European Wind Energy Competitiveness Report

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

June 2025

About SETIPWind

The SETIPWind project, funded under the Horizon Europe programme, aims to coordinate the European Technology & Innovation Platform on Wind Energy (ETIPWind) and the SET Plan Implementation Working Group on Wind energy (IWG Wind).

ETIPWind was established in 2016 to inform Research & Innovation policy at European and national level.

ETIPWind provides a public platform to wind energy stakeholders to identify common Research & Innovation (R&I) priorities and to foster breakthrough innovations in the sector.

Its recommendations highlight the pivotal role of wind energy in the clean energy transition. They inform policymakers on how to maintain Europe's global leadership in wind energy technology so that wind delivers on the EU's Climate and Energy objectives. As such, the platform is key in supporting the implementation of the Integrated SET-Plan.

ETIPWind activities and publications are free and publicly available. The platform is overseen by a Steering Committee of both industry, research and academia representatives and supported by a forum comprising the industry's Chief Technology Officers.

Supported by

European Commission

Disclaimer

Funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

About Deloitte

The socio-economic impact evaluation of wind energy on the European Union has been carried out using the SNA93 methodology (System of National Accounts adopted in 1993 by the United Nations Statistical Commission) and Deloitte's approaches, which evaluate the effects of the renewable energy in the economy.

Deloitte has provided ETIPWind solely with the services and estimations defined in the proposal signed by WindEurope and Deloitte on March 7 October 2022. Deloitte accepts no responsibility or liability towards any third party that would have access to the present document and could consequently take harmful decisions or actions without Deloitte's knowledge.

Deloitte has carried out solely the estimations and calculations to obtain the figures for which it is explicitly mentioned as author.

About this report

This report depicts the progress towards several competitiveness and macro-economic indicators of the wind energy sector including wind energy installations, contribution of wind energy to the GDP, trade balance, jobs and R&I expenditure.

The report was first launched in 2022 and is updated each year. As a result of methodology choices (real prices, base 2024) and updated historical data, numbers and figures may differ in previous editions of this report.

Please read the following disclaimers related to the data presented in this report:

- Unless stated otherwise, “European” or “Europe” refers to the EU-27 + UK in this report.*
- When relevant and feasible UK and EU data is provided separately for the period since the UK’s withdrawal from the EU (i.e., Brexit).
- Unless stated otherwise all data and figures shown or mentioned are for the calendar year 2024.
- Unless stated otherwise all monetary values are expressed in € real prices, constant 2024.

*Data for installed wind energy capacity includes the EU-27, the UK, and the following countries: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye, and Ukraine.

Table of Content

1. Wind installations & Investments	8
2. Socio-economic impacts	14
3. Competitiveness & Trade	24
5. Research & Innovation (R&I)	31
6. Finance	37
7. Climate & Environment	42
8. Jobs	46
Annex	52

Executive Summary

Economic benefits

- The European wind industry generated €86.8bn in revenues and added €54.4bn to Europe's GDP.
- Developers, manufacturers and components suppliers contributed €33.8bn. Goods and services from other economic sectors to the wind industry generated an additional €20.6bn of indirect economic activity.
- Looking at the EU, the wind industry added €46.2bn to the GDP. The direct contribution was €28.6bn and there was an indirect contribution of €17.6bn.
- Each GW of onshore wind installed in Europe generated €3.5bn of value added to the European economy. On average every new onshore wind turbine added €16.1m to the European economy.
- Each GW of offshore wind installed in Europe generated €4.4bn of value added to the European economy. On average every new offshore wind turbine added €44.7m to the European economy.
- Investments in wind totalled €32.6bn. There was €24.7bn worth of investments in onshore wind – the second most ever recorded – and €7.9bn of investments in offshore wind. While investments in onshore wind grew with 33% when compared to 2023, offshore wind investments were 75% lower.

Social benefits

- The European wind energy sustained 363,000 jobs of which 338,000 in the EU. The number of people directly employed in the industry has increased for the ninth year in a row to 195,500. Indirect employment was lower when compared to 2023 due to lower expenses.
- Women make up 19% of the 195,500 people directly employed in the wind industry 19. When compared to 2014 the number of women working in wind has grown with 50% in absolute terms. In relative terms the share has increased from 17% in 2014 to 19% in 2024.
- Jobs in the wind industry are high value. Staff costs at wind turbine manufacturers are on average 66% higher than the European average. And at component suppliers the average staff costs are 29% higher than the European average.
- The wind industry contributed €9.8bn worth of taxes of which €2.3bn were not linked to corporate taxes and were destined mainly to local governments and communities.

Executive Summary

Competitiveness & Trade

- The European wind industry has a strong domestic supply chain €42.5bn or 83% of wind energy payments to suppliers went to European companies. These payments generated €20.6bn in indirect contributions to Europe's economy of which most in the electrical equipment sector (18%), followed by the machinery and metals sectors with 18% and 15% respectively.
- The European wind supply chain retains a strong global foothold. European wind turbine manufacturers had a global market share of 21%. Excluding the domestic controlled Chinese market the European market share rises to 71.4%.
- European wind turbine manufacturers (including LM Wind Power) also own and operate 40 manufacturing facilities outside of Europe. Mostly in China (11), India (11) and the US (7).
- The EU remains a net-exporter of wind turbines and generators. Net-exports by Europe totalled €2.3bn, a 27% increase compared to 2023. At the same time overall wind energy gross imports also reduced by 22%. More than two thirds of the wind energy imports came from Asia.
- The EU also continues to export more wind energy equipment and components than it imports. €5.3bn of wind equipment was exported whilst only €3.5bn was imported. Net exports were thus worth €1.8bn. That is an increase of 370% compared to 2023.

Research & Innovation

- The European wind industry invested €1.4bn in Research & Innovation. This is equal to 4.1% of the sector's direct contribution to GDP. The industry consistently outperforms the EU average R&I contribution.
- The number of patents on wind energy technology registered in Europe year-on-year remains low. However, due to the long lead times, we see 4,512 new patents have been registered between 2000 and 2021 in the last three years.
- Since 2000 37,797 wind energy technology patents have been registered in Europe. 71% of those were registered in just four countries: Germany (27%), Spain (19%), Denmark (18%) and the UK (8%).

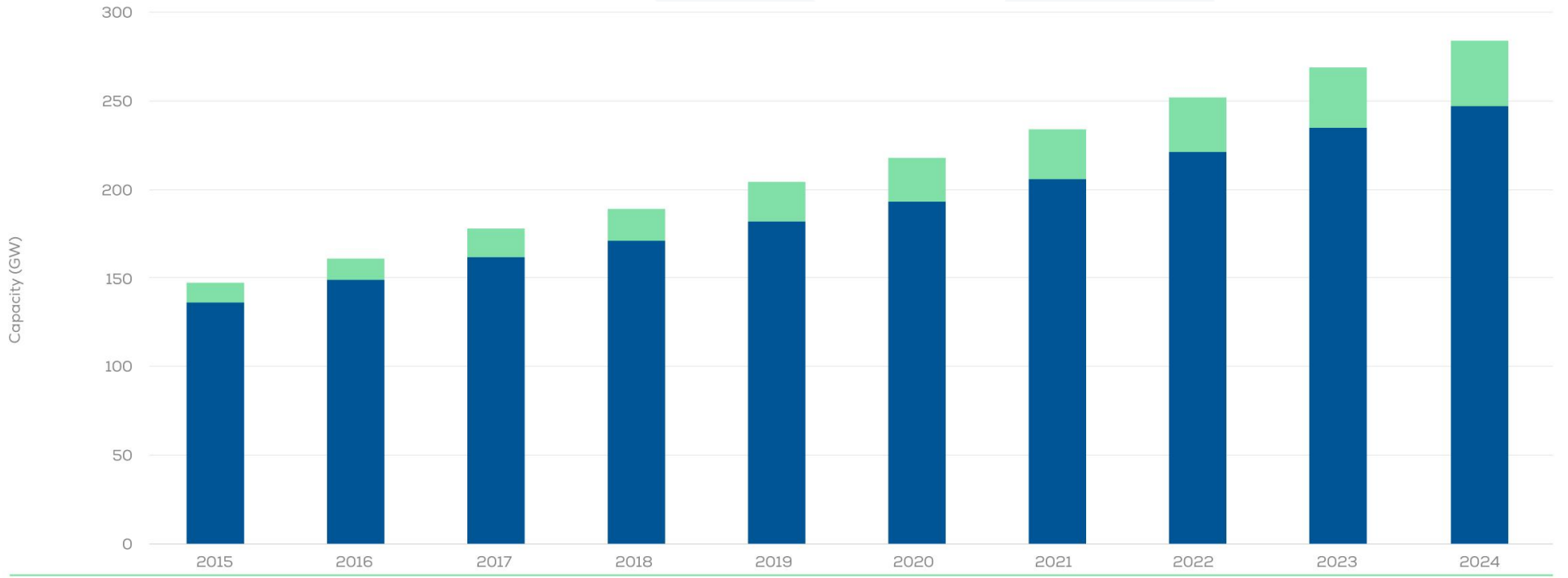
Climate & Environment

- Wind energy generation saved €43.5bn in costly emissions and expensive fossil fuel imports. Since 2014 the wind industry provided €382.7bn worth of economic savings related to Europe's accumulated fossil fuels.
- Wind energy generation avoided 142 million tons of CO2 emissions in Europe with an economic value of €8bn.
- Wind energy avoided the equivalent of 97 bcm of fossil fuel imports with an economic value of €35.5bn.

1. Wind installations & Investments

Wind energy installations in Europe

At the end of 2023, Europe has 285 GW of installed wind energy capacity. 87% (210 GW) of this is built onshore with the remaining 13% (37 GW) built offshore.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offshore	11	12	16	18	22	25	28	30	34	37
Onshore	137	150	162	171	183	193	207	222	236	248

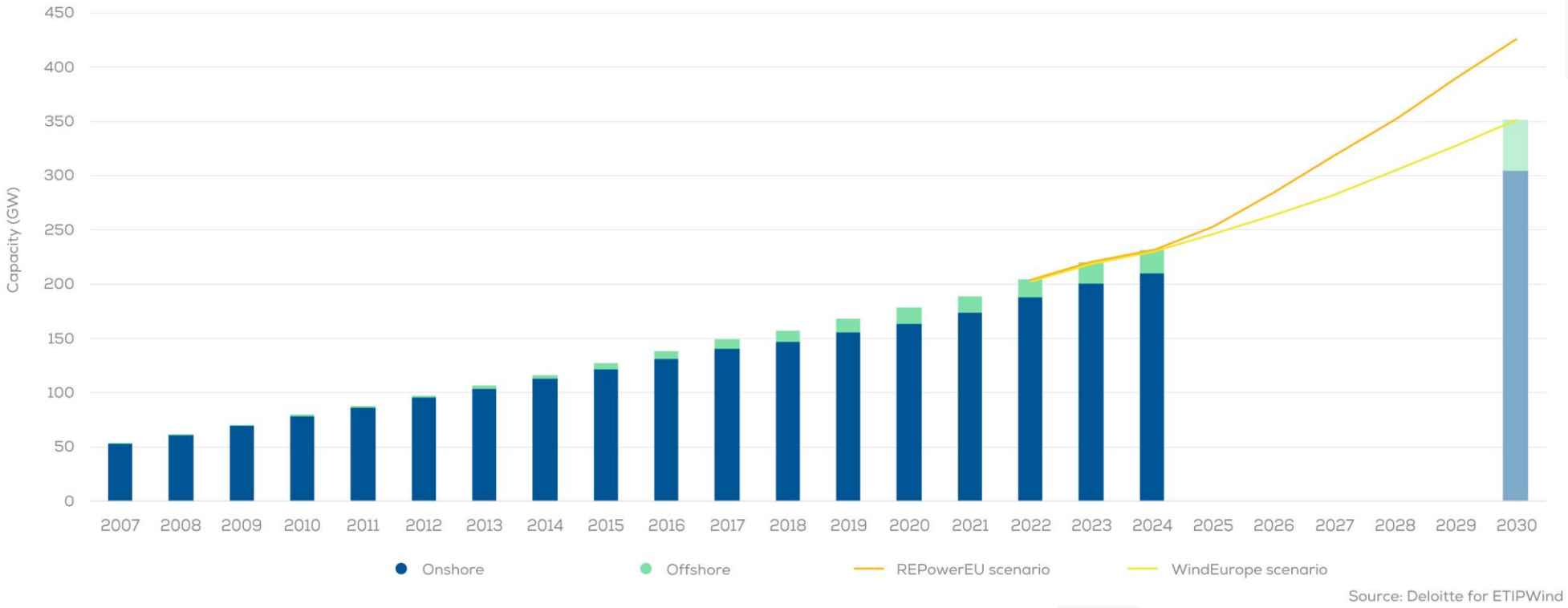
Source: WindEurope

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Wind energy installations in EU

At the end of 2024, the EU has 231 GW of installed wind energy capacity. 91% (210 GW) of this is built onshore with the remaining 9% (21 GW) built offshore. According to the European Commission, the EU would need 425 GW of wind energy installed capacity by 2030 to meet its climate goals.



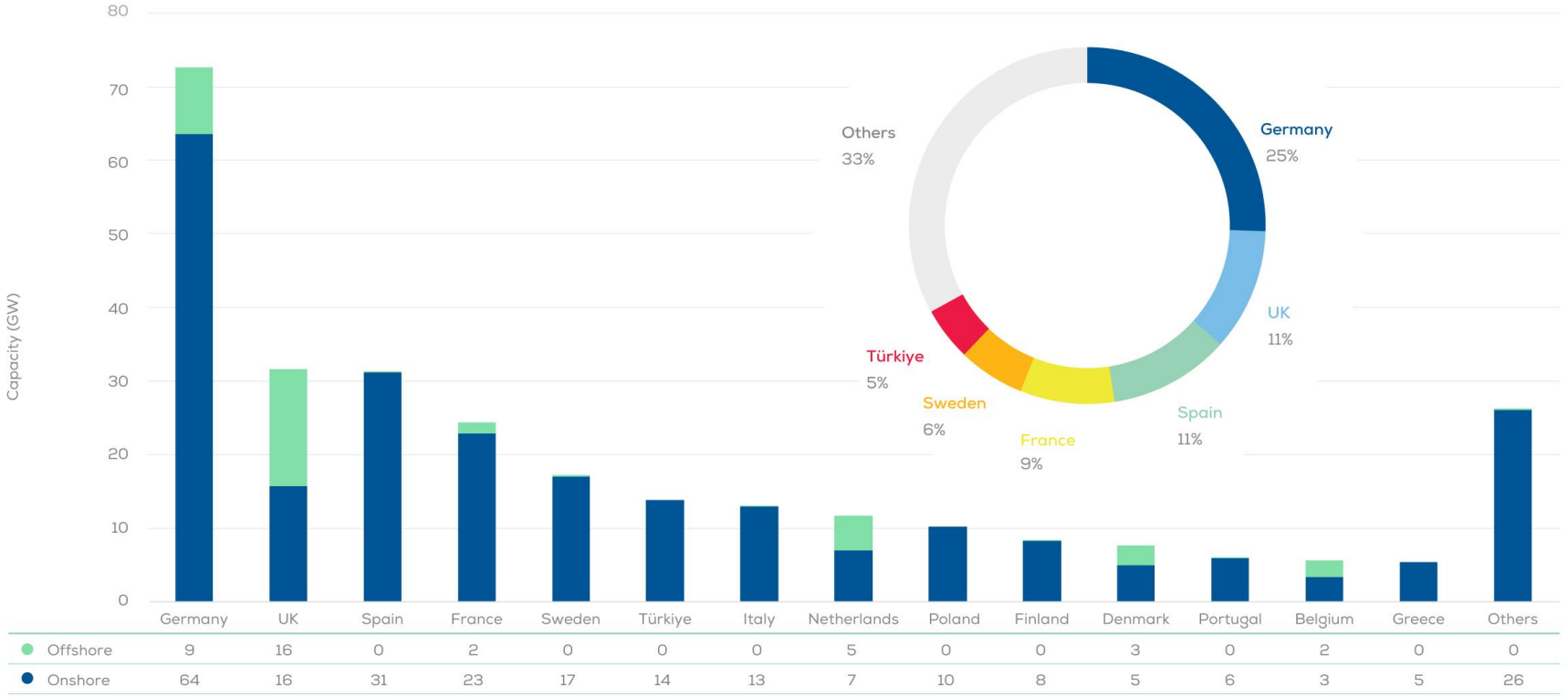
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Wind energy installations in Europe by country

More than 50% of Europe's installed wind energy capacity is built in just four countries: Germany, UK, Spain, and France. Germany alone accounts for 25% of Europe's and 31% of the EU's installed wind energy capacity.



