



**EWEA**

THE EUROPEAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION

# POWERING CHANGE

EWEA 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

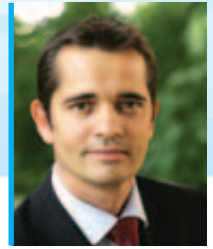
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# A historic turning point



Arthouros Zervos



Christian Kjaer

*The coming five years will no doubt represent a historic turning point for the European wind energy sector.*

*Until now, wind energy has had to fight hard to gain access to a system that has not needed additional generating capacity. The cards are now being dealt again, as spare electricity generating capacity is at an all-time low. Europe now needs to invest in new capacity and infrastructure to replace ageing plants and meet future demand. In this new context, wind power will no longer be judged against the cost of supplying more fuel to an existing power plant that has already been depreciated and paid for by tax payers or consumers. Instead, it will increasingly be judged against what it will cost to plan, finance, insure, build, fuel, purify, operate, maintain and eventually decommission a new conventional power plant.*

*Just as we entered this crucial phase, the European Council adopted an overall binding target, which aims to meet 20% of the EU's energy consumption with renewable energy sources by 2020. EWEA welcomed this decision and is convinced that the energy game will be won by the regions of the world that excel at developing, utilising and exporting technologies that can convert their natural resources into energy – not by regions that control the remaining and depleting fuel resources.*

*If designed and implemented successfully, the 20% renewables target could deliver significant results with wind energy positioned at the forefront as one of the biggest contributors in meeting it. The electricity sector represents over a third of EU energy demand. If certain requirements are met, wind energy's share of EU electricity demand could reach 13% by 2020 (16% with increased energy efficiency measures). These prerequisites include the rapid adoption of a suitable legal framework and fair grid access for new entrants through effective separation of transmission and production activities in terms of ownership.*

*These two developments would have enormous impact on wind energy's competitive position in Europe. The European Wind Energy Association is committed to seize this opportunity and position wind energy as the leading technology in transforming the European energy game. It has, therefore, developed a five-year strategy based on three strategic objectives:*

- *Ensuring a long-term, stable EU policy framework for wind energy in Europe for the period after 2010 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*

*In addition, EWEA will continue to promote a European framework for offshore wind energy, improve conditions for European wind energy research and address many other issues.*

*This annual report offers an overview of our organisation's activities and output during 2006, as well as evidence of our team's constant commitment to furthering European wind energy.*

*EWEA's success would not be possible without the strong commitment and collaboration of its members. During the celebrations linked to its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary, EWEA would like to thank all our members and invite them to continue working together – powering change towards a new energy future.*

*Prof. Arthouros Zervos*

PRESIDENT

European Wind Energy Association

*Christian Kjaer*

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

European Wind Energy Association

# EWEA: a strong voice for the wind industry

## EWEA in the European headquarters for renewable energies

The European Wind Energy Association (EWEA) is the voice of the wind industry, actively promoting the use of wind power in Europe and worldwide. Through effective communication and engagement in political decision-making processes, EWEA's mission is to facilitate national and international policies and initiatives that strengthen the development of wind energy markets, infrastructure and technology, in order to achieve a more sustainable and cleaner energy future.

EWEA members include manufacturers covering 98% of the world wind power market, component suppliers, research institutes, national wind energy and renewables associations, developers, electricity providers, finance and insurance companies and consultancies from more than forty countries. Membership of EWEA has increased significantly over the past few years and in the first weeks of 2007 the number of members past the 300 mark.

EWEA also experienced significant growth in its Secretariat staff and proudly started 2006 by moving into new offices – the Renewable Energy House – a monument-protected building that brings together under one roof the leading renewable energy industry, trade and research associations. With the support of His Royal Highness Prince Laurent of Belgium, the 120-year-old building has been fully refurbished to make best use of renewable energy technologies, ensuring the implementation of a full range of energy saving measures and at the same time maximising comfort for employees. The building includes a number of features:

- passive solar thermal heating and cooling system;
- pellet-fed heating system;
- ventilation system with heat recovery;
- photovoltaic installation producing electricity;
- small hydropower technology display; and
- geothermal heating and cooling facility.

Apart from highly energy efficient double glazing, the façade and roof are very well insulated so as to avoid heat loss.

The Renewable Energy House, Rue d'Arlon 63-65, Brussels. The building is situated only a few steps away from the European institutions

Photo: Atelier d'Art Urbain



The Renewable Energy House was officially opened on 22 March 2006 in the presence of over 250 high-level decision makers. It has become not only a working renewable energy and energy efficiency showcase, but also a gathering point for the discussion, debate and resolution of renewable energy issues in the heart of the European district of Brussels.



High-level support at the opening of the Renewable Energy House / From left to right: Commissioner for Environment, Stavros Dimas, Belgian Prime Minister, Guy Verhofstadt, HRH Prince Laurent of Belgium, President of the European Commission José Manuel Barroso, EWEA President, Arthouros Zervos and Vice-President of the European Commission, Margot Wallström

Copyright: European Community, 2007



## Market overview

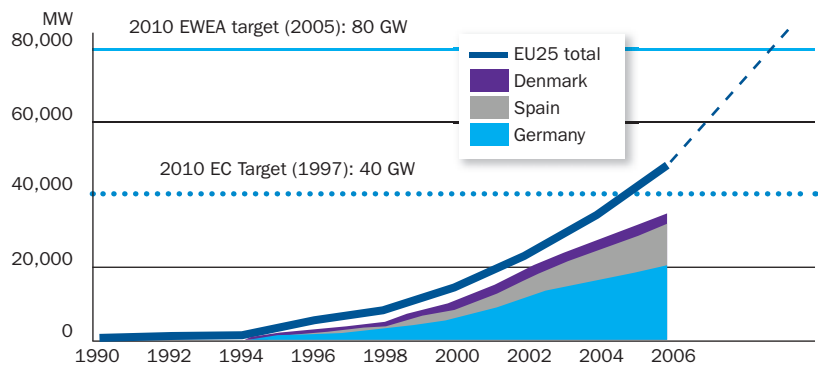
The market for European wind power capacity broke new records in 2006: 7,588MW of wind power capacity – worth around €9 billion – were installed in the EU, an increase of 23% compared to 2005. The cumulative wind power capacity operating in the EU increased by 19% and exceeded 48,000MW, producing approximately 100 TWh of electricity in an average wind year, or 3% of total EU electricity consumption.

In Europe, Germany and Spain continued to attract the majority of investments. In 2006, these two countries represented 50% of EU growth. However, the statistics compiled by EWEA confirmed that a second wave of European countries is investing in wind energy. “We are now witnessing the strong effect of the Renewable Electricity Directive passed in 2001,” confirmed EWEA CEO Christian Kjaer, as these developments underline the importance of sector-specific legislation to effectively boost renewable electricity production.

Leading European countries in 2006 were Germany (2,233MW), Spain (1,587MW), France (810MW), Portugal (694MW) and the UK (634MW). Wind power installations in the new EU member states tripled from 60MW in 2005 to 183MW in 2006, mainly driven by Poland, Lithuania and Hungary.

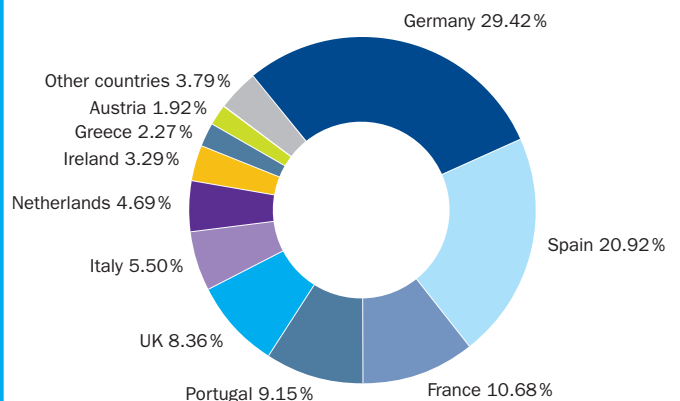
At global level, the annual market for wind continued to increase at the staggering rate of 32%, despite facing supply chain constraints for wind turbines. In 2006, 15,197MW were installed, taking the total installed wind energy capacity to 74,223MW, up from 59,091MW in 2005. In economic terms, in 2006, the total value of new generating equipment installed worldwide reached €18 billion.

### EU wind market development



In terms of installed European capacity over the last decade, wind energy is now the second largest energy technology, surpassed only by gas. During the past five years, 30.9% of all installed electricity generation capacity in the EU was wind power. As these strong figures show, the wind energy sector has now become firmly established as one of the key players in the European energy market.

### 2006 New installation – EU25



**Wind power installed  
in Europe by end of 2006  
(cumulative)**

**EU: 48,027 MW**

**TOTAL EUROPE: 48,545 MW**

**ACCESSION COUNTRIES: 68 MW**

**EFTA COUNTRIES: 325.6 MW**



	End 2005	Installed 2006	End 2006
<b>EU CAPACITY (MW)</b>			
Austria	819	145.6	965
Belgium	167.4	26.3	193
Bulgaria*	10	22	32
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	28	22	50
Denmark	3,128	11.5	3,136
Estonia	32	0	32
Finland	82	4	86
France	757	810	1,567
Germany	18,414.9	2,233.1	20,622
Greece	573.3	172.5	746
Hungary	17.5	43.40	61
Ireland	495.5	249.9	745
Italy	1,718	417	2,123
Latvia	27	0	27
Lithuania	6.4	49.05	55.5
Luxembourg	35.3	0	35
Malta	0	0	0
Netherlands	1,219	356	1,560
Poland	83	69.3	152.5
Portugal	1,022	694.4	1,716
Romania*	1.69	1.3	3
Slovakia	5	0	5
Slovenia	0	0	0
Spain	10,028	1,587.16	11,615
Sweden	509.5	62.15	572
UK	1,332	634.4	1,963
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>40,301</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>47,644</b>
<b>EU-10</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>7,587.9</b>	<b>48,027</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>40,511</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>48,062</b>

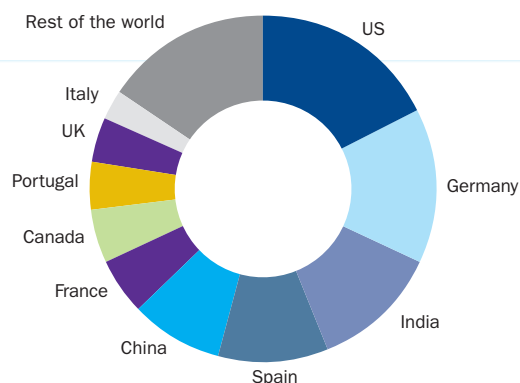
	End 2005	Installed 2006	End 2006
<b>Other countries (MW)</b>			
Faroe Islands	4	0	4
Ukraine	77.3	8.3	85.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>90.6</b>
<b>EFTA countries (MW)</b>			
Iceland	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0
Norway	267	47	314
Switzerland	11.6	0	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>325.6</b>
<b>Accession countries (MW)</b>			
Croatia	6	11.2	17.2
Turkey	20	30.85	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42.05</b>	<b>68.2</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>40,898</b>	<b>7,708.4</b>	<b>48,545</b>

Note: Due to previous-year adjustments, project decommissioning of 61MW and repowering, and rounding, the 2006 end-of-year cumulative capacity total does not exactly match the year-end 2005 total plus the 2006 additions.

\* Bulgaria and Romania are members of the European Union from 01/01/2007

Source: EWEA ([www.ewea.org](http://www.ewea.org))

### Top 10 new installed capacity (Jan.-Dec. 2006)



New capacity	MW	Market share
US	2,454	18.1%
Germany	2,233	14.7%
India	1,840	12.1%
Spain	1,587	10.4%
China	1,347	8.9%
France	810	5.3%
Canada	776	5.1%
Portugal	694	4.6%
UK	634	4.2%
Italy	417	2.7%
<b>Top 10 - Total</b>	<b>12,792</b>	<b>84.2%</b>
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>15,197</b>	

our President, and I intend to pursue it. In terms of an overall vision for EWEA, I see it as pushing for a contribution from wind energy on a scale comparable to conventional sources like nuclear, coal and gas. It is a task that I am really looking forward to. Over the next five to ten years, we can show that wind energy can deliver vast amounts of clean electricity for the benefit of European consumers and shield them against the uncertainties of fossil fuel supply and prices."

In order to support Christian Kjaer in his new role, Bruce Douglas, Marketing and Events Director at EWEA, was appointed as Chief Operating Officer.

