

The Great Transition: Shifting from Fossil Fuels to Solar and Wind Energy

Supporting Data - China

[Cumulative Installed Solar Photovoltaics Capacity in China, 2000-2013](#)

GRAPH: Cumulative Installed Solar Photovoltaics Capacity in the United States, 2000-2013

[Annual Solar Photovoltaics Cell Production by Country, 1995-2013](#)

GRAPH: Annual Solar Photovoltaics Cell Production in Leading Countries, 1995-2013

[Annual Solar Photovoltaics Module Production by Country, 2007-2013, with Projection to 2017](#)

GRAPH: Annual Solar Photovoltaics Module Production in China, 2007-2013, with Projection to 2017

GRAPH: Annual Solar Photovoltaics Module Production in Leading Countries, 2007-2013

[Solar Photovoltaics Module Production by Top 10 Companies in 2013](#)

[Solar-generated Electricity in China, 2003-2013](#)

GRAPH: Solar-generated Electricity in China, 2003-2013

[Cumulative Solar Water and Space Heating Installations in Leading Countries and the World, 2012](#)

GRAPH: Cumulative Solar Water and Space Heating Installations in Top Ten Countries and the World, 2012

[Cumulative Installed Wind Power Capacity in China, 1995-2014](#)

GRAPH: Cumulative Installed Wind Power Capacity in China, 1995-2014

[Wind- and Nuclear-generated Electricity in China, 1995-2014](#)

GRAPH: Wind- and Nuclear-generated Electricity in China, 1995-2014

[Installed Direct-Use Geothermal Capacity by Country, 2014](#)

GRAPH: Installed Direct-Use Geothermal Capacity in Leading Countries, 2014

[Hydroelectric Generation in China, 1980-2013](#)

GRAPH: Hydroelectric Generation in China, 1980-2013

[Number of Large Dams by Country](#)

[Natural Gas Production in China, 1970-2013](#)

GRAPH: Natural Gas Production in China, 1970-2013

[Natural Gas Consumption in China, 1965-2013](#)

GRAPH: Natural Gas Consumption in China, 1965-2013

[Motor Vehicles and Cars Per Person in Key Countries, 2011](#)

GRAPH: Motor Vehicles and Cars Per Person in Key Countries, 2011

[Countries with Bike-Sharing Programs, 2015](#)

[Oil Production in China, 1965-2013](#)

GRAPH: Oil Production in China, 1965-2013

[Oil Consumption in China, 1965-2013](#)

GRAPH: Oil Consumption in China, 1965-2013

[Coal Production in China, 1981-2014](#)

GRAPH: Coal Production in China, 1981-2014

[Coal Consumption in China, 1965-2014](#)

GRAPH: Coal Consumption in China, 1965-2014

[Coal Consumption in China and the Rest of the World, 1965-2013](#)

GRAPH: Coal Consumption in China and the Rest of the World, 1965-2013

[Coal Imports in China, 1980-2014](#)

GRAPH: Coal Imports in China, 1980-2014

A full listing of data for the entire book is on-line at:

http://www.earth-policy.org/books/tgt/tgt_data

This is part of a supporting dataset for **The Great Transition: Shifting from Fossil Fuels to Solar and Wind Energy**, by Lester R. Brown, with Janet Larsen, J. Matthew Roney, and Emily E. Adams (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2015).

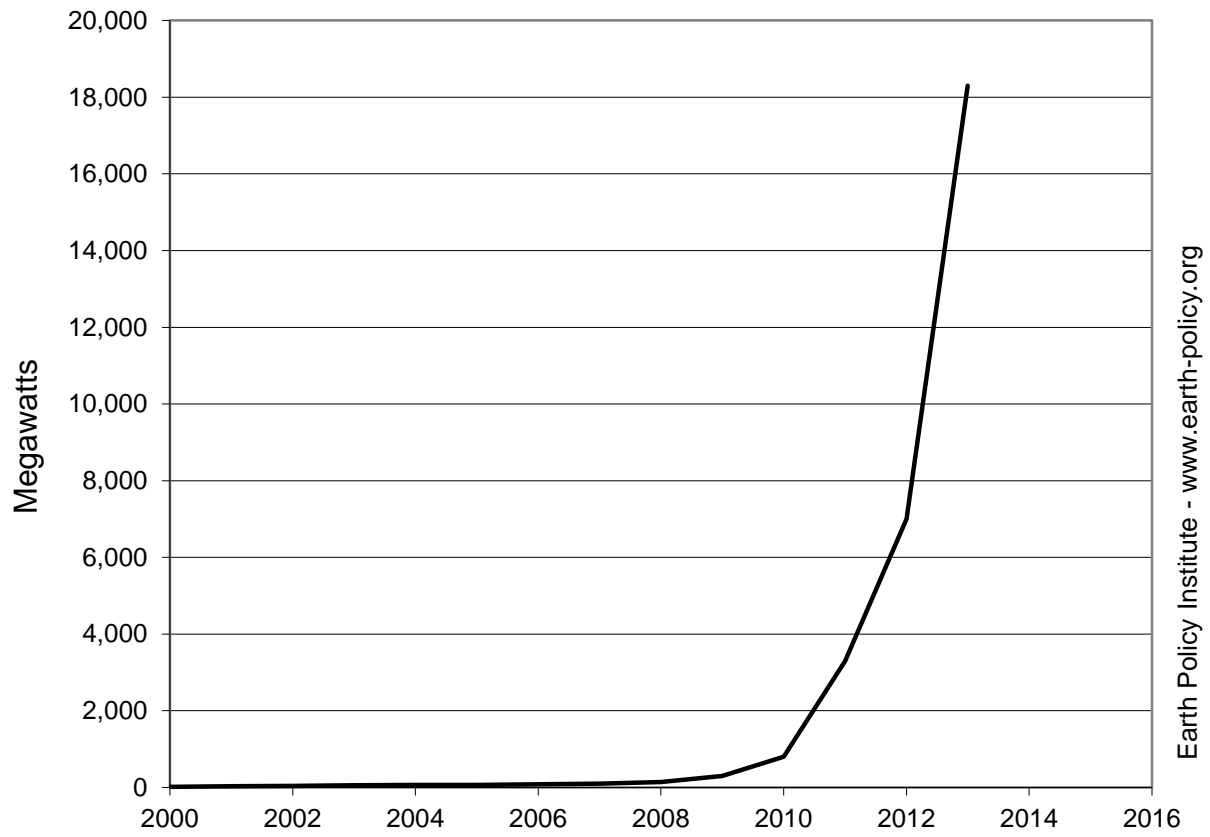
For more information, see Earth Policy Institute on-line at www.earth-policy.org.

Cumulative Installed Solar Photovoltaics Capacity in China, 2000-2013

Year	Cumulative Installations Megawatts
2000	19
2001	30
2002	45
2003	55
2004	64
2005	68
2006	80
2007	100
2008	140
2009	300
2010	800
2011	3,300
2012	7,000
2013	18,300

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014).

Cumulative Installed Solar Photovoltaics Capacity in China, 2000-2013



Source: BP

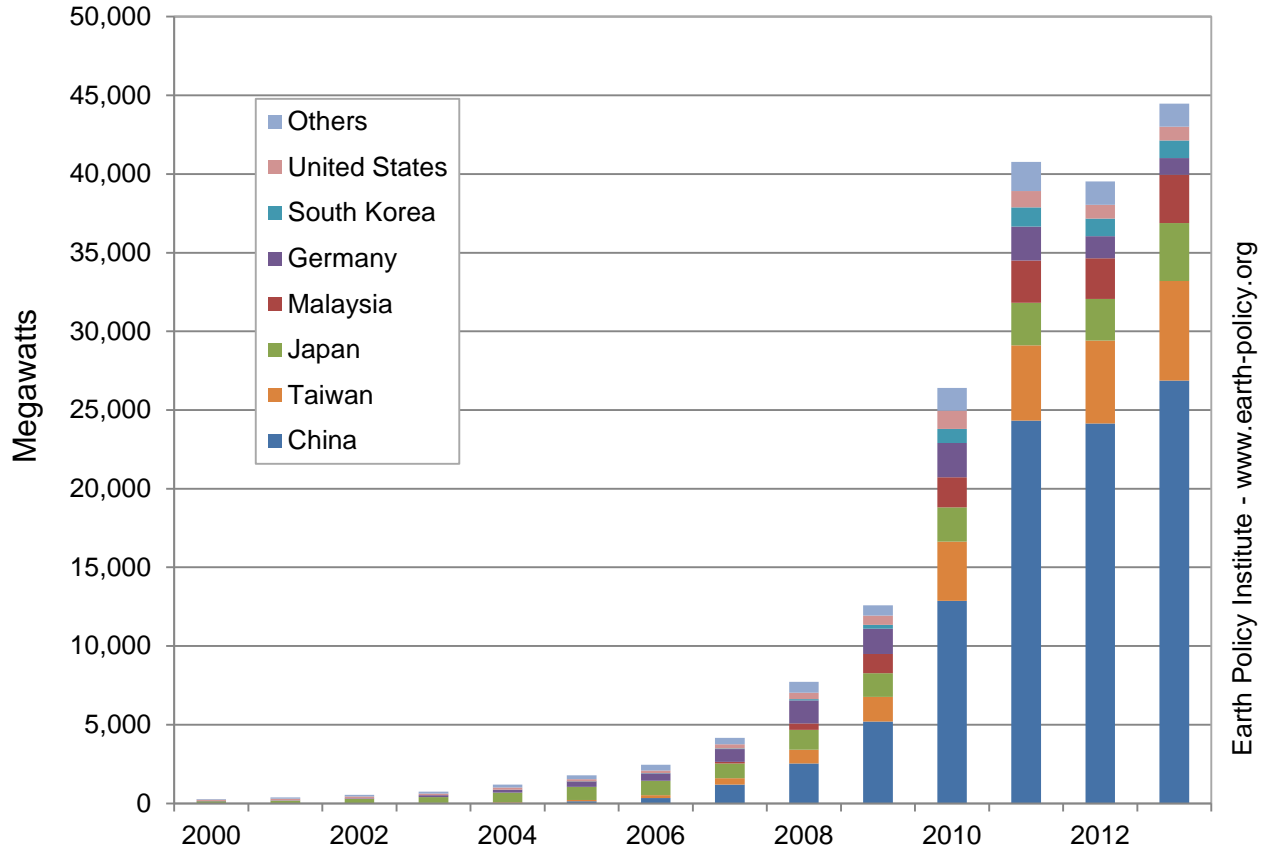
Annual Solar Photovoltaics Cell Production by Country, 1995-2013

Year	China	Taiwan	Japan	Malaysia	Germany	South Korea	United States	Others	World
Megawatts									
1995	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	78
1996	n.a.	n.a.	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	89
1997	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	n.a.	126
1998	n.a.	n.a.	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54	n.a.	155
1999	n.a.	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61	n.a.	201
2000	3	n.a.	129	n.a.	23	n.a.	75	48	277
2001	3	4	171	0	24	0	100	70	371
2002	10	8	251	0	55	0	121	97	542
2003	13	17	364	0	122	0	103	131	749
2004	40	39	602	0	193	0	139	186	1,199
2005	128	88	833	0	339	5	153	236	1,782
2006	342	170	926	0	469	13	178	361	2,459
2007	1,193	413	938	100	815	32	262	411	4,164
2008	2,536	871	1,268	398	1,477	71	403	709	7,733
2009	5,193	1,573	1,503	1,228	1,606	234	595	664	12,596
2010	12,882	3,756	2,169	1,919	2,181	886	1,163	1,443	26,400
2011	24,339	4,773	2,707	2,685	2,153	1,227	1,044	1,834	40,762
2012	24,139	5,270	2,642	2,597	1,407	1,107	886	1,475	39,524
2013	26,871	6,339	3,679	3,073	1,055	1,127	868	1,453	44,464

Note: n.a. = data not available.