	Germany	UK	Spain	France	Sweden	Türkiye	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Finland	Denmark	Portugal	Belgium	Greece	Others
Offshore	9	16	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Onshore	64	16	31	23	17	14	13	7	10	8	5	6	3	5	26

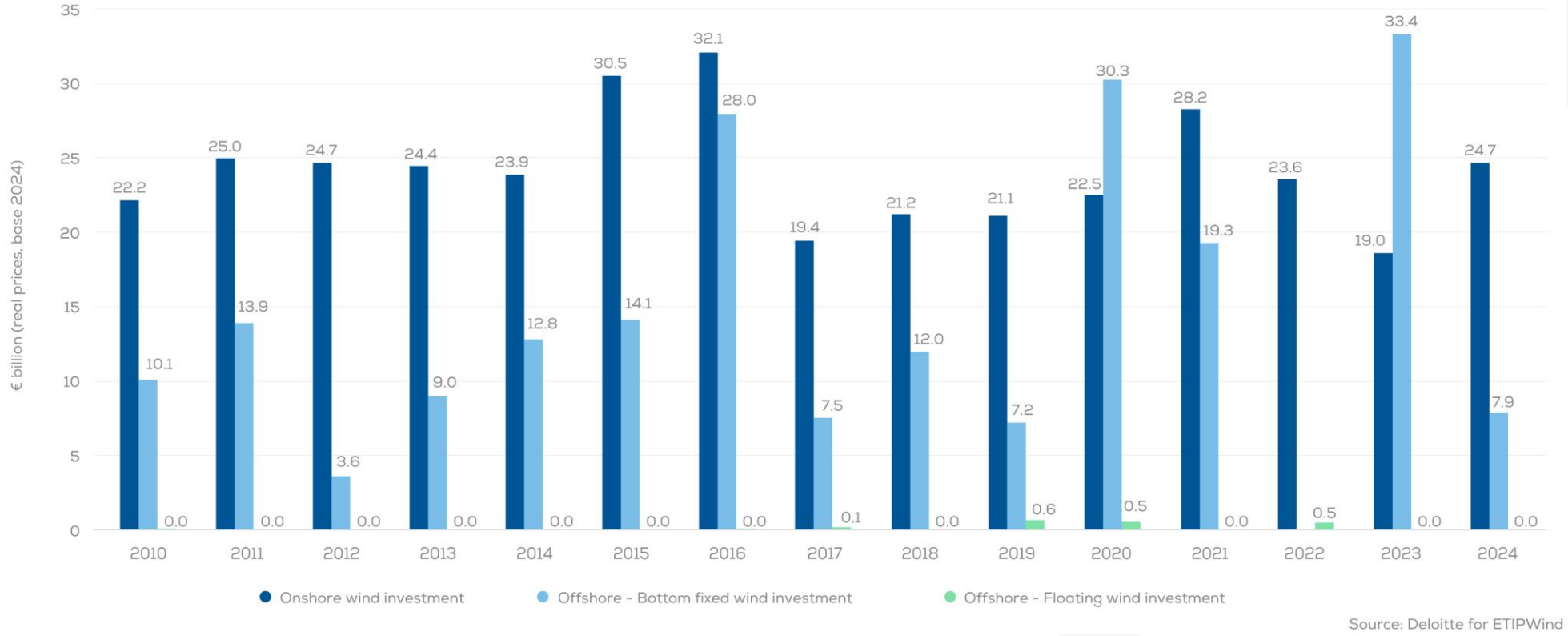
Source: WindEurope

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Investment in wind energy in Europe

Wind Energy investments totaled €32.6bn of which 75% (€24.7bn) went to onshore wind. In total 19.9 GW of new capacity was financed. 17.3 GW of onshore wind and 2.6 GW of bottom-fixed offshore wind. There was no investment in any floating wind project in Europe.



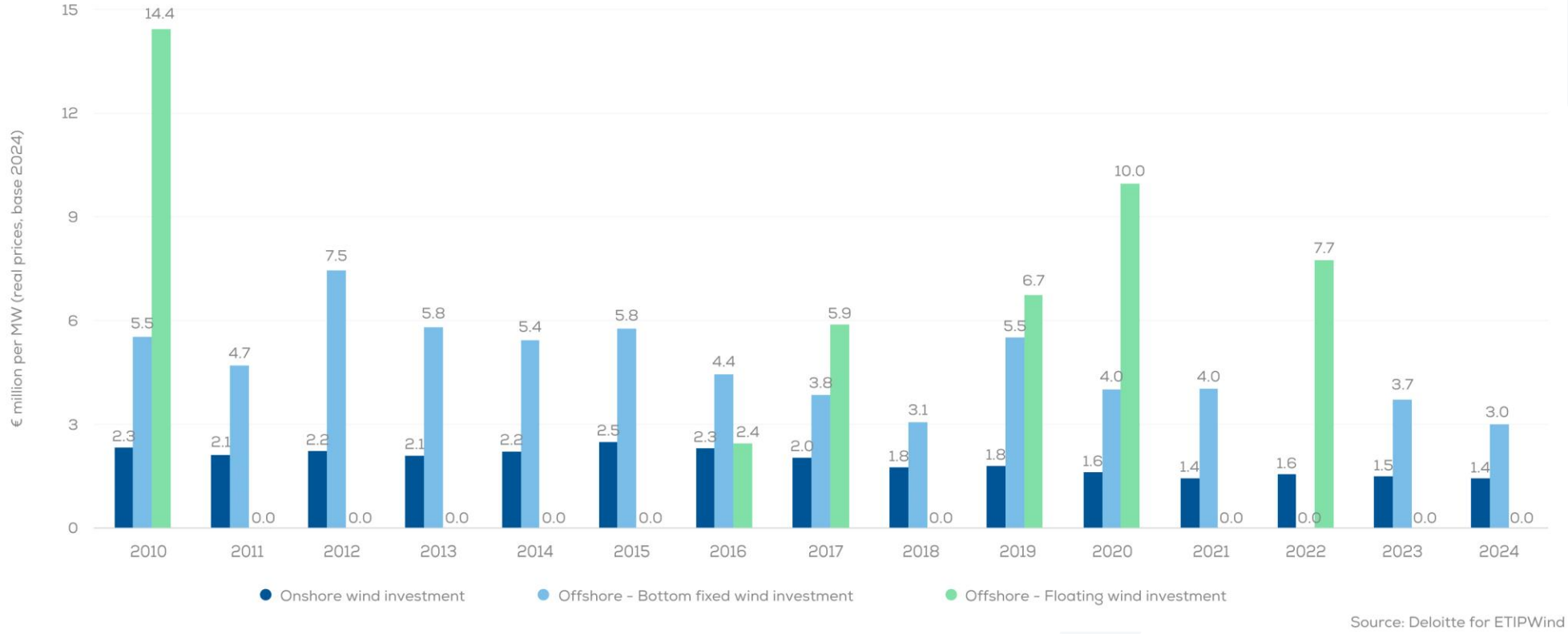
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Investment intensity €/MW of wind energy in Europe

The average investment cost for onshore wind remains stable at more or less €1.4m per MW. Average investments cost for new bottom-fixed offshore wind remain highly market-specific as can they entail different development costs, most notably the grid connection. There was no investment in new floating offshore wind.



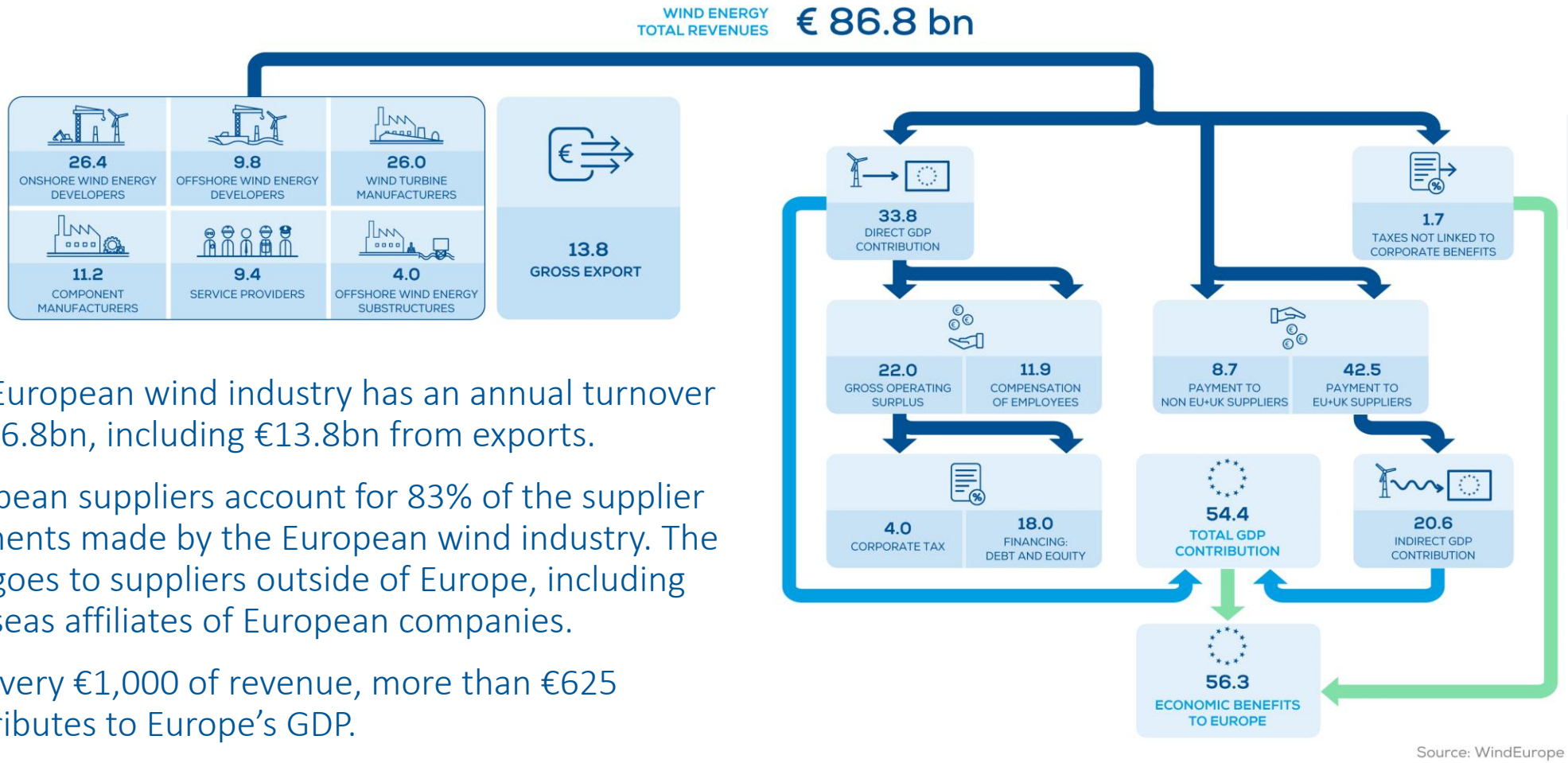
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

2. Socio-economic impacts

Wind energy contribution to Europe's GDP



Source: WindEurope

The European wind industry has an annual turnover of €86.8bn, including €13.8bn from exports.

European suppliers account for 83% of the supplier payments made by the European wind industry. The rest goes to suppliers outside of Europe, including overseas affiliates of European companies.

For every €1,000 of revenue, more than €625 contributes to Europe's GDP.

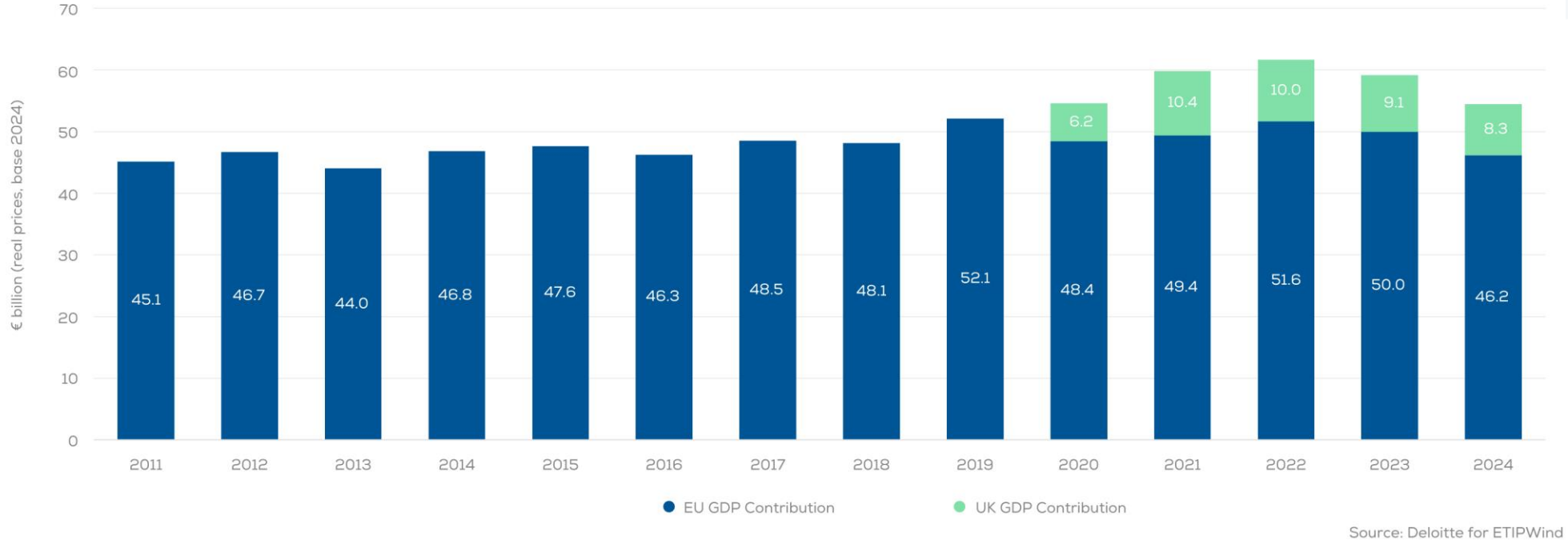
ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Contribution to Europe's GDP

The European wind energy industry and the activities related to it added €54.5bn to Europe's GDP. Goods and services from other economic sectors to the wind industry generated an additional €20.6bn of indirect economic activity.

In the EU, the wind industry contributed €46.2bn, €28.6bn in direct contributions and €17.6bn in indirect contributions.



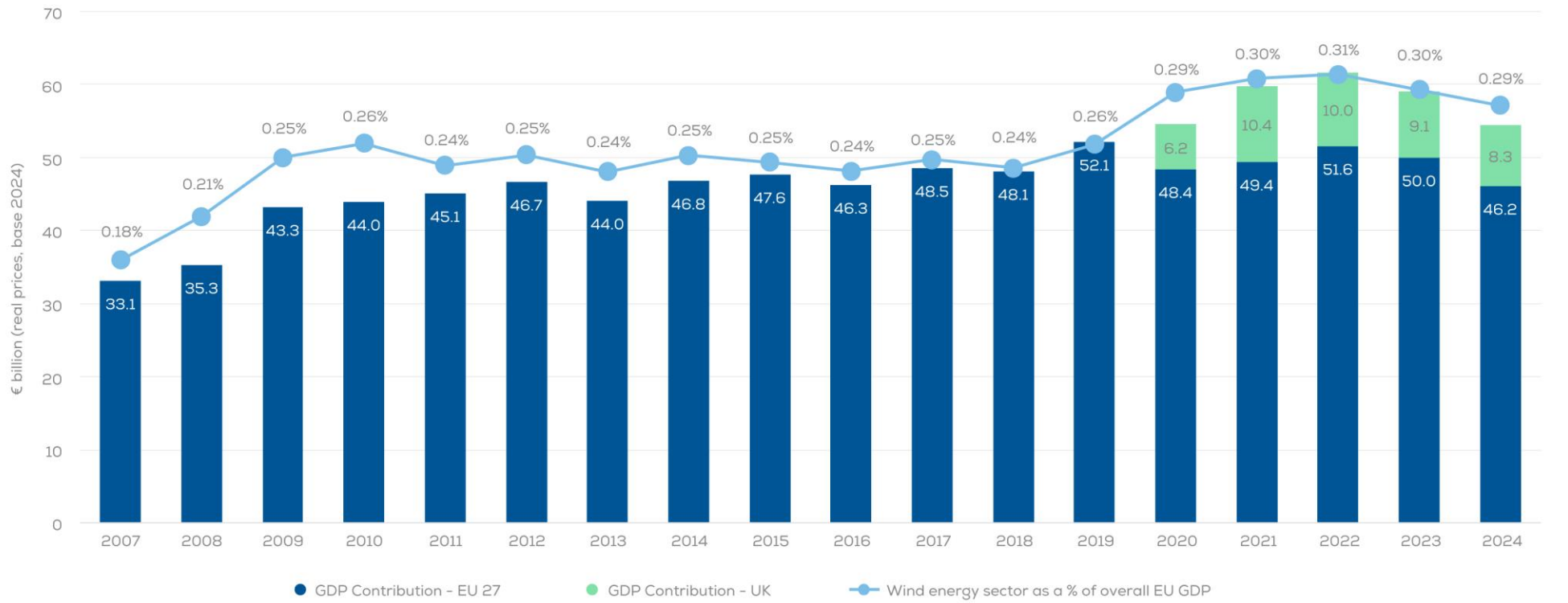
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Contribution to Europe's GDP

The wind industry's impact on the European economy – both direct and indirect – is equivalent to 0.29% of the total value of goods and services produced in Europe.



