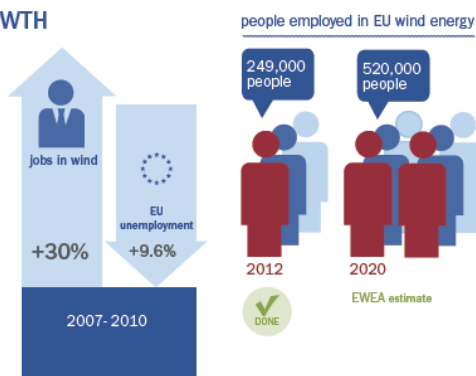


Διάγραμμα 1

JOBS AND GREEN GROWTH

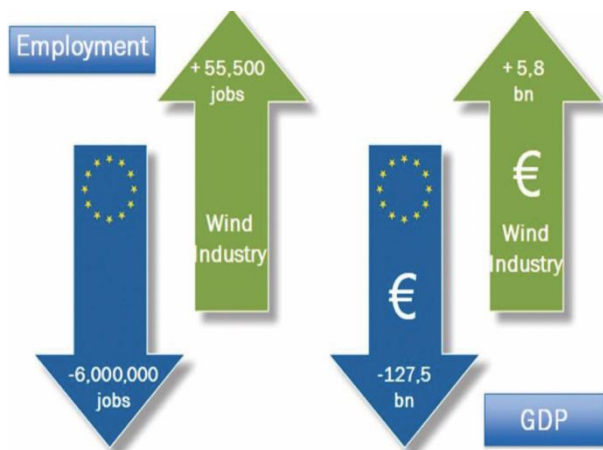
- Wind energy contributed €32 billion to the EU economy in 2010. Between 2007 and 2010 the wind energy sector increased its contribution to GDP by 33%.
- The EU wind energy sector was a net exporter of €5.7 billion worth of products and services in 2010.
- The EU accounted for 37.5% of the global wind energy market in 2012.



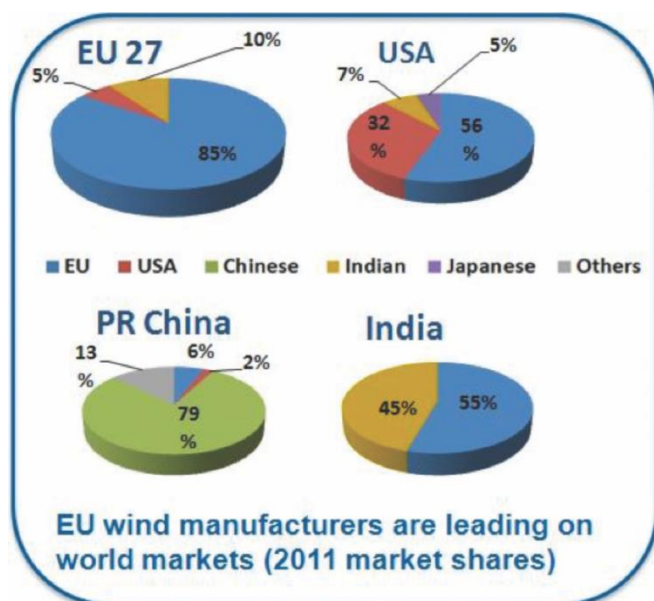
"Strong renewables growth to 2030 could generate over 3 million jobs, including in small and medium sized enterprises."

European Commission, Communication – Renewable energy: a major player in the European energy market, June 2012