EWEA thus embarked on a new phase, with Christian's knowledge of the industry, political expertise and experience with the association ensuring continuity, and Bruce leading the organisation's next stage of development.

Isabel Blanco took over Christian's position as Policy Director. She had previously been working as Project Leader in the international department of IDAE, Spain's national energy agency. In March, Isabelle Valentiny replaced Luisa Colasimone as EWEA's Communication Director, the latter embarking on a new career with the United Nation's Environmental Programme in Athens.

Over the year, the organisation restructured in order to best respond to the dynamic regulatory and market context facing the wind industry. A five-year strategy was adopted, striving to position wind energy as the leading technology in transforming the global energy supply structure towards a sustainable energy future, based on indigenous, non-polluting and competitive renewable technologies. This mandate is to be met via three strategic objectives: regulatory stability, grid infrastructure and communication. Additionally, EWEA will focus on two additional issues of strategic importance: the development of offshore wind and wind energy R&D needs. The organisation's achievements in both these and other areas are detailed in this report, and serve to illustrate EWEA's 2006 achievements.

## Change and continuity in EWEA management

At the end of February 2006, Corin Millais, EWEA's CEO, left his position to become Executive Director of the newly-established Climate Institute in Sydney, Australia.

In March 2006, Christian Kjaer was appointed as EWEA's new CEO. Christian, 36, previously held the position of Policy Director for EWEA, and had worked on a wide range of policy issues for the association during an assignment in 2002.

Upon his appointment, Christian made it clear that he was not planning any radical changes for the association: "We have developed a clear strategy, together with Arthouros Zervos,



## 2007 – Looking ahead

2007 promises to be a pivotal year for the energy market in general and for wind energy in particular.

In March 2007, the European Council endorsed a binding target to satisfy 20% of the EU's energy consumption with renewable energy sources by 2020. The Council's decision is just the beginning of a legislative process that could deliver significant results if designed and implemented successfully. In order to reach the 20% renewable energy target, a suitable legal framework needs to be adopted as soon as possible, along with clear guidelines to market participants for the future direction of renewable electricity in Europe. EWEA will continue its efforts in this area to ensure a stable, long-term EU policy framework for wind energy. Discussions about wind energy's role in the future energy mix were at the core of EWEA's European Wind Energy Conference in 2007, during which key figures from governments, research institutions and industry identified the actions required to re-shape the European energy mix. The event, held in Milan in early May, was the most successful to date with over 5,000 participants from 72 countries and 246 companies exhibiting the very latest technologies, products and services.

Full ownership unbundling of transmission and production activities is vital to boost competitiveness within the electricity market, thus decreasing the price of renewable energy derived electricity. The European Council has endorsed a commitment to a "single Europe-wide internal energy market." This means that the 27 member states should work together to foster a competitive electricity environment, through the effective unbundling of transmission and production activities, and the establishment of sectoral targets that respond to each member state's market potential. Such legal action would release the huge potential of the wind energy sector. Conversely, the failure to guarantee fair access to electricity grids could lead to a reduction in investment, and act as a demotivating factor for the industry. EWEA will continue to strive to make full ownership unbundling a reality.

Another EWEA priority for 2007 is the further development of offshore wind. Europe needs to aggressively develop this strategic resource in order to enable it to make a significant contribution to power supply while fostering more competition in Europe's electricity markets. In turn, this would enable Europe to achieve a greater degree of energy independence and thus ensure lower and more predictable costs and reduced environmental impact.

Europe must take a leading role in the development of the offshore wind industry and cooperation and coordination between the member states is crucial for further developing and deploying this technology. EWEA will continue to address the main hurdles for offshore development, which include planning, environmental impacts, socialisation of grid costs, grid infrastructure and research. To this end, it has recently set up an Industry Advisory Group on offshore wind. In December 2007, EWEA will also organise the first European Offshore Wind Conference & Exhibition, which aims to encourage an international exchange of information and experience on policy, planning, finance and technical developments, as well as to be a showcase for the latest technology.

Furthermore, EWEA will continue to promote the idea of an offshore grid as a potentially powerful solution to several EU objectives, such as increased renewable energy production, improved electricity market competition, reduced need for balancing and back-up capacity, reduced environmental impact, contribution to meeting Kyoto targets, development of an indigenous resource base, reduced fuel price risk and the safeguard of technology leadership. However, it is important that the potential development of offshore wind does not become a convenient excuse for national governments to avoid continuing to develop the large untapped potential for onshore wind energy.

Contributing to the further technological advancement of onshore and offshore wind energy is another of the association's objectives. Significant research is still required in order to develop wind power, as demonstrated by the FP6-funded project UpWind, which focuses on the development and verifi-

cation of the wind turbine component models needed for very large-scale future applications. Much of the work in research and development will be performed by the newly established Wind Energy Technology Platform (TPWind), which aims to ensure that Europe maintains:

- its technology leadership position; and
- the research-intensive part of wind energy production.

UpWind and the TPWind will provide the project support for EWEA to continue encouraging the allocation of adequate research funds to the sector, under current and future EU Framework Programmes on R&D.

During 2007, as well as reviewing its state aid guidelines for environmental protection, the European Commission will also consider the possibility of harmonising support schemes for renewables. EWEA is establishing a task force to complement its current position and will continue its representative work with the institutions to promote the wind sector's best interests in this area. EWEA's work on the above mentioned policy issue will also be supplemented by strategic communication activities.

Eurobarometer opinion surveys have repeatedly demonstrated the European public's strong support for wind power. EWEA will continue to raise awareness concerning the benefits of wind energy, in order to maintain the support of the general public and influence politicians and decision makers. It will also pursue its effort to combat the many myths about the cost, reliability and potential of wind energy. EWEA has initiated and will coordinate the first ever pan-European awareness campaign promoting wind energy. On 15 June 2007, the European Wind Day will take place across Europe with events scheduled in major cities to celebrate the power, popularity and effectiveness of wind energy. Since its launch at EWEC 2007, EWEA's new campaign, "Seize the Opportunity" has continued to be promoted. This new campaign was introduced by a film, which calls for fast action to win the future energy battle.

Going beyond the borders of Europe, EWEA will also strive to position the European wind energy sector as an example to be followed by the rest of the world. In close collaboration with the Global Wind Energy Council, EWEA will continue to play a central role in the global wind power promotion and the policy chain, representing European wind energy's interests at major conferences and exhibitions.

With compelling evidence of the strong public support for wind energy, coupled with the rising importance of climate change on the public agenda, EWEA is determined to position wind energy as the leading technology in transforming the global energy supply structure towards a truly sustainable energy future based on indigenous, non-polluting and competitive renewable technologies.



As EWEA celebrates its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2007 our team continues to build on its experience and successes to ensure that wind energy will play a major role in changing the global energy game towards a truly sustainable energy future.

# Policy developments

## Policy framework

### Background: supply insecurity

On 27 September 2005, at Hampton Court, England, EU Heads of State discussed a plan, presented by UK Prime Minister Tony Blair, to create a common energy policy. Under discussion was how to improve the functioning of the internal energy market by establishing one single European grid, and how to maintain Europe's leading position in climate policies and renewable energy policies. While there was no concrete outcome, a common EU approach to energy policy was put on the agenda.

Europe's vulnerable supply position was evidenced when Russia cut off gas supplies to the Ukraine in January 2006, which affected many EU countries. Combined with dramatic increases in oil and gas prices, energy policy shot to the top of the European agenda.



In February 2006, EWEA launched the No Fuel campaign which aimed to raise awareness regarding the energy and climate debate. A report, "Europe's Energy Crisis: the No Fuel Solution", was accompanied by a video, a website ([www.no-fuel.org](http://www.no-fuel.org)) and full page advertisements in The Economist and the European Voice.

"Europe has a worsening addiction to imported oil and gas. We are running out of resources, prices are rising, energy sources are becoming more volatile and demand is increasing," said Arthouros Zervos, EWEA President, at the launch of the campaign. "Wind energy essentially eliminates these types of risks, linked to conventional fuels, because it deliv-

ers power without fuel. This means that geopolitical risk, energy imports and dependence, fuel costs and fuel price risk no longer exist. Europe has a growing fuel supply problem, so it makes perfect sense to build power stations that need no fuel at all."

On 8 March 2006, The European Commission responded to the Hampton Court meeting's call for a European Energy Policy by issuing its Green Paper, A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy. It included, as one of six priorities, a new road map for renewable energy. EWEA welcomed a new common energy strategy but would have liked to see a more visionary approach.

### The energy roadmap: EWEA's response

"Two or three decades from now, we will be importing 70% of our energy from a handful of countries at unpredictable prices and at phenomenal environmental cost unless we take a dramatic u-turn," said EWEA CEO Christian Kjaer. "The Green Paper contains the right elements but falls short of presenting a true vision that addresses the root of the challenge. A common European energy strategy is needed if we are to turn the energy and climate challenges into an opportunity for Europe. A fundamental pillar of such a strategy should be clean and indigenous renewable energy sources combined with energy efficiency measures."

In principle, EWEA supported the proposed Renewable Energy Roadmap, but called for greater commitment to binding 2020 targets for renewable energy. EWEA also strongly welcomed the Commission's call for a European energy regulator and more effective unbundling of generation and transmission activities to ensure fair third-party access to the grid and real competition in the power markets.

In EWEA's submission to the public consultation on the Commission Energy Green Paper, it called for a binding 20% target for renewable energy by 2020. EWEA argued that such a target would demonstrate the lasting EU commitment to a clean energy supply and maintain investors' confidence, if

accompanied by targets for each sector (electricity, transport and heating and cooling). EWEA considered 'sectoral' targets a fundamental prerequisite for an effective strategy to boost the share of renewable energy. These are required to account for the diversity of the various technologies, as well as their differing needs in terms of infrastructure and monitoring.

At their annual Spring Summit on 24 March 2006, European heads of state supported the main points of the Commission's proposal, although some countries stressed that an EU energy policy should not undermine each country's right to choose its own energy mix. The Council's conclusions included the possibility of raising the share of renewable energy to 15% by 2015.

EWEA responded by calling the European Council's reference to a renewable energy target for 2015 "a cautious step in the right direction," but noted that it does not constitute a long-term commitment and that it was far from the ambitious level of the European Parliament, which repeated during the year its objective of a 25% target for renewables by 2020, including sector targets for electricity, heating and biofuels.

As the energy debate heated up, the European Commission emphasised its commitment to enhance competition by launching legal procedures against member states for failing to implement community legislation on the internal energy market and renewable electricity.

EWEA welcomed this move, stating that "effective competition in the conventional power market is a prerequisite for creating a level playing field and, eventually, an undistorted and well-functioning market for renewable electricity." The European Commission's legal actions demonstrated its commitment to removing discriminatory practices and structural problems that are source of constant frustrations for the European wind energy industry. EWEA cited unfair market practices and discrimination as preventing wind power and other third parties from entering many European energy markets. Such practices include:

- limited and distorted competition in the electricity and gas markets;
- national and regional monopolies and oligopolies which challenge effective cross-border competition in EU electricity markets;
- limitation of third party access by dominant players;
- the payment of vast amounts of state aid to conventional electricity sources;
- lack of legal unbundling of production and transmission, and subsequent legislation to introduce full ownership unbundling; and
- protection of nuclear energy from internal market rules through the Euratom Treaty.

During the summer, the European Commission, European Parliament and European Council had heated discussions on future EU research budgets, while Austria handed over the EU Presidency to Finland.

#### **Parliamentary response: a strong endorsement**



10 January 2007: press conference on the energy and climate change package, with José Manuel Barroso, European Commission President, Stavros Dimas, Environment Commissioner and Andris Piebalgs, Energy Commissioner.

Photo: European Community, 2007

As Commission staff and energy lobbyists cancelled their Christmas holidays to prepare for the publication of the European Commission's Energy Package on 10 January 2007, the European Parliament gave its input by voting with an unusually high majority – 479 for and 16 against – for a binding 25% target, as well as sector targets for electricity, heating and biofuels.

A new binding target for 20% of the EU overall energy supply to be provided by renewable sources in 2020 was the focus of the energy strategy unveiled by the European Commission on 10 January 2007. After intense negotiations, EU Heads of State adopted the proposal on 9 March 2007. This decision is only the beginning of a legislative process that could deliver significant results if designed and implemented successfully.

## Grid integration

In December 2005, EWEA published its analysis and recommendations concerning grid integration in a comprehensive report entitled Large Scale Integration of Wind Power in the European Power Supply.

