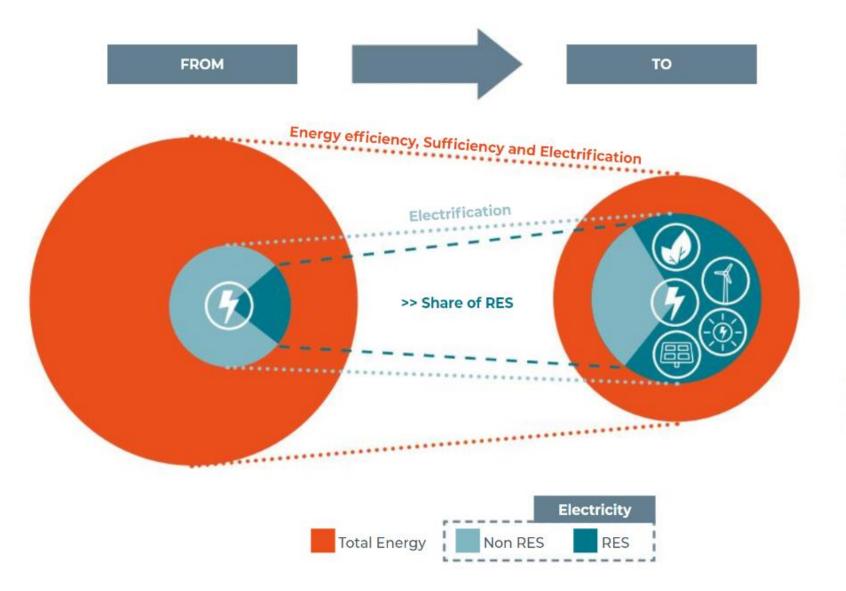


Fundamental shifts are expected in the coming decades





The total amount of energy consumed will be reduced through the use of additional energy efficiency and sufficiency measures but also through additional electrification as it mostly uses less energy to deliver the same energy use

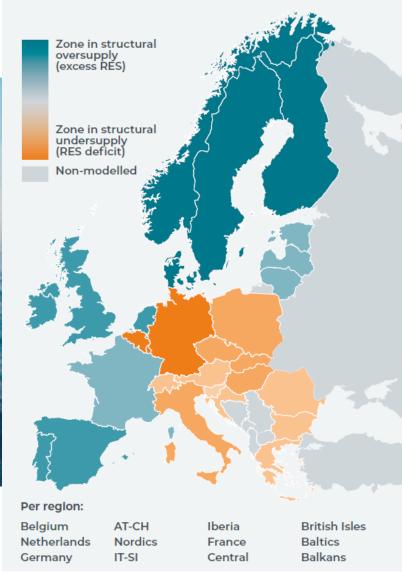
The share occupied by electricity in final/ end energy consumption will increase with additional electrification

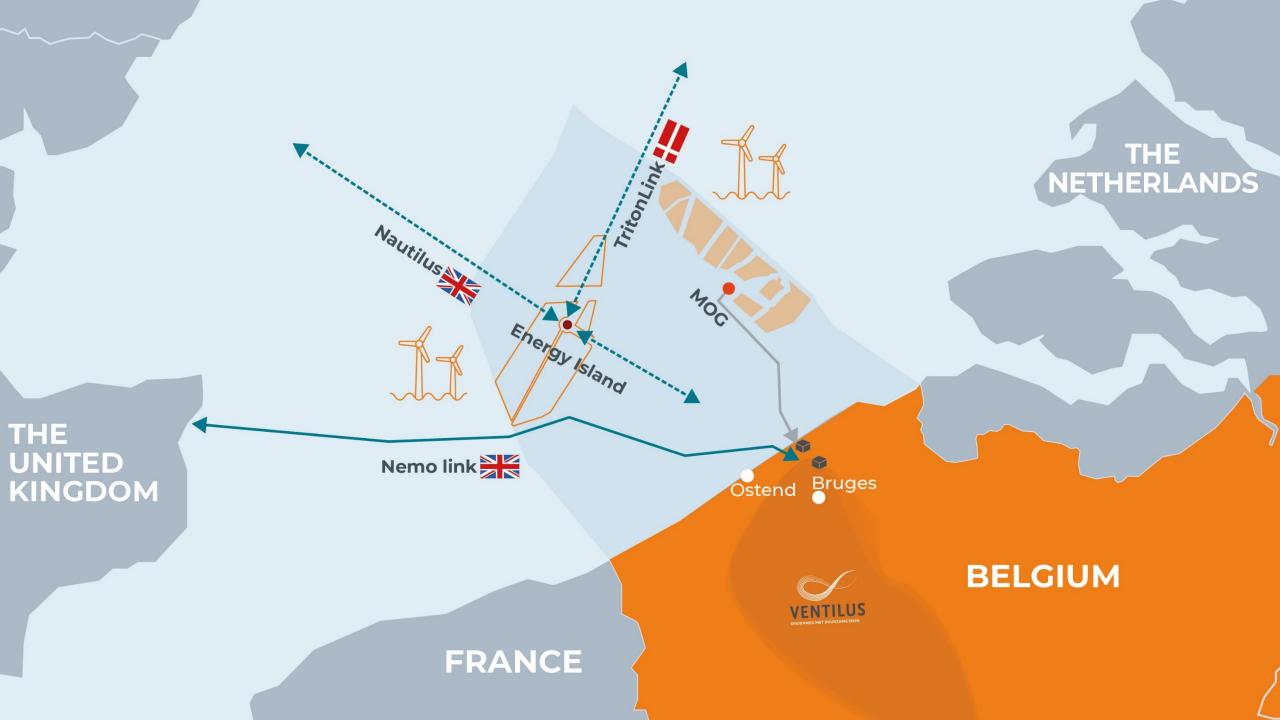
Renewable generation will increase both in the overall energy mix and in the electricity mix

Source: Inspired from 'Increasing the EU's 2030 emissions reduction target' report from European Climate Foundation and Climact.

