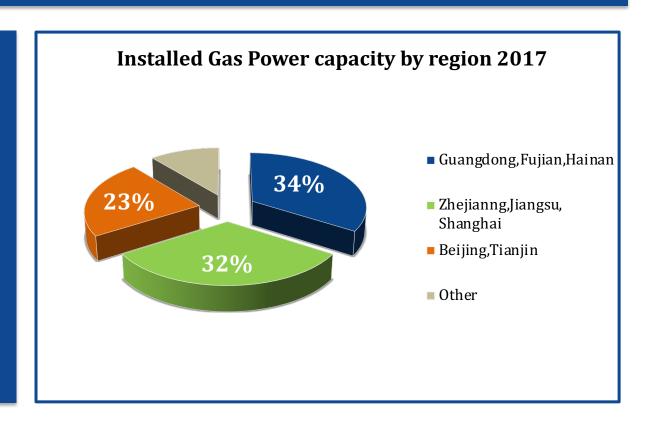
by 2020, new-built capacity 50GW, total installed capacity 110GW.

Guanngdong 13th FYP:

by2020, total gas power capacity 23GW.

Jiangsu 13th FYP:

by 2020, total gas power capacity 20GW.



Guangdong

-GDP

\$13040billions

- -Population
- 109.99millions
- **-Population Density** 3193 people per km²
- -Major cities

Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, Fuoshan...

- No.1 province by power consumption
- No.2 province by installed gas power capacity
- **First H class plant** in mainland China, Huadian Zengcheng Plant (2*SGT5-8000H) is expected to operate by the end of 2019



CNOOC Zhongshan Jiaming Power Plant

Phase II: GE PG9531FA 390MW*2
Phase III: MHPS M701F4 460MW*3

Currently the largest gas power plant of Guangdong. It consumes gas 2 billion m³ per year, generates electricity 12billoion kW·h

^{*} From National Statistic Bureau and Siemens as of 2018

Jiangsu

-GDP

\$1248.2billions

- -Population
- 79.99millions
- -Population Density

2057 people per km²

-Major cities

Nanjing, Wuxi, Suzhou, Changzhou...

- No.1 province by gas consumption
- No.1 province by installed gas power capacity
- No.2 province by power consumption
- 13.4GW total installed gas power capacity;
 10GW belongs to Huadian Jiangsu
 Company



Jiangsu Huandian Qi Shu Yan Gas Power Plant

Phase I: GE 9F 390MW*2

Phase II: MHPS M701DA 220MW*2
Phase III: MHPS M701F4 475MW*2

Located in Jiangsu Changzhou city, the plant is the hardcore peaking resource for Huadong regional grid network.

^{*} From government interviews and news as of 2018

Zhejiang

-GDP

\$762.1billions

-Population

55.9millions

- **-Population Density** 2059 people per km²
- -Major cities Hangzhou, Ningbo,

Shaoxing, Wenzhou, Jiaxing...

- No.3 province by installed gas power capacity
- **No.3** province by power consumption
- 12.28GW total installed gas power capacity
- **1356 hours**, gas power plants runs very low annual operation hours with average at 1356 (2015)



Hangzhou Huandian Banshan Gas Power Plant

Phase I: GE PG9351FA 390MW*3 Phase II: GE PG9351FA 415MW*3

First gas power plant exceeded 2000MW capacity, strategic plant of Zhejiang provincial grid and hardcore resource of Hangzhou power supply.

^{*} From Zhejiang 13th FYP for power development issued in 2016

Beijing

- -GDP
- \$762.1billions
- -Population
- 13.63 millions
- -Population Density
- 1145 people per km²

- 1st city in China shut down all coal fired power plants
- **30%** of its power consumption are supplied by four thermal and power centers,with all newbuilt gas-fired units within 3 years
- **11GW** total installed gas power capacity



Huaneng Beijing Gao Bei Dian Thermal Power Plant

Phase I: Coal power

Phase II: MHPS M701F4 460MW*2 Phase III: MHPS: M701F5 560MW*2

Located in the east suburb of Beijing, the plant supplies 10% of electricity, 70% of steam, 30% of central heating for Beijing city. It is the corner stone of Beijing's heating source.

^{*} From government news as of 2017

The Future: some noteworthy points

Economy	Environment	Security	Technology
Regions to watch • Yangtze Economic Belt: Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou • Bohai Rim Economic Circle: Shandong, Hebei Key player' move • Power companies: go up stream and down stream • Oil & gas: sell more gas (pipeline, LNG, unconventional)	 Clean Air Phase II Three-year action plan to win the battle for a blue sky Rising regional emission standard Upgrade for old gas turbine units Shift from Coal to Gas Distributed gas power in the 2nd/3rd/4th tier cities 	Speed-up Infrastructure Gas storage facilities LNG terminals Fluctuated world Trade confrontation LNG global market Diversified trading players from China Grid & security Gas turbine as black-start-up resources	 Localization Service center/facility SOE partners Own Development Demo projects for heavy duty GT: Dongfang-50MW, Shanghai Electric-F, H R&D facility: CAS, China United Heavy Duty Gas Turbine Co. Renewables Peak shaving: gas turbine V.S. coal units, grid tech & capability

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Thank you for your attention! Welcome to China!