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EERA Joint Programme on Wind Energy - Newsletter - October 2022

> ## Ignacio Marti Perez is the new elected Coordinator of the Joint Programme Wind

Starting from the 26th of Sept 2022, Ignacio Marti Perez becomes the new Coordinator of the Joint Programme Wind, following his election by the Joint Programme Steering Committee in Amsterdam . He takes the place of Peter Eecen, who has coordinated the Joint Programme for the last four years.

In his actual position as Head of Division at the Technical University of Denmark (DTU Wind) Ignacio Marti Perez is responsible for the research and innovation strategy for wind energy materials and components of the world leading research organization in wind energy.

He has more than twenty years of international experience, including ten years in executive positions in research centers in Spain (CENER), the United Kingdom (ORE Catapult) and Denmark (DTU).

He is also an influential professional in the wind energy sector thanks to his participation during the last years in executive roles in the International Energy Agency (IEA), Wind Energy Technology Platform (TPWind) and the European Energy Research Alliance (EERA).

Ignacio said: *"EERA JP Wind is the largest and most influential network of research organizations in Europe, our role in delivering research-based solutions that can solve energy challenges is more important than ever. The world is moving towards an accelerated deployment of wind energy, with key considerations on energy security, net zero constraints and increased requirements for wind energy to play a central role in a new energy system. In this context, many previous wind energy research challenges remain important, while some new challenges need to be included in the overall agenda. Together with our members, I will work towards ensuring the JP Wind will play a key role in the years to come, ensuring collaboration in wind energy research and promoting a research agenda that reinforces European leadership in wind energy."*

A new management board were also elected with the following members: Peter Eecen (TNO), Paul McKeever (ORE Catapult), Jake Badger (DTU), John Olav Tande (SINTEF), Arno van Wingerde (Fraunhofer IWES), Antonio Ugarte (CENER), Ignacio Marti Perez (DTU, new member), Tuhfe Gocmen (DTU, new member) and Vibeke Stærkebye Nørstebø (SINTEF, new member)

Ignacio Marti Perez – JP Wind Coordinator

JP Wind Innovation Forum – Presentations

The 2022 edition of the EERA JP Wind was organized

as a physical event, from September 19th to the 21st. The 3 days of Conference, with workshops, presentations and discussions on strategic wind energy research, aimed to provide the European R&I community in wind energy opportunities to create synergy advantages for European research organizations and industry in support of the green energy transition and the SET-Plan goals.

The presentations were organized in 9 sessions chaired by EERA JP Wind MB members and focused on the following topics :

· **Integrated Use of the Sea Spatial planning (chair : Jake Badger)**

o "Effects of Offshore Wind farms" by Yngve Heggelund (NORCE)

o "Digital Metocean Data on demand" by Jacob Tornfeldt Sorensen (DHI Group)

o "Planning the installation of offshore renewables energy system" by Teresa Simoes (LNEG)

o "Offshore Wind Development in Europe" by Ivan Pineda (WindEurope)

· **Role of hydrogen to wind integration (chair : Paul McKeever and Arno van Wingerde)**

o "Power Electronics as interface between power grid and electrolyser" by Arno van Wingerde (Fraunhofer IWES)

o "Offshore wind-to-hydrogen in the Dutch energy system" by Iratxe Gonzaleze-Aparicio and Nestor Gonzalez-Diez (TNO)

- “The co-developement of wind and hydrogen” by John Nwobu (ORE Catapult)

- **ETIPWind & European Commission Discussion (chair: Arno van Wingerde)**

- Presentation of Enrico Degiorgis (European Commission, DG RTD)

- “Fostering breakthrough innovations for wind energy in Europe” by Adrian Timbus (Hitachu Energy, Chair of ETIPWind)

- **Floating Wind (chair : John Olav Tande)**

- “A Counter Rotating Axis Floating Tilted CRAFT-turbine:‘The TILT’ “ by Hans Bernhoff (World Wide Wind Tech)

- “Marine technology research to advance floating offshore wind”by Vegard Aksnes (SINTEF Ocean)

- “Subsea grid solutions and reliable electric power components” by Eirill Bachmann Mehammer, (SINTEF Energy Research)

- **EERA Secretariat Presentation & Discussion (chair : Arno van Wingerde)**

- “RePowerEU, EERA contribution” by Adel El Gammal (EERA)

- “SUPEERA, Powering up the SET-Plan” by Ivan Matejak (EERA)

- **System Integration towards 2040 (chair : Nicolaos Antonio Cutululis)**

- “Technology – Superconducting” by Eoin Hodge (Supernode)

o "Wind and Hydrogen" by Daniel Fraile (Hydrogene Europe)

o "Technology – HVDC" by Nicolaos Cutululis on behalf of Dirk Van Hertem (KU Leuven)

· **European Centre of Excellence on Offshore Wind (chair: John Olav Tande)**

o "Offshore Wind Research Lighthouse Initiative" by John Olav Tande (SINTEF)

o "European Center of Excellence : contribution of CENER" by Antonio Ugarte (CENER)

· **Aiming for large turbines : large blades (chair Paul McKeever & Arno van Wingerde)**

o "Testing of large blades " by Moritz Kranz (Fraunhofer IWES)

o "Virtual Testing" by Noud Werter (TNO)

o "Evolving large blade materials, manufacturing and validation – What's going on in the UK?" by Paul McKeever (ORE Catapult)

· **Onshore wind: social acceptance and energy landscapes (chair : Lena Kitzing)**

o "Energy landscapes – challenges to integrate wind power in a densely populated countries." by Sven Stremke (Amsterdam Academy of Architecture)

o "Onshore wind: Societal conflicts and social acceptance" by Julia Zilles (EFZN)

> **Clean Energy Transition Partnership Calls launched – deadline 23 November**

The CETPartnership will foster **transnational innovation ecosystems** from the very local and regional level, up to the transnational European level, thus overcoming a fragmented European landscape. Moreover, it intends to reach out to **collaboration** with funding partners beyond Europe, in order to broaden the knowledge and experience bases and introduce European solutions and stakeholders to the global value chains.

The CETPartnership enables **50** national and regional RTDI programme owners and managers from **30 countries** to align their priorities, pool national budgets of **210 Mill EUR** for two joint calls in 2022 and 2023, as well as to implement annual joint calls from 2022 to 2027.

The CETP 2022 Joint call has been launched last week; it is a 2 stage call structured around 11 call modules with **first deadline (pre-proposals) on 23 November 2022**.

We strongly recommend you to read the general principles of the CETP calls .

Please note the CETP also organises a number of additional info-sessions organised by country and/or by transition initiative

> **The European Parliament voted in favour of a 45% target for renewable energy in the EU's energy mix by 2030**

At the end of the State of the Union address on 14 September, MEPs took note of the words of European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen: the war in Ukraine is "a war against our energy, a war against our economy, a war against our values and a war against our future," she said.

Thus, by 418 votes to 109 with 111 abstentions, the Parliament adopted the umpteenth revision of the directive on renewable energies (link to original text) integrated into the "Fit for 55" climate package which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. If this target is confirmed by the 27 during tripartite negotiations scheduled before the end of the year ("trilogue"), the EU will have to achieve a 45% share of renewable energy (RE) in its energy consumption by 2030. This is more than the 40% voted by the Member States in June - a decision which did not, however, consider the consequences of the war in Ukraine and the REPowerEU plan presented last May, which revised this objective upwards. To reach the 45% target, each Member State will have to set an indicative target of at least 5% of new capacity installed as "innovative" RE technology. The alliance between the EPP (Liberal-Conservatives), Renew (centre) and the Socialists and Democrats (centre-left - S&D) thus overcame the fears of the ecologists, who nevertheless voted overwhelmingly for the text, unlike the members of the United Left.