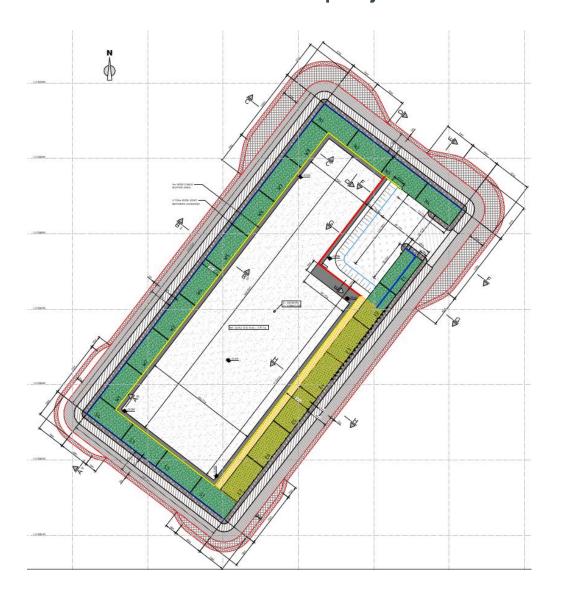








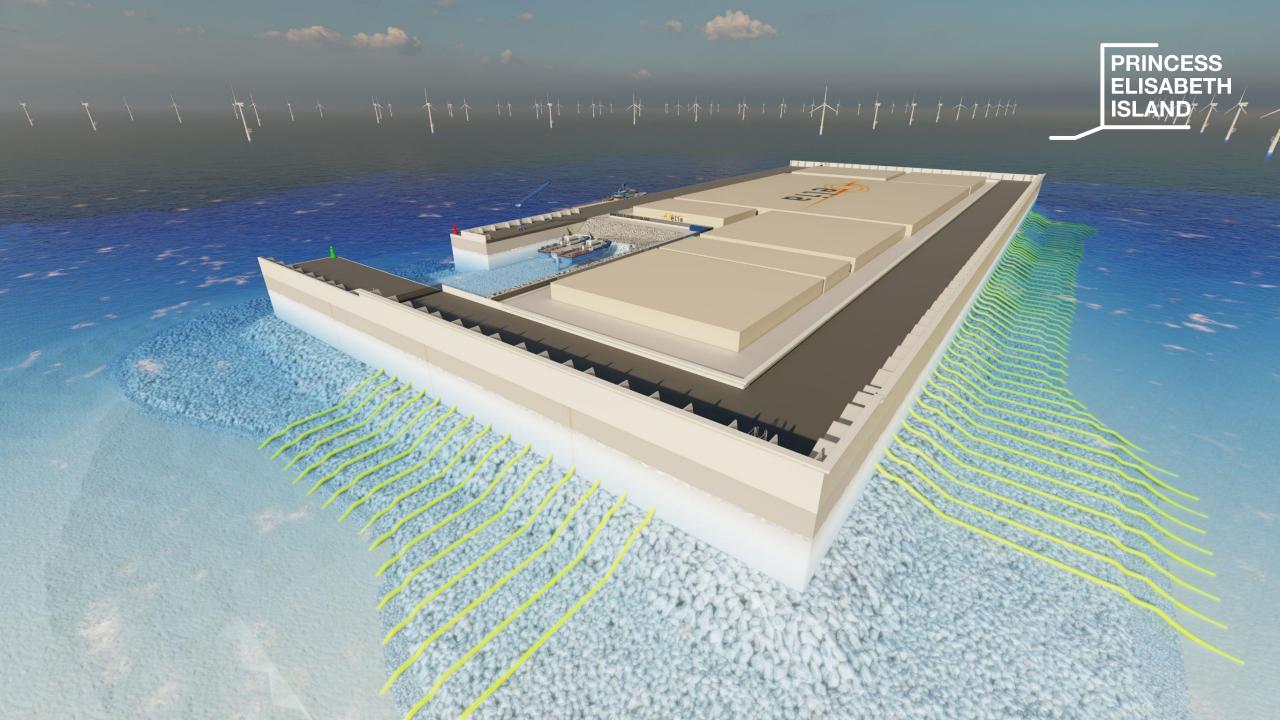
Introduction overall project



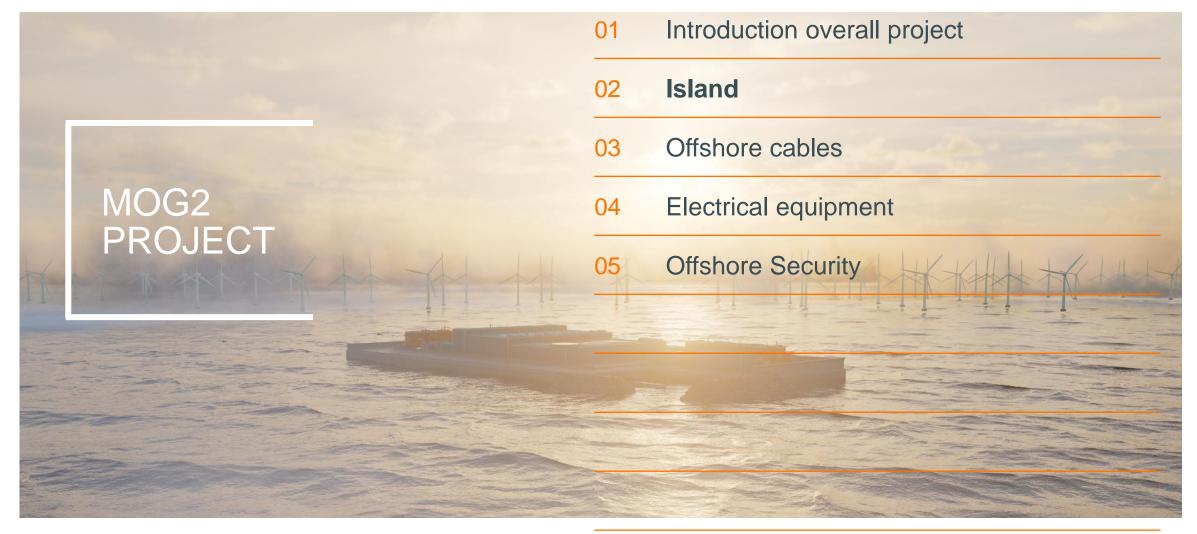


Main objects EPCI Works

- Fabrication, transport and installation of 23 caissons (58 m long, 28 m wide, 28-31 m high). 200.000m3 concrete + 40.000tons rebar. + 95 cable entries.
- Procurement and installation of rubble mound (caisson foundation) 200.000m3, scour protection 85.000m3, toe protection 110.000m3
- Dredging, reclamation and compaction of the island core after perimeter completion. Total 3.000.000m3
- Island finishing works such as CTV harbour revetment (82.000m3), cable culverts, ring road, quay wall and CTV furniture and aids to navigation



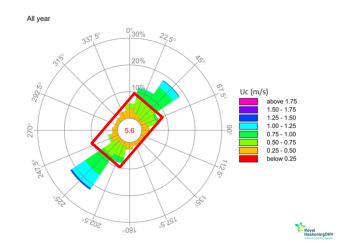


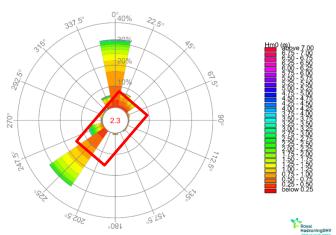


Design conditions



- Water depth ca 20m (-18mLAT to MSL +2.13mLAT)
- Sand banks (-14mLAT to -19mLAT) and sand dunes moving at 3-10m/year
- Tidal range of ca 3m in normal conditions (+0.7mLAT → +3.7mLAT). With surge & SLR this can go to < -1mLAT and > +7mLAT
- Eb & flood current of 1.2 1.5m/s. Near the island this is double
- Severe waves up to Hs = 7.5 8m, Tp = 12-13s. Strongly reflected by the island





