

Society



Green Energy on the Rise



The National Energy Administration disclosed at a press conference that China's electricity consumption ticked up 6.3 percent year on year for the first half of 2017 to 2.96 trillion kWh. The growth is 3.6 percent over that of the same period last year.

Coal's share in China's energy mix continues to fall, and that of clean energy sustains the upward trajectory. Coal accounted for 59.8 percent of energy used in the first half of this year, slipping 0.6 percent year on year; natural gas and non-fossil fuel combined accounted for 20 percent, 0.3 percent higher than the end of last year.

China's energy output for the first six months of 2017 is estimated at the equivalent of 1.69 billion tons of standard coal, which includes 1.17 billion tons of raw coal (up five percent year on year), 96.45 million tons of crude oil (down 5.1 percent year on year), and 74.1 billion cubic meters of natural gas (including shale gas and coalbed gas, a year-on-year increase of eight percent).

In the field of renewable energy, the first half of 2017 saw an additional installed capacity of 37 million kW, accounting for 70 percent of the total new installed capacity of power generation over the period. China's installed capacities of hydropower, wind power, and photovoltaic are now the world's largest.

Meanwhile, the waste in wind and PV power generation due to the power grid's inability to accommodate the full amount has been reduced, by seven percent for wind power and 4.5 percent for PV power. In the first half of 2017, China produced 149 billion kWh wind power, up 21 percent over the same period of 2016, and 51.8 billion kWh PV power, up 75 percent.