



EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION  
PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

# Getting fit for 55 and set for 2050: Electrifying Europe with wind energy

WindEurope

June 2021



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## 1 Context

### 1.1 Scope

The EU wants a highly electrified energy system as the basis for climate neutrality by 2050. And they want wind to be half of Europe's electricity. That will require ruthlessly prioritising the future-proof technologies, infrastructure and business models that will accelerate renewables-based electrification.

At the event participants discussed what technologies, policies and incentives will help drive wind-based electrification. Where Europe still needs Research & Innovation to help unlock the transformation of the energy system.

The event also saw the launch of an ETIPWind and WindEurope report "Getting fit for 55 and set for 2050: Electrifying Europe with wind energy", that sets out the detail on how to reach net zero with wind energy. And how European know-how and innovation powers the European wind industry, makes it competitive and benefits society.

The event was subdivided in three distinct panel discussions. One on how to deliver climate neutrality and the key findings of the "Getting fit for 55 and set for 2050: Electrifying Europe with wind energy" report. One on how wind energy technology will evolve to meet the challenge. And one on how national and EU research policies and instruments can be aligned to deliver on Europe's climate and energy targets.

The event was held online in alignment with the COVID-19 pandemic guidelines of the Belgian government.

## 2 Agenda

Time	Agenda item
<b>15:00-16:00</b>	<b>Getting Fit for 55 and set for 2050: Electrifying Europe with wind energy</b>  Welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adrian Timbus, ETIPWind Chairman &amp; event moderator</li> </ul> Panel discussion with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>João Galamba, Secretary of State for Energy, Portugal</li> <li>Rosalinde van der Vlies, Director Clean Planet, DG Research &amp; Innovation, European Commission</li> <li>Bo Svoldgaard, Senior Vice President Innovation &amp; Concepts, Vestas</li> <li>Elisabeth Brinton, Executive Vice President Renewables &amp; Energy Solutions, Shell</li> <li>Rasmus Errboe, Senior Vice President, Head of Continental Europe Offshore, Ørsted</li> <li>Alexandra Bech Gjørsv, CEO, SINTEF</li> </ul> R&I Town Hall: questions from the audience
<b>16:00-16:05</b>	Interactive break
<b>16:05-16:45</b>	<b>Wind technology success stories. The importance of R&amp;I funding</b>  Wind energy technology megatrends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adrian Timbus, ETIPWind Chairman</li> </ul> Panel discussion with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Henrik Stiesdal, Founder &amp; CEO, Stiesdal A/S</li> <li>Danielle Merfeld, Chief Technology Officer, GE Renewable Energy</li> <li>Poul Skjærbæk, Chief Innovation Officer, Siemens Gamesa</li> <li>Jenna Iori, PhD Student, DTU Wind Energy</li> </ul>
<b>16:45-16:50</b>	Interactive break
<b>16:50-17:25</b>	<b>Are the R&amp;I budgets and policies fit for the needed wind expansion?</b>  Keynote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alexandra Sdoukou, Secretary General for Energy and Minerals Resources, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Greece</li> </ul> Panel discussion with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alexandra Sdoukou, Secretary General for Energy and Minerals Resources, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Greece</li> <li>Paula Pinho, Director Just Transition, Consumers, Energy Efficiency &amp; Innovation, DG Energy, European Commission</li> <li>Belén Linares, Chief Innovation Officer, Acciona</li> <li>Lena Kitzing, Head of Section Society, Markets &amp; Policy, DTU Wind Energy</li> </ul> R&I Town Hall: questions from the audience
<b>17:25-17:30</b>	Closing remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adrian Timbus, ETIPWind Chairman</li> </ul>

### 3 Summary of the event

#### 3.1 Getting fit for 55 and set for 2050: Electrifying Europe with wind energy

The EU has committed to climate neutrality by 2050 and a 55% climate target for 2030. To deliver this three quarters of the energy system will need to be electrified directly or indirectly.