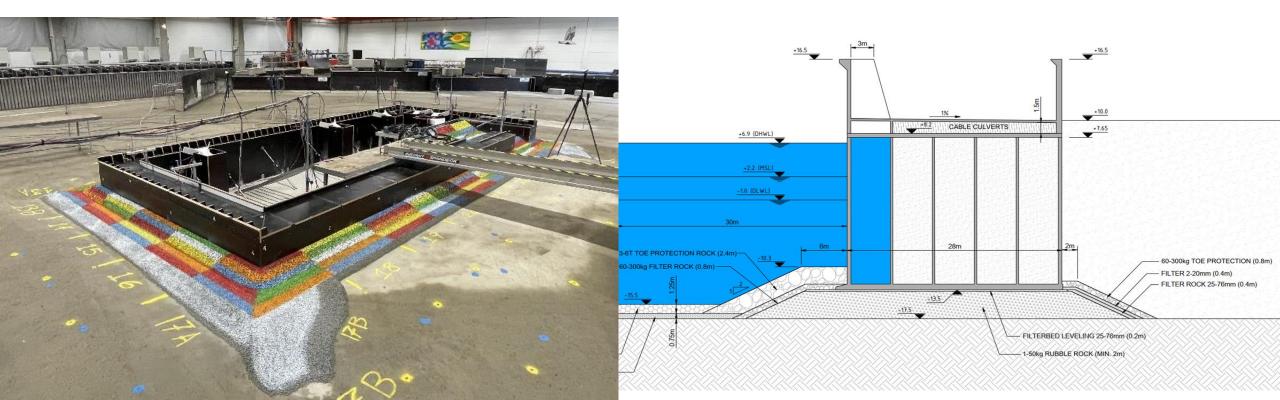
- Directional current
- Directional waves
- => location of CTV harbour
 & quay

Design changes to comply with Overtopping Requirements



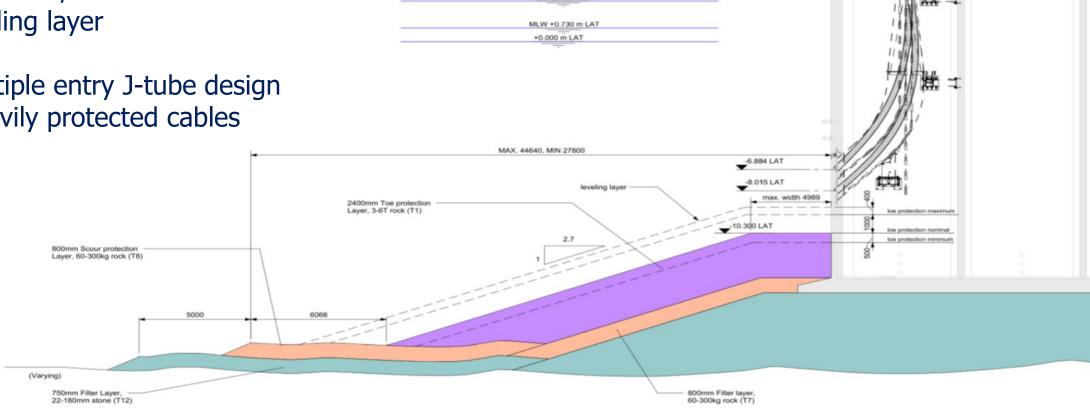
- Overtopping requirements
 - q < 1 l/m/s
 - Vmax average < 1m³/m and maximum 1.5m³/m





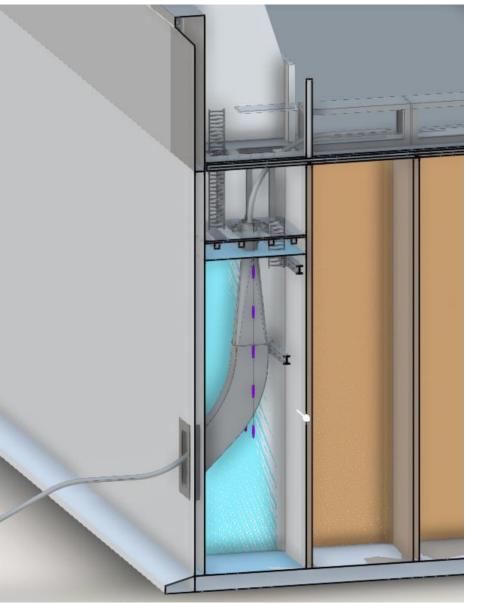
Design – cable landings

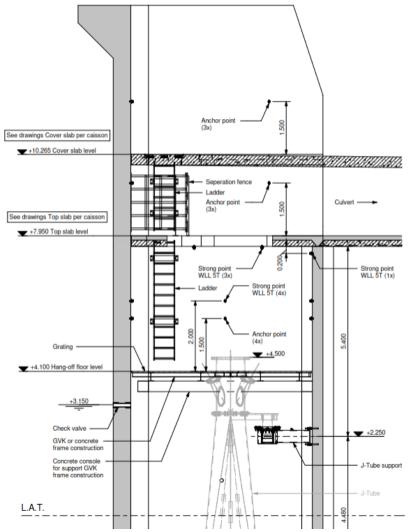
- Vertical breakwater in severe wave conditions require a heavy toe rock protection
 - 4-7 ton High Density (Dn50 = 1.2m)
- Tolerances on rock installation
 - -0.5m / +1.0m
- Levelling layer
- ⇒ Multiple entry J-tube design
- ⇒ Heavily protected cables



HAT +4.530 m LAT MHW +3.770 m LAT

Cable landings









Safe access to the island

- CTV harbour for safe personnel transfers
- Quay area for larger equipment transport
- Strong cross current
- Short stopping distance





→ Real Time Simulations at Siport21 (Madrid)

