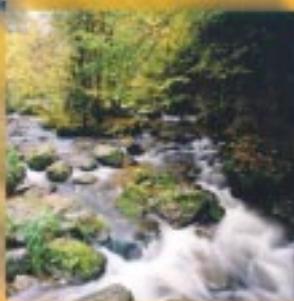




EREC

European Renewable Energy Council



RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGET FOR EUROPE

20% BY 2020



RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGET FOR EUROPE



Overview

Renewable energy sources (RES) are essential to tackle climate change. Renewable energy technologies are uniquely well suited to respond to the limitations of current patterns of energy generation and consumption, to complement existing energy production systems, and to contribute to the further modernisation of the energy sector. Furthermore, renewable sources of energy can contribute to an overall strategy of sustainable development. They help reduce dependence on energy imports, thereby ensuring sustainable security of energy supply. Renewable energy sources can also help improve industrial competitiveness and have a positive impact on regional development and employment. The European renewable energy industry has already reached a turnover of €10 billion and employs 200,000 people. Europe is the global leader of renewable technologies.

For these reasons the European Union has started to promote renewable energy technologies.

In 1997 the European Commission's White Paper on renewable energy sources set the goal of doubling the share of RES in the EU energy sector from 6 to 12 % by 2010. Projections for each of the renewable energy source technologies were made. Since that time relevant legislative measures have been put in place for RES electricity and biofuels, such as the directive on the promotion of electricity from RES and the directive for the promotion of biofuels, including specific national

targets for these sectors. Measures for the heat sector are still missing however.

Targets represent an important step in policy making. The rapid market development, and technological advancement of the renewable energy sector in recent years has ensured that progress on the White Paper targets is being made. With continued policy support the targets can be achieved.

The energy sector requires long-term investment, and so planning for the future in order to meet these targets must begin now. This briefing represents the first time the renewable energy industry has taken coordinated action to deliver a complete market analysis and projection up to 2020. The overview of the current status of market development in the different renewable energy sectors, and the related market projections are based on rather conservative annual growth rates. From the industry's point of view, if enough progress can be achieved to add a 6% additional contribution from renewables over 13 years (1997-2010) then a further 8% over the following ten years (2010-2020) is feasible, resulting in a 20% share of RES by 2020. This analysis is based on an industry projection. It assesses current industrial growth patterns seen in the renewable energy sector so far and projects them to the year 2020.

Although the enlargement of the European Union will take place in May 2004, the potential for renewable energy is



not yet fully exploited in the Accession Countries, and reliable data for all the renewable energy sectors is not yet available. In order to avoid specula-

tion therefore, this briefing applies only to the EU-15 and uses figures based on the Eurostat convention, as does the 1997 White Paper.

Summary of the EU target - 12% of energy consumption provided by renewables by 2010

- The White Paper target of 12% renewable energy by 2010 can be achieved if the relevant actions are taken soon
- The electricity target of 22.1% by 2010 will be met if the measures set out in the "directive on the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources" are fully implemented and some additional measures are taken
- The biofuel target of 5.75% will be met if Member States take action following the directive

Summary of the Renewable Energy Industry Target for the EU-15 - 20% of energy consumption provided by renewables by 2020

- A contribution of RES to total inland consumption of 20% by 2020 is possible

- The contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production will be more than 33% in 2020
- The contribution of renewable energy to heat production will be 25% by 2020

The benefits of this greater contribution by RES:

- A CO₂ reduction of 728 Mt/year in 2020, representing a 17.6 % decrease of the total EU GHG emissions in 1990
- Investments of €443 billion made in the period 2001-2020
- An estimated €115.8 billion saved in avoided fuel costs
- Savings of between €126.7 and €323.9 billion in avoided external costs
- An additional 2,023.000 people in full time employment

"Energy investments are long-term investments; therefore planning for the future needs to begin."

Photos credits : Cover : Middlegrunden offshore wind farm (c) LM Glasfiber (enclosed replace the wind first page) - River in the austrian alps (c) Österreichischer Verein für Kleinkraftwerke - Large solar thermal system on flat roof (c) Bundesverband Solarindustrie - Rape seed - (c) photo ADEME Catherine Seguin - Manufacturing PV (c) Phoenix Sonnenstrom - Photo inside : Wind energy in Ireland (c) Aitricity - Small Hydro Power (c) Österreichischer Verein für Kleinkraftwerke - New building at ECN with curved PV roof - (c) BEAR architects - Rape seed - (c) photo ADEME Catherine Seguin - Solar collector integrated in a roof window C velux

Current EU targets and the feasibility of reaching them

Will the White Paper targets be achieved?

Type of energy	1995 Eurostat	2001 Eurostat	AGR * (1995-2001)	White Paper targets 2010	AGR * needed (2001-2010)
1. Wind	2.5 GW	17.2 GW	37.9 %	40 GW	9.8 %
2. Hydro	87.1 GW	91.7 GW	0.9 %	100 GW	1.0 %
3. Photovoltaics	0.04 GWp	0.26 GWp	36.6 %	3GWp	31.2 %
4. Biomass	44.8 Mtoe	56.5 Mtoe	3.6 %	135 Mtoe	10.3 %
5. Geothermal	2.72 Mtoe	3.43 Mtoe	3.9 %	5.2 Mtoe	4.7 %
6. Solar Thermal	6.5 Mio m ²	11.4 Mio m ²	9.8 %	100 Mio m ²	27.2 %

