

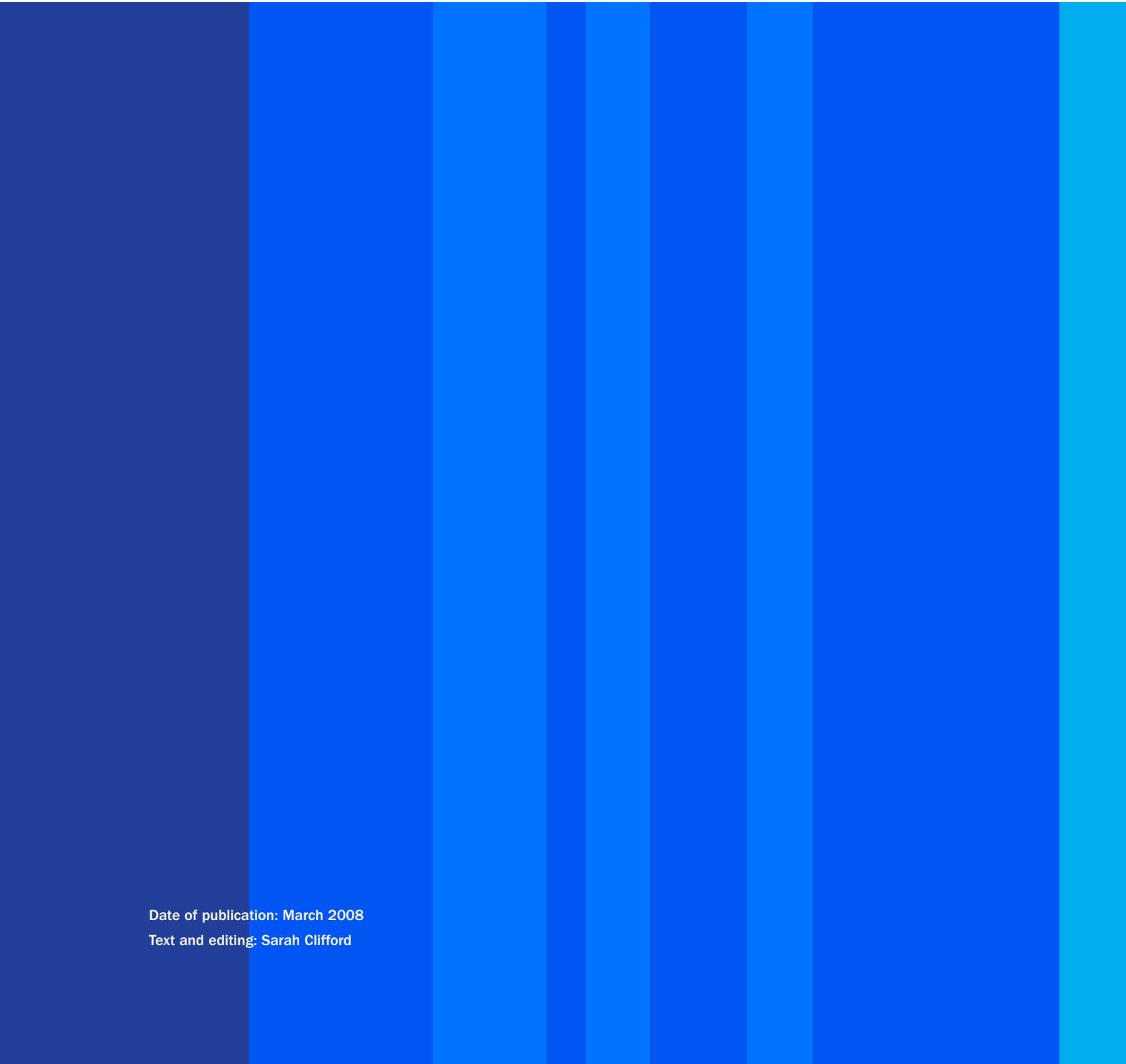


EWEA

THE EUROPEAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION

DELIVERING ENERGY AND CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

EWEA 2007 ANNUAL REPORT



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1. 2007 through EWEA's eyes

2007 through

Renewable energy climbed even further up the political agenda in 2007, with a new legislative framework for renewables being prepared to replace the existing Renewable Electricity Directive. EWEA organised the annual European Wind Energy Conference – this time in Milan – and the first ever European Wind Day on 15 June, as well as hosting the first European Offshore Wind Conference in Berlin. Meanwhile, EWEA's membership grew from 300 to over 390 organisations.

The year kicked off in **January** with some good news for the wind industry. A Eurobarometer opinion poll confirmed that there was still overwhelming support for wind power from the European public. 71% of EU citizens said they were 'very positive' about the use of wind power in their country. This makes wind the second most popular energy source after solar across the EU-27.

On 10 January, the European Commission published its new energy strategy, known as the 'energy package', which proposed a binding 20% target for the share of renewables in the EU by 2020. It also contained a recommendation for full ownership unbundling of transmission and production activities in the electricity and gas markets, a Priority Interconnection Plan to improve connections between European grids and a suggested target for greenhouse gas reductions of 20% (30% if other countries commit) by 2020.

In **February**, EWEA released its statistics for 2006, which showed that installed wind energy capacity had increased by 23% from 2005, to a level of 48,000 MW. This clearly demonstrates that a second wave of countries – after Germany, Spain and Denmark, the three pioneers – are now investing in wind power.

March saw the EU Heads of State unanimously agree to the binding renewables target of 20% by 2020. EWEA welcomed this, but called on the EU to ensure legal stability until an improved framework is put in place. It also asked for fair grid access and improved competition in the power markets through full ownership unbundling of transmission and distribution activities.

In **April**, EWEA launched its new campaign, *Seize the Opportunity*. The campaign called for European decision makers to act immediately, in order to turn the looming energy and climate crisis into an opportunity for Europe by:

- implementing stable political frameworks;
- imposing full ownership unbundling of vertically-integrated energy firms;
- instigating large-scale integration of wind energy into the power grid;
- reducing costs;
- increasing offshore wind's contribution; and
- intensifying R&D.

EWEA held its annual four-day European Wind Energy Conference (EWEC) and Exhibition in May, in Milan, Italy. More than 5,000 participants met to discuss the steps needed in order to implement large-scale wind power. EWEA called for national renewables plans, sector targets and competitive electricity markets.

At the beginning of **June**, the G8 Summit took place in Germany. The Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) and EWEA welcomed the outcome of the meeting which, while failing to meet the objectives of the EU, Canada, Japan and the German government hosts, did send a clear signal that all G8 governments agreed on the urgent need to fight climate change.

The Summit Declaration expressed a commitment "to take strong and early action to tackle climate change in order to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

The first ever European Wind Day was held on 15 June. A wind turbine was placed on the Schuman roundabout in the European area of Brussels. Presentations were made by politicians and officials, including the Energy Commissioner, Andris Piebalgs. Later, there was a free street party with live DJs and a light show. Similar events were held around Europe, with an estimated 40,000 members of the public taking part. As part of the Wind Day, EWEA launched a wind turbine photo contest with the magazine PHOTO.

EWEA's eyes

In **July**, after a year of consultations, the European Parliament released its final report on EU Maritime Strategy, in which it called for an Action Plan for offshore wind. This was seen as an important step forward by EWEA.

A European seminar on renewable energy sources also took place in July, hosted by the Portuguese EU presidency in Lisbon. The EWEA President, Arthouros Zervos, spoke about the need for a fast and adequate policy framework, in order to meet the target of one third of Europe's electricity from renewables.

In **September**, the European Commission presented its package on the internal gas and electricity market. It proposed separating network operation from power production, allowing grid ownership by vertically integrated power companies, while handing over network operation to an Independent System Operator. EWEA described this package as very positive, but not far reaching enough. In our view, the best way to promote grid investments and secure fair third party access to Europe's power network would be through full ownership unbundling.

EWEA's 25th anniversary celebration was also held in September, in Brussels. Many key figures who have contributed to the association's growth and success attended the party. For those who struggled to establish a foothold for wind energy in the early 1980s, it provided a powerful reminder that the energy landscape in

Europe has changed beyond all recognition, thanks to their efforts and foresight.

EWEA published a position paper on the forthcoming renewables legislation and the potential market risks involved in "virtual trade" in **October**. It recommended sector-specific targets (for electricity, heating and cooling, and transport), as well as improved grid access and administrative processes, to ensure the successful implementation of the legislation.

In **November**, EWEA voiced its opinion on the Commission's proposed Strategic Energy Technology Plan. The Plan acknowledges that wind energy is a key technology for meeting the 20% renewables target, but EWEA believes it still needs better focus, greater clarity and clearer priorities. EWEA agreed that energy research efforts should be increased dramatically, but regretted that the Plan did not address ways in which to reverse the existing imbalances in national and EU research budgets.

The European Wind Energy Technology Platform (TP-Wind) held its first General Assembly in Brussels on 12-13 November. The seven TPWind working groups, which specialise in areas such as wind technology, markets, policy, environment and research funding, created lists of the key research actions up to 2030 that can indirectly reduce wind energy costs.

The UN Climate Change Conference was held in Bali in **December**. After two weeks of discussions, culminating in overnight negotiations and a heated session on Saturday afternoon, the Bali conference succeeded in producing a roadmap for negotiations on a replacement for the Kyoto Protocol. The roadmap stipulates that developing countries must put 'quantified emission reductions' in place. Moreover, developing countries agreed to adopt 'nationally appropriate mitigation actions'.

The European Offshore Wind Conference took place during the first week of December, in Berlin, Germany. Over 2,000 representatives gathered to discuss offshore wind energy as a concrete energy and climate solution, including policy makers and specialists in energy and offshore wind. The event marked the launch of EWEA's Offshore Report, which outlined offshore potential up to 2020 and highlighted the political and technical challenges to be addressed in order to achieve its large-scale deployment. The Swedish, Danish, British and German energy and climate ministers attended the conference, at which the European Commission announced an Action Plan for offshore wind – a significant political step forward for wind energy.

2. A critical year in energy history

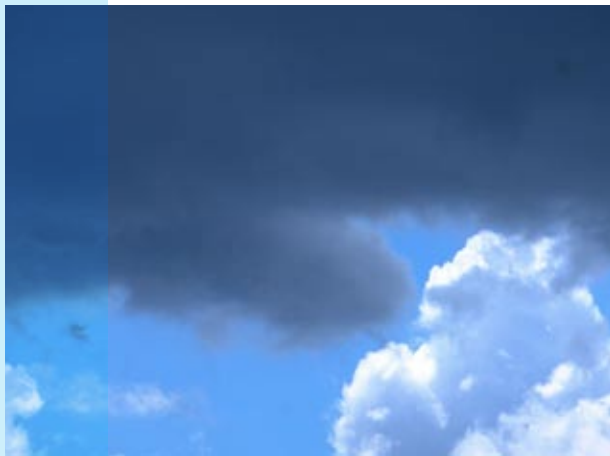
2007 will be remembered as a crucial year in the history of European energy policy. A huge step forward was taken in March, as the 27 EU Heads of State unanimously adopted a binding target of 20% of energy to come from renewables by 2020. In January 2008, the European Commission released its draft renewables legislation, which proposes a stable and flexible EU framework and should ensure a massive expansion of wind energy in Europe. The combination of measures put forward in the proposed framework would reduce administrative barriers and prioritise grid access for renewables, whilst introducing a voluntary trading mechanism controlled by Member States. The 2007 decision, and legislative proposal of early 2008, show that Europe now understands the gravity of the energy and climate situation, and the urgent need to find and deliver solutions.

If the 20% energy target is to be met, Europe needs to increase its production of renewable electricity from 15% of consumption today to over one third in 15 years. The European Commission estimates that, for this to happen, wind energy's share of electricity must climb from its current level of 3.7% to 12%.

Overcoming the energy crisis

Targets aside, it is clear that the current EU energy supply is unsustainable. The fuels on which Europe depends are finite. Prices are rising steadily and reached a record \$100 for a barrel of oil at the beginning of 2008. Importers and their national economies rely on a few exporting countries. Our traditional energy mix also has well-known repercussions on the environment. Now, reducing CO₂ emissions and curbing climate change have become global priorities and we only have a narrow window of time left in which to act.

Wind energy offers an immediate and concrete solution to the many energy and climate challenges we are facing. Wind is a clean, abundant, omnipresent and inexhaustible form of energy. Countries that currently import fuels, transferring ever more of their citizens' wealth abroad, would reap the benefits of using this revenue in their own economies. Demand for oil and gas would drop as a result, and inflationary pressure on the economy would be eased. If Europe reaches the goal of 12% of wind power generated electricity by 2020, the benefits will be concrete and visible.



12% of wind energy would also lead to the creation of 368,000 new jobs over 13 years¹, increase energy independence, sustain EU global leadership in wind energy and other renewable energy technologies, generate income and wealth and result in a saving of 330 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions every year. By 2010, this would be equivalent to one third of the EU's current CO₂ emission reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol.

From ideas to actions

Practical measures that will enable us to reach this goal must now be put into place. It is encouraging that wind energy is being endorsed by the EU as a critical climate and energy solution, but we are still a long way off the target. In the coming year, EWEA will follow every step of the progression from ideas to actions, making sure that the ambitious targets are backed up by efficient, workable legal frameworks, both at national and European level. What we have seen in the last 12 months is only the beginning of this process.

