

Hydroelectricity

Hydroelectricity capacity has steadily risen, in 2010 China's installed hydroelectricity capacity totalled 213 GW, representing a 10.5 fold growth on 1980's capacity of 20.29 million. In the future, China's hydroelectricity development will face further issues related to the environment and the displacement of people.

Trajectory 1

China's hydroelectricity is notably adversely affected by environmental problems and issues around the displacement of people. In 2015, hydroelectricity capacity is at 280 GW, by 2020 this has reached 330 GW. After 2020 there will be no further construction of new hydroelectricity projects.

Trajectory 2

In 2015 hydroelectricity capacity is 280 GW; by 2020 this has reached 330 GW. After this, there will be continued construction on hydroelectricity projects in the south west regions of China. By 2025, capacity reaches 380 GW, by 2030, China's hydroelectricity economy is completely developed, and hydroelectricity capacity reaches 401.8 GW. At this point, China's total installed hydroelectricity capacity has reached the equivalent of 22 Three Gorge Dam or 148 Gezhouba Dam hydroelectricity stations.

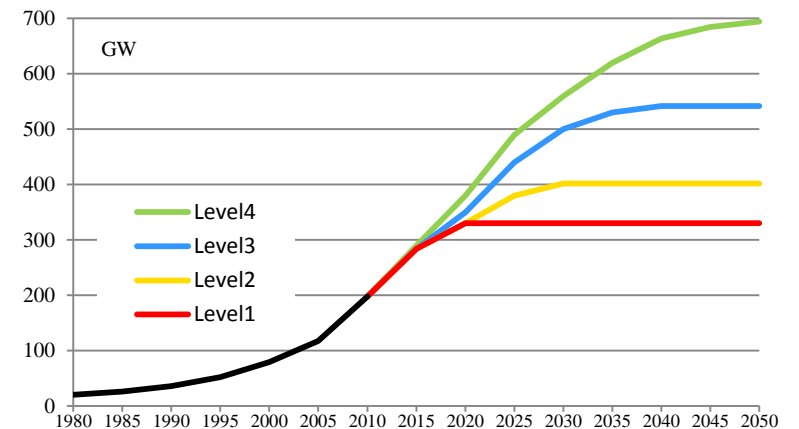
Trajectory 3

hydroelectricity development sees a distinct acceleration. In 2020, hydroelectricity capacity reaches 350 GW, by 2030 this reaches 500 GW, and by 2050 capacity is at 540 GW,

reaching China's full hydroelectricity capacity (541.64 GW), potentially leading to a decline in technology, and hydroelectricity will be fully developed.

Trajectory 4

Along with effects of both energy-saving and emissions reduction policy and the rising costs of coal-powered energy production, hydroelectricity in China continues its rapid development. By 2015, capacity reaches 290 GW, by 2020 capacity is at 280 kilowatts, 2030 capacity is at 560 kilowatts and in 2050 capacity reaches 690 kilowatts, the maximum capacity theorised for hydroelectricity in China.



Total capacity of China's hydroelectricity