

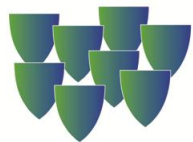
ENCN/SH Kiel Workshop, 18 April 2012

„Renewable Energies“

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ØstlandsSamarbeidet
Eastern Norway County Network

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1. The energy issue in Germany

– two major current challenges

Energy & Climate Concept (Sep 2010)

setting primary targets for 2020 and 2050

- GHG emissions *): → -40% → -80/95%
- RES share (final energy consumption): → 18% → 60%
- RES share (final electricity consumpt.): → 35% → 80%
- Efficiency (primary energy consump.**): → -20% → -50%

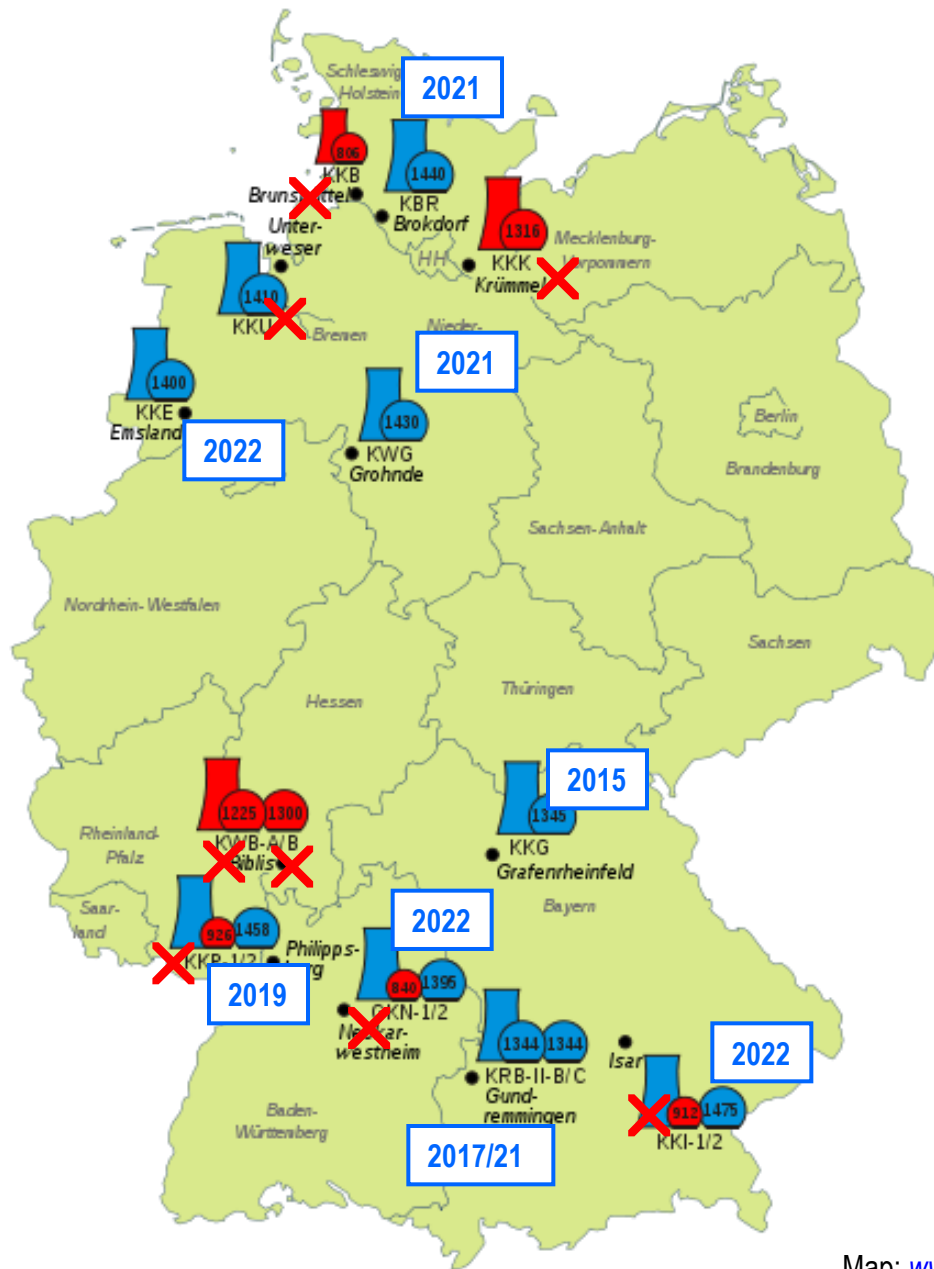
„Energiewende“ answering Fukushima (June 2011):