The report concluded that a large wind energy contribution to European power generation is technically and economically feasible in the same order of magnitude as individual contributions from conventional technologies developed over the past century. It demonstrated that:

- such large shares can be achieved, while still affording a high degree of system security;
- the constraints faced when attempting to increase wind power penetration are not technical problems associated with wind technology as such, but rather regulatory, institutional and market barriers, which should be dealt with in a broader power market context.

The report also highlighted the need to involve relevant stakeholders in developing adequate grid connection requirements for wind energy.

As multiple interests are at play within the wind power industry concerning the development of grid codes, EWEA undertook a coordinated initiative and carried out a membership consultation. The consultation confirmed the need for a common position from the wind sector to address the ongoing developments at Transmission System Operator (TSO) and European Commission level. By taking part in the International Electro-Technical Commission's (IEC) working group, MT-21, EWEA represented the wind power industry's interest regarding the development of a standard for power quality requirements for wind turbines. EWEA was also invited to take part in the European Commission's Expert Group on the Priority Interconnection Plan, in order to provide input on gas and electricity infrastructures for its Strategic Energy Review.

Furthermore, EWEA was actively involved in the Technology Platform Smart Grids, launched by the electricity sector, in order to create a joint vision for European Networks for 2020 and beyond. The Platform includes industry representatives, TSOs, Distribution System Operators (DSOs), regulators and research bodies. EWEA played a role in this initiative through Platform Working Groups 3 and 4.

EWEA also contributed to the debate at a European level, by promoting the wind energy sector requirements in the frame of the European Commission's Trans-European Networks Energy programme, which should be accelerated by the Priority Interconnection Plan, released by the Commission as part of the Strategic Energy Review.

Convinced that large-scale wind power integration will not be possible without a strong cooperation between the wind power sector, system operators, other market players and the authorities, EWEA pursued a constructive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders in the framework of the wind power integration projects, TradeWind and EWIS, which were conducted by the wind energy sector and TSOs respectively.





Photo: Lars Sundshøj for Dong Energy

The TradeWind project is lead by EWEA and aims to:

- facilitate the breakdown of barriers to large-scale integration of wind energy in European power systems at trans-national and European level; and
- formulate recommendations for policy development, market rules and inter-connector allocation methods to support wind power integration.

To further build upon this dialogue, in November 2006, EWEA organised a two-day conference on large-scale integration of wind power in collaboration with the European Transmission System Operators (ETSO) and the European Commission. The conference brought together over 250 delegates, enabling a further exchange of views and facilitating the cooperation between all stakeholders in addressing key issues related to the large-scale integration of wind energy in European grids. During the opening session of the conference, ETSO President Daniel Dobbeni maintained that “a European approach towards a higher penetration of renewable sources would be more efficient than being faced with different national policies.”

The event took place just a few days after a grid fault on the transmission lines in Northern Germany cascaded across

### **EWEA leads the TradeWind project: Wind Power Integration and Exchange in the Trans-European Power Market (TradeWind)**

The TradeWind project addresses one of the most challenging issues facing wind energy today: how to maximize the reliable integration of wind energy in the Trans-European power markets.

Recent studies show that a significant contribution from wind energy to European power generation is technically and economically feasible in the same order of magnitude as individual contributions from conventional technologies, and with a high degree of system security and modest additional costs. Wind power penetration is not constrained by technical problems associated with wind power technology, but by regulatory, institutional and market barriers.

This project, which started on 1 November 2006, is funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme and involves nine partners, led by EWEA. The TradeWind project website has been launched and can be accessed at [www.trade-wind.eu](http://www.trade-wind.eu)

Europe, creating a frequency distortion that plunged a large part of Europe into a near black-out situation. As the incident started in a North German region with many wind farms, some were quick to lay the blame on wind power, however following closer examination this proved to be unjustified. The system disturbance demonstrated the strengths and weaknesses of the operation of the European grid. Measures and/or new regulation to correct the current situation should be adopted, in EWEA's view, bearing in mind the fact that they will directly affect the design and operation of wind power plants.

EWEA is determined to continue its efforts in the area of grid integration and is committed to providing reflections, analysis and communications on the debate, in order to enable more efficient large-scale integration of wind energy.

## Offshore

Offshore wind energy is a strategic resource that Europe needs to develop in order to:

- attain competitive electricity markets;
- achieve a greater degree of energy independence; and
- ensure lower and predictable costs while reducing environmental impacts.

Offshore wind energy holds many promises and opportunities, but a stable European framework is needed to ensure that Europe is tapping this significant indigenous resource. In order for offshore wind's potential to be realised, planning, environmental impacts, socialisation of grid costs, grid infrastructure, interconnection capacity reinforcement and research needs must be addressed.

With the aim of converting this potential into reality, EWEA initiated or took part in different initiatives aimed at promoting a more active European policy for offshore wind power. At the core of these efforts is EWEA's call for a detailed action plan for offshore wind within the wider framework of offshore-based renewables (current, tidal, wave and wind).

The idea of a European policy for offshore wind energy has been on the agenda for some time. Such a policy was already put forward in the 2004 European Commission Communication on the share of RES in the EU [COM (2004) 366]. The conclusions of the Energy Council in December 2004, taking into consideration the results of the Dutch Seminar (Egmond aan Zee), recognised the crucial importance of offshore wind energy development for the security of electricity supply in Europe. In 2005, the Copenhagen Strategy called on the Council of Ministers to ask the European Commission to initiate a European policy for offshore wind power in the form of an Action Plan for offshore wind power deployment.

In 2006, the potential of offshore wind energy was also referred to in the European Commission Green Paper on Maritime Policy – A European Vision for the Oceans and the Sea [COM (2006) 275]. President of the European Commission, José

Manuel Barroso, commented on the proposed new European Maritime Policy: "extraction of raw materials or energy from the seas is another growth area. Offshore activity accounts for an important share of oil and gas production. It also accounts for an increasing share of our production of renewable energy through offshore wind, and the promising new area of wave energy. 'Blue' biotechnology shows great promise for the development of a series of new products. And what we invent for Europe, we can sell to the rest of the world. We need to realise this economic potential."

EWEA took part actively in this process, inviting the European Commission to build upon the existing informal cooperation between member states, resulting from the Egmond process, and the conclusions reached by the Copenhagen Strategy for an effective deployment of the offshore wind energy technology. EWEA also supported national wind energy associations in providing their submissions to the consultation and organising follow-up workshops on grids and the environment to further develop recommendations for an action plan. The outcome of these combined efforts is expected to be seen in 2007.

An upgrade of grid infrastructure and interconnection is needed to enable the large-scale integration of wind energy. Besides national developments and existing TSO plans and projects, the European Commission's Trans-European Network Energy (TEN-E) programme offers a European framework for improving the transmission infrastructure. The European Council adopted the European Commission's proposal for a revision of the TEN-E Guidelines on 24 July 2006. The Commission will base the Priority Interconnection Plan for electricity and gas networks on these guidelines.

In order to help identify priority areas of interest, the European Commission set up an Expert Group on the Priority Interconnection Plan. EWEA attended this group's meetings and provided strategic input, leading to the proposed appointment of a European coordinator for offshore wind in the 2007 Strategic Energy Review. It is essential that the wind power sector's requirements are properly reflected in this framework. EWEA has therefore started to collect more specific

proposals for interconnection reinforcement needs, which would serve the large-scale integration of wind power through its members and national associations.

A concrete project to develop the European offshore grid was initiated by Airtricity: the Supergrid. It consists of a proposed high voltage sub-sea transmission network that could ultimately cover the Baltic Sea, North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean. Its design would bring together the latest wind generation and electricity transmission technology into a European-wide offshore grid. Wind would then be treated as a continental resource, enabling EU member states to share this enormous energy resource to their mutual advantage and bringing additional benefits to European consumers in terms of greater competition, lower prices, reduced fuel prices and increased security of supply.

In view of the existing wide spectrum of opinions within the industry sector regarding the future timing and scope of offshore wind energy development in Europe, EWEA also 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 that offshore wind energy will take in the future.

Specific events will be organised by EWEA to support this political priority, starting with the first pan-European Offshore Wind conference (EOW), which will take place in Berlin in December 2007. In 2006, the Danish Wind Industry Association suggested developing the successful Copenhagen Offshore Wind (COW), held in October 2005, into a biannual European Offshore Wind conference. EWEA intends to make use of future conferences as a means to further support offshore wind development.

On the technical side, many of the projects EWEA was engaged in during 2006, including Upwind and Tradewind, comprised sections on offshore wind power. Additionally, one of the EWEA-coordinated European Wind Energy Technology

Platform working groups will be devoted to offshore wind R&D needs.

EWEA is committed to coordinating efforts on all levels to ensure that offshore wind – the largest untapped indigenous energy resource that Europe possesses – develops beyond the point where it is the EU's largest source of electricity.

## Research and development

Despite the immense progress made over the past 25 years, wind energy still has a long way to go before it reaches its full potential in terms of the large-scale supply of electricity. While wind energy is already cost competitive with newly-built conventional plants at sites with good wind speeds, significant further cost reductions are possible through market development and R&D. What is more, concerns are rising about the emerging trend in the wind sector of placing research activities outside Europe.

The core ambitions behind EWEA's activities during 2006 with respect to R&D were the further advancement of wind power technology and ensuring that Europe maintains its technology leadership position through the promotion of better framework conditions for European wind energy research.

Specifically, EWEA strove to make sure that wind energy received adequate attention under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for R&D (FP7), as funding for wind energy research had shown a marked decrease in FP6 compared to its predecessor, FP5. Support for wind energy R&D under FP6 was severely restricted and only amounted to €24 million, compared to €70 million under FP5. In comparison, under Euratom and FP5 respectively, nuclear energy research received approximately eighteen times more than wind energy, with conventional technologies receiving over three times more.

EWEA published a Strategic Research Agenda for the wind energy sector, identifying the main areas for future development

and the financial support that will be required. The association also called for a separate budget line in the framework programme for genuinely renewable technologies, including a chapter for wind energy. Under FP6, renewables were included in a so-called “Sustainable Energy” budget line, also encompassing technologies not defined as renewable in the Renewable Electricity Directive, such as “clean” coal, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration and hydrogen.

The European Commission responded by granting funding for UpWind, a large integrated project for wind power involving 40 partners from industry and research organisations. This five-year EWEA-coordinated project kicked off in April 2006. It demonstrated to the European Commission that significant research requirements still exist in order to develop wind power and that the wind energy sector is committed to putting forward high quality research proposals for public and private funding. The signal sent to the Commission via UpWind was a vital stepping stone towards getting wind energy research back on the research agenda under the 7th Framework Programme (2007-2013).

EWEA put forward the interests of the wind sector during the intense discussions that took place in 2006 on the FP7 provision for funding renewable energies. On 18 July 2006, EWEA organised a press briefing in conjunction with other European renewable energy industry associations, calling for the European Commission’s acknowledgement of the European Parliament’s decision to prioritise and strengthen research in renewable energy. On 15 June 2006 the Parliament voted to dedicate two thirds of the non-nuclear energy research budget under FP7 to renewable energy sources and energy efficiency. At the end of the year, the Council formally approved the text previously negotiated with the European Parliament and the European Commission. The positive outcome of the negotiations was that renewables and energy end-use efficiency would receive over half of the budget for non-nuclear research – at least €1,175 million over seven years.

The effort to focus scarce public R&D funds available on the wind industry was also the driving force behind creating the European Wind Energy Technology Platform (TPWind). The Platform was created by the European wind energy sector to maintain continued European leadership through basic and applied research.

Launched on 19 October 2006 at the Charlemagne building, Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs gave the opening address, followed by European Parliament Vice President Mechtilde Rothe and representatives from member state ministries and the wind energy sector.

TPWind will be an indispensable forum for clarifying policy and technology research, as well as development pathways for the wind energy sector. It will also be a new opportunity for informal collaboration among member states, including those less developed in terms of wind energy. Its first objective is to map out the priorities for wind energy research up to 2030 and to direct public and private funding towards targeted research areas. Initial concrete results are expected in 2007.

## Task forces

Throughout 2006, EWEA continuously analysed, commented, formulated policy positions and made presentations on a wide range of topics. EWEA actively took part in numerous initiatives and launched several task forces.

EWEA is a founding member of the European Renewable Energy Council (EREC), the umbrella organisation regrouping the leading renewables industry and research associations. It is also a founding member of the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC). EWEA’s membership to these organisations and the close collaboration between them guarantees the development of common strategies and messages concerning renewables on a global scale. To this end EWEA is also an active member of the European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources (EUFORES) and of the Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE).



