# '22 PORTUGAL RENEWABLE ENERGY SUMMIT

APREN Associação de Energias Renováveis

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Oceanic Renewables


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# Models for the development of Offshore Wind in Europe

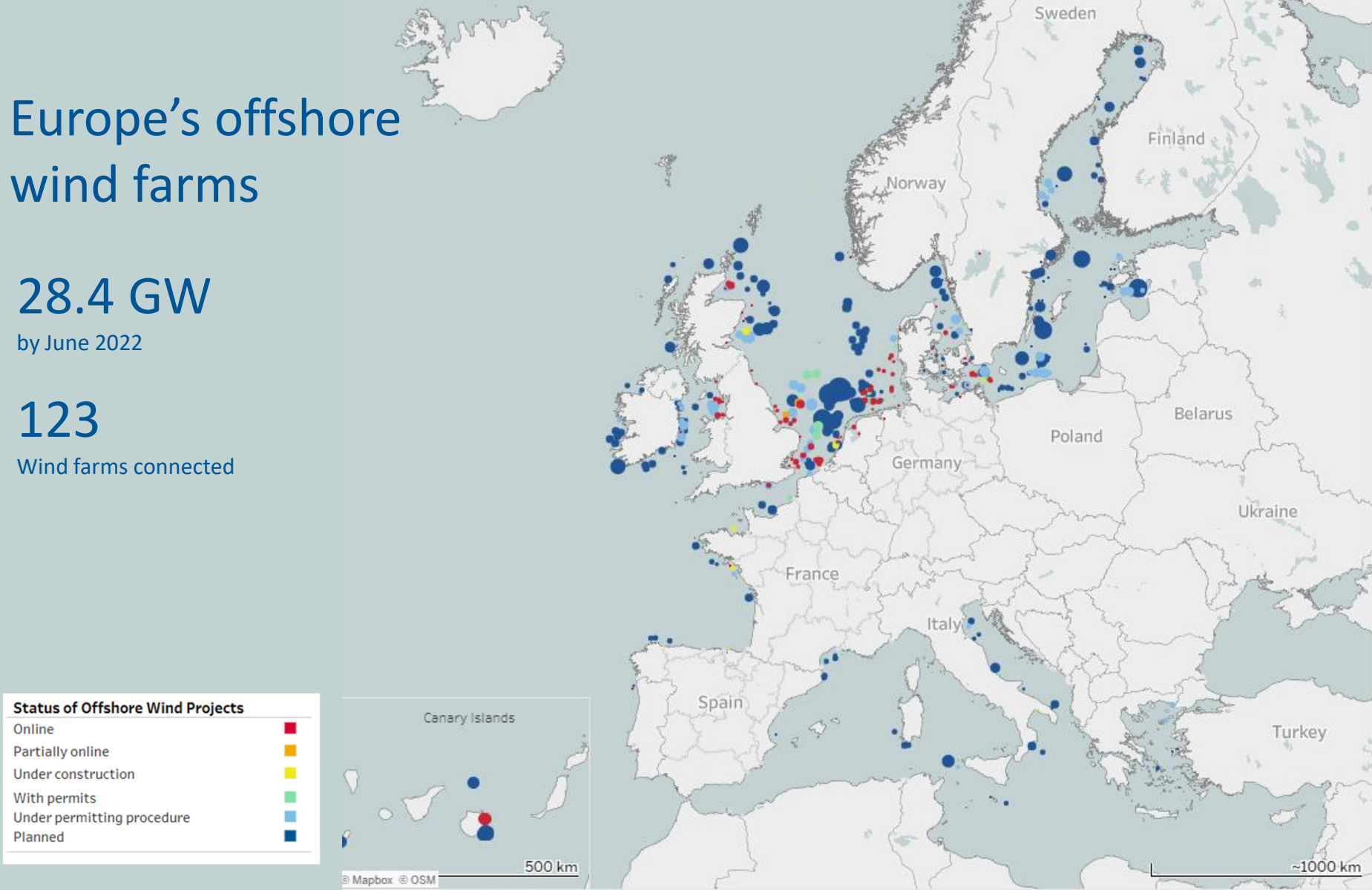
