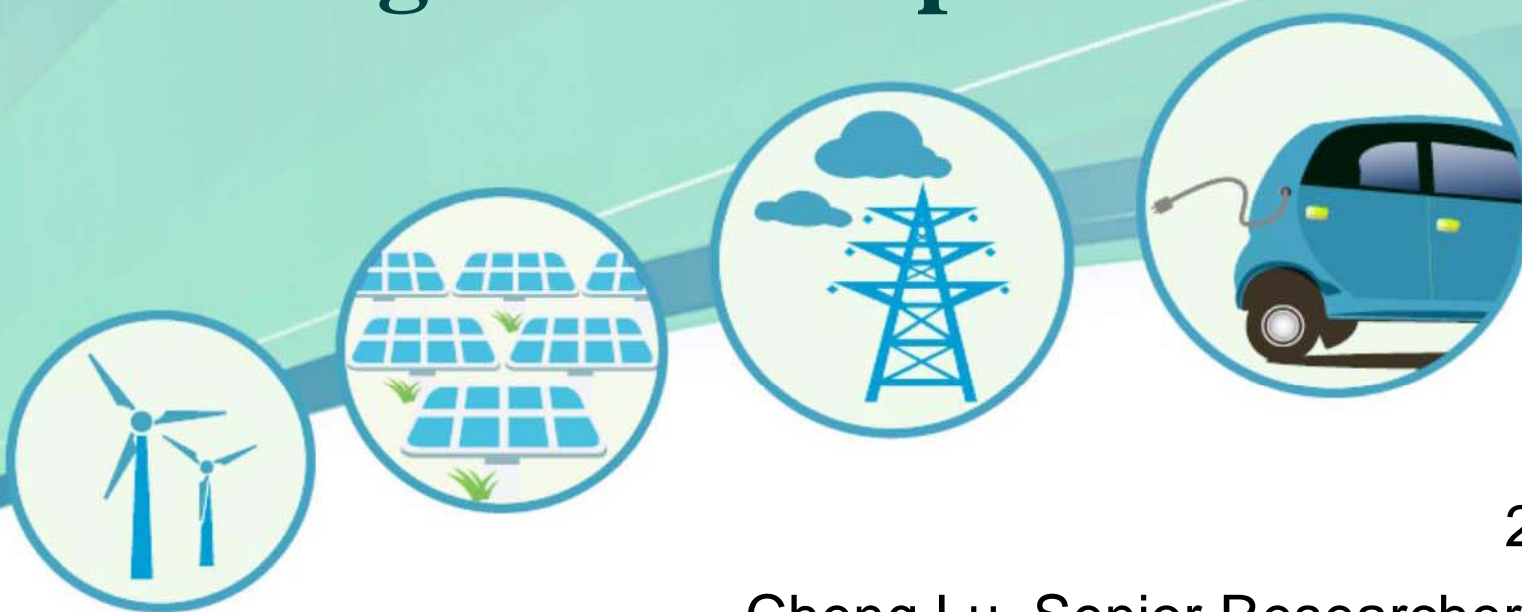




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Practice and Exploration of State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC) in promoting the development of new energy



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一、 Some understanding about China's new energy development

二、 Practice and effectiveness of SGCC in promoting the development of new energy

三、 Next work plan for achieving the sustainable development of the new energy



Development of new energy is a major strategic decision for China. In recent years, China achieved rapid development of new energy, mainly focus on wind power and solar power.