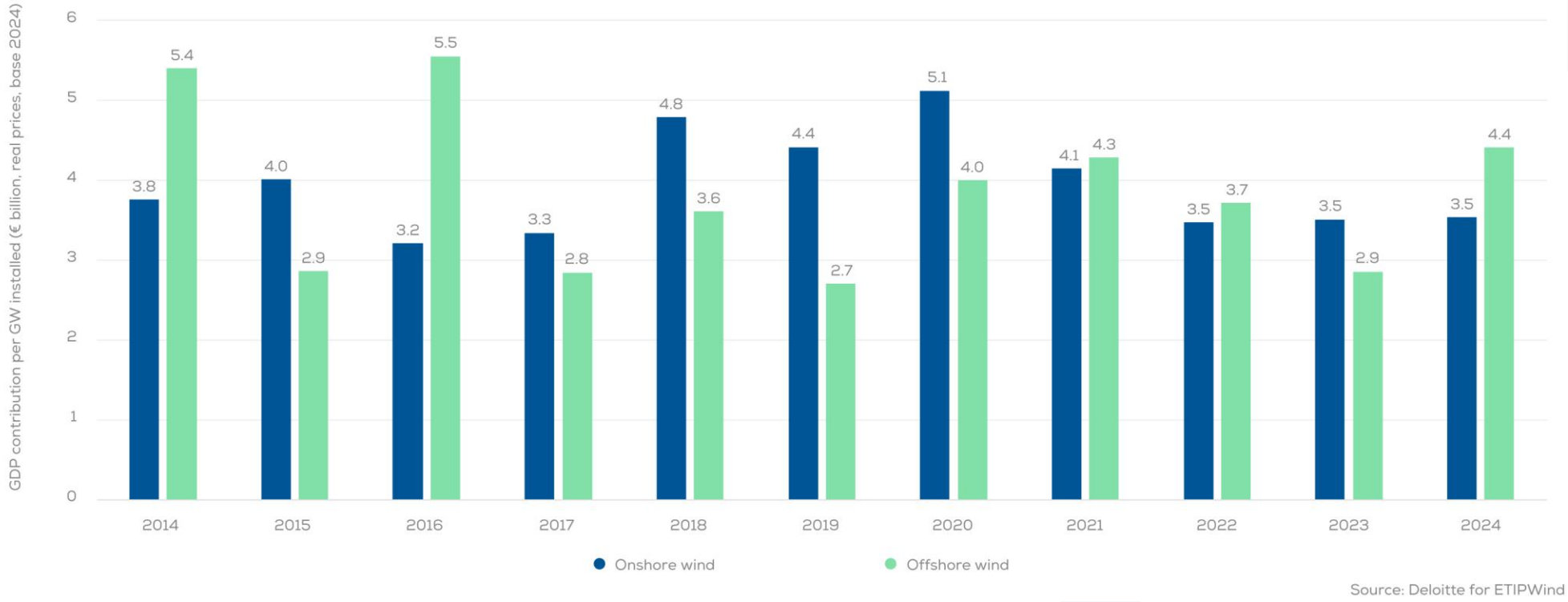
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Economic impact per GW installed capacity

The European wind industry generated on average €3.7bn of value added to the European economy for each new GW of wind energy installed. New onshore wind installations generated €3.5bn per GW installed. Offshore wind installation on average €4.4bn. The annual value added per GW varies depending on the revenues, costs, and capacity installed on- and offshore.



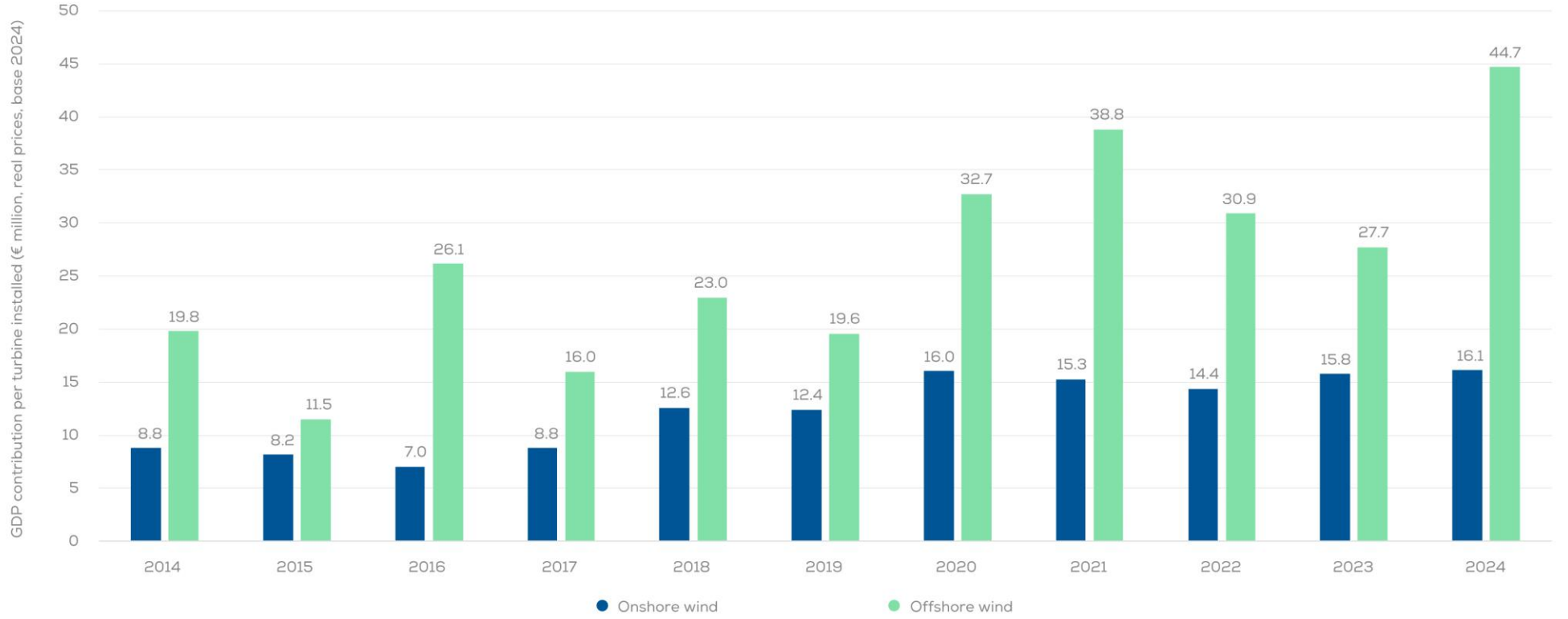
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Economic impact per wind turbine installed

On average an onshore wind turbine installed in 2024 generated €16.1m of economic activity on average. Installing an offshore turbine generated €44.7m of economic activity in Europe. The average value added per wind turbine varies depending on the number of turbines installed and their average size every year.

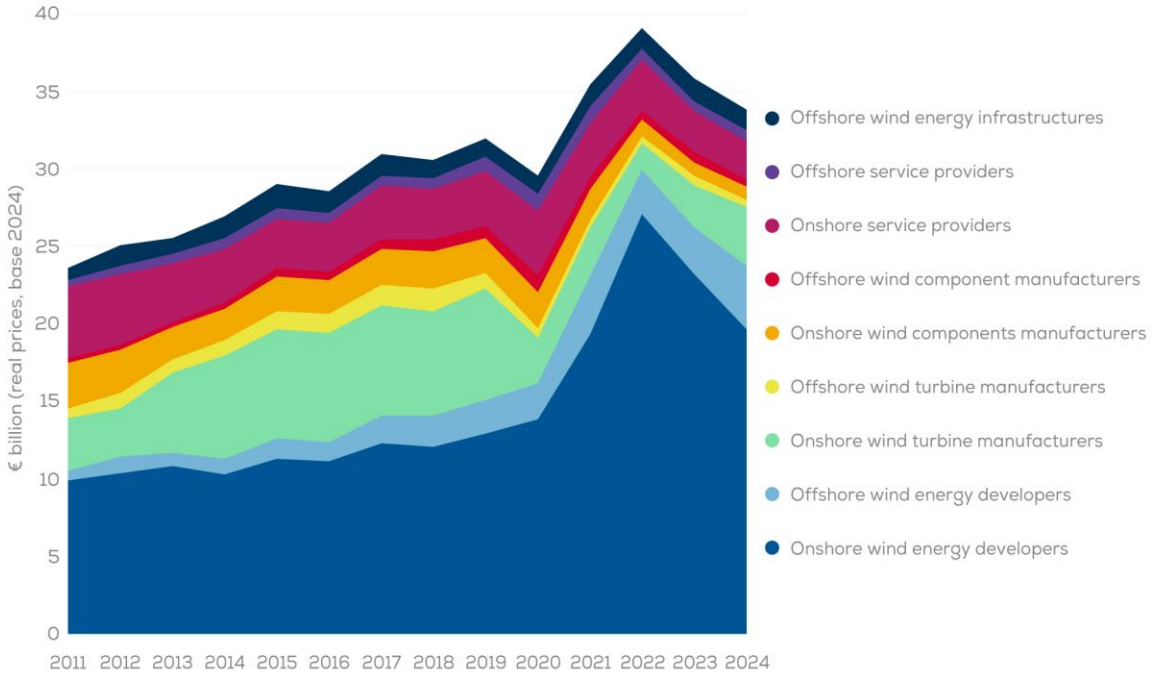


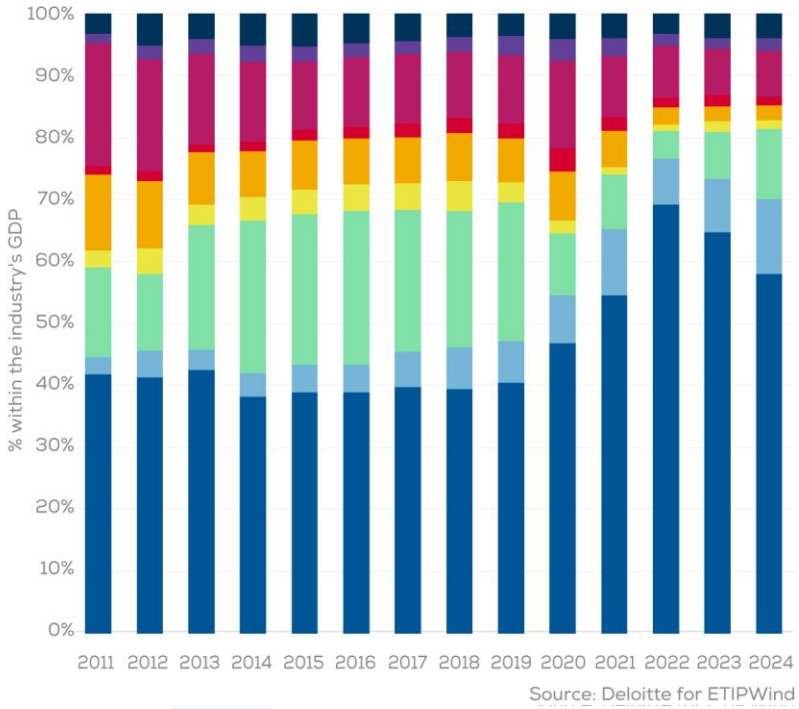
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Subsector's share in the direct contribution to GDP

Developers and operators of onshore and offshore wind farms have the largest share in the wind industry's contribution to the GDP. This is mainly driven by their revenues generated on the power markets. Revenues from power trading in Europe spiked in 2022 due to the energy crises and have been in gradual decline ever since. Inversely, the contribution of onshore wind turbine manufacturers has been increasing year on year since 2022.



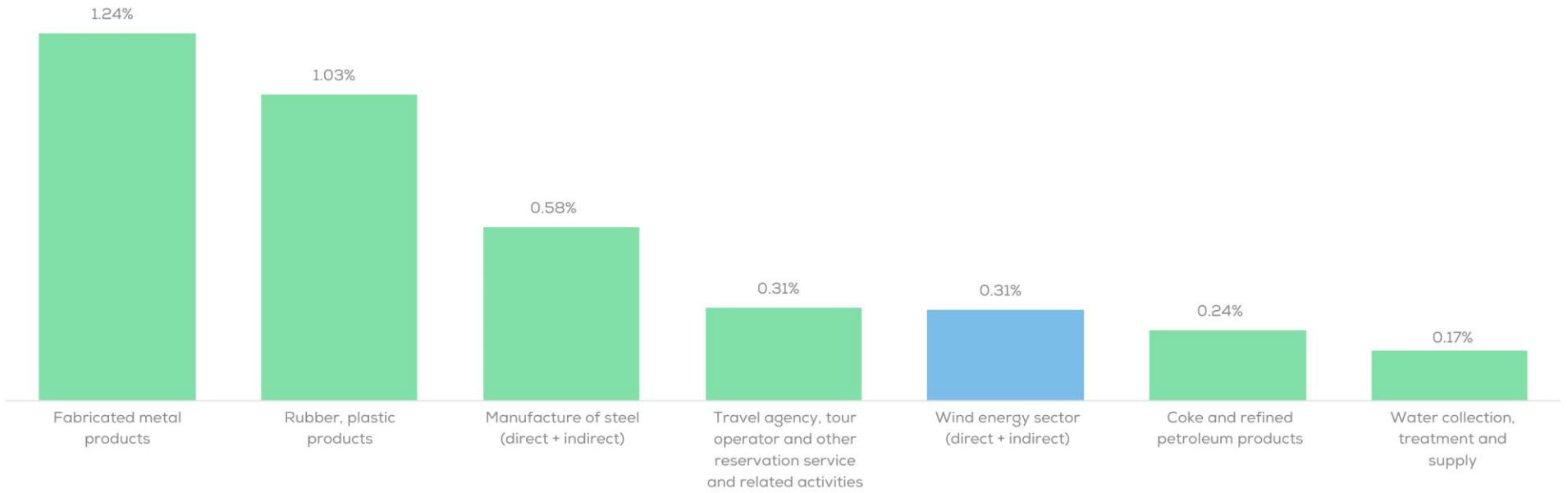


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Share of GDP of Europe's leading economic sectors

The economic contribution of wind energy represents 0.3% of Europe's combined GDP. By way of comparison, the manufacturing of steel accounts for 0.6% while the entire supply of rubber and plastic products is 1.%. The coking industry accounts for 0.2%.



Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

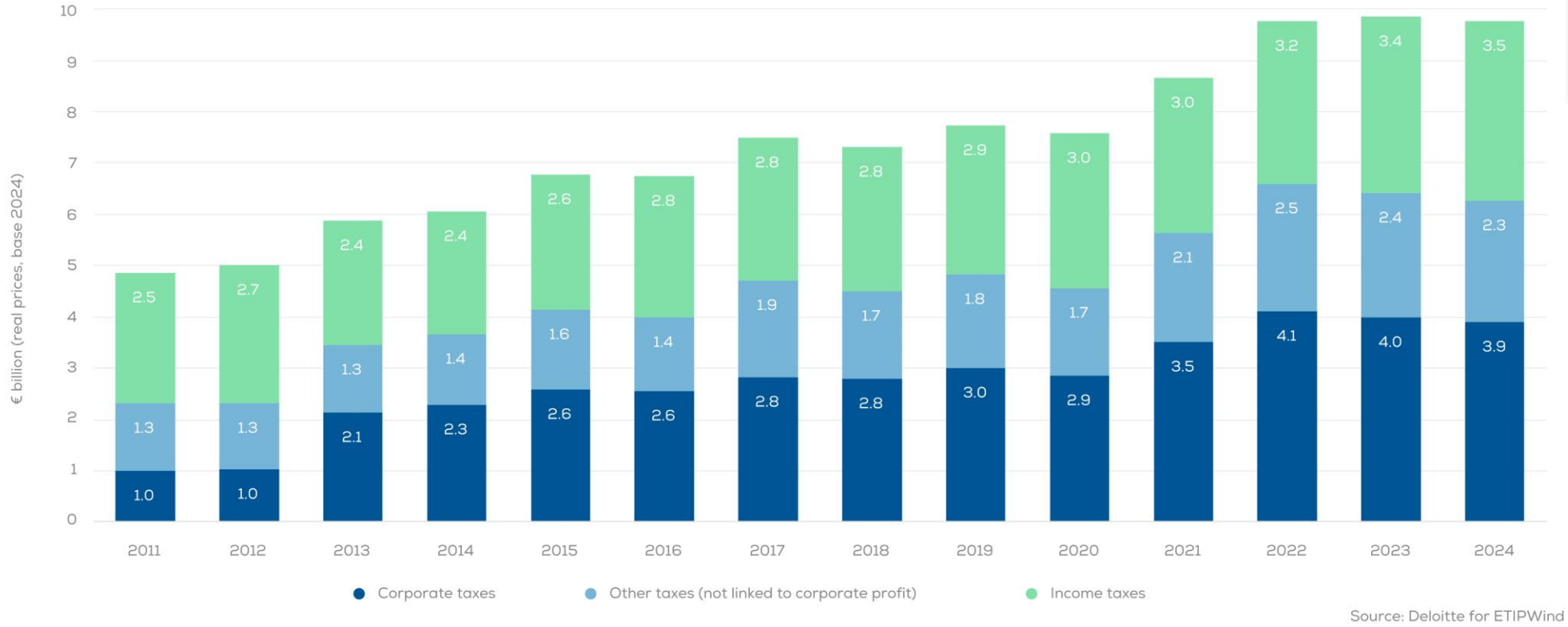
Economic impact per GW installed

Every €1,000 of revenue generated by the European wind industry generates additional €237 worth of economic activity. 50% of that economic activity is generated in the metals, machinery, and electrical equipment sectors.

