

The Role of Natural Gas in China`s Energy Revolution

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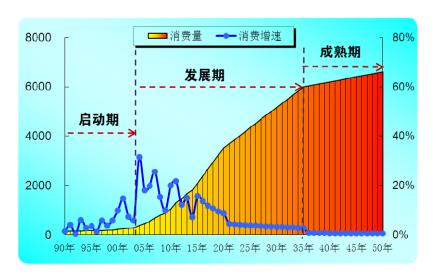


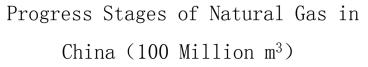
- 1. Current Situation of Natural Gas in China
 2. Problems and Challenges of Natural Gas in
 China
- 3. Utilazation Direction and Outlook of
- Natural Gas

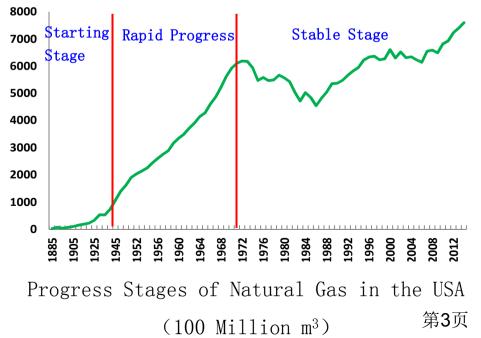
1. Current Situation of Natural Gas in China

1.1 Progress Stage:

- > Start from the "Xiqidongshu" completed in 2004
- > From 2005 to 2013, annual consumption increased 14.8 billion m^3 , and the grows rate was 17.1%
- \succ From 2013 to 2016, annual consumption increased 11.7 billion m^3 , and the grows rate was 6.5%



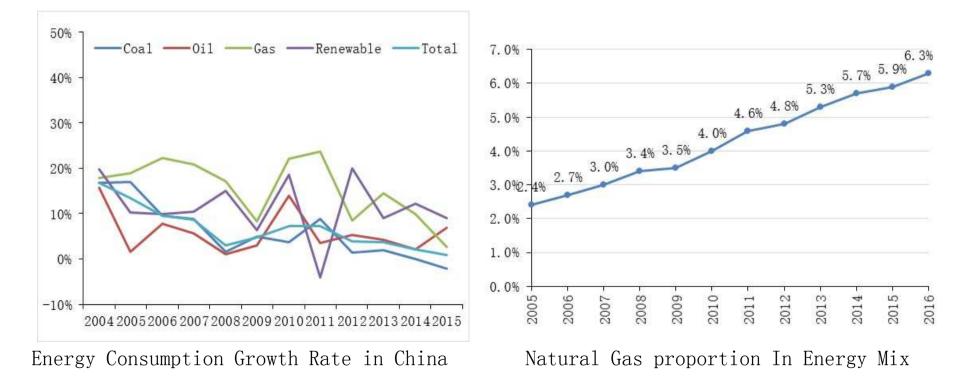




1. Current Situation of Natural Gas in China

1.2 Consumption: Increased Fast, But still low in Energy Mix

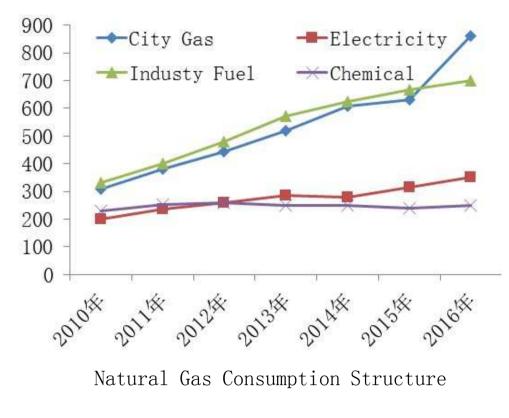
- From 2005 to 2015, annual growth rate of gas was 16.0%, 2 times more than the total energy consumption (5.1%)
- ➤ Gas in Energy Mix increased from 2.4% in 2005 to 6.3% in 2016, much lower than the world average (24%)





> Consumption Structure: 70% in Industry fuel and City gas

• In 2016, Industry fuel account 28.9%, City gas 41%, Electricity 17.4%, Chemical 12.8%