* Annual Growth Rate

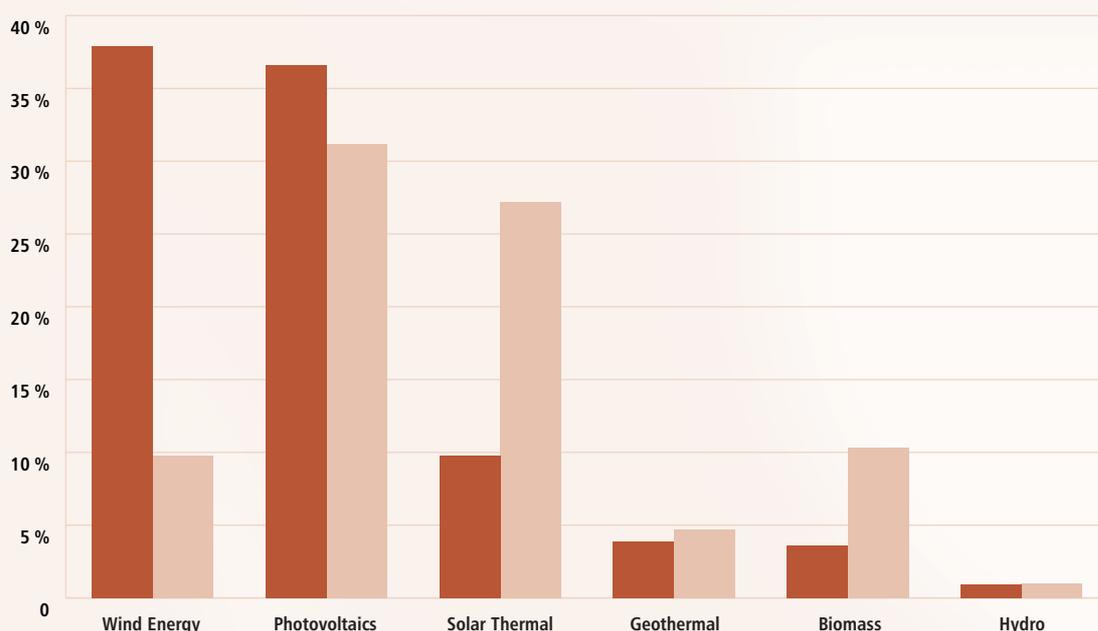
The targets set out in the EC White Paper of 1997 foresee a doubling of the share of renewables in total energy consumption by the year 2010. Individual targets for each sector are set out in this document.

Looking at the annual growth rates between 1995 and 2001 it is clear that one sector (wind) is far beyond (the target) or others well in line with the expectations of the White Paper, i.e., hydro, geothermal and photovoltaic.

These technologies should be able to reach their targets; wind meets its target ahead of schedule.

To reach both the overall target and the sectorial targets, which is feasible, specific support actions have to be taken soon for some technologies that lag behind, such as biomass and solar thermal. A part of the overestimation of biomass and solar thermal targets could be balanced by the underestimation of wind energy.

Average annual growth rates needed (2001-2010) to meet the White Paper Targets



Real growth 1995-2001 (%)	37.9	36.6	9.8	3.9	3.6	0.9
AGR needed to meet White Paper Targets 2001-2010 (%)	9.8	31.2	27.2	4.7	10.3	1

Specific targets up to 2010 for electricity and biofuels

Targets for electricity set out in the Directive for the promotion of RES-electricity in the internal market

1997 Eurostat	1997 Eurostat	2001 Eurostat	AGR * 1997-2001	Directive Target 2010	AGR * needed 2001-2010
Type of Energy	TWh	TWh	%	TWh	%
Total Renewable Energies	338.3	408.5	4.8	675	5.7
Total Electricity consumption	2,426	2,671	2.4	3,068	1.6
Renewables Share %	13.9	15.3	-	22.1	-

* Annual Growth Rate

In the electricity sector the EU placed its first legislative measure in the field of renewable energy in accordance with the White Paper to fulfill the targets. The directive contains specific national targets for the share of RES-electricity by 2010 in each Member State. These targets were set with the aim to raise the share of RES-electricity from 14% in 1997 to 22.1% in 2010. If the measures set out in the directive

are fully transposed into national law and some additional measures are being in place, the target should be met. The annual growth rate for RES electricity will need to increase from 4.8 to 5.7 in order to reach the target. In some Member States one can already see the positive effect of the directive in terms of growth rates. If other Member States now follow, then it is realistic to reach the target.

Targets for Biofuels as set out in the Directive for the promotion of biofuels

	1995 Eurostat	2000 Eurostat	AGR * 1995-2000	Directive Target 2010	AGR * needed 2001-2010
Type of energy	Mtoe	Mtoe	%	Mtoe	%
Biofuels	0.27	0.68	20.2	17	38
Gasoline and oil demand	237.7	256.5	1.5	295.8 **	1.6
Biofuels share %	0.1	0.26	-	5.75	-

* Annual Growth Rate - ** Trends to 2030 - EC

In the EU, the transport sector relies today for more than 90% of its energy on mineral oil, and a growing proportion of this will have to be imported in the future. The EU set out a second legislative measure in the field of biofuels. The directive contains an overall target for the EU to reach a contribution of 5.75% by biofuels by the year 2010.

Different from the RES-electricity directive, the biofuels directive sets out no individual target for each Member State, but the same 5.75% target for every Member State. In order to reach the target the annual growth rate nearly needs to double. With the new directive that is now in the transposition phase in the Member States, this effect should be reached.

Targets for RES Heating/Cooling

For renewable heating and cooling, the EU did not yet enact specific legislative measures. However, the White Paper target of 12% renewables by 2010 cannot be covered only by the existing direc-

tives for renewable electricity and biofuels. A large part must be covered by renewable heating and cooling. Strong EU policies are necessary to achieve this target.