Wind energy sector revenue	€ 1,000.0
Indirect contribution of the wind energy industry to the EU GDP	**€ 237.2**
Others	€ 21.4
Telecommunications services	€ 5.1
Real estate services (excl imputed rents)	€ 9.8
Land transport	€ 13.5
Rubber and plastics products	€ 14.3
Employment services	€ 11.7
Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services	€ 20.4
Constructions and construction works	€ 20.0
Basic metals	€ 34.7
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	€ 42.8
Electrical equipment	€ 43.4
Total	€ **237.2**

Taxes paid by the European wind energy industry

The European wind energy industry paid almost €10bn of taxes of which €2.3bn were not linked to corporate taxes and were destined mainly to local governments and communities. This includes taxes on the value of the electricity production, taxes focused on real state, environmental taxes, and contributions to local development.



Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

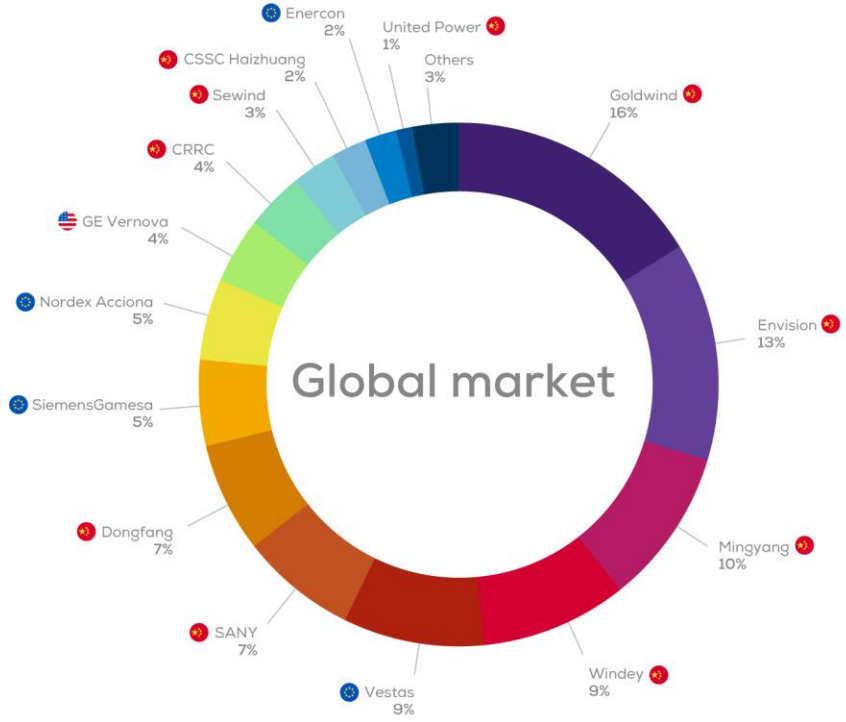
ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

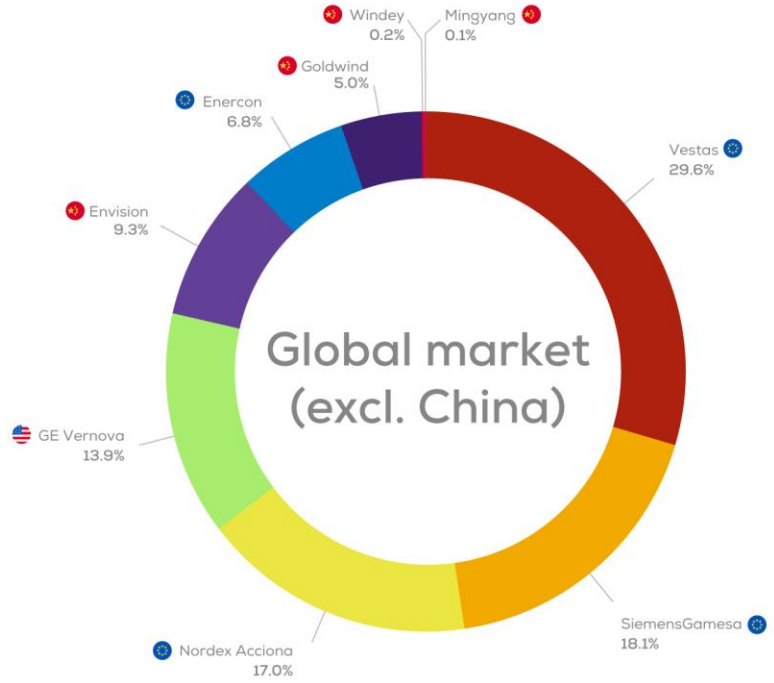
etipwind.eu

3. Competitiveness & Trade

Global market share of EU manufacturers, including China

The European wind supply chain retains a strong global foothold. European wind turbine manufacturers had a global market share of 21%. When excluding the Chinese market with its restricted access, the European market share rises to 71%.



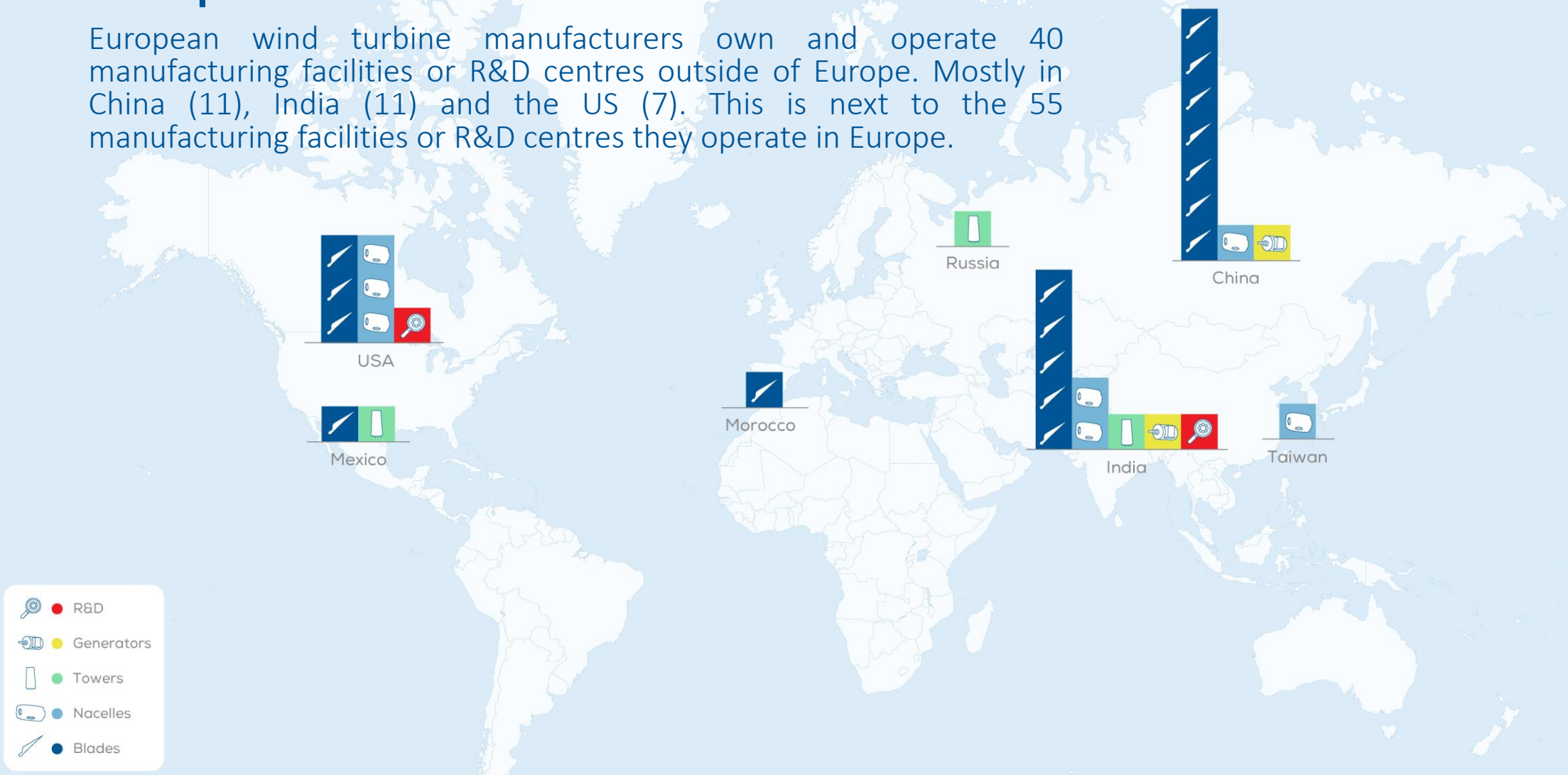


Source: GWEC, Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

European wind turbine manufacturers have a global footprint

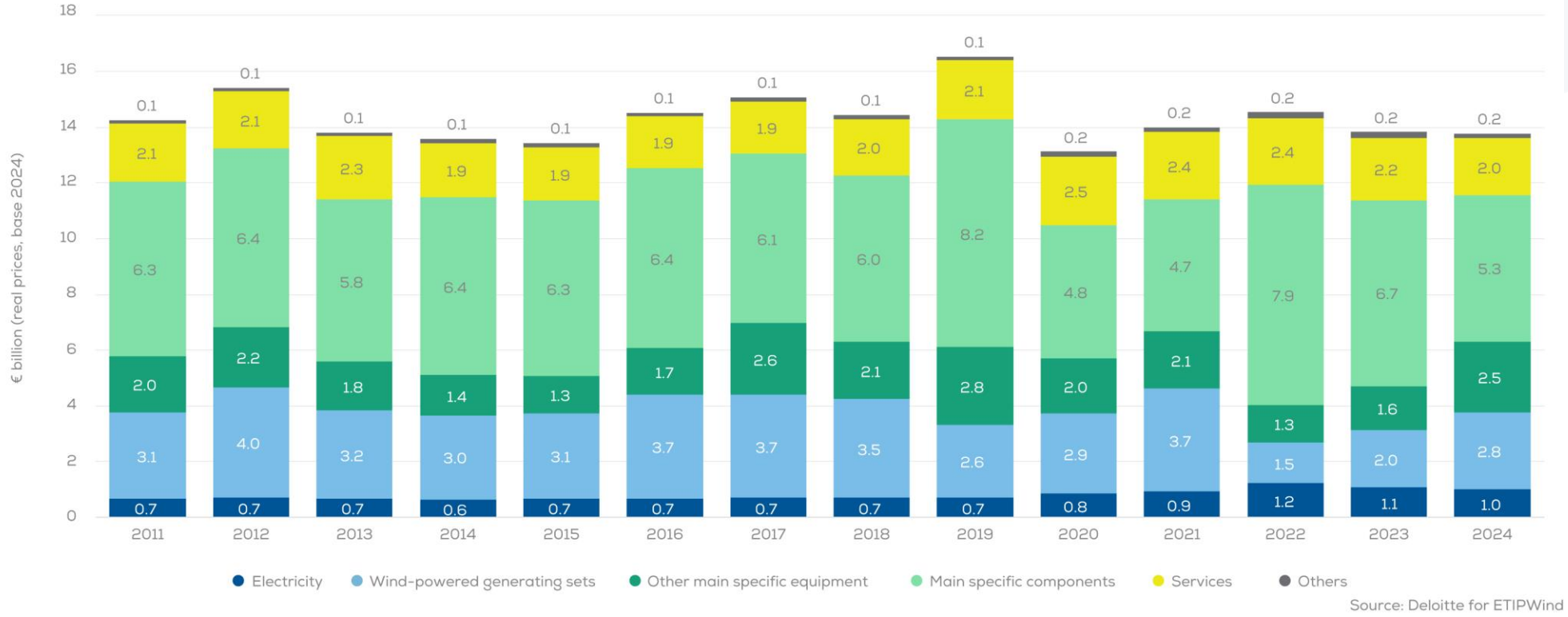
European wind turbine manufacturers own and operate 40 manufacturing facilities or R&D centres outside of Europe. Mostly in China (11), India (11) and the US (7). This is next to the 55 manufacturing facilities or R&D centres they operate in Europe.



Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

European wind energy industry gross exports

The European wind industry exports €13.8bn of goods and services. Wind energy turbine nacelles and generators, including or not blades, accounted for 21% of gross exports. While other various components accounted for around 56.5% (hubs, rotor, pitch systems, blades, towers, foundations for offshore wind, etc.).



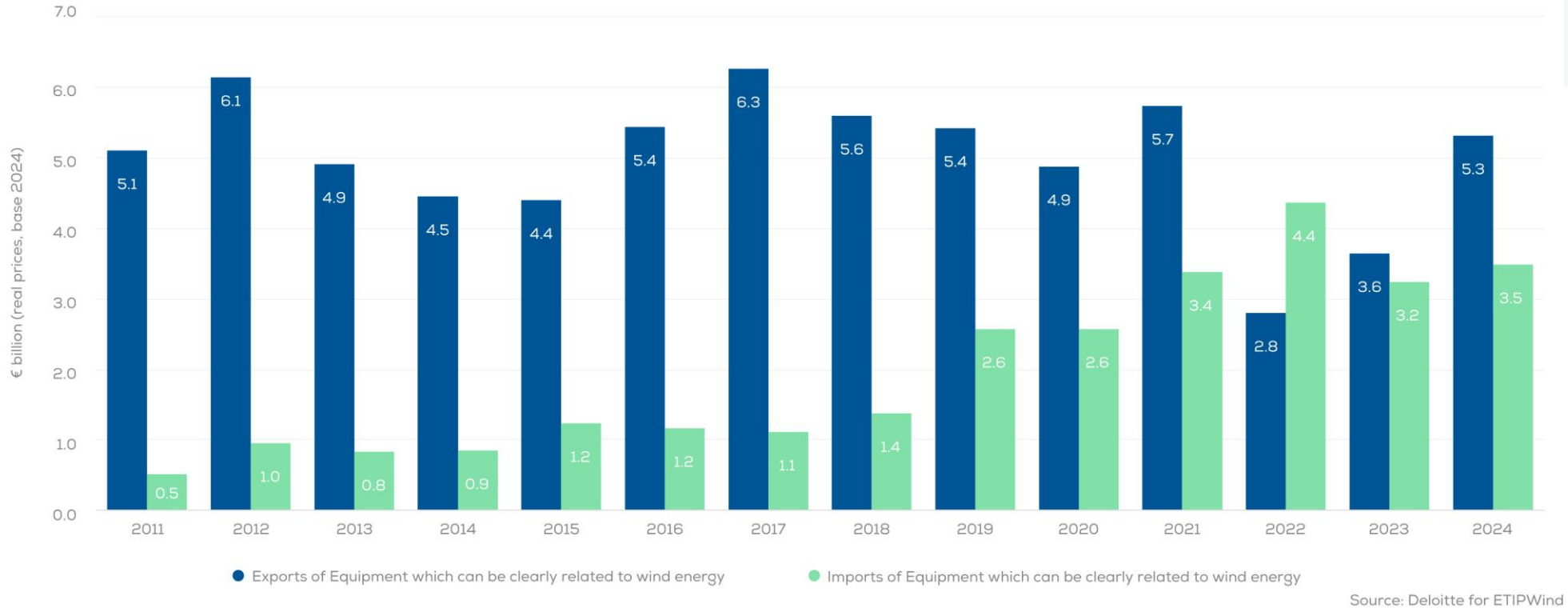
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

For Wind-powered generating sets, the TARIC code 8502310090-Wind-powered generating sets has been considered. This code is the only one which can be categorized as wind power equipment with certainty. The information has been obtained from the European Commission, EU Trade Helpdesk.
For other small specific equipment and Main specific components, the information has been estimated based on questionnaires and interviews with mail companies in the wind energy sector.
For Services, the information has been estimated based on questionnaires and interviews with these companies.
For Electricity, the information has been obtained from Eurostat.

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

The European wind industry remains a net exporter

The European wind industry continues to export more equipment than it imports. Net exports of wind turbine main equipment amounted to €2.2bn and net exports of wind turbine generators amounted to an additional €2.3bn.



Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

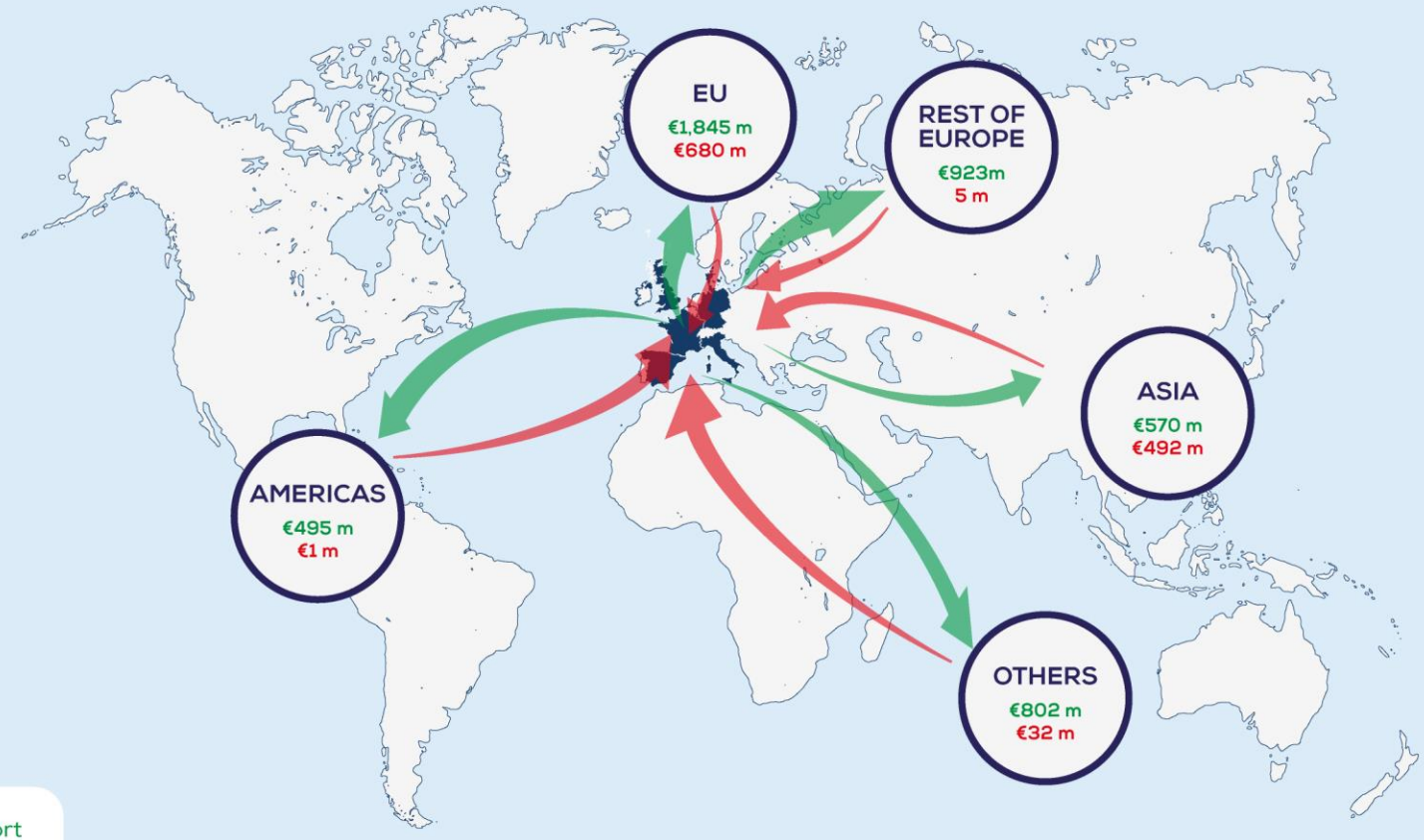
etipwind.eu

Wind turbine generator exports and imports

The wind industry exports a variety of assembled equipment and individual components globally.

Fully assembled wind turbines, generators, with or without their rotor blades accounted for €2.8bn of EU gross exports. The same year the EU imported €530m of these assemblies from outside Europe.

This makes that the EU's net export of wind turbines was €2.3bn. Additional €1.8bn were traded within the EU.



This map sets out exports and imports of 'wind power generating sets' (export product NACE code 8502 31 00) from the EU-28 in 2022.

The "Rest of Europe" includes exports and imports of EU wind power generating assets in European countries outside the EU27.

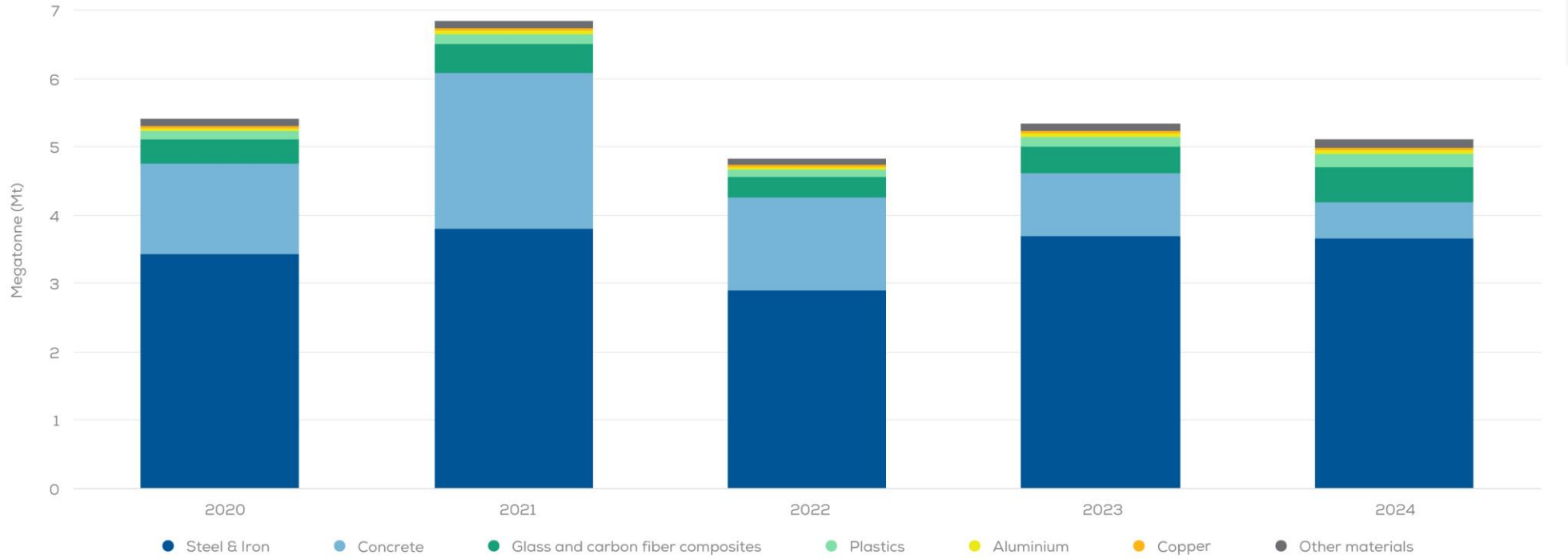
"Others" include Africa and Oceania

Export
Import
(mEur)

Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

Materials consumption

The European wind turbine manufacturers consumed over five million tonnes of material. Iron and steel account for 71% of the materials consumed, followed by concrete (11%) and composites (10%). Critical Raw Materials such as aluminum and copper each account for less than 1%. The consumption of concrete reduced as the market increasingly demands higher wind turbine towers for which steel the is the preferred material of choice.



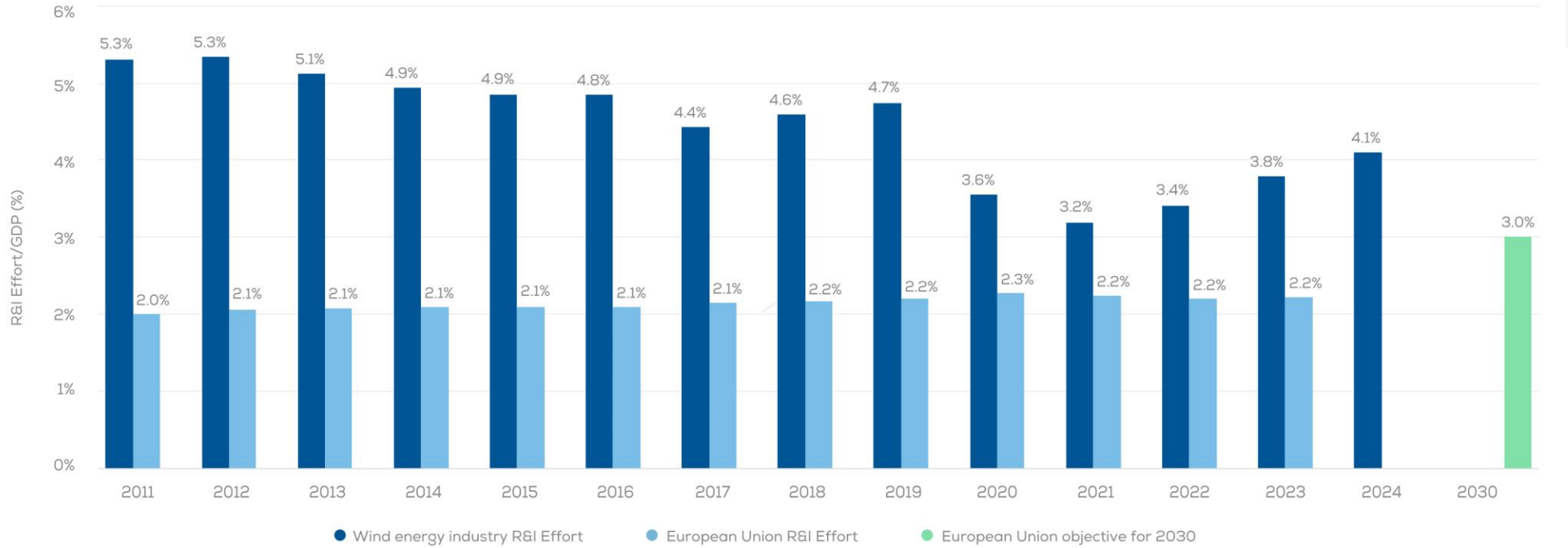
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

5. Research & Innovation (R&I)

European Research & Innovation (R&I) investments

The wind industry investments in R&I as a proportion of GDP have increased for the fourth year in a row. The European wind industry invested the equivalent of 4.1% of its GDP direct contribution in R&I activities. This would amount to an annual R&I expenditure of €1.4bn. Whilst the relative R&I effort of the wind industry is still lower than ten years ago, the industry remains to outperform the EU average.



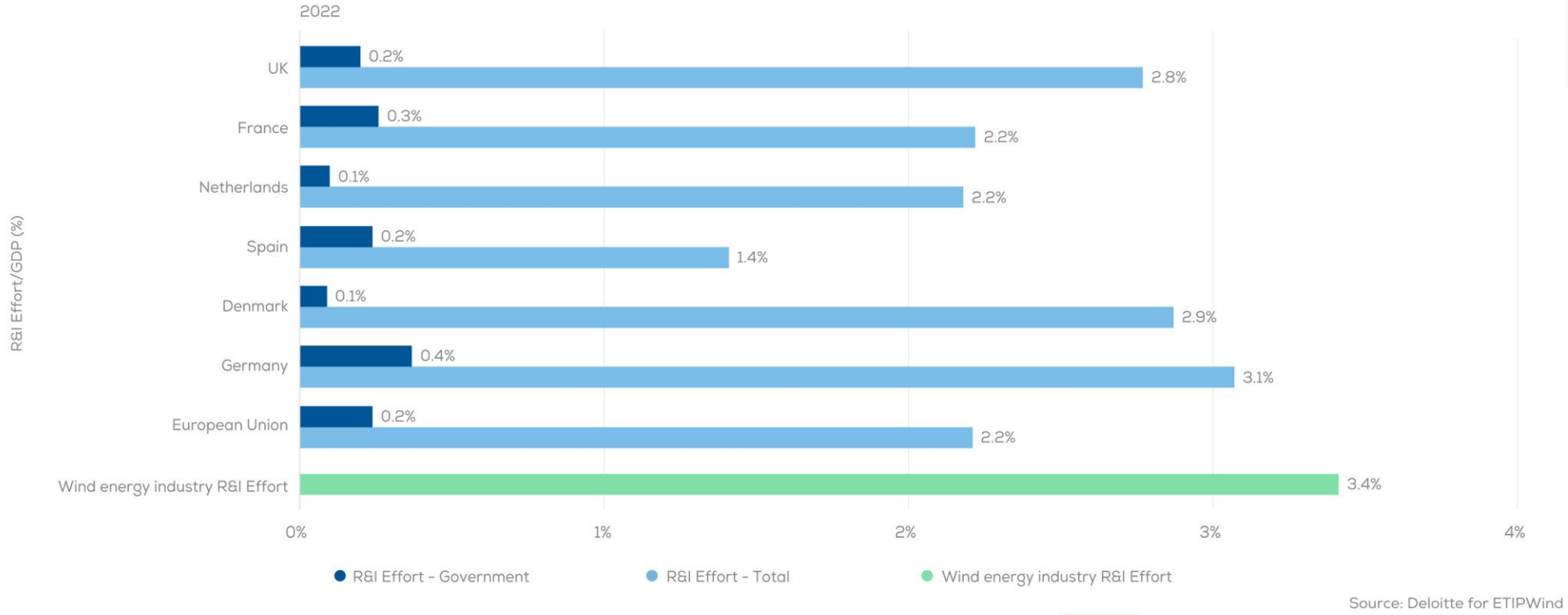
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

National Research & Innovation (R&I) investments

The wind industry also outperforms the national average of R&I investments as a proportion of GDP of the main wind energy markets. In 2022 the wind industry outperformed the Germany economy by 0.3% and the Spanish economy with 2%.

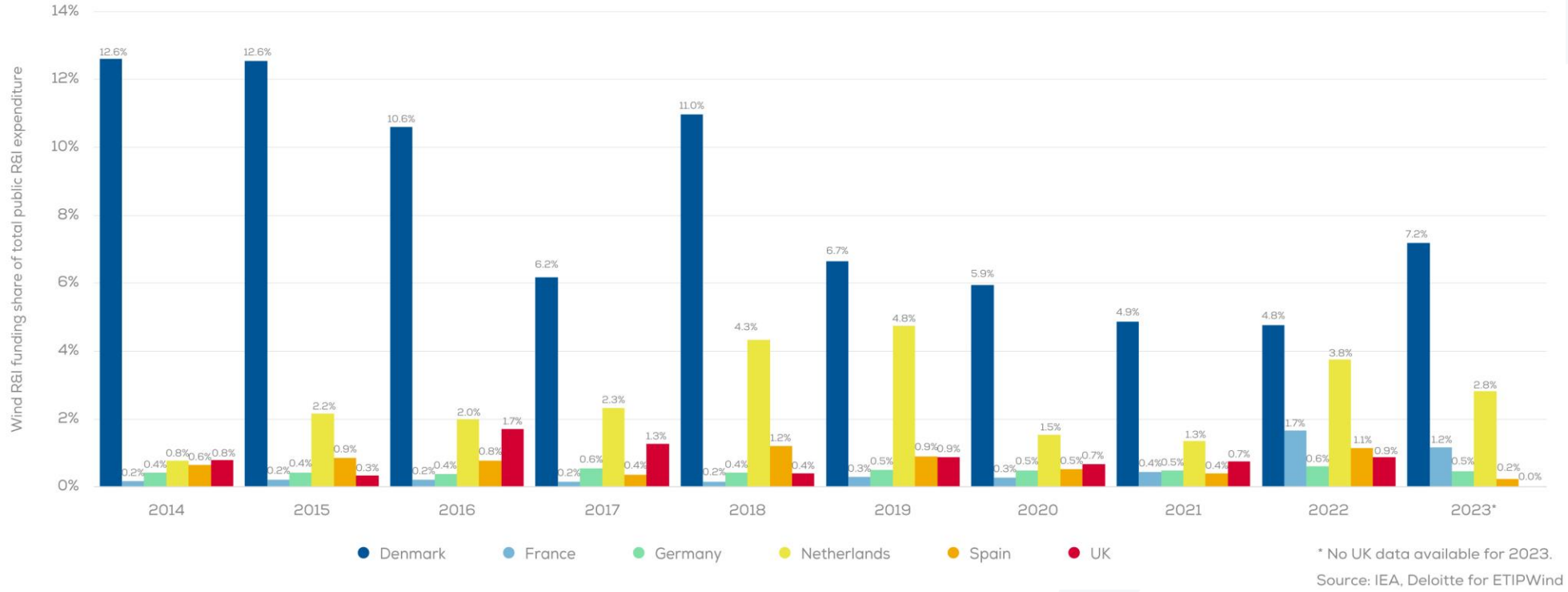


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

National Research & Innovation (R&I) investments

National governments underfund wind energy R&I. Only Denmark and – to some extent Netherlands – allocated significant amount of their R&I budget to wind energy with 7.2% and 2.8% of their 2023 budgets respectively. In contrast a leading wind energy market such as Germany allocates on average just 0.5% of their R&I budget to wind energy.

