Project Sheet

Belgium-Luxembourg-Germany: long-term perspective

Project type	transmission
Project id	40
Created by	Lea Dehaudt
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Key Information

Cross Border Project
On-shore AC transmission cable
New

Under Consideration

Description

An increase of transfer capacity across the BE-LU-DE corridor is envisioned towards the 2030-2040 time horizon. Further studies will determine the appropriate implementation option and timing, taking into account:

- the expected evolution on the LU-DE border as presented in project 328

Project motivation:

This project increases the degree of interconnectivity between the Belgian - Luxemburg - German corridor. The possibility of higher market exchanges between bidding zones leads to a higher price convergence in more hours of the year and reduces therefore the price differentials. RES integration implies higher flows in the meshed AC-grid and thus increases the need for cross border transmission capacity. This project satisfies this need in a cost-efficient manner.

Project promoters

AMPRION
CREOS
ELIA

Countries

Belgium
Germany
Luxembourg

National development plan(s)

NDP1, Belgium, 2020-2030, §4.5.1, NDP2, Luxemburg, 2040, Scenario report 2040 p.43 (2nd February 2018)

Additional information on the project

More information about the project can be found following this link:

- National Development Plan:
https://www.elia.be/-/media/project/elia/elia-site/infra-and-projects/investment-plans/federal-development-plan-2020-2030/nl/20190516_federaal-ontwikkelingsplan_nl.pdf?la=en

Project sheet backlog

6 Nov. 2020 - Publication as part of the draft TYNDP 2020 package for consultation

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Project Description & Context

Project Investments

Main investment(s): The technical solution is subject to further studies

Type of element	Total route length (km)	From substation 1	To substation 2	Present status	Commissioning year	Progress of the investment	Explanation in case of delay or reclustering
On-shore AC transmission cable	16	Aubange (TBC)	LUX-DE (TBC)	Under Consideration	2035	Rescheduled	An increase of transfer capacity across the BE-LU-DE corridor is envisioned towards the 2030-2040 time horizon.

Is the project in the reference grid?

No

System Needs addressed by the project

Project promoter(s) selected up to 4 system needs that are addressed by their project in a predefined list. Available needs ranged from reduction of price differentials between countries, improvement of system flexibility and stability, enabling cost-efficient connection of high volumes of RES, improvement of voltage stability...
As part of the TYNDP 2020, ENTSO-E released a study investigating cross-border system needs in the 2030 and 2040 horizons.

