

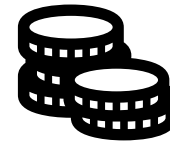
A photograph of an offshore wind farm at dusk or dawn. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds, with a bright light source creating a glow. In the center, a large white wind turbine stands prominently. To its right, a large red and white service vessel is positioned. Several smaller red service vessels are visible in the water around the base of the turbines. Other wind turbines are visible in the distance to the left.

# The impact of offshore wind in the society

## *Hywind Tampen ripple effect analysis*

September 12th 2019, UiB

Heikki Eidsvoll Holmås, Multiconsult



**2,3 billion NOK  
From ENOVA**



# Agenda

- **Executive summary**

- The Hywind Tampen Project

- Ripple effects – Hywind Tampen

- Ripple effect scenarios for future floating offshore wind markets

- Cost-benefit analysis – Hywind Tampen

- Conclusions

# Hywind Tampen will have a positive impact on the Norwegian industrial clusters chances of taking a larger share the growing offshore wind market



## Ripple effects

Given assumptions on investment volumes, O&M cost and the share of contracts awarded to Norwegian suppliers, we estimate that Hywind Tampen could contribute to between **1,550 and 3,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs)** and a **contribution to national GDP** of between **1.8 - 3.5 billion NOK** in total over the lifetime of the project. The lion's share of this would result from the project's construction phases when most investments are made.



## Impact of Hywind Tampen on position in future Floating Offshore Wind market

Depending on the share of contracts captured by Norwegian firms, a 1 GW Norwegian market by 2030 could mean economic ripple effects of between **8,000 and 15,000 FTEs** and a **contribution to national GDP ranging between 9.4 - 17.6 billion NOK**. Likewise, an 11 GW market by 2030 outside Norway could mean ripple effects in **FTE and GDP contribution of 8,000-28,000 FTEs and 9 - 31 billion NOK, respectively**.



## Cost-benefit analysis

Our cost-benefit analysis implies that the net present value is in the range of **-2.3 and +1 billion NOK**, depending on assumptions on project lifetime, discount rate and the carbon price trajectory. This value does not account for ripple effects in FTEs and GDP contribution.



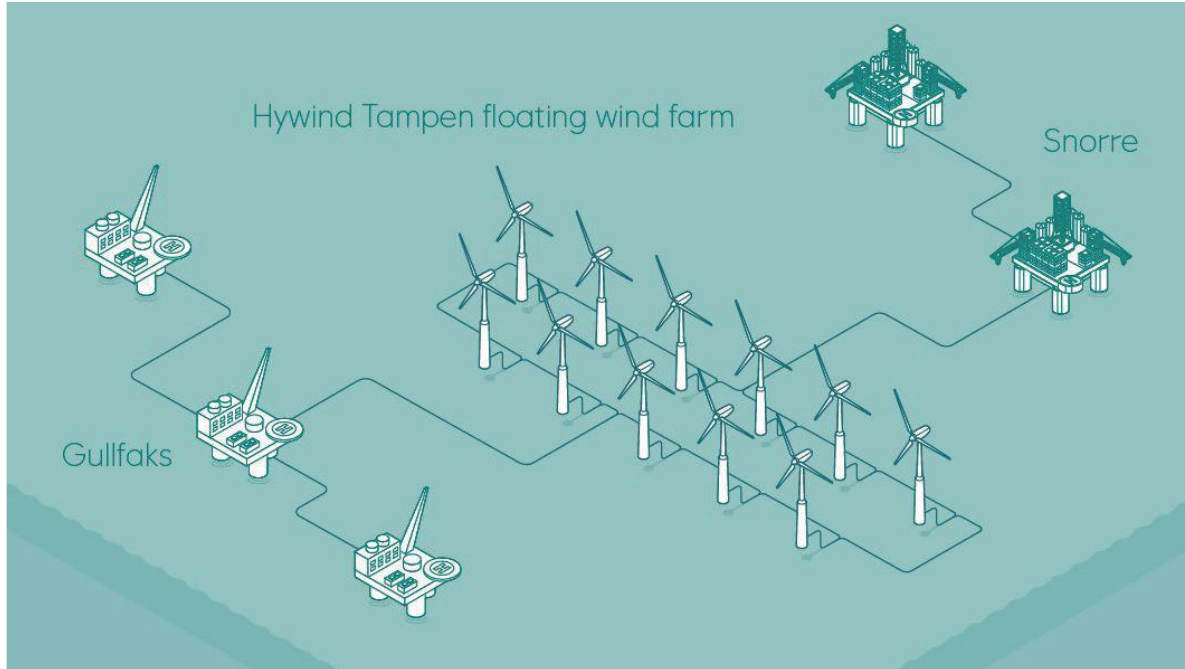
## Conclusion

In conclusion, Hywind Tampen is **likely to yield innovation and learning effects** that contribute to commercialising floating offshore wind technology. Participation in the project by Norwegian suppliers could **strengthen the competitive positioning** of these in the broader national and international market. **This should be given considerable weight in evaluations of the project** by whomever it may concern.