### **EWEA: UpWind project partner**

UpWind is the largest European R&D wind energy project approved under FP6 and will last span over 5 years (2006-2011). It aims to develop and verify substantially improved models of the main wind turbine components. The industry needs these models in order to design and manufacture wind turbines for very large-scale future applications, such as offshore wind farms of several hundred MW. The wind turbines required will be very large (>8-10 MW) and the rotor diameter will be over 120m. Current design methods and the available components and materials do not allow for such up-scaling.

The project, which is coordinated by Risø National Laboratory and involves more than 40 partners, started in March 2006. UpWind is composed of an Executive Board with three industry members and three members from the R&D sector. EWEA plays an observer role on the Executive Board.

EWEA's tasks in UpWind are mainly the management (internal communications and organisation of internal workshops) and external communication and dissemination of project findings (creation of an intranet and website, organisation of two external workshops, bulletins and press releases).

In the summer of 2006, the UpWind logo was released, with the intranet and website launched in November 2006: [www.upwind.eu](http://www.upwind.eu).

In its lobbying role, EWEA works closely with national wind energy associations. Since 2003, this cooperation has been organised through a working group, the National Association Network (NAN), which comprises all the national wind energy association members of EWEA. The network carries out a wide range of policy and communication activities, including regular co-ordination meetings.

To address specific policy issues, EWEA has launched several task forces and initiatives:

- A task force was set up to react to the March 2006 European Commission Green Paper on a European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy. It developed EWEA's response to the online questionnaire and produced an industry position paper.
- EWEA's secretariat initiated a consultation on grids among its members to identify concerns and assess needs and possibilities for a common position. A working group was set up to address grid connection requirements.
- With a Commission communication on the future harmonisation of payment mechanisms scheduled to be released at the end of 2007, EWEA agreed on a task force to complement its existing position on the harmonisation of support schemes.
- In view of the rather wide spectrum of opinions within the industry sector regarding the future timing and scope of offshore wind energy development in Europe, EWEA also set up an Offshore Industry Advisory Group with the aim of bringing the industry together to discuss and obtain a clearer view and greater consensus on the likely path for offshore wind energy in the future.
- EWEA is developing an environmental impact information tool to enable the association and its members to respond to the generic, transnational and increasing concerns about wind energy and its impacts on the environment. The purpose of this information tool is to collect and organise information and extract and analyse key findings. This will ensure that appropriate responses can be made to the concerns of various audiences, including the media, policy makers, politicians and NGOs.



# Knowledge and information hub

## Communicating wind news

### Wind Directions: the latest news on wind energy

Wind Directions closely follows and reports on the sector's hot topics. The 2006 editions included:

- Wind Economics in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- America's new horizon
- Wind power and the environment – benefits and challenges
- Focus on energy supply
- 300 GW in 2030
- Focus on supply chain
- Interview – Commissioner Piebalgs
- Interview – Jeremy Rifkin



A new section of the magazine, Debunking the Myths, was added to dispel misguided views that currently surround wind energy; it appears in each issue. The magazine also includes political interviews that offer clear insight into the position of decision makers on energy issues.

All EWEA members can access the full version of the latest issue of Wind Directions by going to the Members Lounge section of the EWEA website.

### Brussels Briefing: enhancing communication

In order to ensure that our members stay informed of the latest industry news, EWEA issues a monthly electronic newsletter, Brussels Briefing. It provides a round-up of important Brussels-based stories related to energy, the environment or research. It also gives an update on association activities, keeping members up to date with all EWEA's news. The information is presented in a user-friendly format, and contains short news items with links.

### Web site: traffic increases

Site statistics have shown that the EWEA web site [www.ewea.org](http://www.ewea.org) is a frequently consulted resource. Regular increases in the number of visitors returning to the site reflect the ever-increasing value of our online services. The website has been enhanced to make it more user friendly and new content includes Members Lounge and full access to electronic newsletters.



The Members Lounge is password-protected and is exclusive to EWEA members. It offers a number of services and represents another important way for us to keep our members informed.

## Raising awareness

### A more vocal approach to our media relations

Over the last years, EWEA has developed closer contacts with the international media, raising the wind sector's profile. EWEA's conferences, lobbying initiatives and new campaigns are presented to journalists through targeted press briefings, conferences, interviews, articles and press releases.

As energy-related topics come up on the current affairs agenda, EWEA is quick to respond. Some examples of EWEA's rapid and strong reactions to news include the:

- Spring Summit and, more generally the energy package, during the negotiations on the 7<sup>th</sup> framework programme;
- November black out.

EWEA's communications result in worldwide media coverage, notably on BBC World Service, Newswire, the Economist, Reuters, AP, Europolitics and the European Voice.

### Targeted and tailored press releases

During 2006, EWEA published approximately 35 press releases. For a full list of press releases, please see Appendix I.

### Articles

EWEA produced the following articles for different magazines and publications:



- Something in the air, *PES Magazine*
- Taking control of our energy future, *EU Power*
- Offshore wind energy: the new frontier, *Info regio*
- A change of direction, *Public Service Review*
- The European Energy Challenge, *Windtech International*

### RESTMAC project spreads wind news: Creating Markets for Renewable Energy Technologies – EU RES Technology Marketing Campaign (RESTMAC)

“Creating Markets for Renewable Energy Technologies – EU technology marketing campaign” (RESTMAC) is an EU-funded project under FP6, which started on 1 June 2006. This project aims at developing and implementing a targeted technology marketing campaign on selected renewable energy technologies in the EU and elsewhere. This will mainly be done through the organisation of trade missions and technology workshops.

EWEA's tasks principally concern the promotion of the market's uptake of wind energy technology. This includes the promotion and dissemination of wind energy by organising trade missions outside Europe and a workshop focusing on the Baltic States, Hungary and Poland. The first trade mission was in China and took place on 24-27 October 2006 in the framework of the Great Wall World Renewable Energy Forum and Exhibition in Beijing, China. This was a joint EWEA-GWEC-Greenpeace mission.

The next missions are likely to take place in Mexico and Brazil, as these countries represent high-potential markets.

### Awareness campaigns

#### No Fuel campaign reaches millions

With the objective of promoting wind energy among citizens, EWEA initiated the No Fuel campaign, focusing on the benefits of wind energy. Launched on the opening day of EWEC



2006, the video was shown at all major wind events across Europe. It is available copyright free in twenty languages to all EWEA members.  
[www.no-fuel.org](http://www.no-fuel.org)

# Connecting people

## EWEA communications network

With the objective of strengthening the sector's voice, EWEA launched a new platform for exchange between its members. The communications network met three times during 2006 to exchange best practices on communications activities and discuss the first European Wind Day.

## European Wind Energy Conference and Exhibition (EWEC 2006)

26 February – 2 March 2006, Athens, Greece

2,800 participants from over 50 countries attended the 2006 edition of EWEC, Europe's premier wind energy event.

### ***EWEC 2006 was the single most influential wind energy event in 2006***

A comprehensive range of issues were presented, discussed and debated, from resource assessment and innovative turbine design to market and policy developments, drawing on experience and initiatives from all over the world. Senior politicians and representatives from international institutions and national governments also spoke at this leading international wind event.

### ***All key wind energy players were at EWEC 2006***

The conference programme included over 500 outstanding oral and poster presentations from the top players in and beyond the wind power industry, making EWEC 2006 the ideal forum for up-to-date and relevant information on business, policy, science and technology. Over 2,800 people attended and 150 companies exhibited.

### ***EWEC 2006 was the most effective opportunity to meet, network and be fully updated on all the key trends***

It provided a solid base for making informed decisions and developing future business strategies. Furthermore, it gave the delegates the tools, information and contacts necessary to play a key role in the rapidly growing wind power industry.



Large number of high-level participants

Photo: EWEA-Rouggeris

The main conference sessions:

- **Opening session – Monday 27 February**  
Dimitris Sioufas, Greek Minister for Development opened the conference, alongside the following keynote speakers from a wide variety of political backgrounds:
  - Stavros Dimas, Commissioner for Environment, European Commission, Belgium
  - Britta Thomsen, MEP, Vice-Chairwoman of ITRE Committee, European Parliament, Belgium
  - Michael Müller, Parliamentary State Secretary, Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany
  - Arthouros Zervos, President, European Wind Energy Association (EWEA), Belgium



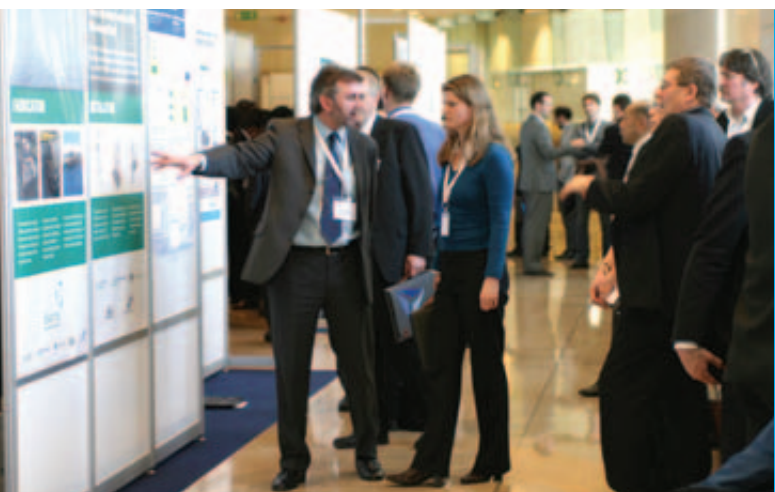


Networking at lunch

Photo: EWEA – D'Huist

- **Monday 27 February: Large Scale Integration – towards 12% penetration in Europe – a reality?**

Wind power is on course to become an increasing part of Europe's power mix. EWEA business forecast sees 180 GW of wind generating 12% of Europe's total TWh requirements by 2020, and delivering 37% of all new EU generation capacity. The challenges of achieving a double digit share of Europe's power needs were discussed and debated by key players who are at the forefront of mainstreaming wind energy.



Poster session discussions

Photo: EWEA – D'Huist

- **Tuesday 28 February:**

#### **Wind's role in the global energy market**

The world's energy mix is undergoing a fundamental shift. The IEA estimates that by 2030 the global power sector needs 4,800 GW of new capacity at a cost of €16 trillion. There are various traditional and new options on the table, including oil, gas, coal, clean coal, nuclear, and wind. How does wind fit into the global energy picture?

- **Wednesday 1 March: Manufacturers – CEO Vision session**  
CEOs from some of the world's leading turbine manufacturers discussed their long-term vision on industry structure, consolidation, globalisation, emerging markets and technology developments.

## Large Scale Integration Conference

This event, organised in Brussels on 7-8 November 2006, focused on the main policy and business issues related to the large scale integration of wind energy.

Over 250 delegates attended and the topics discussed included:

- policy and business issues relevant to the development of an interconnected European grid;
- technical, regulatory and market challenges to integrate more wind power into the European electricity grid;
- infrastructure investments and financing;
- system studies, R&D priorities and best practices; and
- Transnational onshore and offshore grids.

For economic, environmental and social reasons, Europe needs to reduce its exposure to rising fuel prices and its increased dependence on foreign energy supplies. Large scale wind power is key to steering Europe towards an indigenous, clean, secure and affordable energy future, while reaping the economic opportunities of technology exports. In order to integrate significant amounts of wind power into the grid, certain challenges must be overcome.

### EU-India Wind Energy Network – connecting people

The aim of the EU-India Wind Energy Network, which is funded under the Economic Cross Cultural Programme, is to enable direct partnerships between various wind energy players in Europe and India and ensure the sustainable and economically competitive development of the wind energy sector in India and worldwide. Indian industry stands to gain improved technology, cheaper capital and outsourcing opportunities, while European industry will have improved access to the Indian market and the exciting returns it offers. EIWEN aims to create opportunities for:

- SME collaboration;
- financial investment and knowledge exchange;
- missions to Europe and India; and
- workshops.

A European mission to India was organised on 18-21 April 2006 in New Delhi, with the Global Wind Energy Council being launched on 18 April. On 19-20 April a

round table discussion and a seminar on wind energy financing took place. These events were attended by a high-level Indian and European representatives, including H.E. Francisco da Câmara Gomes, Ambassador – Head of Delegation of the EC to India, Bhutan and Nepal, as well as V. Subramanian, Secretary of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources.

On 21 April, a meeting was organised at the Suzlon offices with the mission's European representatives.

