## OFFSHORE WIND AND INTEGRATED MARKET – OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE BALTIC SEA REGION

IZA KIELICHOWSKA, NAVIGANT

BALTIC INTERGRID: TOWARDS A MESHED OFFSHORE GRID IN THE BALTIC SEA BERLIN, 26.02.2019



## UNRIVALLED GLOBAL CONSULTANCY FIRM IN THE ENERGY & SERVICES SPACE

WHO ARE WE

#### WHAT WE OFFER

#### WHO WE WORK WITH



A unique strategy consulting firm, with global reach, offering full lifecycle solutions to transform energy markets

- North Sea as a power hub lessons for the Baltic Sea
- Available regulatory support, offered by the Renewable Energy Directive
- Conclusions



## NORTH SEA: A POTENTIAL POWERHOUSE FOR NORTH-WEST EUROPE

- Rationale
  - Allow for high vRES penetration
  - Allow for realization of the 2050 vision of a fully sustainable power system
  - Increase security of supply
  - Drive significant investment
  - Increase the number of jobs in the RES sector threefold
- Coordinated policy action needed
  - Ambitious long term policy goals
  - Strong and transparent governance
  - Coordinated/ joint support schemes
  - Stronger standardization of standards and regulations
- Necessary offshore wind developments
  - 230 GW by 2045
  - 7 GW/year

Navigant, North Sea as a Power Hub, 2017



## **KEY SUCCESS FACTORS**

# Strategic approach to overall spatial planning

 International spatial planning strategy will ensure cost efficient utilization of the resource, aligned with off- and onshore grid developments and maximum benefit for the environment

# Significant increase in flexibility options

- There is need for **better understanding of market/operation issues** resulting from this energy mix, including economic triggers and additional capacity reserves.
- Increased use of cost efficient flexibility options, such as demand response, small/large-scale storage, power-to-gas, etc., will become essential in the 2045 scenario in face of decreasing dispatchable generation capacity.

# Increased interconnectivity

- Sufficient interconnection capacity key to maintain operational security & security of power supply
- A higher share of variable sources requires **increased flexibility options**, which may be optimally used with better interconnection
- Decisions for interconnectors must consider more than just operational cost savings
- A good balance of radial, meshed and hybrid solutions is key to maximize the overall benefits
- The onshore grid is an essential part of the North Sea grid too, and needs to cope with new flow patterns

Navigant, North sea as a Power Hub, 2017

### **KEY BENEFITS OF THE COORDINATED APPROACH** EXAMPLES "BENEFITS OF THE MESHED OFFSHORE GRID"

- CO<sub>2</sub> reduction up to 25-45 Mt CO2/yr
- 14-37% less RES curtailment
- 35-44% shorter cables
- 12-15% reduction of overall power generation costs in the region
- Reductions of installed capacity investments 8-19 GW
- Security of supply increase
- Investment savings in onshore grids



Note that route is indicated as straight line. Distance calculation accounts for deviations around constrained areas.

Interconnectors

Interconnector capacity is shown in GW [Source: Tractebel]

## RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE II: POSSIBLE REGULATORY SUPPORT

#### Joint projects

- Member States may decide to join or partly coordinate their national support schemes with other Member States.
- In such cases, a certain amount of RES energy produced in one MS may count towards the RE share of another MS:
  - Statistical transfer takes place
  - A distribution rule is agreed between the participating MS and notified to the Commission
  - The respective amount of RES is reallocated between the respective Member States

#### **Renewable Energy Sources Projects of Common Interest**

- A new Connecting Europe Facility proposal: a window for Cross-Border Projects in the field of renewable energy eligible for CEF-Energy funding
- Potentially to include electricity sector, potential sector coupling, heating and cooling, power to gas, storage and transport
- A delegated act to be presented by 31 December 2019, along with a methodology to assess the costs and benefits of such cooperation projects

#### Joint support schemes

- Member States may agree on transfer of an agreed RES quantity between themselves.
- To do so, they will submit information to a Union renewable development platform ('URDP') on
  - Amount by which they expect to fall short of or exceed their contribution
  - Indication of the price (set case-by-case) at which they would accept to transfer.
- They may have a duration of one or more calendar years and shall be notified to the Commission not later than 12 months after the end of each year in which they have effect.

#### **Statistical transfers**

- Two or more Member States may cooperate on RES power- and heat projects, beyond 2030, and involve private operators
- Member States shall notify the Commission on:
  - The proposed installation
  - The amount of energy counting towards as RES share of the other Member State and point this Member State
  - Specify the period of the project
- The Commission shall provide technical assistance & project development
  assistance

Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of energy from renewable energy sources

- 1. Navigant believes the power sector can become 100% renewable by 2045 and offshore wind power can substantially contribute to reaching this target
- 2. Joint planning of offshore wind developments, in particular grid planning, may substantially limit system costs of offshore wind developments
- 3. The new Renewable Energy Directive provides a number of policy measures aimed at supporting offshore regional wind developments and they can be applied on Member State level via the National Energy and Climate Plans
- 4. The available support will be available for specific offshore projects.

## CONTACTS

#### IZA KIELICHOWSKA

Managing Consultant +32 471 82 1941 Izabela.Kielichowska@Navigant.com

