# Article information:

China’s Building Energy Use and GHG Emissions | SpringerLink
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# Article summary:

1. China's urbanization has led to rapid growth in the construction sector, with a total building stock of 64.4 billion m2 in 2019.

2. The majority of energy use and GHG emissions in the building sector occur during building construction and operation, accounting for 33% of China's total social energy use and 38% of its CO2 emissions.

3. While China's per capita building stock for residential buildings is catching up to developed countries, its per capita building stock for P&C buildings remains low, with potential for growth in public utility buildings such as hospitals and schools.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of China's building sector, including its basic situation, building stock, and energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed.

One-sided reporting is evident in the article's focus on the positive aspects of China's urbanization process, such as the growth of superlarge cities and county-level cities. The article fails to mention the negative consequences of rapid urbanization, such as environmental degradation, social inequality, and displacement of rural communities.

The article also promotes the development of small towns during China's new urbanization process without acknowledging the potential risks associated with this approach. Small towns may not have adequate infrastructure or resources to support their growing populations, leading to overcrowding and poor living conditions.

Furthermore, the article does not provide sufficient evidence for some of its claims. For example, it states that public utility buildings could be the main contributor to the next round of China's P&C building construction without providing any data or analysis to support this claim.

The article also lacks exploration of counterarguments or alternative perspectives. It presents China's building sector in a positive light without considering criticisms or challenges faced by the industry.

Overall, while the article provides valuable information about China's building sector and its impact on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, it would benefit from a more balanced perspective that acknowledges both positive and negative aspects of China's urbanization process.

# Topics for further research:

* Negative consequences of rapid urbanization in China
* Social inequality in China's urbanization process
* Displacement of rural communities in China's urbanization process
* Risks associated with developing small towns in China
* Challenges faced by China's building sector
* Criticisms of China's urbanization process

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/916cd5acb2d7831365274bf77103b254>