Thanks to continued cost reduction and sustained innovation, wind energy will be at the core of the energy system – it will be the number 1 source of electricity soon after 2025 and half all the electricity we consume by 2050.

Wind is already the most cost-effective power generation technology and is highly scalable. In the medium term the cost reduction of both onshore and offshore wind will be driven by turbine size and rising capacity factors.

Technology improvements also shape national policies and ambitions. In response to the new EU target of 55% Greenhouse Gas reduction by 2030 Portugal will accelerate the build-out of floating offshore wind in their next national energy and climate plan. There is a pipeline of projects with a cumulative capacity of more than 6 GW.

Renewables-based electrification of energy demand is economically viable. The costs of the energy system would be no higher as share of GDP in 2050 as they were in 2015. In addition, we would avoid significant external costs related to, among others, air quality.

But ambitions need to be backed up with policies. A stronger carbon pricing, accelerating the uptake of corporate renewable PPAs, scaling up renewable hydrogen through dedicated tenders with carbon contracts for difference, and more incentives for renewable energy consumption in sectors where emissions are hard to abate.

Turning Europe's climate ambitions into a genuine strategy for economic growth will require ruthless prioritisation of the technologies, infrastructure and business models that will deliver climate neutrality. Europe needs to double its annual investments in electricity grids and coordinate their build-out with renewable hydrogen infrastructure. In the offshore environment it needs a new market framework to incentivise investments in innovative market solutions such as hybrid offshore power plants.

Supporting Europe's wind energy research community will be key to keep the technology leadership in Europe and deliver a truly sustainable society. On the one hand, there is a need for radical innovations such as new interoperable HVDC infrastructure and materials that deliver fully recyclable wind turbines. On the other hand, there is still much room for incremental improvements in mature technologies notably onshore wind. And Europe's approach to research must become more holistic to lever the wide range of its academic excellence.

Horizon Europe, the next EU framework programme for research and innovation, will stimulate cross-sectoral research. There will be €15bn for such research dedicated to "climate, energy & mobility". The calls for proposals will be launched by 22 June 2021 at the latest.

The European Commission identified four specific priorities for wind energy research funding. Wind technology improvements, floating offshore wind in southern sea basins, improving circularity and overall sustainability, and pathways to enhance social acceptance.

### 3.2 Wind technology success stories. The importance of R&I funding

The previous panel showed that the electrification of transport, heating and industry is key to deliver climate neutrality by 2050. But it will depend on three things: applying electric solutions to increase consumption, investments in new grid capacity and technology to deliver the electricity needed, and lots of low-cost renewable energy.

With existing commercial technology Europe can electrify 76% of industry's power and heat demand. Also electric vehicles and electric heat pumps need to be scaled-up rapidly. The technology is ready, but the regulatory framework is not yet incentivising the switch properly.

Europe's annual grid investments need to double from the €40bn a year today. And by 2030 it needs an additional 85 GW of interconnector capacity on top of today's 50 GW. It also needs more HVDC networks, which will optimise transmission efficiency. The build-out of grid infrastructure needs to be well aligned with a renewable hydrogen network that will feed into hard-to-abate sectors such as steel and maritime transport.

Providing low-cost reliable wind energy will also be of the utmost importance. Wind energy technology will develop in the next decades to maximise wind energy's value proposition to European citizens, consumers, and industries. ETIPWind identified five technology megatrends:

#### 1. Scaling up offshore wind

Offshore wind technology will continue to scale-up towards multi-GW wind farms with +15 MW turbines. Installing a smaller number of more powerful turbines is vital in the challenging offshore environment. Offshore hybrid projects will help get wind energy to the consumers that need it most (higher market price).

#### 2. Industrialising floating offshore wind

Floating offshore wind will unlock 60% of Europe's offshore wind resources. It will also be central to decarbonising the energy system on Europe's islands and in coastal regions with deep waters. Linked with electrolyzers they could become maritime fuelling stations that provide renewable ammonia.

