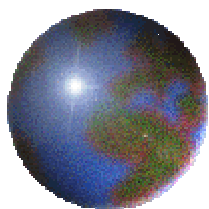




Update on EIA Trip to China

Guy Caruso, EIA Administrator

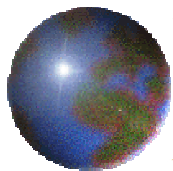
Aloulou Fawzi, EIA China Analyst



Briefing the Center for Strategic and
International Studies, CSIS

Energy Program

November 19, 2004



http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/ieo/pdf/ieo2004_chinese_version.pdf

国际能源展望2004

美国能源部 能源信息署

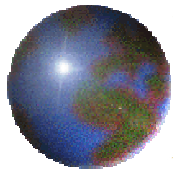
International Energy Outlook 2004

Energy Information Administration
U.S. Department of Energy

清华清洁能源研究与教育中心 译

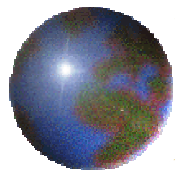


清华大学出版社



Meeting of Board of Advisors of Tsinghua-BP Clean Energy Center





Cover Page China Petroleum Business News

EIA 推出《国际能源展望 2004》中文版



由美国能源部能源信息署(EIA)完成的《国际能源展望 2004》日前由清华大学清华 BP 清洁能源研究与教育中心翻译成中文正式出版,这是 EIA《国际能源展望》首次推出中文版。EIA《国际能源展望》年度报告自 1985 年开始发表以来,今年是第 19 次出版。

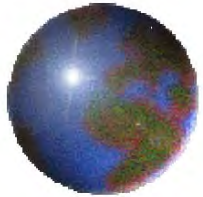
《国际能源展望 2004》介绍了 EIA 对直到 2025 年国际能源市场的前景预测。报告认为,到 2025 年,石油仍将是世界范围内最主要的能源。非化石燃料在经济性上不具有竞争力。

图为 EIA 署长盖·卡瑞松在清华 BP 清洁能源研究与教育中心介绍《国际能源展望 2004》。◎ 石卫 摄影报道

□相关链接:

化石燃料主导地位仍不可动摇

(详见第16版)



System for Analyzing Global Energy Implications of China's Energy Technology Choices 2000-2050

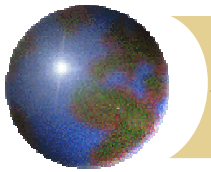
Tsinghua/BP Clean Energy Research & Education Centre

March 1st, 2004, Beijing, China

Aloulou Fawzi 安魯魯·法希

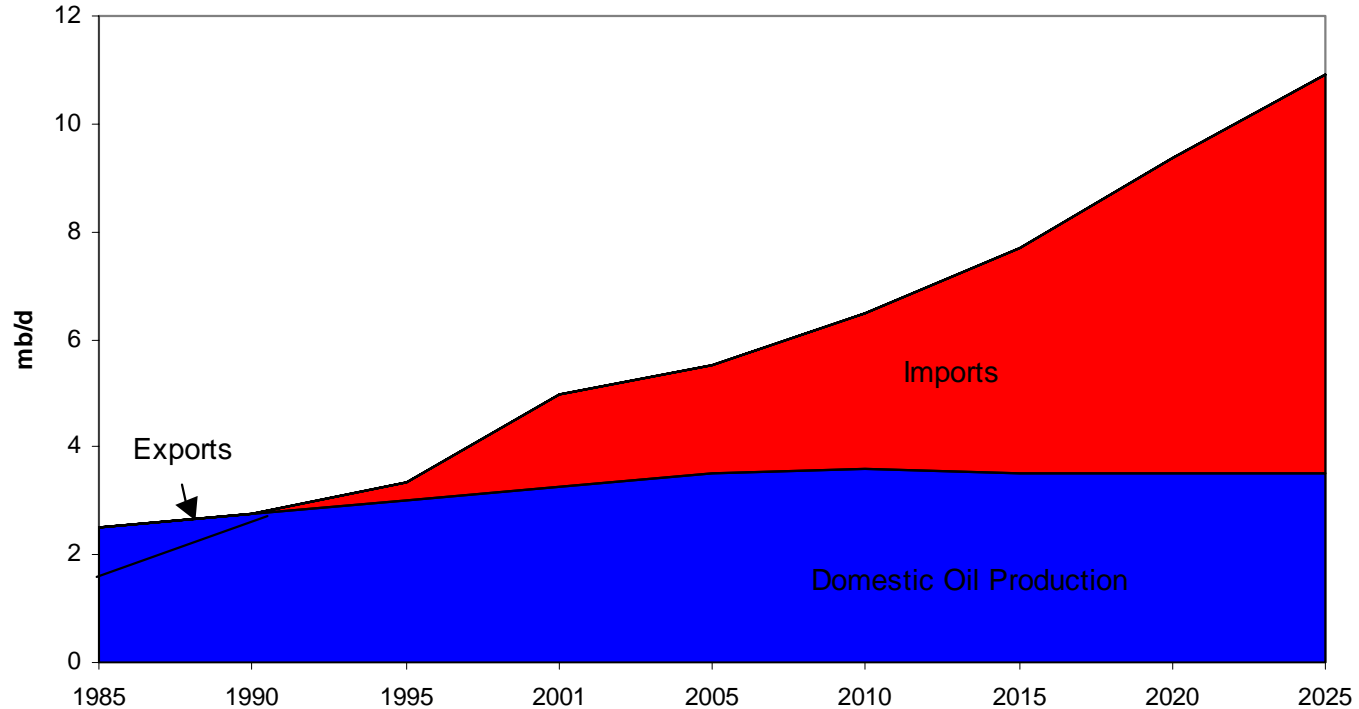
US DOE/Energy Information Administration, Washington DC

