

Press Release
新闻稿

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Make renewables a key performance indicator in all economic activities

让可再生能源成为所有经济活动的关键绩效指标

New global renewables report shows alarming gap between targets and actions
最新全球可再生能源报告显示了, 全球目标和实际行动之间惊人的差距:

- **Fifteen G20 countries lack a 2020 target for renewable energy covering all sectors**
- **15 个 G20 国家未为所有部门设定 2020 年的可再生能源目标**
- **Fossil fuel share in energy consumption has not decreased for 10th consecutive year**
- **化石燃料在能源消费中的占比已经连续 10 年未下降**
- **Renewable electricity outcompetes existing coal**
- **可再生能源电力竞争力超过现有煤炭竞争力**

2020 could have been a gamechanger. Economies worldwide were ravaged by the COVID-19 pandemic. Primary energy demand fell by 4%. But even with this historic decline, G20 countries, the planet's biggest polluters, barely met or even missed their unambitious renewable energy targets. But the benefits of renewables in terms of health, climate and job creation are indisputable. REN21's *Renewables 2021 Global Status Report* published today shows that we are nowhere near the necessary paradigm shift towards a clean, healthier and more equitable energy future.

2020 年曾可以是重大变局之年, 全世界的经济都受到了新冠疫情的严重影响, 初级能源需求下降了 4%。但即便如此, G20 集团 (G20) 作为全球最大的污染方仅仅勉强达到或甚至并没有达到其缺乏力度的可再生能源目标。但是, 可再生能源在健康、气候和创造就业机会方面的益处已是毋庸置疑的。REN21 今天发布的《可再生能源 2021 全球状态报告》显示, 我们离实现清洁、健康和公平的能源未来的必要转型还差得很远。

The share of fossil fuels in the total energy mix is as high as a decade ago (80.3% vs. 80.2% today) and the renewable energy share only increased slightly. Even with the historic decline in energy consumption last year, the five G20 countries with 2020 renewable energy targets struggled toward their goals. The other 15 did not even have one.¹ “We are waking up to the bitter reality that the climate policy promises over the past ten years have mostly been empty words. The share of fossil fuels in final energy consumption has not moved by an inch,” says Rana Adib, REN21’s Executive Director. “Phasing them out and making renewables the new norm are the strongest actions we can take.”

化石燃料在总能源结构中的高份额与十年前保持一致（80.3% 对比当前的 80.2%），而可再生能源份额仅略有增加。尽管去年能源消耗出现了历史性下降，但五个制定了 2020 年可再生能源目标的 G20 国家仍在为实现其目标而挣扎。其他 15 个国家甚至没有制定任何 2020 年可再生能源目标。“我们正在意识到一个苦涩的现实，即过去十年的气候政策承诺大多是空口讲白话，化石燃料在终端能源消耗中的份额没有丝毫的改变。”REN21 的执行董事阮娜·爱迪泊 (Rana Adib) 说。

Shifting to renewable energy is not only necessary and possible, but it also makes business sense 向可在生能源的转变不但有其必要性和可能性，更是一个明智的商业决定

Fossil fuels are responsible for climate change, and also heavily contribute to biodiversity loss and pollution. Shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy is a necessary step to take and making renewables the norm is not a question of technology or costs.

化石能源对气候改变有不可推卸的责任，又大力助长污染和生物多样性的损失。可在生能源代替化石能源这一步骤将十分必要，科技或者成本都不应该成为此未来准则的挡路石。

The power sector has made great progress already. Today, almost all new power capacity is renewable.² More than 256 GW were added globally in 2020 – surpassing the previous record by nearly 30%. In more and more regions, including parts of China, the EU, India and the United States, it is now cheaper to build new wind or solar PV plants than to operate existing coal-fired power plants. This progress could and should be replicated in all other sectors.

¹ 15 G20 countries lack targets for renewable energy in total final energy consumption (TFEC), which includes all end-use sectors (power, transport, heating, cooling, industry). See the G20 chart at the end of this press release.

¹ 15 个 G20 国家未设定可再生能源在最终能源消费总量 (TFEC) 中的目标，TFEC 包括所有最终使用行业 (电力、交通、供暖、制冷、工业)。见本新闻稿末尾的 G20 图表。

² Renewables represented 83% of net power capacity additions in 2020.

