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## An Alternative Organic growth through Acquisitions Investigation on Wind Energy

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### Abstract

In this paper, attention has been focused on continuous profitable growth which tends to the wind energy business worldwide, willing to go to consummate lengths in its pursuit with horizontal and vertical integration which bring speed, minimum risk to the development strategy at which enables experts to reach guaranteed growth. Organic growth through horizontal and vertical integration strategy in where Ansoff matrix was applied; a proposed management strategy through economic analysis verification has been shown and compared with typical organic strategy outcome. The return of investment with a lower rate of risk investment as objective of the work has been successfully achieved, in order to present a solution to following future challenge, considerable questions after recent Paris Climate Change Conference (PCCC) renowned as "how should EU manage such a big needed asset in order to build/ or buy possible renewable energy projects in the developing world countries?" as long as developed countries have been titled as notable share of greenhouses gases and "how should strong financial leadership make flawless scenarios for clean energy technologies?". Nonetheless, acceptable financial methodology will be addressed as major study of the paper for only EU grant funding action. Besides, all advantages and disadvantages of the proposed strategy will be discussed.

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## 1. Introduction

In the PCCC (Dec, 2015), according to the UN reports, global temperature was considered in contrast with late 19th century in which the global temperature has been risen by 0.9 °C, which means if only the number of coal power plant will increase that causes CO<sub>2</sub> more than 400%. Whereas, global recent investments and scenarios on wind energy (as dominant renewable energy), Table. I represents that global usage of wind energy is increasing very slightly in compare to Greenhouses gases applications [1][2].

Therefore, long-term agreement of the PCCC (published on December of 2015) as a first major overshoot has made a decision in terms of ambitious action before and after 2020. As a part of pre-2020 action, gathering up to a hundred billion dollars per year from participated countries till 2020 in order to provide a primary capital to make clean energy technologies such as wind energy in EU member countries[2-3].

As theoretical background of merger and acquisition (M&A), and diversification (interestingly both literatures explicitly, or implicitly, draw on ideas that are central to the resource based view (henceforth RBV (Resource Based View)) – see [11]). The M&A literature, overwhelmingly focusing on samples of large publicly companies, shows the financial returns to M&A activity are, on average, negligible at best (see [9]). Similarly, the diversification literature, overwhelmingly drawing on studies of publicly companies, suggests that there is a curvilinear relationship between diversification and financial performance. The performance of the firm improves for increasing levels of diversification, up to a relatively modest level, and then tails off (see [10], for a review and a meta analysis). While these two bodies of literature are impressive, we know them as being tangentially related, but not gist, to our research on growth[4].

Table I: Global Wind energy scenarios road map

Global		2007	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
Reference scenario	Electricity generation (TW/a)	173	677	1,009	1,536	2,034	2,516
	Installed capacity(GW)	95	293	417	595	739	883
Energy [r]evolution scenario	Electricity generation (TW/a)	173	941	2,168	4,539	6,674	8,474
	Installed capacity(GW)	95	407	878	1,733	2,409	2,943
advanced energy [r]evolution scenario	Electricity generation (TW/a)	173	1,166	2,849	5,872	8,481	10,84
	Installed capacity(GW)	95	494	1,140	2,241	3,054	3,754

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