

## Per unit energy consumption and the structure of energy consumption

Over the previous 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, the movement towards energy-saving and emissions reductions in energy intensive industry slows. After 2030, influenced by adjustments to industry

structure, the majority of heavy industry relocates outside of China, and every year the rate of decline in energy consumption slows down, until it is barely 0.005%.

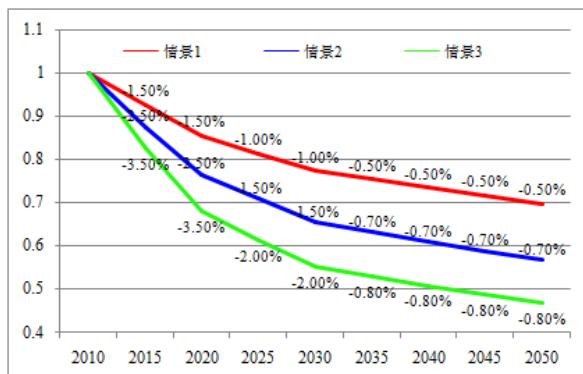
### *Trajectory 2:*

In this scenario, after 2020 China accomplishes its energy-saving and emissions reductions targets for energy intensive industry and its production technology reaches the average global standard. After 2030, the movement towards energy-saving in energy intensive industry slows down, but energy consumption structure is optimised and there is a progressive increase in the proportion of energy sourced from natural gas and electricity.

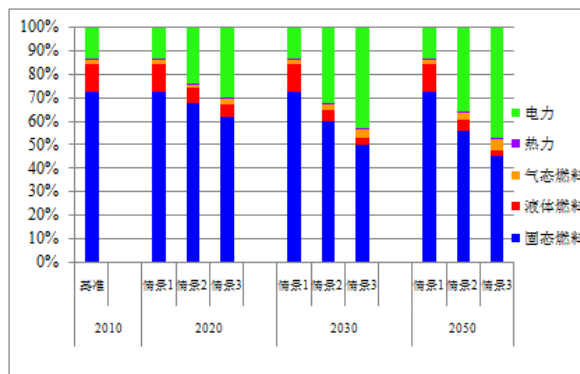
### *Trajectory 3:*

In this scenario, over the next decade China fundamentally succeeds in phasing out its lagging industries and energy intensive industry structure is optimised. After 2020,

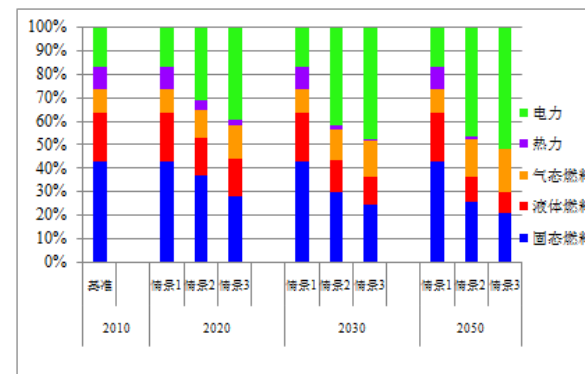
there is wide-scale adoption of energy-saving technologies, and a high degree of centralised manufacturing raises efficiency rates. After 2030, natural gas replaces coal and oil as the dominant energy resource for energy intensive industry.



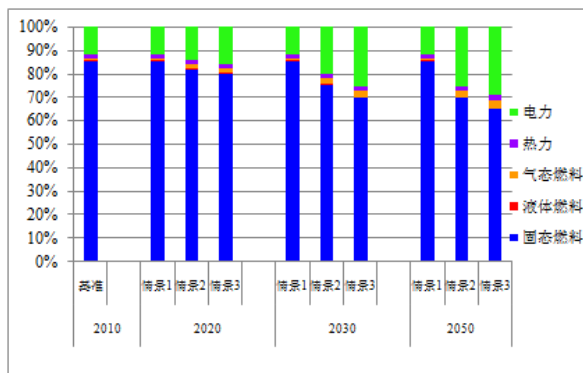
Energy intensive industry's per unit energy consumption



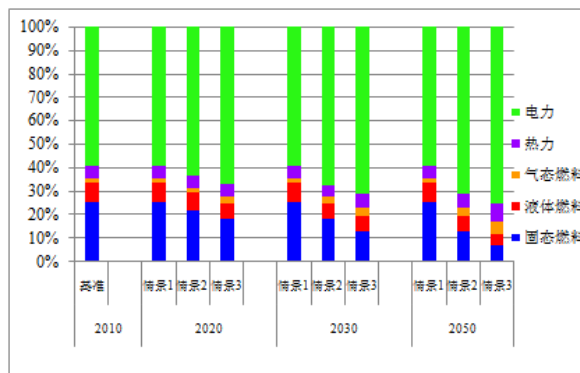
The building materials industry's energy consumption structure



The chemical industry's energy consumption structure



The iron and steel industries' energy consumption structure



The non-ferrous metal industry's energy consumption structure