Faster economic growth in China means greater energy use, especially if it does not transition to a consumption-based economy.

As of 2015...

- **132 quadrillion Btu energy use** (much higher than in the past 35 years)
- **Largest economy** (measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP))
- **Largest population** (fourth-largest region in 2040)

EIA tested two high-economic growth cases

**GDP (gross domestic product)**

In each test case, 2040 GDP increases from US $54 trillion to $73 trillion PPP, which is double the U.S. GDP.

**Case studies**

Each case changes China’s transition to a consumption-led economy by 2040

- **Investment share increases to 51% of the economy**
  - No Transition case
- **Consumption share increases to 60% of the economy**
  - Fast Transition case

Energy use

Supply chain links lead to changes in other countries

- **Energy use** quadrillion Btu
  - Fast Transition case
  - No Transition case

Trade

Higher growth in China results in more Chinese trade

- **US $ trillion in PPP for 2040**
  - Fast Transition
  - No Transition
  - IEO2018 Reference case