#### 3. Happy co-existence with the onshore environment and society

Integrating onshore wind turbines into the surrounding environment is a crucial step to enable large-scale deployment with full public support. This requires new technologies, but there are simple solutions that deliver great impact too.

#### 4. Repowering onshore wind

Repowering old wind farms with fewer but leaner, more powerful turbines is key to capitalising on locations with the highest wind resources. On average repowered projects have a capacity that is 1.84 times greater than the original project. And it does so with a third fewer turbines using the same land area.

#### 5. Wind is going 100% circular

85%-90% of a wind turbine is already recyclable today. New materials and recycling technologies will make all wind turbines fully circular. The top research priority is recycling and recovering the complex composite materials of the blades.

Underpinning all these trends are the people working in wind. Scaling up the sector will require a larger workforce. Today the wind sector has great appeal, but the pool of talent is rather limited, and the competition of other sectors is significant. Short-term thinking globally and unlocking the full potential of remote work will enlarge the talent pool. Long-term we need more opportunities for specialised education.

### 3.3 Are the R&I budgets and policies fit for the needed wind expansion?

Delivery of Europe's 2030 and 2050 climate and energy targets will be built on new technologies that need a rapid scale-up. The International Energy Agency believes one third of the emission reduction by 2050 will come from emerging or undeveloped technology. This requires governments to adopt a new approach to energy R&I.

Europe needs an ambitious strategy for energy research that in the short term enhance European competitiveness and kick-starts Europe's economy after the COVID-19 pandemic. And that in the long term will deliver a climate neutral economy. According to the European Commission public energy research spending needs to increase five-fold to deliver on climate ambitions. But instead public funding for research is dropping.

Europe's research spending in wind is one such case. In 2019 EU member States provided €130m in funding for wind research and innovation. Almost one third less than the year before. In the last years Japan alone invested more in wind energy R&D than all EU member states combined.

Global competitors are catching up and threaten Europe's technology leadership in wind energy. Public funding helps companies to de-risk the most innovative projects. These projects have the largest uncertainty but could also bring the biggest benefits. Less public funding for pilot and demonstration projects will reduce the innovativeness of Europe's industry which is currently its main competitive edge in the global market.

Public funding is even more important to Europe's scientific community. Government support accounts for at least 60% of its budget. Reduced public funding leads to fewer research projects being executed, more researchers leaving Europe, and ultimately less scientists, researchers, and engineers being trained. This draining of the talent pool puts the future of Europe's wind industry at risk.

So Europe needs a new holistic and strategic research policy. Holistic by looking into the enabling technologies that will deliver climate neutrality, including innovations at supply chain and end consumer level. Strategic by supporting the technologies we know will deliver climate neutrality most cost-effectively. European public funding often focuses on bringing new technology to market (e.g. hydrogen electrolyzers), but fails to support innovations that will allow for sustainable growth once the market has been created.

The European Commission now asks governments to measure and report on the impact of their energy research policies and instruments in their national energy and climate plans. This is the first time governments are asked to do so and the first results were below par. But lessons are being learned. The Commission now recommends to have technology-specific sub targets for energy research in their revised plans.

Greece for instance plans to replace its coal and lignite power plants with mostly renewable energy sources by 2028. These are not only cheaper and cleaner but they are also the ones that can attract much needed foreign investments to the Greek economy. The government will allocate €6.2bn of its Recovery & Resilience Funds to stimulate such investments. It will also use part of it to support companies in setting up R&D departments in Greece.

The Greek government has also started updating its national energy and climate plan, incorporating the latest developments in wind energy and storage solutions. Regarding wind energy the government actively looks to develop a local floating offshore wind supply chain.

## 4 Questions from the audience

Throughout the event the audience could ask questions to the speakers via an open chat box. In total more than 30 content-related questions were raised by the audience. 11 during the first session, 12 during the second and 10 during the last one.

