Dear [redacted]
As for the visit to ZF in Lommell, could 27, 28 or 29 June be suitable?
Both myself and [redacted] would participate. We both speak also French, if helpful.
Thanks,
[redacted]

From: [redacted] <[redacted]
Sent: Friday, June 3, 2022 6:37 PM
To: [redacted] (GROW) <[redacted]
Cc: [redacted] (GROW) <[redacted]
<[redacted]
Subject: RE: Videocon on wind blades recyclability

Dear [redacted]

It was nice talking to you last Wednesday. As promised I share with you :

- The date and time of our **meeting with Mr.** [redacted] (DG ENVI): **24 June at 12:00**. [redacted] is the organiser and can forward you the invite.

- The EUCIA LCA comparison of **cement co-processing** + paper (attached)

- Some information on **glass fibre manufacturing**. These are preliminary findings (based on the attached LCA and DACOMAT findings). We will get more details in the coming weeks.

    - **Energy intensity**
        - energy intensity of unprocessed virgin glass fibre production to be around 18 GJ/t.
        - 50% of that comes from fossil fuel consumption, 27.5% from electricity consumption (EU average grid mix form 2016), raw materials accounted for 18.5%
        - Processing would add between 5.3 GJ/t (direct roving) or 19.5 GJ/t (Mats).
        - To note is that many companies are now working on energy efficiency, material efficiency and are procuring renewable energy through PPAs.
    - **Cost** of virgin glass fibre
        - Between 1,200 – 2,300 €/t for E-glass

- I also attach the **evolution of the core material used in blades** – the uptake of PET at the cost of balsa wood is primarily by European OEMs (the chart gives the global share).

We have also spoken to ZF about the **factory visit**. They would be most happy to welcome you at their facility in Lommel.

Do you know how many of your colleagues would be interested in joining? And when would suit you best? Are we talking ideally before or after the summer break?

Kind regards,

Wind EUROPE
[redacted]
windeurope.org • Rue Belliard 40, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

[redacted]

From: [redacted] <[redacted]
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2022 5:56 PM
To: [redacted] (GROW) <[redacted]
Subject: FW: Time-sensitive question from EC - FW: Feedback request on possible prioritisation criteria in case of gas disruptions

Dear [redacted]

Thanks for reaching out to request our input re. the EU demand rection plan.

We recognise the societal imperatives of securing e.g. food supply, health. But our societies also cannot run without electricity. If we're to build the necessary renewables / wind capacities that will keep us energy independent and will remove the risk of gas halts in the medium term, then the wind energy supply chain needs to be amongst the priority sectors for gas supply allocation.

We could definitely expect a great impact of potential gas supply halt and rationing on the wind energy sector. Not only in terms of pausing our manufacturing capabilities but also in terms of fuelling further power price increases and inflation across all economic sectors.

Our supply chain relies heavily on materials such as steel, concrete and various non-ferrous metals (cooper, aluminium), all of which use gas for both, energy and as a feedstock. We would consider them as socially critical given the wider impact that scarcity of these products will have if gas supply is constraint without sufficient preparedness.

To give you one example: steel towers for wind turbines represent around ¼ of the costs per unit. Together with other components also made of steel, such as gearboxes, hubs, bearing and shafts, the share of costs per unit rises to between 55-65%. The wind turbine itself represents typically 70-75% of the costs of onshore wind farms and 50-55% of offshore wind farms. In the latter the steel subsea foundations would add another 25% of the total costs of a project.

We source materials both in EU and externally. In a situation of gas supply halt or rationing, in order to secure continuous manufacturing, we'd arguably need to increase imports. But the spill over effect of EU sanctions on Russia on the global supply chains together with the EU steel safeguard in place would severely constraint alternative options. So impacting further the domestic production for raw materials and components key to the wind supply chain by constraining gas supplies to producing facilities would exacerbate price hikes for e.g. EU wind turbine manufacturers.

This would be then incompatible with the REPowerEU ambition of beefing up renewables and wind energy in particular from 190 GW today to 510 GW in 2030, and an energy transition "made in Europe". As you know our supply chain is already struggling with low profitability due to lack of wind energy volumes, auction designs that allow a race to the cost bottom, constraints on global supply chains and trade defence instruments. This has led to closing factories and cutting jobs: Germany alone has lost over 50k wind jobs in the last 6 years.

Hope this helps. Please let me know if our input will be published anywhere.
We would prefer it to stay as internal correspondence, given the tight deadline and inability to develop much further.

Wind EUROPE

Kind regards,

[redacted]
windeurope.org • Rue Belliard 40, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Re:

Dear,

In a context of an increasingly-likely sudden and wide-spread disruption of gas imports from Russia, the Commission has committed in the 18 May REPowerEU Communication to issue **guidance on the prioritisation criteria of non-protected customers, in particular the industry**.
In line with the communication *"the guidance will focus, on the one hand, on the **identification of national and cross-border value chains of key and critical importance which, if disrupted, could negatively impact on security, food, health and safety at European and global level**. It should also assess the impact on the competitiveness of the different territories."*

In this framework, my colleagues are now gathering **feedback from all of our ecosystems** on possible prioritisation criteria in case of gas disruptions. The answers to that document will feed into a Commission coordinated demand reduction plan.

As your sector is an important enabler to other crucial sectors, we believe that you could bring very interesting elements and we would be grateful if you could provide answers to (some of the questions) of the questionnaire enclosed.

We apologize for the extremely tight deadline but we would very much appreciate to receive **feedback by 15th of June COB**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.
Best regards,

[redacted]

European Commission
DG GROW
Unit H2 – Machinery & equipment

Dear [redacted],
I am contacting you regarding the online meeting scheduled for Wednesday 24th June at 11.30. Could you please send us the link?

Thank you very much

KR

[redacted]
ENV B03

From: [redacted] (ENV) <[redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2022 11:52 AM
[redacted]
Subject: RE: FOR INFO: Wind industry call for a European ban of blade waste by 2025

Thanks I'll ask [redacted] to find a slot in June also with [redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2022 8:59 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: FOR INFO: Wind industry call for a European ban of blade waste by 2025

For info, released recently
https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/we-need-to-talk-about-renewables/part-1?utm_campaign=-&utm_medium=email&utm_source=emf_public_monthly_newsletter&utm_content=44682&mc_cid=ac86d47132&mc_eid=b099bed3a2

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2022 8:22 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
<[redacted]
Subject: FOR INFO: Wind industry call for a European ban of blade waste by 2025
Importance: High

Dear [redacted] :

I informed you months (years?) ago about the campaign from the wind industry to ban landfilling of old wind blades. I explained them that this does not help the circular economy, as they pretended, because incineration remains low in the waste hierarchy and does not help to prevent, re-use and recycle materials. Indeed, the approach is simply wrong because the focus should be on the higher

levels of the hierarchy – which is already promoted in our policies. At that time they recognised that they wanted to have a punchy campaign.

… but they come back again with the same idea. I assume they have seen that the Commission is following their "recommendations" in other files, like permitting (where they also recognise publicly that it is not an EU problem, but apparently they like double standards..) and now they will push for their ideas on landfilling, even if useless.

In sum: I replied telling them to contact you.

[redacted] in copy because also relevant for the CE.

Have a nice day,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2022 8:13 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Wind industry call for a European ban of blade waste by 2025
Importance: High

Dear [redacted]

I am retaking our contact from last year to see if you can point me in the direction of your colleagues working on the revision of the Waste Framework Directive.

The wind energy industry would like to discuss the avenues to regulate the waste generated by decommissioned blades of our turbines. We think the EU regulation could help in this sense.

I'd be grateful if we can exchange with you and your colleagues in charge of the dossier.

Thank you in advance your support,

Wind EUROPE

[redacted]
windeurope.org • Rue Belliard 40, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Critère de notation (sur 100 points)	Note	Pondération
1) La valeur économique et financière de l'offre	**NP**	**75**
(i) Valeur du tarif de référence	NP1	70
(ii) Robustesse du montage contractuel et financier	NP2	5
2) Prise en compte des enjeux environnementaux	**NE**	**15**
(i) Nombre maximal d'éoliennes de l'installation	NE1	2
(ii) Montant minimum que le candidat s'engage à allouer (a) aux mesures « ERC » prescrites dans l'autorisation du projet (« ERC » - Éviter les impacts environnementaux négatifs, de les Réduire lorsqu'il n'est pas possible de les éviter et de les Compenser en dernier ressort) et au suivi environnemental du projet (hors démantèlement) et (b) au Fonds destiné à financer des actions de préservation de la biodiversité potentiellement impactée par le Projet, et allant au-delà des actions mises en œuvre au titre de la mesure ERC, et d'améliorer la connaissance de cette biodiversité	NE2	5
(iii) Taux de recyclage ou de réutilisation des pales	NE3	8
3) Prises en compte des enjeux sociaux et de développement territorial	**ND**	**10**
(i) Part minimale des prestations d'études et de travaux que le candidat s'engage à faire réaliser par des Petites et Moyennes Entreprise (« PME »)	ND1	5
(ii) Part minimale des prestations d'entretien, de maintenance et d'exploitation que le candidat s'engage à faire réaliser par des PME	ND2	3
(iii) Montant de financement ou investissement participatif proposé pour l'installation	ND3	2

Source : Notification

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Summary of Hollandse Kust West auction criteria:

Criterion	Max Points	Notes
Financial offer (Table 1)	20	Points assigned based on offer. There is no cap. To get 20 points you offer >=€50m
Security of completion of the wind farm (Table 2)	40	10 points assigned based on experience of turbines and foundations suppliers and carrying projects. >10 turbines and >25MW give you the max. The size of equity (%) is ranked up to 15 points. The max guarantee offered amount is €500m for 15 points
Contribution to energy supply (Table 3)	40	Assigned based on expected energy production ranks capacity factos between 45-51%
Contribution to integration into the Dutch energy system (Site VII – tie-breaker)	100	Evaluates potential investments in system integration during operation, the proposal should be clear about when and how investment/monitoring is done to proof this Sharing knowledge and experience on the innovations At least one prototype pilot (TRL 7) operating 60 months after permit is revoked – Note this is very similar to the Borssele V innovation site

[redacted] [redacted] **(GROW)**

From: [redacted] [redacted] (GROW)
Sent: Tuesday 21 June 2022 10:12
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Re-shoring wind turbine production in Europe - CEOs meeting with Commissioner Breton

Dear [redacted]
With reference to the below request and the related forthcoming meeting, we would be grateful if you could send us very short CVs (with photo) of the CEOs that will be part in the meeting, if at all possible by Thursday 23rd June 2022.
Thank you and best regards,

[redacted] [redacted]
European Commission
DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (GROW)
Unit I3: Green and Circular Economy
45, avenue d'Auderghem, B-1049 Brussels ([redacted]
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 9, 2022 10:32 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re-shoring wind turbine production in Europe - CEOs meeting with Commissioner Breton

Dear Mr Canton,

We have read with great interest the joint declaration signed by Commissioner Breton last week on a ten-fold increase in electrolyser capacity for the production of hydrogen, and the proposed measures to ramp up clean electricity production. This is key to our energy security.

As you know, the REPowerEU plan relies heavily on wind energy deployment to meet Europe's energy security challenge. **Delivering the REPowerEU plan means installing 35 GW of wind per year, up from 11 GW in 2021**.

'Energy security requires more home grown wind energy – with technologies that is developed and made in Europe' as written by the CEOs of Europe's 5 wind turbine manufacturers to President Von der Leyen and Commissioner Breton last February - see the letter attached for reference.

But the European wind energy supply chain is really struggling with the combination of permitting bottlenecks, high steel and other commodity prices and reduced availability of key components and material. **All 5 European wind turbine manufacturers are now operating at a loss**. Nordex is closing a factory in Spain and ending its blade production in Germany.