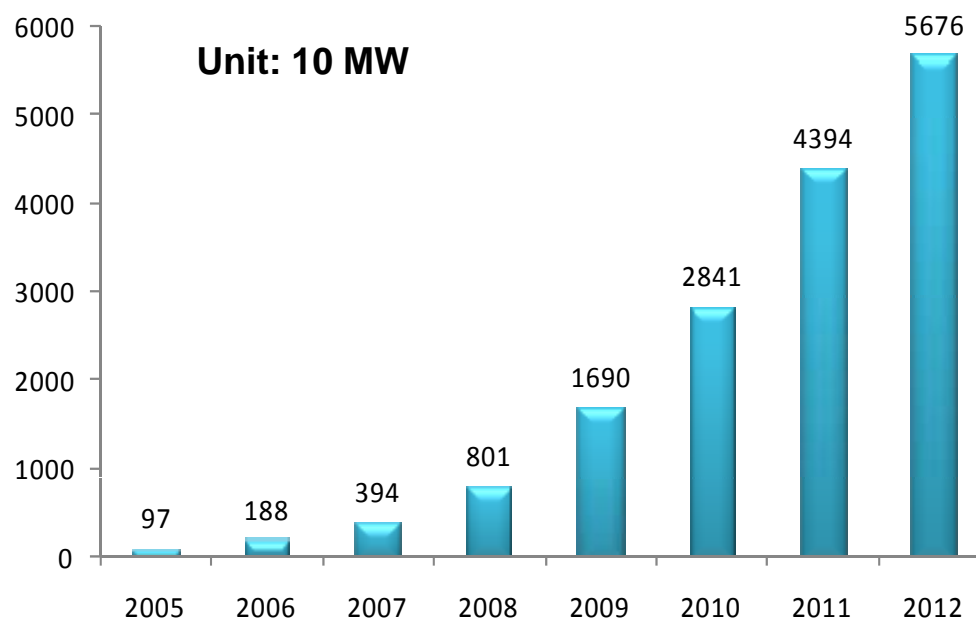


New energy compared to conventional energy, usually can be divided into three categories: non-water renewable energy, non-conventional energy, vision energy.

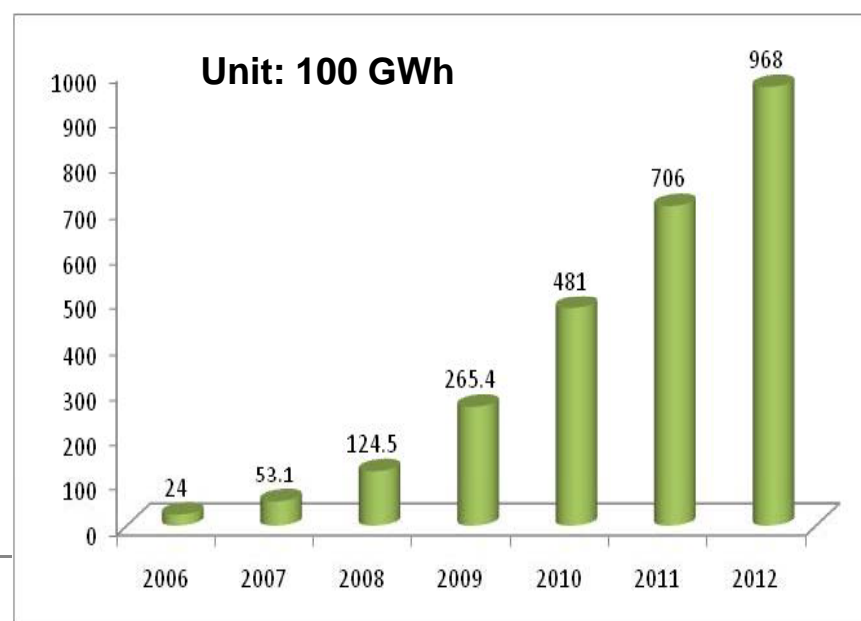


Wind power: Up to the end of 2012, the scope of the state grid dispatching wind power is 56.76 gigawatts. Generating electricity is 96.8 TWh. From 2006 to 2012, the average annual wind power capacity increased by 76%, the average annual growth rate of wind power electricity is 85%.

**State grid dispatching scope
wind power capacity**

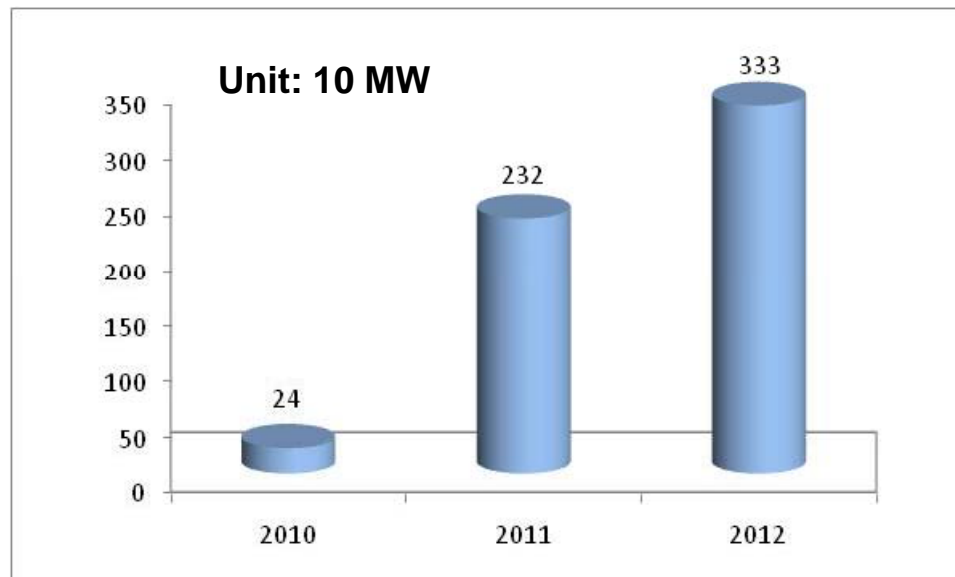


**State grid dispatching scope wind
power generating electricity**

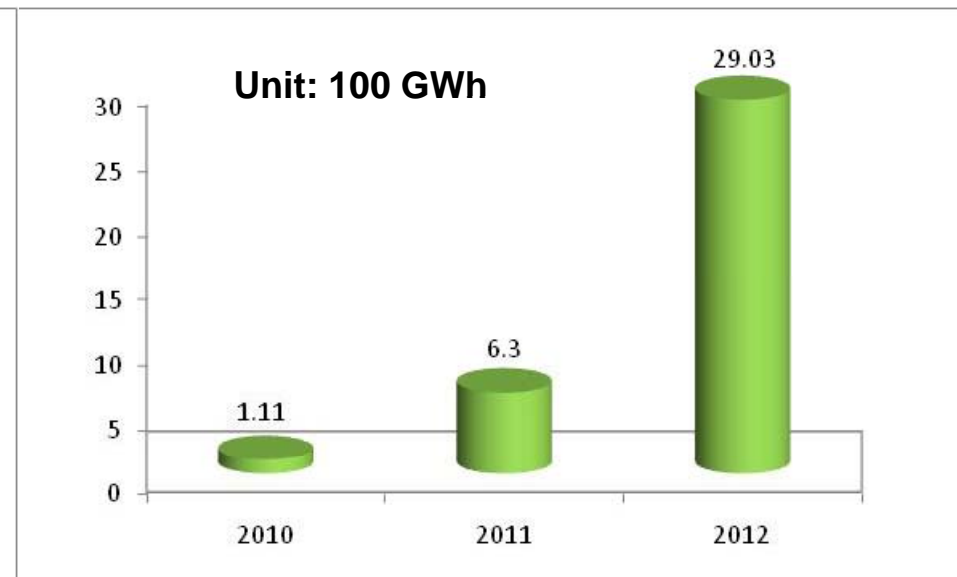


Solar power : Up to the end of 2012, the state grid dispatching and grid-connected photovoltaic power generation is 3.33 gigawatts, an increase of 44% compared to 2011. 2012 generating electricity is 2.903 TWh, an increase of 466%.

State grid dispatching scope solar power capacity



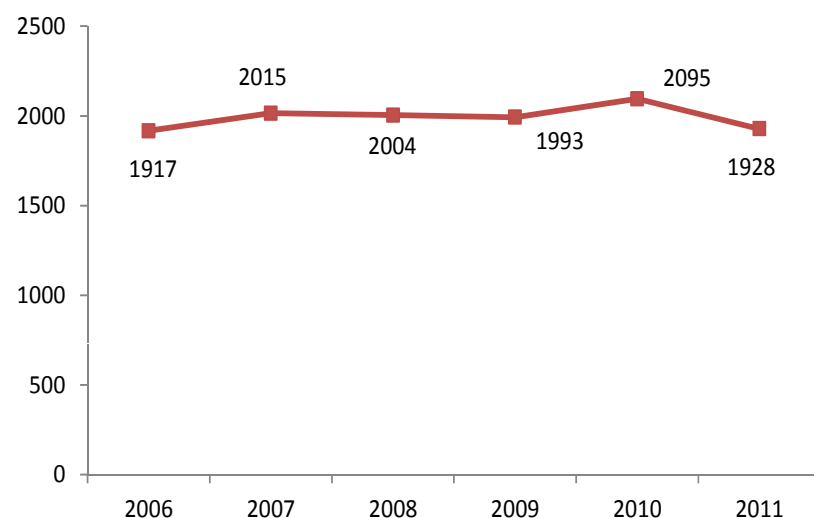
State grid dispatching scope solar power generating electricity