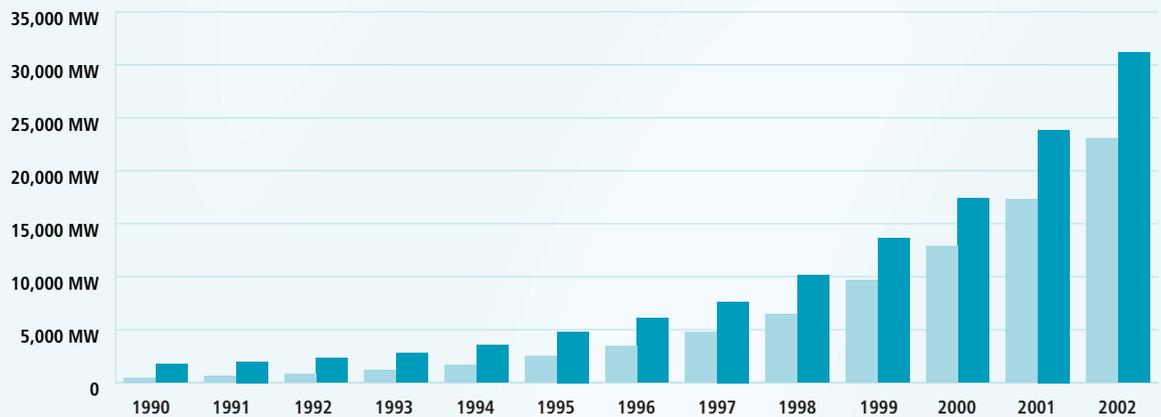
Current EU targets and the feasibility of reaching them

Market Development 1990 to 2002

Wind Power

Wind is today the fastest growing electricity generation technology. In specific locations with favourable conditions it is already cost competitive. Impressive annual growth rates of more than 35% between 1995

and 2000 have made Europe the frontrunner in wind energy technology development. More than 90% of the installed wind energy capacity in the world is produced in Europe.

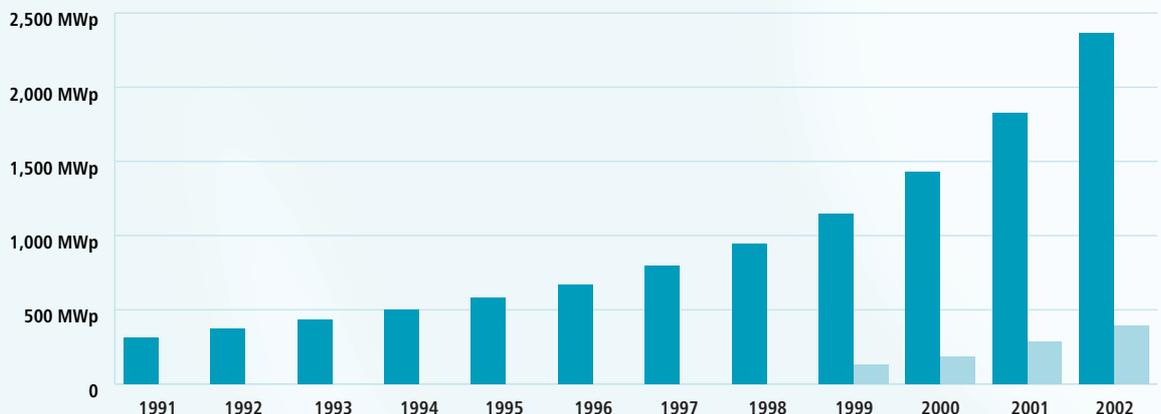


World	1743	1983	2321	2801	3531	4821	6104	7636	10153	13594	17357	23857	31128
EU 15	439	629	844	1211	1683	2497	3476	4753	6453	9678	12887	17315	23056

Photovoltaic

Solar electricity is a success story. The past 5 years the global rate of growth in the solar electricity sector has been 30 to 40% a year. In 2002 the PV sector registered a 33% growth in Europe. It already supplies electricity to hundreds of thousands of people around the

world, provides employment for several tens of thousands and already constitutes an annual business worth more than € 1 billion. PV systems are used to be connected to the local electricity network or can as well be used for offgrid installations.

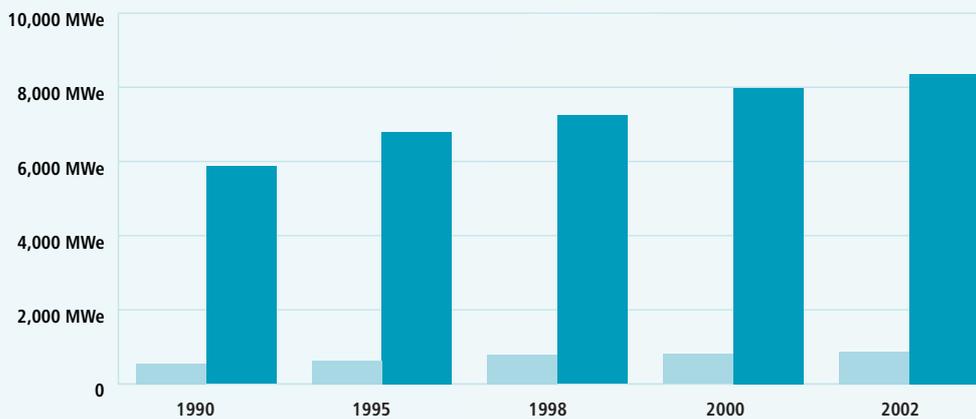


World	314	371	432	502	580	669	795	948	1150	1428	1829	2364
EU 15									128	188	284	392

Geothermal Electricity

Geothermal energy offers several benefits. Geothermal electric plants can operate 24 hours a day and thus can provide base-load capacity. Power generation from geothermal is not intermittent. The energy efficiency of geothermal combined heat and power is at an

impressive 97%. Because the costs of geothermal-based electricity generation are closely related to the characteristics of the local resource system and reservoir, its potential in Europe is not as excessive as in other parts of the world, such as Asia or South America.