# Europe’s offshore wind farms

## 28.4 GW

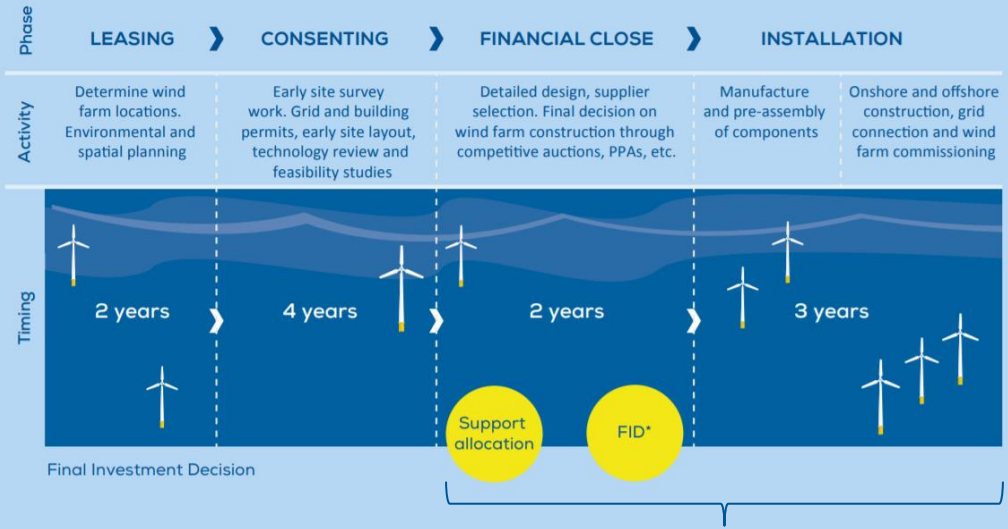
by June 2022

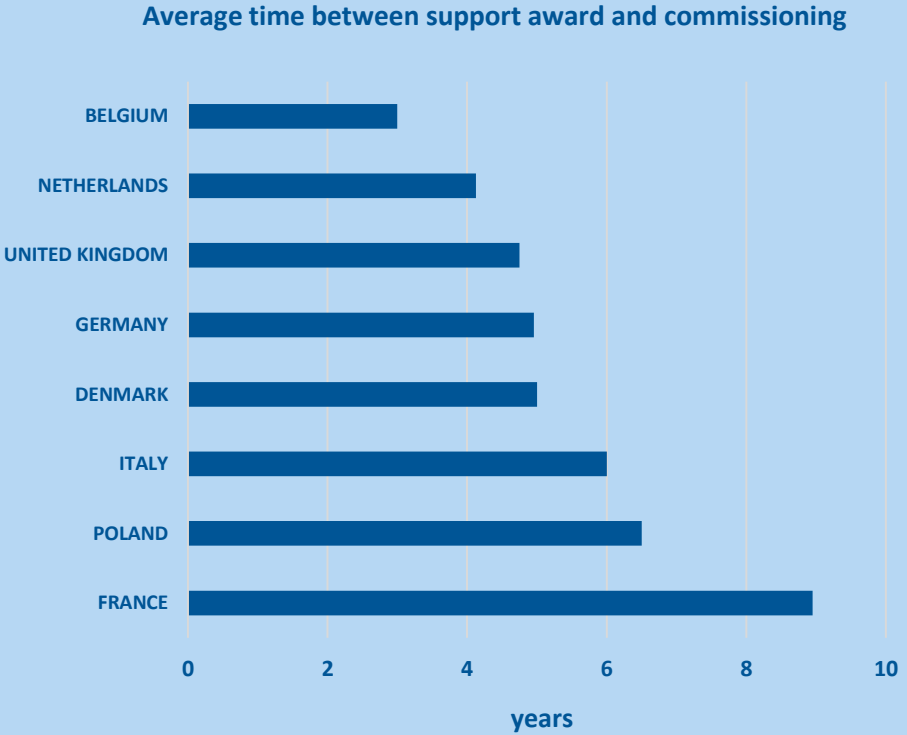
## 123

Wind farms connected



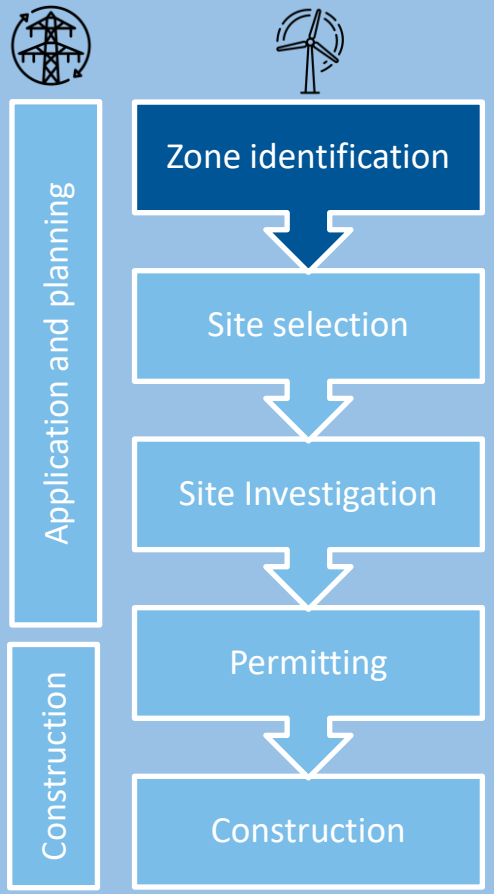
# Offshore wind farm development takes time



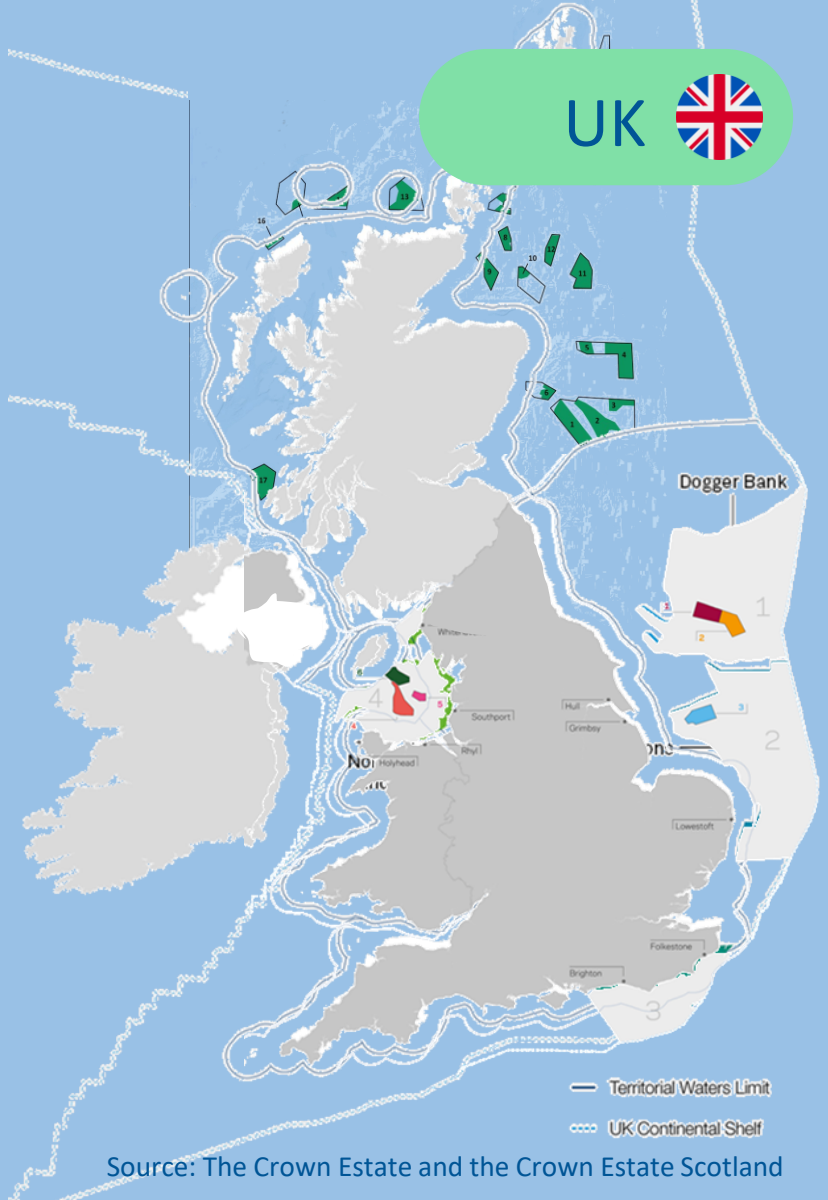

Source: WindEurope

# 50 GW by 2030:
# Most decentralised model




Good practices

- Clear timeline of future auctions
- Recurrent seabed leases in line with targets
- Annual rounds for support
- Large capacity offered in both
- 2 sided Contracts-for-Difference