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute (EPI) with 1995-1999 data from Worldwatch Institute, *Signposts 2004*, CD-ROM (Washington, DC: 2005); 2000 data from Prometheus Institute, "23rd Annual Data Collection - Final," *PVNews*, vol. 26, no. 4 (April 2007), pp. 8-9; 2001-2006 from Prometheus Institute and Greentech Media, "25th Annual Data Collection Results: PV Production Explodes in 2008," *PVNews*, vol. 28, no. 4 (April 2009), pp. 15-18; 2007-2013 compiled by Earth Policy Institute from GTM Research, *PV Cell Module Production Data*, electronic database, updated June 2014.

Annual Solar Photovoltaics Cell Production in Leading Countries, 2000-2013



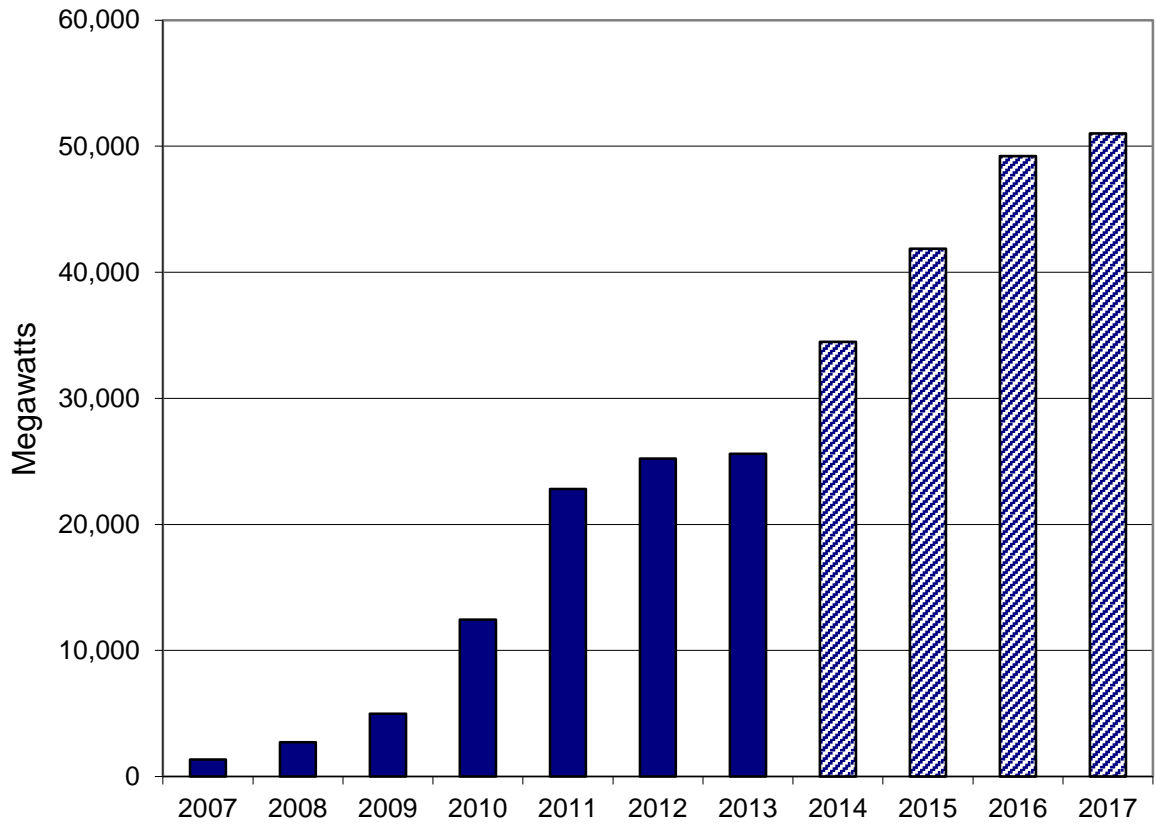
Source: EPI from GTM Research

Annual Solar Photovoltaics Module Production by Country, 2007-2013, with Projection to 2017

Year	China	Malaysia	Japan	Germany	South Korea	United States	Taiwan	Others	World
Megawatts									
2007	1,340	100	713	747	58	353	48	670	4,028
2008	2,714	361	989	1,193	147	554	131	1,179	7,267
2009	4,990	955	979	1,348	350	766	249	1,465	11,103
2010	12,437	1,299	1,463	2,515	836	1,371	601	2,958	23,481
2011	22,798	1,943	1,691	3,221	1,333	1,361	778	3,870	36,996
2012	25,214	2,222	1,964	2,517	1,236	1,003	849	3,745	38,750
2013	25,610	2,509	2,426	1,678	1,360	943	889	4,572	39,987
2014	34,478	3,250	2,783	2,016	1,813	1,115	1,782	5,397	52,633
2015	41,865	4,054	3,209	1,921	2,082	1,099	2,992	5,804	63,026
2016	49,212	5,161	3,814	1,723	2,037	1,064	3,945	6,478	73,433
2017	51,011	5,810	3,804	1,329	1,719	927	3,975	6,098	74,674

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from GTM Research, *PV Cell Module Production Data*, electronic database, updated June 2014.

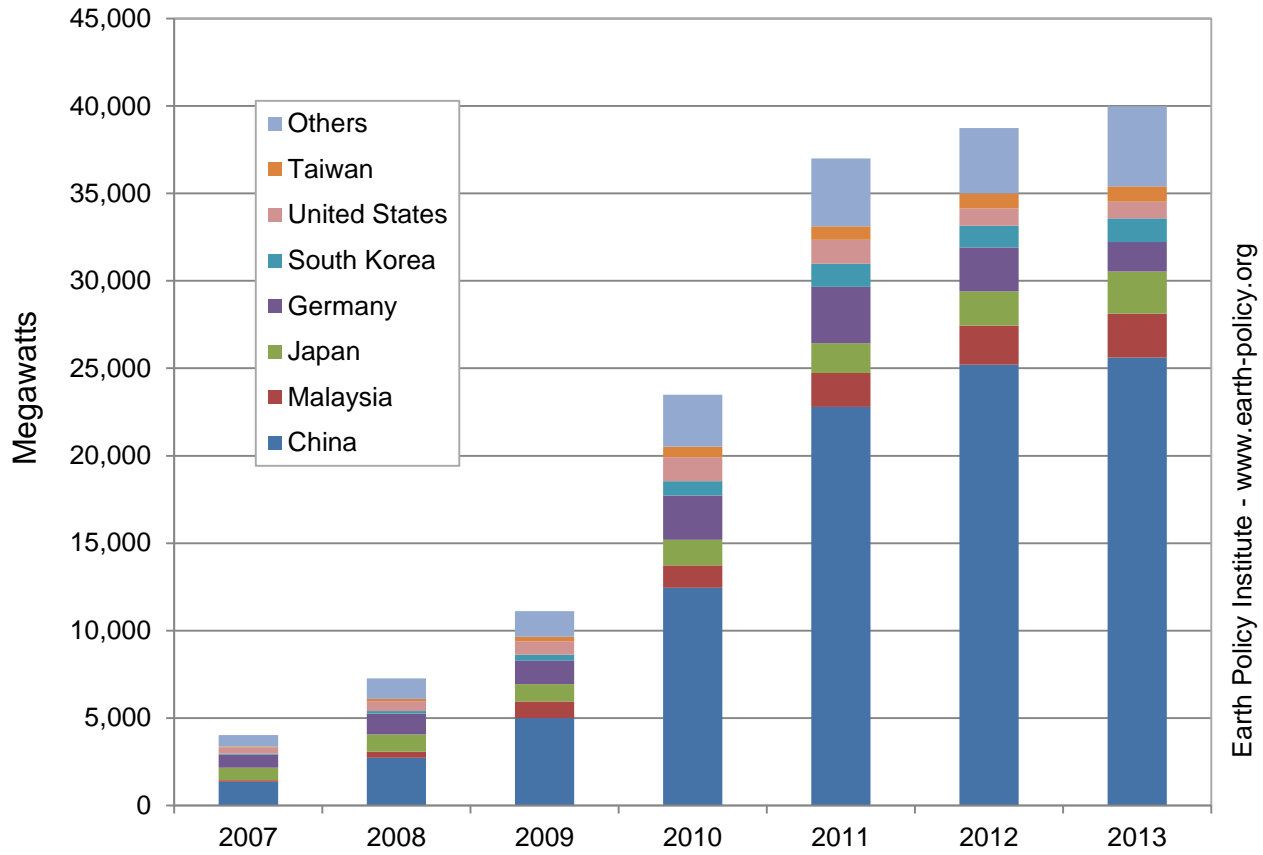
Annual Solar Photovoltaics Module Production in China, 2007-2013, with Projection to 2017



Source: EPI from GTM Research

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Annual Solar Photovoltaics Module Production in Leading Countries, 2007-2013



Source: EPI from GTM Research

Solar Photovoltaics Module Production by Top 10 Companies in 2013

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>Megawatts</u>
1	Yingli Green Energy	2,622
2	Trina Solar	2,560
3	Canadian Solar	2,020
4	First Solar	1,628
5	JA Solar	1,252
6	Jinko Solar	1,215
7	Kyocera	1,200
8	Flextronics	1,058
9	Hanwha-SolarOne	1,050
10	Solar Frontier	995
<u>World Total</u>		<u>39,987</u>

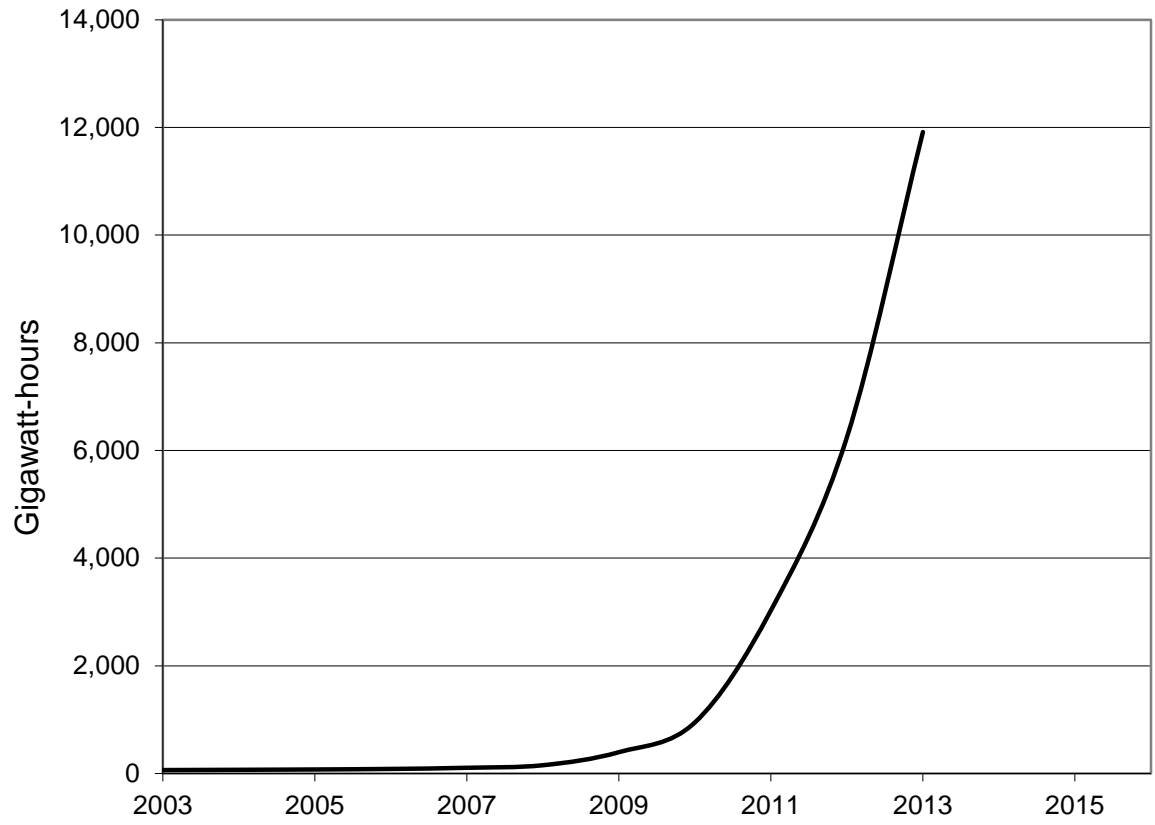
Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from GTM Research, *PV Cell Module Production Data*, electronic database, updated June 2014.