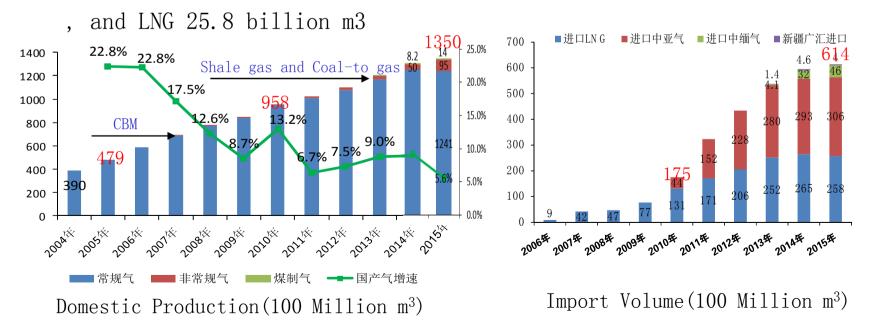


 $(100 \text{ Million } m^3)$

1. Current Situation of Natural Gas in China

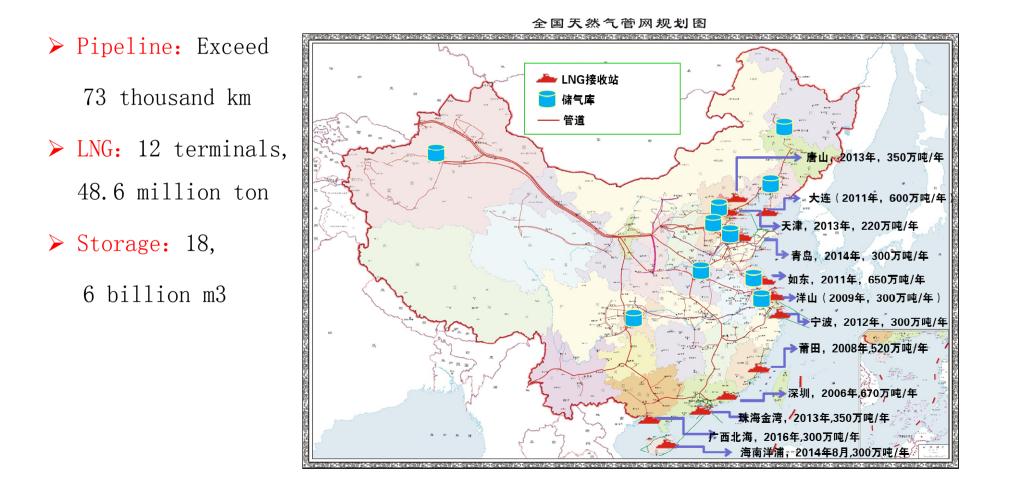
1.3 Supply

- Domestic: Conventional, Unconventional (including shale gas and CBM) , and Coal-to-gas. In 2015, Domestic gas was 135 billion m³. The average growth rate from 2004 to 2015 was 12%.
- > Import: include pipeline and LNG, from more than 10 countries. In 2015, the import gas was 61.4 billion m³, in which pipeline 35.6 billion m³