² 在 2020 年，可再生能源占净增电力容量的 83%。

电力行业已经取得了巨大进展，如今，几乎所有新增发电装机容量都是可再生能源。2020年，全球新增发电量超过 256GW，比之前的记录高出近 30%。在越来越多的地区，包括中国、欧盟、印度和美国的部分地区，建造新的风能或太阳能光伏电站比运营现有的燃煤发电厂更加便宜。这一进展可以而且应该在所有其他部门推广。

“The renewable energy transition is gaining pace because it makes business sense as well as environmental sense. Renewable electricity is already creating millions of jobs, saving businesses money, and providing energy access to millions. But businesses and governments need to go faster, not only for the environment, but to remain competitive in a renewably powered 21st century economy,” says Sam Kimmins, Head of RE100.

“可再生能源转型正在加快步伐，因为它既有商业意义，也有环境意义。可再生电力已经创造了数百万个就业机会，为企业节省了资金，并为数百万人提供能源。但企业和政府仍需加快进度，这不仅仅是为了保护环境，更是为了在由可再生能源驱动的 21 世纪经济中保持竞争力。

Recovery packages pour money into the brown economy despite advantages of renewables 尽管可再生能源具有优势，复苏计划仍为棕色经济注入了大量资金

The report notes that there has been a wave of stronger commitments to action on the climate crisis in 2020. This includes net zero carbon emissions targets by China, Japan and South Korea. Together with announcements of funding for a green economic recovery, taking public spending to levels higher than the Marshall Plan after World War II,³ this should have made 2020 the year when the world pushed the reset button for the global climate economy and renewables. But instead of driving transformation, recovery packages provide six times more investment to fossil fuels than to renewable energy.

报告指出，2020 年出现了一波更强有力的应对气候危机的承诺，其中包括中国、日本和韩国制定的净零碳排放目标。再加上为绿色经济复苏提供资金的政策，公共支出将提高至二战后马歇尔计划的水平，这本应使 2020 年成为世界为全球气候经济和可再生能源按下重启按钮的一年。但是，复苏计划并没有推动转型，反而为化石燃料提供了比可再生能源多六倍的投资。

³ The Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program, ERP) was an American initiative passed in 1948 giving foreign aid to Western Europe. The United States transferred over \$13 billion (equivalent to \$130 billion in 2020) in economic recovery programs to Western European economies after the end of World War II.

3. 马歇尔计划（官方称为欧洲复兴计划）是美国在 1948 年通过的一项向西欧提供外国援助的计划。二战结束后，美国向西欧经济体转移了 130 多亿美元（相当于 2020 年的 1300 亿美元）的经济复苏计划。

This year's report raises a fundamental question: what is holding the world back from using the COVID crisis as an opportunity for transformation? Dr. **Stephan Singer, Senior Advisor at CAN International** says, "Unfortunately the harsh lesson from the pandemic is that most governments did not use the unique opportunity to further curtail carbon pollution and break the resistance of the fossil fuel incumbents. What counts for them is corporate profit – neither the climate nor people's health."

今年的报告提出了一个根本性的问题：是什么阻碍了世界利用疫情危机作为转型的机会？德国凯恩国际（Climate Action Network International）的高级顾问斯蒂芬·辛格(Stephan Singer)博士表示：“很遗憾，从这次疫情中得到的惨痛教训是，大多数政府没有利用这一独特的机会进一步削减碳污染，并打破化石燃料现有地位带来的阻碍。对他们来说，最重要的是企业利润，而不是气候或者人们的健康。

Make renewable energy a KPI⁴ for all economic activities 让可再生能源成为所有经济活动的关键绩效指标

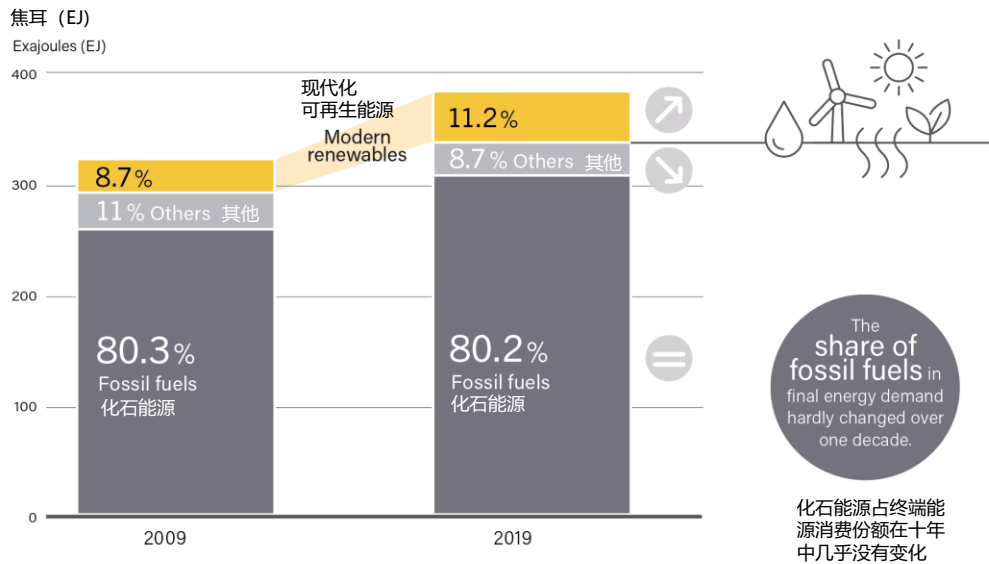
REN21's 2021 report clearly shows that governments need to give a much harder push to renewables in all sectors. The window of opportunity is closing unless efforts are significantly ramped up, and it will not be easy to do. "Governments must not only support renewables but also rapidly decommission fossil fuel capacity. A good way to accelerate development is to make the uptake of renewable energy a key performance indicator for every economic activity, every budget and every single public purchase. Thus, every ministry should have short- and long-term targets and plans to shift to renewable energy coupled with clear end-dates for fossil fuels," concludes Adib.