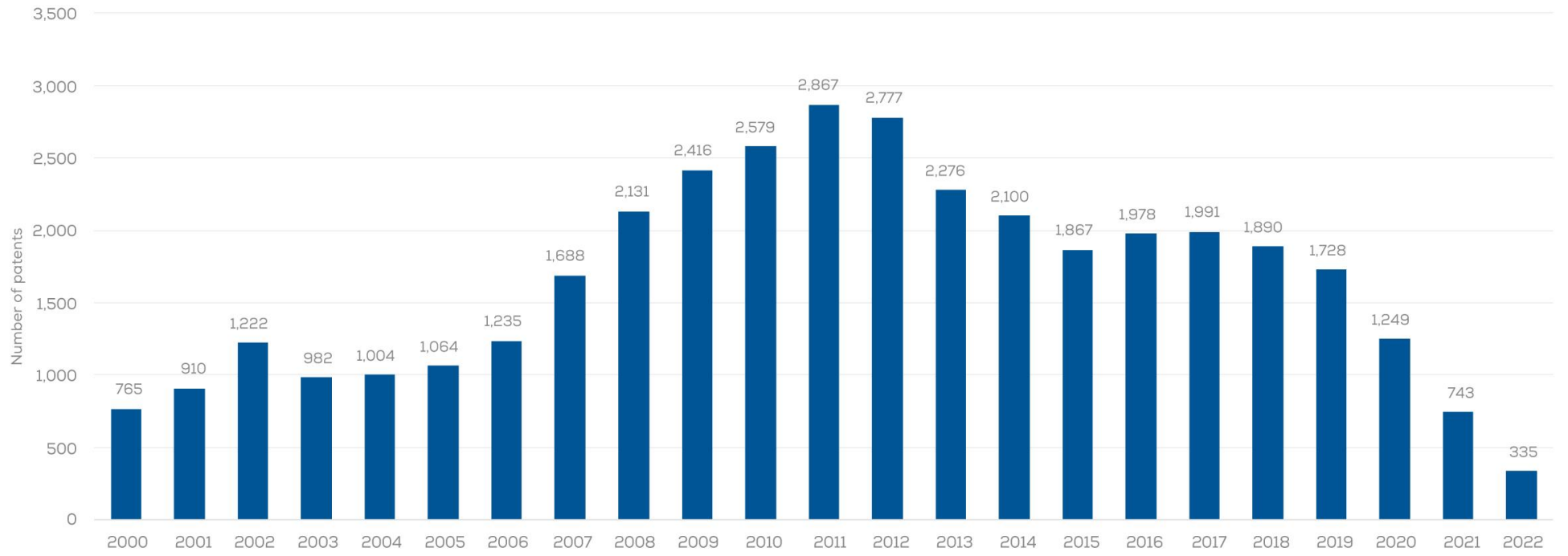


ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Patents

The number of patents on wind energy technology registered in Europe year-on-year remains low. However, due to the long lead times 4,512 new patents have been registered between 2000 and 2021 in the last three years.

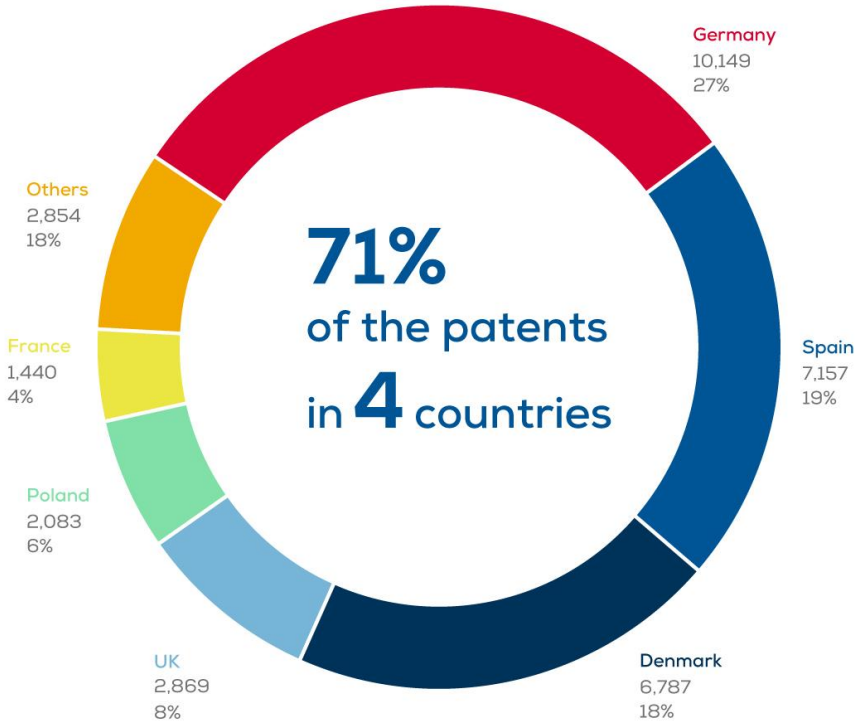


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Patents

Historically, 71% of patents originate from 4 countries: Germany (27%), Spain (19%), Denmark (18%), and the UK (8%). Together they hold 26,962 patents on wind energy and related technologies.

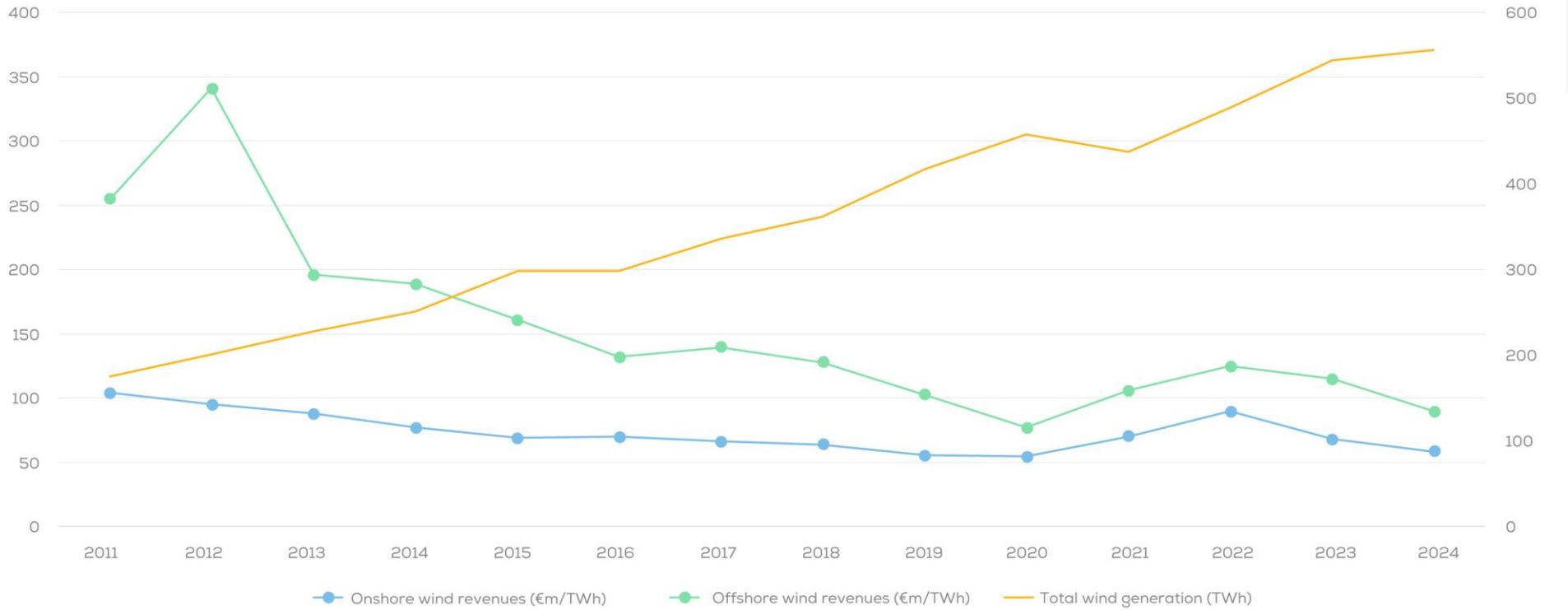


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

6. Finance

Wind energy revenues

Europe saw a record year in wind energy produced with 557 TWh produced. However, revenues generated by onshore and offshore developers have continued to decrease after the 2022 peak. On average one TWh of onshore wind generated €58.8m in revenue and one TWh of offshore wind generated €109m.



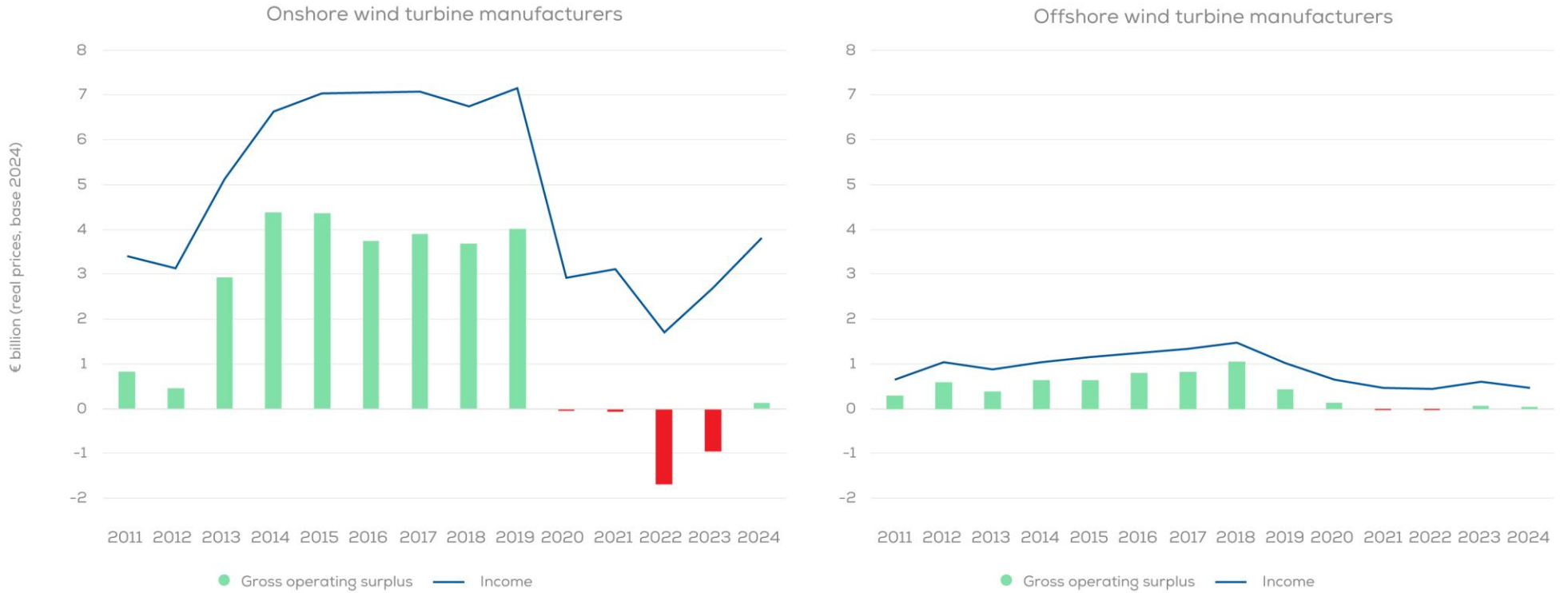
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Economic performance of turbine manufacturers

Europe's onshore wind turbine manufacturers returned – ever so slightly – to profitability after four consecutive years of losses even if incomes had been increasing for the last two years. Offshore wind turbine manufacturers remained profitable but saw income decrease as there were fewer orders for offshore wind turbines.

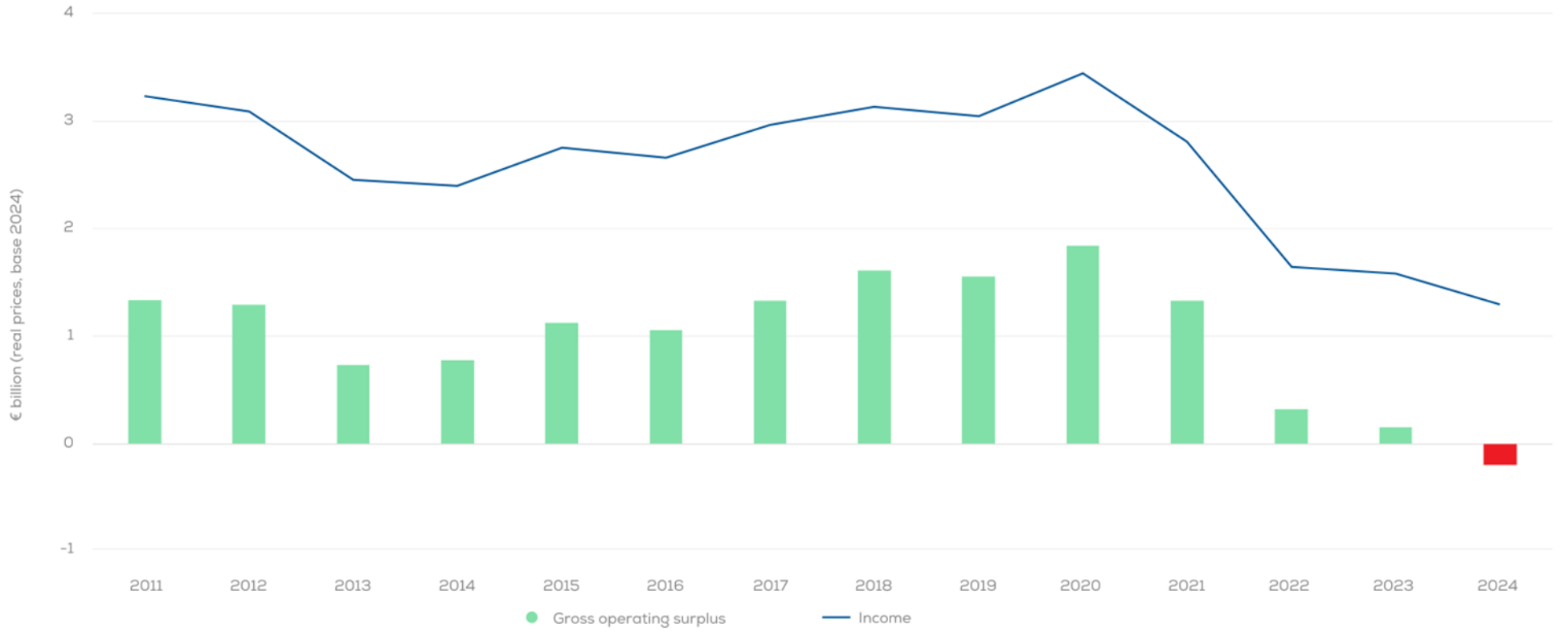


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Economic performance of component suppliers

Europe's component manufacturers have seen their profitability and income erode since 2021 and recorded cumulative losses for the first time.

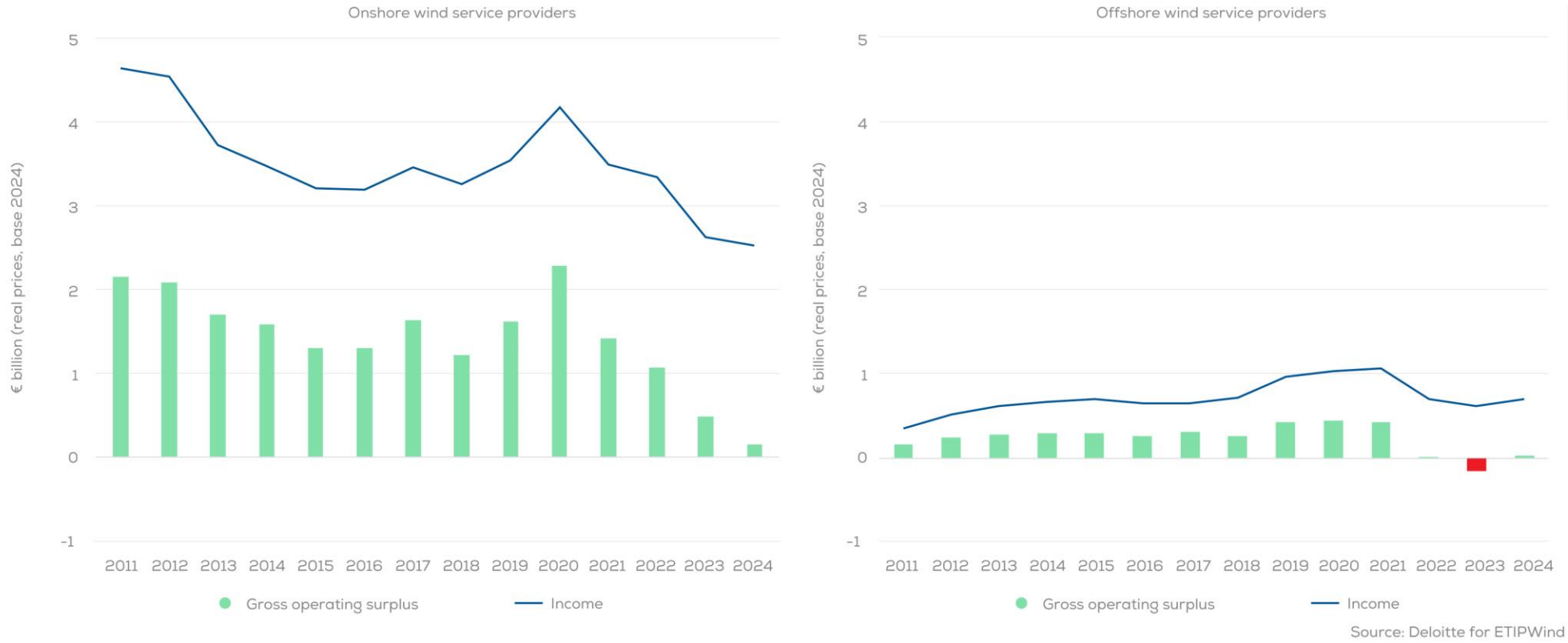


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Economic performance of service providers

Onshore wind service providers continue to see their profitability and income erode. Net profitability was €139m. Offshore wind service providers returned – ever so slightly – to profitability and recorded €31m in profits.