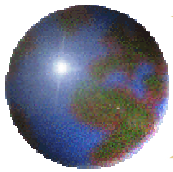
aloulou.fawzi@eia.doe.gov Tel: 202-586-7818



Oil demand has continued to climb in China due to increasing motorization and switching from coal and traditional, non-commercial fuels in the residential and services sectors.

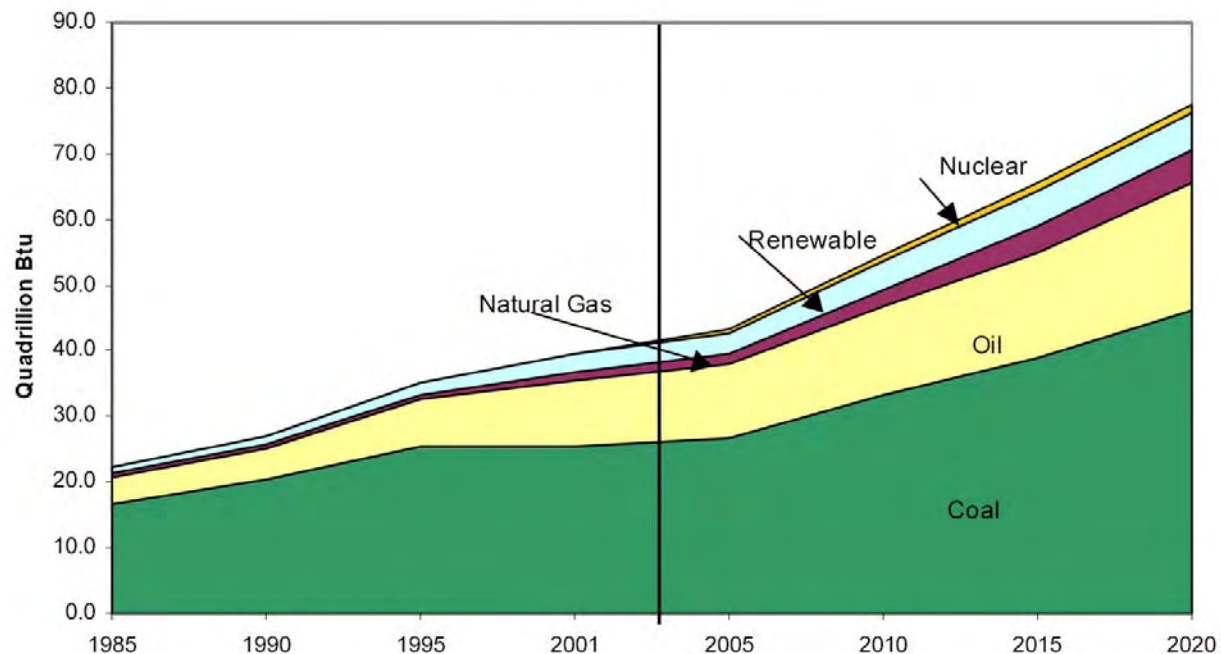
Figure 1. China Oil Balance

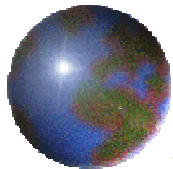




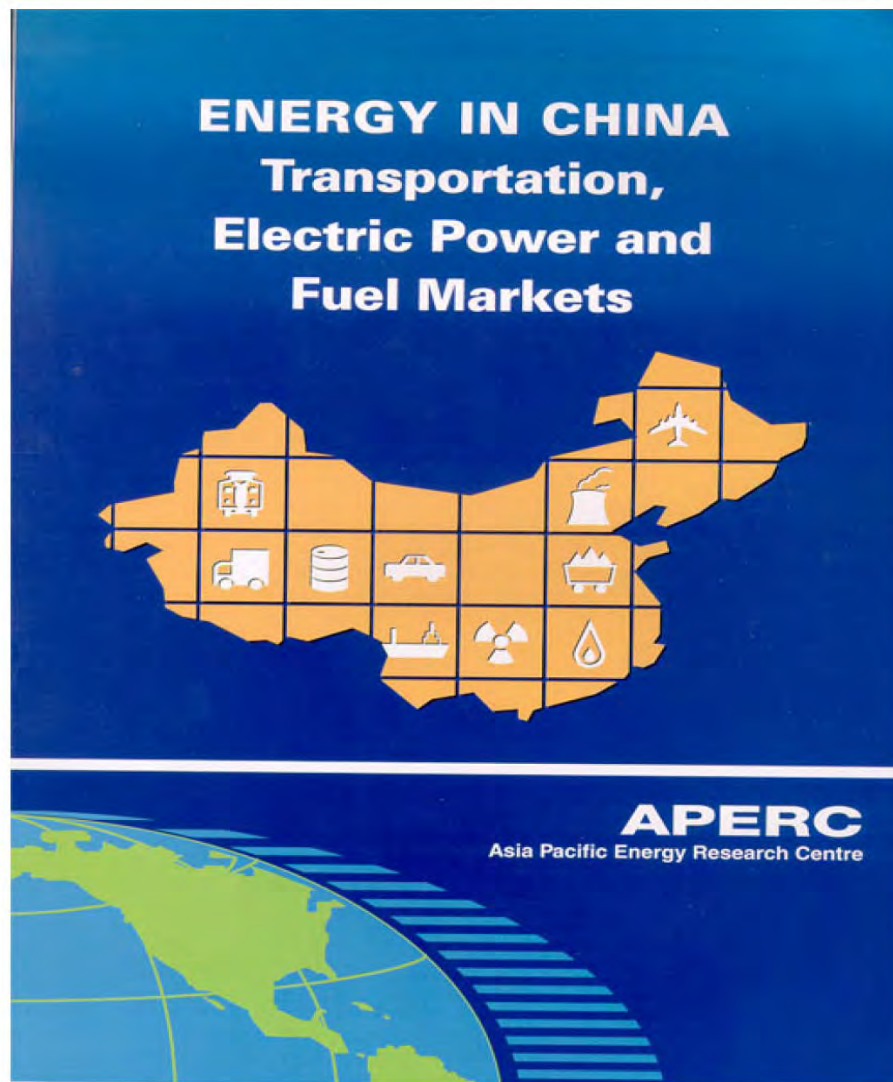
Surprisingly, the share of oil comprising China's total primary energy consumption has remained steady since the late 1980s and is expected to remain at around 27 percent through 2025