Most, but not all, questions were answered during the panel discussions. The speakers did not provide additional written replies to the answers.

The questions are listed below. They are corrected for spelling (e.g. typographic mistakes) and clarity (e.g. spelling out acronyms). They have also been anonymised as not all audience members agreed to have their name publicly available.

### 4.1 Session 1

- There is a need for a large research effort concerning the interaction of hydrodynamics and aerodynamics to support the development of floating offshore wind technologies. Will this need be addressed in the Horizon Europe programme?
- Will sharing data from operating plants allow wind park owners to harness the full potential of Big Data and powerful Artificial Intelligence solutions? If so, what conditions would be best to allow for such sharing? Reciprocal access? Anonymisation?
- Could the panel elaborate whether an effort will be made by Europe to favor a European supply chain? The UK for example has an established renewables supply chain. Will European suppliers be given a chance to develop and supply the EU wind energy market?
- Portugal is leading with the renewable hybrid power plants (onshore projects combining wind, solar PV and batteries). Can you elaborate on how this concept will be further incentivised (for instance hybridisation of existing wind power plants)? And what is the expectation from the government regarding this concept?
- What can you say about the use of Exascale simulation for wind energy? In the US there are two large projects A2e and Exawind, receiving \$6m per year for 5 years. Is there something similar in EU?
- Does the industry think that standardisation of the floating offshore wind supply chain is possible? Do you think it would cut the costs significantly?
- Does the panel have a reaction to the draft revised Climate, Energy and Environmental Aid Guidelines published yesterday?
- EU State Aid rules are being revised this year and must support innovation. Will the European Commission's DG Research promote expanded support for installations of innovative renewable energy technology? Perhaps something like the new innovation tenders we see in Germany and France?
- By 2050 we need to double onshore wind capacity many times over. Costs and technology are no longer an issue to roll-out (as opposed to offshore). However, in some countries local opposition to onshore wind is growing. Will more local-ownership-based strategies ensure higher acceptance by locals?

### 4.2 Session 2

- Many opponents of wind energy argue the sector is heavily reliant on vast quantities of raw materials (steel, rare earth elements, etc.) - What is the state of research on materials? From where can we source all the necessary materials in the short term?
- When turbine manufacturers develop a new turbine for instance, do they consider the requirements of the cable manufacturers, installation vessels, and the rest of the supply chain?



- There are different floating wind turbine and foundation designs under development at the moment. Do you see a situation where multiple models become commercially viable? Or will we see the market settle or perhaps two or three models?
- Offshore Hydrogen production is good, but don't we still need to connect wind farms to the grid to re-energise the plant after a period of no wind? And when will we see off-grid wind turbines for hydrogen? If at all?
- In your view, what does a turbine look like in 15 – 20 years compared to now?
- What role do you see (renewable) hydrogen playing in the short term. Is it at commercial scale yet?
- Will green Hydrogen made from offshore wind ever be able to compete with Hydrogen produced with solar in Middle East and Africa? Keeping in mind their extremely low LCOE including costs of transportation?
- Does the wind industry face a shortage of skills when it explores simulation and high-performance computing for solving complex systems? Are you familiar with the Centres of Competence for HPC in Europe?
- Do the significant conversion losses from electrons to molecules back to electrons still make hydrogen the best option for (indirect) electrification for the industry?
- On the topic of floating Wind, do you know whether there is a standard procedure for the project development and construction phases? And what are the different steps when you develop a floating wind project?

