

Evolutions in Flanders/Belgium about onshore wind energy



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VWEA Membership 2018

Development



A collection of logos for development members, arranged in two columns. The logos include: Aspiravi, EDF luminus, elicio, Eneco, EOLY COLRUYTGROUP ENERGY, ENGIE, FORTECH, KT Projects, GROUP MACHIELS, MEGAWindy, SOPRACO, storm WINDPOWER, vleemo, and Wind aan de Stroom.

OEM



A collection of logos for OEM members, arranged vertically. The logos include: ENERCON ENERGIE FÜR DIE WELT, EWT, Lagerwey, NORDEX, SIEMENS Gamesa RENEWABLE ENERGY, and Vestas.

Supply chain



A collection of logos for supply chain members, arranged vertically. The logos include: ARCADIS Infrastructuur, milieu, gebouwen, encon our energy saves your energy, GAS, mpi OFFSHORE, SWECO, Topwind, and WindVision.

Current situation

From a slow start:

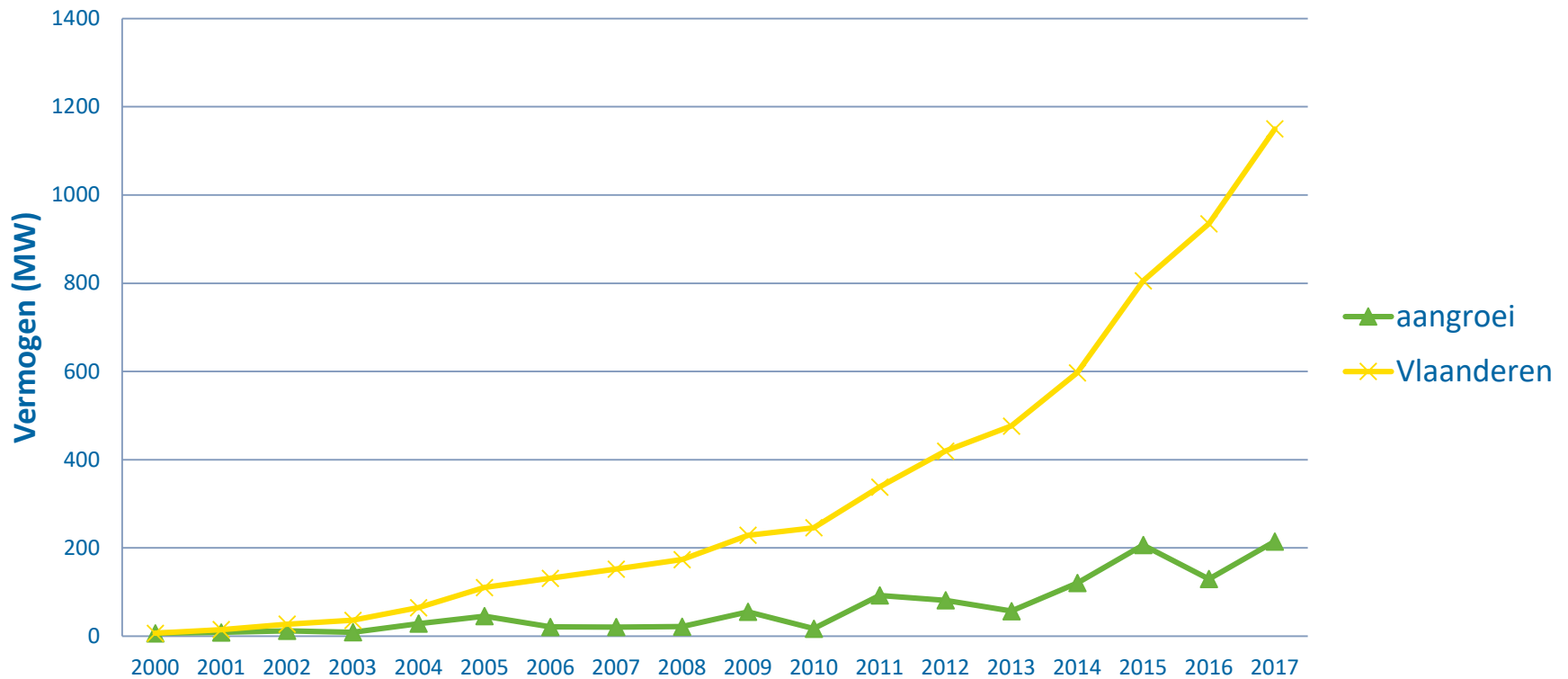
	number of WT	installed capacity (MW)
2000	34	15
2001	46	24
2002	57	35
2003	62	44
2004	77	73
2005	100	118
2006	112	139
2007	122	159
2008	111	176
2009	145	234

