

How to regulate a MOG? Legal regulatory challenges

Amsterdam, 6-6-2018, Ceciel Nieuwenhout, WP7.1

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Overview of results 2016-2018
- Future outlook: Research aims 2018-2019
- Focus on current research: Asset Classification
- Conclusion
- Q&A





INTRODUCTION



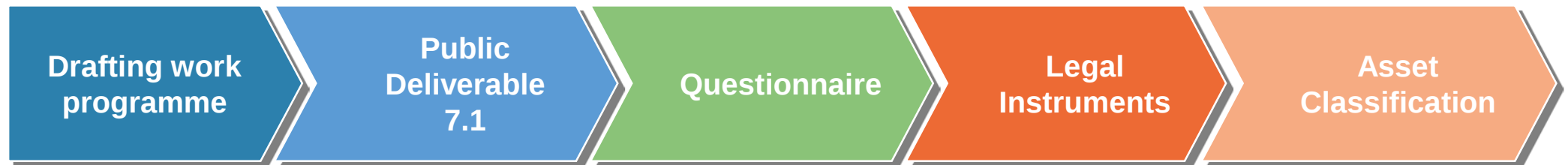
© PROMOTiON – Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 691714.

Overview Results 2016-2018

The first year was used to investigate the status quo and current legal challenges

Stakeholder interaction: check whether findings D7.1 match practice

Topic of today's presentation



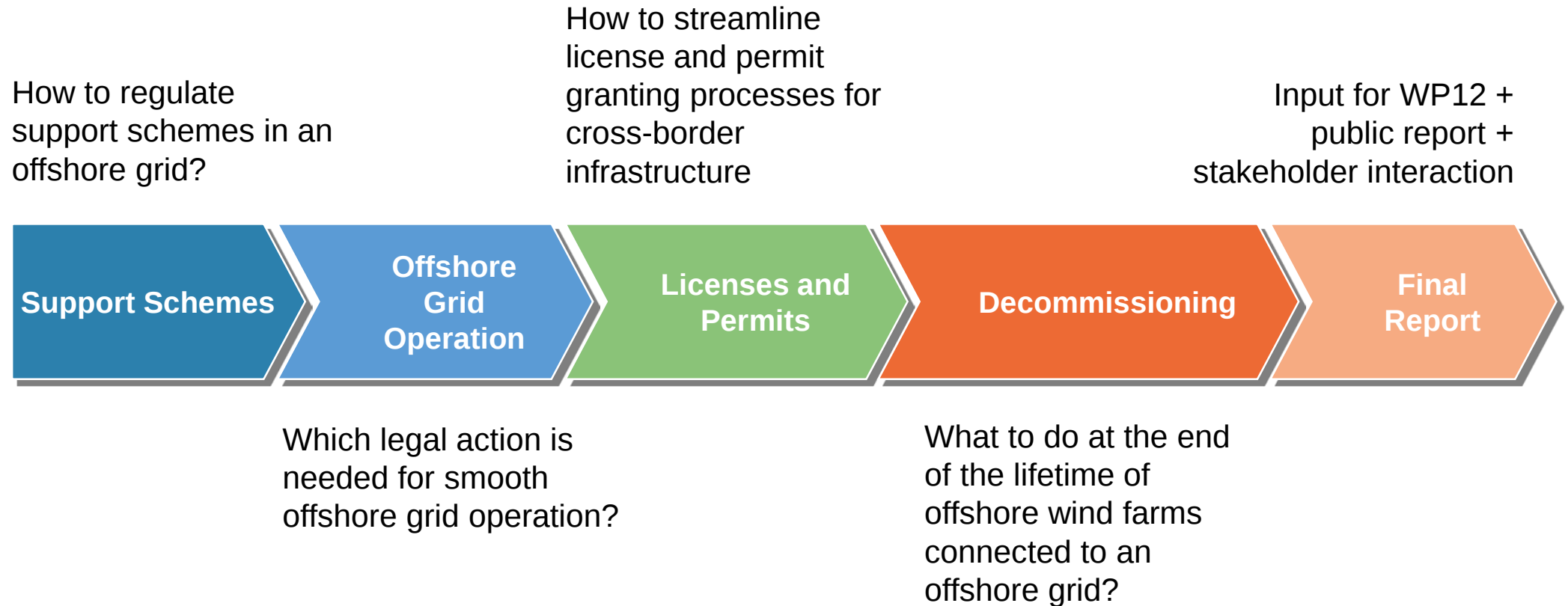
Overview of status quo & challenges

- International Law
- EU Law
- National Law:
BE/DK/FR/DE/NL/NO/SE/UK

Which legal instrument fits which problem?