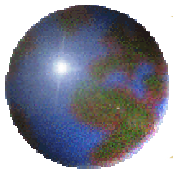
Figure 2. China Energy Consumption





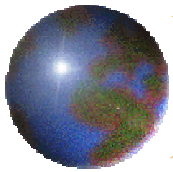
Incorporating EIA SAGE China Findings



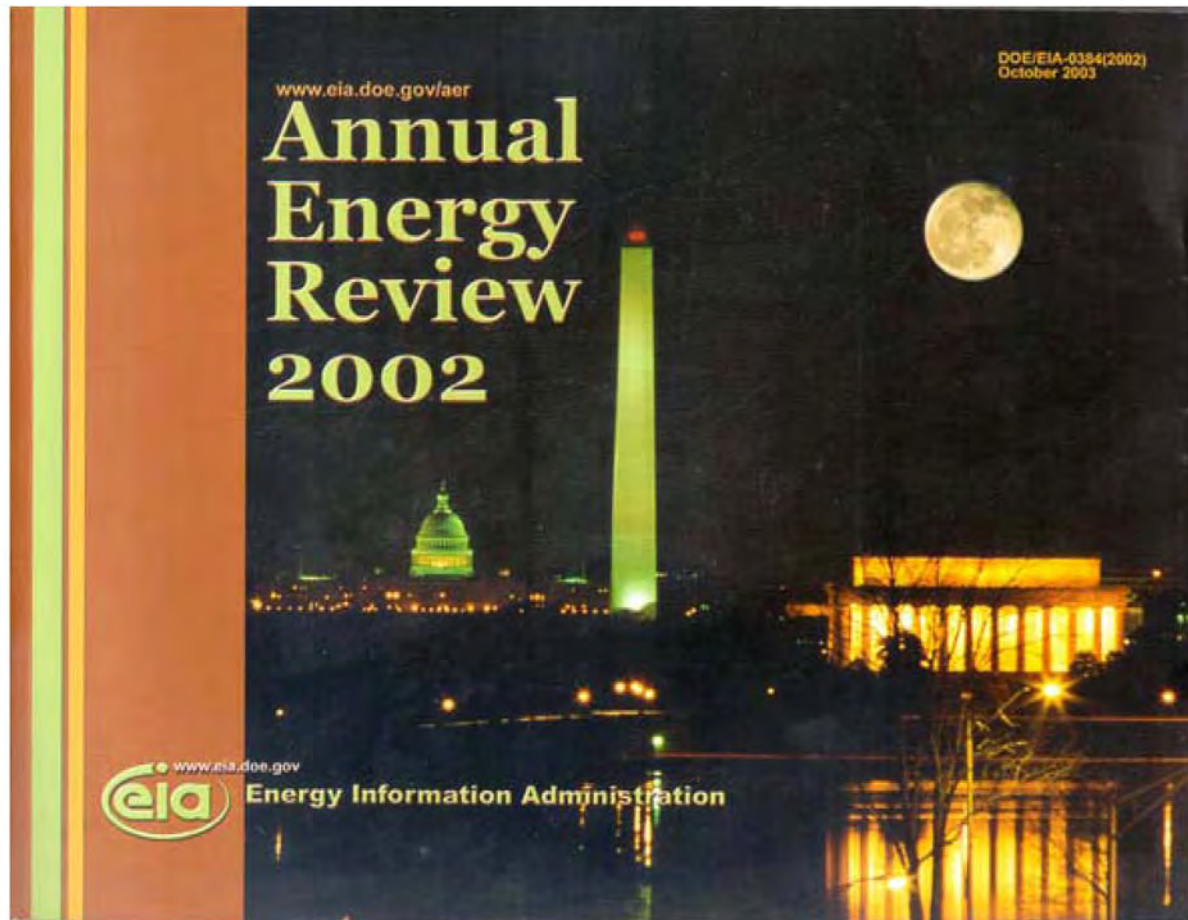


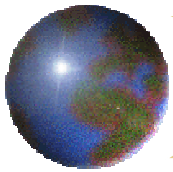
From where EIA gets its Data?





