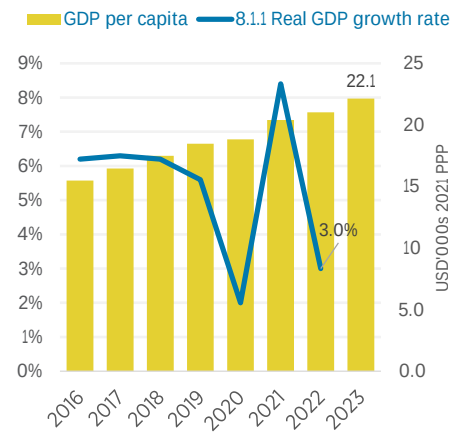
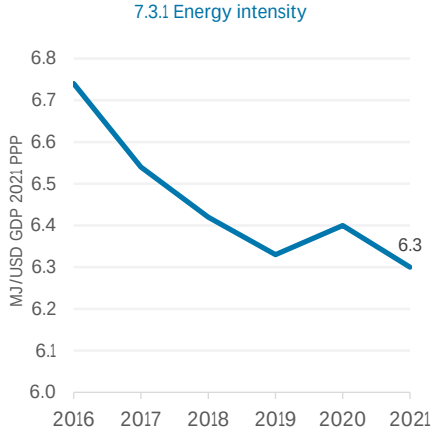
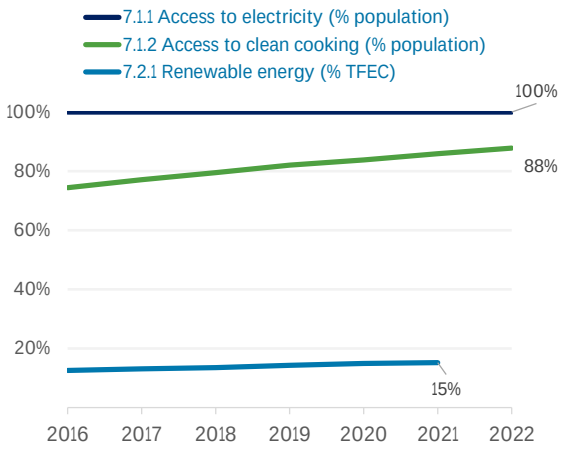
ENERGY PROFILE

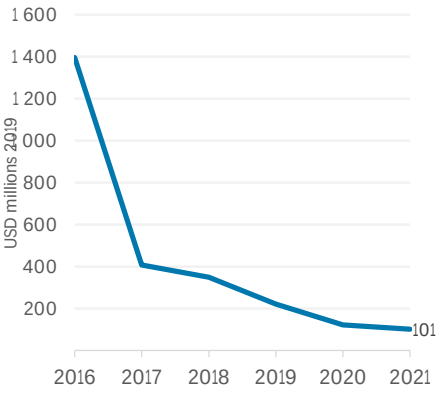
China

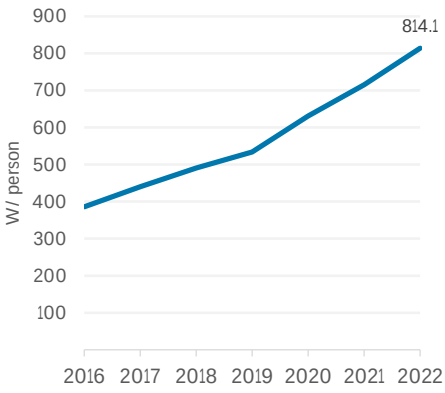
COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS

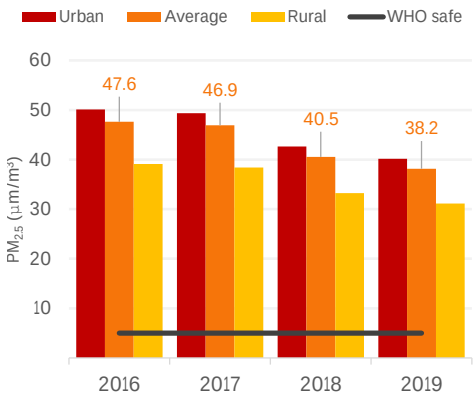












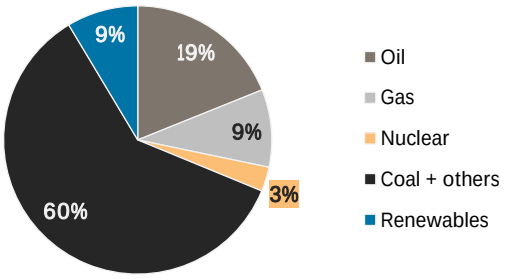
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2016	2021
Non-renewable (TJ)	111 622 738	136 769 665
Renewable (TJ)	9 502 619	12 864 375
Total (TJ)	121 125 357	149 634 041
Renewable share (%)	8	9

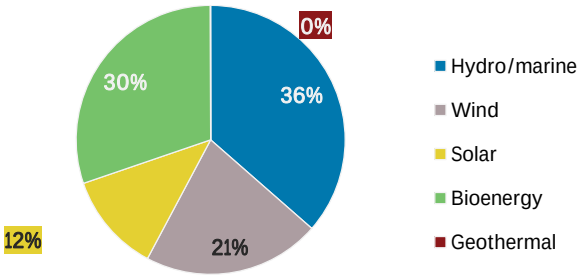
Growth in TES	2016-21	2020-21
Non-renewable (%)	+22.5	+6.1
Renewable (%)	+35.4	+6.1
Total (%)	+23.5	+6.1

Primary energy trade	2016	2021
Imports (TJ)	25 617 815	36 132 589
Exports (TJ)	3 041 194	3 346 113
Net trade (TJ)	-22 576 621	-32 786 476
Imports (% of supply)	21	24
Exports (% of production)	3	3
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	80	80

Total energy supply in 2021

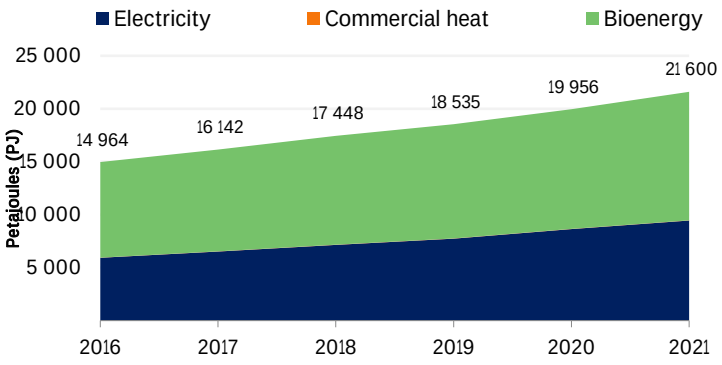


Renewable energy supply in 2021



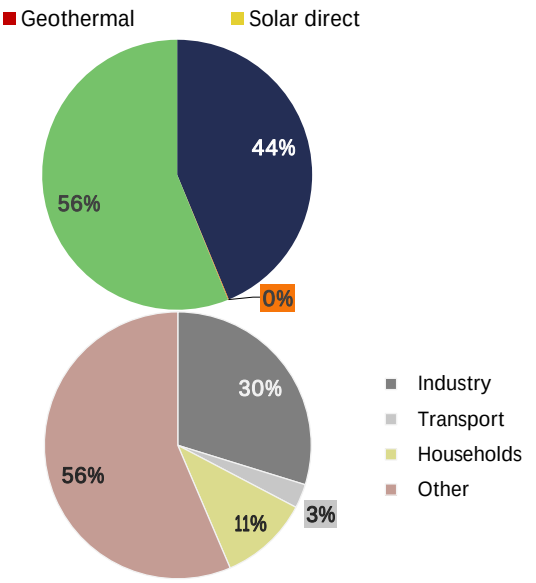
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