> **The countries bordering the Baltic Sea agreed to increase their offshore wind energy capacity sevenfold by 2030, to 20 GW**

"We have agreed to increase wind energy in the Baltic Sea sevenfold by 2030," announced Danish Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen, who organised the

meeting in Copenhagen which also brought together Germany, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. *"We are on the front line of European energy security,"* she said. *"In this war, Putin is using energy as a weapon and has put Europe, as we all know, on the verge of an energy crisis with skyrocketing energy prices. The 20 GW, which Copenhagen expects to provide electricity to at least 20 million homes, "is more than the current offshore wind capacity in the whole of the EU,"* Frederiksen said.

By 2050, Baltic wind capacity could be increased to 93 GW, according to the statement. *"Vladimir Putin's attempt to blackmail us with fossil fuels is failing. We are accelerating the green transition. We are getting rid of the dependence on Russian fossil fuels,"* European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said. The Commission said in March that it wanted to cut its purchases of Russian gas by two-thirds this year and by the full amount by 2030. At the time, Brussels proposed raising its target for the share of renewables in the energy mix by 2030 from 40% to 45%. On the climate front, the EU is aiming to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and become carbon neutral by 2050. Denmark announced that it would increase its wind power capacity off the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea by 2 to 3 GW and link this production to the German grid. In May, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium had already announced a similar agreement to install nearly 150 GW of wind turbines in the North Sea by 2050, to make it the "green powerhouse of Europe".

> **The European Parliament has voted on the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III)**

EP will start negotiations with national governments on a final version in early 2023. RED III is an important tool for Europe to reach the 2050 climate neutrality target. It is also crucial to increase wind energy production to 510 GW by 2030, up from 190 GW today.

The Parliament voted for a 45% renewable energy target for 2030: It also backed two particularly useful amendments to establish legal definitions for combined renewable energy plants (wind + solar/storage) and hybrid offshore wind farms.

The Parliament will now work on the new articles of the Permitting Directive that the European Commission has presented in the framework of REPowerEU, as permitting bottlenecks remain the main obstacle to the expansion of wind energy. Rules and procedures need to be simplified and accelerated.

In particular, the Commission's proposals clarify which permits must be obtained within the two-year period. And that means all permits, not just the last one.

REPowerEU also proposes to simplify the granting of permits for the upgrading of existing wind farms. The procedure should only take one year, including the EIA, and the latter should only cover capacity and additional impacts. REPowerEU also proposes the creation of Renewable Energy Access Zones (G2A) where permitting would be even faster than in other zones. These G2As would be subject to a single Strategic Environmental Assessment (EIA) covering the whole area - individual projects would not need one - as the risks to biodiversity in these special areas would be considered minimal.

In offshore areas, Member States have already done a good job of identifying where to place all their wind farms via their maritime spatial plans. The REPowerEU proposals will speed up permitting in these areas too.

WindEurope calls on EU member states to apply the same cap to all forms of inframarginal electricity

As European Union member states try to agree on emergency measures proposed by the European Commission to tackle soaring energy prices, WindEurope on 21 September called on governments to apply the same cap to the revenues actually earned by inframarginal power producers. "Investors need clear rules on their likely revenues," the organization said. While it defends the Commission's proposal to set a European cap of €180/MWh, WindEurope criticizes the institution's choice to leave it up to Member States to introduce a lower cap at national level. In its view, this creates uncertainty that could harm investment in renewable energy, especially if Member States decide to add the possibility of setting different caps depending on the source of electricity.

The European Commission adopts the first list of cross-border renewable energy projects

Early September, European Commission established the first list of cross-border renewable energy projects (CB RES) under the 'European Interconnection Mechanism' (EIM), an EU funding instrument for financing infrastructure in the transport, energy and digital services sectors. Marking the start of the implementation of the renewable energy and decarbonisation window of

the EIM programme, the list includes three projects: - a hybrid offshore wind farm between Estonia and Latvia; - a cross-border renewable energy district heating network between Germany and Poland; - a renewable electricity generation project in Italy, Spain and Germany for the conversion, transport and use of 'green' hydrogen in the Netherlands and Germany.

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