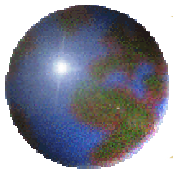
Tracking data as far back as 1949



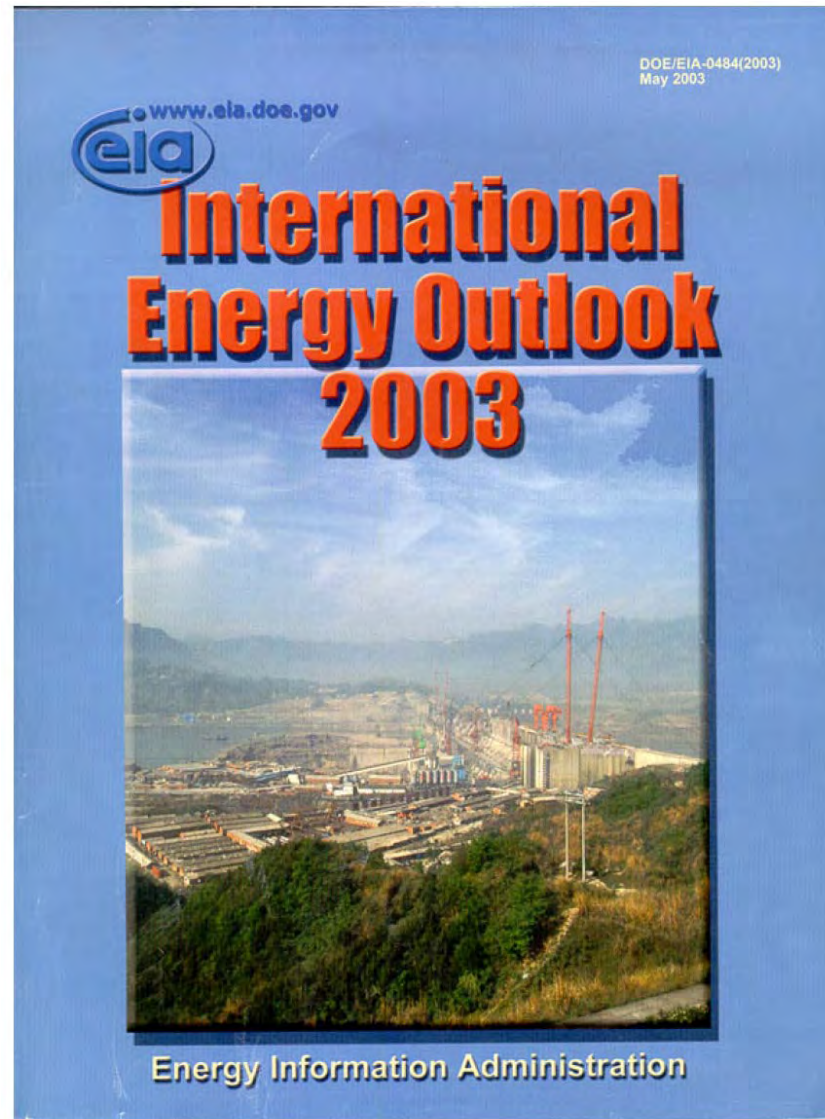


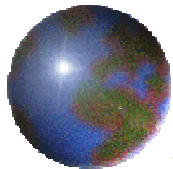
International Energy Outlook 2003 Forecast based on SAGE



