



## CCS Activities and Developments in China

**September 10-11,2007** 



## Outline

Government support to CCS
International cooperation
Developments of CCS projects
Recent CCS project of PetroChina
Trends of CCS in China

#### **Government Support to CCS**

- China is the 2nd largest country of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, the total emission is to 5.1 billion tons in 2004, accounting for 13% of the world, the average emission per people is still low, only 87% of the world average level
- Government has been paying much attention to global climate change and involved in carbon emission reduction action
  - Signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June, 1992, Kyoto Protocol in May, 1998
  - Adjust energy consumption structure, increase the energy efficiency
  - Setup polices to encourage energy saving, renewable energy application
  - Participate in the CDM project with global cooperation

#### **Government Support to CCS**

- CCS technology study has been listed into several key national R&D plans
  - China's Scientific & Technological Actions on Climate Change
  - Medium& Long-Term Science and Technology Plan of China
  - State High-Tech Program (863) R&D Project
  - The China's National Climate Change Programme
- Activities in CCS
  - International cooperation
  - Enhanced oil recovery (EOR)

#### **International Cooperation**

Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)

- Regional Opportunities for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage in China
  - Primary Goal: evaluate the CO2 storage potential and the feasibility of CCS technologies in China
  - Project Status: underway (2005 ~ 2007)
  - Participants: Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology, United States Department of Energy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tsinghua University, PetroChina, etc.

#### **International Cooperation**

Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum(CSLF)

- China Coalbed Methane Tech./CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration Project
  - Primary Goal: inject CO<sub>2</sub> into the coalbed to enhance methane production, and design, operate a pilot
  - Project Status: completed (2002 ~ 2006),
  - Participants: China United Coalbed Methane Corporation Ltd., Canadian Alberta Research Council, etc.
  - Conclusions: the methane recovery is increased, and the storage of CO<sub>2</sub> in Shanxi is feasible. the recommendation is to manufacture a full-scale demonstration unit.

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#### **International Cooperation**

- CCS Cooperation Action within China-EU-UK (COACH)
  - Develop and demonstrate advanced, nearzero coal emissions technology through CCS in China and the EU
  - 3 phases (2006-2014)
    - Phase 1: explore the options for Zero Emissions Coal (CCS) in China during 2006~2008
    - Phase 2: design a demonstration plant during 2008~2010
    - Phase 3: construct and operate the demonstration plant during 2010~2014

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#### **International Cooperation**

#### China-EU-UK Cooperation

- Progress
  - Approve the UK & China nZEC Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) (Dec,2005)
  - Set up the China-UK Climate Change Working Group (WGCC) (Sept,2006)
  - International Workshop on nZEC Power Generation with CCS in China(July,2006)

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#### **International Cooperation**

New Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APADC)

- Primary goal: create a new partnership to develop, deploy and transfer cleaner, more effective energy technologies, especially the CCS tech (July, 2005)
- Participants: China, USA, India, Australia, Korea and Japan

#### Developments of CCS Project in China

 Stationary CO<sub>2</sub> sources and geological storage potential

- Capacity: 1445.8 BT, about 400 years (3300 ~ 4000MT/year)
- Northeast: one of the most prospective areas
- South: further exploration expected
- Central & southwest: mainly in Sichuan Basin



Source: APEC 2005

#### Development of CCS Project in China

Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)

- It is estimated, EOR can be used in 1.23BT inland light oil reserves exploitation of total 10.14 BT, increasing 160MT oil production more than with conventional methods
- Several research projects have been implemented by PetroChina and CNOOC from 1960s. By now experiments on EOR have been ongoing in Daqing, Shengli, Liaohe, Jiangsu oil fields

#### Development of CCS Project in China



#### Development of CCS Project in China

# Enhanced Coal Bed Methane (ECBM) – CO2 storage capacity of coalbeds in China 120.78×10<sup>8</sup> t

#### CO2 Storage Capacity of Eight Coalbeds in China

| Estimated     | Recoverable Methane/ $(10^8 m^3)$ |              | $CO_2$ Storage Potential |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Region        | Traditional Method                | $CO_2$ -ECBM | $/(10^{8}t)$             |
| Ordos         | 2745.84                           | 4820.44      | 44.52                    |
| Turfan-Hami   | 953.44                            | 1868.21      | 21.95                    |
| San Tang Lake | 417.62                            | 838.19       | 9.91                     |
| East Junggar  | 287.98                            | 551.28       | 6.54                     |
| Qinshui Basin | 2170.07                           | 3100.10      | 6.13                     |
| Yili          | 258.61                            | 496.67       | 5.63                     |
| North Junggar | 278.06                            | 518.20       | 5.30                     |
| South Junggar | 243.29                            | 436.60       | 3.42                     |

Source: Y. Liu et al. Preliminary estimation of CO2 storage capacity of coalbeds in China. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, Aug. 2005

#### Development of CCS Project in China

Enhanced Coal Bed Methane (ECBM)
 – Qinshui Project

- Objective: demonstrate and prove that CO<sub>2</sub> will enhance the production of coal bed methane from the deep unmineable coal seams
- Time: July,2007-
- Participants: China United Coal Bed Methane Co. Ltd. (CUCBM); Petromin Resources Ltd., Canada

Location: Qinshui, Shanxi province

#### Development of CCS Project in China

#### Green Coal-based Power Generation (GreenGen)

- increase the efficiency of power generation, realize the near-zero CO2 emissions target
- Plan
  - Phase 1 (2000-2005): build a pilot system of CO2 separation and storage for the experiment
  - Phase 2 (2006-2010): build the industrial demonstration plant
  - Phase 3 (2011-2015): complete the engineering development, prepare for the commercialization
- progress
  - Phase 1 has been launched in which the feasibility of coal gasification power generation will be explored based in 2 gas fired power plants in China

#### Recent CCS Project of PetroChina Profile of PetroChina

- PetroChina (CNPC, Chinese National Petroleum Company) is a world-leading integrated energy corporation with businesses covering oil & gas exploration, development and production of; refining, petrochemical, transportation, and marketing of petroleum products and chemical products;
- PetroChina is the largest oil & gas producer in China, the most important owner abundant in oil & gas resources, and the largest oil & gas producer overseas (have oil & gas assets and interests in 26 countries ).
- Rated the 39th by the Fortune Global 500 and ranked the 7th among the world's top 50 petroleum companies in 2006; PetroChina continued to hold the title as the most profitable company of Asia in 2006 with the net profits up to 185 billion yuan(RMB).

#### **Recent CCS Project of PetroChina**

Exploitation of CO<sub>2</sub>-containing natural gas, CO<sub>2</sub> storage and utilization in Jilin oil field

 Primary goal: develop the bottleneck tech. of the exploitation of CO2-containing natural gas, CO2 storage and utilization in Jilin oil field; provide technical support for CO2 storage and EGR

- Time: April, 2007-2009



#### **Trends of CCS in China**

- Further research and test will be progressed in major CO2 emission sources in China
- Study of carbon capture technologies will be strengthened, especially in coal based power generation, hydrogen energy;
- International cooperation will be enhanced.
- Financial system will be improved as the mechanism of risk sharing and mutual development.

# Thanks !