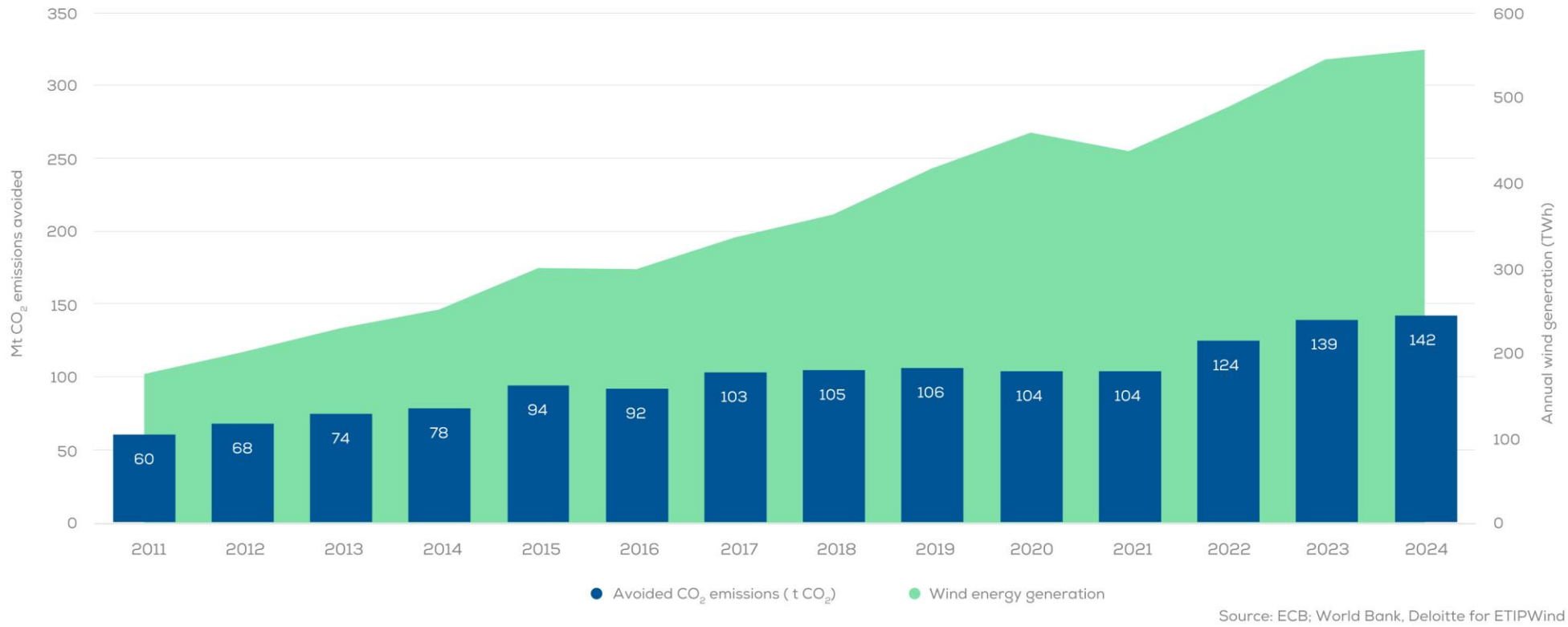
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

7. Climate & Environment

Avoided CO_2 emissions

Wind energy generation avoided 142 million tons of CO_2 emissions in Europe. This amounts to economic savings of €8bn in Europe assuming the average carbon price of €56.6 per tonne of CO_2 emitted.



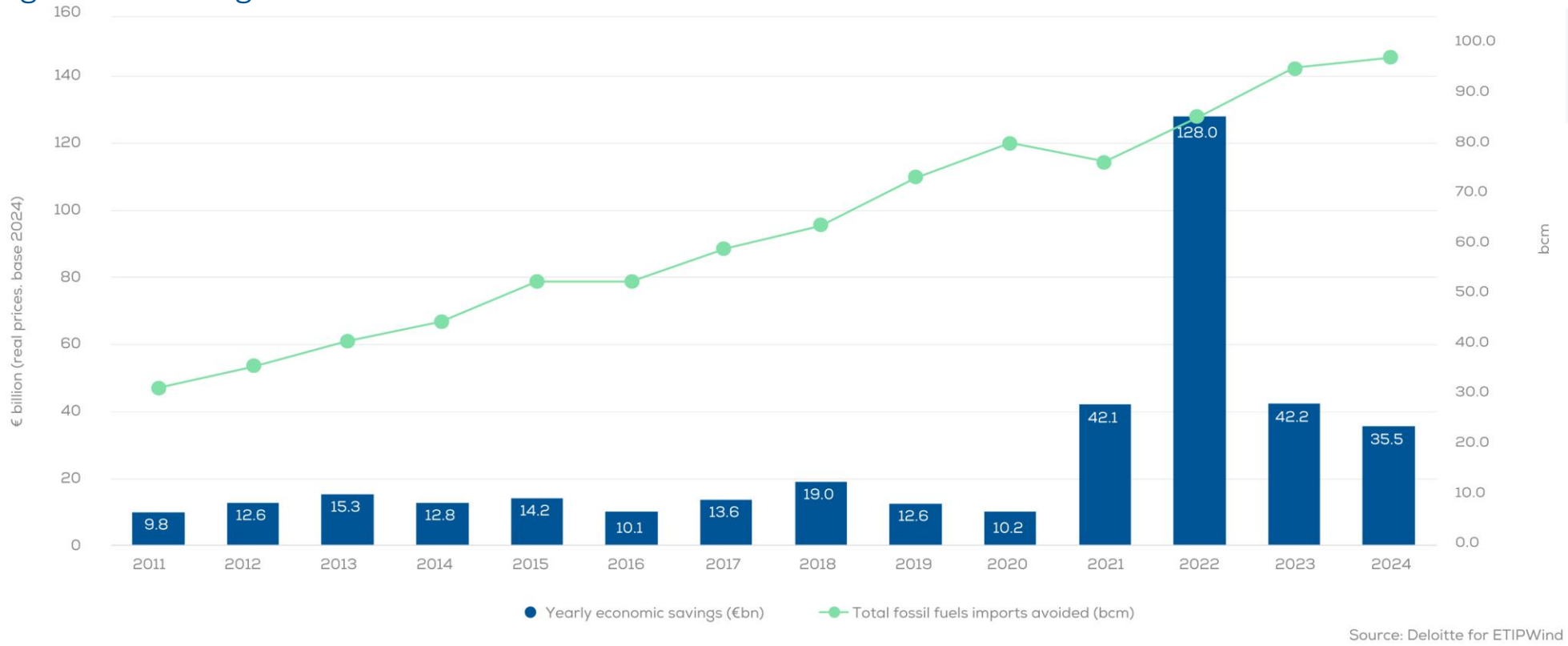
Source: ECB; World Bank, Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Avoided fossil fuel imports

In 2023 wind energy avoided the equivalent of 97bcm in fossil fuel imports to Europe. The avoided imports amount to economic savings of €35.5bn, which is lower than in previous years. This is mainly due to lower prices on the global oil and gas markets.

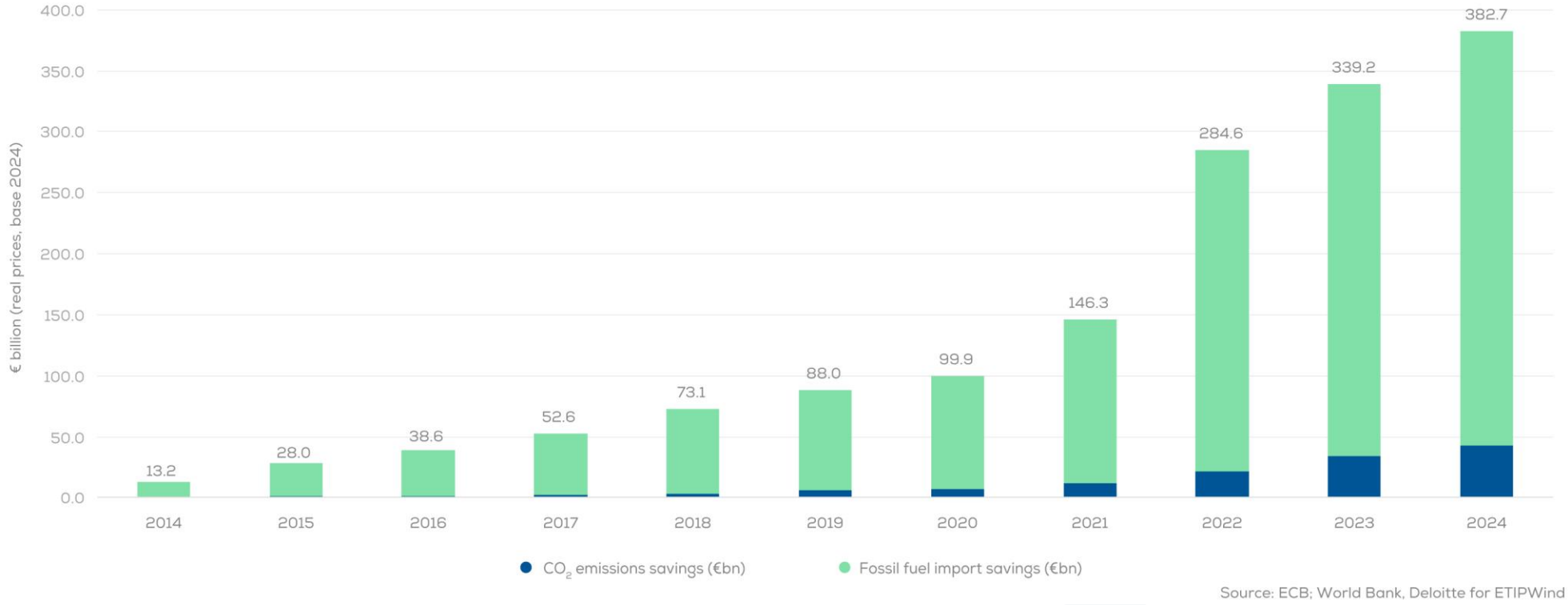


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Accumulated economic savings

Wind energy helped avoid €48.9bn in costly emissions and expensive fossil fuel imports. Since 2014 the wind industry generated €413.1bn worth of economic savings related to Europe's accumulated fossil fuels consumption of which €377.9bn in avoided fossil fuel imports.



Source: ECB; World Bank, Deloitte for ETIPWind

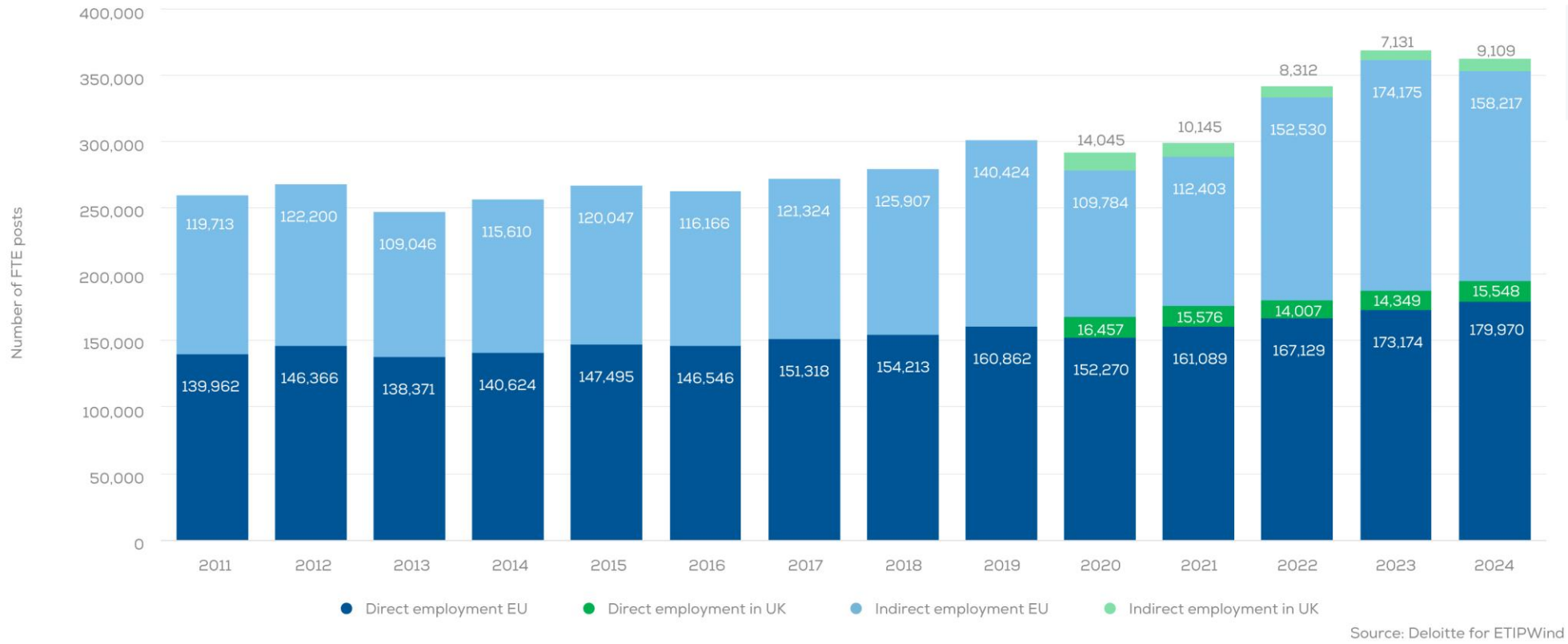
ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

8. Jobs

Jobs in the European wind industry

The European wind industry sustained 363,000 jobs in Europe including 338,000 coming from the EU. The number of people directly employed in Europe by the wind industry has increased for the ninth year in a row.