### 4.3 Session 3

- Based on the seabed conditions in Greece, the country could become the European leader in floating offshore wind. Does the government share this view? Or does it focus on onshore or fixed bottom offshore wind instead?
- What is the Greek government's view on storing wind power using pumped hydro? Greece has many reservoirs of hydro power stations.
- The European Commission DG Energy's Action Plan on the digitalisation of the Energy System' is expected in March 2022. Will the third version of the Renewable Energy Directive RED III be flexible enough to take up the recommendations it might make?
- How can European industry, the EU and national governments involve citizens in our research and innovation efforts to further increase their understanding and acceptance of wind energy?
- Will DTU take a lead in developing a new large European Research Infrastructure, similar to WindScanner in the past?
- Acciona is building projects now in Australia. How does Acciona find sharing R&I expertise with countries outside the EU?
- What is EU industry doing right and what could it do better when it comes to utilising public research and innovation funding for renewable energy?
- Does there exist in Europe a specific law for research and development investments from the private sector?

## 5 Statistics

### 5.1 Registrations

In total 895 unique people registered to the event. Most of them came from the wind industry. One in eight participants belonged to an academic institution (research institute and university). And 5% of the registrants worked for a regional, national or supranational public administration.

Organisation type	Number	Percentage
Association	86	9,6%
Consultancy	107	12,0%
Developer	111	12,4%
Financial services	28	3,1%
Installations/logistics	14	1,6%
OEM	108	12,1%
Power Utility	105	11,7%
Public administration	46	5,1%
Research institute	44	4,9%
Services	46	5,1%
University	76	8,5%
Other	124	13,9%

Most registrants had technical backgrounds. Less than 10% had a sales or communication background. More than 16% identified as being part of the executive branch in their organisation. Students made up 4% of the audience.

Professional profile	Number	percentage
Analyst	113	12,6%
Consultant	106	11,8%
Engineer	190	21,2%
Executive	147	16,4%
Marketing	29	3,2%
Project manager	137	15,3%
Researcher	70	7,8%
Sales	65	7,3%
Student	38	4,2%

More than half the registrants learned of the event through e-mail. This includes both mass-mails and targeted personalised e-mails. Colleagues and LinkedIn were also prominent sources of information. Twitter and the own ETIPWind websites did not lead many people to the event.

Communication type	Number	Percentage
Colleague	124	13,9%
E-mail	450	50,3%
ETIPWind website	38	4,2%
LinkedIn	118	13,2%
Twitter	15	1,7%
WindEurope Bulletin	98	10,9%
other	52	5,8%

## 5.2 Participation and interactions

In total 724 unique people participated in the event. This means the event had a total participation rate of 80%. The high participation rate is a direct result of the weblink being openly available (i.e. no need for a second login).

324 participants watched almost the entire event. The average watch time of each unique visitor was 49 minutes and 50 seconds. This means many participants jumped in and out of the event to join the sessions. This is also shown in the total pageviews of the livestream. These were 1,440 on the day of the event.

In the seven days after the event almost 2,000 people have visited the webpages of the report “Getting fit for 55 and set for 2050: Electrifying Europe with wind energy”. These webpages contain the main messages of the report and the supporting materials. 1,770 people accessed the ETIPWind webpage, and 209 people went to the WindEurope webpage. In addition, 412 people have downloaded the full report and 67 people downloaded the “five mega trends infographic”.

## 6 Participants list

77% of the registrants agreed to have their name and affiliation made publicly available. See them below.