As a driver for energy and climate solutions, EWEA will also continue to implement the five-year strategy it adopted in 2006. This strategy, which aims to position wind energy as the leading technology in transforming the European energy supply structure, has five strategic objectives:

- Ensuring a long-term, stable EU policy framework for wind energy in Europe, in the form of targets, payment mechanisms and removal of administrative and grid access barriers
- Working towards establishing the necessary political and regulatory environments to ensure that existing and new onshore and offshore grid infrastructure is planned, built, upgraded and operated with large-scale wind energy in mind
- Communicating wind energy as a popular, mainstream power technology and a key solution to the emerging energy and climate crisis
- Improving conditions for European research and development in the sector
- Promoting a suitable European framework for offshore wind energy

This annual report provides an overview of EWEA's activities and output in 2007 and demonstrates our commitment to furthering the development, implementation and deployment of wind energy in Europe. Our work is made possible by the strong collaboration and support of our members. The celebrations held in 2007 to mark the EWEA's 25th birthday were a way of thanking our members for their contribution. As we move into 2008 and beyond, we encourage all our members to continue working with us to drive for energy and climate solutions through wind power.

Arthouros Zervos
EWEA President

Christian Kjaer
EWEA Chief Executive Officer

¹ European Commission (2004): MITRE project (Monitoring and Modelling Initiative on the Targets for Renewable Energy). Full report available at: <http://mitre.energyprojects.net/>

Installed capacity of the EU at the end of 2007



	END 2006	INSTALLED 2007	END 2007
Austria	965	20	982
Belgium	194	93	287
Bulgaria	36	34	70
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	54	63	116
Denmark	3,136	3	3,125
Estonia	32	26	58
Finland	86	24	110
France	1,567	888	2,454
Germany	20,622	1,667	22,247
Greece	746	125	871
Hungary	61	4	65
Ireland	746	59	805
Italy	2,123	603	2,726
Latvia	27	0	27
Lithuania	48	7	50
Luxembourg	35	0	35
Malta	0	0	0
Netherlands	1,558	210	1,746
Poland	153	123	276
Portugal	1,716	434	2,150
Romania	3	5	8
Slovakia	5	0	5
Slovenia	0	0	0
Spain	11,623	3,522	15,145
Sweden	571	217	788
UK	1,962	427	2,389
Total EU-12	419	263	675
Total EU-15	47,651	8,291	55,860
Total EU-27	48,069	8,554	56,535
Of which offshore	870	210	1,080

	END 2006	INSTALLED 2007	END 2007
Candidate Countries (MW)			
Croatia	17	0	17
FYROM*	0	0	0
Turkey	50	97	146
Total	67	97	163
EFTA (MW)			
Iceland	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0
Norway	325	8	333
Switzerland	12	0	12
Total	337	8	345
Other (MW)			
Faroe Islands	4	0	4
Ukraine	86	3	89
Total Europe	48,563	8,662	57,136

* FYROM = Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Note: Due to previous-year adjustments, project decommissioning of 88 MW, re-powering and rounding figures up and down, the total for the 2007 end-of-year cumulative capacity is not exactly equivalent to the sum of the 2006 end-of-year total plus the 2007 additions.



Photo: LM Glasfiber

3. Market overview

Wind energy in 2007

In 2007, wind capacity grew more than any other power-generating technology in Europe, an increase driven by Spain. Statistics released by EWEA in early February 2008 showed that the installed wind power capacity increased by 18% in 2007 to reach a level of 56,535 MW (Megawatts). Despite this increase, growth was not as high as expected in some EU countries. However, wind energy continued to be one of the most popular sources of new power generation in the European Union during 2007, accounting for 40% of all new installations.

The total capacity of new wind turbines brought on line across the European Union last year was 8,554 MW, an increase of 935 MW on the 2006 total. The capacity installed by the end of 2007 will produce 119 Terawatt hours of electricity in an average wind year, equal to 3.7% of EU power demand. In 2000, less than 0.9% of the EU's demand was met by wind power. This will also prevent the emission of about 90 million tonnes of CO₂ per year.

The Spanish record

In 2007, the most impressive performance came from Spain. A record 3,522 MW of turbines were installed – the largest figure ever – representing 40% of the European total. The Spanish success story has resulted from a clear national incentive framework for renewable energy, as well as strong regional targets.

The other leading countries were Germany (1,667 MW of new capacity), France (888 MW), Italy (603 MW), Portugal (434 MW) and the UK (427 MW). France increased its level of wind power to 2,454 MW, an indication that the incentive scheme and planning rules introduced some years ago are now working well.

Other countries that performed well were Sweden, which installed 218 MW to reach a total of 788 MW, and Poland, the most successful of the new Member States, where a total of 276 MW is now operating. The Czech Republic also installed 63 MW – its best year ever – and Bulgaria, 34 MW.

“It is positive that wind energy is now increasing faster than any other power technology in Europe. The market is up by 12% compared to 2006. However, if we exclude Spain from the figures, the European market for wind turbines shows a small decline,” commented Christian Kjaer, EWEA Chief Executive.

Global growth

Indeed, a handful of markets moved in the opposite direction to Spain last year, including Germany, Portugal and the UK. As a result, the overall growth of 12% was not as impressive as it could have been. The global market for wind turbines grew by approximately 30% last year to 20,000 MW, and European companies continue to be leaders in the field. The European market is estimated to have been worth some €25 billion in 2007.

The change of pace in some countries can be explained by a mixture of slow administrative processes, problems with grid access and legislative uncertainty. “Spain – like Germany and Denmark previously – has taken the lead. There is no doubt in my mind that a swift approval of the Commission's proposed renewable energy directive by the 27 Member States and the European Parliament, would pave the way for substantial expansion of wind energy in other Member States”, said Christian Kjaer.

Increasing contribution

Wind power's advance during 2007 has, nonetheless, enabled some of the largest European economies to achieve an increasing contribution to their national electricity supply. Spain now obtains 10% of its electricity from wind power, Germany 7.2%.

In global terms, Europe currently contributes 61% of the world's wind energy capacity, which has now reached a level of more than 94 GW, according to the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC). 20 GW of this was installed in 2007.

EWEA is confident that an even larger commitment would be made by the European wind industry if the existing barriers limiting the speed of development were removed. Key to this would be speedy approval by the European Union of the renewable energy directive presently being debated.



Photos: Vestas

4. On the horizon: looking ahead to 2008

As 2008 began, the price of oil hit a record \$100 a barrel. The International Energy Agency (IEA), on whose data governments base their energy policies, predicts that the oil price will fall to \$59 a barrel by 2010 – yet three years ago the IEA's prediction for 2010 put oil at just \$22 per barrel. The fact that even the international expert energy body is unable to predict fuel prices demonstrates their inherent instability.

These unpredictable and high costs, combined with the battle for fuel and the urgency of climate change have serious implications. For the sake of Europe's economy and energy independence, it is now crucial to move towards large-scale deployment of renewable energy, combined with greater energy efficiency. If 2007 was a year of important political change, with the adoption of the EU's 20% renewable energy binding target, 2008 needs to be the year in which political commitments are turned into concrete actions.

Accordingly, EWEA will maintain the momentum around all the key dossiers, using the European Wind Energy Conference and Exhibition (EWEC) 2008, to be held from 31 March to 3 April in Brussels, and the European Wind Day (15 June), which will focus on increasing public awareness about the benefits of wind energy, as major political platforms for our messages.

Stable EU political framework

The Renewable Energy Directive, proposed by the European Commission on 23 January 2008, is due to be discussed and approved during the remainder of 2008 and 2009. EWEA welcomed the proposed legislation, which could pave the way for a massive expansion of wind energy in the 27 Member States, as well as a new energy future for Europe. It proposes a stable and flexible EU framework in which Member States control their renewable energy policies through successful national support systems. In addition, cross-border transfer of guarantees of origin can only take place when Member States are exceeding their interim targets. These two elements are crucial for maintaining investor confidence and encouraging substantial investments in green electricity.

For EWEA, the first goal is, therefore, to ensure that the proposal is swiftly adopted by the European Parliament and Council, and then implemented in the 27 Member States without delay. In this way, Europe will have a real chance to change its energy supply structure towards a much larger share of indigenous renewable energy.

Using data and figures from industry sources, EWEA will release two reports in 2008 that will demonstrate the potential and benefits of wind energy. The *Pure Power* report will outline wind energy scenarios and impacts

up to 2030, while the *Economics of Wind* report will discuss the economic value of wind power.

EWEC will be a key platform for contributing to the debate on legislation and communicating our messages, including the importance of the proposed new legislation.

Offshore wind

The Offshore Action Plan, which was announced by the European Commission in December 2007 at EWEA's Offshore Conference, is due to be prepared this year. EWEA wants to ensure that the Action Plan leads to a specific legal framework for offshore wind, which has the potential to be a major contributor to the EU's 2020 target. The *Pure Power* report will outline wind energy scenarios and impacts up to 2030, while the *Economics of Wind* report will discuss the economic value of wind power.

EWEA will pursue its dialogue with the European Commission and other relevant stakeholders in order to make our position clear and ensure that it is reflected in the Action Plan. During 2007, EWEA also established a strong working relationship with the European coordinator for offshore wind power, Mr Adamowitsch. The European Commission appointed a European coordinator for offshore wind power. In 2008, we will seek to ensure



that new offshore projects are facilitated and that the needs of the offshore wind industry are reflected in his work. The coordinator is due to provide the European Commission with a report on offshore wind in the first half of this year.

Grid integration

Discussions will continue on the proposed internal market legislation. EWEA believes that it is crucial to develop a real internal electricity market in order to boost competition, ensure low electricity prices and allow large amounts of wind energy and other renewables to be integrated into the grid. The Commission believes that the most effective means of doing this is through full ownership unbundling, but has also proposed an option to Member States whereby network operation will be separated from power production, while ownership of the infrastructure by vertically integrated power companies will still be allowed. EWEA will continue to push for a truly competitive internal market.

Currently, there are barriers that hinder the integration of wind energy into European power systems. EWEA will use the results of the TradeWind project, which is due to end in October 2008, to find effective ways of dismantling these barriers. In autumn 2008, TradeWind will make recommendations on how grid infrastructure and electricity market mechanisms should be updated.



The Exhibition at EWEA's Offshore Wind Conference
in Berlin, December 2007

At the final Tradewind meeting, to be held in October, EWEA will organise a joint seminar with other European stakeholders.

EWEA will ensure that the industry's voice is heard by continuing to contribute to the preparation of the 2008 revision of the TEN-E Guidelines. It will also provide input to the coordinators of specific interconnection projects, including the offshore coordinator Mr. Adamowitsch.

A chapter dedicated to grid integration will be included in the updated Wind Energy – the Facts, which will be published in November 2008.

Participation in IEA Task 25 (Design and operation of power systems with large amounts of wind power) and other IEA initiatives will help us to ensure that EWEA's objectives are represented in international research and development (R&D) activities in grid integration.

Research

We believe that further research in the wind energy domain is crucial for technology development and optimisation, cost reduction and improved turbine performance and reliability. In this way, we can make wind a truly competitive power source.

The Commission's Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan should be adopted during the Spring Council in March 2008. EWEA supports the need, as expressed in the plan, to dramatically increase current energy research efforts, which have dropped to a quarter of the 1980 level. However, we would like to see a more detailed and clear financial strategy, as well as priority setting, that takes into account past allocations of R&D funds between the different energy technologies. EWEA would also like a clearer distinction between the technologies that are currently available or in the final stages of development.

An important tool for increasing the budget assigned to wind energy is the European Wind Energy Technology Platform (TPWind), coordinated by EWEA. TPWind works to define the research funding priorities for FP7 and FP8 calls, and will lay out conclusions in its Strategic Research Agenda and Market Deployment Strategy documents, which will focus on decreasing the costs of the technology. These documents will be published in May 2008 and updated in October.

Communication

In 2008, EWEA will continue to communicate its political priorities in the press. From EU-based media and the specialised press to national newspapers and TV companies, the media is an indispensable tool for making EWEA's voice heard. Therefore, we will continue to enhance and refine our communication, including press conferences and briefings, bilateral interviews, press releases, open letters, adverts and widely disseminated reports, to get our messages across effectively. These efforts will also guarantee that our reactions to political decisions, our policies, our campaigns, statistics and new studies are well publicised in Brussels and throughout Europe.

EWEC 2008 will be used as a key platform to communicate the benefits of wind energy to decision makers, press and other participants, in order to maintain support from the general public and ensure political backing, so that wind energy can be developed on a truly large scale. Wind energy generates jobs, economic growth, energy independence and CO₂ savings, and this

All you need to know about wind energy

A significant project for this year is an update of *Wind Energy – the Facts*, a publication that provides a comprehensive overview of wind energy's past, present and future in the EU. The new version will be published at the end of 2008.

needs to be communicated to the widest possible audience to demonstrate that the 20% renewables target represents a real opportunity for Europe and its citizens.

The second pan-European awareness campaign – the European Wind Day – will be held throughout Europe on 15 June 2008, coordinated by EWEA. Last year, 350 press articles covered the 60 European events that took place in 21 different countries. The event attracted a total of 40,000 visitors and we will aim even higher in 2008. The Wind Day gives European citizens the chance to learn about the unlimited power of wind energy and the many benefits it brings.