Διάγραμμα 2

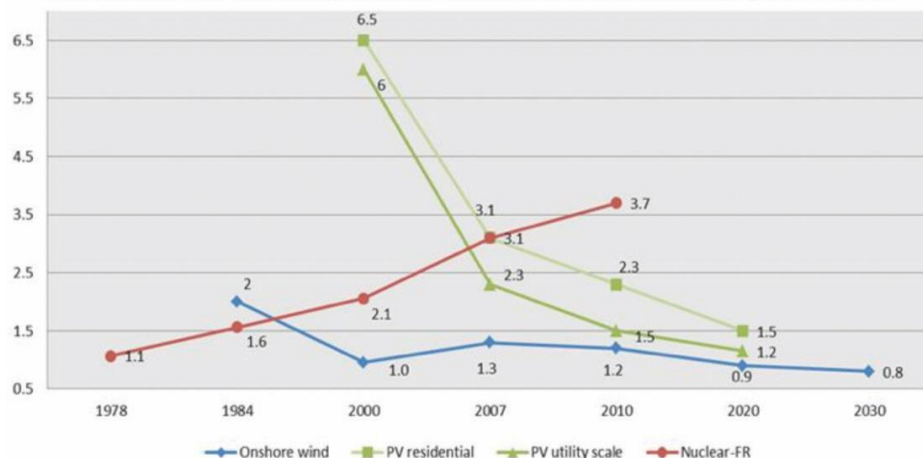


Διάγραμμα 3



Διάγραμμα 4

Onshore wind & PV cost reduction vs. nuclear cost from 1978 to 2010 and projections to 2030

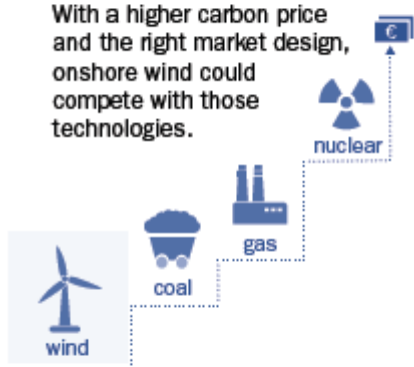


Διάγραμμα 5

COSTS, ENERGY SUBSIDIES AND ELECTRICITY PRICES

- Onshore Wind energy is becoming competitive with fossil fuels. Taking into account the fuel and CO₂ costs, wind energy costs less than the energy generated by coal and gas and is considerably cheaper than nuclear.

With a higher carbon price and the right market design, onshore wind could compete with those technologies.



EU R&D money

€353 mn FOR WIND ENERGY

1983 2011

€12 bn FOR NUCLEAR

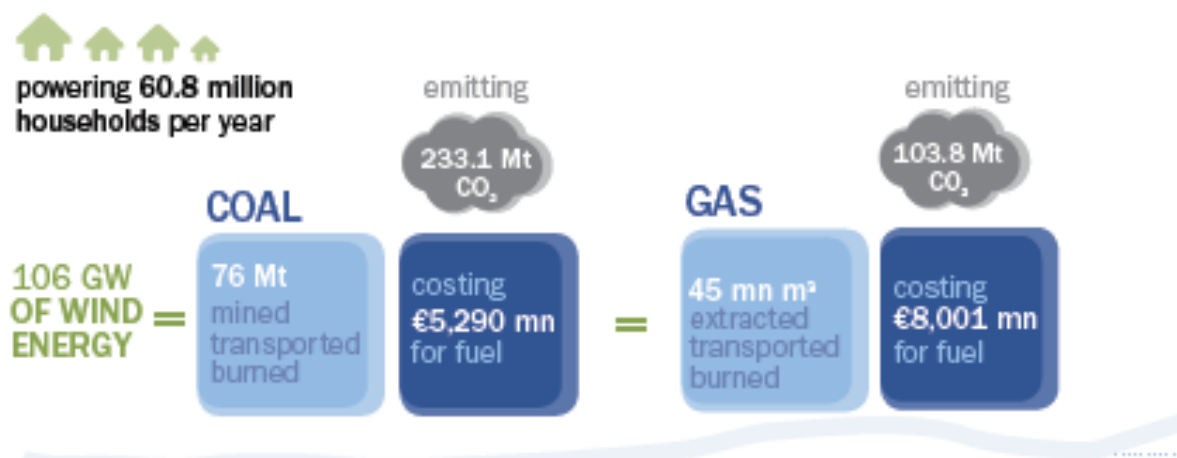
Διάγραμμα 6

In 2012, wind energy avoided €9.6 bn of fossil fuel costs. Wind energy will avoid €22-27 bn of fuel costs a year by 2020, increasing to €47-51 bn by 2030.

Wind power can drive down wholesale electricity prices. This is already happening, according to credit agency Moody's and financial analysts UBS.

The EU's oil and gas import bill in 2012 is estimated at €470 billion – 3.4% of the EU's GDP. This bill has increased by €200 billion over the past three years.

Διάγραμμα 7



Διάγραμμα 8

"Every time we spend \$1 subsidising renewable (energy sources), we spend \$6 on subsidising fossil fuels."

Connie Hedegaard,
Commissioner for Climate Action,
December 2012

Διάγραμμα 9

WIND ENERGY STATISTICS AND TARGETS