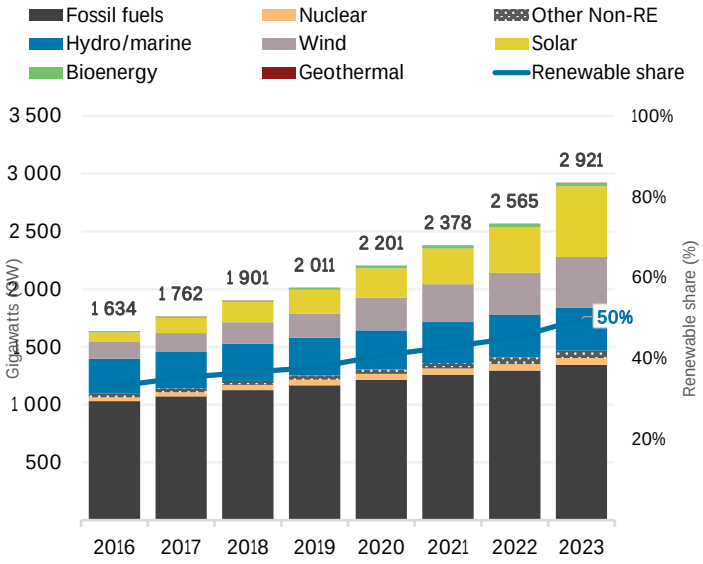
Consumption by sector	2016	2021
Industry (TJ)	4 407 934	6 431 308
Transport (TJ)	473 083	629 820
Households (TJ)	1 691 442	2 352 145
Other (TJ)	8 391 526	12 186 928

Renewable energy consumption in 2021



ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

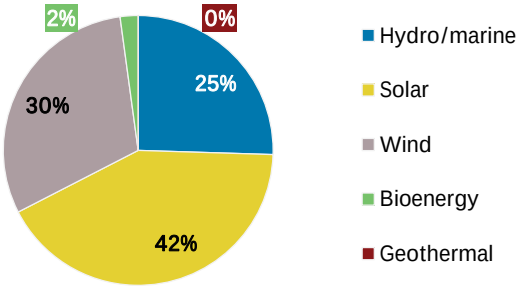
Installed capacity trend



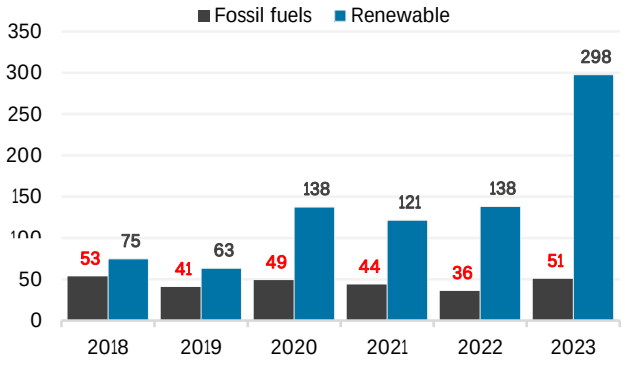
Net capacity change in 2023 (MW)

Non-renewable: + 58 065	Hydro and marine: + 2 890
Solar: + 216 889	Wind: + 75 931
Bioenergy: + 1 865	Geothermal: 0

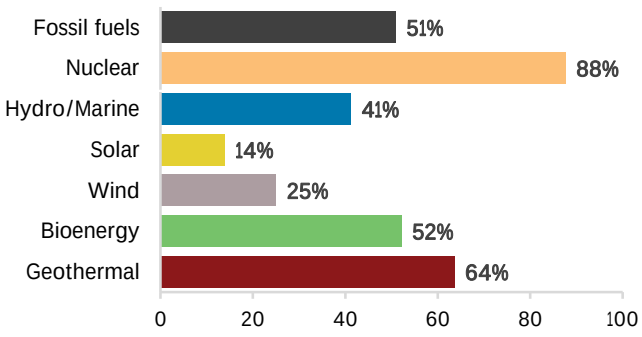
Renewable capacity in 2023



Net capacity change (GW)



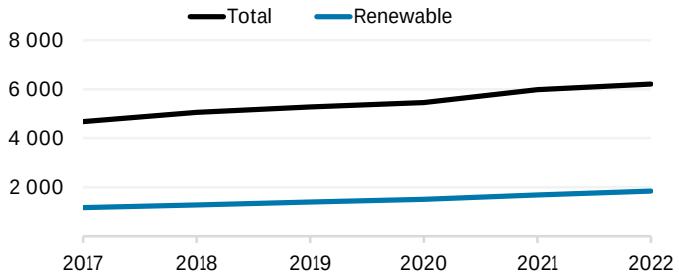
Capacity utilisation in 2022 (%)



