





Ceciel Nieuwenhout, Groningen Centre for Energy Law, PROMOTioN Project Hamburg, 13-2-2019





## Introduction

- About PROMOTioN
- Maritime Spatial Planning Future outlook for grid development
  - GIS Scenarios for different timeframes
- The regulatory side of offshore wind and grid development
  - Locational/temporal planning of OWFs
  - Locational/temporal planning of the grid
  - Dual use of offshore wind areas
- Conclusion



# **About PROMOTioN**



### **Political Context**

#### Political Declaration on energy cooperation between the North Seas Countries

- Aim: Create good conditions for offshore wind energy to ensure sustainable, secure and affordable energy supply in the North Seas Countries
- Facilitate the building of energy links and allow more trading of energy and further integration of energy markets
- Reinforcing regional cooperation will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance security of supply in the region
- Declaration's action plan focuses on four main areas:
  - Maritime spatial planning
  - Development and regulation of offshore grids and other offshore infrastructure
  - Support framework and finance for offshore wind projects
  - Standards, technical rules and regulations in the offshore wind sector
- Signed by energy ministers from BE, DK, FR, DE, IE, LU, NL, NO, SE,



### **Political Context**

#### Regional cooperation in the energy Union – MEP manifesto

- Increase of regional cooperation as a way to realize the full potential of the Northern Seas energy system
- Use and build upon existing cooperation structures (e.g. NSCOGI)
- Large scale deployment of offshore wind farms and completion of a meshed electricity grid
- Proposal of a 7-step action plan, to call for strong political support and endorsement of the North Seas Offshore Grid as a key step to build an effective energy union
- Signed by MEP from BE, DK, FR, DE, IE, LU, NL, SE, GB

### **Political Context**

#### National Wind Associations Statement

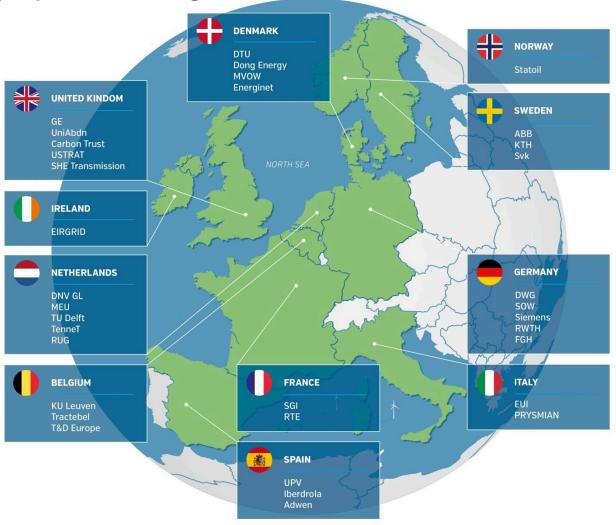
- EU's Energy ministers strive for a **renewed regional cooperation** in the North Sea, supported by major wind industry associations in Europe
- Close collaboration between government authorities, industry stakeholders and national associations as a success factor
- Coordinated political processes in combination with aligned technical requirements lead to reduced costs and increased framework stability
- Estimate by European Commission: offshore wind from the North Seas can cover up to 12 percent of the EU's power demand
- Singed by national wind associations from DK, ES, IE, NL, NO, UK, DE

## **Objectives**

- Identify technical requirements and investigate possible topologies for meshed HVAC/DC offshore grids
- Develop protection components and schemes for offshore grids
- Establish components interoperability and initiate standardisation
- Develop recommendations for a coherent EU and national regulatory framework for DC offshore grids
- Develop recommendations for financing mechanism of offshore grid infrastructure deployment
- Demonstrate cost-effective Offshore HVDC equipment
- Develop a deployment plan for HVDC grid implementation

