Study on Sustainable Development of Small Hydropower in China

China bears a high relief in the west and low in the east, with complex topography, totaling 2/3 of the whole country’s area for mountains, hilly regions and zigzag plateaus. Therefore the hydraulic resources are abundant, with potential hydraulic amount of about 680000 MW, of which, small hydropower resource is very rich too and has great exploitable potential. According to general investigation in early 1980s, the exploitable amount reached 870000MW, ranking the top in the world. These small hydro is distributed among more than 1600 counties in the country, of which, 58280MW exploitable small hydropower in the west, accounting for 67% of the whole country. 44740MW for 6 provinces (regions and municipalities) such as Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet and Enshihou of Hubei and Xiangzhiou of Hunan in the southwest part, which are the most richest regions for small hydropower resources in our country, accounting for 51.4%. 13540MW for 6 provinces (regions) such as Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang in the northwest part, which are relatively concentrated in distribution of small hydropower resources, accounting for 15.6%, 14370MW for mountainous areas of Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong in the east part, accounting for 16.5%.

Private Participation in Small Hydropower Development in China
—Comparison with International Communities

In recent years, Chinese private investment in SHP (small hydropower) has been booming like mushrooms after rain. Globally, many developing countries have formulated a series of incentive policies to encourage the mobilization of private capital for SHP, but the recent enforcement is far from meeting expectation. This article overviews private enterprises investing in SHP domestically, analyzes similarities and differences between China and international communities, as well as the comparability and mutual referential values, and also explores some approaches for improvement. Furthermore, this article presents several particular issues in this respect, with a hope to further promote the sound development of SHP privately financed.

HRC’s Annual Report for 2004

In response to “going global” approach and abiding by the principle of sustainable and coordinated development, much progress was scored in HRC’s international SHP cooperation in 2004, particularly in terms of exploring and implementing concrete SHP engineering projects.

Small Hydro Power—An Important Renewable Energy Sources for Rural Electrification in Nigeria

This paper is trying to highlight the importance of constructing small hydropower station as the alternative source of energy for rural electrification in Nigeria and stressed the need for the Federal Government of Nigeria to provide a clear open policy that will make environment favourable and safe for local and foreign private investors on small Hydropower.