China’s Energy Sustainable Development

November 2014
In 2013, the output of primary energy equaled 3.4 billion tons of standard coal equivalent, ranking first in the world.
Of this, raw coal reached 3.68 billion tons.
石油生产  Production of Crude Oil

亿吨

(100 Mt)


1.63 1.64 1.67 1.70 1.76 1.81 1.85 1.86 1.95 1.89 2.03 2.04 2.07 2.09

crude oil, about 200 million tons
天然气生产 Production of Natural Gas

亿立方米（100 million cu m ）

natural gas ballooned to 117 billion cu m.
The installed electricity generating capacity reached 1247 GW, and the annual output of electricity was 5.2 trillion kwh.
A comprehensive energy transportation system has developed rapidly.

The length of oil trunk lines totaled about 38,000 km, and the natural gas trunk lines totaled 55,000 km.

Electric power grids were linked up throughout the country.
非化石能源占比达到9.8%
Non-fossil energy accounted for 9.8 percent of the total primary energy consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
<th>Non-fossil Energy</th>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>67.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>17.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>18.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>71.1</td>
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</table>

Non-fossil energy accounted for 9.8 percent of the total primary energy consumption.
In 2013, the installed generating capacity of hydropower reached 260 GW, ranking first in the world.
17 nuclear power generating units were put into operation, with a total installed capacity of 14.79 GW. Another 31 units, still under construction, were designed with a total installed capacity of 33.85 GW, ranking first in the world.
The installed generating capacity of wind power connected with the country's power grids reached 75 GW, ranking first in the world.
Solar power generation also grow rapidly, with a total installed capacity of 14.79 GW.
Solar water heating covered a total area of 200 million sq m.
The state also expedites the use of biogas, geothermal energy, tidal energy and other renewable energy resources.
As the world’s largest energy producer, China mainly relies on its own strength to develop energy, and its rate of self-sufficiency has reached around 90 percent.
China's energy development still faces many challenges. The country's energy resource endowment is not high and its per-capita share of coal, petroleum and natural gas is low. Its energy consumption has grown too quickly in recent years, increasing the strain on energy supply. Fossil energy resources have been exploited on a large scale, causing a certain amount of damage to the eco-environment.
• Industrialization and Urbanization

- Second industry accounted for GDP: 46.8%

- Percentage of Urbanization: 46.6%

• Energy Consumption Per-Capita: 2.76 tce

◆ China’s industrialization and urbanization will continue to accelerate, and the demand for energy will go on increasing, and so its energy supply will confront increasingly tougher challenges.
China’s commitments

- Non-fossil energy increase to 15% of primary energy consumption by 2020
- Carbon emissions per GDP decrease by 40%-45% in 2020 compares to that of 2005
中国的能源政策  China's energy policies

◆ Improving energy efficiency
◆ Relying on domestic resources
◆ Developing renewable energy
◆ Protecting the environment
◆ Promoting scientific and technological innovation
◆ Expanding international cooperation
◆ Improving universal energy service
◆ Improving the people's livelihood
Energy is a global issue. Few countries can secure their energy supply without international cooperation. The achievements China has made in energy development are inseparable from its friendly cooperation with other countries. Its future development in the energy sector will need more understanding and support from the international community.
- Maintain stability of the energy market and prices
- Safeguard international energy security
- Promote a sustainable energy development around the world
Thank you!
Welcome to China!