



Press Release

12.1 GW of new wind capacity installed in the EU in 2016

EurObserv'ER releases WIND ENERGY BAROMETER

Free Download: <https://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/wind-energy-barometer-2017-en/>

Paris, 28 February 2017

Key data for European Union (EU) wind energy in 2016

- **12.1 GW** Wind power capacity installed in the EU during 2016 (12.5 GW in 2015)
- **153.6 GW** Cumulative wind power capacity in the EU end of 2016 (142 GW in 2015)
- **487 GW** Wind power capacity installed worldwide end of 2016 (433 GW in 2015)
- **12.4 GW** Cumulative offshore capacity in the EU end of 2016 (10.9 GW in 2015)
- **302.6 TWh** Electricity production from wind in the EU in 2016 (301.8 TWh in 2015)

Main findings of the 2017 EurObserv'ER Wind Power Barometer

The global installed wind base is up to 486.7 GW. China installed 23.3 GW of new capacity and is global leader with an installed 168.9 GW of capacity, followed by the USA with 8.2 GW of additions in 2016 and a wind power fleet of 82.2 GW. More than 52.2 GW of new capacity were installed in 2016 across the world compared to 64.4 GW in 2015.

The European Union wind energy market held up rather well in 2016. The total installed capacity base of the European Union rose to 153.6 GW. The market thus stayed above the 12 GW threshold (12 068 MW). With a record year of 5 443 MW Germany alone accounted for 45% of new EU capacity. The Netherlands (788.5 MW) made it into the global wind energy top 10, boosted by connecting up the second biggest offshore wind farm ever. Due to exceptionally bad weather conditions in 2016, electricity generation from wind in the EU-28 only slightly increased from 301.9 TWh in 2015 to 302.6 TWh in 2016 (+0,3%)

Some growth in the EU offshore sector

With about 2 GW of offshore capacity connected in 2016, global installed offshore capacity reached 14.2 GW. 1.42 GW thereof were installed in European waters, which is half the amount connected in 2015 when the connection figure was just over 3GW for the EU-28. Three countries – the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands – increased their offshore wind energy capacity in 2016.

Following current trends, EurObserv'ER projects 194 GW of wind capacity in the EU by 2020, which would be below the 213.6 GW figure estimated in National Renewable Energy Action Plans.

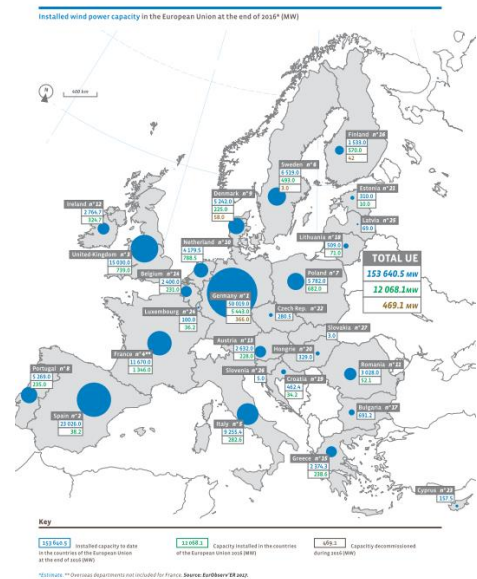


Links

- Free download of the report “[State of renewable energy in Europe](#)”, 16th edition (PDF, ENG, 5 MB)
- Free download of [all Barometers](#) (PV, Wind, solar thermal/CSP, Biomass, Biogas, Biofuels)
- Subscribe to the [EurObserv'ER Newsletter](#)
- Follow us on [Twitter](#)
- Download all [Press Releases](#) in the press corner where you can also find all [graphs and tables](#) for free download

Further Information:

- <https://www.eurobserv-er.org>



The topic of the next Barometer will be:

PHOTOVOLTAICS



This project is funded by the European Union under contract n° ENER/C2/2016-487/SI2.742173

For further information, please contact:
Ms Diane Lescot
Observ'ER
146, rue de l'Université
75007 Paris / France
Tel: +33 (0) 1 44180080
E-mail: diane.lescot@energies-renouvelables.org

About EurObserv'ER

EurObserv'ER regularly publishes market reports (Barometers) containing energy data reflecting the current dynamics in renewable sources of energy in 10 sectors (solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, biogas, solid biomass, biofuels, heat pumps, small hydro, renewable waste) within the European Union and worldwide.

Note for editors

In case you use this press release for an article, the consortium would appreciate receiving a short reference to the article. The reference can be sent to the e-mail address mentioned above.

If you are referring to EurObserv'ER data in an article, report or other medium, please reference the source as follows: Source: EurObserv'ER, www.eurobserv-er.org, 2017.

Disclaimer

This barometer was prepared by Observ'ER in the scope of the EurObserv'ER project, which groups together Observ'ER (FR), the Energy research centre of the Netherlands (ECN, NL), the Renewables Academy (RENAC, DE), Frankfurt School of Finance and Management (DE), Fraunhofer-ISI (DE) and Statistics Netherlands (NL). The information and views set out in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Commission. The Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this study. Neither the Commission nor any person acting on the Commission's behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein.