The EWEA team will continue to work for strong European market development. Using our experience and knowledge we will strive to guarantee that wind energy plays a key role in changing the energy supply structure in Europe and beyond.



5. Driving **change**

New legislation for renewables

In January 2007, the European Commission proposed an energy strategy that called for a binding European renewables target of 20% of EU energy consumption by 2020, and a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, or 30% if other countries worldwide agree to meet the same target. Other long-term objectives for a European energy policy were also put forward, including the need for a larger and better focused R&D (research and development) budget dedicated to energy and a more competitive electricity market, with full unbundling of vertically-integrated energy firms.

For EWEA, this energy strategy announcement was a clear sign that Europe's energy future was at a turning-point, and indeed it was the first in a series of ambitious decisions for renewable electricity in Europe that were taken last year. However, a vital point for the wind energy sector was that the decision taken on a proposed energy strategy should not undermine or water down the current, successful legal framework for renewables – the 2001 Renewable Electricity Directive. Christian Kjaer, EWEA Chief Executive, stated at the time that “political uncertainty and a legislative vacuum at this time would be a serious blow to the world's leading wind power region.”

On 9 March 2007, the EU Heads of State endorsed the Commission's 20% renewable energy proposal, and asked the European Commission to draft new legislation. This decision, which represented a huge step forward for renewable energies, was warmly welcomed by EWEA. It means that Europe has a real opportunity to make a positive change to its energy supply structure, moving towards more indigenous and renewable resources. The lowered import dependence and reduced exposure to unpredictable fuel prices will increase Europe's security of supply, which will in turn benefit its economy and environment. Reacting to the decision, the German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that she was “very satisfied and happy that it has been possible to open the door to a whole new dimension of European cooperation in the years to come, in the area of energy and combating climate change. It won't be easy, but that is why the EU should make commitments now and take this pioneering position. We can avoid what could well be a human calamity.”

12% WIND POWER IN 2020

The large-scale deployment of wind energy across Europe is absolutely crucial to achieving the ambitious 20% target. The European Commission estimates that 34% of the EU's electricity needs to come from renewable energy sources in 2020 to meet the target and, with swift and effective implementation of an adequate



Photo: Ted Leeming/EWEA

legislative framework for renewables in Europe, wind power could deliver 12% of EU electricity consumption by 2020. However, if this is to be achieved, Europe needs to:

- implement stable national policy framework;
- upgrade the existing power infrastructure and change operating procedures to incorporate an increased share of wind energy and other renewables;
- ensure continued cost reductions;
- increase offshore wind production; and
- intensify research, innovation and technological advancement.

The 20% renewables target and preparation of the legislation were at the core of EWEA activities throughout the year.

Prior to the Spring Council, EWEA addressed an open letter to the Heads of State to encourage them to adopt this binding target. It also called for legal stability to be maintained during the negotiations.

Once the Council had endorsed the proposal, EWEA joined forces with its member companies, national associations, the European Renewable Energies Council (EREC) and the other renewable energy organisations in Brussels, in the quest to ensure that the new legislative package proposed by the European Commission would

guarantee a stable framework capable of attracting investment in wind energy. We set up a task force to draw up a position paper presenting the wind energy sector's perspective on the future EU legislation for renewable energy and its impact on the wind industry. In this document we stressed that the format of the renewable action plans to be developed by all Member States would be a fundamental tool for ensuring the success of the upcoming legislation:

- the inclusion of sector-specific targets (how their share is going to be achieved in terms of electricity, heating and cooling, and biofuels);
- improving the administrative procedures;
- designing a grid that would take into account the characteristics of renewable energy sources; and
- maintaining or improving national support schemes.

EWEA also addressed a letter to a series of Commissioners on the introduction of a fiercely debated flexibility mechanism in the form of mandatory cross-border trade of certificates of renewable energy production, known as guarantees of origin (GoO). EWEA actively promoted a voluntary trade mechanism. This would safeguard existing national support mechanisms and guarantee that Member States could maintain control over their energy policies. In this way, market stability and investor confidence could be sustained.

VIRTUAL TRADE

In a position paper, EWEA expressed fears that the 'virtual trading' under discussion would cause Member States to frequently adjust their national frameworks to ensure that their support system remained attractive enough to maintain domestic actions (reducing CO₂ emissions, increasing employment and economic activity), while avoiding exploitation by foreign exporters. In a trading context, if each national plan for renewables is affected by decisions taken in other Member States, there is a major risk that the market will become highly distorted. Introducing a virtual trade system, which allows one country to import part of its renewable energy target from another, only makes sense if the country acting as the seller is exceeding the agreed target. Otherwise, we run the risk of creating a market devoid of liquidity, where all parties involved are failing to meet their obligations.

EWEA issued a series of press releases throughout the year and participated in several key EU policy arenas, such as the European Renewable Energy Conference in January, the Portuguese Presidency Conference on Renewables in July and the European Commission's 'Amsterdam' Forum in October.

MEMBER STATES MUST MAINTAIN CONTROL

The draft legislative framework for renewables announced by the Commission on 23 January 2008 was a big step forward. It proposes a stable and flexible EU framework, in which Member States keep control of their renewable energy policies through successful national support systems. José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, said that “this legislative package offers an opportunity for Europe to show itself at its best. Tackling an issue of fundamental long-term importance. Using the EU’s continental scale to best effect. Turning political consensus into practical action. As this Parliament starts to look at these proposals in more detail, I look forward to working together to give Europe the right platform to address the climate and energy challenges of the 21st century.”

However, the Commission proposal was only the first key step in a long legislative process. The package needs to be debated and agreed by the European Council and Parliament before it is implemented by the 27 EU governments.



The European Parliament in Brussels

Going offshore

Offshore wind is a strategic resource with enormous potential. Europe needs to develop this potential if it wants to reach the 20% renewables target by 2020. Developing offshore wind can enable the EU to achieve competitive electricity markets, reach a larger degree of energy independence and ensure lower and predictable costs. Offshore wind was high on the political agenda in 2007, a year in which its importance of offshore wind in changing our energy supply structure was acknowledged for the first time. A Policy Workshop on Offshore Wind Power Deployment was organised in Berlin by the German Environment Ministry (BMU) under the German EU Presidency in February. Then in July, the European Parliament, in its final report on EU Maritime Strategy, called for an EU Action Plan on offshore. It emphasised the crucial role offshore wind could play in reaching the 20% renewable target by 2020, saying that ‘onshore and offshore wind power has very substantial potential for development and could make a major contribution to climate protection.’

Another indication of offshore wind’s newly recognised importance came in September, when a coordinator for offshore wind power in Northern Europe was appointed, as announced in the Energy Package of January. His role will be to coordinate offshore wind deployment in Northern European countries, with particular attention to grid infrastructure.

In December, at the opening session of the European Offshore Wind Conference, the European Commission announced an EU Action Plan on offshore wind energy for 2008 – an initiative which EWEA had repeatedly called for. The Conference from 4 to 6 December in Berlin with over 2,000 participants. On the first day, an important step was taken with the signing of a Joint Declaration on Research Cooperation for Offshore Wind by ministers from Germany, Sweden and Denmark. EWEA President, Arthouros Zervos, stated that “at this event we have seen examples of two of the policy recommendations in EWEA’s new report, firstly, the announcement of an offshore framework, which answers EWEA’s call, and secondly, the signing of the Joint Declaration, which demonstrates regional cooperation in research.”



Another event marking the conference was the launch of a new EWEA report on offshore wind energy. Earlier in the year, EWEA had set up an Offshore Industry Advisory Group with the aim of bringing the industry together to discuss and gain a clearer view and greater consensus on the likely path for offshore wind energy in the future. In 2007, the group produced a report that examines the possible development of offshore wind by 2020, entitled *Delivering Offshore Wind Power in Europe*. Policy recommendations for large-scale deployment of offshore wind power in Europe by 2020. In order to maximise offshore wind power and establish scenarios for offshore wind installed capacity in Europe

in the next thirteen years, this report gives a series of policy recommendations. These include the European policy framework that should now become a reality given the proposed Action Plan, regional cooperation, stable and coordinated markets, additional calls for R&D funding and better cooperation between Member States, TSOs and other stakeholders. EWEA believes that between 20 and 40 GW of offshore wind energy capacity will be operating in the EU by 2020.

EWEA released a position paper: EWEA’s response to the European Commission’s Green Paper – *Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union: A European vision*

for the oceans and sea in June 2007. The paper called for a European Action Plan and legislation on offshore wind, increasing funding, prioritising offshore wind in future R&D calls and strengthening cooperation between Member States in areas such as research.

GRID INTEGRATION

Grid infrastructure and interconnectors need to be upgraded and changes in grid operation are necessary, so that increased power flows can be transported, and a better use made of geographically distributed wind resources. Electricity markets will then function more

efficiently and fairly, which is EWEA's key objective in this area. EWEA is fighting to increase the involvement of relevant stakeholders in developing grid connection requirements that are suitable for wind energy.

A European framework for improving the transmission infrastructure is provided through the European Commission's Trans-European Energy Networks (TEN-E) programme. The TEN-E programme should be accelerated by the Priority Interconnection Plan, released by the Commission as part of the Strategic Energy Package. It is essential that the wind power requirements are more fully represented in this framework than is currently the case. In 2007, EWEA lobbied for the definition of TEN-E grid priorities for the sector and participated in consultation processes, such as the 'Expert Group on the TEN-E Revision' (July and December 2007). These consultations were organised by the European Commission's DG TREN, which asked for specific input from all the relevant stakeholders. The next step is to collect more specific proposals for interconnection reinforcement needs from EWEA members and national associations, in order to help achieve the large-scale integration of wind power.

Efficient integration of wind energy into the grid depends on the functioning of the internal electricity market, on the regulatory frameworks in Europe, and on ensuring that security of energy supply policies are transparent,

stable, non-discriminatory and compatible with the requirements of a competitive market for electricity.

In September 2007, the Commission proposed a legislative package containing a number of priority measures to improve the market. Measures which are particularly relevant for wind power integration include further separating production and supply from transmission networks, facilitating cross-border energy trade, establishing an Agency, with binding decision-making powers, for the cooperation of National Energy Regulators to complement National Regulators. This will guarantee the independence of national regulators in Member States. Another important measure is the new European Network for Transmission System Operators (ENTSO) in order to promote cross-border collaboration and investment.

In 2008, EWEA will continue to propose amendments to the proposed internal market package.

Many of EWEA's activities in this field are structured through the TradeWind project, which we coordinate. TradeWind aims to facilitate the dismantling of barriers to wind power integration by investigating present and future market mechanisms (interconnector allocation methods, market coupling and balancing markets), as well as formulating recommendations for policy development, market rules and interconnector allocation



methods that affect and should help the large-scale grid integration of wind power.

In April, the interim Tradewind results were published. They included a revised scenario of wind energy investments for 2015, 2020 and 2030. TradeWind organised several seminars: one in Glasgow, a second during the Offshore Wind conference in Berlin in December and a third in January 2008 in Trondheim, Norway.

In addition, EWEA leads a working group on grid codes. The group held its third meeting on 16 October in Brussels, at which it decided to issue position documents in progressive stages. A first document, to be published in

2008, will give a common viewpoint from the wind energy industry on the development of grid code requirements in Europe, without proposing rigid technical answers. In addition, the document will serve as a basis for discussions with the relevant bodies, parties and stakeholders for the harmonisation of grid connection requirements in Europe.

EWEA's grid report, *Large Scale Integration of Wind Energy into the European Power Supply: analysis, issues and recommendations*, was presented on various occasions during the course of the year (for example, at the AWEA and CanWEA Workshop in Calgary, Canada, in April 2007).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Most wind turbine manufacturers now use the same core design – the upwind pitch-regulated three-bladed variable speed configuration. Mass production of turbines means that some models have been manufactured over a thousand times, and certain machines have exceeded their expected lifetime of 20 years. Despite some problems with specific components, the overall trend in recent years has been one of increased availability and reliability.

However, EWEA believes that it would be wrong to conclude that the industry can forget about innovation and

research, and concentrate solely on issues of production and finance. There are still important aspects to be tackled, both generic and specific, particularly in the areas of grid management and offshore installation. For EWEA, wind energy research is indispensable for maintaining European technology leadership, developing and optimising technology and reducing costs and improving turbine performance and reliability. In this way, wind can become a competitive power source.

Cost reductions through research and economies of scale are important motivations behind the European Wind Energy Technology Platform (TPWind) initiative launched by EWEA last year. Its objective is to identify precisely those areas where increased innovation, as well as longer-term research and development are needed to achieve reduced costs. TPWind has six working groups focused on issues related to the wind resource, power systems, grid integration, offshore developments, economics and policy/environment. An ad-

ditional group deals with finance. EWEA manages calls for selecting the members of the working groups, the finance group and the new Mirror Group, which brings together national representatives from the Member States to ensure that the platform's research priorities are correctly reflected at national level.

The main output from TPWind will be two action plans on research priorities, namely the Market Development Strategy and the Strategic Research Agenda. These are currently being updated following TPWind's first two General Assemblies in November 2007 and February 2008. The two research documents will be published in 2008.

UpWind project

UpWind was the largest European R&D wind energy project approved under FP6. Spanning five years (2006-2011) it aims to develop and verify improved models of the main wind turbine components. Such improved models are needed by the industry, in order to design and manufacture wind turbines for very large-scale future applications, such as offshore wind farms of several hundred MW.

