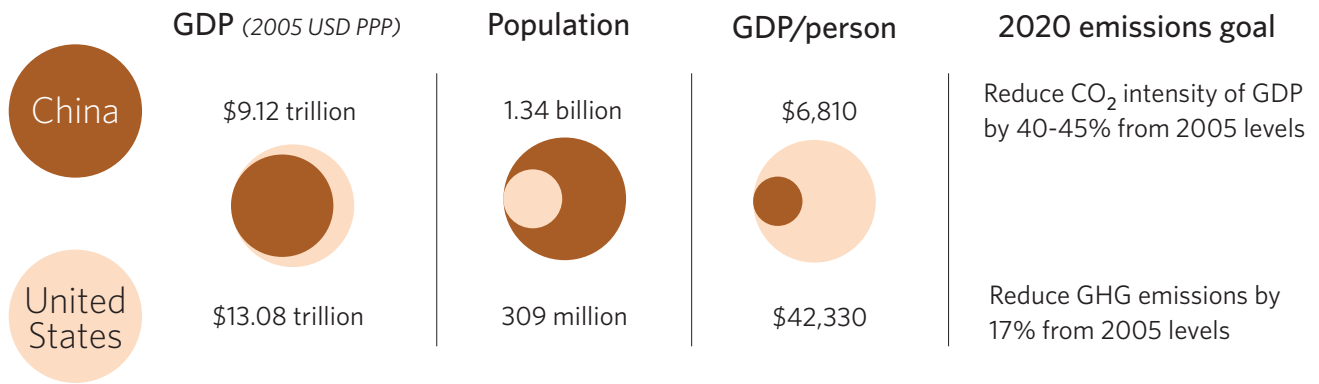
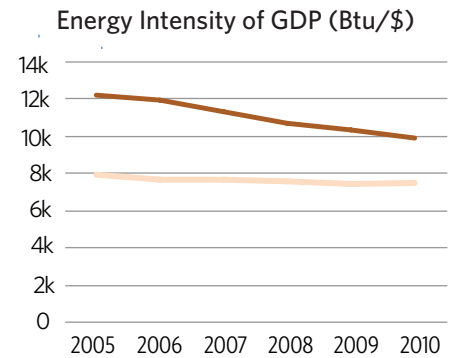
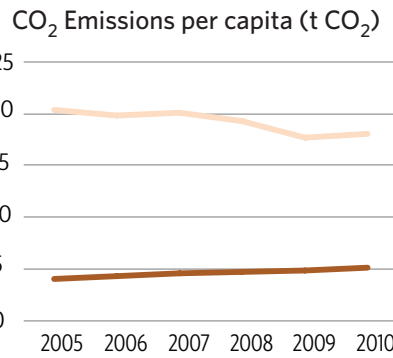
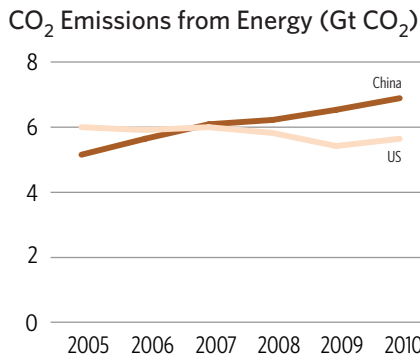


US-China Energy and Climate Factsheet

Dashboard Facts 2010



Emissions and Energy



China

World's largest emitter; emissions increased one third from 5.15 to 6.88 Gt CO₂ between 2005 and 2010.

Increased 28%, from 4 to 5.1 t CO₂ per person.

Declined 19.1% from 3545 to 2873 Btu/¥.

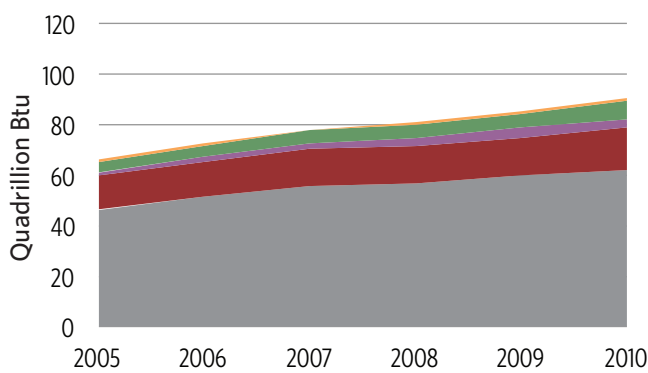
United States

World's second-largest emitter; emissions fell 8% from 6.11 to 5.64 Gt CO₂ between 2005 and 2010, largely due to the economic downturn.