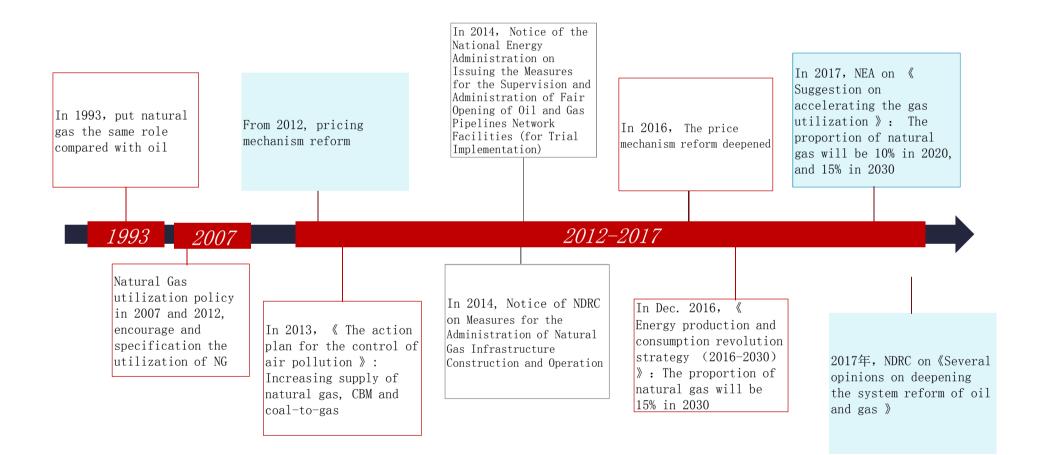


1.4 Infrastructure



1. Current Situation of Natural Gas in China

1.5 Policy:



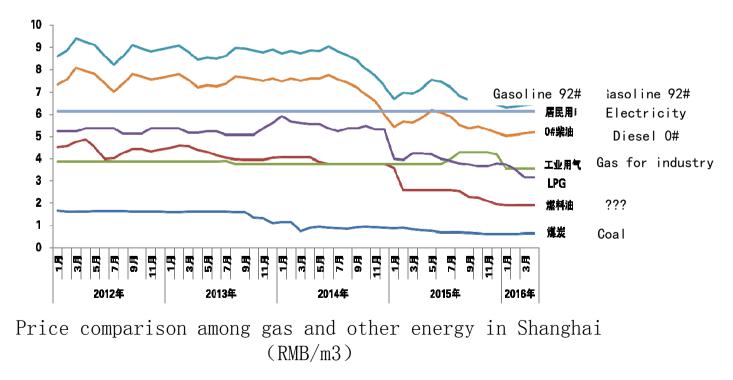


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2.1 Price was much higher than other energy, and price can not reflect the change of supply and demand

- \succ Before 2012, Low price, and consumption increased fast.
- > After 2014, Oil price declined, gas price seemed higher than oil, and the consumption growth rate was low.





2.2 Many middle links, resulting in high price

- > Many middle links, resulting in high price
- > Weak supervision in gas pricing
- > Week connection of final price and wellhead price in some districts

	Province	wellhead price*	Long distance Transmission price	Gate Price	Transmission price in province	Transmission price in city and town	Finnal price
1	Guangdong	1.15	1.03	2.18	0.26	1.06	3.50
2	Jiangxi	1.15	0.81	1.96	0.35	0.89	3.20
3	Guangxi	1.15	0.86	2.01	0.36	0.85	3.22
4	Zhejiang	1.15	1.02	2.17	0.17	0.76	3.10

Pricing Chain ($\rm RMB/m^3$)

Notice: *wellhead price refer to the price in Xinjiang



2.3 Storage reservoir

- > The higher gap between peak and valley year by year
- > Construction of underground gas storage reservoir lags behind
- Some consumption was controlled, especially gas used for power and industry fuel



Gas Load



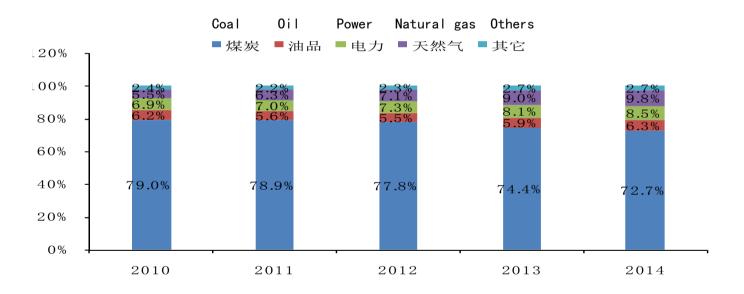
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3.1 Industry Fuel

3.1.1 Industry fuel status in China

> In 2014, Coal account for 72.7%, gas was only 9.8%

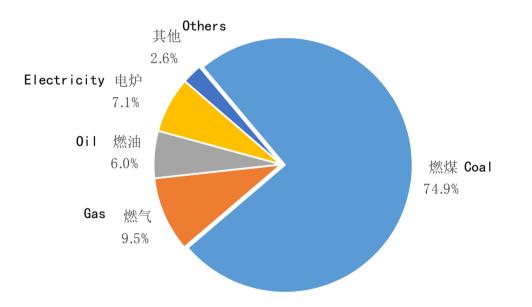


Industry fuel in energy mix in China

3.1 Industry Fuel

> Industrial Boiler/Furnace were typical examples.