EWEA's tasks as project partner include project management (internal communications and workshops), external communication and dissemination of project findings (creation of an internal and external website, organisation of two external workshops, bulletins and press releases).

The first UpWind session was held at EWEC 2007 in May; another will take place at EWEC 2008, as well as an interim project workshop in October 2008.

More information on this project can be found at www.upwind.eu



RESTMAC project

The goal of this project, Creating Markets for Renewable Energy Technologies – EU technology marketing campaign or RESTMAC, is to develop and implement a targeted marketing campaign for selected renewable energy technologies in areas inside and outside the EU through trade missions and technology workshops.

The RESTMAC project organised a conference on wind energy in the new Member States in October 2007, which was held in Warsaw, Poland. In November, there was a trade mission to Brazil to attend a seminar entitled 'Brazil: wind, energy and investment'. As a result of this trip, the RESTMAC team were able to identify some clear allies and barriers in Brazil and gain an understanding of how to mobilise these allies and broaden support, in order to overcome the barriers to large-scale development. Work on the project will continue in 2008.

More information can be found at www.erec.org/projects/ongoing-projects/restmac.html

“The TPWind initiative is an important way to improve the competitiveness of the European wind turbine industry” stated Henning Kruse, TPWind Chairman.

Following its Energy Package announcement in January 2007, The European Commission made a proposal for its Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan in November. To be presented at the 2008 Spring Council, this plan proposes the reorganisation of EU R&D funds and the replacement of fragmented funding programmes with large projects and initiatives. Wind energy (onshore and

and priority-setting that takes into account past allocations of R&D funds between the different energy technologies. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), less than 1% of government research expenditure since 1974 has been allocated to wind power, while nuclear power has received 60% or \$175 billion.

“The Commission’s Plan is a good basis for discussion,” commented Christian Kjaer, EWEA Chief Executive. ‘If complemented by the visions and additional measures presented by the Portuguese Presidency, there is

offshore) is identified as a key technology.

Having examined the proposed plan, EWEA agrees that energy research efforts, currently at a quarter of the level in 1980, must be increased dramatically, but regrets that the plan does not address the continued need to reverse the imbalances in national and EU research budgets. The wind energy sector would have liked to see a more detailed and clear financial strategy

hope for a positive outcome. Achieving the 20% renewable target depends on this, as does Europe’s future welfare. Europe has to prioritise research investments now in efficiency, renewable energy technologies and infrastructure if we are to emerge successfully from the looming climate and energy crisis, while reaping the commercial benefits of technology exports.”

EWEA, submitted a report entitled: *Response to the European Commission Document – guidelines for identification of potential technology platform* in June 2007. TPWind’s work will also play a part in many areas of the SET-plan, such as preparing community and national actions, the proposed EU Energy Technology Conference, trans-European energy networks and the potential High Level Group on financing low carbon technologies.

For further information, please consult TPWind’s website: www.windplatform.eu





ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

Environmental pollution and CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels constitute a threat to health, the environment and sustainable economic growth. The most serious danger comes from an acceleration in climate change. The effects of this acceleration are already being seen around the world, in the form of rising temperatures, melting ice caps and volatile weather patterns. In addition, emissions of SO₂, NO_x and other pollutants from energy conversion processes in conventional electricity generation cause substantial regional damage to human health and the environment. For EWEA, wind energy is a real solution to climate change – turbines create no emissions during their operation and very little during the remaining stages of their life cycle. It takes a wind turbine two to three months to produce the amount of energy that goes into its manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance and then decommissioning after its 20 to 25 year lifetime.

In 2007, in its spring Energy and Climate package, the European Commission set a target of reducing the EU's 1990 emission levels by 20% by 2020. The 20% target is to be increased to 30% if an international agreement is concluded before the end of 2009 on a global system for post-2012, whereby other industrialised countries also make a similar commitment.

In November, the final synthesis of the United Nations IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report was adopted. The report concludes that human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels, have been the cause of global warming and that greenhouse gas emissions could be stabilised at safe levels and at reasonable cost. It calls for a greater use of renewable energies, such as wind, as well as greater energy efficiency. "At last governments seem to be taking the threat of climate change seriously," said Steve Sawyer, GWEC Secretary General. "The challenge now is to convince them that we can go a very long way towards solving the problem with existing technologies; and that we need to start now. Wind power must play a major role in the power sector over the crucial period between now and 2020, when global emissions must peak and begin to decline."

A follow-up of the EU ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme for the reduction of greenhouse gases – GHG – within the EU) was proposed last year, to take effect in 2012. EWEA was involved in the debate that surrounded the proposal, participating in several stakeholder working groups (European Climate Change Programme or ECCP in March, April, May and June) and released a position paper: *EWEA's response to the consultation process on the review of the EU Emissions Trade Scheme*, in June 2007. The future legislation will need to provide a way for the EU to cut CO₂ emissions by its 20% target in 2020.

SPEAKING FOR CHANGE

Presentations in 2007

- Participation as qualified speakers in 70 conferences in 13 different countries in Europe and beyond
- Present at several key EU policy arenas, including the EREC Renewable Energy Conference in January, the Portuguese Presidency Conference on Renewables in July and the European Commission's 'Amsterdam' Forum in October.
- Participation in several International Energy Agency working groups, such as "Task 25: how to integrate large amounts of wind power into the grid" and "Task 26: the cost of wind energy".



Opening session of the European Wind Energy Conference in Milan, May 2007

In its position paper, EWEA highlighted the adverse incentives resulting from repeated free allowance allocations and called for a more stringent ETS Directive, which covers a wider range of economic sectors that negatively impact the environment, as well as for 100% auctioning. While it supports the ETS as a potentially powerful tool in the fight against climate change, the most important issue for EWEA is that the directive is designed to be compatible with the strengthening of the wind energy sector. It must ensure a stable and appropriate regulatory framework, which gives investors the confidence they require for long-term development plans, create a level playing field for wind energy compared to other energy technologies (that often cause more pollution), take into account all benefits associated with wind-generated electricity, and allow the wind energy sector to receive adequate support in recognition of these benefits.

EWEA also drew up a research paper on how the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol are influencing wind energy investments in developing countries. Entitled *Can the future EU ETS support wind energy investments?*, the paper will be published in the International Research Magazine Energy Policy.

At the end of the UN's Climate Change Conference in Bali, a roadmap was adopted that charts the course for a new two-year negotiation process that could lead

to a global climate change agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol in 2012. The road map does not contain binding GHG emission reduction targets. Four negotiation sessions on the new agreement, based on the road map, will now be held, starting in April 2008. “We now have a clear path and a lot of work to do over the next two years,” said Steve Sawyer, Secretary General of GWEC. “The result is not perfect, but the fact that the United States finally came on board makes this an historic day.”

EWEA, together with the European Renewable Energy Council, Greenpeace and the Global Wind Energy Council, organised a side event at the Bali conference to present the *Energy (r)evolution report – a sustainable world energy outlook*. The report presents a way forward for reducing global CO₂ emissions by 50% in 2050 while providing a secure and affordable energy supply. EWEA also gave a presentation entitled ‘Wind Energy Can Deliver’ on the environmental benefits of this power source.

EWEA president Arthouros Zervos and Chief Executive Christian Kjaer both contribute to a new Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on climate change mitigation through the use of renewable energy resources. Christian Kjaer is also a reviewer of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, Working Group III and the Synthesis Report.



WRITING FOR CHANGE

Position papers

- *EWEA's response to the European Commission's Green Paper 'Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union: A European vision for the oceans and seas', June 2007.*
- *EWEA's response to the consultation process on the review of the EU Emissions Trade Scheme, June 2007.*
- *Response to the European Commission document 'Guidelines for identification of potential technology platform', June 2007.*
- *Making 180GW a reality. EWEA position on the future EU legislation for RE energy and its impact on the wind industry, September 2007 – on the future of the RE legislation and virtual trade of guarantees of origin.*

Reports

- *Delivering Offshore Wind Power in Europe. Policy recommendations for large-scale deployment of offshore wind power in Europe by 2020, December 2007.*
- *Approval of the EU-funded project "Wind Energy the Facts II," which provides a detailed overview of the wind energy sector. This includes a comprehensive overview of wind energy's past, present and future in the EU, covering technology, costs and prices, industry and employment, environment, market development and R&D. A kick-off meeting was held in November 2007.*
- *Can the future EU ETS support wind energy investments? to be published in the International Research Magazine Energy Policy in 2008.*

6. Knowledge is power

Keeping you informed

EWEA uses three main channels to disseminate news on developments in Brussels that impact the wind sector: *Wind Directions*, *Brussels Briefing*, and our websites.

WIND DIRECTIONS

Our bi-monthly magazine reports on a wide variety of topics, covering the main issues currently influencing the wind energy sector. Following a radical overhaul of the magazine's content and layout at the end of 2006, the magazine now has a fresh look and style, with each issue featuring a special focus area and viewpoint from EWEA's CEO and President. Each edition also includes an interview with a major political or industry figure, such as Andris Piebalgs, European Commissioner for Energy, Sigmar Gabriel, German Minister for the Environment and Roland Sundén, CEO of LM Glasfiber.

BRUSSELS BRIEFING

Our monthly electronic newsletter ensures that members are kept aware of all the latest developments in Brussels that have an impact on the energy sector. Contents include:



- Brussels-based activities related to energy, the environment and research;
- a deeper analysis of a specific dossier; and
- updates on EWEA activities.

In 2007, the layout was revised and additional pictures and background documentation were included, which affords a far more comprehensive and user-friendly publication.



WEBSITES

There was a marked increase in visitors to the main EWEA website (www.ewea.org), which was particularly noticeable for the “Publications” section. This reflects a growing interest in EWEA reports, position papers and magazine, and illustrates the importance of our on-line services in general. The website provides a wealth of information, which is constantly being updated to ensure the timely communication of all the latest news and developments.

Three new websites were also set up during 2007, to cover the following:

- Wind Day campaign: www.windday.eu
- Offshore Wind Conference: www.eow2007.info
- TP Wind: www.windplatform.eu

RAISING PERCEPTION

Through direct contact with the international and Brussels-based media we promote wind energy and cultivate knowledge and understanding of the sector. We use press releases, adverts, press conferences, bi-lined articles and interviews to communicate information to journalists and ensure worldwide media coverage.

We also use the press to help our lobbying activities, sending out regular press releases to our press list of over 1,500 specialised and non-specialised contacts. For example, in 2007 press releases included:

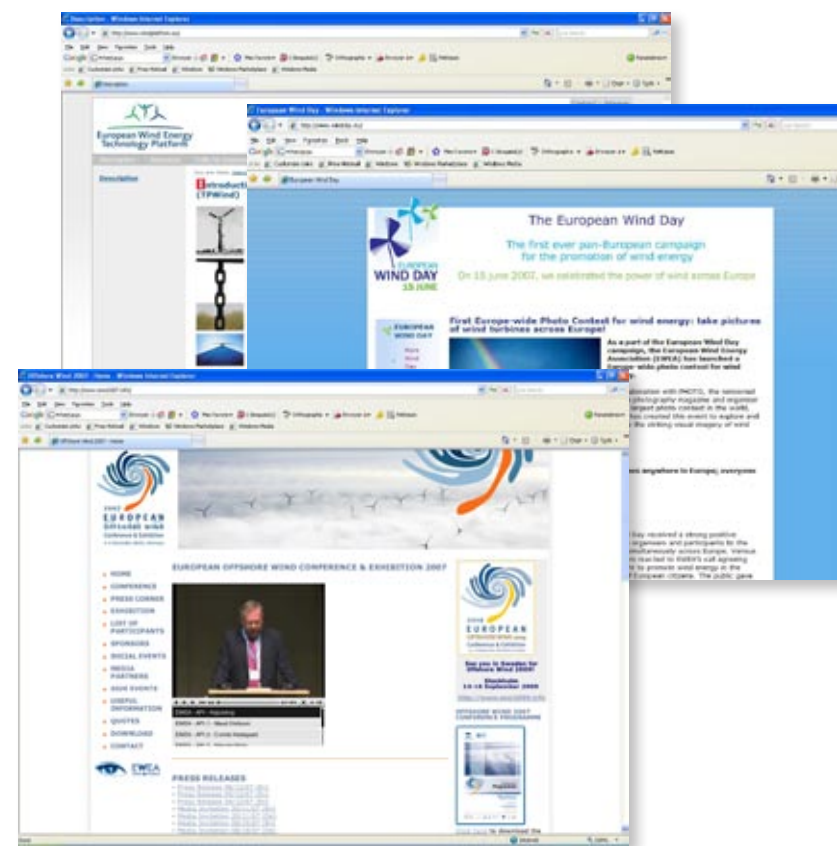
- welcoming the decision taken by Heads of State on the 20% target in March;
- calling for a suitable legal framework to be adopted rapidly; and
- describing the Commission's Energy Package on the internal electricity and gas market in September as “a good job, but not far-reaching enough.”

Energy-related issues are now high on the political agenda. As a result, during 2007, we saw a growing press interest in our sector and coverage has been extended significantly, with a sharp rise in the number of features and articles appearing in the national and international press. There was also a marked increase in the number of interviews given to the big newspapers, such as the Herald Tribune, FT, Business Week and Forbes.

