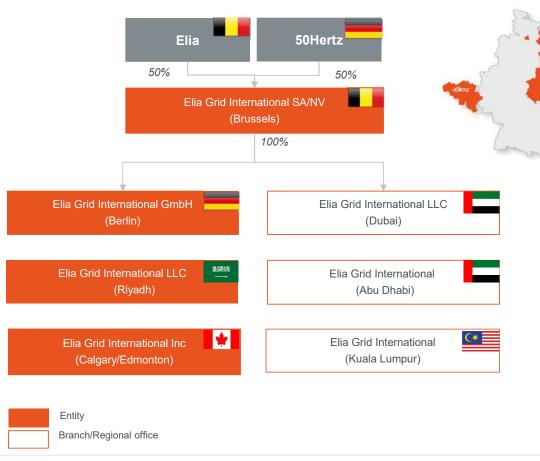




EGI is a fully ring-fenced company, delivering power consultancy services through offices strategically positioned in key regions



EGI builds on Elia Group's experience to provide state-of-the-art solutions for its worldwide partners

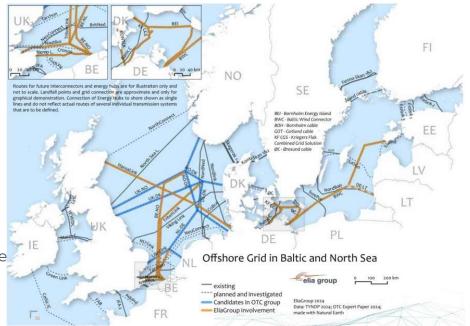
EGI embodies the international ambitions of the Elia Group:

- Offers consultancy and engineering services to the international energy market,
- Develops and manages power system projects for third parties



Moving from radial (point to point) connection toward integrated cross border connections

- Using maritime space and resources more efficiently by using same subsea cables for connecting offshore wind and trading electricity
- 1 of of 7 GW will be connected via Offshore Hybrid Interconnectors*
- Hybrid Corridors will progressively grow up to 14% of offshore RES in 2050*
- Price reductions spill out benefits beyond hosting countries by reducing future price peaks and lowering prices**
- Increases utilisation rate (from 55% to 65%)= value of asse reduces risk**
- Increasing levels of collaboration through hybrid interconnectos leads to increased interco. capacities





Elia Group's Offshore technology coverage

Trend: Increasingly complex technologies to lower transmission cost and environmental impact Result: Innovation

. . . .

Radial connections



Baltic I (48MW) Baltic II (288 MW)

Modular connections



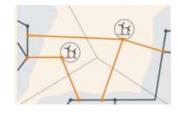
Ostwind I (735 MW) MOG I (1 GW) Ostwind II (750 MW)

Point-to-point interconnectors



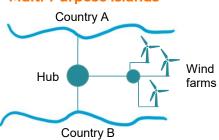
Kontek (600 MW HVDC) NEMO Link (1 GW HVDC) Hansa Power Link (700 MW HVDC)

Hybrid interconnectors



Kriegers Flak CGS (440 MW)

Offshore hubs / Multi-Purpose Islands

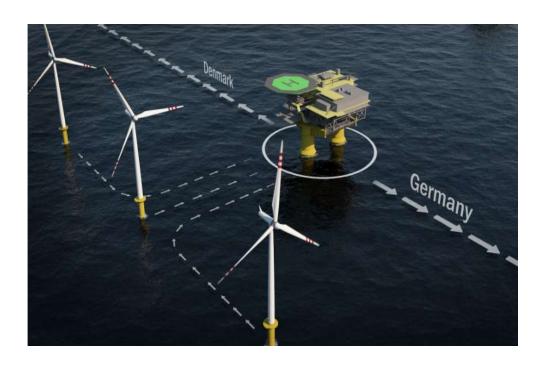


Bornholm Energy Island (2 GW HVDC) Princess Elisabeth Island(2GW) Nautilus



Kriegers Flak: Combined Grid Solution (CGS): from 50Hertz (Germany TSO) and Energinet (Danmark TSO)





- World´s first Hybrid interconnector serves two purposes:
 - 1. Connects across borders and allows for electricity exchange
 - 2. Feeds respective grids with offshore wind from 3 OWFs
- During high winds, energy from wind farms is fed in and during low winds, available capacity is exchanged through 2 subsea cables.
- Provides balancing services-> esp. Key for higher RES integration
- Connects and facilitates exchange between operations in DE and DK2 which use different phases (150 to 220 kW)-back to back converter in DE
- Most possible assets are onshore