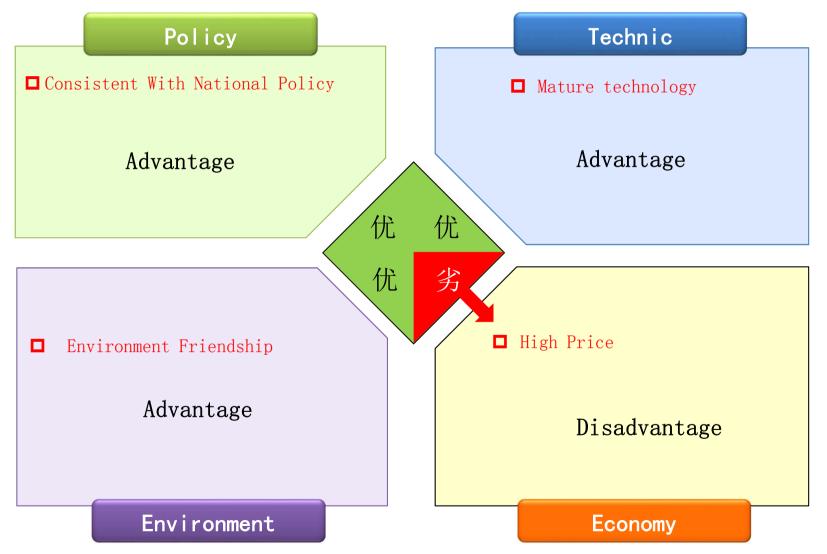
• Coal account for 75% of the total boiler fuels.



Fuel structure of Industrial Boiler/Furnace in China

3.1 Industry Fuel

3.1.2 Feasibility

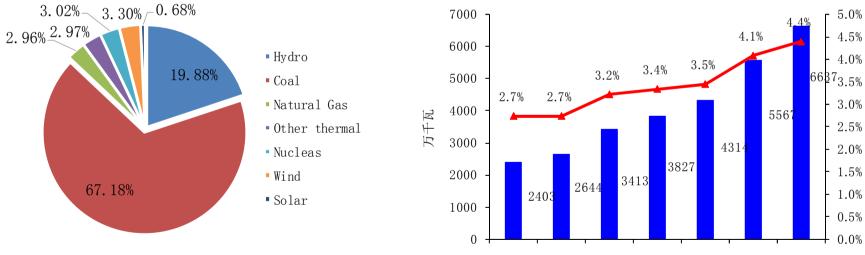


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3.2 Electricity

3.2.1 Electricity status in China

 \succ The scale of power development is at the forefront of the world, the ratio of gas power is far below the world average



2009年 2010年 2011年 2012年 2013年 2014年 2015年

2009年 2010年 2011年 2012年 2013年 2014年 2015年

Electricity Generation in 2015

Gas Capacity

5.0%

4.5%

4.0%

3.0%

2.5%

2.0%

1.5%

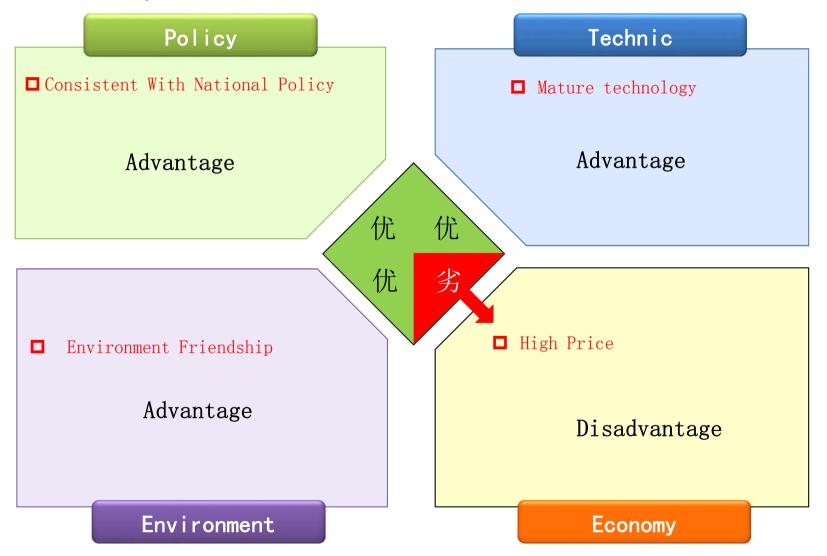
1.0%

0.5%

0.0%

3.2 Electricity

3. 2. 2 Feasibility



3.2 Electricity

- ➢ Peak shaving
- > Environment friendship
- Economy: Lack of competitive advantage
- ➢ Outlook:
- Policy: Air quality improvement, and energy consumption control
- Direction: New projects, Coal plant replacement, Peak shaving for renewables