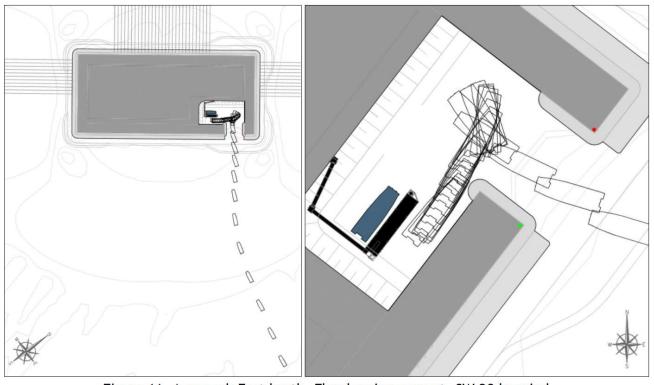
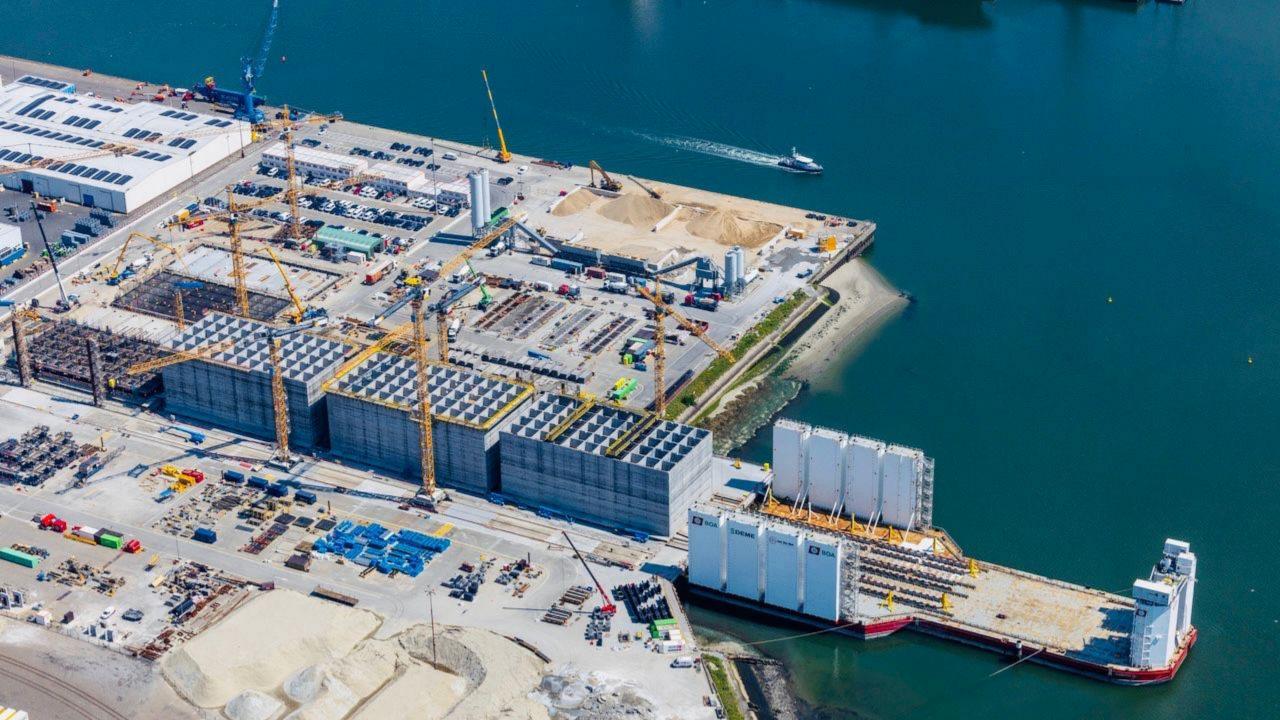
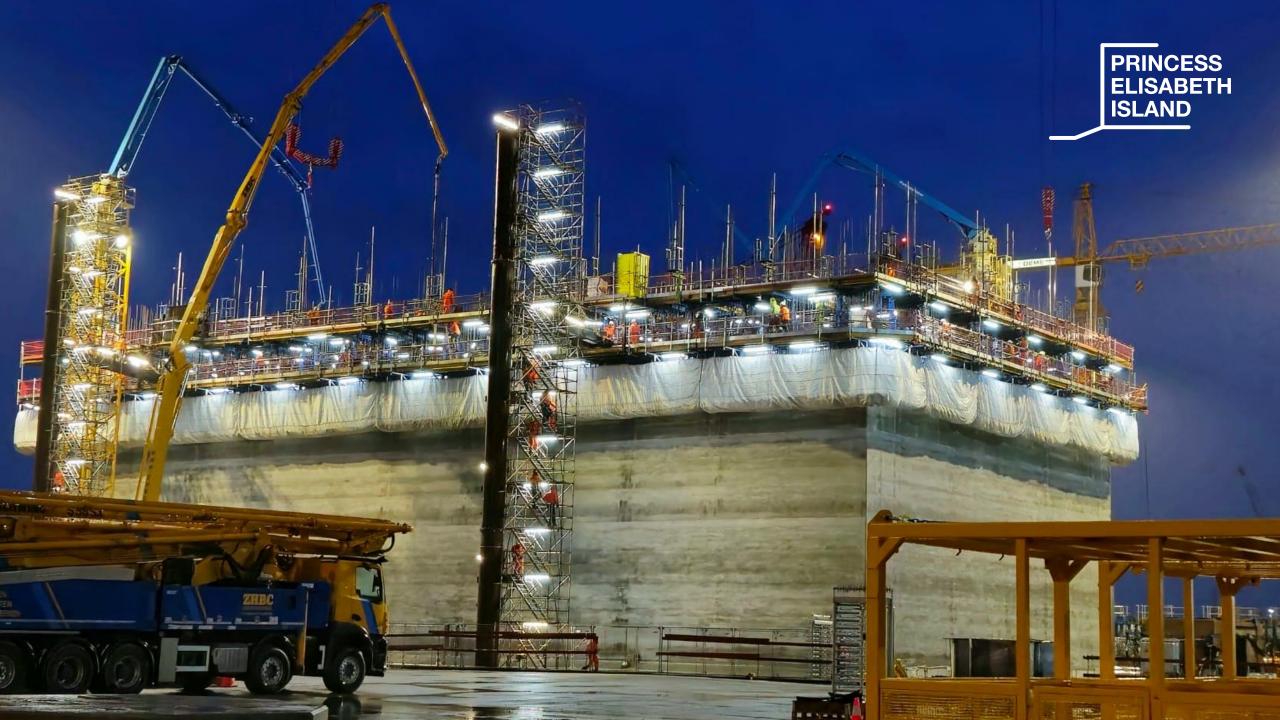


Figure 11. Approach East berth. Flood spring current, SW 28 kn wind

13







Offshore preparation works





- Geophysical + geotechnical surveys
- UXO survey + removal

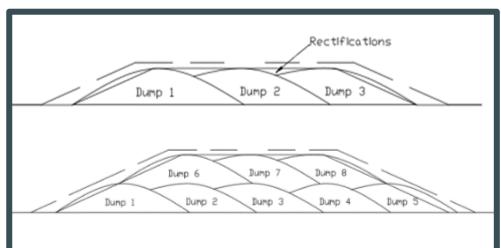
ELIA – MOG2 ALARP CERTIFICATE (PRINCESS ELISABETH ENERGY ISLAND CONSTRUCTION)