World	5,867	6,798	7,239	7,973	8,356
EU 15	552	641	784	806	883

Small Hydropower

Small hydropower can be one of the most economic methods to generate electricity. These plants have a long life span and relatively low operating and maintenance costs. Once the high up-front costs are written off,

the plant can provide power at low costs as such systems commonly last for 50 years or more. Small hydropower can provide base-load capacity and its potential in Europe is not yet fully exploited.



EU 15	4,032	5,030	7,862	8,943	9,185	9,417	9,654	9,754	9,844	9,751	9,356	9,909	10,260
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Biomass electricity, heat and fuel

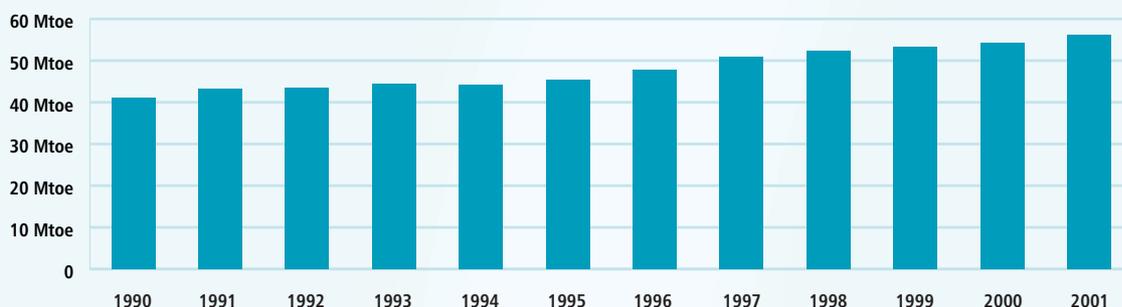
There is an increase in biomass use, but not at the expected rates as in the White Paper.

Biomass electricity can be produced by energy crops, agricultural and industrial biomass waste or through biogas in combined heat and power plants. There is a huge potential in Europe for biomass electricity which has not yet been sufficiently exploited. The cost of generating biomass varies depending on the type of technology used, on size and investment of the power plant and on the cost of the biomass fuel supply. Biomass electricity provides for base load capacity.

For heating purposes, modern, automatic biomass boilers and stoves are now very efficient and reliable.

They use either wood chips or wood pellets - essentially compressed materials such as sawdust. Fast growing energy crops are already in use across Europe. In large scale installations biomass is ideal for co-firing as a low-cost and low-risk way of adding biomass capacity. Only minor modifications at the burner and feed intake systems have to be made and the heat can be easily used in district heating systems.

Biofuels are combustible fuels that can be used instead of or in a mixture with conventional fuel and which are obtained by processing or fermenting non-fossil biological sources such as plant oils, sugar beet, cereals and other crops and organic waste material.

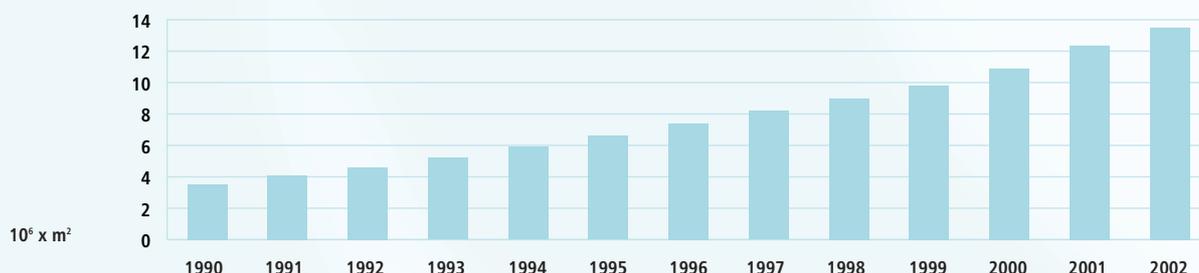


TOTAL Biomass (Mtoe)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	41.06	43.30	43.54	44.55	44.22	45.45	47.86	50.88	52.37	53.25	54.36	56.20

Solar thermal installations

During the 1990s the solar thermal market grew by over 13% per year in Europe. The market yet is dominated by a few countries in the EU such as Greece, Austria and Germany. The geographical variation shows the huge potential for solar heating systems. They are simple and

easy to integrate in buildings and to be used for low temperature uses. Today they are mainly used in single homes for water heating purposes, but in future the extension to large scale applications and heating and cooling will help to increase the market share.