Solar-generated Electricity in China, 2003-2013

<u>Year</u>	<u>China</u>
2003	64
2004	69
2005	75
2006	85
2007	106
2008	154
2009	396
2010	948
2011	3,030
2012	6,246
<u>2013</u>	<u>11,915</u>

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014*
(London: 2014).

Solar-generated Electricity in China, 2000-2013



Source: BP

Earth Policy Institute - www.earth-policy.org

Cumulative Solar Water and Space Heating Installations in Leading Countries and the World, 2012

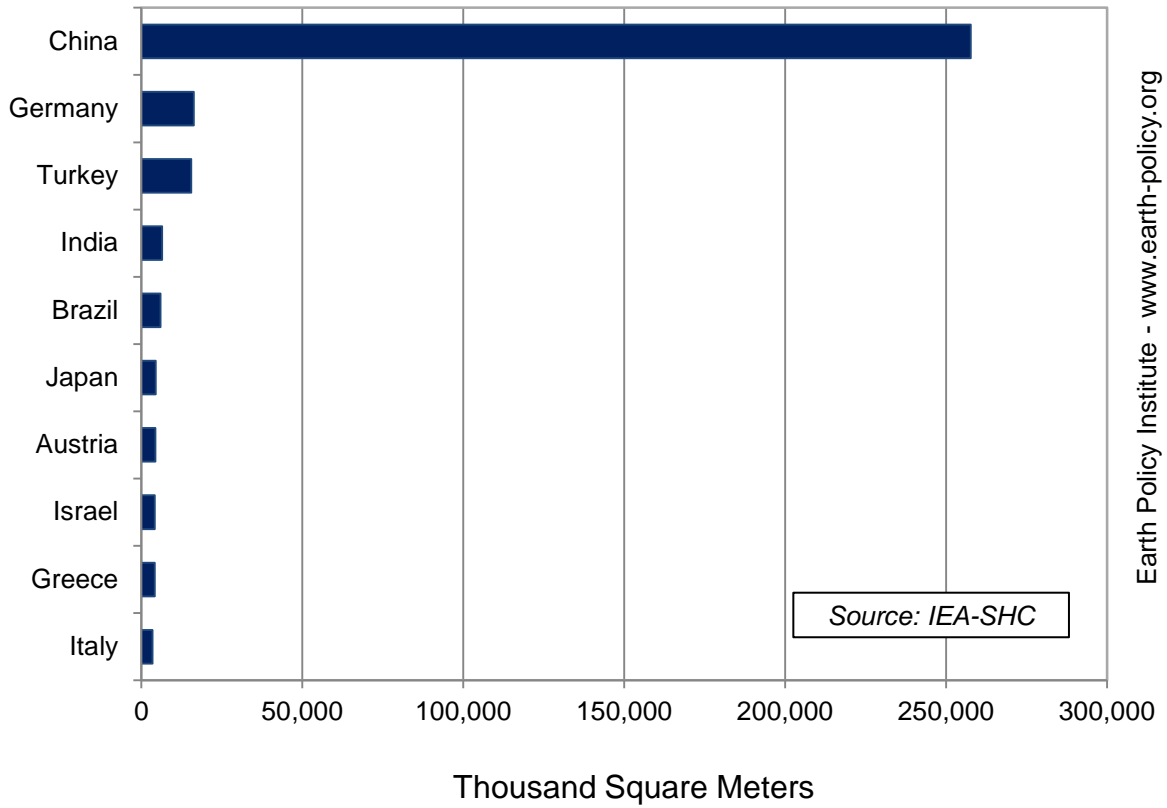
Country	Cumulative Installed Capacity* Thousand Square Meters**
China	257,700
Germany	16,254
Turkey	15,498
India	6,451
Brazil	5,947
Japan	4,462
Austria	4,369
Israel	4,145
Greece	4,122
Italy	3,403
Australia	2,976
Spain	2,829
United States	2,765
France	2,361
World Total	350,063

* Data include glazed flat-plate and evacuated-tube solar collectors used for residential water and space heating. Unglazed flat-plate collectors, typically used for heating swimming pools, are not included. For more information on these technologies, see the U.S. Department of Energy's "Solar Water Heaters" Web page, at <http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/solar-water-heaters>.

** The solar heating industry assumes an installed capacity of 0.7 thermal kilowatts per square meter of installed solar collectors.

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from Werner Weiss and Franz Mauthner, *Solar Heat Worldwide: Markets and Contribution to the Energy Supply 2012* (Gleisdorf, Austria: International Energy Agency, Solar Heating & Cooling Programme, June 2014), p. 10.

Cumulative Solar Water and Space Heating Installations in Top Ten Countries, 2012

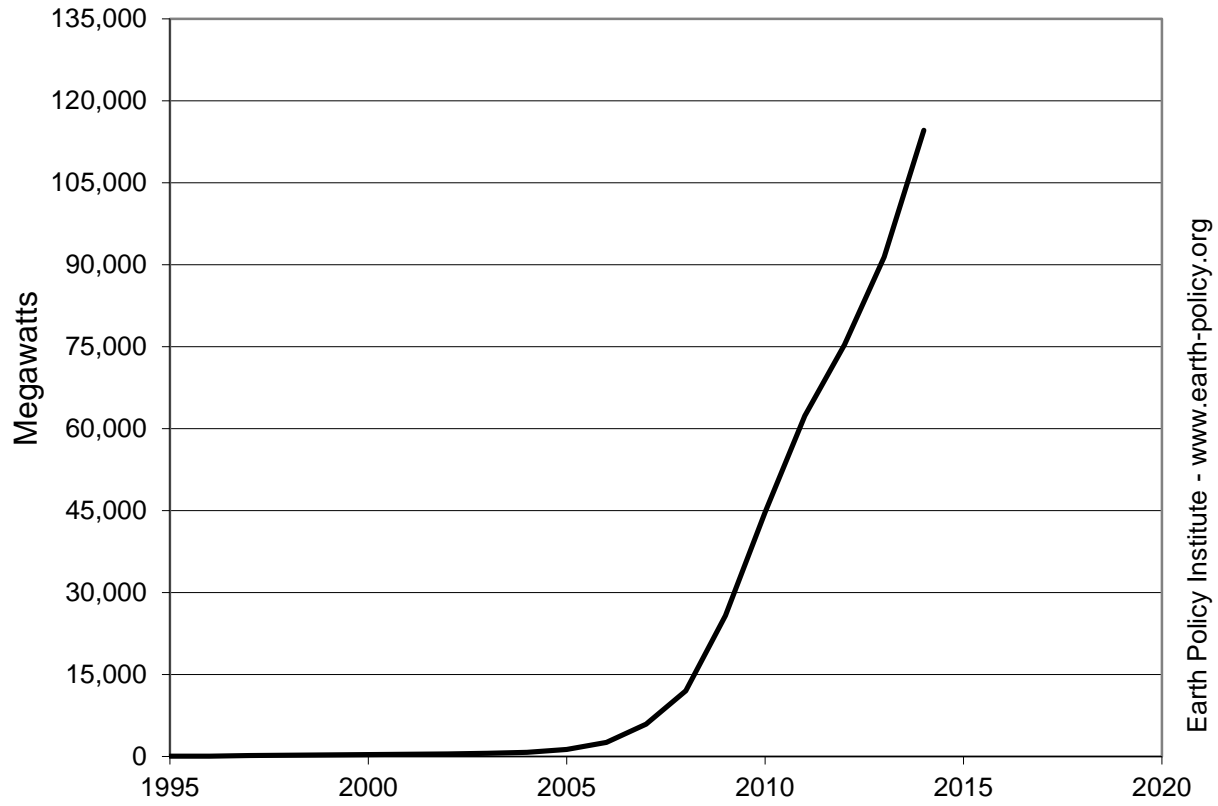


Cumulative Installed Wind Power Capacity in China, 1995-2014

Year	China
	Megawatts
1995	38
1996	79
1997	170
1998	224
1999	268
2000	346
2001	404
2002	470
2003	568
2004	765
2005	1,272
2006	2,559
2007	5,910
2008	12,020
2009	25,805
2010	44,733
2011	62,364
2012	75,324
2013	91,413
2014	114,609

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from Worldwatch Institute, *Signposts 2001*, CD-ROM (Washington, DC: 2001); Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association (CREIA), *China Wind Power Report 2007* (Beijing: China Environmental Science Press, 2007); and from Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), *Global Wind Report: Annual Market Update 2014* (Brussels: April 2015).