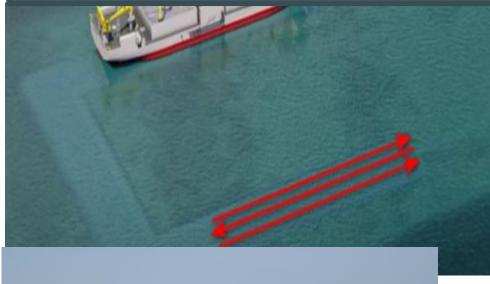
Elia Doc Number: MOG2-RPS-WPZ-MSV-REP-0004





Offshore activities 2024

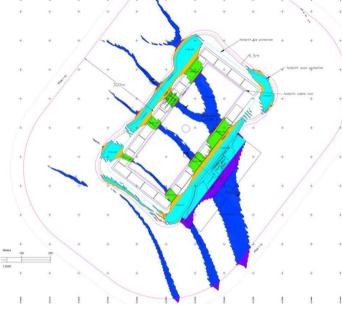




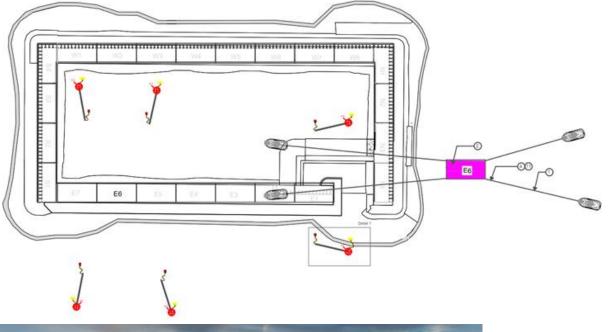


- Pre scour dredging
- Rock foundation installation (rubble mound + scour protection





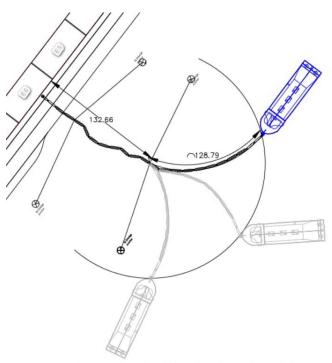
Offshore activities 2025







- Foundation levelling
- Install as many caissons as possible
- Fill caissons with local sand
- Install rocks for stability and winter protection
- Remaining works in summer 2026









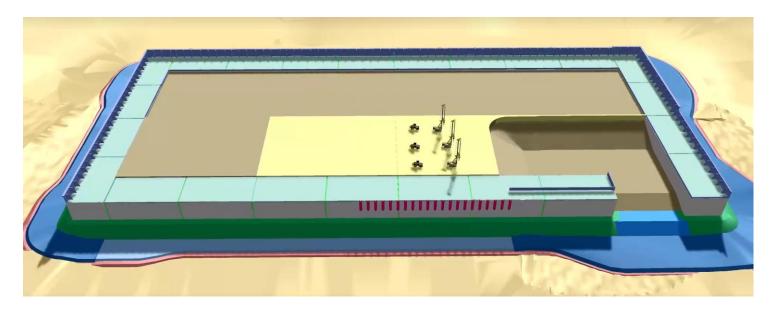




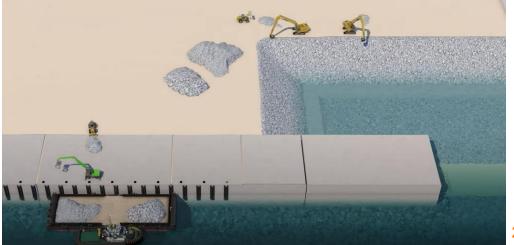
Offshore activities 2026



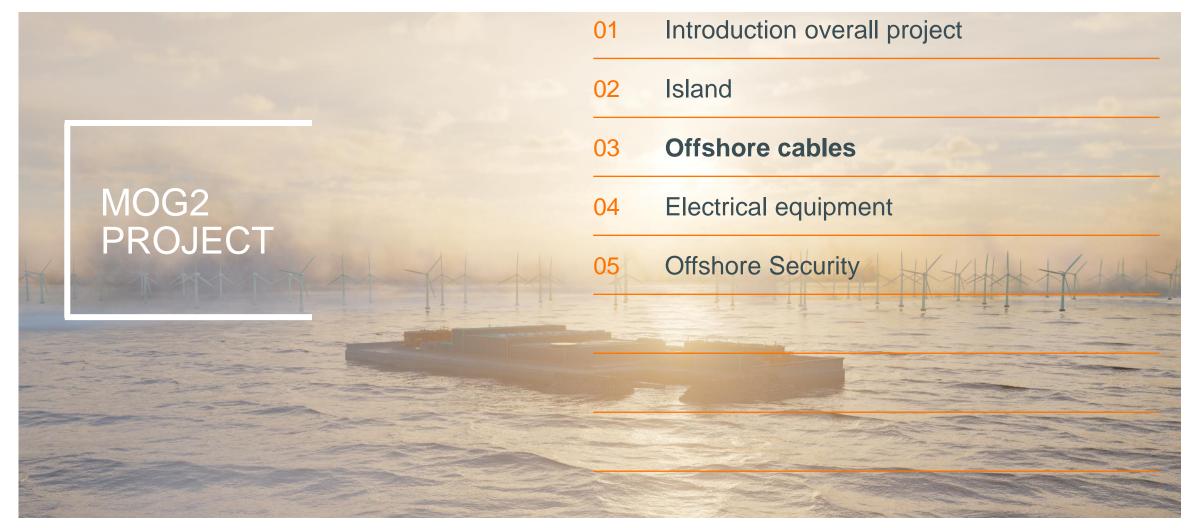
- Install remaining caissons
- Finalizing reclamation via pumping/dumping
- Compaction
- Finalize CTV harbor and quay wall
- Complete remaining works





