

WT53 – Energy management

Session 1

The Chinese vision

- Due to economic growth, China energy consumption has been increased a lot but ecological and social concerns are increasing a lot, including through legal rules and decisions.
- Today priority is given to the conventional energies : save energy and use own energy to ensure its economy development. Recent decision is the starting point of the implementation of a strategy of substitution towards new energy sources.
- In the current situation of market economy, national oil companies have a strong influence in the established energy structures but the role of other experts is increasing
- Energy prices are too low Example : coal and petrol prices are still regulated by the central government
- China needs to use experiences & methods to upgrade its vision
- Drawn legislation + important international cooperation
- In the energy sector, priority is given to top down management, with the support of experts
- In spite of a strong economic growth, China is still a developing country
- To ensure economic growth, priority is given to secure the energy supply

the European questions addressed to Chinese

- What is the China's strategies amongst upcoming conflicts on supply ?
- What is the capacity / state of art of wind, PV and thermal solar energy, biomass ?

- Energy, what works well and should be reinforced and what does not work and should be changed?
- What is the position of the nuclear and the coal ?
- Is there a conflict between the two economic visions: planned economy and market economy.
- What is the vision of China, bilateral agreements?
- Quid on the nuclear ?
- Cut down the coal and link with the petrol ?
- Quid on transformation of coal in petrol?
- Why coal is so cheap ?
- Before discussing the use of renewable energies, is there any policy on energy efficiency and what would be the tools implemented?

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Session 2

The European vision

- 1 - EU energy policy includes three levels, e.g. energy security, competitiveness and environment protection.
- 2 - EU countries have to reduce their energy dependence, especially balancing natural gas import from Russia and energy supply by using advanced technologies and methods,
- 3 - EU decided to: - Decrease CO₂ emissions unilaterally by 20%, - Decrease energy consumption by 20%, - Increase the part of Renewables by 20% By 2020
- 4 - Cooperative relationship with oil resources nations, non-stop dialogue with Russia.
- 5 - Laws and guidelines to encourage energy enterprises no matter governmental or private to compete, eliminating monopolies.
- 6 - Environmental protection is pretty popular, which helps government to put all its relevant policies into practice.
- 7 - EU wants, is and will play an important role in ecological protection at global level
- 8 - It should be done to change energy consumption model (the OECD countries (incl. EU) should change and China should not follow OECD countries' present energy consumption way)
- 9 – Bottom-up: EU countries, incl. New EU member states, like Bulgaria has set up energy bureau, under which government, municipality and individual coordinate respectively and efficiently, some NGOs like Energy Organization of City has treasures energy saving experiences, which should play more and more important role.

The Chinese questions addressed to Europeans

- 1 - Are there any restriction from EU countries to export energy technology to China ?
- 2 - If EU and China import natural gas simultaneously from Russia or Caspian Sea, there is the possibility that both two energy consumption giants would conflict with each other, what will EU do ?
- 3 - What is the most advantage of EU energy management and what is the most disadvantage ?
- 4 - In which field EU is willing to help China ?

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Session 3

Similarities

- Our current trends are not sustainable
- We need to share a common understanding of the reasons of the energy crisis
- We need changing our mentality and behaviour when consuming energy
- We need to develop a common vision of/for the future
- We should share a common approach to environmental protection
- It is our common interest to find new ways and prevent conflicts
- We need to align short term decisions [construction, transportation, trading, agriculture, industrial supply, land use] with long-term visions
- We need to share advanced technologies for energy efficiency improvement and use of renewable energy sources

Differences

- Culture differences because of different life styles
- Role of the public opinion
- Differences in decision-making process regarding the respective roles of the central government and the civil society
- Differences in land use : concentrated habitation and shopping in downtown in China, or shopping malls in the European way
- Energy consumption per capita
- Different ways of consumption : we can improve the energy efficiency
- New member states of the EU can bring many helpful experiences for international cooperation

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How to enhance the dialogue between China and Europe ?

- Experiences to exchange on the following items to increase energy savings and the use of renewables
- 1 – Strategic / Policy level : exchange views, common platforms for vision or whatever, etc.on: - Economy/industry restructuring, -Energy prices policy, etc.
- 2 – Legislation: -Stimulating energy efficiency, renewables, etc. -in buildings, appliances, renewables, etc., on
- 3 – Local level / municipalities for practical implementation : -Encouraging the reduction of energy and ecological impacts of cities. Practical suggestion: Imagine the energy future of our cities in one generation (about 2030) (www.imagineyourenergyfuture.eu)
- 4 – Technologies: -Design (products, buildings) and construction, -Use of low energy consumption equipments, -Production of products (appliances, materials, etc.), services and energy
- 5 – Methods, for instance: -How to combine effectively technologies, materials, equipments, etc., and comfort (involving developers). -How to assess energy performance of districts and buildings. -Learning from mistakes and failures (as well as successes!) in both regions.
- 6 – Methods to continue the dialogue on items mentioned above through: - Exchange of datas, etc. through Internet, - Virtual workshops, Seminars, Visits, Commercial opportunities. But, mainly working together on practical issues (calculations, actual projects, etc.) to share knowledge and method effectively