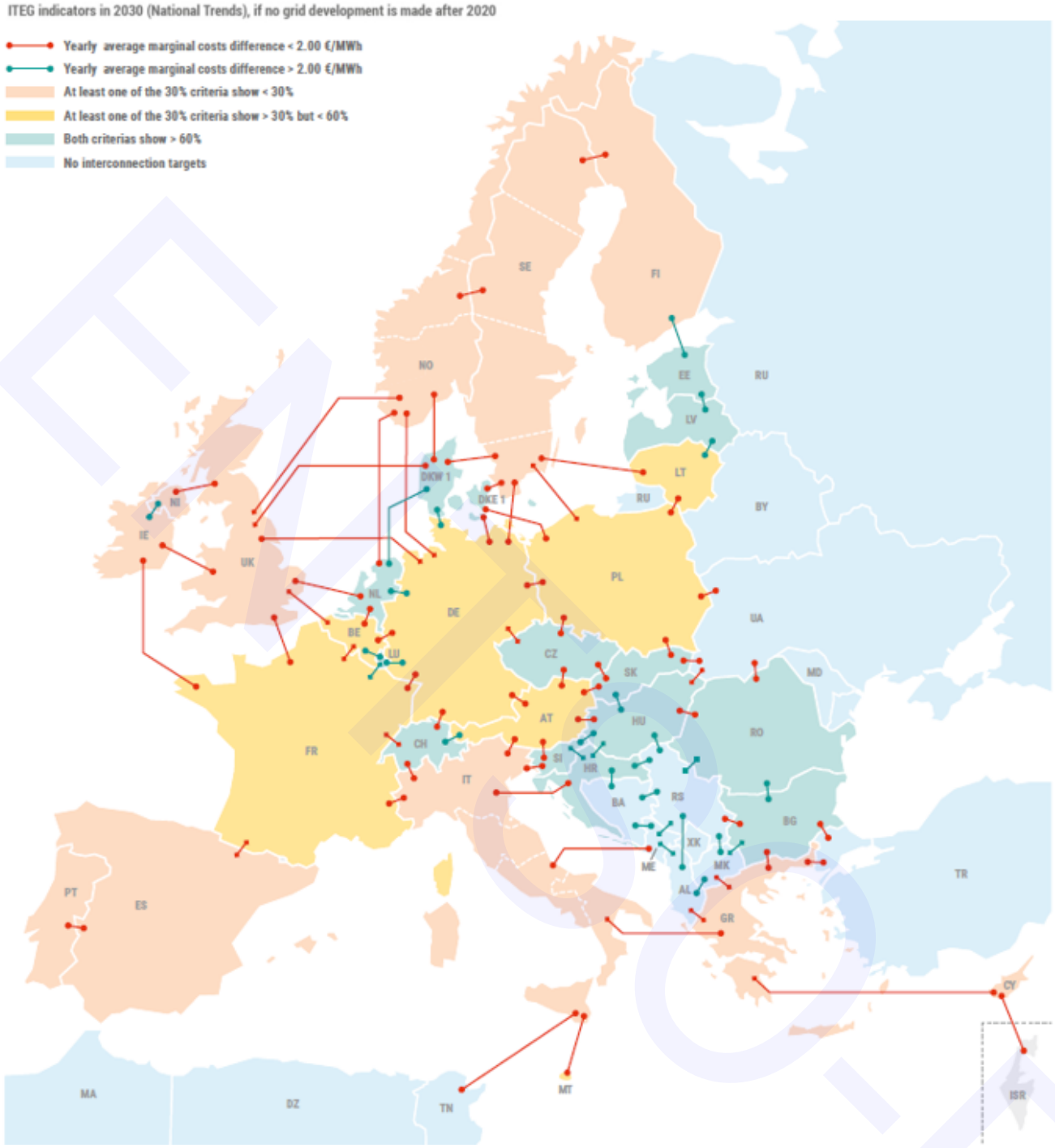
Need		How the project addresses each need (explanation provided by the project promoter(s))
€	Infrastructure to reduce price differentials between EU and/or non-EU countries	Project increases the degree of interconnectivity between the Belgian - Luxemburg - German corridor and allows higher market exchanges leading to higher price convergence. Also part of the 2030 ITEG targets.
	Infrastructure designed to enable cost-efficient grid connection of high volumes of RES and/or reduce RES curtailment	RES integration implies higher flows in the meshed AC-grid and thus increases the need for cross border transmission capacity. This project satisfies this need in a cost-efficient manner