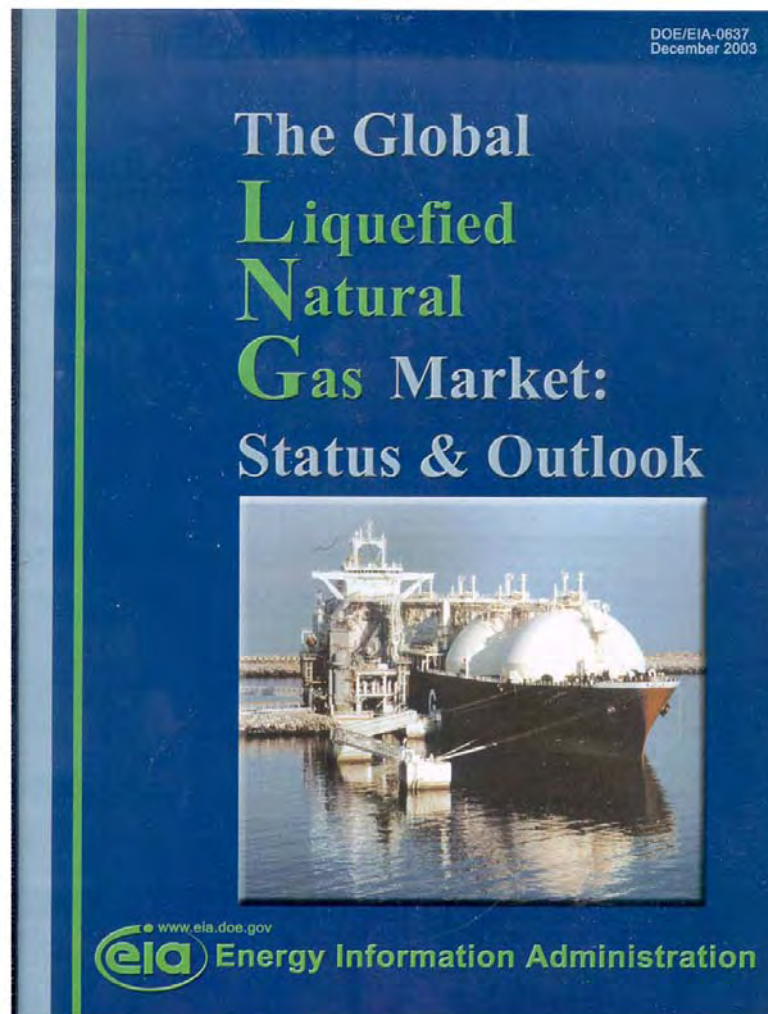


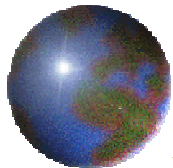
The Three-Gorge Dam Project





A Study Enhancing NEMS & SAGE Models

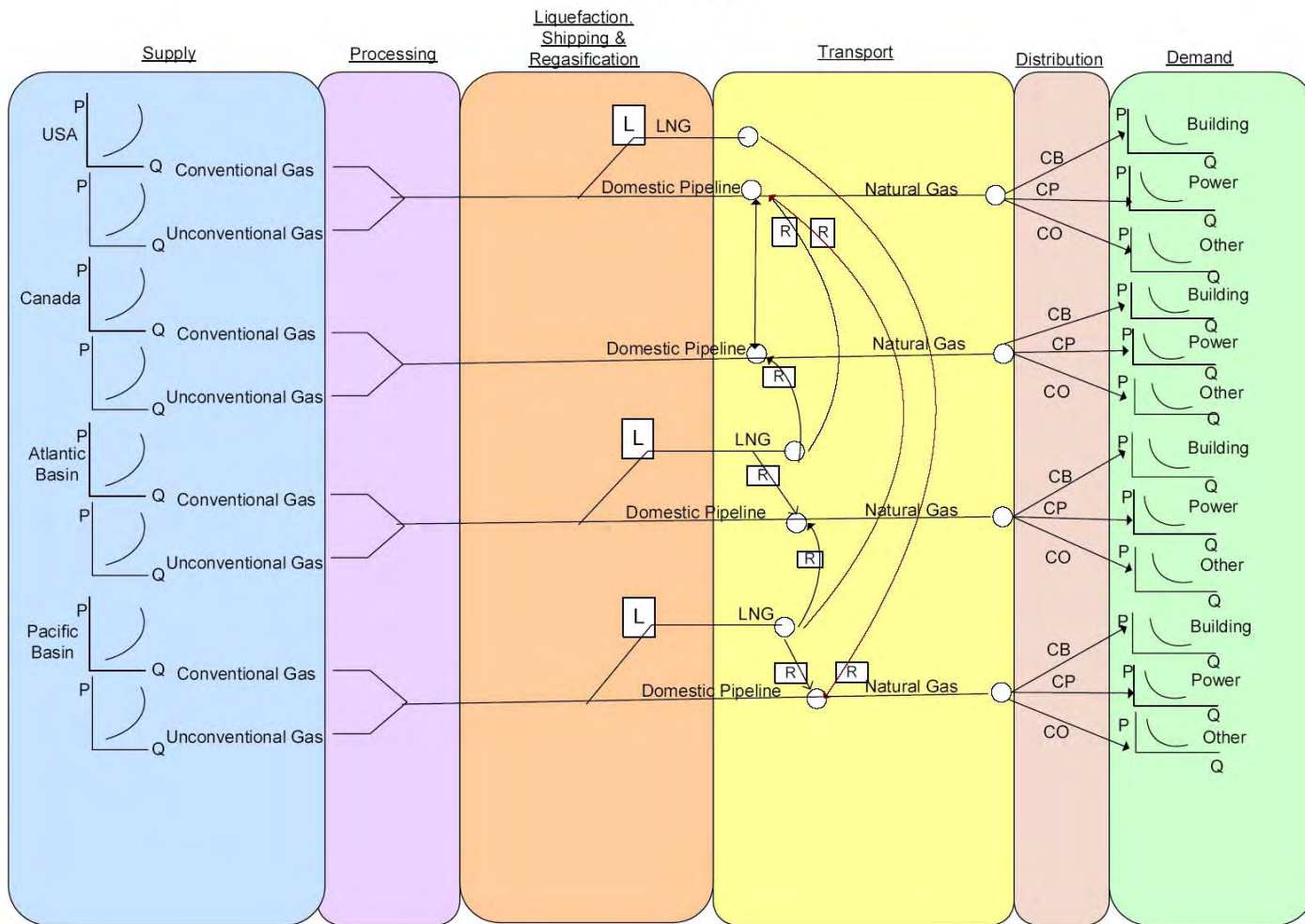


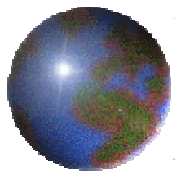


International Gas/Global LNG Prototype

Aloulou Fawzi, OIAF

