Rural residential heat consumption structure

Coal, straw and firewood are the dominant energy sources for China's rural inhabitants' energy consumption, comprising over 80% of total energy sources (2007). Electricity, oil, natural gas and high quality energy sources are somewhat rarely used. Currently, a considerable number of China's rural population still rely on traditional fuels like firewood and straw, using low grade energy sources to fulfil their energy requirements, with 60% of rural inhabitants burning biomass such as straw and firewood. Straw and firewood comprise more than 50% of rural inhabitants' energy supply.

Trajectory 1

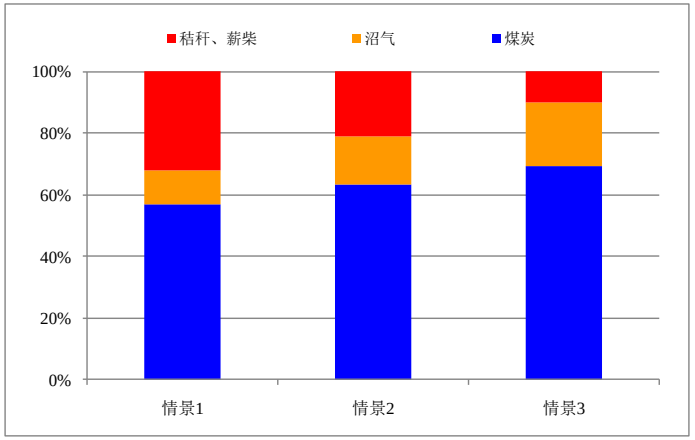
In this scenario, along with the development of rural areas, rural energy usage sees some changes. The proportion of energy supply coming from traditional biomass such as straw and firewood drops to 32.3%, the proportion coming from methane rises to 10.9% and the proportion coming from coal rises to 56.8%.

Trajectory 2

In this scenario, rural areas see a progressive increase in the adoption of clean and highly efficient energy usage technology. The energy consumption composition of rural areas is optimised. The proportion of energy supply coming from traditional biomass such as straw and firewood is 21.3% , the proportion coming from methane is 15.6%, and the proportion coming from coal is 63.1%.

Trajectory 3

In this scenario, rural areas see persistent optimisation to their energy consumption structure. The usage of traditional biomass is constantly improved and clean, highly efficient energy usage technology is widely adopted. The proportion of energy supply coming from traditional biomass such as straw and firewood is 10.3%, the proportion coming from methane is 20.3%, and the proportion coming from coal is 69.4%.



Rural residents' heat consumption