

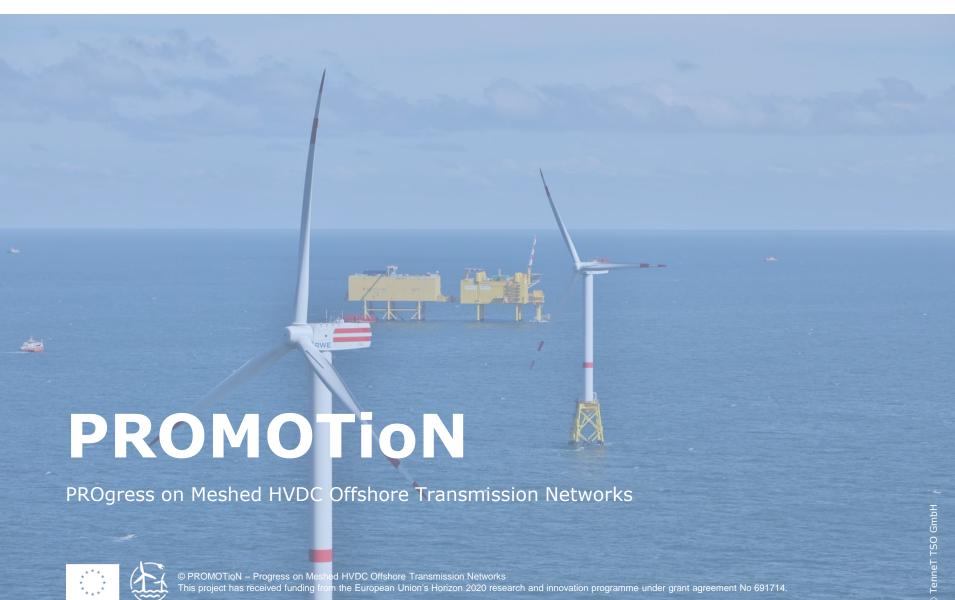
Ceciel Nieuwenhout, LLM University of Groningen / PROMOTioN Baltic InteGrid conference, 25-11-2016

Presentation overview

- Introduction PROMOTioN
- Regulatory aspects: legal / economic / financial
- Zoom in: legal aspects
- International Law
- European Law
- Compatibility of country-specific legal systems
- Conclusion







PROMOTioN – The Project

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,



PROMOTioN – The Project

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

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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 my national wind associations from DK, ES, IE, NL, NO, UK, DE

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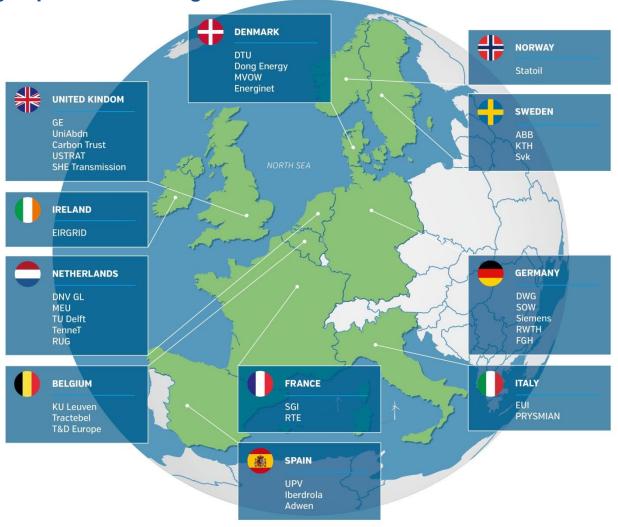
Objectives

- 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

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European Partners

34 leading experts in HVDC grids





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APPENDIX

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PROMOTioN – Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks

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

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Legal Aspects

- Hierarchy of norms
- International Law: e.g.
 - Treaties / customary law
- European Law: e.g.
 - TEU and TFEU
 - Directives and Regulations
 - Case law
- National Law



International Law

- > Law of the sea: customary law and UNCLOS
- > Different zones different legal regimes

faculty of law

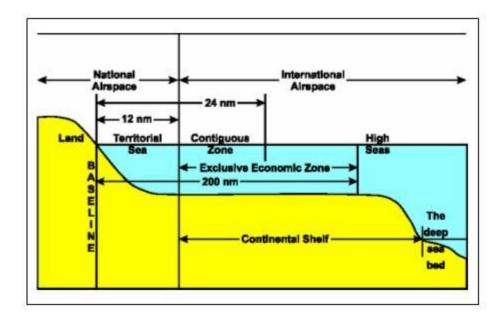


Figure 1 Maritime Zones (Schofield, 2003: 18)

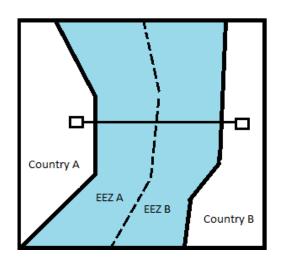
Different zones / functions

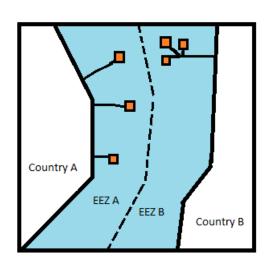
- > Territorial zone
- > Exclusive Economic Zone
- > Continental shelf
- > Freedom to navigate
- > Freedom to lay cables

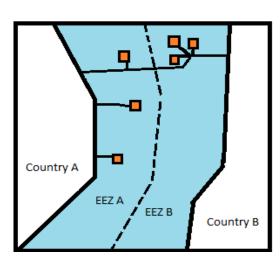


Different legal scenarios

faculty of law







European Law (1)

- > Is EU-Law applicable at sea?
 - Treaties: territory
 - Case law:
 - EU-law bound by international law
 - EU-law follows national jurisdiction
 - State has jurisdiction -> EU-law applies
 - State has no jurisdiction -> EU-law doesn't apply
 - Case example: Aktiebolaget NN (C-111/05)

European Law (2)

- > Conferral of competences
- > Legal basis in the TFEU:
 - Internal market (114 TFEU)
 - Trans-European Networks (170-171 TFEU)
 - Environmental Issues (191-193 TFEU)
 - Energy (194 TFEU)

Country-specific legal systems

- > Different legal systems:
 - Civil law / common law
- > National differences:
 - BE/DK/FR/GE/NL/NO/UK
- > Incompatibilities between legal systems
 - Specific topics
 - Case studies

Possible problems: case 1

faculty of law

- > The connection where does it take place?
- > Multiple possibilities:

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Onshore – Offshore – OFTO (Belgium) (Germany, NL) (UK) OWF builds TSO builds **
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Significant consequences for: risk, liability, financing, grid planning and coordination



Case 2: Support schemes

faculty of law

- > Variety of possibilities:
 - FiT / FiP / Green Certificates / CfD / combi
 - Technology-specific / technology neutral
 - Coupled with planning and permitting or not
- Case: OWF is located in country A's EEZ, but connected with a hub in country B (and subsequently to B's onshore grid). Who provides support?