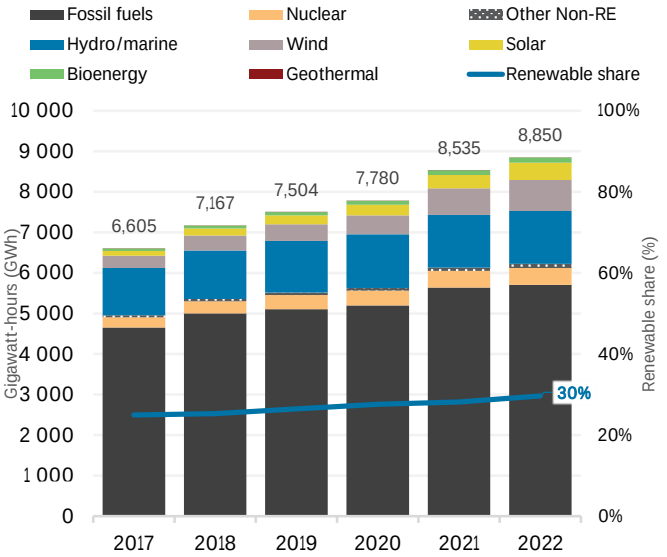
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2022	GWh	%
Non-renewable	**6 224 650**	**70**
Renewable	**2 625 256**	**30**
Hydro and marine	1 303 907	15
Solar	428 163	5
Wind	763 343	9
Bioenergy	129 700	1
Geothermal	144	0
Total	**8 849 906**	**100**

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

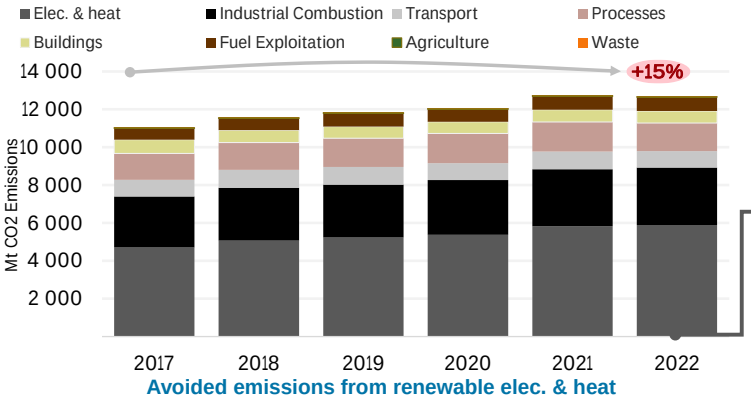


LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

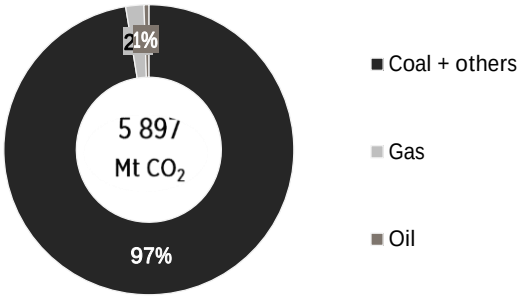
1	Announcement on the Implementation of Export Control of Items Related to Gallium and Germanium	2023
2	Announcement on the Optimisation and Adjustment of Temporary Export Control Measures for Graphite Items	2023
3	Catalogue of Commodities subject to the Administration of Export Licences	2023
4	Catalogue of Minerals for which Mining Rights Transfer Proceeds are Collected Based on the Rate of Mining Rights Transfer Revenue	2023
5	Measures for Collection of Proceeds from the Assignment of Mining Rights	2023