A handbook on wind energy financing was drafted during this project. Other achievements include a:

- collaborative strategy paper between Indian and European wind Energy associations;
- policy paper on Opportunities and Threats for Wind Energy in a Privatised Sector in India; and
- directory of European and Indian wind industry businesses.

These resources can all be downloaded from the EIWEN website: [www.euindiawind.net](http://www.euindiawind.net)



High-profile panelists from Europe's leading organisations and institutions

Photo: EWEA

The conference provided answers to the European Council's ambition of creating a single European grid and the proposed Priority Interconnection Plan.

Conference speakers included:

- Andris Piebalgs, Commissioner for Energy, European Commission
- Claude Turmes, MEP, European Parliament
- Britta Thomsen, MEP, European Parliament



# Inside EWEA

## International activities

EWEA was actively involved in the energy debate through several key international forums:

- Involvement in Working Groups 3 and 4 of the Technology Platform Smart Grids, launched by the electricity sector in 2005 to create a joint vision for European Networks for 2020 and beyond.
- Promotion of the idea of an offshore grid through its membership of the European Commission's Expert Group on the Priority Interconnection Plan.
- Pursuit of the grid compliance issue through involvement in the International Electro-Technical Commission TC88 (working groups 61400-13 and 61400-21).
- Involvement in a number of international working groups on the environmental impact of wind energy, including the Ad-hoc Group on Biodiversity, launched by DG Environment, the ETAP Programme on environmental technologies, and different EEA consultation processes.

## An international perspective

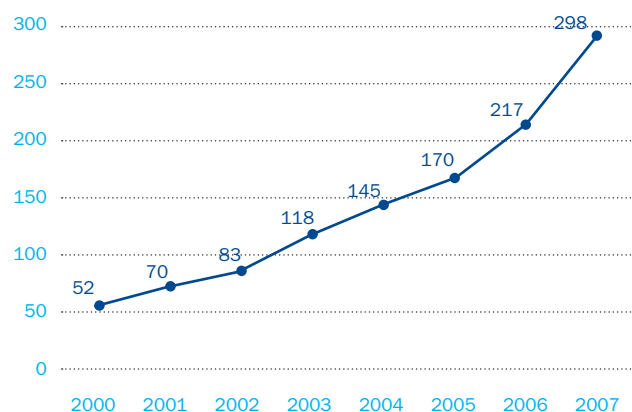
EWEA is a member of:

- International Energy Agency (IEA) Implementing Agreement for Co-operation in the Research, Development, and Deployment of Wind Energy Systems
- Renewable Energy Certificate System International Association (RECS)
- European Energy and Transport Forum
- Amsterdam Forum
- Expert Group on Priority Interconnection Plan
- Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)
- European Renewable Energy Council (EREC)
- Alliance for Rural Electrification
- EUFORES

EWEA is also:

- accredited to the United Nations Environmental Programme Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (UNEP GC/GMEF)

## EWEA Membership



- has an observer status for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- a partner of the Sustainable Energy Europe campaign.

EWEA President, Arthouros Zervos, has a seat on the Programme Committee of the new IPCC special report on climate change mitigation through the use of renewable energy resources. EWEA CEO Christian Kjaer is a reviewer of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, Working Group III and the Synthesis Report.

The EWEA secretariat also gave a series of presentations at key events. A list of these presentations can be found in Appendix II.

## Membership

EWEA carries out its activities for the benefit of member organisations. These activities include:

- promoting common interests;
- enhancing working practices and professionalism;
- encouraging best practice;
- organising development and networking events; and
- communicating with members.

EWEA represents its members by working with relevant institutions, authorities and the media. EWEA performs these roles through its committees, which comprise expert member representatives and a dedicated secretariat.

## Meet the EWEA team

The European Wind Energy Association secretariat is based in the Renewable Energy House, situated in the European quarter of Brussels.

EWEA is a dynamic organisation, with 20 individuals contributing to the smooth running of the association. The secretariat is divided into three departments: Policy, Communications and Marketing & Events.

### General secretariat: [ewea@ewea.org](mailto:ewea@ewea.org)



*Christian Kjaer*  
Chief Executive Officer



*Bruce Douglas*  
Chief Operating Officer



*Raffaella Bianchin*  
Management Assistant



*Chantal Gennen*  
Office Administrator



*Axel Jansen*  
Finance Officer

### Policy Department: [policy@ewea.org](mailto:policy@ewea.org)



*Isabel Blanco*  
Policy Director



*Loïc Blanchard*  
Senior Policy Advisor



*Zoe Wildiers*  
Project Manager



*Nicolas Fichaux*  
Project Manager



*Justin Wilkes*  
Public Affairs Adviser



*Glória Rodrigues*  
Project Assistant



*Regula Petersen*  
Policy Assistant

## Communication Department: [communication@ewea.org](mailto:communication@ewea.org)



*Isabelle Valentiny*  
Communication  
Director



*Philippe Magry*  
Web Manager



*Maria Kekki*  
Communication  
Assistant



*Paolo Berrino*  
Communication  
Stagiaire

## Marketing and Events Department: [info@ewea.org](mailto:info@ewea.org)



*Mags Rivett*  
Senior Marketing  
Manager



*Malgosia Bartosik*  
Senior Conference  
Manager



*Anja Wimmer*  
Logistics Manager



*Jonathan Collings*  
Marketing Assistant

## External consultants



*Frans Van Hulle*  
External Technical  
Consultant, XPwind



*Jos Beurskens*  
External Scientific  
Advisor

## EWEA Board of Directors and Executive Committee

As a non-profit association, EWEA is governed by a Board of Directors, which is elected by members at the AGM. Each Board position has a three-year term. There are 33 Board

members representing different membership categories and there are five Executive positions: President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary.

### Executive Committee



*Prof. Arthouros Zervos*  
Greece  
**PRESIDENT**



*Dr. Klaus Rave,*  
Germany  
**VICE PRESIDENT**



*Mr. Bjarne  
Lundager Jensen*  
Denmark  
**VICE PRESIDENT**



*Ms. Carmen  
Becerril Martinez*  
Spain  
**TREASURER**



*Dr. Eddie O'Connor*  
Ireland  
**SECRETARY**

### Board of Directors (elected in November 2006)

*Ms. Carmen Becerril*  
Director General, Strategic  
Analysis and R&D,  
Acciona Energía, Spain

*Dr. Eddie O'Connor*  
Chief Executive Officer  
Airtricity, Ireland

*Mr. Oreste Vigorito*  
Secretary General  
ANEV – Italian Wind Energy  
Association, Italy

*Mr. Emilio  
Font-de-Mora*  
International Coordinator  
APPA – Spanish  
Association of Renewable  
Energy Producers, Spain

*Mr. Ramón Fiestas*  
Secretary General  
AEE – Spanish Wind Energy  
Association, Spain

*Ms. Maria McCaffery*  
Chief Executive Officer  
BWEA – British Wind  
Energy Association, United  
Kingdom

*Mr. Peter Ahmels*  
President  
BWE – German Wind  
Energy Association,  
Germany

*Mr. Asbjorn Bjerre*  
Director  
Danish Wind Turbine  
Owners Association,  
Denmark

*Mr. Kim Ernst*  
Vice President  
DONG Energy, Denmark

*Mr. Bjarne Lundager  
Jensen*  
Managing Director  
DWIA – Danish Wind  
Industry Association,  
Denmark

*Mr. Pep Prats*  
Director, Research &  
Development  
Ecotecnia, Spain

*Mr. Antoine Saglio*  
Deputy Director General  
EDF Energies Nouvelles,  
France

*Mr. Jos Beurskens*  
Senior Scientist  
ECN – Energy Research  
Centre of the Netherlands,  
The Netherlands

*Dr. Klaus Rave*  
Member of the Executive  
Board  
FGW – Fördergesellschaft  
Windenergie, Germany

*Mr. Jean-Yves  
Grandidier*  
President  
FEE – France Energie  
Eolienne, France

*Mr. José Donoso*  
European Business  
Director  
Gamesa Energia, Spain

*Dr. Andrew Garrad*  
Managing Director  
Garrad Hassan and  
Partners, United Kingdom

*Mr. Mete Maltepe*  
Global Sales Leader  
GE Energy, France

*Mr. Ivan Brems*  
Chief Executive Officer  
Hansen Transmissions Int.,  
Belgium

*Mr. Michael Malik*  
Sales Representative  
Harakosan Europe, The  
Netherlands

*Mr. Carlos Gascó*  
Head of the Prospective  
Unit  
Iberdrola, Spain

*Ms. Niamh Kenny*  
Management Executive  
IWEA – Irish Wind Energy  
Association, Ireland

*Mr. Søren F. Knudsen*  
Sales and Marketing  
Director  
LM Glasfiber, Denmark

*Prof. Arthouros Zervos*  
President  
National Technical  
University Athens, Greece

*Mr. Joop Lasseur*  
Chairman  
NWEA – Netherlands Wind  
Energy Association, The  
Netherlands

*Mr. Ian Mays*  
Chief Executive Officer  
Renewable Energy  
Systems, United Kingdom

*Prof. Dr. Fritz  
Vahrenholt*  
Chief Executive Officer  
REpower Systems,  
Germany

*Mr. Peter Hjuler  
Jensen*  
R&D Manager in Wind  
Energy  
RISOE National Laboratory,  
Denmarks Technical  
University, Denmark

*Mr. Michael Payne*  
General Manager, Europe  
& Asia  
Shell Wind Energy, The  
Netherlands

*Mr. Henning Kruse*  
Export Manager  
Siemens Wind Power,  
Denmark

*Mr. Per Hornung  
Pedersen*  
Chief Executive Officer  
Suzlon Energy, Denmark

*Mr. Göran Lundgren*  
Head of Power Generation,  
Nordic Countries,  
Vattenfall, Sweden

*Mr. Thorsten Herdan*  
Managing Director  
VDMA – German  
Engineering Federation,  
Germany

*Mr. Peter C. Brun*  
Senior Vice President,  
Government Relations  
Vestas Wind Systems,  
Denmark



# Join EWEA

## Join the most powerful wind energy network

Located at the heart of Europe, EWEA is the voice of the wind industry.

EWEA members include manufacturers, covering 98% of the global wind power market, as well as component suppliers, research institutes, national wind and renewables associations, developers, electricity providers, finance and insurance companies and consultants. The combined strength of more than 300 members from over 40 countries makes EWEA the world's largest and most powerful wind energy network.

### Key benefits for members

EWEA provides its members with a wide range of services, focused on business development, access to information, political influence, networking and enhancing the industry profile.

#### *Develop business opportunities*

- Benefit from unrivalled networking opportunities with other EWEA members, the Executive Committee, the Board, staff and other key players
- Priority invitation to EWEA task forces, events and networking evenings

#### *Obtain key industry information*

- Exclusive access to EWEA staff expertise, information resources and research library
- Receive regular copies of EWEA reports, electronic newsletters, press releases and briefings
- Brussels Briefing, the monthly member's only e-mail newsletter contains timely and relevant policy information
- Free subscription to Wind Directions magazine
- Access to the member's only section of the website, which contains key information and a member's directory.



EWEC 2007: Members only reception

### Shape policy development

- Directly influence the policies, promotion and development of European wind power
- Take advantage of opportunities for involvement in EWEA working groups

### Raise your profile and benefit from discounts

- Web link from EWEA directory to your homepage
- Publication of your company's activities and events in Wind Directions
- Over 30% off exhibition space, up to 30% off delegate fees at all EWEA events and 10% off advertising space in Wind Directions

### How to join EWEA

For a comprehensive overview of EWEA membership benefits, please download the EWEA membership brochure at [www.ewea.org](http://www.ewea.org) or contact Jonathan Collings +32 2400 10 56 or [jonathan.collings@ewea.org](mailto:jonathan.collings@ewea.org).

