

Offshore wind

At the beginning of 2010, China established its first offshore wind prototype project- a 100,000 KW offshore wind project was formally established and put into operation near Shanghai's Donghai bridge. Also in 2010, China finished the bidding round for licensing rights for the first 1 GW offshore wind project and will be launching a bidding round for licensing rights to a second project, symbolising a formal start to China's offshore wind construction.

Trajectory 1

In this scenario, offshore wind energy is barely utilised as one of China's energy generation technologies. 2020 sees China building prototype projects with a capacity of 1.5 GW. By 2030

offshore wind tentatively starts to commercialise, and it has an installed production capacity of 5 GW, rising to 20 GW in 2050.

Trajectory 2

In this scenario, between 2010 and 2020, China actively implements offshore wind prototype projects. By the end of 2020, offshore wind capacity reaches 10 GW; by 2030 this expands to 30 GW. Following this, there is wide-scale commercialisation and in 2050 offshore wind capacity reaches 80 GW.

Trajectory 3

In this scenario, after offshore wind has reached a capacity of 30 GW in 2020, China enters a phase of equal development of onshore and offshore wind electricity production. By the end of 2030, offshore wind capacity has reached 80 GW. Between

2031-2050, wind energy is fully opened up for development, and in 2050 capacity has reached 200 million. On the basis that every offshore wind turbine has an installed production capacity of 5MW, China will by this stage have 40,000 offshore wind turbines.

Trajectory 4

In this scenario, wind energy capacity will reach 40 GW in 2020. After this, offshore wind technology will further mature, reaching a capacity of 150 GW in 2030 and 400 GW in 2050, SOMETHING