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# The Hywind Tampen project



- The 88 MW Hywind Tampen, is slated to become the worlds largest offshore floating wind farm if commissioned in 2022.
- Wind turbines will supply the five Gullfaks and Snorre platforms with wind-energy produced electricity, yielding annual CO<sub>2</sub> reductions of at least 200 000 tonnes on average.
- Partners in these licenses are Equinor, Petoro, Exxon Mobil, Idemitsu, DEA Norge, Point Resources and OMV. Equinor is developing the project on behalf of these firms.

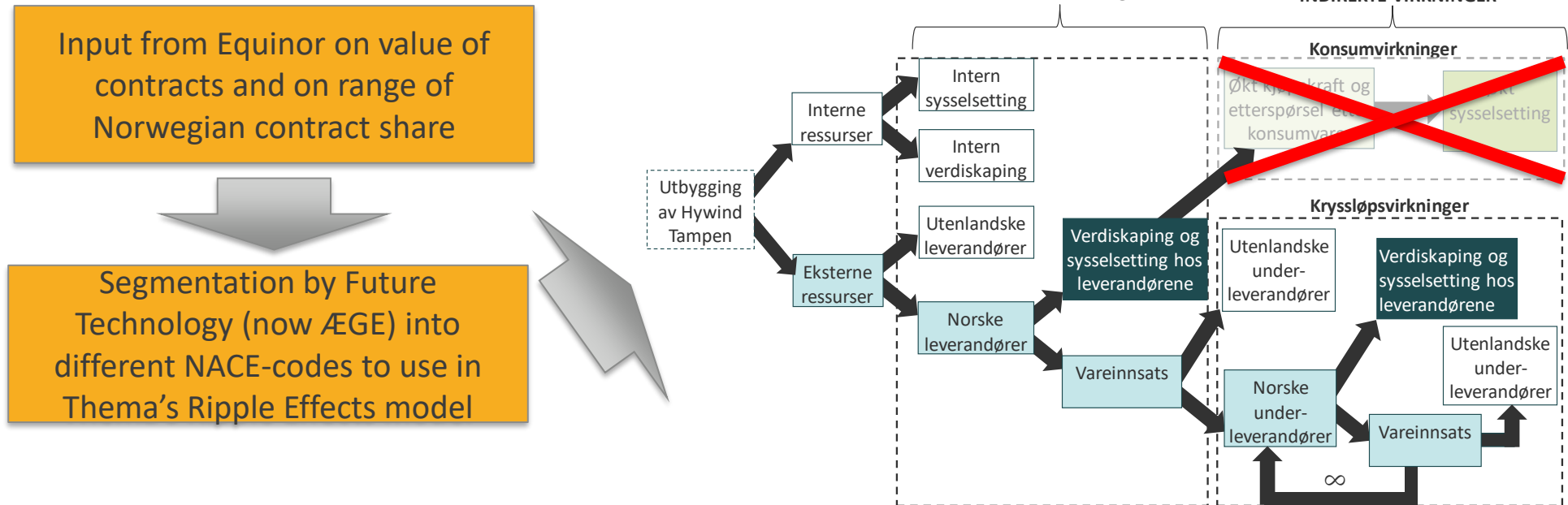


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# How we calculate ripple-effects

We use input from Equinor, segment it and calculate impact of the activity on the impulse to GDP and to additional jobs (Full Time Equivalents - FTEs)