# EWEA members

EWEA members include the following leading companies:



## Full list of EWEA members:

COMPANY NAME	COUNTRY	WWW
3D Web Technologies Ltd	United Kingdom	www.3dwebtech.co.uk
3E nv	Belgium	www.3E.be
<b>A</b>		
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
Advance Wind Energy	United States of America	www.advancewind.com
AES	United Kingdom	www.aes.com
Aiolis Energy Investments Ltd	Greece	
Airtricity	Ireland	www.airtricity.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 of America	www.ameron.com
Anemos Gesellschaft für	Germany	www.anemos.de

Umweltmeteorologie mbH		
ANEV – Associazione Nazionale Energia del Vento	Italy	www.anev.org
APER (Associaz. Prod. Energia Rinnovabili)	Italy	www.aper.it
APPA – Spanish Renewable Energy Association	Spain	www.appa.es
APREN	Portugal	www.apren.org
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
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.apee.org
Atech Composites Co.(Horizon Yacht Grp)	Taiwan	www.horizonyachting.com
ATS Wind Energy Services	United States of America	www.atsinc.com
Augusta & Co PLC	United Kingdom	www.augustaco.com

Austrian Wind Energy	<a href="#">Austria</a>	<a href="http://www.igwindkraft.at">www.igwindkraft.at</a>
Avanti	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="http://www.avanti-online.com">www.avanti-online.com</a>

## B

BAE Systems	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.baesystems.com">www.baesystems.com</a>
Balkan Energy	<a href="#">Bulgaria</a>	<a href="http://www.balkan-energy.com">www.balkan-energy.com</a>
Ballast Nedam	<a href="#">The Netherlands</a>	<a href="http://www.offshore-energy.nl">www.offshore-energy.nl</a>
Beluga Chartering GmbH	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.beluga-group.com">www.beluga-group.com</a>
Bharat Forge Ltd.	<a href="#">India</a>	<a href="http://www.bharatforge.com">www.bharatforge.com</a>
Blue H Technologies BV	<a href="#">The Netherlands</a>	<a href="http://www.bluehgroup.com">www.bluehgroup.com</a>
BP	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.bpalternativeenergy.com">www.bpalternativeenergy.com</a>
Breeze Three Energy GmbH & Co KG	<a href="#">Germany</a>	
Bulgarian Wind Energy Association	<a href="#">Bulgaria</a>	
BWE – Bundesverband WindEnergie	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.wind-energie.de">www.wind-energie.de</a>
BWEA – British Wind Energy Association	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.bwea.com">www.bwea.com</a>

## C

C.E.M – Regional Energy Centre	<a href="#">Greece</a>	
CENER, Centro Nacional de Energías Renovables	<a href="#">Spain</a>	<a href="http://www.cener.com">www.cener.com</a>
Chapin International LLC	<a href="#">France</a>	<a href="http://www.chapininternational.com">www.chapininternational.com</a>
Chesterfield Insurance Brokers Ltd	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.chesterfieldgroup.co.uk">www.chesterfieldgroup.co.uk</a>
Ciemat	<a href="#">Spain</a>	<a href="http://www.ciemat.es">www.ciemat.es</a>
Circe Foundation	<a href="#">Spain</a>	<a href="http://www.circe.cps.unizar.es">www.circe.cps.unizar.es</a>
Clipper Wind Power Inc.	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.clipperwind.com">www.clipperwind.com</a>
Clipper Wind Power Inc.	<a href="#">United States of America</a>	<a href="http://www.clipperwind.com">www.clipperwind.com</a>
Cockerill Forges & Ringmill	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	<a href="http://www.entreprises-">www.entreprises-</a>
Consolidated Contractors International Company S.A.L.	<a href="#">Greece</a>	<a href="http://www.ccc.gr">www.ccc.gr</a>
Corus	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.corusgroup.com">www.corusgroup.com</a>
C-Power NV	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	<a href="http://www.c-power.be">www.c-power.be</a>
CREIA – Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association	<a href="#">China</a>	<a href="http://www.creia.net">www.creia.net</a>

CRES – Centre for Renewable Energy Sources	<a href="#">Greece</a>	<a href="http://www.cres.gr/kape/index.htm">www.cres.gr/kape/index.htm</a>
Croatian Chamber of Economy's Wind Energy Association	<a href="#">Croatia</a>	<a href="http://www.hgk.hr">www.hgk.hr</a>
CTSpace	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.ctspace.com">www.ctspace.com</a>
Cube Engineering GmbH	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.cube-engineering.com">www.cube-engineering.com</a>
Czech Society for Wind Energy	<a href="#">Czech Republic</a>	<a href="http://www.csve.cz">www.csve.cz</a>

## D

Danish Wind Energy Group	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="http://www.wind-energy.dk">www.wind-energy.dk</a>
Danish Wind Industry Association – DWIA	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="http://www.windpower.org">www.windpower.org</a>
Danish Wind Turbine Owners Association	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="http://www.dkvind.dk">www.dkvind.dk</a>
Delft University of Technology	<a href="#">The Netherlands</a>	<a href="http://www.duwind.tudelft.nl">www.duwind.tudelft.nl</a>
Det Norske Veritas	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="http://www.dnv.dk/windturbines">www.dnv.dk/windturbines</a>
Deutsche Messe AG	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.energy-hannover.de">www.energy-hannover.de</a>
Deutsche Structured Finance GmbH	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.ds-fra.de">www.ds-fra.de</a>
Development Association of Electricity Producers	<a href="#">Greece</a>	
DEWI – Deutsches Windenergie-Institut GmbH	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.dewi.de">www.dewi.de</a>
DEWI-OCC	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.dewi-occ.de">www.dewi-occ.de</a>
Diamond Fog Ltd	<a href="#">Cyprus</a>	<a href="http://www.diamond-fog.com">www.diamond-fog.com</a>
Digsilent GmbH	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.digsilent.de">www.digsilent.de</a>
DONG Energy	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="http://www.dongenergy.dk">www.dongenergy.dk</a>
Douglas-Westwood Ltd	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	<a href="http://www.dw-1.com">www.dw-1.com</a>
Draka	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="http://www.draka.dk">www.draka.dk</a>

## E

ECN – Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands	<a href="#">The Netherlands</a>	<a href="http://www.ecn.nl">www.ecn.nl</a>
Ecofys	<a href="#">The Netherlands</a>	<a href="http://www.ecofys.nl">www.ecofys.nl</a>
Ecosun GmbH	<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="http://www.ecosun.de">www.ecosun.de</a>
Ecotecnia	<a href="#">Spain</a>	<a href="http://www.ecotecnia.com">www.ecotecnia.com</a>
EDF Energies Nouvelles	<a href="#">France</a>	<a href="http://www.edf-energies-">www.edf-energies-</a>
EDF R&D	<a href="#">France</a>	<a href="http://www.edf.fr">www.edf.fr</a>
Edora	<a href="#">Belgium</a>	<a href="http://www.edora.be">www.edora.be</a>
EEL – Equipaggiamenti Elettronici Industriali srl	<a href="#">Italy</a>	<a href="http://www.eei.it">www.eei.it</a>

ElG Renewable Energy Company	United Kingdom	www.eigrenewables.com
EMD International A/S	Denmark	www.emd.dk
EMEK SA	Greece	www.emek.gr
Emerging Energy Research	Spain	www.emerging-energy.com
Endesa	Spain	www.endesa.es
Enercon GmbH	Germany	www.enercon.de
Energotech	Greece	www.energotech.gr
Energy Institute Hrvoje Pozar	Croatia	www.eihp.hr
Enervest	Germany	www.enervest.de
Englefield Capital LLP	United Kingdom	www.engagefieldcapital.com
Envirolink Northwest Ltd	United Kingdom	www.envirolinknorthwest.co.uk
EolicCat – Associació Eólica de Catalunya	Spain	www.eoliccat.net
Eozen	Spain	www.eozen.es
EPA	Poland	www.epa.com.pl
Ernst & Young	United Kingdom	http://www.ey.com/renewables
Esmerk	United Kingdom	www.esmerk.com
Espace Eolien Développement	France	www.espace-eolien.fr
Estonian Wind Power Association	Estonia	www.tuuleenergia.ee
EU Energy Plc	United Kingdom	www.eunrg.com
Euromoney Energy Events	United Kingdom	www.euromoneyenergy.com
European Academy of Wind Energy	Germany	www.eawe.org
Eurosats Renovables, SL	Spain	www.eurosatsl.com
EuroTrust A/S	Denmark	www.eurotrust.dk

## F

Faroe Islands Wind Energy Association – FIWEA	Faroe Islands	www.fiwea.org
Fasken Martineau Dumoulin LLP	United Kingdom	www.fasken.com
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	Portugal	www.fibersensing.com
Finnish Wind Power Association	Finland	www.tuulivoimayhdistys.fi
Forgital SpA	Italy	www.forgital.it
Fortis Bank	United Kingdom	www.merchantbanking.fortis.
Frisa Forjados SA de CV	Mexico	www.frisa.com

Fundación Formacion Energias Renovables	Spain	
Fundación Robotiker	Spain	www.robotiker.com

## G

Gamesa	Spain	www.gamesa.es
Garrad Hassan & Partners Ltd	United Kingdom	www.garradhassan.com
GE Energy	France	www.gewindenergy.com
Geo Net Umweltconsulting	Germany	www.geo-net.de
Germanischer Lloyd Industrial Services GmbH	Germany	www.gl-group.com/glwind
Gothaer Allgemeine Versicherung AG	Germany	www.gothaer.de
Great Yarmouth Marketing Initiative	United Kingdom	www.gymi.co.uk
Greenbrier Europe Wagony Swidnica	Poland	www.gbrx.com
Greentecno SA	Switzerland	www.solar3.ch
GWU-Umwelttechnik	Germany	www.gwu-group.de

## H

Hamburg Messe	Germany	www.hamburg-messe.de
Hansen Transmissions	Belgium	www.hansentransmissions.c
Harakosan Europe BV	The 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
HTSO	Greece	www.desmie.gr
Hungarian Wind Energy Association	Hungary	www.meteor.geo.klte.hu
Hungarian Wind Energy Scientific Association	Hungary	www.mgk.gau.hu/~aet/wind.
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

## I

Iberdrola	Spain	www.iberdrola.es
Indian Wind Energy Association	India	www.indianwindpower.com

Indian Wind Energy Association	India	<a href="http://www.inwea.org">www.inwea.org</a>
Inegi	Portugal	<a href="http://www.inegi.pt">www.inegi.pt</a>
Innovative Windpower GmbH	Germany	<a href="http://www.innovative-windpower.com">www.innovative-windpower.com</a>
Insensys	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.insensys.com">www.insensys.com</a>
Institutt for energiteknikk	Norway	<a href="http://www.ife.no">www.ife.no</a>
International Paint	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.internationalpaint.com">www.internationalpaint.com</a>
Invenergy	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.invenergyllc.com">www.invenergyllc.com</a>
InvestInvent AG	Switzerland	<a href="http://www.investinvent.ch">www.investinvent.ch</a>
Irish Wind Energy Association	Ireland	<a href="http://www.iwea.com">www.iwea.com</a>
IRO Offshore Wind Energy Group	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.iro.nl">www.iro.nl</a>
ISES	Italy	<a href="http://www.isesitalia.it">www.isesitalia.it</a>
ISSET e. V.	Germany	<a href="http://www.iset.uni-kassel.de">www.iset.uni-kassel.de</a>
Iskra Wind Turbine Manufacturers Ltd	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.iskrawind.com">www.iskrawind.com</a>
IVPC	Italy	<a href="http://www.ivpc.com">www.ivpc.com</a>

## J

James Walker RotaBolt Ltd	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.rotabolt.co.uk">www.rotabolt.co.uk</a>
JWEA – Japan Wind Energy	Japan	<a href="http://www.ppd.jsf.or.jp/shinko/jwea">www.ppd.jsf.or.jp/shinko/jwea</a>
JWPA – Japan Wind Power Association	Japan	<a href="http://www.jwpa.jp">www.jwpa.jp</a>

## K

KBC Project Finance	Ireland	<a href="http://www.kbc.com">www.kbc.com</a>
Kema Nederland BV	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.kema.com">www.kema.com</a>
KK Electronic A/S	Denmark	<a href="http://www.kk-electronic.dk">www.kk-electronic.dk</a>
Klima Thermo-Tech bv	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.klima.com">www.klima.com</a>
Knowledge Centre WMC	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.kc-wmc.nl">www.kc-wmc.nl</a>
Koop Duurzame Energie B.V.	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.koopduurzaam.nl">www.koopduurzaam.nl</a>
Korean Wind Energy Development Organization	Republic of Korea	<a href="http://www.kwedo.or.kr">www.kwedo.or.kr</a>

## L

La Compagnie du Vent	France	<a href="http://www.compagnieduvent.com">www.compagnieduvent.com</a>
La Française d'Eoliennes	France	<a href="http://www.francaise-d-">www.francaise-d-</a>
Lahmeyer International GmbH	Germany	<a href="http://www.lahmeyer.de">www.lahmeyer.de</a>
Latvian Wind Energy Association	Latvia	
Leonardo Venablers S.L.	Spain	<a href="http://www.leonardo-venablers.com">www.leonardo-venablers.com</a>
Leosphere	France	<a href="http://www.leosphere.fr">www.leosphere.fr</a>
Lithuanian Wind Power Association	Lithuania	<a href="http://www.lvea.lt">www.lvea.lt</a>