Cumulative Installed Wind Power Capacity in China, 1995-2014



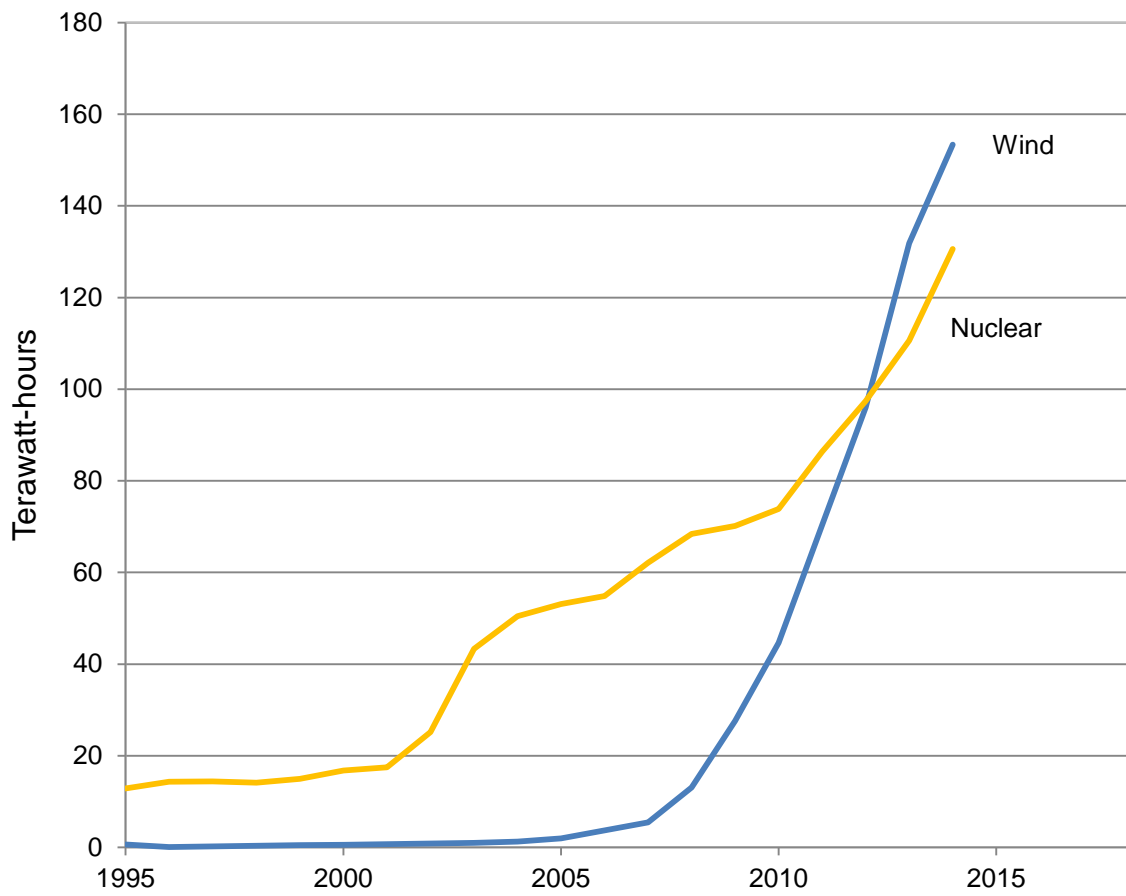
Source: EPI from Worldwatch, CREIA, GWEC

Wind- and Nuclear-generated Electricity in China, 1995-2014

Year	Wind	Nuclear
Terawatt-hours		
1995	0.6	12.8
1996	0.1	14.3
1997	0.2	14.4
1998	0.4	14.1
1999	0.5	15.0
2000	0.6	16.7
2001	0.7	17.5
2002	0.8	25.1
2003	1.0	43.3
2004	1.3	50.5
2005	1.9	53.1
2006	3.7	54.8
2007	5.5	62.1
2008	13.1	68.4
2009	27.6	70.1
2010	44.6	73.9
2011	70.3	86.3
2012	96.0	97.4
2013	131.9	110.6
2014	153.4	130.6

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute with data for 1995-2013 from BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014); and with data for 2014 from National Energy Administration, "2014 Wind Power Industry Monitoring," press release (Beijing: 12 February 2015); and from China Nuclear Energy Association, "China Nuclear Industry Association Released 2014 Report on the Operation of the National Nuclear," press release (Beijing: 6 February 2015).

Wind- and Nuclear-generated Electricity in China, 1995-2014



Source: EPI from BP, NEA, CNEA

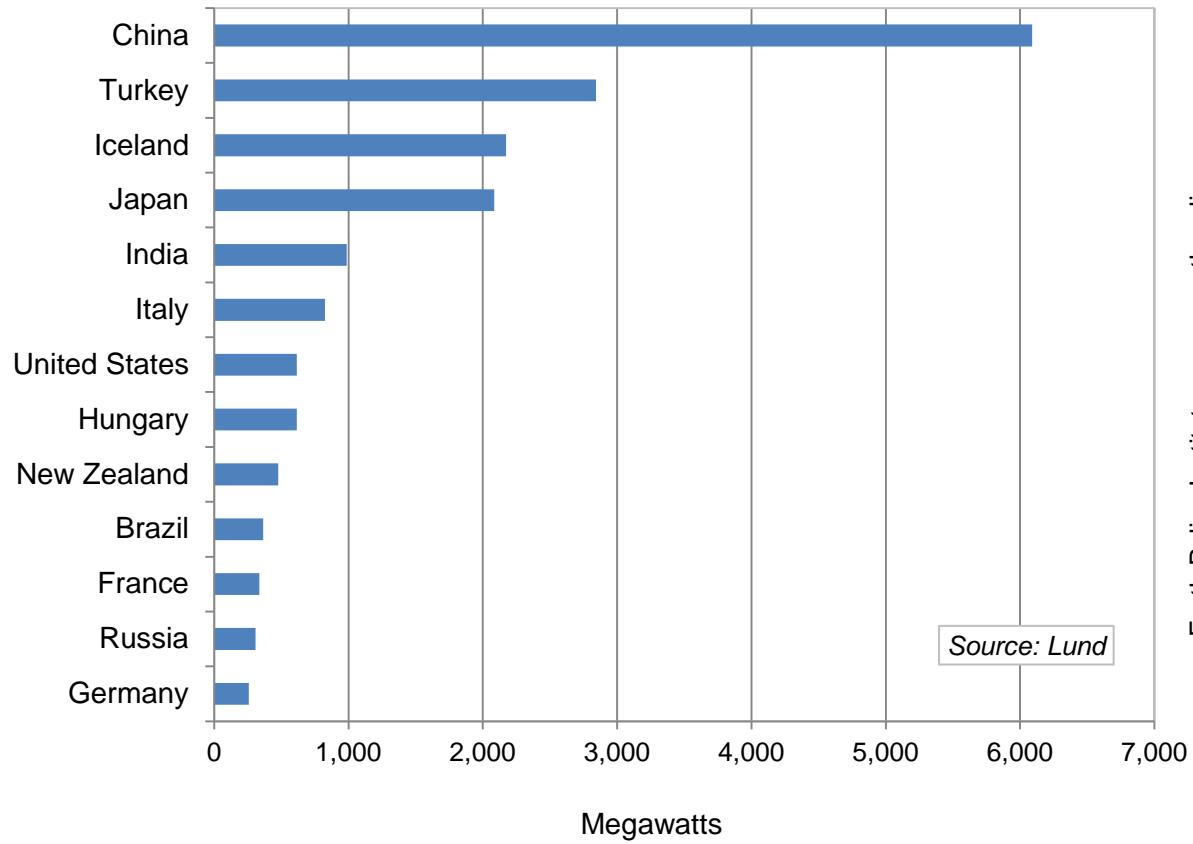
Installed Direct-Use Geothermal Capacity by Country, 2014

Country	Direct-Use Geothermal Capacity* Thermal Megawatts
China	6,089.0
Turkey	2,843.5
Iceland	2,173.0
Japan	2,086.2
India	986.0
Italy	825.0
United States	615.9
Hungary	614.6
New Zealand	478.0
Brazil	365.0
France	336.9
Russia	307.0
Germany	258.6
Romania	205.1
Argentina	163.3
Mexico	155.8
Jordan	153.3
Slovakia	147.8
Thailand	127.5
Serbia	104.6
Netherlands	100.0
Poland	98.8
Greece	86.9
Bulgaria	83.1
Israel	82.4
Iran	81.3
Croatia	75.4
Georgia	73.4
Slovenia	67.1
Austria	63.4
Algeria	54.5
Macedonia	46.2
Saudi Arabia	44.0
Tunisia	43.8
South Korea	43.6
Vietnam	31.2
Switzerland	31.1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	22.7
Kenya	22.4
Spain	21.0
Portugal	20.2
Mongolia	19.4
Columbia	18.0
Australia	13.6
Albania	11.7
Chile	11.3
Ukraine	10.9
Canada	8.8
Egypt	6.8
Ecuador	5.2
Morocco	5.0
Belgium	4.8
Czech Republic	4.5
United Kingdom	3.8
El Salvador	3.4
Nepal	3.3
Philippines	3.3
Peru	3.0
Tajikistan	2.9
Madagascar	2.8
Guatemala	2.3
South Africa	2.3
Indonesia	2.3
Ethiopia	2.2
Honduras	1.9
Latvia	1.3
Costa Rica	1.0
Greenland	1.0
Yemen	1.0
Venezuela	0.7
Pakistan	0.5
Caribbean Islands	0.1
Papua New Guinea	0.1

*Note: Figures reflect the direct use of geothermal energy for applications including: space heating, bathing and swimming, and aquaculture. Figures do not include ground source heat pumps.

Source: John W. Lund, Oregon Institute of Technology (retired), e-mail to Lindsay Garten, Earth Policy Institute, 5 November 2014.

Installed Direct-Use Geothermal Capacity in Leading Countries, 2014

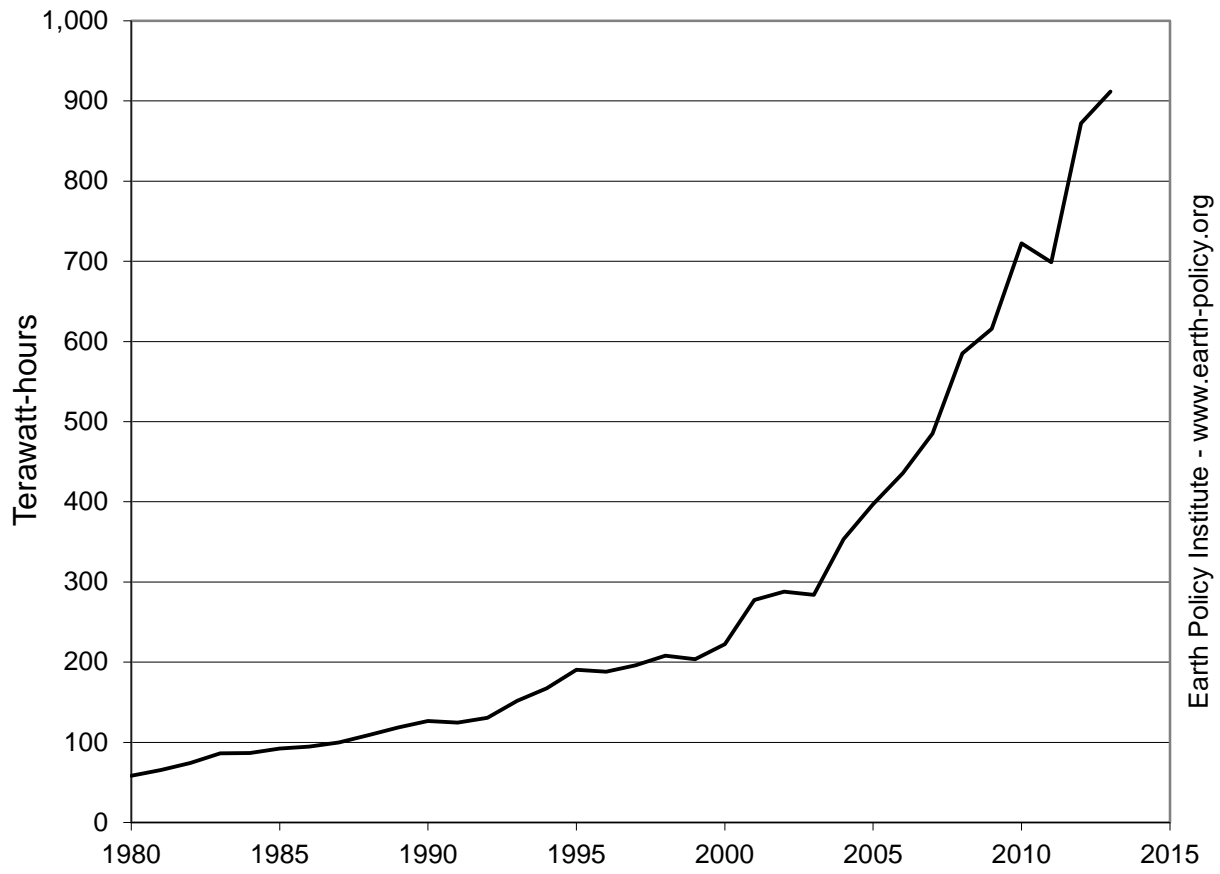


Hydroelectric Generation in China, 1980-2013

Year	Generation Terawatt-hours	Share of Electricity Percent
1980	58	20.4
1981	66	22.3
1982	74	23.9
1983	86	25.8
1984	87	24.2
1985	92	22.5
1986	95	21.0
1987	100	20.1
1988	109	20.0
1989	118	20.2
1990	127	20.4
1991	125	18.4
1992	131	17.3
1993	152	18.7
1994	167	18.0
1995	191	18.9
1996	188	17.4
1997	196	17.7
1998	208	17.9
1999	204	17.0
2000	222	16.4
2001	277	18.7
2002	288	17.4
2003	284	14.9
2004	354	16.0
2005	397	15.9
2006	436	15.2
2007	485	14.8
2008	585	16.9
2009	616	16.6
2010	722	17.2
2011	699	14.8
2012	872	17.5
2013	912	17.0

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014); 1980-1984 electricity generation from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Statistics*, electronic database, at www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/IEDIndex3.cfm, downloaded 1 August 2014.

