

Energy-intensive industry energy consumption

Over the past 10 years, China has actively phased out lagging industries, optimised industry structure, strengthened technological progression, raised the added-value of its goods and reduced its energy consumption per unit of value added. If there is no change to the total output energy-intensive industry, a reduction of per unit energy consumption will decrease total energy consumption.

Trajectory 1

In this scenario, China's economic transformation still faces tough challenges. Secondary industry retains its dominant status over the next 20 years. In 2030, growth reaches peaks

and this peak growth rate continues until 2040. After this, energy-intensive industry sees negative growth. If 2010 has the value of 100, the steel industry will reach 163 in 2030, and then fall to 130 by 2050. The building material industry will grow to 200 by 2030 and then drop to 172 by 2050. The chemical industry will grow to 179 before dropping to 148 in 2050. The non-ferrous metal industry will grow to 208 by 2030 before dropping to 180 by 2050.

Trajectory 2

In this scenario, China's energy intensive industry sees clear decline from 2030 onwards when it starts to enter a phase of negative growth. If 2010 has the value of 100, then the steel industry will reach 140 in 2030, and then fall to 87 by 2050. The building material industry will grow to 150 by 2030 and then drop to 96 by

2050. The chemical industry will grow to 150 before dropping to 104 in 2050. The non-ferrous metal industry will grow to 160 by 2030 before dropping to 99 by 2050.

Trajectory 3

In this scenario, China implements rapid economic transformation, and after 2020 energy-intensive industry sees a clear decline. By 2050, the steel industry is 70% the size it was in 2010, the building material industry is 75% the size it was in 2010, the chemical industry is 75% the size it was in 2010 and the non-ferrous metal industry is 64% the size it was in 2010.

High energy consumption industry growth