- closing all nuclear power plants **until 2022** (some already 2011)
- causing the needs for basic transmission **grid improvements**

**) compared to 1990*

****) compared to 2008*

Decommissioning German nuclear until 2022



✗ **8 out of 17** reactors shut down already definitely (= 8,735 MW installed capacity)

□ **9 reactors** to follow by 2015-2022 (= 12,432 MW installed capacity)

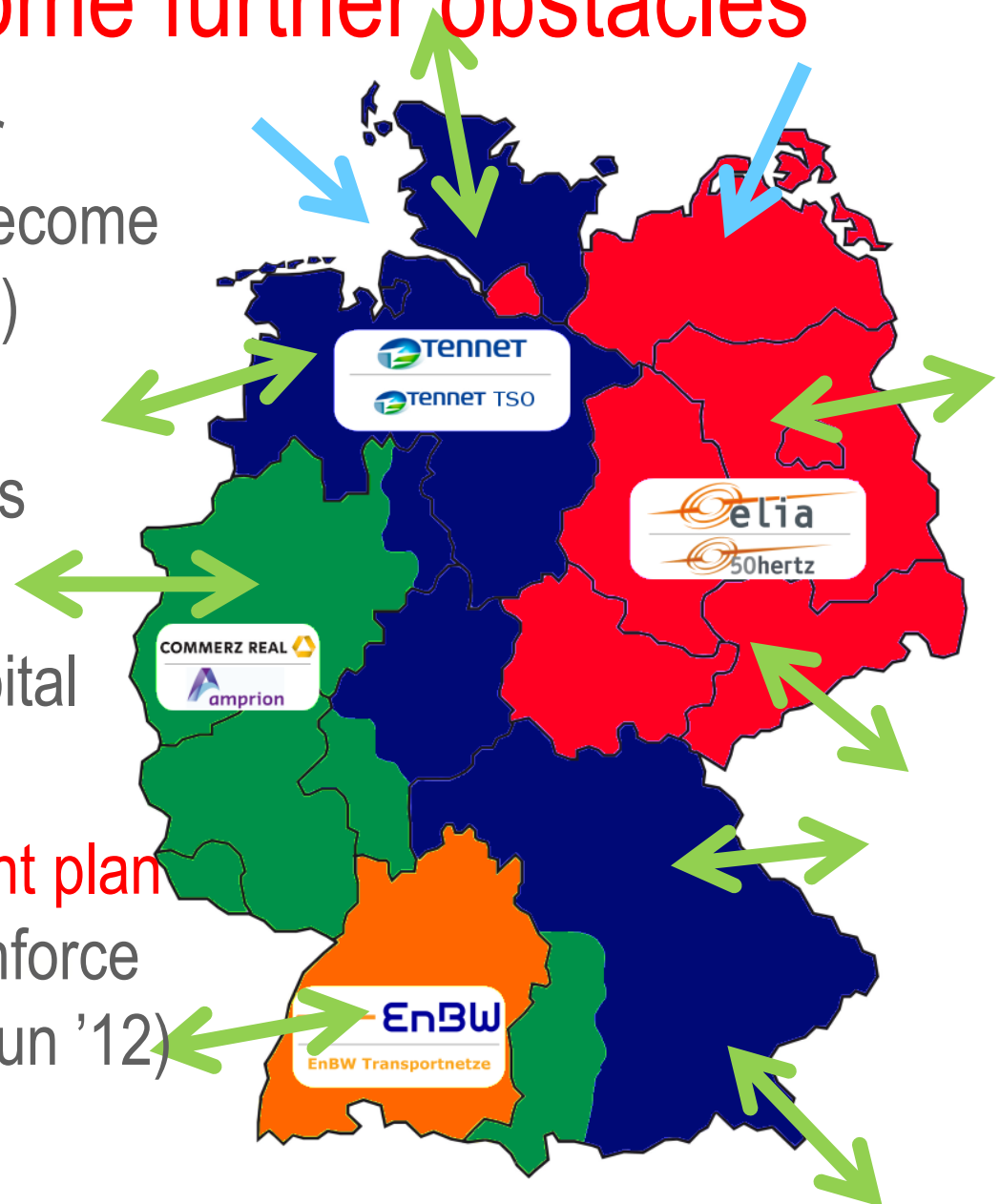
Major grid infrastructure challenges...