Hydroelectric Generation in China, 1980-2013



Source: BP

Earth Policy Institute - www.earth-policy.org

Number of Large Dams by Country

Country	Number of Dams
China	23,842
United States	9,265
India	5,102
Japan	3,116
Brazil	1,392
South Korea	1,305
Canada	1,166
South Africa	1,114
Spain	1,082
Turkey	976
Iran	800
France	713
United Kingdom	607
Mexico	572
Italy	542
Australia	507
Norway	335
Albania	308
Germany	308
Zimbabwe	254
Romania	246
Thailand	218
Portugal	217
Sweden	190
Bulgaria	181
Austria	171
Switzerland	167
Greece	164
Algeria	156
Pakistan	154
Morocco	150
Indonesia	132
Czech Republic	118
Argentina	114
Mali	111
Tunisia	111
New Zealand	96
Chile	95
Sri Lanka	89
Venezuela	76
Russia	71
Poland	69
Peru	67
Malaysia	65
Serbia	63
Colombia	62
Cyprus	57
Finland	56
Nigeria	52
Viet Nam	51
Slovakia	50
Syria	43
Slovenia	41
Ukraine	38
Armenia	37
Cote d'Ivoire	31
Iraq	30
Iceland	29
Croatia	29
Myanmar	29
Macedonia	27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25
Panama	21
Kenya	19
Burkina Faso	19
Ethiopia	19
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18
Lebanon	18
Philippines	17
Uzbekistan	17
Ireland	16
Belgium	15
Dominican Republic	14
Georgia	14
Libya	14
Cameroon	13
Netherlands	12
Costa Rica	11
Denmark	10
Madagascar	10
Honduras	10
Lesotho	9
Bolivia	9
Niger	8
Tajikistan	7
Egypt	7
Nepal	6
Uruguay	6
Sudan	5
Ghana	5
Guatemala	4
Paraguay	4
Zambia	4
Latvia	3
Luxembourg	3
Total	57,651

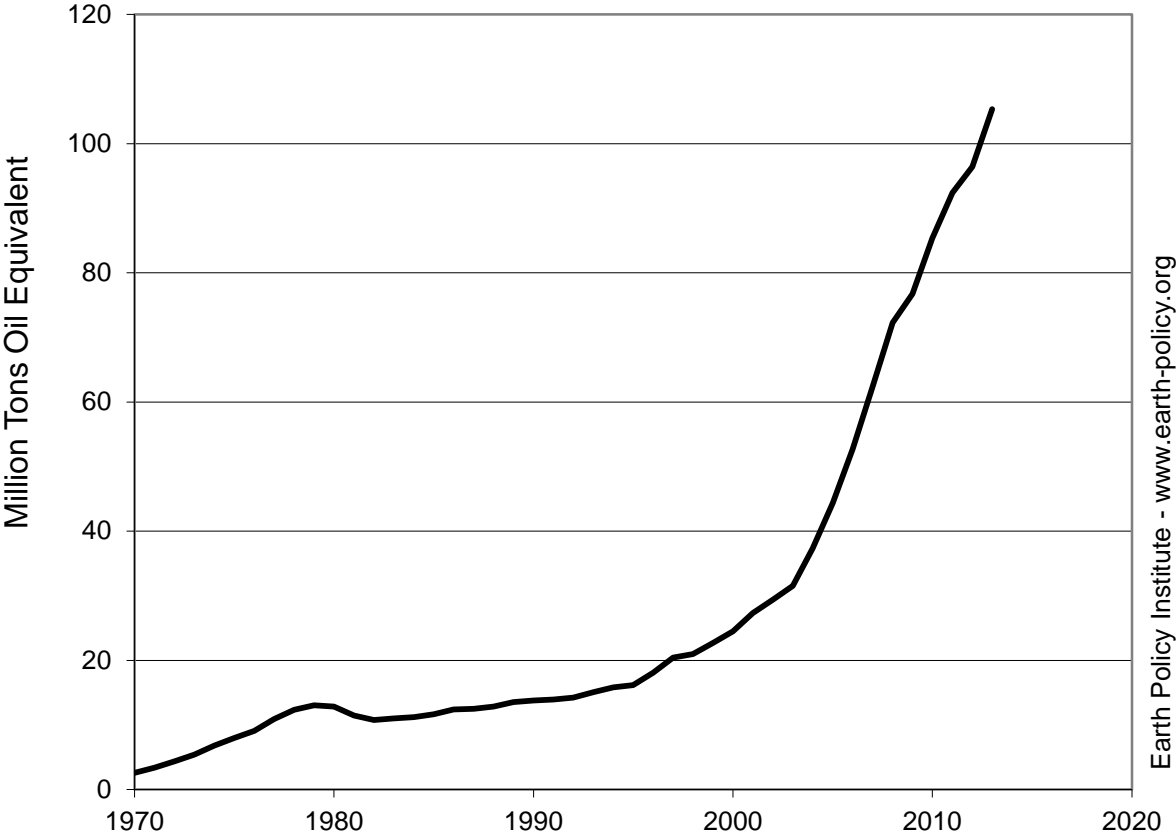
Source: International Commission on Large Dams, Number of Dams by Country Members, at www.icold-cigb.org/GB/World_register/general_synthesis.asp?IDA=206, viewed 11 January 2015.

Natural Gas Production in China, 1970-2013

Year	China
	Million Tons Oil Equivalent
1970	3
1971	3
1972	4
1973	5
1974	7
1975	8
1976	9
1977	11
1978	12
1979	13
1980	13
1981	11
1982	11
1983	11
1984	11
1985	12
1986	12
1987	13
1988	13
1989	14
1990	14
1991	14
1992	14
1993	15
1994	16
1995	16
1996	18
1997	20
1998	21
1999	23
2000	24
2001	27
2002	29
2003	32
2004	37
2005	44
2006	53
2007	62
2008	72
2009	77
2010	85
2011	92
2012	96
2013	105

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014).

Natural Gas Production in China, 1970-2013



Source: BP

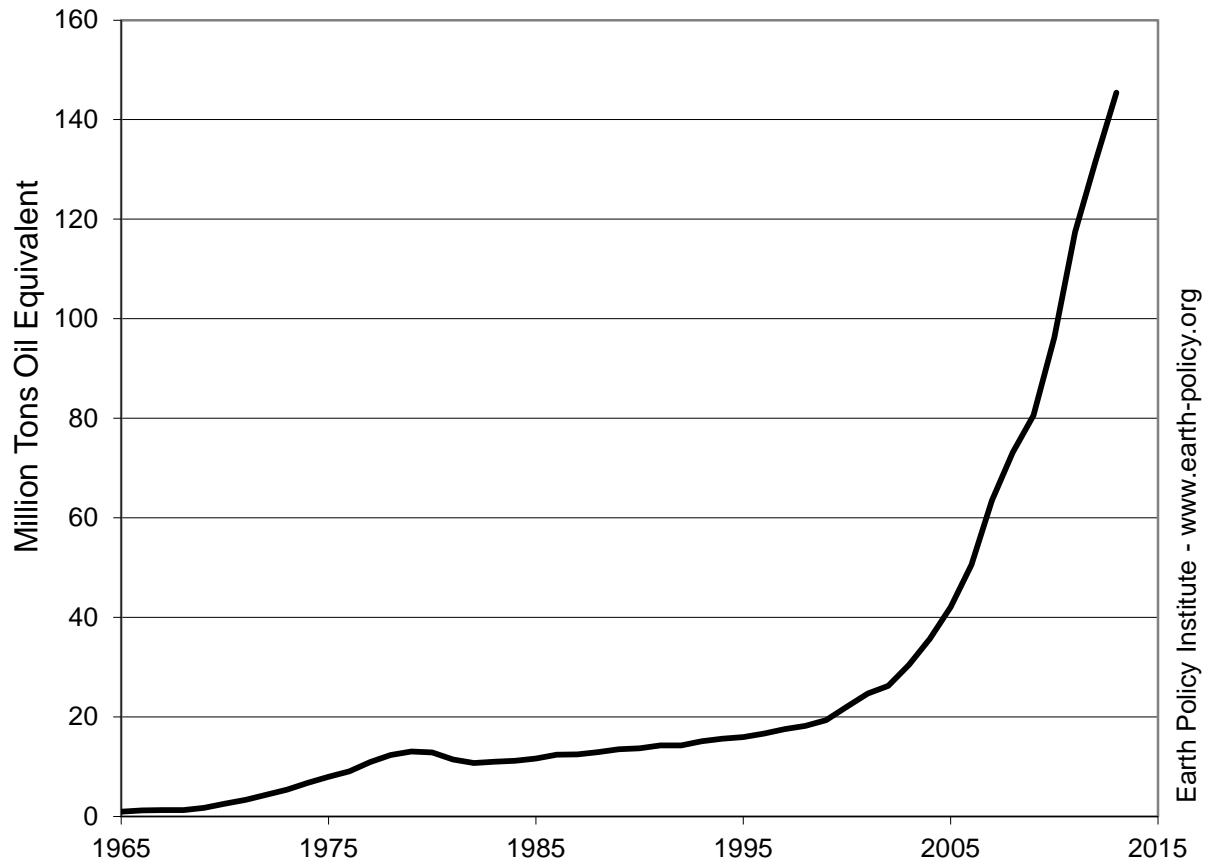
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Natural Gas Consumption in China, 1965-2013

<u>Year</u>	<u>Consumption</u> Million Tons Oil Equivalent
1965	1.0
1966	1.2
1967	1.3
1968	1.3
1969	1.8
1970	2.6
1971	3.4
1972	4.4
1973	5.4
1974	6.8
1975	8.0
1976	9.1
1977	10.9
1978	12.4
1979	13.1
1980	12.8
1981	11.5
1982	10.7
1983	11.0
1984	11.2
1985	11.6
1986	12.4
1987	12.5
1988	12.9
1989	13.5
1990	13.7
1991	14.3
1992	14.3
1993	15.1
1994	15.6
1995	16.0
1996	16.6
1997	17.6
1998	18.2
1999	19.3
2000	22.1
2001	24.7
2002	26.3
2003	30.5
2004	35.7
2005	42.1
2006	50.5
2007	63.5
2008	73.2
2009	80.6
2010	96.2
2011	117.5
2012	131.7
2013	145.5

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014).

