Global renewable power capacity was 1,829 GW at the end of 2014, around 1,000 GW higher than in 2000. The share of hydropower in the renewable total went from 93% in 2000 to 64% in 2014 as solar and wind experienced very rapid growth,
2014 was a record year for the renewable power sector with 133 GW of net additions. More than 100 GW of new renewable power capacity have been added every year since 2011.
With 301.8 GW of hydropower capacity installed at the end of 2014, China accounts for 26% of the global total of 1 172 GW, ahead of the United States (101.7 GW; 9%) and Brazil (89.2 GW; 8%).
With 115.4 GW of wind capacity installed at the end of 2014, China accounts for 31% of the global total of 369.6 GW, ahead of the United States (64.8 GW; 18%) and Germany (39.6 GW; 11%).
With 38.2 GW of solar capacity installed at the end of 2014, Germany accounts for 21% of the global total of 179.6 GW, ahead of China (28.1 GW; 16%) and Japan (23.3 GW; 13%).
With 13.5 GW of bioenergy capacity installed at the end of 2014, the United States accounts for 14% of the global total of 94.5 GW, ahead of Brazil (12.3 GW; 13%) and China (9.5 GW; 10%).
With 3.5 GW of geothermal capacity installed at the end of 2014, the United States accounts for 28% of the global total of 12.4 GW, ahead of the Philippines (1.9 GW; 16%) and Indonesia (1.4 GW; 11%).
With 255 MW of tide, wave and ocean capacity installed at the end of 2014, the Republic of Korea accounts for 48% of the global total of 534 MW, ahead of France (240 MW; 45%) and Canada (20 MW; 4%).
Data available at www.irena.org/resource
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