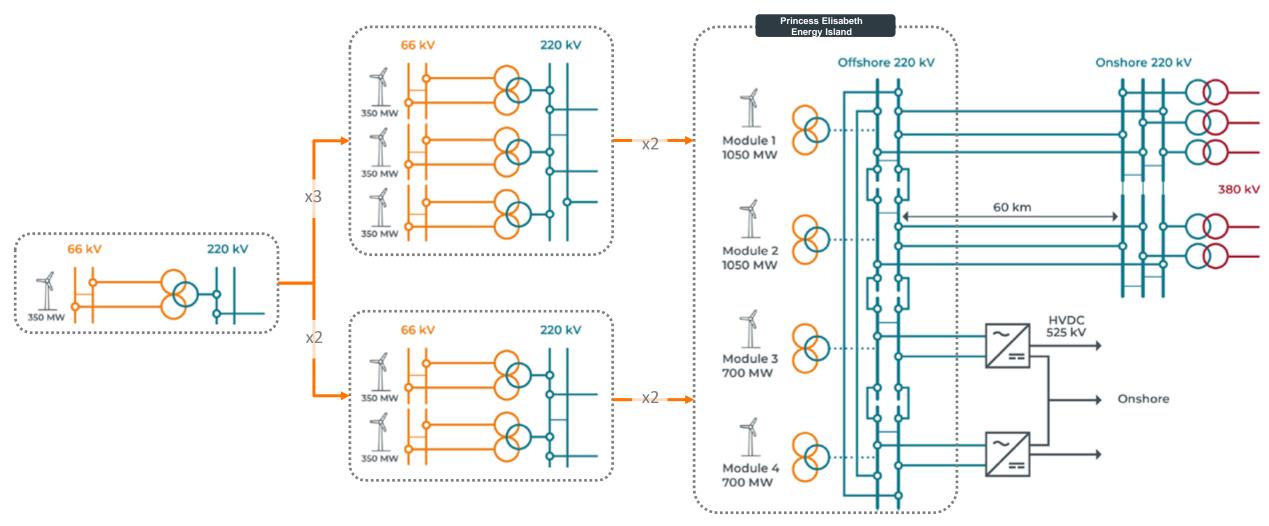






Grid topology





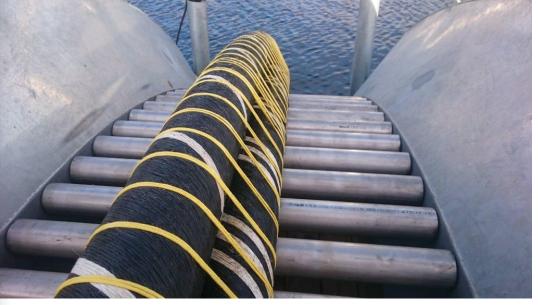
DC offshore cables consist of single core cables which could be bundled prior to installation



