

EA — G20/AP2C

Item 2

14th 3rd - 2018/19

China

Item 2: Status of and progress towards achieving Sustainable Development

Goal 7 in Asia and the Pacific.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you China's progress towards SDG7 in the energy sector. We attach great importance to sustainable development of our energy system. Our energy strategy clearly sets out a green and low-carbon direction, with the medium and long-term targets being increasing the share of non-fossil fuels in the total primary energy consumption to 15% by 2020 and to 20% by 2030, while reaching carbon emission peak as soon as possible. The targets also include cutting the energy consumption per unit of GDP by 40%-45% from 2005 to 2020 and by 60%-65% to 2030. As the world's largest producer and consumer for energy, as well as renewable energy, China is actively engaging in the world energy development and energy transition, sparing no effort in pursuing the above targets. By the end of 2018, China's total installed renewable energy capacity exceeded 700 gigawatts. The installed capacity of wind power and photovoltaic power reached 180 gigawatts and 170 gigawatts respectively, ranking top around the world. Overall, non-fossil fuel accounts for about 40% of China's total installed capacity and 30% of its power generation. According to our estimation, clean energy will become the major part of the incremental energy by 2035, and become the main fuel by 2050.

Regional road map on energy connectivity

09:00-12:00 10 Oct 2019

I. Panel discussion

Thank you xx (moderator) for your kind introduction.

First, I would like to congratulate ESCAP and EWG for the successful development of this comprehensive roadmap. This roadmap is rooted in the reality of our region and also reflects our common aspiration of having a sustainable energy system. It proposes many pragmatic action suggestions, which shed lights on how we could collectively tackle the challenges posed for enhancing energy connectivity in this region.

As we all agree, the fast uptake of renewable energy in this region requires a more interconnected energy system. Enlarging the balancing area will significantly lower the cost of integrating variable renewable energy and also mitigate our reliance on fossil fuel in this region. In addition, better energy connectivity also provides new options for remote areas to access to modern energy services. I want to emphasize that building cross-border transmission lines is not only environmentally and socially beneficial, it is also financially feasible in many cases. Many adjacent countries have notable electricity price gaps, which could sustain bulk electricity interconnections. Connecting these countries will reduce the cost of consumers of the importer while enhancing the revenue of power producers of the exporter. Besides, the technological