1. Future power production centres (wind onshore/offshore - North/East) instead of nuclear require
→ **new transmission capacity** to consumption centres (West/South), calculated to 3,400-3,600 km until 2020
2. decentralised power generation (PV, biomass, wind)
→ **improved distribution grid structure** needed (incl two-ways power flow)
3. Seriously variable RES power generation (sun, wind)
→ highly efficient **power storage capacities**



...added by some further obstacles

- a pan-European power **transmission area** to become a bottleneck (N/S, E/W)
- GER transmission grid run by 4 different TSO's
- Financial markets not providing sufficient capital for due investments
- **GER grid development plan** to mobilise capital & enforce investment planning (Jun '12)



2. How does SH figure in this puzzle?

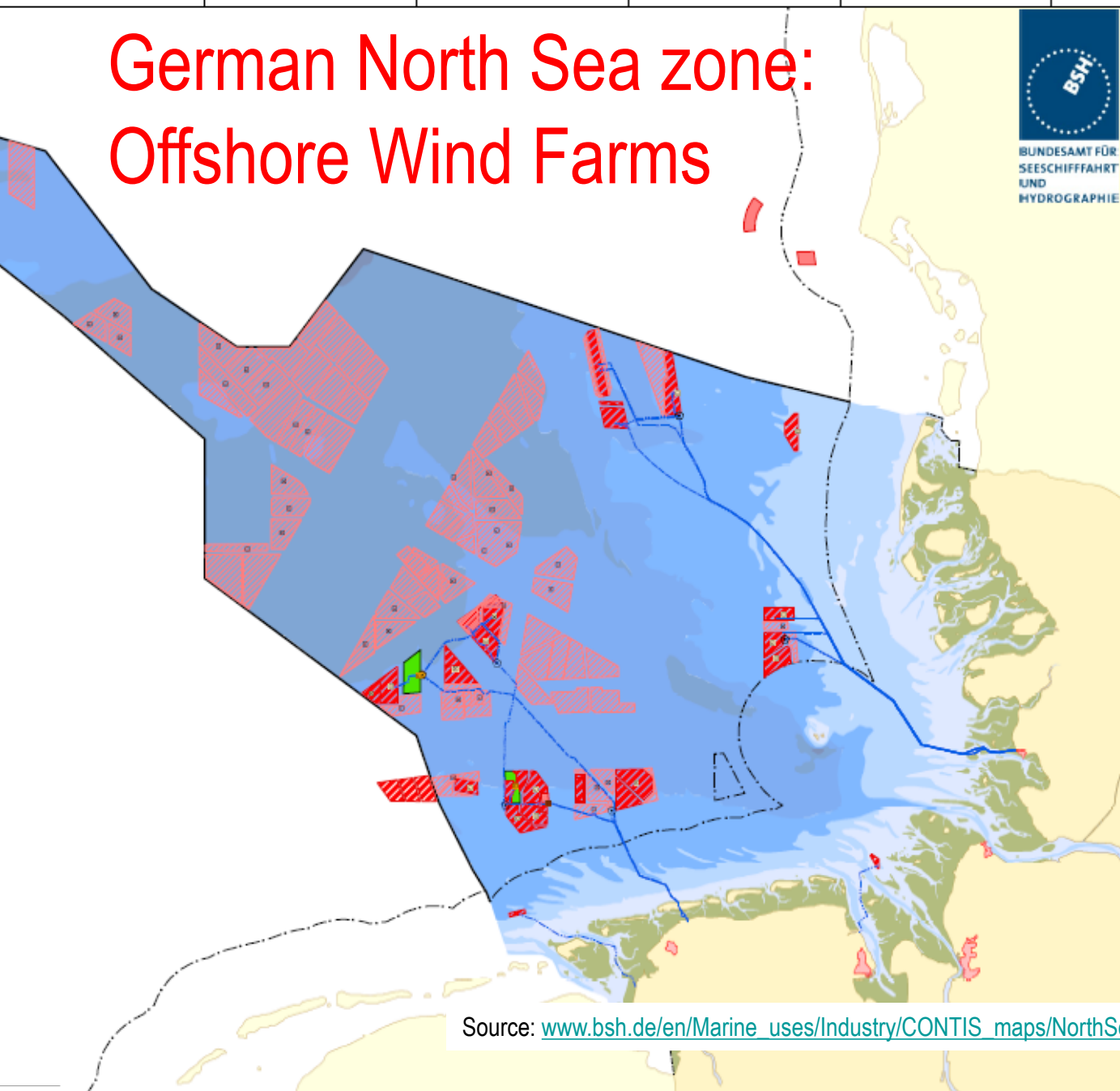
- **Pioneering RES** (in particular: Wind) since early 90ies
 - supported by Federal RES Act (EEG) since 2000
- **RES** share (final energy consumption)
by 2010: **SH = 16%** ← **GER = 11%**
- **RES** share (final electricity consumption)
by 2010: **SH = 49%** ← **GER = 17%**
- SH RES generation (2010): 52% **biomass**, 42% **wind**
- A net **power exporting** country (2/3 of generated power)
 - even after decommissioning of 2 nuclear power plants