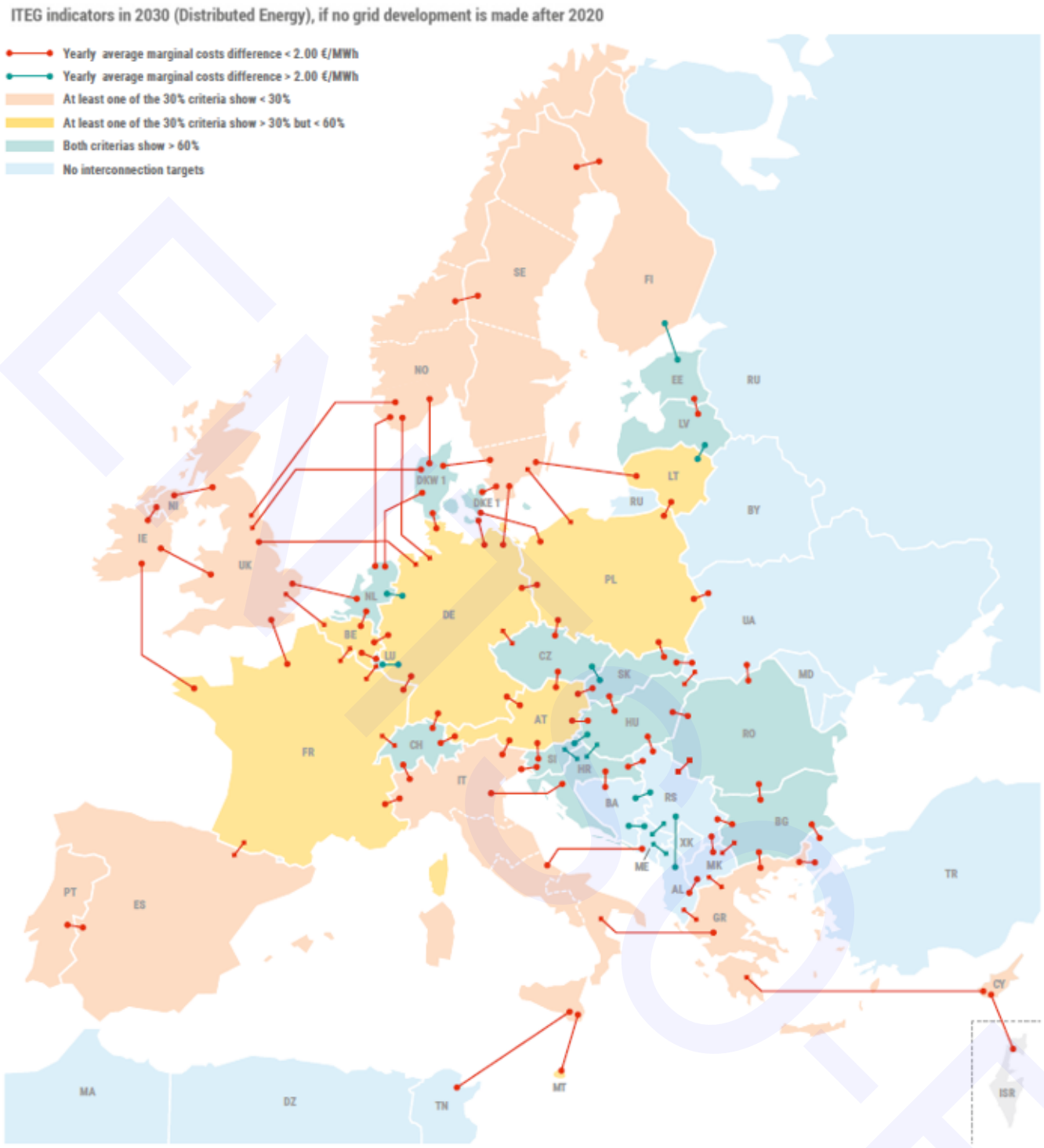
Need		How the project addresses each need (explanation provided by the project promoter(s))
ITEG	Infrastructure to tackle a Need identified by one of the European ITEG indicators referring to the 15% interconnection target for 2030:1. Reduce the price differential between EU countries to below 2EUR/MWh.2. Contribute to pushing ratio between nominal transmission capacity and installed RES capacity past 30%.3. Contribute to pushing ratio between nominal transmission capacity and peak load past 30%.	Project increases the degree of interconnectivity between the Belgian - Luxemburg - German corridor and allows higher market exchanges leading to higher price convergence. Also part of the 2030 ITEG targets.