EU 15	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.6	7.4	8.2	9.0	9.8	10.9	12.36	13.51

Projections to 2020

Renewable Energy Electricity Generation in the EU-15 1995-2020

Renewable Energy Electricity Generation Projections

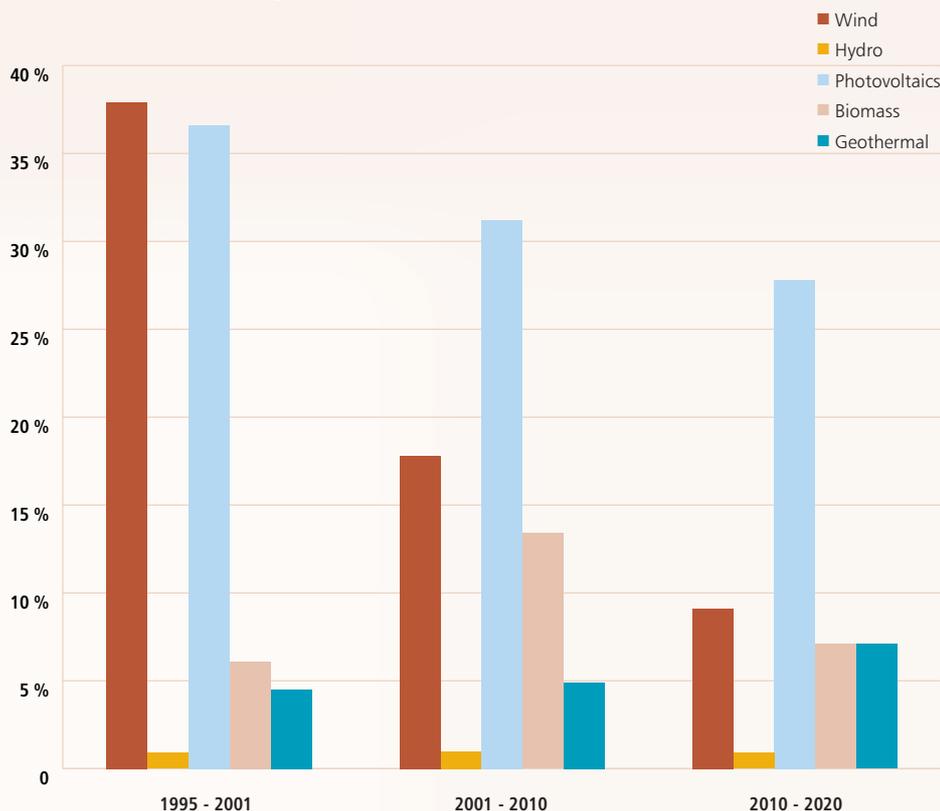
Type of energy	1995 Eurostat	2001 Eurostat	AGR * 1995-2001	Projection 2010	AGR * 2001-2010	Projection 2020	AGR * 2010-2020
1. Wind	2.5 GW	17.2 GW	37.9 %	75 GW	17.8 %	180 GW	9.1 %
2. Hydro	87.1 GW	91.7 GW	0.9 %	100 GW	1.0 %	109 GW	0.9 %
3. Photovoltaics	0.04 GWp	0.26 GWp	36.6 %	3GWp	31.2 %	35 GWp	27.8 %
4. Biomass	6.1 GWe	8.7 GWe	6.1 %	27 GWe	13.4 %	54 GWe	7.1 %
5. Geothermal	0.5 GW	0.65 GW	4.5 %	1 GW	4.9 %	2 GW	7.1 %

* Annual Growth Rate

Under the present state of market progress and the political support given to electricity generation from renewable energy sources, the current target for RES electricity for 2010 after the White Paper will be met by at least some of the

RES technologies. The overall target can be reached through a higher contribution by some of the more successful technologies. The figures outline the new targets for 2020 with the expected annual growth rates.

Annual growth rates to date and expected till 2020



If the real annual growth rates between 1995 and 2001 would continue in the future, the expected

contribution of renewables will be far higher than the projections given in this briefing.

Projections to 2020

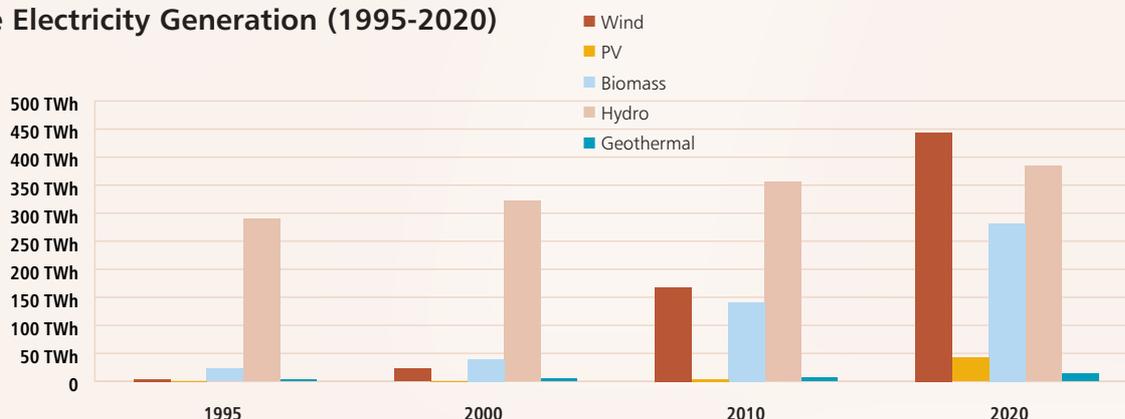
Contribution of Renewables to Electricity Generation (1995-2020) (TWh)

	1995 Eurostat	2000 Eurostat	2010 Projections	2020 Projections
Wind	4	22.4	168	444
Photovoltaic	0.03	0.1	3.6	42
Biomass	22.5	39.2	141	282
Hydro	290.2	321.5	355.4	384
Geothermal	3.5	4.8	7	14
TOTAL RES in the EU 15	320.2	388	675	1166
Total Electricity Generation (Trends to 2030 - EC)	2308.3	2574	3027	3450
Share of RES (%)	13.9 %	15.1 %	22.3 %	33.8 %

The table above shows the contribution of the different renewable energy sources to electricity generation from 1995 up to the projections for the year 2020 in

TWh and as well as giving the overall contribution in %. The contribution of RES electricity in TWh be more than three times as much in 2020 compared to 1995.

