



World Wind Energy Association

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Press Release

New World Record in Wind Power Capacity:

14,9 GW added in 2006 – Worldwide Capacity at 73,9 GW

WWEA expects 160 GW to be installed by 2010

Bonn/Buenos Aires/Cape Town/Melbourne/New Delhi (WWEA) – Wind energy continued its dynamic growth worldwide in the year 2006. 14.900 MW were added in the past year summing up to a global installed capacity of 73.904 MW by the end of December 2006. The added capacity equals a growth rate of 25 %, after 24 % in 2005. The currently installed wind power capacity generates more than 1 % of the global electricity consumption. Based on the accelerated development, WWEA has increased its prediction for 2010 and expects now 160.000 MW to be installed by the end of 2010.

Five countries added more than 1000 MW: the United States of America (2.454 MW), Germany (2.194 MW), India (1.840 MW) and Spain (1.587 MW) were able to secure their leading market positions and China (1.145 MW) joint the group of the now top five markets and is now number five in terms of added capacity, showing a market growth of 91 %. Five countries added more than 500 MW and showed excellent growth rates: France (810 MW, 107 % growth), Canada (768 MW, 112 %), Portugal (628 MW, 61 %) and the United Kingdom (610 MW, 45 %). The most dynamic market in 2006, Brazil, faced its long expected take off and added 208 MW which equals a sevenfold increase of installed capacity within one year.

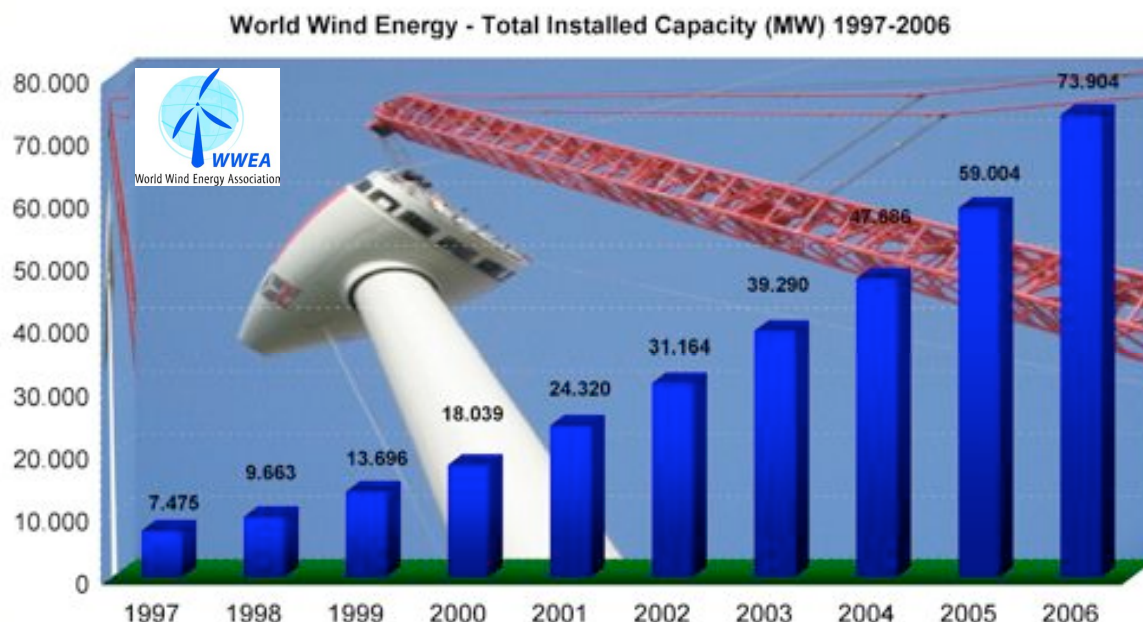
Dr Anil Kane, President of the World Wind Energy Association: “The wind industry worldwide has achieved another great success in 2006. Between 1997 and 2006, within only ten years, we have seen a tenfold increase in installed capacity worldwide. Wind energy technology continues to be the most dynamic energy source and wind is clearly emerging as the currently most promising solution to replace the most undesirable fossil fuel based electrical energy. However, next to still existing political and administrative constraints, one major limiting factor is today the need for additional wind turbine manufacturing capacities. Governments as well as international organisations have to provide the reliable long-term frameworks so that investment in this key sector can continue to grow.”

The Hon Peter Rae AO, WWEA Senior Vice President and Chairman of the International Renewable Energy Alliance: “The year 2006 demonstrated once again that wind does contribute substantially and increasingly to the global energy supply. Having in mind the promising growth rates of the other renewable technologies, political and business decision makers have to focus now on the synergies of the symphony of all the renewables. The Stern review which was published last year as well as the forthcoming IPCC report emphasize the urgency of rapid action to increase manufacture and deployment of all the renewable technologies.”