Source: The Crown Estate and the Crown Estate Scotland

# 30 GW by 2030:
# Visionary in offshore transmission

DE

Application and planning

Zone identification

Site selection

Site Investigation

Permitting

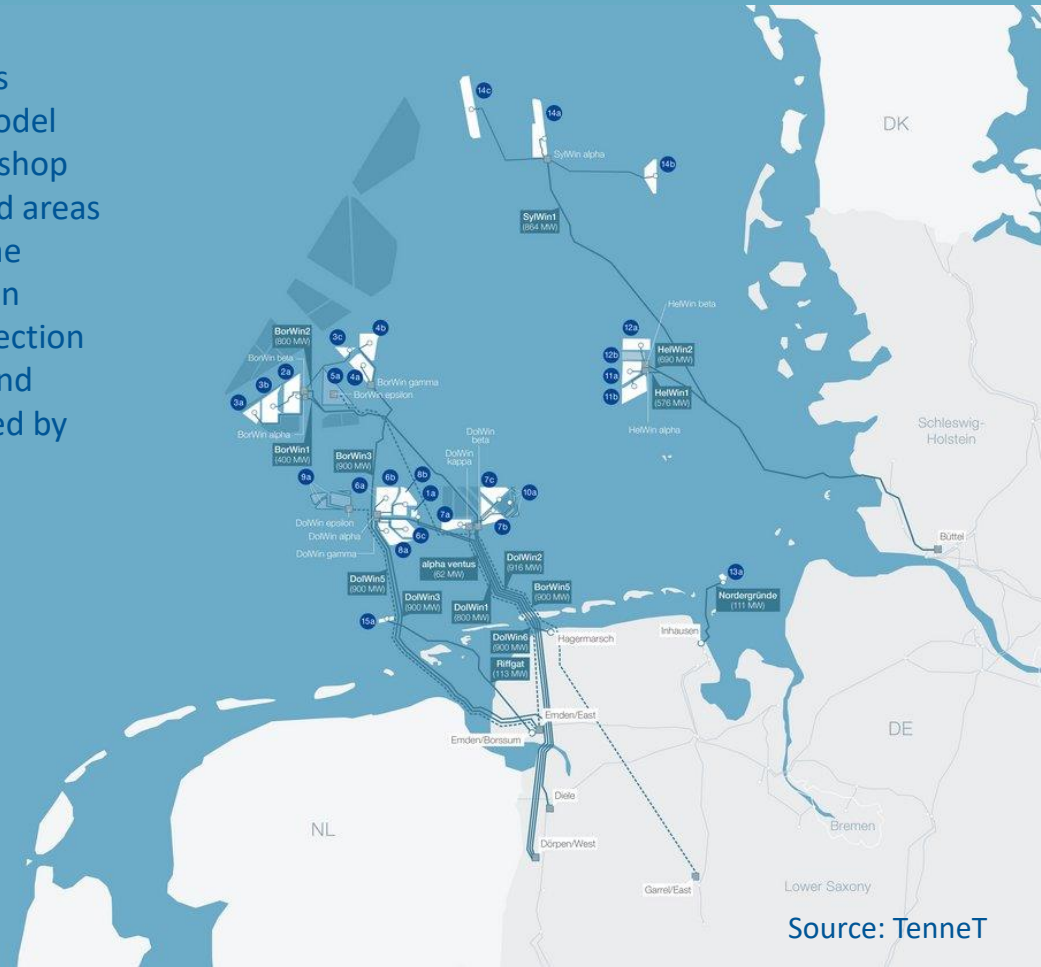
Construction

Construction

Government | Developer | TSO

Good practices

- Central model
- One-stop-shop
- Designated areas in Maritime Spatial Plan
- Grid connection planned and constructed by TSO




