



China's Carbon Capture and Storage Related Activities

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China

Since China participated in the negotiation on the Charter of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) and signed the Charter later to be one of the initiating Parties to CSLF, the government and the academic institutes pay much more attention to Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies. The main updated progresses related to CCS in China are as follows:

1) Several academic institutes are researching on carbon capture technologies, including post-combustion and pre combustion technologies;

2) Several EOR (Enhanced Oil Recovery) projects have been implemented in Shengli, Zhongyuan, Jilin, Daqin, Jiangsu, Songliao oil fields;

3) China is cooperating with Canada for ECBM (Enhanced Coal Bed Methane Recovery) project in Qinshui, Shanxi Province;

4) On 22-23 August 2005, "GCEP (Global Climate and Energy Project) International Workshop on Clean Coal Technology Development: Carbon Mitigation, Capture, Utilization and Sequestration" was held in Beijing, China. Around 150 Foreign and domestic experts gathered together to discuss CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) technologies;

5) In 2005, the CCS technology was integrated into the National Medium- and Long-term Science and Technology Development Plan towards 2020 when the Chinese Government formulated the Plan;

6) On 24 August 2005, a domestic CCS seminar with participation of a small group of experts was held, aiming at taking stock of CCS in China, and seeking for thoughts and ideas on the roadmap of CCS S&T development;

7) China is participating into the EUF6 project "Geocapacity". In this project, a specific area will be selected to assess storage potential and mapping of sources and sinks. In addition, capacity building etc. will be carried out;

8) MOST (Ministry of Science and Technology) are discussing with EU for a ten-year cooperation project on CCS, with strong support by EU.

For future development of CCS in China, the initial thoughts are: closely follow the international CCS S&T development; organize domestic CCS studies in an appropriate way; formulate the CCS technology development strategy to guide the long term development; In short term, the CCS technology R&D should focus on those technologies and demonstration projects with economic benefits.



The main activities in near future cover:

1. To formulate the CCS S&T development plan and integrate such plan into the national 11th five-year S&T development plan;
2. To participate in the CSLF activities;
3. Early next year, a CCS workshop will be held to shape the future CCS S&T development;
4. To organize a strong team to implement the CCS cooperation project supported by EU;
5. To seek more cooperation projects with other countries or regions, jointly developing CCS technologies and constructing demonstration projects;
6. To exchange experts so that Chinese experts can be involved in the CCS technology development in developed countries.