In the traffic direction, Natural gas mainly used in the field of urban public transport, inter-city passenger cars, trucks and ships, replace gasoline and diesel

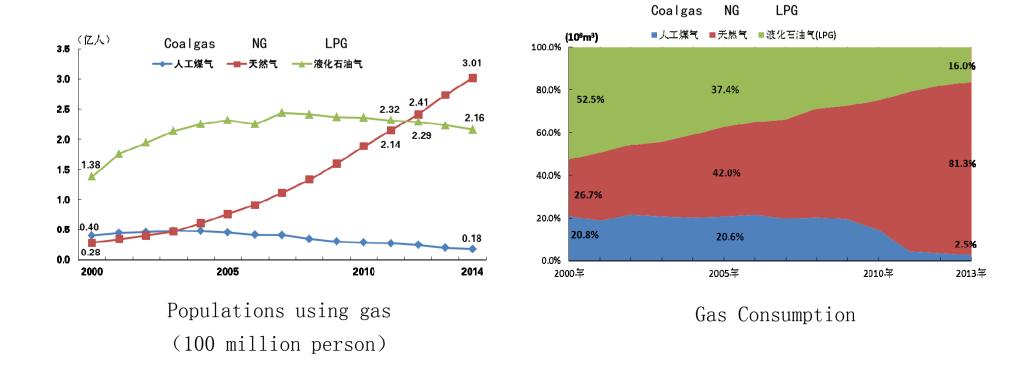
> inter-city passenger cars and trucks: LNG

Ship: Mainly used in inland river recently, gradually extended to coastal and ocean-going vessels



1. Status: Consumption exceed 20 billion m3, more than LPG and coalgas

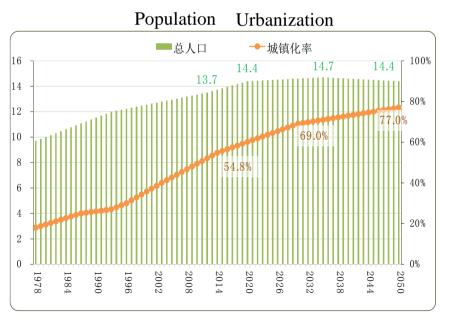
- > Urban Gasification Rate : U.S.A. 90%, U.K. 85%, Japan 90%, China 40%
- \succ Consumption per : U.S.A. 428 m³, U.K. 752 m³, China 23 m³





3.4 City Gas

- 2. Demand : Urbanization
- Gasification Rate : Urban Gasification Rate will be 53% (460 million) in 2020, and 70% (720 million) in 2030, compared with 40% in 2014.
- Heating area : Substantial growth

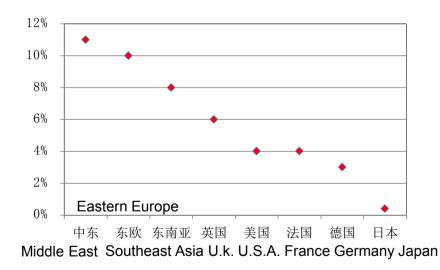


China's Population (100 million)



China's natural gas chemical industry market is shrinking

- Fertilizer and methyl alcohol: shrink for the high price of NG
- hydrogen production in refinery: Economic benefit is good, still has growth potential



The proportion of natural gas used for chemical in typical countries



 \succ 5 departments: Industry, Power, City Gas, Transport and Chemical

 \succ Focus on Industry and Power

	2014	2020	2030
City Gas	423	690	1500
Transport	185	470	650
Power	280	940	1820
Industry	625	1250	1500
Chemical	248	250	230
Total	1761	3600	5700

Source: CNPC



Thanks for your attention!