Current situation

Towards a faster growth:

	Annual growth (MW)	total of WT	Installed capacity (MW)
2010	+ 19,9 MW	150	249
2011	+ 92,3 MW	191	341,7
2012	+ 78 MW	228	420
2013	+ 57 MW	252	477
2014	+ 127,1 MW	307	603
2015	+ 209,4 MW	380	794,6
2016	+ 133 MW	432	922
2017	+ 226 MW	510	1148

Installed capacity onshore wind in Flanders (MW)



Other evolutions in Belgium

Wind energy overview

	Flanders	Wallonia	Offshore wind energy	Total wind energy
2017	1148 MW	836 MW	877 MW	2861 MW

PV in Flanders: important growth on individual houses

PV capacity Flanders	≤ 10 kW	10 – 250 kW	>250 kW	Total
2016	1277 MW	463 MW	611 MW	2351 MW
2017	1453 MW	475 MW	611 MW	2539 MW
Growth	176 MW	12 MW	0 MW	188 MW

Other evolutions in Belgium

Flanders engages for greening heat:

- Heat consumption is 55% of total energy demand
- Development of district heating
- Promotion of heat pumps
- Further electrification of heat (including storage)



Flanders opted for a framework policy

(and not for a planned policy):

- General framework Spatial Planning = VCRO and Government Letters (2000, 2006, 2009, 2014) → construction permit
and for environment = DABM en VLAREM → environment permit

Since 2017 these two separate permits became a single permitting system (Omgevingsvergunning)

