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Date

Subject Presentation of North Sea Energy Outlook and comments

Our reference
DGKE-E / **Fout! Onbekende
naam voor
documenteigenschap.**

Dear Madam President,

Appendices
- North Sea Energy Outlook
(DNV GL)
- Combined Offshore Wind
Energy & Hydrogen Production
Tenders (Guidehouse)
- Offshore Wind Financing (PwC)
+ InvestNL covering letter

I am writing to present the first North Sea Energy Outlook to you, along with my comments. This fulfils my commitment in my letter of 26 May (Parliamentary Paper 33 561, No. 51), in which I promised to write you a further letter describing the future prospects for offshore wind energy. This letter also follows up on the Agnes Mulder/De Groot motion concerning a healthy North Sea (Parliamentary Paper 33 450, No. 70), the Agnes Mulder motion on offshore wind farms and green hydrogen (Parliamentary Paper 35 300-XIII, No. 38), and the Sienot/Agnes Mulder motion on 'Wind Meets Industry'¹ (Parliamentary Papers 32 813, No. 547).

The North Sea Energy Outlook (NEO) report drafted by DNV GL provides a scientifically substantiated overview of the technical possibilities and economic opportunities for increasing the sustainability of our energy supply from the North Sea in the period 2030-2050.^{2,3} The NEO discusses the roles of offshore wind energy, CO₂ storage, gas extraction, and innovative technologies, as well as the options for energy system integration. The NEO focuses on the possibilities for further growth of offshore wind energy and the consequences for the national energy system. This will also be the primary focus of my comments. With regard to future policy on CO₂ storage, a number of aspects are currently still in development and I will therefore not discuss them any further in this letter. However, I will take on board the conclusions from the NEO concerning this further development, and bring the matter back to the attention of this House at a later date. I will also revisit the development of solar energy on the North Sea, partly in response to the motion of members Sienot and Agnes Mulder (Parliamentary Papers 32 813, No. 427).

The most important insight provided by the NEO is that the North Sea is vital to achieving our climate target of a 95% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050

¹ With this letter my commitment (ID 4974) with the same general tenor as the motion on 'Wind Meets Industry' (which was recorded in the same general consultation on 2 July, on the basis of which the motion was submitted) can also be considered to have been fulfilled.

² DNV GL is supported by a working group comprising the PBL, TNO, TenneT, Gasunie, Top Sector Energy, Rijkswaterstaat, and EBN.

³ The NEO used the Climate-Neutral Energy Scenarios 2050 study by Berenschot and Kalavasta, as part of the 2030-2050 Comprehensive Infrastructure Survey (ii3050). The scenarios were presented to this House in the Letter to the House of Representatives concerning the climate-neutral energy scenarios 2050 (Parliamentary Papers 32 813, No. 493).

compared to 1990 levels. The huge potential of wind energy and space for CO₂ storage outlined by the NEO could make an enormous contribution to improving the sustainability of our energy supply. Moreover, the North Sea offers good opportunities to establish international connections to improve the links between the various energy systems around the North Sea. That will offer export and import opportunities in a larger market and save costs. Of course, space in the North Sea is a scarce resource. When designating and using areas for offshore wind energy, it is important to strike the right balance with other values and interests, such as ecology, fishing, and shipping.

The NEO makes it clear that the primary challenge from continued growth for offshore wind energy is the integration of offshore wind energy into our wider energy system. The report also communicates a high degree of urgency. Although there is still uncertainty around how much wind energy will ultimately be produced by 2050, significant growth is expected even in the lowest scenarios. To ensure this continued growth in wind energy can be achieved, expansion of the infrastructure required to transport the generated energy to end consumers – in the form of electrons or in another energy form – must begin now.

In addition to this system integration point, according to the NEO, it is also necessary to create market conditions that will ensure a healthy and stable business case for sustainable energy producers in the long term. Only then will the market be willing to make ongoing and scaled-up investments in offshore wind energy. In concrete terms, this means greater insights are required into the development of demand for renewable energy through electrification and the use of green hydrogen, and this demand must increase in a timely manner.

The NEO identified a number of no-regret measures that are necessary to enable the expected continued growth of offshore wind energy. The Afry report⁴ and the InvestNL analysis⁵ also include additional advice on the topic of business cases and obtaining financing for offshore wind energy. In this letter, I describe the measures and actions necessary to create the right conditions at the right time to make maximum use of the potential of the North Sea.

I will start by describing the concrete measures already under way. These include measures to expand the number of wind energy areas and to prepare for the construction of infrastructure such as onshore and offshore high-voltage grids, hydrogen networks, offshore energy hubs, and international connections. I will then look in more detail at the measures for the short and long-term business case. I will also discuss coordination with actions taken in response to the Climate Agreement Infrastructure for Industry Taskforce (TIKI) advisory report, which was the subject of a letter I sent to this House on 16 October 2020 (Parliamentary Papers 29 826, No. 123), and the 'Wind Meets Industry' initiative. This letter also contains a section on the connection between offshore wind energy and hydrogen. Finally, bearing the 2030 climate target in mind (and its potentially becoming

⁴ This report has already been shared with the House as an annex to the Letter to the House of Representatives of 26 May (Parliamentary Papers 33 561, No. 51).

⁵ In the Climate Agreement, it was agreed that InvestNL would conduct research into the challenges around financing of offshore wind energy. InvestNL recently completed this research, and on 2 October 2020 presented it to the Chair of the Climate Agreement Progress Committee (*Voortgangsoverleg Klimaatakkoord*). The report and accompanying covering letter from InvestNL are appended as annexes to this letter.

more stringent), I will briefly examine the possibility that additional wind farms might be needed under the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap before 2030.

If we are to achieve our targets under the Climate Agreement, it is important the planned rollout of offshore wind energy, as set out in the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap 2030, continue in the meantime. Timely implementation of the planned projects in the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap 2030 will provide wind farm developers, power suppliers, and consumers in the industrial sector with the certainty they need to make significant investments.

Wind Farm Zones and infrastructure

I endorse the conclusion of the NEO report that preparations for greater integration of offshore wind energy into the energy system must begin immediately. From experience, we know that to create wind farms and offshore and onshore energy infrastructure, a lead time of 8-10 years is required. Three spatial requirements are relevant to the growth of offshore wind energy:

- Sufficient space at sea
- Space for landing points and onshore transit of the energy generated
- Spatial planning for international energy connections

When Wind Farm Zones are designated and used for a particular function, there may be conflicting values and interests. Although the importance of a climate-neutral energy supply by 2050 is not open to debate, it is also essential, at every stage of spatial planning required to achieve that goal, to continually weigh up how best the goal can coexist with other interests and uses of land. In developing the spatial integration of offshore wind energy, other interests – both on land and at sea – will of course be taken into account. Indeed, space in the North Sea is a scarce resource. Accordingly, when designating and using areas for offshore wind energy, the right balance must always be struck with other values and interests, such as the ecology, fishing industry, and shipping. The provisions of the North Sea Agreement will form the basis for these considerations.

Locations

The potential for large-scale production of renewable electricity after 2030 is greater at sea than on land. The National Strategy on Spatial Planning and the Environment (NOVI) therefore assumes offshore wind farms will account for a significant percentage of domestic energy production.⁶ Two future paths are mapped out in the NEO, based on the grid operators' climate-neutral energy scenarios referred to above. The future path with 72 GW from offshore wind energy is based on a scenario in which the Netherlands meets its own energy needs as much as possible. In the other future path, 38 GW of offshore wind power is constructed. This future path assumes that as much energy as possible will be imported.

Under the *North Sea Programme 2022-2027* and in accordance with the North Sea Agreement, the Government will designate 20-40 GW of new areas for offshore wind energy. It is assumed this figure will be 27 GW, based on the above

⁶ NOVI Policy Decision 1.2.

scenarios and future paths. Indeed, 27 GW is the minimum – on top of the approximately 11 GW from the current Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap 2030 – necessary to reach 38 GW, which will be the minimum required in 2050 according to these scenarios. In the lower scenario the total capacity of offshore wind energy will grow by 2050, but in the higher scenario this point will be reached sooner, after which further growth of offshore wind energy will occur and more areas will be needed. This can be reviewed with regular adjustments to the North Sea Programme. The NEO advises that future wind energy areas must be large enough to be able to capitalise on economies of scale and keep open options for landing energy in different ways as we move into the future. Accordingly, space for 27 GW must be designated in good time. When designating the areas, account must be taken of the possibilities for offshore energy hubs⁷ and international energy connections.

The actual designation of areas will form part of the North Sea Programme 2022-2027 following a comprehensive assessment of all interests in the North Sea, after which the Government will open up the subject to public scrutiny in the spring of 2021. The process for the North Sea Programme 2022-2027 will give careful consideration to all interests and proceed on the basis of the North Sea Agreement. The decisions to be made in that process, in line with the Agnes Mulder/De Groot motion concerning a healthy North Sea (Parliamentary Papers 33 450, No. 70), will be supported by an environmental impact report (PlanMER) and the results of the Wozep research programme (Offshore wind ecological programme).

Landing

The NEO emphasises that the number of landing locations along the coast is limited. To develop a vision for dealing with the scarcity of landing locations, I am launching the Exploration of Offshore Wind Energy Landing 2030-2040 (VAWOZ) project. This project will explore the best way to use landing locations. It will consider landing points in conjunction with energy infrastructure and energy use on land. After all, the energy system does not end at the landing point. The energy generated in wind farms must ultimately reach end consumers, in the form of electricity or gas. The link between the landing of offshore wind and growing demand for CO₂-free energy from industrial clusters will also be expressly examined.

Spatial planning for wind farms, landing points, and onshore infrastructure must be properly aligned. The VAWOZ project will be the link between the North Sea Programme 2022-2027, in which areas for wind energy are designated, and the National Energy Network Programme, which focuses on spatial planning for the primary onshore energy network, including the designation of landing points from a spatial perspective. Accordingly, the VAWOZ project will synchronise with the North Sea Programme 2022-2027 and the National Energy Network Programme, running in the same time period and with coordination of content. All three projects will feature close interdepartmental cooperation.

⁷ 'Offshore energy hubs' are places where clustering of generated energy and possible conversion and/or storage can take place. There are multiple technical concepts for such hubs, such as an island or a cluster of platforms.

The aim of the VAWOZ project is to *explore* landing points. Which landing points will ultimately be used and when depends on the phasing and precise location of future offshore wind farms and the development of demand and infrastructure on land. In the final selection of routes and landing points, consideration will be given to the spatial impact on land, the existing electricity grid, the possible development of a hydrogen network, technical possibilities (and impossibilities), nature, the environment, and the living environment.

International energy connections

According to the NEO, the two most important technical solutions to improve integration of offshore wind energy produced in the North Sea into the international energy market are meshed grids (interconnected offshore electricity grids) and offshore energy hubs. Although neither solution is expected to be operational before 2030, it is important to make preparations to enable them to be implemented after 2030. To this end, a range of initiatives are under way. Joint projects are a priority for various countries participating in the North Seas Energy Cooperation. In June 2020, I signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Energy Transition with Denmark, which explicitly mentioned the development of energy hubs (Parliamentary Papers 2020Z11652). Together with TenneT, I have been researching whether a 'Wind Connector', an interconnection between future platforms in IJmuiden Ver and British wind farms, is feasible.

Market conditions

Stable long-term business case

Demand-side alignment is crucial for a healthy and stable business case for offshore wind energy in the long term. It is therefore necessary for further growth of offshore wind energy to be aligned with demand-side developments in terms of speed, form, and phasing. This is emphasised in the NEO, in the Afry report, and in the InvestNL analysis. An important element of the development of demand is increasing the sustainability of the industry. EU regulations around emissions trading (the ETS), the minimum CO₂ price, and the National Infrastructure for Sustainable Energy Programme (PIDI) are initiatives designed to encourage industry to invest in sustainability. The Government's response to the TIKI advisory report also contained an announcement of an Electrification Roadmap (technology outlook) for early 2021, which will give an insight into the expected potential for industrial electrification (Parliamentary Papers 29 826, No. 123). The difficulty here is these developments cannot be predicted with certainty, particularly by 2050. The incremental increase in the sustainability of our energy system necessitates an adaptive rollout of offshore wind energy; this approach will be responsive to future changes at national and international levels, of which exact details are not yet known.

The current approach around offshore wind energy is focused on replacing fossil-fuel-based electricity generation with offshore wind. This approach is not well suited to the need to make future rollouts more adaptive and more focused on system integration. Over the coming year, in consultation with relevant parties, we will look at how to future-proof the offshore wind energy approach. The NEO makes it clear that, when sites are granted in the future, the issues must be considered on a larger scale, with more flexibility in the time and method of

landing. We must also look at how the link with hydrogen can best be made (I will return to this point later in the letter) and how laws and regulations may need to be adjusted so a further rollout after 2030 can be shaped more robustly.

The development of this new approach will require careful consideration of system issues and solutions in collaboration with the energy sector, network operators, local authorities, industry, and other stakeholders. These conversations are already taking place in a range of forums and will continue over the coming months. Key dialogue partners include the Electricity Implementation Committee, the National Infrastructure for Sustainable Energy Programme (PIDI), and the Offshore Wind high-level advisory group.

This approach will work only if development of the demand side gets under way in a timely manner and there is sufficient certainty around demand. The development of electrolytic hydrogen production and increasing the sustainability of industrial clusters will be important; all the more so if an increase in offshore wind energy is required due to the intended increase of the European 2030 target. The construction of more offshore wind farms will only contribute to making our society more sustainable if it leads to displacement of the use of fossil fuel energy in our country. Only if the increase in domestic demand for green electrons and molecules keeps pace with the growth in offshore wind energy will this further growth actually lead to a more sustainable society.

In addition to the technical connection between supply and demand, the parties must be familiar with one another for the energy to be traded properly on the market. For subsidy-free offshore wind projects, it can be very attractive to sell a portion of the generated power to regular customers for longer periods. This can be done through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Both Afry and InvestNL noted in their reports that the PPA market in the Netherlands is still underdeveloped. Conversations with parties in the wind energy sector and onshore industry also show that not all parties are equally aware of how to access this new market. Subsidy-free offshore wind farms are a recent development and this market is still relatively new; it will continue to develop over time. However, I think it is important to do everything I can to ensure parties are aware of one another. I will closely monitor developments in the PPA market and continue to engage in conversations with parties to assess whether the development of this market can be strengthened.

Short-term measures

A healthy and stable business case for offshore wind is necessary not only in the long term, as indicated by the NEO, but also in the short term, to achieve the 2030 climate target. It is therefore important to take concrete measures in the short term that will make the business case for offshore wind projects more robust. With the extension of the permit term for offshore wind farms that was included in the Memorandum of Amendment I sent to this House on 13 October 2020 (Parliamentary Papers 35 092, No. 11), the first important step towards a more attractive business case has been taken.

However, I am aware of the possibility this may not be enough in the short term. If we are to achieve the 2030 climate target, it would be undesirable for the construction of wind farms to temporarily come to a halt. This could also have

negative consequences for the development of a robust supply chain in the Netherlands, which is necessary for a cost-efficient rollout after 2030. Both the underlying PwC report on which InvestNL based its advice and the Afry report included a suggestion to consider a backstop tool that could be used to provide the necessary support if a subsidy-free rollout is unsuccessful or is not moving with sufficient rapidity.

Although securing a target for offshore wind energy through a backstop tool may seem attractive – due to the simple set-up and the certainty it provides – I would also like to draw attention to the effects of such a tool in the broader picture. Deploying a backstop tool in the future and rolling out subsidised wind farms again would erode the business case for wind farms that have been constructed without a subsidy. The prospect of more subsidised wind farms in the future would create an additional risk for parties attempting to construct subsidy-free wind farms. In line with this view, the NEO, Afry, and InvestNL have also indicated the best way of achieving the 2030 target is to develop sufficient demand for renewable energy in a timely manner.

In the Climate Agreement, it was agreed the SDE++ scheme could serve as a backstop for offshore wind energy projects until 2025. I will investigate whether the SDE++ scheme is the right backstop tool for the purpose of further implementation of the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap 2030, or whether a different or additional tool is required. The starting point for the rollout of offshore wind energy is that in principle this should be subsidy-free, and a backstop tool will only come into play if a subsidy-free rollout is unsuccessful.

Wind Meets Industry

To match supply and demand in the future, the 'Wind Meets Industry' initiative will also play a role. To implement the motion put forward by members Sienot and Agnes Mulder concerning the acceleration of offshore wind energy (Parliamentary Papers 32 813, No. 547), I have entered into dialogue with the parties involved in Wind Meets Industry. As can now be seen in the NEO, the offshore wind sector will be one of the largest producers of renewable energy in our country. As the largest energy user in the Netherlands, over the next few years and decades the industrial sector will be one of the sectors with the highest demand for that energy. I am therefore grateful to these parties for working together to see what can be done to improve the link between supply and demand and to seek connections with each other.

In its action agenda, the Wind Meets Industry initiative has set out an overview of the actions parties want to take to improve the link between offshore wind energy and the industrial sector, as well as the preconditions necessary for these actions. To a large extent, the challenge of establishing these preconditions will be addressed by the National Infrastructure for Sustainable Energy Programme that has been announced, as well as by the coordination resulting from the establishment of the Cluster Energy Strategies and the Multi-Year Programme for Infrastructure, Energy, and Climate. In addition, the Power2Industry (previously Power2Heat) working group, which operates under the Electricity and Industry implementation committees, is working on the Electrification Roadmap (technology outlook) mentioned earlier. This Electrification Roadmap will provide

an insight into the circumstances that will allow opportunities for electrification of industry to be utilised, and the obstacles (including regulations) that must be removed. The working group includes representatives from the electricity and industrial sectors, grid operators, and central government. The Top Consortium for Knowledge and Innovation (TKI) – Energy & Industry has been commissioned by the working group to draft the Electrification Roadmap.

Lastly, the Wind Meets Industry initiative is addressing the challenges around financing. The Government's response to the TIKI advisory report indicated the Government is focused on exploring the need for public funding to achieve the necessary development of infrastructure. As described earlier in this letter, I am planning to engage in ongoing consultation with investors and parties in the chain about how development of the PPA market can be reinforced. I would also note that InvestNL, in response to the report about obtaining financing for offshore wind energy, has again emphasised its focus on financing the development of demand for green power.

My conclusion is the bottlenecks identified by the Wind Meets Industry initiative are being well managed, and solutions are being sought through good collaboration between central government and relevant sectors.

Combining offshore wind energy with green hydrogen

As indicated in the Government memorandum on hydrogen (Parliamentary Papers 32 813, No. 485), as an energy carrier, hydrogen can contribute to the integration of renewable energy into our energy system. By converting electricity from offshore wind to hydrogen, offshore wind energy can be used to increase the sustainability of sectors for which electrification is not possible or is too expensive. From conversations with parties in the offshore wind energy and industrial sectors, and from concrete initiatives such as the NorthH2 project, it seems many parties see benefits in combining wind farms with green hydrogen. In response to the Mulder motion (35300 - XIII, No. 38), I commissioned Guidehouse to conduct research into the potential for combining offshore wind energy and hydrogen. The report is appended to this letter. The report examined both large-scale onshore electrolysis (electrolysis after the green power has been transported from the wind farms to land) and offshore electrolysis (electrolysis at the offshore wind farm).

The investigation showed large-scale onshore electrolysis combined with offshore wind energy is achievable by 2030. The connection between offshore wind energy and hydrogen can also be used to strengthen the business case for wind farms and thus contribute to both the continued expansion of offshore wind energy and the greening of other sectors. Financial support will be required for electrolytic hydrogen production because the costs of electrolysis will remain high for the immediate future.

The investigation also showed offshore electrolysis could only play a role after 2030 since this technology will not be sufficiently developed within the next decade, and is also too expensive. Offshore electrolysis would also provide new landing options, since energy could then be landed in the form of molecules. This could offer benefits for the affordability of our energy infrastructure. For instance, according to the NEO, it would be cheaper in many cases to land energy as molecules instead of electrons, particularly if existing offshore gas infrastructure

could be reused. This would offer benefits on land, because fewer electricity grids would have to be constructed or upgraded and congestion on the electricity grid could be prevented. A comprehensive assessment will still need to be performed; in addition to the cost of the infrastructure, the assessment would have to take into consideration yield losses from the conversion to hydrogen. According to Guidehouse, in order for offshore electrolysis to be possible after 2030, pilots need to be started quickly.

To be able to make optimal use of the combination of offshore wind energy and green hydrogen, a number of preparations need to be initiated:

- In light of the lead time required for location studies, site decisions, and permits, in the short term suitable sites must be selected for additional offshore wind energy capacity and onshore hydrogen production at the landing location. This will require a comprehensive examination of the costs and benefits of the options for transporting energy from wind farms to the final destination for the lowest cost. The VAWOZ project will play a role in this regard.
- Guidehouse has also indicated that a 'hydrogen backbone' is needed to create a market for green hydrogen, which will also help lower the costs of green hydrogen. The HyWay27 study is currently investigating whether existing onshore gas infrastructure can be used to create a hydrogen backbone in the Netherlands.
- To leverage the synergy benefits of offshore wind energy and hydrogen production, I will continue development of the tender models researched by Guidehouse for combining offshore wind energy with onshore electrolysis. I expect to be able to give the House more information about this development in the summer of 2021.
- I also think it is important we continue developing offshore electrolysis technology and that we acquire an understanding of the possibilities and risks involved in offshore electrolysis. In light of the interest from a range of market parties in experimenting with offshore electrolysis, I will investigate whether it might be possible to set up a pilot. This will require good coordination with the operators of offshore gas platforms and pipelines. Accordingly, I anticipate this pilot will not fully take shape until the next government term, but also that it will build on existing projects such as Poshydron.

Preparations for additional wind farms between now and 2030

In my letter of 27 March 2018, I submitted to this House, the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap 2030 (Parliamentary Papers II, 2018/19, 33 561, No. 42). In my letter of 5 April 2019 concerning progress with the implementation of this roadmap (Parliamentary Papers 33 561, No. 48), I indicated my expectation that the planned rollout of 6.1 GW by 2030 would be sufficient to achieve the target, set in the Climate Agreement, of 49 TWh by 2030. In the meantime, permits have been issued for wind farms as far as Hollandse Kust (noord), enabling more accurate predictions to be made of the actual production of the planned wind farms. Based on these predictions, it has become clear the planned rollout of the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap 2030 will be insufficient to achieve the target of 49 TWh by 2030. An extra 700 MW of wind capacity will be needed to be certain of meeting the Climate Agreement target. In addition, both the European

Commission and the European Parliament have recently expressed interest in a more ambitious CO₂ reduction target for 2030. As a consequence, even more wind farms may be required by 2030. It was agreed in the Climate Agreement that if additional wind farms were to be created before 2030, the right balance must be struck between competing interests and there must be sufficient space for ecological habitats. The actual decision about where and when additional wind farms will be built will be made – after consultation with stakeholders (including the North Sea Consultative Committee) – once the size of the additional challenge in 2030 has become clearer and a comprehensive assessment has been performed. This will not be done within this government term. The forthcoming advisory report from the Green Deal Climate Challenge Study Group (Parliamentary Papers 32 813, No. 534), which will be completed before the end of the year, could inform this assessment.

If we are to meet this (possible) additional challenge in a timely manner, preparations must be initiated now. The benefit of early preparations is they will help identify more clearly what is and is not possible, and keep options open pending a decision. Meeting a challenge requiring acceleration must not lead to lock-ins (whether intentional or not), or undue consideration of interests in the North Sea. An additional challenge for offshore wind energy does not simply mean more calls for tenders must be issued. The landward and onshore infrastructure must also be ready in good time to be able to transport the energy generated to end consumers. In order to ensure we can quickly obtain an understanding of the options for landing offshore energy, the VAWOZ project will also investigate the landing options for additional wind farms in the period between now and 2030. It will expressly look at cohesion with the designation of areas in the North Sea Programme. Concomitantly, I will be working with TenneT and stakeholders to explore, from the demand side, how many GW the industrial sector will need connected by 2030 and in which locations.

Conclusion

In this letter, I have tried to give the House an idea of the steps and actions required to organise our approach to offshore wind energy and our broader energy system before the transition to a CO₂-free energy system by 2050. As mentioned, this will require further development, which will take place over the next few years, and I will keep this House informed of progress.

I would also like to emphasise that it remains a priority to ensure the rollout described in the Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap 2030 is successful. The basic principle is that central government and the sector will strive to keep this rollout subsidy-free. The next call for tenders, for Hollandse Kust (west), is scheduled for next year. For this call for tenders to go ahead, it is important the draft legislation I submitted to the House in November 2018 (Parliamentary Papers 35 092), including the memorandum of amendment submitted on 13 October of this year (Parliamentary Papers 35 092, No. 11), is enacted as swiftly as possible.

Eric Wiebes

Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy

**Directorate-General for
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