

## The “Greening” of China’s Black Electric Power System

Insights from 2014 Data

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While China's energy system is still largely a "black" system depending on fossil fuels, the electric power system is greening at the margin. We demonstrate, using 2014 data on additions to China's electric power system, that the system is greening, with power plants that for the future of the country's energy growth, will add the share of investment in the adding base for electric energy generated, where we show that China actually generated less energy from thermal sources in 2014 than in 2013, while increasing generation from water, wind and solar, and increasing capacity additions, as well as that the new capacity in wind, solar and solar PV (combined) exceeded new capacity for thermal, and that a similar trend is evident in the case of investment in the adding base for electric energy generated.

Under the China's 12th Five-Year Plan, we have identified the environmental goals, and suggest that the government should be more proactive in addressing the environmental challenges. In addition, investment in renewable energy, it's time to get on, and the government should be more proactive in addressing the environmental challenges. In addition, investment in renewable energy, it's time to get on, and the government should be more proactive in addressing the environmental challenges. In addition, investment in renewable energy, it's time to get on, and the government should be more proactive in addressing the environmental challenges.

Here are the data. China's electric power system generated 5,451 TWh of electricity in 2014, an increase of 17.7 TWh over 2013, or about 2.2%, the system as a whole is greening, but not as fast as the economy as a whole (see International Labour Office). Thermal sources produced 4,317 TWh in 2014, or 79% of the total, down from 4,479 TWh in 2013, or 81% of the total, for a decrease of 2.7%. The first reduction in thermal power generation is most clear. Non-thermal sources continued to increase 17.7 TWh of electricity generated in 2014, up 21.1 TWh in 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013.

Our chart differs greatly from the chart produced by Ahmad Cohen, referred to above. Cohen's chart is based not on real electricity generation results, but rather on capacity additions to 2014 modified by assumed capacity factors. Cohen uses two questions to produce his "adjusted" additions to electric generation: "additions to electric generation capacity additions" and "additions to electric generation capacity additions". Our chart shows national additions to thermal generation of 246 TWh compared with additional additions for water of 65 TWh, wind 17 TWh and solar 14 TWh, neither he shows as a total.

We argue that this misleading approach has misled Cohen to draw conclusions that we are able to reject. To verify the system's greening, we use actual thermal generation in 2014 (4,317 TWh) and actual non-thermal generation in 2014 (1,134 TWh), which are 81% and 21% of the total, respectively. We use the same data to calculate the system's greening, which is 17.7 TWh, or 2.2% of the total, for a decrease of 2.7%. The first reduction in thermal power generation is most clear. Non-thermal sources continued to increase 17.7 TWh of electricity generated in 2014, up 21.1 TWh in 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013.

We also note that the Figure's chart does not provide the most accurate formulation of the current composition of China's electric power generation. The share of electricity generated by thermal sources has fallen from 82.2% to 81.2% in 2014, while the share of the total coal-fired electricity generation increased from 78.8% to 79.2% for the same period. The share of electricity generated by thermal sources has fallen from 82.2% to 81.2% in 2014, while the share of the total coal-fired electricity generation increased from 78.8% to 79.2% for the same period. The share of electricity generated by thermal sources has fallen from 82.2% to 81.2% in 2014, while the share of the total coal-fired electricity generation increased from 78.8% to 79.2% for the same period.

A second source of data on the greening of China's electric power system is the environmental capacity factor. This data set can be used to assess the impact of the greening of China's electric power system on the environment. The environmental capacity factor is a measure of the system's ability to generate electricity without exceeding the environment's capacity. The environmental capacity factor is a measure of the system's ability to generate electricity without exceeding the environment's capacity. The environmental capacity factor is a measure of the system's ability to generate electricity without exceeding the environment's capacity.

China's non-thermal generation capacity, at 448 GW, is higher than that of any other country, at 424 GW, for 2014. The 2014 non-thermal generation capacity is 448 GW, which is 37% of the total capacity of 1,216 GW. The 2014 non-thermal generation capacity is 448 GW, which is 37% of the total capacity of 1,216 GW. The 2014 non-thermal generation capacity is 448 GW, which is 37% of the total capacity of 1,216 GW. The 2014 non-thermal generation capacity is 448 GW, which is 37% of the total capacity of 1,216 GW.

In capacity terms, it is clear that China has had to increase capacity to meet the growing demand for electricity. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013.

We provide an historical overview of China's electricity capacity, showing the growth of the total electric power system. The share of electricity generated by thermal sources has fallen from 82.2% to 81.2% in 2014, while the share of the total coal-fired electricity generation increased from 78.8% to 79.2% for the same period. The share of electricity generated by thermal sources has fallen from 82.2% to 81.2% in 2014, while the share of the total coal-fired electricity generation increased from 78.8% to 79.2% for the same period. The share of electricity generated by thermal sources has fallen from 82.2% to 81.2% in 2014, while the share of the total coal-fired electricity generation increased from 78.8% to 79.2% for the same period.

A third source of data regarding the greening and non-greening of the electric power system is investment. As the data indicate, China is investing more heavily in green capacity additions than in brown capacity additions. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013.

Notes that investment in both wind and hydro accounted investment in nuclear sources in 2014. In terms of investment in electricity generation capacity based on different technologies, the share of investment in renewable (RWE) electricity generation increased steadily from 20% of the total in 2011 to 27% in 2014, while the share of investment in thermal power generation fell from 79% to 73% in 2014. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013. The 2014 total capacity for electricity generation was 1,216,300 MW, an increase of 13.1% over 2013.

We have shown that the China electric power system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change. All the data indicate that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change. All the data indicate that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change. All the data indicate that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change. All the data indicate that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change.

Since we emphasize that the greening of China's power system is only to be seen in the world's most advanced power system, for larger than anything else in the world. It is important to note that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change. All the data indicate that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change. All the data indicate that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change. All the data indicate that the system is greening rapidly at the margin, at the point of change.

For the past several years Professor Mathews has focused on the greening of Asia-Pacific systems. He has published several research papers on this subject. He has published several research papers on this subject. He has published several research papers on this subject. He has published several research papers on this subject. He has published several research papers on this subject.

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