Source: TenneT

# 22.2 GW by 2030: Centralised efficient model

Application and planning

Zone identification

Site selection

Site Investigation

Permitting

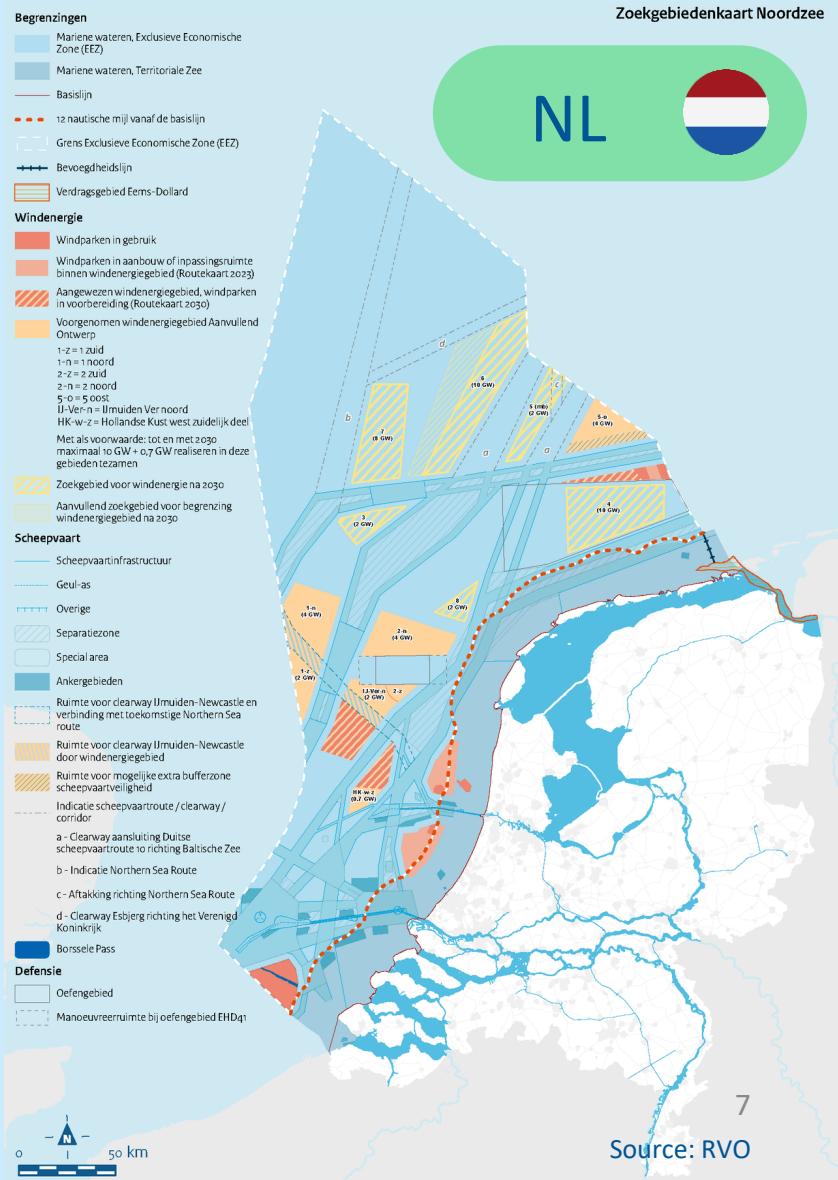
Construction

Construction

Government | Developer | TSO

## Good practices

- Central model
- One-stop-shop
- Designated areas in Maritime Spatial Plan
- Grid connection planned and constructed by TSO
- Process deadlines and principle of positive silence
- Monitoring of environmental effects
- Online platform