Renewable Electricity Generation (1995-2020)



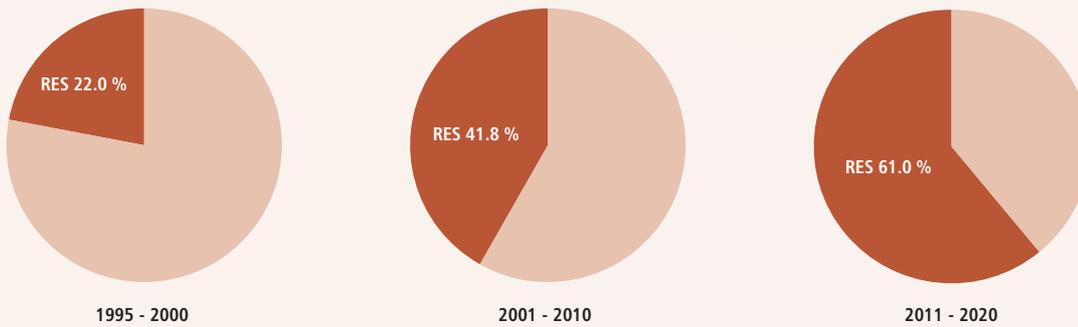
Contribution to new generation capacity (GW)

	1995-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2001-2020
Wind	10.3	62.2	105	167.2
Photovoltaic	0.06	3	32	35
Biomass	2.6	18.3	27	45.3
Hydro	2.7	10.2	9	19.2
Geothermal	0.14	0.3	1	1.3
TOTAL RES in EU 15	15.8	94	174	268
New Generation Capacity (IEA)	71.9	225	285	510
Share of RES (%)	22.0 %	41.8%	61.0 %	52.5 %

The leading role that renewable energy will play in power production of the EU energy consumption in the coming two decades is even more evident when considering its share of new generation capacity expected to be installed in Europe in the first two decades of this

century. The total new installed electricity generation capacity share of renewables will be more than half of the total new generation capacity (including capacity replacement of decommissioned plants) between 2001 and 2020.

Contribution of Renewables to new Electricity Generation Capacity % in the EU 15



Renewable Energy Heat in the EU-15 1995-2020

Renewable Heat Generation Projections

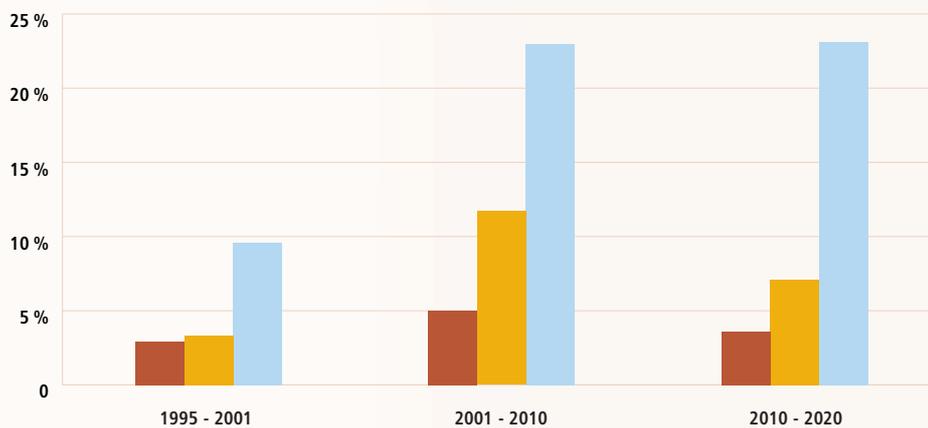
Type of energy	1995 Eurostat	2000 Eurostat	AGR * 1995-2000	Target 2010	AGR * 2000-2010	Target 2020	AGR * 2010-2020
Biomass	37 Mtoe	42.9 Mtoe	2.9 %	70 Mtoe	5.0 %	100 Mtoe	3.6 %
Solar thermal	0.24 Mtoe	0.38 Mtoe	9.6 %	3 Mtoe	23.0 %	24 Mtoe	23.1 %
Geothermal	0.56 Mtoe	0.66 Mtoe	3.3 %	2 Mtoe	11.7 %	4 Mtoe	7.1 %

* Annual Growth Rate

The lack of a favourable political framework in Europe for the renewable heat sector is preventing higher market penetration so far. But with the cre-

ation of such a political framework the expectations can be raised and the contribution of RES heating is especially significant in the biomass sector.

Annual growth rates up to now and expected till 2020



■ Biomass
■ Geothermal
■ Solar thermal

The annual growth rates will especially favour the solar thermal and geothermal sectors. A huge potential for solar thermal is still to be exploited.

