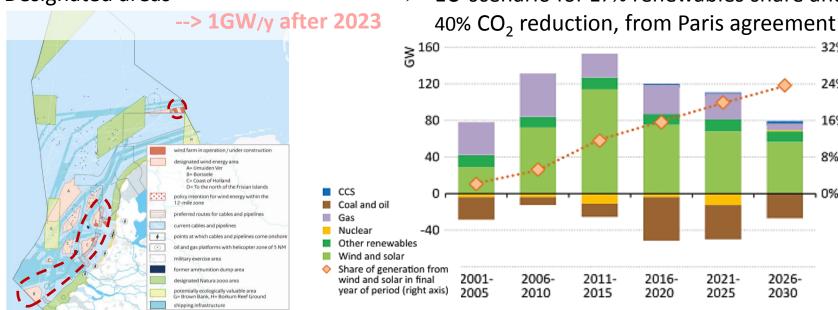




FU-scenario for 27% renewables share and

THE CASE OF DUTCH NORTH SEA REGION (1/2): OFFSHORE WIND IS GROWING RAPIDLY ...

Designated areas --> 4.5GW in 2023



EU net capacity additions by type (GW) and share of electricity from variable renewables (%) in the INDC scenario: 27% renewables and 40% CO, emission reduction compared to 1990.

24%

16%

8%

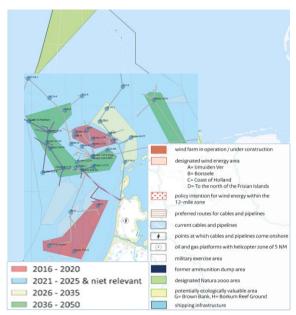
0%

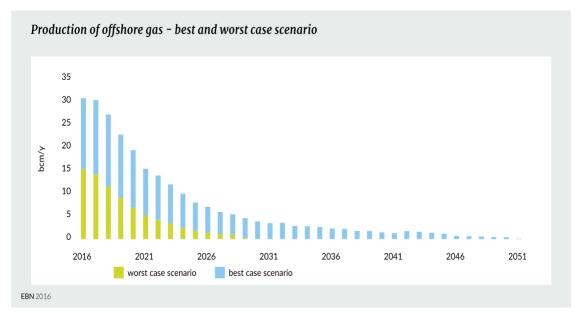






THE CASE OF DUTCH NORTH SEA REGION (2/2): ...WHILE OFFSHORE GAS PRODUCTION IS DECLINING





TNO, Shell, Siemens, EBN. (2016). System Integration Offshore Energy: Innovation Project North Sea Energy. Retrieved 11 02, 2016, from https://www.tno.nl/media/8512/system integration offshore energy final-report tno r11234.pdf

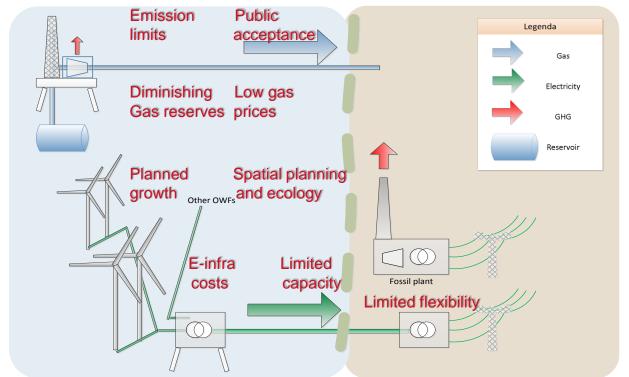
Source: EBN. (2016). Focus on Dutch Oil & Gas, Retrieved from https://www.ebn.nl/publicatie/focus-ondutch-oil-gas-2016/



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CHALLENGES FOR OFFSHORE WIND AND GAS



- > Offshore system integration may resolve challenges and bring additional benefits
- Systematic overview of the many options is needed