New 2020 RES targets for SH

- set by „SH Energy & Climate Concept“ (as of Sep '12)
 - ➔ **8-10% of entire GER** final electricity consumption
 - ➔ equivalling **300-400% of SH** final electricity consumption*)
- basically based on steadily **increasing wind power rates**
 - current prognoses: **9 GW onshore & 3 GW offshore** already possible by 2015 (*a target once set for 2020...*)
- serious improvement of **transmission grid provided**
 - ➔ *integrating North Sea offshore wind power,*
 - ➔ *further south/west transmission within GER,*
 - ➔ *access to storage capacities – Norway?*

**) predictions as of 2010 talking about 100%; GER 2020 = 35%*

German North Sea zone: Offshore Wind Farms



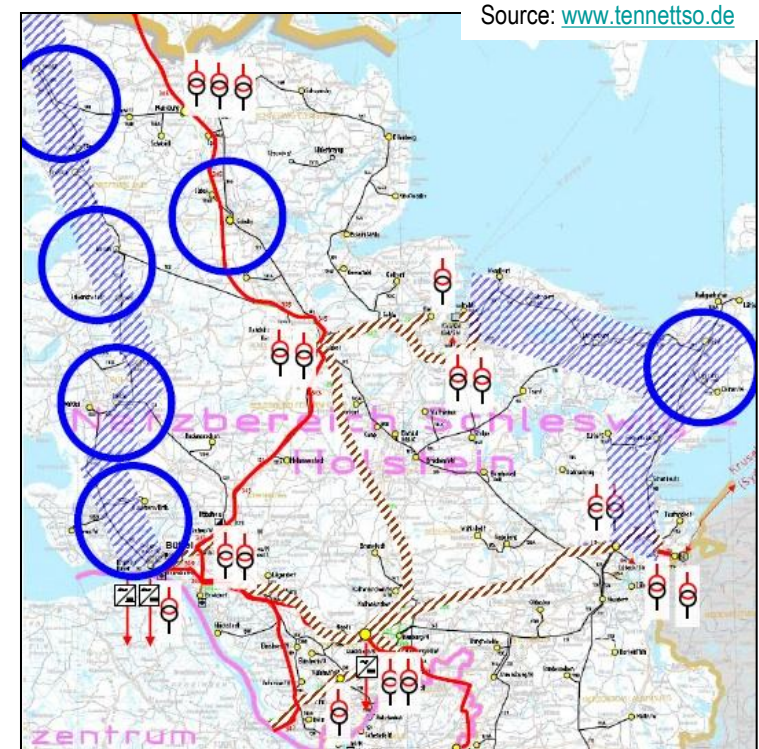
- Offshore Windfarms**
- in use
 - under construction
 - approved
 - planned
- Platforms**
- E-Transformer, in use
 - E-Transformer, under construction
 - E-Transformer, approved
 - E-Transformer, planned
 - E-Converter, under construction
 - E-Converter, planned
- Cables (Offshore Windfarms)**
- in use
 - under construction
 - approved
 - planned
- Boundaries**
- Territorial Sea
 - Continental Shelf/EEZ
 - International Boundary

Map Projection:

Source: www.bsh.de/en/Marine_uses/Industry/CONTIS_maps/NorthSeaOffshoreWindfarmsPilotProjects.pdf

Major focus of SH own Energy policy

- **SH Grid Development Initiative** to accelerate planning/permitting procedures and to enhance public acceptance (late 2010)
- support frame conditions of RES investments (wind, biomass), incl. use of **EU funds** (ERDF, EAFRD)
- strengthen **SH RES expertise**: CE's Wind & Biomass, Cluster „windcomm sh“
- partner in **North Sea Countries Offshore Grid Initiative** (NSCOGI)