First Name	Surname	Company
Raquel	Aleman	WindEurope
Tim	Tam	EPEAK
Maciej	Szybiak	Pexapark
Filipa	Magalhaes	INEGI
Sergio	Fortea	CRH
Alexander	Kotschi	Siemens Energy
NICOLETTA	PICONE	COBAT
Guido	Rambaldi	Oceanira Srl
Heather	Fitzgerald	FT Technologies
Mathieu	cariou	Gurit
Wei	He	Equinor ASA Avd kontor Bergen
Bedassa R.	Cheneka	Delft University of Technology
Shashi	BARLA	Wood Mackenzie
Thibaut	Imbert	Atos
Raymond	Byrne	Dundalk Institute of Technology
Conor	O'Dowd	The Port of Galway
Thyge Skovbjerg	Thomsen	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S
Diogo	Carvalheda	APREN - The Portuguese Renewable Energy Association
Alfredo	Parres	Hitachi ABB Powergrids
Stephanie	Conesa	Scottish Renewables
Sabrina	Malpede	ACT Blade Ltd
Haseeb	Khalid	FCI
Niels-Erik	Clausen	DTU Wind Energy
German	Perez	Fundación Tecnalia Research & Innovation
Vasilis	Giotas	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy
Antonio	Baiges	DNV
Madalena	Lacerda	APREN
Andrei	utkin	IHS Markit
Tom	WEINGÄRTNER	powernews
Mauro	BONI	RINA services S.p.A.
Mário Alberto	Vieira	+ATLANTIC CoLAB
Pieter Jan	Jordaens	Sirris
Amogh	Gokhale	Ørsted
Sonja	Hornung	KfW IPEX
Ronan	GUERMEUR	SUEZ
Guoqing	WU	Goldwind
Andreas	Kamleitner	DNV
Mihály	Darida	MVM Group
Ronald	Wintzéus	Mercuri Urval

ilda	albuquerque	atec
Isabel	Teixeira	Gerbasto - Energias Renováveis, Lda
Marc	Hoffmann	Sulzer + Schmid Laboratories AG
Ira	Todorova	Falck Renewables
Maurits	Ornstein	SBM Offshore
Herbert	Owen Coppola	Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Tony	Lewis	Ocean Energy
Federico	Ferres	Universidad Católica del Uruguay
Amorina	Gonzalez Armayor	WavEC Offshore Renewables
Ander	Madariaga	Ocean Winds
Christoph	Knop	EnBW AG
Anne-Bénédicte	genachte	saipem
Emelie	de Wagt	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy
Thomas	Larsen	Ørsted
Felix	Corradini	SWM Stadtwerke München GmbH
Gordon	Taylor	G T Systems
Edison	Vargas	Solução Criativa Ltda.
Mónica	Silva	TrustENergy
Marju	Korts	NATO Energy Security Center of Excellence
Stefanie	Thoms	Airborne Wind Europe
Juan	ROJAS	EDF
Marilyn	Lauria	Shell
Saksham	Jindal	UPC Barcelona
Maria	Ramalho	Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH
Francoise	Robe	RWDI
Paul	Dedyn	Leza, Escriña y Asociados S.A.
manohar	khirbat	consultancy management
Adam	OUCHATTI	Shell
Martin	Berkenkamp	Advise2energy gmbh
Klaas	Keuning	Shell Global Solutions
Aavo	Kärmas	Enefit Green AS
Claus	Løcke	Vestas Wind Systems A/S
Bulent	Mehmetli	Mitsubishi Power
Julián	Mateo Muñoz	IES Alto Palancia
Remigiusz	Joeck	JOECK Usługi Konsultingowe
Matthias	Jungwirth	DeepOcean
Axelle	Vire	TU Delft
Helmut	Krausser	REM
Robert	Stubb	Roxtec International AB
Nailia	Dindarova	BlueFloat Energy
Gabriel	Romascu	IRE Romanian Energy Institute
Ulrik	Henriksen	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy
george alin	raducu	Vattenfall Vindkraft