Natural Gas Consumption in China, 1965-2013



Source: BP

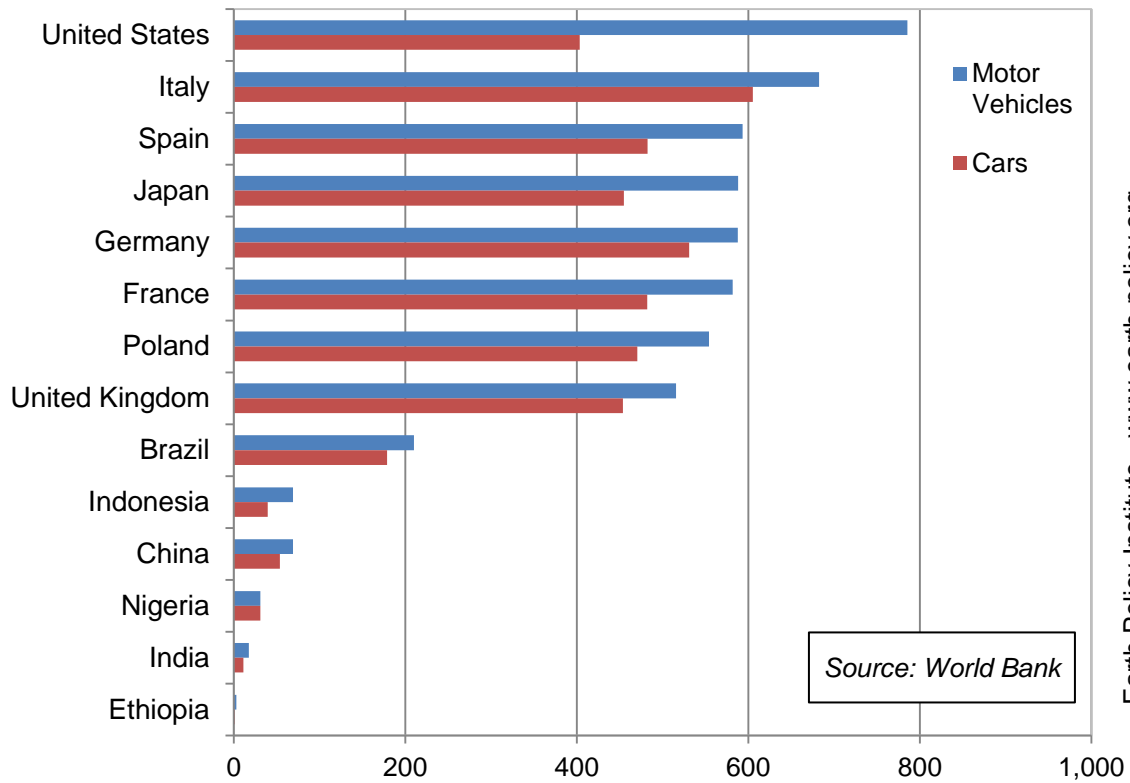
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Motor Vehicles and Cars Per Person in Key Countries, 2011

Rank	Country	Motor Vehicles Per 1,000 People	Cars Per 1,000 People
4	United States	786	403
10	Italy	682	605
14	Spain	593	482
17	Japan	588	455
18	Germany	588	531
21	France	582	482
27	Poland	554	470
33	United Kingdom	516	454
68	Brazil	210	179
120	Indonesia	69	39
121	China	69	54
136	Nigeria	31	31
154	India	18	11
176	Ethiopia	3	1

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from World Bank, "Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 people)," *World Development Indicators*, at data.worldbank.org/indicator, updated 9 April 2014.

Motor Vehicles and Cars Per Person in Key Countries, 2011



Motor Vehicles and Cars Per 1,000 People

Source: World Bank

Countries with Bike-Sharing Programs, 2015

Country	Number of Programs	Bike Fleet
China	274	858,000
France	39	43,030
Spain	127	27,670
United States	48	23,210
Germany	44	17,250
Italy	137	14,960
United Kingdom	13	12,330
Taiwan	6	11,380
South Korea	6	8,700
Mexico	3	7,490
Canada	7	7,190
Belgium	3	5,690
Poland	13	5,580
Netherlands	3	5,080
Austria	9	3,310
Russia	3	2,770
Sweden	3	2,710
Japan	11	2,650
Australia	2	2,600
Israel	1	2,000
Ireland	4	1,940
Norway	4	1,760
Brazil	11	1,660
Switzerland	27	1,630
Argentina	2	1,340
Hungary	4	1,210
Romania	4	1,140
Denmark	6	1,040
Chile	5	1,000
Portugal	6	920
Luxembourg	3	900
Turkey	5	900
Greece	12	740
Thailand	1	500
Cyprus	2	490
Iran	1	480
United Arab Emirates	4	430
Ecuador	1	430
Lithuania	1	300
Slovenia	1	300
Croatia	3	200
Kazakhstan	1	200
Latvia	2	200
Colombia	1	160
India	3	120
Georgia	1	120
Singapore	2	100
Azerbaijan	1	100
Indonesia	1	90
Uruguay	1	80
Albania	1	80
Serbia	1	50
Bulgaria	1	40
Czech Republic	1	20
Monaco	1	10
New Zealand	1	10

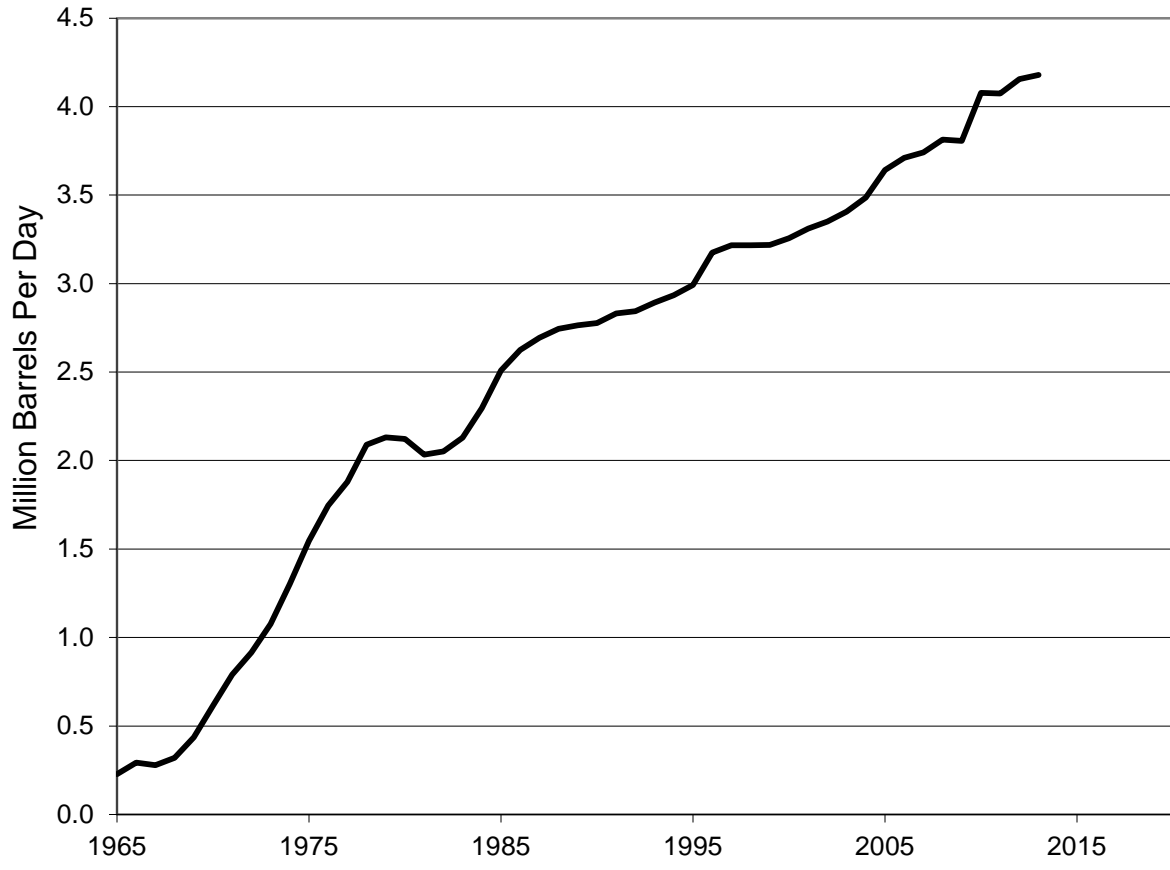
Source: Earth Policy Institute research, based on: communication with bike share program operators; media reports; Peter Midgley, Urban Transport Advisor, email to Janet Larsen, Earth Policy Institute, March 2013; Russell Meddin and Paul DeMaio, *The Bike-sharing World Map*, at bike-sharing.blogspot.com; Yang Tang, Haixiao Pan, and Kathy, Qiaoyin Lu, "The Evolution and Lessons from China Mainland Bike-sharing Systems," paper for the Transportation Research Board 92nd Annual Meeting, 15 November 2012, 22 pp.; and Susan A. Shaheen, Stacey Guzman, and Hua Zhang, "Bikesharing Across the Globe," in John Pucher and Ralph Buehler, eds., *City Cycling* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012), pp. 183-210.

Oil Production in China, 1965-2013

Year	Production
	Million Barrels
	Per Day
1965	0.2
1966	0.3
1967	0.3
1968	0.3
1969	0.4
1970	0.6
1971	0.8
1972	0.9
1973	1.1
1974	1.3
1975	1.5
1976	1.7
1977	1.9
1978	2.1
1979	2.1
1980	2.1
1981	2.0
1982	2.1
1983	2.1
1984	2.3
1985	2.5
1986	2.6
1987	2.7
1988	2.7
1989	2.8
1990	2.8
1991	2.8
1992	2.8
1993	2.9
1994	2.9
1995	3.0
1996	3.2
1997	3.2
1998	3.2
1999	3.2
2000	3.3
2001	3.3
2002	3.4
2003	3.4
2004	3.5
2005	3.6
2006	3.7
2007	3.7
2008	3.8
2009	3.8
2010	4.1
2011	4.1
2012	4.2
2013	4.2

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014).

Oil Production in China, 1965-2013



Source: BP

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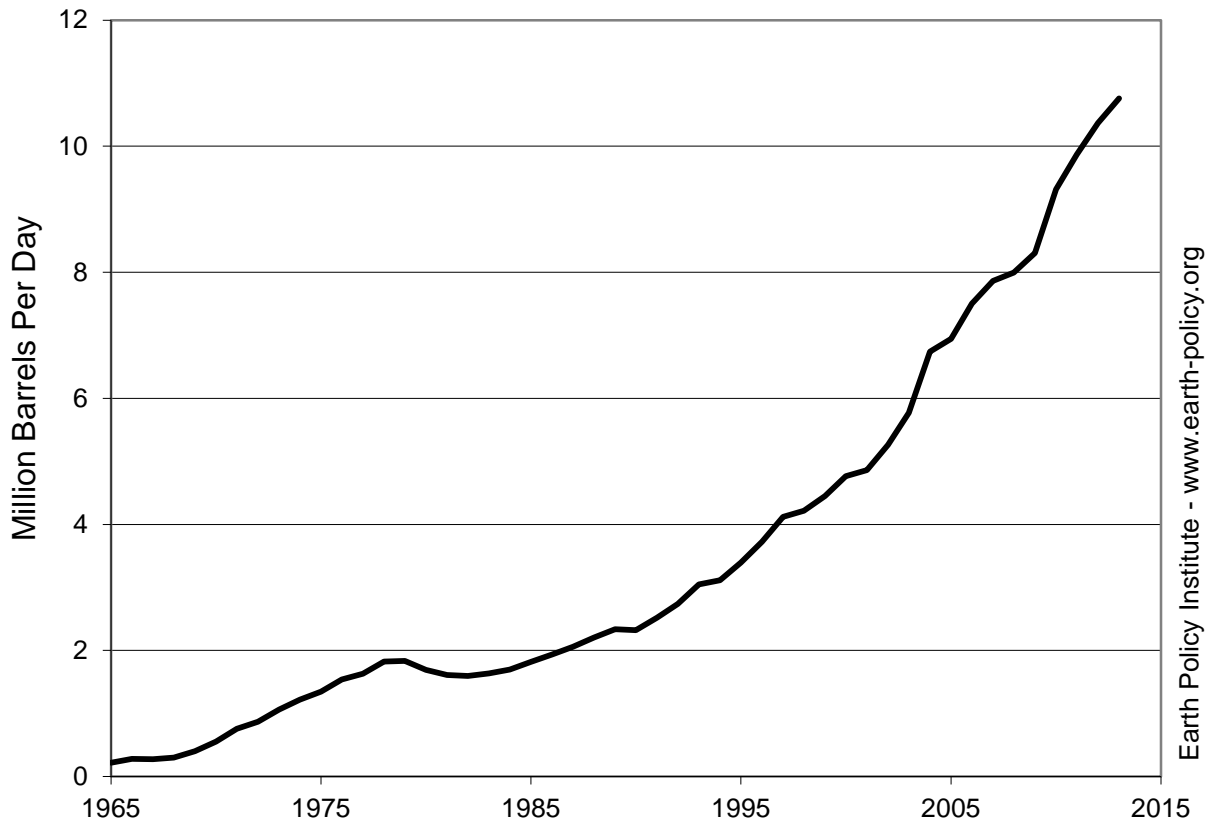
Oil Consumption in China, 1965-2013

Year	Consumption*
	Million Barrels Per Day
1965	0.2
1966	0.3
1967	0.3
1968	0.3
1969	0.4
1970	0.6
1971	0.8
1972	0.9
1973	1.1
1974	1.2
1975	1.3
1976	1.5
1977	1.6
1978	1.8
1979	1.8
1980	1.7
1981	1.6
1982	1.6
1983	1.6
1984	1.7
1985	1.8
1986	1.9
1987	2.1
1988	2.2
1989	2.3
1990	2.3
1991	2.5
1992	2.7
1993	3.0
1994	3.1
1995	3.4
1996	3.7
1997	4.1
1998	4.2
1999	4.5
2000	4.8
2001	4.9
2002	5.3
2003	5.8
2004	6.7
2005	6.9
2006	7.5
2007	7.9
2008	8.0
2009	8.3
2010	9.3
2011	9.9
2012	10.4
2013	10.8

* Includes ethanol and biodiesel.

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014).

Oil Consumption in China, 1965-2013



Source: BP

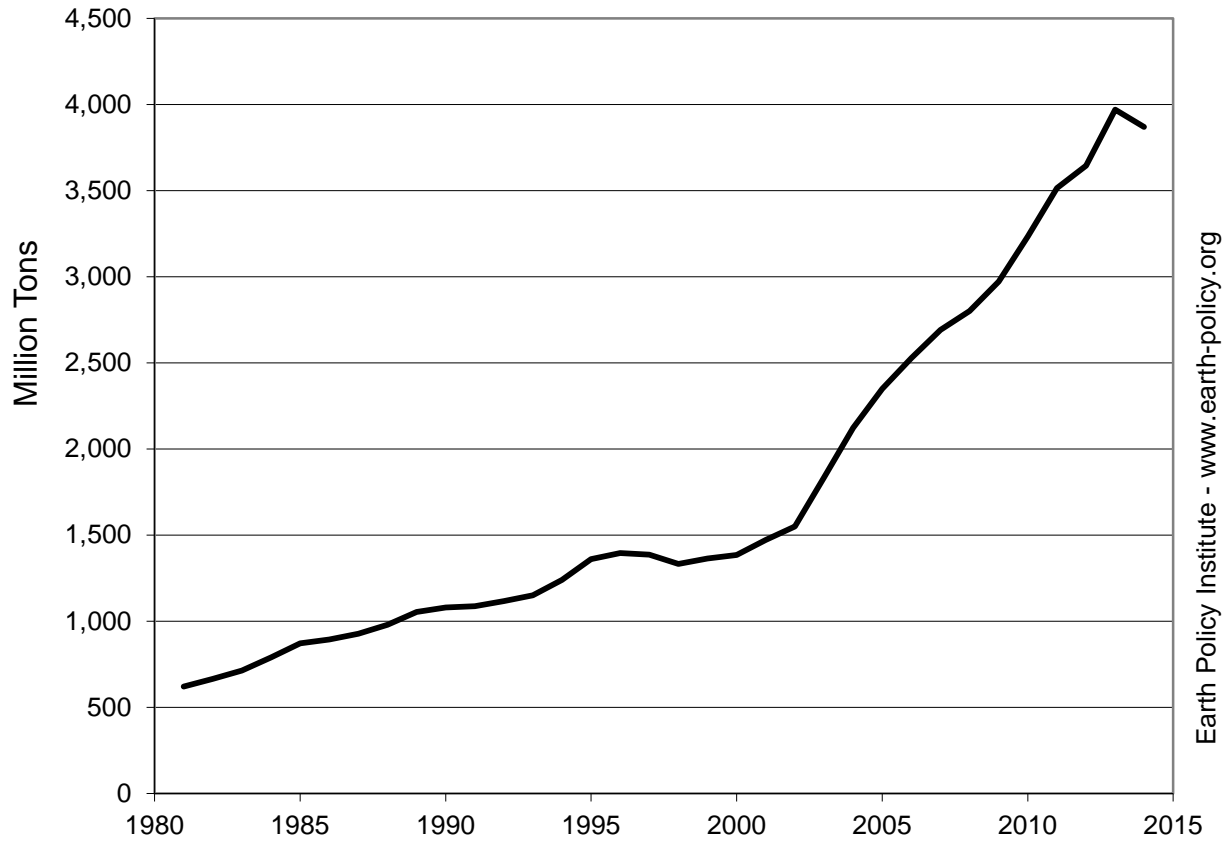
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Coal Production in China, 1981-2014

Year	Production Million Tons
1981	622
1982	666
1983	715
1984	789
1985	872
1986	894
1987	928
1988	980
1989	1,054
1990	1,080
1991	1,087
1992	1,116
1993	1,151
1994	1,240
1995	1,361
1996	1,397
1997	1,388
1998	1,332
1999	1,364
2000	1,384
2001	1,472
2002	1,550
2003	1,835
2004	2,123
2005	2,350
2006	2,529
2007	2,692
2008	2,802
2009	2,973
2010	3,235
2011	3,516
2012	3,645
2013	3,970
2014	3,870

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute 1981-1999 from BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014); 2000-2012 data from National Bureau of Statistics China, *National Data*, electronic database, at data.stats.gov.cn/english/easyquery.htm?cn=C01, viewed 25 March 2015; 2013-2014 data from National Bureau of Statistics China, "Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development," press release, (Beijing: 26 February 2015).

Coal Production in China, 1981-2014



Source: BP, NBS

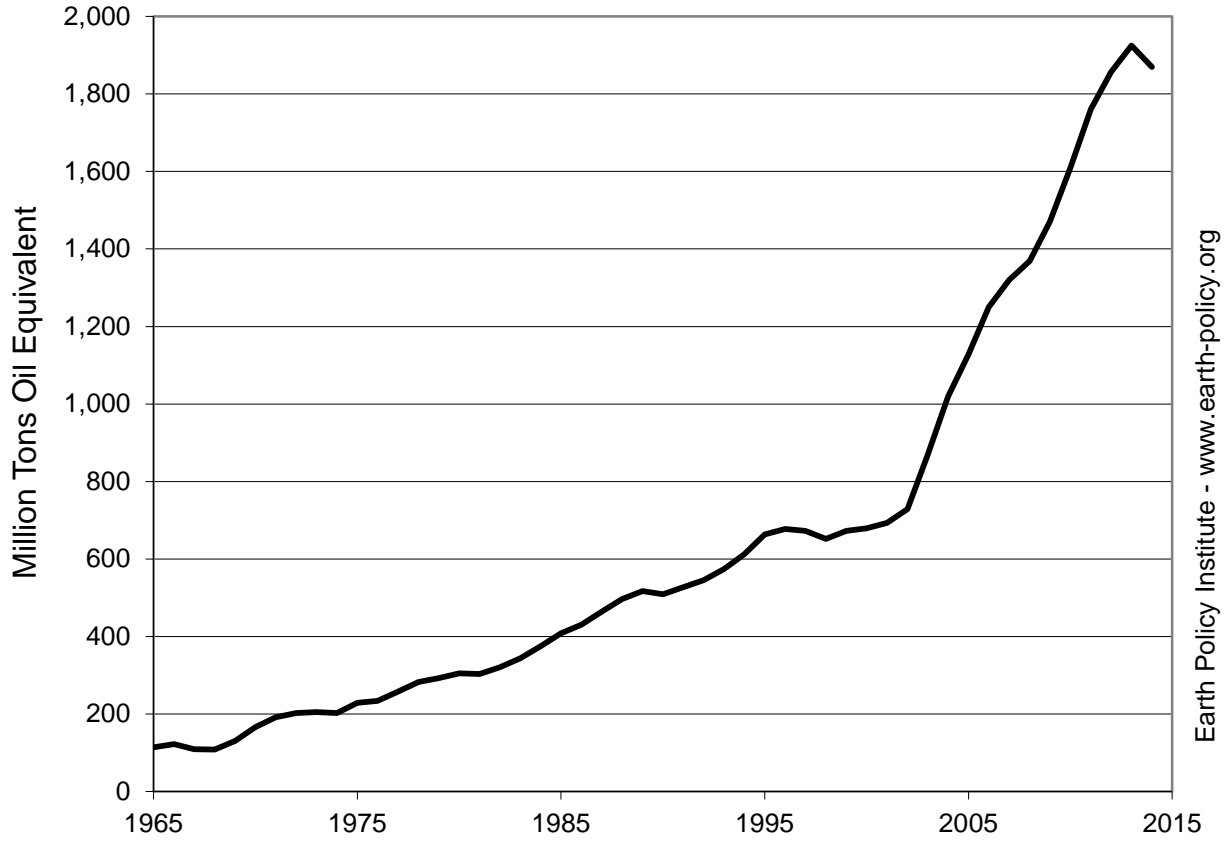
Earth Policy Institute - www.earth-policy.org