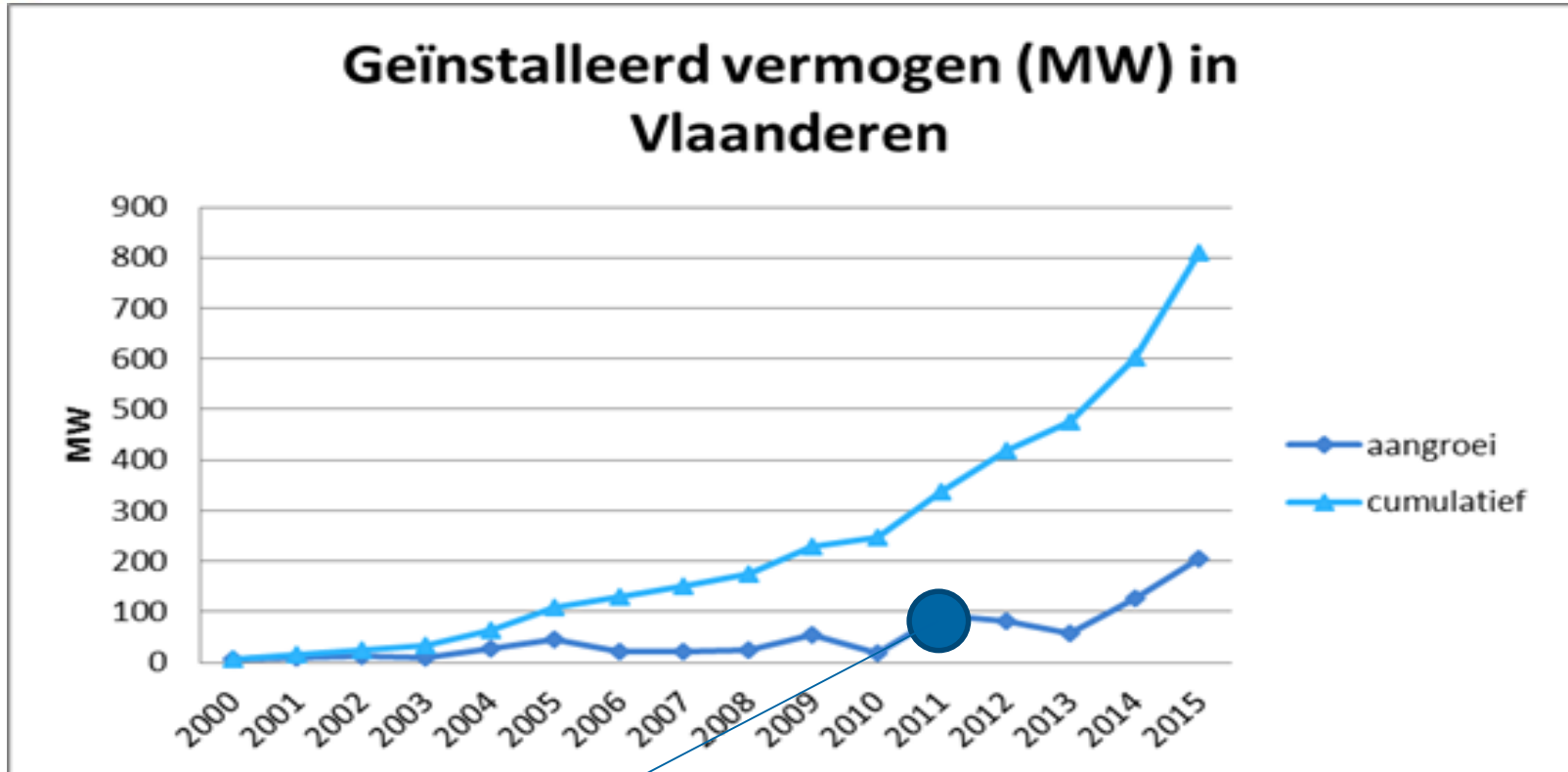
- Spatial planning principle = bundling with existing (line) infrastructure

Wind energy policies

In 2009 a policy correction was needed:

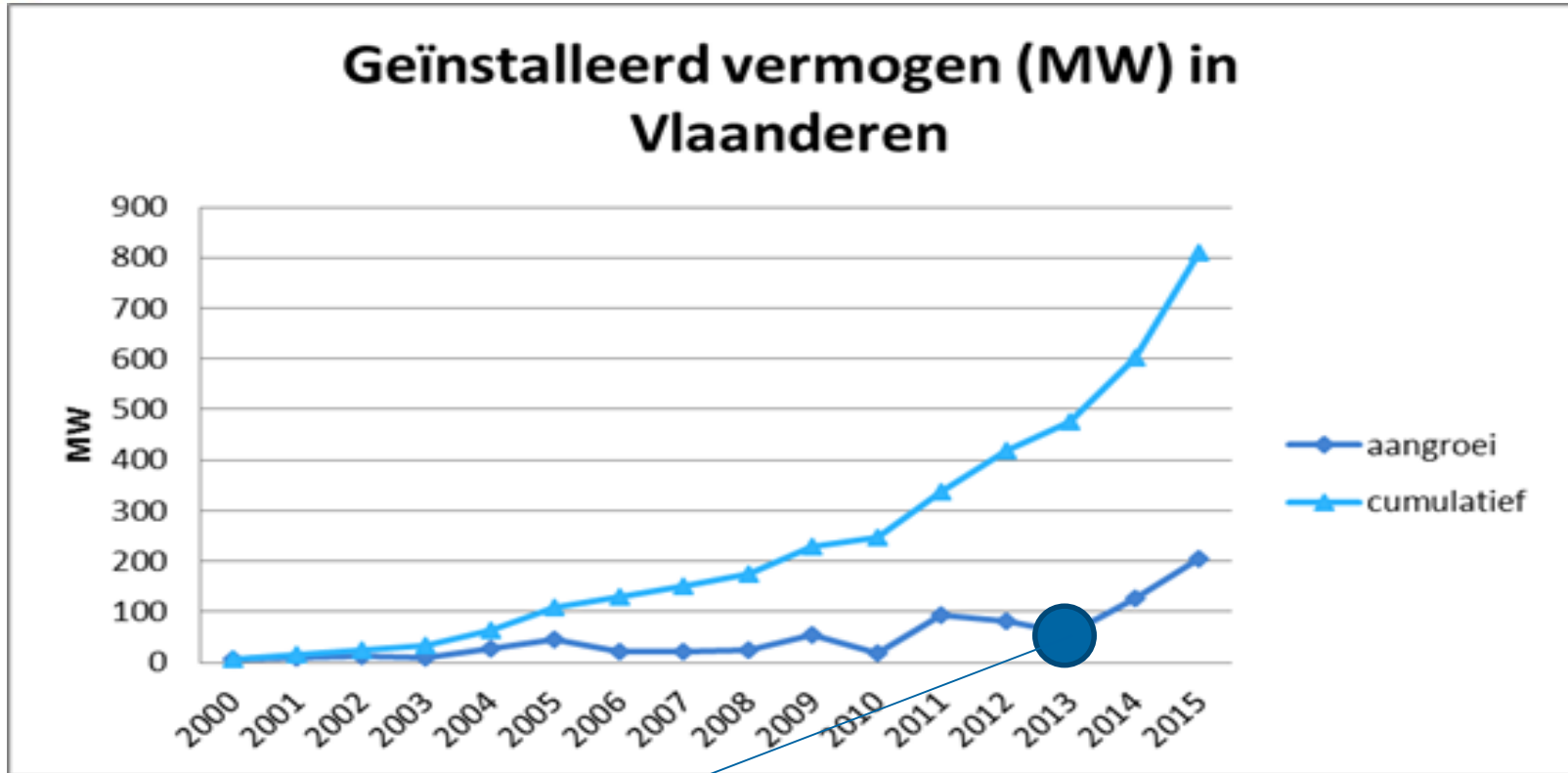
- Bundling with existing (line) infrastructure became difficult if construction of WT was not allowed in agricultural areas (e.g. along motorways)
- Adaption of VCRO regulation in 2009 made it possible to construct WT on farm land without a heavy and complex spatial planning permitting proces. As a result of this modification most of the WT were indeed built along motorways.
- This modification resulted in a strong growth of wind energy in the following years.

Wind energy policies



● 2011: first results of spatial planning modification in 2009 = growth of 92,3 MW