As the profile of wind energy rises, we are frequently approached by journalists, who seek to include EWEA's voice in the press, with regard to campaigns, statistics and our reaction to political decisions. This year, EWEA was covered by many different media companies, including the BBC, Newswire, Reuters, The Herald Tribune, The Financial Times, Associated Press and Euractiv.

Keeping your finger on the pulse

Don't miss out on the latest industry news – keep up to date by reading our recent press releases, publications and newsletters on our regularly updated website, www.ewea.org



Campaigning for wind

Public support for wind energy in Europe is at an all-time high. By fostering public awareness, we aim to further increase this support. In 2007, we launched two high-profile campaigns to further promote wind energy.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY

Launched at the opening session of our annual conference (EWEC 2007), this campaign highlighted the gravity of our energy and environmental problems. It

was a call for immediate action by European decision makers to turn the looming energy and environmental crisis into an opportunity for Europe.

The conference kicked off with a film entitled *Seize the Opportunity*, which illustrated how wind power can play a significant role in tackling the current energy crisis. It compared the challenges

of moving our energy supply towards renewables with the costs and risks associated with continuing with

our existing energy supply structure. Europe needs to take immediate action by swiftly developing and implementing an effective legislative framework to provide the clarity and confidence needed for long-term investment in renewables.

Europe will never be a net exporter of fuel. However, it can win the energy battle, by developing, deploying and exporting wind energy technology to a world that cannot afford to do without it.

EUROPEAN WIND DAY

The first ever pan-European awareness campaign for the promotion of wind energy was launched on 15 June 2007. The aim was to increase awareness about the power, potential and effectiveness of wind energy. Targeting political decision makers and the general public, the event was organised to coincide with the European Commission's energy package debate. Over 60 events were organised by 22 organisations in 21 different countries, attracting over 40,000 visitors. A wide variety of events took place, including exhibitions, receptions, photographic, painting and writing competitions, conferences, races, fun and family days, educational days, panel discussions, public debates and workshops.



EU Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs talks with EWEA's President and Chief Executive in front of the turbine put up in Brussels for the Wind Day

Photo: Mihalis Konstandinidis/EWEA

> Educating people

The main objectives of the 2007 Wind Day were to promote the power of wind across Europe as a clean and effective energy source:

- explaining why wind energy is a key solution to the current energy and climate crisis;
- clarifying how wind energy can be the main contributor to the 20% binding target for renewables; and
- encouraging Europeans to sign up for green electricity.

> Focus on Brussels

To mark the event, a full-size wind turbine was erected at the heart of the European area of Brussels. A drinks reception was also held at the EWEA headquarters the evening before, with the aim of strengthening relations with key policy makers in the energy sector.

On the day itself, at an inaugural press conference, Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Energy, gave his wholehearted support to the initiative and to wind energy in general. The day ended with an outdoor celebration, featuring live music and a light show, which attracted over 2,500 people.



The winner of EWEA's photo competition, taken at Sidirokasteo wind park near Serres

Stop press – European Wind Day 2007!

- Significant television and radio coverage on national, regional and local levels
- More than 350 articles published in newspapers and magazines across Europe
- Around 100 articles published in the Belgian press

> A positive image

In a photography competition, organised in conjunction with PHOTO magazine, people from all over Europe were invited to submit photographs of wind turbines. We received over 2,000 entries, from which 12 winners were chosen. The top 12 photographs were displayed at EWEA's 25th anniversary celebration and will be exhibited at various other locations during 2008.

> Plug into wind

In a bid to encourage European citizens to switch to green electricity, a postcard was produced.



7. Connecting people

With the aim of influencing decision makers, raising EWEA's profile and attracting new members, EWEA organised a number of important industry events in 2007.

European Wind Energy Conference and Exhibition (EWEC 2007)

7-10 May 2007, Milan, Italy

With 5,000 participants attending and 230 companies exhibiting, EWEC 2007 was Europe's premier wind energy event. Presentations covered a wide range of issues, from offshore wind to the EU's renewables roadmap; the changing structure of the wind industry, and climate change and future scenarios. Speakers included politicians and industry and national government representatives.

One of the key conference messages was to highlight the importance of over a third of Europe's electricity coming from renewable energies in order to meet the EU's 20% target by 2020. EWEA also launched its video campaign *Seize the Opportunity* which focused on the soaring price of oil and the supply crisis, and demonstrated that wind represents an unlimited, stable energy supply solution.

EWEC 2007 was a key event for meeting and networking, information gathering and keeping updated on the latest political and industry developments. The main conference sessions were as follows:

7 May: Opening Session

Peter Ahmels, former President of the German Wind Energy Association, opened the conference and introduced the following keynote speakers:

- Michael Müller, Parliamentary State Secretary, German Ministry for Environment
- Fabrizio Fabbri, Head of the Technology Secretariat, Italian Ministry of the Environment
- Mechtild Rothe, Vice-President, European Parliament
- Fabrizio Barbaso, Deputy Director General, European Commission
- Shi Lishan, Director of Renewable Energy, Chinese Energy Bureau
- Arthouros Zervos, President, European Wind Energy Association

8 May: Promoting wind energy through effective and adequate national and European policies and programmes

Representatives from Germany, Italy and the UK highlighted how European programmes and national legal frameworks support the strong development of wind energy within the EU. 2007 marked an historic year for Europe, with the new target of generating 20% of energy from renewable sources by 2020. Wind energy's potential contribution will be significant, as it could provide up to 15% of the EU's electricity consumption.



Conference sessions and the exhibition at EWEC 2007



The Vice-President of the European Parliament and the Deputy Director General of the European Commission at EWEC 2007

Presentations underlined the crucial role of the new directive for renewables, with each Member State being obliged to set national objectives, adopt action plans and determine sector-specific targets.

9 May: Offshore: the new frontier of wind power?

Offshore wind energy is still a limited market, but it has great potential in Europe. Building wind turbines at sea is currently one of the most important challenges facing the European wind industry, as the offshore industry is a critical frontier in the continued development of wind power.

The next EWEC events will be held as follows:

- Brussels, Belgium, 31 March to 3 April 2008
www.ewec2008.info
- Marseille, France, 16-19 March 2009
www.ewec2009.info

Offshore wind conference 2007

4-6 December 2007, Berlin, Germany

The biennial European conference on offshore wind attracted more than 2,000 participants and 120 exhibitors, offering a range of products, services and solutions in the fast-expanding offshore wind market. The sessions examined the financial, legal, technical and environmental aspects of offshore wind, with speakers

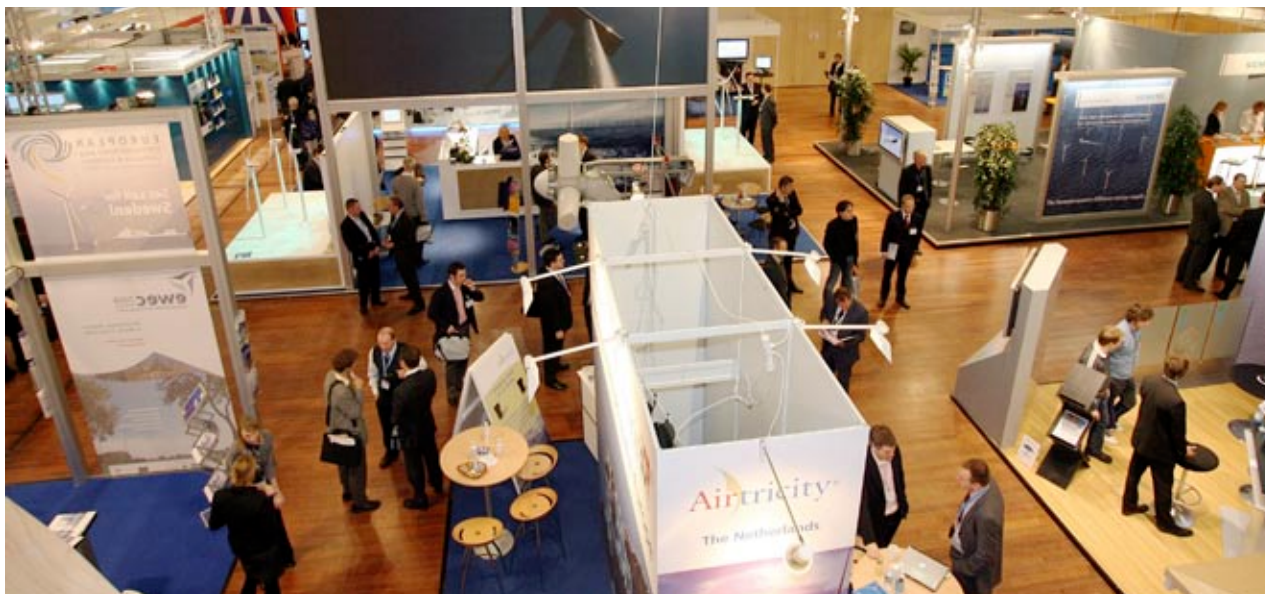
from the European institutions, industry associations and national governments.

At the conference's opening session, the European Commission announced an EU Action Plan on offshore wind for 2008. Moreover, energy and environment ministers from Germany, Sweden and Denmark signed a Joint Declaration on research cooperation on offshore wind energy. EWEA also launched its offshore report, which gives scenarios up until 2020 for the development of offshore wind, as well as policy recommendations for the development of this power source.



Ministers from Sweden, Denmark and Germany sign a Joint Declaration on Cooperation in the Field of Research on Offshore Wind Energy Deployment

The exhibition at the European Offshore Wind Conference 2007



Some of the key sessions were as follows:

4 December: Opening session

The speakers were:

- Maud Olofsson, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Enterprise and Energy, Sweden
- Connie Hedegaard, Minister for Climate and Energy, Denmark
- Malcolm Wicks, Minister of State for Energy, United Kingdom

- Michael Müller, Parliamentary State Secretary, Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany
- Alfonso González Finat, Director, New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Energy Efficiency & Innovation, DG TREN, European Commission
- Arthouros Zervos, President, European Wind Energy Association

5 December: EU and national programmes and policies

To support the necessary growth and expansion of offshore wind in order to meet the EU's 20% renewables target, several barriers need to be overcome. Limited

financial incentives for offshore, limited and costly grid connections and complex authorisation procedures are seen as key obstacles by the offshore industry. Speakers from Germany, the UK and Spain gave an overview of their national policies, including both positive and negative aspects, and the European Commission and industry gave their points of view from a European angle.

6 December: Lessons learned on offshore wind

From initial site selection through to planning, installation and operation, today's offshore wind industry covers a wide range of disciplines, expertise and industry sectors. Specific case studies and lessons learned from all of these areas were presented on the final day of the conference in Berlin, to help future projects be delivered faster and more efficiently. Delegates learned more about big offshore projects, with presentations examining the different phases in the development of a project, from site selection to government go-ahead to placing the turbines in the sea.

The next European Offshore Wind Conference will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 14 to 16 September 2009. For more information see www.offshorewind2009.info

Celebrating 25 years of EWEA

2007 marked 25 years of activity for EWEA. This anniversary coincided with a growing recognition of the importance and success of wind energy on both a European and global level.

Given wind energy's phenomenal growth over the past 25 years, we wanted to celebrate this milestone. So, to mark the event, we adopted a new strapline, *25 years – powering change*, which was complemented by a new logo. We believe that this message aptly reflects our past achievements and future objectives. We also held a birthday party on 26 September in Brussels and issued a special edition of *Wind Directions*, which examined the progress made over the past 25 years and the probable situation in 25 years time.

“EWEA must be satisfied by the industry's progress,” commented Gijsbrecht Piepers, the first ever EWEA Chairman. “As an association, it has succeeded in achieving almost all its objectives.”

Christian Kjaer, current Chief Executive, said: “Over the last decade, there has been a significant shift in the way power production and energy resources are viewed. Policy decision makers, industry experts and the general public have had to accept the urgent need for change, both in order to reduce pollution and climate change and to preserve energy resources.”



8. Inside EWEA

Representation

EWEA is a member of the following institutional committees and forums:

- The International Energy Agency (IEA) Executive Committee for the Implementing Agreement for Co-operation in the Research, Development and Deployment of Wind Energy Systems
- The Energy and Transport Forum
- The Amsterdam Forum
- The Expert Group on Priority Interconnection Plan

EWEA is a founding member of the following organisations:

- The European Renewable Energy Council (EREC)
- The Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)
- The Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE)
- The European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources (EUFORES)

Photo: Atelier d'Art Urbania



EWEA's offices are located in the Renewable Energy House in the centre of the European quarter of Brussels

Membership

EWEA works for the benefit of its member organisations. Our mandate includes promoting common interests and improving working practices and professionalism, as well as organising political, development and networking events. Through our Brussels-based team, we communicate regularly with our members, and represent them when dealing with related organisations, the authorities and the media. For more information on the benefits of membership see page 39.

Meet the EWEA team

The EWEA team is based in the national heritage-protected Renewable Energy House, situated in the European quarter of Brussels.

EWEA is a very lively organisation, which is growing rapidly, having taken on several new staff members in 2007. The dedicated team of professionals, from 11 different countries, contribute to the smooth running of the association. EWEA activities are managed by three departments: Policy, Communication and Marketing & Events.