Prof. Erico Spinadel, WWEA Vice President and President of the Argentine Wind Energy Association: “For the benefit of the future generations, it is now time to take care of those countries, especially in the developing world, where wind energy does not yet play a major role in the energy supply. Wind technologies need to be made available to harvest the great potentials – the encouraging news from

Brazil indicate that the change has already started. The World Wind Energy Conference 2007 in Argentina will take this up and send out a strong signal especially to the Latin American region.”

Hermann Oelsner, WWEA Vice President and President of the African Wind Energy Association: “The worldwide wind boom is a ray of hope also for many African countries which suffer from a tremendous lack of accessible and affordable energy. Governments and especially international finance institutions need now to make sure that also the people in Africa can participate in this overall successful global development. We are confident that several major wind farms will be installed in the near future, especially in Southern Africa, where the current shortage of electricity can only be covered by renewable energies – which in most of these countries are the only domestic energy sources.”

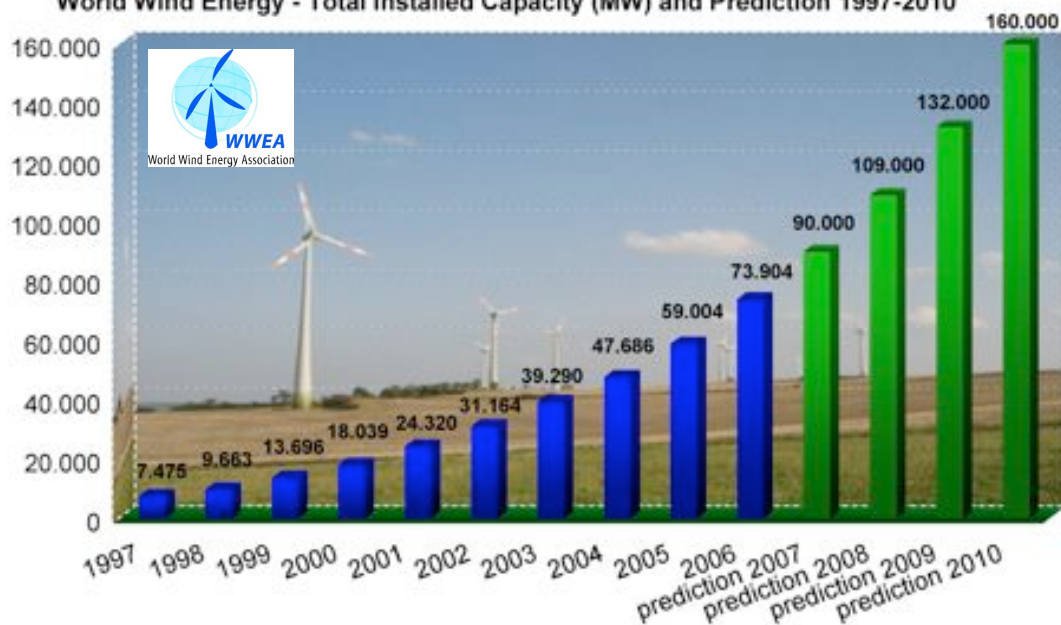


Ranking total 2006	Country	Additional capacity 2006 [MW]	Growth rate 2006 %	Total capacity end 2006 [MW]	Total capacity end 2005 [MW]	Ranking total 2005
1	Germany	2.194	11,9	20.622	18.428	1
2	Spain	1.587	15,8	11.615	10.028	2
3	USA	2.454	26,8	11.603	9.149	3
4	India	1.840	41,5	6.270	4.430	4
5	Denmark	8	0,3	3.136	3.128	5
6	China	1.145	90,9	2.405	1.260	8
7	Italy	405	23,6	2.123	1.718	6
8	United Kingdom	610	45,1	1.963	1.353	7
9	Portugal	628	61,4	1.650	1.022	11
10	France	810	106,9	1.567	757	13
11	Netherlands	336	27,5	1.560	1.224	9
12	Canada	768	112,4	1.451	683	14
13	Japan	354	34,0	1.394	1.040	10
14	Austria	146	17,8	965	819	12
15	Australia	238	41,1	817	579	15
16	Greece	183	31,9	756	573	16
17	Ireland	147	29,6	643	496	18
18	Sweden	54	10,6	564	510	17
19	Norway	55	20,4	325	270	19
20	Brazil	208	729,6	237	29	34
	Rest	730	48,4	2.238	1.508	
TOTAL		14.900	25,3	73.904	59.004	

Additional Wind Power Capacity Worldwide 1998-2006



World Wind Energy - Total Installed Capacity (MW) and Prediction 1997-2010



Source: WWEA member survey and own research.

WWEA will publish in February further information including further analysis of the wind markets around the world.

