

Non-binding agreement on goals for offshore renewable generation in 2050 with intermediate steps in 2040 and 2030 for priority offshore grid corridor Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan offshore grids (BEMIP offshore) pursuant to Article 14(1) of the TEN-E Regulation (EU) 2022/869

DATE: *19 JANUARY 2023*

The Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy¹ highlights the need to reach at least 300 GW of offshore wind and 40 GW of ocean energy by 2050 in the EU as a key means to reach climate neutrality, providing a major opportunity to ramp up renewables, develop a resilient industrial base in the whole EU and creating quality jobs, benefiting both coastal and landlocked Member States.

The need to accelerate the roll out of offshore renewable energy was further underlined by the RePowerEU Plan² to reduce the EU's dependence on fossil fuels and minimise future energy price risks.

To facilitate the development of offshore renewable energy, the revised TEN-E Regulation³ requires that by 24 January 2023, Member States, with the support of the Commission, within their specific priority offshore grid corridors, taking into account the specificities and development in each region, conclude a non-binding agreement to cooperate on goals for offshore renewable generation to be deployed by 2050 within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040, in line with the national energy and climate plans and the offshore renewable potential of each sea basin.

That non-binding agreement shall be made in writing as regards each sea basin and shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to develop projects on their territorial sea and exclusive economic zone.

In line with this non-binding agreement, by 24 January 2024, and as part of each ten-year network development plan thereafter, the ENTSO for Electricity, with the involvement of the relevant TSOs, the national regulatory authorities, the Member States and the Commission, shall develop and publish high-level strategic integrated offshore network development plans for each sea-basin, taking into account environmental protection and other uses of the sea. These plans will aim to provide a high-level outlook of offshore grid development needs and related onshore grid reinforcements necessary to achieve the deployment of the Member States' present offshore renewable energy goals for such sea basin.

Based on the technical work carried out within the frame of the BEMIP High-Level Group Offshore Wind Working Group as well as the Marienborg Declarations (Leaders and Energy Ministers level) endorsed on 31 August 2022⁴ with the occasion of the Baltic Sea Energy Security Summit, also considering the input received from stakeholders, the Member States part of the priority offshore grid corridor BEMIP offshore grids, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden, conclude this non-binding agreement on the following goals for offshore renewable energy generation for the BEMIP priority offshore grid corridor:

¹ COM(2020) 741 final

² COM(2022) 230 final

³ Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 45, see in particular Article 14

⁴ <https://www.regeringen.dk/aktuelt/publikationer-og-aftaletakster/the-marienborg-declaration/>

Member State	Goal 2030 (GW)	Goal 2040 (GW)	Goal 2050 (GW)
Denmark ⁵	7.9	7.9 ⁶	7.9 ⁷
Germany ⁸	4.1	4.1	4.1
Estonia	1	3.5	7 ⁹
Latvia	0.4	0.4	0.4
Lithuania	1.4	2.8 ¹⁰	4.5 ¹¹
Poland	5.9	10.9	10.9 ¹²
Finland ¹³	1	5	12
Sweden ¹⁴	0.7		
Total for BEMIP priority offshore grid corridor	22.5	34.6	46.8

⁵ The estimate is based on the Danish forecast describing the development within the energy sector including offshore renewable energy development. The forecast is prepared by the Danish Energy Agency and is updated each year. The estimate is based on the latest published forecast (2022). The span of the forecast goes to 2050. The Danish TSO (Energinet) uses these forecasts to plan the Danish grid.

⁶ Target to be determined.

⁷ Target to be determined.

⁸ In its Offshore Wind Act 2022 Germany has established deployment goals for offshore wind of at least 30 GW in 2030, 40 GW in 2035 and 70 GW in 2045. The development goal in 2035 will probably be exceeded by 10 GW. As these are overall targets covering both North Sea and Baltic Sea, the figures in the table are only referring to installations in the Baltic Sea. The figures indicated here reflect the currently planned deployment in the Baltic Sea. After 2030, there are currently no additional sites planned for offshore deployment in the Baltic Sea.

⁹ For the time being Estonia does not have any non-binding or legally binding goals for offshore capacity for 2040 and 2050. The Estonian Maritime Spatial Plan indicates its potential to be up to 7GW.

¹⁰ Goals to be defined exactly after review of the Lithuanian National Energy Strategy, therefore figures are preliminary.

¹¹ Goals to be defined exactly after review of the Lithuanian National Energy Strategy, therefore figures are preliminary.

¹² For the time-being there are no legally binding documents, which would indicate offshore renewable generation to be deployed by 2050.

¹³ Non-binding goals are preliminary. National targets will be reviewed during the updating process of National Climate and Energy Strategy.

¹⁴ For the time being Sweden does not have any non-binding or legally binding goals for offshore capacity to be deployed by 2040 and 2050. The Swedish Maritime Spatial Plans by 2022 consider 20 to 30 TWh offshore wind power. At the same time the relevant authorities were given a supplementary assignment that aims to investigate additional areas for energy production, which can enable an additional 90 TWh offshore wind power.

