



Wind power surges to new record

新闻稿：全球风电装机再创新高

Brussels, 17 April 2013. The Global Wind Energy Council released its Annual Market Update today, with a comprehensive snapshot of the global wind industry at the end of 2012, along with a 5-year forecast out to 2017. Although policy uncertainty in the main OECD markets is a cause for concern, strong markets in China, India and Brazil, as well as in new markets in Latin America, Africa and the rest of Asia will drive global growth during the period.

2013-4-17, 布鲁塞尔, 全球风能理事会发布全球风电市场年度报告, 该报告详尽描述了全球风电市场在2012年的发展情况, 并发布未来五年(2013-2017)的风电发展预测。尽管经济合作组织国家(OECD)的政策发展充满不确定性, 并将显著影响未来几年全球的风电市场, 然而几个稳健的市场, 如中国、印度和巴西, 以及拉丁美洲、非洲和亚洲的一些新兴市场, 将成为未来一段时间拉动全球市场的主要力量。

“Wind power may be variable, but the greatest threat to the continued stable growth of the industry is the variability and unpredictability of the politicians who set the frameworks for the energy sector”, said Steve Sawyer, GWEC Secretary General. “However, all of the fundamentals which have driven wind power to date are still in place: energy security, price stability, local economic development, climate change mitigation and local air and water pollution issues; and wind is now competitive in an increasing number of markets, despite fossil fuel subsidies which last year amounted to an *incentive* to emit CO₂ of about \$110/tonne.”

“尽管风电存在变化性, 但是对于产业稳定发展的真正影响并非来自风电自身的变化性, 而是设计能源政策的决策者的变化和不可预测性。”全球风能理事会秘书长 Steve Sawyer 说, “所有那些一直以来推动风电发展的驱动因素依然存在, 如保障能源安全, 不受燃料价格波动的影响, 促

进区域经济发展，减缓气候变化，减少地区的空气和水污染等。目前，风电的价格正在越来越多的市场里变得具有竞争力，而众多政府依然大量补贴化石燃料，相当于鼓励排放二氧化碳，在2012年，这些排放所得到的补贴相当于\$110/吨二氧化碳。”

Record installations in the United States and Europe led global installations of 44.8 GW of new wind power globally in 2012, 10% more than was installed in 2011. Global installed capacity has now reached 282.5 GW, a cumulative increase of almost 19%. The forecast is for a modest downturn in 2013, however, followed by a recovery in 2014 and beyond; with global capacity growing at an average rate of 13.7% out to 2017, and global capacity nearly doubling to 536 GW.

2012年，美国和欧洲都实现了创纪录的新增装机容量，并且引领全球风电市场。全球风电年新增总计达到44.8GW，比2011年增加了10%。全球风电总装机容量达到282.5 GW，同比增长19%。然而，展望未来五年，2013年的装机将略有下降，2014年后开始逐步恢复。全球在未来五年（2013-2017）累计市场的平均增长率约在 13.7%，累计装机容量将实现翻番，达到536GW。

The US regained the #1 spot for global markets in 2012 for the first time since 2009, eking out China by 164 MW. However, the late extension of the US Production Tax Credit on 1 January 2013 means that the US market will drop precipitously in 2013, although with substantial recovery expected in 2014. Europe's record installations in 2012 are unlikely to be repeated in 2014, as a result of policy uncertainty and backtracking.

2009-2011年，中国保持年新增装机容量全球第一的位置。而2012年美国仅以164 MW的优势，重回年新增装机市场全球第一的地位。然而，美国的生产税收抵免(PTC)政策推迟到2013年1月1日宣布延续，意味着2013年美国市场的装机容量将陡然下降，而后在2014年逐渐恢复。受到欧洲主权债务危机等影响，欧洲各国的国内可再生能源政策具有不确定性，欧洲2012年的创纪录的装机容量将在很可能要到2014年才可能重演。

"European Governments are driving up the cost of meeting their 2020 renewable energy targets by making policy changes that undermine investor confidence", said Thomas Becker, CEO of the European Wind Energy Association. "An ambitious and binding 2030 renewable energy target would hugely reduce uncertainty. It would create jobs and exports and boost Europe's world-leading wind industry."

“欧洲国家不能保持其政策的可持续性，正在损害投资者的信心，而这将导致可再生能源产业的成本不断上涨，使欧盟各国实现2020可再生能源目标的成本增加，” Thomas Becker,欧洲风能协会CEO称，“而一个雄心勃勃的2030年的目标将会大幅度降低各国政策的不确定性，还会创造就业和出口，同时促进欧洲全球领先的风电产业的持续发展。”

After a year of market consolidation in China, the world's largest market with over 75 GW of installed capacity, Chinese authorities are calling for 18 GW of installations in 2013; and after a year-long policy hiatus in India, the market is expected to recover and return to growth in 2014. Brazil continues to lead the Latin American market, and may surpass 2 GW of annual installations in 2013; and both Mexico and Canada are expected to grow substantially over the period.

2012年，中国风电发展速度降低，产业进入调整期。中国市场总装机容量达到75GW，中国政府目前正在敦促2013年18GW装机容量的目标实现。而印度在经历了一年的补贴政策中止后，市场将在2013年开始复苏，并在2014年继续之前的增长势头。巴西将继续领军拉丁美洲市场，并且有望在2013年实现年新增容量突破2 GW。而加拿大和墨西哥也都将在未来五年经历长足的发展。

There are also hundreds of MW under construction in South Africa, with another 500 MW expected to come to financial close this year, leading a surge in installations in sub-Saharan Africa which began in Ethiopia in 2012. In Asia, Pakistan, Mongolia, the Philippines and Thailand are all expected to see significant installations in 2013 and beyond.

在南非约有几百兆瓦的项目正在建设中，而2013年也将有大约500MW项目将进行财务结算，这将带来南撒哈拉非洲的一次风电建设风潮，而非洲风电建设的风潮在2012年已经由埃塞俄比亚开始。埃塞俄比亚2012年实现了52MW的装机容量，更多的项目正在项目管道的不同阶段。在亚洲，巴基斯坦，蒙古，菲律宾和泰国等国的风电发展也将在2013年后开始出现显著增长。

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