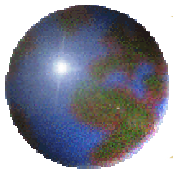
October 15, 2004





By 2050, China will have an Emperor

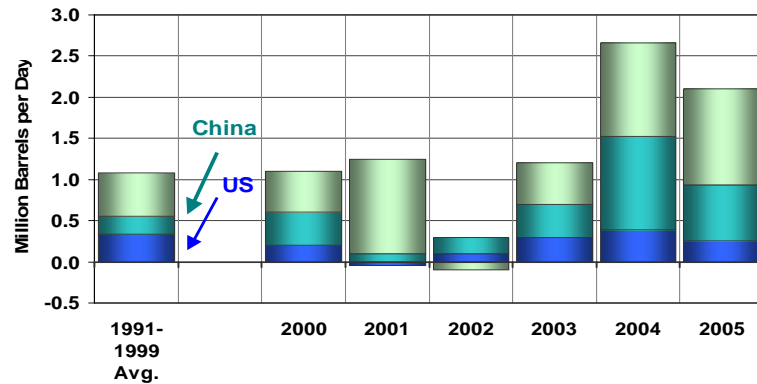


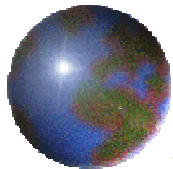


China Oil Demand and the Debate at the World Bank Board of Executive Directors November 15, 2004