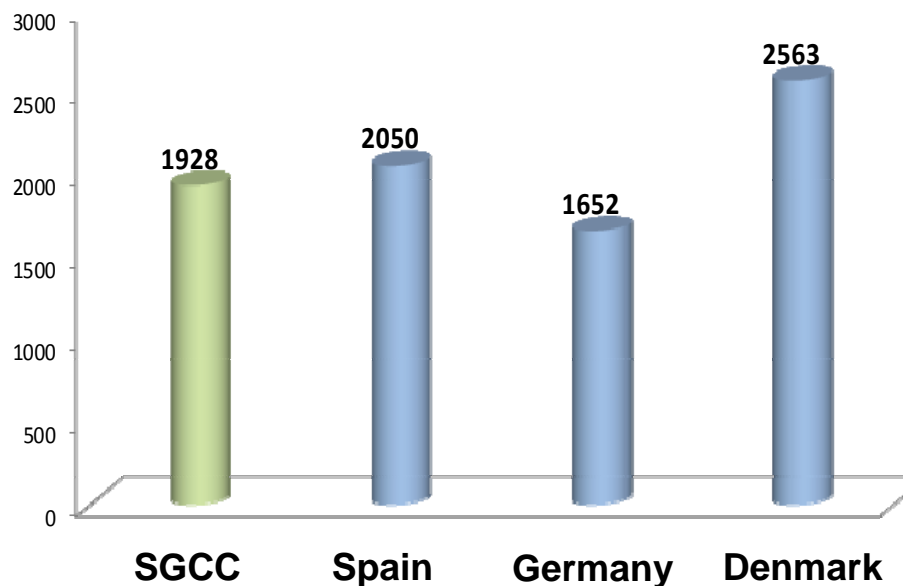


From 2006 to 2011, the SGCC operating area wind power utilization hours respectively 1917, 2015, 2004, 1993, 2095, 1928 hours, roughly the same with Europe and the United States and other countries.

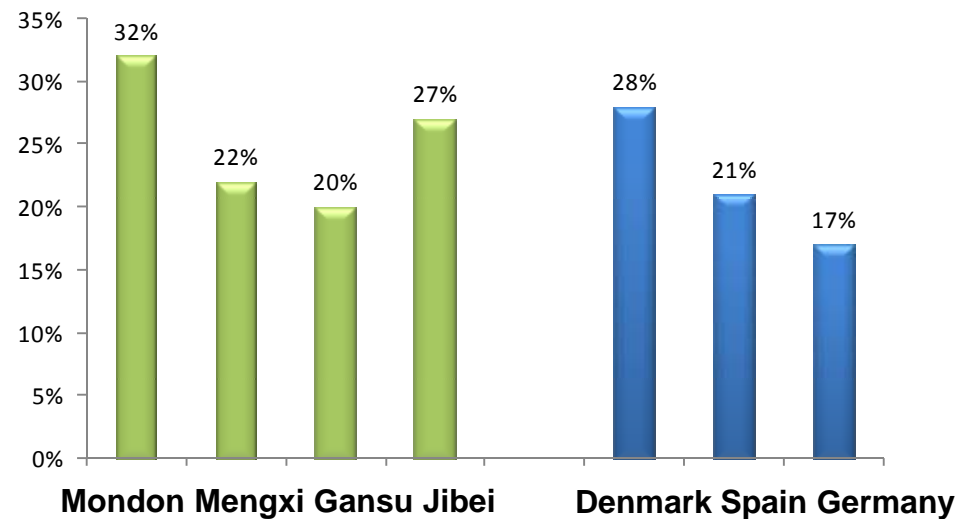
State Grid dispatching scope wind power hours each year



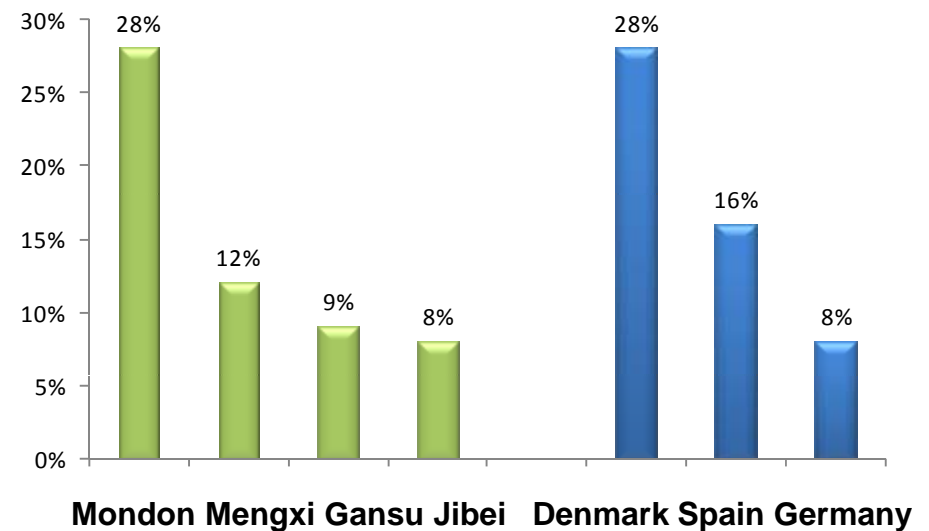
Comparison of domestic and international wind power utilization hours in 2011



East Inner Mongolia, West Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Northern Hebei four regional wind power capacity in 2012 exceeded 5 gigawatts, accounting for the local proportion of the total installed capacity is up to 32%, 22%, 20%, 27%, respectively. Comparing with Denmark, Spain, Germany 28%, 21%, 17%.



Proportion of wind power in total installed capacity



Proportion of wind electricity in total electricity consumption



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the rapid development of wind power from 250 gigawatts in five and a half years. New from small to large, standard from scratch, from follower to lead to run, control ability from low to high, the development of new energy in China has reached a new level. After several years of practice and exploration, we have a deeper understanding on the development of wind power and other new energy.

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