

# ELWIND

#### BOWE2H – Baltic Offshore Wind Energy to Hydrogen

25th of Japuary 202/

## History

In **September of 2020** the Ministry of Economics in Latvia and the Ministry of Economics and Communications of Estonia have signed the MoU about common offshore wind development in Baltic Sea by 2030.

**In 2021**, a feasibility study was carried out to assess the **potential locations** for the offshore wind farm by selecting suitable sized sites corresponding to 700 - 1000 MW of installed wind turbine capacity.

In **September of 2022** the Cabinet of Ministers approved the conceptual report.





## **Governance model**





Ministry of Economics of the Republic of Latvia







Sõrve, Estonia
Kurzeme, Latvia
2026
Operational by 2030
70 - 140
1 - 2 GW



- Estonian ELWIND area
- 🗐 Latvian ELWIND area

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- Latvian ELWIND primary research area
- □□□ Indicative hybrid interconnector corridors



## **ELWIND model**

Providing regulatory and business predictability to market participants, by taking care of the permits and conducting technical and EIA studies.

Meaning Estonia and Latvia predeveloping two offshore areas and auctioning these out with **certainty of grid connection**.

This will **mitigate the risks and insecurities** of the development for the interested parties.







Cooperation agreement

Funding from CINEA for studies 18,7 mil. euro

Procurement stage (studies, EIA, ...)

Informative seminars in Pāvilostā and Jūrkalne

#### **EIA** procedure:

- Initial public consultation LV
- Received program LV
- EIA program expert procurement EE

Participation in conferences by promoting the ELWIND project

## Next steps

EIA studies (closest – birds, bats, mammals, fishes)

#### Feasibility and Technical studies (closest – grid, interconnector)

## Communication with society:

• Public survey on people's attitude towards the offshore wind development in LV

## Participation in exhibitions:

- Wind Europe in Bilbao (20 22 March);
- Wind Works in Riga (25 April);
- Wind energy conference in Hamburg (24-27 September)



## Challenges

## Being first:

- Legislation;
- Defense;
- Nature;
- ..

#### Synchronisation of activities:

- Procurements;
- Agreements;
- Language;
- Legislation;
- ...



## Challenges

#### Societal:

- Most common topics that worries locals:
  - Will change the currents that cobble the shore;
  - Wind direction will decrease or change, affecting yachting and watersports;
  - Fish will disappear;
  - Change the view, which will reduce property values and tourism;

Actions - Informative seminars before EIA procedure, explanatory articles, public survey, participation in public events (Lampa, seminars, conferences, ...).





#### SECURITY



Contributing into energy security and energy independence in the region

#### Helping to lower and stabilize energy prices

Phasing out fossil fuelbased energy production

#### INVESTMENT



States become **better partners** to the whole sector

Development of a **regional** supply chain

Design, Engineering, Construction

Infrastructure

Ports

#### R & D



Startups (energy accelerators)

Testbeds

Lab to market activities

#### Knowledge & education

Power to X

Biodiversity



# Thank you!

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# Invest in Latvia

#### MISSIINLatvia







#### ~500 km coastline

Favourable wind conditions > 9 m/s

#### ~15 GW potential

1/6th of the 90GW Baltic Sea region

#### Seabed

Shallow and stable conditions

**MISSIINLatvia** 

## MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

In May 2019 the Latvian Maritime Spatial Planning document has been approved

5 potential wind areas in Latvia

Currently MSP is under revision to add new and extend current Offshore wind development areas

Baltic sea: 377,000km<sup>2</sup> LV maritime area: **28347,87 km<sup>2</sup>**, ~ 7,5% Offshore areas: **1648,76 km<sup>2</sup>**, ~ 5,8%



#### MISSIMLatvia

#### Electricity transmission System in Baltics

New interconnection is needed if Latvia is going to tap into the offshore potential.

Grid development has to go hand in hand with new generating capacities.



#### Gas & possible H2 infrastructure in Latvia

Latvia has a well-established gas transmission infrastructure. That needs to be adopted for **hydrogen transmission**.

Inčukalns underground gas storage facility - max capacity is **4.47 billion m<sup>3</sup>** 







## Thank you!

Latvia

Join us today to support the advancement of sustainable energy in the Baltic region