SUPPORT FOR OFFSHORE SYSTEM INTEGRATION

- June 6, 2016, EU Energy Council: "North Sea Declaration" - Regional coordination on offshore energy
- June 15, 2016, Oil and gas producers (NOGEPA), NWEA, Natuur en Milieu, TenneT, TNO: "Gas meets Wind" - Declaration of Coordination and Cooperation in the North Sea Region
- June-Dec. 2016: Project SENSEI

"Strategies towards an Efficient future North Sea Energy Infrastructure"

Project partners:





Energy Academy **Europe**



Explore offshore system integration options: challenges & opportunities Analyse and assess options

Formulate

strategies

Supported by wind and gas sector and NGOs:













North Sea Energy Program SENSEI - 15-5-2017

Overview paper





INTEGRATION OPTIONS IN "SENSE!" PROJECT

Development of large-scale offshore wind can be integrated with offshore gas infrastructure along the following main options:

Electrification of offshore gas platforms

Power to Gas/X (P2G/X)

Carbon
Capture and
Storage (CCS)

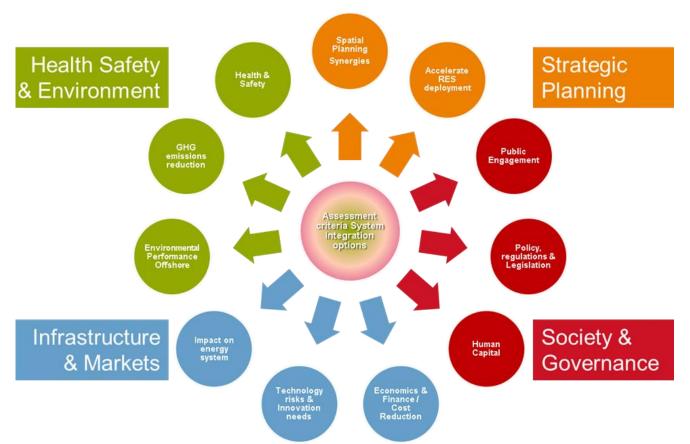
Presented

Gas to Wire

Energy storage

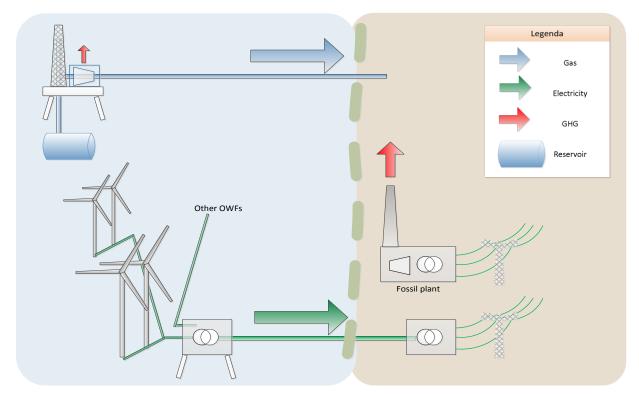


ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK "SENSE!" PROJECT



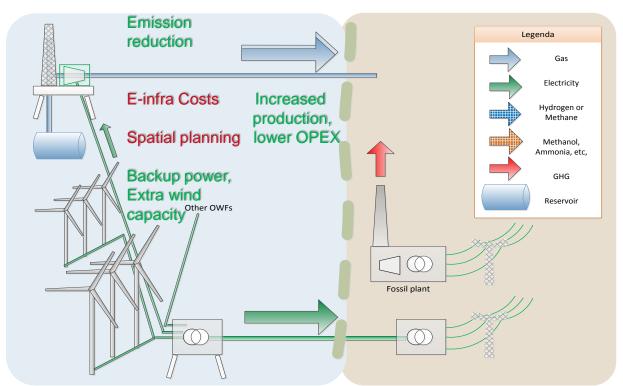


BASE CASE: SEPARATE DEVELOPMENTS





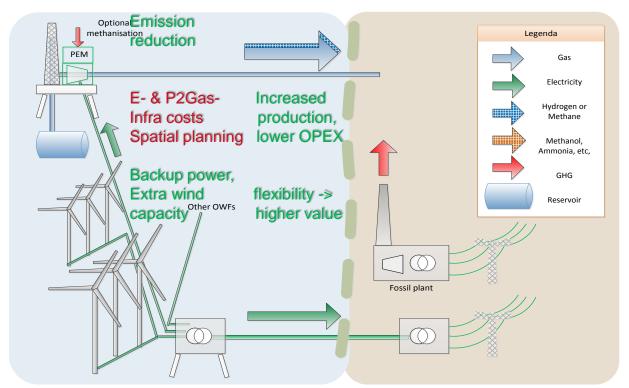
ELECTRIFICATION

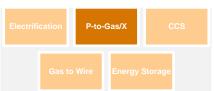






POWER TO GAS

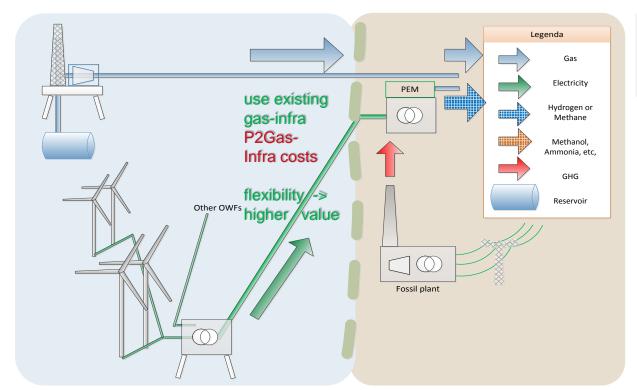