Approach at international/EU/national level or a combination?

Future outlook: Research aims 2018-2019



ASSET CLASSIFICATION



© PROMOTiON – Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 691714.

ASSET CLASSIFICATION – CONNECTION SCENARIOS

- Hub-to-hub
- Offshore wind farms are connected to an existing interconnector (Tee-in)
- The entire asset (windfarm connection and interconnection) is constructed more or less at the same time
- A meshed offshore grid with grid extensions from time to time

Currently:

- **how an asset is connected determines regulatory status!**
- **Legislation does not do justice to specifics of hybrid/meshed grids: access/dispatch**
- **Wish to keep current regulatory system in place for existing infrastructure = more legal certainty**



REGULATORY OPTIONS

- Retain current laws > Kriegers Flak
- Classification as “upstream” > gas pipeline system on the North Sea
- New Definition?
 - Cross-border between two or more states
 - Offshore (geographically located in the seabed, except where the cable ‘lands’ in the onshore grid)
 - Starting from onshore connection point (i.e. HVDC converter station or AC transformer station), to be specified in lower legislation such as Network Codes
 - With the purpose of connecting offshore renewable electricity generators to the onshore transmission network/s and of hosting cross-border electricity flows



NEW DEFINITION?

‘cross-border offshore electricity grid’

=

‘transmission assets that connect offshore generation from renewable energy sources to onshore connection points in two or more national electricity systems.’



NEW DEFINITION?

‘Cross-border offshore electricity grid’

=

‘transmission assets that connect offshore generation from renewable energy sources to onshore connection points in two or more national electricity systems.’

CONSEQUENCES



Financial Regulation:

For the ‘cross-border offshore electricity grid’, income should be based on regulated income rather than on congestion revenue.

Access & Dispatch:

No more priority access&dispatch, instead focus on development of good market principles



CONCLUSION + Q&A



© PROMOTiON – Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 691714.

APPENDIX

DISCLAIMER & PARTNERS

COPYRIGHT

PROMOTioN – Progress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks

MAIL info@promotion-offshore.net WEB www.promotion-offshore.net

The opinions in this presentation are those of the author and do not commit in any way the European Commission

PROJECT COORDINATOR

DNV GL Netherlands B.V.

Utrechtseweg 310, 6812 AR Arnhem, The Netherlands

Tel +31 26 3 56 9111

Web www.dnvgl.com/energy

CONTACT

C.T. Nieuwenhout

Groningen Centre for Energy Law

c.t.nieuwenhout@rug.nl

+31 50 3635688

PARTNERS

DNV GL Netherlands B.V., ABB AB, KU Leuven, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, EirGrid plc, SuperGrid Institute, Deutsche WindGuard GmbH, Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., Affärsverket Svenska kraftnät, Alstom Grid UK Ltd (Trading as GE Grid Solutions), University of Aberdeen, Réseau de Transport d'Électricité, Technische Universiteit Delft, Statoil ASA, TenneT TSO B.V., Stiftung OFFSHORE-WINDENERGIE, Siemens AG, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen, Universitat Politècnica de València, SCiBreak AB, Forschungsgemeinschaft für Elektrische Anlagen und Stromwirtschaft e.V., Ørsted Wind Power A/S, The Carbon Trust, Tractebel Engineering S.A., European University Institute, Iberdrola Renovables Energía, S.A., European Association of the Electricity Transmission & Distribution Equipment and Services Industry, University of Strathclyde, ADWEN Offshore, S.L., Prysmian, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, MHI Vestas Offshore Wind AS, Energinet.dk, Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc, SCiBreak AB



COLOR SUMMARY