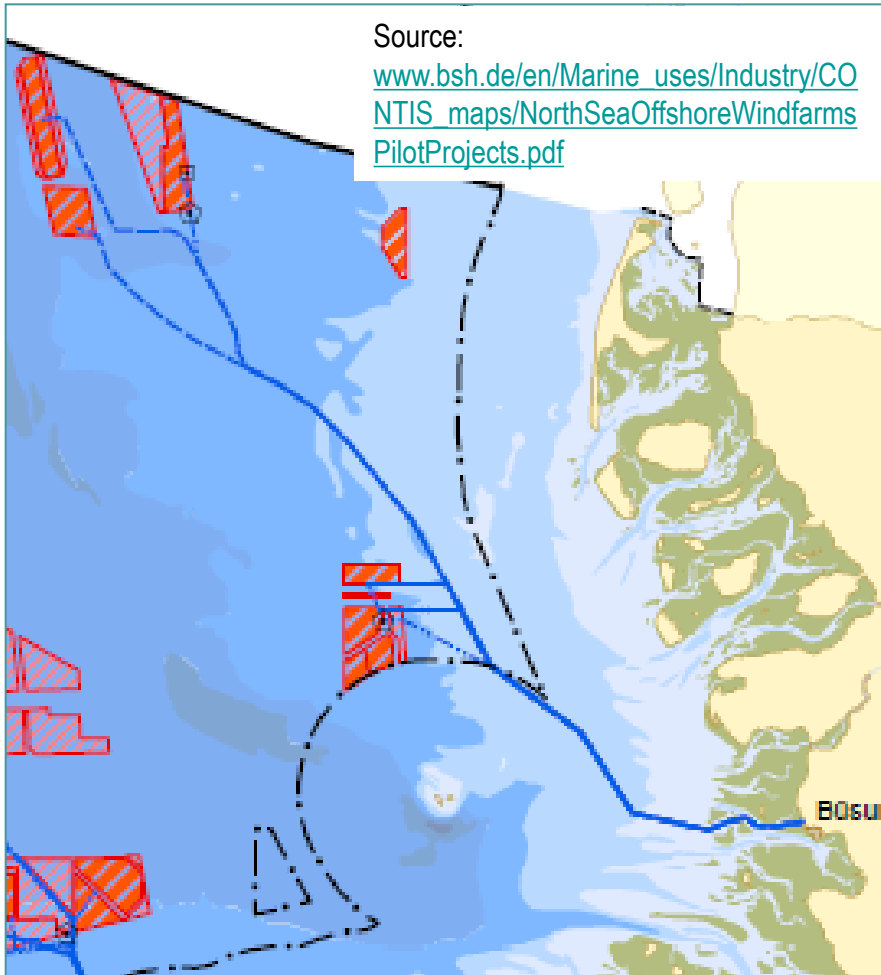
- existing 380 kV line
- new 380 kV line corridor considered
- new 380 kV line using existing 220 kV line corridor

Some related grid improvement needs...

- integrating Offshore wind:

Source:

www.bsh.de/en/Marine_uses/Industry/CO2/NTIS_maps/NorthSeaOffshoreWindfarmsPilotProjects.pdf



- accessing storage capacities:

1,400 MW capacity
= approx. capacity
of 4 wind farms
currently planned
off SH coastlines



Source: www.statnett.no

...connecting to TenneT's grid strategy?

focussing on

- **GER: >20,000 MW** RES power until 2020
- **SH: a share of >9,000 MW** RES power already by 2015??
- combining the grid potentials at **Dutch and German** Tennes TSO's grounds



3. How does/may the energy issue affect bilateral partnership?

- agreed to be a common issue at CC meeting 2010, re-called at **CC meeting 2011** → taking stock of
 - current EU Energy Policy framework,
 - North Sea Countries Offshore Grid Initiative (*encompassing about 90% of European offshore wind potentials by 2020*)
 - bilateral SH/NOR grid issues (the Nord.Link cable project)→ raising open questions on **wind & bio energy** (ENCN)
- CC meeting 2011 added by **visits to local RES initiatives** (wind, biomass/gas, citizen/community owned projects, local biogas based heating models)

Agreements from CC meeting 2011

- further promote subsea cable project NORD-LINK with a view to speedy authorization and realization
- forward some data required from SH
- investigate possible cooperation projects (based on best practises, exchange of experience & information within wind power and bio-energy)
- Persons to keep in touch on energy: Thomas Pfannkuch (SH), Ole Haabeth/Joakim Svelien (Østfold)



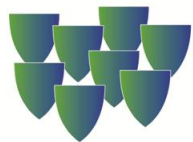
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What to keep in mind when reflecting further?

- any tentative cooperation idea be based on interests to be defined as precise as possible
- SH side: due to structures given, it may be necessary to find an institution inside SH for cooperation (then the Ministries to act as intermediary)
- ENCN: a project not necessarily needs to comprise all fylker = 1 ENCN member to take the lead (work), regardless of whether all or some fylker be involved





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