Interconnection targets

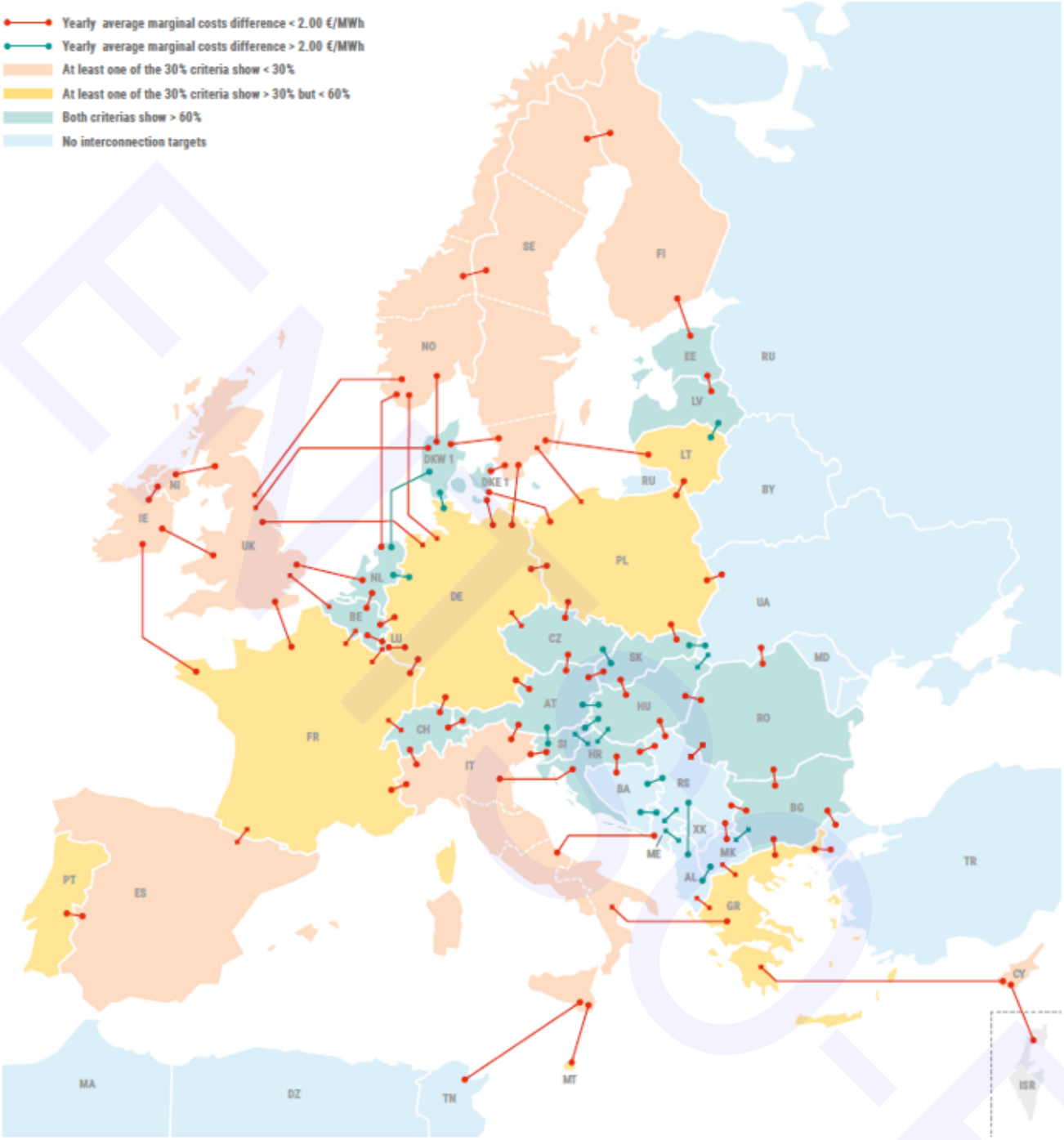
In 2017, the Interconnection Target Expert Group proposed alternative indicators to the 15% interconnection criteria for every country and electrified island with a new methodology developed collaboratively between the European Commission, ENTSO-E, ENTSOG, industry, universities and other experts. The methodology is based on three indicators:
1. Price differential between EU countries, with an objective to reduce it below 2 EUR/MWh
2. Ratio between nominal transmission capacity and installed RES capacity, with a target of past 30%
3. Ratio between nominal transmission capacity and peak load, with a target of past 30%

The following maps show the ITEG methodology applied to the TYNDP 2030 scenarios, with the 2020 grid.


ITEG indicators in 2030 (National Trends), if no grid development is made after 2020
Yearly average marginal costs difference < 2.00 €/MWh
Yearly average marginal costs difference > 2.00 €/MWh
At least one of the 30% criteria show < 30%
At least one of the 30% criteria show > 30% but < 60%
Both criterias show > 60%
No interconnection targets
SE
FI
NO
EE
RU
LV
LT
DKW 1
DKE 1
RU
BY
NI
IE
UK
PL
NL
DE
UA
BE
LU
CZ
SK
MD
AT
HU
RO
FR
CH
SI
HR
IT
BA
RS
BG
XK
ME
MK
AL
TR
PT
ES
GR
CY
MA
DZ
TN
MT
ISR


ITEG indicators in 2030 (Distributed Energy), if no grid development is made after 2020
Yearly average marginal costs difference < 2.00 €/MWh
Yearly average marginal costs difference > 2.00 €/MWh
At least one of the 30% criteria show < 30%
At least one of the 30% criteria show > 30% but < 60%
Both criterias show > 60%
No interconnection targets
SE
FI
NO
EE
RU
LV
LT
DKW 1
DKE 1
RU
BY
NI
IE
UK
PL
NL
DE
UA
BE
LU
CZ
SK
MD
AT
HU
RO
FR
CH
SI
HR
IT
BA
RS
BG
XK
ME
MK
AL
TR
PT
ES
GR
CY
MA
DZ
TN
MT
ISR

ITEG indicators in 2030 (Global Ambition), if no grid development is made after 2020



Project Assessment

Transfer capacity increase (National Trends 2025)

	Border	A B	B A
Transfer capacity increase (in MW)	Belgium - Luxembourg	500	500

CBA results

ENTSO-E has assessed the benefits delivered by each project in 2025 (scenario National Trends 2025) and in 2030 (three scenarios: National Trends, Distributed Energy and Global Ambition). Indicators B1 to B6 were computed by ENTSO-E, while promoters had the possibility to compute and submit so-called project-level benefits (B7 to B10). The benefits must be understood as benefits for Europe as a whole, not for the promoters of the project.
Results are presented per scenario.

Because its planned commissioning date is in 2035 or later, this project has only been assessed in the 2030 scenarios and based on a subset of CBA indicators.

