

Press Release – May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2010

## Hard impact of the crisis on energy demand in 2009 in most G20 countries, except for China & India

*Based on its 2009 global energy industry data, Enerdata analyses the evolution of the energy demand in the G20.*

Energy consumption in the G20 decreased by 1% in 2009. This slight decrease is the result of contrasting trends. On the one-hand, most industrialized countries experienced a sharp decrease of up to 10% in energy demand. Oil, gas, coal, and electricity markets are following the same trends. On the other hand, China and India show no signs of slowing down, and continue to have a strong appetite for all forms of energy.

As a result of these contrasts, China became the world's largest energy consumer in 2009 (2% above the US), and India became the third largest consumer. These 2 countries continued to have a hunger for energy, with China doubling its energy consumption between 2000 and 2009, while India increased by +50%.

Other than China and India, the global financial and economic crises have had a significant impact on the energy industries in most of the G20. For many countries, energy demand in 2009 has returned to its 2000 level, and sometimes below (-12% in 2009 vs. 2000 for the UK and Japan). Hence, 2009 clearly marks a downturn after a period of sustained growth in energy demand in most of the G20 countries since 2000.

Coal demand further illustrates these contrasts: China and India's consumption of coal continued even when other G20 countries experienced as much as a 17% drop, such as in Russia. As a result, coal demand in the G20 has slightly increased in 2009, but with a much slower pace as compared to previous years. The consumption of natural gas in G20 countries dropped significantly in 2009 (-4%), with a reduction in most OECD countries, whereas India's demand has boomed. Electricity consumption also decreased in 2009 in G20, and at the world level for the first time since World War Two. Even the increasing needs for electricity in

Enerdata

47, Avenue Alsace-Lorraine  
38000 Grenoble  
France

[www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net)

s.a.s au capital de 100 000 euros  
RCS Grenoble 381 703 859

China and India in 2009 vs. 2008 did not compensate for the sharp decrease in most OECD countries.

As a logical consequence of this downturn, CO2 emissions from energy combustion decreased in almost all OECD countries, with a significant drop (around 10%) in Japan, Russia and the UK. Of course, considering its ever growing energy demand, China and India have never emitted as much CO2 as they did in 2009.

For read the full presentation, [click here](#)