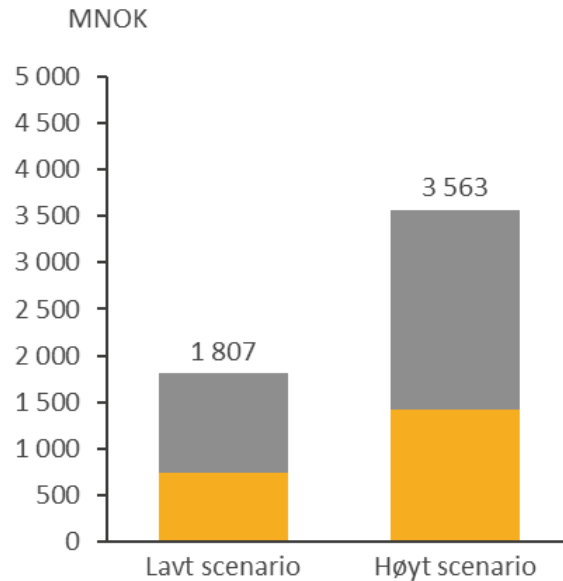




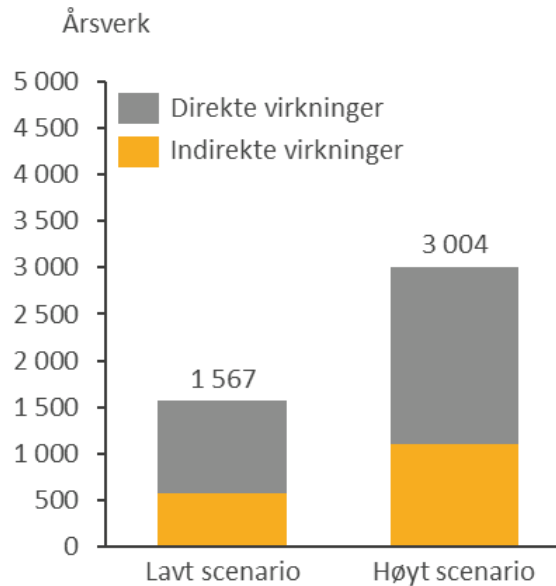
## Hywind Tampen investments and operation generates impulse to GDP and job creation

We use Equinor's own figures for high and low Norwegian market share (tbd)

### Hywind Tampen's contribution to GDP



### Hywind Tampen's contribution to job creation (FTE's)



Dependant on the Norwegian industry's share of the contracts, the contribution is:

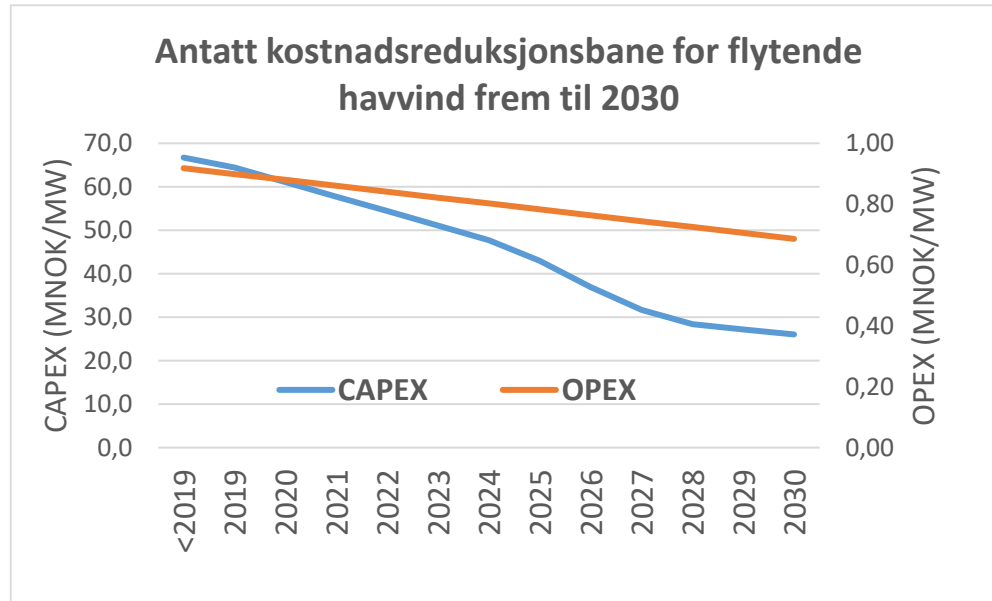
- 1800-3600 Million NOK to GDP
- 1550-3000 jobs (FTEs)

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# Cost is coming down for floating offshore wind

-but the estimates for how much varies greatly



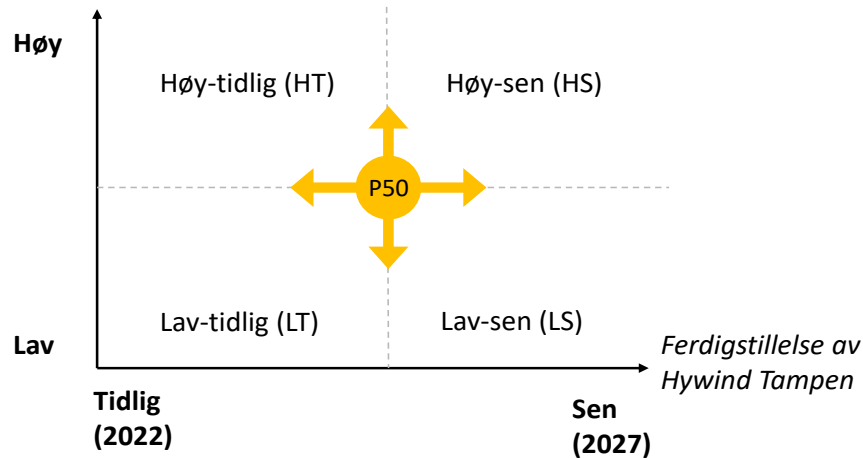
Based on analysis by BVG and Catapult, we estimate a price forecast for CAPEX and OPEX for floating offshore wind towards 2030

# Different scenarios for Norwegian share of a future market

There is no current methodology for estimating the significance of individual projects on the supply-industry's future growth and opportunities.

