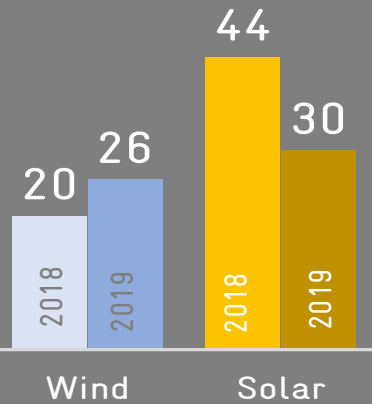
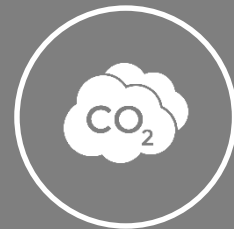


China's 2019 Energy Transition Stats



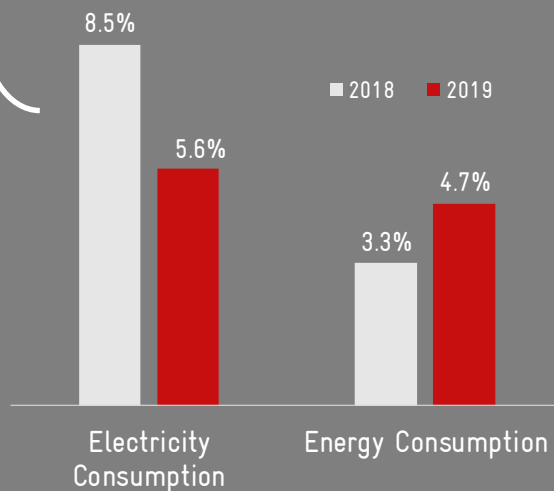
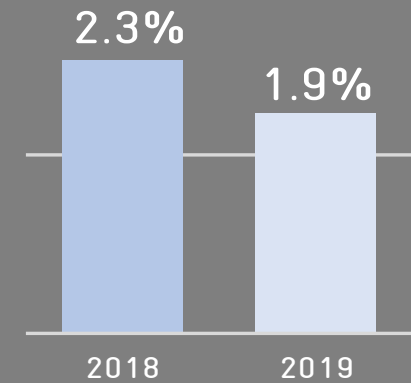
Wind/PV additions (GW)

While wind capacity additions **grew** from 2018 to 2019, they remained below their peak rate, while solar PV additions **declined** sharply following feed-in tariff cuts announced in May. The solar market is expected to recover somewhat in 2020, although the coronavirus could affect China's installation rate. The country remains the world's leading market for solar PV.



China's carbon emissions continued to **grow** in 2019, albeit at a slower rate than in 2018. About half of China's carbon emissions come from the power sector. Power and heating are included in the country's new national carbon emissions trading market.

Carbon



Total electricity & energy demand

China's electricity and energy demand continued to post **strong growth** in 2019, with electricity demand rising faster overall, indicating relatively strong growth in services and electrification of industry.



Like in 2018, this year renewable energy and other low-carbon sources again accounted for over **half of the annual increase** in output from China's electricity sector. However, thermal (mostly coal) continued to **lead** as a source for increased production overall. Coal's share of total electricity production declined to **60%**.

Electricity production (TWh)