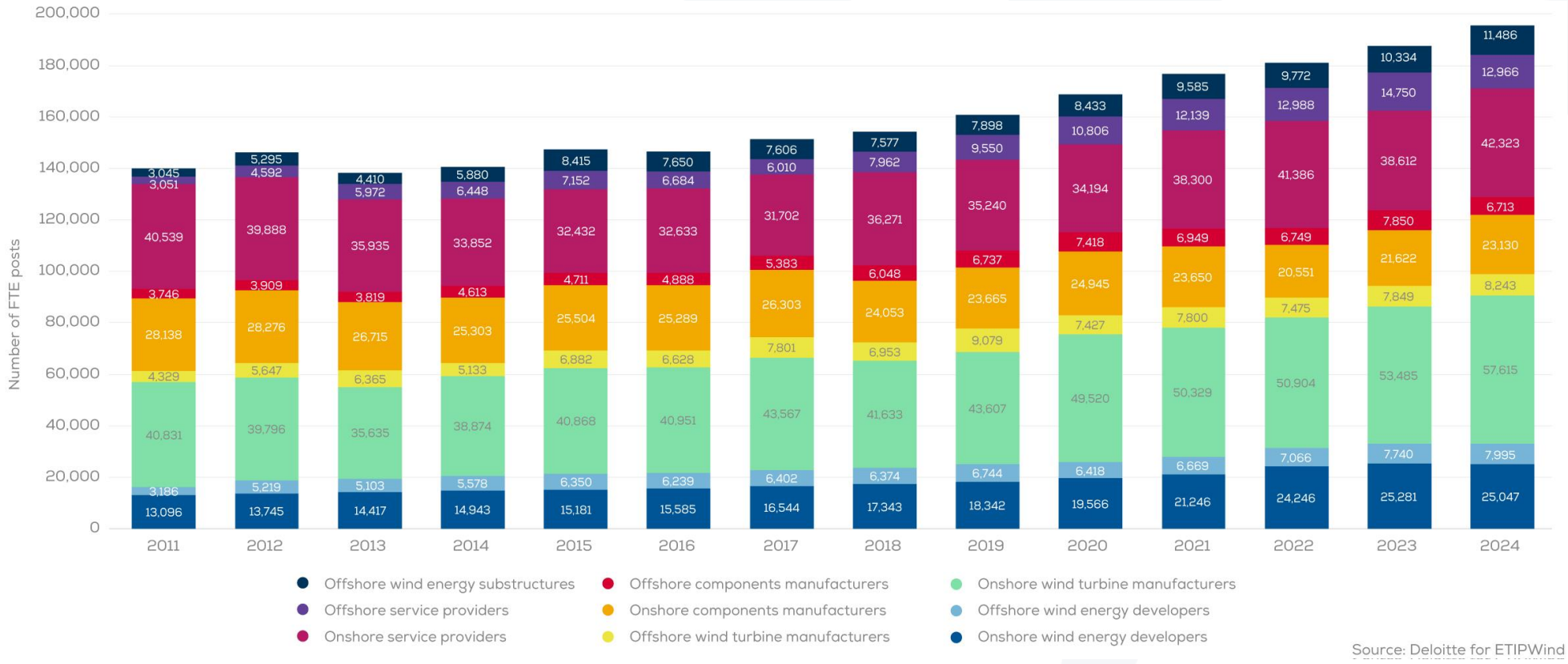
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Jobs per subsector of the European wind industry

76% of the people directly employed in the European wind industry work in the onshore wind supply chain. Onshore wind turbine manufacturers and onshore service providers are the largest employer subsectors accounting for 29% and 22% of the jobs respectively.



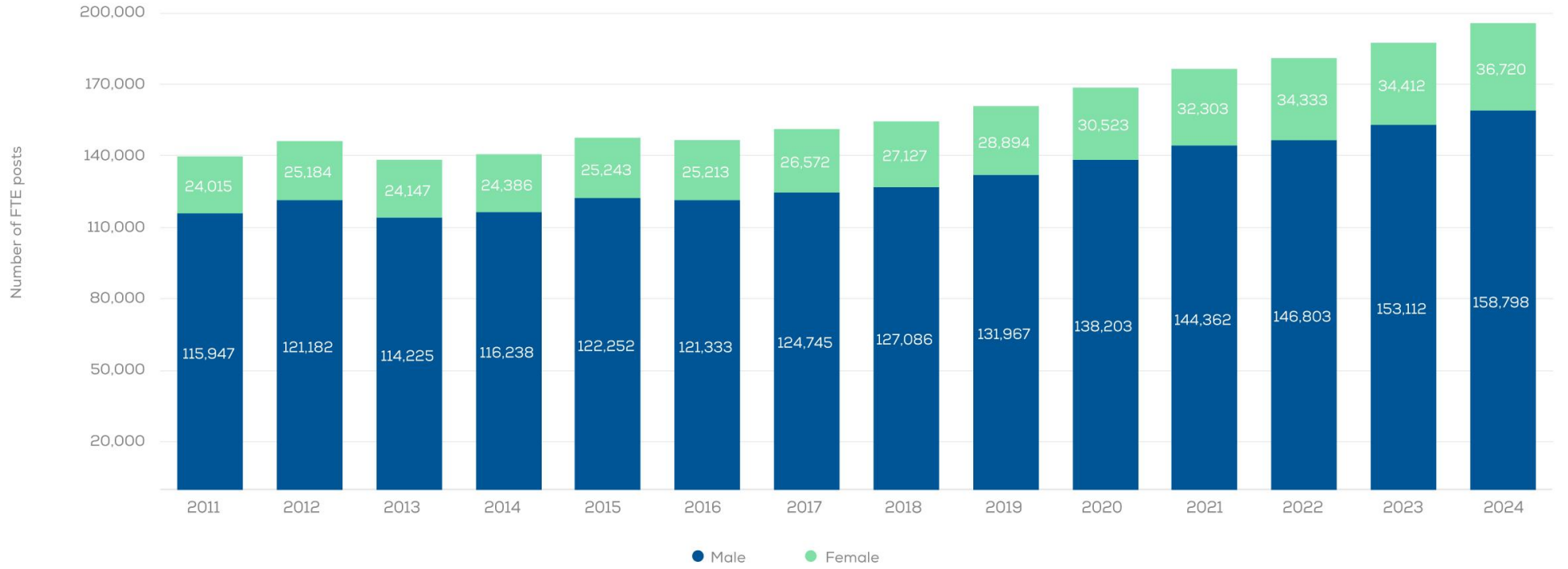
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Distribution of wind energy jobs by gender

Whilst the number of women directly employed in the European wind industry has increased 50% compared to 2011, more than 81% of workers directly working in the wind industry are men. There is not sufficient data to assess the share of non-binary gender identification in the wind industry.

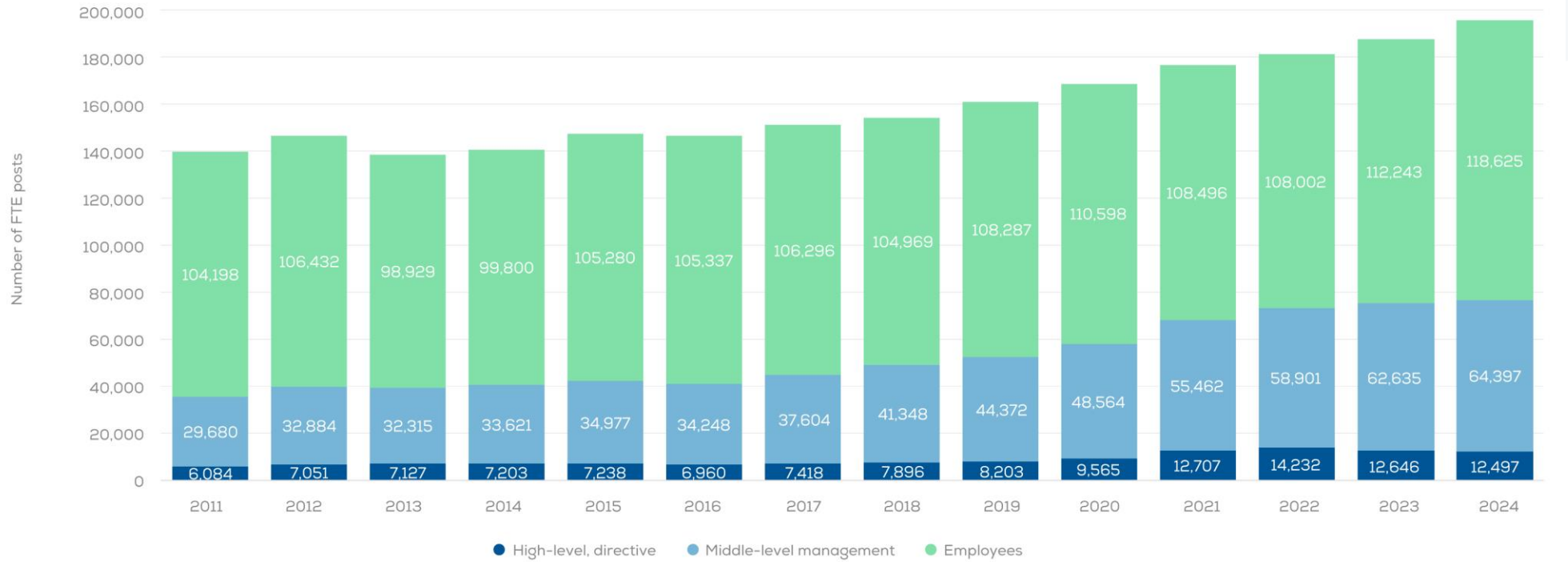


Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Distribution of wind energy jobs per function

Technical, commercial and administrative employees represent 60% of the workforce in the European wind industry while 33% are in management roles and 6% in executive or directive functions.



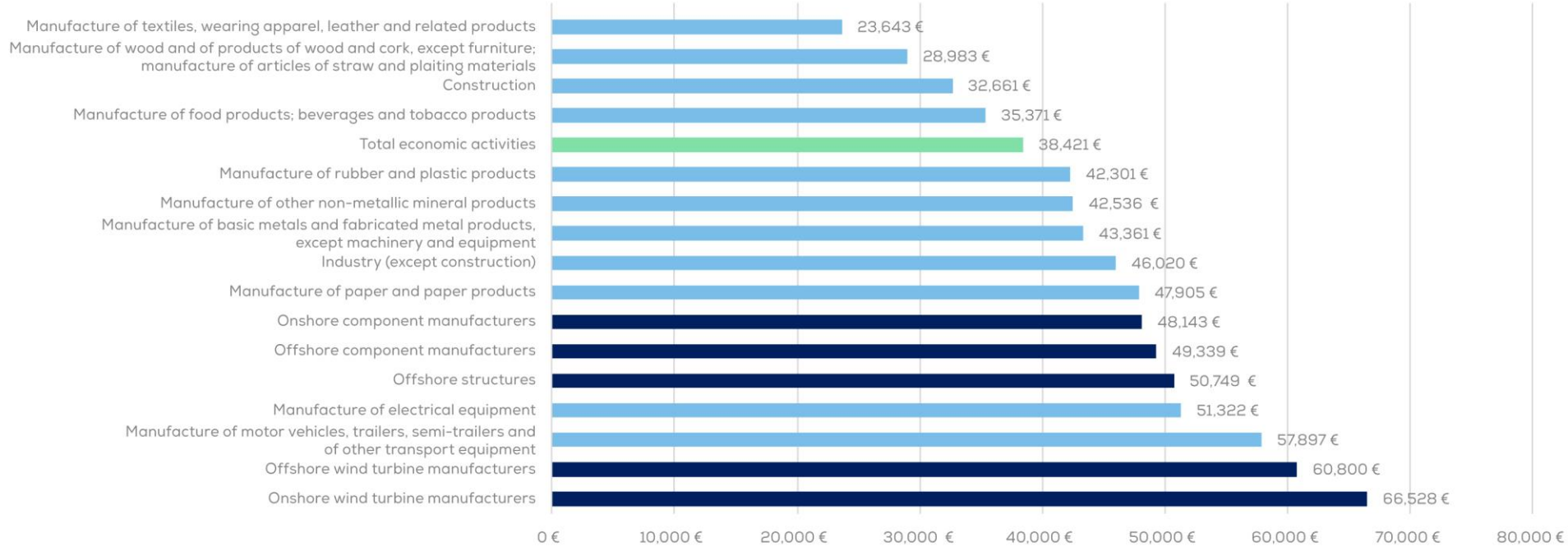
Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Wind energy jobs are high-cost and high-value

The average cost to companies for an employee in the European wind industry is significantly higher when compared to other sectors. For component suppliers they are between 25% and 33% higher than the European average and for turbine manufacturers between 58% and 73% higher. Whilst staff costs is not equal to the salary cost, higher staff costs are indicative of higher salaries.



Source: Deloitte for ETIPWind

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

etipwind.eu

Annex

Annex: European Wind Energy sector direct contribution to GDP from 2011 to 2024 in current and real prices

EU-27 + UK (thousand million €)	2011		2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices	Constant prices	% Y-o-Y change	Current prices
Internal final demand	60.6	43.5	63.4	4.6%	46.2	58.6	-7.5%	43.6	62.0	5.8%	47.0	65.3	5.3%	50.3	61.4	-6.0%	47.9	62.5	1.7%	49.7	65.4	4.7%	52.2	67.7	3.6%	55.7	78.4	15.8%	65.6	84.5	7.7%	72.6	91.8	8.7%	83.8	92.3	0.5%	89.4	83.7	-9.4%	83.7
Net exports	7.5	5.4	8.1	8.2%	5.9	6.5	-20.2%	4.8	6.2	-4.1%	4.7	5.4	-13.3%	4.1	5.9	10.3%	4.6	6.6	11.3%	5.2	5.2	-21.8%	4.2	5.3	3.0%	4.4	2.0	-61.6%	1.7	3.0	48.2%	2.6	2.7	-12.4%	2.4	-0.1	-103.2%	-0.1	0.4	-552.3%	0.4
Gross exports	14.3	10.3	15.4	8.1%	11.3	13.8	-10.5%	10.3	13.6	-1.8%	10.3	13.4	-1.1%	10.3	14.5	8.3%	11.3	15.1	3.7%	11.9	14.4	-4.2%	11.6	16.5	14.6%	13.6	13.0	-21.6%	10.8	13.9	7.5%	12.0	13.2	-5.6%	12.0	9.3	-29.5%	9.0	9.1	-2.4%	9.1
Imports	6.8	4.9	7.3	8.0%	5.3	7.3	0.3%	5.5	7.4	0.2%	5.6	8.0	9.2%	6.2	8.6	6.9%	6.7	8.5	-1.5%	6.7	9.3	9.6%	7.4	11.2	21.0%	9.2	10.9	-2.7%	9.1	10.9	-0.1%	9.4	10.5	-3.6%	9.6	9.4	-10.9%	9.1	8.7	-7.3%	8.7
Intermediate inputs demand	44.5	32.0	46.5	4.4%	33.8	39.6	-14.8%	29.4	41.3	4.4%	31.3	41.7	0.9%	32.1	38.8	-7.0%	30.2	38.1	-1.8%	30.4	40.0	4.9%	31.9	41.1	2.8%	33.8	50.9	24.0%	42.6	52.1	2.3%	44.8	55.5	6.4%	50.6	56.5	1.8%	54.7	50.2	-11.0%	50.2
Demand	23.6	16.9	25.1	6.3%	18.3	25.5	1.9%	19.0	26.9	5.4%	20.4	29.0	7.9%	22.3	28.6	-1.6%	22.3	31.0	8.4%	24.6	30.6	-1.3%	24.5	32.0	4.6%	26.3	29.6	-7.6%	24.7	35.4	19.8%	30.4	39.0	10.3%	35.6	35.8	-8.4%	34.6	33.8	-5.4%	33.8
Total revenue	74.7	53.7	78.8	5.5%	57.4	72.5	-8.1%	53.8	75.6	4.3%	57.2	78.8	4.2%	60.6	75.9	-3.6%	59.2	77.6	2.1%	61.7	79.8	2.9%	63.8	80.6	1.0%	66.3	86.8	7.7%	72.6	92.5	6.5%	79.5	99.0	7.1%	90.3	95.8	-3.3%	92.8	86.8	-9.4%	86.8
Total expenditures	51.2	36.7	53.8	5.1%	39.2	46.9	-12.7%	34.9	48.7	3.8%	36.9	49.7	2.1%	38.3	47.4	-4.7%	36.9	46.6	-1.6%	37.1	49.3	5.7%	39.3	48.6	-1.3%	40.0	57.3	17.7%	47.9	57.1	-0.3%	49.1	60.0	5.1%	54.7	60.0	0.0%	58.1	52.9	-11.8%	52.9
Production or value added approach	23.6	16.9	25.1	6.3%	18.3	25.5	1.9%	19.0	26.9	5.4%	20.4	29.0	7.9%	22.3	28.6	-1.6%	22.3	31.0	8.4%	24.6	30.6	-1.3%	24.5	32.0	4.6%	26.3	29.6	-7.6%	24.7	35.4	19.8%	30.4	39.0	10.3%	35.6	35.8	-8.4%	34.6	33.8	-5.4%	33.8
Compensation of employees	9.0	6.4	9.4	5.0%	6.9	8.5	-10.2%	6.3	8.4	-1.0%	6.3	9.2	9.6%	7.1	9.7	5.1%	7.5	9.7	0.6%	7.7	9.8	1.0%	7.9	10.2	3.6%	8.4	10.1	-0.5%	8.8	10.6	4.5%	9.1	11.1	5.1%	10.1	11.7	5.1%	11.3	11.9	1.9%	11.9
Gross operating surplus	14.6	10.5	15.6	7.1%	11.4	17.1	9.2%	12.7	18.5	8.5%	14.0	19.8	7.1%	15.3	18.9	-4.7%	14.7	21.2	12.3%	16.9	20.8	-2.3%	16.6	21.8	5.1%	17.9	19.4	-10.9%	15.9	24.8	27.7%	21.4	27.9	12.5%	25.5	24.1	-13.7%	23.4	22.0	-9.0%	22.0
Income	23.6	16.9	25.1	6.3%	18.3	25.5	1.9%	19.0	26.9	5.4%	20.4	29.0	7.9%	22.3	28.6	-1.6%	22.3	31.0	8.4%	24.6	30.6	-1.3%	24.5	32.0	4.6%	26.3	29.6	-7.6%	24.7	35.4	19.8%	30.4	39.0	10.3%	35.6	35.8	-8.4%	34.6	33.8	-5.4%	33.8

ETIP Wind
EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY