

2. SolarSuperState Prize 2013 category WIND for Spain

In 1980, the Law of Energy Conservation (Ley 82 / 80 de Conservación de la Energía) gave the right to grid access for wind power and other renewable electricity.

In the 1980s, the Spanish government subsidized the development and deployment of several wind turbines and wind farms. In 1983, two prototypes of an 24 Kilowatt wind turbine were tested at Alfabia (Mallorca). In 1984, the first 15 Kilowatt wind turbine of the cooperative Ecotècnia was installed in Vilopriu, province of Girona, in Catalonia.

The Royal Decree 2366 of 1994 introduced feed-in tariffs for wind energy and other renewable energies. The feed-in compensation was some 80 - 90 % of the mean retail price of electricity.

In 1997, the Electric Power Act (Ley 54 / 1997 del Sector Eléctrico Español) granted priority access to the grid and a feed-in-tariff for electricity from wind power. Further amendments and modifications to the law and degrees were made in the years 1998, 1999, 2001, 2004 and 2007. The regional governments were primarily responsible for the administrative and permitting processes. The autonomous regions of Spain especially Navarra provided additional support to both foreign and domestic investors in the 1990s to set up manufacturing units in Spain. The main motivation was the increase of local employment.

In the year 2007, the annual additions of wind turbines reached the preliminary peak with some 80 Watt per capita. At the end of the year 2007, the cumulative installed wind power was some 330 Watt per capita.

In 2012, some 22 Gigawatt wind turbines produced some 17 % of the Spanish gross electricity production and 18 % of the net electricity consumption. In the year 2012, Spain ranks second in the world with a cumulative installed wind power of some 480 Watt per capita.

3. SolarSuperState Prize 2013 category WIND for Portugal

In the year 1986, a wind park was build on the island Porto Santo in the Madeira island group. The wind park "Figueiral" on the island Santa Maria of the Azores followed in 1988. The first wind park on the mainland of Portugal opened in the municipality Sines in the year 1992.

In 1995, the Decree-Law number 313 / 95 guaranteed the first time grid access for wind power. In 1999, the Decree-Law 168 / 99 specified a feed-in tariff system. In 2001, the Decree-Law 312 / 2001 supported the wind energy sector by clarifying the licence-granting process for grid access and simplifying the administrative procedures. In the same year, the Decree-Law 339-C / 2001 improved the feed-in tariff for investors. Between 2001 and 2005, a major source of investment support was the "Incentive Scheme for Rational Use of Energy - Renewable Energies" which provided capital grants for different types of renewable installations. The scheme was run by the Ministry for Industry and Energy and supported by the European Union.

In the year 2008, the annual additions of wind turbines reached the preliminary peak with some 90 Watt per capita. At the end of the year 2008, the cumulative installed wind power stood at some 300 Watt per capita. In the same year, Enercon launched its rotor blade and tower production which was at that time the biggest wind energy manufacturing site in the country.

In 2012, some 5 Gigawatt wind turbines produced some 21 % of the Portuguese gross electricity production. At the end of the year 2012, Portugal ranks third in the world with a cumulative installed wind power of some 430 Watt per capita.

1. SolarSuperState Prize 2013 category SOLAR for Germany

In 1989, the Aachen based non-profit non-governmental organization Solarenergie Foerderverein Deutschland e. V. suggested a "Cost Covering Feed-in Tariff" for solar electricity ("kostendeckende Einspeiseverguetung fuer Solarstrom") at the level of the federal state. The basic outline included:

- 1) priority access to the grid