LM Glasfiber A/S	Denmark	<a href="http://www.lmglassfiber.com">www.lmglassfiber.com</a>
LMS International	Belgium	<a href="http://www.lmsintl.com">www.lmsintl.com</a>
LOGI.CO Srl	Italy	<a href="http://www.logi.co.it">www.logi.co.it</a>
Long Island Power Authority	United States of America	<a href="http://www.lipower.org">www.lipower.org</a>

## M

Madesta Developments Ltd.	Ukraine	
MAKE Consulting	Denmark	<a href="http://www.make-consulting.com">www.make-consulting.com</a>
Mammoet van Oord BV	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.mammoetvanoord.com">www.mammoetvanoord.com</a>
McCarthy Tetrault	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.mccarthy.ca">www.mccarthy.ca</a>
MECAL	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.mecal.eu">www.mecal.eu</a>
MEGAJOLE, Consultoria em Energias Renováveis, Lda	Portugal	<a href="http://www.megajoule.pt">www.megajoule.pt</a>
METEODYN	France	<a href="http://www.meteodyn.com">www.meteodyn.com</a>
Meteosim SL	Spain	<a href="http://www.meteosim.com">www.meteosim.com</a>
METRON NAVITAS SA	Greece	<a href="http://www.metron-navitas.com">www.metron-navitas.com</a>
MGM MOTORI ELETTRICI SPA	Italy	<a href="http://www.mgmrestop.com">www.mgmrestop.com</a>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Denmark	<a href="http://www.um.dk">www.um.dk</a>
MLS Eurosystem	Spain	<a href="http://www.mls-tech.cc">www.mls-tech.cc</a>
MPI – Marine Projects International Limited	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.marineprojectsint.com">www.marineprojectsint.com</a>

## N

Nansen Center	Norway	<a href="http://www.nersc.no">www.nersc.no</a>
NaREC New and Renewable Energy Centre	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.narec.co.uk">www.narec.co.uk</a>
National R&D Institute for Gas Turbines-COMOTI	Romania	<a href="http://www.comoti.ro">www.comoti.ro</a>
National Technical University Athens	Greece	<a href="http://www.ntua.gr">www.ntua.gr</a>
New Zealand Wind Energy Association	New Zealand	<a href="http://www.windenergy.org.nz">www.windenergy.org.nz</a>
Nexgen	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.nexgenwind.com">www.nexgenwind.com</a>
Nigerian Wind Energy	Nigeria	
Ningbo Ginlong Technologies Co., Ltd.	China	<a href="http://www.ginlong.com">www.ginlong.com</a>
NMH Search	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.nmhsearch.com">www.nmhsearch.com</a>
Nordex AG	Germany	<a href="http://www.nordex.dk">www.nordex.dk</a>
Northland Power Inc.	Canada	<a href="http://www.northlandpower.ca">www.northlandpower.ca</a>



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 of America	www.nrgsystems.com
NWEA	The Netherlands	www.nwea.nl

## O

Observ'ER	France	www.energies-
ODE-Vlaanderen vzw	Belgium	www.ode.be
Oilfield Publications Ltd	United Kingdom	www.oilpubs.com
Operacion y Mantenimiento Energy	Spain	www.soluzionaom.com
Orga B.V.	The Netherlands	www.orga.nl
Owens Corning	Spain	www.owenscorning.com

## P

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	http://www.pbworld.com/ea
Pitfour and Perth	United Kingdom	www.pitfourandperth.com
PMSS	United Kingdom	www.pmss.co.uk
Polish Wind Energy Association	Poland	www.pwea.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.powerclimber.be
PPG Industries Inc.	United Kingdom	www.ppg.com
Promau S.r.l	Italy	www.davi.com
Provincie Noord-Holland	The Netherlands	www.noord-holland.nl
PRYSMIAN Cables & Systems GmbH	Germany	www.prysmian.com
Pulsar Energy Capital LLP	United Kingdom	

## R

Raedthuys Holding	The Netherlands	www.groenraedt.nl
Ramboll	Denmark	www.ramboll-wind.com
RBC Capital Markets	United Kingdom	www.rbccm.com

REECO GmbH	Germany	www.energie-server.de
REM Chemicals, Inc.	United States of America	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 of America	www.ceere.org/rerl
Renewable Energy Systems Ltd	United Kingdom	www.res-ltd.com
RenGen Energy	United Kingdom	www.rengenenergy.com
REpower Systems AG	Germany	www.repower.de
RISOE National Laboratory, Denmarks Technical University	Denmark	http://www.risoe.dk/vea
Romanian Wind Energy Association	Romania	
ROMAX Technology	United Kingdom	www.romaxtech.com
Ropatec Srl	Italy	www.ropatec.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
RSM Robson Rhodes LLP	United Kingdom	www.rsmi.co.uk
Russian Association WindPower Industry (RAWI)	Russia	www.rawi.ru

## S

S&C Electric	United Kingdom	www.sandc.com
Saint-Gobain Advanced Ceramics	United States of America	www.cerbec.com
Samtech	Belgium	www.samcef.com
Sandvik A/S	Denmark	www.sandvik.com
Saphire Finance	Spain	www.saphire-finance.com
Sartelco Sistemi s.r.l.	Italy	www.sartelco.it
ScanRope Subsea Cables AS	Norway	www.subseacables.no
Scintec AG	Germany	www.scintec.com
Scottish Development International	United Kingdom	www.scottishdevelopmentint
SeaRoc UK Ltd	United Kingdom	www.searoc.co.uk
SEAS-NVE A.m.b.A.	Denmark	www.seas-nve.dk
SGS Industrial Services	Germany	www.sgs.com

Shell Wind Energy BV	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.shell.com/wind">www.shell.com/wind</a>
SICME MOTORI SpA	Italy	<a href="http://www.sicmemotori.com">www.sicmemotori.com</a>
Siemens Wind Power A/S	Denmark	<a href="http://www.siemens.com/powergen">www.siemens.com/powergen</a>
SINTEF Energy Research	Norway	<a href="http://www.energy.sintef.no">www.energy.sintef.no</a>
SKF	Sweden	<a href="http://www.skf.com">www.skf.com</a>
Slovak Association for Wind Energy	Slovakia	<a href="http://www.save.apis.sk">www.save.apis.sk</a>
Smulders Groep	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.smuldersgroep.com">www.smuldersgroep.com</a>
Solent Composite Sytems Ltd	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.solentcomposites.com">www.solentcomposites.com</a>
Sølund Invest A/S	Denmark	<a href="http://www.sølund-invest.dk">www.sølund-invest.dk</a>
South African Wind Energy Association - SAWEA	South Africa	<a href="http://www.sawea.icon.co.za">www.sawea.icon.co.za</a>
Spectro	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.spectro-oil.com">www.spectro-oil.com</a>
Squire, Sanders & Dempsey LLP	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ssd.com">www.ssd.com</a>
Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.standardchartered.com">www.standardchartered.com</a>
Suisse Eole	Switzerland	<a href="http://www.suisse-eole.ch">www.suisse-eole.ch</a>
Suzlon Energy Limited	Denmark	<a href="http://www.suzlon.dk">www.suzlon.dk</a>

## T

Talisman Energy (UK) Ltd.	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.talisman-energy.co.uk">www.talisman-energy.co.uk</a>
Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	<a href="http://www.amf.dtu.dk">www.amf.dtu.dk</a>
Technology Industries of Finland	Finland	<a href="http://www.techind.fi">www.techind.fi</a>
Tekniker Foundation	Spain	<a href="http://www.tekniker.es">www.tekniker.es</a>
Telewind AS	Estonia	
TM4	Canada	<a href="http://www.tm4.com">www.tm4.com</a>
Tripod Group	Denmark	<a href="http://www.tripod.dk">www.tripod.dk</a>
Trithor GmbH	Germany	<a href="http://www.trithor.com">www.trithor.com</a>
TSP Aeolian Dynamics Ltd	Cyprus	
Turkish Wind Energy Association	Turkey	<a href="http://www.ruzgarenerjisibirligi.org.tr">www.ruzgarenerjisibirligi.org.tr</a>
TÜV NORD SysTec GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	<a href="http://www.tuev-nord.de">www.tuev-nord.de</a>

## U

Ukrainian Wind Energy Association (UANE)	Ukraine	
University College Cork	Ireland	<a href="http://www.ucc.ie/serg">www.ucc.ie/serg</a>
UPC Europe Wind Management, LLC	United Kingdom	

## V

Vattenfall	Sweden	<a href="http://www.vattenfall.com">www.vattenfall.com</a>
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VDMA	Germany	<a href="http://www.vdma.org">www.vdma.org</a>
Vejr2 A/S	Denmark	<a href="http://www.vejr2.dk">www.vejr2.dk</a>
Vergnet SA	France	<a href="http://www.vergnet.fr">www.vergnet.fr</a>
Verlinde SA	France	<a href="http://www.verlinde.com">www.verlinde.com</a>
Vestas Wind Systems A/S	Denmark	<a href="http://www.vestas.dk">www.vestas.dk</a>
Vindkraftsleverantörerna i	Sweden	
Vitaa Zeus Energy Private	India	<a href="http://www.zeusvitaa.com">www.zeusvitaa.com</a>
Volker Stevin Marine Contracting	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.vsmc.nl">www.vsmc.nl</a>

## W

WIND EXPERT	Romania	<a href="http://www.genenergy.ro">www.genenergy.ro</a>
Wind Turbine Research Center, KIMM	Republic of Korea	<a href="http://wtcr.kimm.re.kr">http://wtcr.kimm.re.kr</a>
Windbrokers B.V.	The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.windbrokers.com">www.windbrokers.com</a>
Windenergie-Agentur Bremerhaven/Bremen e.V.	Germany	<a href="http://www.windenergie-agentur.de">www.windenergie-agentur.de</a>
WindLab Systems	Australia	<a href="http://www.windlabsystems.com">www.windlabsystems.com</a>
Wind-Link	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.windlink.co.uk">www.windlink.co.uk</a>
WindLogics Inc.	United States of	<a href="http://www.windlogics.com">www.windlogics.com</a>
WindPro	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.windpro-insurance.com">www.windpro-insurance.com</a>
WindSim AS	Norway	<a href="http://www.windsim.com">www.windsim.com</a>
WindSupply	United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.windsupply.co.uk">www.windsupply.co.uk</a>
Windtest GmbH	Germany	<a href="http://www.windtest.de">www.windtest.de</a>
WindVision Ltd.	Cyprus	<a href="http://www.windvision.com">www.windvision.com</a>
WinWinD Oy	Finland	<a href="http://www.winwind.fi">www.winwind.fi</a>
WIP	Germany	<a href="http://www.wip-munich.de">www.wip-munich.de</a>
Wirtschaftsverband Windkraftwerke e.V.	Germany	<a href="http://www.wvwindkraft.de">www.wvwindkraft.de</a>
WKN Windkraft Nord AG	Germany	<a href="http://www.wkn-ag.de">www.wkn-ag.de</a>
WPD AG	Germany	<a href="http://www.wpd.de">www.wpd.de</a>
www.windfair.net	Germany	<a href="http://www.windfair.net">www.windfair.net</a>

## X

Xantrex Technology Inc.	United States of America	<a href="http://www.xantrex.com">www.xantrex.com</a>
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## Y

Yuan Jun Fong Casting Co., Ltd	Taiwan	<a href="http://www.yjfcasting.com">www.yjfcasting.com</a>
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## Z

Zephyr Corporation	Japan	<a href="http://www.zephyreco.co.jp">www.zephyreco.co.jp</a>
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# Appendix