AC three phase cable

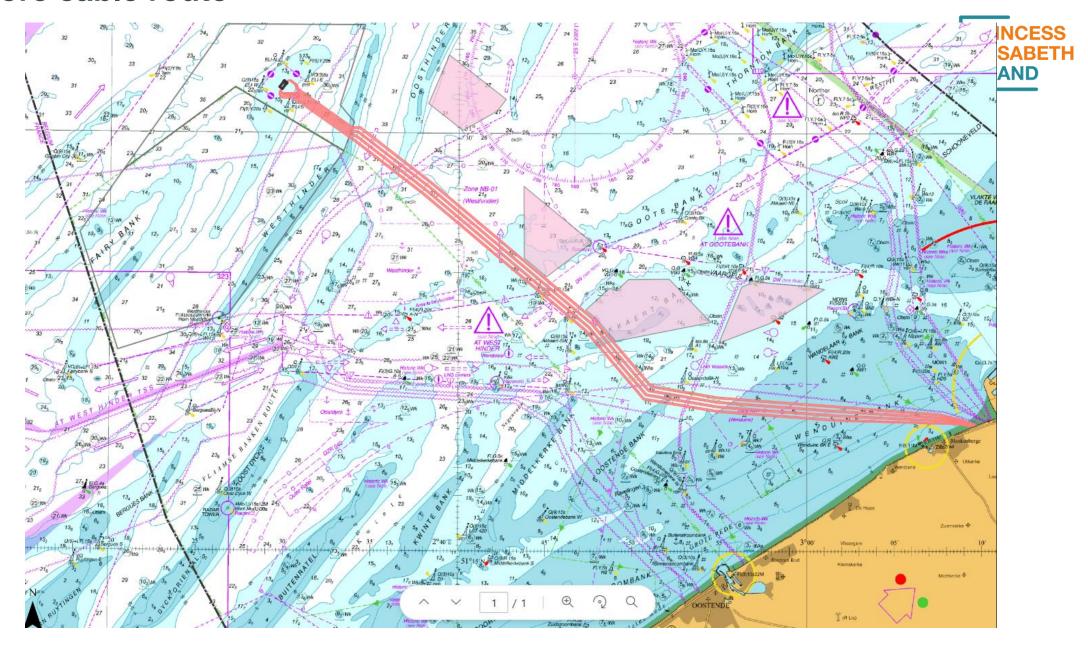
DC bundled cable





Source: https://balticoffshore.se/equipment/bundling-machines/

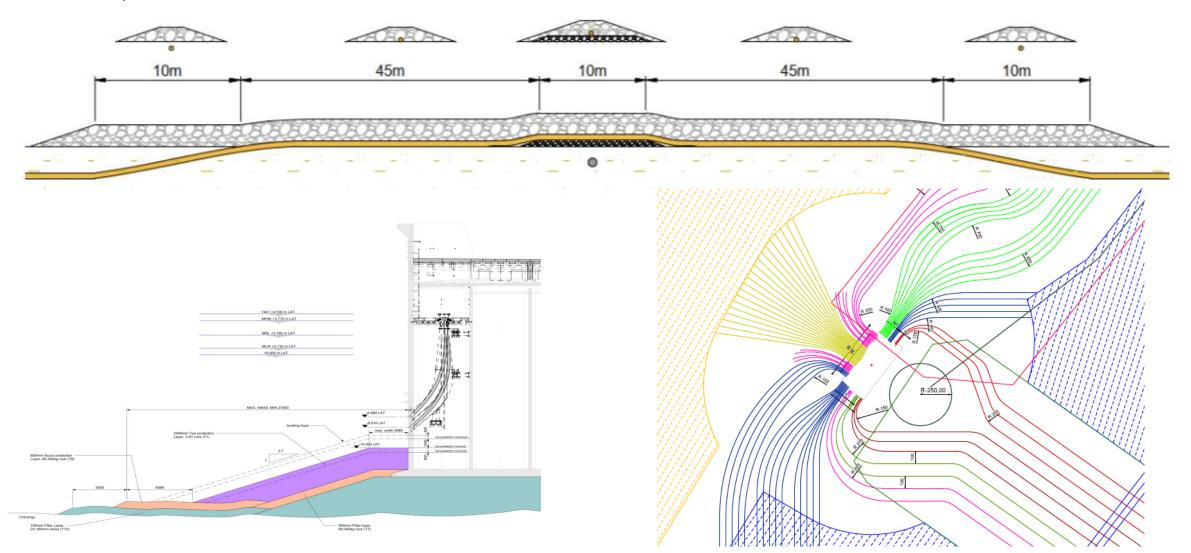
Offshore cable route



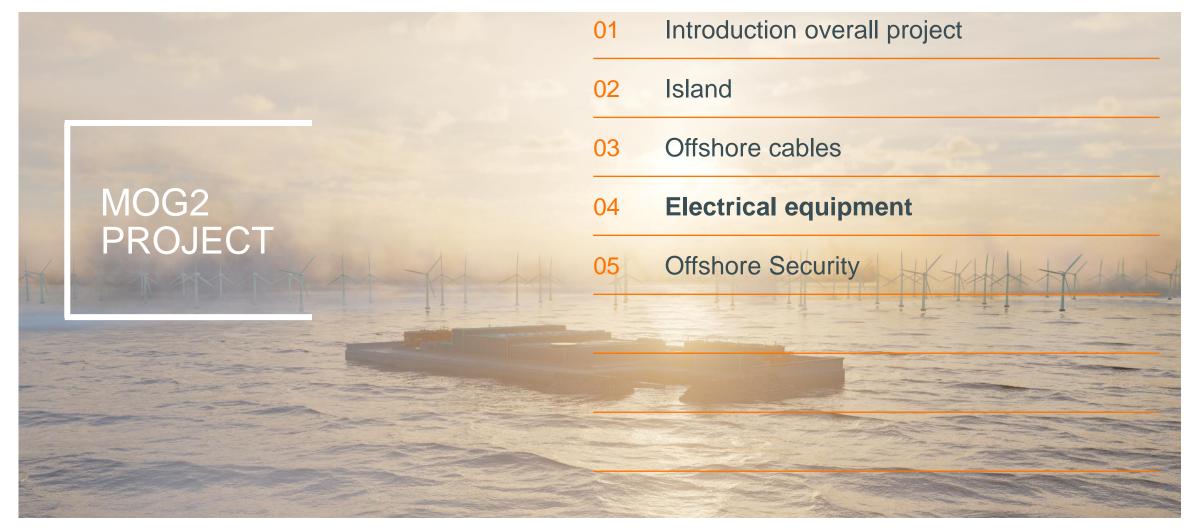
- 1. Cable crossings
- 2. Cable landing onshore/offshore
- 3. Cable thermal conductivity and fatigue
- 4. Amount of cables
- 5. Cable protection



