Real urgency about energy

When our new president arrives in the Oval Office next January, energy will be near the top of a long list of issues demanding presidential attention. A distinguished group of Houston experts offers its best thinking.

By MATT SIMMONS

I F I were preparing a briefing for the president-elect on urgent energy actions needed in the administration’s first 30 days, it would read as follows:

* a preparedness plan for peak oil and gas. While the data is still fragmentary, there is a high risk that global use of oil and gas is now at or beyond a sustainable level. While demand for both key fossil fuels still rises, new supplies are struggling to grow fast enough to offset rising use, oil and gas prices.

For two decades, the number of exploration discoveries has declined and the size of the average new discovery is down. For the sake of global security, the United States should take the leading role in guiding the world’s key oil consuming nations to a rapid change in the intensity of how we use oil and gas.

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**EDITORIAL**

**CHINA'S CHANGES**

**Beware First Colonization**

by STEVEN LEWIS

The “Two Dozen” of Chinese urbanizations are in being and our development. Other stories on new urban reform human Chinese have been extensive. A summary is worth mentioning 10 years ago, the Chinese government released a report by the Chinese Academy of Sciences that China had 1.5 billion people living in coastal cities. This report predicted that by 2020, this number would rise to 2.5 billion, with the majority of these people living in coastal cities. The report also predicted that the coastal cities would become more densely populated, with a population density of 5,000 people per square kilometer. This prediction has largely come true, with coastal cities such as Shanghai and Guangzhou becoming some of the most densely populated cities in the world.

China's urbanization drive is also accompanied by a significant increase in the use of fossil fuels. As the population grows and more people move to cities, the demand for energy, particularly for electricity, increases. This increase in demand has led to a significant increase in the use of coal, which is the primary source of electricity in China. The use of coal has also led to significant environmental problems, including air pollution and climate change.

China is also facing significant economic challenges. The country's economic growth has slowed in recent years, with a corresponding decrease in the rate of urbanization. This slowdown has led to concerns about the sustainability of China's current发展模式.

We need an array of policies

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The Chinese government needs to be more proactive in addressing these challenges. For example, they can invest more in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, which are cleaner and more sustainable than coal. They can also promote energy efficiency and conservation, which can help reduce the demand for energy.

In addition, the Chinese government needs to work more closely with the international community to address these challenges. The country is a major contributor to global climate change, and it is important that China takes a leading role in addressing these challenges. This can be done through international cooperation, such as through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Chinese government has made some progress in addressing these challenges, but more needs to be done. The international community can play a role in supporting China's efforts to address these challenges, through technical assistance, financial support, and sharing of best practices.

In conclusion, the Chinese government needs to be more proactive in addressing the challenges facing the country. They need to invest more in renewable energy sources, promote energy efficiency and conservation, and work more closely with the international community.

LEADER

It's time to wake up from our energy illusions

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