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Policy Department

policy@ewea.org

Communication Department

communication@ewea.org

Marketing Department

marketing@ewea.org

External Consultants



Christian Kjaer
Chief Executive Officer



Bruce Douglas
Chief Operating Officer



Raffaella Bianchin
Assistant to CEO



Chantal Gennen
Office Administrator and
Assistant to COO



Axel Jansen
Finance Manager



Loïc Blanchard
Senior Policy Advisor



Zoé Wildiers
Project Manager



Nicolas Fichaux
Project Manager



Justin Wilkes
Public Affairs Advisor



Glòria Rodrigues
Project Assistant



Gesine Knolle
Policy Assistant



Laurence Blondeau
Policy Assistant



Isabelle Valentiny
Communication Director



Philippe Magry
Web and IT Manager



Paolo Berrino
Campaign Coordinator



Sarah Clifford
Communication Officer



Elke Zander
Communication Assistant



Anna Hedrzak
Senior Marketing Manager



Malgosia Bartosik
Senior Conference
Manager



Anja Wimmer
Senior Event Manager



Jonathan Collings
Marketing Coordinator



Amy Parsons
Conference Assistant



Luisa Coll
Event Assistant



Sanna Heinonen
Marketing Trainee



Jos Beurkens
External Scientific
Advisor



Frans Van Hulle
External Technical
Consultant, XPwind

EWEA Board of Directors and Executive Committee

As a not-for-profit association, EWEA is governed by a Board of Directors elected by members at the AGM. Each Board position has a three-year term. There are 38 Board members representing the different membership categories, including five executive positions – President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary. In cases where members' mandates are in the process of being renewed, we provide the name of the most recently appointed representative.



Prof. Arthouros Zervos
President, GREECE



Dr. Klaus Rave
Vice President, GERMANY



Mr. Bjarne Lundager Jensen
Vice President, DENMARK



Ms. Carmen Becerril Martinez
Treasurer, SPAIN



Dr. Eddie O'Connor
Secretary, IRELAND

Members of EWEA Board of Directors

Please note that the following list is based on the latest information available at the time of writing.

- **Acciona Energia** / SPAIN / Mrs Carmen Becerril
- **Airtricity** / IRELAND / Mr. Mark Ennis
- **ANEV – Italian Wind Energy Association** / ITALY / Mr Oreste Vigorito
- **APPA – Spanish Association of Renewable Energy Producers** / SPAIN / Mr. Jose Miguel Villarig
- **AEE – Spanish Wind Energy Association** / SPAIN / Mr Ramón Fiestas
- **Ballast Nedam Offshore Energy** / THE NETHERLANDS / Mr Dolf Elsevier van Griethuysen
- **BWE – German Wind Energy Association** / GERMANY / Mr Hermann Albers
- **BWEA – British Wind Energy Association** / UNITED KINGDOM / Mrs Maria McCaffery
- **DWIA – Danish Wind Industry Association** / DENMARK / Mr Bjarne Lundager Jensen
- **Danish Wind Turbine Owners Association** / DENMARK / Mr Asbjorn Bjerre
- **DONG Energy** / DENMARK / Mr Kim Ernst
- **ECN – Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands** / THE NETHERLANDS / Mr Jos Beurskens
- **Ecotecnia** / SPAIN / Mr Pep Prats
- **EDF Energies Nouvelles** / FRANCE / Mr. Antoine Saglio
- **FEE – France Energie Eolienne** / FRANCE / Mr Charles Dugué
- **FGW – Fördergesellschaft Windenergie** / GERMANY / Dr. Klaus Rave
- **Fortis Bank** / UNITED KINGDOM / Mr Nick Gardiner
- **Gamesa Energia** / SPAIN / Mr José Donoso
- **Garrad Hassan & Partners** / UNITED KINGDOM / Dr. Andrew Garrad
- **GE Energy** / FRANCE / Mr Mete Maltepe
- **Hansen Transmissions Int.** / BELGIUM / Mr Ivan Brems
- **Harakosan Europe** / THE NETHERLANDS / Mr Michael Malik
- **Iberdrola** / SPAIN / Mr Carlos Gascó
- **IWEA – Irish Wind Energy Association** / IRELAND / Dr. Michael Walsh
- **LM Glasfiber** / DENMARK / Mr Søren F. Knudsen
- **National Technical University Athens** / GREECE / Prof. Arthouros Zervos
- **Nordex** / GERMANY / Mr Carsten Pedersen
- **NWEA – Netherlands Wind Energy Association** / THE NETHERLANDS / Mr Joop Lasseur
- **Renewable Energy Systems** / UNITED KINGDOM / Ms. Anna Stanford
- **REpower Systems** / GERMANY /

-
- Mr Per Hornung Pedersen
- **Risø National Laboratory – Technical University of Denmark – DTU / DENMARK /**
Mr Peter Hjuler Jensen
 - **Siemens Wind Power / DENMARK /**
Mr Henning Kruse
 - **Suzlon Energy / DENMARK /** Mr. Jens F. Hansen
 - **Vattenfall / SWEDEN /** Mr Göran Lundgren
 - **VDMA – German Engineering Federation / GERMANY /** Mr Thorsten Herdan
 - **Vestas Wind Systems / DENMARK /**
Mr Peter C. Brun
 - **VIP – Swedish Wind Investors & Developers Association / SWEDEN /** Mr Matthias Rapp



9. Join EWEA

Our members come first

Europe leads the world in the development of wind energy. Becoming a member of EWEA will position your organisation at the very heart of the global wind power industry and policy debate.

EWEA is the most powerful network of wind industry professionals in Europe, connecting key industry players, decision makers and national wind associations. Our dedicated team of highly-skilled professionals works on a portfolio of key issues to accelerate the development of wind energy and always has our member's best interests in mind.

With a relentless focus on service, our aim is to provide regular, relevant and up-to-date industry information and political results and intelligence.



Photo: Vestas

Five reasons to join EWEA

1. MAKE THE RIGHT CONNECTIONS

As a member, you receive priority invitation to EWEA meetings, receptions, events and other networking opportunities:

- Exclusive invitation to the “members-only” VIP reception at our annual conference.
- Access to the “members-only” area of the EWEA website, which contains key information and contact details of all EWEA members.
- Opportunities for involvement in EWEA policy working groups.

2. IMPROVE YOUR PROFILE AND VISIBILITY

EWEA will help raise awareness of your products, activities or services:

- Web link from EWEA directory to your homepage.
- Your organisation highlighted with company profile in our magazine *Wind Directions*.
- Promotion of your events in *Wind Directions* events calendar.
- Exclusive use of EWEA branding on your promotional materials and website.
- Priority booking of exhibition space at all EWEA events.

3. OBTAIN KEY INFORMATION

Joining EWEA will keep you up to date on the latest policy, business and technology developments:

- Regular copies of reports, electronic newsletters, press releases and briefings.
- Fully customised answers to our members’ queries.
- Direct access to the team of EWEA experts and research library.
- Free use of EWEA office facilities located in Brussels.

4. INFLUENCE POLICY

By joining EWEA, you will be directly involved in the policy, promotion and development of European wind power. Our track record stands for itself: over 25 years influencing European policy at the highest level. The lobbying activities undertaken by EWEA help create a suitable legal framework in which its members can successfully develop their business.

5. DISCOUNTS

EWEA members benefit from huge discounts on all EWEA events and advertisement in our magazine *Wind Directions*:

- 30% off exhibition space at all EWEA events.
- Up to 30% off delegate fees for conferences, workshops and seminars.
- 10% off advertising space in *Wind Directions*.
- Free subscription to *Wind Directions*.

How to join?

- The membership fees are calculated on the basis of your turnover in wind energy, starting from as low as €1,488 per year for private companies and €595 for associations.
- To join, simply apply online: www.ewea.org or contact: Jonathan Collings tel. +32 (0)2 400 10 56 e-mail: jc@ewea.org.

10. EWEA members

as of March 2008

3D Web Technologies Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.3dwebtech.co.uk
3E nv — BELGIUM — www.3E.be
3Tier Group — UNITED STATES — www.3tiergroup.com/en
8.2 Consulting AG — GERMANY — www.8p2.de
A. Silva Matos Energia SA — PORTUGAL — www.asilvamatos.pt
A2SEA A/S — DENMARK — www.a2sea.com
AAER Systems Inc. — CANADA — www.aaersystems.com
AAT Inc. — CANADA — www.aat-solutions.com
ABB — FINLAND — www.abb.com
Acciona Energia, SA — SPAIN — www.acciona.es
ADEME — FRANCE — www.ademe.fr
AES — UNITED KINGDOM — www.aes.com
Aiolis Energy Investments Ltd — GREECE —
Air Energy SA — BELGIUM — www.airenergy.be
Airtricity — IRELAND — www.airtricity.com
Allen & Overy LLP — BELGIUM — www.allenoverly.com
Allianz Specialised Investments Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.allianz.com
AL-PRO GmbH & Co KG — GERMANY — www.al-pro.de
Ameron International Corporation — UNITED STATES — www.ameron.com
Anemos Gesellschaft für Umweltmeteorologie mbH — GERMANY — www.anemos.de
ANEV (Associazione Nazionale Energia del Vento) — ITALY — www.anev.org
AOS Sp. zo.o. — POLAND — www.aos.pl
APER (Associaz. Prod. Energia Rinnovabili) — ITALY — www.aper.it
APPA (Spanish Renewable Energy Association) — SPAIN — www.appa.es
APREN Energias Renovaveis — PORTUGAL — www.apren.pt
AQSystem — SWEDEN — www.aqs.se
Argentine Wind Energy Association — ARGENTINA — www.argentinaeolica.org.ar/
Armines – Ecole des Mines de Paris — FRANCE — www.cenerg.cma.fr
Art Energy — ITALY — www.eolicaexpo.com
Ascot Renewco — UNITED KINGDOM — www.ascotrenewco.com
Asja Ambiente Italia S.p.a. — ITALY — www.asja.biz
Asociación Empresarial Eólica — SPAIN — www.aeeolica.org
Association of Producers of Ecological Energy — BULGARIA — www.apeebg.org
Atech Composites Co. (Horizon Yacht Grp) — TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
— www.horizonyachting.com
ATS Wind Energy Services — UNITED STATES — www.atsinc.com
Augusta & Co PLC — UNITED KINGDOM — www.augustaco.com
Austrian Wind Energy Association — AUSTRIA — www.igwindkraft.at
Avanti — DENMARK — www.avanti-online.com
BAE Systems — UNITED KINGDOM — www.baesystems.com
Bakker Magnetics BV — NETHERLANDS — www.bakkermagnetics.com
Balkan Energy — BULGARIA — www.balkan-energy.com
Ballast Nedam Offshore Energy — NETHERLANDS — www.ballast-nedam.com
Beluga Chartering GmbH — GERMANY — www.beluga-group.com
Blue H Technologies BV — NETHERLANDS — www.bluehgroup.com
Blue Planet Investments — ROMANIA — www.blueinvestments.ro
BP Alternative Energy Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.bpalternativenergy.com
Breeze Three Energy GmbH & Co KG — GERMANY —
Bretagne International — FRANCE — www.bretagne-international.com
Bryan Garnier & Co. — FRANCE — www.bryangarnier.fr
Bulgarian Wind Energy Association — BULGARIA —
BWE (Bundesverband WindEnergie) — GERMANY — www.wind-energie.de
BWEA (British Wind Energy Association) — UNITED KINGDOM — www.bwea.com
C.E.M (Regional Energy Centre Bulgaria) — GREECE —
CARBONE LORRAINE APPLICATIONS ELECTRIQUES — FRANCE
— www.elec.carbonelorraine.com
Cenaero — BELGIUM — www.cenaero.be
CENER, Centro Nacional de Energías Renovables — SPAIN — www.cener.com

Chapin International LLC — FRANCE — www.chapininternational.com
Ciemat — SPAIN — www.ciemat.es
Circe Foundation — SPAIN — www.circe.cps.unizar.es
Clipper Wind Power Inc. — UNITED STATES — www.clipperwind.com
Clipper Windpower Europe Ltd. and Clipper Windpower Marine Ltd.
— UNITED KINGDOM — www.clipperwind.com
Cockerill Forges & Ringmill — BELGIUM
— www.entreprises-wallonnes.com/cfr/accueil_fr.html
COMITA d.d. — SLOVENIA — www.comita.net
Conergy Wind GmbH — GERMANY — www.conergy.de
Consolidate Contractors International Company — GREECE — www.ccc.gr
Corus C&I — UNITED KINGDOM — www.corusgroup.com
COWI A/S — DENMARK — www.cowi.com
C-Power NV — BELGIUM — www.c-power.be
CREIA - Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association — CHINA — www.creia.net
CRES - Centre for Renewable Energy Sources — GREECE
— www.cres.gr/kape/index.htm
Croatian Chamber of Economy's Wind Energy Association — CROATIA — www.hgk.hr
CSIF Jsc. — BULGARIA — www.csif.bg
CTSpace — UNITED KINGDOM — www.ctspace.com
CUBE Engineering GmbH — GERMANY — www.cube-engineering.com
Cyprus Wind Energy Association — CYPRUS —
Czech Society for Wind Energy — CZECH REPUBLIC — www.csve.cz
Danish Wind Energy Group — DENMARK — www.wind-energy.dk
Danish Wind Industry Association - DWIA — DENMARK — www.windpower.org
Danish Wind Turbine Owners Association — DENMARK — www.dkvind.dk
Delft University of Technology — NETHERLANDS — www.duwind.tudelft.nl
Det Norske Veritas — DENMARK — www.dnv.dk/windturbines
Deutsche Messe AG — GERMANY — www.energy-hannover.de