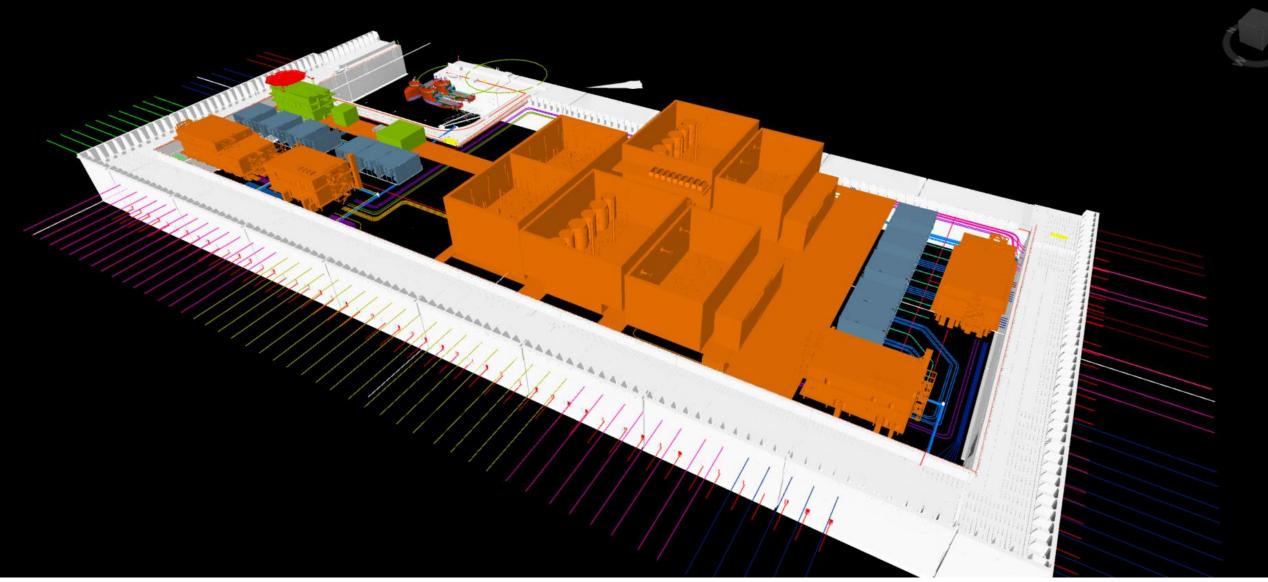


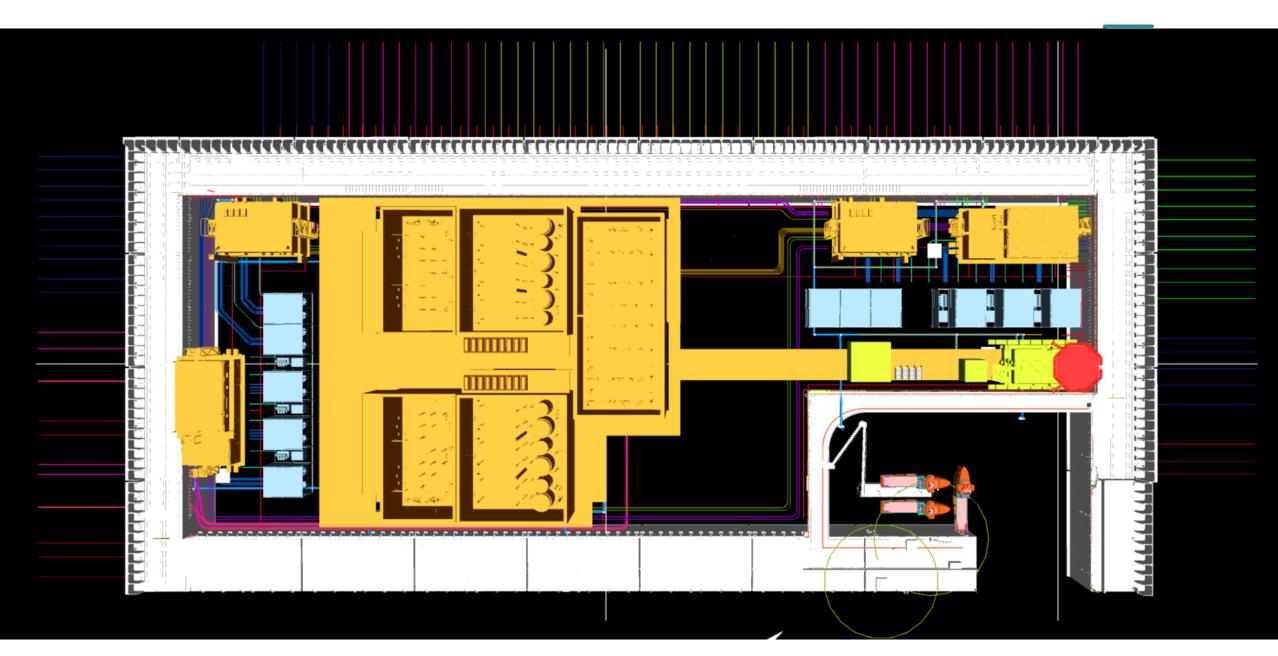


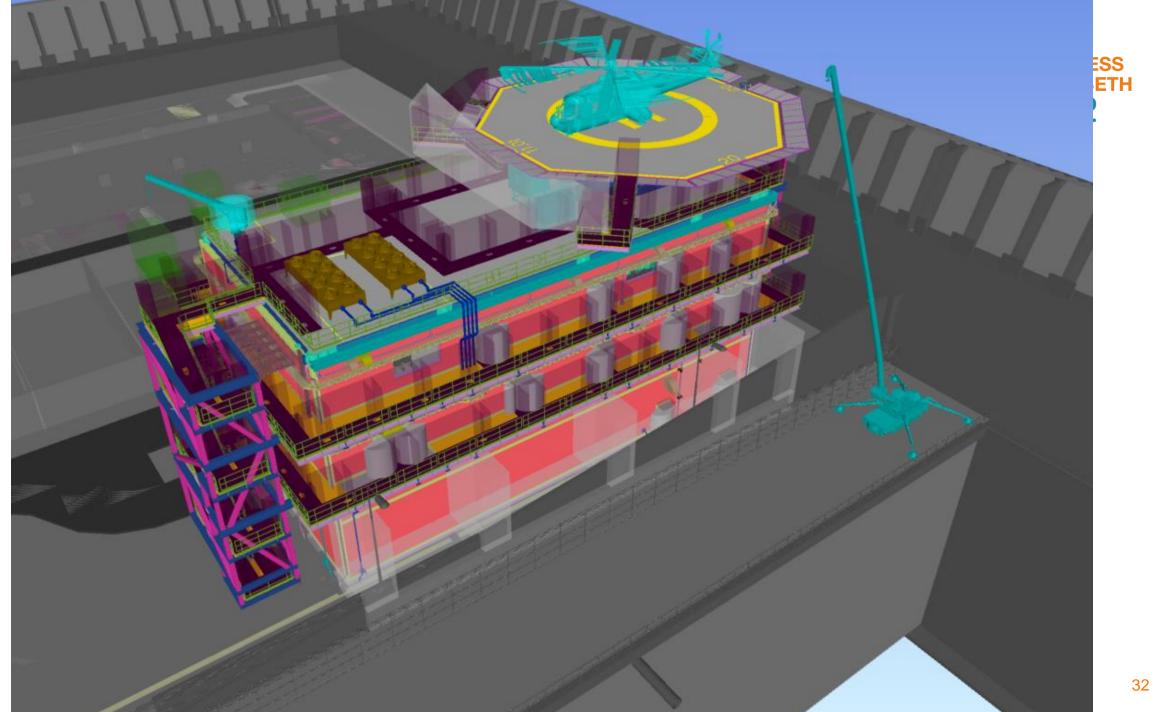




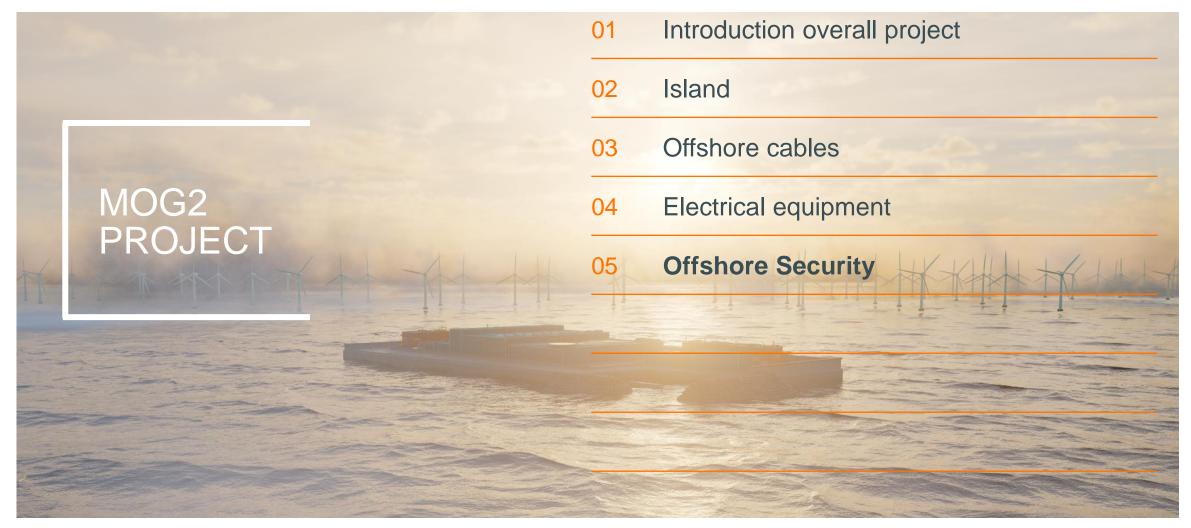












Offshore Security

Challenges

- Scenario's High Impact Low Frequency (HILF) ~ difficulty defining "Probability" (Black Swans)
- Limited benchmarking & government threat assessments
- Fast changing (international) Security landscape
- Vulnerability of the grid ~ "0" risk utopia => offshore important part of the bigger picture

Elia as Collateral Damage versus Target

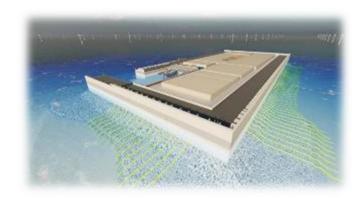
- Collateral: Smuggling, stowaways, environmental organizations, daredevils, ...
- Target: terroristic attacks, sabotage, unauthorized people, act of war

Approach

- Scenario based method
- Offshore platform & island different measures
- Holistic approach (People-safety, Infrastructure, assets & IT)
- Conform to corporate risk framework (matrix probability zimpact)











Offshore Security

1. Island and intertidal

- Asset Security
- Specific electronic measures in place (a.o. radar detection, thermal camera's,...)
- Remote monitoring (24/7)
- Focus on Security of access points & critical assets

Under water security

- Cable Security
- Optical fiber monitoring Dynamic Acoustic System (DAS)
- Vessel monitoring within cable corridors Automatic Identification System (AIS)
- Innovation
- Underwater drones

3. Above water and air security

Innovation

Drone-detection (drone neutralization)

Challenges

- o Intervention time after alarm (close collaboration with public authorities) 1h40min
- Criticality of cables
- Importance of private public collaboration