Source: RVO

# WHAT SHOULD GOVERNMENTS DO?

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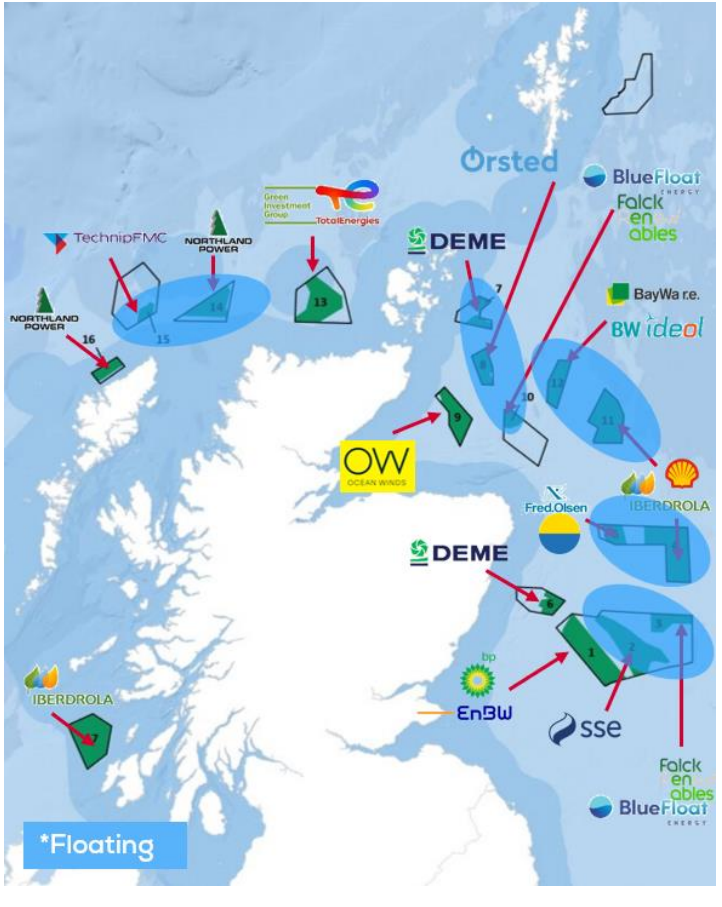
# 1. Review NECPs and allocate MSP areas in deep waters

Example

**Scotland, UK**

Scotland leased 8,600 km$^2$ through the Sectoral Marine Pan for Offshore Wind Energy.

This seabed lease granted 15 GW to floating wind and 10 GW to bottom-fixed.

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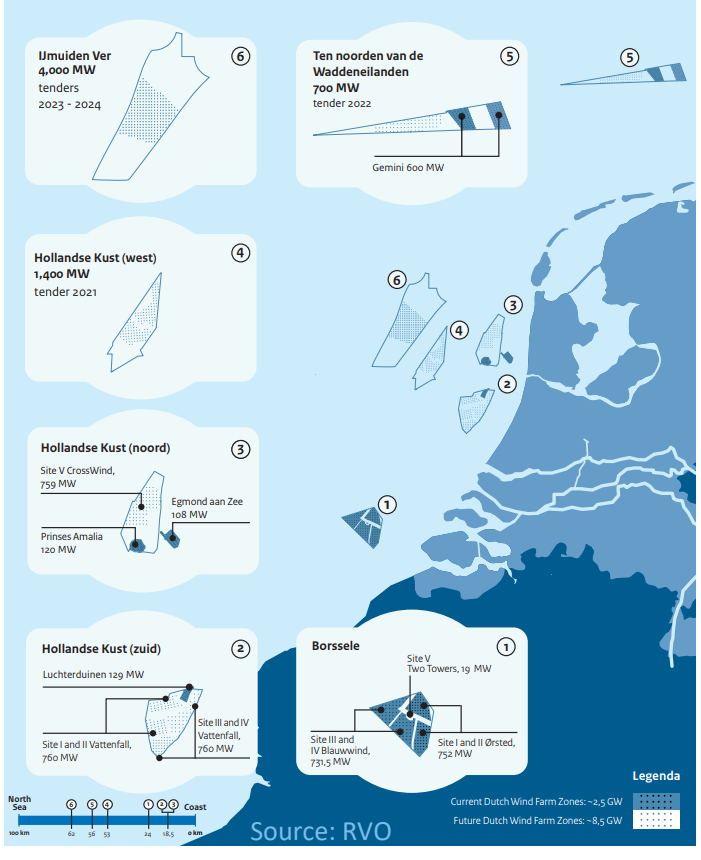
# 2. Establish a one-stop shop for permitting and reduce entry barriers

Example

## The Netherlands

The Netherlands has a single point for offshore wind energy permitting, the Netherlands' Enterprise Agency (RVO).