Declined 13%, from 20.7 to 18 t CO₂ per person; remain more than three times higher than China's.

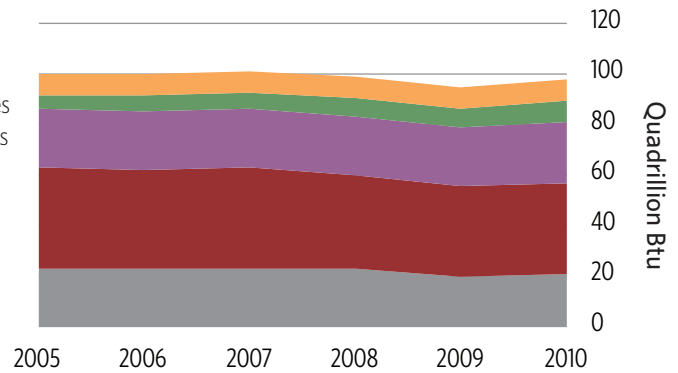
Declined about 6%, from 7946 to 7488 Btu/\$.

Energy Consumption



China

Grew significantly, from 65 quadrillion Btu in 2005 to over 90 quadrillion in 2010. Coal remains China's dominant energy source, accounting for around 70% of annual energy consumption. Renewable energy (including hydro) increased from 6 to nearly 8%.



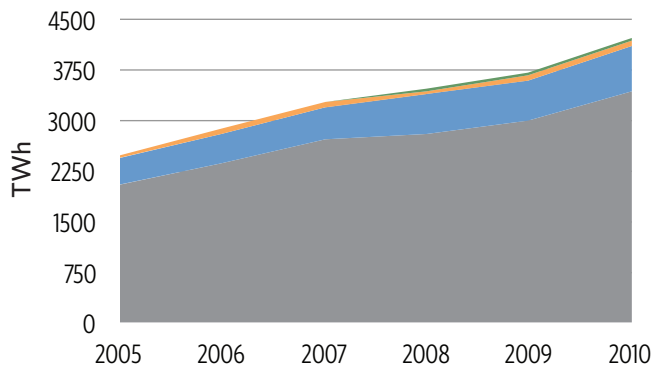
United States

Fairly constant at about 100 quadrillion Btu over the period. Oil accounted for the greatest share, followed by natural gas and coal. Like China, US renewable energy (including hydro) increased slightly, from 6 to 8%.

China data from CPI's Annual Review of Low-Carbon Development in China (2011-12) <http://clmtp.ic/wjPyN2> except economic data in PPP terms, from World Bank (World Development Indicators, <http://databank.worldbank.org>). US emissions and energy data from EIA; investment data from Bloomberg New Energy Finance; GDP/economic data from World Bank (World Development Indicators, <http://databank.worldbank.org>); population from U.S. Census Bureau. All economic data are in 2005 values. All USD figures are in purchasing power parity (PPP), except renewable energy investment figures which are in market exchange rates (MER).

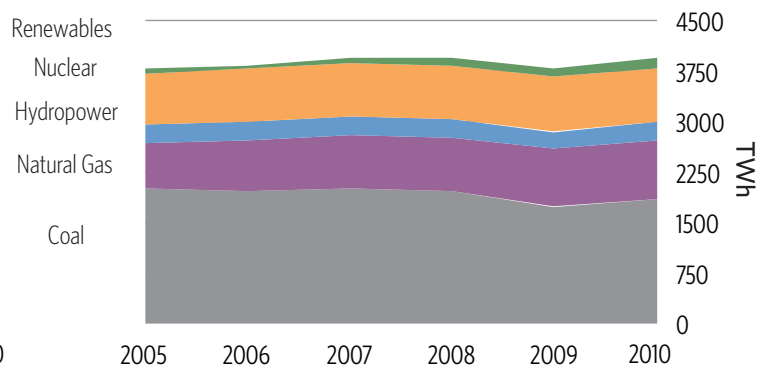


Electricity Generation by Fuel



China

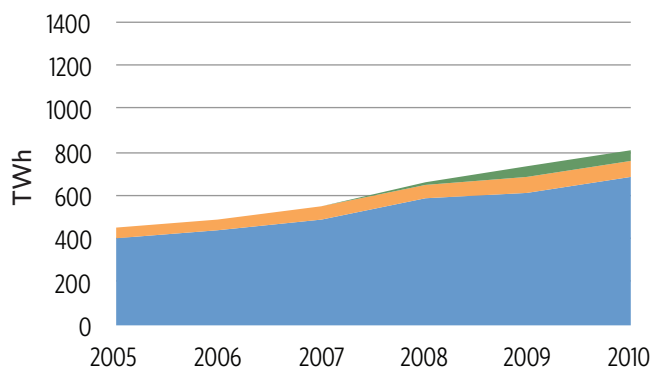
Coal accounts for the vast majority of generation, though nuclear, hydropower, and renewables¹ have grown to 26.5% of total installed capacity in 2010. In the chart, coal represents all thermal generation; this includes a small proportion of natural gas.