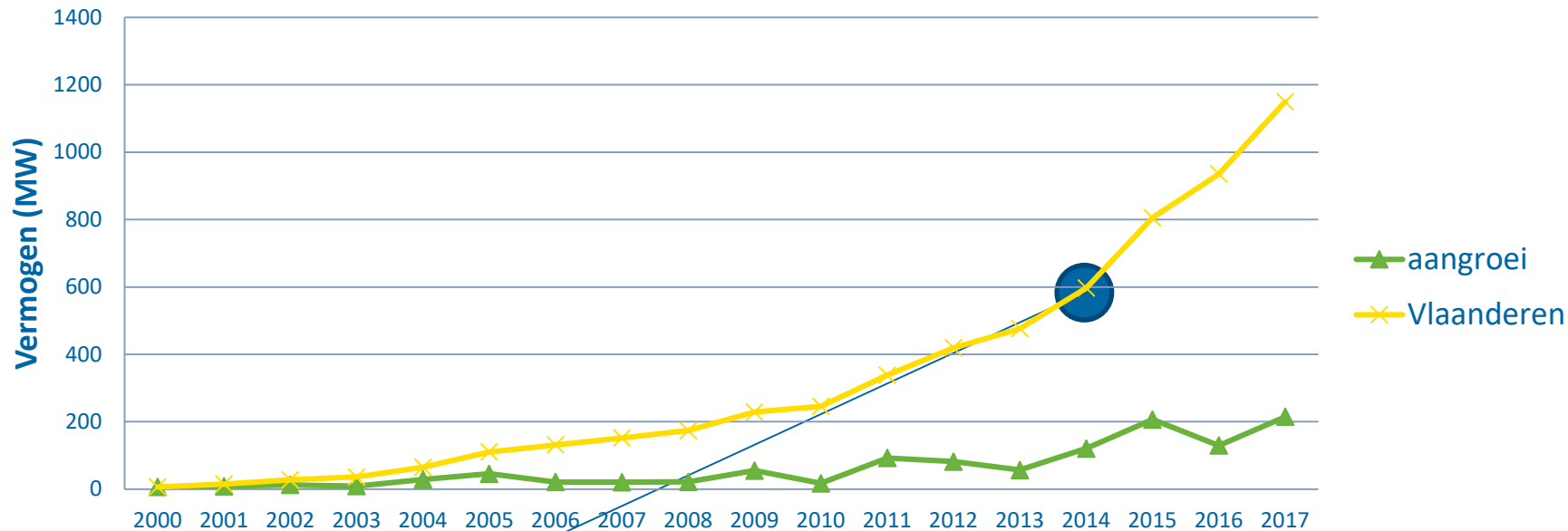
Wind energy policies



2012 and 2013: lower growth due to uncertainties on reform of support mechanism (Green Certificates)

Wind energy policies

Installed capacity onshore wind in Flanders (MW)



2014 to 2017:

stronger growth, mainly due to the realization of “old” permits)

Green certificate system:

- Annual calculation by the administration of amount of support (OT principle) on top of electricity price
- Calculation is based on evolution of different parameters: evolution of costs (CAPEX, OPEX), efficiency, full load hours, ... and electricity prices
- Since 2018: support calculated for a period of 20 years (instead of 10 or 15 years)