It is responsible for permitting and executing tenders on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Affair and Climate Policy.



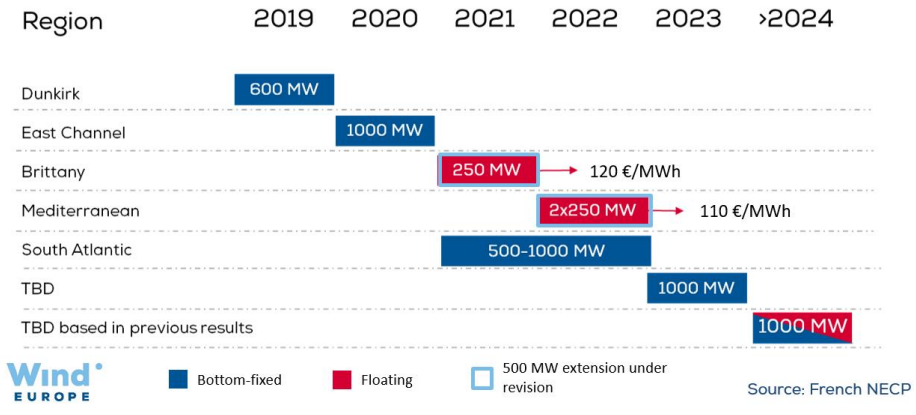
# 3. Define clear auction schedules, their frequency, volumes

Example

## France

France NECP sets a clear auction schedule for offshore wind.

They are currently running the first commercial auction of 250 MW. The next year two additional areas for the same capacity will be offered.

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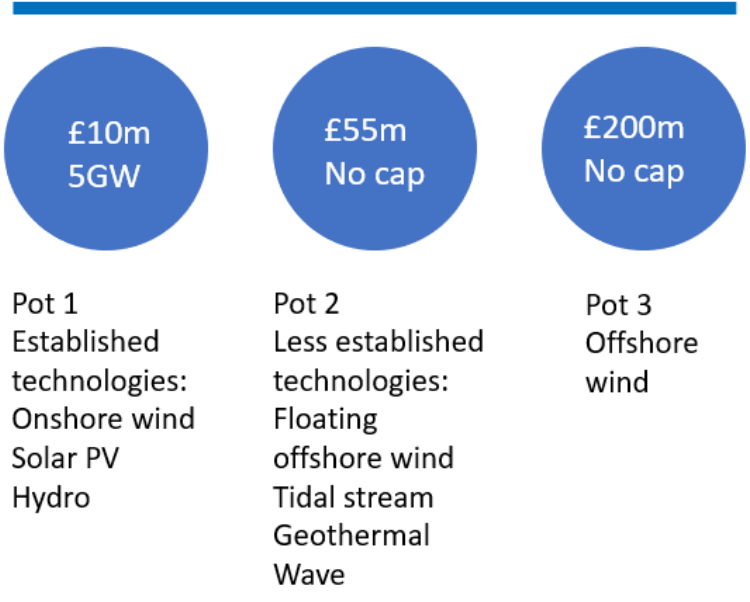
# 4. Combine technology-specific auctions with revenue stabilisation (CfD)

Example

**UK CfDs**

The UK Contracts for Difference (CfD) Round 4 included floating wind with emerging technologies (Pot 2).

A 32 MW floating project, TwinHub, was successful with a record bid GBP 87.30/MWh.

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# 5. Support industrialisation of the supply chain, ports, and grid infrastructure

Example

**France**

The country's Recovery and Resilience Plan allocated €200m for ports.

Port La Nouvelle invested on its infrastructure and will support at least 1.5 GW of projects in the Mediterranean Sea.


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# Summary

1. Review NECPs and allocate MSP areas in deep waters
2. Establish a one-stop shop for permitting and reduce entry barriers
3. Define clear auction schedules, their frequency, volumes
4. Combine technology-specific auctions with revenue stabilisation (CfD)
5. Support industrialisation of the supply chain, ports, and grid infrastructure

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Obrigado!
Thank you!

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