United States

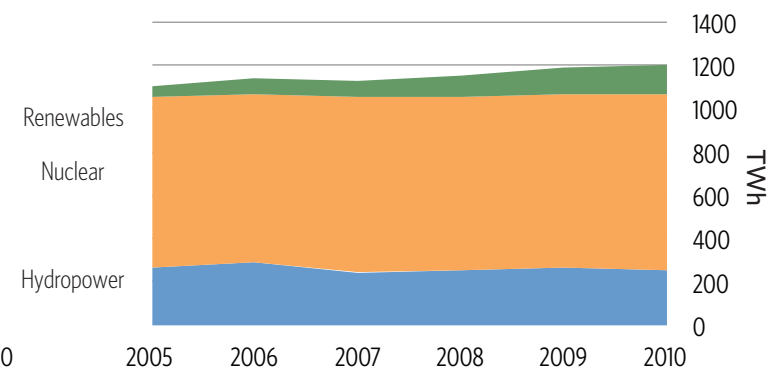
Primarily fossil fuels; natural gas and nuclear both account for greater shares in the US than in China.

Low-Carbon Electricity Generation



China

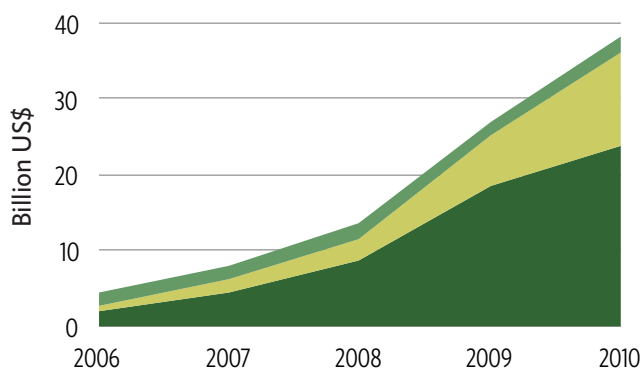
Nearly doubled from 451 TWh in 2005 to over 810 TWh in 2010. Generation from wind, solar, and biomass grew nearly 50-fold from only 1.3 TWh in 2005 to almost 50 TWh in 2010.



United States

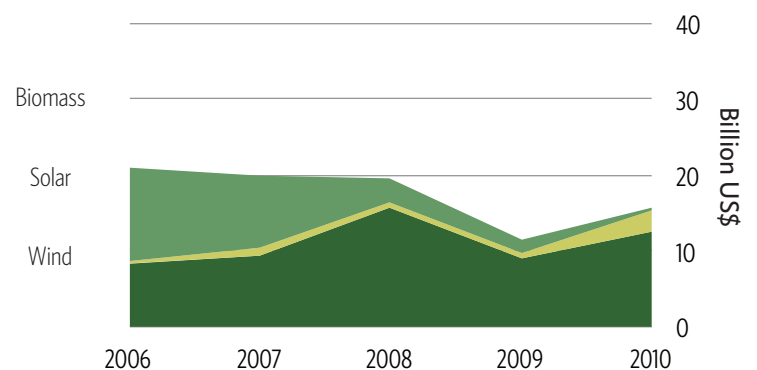
Small 9% increase from 1106 TWh in 2005 to 1202 TWh in 2010. Wind, solar, and biomass accounted for almost all growth, more than doubling from 57 TWh in 2005 to 140 TWh in 2010.

Renewable Energy Investment



China

Now leads the US in renewable investment. Investments in solar, wind, and biomass grew nearly ten-fold, from ¥36.4 in 2006 to ¥312 billion in 2010, for a total of ¥745 billion (\$90.9 billion) over 2006-2010.



United States

Total investment fell nearly 20% from \$21.0 billion in 2006 to \$15.9 billion in 2010, due to a rapid drop in biomass investment in 2008-9. Wind and solar investment grew. Cumulative investment of \$88.1 billion over 2006-2010.

¹ Renewable power is defined as solar, wind, and biomass energy sources.