Deutsche Structured Finance GmbH — GERMANY — www.dsf-fra.de
DEWI - Deutsches Windenergie-Institut GmbH — GERMANY — www.dewi.de
DeWind, Incorporated — UNITED STATES — www.compositetechcorp.com
DEWI-OCC — GERMANY — www.dewi-occ.de
Diamond Fog Ltd — CYPRUS — www.diamond-fog.com
DIF — NETHERLANDS — www.dif.eu
Digsilent GmbH — GERMANY — www.digsilent.de
DONG Energy — DENMARK — www.dongenergy.dk
Doostarane energye sabz — IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
Douglas-Westwood Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.dw-1.com
Draka — DENMARK — www.draka.dk
ECN (Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands) — NETHERLANDS — www.ecn.nl
Eco Insurances — UNITED KINGDOM — www.eco-insurance.net/
Ecofys Netherlands bv — NETHERLANDS — www.ecofys.com
E-Connection Project B.V. — NETHERLANDS — www.e-connection.nl
ECOTÈCNIA, s.coop.c.l. — SPAIN — www.ecotecnia.com
EDF Energies Nouvelles — FRANCE — www.edf-energies-nouvelles.com
EDF R&D — FRANCE — www.edf.fr
EDORA — BELGIUM — www.edora.be
EEI (Equipaggiamenti Elettronici Industriali srl) — ITALY — www.eei.it
Eesti Energia AS — ESTONIA — www.energia.ee
EIG Renewable Energy Company — UNITED KINGDOM — www.eigrenewables.com
Electrabel Suez — BELGIUM — www.electrabel.com
Eleon AS — ESTONIA — www.eleon.ee
EMD International A/S — DENMARK — www.emd.dk
EMEK SA — GREECE — www.emek.gr
Emerging Energy Research — SPAIN — www.emerging-energy.com
Enallaktiki Energiaki — GREECE — www.2en.gr
ENCIS Wind — FRANCE — www.enciswind.com

Endesa — SPAIN — www.endesa.es
Enercon GmbH — GERMANY — www.enercon.de
EnergoTech — GREECE — www.energotech.gr
Energy Creation Limited — UNITED KINGDOM — www.energy-creation.co.uk
Energy Institute Hrvoje Pozar — CROATIA — www.eihp.hr
Enertec — GREECE — www.enertec.gr
Enervest Deutschland GmbH — GERMANY — www.enervest.de
Enfinity — BELGIUM — www.enfinity.biz
Envirolink Northwest Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.envirolinknorthwest.co.uk
EOL Energy — ROMANIA — www.eolenergy.ro
EolicCat – Associació Eólica de Catalunya — SPAIN — www.eoliccat.net
Eozen — SPAIN — www.eozen.es
EPA — POLAND — www.epa.com.pl
Ernst & Young — UNITED KINGDOM — www.ey.com/renewables
ESK Ceramics GmbH & Co. KG — GERMANY — www.esk.com
Espace Eolien Developpement — FRANCE — www.espace-eolien.fr
Essent Wind Deutschland GmbH — GERMANY — www.essent.de
Estonian Wind Power Association — ESTONIA — www.tuuleenergia.ee
ETH Zürich — SWITZERLAND — www.lsm.ethz.ch
Euromoney Energy Events — UNITED KINGDOM — www.euromoneyenergy.com
European Academy of Wind Energy — GERMANY —
Eurosat Renovables, SL — SPAIN — www.eurosatsl.com
EuroTrust A/S — DENMARK — www.eurotrust.dk
Evelop International BV — NETHERLANDS — www.evelop.com
Faroe Islands Wind Energy Association - FIWEA — FAROE ISLANDS — www.fiwea.org
FAS Bros Data — ROMANIA —
FEE (France Energie Eolienne) — FRANCE — www.fee.asso.fr
Feria de Zaragoza — SPAIN — www.feriazaragoza.com
FGW (Fördergesellschaft Windenergie e.V.) — GERMANY — www.wind-fgw.de

FiberSensing – Sistemas Avançados de Monitorização S.A. — PORTUGAL
— www.fibersensing.com
Finnish Energy Industries – Wind Energy Working Group — FINLAND
— www.energja.fi
Finnish Wind Power Association — FINLAND — www.tuulivoimayhdistys.fi
Firetrace International — UNITED STATES — www.firetrace.com
Forgital SpA — ITALY — www.forgital.it
Forschungsgemeinschaft für elektrische Anlagen und Stromwirtschaft (FGH) e.V.
— GERMANY — www.fgh-ma.de
Forschungsgruppe Windenergie im FITT — GERMANY — www.htw-saarland.de
Fortis — UNITED KINGDOM — www.fortis.com
Fortum Power and Heat Oy — FINLAND — www.fortum.com
Frisa Forjados SA de CV — MEXICO — www.frisa.com
Fundación Formacion Energias Renovables — SPAIN
G&W Electric Company — UNITED STATES — www.gwelec.com
Galp Energia, SA — PORTUGAL — www.galpenergia.com
Gamesa Energia — SPAIN — www.gamesa.es
Gaoh Offshore Limited — DENMARK — www.gaoh-offshore.com
Garrad Hassan & Partners Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.garradhassan.com
GCube Underwriting Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.gcube-insurance.com
GE Energy — FRANCE — www.gewindenergy.com
General Compression — UNITED STATES — www.generalcompression.com
Geo Net Umweltconsulting GmbH — GERMANY — www.geo-net.de
Germanischer Lloyd Industrial Services GmbH — GERMANY — www.gl-group.com
Gestamp Eolica — SPAIN — www.gestamp.com
Global Natural Resources Holding AG (GNR) — SWITZERLAND
— www.gnr-holding.com
Global Wind Power — DENMARK — www.globalwindpower.com
Good Energies Investments Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.goodenergies.com

Gothaer Allgemeine Versicherung AG — GERMANY — www.gothaer.de
Great Lakes Wind Network — UNITED STATES — www.wire-net.org/wind.htm
Great Yarmouth Marketing Initiative — UNITED KINGDOM — www.gymi.co.uk
Greentecno SA — SWITZERLAND — www.solar3.ch
GTR - Green Technical Resourcing Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.gtr.uk.com
Gusto MSC — NETHERLANDS — www.gustomsc.com
GWU-Umwelttechnik — GERMANY — www.gwu-group.de
Hamburg Messe — GERMANY — www.hamburg-messe.de
Hansen Transmissions International — BELGIUM — www.hansentransmissions.com
Harakosan Europe BV — NETHERLANDS — www.harakosan.nl
Hellenic Defence Systems SA — GREECE — www.eas.gr
Hellenic Eolic Kylindrias Ltd — GREECE — www.fgeurope.gr
Hg Capital — UNITED KINGDOM — www.hgcapital.net
Hilger u. Kern GmbH — GERMANY — www.hilger-kern.com
HTSO — GREECE — www.desmie.gr
Hungarian Wind Energy Association — HUNGARY — www.mszt.hu
Hungarian Wind Energy Scientific Association — HUNGARY — www.mgk.gau.hu/~aeet/wind.htm
Husum Messe — GERMANY — www.husum-wind.de
HWEA - Hellenic Wind Energy Association — GREECE — www.eletaen.gr
Hydratight Sweeney Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.hydratight.com
Hytorc Europe — FRANCE — www.hytorc.com
Iberdrola — SPAIN — www.iberdrola.es
Indian Wind Energy Association — INDIA — www.indianwindpower.com
Inegi — PORTUGAL — www.inegi.pt
Inergia SpA — ITALY — www.inergia.it
Innovative Windpower GmbH — GERMANY — www.innovative-windpower.com
Insensys — UNITED KINGDOM — www.insensys.com
Institut for energiteknikk — NORWAY — www.ife.no

International Paint — NETHERLANDS — www.internationalpaint.com
Invenergy — UNITED KINGDOM — www.invenergyllc.com
InvestInvent AG — SWITZERLAND — www.investinvent.ch
IR Wind Power Co.Ltd — KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — www.irwindpower.com
Irish Wind Energy Association — IRELAND — www.iwea.com
IRO Offshore Wind Energy Group — NETHERLANDS — www.iro.nl
ISES — ITALY — www.isesitalia.it
ISET e. V. — GERMANY — www.iset.uni-kassel.de
Iskra Wind Turbine Manufacturers Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.iskrawind.com
IVPC — ITALY — www.ivpc.com
IWTMA (Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association) — INDIA — www.indianwindpower.com
Jack-Up Barge B.V. — NETHERLANDS — www.jackupbarge.com
James Walker RotaBolt Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.rotabolt.co.uk
JWEA (Japan Wind Energy Association) — JAPAN — www.ppd.jsf.or.jp/shinko/jwea
JWPA (Japan Wind Power Association) — JAPAN — www.jwpa.jp
KBC Bank NV — IRELAND — www.kbc.com
Kenersys India PVT. LTD. c/o Bharat Forge Ltd. — INDIA — www.bharatforge.com
Klima Thermo-Tech bv — NETHERLANDS — www.klima.com
Knowledge Centre WMC — NETHERLANDS — www.kc-wmc.nl
Konkord Group LTD — UKRAINE — www.konkord.org.ua
Koop Duurzame Energie b.v — NETHERLANDS — www.koopduurzaam.nl
KR Windpower — KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — www.krglobal.co.kr
La Compagnie du Vent — FRANCE — www.compagnieduvent.com
La Française d’Eoliennes — FRANCE — www.francaise-d-eoliennes.com
Lahmeyer International GmbH — GERMANY — www.lahmeyer.de
Latin American Wind Energy Association — MEXICO — www.lawea.org
Latvian Wind Energy Association — LATVIA — www.lawea.org
LCL Corporation - Arrowind — CANADA — www.lawea.org

Leonardo Venablers S.L. — SPAIN — www.leonardo-venablers.com
Leosphere — FRANCE — www.leosphere.fr
Lithuanian Wind Power Association — LITHUANIA — www.lvea.lt
LM Glasfiber A/S — DENMARK — www.lmglasfiber.com
LMS International — BELGIUM — www.lmsintl.com
LOGI.CO Srl — ITALY — www.logi.co.it
Long Island Power Authority — UNITED STATES — www.lipower.org
Macro Works Ltd — IRELAND — www.macroworks.ie
Madesta Developments Ltd. — UKRAINE — www.madesta.com
MAKE Consulting — DENMARK — www.make-consulting.com
Makerere University, Uganda. — UGANDA —
Mammoet van Oord BV — NETHERLANDS — www.mammoetvanoord.com
MAPR — UNITED STATES —
MAWE (Macedonian Wind Energy Association) — Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic
McCarthy Tetrault — UNITED KINGDOM — www.mccarthy.ca
MECAL — NETHERLANDS — www.mecal.eu
Megajoule II Consultoria em Energias Renováveis, Lda. — PORTUGAL — www.megajoule.pt
METEODYN — FRANCE — www.meteodyn.com
METEOSIM TRUEWIND SL — SPAIN — www.meteosim.com
METRON NAVITAS SA — GREECE — www.metron-navitas.com
Metsähallitus — FINLAND — www.metsa.fi
MGM MOTORI ELETTRICI SPA — ITALY — www.mgmrestop.com
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy — UNITED KINGDOM — www.MILBANK.COM
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark — DENMARK — www.um.dk
MLS Eurosystem — SPAIN — www.mls-tech.cc
Moog — GERMANY — www.moog.com/industrial
Nansen Center — NORWAY — www.nersc.no
NaREC (New and Renewable Energy Centre Ltd) — UNITED KINGDOM — www.narec.co.uk
National R&D Institute for Gas Turbines-COMOTI — ROMANIA — www.comoti.ro
National Technical University Athens — GREECE — www.ntua.gr
Natural Power Consultants Ltd. — UNITED KINGDOM — www.naturalpower.com
NEO Energia – Grupo EDP — SPAIN — www.edp.pt
New Energy Finance — UNITED KINGDOM — www.newenergyfinance.com
New Zealand Wind Energy Association — NEW ZEALAND — www.windenergy.org.nz
Nexgen — UNITED KINGDOM — www.nexgenwind.com
Nigerian Wind Energy Association — NIGERIA —
Ningbo Ginlong Technologies Co., Ltd. — CHINA — www.ginlong.com
NMH Search — UNITED KINGDOM — www.nmhsearch.com
Nordex AG — GERMANY — www.nordex.dk
Norten Eolica S.L — SPAIN — www.nortenph.com
Northland Power Inc. — CANADA — www.northlandpower.ca
NORWEA - Norwegian Wind Energy Association — NORWAY — www.norwea.no
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) — NORWAY — www.ntnu.no
NRG Systems Inc — UNITED STATES — www.nrgsystems.com
NUMECA International — BELGIUM — www.numeca.com
NWEA — NETHERLANDS — www.nwea.nl
Observ'ER — FRANCE — www.energies-renouvelables.org
ODE-Vlaanderen vzw — BELGIUM — www.ode.be
Oilfield Publications Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.oilpubs.com
Orga B.V. — NETHERLANDS — www.orga.nl
Oriel Windfarm Limited — IRELAND — orielwind.com
OVP d.o.o. — SLOVENIA — www.ovp.si
Owens Corning — SPAIN — www.owenscorning.com
P&S Tensioning Systems Ltd. — SWITZERLAND — www.p-s.ch
Pall Corporation — FRANCE — www.pall.com

