Sustainable Urban Water 城镇水务的可持续发展

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Grundfos is the worlds leading pump manufacturer with an annual production of more than 16 mio pump units. 格兰富是全球最大的水泵制造商,年产水泵超过1600万台。

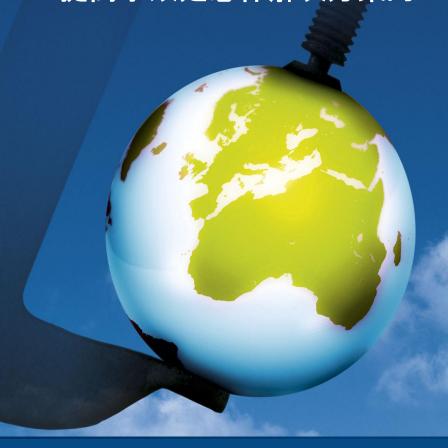
We employ 18.000 people world wide and 1.500 in our Chinese facilities in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Suzhou and Wuxi.

我们全球员工18000人,其中在中国北京、上海、广州、苏州和 无锡的员工1500人。

Grundfos believes in the importance of sustainability in urban growth and focus on water related technologies. 格兰富致力于城市化的可持续发展,并关注开发与此相关的水务技术



China is challenged by limited water resources, insufficient water supply capacity and water quality — Increased water efficiency is a key part of the solution 中国面临有限的水源、不足的供水能力和达标水质的众多挑战 - 提高水效是总体解决方案的一个关键组成部分。



"... Two thirds of the largest Chinese cities is challenged by water scarcity today, and the urban population is growing by several hundred mio people until 2025 ..."

WHO, 2010

"……今天中国三分之二的城市 面临水源短缺的挑战,同时,城 市人口在2025年将增加几亿 人



What is the size and impact of water leakage in EU

25?

欧盟25国水损规模



Water Lost annually 8,443 million m3 每年水损84亿立方米



Power wasted annually 4,114 million kwh 年耗电41亿度电



In terms of Co2 2,077,570 Ton Co2 相当于200万吨二氧化碳 ... Or 28 times Denmarks' annual water supply

据于月度一年供入量的28度 住。住。住。住。住。住。住。住。 住。住。住。住。住。

...Or 1.2million tons of coal for power generation

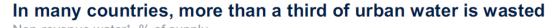


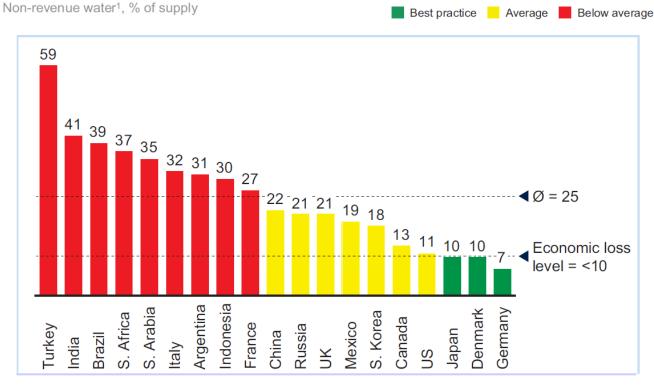
...Or all bus traffic in France for 10.8 months

...相当于全法国公交系统11个月的碳排放总量



Water leakage in water distribution systems is a major challenge in parts of Europe and China 城市水网漏损对欧洲和中国都是一个巨大的挑战





1 Includes both physical loss (due to leaks) and economic or apparent losses (due to unauthorized or unbilled usage)

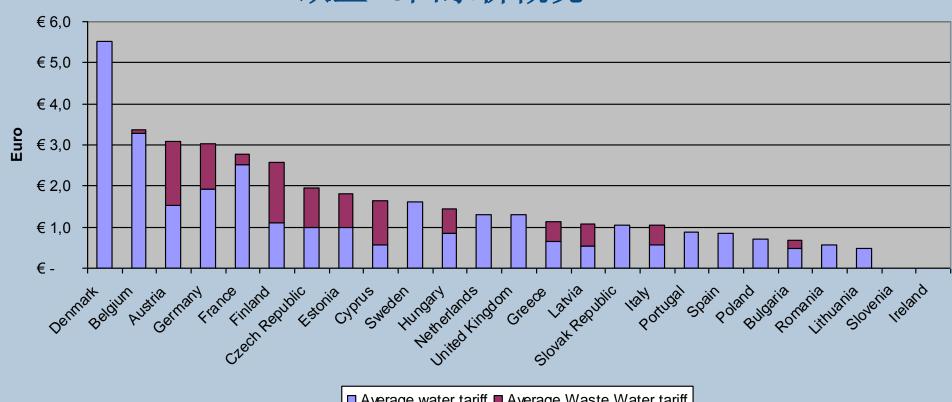
SOURCE: GWI, Ibnet, European Environmental Agency





Water Tariffs in EU25

欧盟25国水价概况



■ Average water tariff ■ Average Waste Water tariff

Source: Global Water Intelligence

资料来源: 全球水务情报





Pumps alone account for 10 % of the global electricity consumption

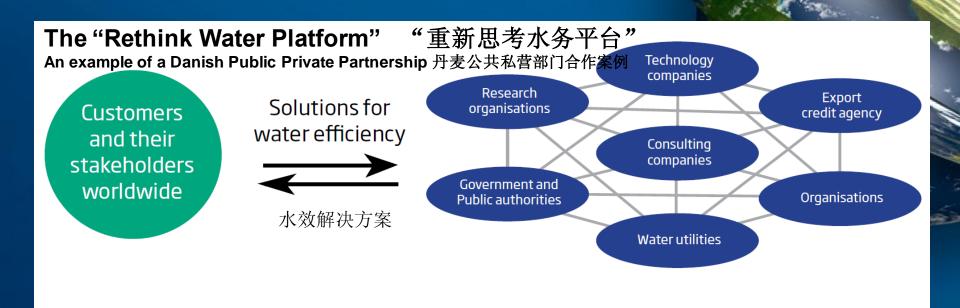
仅水泵每年就要消耗大约全球10%的电力。

Most energy production techniques consume large amount of water

大部分电力生产也要消耗大量的水源。



As the Danish GDP grew by more than 30% since 1990, the water consumption was reduced by 30% 自1990年,丹麦GDP增长30%的同时,水耗却下降30%



Improving water efficiency will stimulate responsible short-term growth and support long-term sustainable growth and urbanisation 提高水效不仅促进负责任的短期增长,并为长期的可持续性的增长与城市化提供有力支持

3-minute Video on Demand Driven Distribution 3分钟视频—需求侧供水管理