POWER-TO-GAS ONSHORE

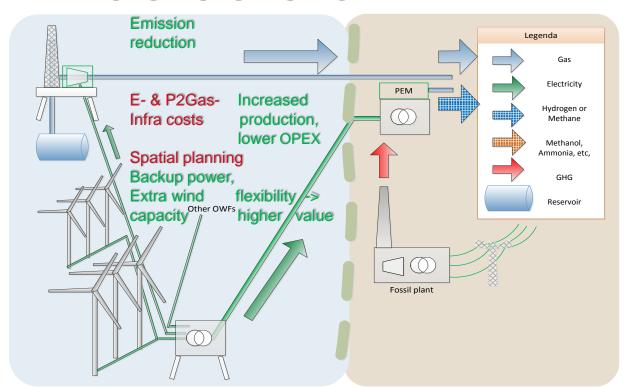






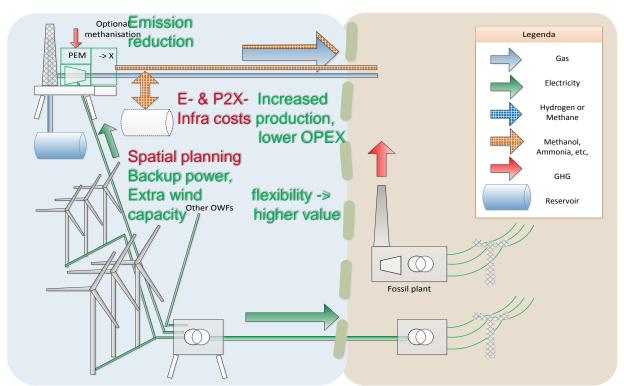


POWER-TO-GAS ONSHORE





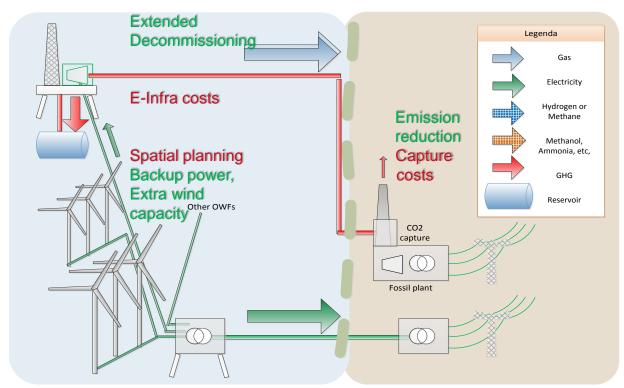
POWER-TO-X







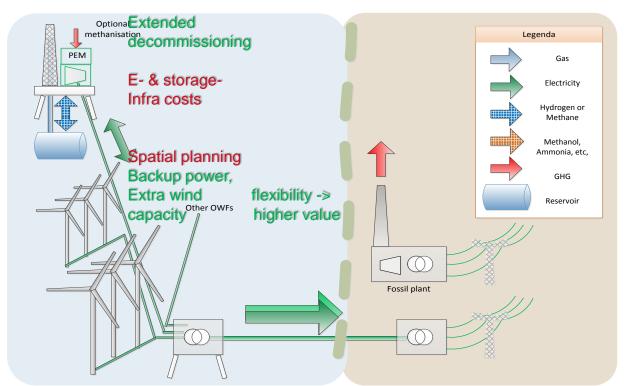
OFFSHORE CCS







ENERGY STORAGE

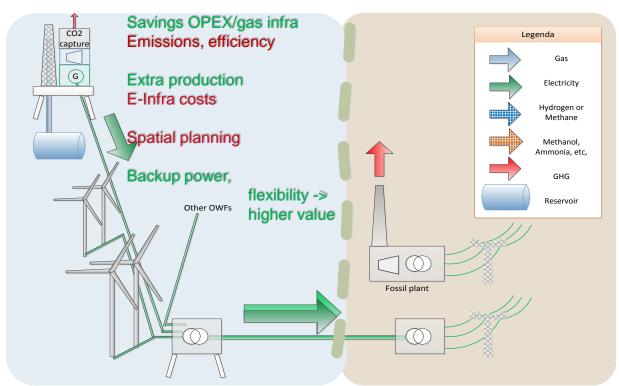








GAS-TO-WIRE + CCS







SUMMARY OF DRIVERS AND BARRIERS

Main drivers:

- Higher market value for offshore wind from increased flexibility and reliability
- Lower development costs for offshore wind through savings on grid infrastructure
- Higher offshore gas production at lower operational costs
- Reduction of GHG emissions

Main barriers:

- Regulations (e.g. spatial planning, tight time schedules, support schemes)
- ➤ Uncertainty in market prices (electricity / gas / CO₂) lead to uncertain business case
- Development needed on offshore conversion technology
- Public acceptance



DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (1/2)

Time horizon System integration options	Short-term <2023	Mid-term 2023 - 2030	Long-term 2030 - 2050
Electrification	Platform electrification near-shore	Platform electrification, far-offshore & stand-alone	Platform electrification, offshore grid
P2G / P2X	Power2Gas, onshore (demo)	Power2Gas, offshore	Power2X, offshore
ccs	CCS + electrification near-shore	CCS + electrification (depleted gas fields)	
GTW	GTW near shore (end-of-field)		GTW far offshore, through offshore grid
Energy storage			Energy storage offshore (H ₂ , CAES)

- > Electrification is basis for further system integration options (develop in steps)
- Favorable short-term options identified, although arranging regulatory issues takes time



DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (2/2)

Actions for the short-term:

- > Set-up integral strategic vision and roadmap for North Sea energy transition
- Identify shortlist of business cases that can lead to pilot projects
- Mobilize **international coordination** (share experience, e.g. on electrification)
- > Develop regional action plans and strategies (align investment development)
- > Engage with **stakeholders** (e.g. manage spatial claims, secure value chains)

R&D needs are broad:

- Technology development and demonstration -> set-up pilot projects
- > System impact analysis -> develop transition scenarios roadmap with spatial planning
- > Ecological impact analysis
- > Socio-economic, societal and governance analysis -> policy recommendations



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Comprehensive overview of system integration options in North Sea available
- Options show significant economic and ecological potential and can accelerate energy transition
- Need to quantify benefits and barriers in order to identify business cases
- Tight offshore wind planning and accelerated phase-out of offshore gas require swift action