# **European Partners**

34 leading experts in HVDC grids







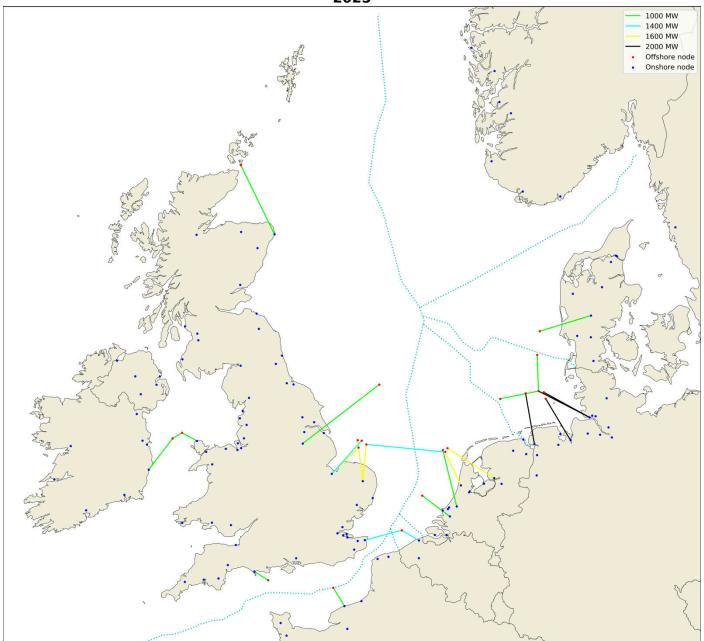
# **Future Outlook for Grid Development**



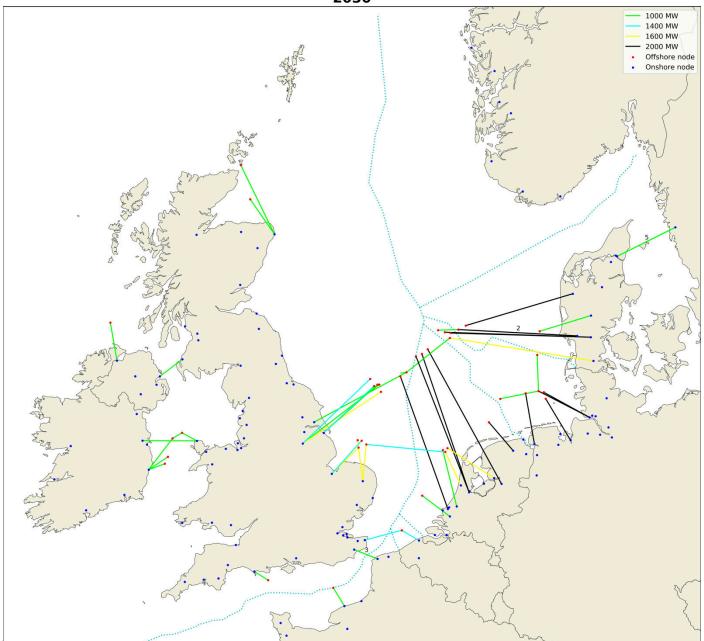
## **Future Outlook for Grid Development**

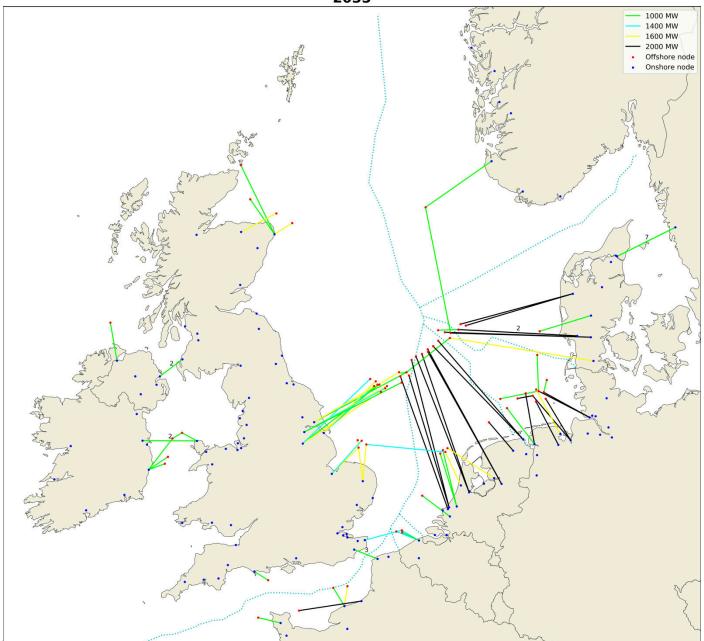
#### 4 scenarios:

Business as Usual

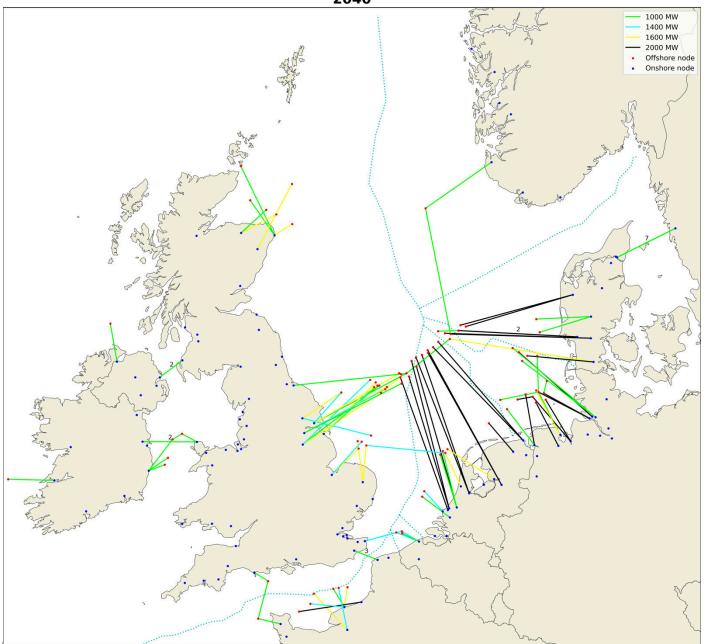






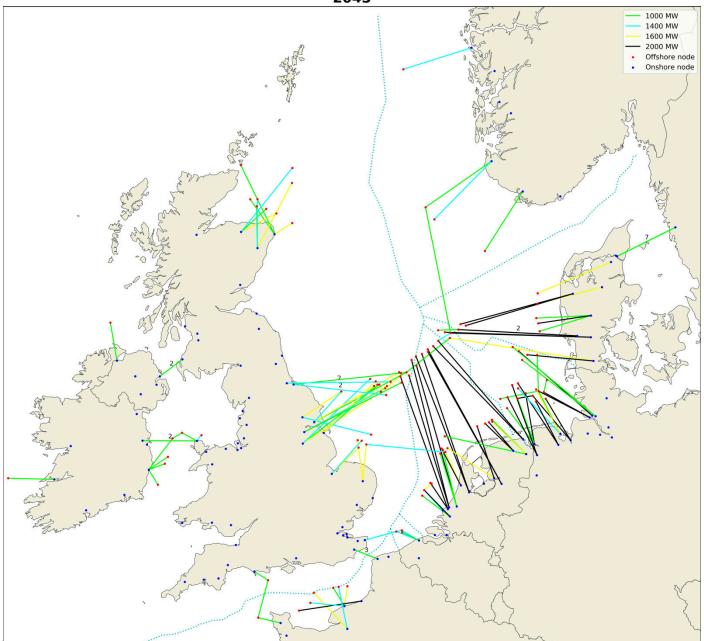




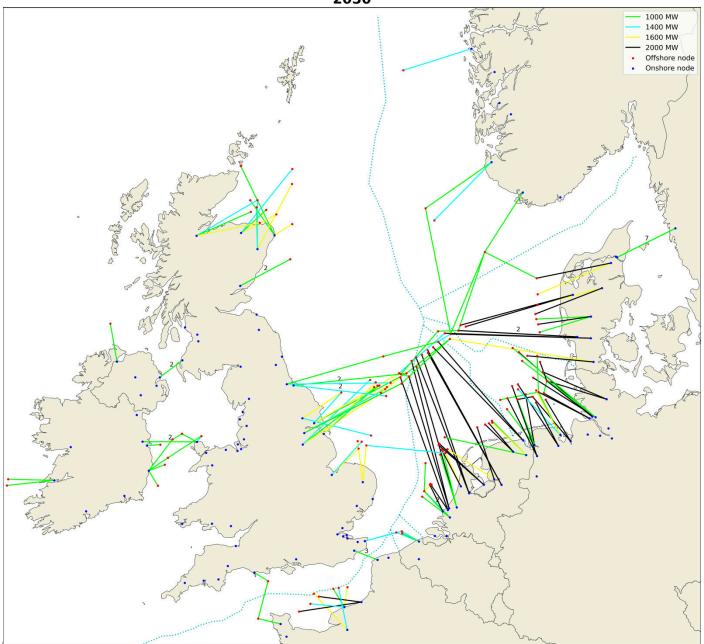




#### 2045











The regulatory side of offshore wind and grid development



## Locational/temporal planning OWFs

#### Three possible systems:

- Open Door
- Zonal Approach
- Specific location
- Long term 'pipeline' or different rounds, or open door
- Efficient use of space
- Strategic grid development



## Locational/temporal planning offshore grid

- Offshore grid develops where OWFs are located vs.
- OWFs are planned where offshore grid hubs are located
- Offshore grid development plans
- Anticipatory investments: "stepping stones"
  More efficiency but risk of stranded assets
- Offshore grid development may involve construction of offshore islands as "hubs"









## **Future Scenarios: Dual Use of OWF areas**

#### Many possibilities

- Ecosystem development
- Aquaculture
- Routes for small vessels (tourism)
- Floating solar panels
- Power to gas/ Power to x

#### Regulatory requirements

- Safety zones
- Liability for damages
- Ownership
- Remuneration









# Conclusion





## Conclusion

- PROMOTioN analyses what the grid looks like in 2050 and how we get there
- Future scenarios offshore grid: difficult to project, depends on many variables
- Regulatory framework shapes OWF development: depends on who takes the initiative
- Regulatory framework offshore grid: important role network development plans
- Future scenario: important role for dual use of OWF areas

#### **APPENDIX**

### **DISCLAIMER & PARTNERS**

#### **COPYRIGHT**

PROMOTioN – Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks

MAIL info@promotion-offshore.net WEB www.promotion-offshore.net

The opinions in this presentation are those of the author and do not commit in any way the European Commission

#### PROJECT COORDINATOR

DNV GL, Kema Nederland BV Utrechtseweg 310, 6812 AR Arnhem, The Netherlands

Tel +31 26 3 56 9111

Web <u>www.dnvgl.com/energy</u>

#### **CONTACT**

WP7.1:

Ceciel Nieuwenhout Groningen Centre of Energy Law

c.t.nieuwenhout@rug.nl

+31 50 363 5688

#### **PARTNERS**

DNV GL (Kema Nederland BV), ABB AB, KU Leuven, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, EirGrid plc, SuperGrid Institute. Deutsche WindGuard GmbH. Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., Affärsverket Svenska kraftnät, Alstom Grid UK Ltd (Trading as GE Grid Solutions), University of Aberdeen, Réseau de Transport d'Électricité, Technische Universiteit Delft, Statoil ASA, TenneT TSO B.V., Stiftung OFFSHORE-WINDENERGIE. Siemens AG. Danmarks Tekniske Universitet. Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen, Universitat Politècnica de València, Forschungsgemeinschaft für. Elektrische Anlagen und Stromwirtschaft e.V., Dong Energy Wind Power A/S, The Carbon Trust, Tractebel Engineering S.A., European University Institute, Iberdrola Renovables Energía, S.A., European Association of the Electricity Transmission & Distribution Equipment and Services Industry, University of Strathclyde, ADWEN Offshore, S.L., Prysmian, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, MHI Vestas Offshore Wind AS, Energinet.dk, Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc