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

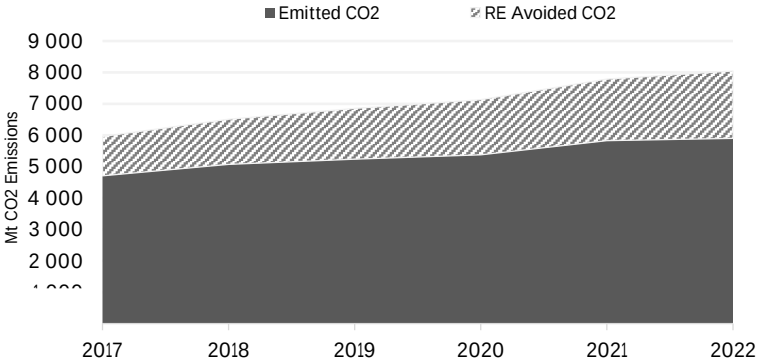
CO_2 emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO_2 emissions in

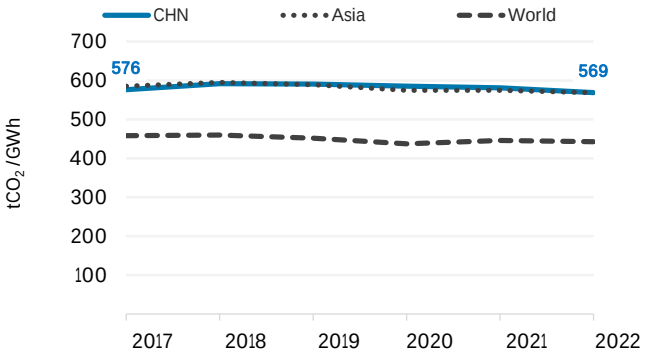


Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

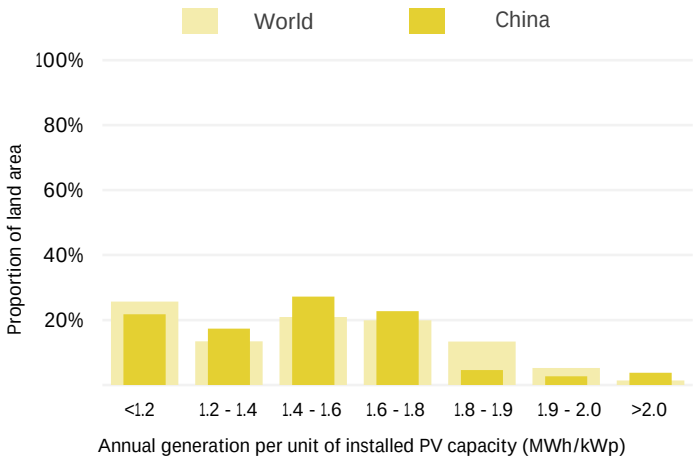
CO_2 emission factor for elec. & heat generation



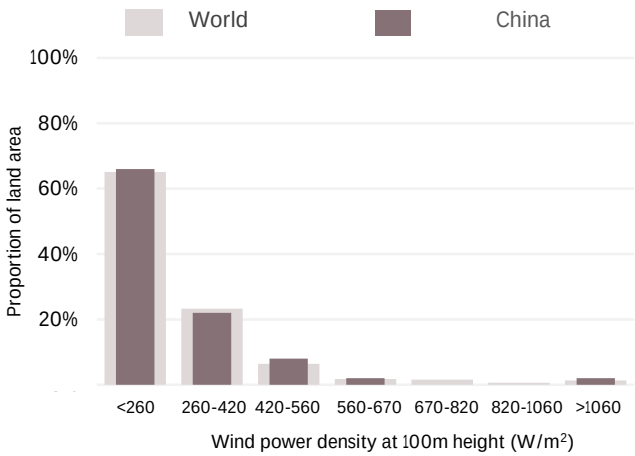
Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

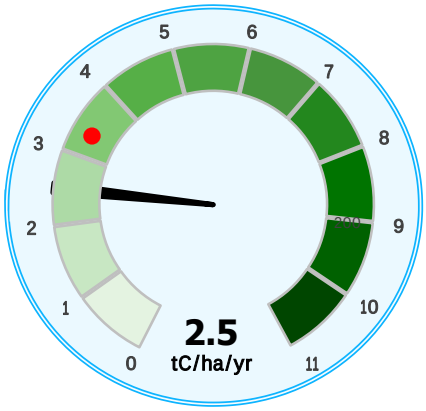
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



= Global average of 3-4 tC/ha/yr

Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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