Distribution of Norwegian value of different future market segments

*Kontraktandel til norske selskap  
i Hywind Tampen*

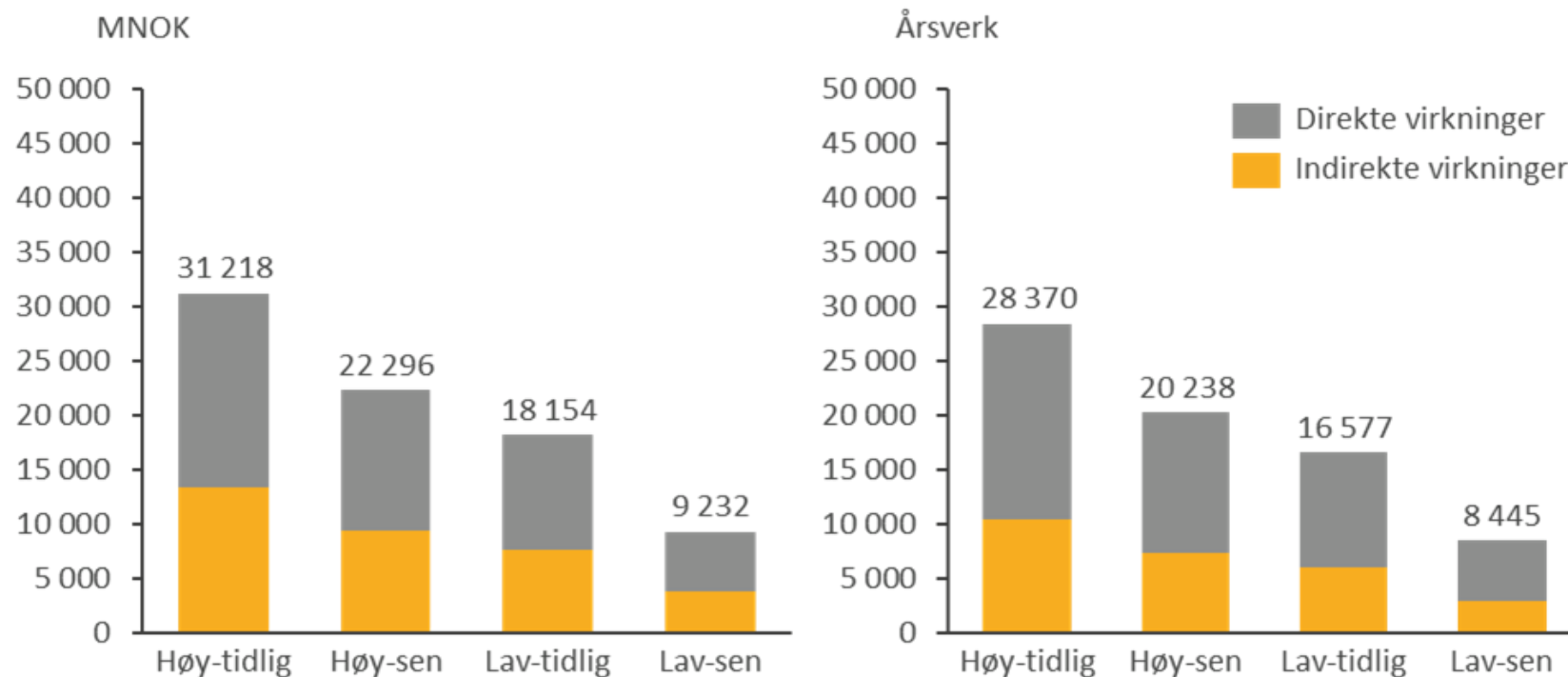


## Stepwise approach

1. Estimate market share of Norwegian supply industry in different market segments Norwegian and international
2. Use the approach to develop a P50 scenario for the Norwegian 1 GW scenario and the International 11 GW scenarios
3. Estimate high-low deviation for the individual market segment (uncertainty)
4. Estimate the impact of early (2022) and late (2027) establishment of Hywind Tampen in the individual market segments
5. Use the deviations to calculate the results in high-low and early-late scenarios