## APPENDIX I: EWEA Press Releases 2006

- EWEA CEO pursues new career challenge with climate institute in Australia ([19 Jan 2006](#))
- European record for wind power: over 6,000MW installed in 2005. Wind energy has surpassed EC White Paper targets for 2010 ([1 Feb 2006](#))
- Wind power on course to become an increasing part of Europe's power mix ([9 Feb 2006](#))
- Tackling Europe's energy crisis: wind energy, the "NO FUEL" solution ([23 Feb 2006](#))
- Wind. Power without fuel. Who can say no to that? Industry leaders and key politicians launch "NO FUEL" strategy at annual wind conference ([27 Feb 2006](#))
- The wind industry will be the main pillar of the global energy industry in Europe and in the US. Top industry CEOs share visions at the EWEC 2006 in Athens ([1 Mar 2006](#))
- Wind Energy: top-of-the-range technology will get the industry into the energy driving seat ([2 Mar 2006](#))
- New EWEA CEO appointed at wind conference in Athens ([2 Mar 2006](#))
- Green Paper "A European Strategy for Secure, Competitive and sustainable Energy for Europe" ([8 Mar 2006](#))
- EC Green Paper outlines common energy strategy, despite lack of vision ([8 Mar 2006](#))
- Renewable Energy House: 2000 m<sup>2</sup> model showcase for renewable energy and energy efficiency inaugurated in Brussels ([22 Mar 2006](#))
- EU Spring Summit: renewables' target for 2015 is "a cautious step in the right direction" but does not constitute a long-term commitment ([24 Mar 2006](#))
- EWEA launches policy conference on Large Scale Integration of Wind Energy ([31 Mar 2006](#))
- Renewable electricity and internal energy market: EWEA welcomes legal actions taken by the Commission ([4 Apr 2006](#))
- 'UpWind' – The Largest Ever EU-Funded Wind Energy Research Project Gets Under Way ([11 Apr 2006](#))
- Accelerating Wind Energy Development in India and Europe: the Quest for Synergies ([19 Apr 2006](#))
- 20 years after Chernobyl: Wind power established as the safe, clean and cheap option ([24 Apr 2006](#))
- 300 wind energy companies are exhibiting in Hamburg: new clear signal that wind has become a mainstream energy source ([16 May 2006](#))
- Incoming Finnish EU Presidency not in a hurry about renewables ([31 May 2006](#))
- Europe – winner of the future energy game? ([8 Jun 2006](#))
- European Parliament Prioritises Research for Renewable Energy ([15 Jun 2006](#))
- G8 leaders urged to commit to real energy security and increase funding for renewable energies ([12 Jul 2006](#))
- The Renewable Energy Industry calls for adequate research budget for renewable energies ([18 Jul 2006](#))
- New Born European Technology Platform for Wind Energy Calls for Applications for Steering Committee ([8 Aug 2006](#))
- How to integrate big amounts of wind energy into the European power infrastructure? ([4 Sep 2006](#))
- "After communications revolution, we need an energy revolution" ([15 sep 2006](#))
- European Wind Energy Association Recommends Specific Targets for Green Electricity ([3 Oct 2006](#))
- The Technology Platform for Wind Energy Takes Off ([12 Oct 2006](#))
- The Copenhagen Offshore Wind event turns European ([13 Oct 2006](#))
- The Technology Platform for Wind Energy Took Off Today ([19 Oct 2006](#))
- PRESS CONFERENCE: 'How to integrate large amounts of wind energy into the European power infrastructure?' ([27 Oct 2006](#))
- How can large amounts of wind energy be integrated into the European power network? ([8 Nov 2006](#))
- EU Institutions disagree on the future road map for renewables (23 Nov 2006)
- The European Parliament shows the way forward on renewables – binding targets for each renewable energy sector demanded ([14 Dec 2006](#))
- Important research budget for renewable energies ([18 Dec 2006](#))

## APPENDIX II: List of presentations given by the EWEA secretariat in 2006

11 January	Friends of Europe/Shell event (BRUSSELS)	6-7 April	Launching event & 1 <sup>st</sup> general assembly of the Technology Platform SmartGrids (BRUSSELS)
12 January	UCTE System Adequacy Forecast 2006-2015 (BRUSSELS)	18-22 April	EIWEN/GWEC finance workshop (DELHI)
17 January	DG TREN – Wind energy and nature conservation ad hoc group (BRUSSELS)	20 April	CE and Investitionsbank: 6 <sup>th</sup> Windenergieforum (FLENSBURG)
17 January	VDMA + BWE New Year event (BERLIN)	20-22 April	European Seminar: Offshore Wind and other marine renewable Energy in Mediterranean and European Seas (ROME)
24-25 January	International conference Wind energy and grid integration (AEE-ETSO conference) (MADRID)	25 April	Defining Europe's Soft Power (BRUSSELS)
31 January	Alliance for Rural Electrification meeting (BRUSSELS)	26 April	ODE Vlaanderen annual event (KAMP C, OLEM)
9 February	Siemens conference on Energy Horizons 2020 (BRUSSELS)	26 April	Ecosocial Forum Europe Energy Day (EP BRUSSELS)
24 February	European Climate Change Programme (BRUSSELS)	28 April	European Voice conference: Europe's Natural Resources – securing a sustainable future (BRUSSELS)
27 Feb - 2 March	EWEC (ATHENS)	3 May	Renewable Energy as a driver to ensure security of Energy supply for Europe (BRUSSELS)
7 March	Presentation of DEWI WindEnergy study 2006 (HAMBURG)	14-19 May	WindEnergy (HAMBURG)
9-10 March	Claeys and Casteels conference on EU energy law and policy (BRUSSELS)	15 May	Friends of Europe lunch debate – How the US and Europe Can Best Cooperate on Environmental Issues (BRUSSELS)
13-14 March	Euromoney Renewable Energy Finance Forum (BERLIN)	22-23 May	Nordic Wind Power Conference (HELSINKI)
14-15 March	Wind Energy Market in Poland (WARSAW)	29 May	EP and 2006 Green Week on Biodiversity (BRUSSELS)
22 March	Renewable Energy Tech. Deployment event (BRUSSELS)	30-31 May	Investigating and Financing Renewables: Wind Power in the Nordic and Baltic Region (OSLO)
16 March	Energy Paths – Horizon 2050 (VIENNA)	30 May - 2 June	The European Commission, DG Environment, the sixth edition of Green Week (BRUSSELS)
28 March	NEWIN/NWEA AGM (AMSTERDAM)	4-7 June	WindPower 06 (PITTSBURGH)
22 March	Workshop of the new IEA RETD Implementing Agreement (BRUSSELS)	6 June	RTD – FP7 priorities (BRUSSELS)
23 March	Should we have one common EU Energy Policy?' – a debate hosted by European Voice and EuroNews (BRUSSELS)	7 June	Montreux Energy – Clean Energy Roundtable (LONDON)
28 March	Europe's Natural Resources – Securing a sustainable future (BRUSSELS)		
29 March	2006 European Sustainable Energy Seminar (BRUSSELS)		



8 June	Committee of the Regions – Inter-group on Sustainable Development of the European Parliament event on Green Paper on the Future Maritime Policy (BRUSSELS)	18 Oct	First international Workshop of the Alliance for Rural Electrification (BRUSSELS)
8 June	European Parliament Hearing on a Common Energy Policy for Europe (BRUSSELS)	24 Oct	Technology platform event – EUSEW (BRUSSELS)
15 June	Energie renouvelables: à vous d’agir (PARIS)	26-28 Oct	6 <sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Grid Integration (DELFT)
12 June	Grid Workshop – Offshore Wind Power – the Egmond-Copenhagen process, TSO headquarters (BRUSSELS)	2-3 Nov	IEC MT21 Meeting (BERLIN)
16 August	Delft Grid Conference (DELFT)	9 Nov	Friends of Europe – Energy Conference (BRUSSELS)
12 Sept	European Parliament Dinner Debate on large scale wind: a contribution to secure supply of energy (BRUSSELS)	9 Nov	Environmental Energy Agency (COPENHAGEN)
21 Sept	Regional Conference on Energy Security and Economic Development (ZAGREB)	15-16 Nov	Eurelectric conference on renewable energy in Central & Eastern Europe – challenges and policy responses (VIENNA)
22 Sept	Public hearing on the Strategic EU Energy Review (BRUSSELS)	17 Nov	ETSO Conference Brussels (BRUSSELS)
21-22 Sept	International Energy Agency ExCo 57 (ADELAIDE)	18 Nov	5 <sup>eme</sup> Colloque National Éolien (AMIENS)
27 Sept	Environmental workshop (BRUSSELS)	21-22 Nov	First European Eco-Innovation Forum: Financing Eco-innovation (POZNAN)
28-29 Sept	Expo Eolica Rome (ROME)	22-23 Nov	DEWEK 2006 Bremen (BREMEN)
3 Oct	Workshop on “Future Power Generation Options in the EU: a Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy Mix” (BRUSSELS)	23-24 Nov	Third 3 <sup>rd</sup> international workshop of the International Feed-In Cooperation (MADRID)
3-4 Oct	Board meeting European Academy for Wind Energy & PhD seminar (ROSKILDE)	4 Dec	5. Nationale Maritime Konferenz (HAMBURG)
10-11 Oct	BWEA 28 – Wind conference (GLASGOW)	14-15 Dec 06	IEEA Coordinators meeting (BRUSSELS)
10-13 Oct	European Week of Regions and Cities (BRUSSELS)		
11 Oct	Meeting ETSO/Airtricity (BRUSSELS)		
12 Oct	“EU Renewable Energies Out to 2020” Workshop, Optres Report (LONDON)		
16-17 Oct	2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual European Energy Policy Conference 2006 (BRUSSELS)		

# Membership application

To join simply complete, sign and return this form  
by fax + 32 2 546 19 44

**Join EWEA!**

Contact: Jonathan Collings  
T: + 32 2400 1056  
jonathan.collings@ewea.org

**My organisation would like to become a member of EWEA. Please invoice me accordingly:**

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Person: ☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. ☐ Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ n°: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Web Site: \_\_\_\_\_ VAT No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**Invoice address (if different from above): please indicate on a separate sheet**

## Membership Profile:

- ☐ Wind Turbine Manufacturer
- ☐ Component / Materials Manufacturer
- ☐ R&D / University / Institute
- ☐ EU Association
- ☐ Consultancy
- ☐ Electricity generator / Utility
- ☐ Developer

- ☐ Non EU Association
- ☐ Finance / Insurance
- ☐ Event Organiser
- ☐ Certification body
- ☐ Service provider
- ☐ Other

Please provide a brief description of your company and its main activities, which will be published in Wind Directions magazine.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**What type of membership are you eligible for? Please tick as appropriate below:**

Category	Eligibility	Annual Fee
<b>Association Membership (reserved for non-profit organisations)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> A1	Associations legally based in the European Union and active in the field of wind energy, having more than 500 members or an annual turnover of at least € 500,000.	€ 2.910
<input type="checkbox"/> A2	Associations legally based in the European Union and active in the field of wind energy, having between 101 and 500 members or an annual turnover ranging between € 100,000 and € 500,000.	€ 1.455
<input type="checkbox"/> A3	Associations legally based in the European Union and active in the field of wind energy, and having up to 100 members, or an annual turnover of up to € 100,000. This category also includes EU academic institutions and EU non profit institutions or organisations active in the field of wind energy.	€ 582
<input type="checkbox"/> AM	Non wind energy associations, non-European Union Associations, non-European Union academic institutions and other non-European Union non profit associations or organisations.	€ 582
<b>Corporate Membership</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> C0	Corporations having an annual turnover in the wind energy sector exceeding € 65 million.	€ 20.367
<input type="checkbox"/> C1	Corporations having an annual turnover in the wind energy sector ranging between € 6.5 million and € 65 million.	€ 10.183
<input type="checkbox"/> C2	Corporations having an annual turnover in the wind energy sector up to € 6.5 million.	€ 5.092
<input type="checkbox"/> C3	Corporations having an annual turnover in the wind energy sector ranging between € 650.000 and € 3 million.	€ 2.910
<input type="checkbox"/> C4	Corporations having an annual turnover in the wind energy sector not exceeding € 650.000.	€ 1.455
<b>Lead Sponsors</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> LS	Open to all associations and corporations.	€ 37.950*

\*(plus € 44 per € million turnover in the wind energy sector)

## Payment :

☐ **Credit Card (Visa, Eurocard, Mastercard):**

Card Number :                 Exp. date:    Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## Bank Transfer:

☐ Account name – European Wind Energy Association

Bank: Fortis Bank Quartier Leopold, Place du Luxembourg, Brussels 1050, Belgium

Account number 210-0377413-38 (€ account) BIC code: GEBABEBB IBAN code: BE24210037741338

Terms and conditions: Signature of this form represents a binding contract and your organisation must then follow the statutes of EWEA. Membership is only active upon payment of the above fees and must be retained for at least 12 calendar months from the date of signature. Membership fees are invoiced on an annual basis from January each year. Fees are invoiced pro-rata according to the date of signature. Cancellation of membership can only be carried out at the end of each year, by sending a registered letter at least 3 months prior to the end of the year.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**EWEA – European Wind Energy Association**

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Fax: +32 2 546 1944

E-mail: [ewea@ewea.org](mailto:ewea@ewea.org)

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