Central scenario: National Trends

National Trends is the central policy scenario of the TYNDP2020, designed to reflect EU member state's National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), in line with the requirement to meet current European 2030 energy strategy targets.

			Comparison of the COP21 scenarios with NT2030 average result		
	NT2025	**NT2030**	**DE2030 is < or > than NT2030**	**GA2030 is < or > than NT2030**	

Increase in socio-economic welfare

B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M € / year)	max average min	2 2 2	10 8 7	>	>	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	max average min	1 1 0	5 4 3	>	>	ENTSO-E assessment

B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	max average min	5 5 5	8 7 7	<	<	ENTSO-E assessment

Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions

B4 Non-CO2 emissions (kg/year)

B4a Nitrogen oxides	average	N/A	-63	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4b Ammonia	average	N/A	2	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4c Sulfur dioxide	average	N/A	-17	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4d Particular matter 5	average	N/A	-414	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4e Particulate matter 10	average	N/A	1	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4f Non-methane volatile organic compounds	average	N/A	-407	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	max average min	-22 -28 -34	-95 -144 -179	<	<	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M € / year)	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	1 2 5	5 10 23	< > >	>> >>	ENTSO-E assessment
B2b Annual CO2 variation due to network losses (ktonnes / year)	average	0	0	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B2b_€ Annual Societal cost	CO2 price 60€/ ton	0 0	0 0	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

variation resulting from CO2 variation from network simulation monetised (M € / year)	100€/ ton 189€/ ton	0	0			

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	max average min	96 94 92	196 188 182	<	<	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-			n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Impact on grid losses

B5 Variation of network losses (GWh / year)	average	N/A	0	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B5_€ Variation of network losses monetised (M€ / year)	average	N/A	0	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Security of supply

B6 Annual reduction in Energy Not Served (MWh / year)	max average min		N/A	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B6_€ Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from reduction in Energy Not Served monetised (M€ / year)	average	n/a	N/A	>	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Scenarios: Distributed Energy & Global Ambition

DE and GA are two scenarios created in line with the COP21 targets to understand the impact on

infrastructure needs agains different pathways reducing EU-28 emissions to net-zero by 2050. For these two scenarios, projects were assessed with a subset of CBA parameters.

		DE2030	GA2030	
Increase in socio-economic welfare				
B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M€ / year)	average	12	11	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	average	13	8	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	average	2	1	ENTSO-E assessment
Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions				
B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	average	-241	-230	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M€ / year)	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	2 11 33	6 15 35	ENTSO-E assessment
Integration of renewable energy sources				
B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	average	44	31	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-			ENTSO-E assessment

Non scenario-dependent indicator(s)

B8.0 Stability (Transient, Voltage and Frequency Stability)	Transient stability	Voltage stability	Frequency stability	
BE-LUX-DE Long-Term perspective (New AC line)	++	++	0	Qualitative assessment by ENTSO-E based on information on the project technology provided by the project promoter(s). This indicator is not dependent on scenarios or time horizons.

Sensitivity Study: Current Trends

'Current Trends' describes a future where the energy transition is slower than planned.

		CT2030	
Increase in socio-economic welfare			
B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M€ / year)	average	2	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	average	2	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	average	1	ENTSO-E assessment
Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions			
B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	average	-55	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from	CO2 price 60€/ton 100€/	2 4 9	ENTSO-E assessment

CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M€ / year)	ton 189€/ ton		

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	average	12	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-		ENTSO-E assessment

Residual impact

Information on the residual impact of the project was provided by the project promoter(s).

Residual environmental impact

Investment	Investment status	Distance (km)	Type of sensitivity

Note based on CBA Guideline 3.0: Given that the actual route of the project might not be defined due to the low degree of maturity of its investment(s), an environmental assessment is not yet available.

Residual social impact

Investment	Investment status	Distance (km)	Type of sensitivity

Note based on CBA Guideline 3.0: Given that the actual route of the project might not be defined yet because of the low degree of maturity of its investment(s), a residual social impact assessment is not yet available.

Project Costs

The project costs were provided by the project promoter(s).

	CAPEX (Meuro)	Uncertainty range (%)	OPEX
650. BE-LUX-DE Long-Term perspective	210	25%	0.6
Total	210		0.6

Explanation provided by the project promoter on the CAPEX uncertainty range:

650 Considering project status, significant uncertainties exist regarding CAPEX estimations. These uncertainties are estimated based on both historic experience for similar projects and on present uncertainties regarding choice of final grid solution and related material/

resources costs.

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