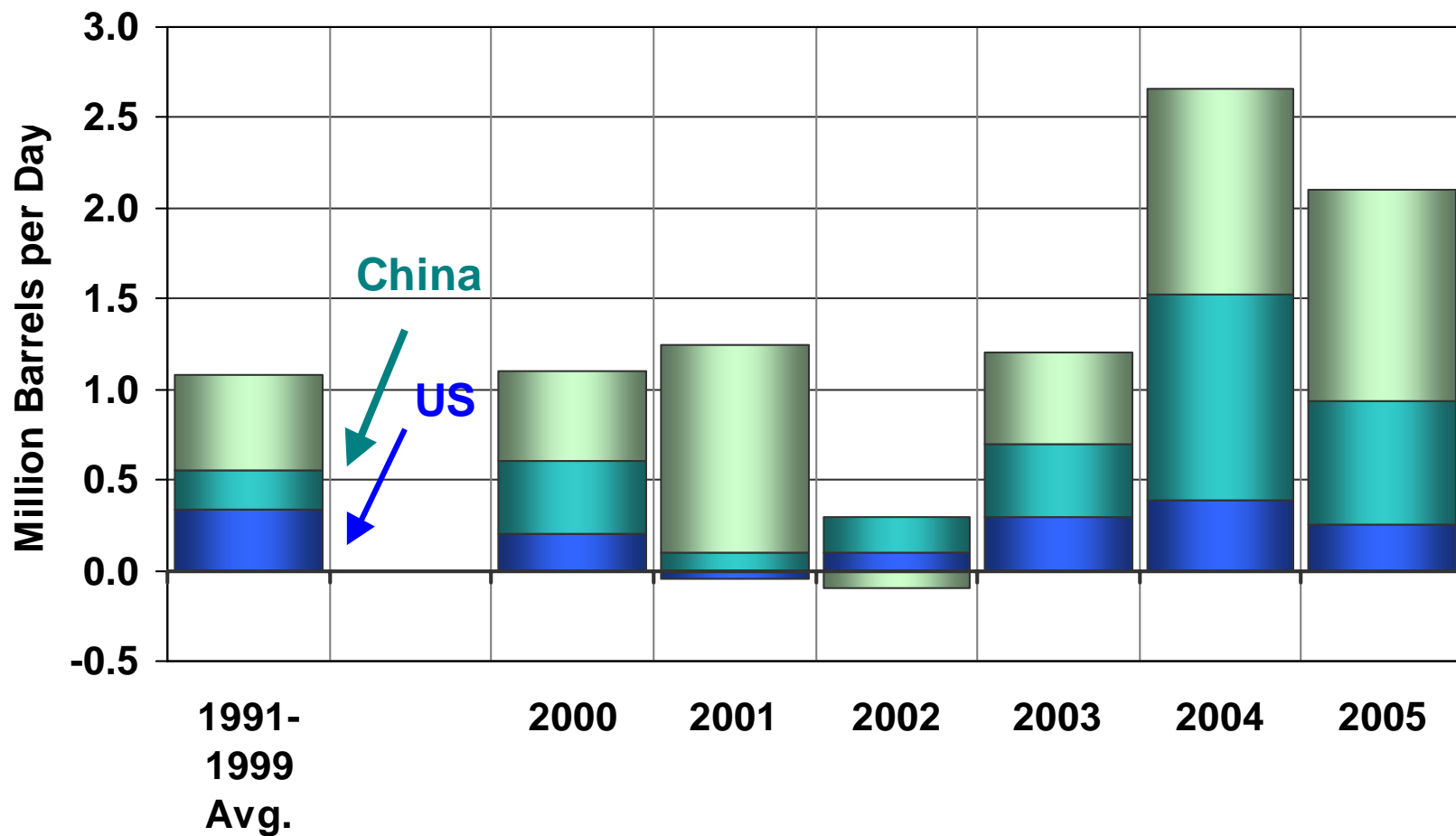


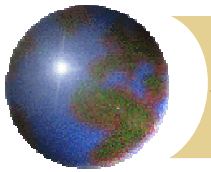
World Oil Demand Growth



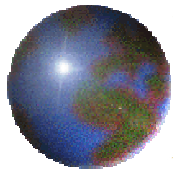


World Oil Demand Growth





- **Will electricity shortages affect the oil demand growth dramatically in the year 2005 for China?**
- **Any significant change on the Chinese energy policy?**
- **China's Energy Security and Measures**
- **Can we blame China for the global oil market tightness?**
- **China Energy modelers: Tsinghua, ERI, and others: how helpful in guiding China energy policy and planning?**

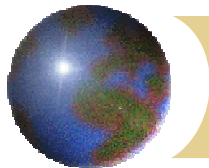


2584 miles from the Tarim Basin to Shanghai, delivering from 424 to 706 bcf/year, 53 percent goes to power generation

China's West-to-East Natural Gas Pipeline



Source: International Energy Outlook 2002
Energy Information Administration



China Facts

Population (July 2003 Estimate) 1.287 billion

Vehicles in Use: Cars (2002) 7.5 Million

Persons per Car (2002) 170.2

Vehicles in Use: Commercial Vehicles (2002) 6.4 million

Source: CIA World Factbook 2003; SMMT World Automotive Statistics 2003as cited in World Markets Research Centre's WMRC Country Report: China (Automotive), October 18, 2004, page 6.

Oil Consumption (2002) 5.161 million barrels per day

Oil Consumption per Capita (2002) 1,455 barrels per capita

Oil Consumption (2001) 4.918 million barrels per day

Oil Consumption per Capita (2001) 1,397 barrels per capita

Motor Gasoline Consumption (2001): 0.862 million barrels per day

Motor Gasoline per Capita (2001) 245 barrels per capita

Source EIA: International Energy Annual 2002