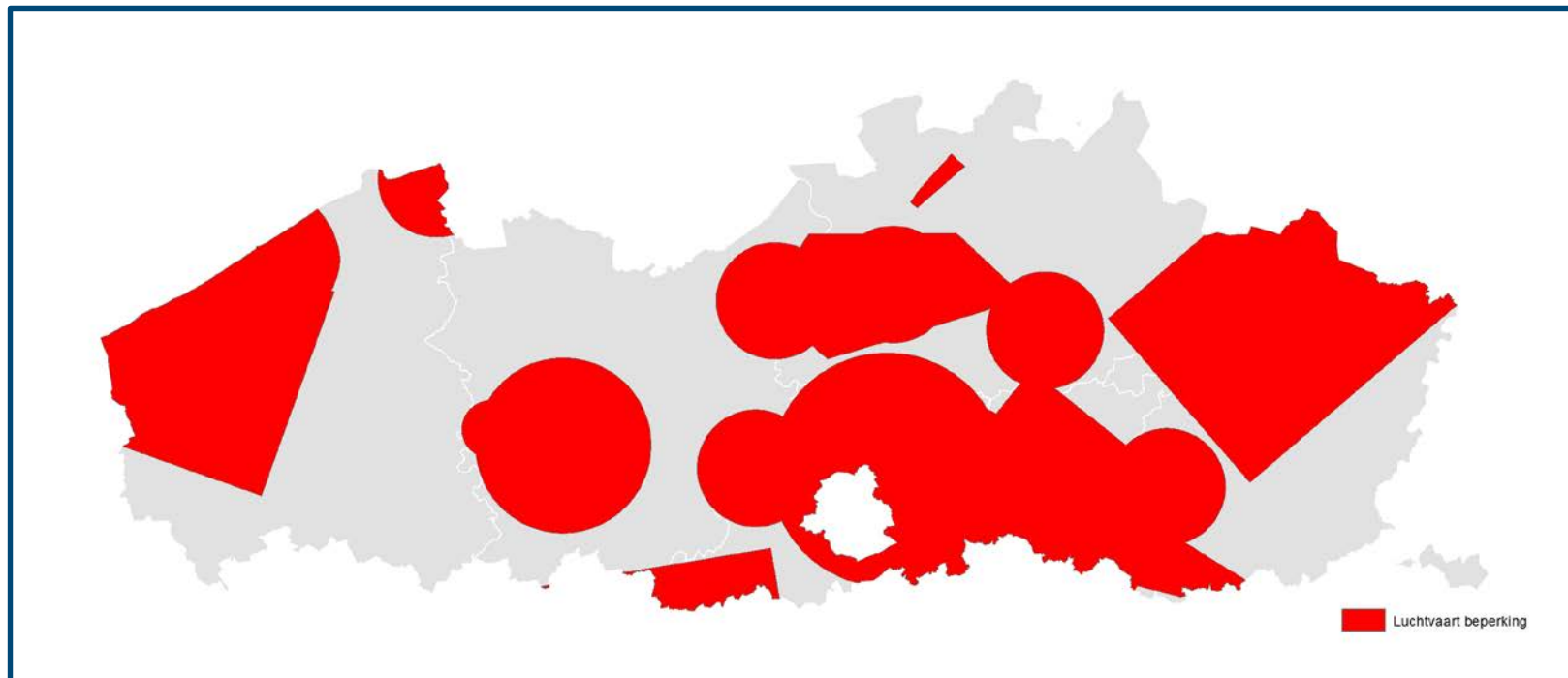
Current discussion on the support system:

- Maintaining the green certificate system is possible due to *de minimis* rule in the EU.
- Political parties are also looking at tendering systems (Flanders and offshore wind energy in the next zone) or Contracts for Difference (Wallonia)
- Decisions will be made for post 2020 support system
- PPA's (mandatory for offshore wind energy) and direct lines with industrial consumption are being developed

What policy changes are needed?

- Security of **investment**. Keep the current support mechanism (open to minor adaptations). Too many pending questions on added value of tendering.
- Spatial planning: opening of new areas for onshore wind energy by implementing of the principle of “**destination neutrality**” (Beleidsplan Ruimte Vlaanderen).
- Simplify the **administration for permitting** and apply uniform rules all over the region.
- **Shorten the lead time of appeals** in lawsuits (Flemish Court of Permits Appeals) to 6 months.
- Tackle the aviation radar problems (both civil and military).

Unnecessary airway restrictions for onshore wind energy



Overview of all (often unnecessary) airway restriction zones in Flander for onshore wind energy. This concerns **52 %** of the total surface of Flanders.

What policy changes are needed?

Further negotiations:

- Adaptation schemes for wind energy for nature conservation (birds and bats) should be reasonable and in proportion to the results.
- Spatial measures: wind energy as part of a multifunctional landscape (BRV).
- Realising **2020 Climate and Energygoals** and **ambitious national RES targets for 2030**.

Enhance ambitious policies

Designing an ambitious transition policy NOW:

- By **2025** the major part of the existing capacity for electricity production (nuclear plants) has to be replaced.
- Onshore wind energy is the most appropriate technology and is the cheapest form of clean electricity production.
- Wind energy can and should be fitted further in an intelligent electricity system, with demand management, storage and adapted market models.
- Wind energy is becoming one of the corner stones of our electricity production.

Any questions?