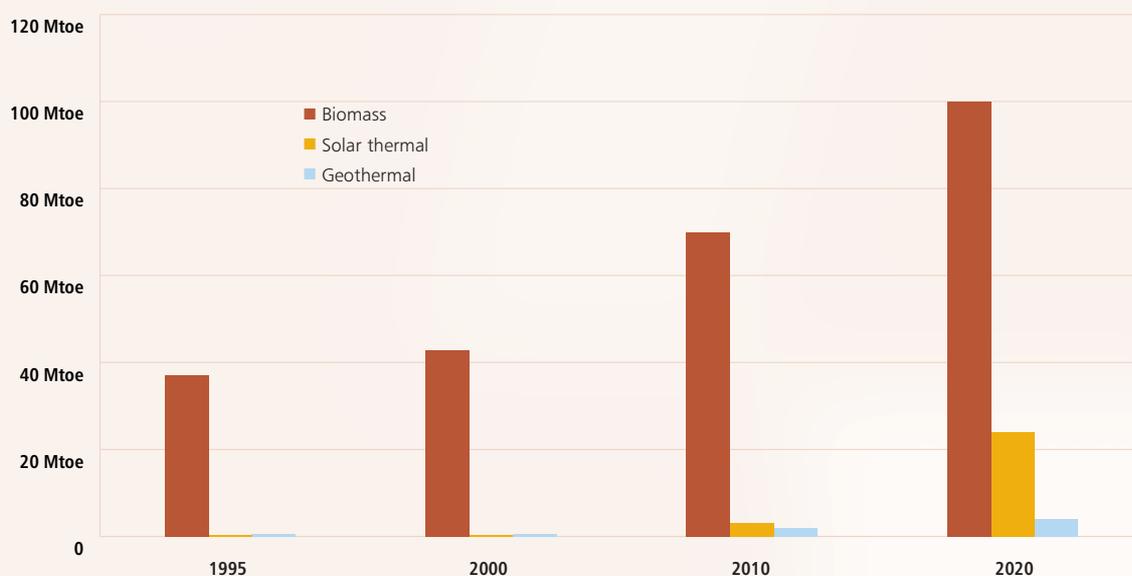
Projections
to 2020

Contribution of RES to Heat Production 1995-2020 (Mtoe)

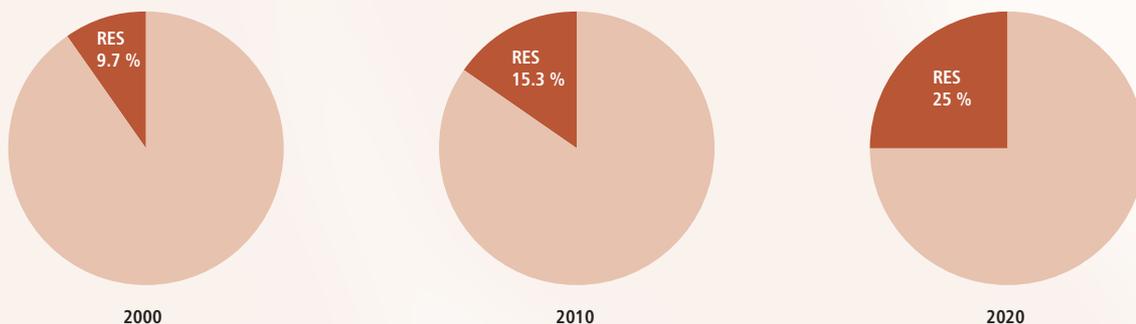
	1995 Eurostat	2000 Eurostat	2010 Projections	2020 Projections
Biomass	37	42.9	70	100
Solar Thermal	0.24	0.38	3	24
Geothermal	0.56	0.66	2	4
TOTAL RES HEAT	37.8	44.1	75	128
Total Heat Generation (Trends to 2030)	450.1	454.4	491.1	511.6
Share of RES (%)	8.4 %	9.7 %	15.3 %	25.0 %

The projection sees the share of RES heat production in heat generation in the EU-15 comes from renewable energy sources in 2020 reach 25%, which means that a quarter of total energy sources.

Renewable Heat Production 1995-2020



Share of renewable heat production 2000, 2010 and 2020



Renewable Energy in the EU-15 - 20% by 2020

Contribution of RES to total inland consumption (Mtoe)

Given the present state of market progress and a strong political support, the current expectation is that the overall contribution of renewable energy to the energy consumption in 2020 will be 20%. The estimates by the renewable energy industry are based on a

conservative annual growth scenario for the different technologies as presented in the previous chapter. In order to reach the target strong energy efficiency measures have to be taken to stabilise the energy consumption between 2010 and 2020.

Type of energy	2000		Targets 2010		Targets 2020	
	Eurostat Convention	% of total	Eurostat Convention	% of total	Eurostat Convention	% of total
Total Gross Inland Consumption (Mtoe)	1,455		1,576 (trends to 2003)		1,576	
1. Wind	1.92	0.13	14.4	0.91	38	2.4
2. Hydro	27.6	1.9	30.6	1.94	33	2.1
3. Photovoltaics	0.01	-	0.3	0.02	3.6	0.2
4. Biomass	54.5	3.73	125.5	7.96	205	13.0
5. Geothermal	3.32	0.22	6.2	0.4	12.4	0.8
6. Solar Thermal	0.38	0.02	3	0.2	24	1.5
Total Renewable Energies	87.8	6.0	180	11.43	316	20.0

The figures in this briefing are all based on the Eurostat convention since this was the basis for the figures in the White Paper and other official documents. There is a discussion going on whether there should be a switch to a different calculation model : the substitution principle. As

long as there is no official decision taken to change the model, this briefing sticks to the Eurostat convention for ease of comparison. Nevertheless a calculation based on the substitution principle was also made and results to a 25% target.

Type of energy	2000		Targets 2010		Targets 2020	
	Substitution Principle	% of total	Substitution Principle	% of total	Substitution Principle	% of total
Total Gross Inland Consumption (Mtoe)	1,500		1,644		1,686	
1. Wind	4.93	0.33	36.9	2.24	97.7	5.8
2. Hydro	70.82	4.72	78.3	4.76	84.5	4.8
3. Photovoltaics	0.02	-	0.8	0.05	9.2	0.6
4. Biomass	54.3	3.62	125.5	7.63	205	12.7
5. Geothermal	1.58	0.11	3.5	0.21	7	0.4
6. Solar Thermal	0.35	0.02	3	0.18	24	0.9
Total Renewable Energies	132	8.8	248	15.1	427.4	25.3

Renewable
Energy
in the EU 15
20% by 2020

Benefits of increasing the share of renewable energy

Investments (in billion €)

	2001-2010	2011-2020	2001-2020
Wind	55	101	156
Photovoltaic	10	66	76
Biomass	44	45	89
Hydro	11	9	20
Geothermal	4	7	11
Solar Thermal	16	75	91
TOTAL RES	140	303	443

The implementation of new policies to promote renewable energy sources will have a considerable impact on the amount of investments made in this

sector. In order to reach the target an investment of €443 billion in renewable energy is needed over the period 2001-2020.

Avoided fuel costs and avoided external costs (in billion €)

	2001-2010		2001-2020	
	External	Fuel	External	Fuel
Wind	9,4 - 24	12,9	40,2 - 102,8	63
PV	0,2 - 0,5	0,2	2,7 - 6,8	4,3
Biomass	16,7 - 42,7		62,6 - 160,1	
Hydro	2,2 - 5,6	3,1	7,5 - 19,1	11,5
Geothermal	0,6 - 1,4	1,5	2,5 - 6,3	7,3
Solar Thermal	1,3 - 3,4	2,3	11,2 - 28,8	29,7
Total RES	30,4 - 77,6	20	126,7 - 323,9	115,8

Increasing prices in oil and gas supply due to limitation of the resources can to a large extent be covered through the avoided fuel costs by using fuel cost free or low cost renewable energy sources. Wind, PV, solar thermal and hydro power have zero fuel input costs as the resource is free and supply is endless. Additional renewable energy eliminates direct fuel costs for the lifetime of the operating plant. Also the external costs to society derived from burning fossil fuels or from nuclear generation are not fully included in

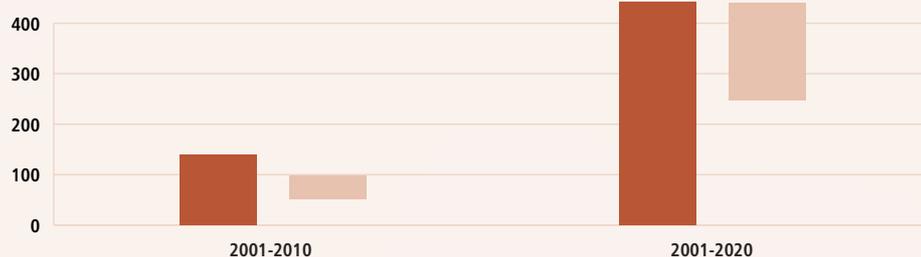
energy prices. These costs have both a local and a global component, the latter mainly related to the consequences of climate change. There is a lot of uncertainty about the magnitude of such costs, and they are difficult to identify and quantify. This table shows a higher and a lower calculation of avoided external costs through the use of renewables together with the avoided fuel costs. The figures used for the calculation of the external costs are based on a European Commission project, the "Extern-E" project.

Investments compared to avoided fuel costs and avoided external costs (in billion €)

Calculating with high external cost assumptions and average avoided fuel costs, the saved amount is nearly

as high as all the investments to be done in renewable energy deployment. (See graph next page)

Investments compared to avoided fuel costs and avoided external costs (in billion €)



Cumulative investment	140	443
Cumulative avoided costs (External+fuels)	50.4 - 97.6	242.5 - 439.7

CO₂ emissions (Million tonnes)

	2010	2020
Wind	99	236
Photovoltaic	2.2	24
Biomass	176	326
Hydro	23	35
Geothermal	5.8	15
Solar Thermal	14	92
TOTAL RES	320	728
% of total EU 15 GHG (Greenhouse Gases) emissions in 1990	7.6 %	17.3 %

Renewable Energy provides the leading solution to climate change. By providing carbon-neutral sources of power, heat, cooling and transport fuels, renewable energy options offer a safe transition to a low carbon economy. The table shows that the CO₂ reduction due to RES development during the period 2001-2010,

will be 320 Million tons per year in 2010. This amount represents 95% of the EU Kyoto commitment of reducing Green House Gas emissions by 8% between 1990 and 2010. By 2020 the CO₂ reduction due to RES will be 728 Mt/year, representing a decrease of 17.3% of the total GHG emissions in 1990 in the EU 15.

Employment

	2010 jobs FTE	2020 Jobs FTE *
Wind	184,000	318,000
Photovoltaic	30,000	245,000
Biomass	338,000	528,000
Biofuels	424,000	614,000
Small Hydro	15,000	28,000
Geothermal	6,000	10,000
Solar Thermal	70,000	280,000
TOTAL RES	1,067,000	2,023,000

* Full time employment

Using renewable energy technology creates employment at much higher rates than many other energy technologies. There are economic opportunities for new industries and new industrial and craft jobs through production, installation and maintenance of renewable

energy systems. The table shows the employment growth with respect to the year 2000 in the RES industry and includes both, the direct and indirect employment. The job losses in the conventional energy sector have already been subtracted.

Benefits
of increasing
the share
of renewable
energy



European Renewable Energy Council - EREC

EREC - the European Renewable Energy Council - is an umbrella organisation of the leading European renewable energy industry, trade and research associations active in the sectors of photovoltaic, wind, small hydropower, biomass and solar thermal:

- **EPIA** (European Photovoltaic Industry Association)
- **ESHA** (European Small Hydropower Association)
- **ESTIF** (European Solar Thermal Industry Federation)
- **EUBIA** (European Biomass Industry Association)
- **EUREC AGENCY** (European Association of Renewable Energy Research Centers)
- **EWEA** (European Wind Energy Association)

The Renewable Energy House

EREC shares its office with several of its member associations in the Renewable Energy House in Brussels, the central meeting point for renewable energy actors in the capital of Europe.



EREC

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