# Given an 11 GW international market by 2030

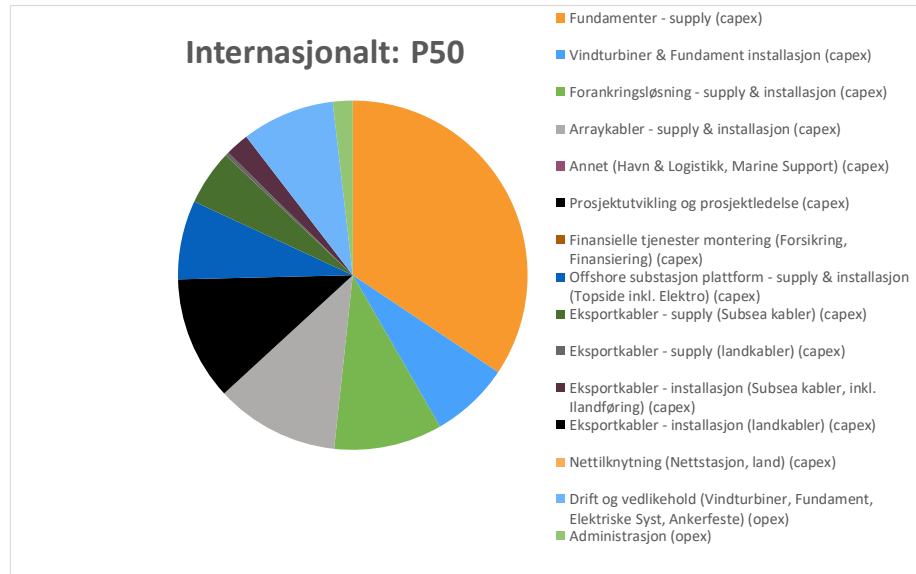
We conclude that there are large gains in being first movers in the developing floating offshore wind market



# Given an 11 GW international market by 2030

## The Norwegian supply industry's market value in different market segments

Distribution of Norwegian value of different future market segments



**Large market opportunities – although a small player**

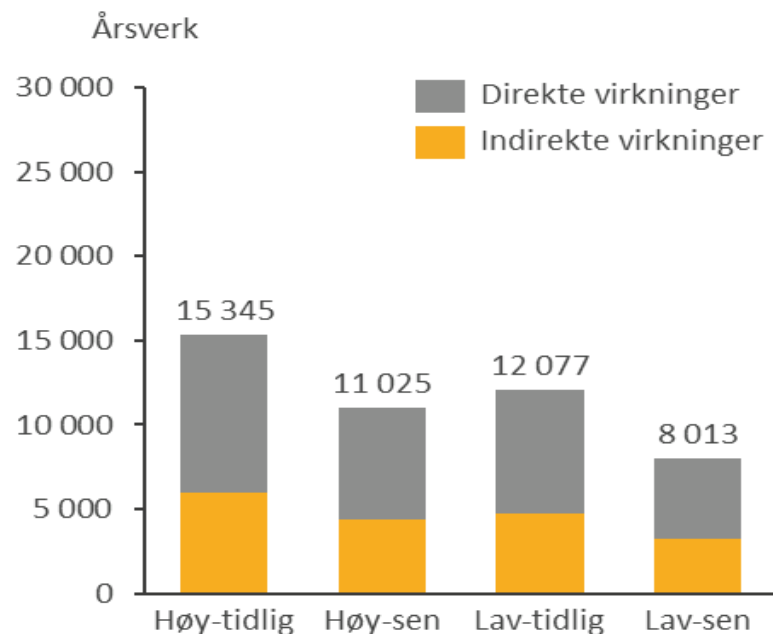
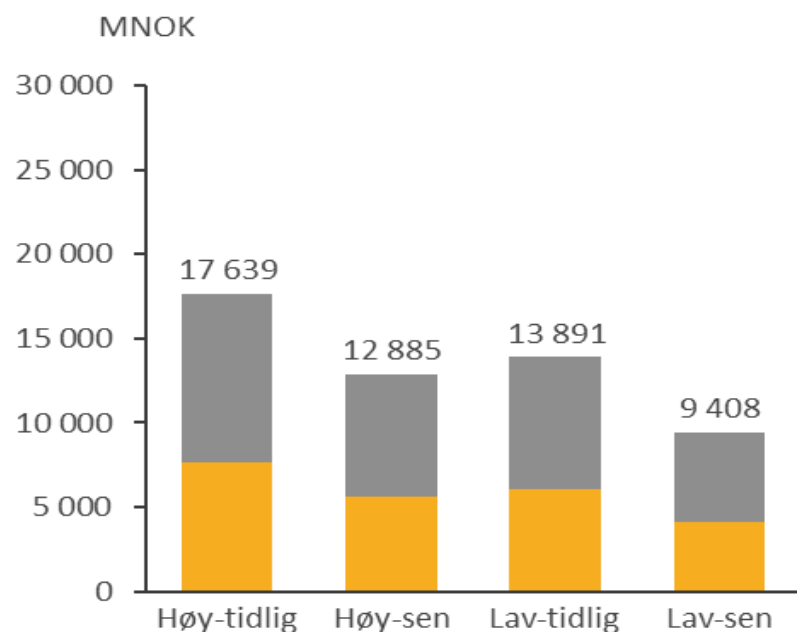
Larges markets in value for Norwegian supply industry are:

- Fundament supply
- Array cables
- Project development
- Anchoring



# Given a 1 GW Norwegian market by 2030

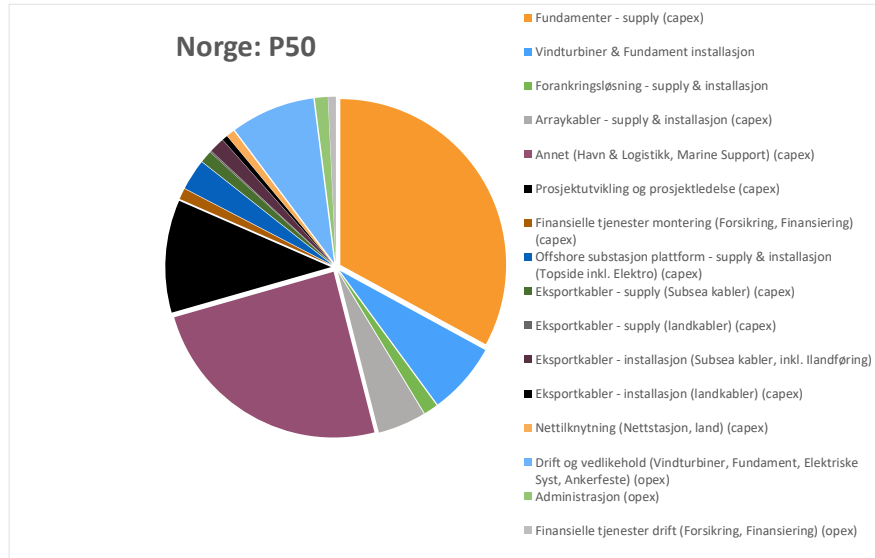
We estimate that there is large gains in being first movers in the developing floating offshore wind market



# Given an 1 GW Norwegian market by 2030

The Norwegian supply industry's market value in different market segments

Distribution of Norwegian value of different future market segments



## Somewhat different market opportunities

Largest markets in value for Norwegian supply industry are:

- Fundament supply
- Port and logistic services
- Turbine and fundament installation
- Offshore substation supply and installation



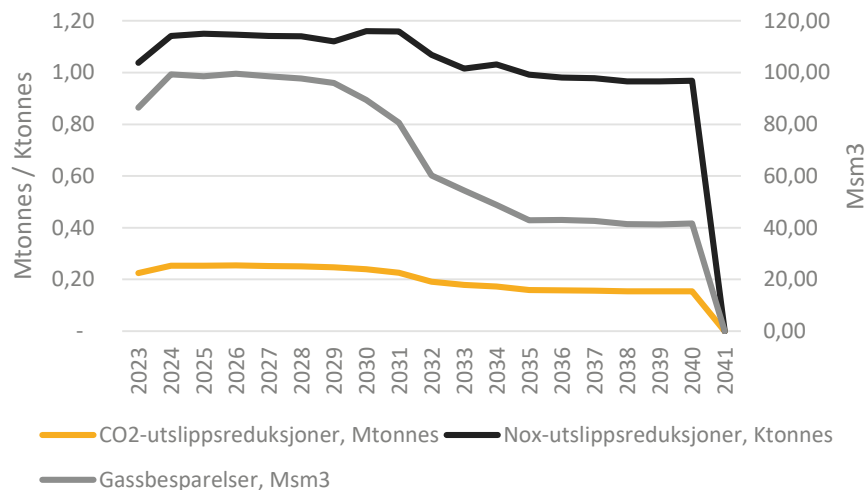


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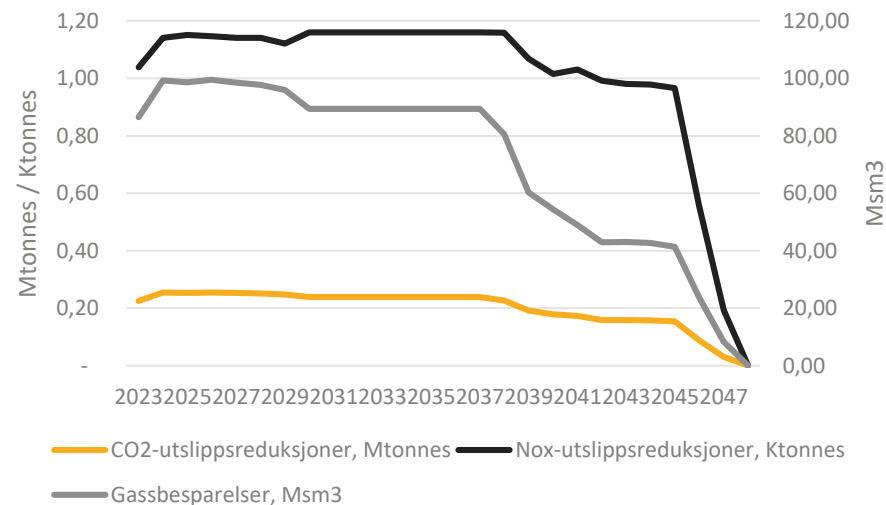
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# Reduction in emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>