Marie-Christine	Johannes	Shell
Chris	Pollock	Ventient Energy
Anna	Emmendorffer	Green party Germany
Paul	Nederlof	VandeGrijp
Andrea	Cosentino	Renovaperform
Fredrik	Svinhufvud	Vindkraft Ukraina
Offer	Cohen	REM Lts
Georgiana	Simion	Enel Green Power
JUAN RAMON	AYUSO	IDAE
Philip	Hancock	University of Surrey
Ibai	Irigoyen	Vestas
Jesus	Gonzalez	CENACE
JOSE MANUEL	VALE	H2GZ ENERGIZING
Corinne	Dubois	METEOLIEN
Maxime	Toulotte	Nexans
Rafael	Perez	Vestas
Susana	Serodio	APREN
KS	Foo	Offshore technology development pte Ltd
Sachin	Navalkar	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy
JIAN	ZHAO	MGSSI
Indrayuth	Mukherjee	IHS Markit
Linus	Linde	Energimyndigheten
Martin	Lågstad	Westshore
KERMAN	VAZQUEZ	IBERDROLA
Evi	Charalampous	CERA
Pekka	Vile	Fortum Power and Heat Oy
Lazaros	Zacharia	Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority
Muntoiu	Stefan	Jan de Nul NV
Katja	Maus	Swiss Federal Office of Energy
stephanie	abrand	Saipem
Silvia	Gonzalez	Ocean Winds
Cesar	Yanes	Iberdrola
Maja	Schroeder Kristensen	Wind Denmark
David	Newell	Swedish Energy Agency
dragostin	catalin	energy-serv
Oliver	Donzelli	Ecolibri srl
Ángeles	Mora	SGRE
Christian	Fenselau	Vestas Wind Systems A/S
Logan	Stoeffler	SUEZ
Laurent	Truquet	Schneider Electric
Tim	Genge	Innovation Norway
Laila	Kienel	European Commission
Jehan	Decrop	EOLY Energy

Bert	Verdyck	ZF Wind Power
Edurne	Zabaleta	Indar Electric
Oana	Maries	Ørsted
Sharissa	Funk	Ørsted
Mauréna	Destra	Eoly Energy
Susana	Caramazana	Europex
Yu-Huan	Lin	Global Wind Service
Milton	Ceron	EnAppSys
Irena	Gajewska	Polish Wind Energy Association
inger Marie	Malvik	SINTEF Energi
Meadhbh	Chleirigh	Orsted
Alexander	Olpp	Hitachi Metals Europe GmbH
Ante	Renić	VSB Obnovljiva Energija Hrvatska d.o.o.
Aart	van der Pal	Ventolines
Cecilia	Serrano-Piedecabras	Adviser
Klaudiusz	Raszka	NLMK Europe
Martin	Knops	ZF Wind Power Antwerpen NV
Karen	Kooi	NWEA
Troels	*Bager	SGRE
Christoph	Zipf	WindEurope
Marijn	Pronk	Seawind Capital Partners B.V.
Baris	Oltu	Nokia
Dragos	Vasile	Eximprod
Christian	Kjaer	SuperNode Ltd
martin	Bendix	Vestas Northern Europe AB
Jesper	Aagaard	Vestsas
Guillaume	Mougin	Ørsted
Panayiotis	Keliris	Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority
Almudena	Garcia Gorostiaga	Universidad Publica de Navarra
Mike	Anderson	Private
Kristian	Holm	Equinor Asa
António	Couto	LNEG
David	Carrascosa Francis	Saitec Offshore Technologies
Marcos	Byrne	SuperNode
Daniele	Groppi	Sapienza University of Rome
Eldad	Shaham	REM
Poul	Hummelshøj	METEK Nordic ApS
Nikolaos	Chrysochoidis-Antsos	TNO (Wind Energy Systems group)
Kyriakos	Gialoglou	Seawind Ocean Technology
Izzy	Johnson	University of Bristol
Lars	Gertmar	Lund Univ., LTH/IEA
LUCAS	LARRAGAN SAENZ	SURUS
Vanessa	Penilla	SGRE

<b>Stefan</b>	Ivarsson	RISE
<b>Mario</b>	Leal de la Rosa	SkySails Power GmbH
<b>Diego</b>	Ortiz	IHS Markit
<b>Jon</b>	Iezamiz	SIEMENS GAMESA RENEWABLE ENERGY
<b>Cristina</b>	Marras	Saipem
<b>Camilla Harbo</b>	Christensen	Vestas Wind Systems A/S
<b>Patrick</b>	Frencken	Enerpac Tool Group
<b>Morten</b>	Magnussen	Norsea Group AS
<b>Dieter</b>	Most	Siemens AG
<b>Frederico</b>	Carita	Enel
<b>Immanuel</b>	Capano	Saitec Offshore
<b>Thanasis</b>	Tsantilas	Rokas Renewables
<b>Charalambos</b>	Tsioupis	CERA
<b>Felix</b>	Weiss	SkySails Power GmbH
<b>Thijs</b>	Afman	Ventolines BV
<b>Panagiotis</b>	Papastamatiou	Hellenic Wind Energy Association
<b>Ulrik</b>	Stridbæk	Ørsted
<b>Konstantinos</b>	Katopis	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy
<b>Wilco</b>	van Zonneveld	Cortland Company, Inc
<b>David</b>	de Jager	GROW
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Carlos Bernardo	Tabacchi	NOA Energy
Claudia	Spallarossa	Vestas
Jay	Harvey	Shell
Luke	Bradshaw	Vestas
Ingvild	Kjørrefjord	Innovation Norway
Rafal	Bernat	ITM Linde Electrolysis
Francisco	Montoya	University of Trento
Sridhanajayan	Suresh	Vestas wind systems A/S
Laszlo	Horvath	Croatian Energy Market Operator
Craig	Richard	Windpower Monthly
Robin	Narayan	Robin Narayan
Andreas	Franke	S&P Global Platts

Valerio	Crovasce	GE Renewable Energy
Anup	Somadder	SOMADDER&SONS Co.,Ltd
Maria	Avgerinou	Jan de Nul
Nurullah	YILDIZ	universty of birmingham
Silje	Forbord	SINTEF Ocean
Finn	Lund	Siemens
Christian	Daugaard Mikkelsen	Energinet
Kirsti	Greiff	SINTEF OCEAN AS
Dimitrios	Tsitouridis	Pappas & Associates Law Firm
Gunnar	Rohde	Danish Center for Energy Storage
Gursharan	Kaur	Orsted
Eneas	Adaszewski	Intertek Poland Sp. z o.o.
يوسف	المدفي	Non
John Malvin	Økland	Sintef ocean
Luciano	Minardi	Università di Roma 2 Tor Vergata
Vincent	Orzalesi	Looking for professional opportunities
Josh	Gartland	WindEurope
Jan-Anders	Nolemo	Hitachi-ABB
Diletta	Zeni	WindEurope
Phil	Cole	WindEurope
ONENGIYE	FYNEFACE	NIGERIAN TELEVISION AUTHORITY, NTA INTERNATIONAL, ABUJA, NIGERIA
Terje	Normann	SINTEF Ocean AS
Lars Henning	Fehn	Sintef Ocean
erik	gjerdene	NSA
Bart	De Wit	FOD Economie
Merete	Moldestad	SINTEF Ocean
Jana	Graso	WindEurope
Jørn Scharling	Holm	Ørsted
Shradha	Singh	LM Wind Power
Siobhan	Hall	Montel
Randy	Tinkerman	Wind Power Management
Joana	Griffin	WindEurope
Lena	Kitzing	DTU
Nikola	Karadza	Professio Energia
Marie	LEVEQUE	WindEurope
Rebekka	Taylor	WE
Lorenzo	Morselli	WindEurope
Vegar	Johansen	SINTEF Ocean AS
Folker	Franz	Hitachi ABB Power Grids
Claudia	Brandus	Enel
Aavo	Kärmas	Enefit Green AS
Andronikos	polyviou	ANAGENISI SA

<b>Samuel</b>	Owie	SGRE
<b>Joao</b>	Neves	X1 Wind
<b>Ole</b>	Sønderby	Vestas
<b>Aidan</b>	Cronin	Siemens Gamesa
<b>Linda</b>	Kabil	EnBW AG
<b>央</b>	中村	中村央技術士事務所
<b>Konstantin</b>	Chernov	Constanta EXPO LLC
<b>Vassilis</b>	Triantafyllos	Ministry of Environment and Energy
<b>Tim</b>	Tam	EPEAK