

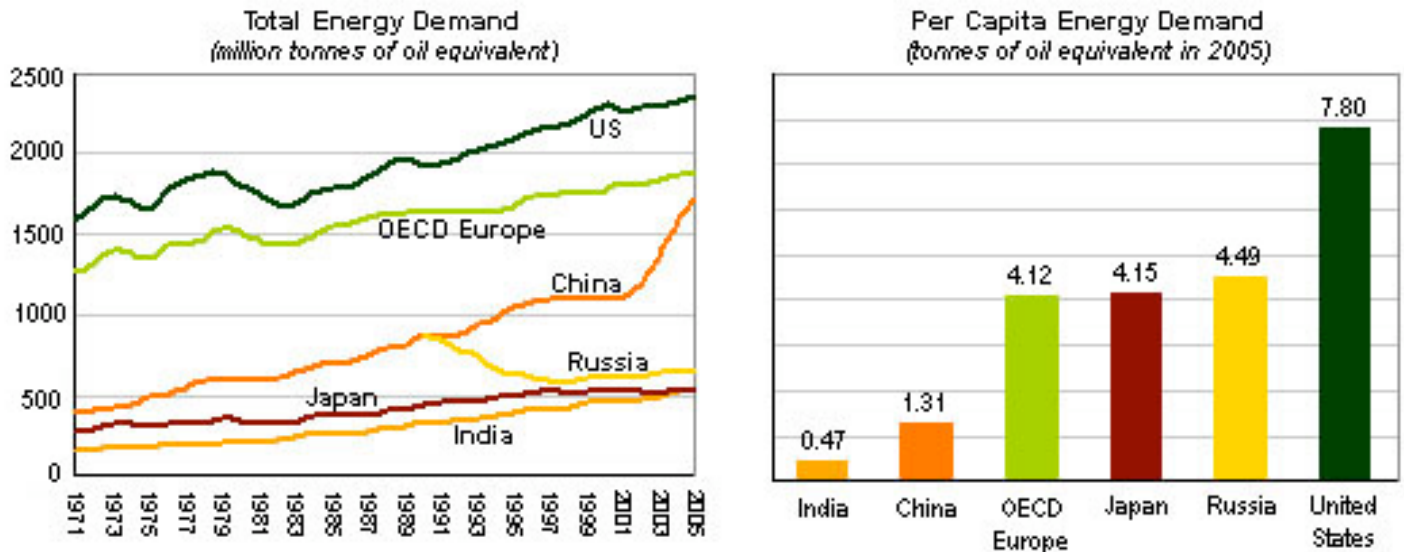


CHINA: Key Statistics

In the last 25 years...

- Energy demand has nearly tripled, although per capita consumption remains low relative to that of the developed world due to the size of China's population – currently over 1.3 billion people.

Energy Demand in Top Energy Consuming Countries



Source: EarthTrends, 2008
(Using energy data from the IEA and population data from the UN)

- Growth in China's real GDP has averaged 9% annually.
- China's emissions intensity of economy (CO₂/GDP) has decreased over 60%, but since 2001, has increased in absolute terms.
- Annual CO₂ emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels have increased some 250%. However, China's cumulative contribution of emissions is 12% of the world total during this time period – approximately half the U.S. contribution.

Today...

- China accounts for approximately 15% of the global economy and global energy consumption – most of which is satisfied by fossil fuels.

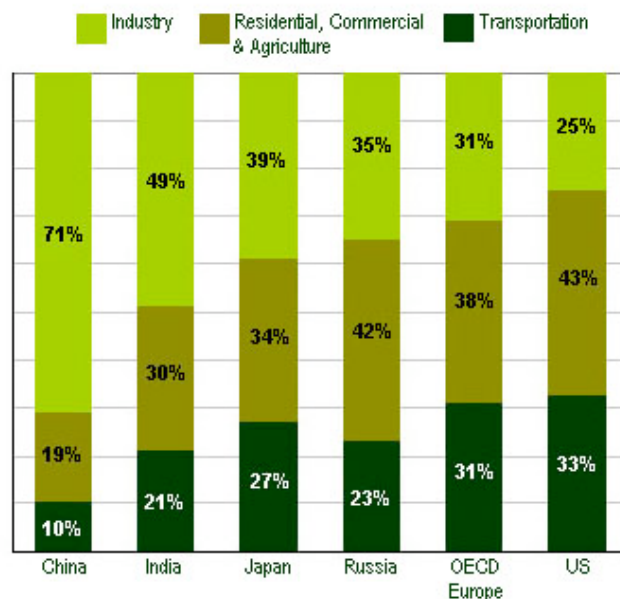
Energy Demand by Sector: 2005

- Industry accounts for 71% of total energy demand, which is a large proportion relative to other countries.

- Approximately one-half of global cement production and one-third of global steel production occur in China, and almost all of it is used for domestic infrastructure development.

- With 13 percent of global coal reserves, China meets over two-thirds of its domestic energy needs with coal.

- Chinese oil consumption is now rising fastest in the world due to a burgeoning transportation sector. China imports half of its oil, making it the world's third-largest net importer. However, private vehicle ownership in China remains very low (approximately 12 motor vehicles per 1000 people, according to the latest data) relative to other developed countries.



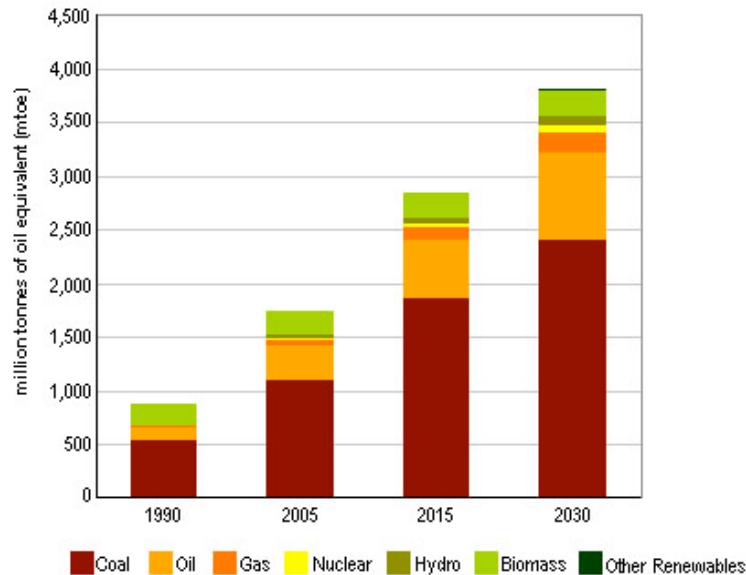
Source: EarthTrends, 2008
(Using data from Rosen and Houser, 2007)

- The International Energy Agency estimates that in late 2007, China bypassed the U.S. to become the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide.

Projections...

- China will likely surpass the United States to become the world's largest consumer of energy and fossil fuels soon after 2010.
- China is planning to invest US\$79 billion between 2007 and 2012 with the goal of reaching 1,000 GW of generating capacity, 600 GW of which will be coal.
- By 2015, new vehicle sales in China may equal those of the United States.
- Industrial energy demand will be important to emissions control for another two decades, but urban planning now will shape emissions demands by mid-century.

Projected Energy Growth in China by Energy Source



Source: EarthTrends, 2008
(Using data from the World Energy Outlook, 2007)

Notes:

Adapted from “China's Future in an Energy-Constrained World” by Crystal Davis and Lisa Raffensperger. EarthTrends, World Resources Institute: January, 2008.

Available at <http://earthtrends.wri.org/updates/node/274>.

Data Sources:

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