## Petroleum field produce until 2041



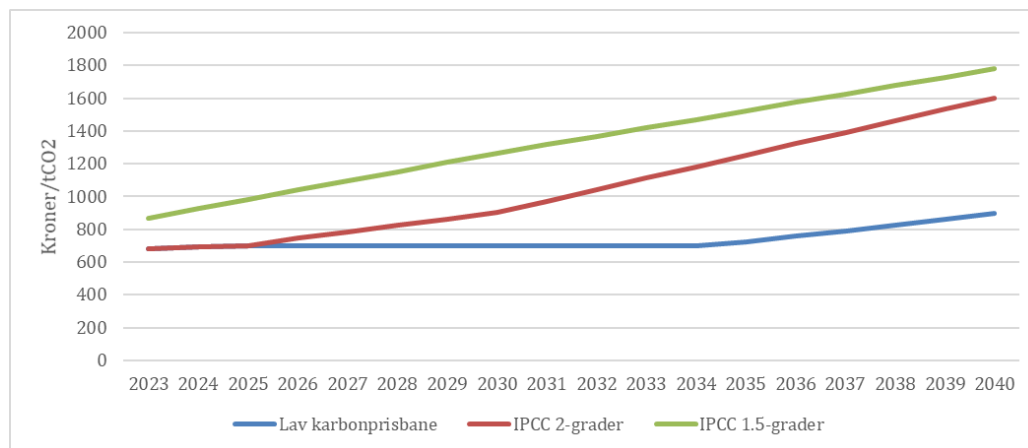
## Petroleum field produce until 2047



# The impact of the carbon price chosen is significant

The gap between choosing a low carbon price trajectory and a low 1,5°-trajectory makes a difference

Different carbon price trajectories. Note: The IPCC 1,5 is a «lowest» price - «Highest» is 14 times higher



## Bør sette en CO2-pris for norske investeringer

Heller ikke i revidert nasjonalbudsjett gir Finansdepartementet en anbefalt CO2-pris for samfunnsøkonomiske analyser. Den bør komme - og være i tråd med Parisavtalen.

2 min Publisert: 15.05.19 – 19.55 Oppdatert: 13 dager siden

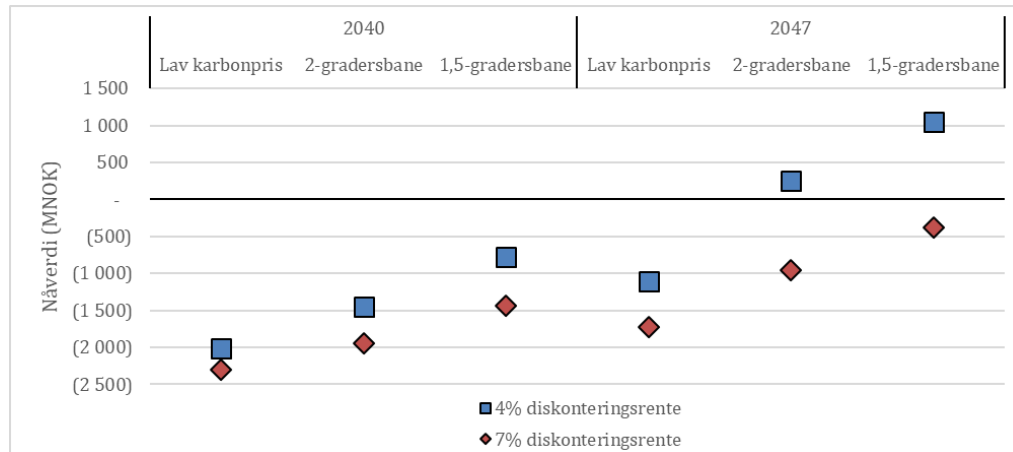


Dersom vi ikke vurderer kommende prosjekter basert på CO2-priser som tar utgangspunkt i Parismålet, vil prosjekter som ikke burde blitt realisert likevel bli det. Da blir det vanskeligere og dyrere å nå klimamålene senere. (Foto: Aleksander Nordahl)

# The cost-benefit of the project

Depend on how long the petroleum fields are going to be operated and the cost of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions

Cost-benefit analysis ranging from -2,3 bn to +1bn NOK



## Three variables

- Cost of capital: 4% is for the State's environmental investment. 7% is recommended for normal industrial investments
- Lifespan of the operations: 2040 is current decisions, 2047 is a not unlikely outcome
- Carbon price is measured in a low ETS+tax alternative, IPCCs estimated 2° CO<sub>2</sub>-trajectory, and the lowest alternative in a 1,5 °-trajectory.



# Positive non-calculatable cost-benefits

Positive externalities that are difficult to price, like technology development, learning effects, and knowledge spreading



Hywind Tampen is likely to yield innovation and learning effects that contribute to commercialising floating offshore wind technology.