Coal Consumption in China, 1965-2014

Year	Consumption	
	Quadrillion Btu	Million Tons Oil Equivalent
1965	4.5	114
1966	4.9	122
1967	4.3	109
1968	4.3	108
1969	5.2	130
1970	6.6	166
1971	7.6	191
1972	8.0	202
1973	8.1	205
1974	8.0	203
1975	9.1	229
1976	9.3	234
1977	10.2	258
1978	11.2	283
1979	11.6	293
1980	12.1	305
1981	12.0	303
1982	12.7	321
1983	13.6	344
1984	14.9	375
1985	16.2	408
1986	17.1	430
1987	18.4	464
1988	19.7	497
1989	20.5	517
1990	20.2	509
1991	20.9	527
1992	21.6	545
1993	22.8	574
1994	24.3	612
1995	26.3	663
1996	26.9	677
1997	26.7	673
1998	25.9	652
1999	26.7	673
2000	27.0	679
2001	27.5	693
2002	28.9	728
2003	34.5	868
2004	40.5	1,020
2005	44.8	1,128
2006	49.6	1,250
2007	52.4	1,320
2008	54.3	1,369
2009	58.4	1,471
2010	63.9	1,610
2011	69.9	1,761
2012	73.7	1,856
2013	76.4	1,925
2014	74.2	1,869

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute with figures through 2013 from BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014); million tons oil equivalent converted to Btu using conversion factor from International Energy

Coal Consumption in China, 1965-2014



Source: BP; NBS

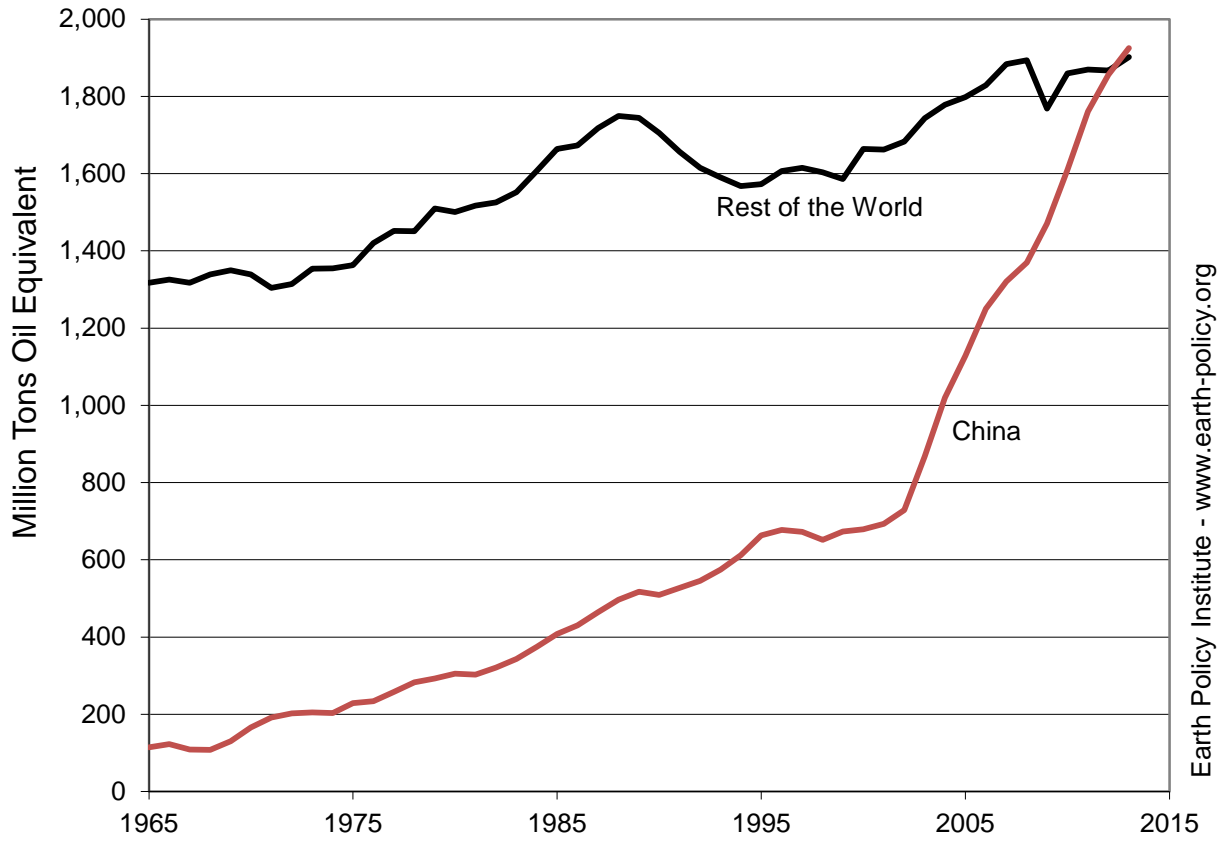
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Coal Consumption in China and the Rest of the World, 1965-2013

Year	China	Rest of World	Total World
	Million Tons Oil Equivalent		
1965	114	1,317	1,432
1966	122	1,326	1,448
1967	109	1,317	1,426
1968	108	1,339	1,447
1969	130	1,350	1,480
1970	166	1,339	1,505
1971	191	1,304	1,496
1972	202	1,314	1,517
1973	205	1,354	1,559
1974	203	1,354	1,557
1975	229	1,363	1,592
1976	234	1,420	1,654
1977	258	1,452	1,709
1978	283	1,451	1,734
1979	293	1,509	1,802
1980	305	1,501	1,806
1981	303	1,517	1,820
1982	321	1,526	1,846
1983	344	1,552	1,896
1984	375	1,607	1,982
1985	408	1,664	2,072
1986	430	1,673	2,103
1987	464	1,717	2,181
1988	497	1,749	2,246
1989	517	1,744	2,261
1990	509	1,705	2,215
1991	527	1,657	2,184
1992	545	1,615	2,160
1993	574	1,590	2,165
1994	612	1,568	2,180
1995	663	1,573	2,236
1996	677	1,606	2,284
1997	673	1,615	2,287
1998	652	1,604	2,256
1999	673	1,586	2,258
2000	679	1,664	2,343
2001	693	1,662	2,355
2002	728	1,683	2,412
2003	868	1,744	2,612
2004	1,020	1,779	2,799
2005	1,128	1,798	2,926
2006	1,250	1,829	3,079
2007	1,320	1,884	3,204
2008	1,369	1,893	3,262
2009	1,471	1,768	3,239
2010	1,610	1,859	3,469
2011	1,761	1,870	3,630
2012	1,856	1,867	3,724
2013	1,925	1,901	3,827

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy June 2014* (London: 2014).

Coal Consumption in China and the Rest of the World, 1965-2013



Source: BP

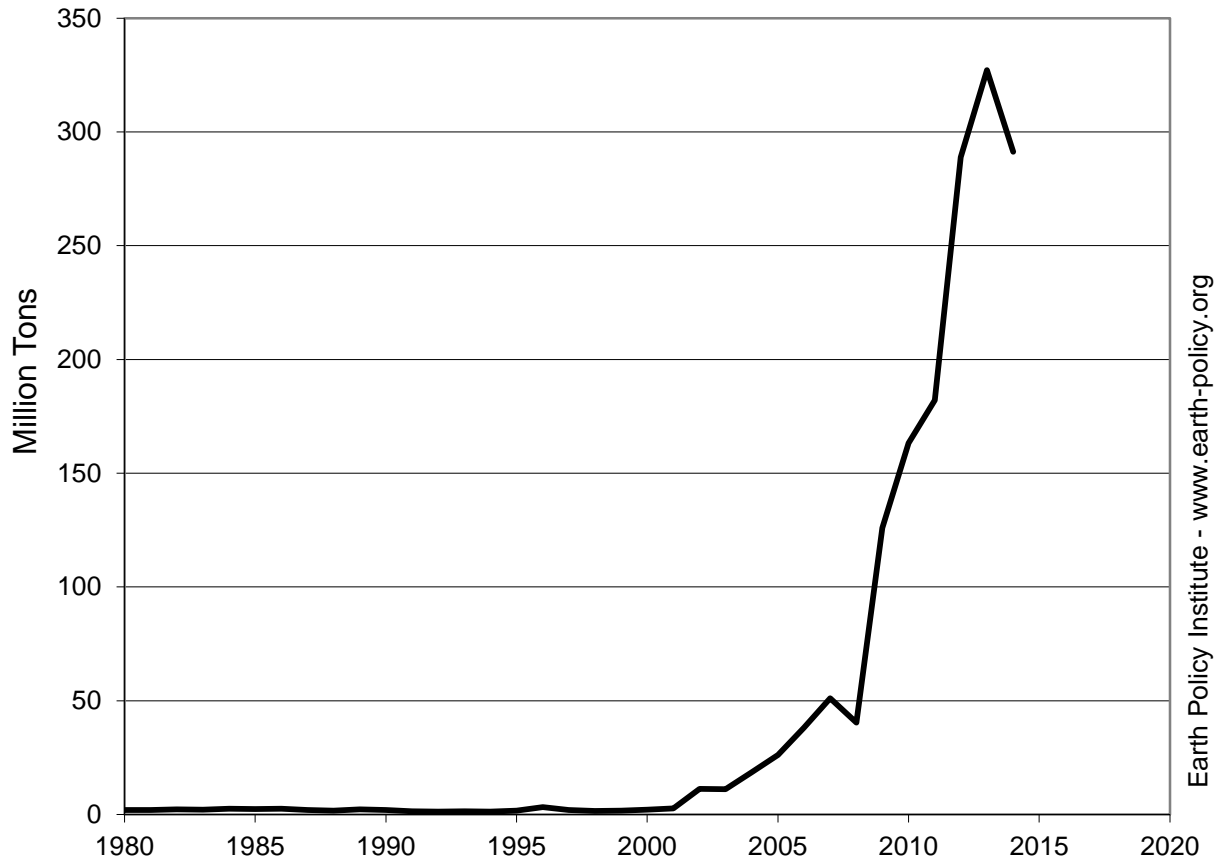
Earth Policy Institute - www.earth-policy.org

Coal Imports in China, 1980-2014

Year	Imports	
	Quadrillion Btu	Million Tons
1980	0.05	2.0
1981	0.05	1.9
1982	0.05	2.2
1983	0.05	2.1
1984	0.06	2.5
1985	0.06	2.3
1986	0.06	2.5
1987	0.05	1.9
1988	0.04	1.7
1989	0.06	2.3
1990	0.05	2.0
1991	0.03	1.4
1992	0.03	1.2
1993	0.03	1.4
1994	0.03	1.2
1995	0.04	1.6
1996	0.07	3.2
1997	0.04	2.0
1998	0.03	1.6
1999	0.04	1.7
2000	0.05	2.2
2001	0.06	2.7
2002	0.24	11.3
2003	0.23	11.1
2004	0.39	18.6
2005	0.55	26.2
2006	0.79	38.1
2007	1.06	51.0
2008	0.84	40.3
2009	2.63	126.0
2010	3.40	163.2
2011	3.79	182.1
2012	6.02	288.9
2013	6.46	327.1
2014	5.75	291.2

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Statistics*, at www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject, viewed 8 July 2014; 2013 from National Bureau of Statistics China, "Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development," press release, (Beijing: 24 February 2014); 2014 from National Bureau of Statistics China "Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development," press release, (Beijing: 26 February 2015); short tons converted to metric tons using International Energy Agency, "Unit Converter," at www.iea.org/statistics/resources/unitconverter, viewed 30 March 2015; tons converted to Btu using gross heat content from DOE, EIA op. cit. this note assuming heat content same as 2012.

Coal Imports in China, 1980-2014



Source: EIA, NBS

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