REN21 的 2021 报告清楚地表明，各国政府需要在所有领域大力推动可再生能源的发展。机会稍纵即逝，各国政府必须大力加强工作力度，而要做到这一点并不简单。“政府不仅要支持可再生能源，而且要迅速淘汰化石燃料产能；一个加速发展的办法是，将可再生能源的应用率作为每一项经济活动、每一项预算和每一次公共采购的关键绩效指标。所以，每个政府部门都应该制定短期和长期的目标和计划以转向可再生能源，同时明确化石燃料的具体退出日期。”阮娜总结道。

⁴ A KPI, or key performance indicator, is a measure of success.

⁴ KPI, 即关键绩效指标，是衡量成功的一个标准。

可再生能源占总终端能源消耗份额估计值，2009年和2019年
Estimated Renewable Share of Total Final Energy Consumption, 2009 and 2019



 **REN21** RENEWABLES 2021 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT
 可再生能源全球现状报告2021

About REN21 and the *Renewables Global Status Report*
关于 REN21 和可再生能源全球现状报告

REN21 is the only global renewable energy community of actors from science, governments, NGOs and industry. We provide up-to-date and peer-reviewed facts, figures and analysis of global developments in technology, policies and markets. Our goal: enable decision-makers to make the shift to renewable energy happen – now.

REN21 是全球唯一一个由科学界、政府、非政府组织和工业界人士组成的可再生能源社区。我们提供关于全球技术、政策和市场发展最新的以及同行评审的事实、数字和分析。我们的目标是：让决策者能够立即向可再生能源转型。

The *Renewables Global Status Report* is an annual stock-take of the global transition to renewable energy. The 2021 edition includes a feature chapter on the Business Demand for Renewables and has been co-authored by over 200 experts.

《可再生能源全球状态报告》是全球向可再生能源转型的年度盘点报告。2021 年版本包括一个关于企业对可再生能源需求的专题章节, 共由 200 多位专家合著。

Additional Materials

**All materials are embargoed until 00:05 CEST 15 June 2020.*

附加材料

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- 完整报告的最终 PDF 版本
 - 多种语言的新闻稿 (见下表)
 - 国家概况资料页 (阿根廷、澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大、智利、中国、法国、德国、印度尼西亚、日本、墨西哥、尼日利亚、大韩民国、南非、西班牙、土耳其、英国、美国、越南——翻译版将于 2021 年 6 月 7 日前上传)
 - 给决策者的总结 (主要发现)
 - 所有报告数据的 PDF 格式
 - 所有报告数据的完整数据包 (excel)
 - 之前版本的《可再生能源全球状态报告》
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- **Final** PDF of the full report
 - **Press release** in multiple languages (see list below)
 - Country **fact sheets** (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA, Vietnam – translations to be uploaded by 7 June 2021)
 - **Summary** for decision makers (key findings)
 - PDF of all report **figures**
 - Complete **data pack** (excel) of all report statistics
 - Previous editions of the *Renewables Global Status Report*

Languages

This Press Release is also available in Bahasa Indonesia, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Vietnamese. (Translations to be uploaded by 7 June 2021.)

语言

本新闻稿还有印尼文、中文、法文、德文、希腊文、日文、韩文、葡萄牙文、西班牙文、土耳

其语和越南语。（——翻译版将于 2021 年 6 月 7 日前上传）

Media contact

Tammy Mayer, Communications Manager (+33 1 44 37 50 99) press@ren21.net

媒体联系人

传讯经理 Tammy Mayer（+33 1 44 37 50 99）press@ren21.net