Pauwels International NV — BELGIUM — www.pauwels.com
PB Power — UNITED KINGDOM — www.pbworld.com/ea
PIGEO Polska Izba Gospodarcza Energii Odnawialnej — POLAND — www.pigeo.org.pl
PMSS Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.pmss.co.uk
Polish Wind Energy Association — POLAND — www.pwea.pl
Polish Wind Energy Society in Gdansk — POLAND — www.ptew.pl
Politecnico di Milano - Aerospace Eng. — ITALY — www.aero.polimi.it
Polski Rejestr Statkow SA — POLAND — www.prs.pl/folder/index.html
POWEO — FRANCE — www.poweo.com
Power Climber — BELGIUM — www.powerclimberwind.be
PPC Renewables S.A. — GREECE — www.ppcr.gr
PPG Industries bv — NETHERLANDS — www.ppg.com
Prima Automation (India) Pvt.Ltd. — INDIA — www.prima-automation.com
Promau S.r.l — ITALY — www.davi.com
Provincie Noord-Holland — NETHERLANDS — www.noord-holland.nl
PRYSMIAN Cables & Systems GmbH — GERMANY — www.prysmian.com
Pulsar Energy Capital LLP — UNITED KINGDOM —
Ramboll — DENMARK — www.ramboll-wind.com
Raycap Corporation — GREECE — www.rayvoss.com
RBC Capital Markets — UNITED KINGDOM — www.rbccm.com
re-consult — TURKEY — www.re-consult.net
Reichhold — NETHERLANDS — www.reichhold.com
Relight Srl — ITALY — www.relight.it
REM Chemicals, Inc. — UNITED STATES — www.remchem.com
Remtech SA — FRANCE — www.remtechinc.com
Renewable Energy Generation Limited — UNITED KINGDOM — www.regpower.co.uk
Renewable Energy Research Laboratory – University of Massachusetts
— UNITED STATES — www.ceere.org/rerl
Renewable Energy Systems Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.res-ltd.com

RenewableEnergyWorld.com — UNITED STATES — www.RenewableEnergyWorld.com
RenGen Energy — UNITED KINGDOM — www.rengenenergy.com
REpower Systems AG — GERMANY — www.repower.de
RES renergys Holding AG- renewable energy solutions — SWITZERLAND
— www.renergys.com
ResQ — DENMARK — www.resq.dk
Risoe National Laboratory — DENMARK — www.risoe.dk/vea
Romanian Wind Energy Association — ROMANIA —
ROMAX Technology — UNITED KINGDOM — www.romaxtech.com
Rossi Motoriduttori S.p.A. — ITALY — www.rossi-group.com
Roxtec International AB — SWEDEN — www.roxtec.com
Royal & SunAlliance Insurance Group PLC — UNITED KINGDOM
— www.royalsunalliance.com
RuggedCom Inc. — CANADA — www.RuggedCom.com
Russian Association WindPower Industry (RAWI) — RUSSIAN FEDERATION
— www.rawi.ru
S&C Electric — UNITED KINGDOM — www.sandc.com
Saint-Gobain Advanced Ceramics — UNITED STATES — www.cerbec.com
SAMTECH s.a. — BELGIUM — www.samcef.com
Sandvik A/S — DENMARK — www.sandvik.com
Sartelco Sistemi s.r.l. — ITALY — www.sartelco.it
Scanrope Subsea — NORWAY — www.scanropesubsea.no
Scintec AG — GERMANY — www.scintec.com
Scottish Development International — UNITED KINGDOM
— www.scottishdevelopmentinternational.com
SeaRoc UK Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.searoc.co.uk
SEAS-NVE A.m.b.A. — DENMARK — www.seas-nve.dk
Senergy Alternative Energy — UNITED KINGDOM — www.senergyltd.com
SGS Industrial Services — GERMANY — www.sgs.com

Shell Energy Europe — NETHERLANDS — www.shell.com
SHERMCO INDUSTRIES, INC. — UNITED STATES — www.shermco.com
SICME MOTORI SpA — ITALY — www.sicmemotori.com
SIEMENS Wind Power A/S — DENMARK — www.siemens.com/powergeneration
SINTEF Energy Research — NORWAY — www.energy.sintef.no
SKF — SWEDEN — www.skf.com
Skylotec GmbH — GERMANY — www.skylotec.de
Slovak Association for Wind Energy — SLOVAKIA — www.save.apis.sk
Smulders Groep — NETHERLANDS — www.smuldersgroep.com
Solent Composite Sytems Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.solentcomposites.com
Sølund Invest A/S — DENMARK — www.soelund-invest.dk
South African Wind Energy Association - SAWEA — SOUTH AFRICA — www.sawea.icon.co.za
Spectro — UNITED KINGDOM — www.spectro-oil.com
Squire, Sanders & Dempsey LLP — UNITED KINGDOM — www.ssd.com
Standard Chartered Bank — UNITED KINGDOM — www.standardchartered.com
StatoilHydro — NORWAY — statoilhydro.com
Sterr-Kölln & Partner — GERMANY — www.sterr-koelln.com
Stromag France S.A.S. — FRANCE — www.sime-stromag.com
Suisse Eole — SWITZERLAND — www.suisse-eole.ch
SUMEC HARDWARE & TOOLS CO., LTD. — CHINA — www.sumectools.com
SunMedia Verlags-GmbH — GERMANY — www.Erneuerbareenergien.de
Suzlon Energy Limited — DENMARK — www.suzlon.dk
Tae-Chang N.E.T.Co. — KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — www.tc-net.co.kr
Talisman Energy (UK) Ltd. — UNITED KINGDOM — www.talisman-energy.co.uk
Technical University of Denmark — DENMARK — www.amf.dtu.dk
Technology Industries of Finland — FINLAND — www.techind.fi
Tekniker Foundation — SPAIN — www.tekniker.es
Telewind AS — ESTONIA —
Tentec Ltd — UNITED KINGDOM — www.tentec.net
TM4 — CANADA — www.tm4.com
Tractebel Engineering (SUEZ) — BELGIUM — www.tractebel-engineering.com
TSP Aeolian Dynamics Ltd — CYPRUS —
Turbowinds NV/SA — BELGIUM — www.turbowinds.com
Turkish Wind Energy Association — TURKEY — www.ruzgarenerjisibiligi.org.tr
TÜV NORD SysTec GmbH & Co. KG — GERMANY — www.tuev-nord.de
Ukrainian Wind Energy Association (UANE) — UKRAINE —
Unison Co., Ltd — KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — www.unison.co.kr
Universal Power Transformers Ltd. — INDIA — www.upt.in
UPC Energy Management LLC — UNITED KINGDOM — www.upcrenewables.com
Vattenfall AB — SWEDEN — www.vattenfall.com
Växjö University — SWEDEN — www.vxu.se
VDMA — GERMANY — www.vdma.org
Vejr2 A/S — DENMARK — www.vejr2.dk
Vergnet SA — FRANCE — www.vergnet.fr
Verlinde SA — FRANCE — www.verlinde.com
Vestas Wind Systems A/S — DENMARK — www.vestas.dk
VIP Swedish Wind Investors & Developers Association — SWEDEN — svenskvindkraft.se
Vitaa Zeus Energy Private Limited — INDIA — www.zeusvitaa.com
Volker Stevin Marine Contracting — NETHERLANDS — www.vsmc.nl
Voltere Capital Partners Sarl — SWITZERLAND — www.voltere.eu
William O'Brien Plant Hire — IRELAND — www.cranehireireland.com
Wind Cluster — DENMARK — www.windcluster.com
WIND EXPERT — ROMANIA — www.windexpert.ro
Wind Turbine Research Center, KIMM — KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — wtrc.kimm.re.kr
Windbrokers B.V. — NETHERLANDS — www.windbrokers.com
Windcarrier AS — NORWAY — www.windcarrier.com

Windenergie-Agentur Bremerhaven/Bremen e.V. — GERMANY — www.windenergie-agentur.de
Wind-Fix Europe BV — NETHERLANDS — www.wind-fix.com
WindLab Systems — AUSTRALIA — www.windlabsystems.com
WindLogics Inc. — UNITED STATES — www.windlogics.com
WindSim AS — NORWAY — www.windsim.com
WindSupply — UNITED KINGDOM — www.windsupply.co.uk
Windtechnics SAS — FRANCE — www.windtechnics.com
Windtest GmbH — GERMANY — www.windtest.de
WindVision Ltd. — BELGIUM — www.windvision.com
WinWinD Oy — FINLAND — www.winwind.fi
WIP — GERMANY — www.wip-munich.de
Wirtschaftsverband Windkraftwerke e.V. — GERMANY — www.wvwindkraft.de
WKN Windkraft Nord AG — GERMANY — www.wkn-ag.de
WPD AG — GERMANY — www.wpd.de
www.windfair.net — GERMANY — www.windfair.net
Xantrex Technology Inc. — UNITED STATES — www.xantrex.com
Yuan Jun Fong Casting Co., Ltd — TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA — www.yjfcasting.com
Zenergy Power plc. — GERMANY — www.trithor.com
Zephyr Corporation — JAPAN — www.zephyreco.co.jp



Participants at EWEC 2007

11. Appendix: EWEA **press releases** in 2007

06.12.07

Lessons learned on offshore wind – and the next steps

Specific case studies and lessons presented on the final day of the European Offshore Wind Conference in Berlin, to help future projects be delivered faster and more efficiently.

05.12.07

Barriers must be removed for full exploitation of offshore wind

To support the expansion of offshore wind necessary to meet the EU's 20% renewables target certain barriers need to be overcome, delegates heard at the European Offshore Wind Energy Conference.

04.12.07

Offshore Wind necessary to meet EU's 20% renewables target

If Europe wants to meet its 20% binding target for renewable energy by 2020, it must increase its use of offshore wind, delegates heard at the opening of the Offshore Wind Conference in Berlin, Germany.

22.11.07

Commission's technology plan brings hope but lacks clarity

The European Commission's proposed Strategic Energy Technology plan acknowledges that wind energy is key for the 20% renewables target, but that it needs better focus and clarity, and to set clearer priorities.

20.11.07

Offshore wind in Europe: 2020 vision

On 4 December, over 1000 representatives of the offshore wind industry, policy makers and energy specialists will gather to discuss offshore wind energy as a concrete energy and climate solution.

06.11.07

The 2009 European Wind Energy Conference to take place in Marseille

The 2009 edition of the European Wind Energy Conference (EWEC) will be held in Marseille, France, 16-19 March.

22.10.07

Photography competition: Greek entry wins

A Greek photographer wins first prize in the European wind energy photography competition. The photograph (featured in the box) was taken by Mihalios Konstandinidis.

10.10.07

Investor certainty is crucial for reaching the EU 20% Renewables Target

EWEA publishes its position paper on the forthcoming legislation for renewable energy. The wind industry is also formulating 20 questions that need to be addressed prior to proposing "virtual trade."

08.10.07

European Offshore Wind Conference Media Invitation

On 4 December, over 1000 representatives of the offshore wind industry, policy makers and energy specialists will gather to discuss the future of offshore wind energy at a European conference.

25.09.07

European Parliament confirms commitment to renewable electricity in Europe

EWEA welcomes the European Parliament's vote on the Roadmap for Renewable Energy in Europe, which confirmed the Parliament's strong commitment to renewable energy.

19.09.07

Important but insufficient step towards a single electricity market for Europe

For EWEA the European Commission package on the electricity and gas internal market is a good job, but half done, as the Commission doesn't push for full ownership unbundling.

12.07.07

20% renewables by 2020: Fast and efficient legislation is needed

'Reaching 20% of renewable energy by 2020 is feasible only if a fast and adequate policy framework is adopted,' delegates heard at a European seminar on renewable energy sources.

12.07.07

European Parliament is backing offshore wind

The European Wind Energy Association (EWEA) welcomes the European Parliament's resolution on a future maritime policy, which calls on the European Commission to launch an Offshore Action Plan.

04.07.07

First Europe-wide photo contest for wind energy: take pictures of wind turbines across Europe!

As a part of the European Wind Day campaign, the European Wind Energy Association (EWEA) is launching a Europe-wide photo contest for wind energy.

16.06.07

Europeans are embracing wind power

The official launch of the first European Wind Day signals the unprecedented mainstream support for wind energy.

12.06.07

The European Wind Day Launch: Wind turbine to be built at the heart of Europe!

Announcement of a world première: for the first time ever a wind turbine will be installed in the heart of Brussels as a centrepiece for the European Wind Day.

11.06.07

G8 climate compromise welcomed by global wind industry

GWEC welcomes the outcome of today's G8 Summit on combating climate change, which sends a clear signal that all G8 governments agree on the urgent need to fight climate change.

06.06.07

15 June: European Wind Day – World Première in Brussels!

The first ever pan-European campaign for the promotion of wind energy. On 15 June 2007, we will celebrate the power of wind across Europe.

05.06.07

Global wind energy industry calls on G8 leaders to show their commitment in the fight against climate change

The global wind industry calls upon German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, to hold firm in her resolve to have the G8 commit to specific measures to combat global climate change at the G8 annual summit.

01.06.07

Maritime policy – favourable for offshore wind power?

Maritime policy can help provide a favourable framework for offshore wind power, which in turn will promote huge employment opportunities in coastal regions and beyond.



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