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China Energy Security Initiative



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Introduction

The "China Energy Security Initiative" incorporates a comprehensive plan that includes diversifying energy sources and developing a clean energy infrastructure to meet China's energy needs against rising energy demands associated with economic growth. As the living organism that consumes



most of the planet's resources. There is an increasing citizenry, dynamic industrial scenery and the country's acknowledgment as a power station makes the energy sources a necessary resource.

This campaign is about a multifaceted approach, which includes everything ranging from diversification of energy supply to international cooperation. Each of the policies has the goal of making China energy independent. Contrarily to the investments that were made in the process of uncovering a green, efficient energy source, solar, wind, and hydropower have been the ones that attracted most of the investments so far.

Long term contracts with oil producing countries and the strategic reserve formation which is all testifying to China's prudent operation, the supply risk of energy shall be lowered. They encompass not only the implementation of numerous regional connectivity projects under the



Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which besides network connections across the world, also provide a chance for strategic investments in several continents' power plants.

China's energy security strategy looks like a board that the captain is at the helm all set for a voyage the complex health of the energy sector cyber security for the present day age. Not only through joint internal reforms but also through cooperation with international organizations, China strives not only to achieve its own energy goals but also to have a foothold to the success of the future in providing sustainable and secure energy globally.

The economic trajectory of China is backed by a strong diversification movement used to replace coal dependence by various sources thus portraying a substantial difference in comparison to the past growth pattern. Besides overcoming air pollution, China will also acquire energy stability in case coal is less relied upon. It is also in synchronization with the world's transition to renewables. Through those strategic diversifications, China's aim is not just to protect itself from commodity price swings but also to honor its responsibility to the green earth.

Along with these diversification efforts, the fact that China has the biggest oil consumption emphasizes the importance of China in gas imports. Creating a reliable bridge to these fundamental assets can make the country's economic foundation and future development more stable. To implement it, china has used multifaceted measures. That may be concluded by making long term deals with oil and gas producing countries, advanced planning and the development of long term strategic partnerships, as well as highly cautious strategic stockpiles.



The long term contract not only offers stable cooperation in the face of ups and downs of world energy prices but also precisely delivers energy through oil just like always. This not only involves the consumption of huge amounts of coal and gas but also a considerable portion of greenhouse gas emissions for the provision of energy for China. Besides this, the strategic reserves lock the



oil supply and play the intervention role against disruptions and are the key notions of stability. These actions not only meet the Chinese energy demand but also play a role in balancing the world's energy markets and are a method of shining the spotlight on the power China has in remolding the global energy security dilemma.

China's energy security goals not only are based on diversifying energy sources but also on providing various advantages of enhancing effectiveness, developing technology, and cooperating globally. They are not only crucial, in terms of supplying them with increasing energy demands, but are also the major solutions that China and the world at large struggle with, regarding environmental issues including climate change.

Nuclear Energy Diversification

One of the main tools that China has pursued is the expansion of nuclear energy. This measure has two goals the process of phasing out coal and switching to more sustainable



energy methods. In the pursuit of its nuclear power development, not only is China actively striving to enhance national nuclear energy production but also is the country seeking the sales of such technology abroad. The choice of this strategic approach will reaffirm energy security for China, as well as make it one of the leaders on the way to the clean energy transition.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Energy efficiency and energy conservation respectively are the presuppositions that the strategy of China's energy security is based on. Renewable energy has two sides of the coin for the country, one is optimization of energy usage it is no less important than diversity of sources. China is willing to contribute energy efficient technologies and the latest industrial processes knowing that it makes its energetic resources more productive, and helps alleviate waste. This measure, in turn, helps in attaining energy security by having full access to the resources that are available as well as providing environment conservation. The public education campaigns, which are an important part of it, will be used to inform the citizens about the value of energy saving and creating an atmosphere that drives towards sustainable development.

Innovative Research and Development

The huge investment measures that include R&D (Research Development) in China's Energy Security are the major energy security moves. The subject is mostly about various sources of alternative energy, from clean coal to a modern statement on nuclear fission power plants and these new ones. China attempts to promote indigenous technological change in its energy

sector to further strengthen its energy security and thus support global endeavors to counteract climate change.

This is why the same dedication to innovation by China is seen in its attempts to improve the energy efficiency and effectiveness that will cater to the



increasing energy needs of its fast-growing economy.

Global Commitment and Cooperation

International cooperation ranks among the key other components of its strategy. Using bilateral and multilateral partnerships, China is engaging in cooperation with resource-endowing states and interstate negotiations for mutual benefit. Making participation in platforms such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) achievable would create a space where dialogue and the transmission of information would happen. Besides, China is an important player in the sense that it ends up having joint agreements whose focus is on clean energy matters, rather than global issues which require joint effort.

China's energy security strategy is constructed based on long term and farsighted perspectives for ensuring a steady and green power system. Growth engineered economy with the provision of the economy for an increasing population. Promoting different energy sources erection, setting up nuclear power, saving a good deal of energy, and investment in



research and development, the Chinese government is aspiring to be the trendsetter in the world energy matters. These undertakings, which solve both the present energy problems and illustrate China's environmental concerns as a good steward, are so ideal. As China, follows this path, the world keeps looking to see the global power and other specialized countries become aware of China's increasing role worldwide.

China's energy security plans seek to maintain sufficient energy resources from outside sources for the purpose of having a stable and reliable supply and developing methods of environment-friendly economic practices. Such programs are not only of significance for the country's own progress and economic prosperity, but also for the current situation on the global energy market. Japan's energy policy situation which involves transition to renewable energy Japan has been successful in executing this strategy for its energy security. The policy agendas actually comprise of assisting installation and commissioning of wind and solar energy systems.

In this way, renewable energy becomes the most important element of energy security. Particularly, the adoption of renewable energy for the increasing the security of sources will result in more diversification of resources. Countries with a greater dependence on imported sources of energy are vulnerable to spot in delivery and to the changing energy prices.