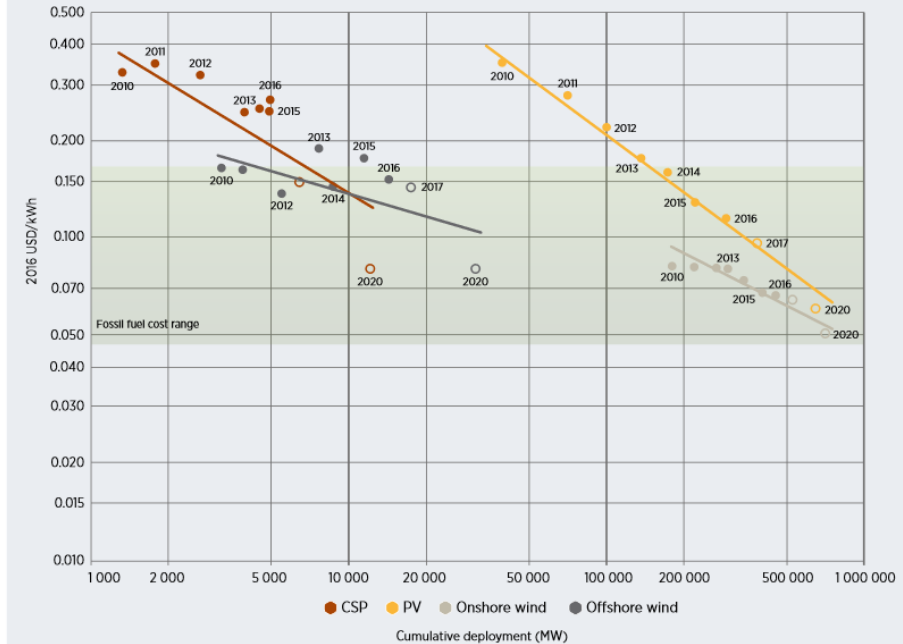


Given an estimated learning rate of 13% for offshore floating wind, the project has a learning effect of 20%.



There is a significant learning effect for involved Norwegian industries involved in the development of Hywind Tampen.

**Figure ES.3** Learning curves for the global weighted average levelized cost of electricity from CSP, solar PV and onshore and offshore wind, 2010-2020



Based on IRENA Renewable Cost Database and Auctions Database; GWEC, 2017; WindEurope, 2017; MAKE Consulting, 2017a; and SolarPower Europe, 2017a.

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# Thank you for your attention!

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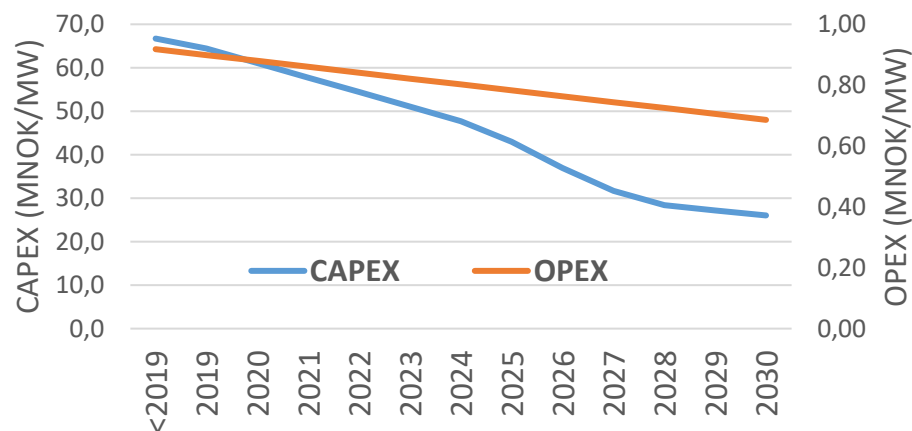




# Cost is coming down for offshore wind

-but the estimates for how much varies greatly

Antatt kostnadsreduksjonsbane for flytende havvind frem til 2030



FID	Idriftsettelse	Grunnlag: BVG	Grunnlag: Catapult	Grunnlag: BVG		
		CAPEX*	CAPEX	OPEX	CAPEX**	OPEX
		EURM/MW	EURM/MW	EURM/MW	EURM/MW	EURM/MWh
2016	2018	6,7	7,3	0,10	6,90	0,10
2017	2019	6,2	7,1	0,09	6,67	0,09
2018	2020	5,7	6,9	0,09	6,32	0,09
2019	2021	5,2	6,7	0,09	5,97	0,09
2020	2022	4,8	6,5	0,09	5,63	0,09
2021	2023	4,3	6,3	0,09	5,28	0,09
2022	2024	3,8	6,1	0,08	4,93	0,08
2023	2025	3,3	5,9	0,08	4,45	0,08
2024	2026	2,8	4,8	0,08	3,82	0,08
2025	2027	2,3	3,8	0,08	3,27	0,08
2026	2028	2,3	3,6	0,08	2,94	0,08
2027	2029	2,3	3,4	0,07	2,81	0,07
2028	2030	2,23	3,1	0,07	2,69	0,07
2029	2031	2,20	2,94	0,07	2,57	0,07
2030	2032	2,16	2,72	0,07	2,48	0,07