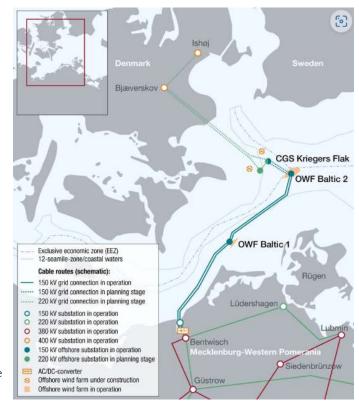


Kriegers Flak: Combined Grid Solution (CGS): from 50Hertz (Germany TSO) and Energinet (Danmark TSO)



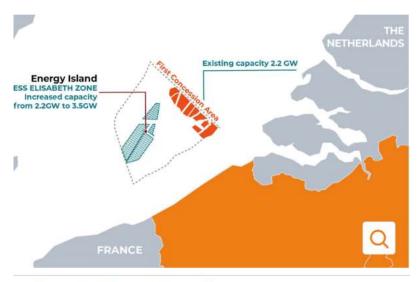
- Construction began end of 2016 and official operation by end of 2020
- Chosen as Project of Common Interest (PCI) by EU to be eligible for grant financing
- 440 MW transfer capacity between Germany & Denmark
- Germany OWF: Baltic 1 (48 MW) and Baltic 2 (288 MW)
- Denmark: Kriegers Flak OWF (600 MW)
- **HVDC Lines**

MIO: The Master Controller acts as the 'brain' of the entire system. It calculates the available capacity of the interconnector (based on wind forecasts and the resulting wind infeed) in real-time, prevents overload by controlling the converter and/or the wind farms, maximises the feed-in from the wind farms through active system control, and controls the exchange of electricity between the grids of both countries by means of the converter installed in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Germany



Artificial Energy Island: Elia's Princess Elisabeth Island





- 2022-2023 tendering, permitting, and land applications
- 2024-2026-offland construction
- 2026-2030 construction on the island and connection planned for 2030
- 1 Phase: BE (MOG 2-3.5 GW OWF-AC & DC)
- 2 Phase: UK-BE (Nautilus 1.4 GW OWF)
- 3 Phase : DE-BE (Triton Link 2 GW)
- 4 Phase: Energy Hub (BE-UK-DE) HVDC substation on energy island

Support from the European Recovery Fund

- located 45 km off the Belgian coast in the middle of the Princess Elisabeth Zone Belgium's second offshore wind zone;
- Landing point for interconnectors in the are (UK & DK);
- Facilitate trade of energy across and offshore wind integration
- host a small harbour and helipad so maintenance crews can access it;
- host both high-voltage direct current (HVDC) and alternating current (HVAC);





Lessons Learned

- Cost and Benefits do not have to be shared
 equally across borders, but must be <u>fair</u>
- =BALANCED ALLOCATION OF RISKS
- Early collaboration and joint planning
- No single country can design, develop, and build, needs Pan European approach
- Sourcing/Parts/Procurement Strategy is coordinated for Hybrid/Hub projects
- Futureproof

OVERVIEW OF SUPPLY CHAIN LOCATIONS WHICH FORM PART OF FIGURE 2 BELGIUM'S PRINCESS ELISABETH ISLAND PROJECT IN THE NORTH SEA Gas-insulated switchgear (GIS) 220 kV from Slemens in Berlin, AC Dower transformers and shunt reactors built by Smit. Transformers in Nijmegen, the Notherlands Elements of offshore wind farms not yet defined Construction yard for the AC offshore modules located in the Netherlands AC export cables from LS Cable & The calssons for the artificial island are being manufactured System in Donghae, by the Belgian consortium TM Edison (DEME & Jan de Nuli) South Korea Cable laying ship with cables from Helienic Cable by DEME and from LS Cable by Jan de Nut, Belglum Position of MOG 2 area with Gas-Insulated switchgear (GIS) 66 kV from General Electric In Alx-Les-Bains, France AC nower transformers AC export cables built outt by Siemens in Zagreb, Croatla in Loutrald, Greece

Illustrative and non-exhaustive information for the HVAC-part of the island. Information about HVDC parts and wind turbines is not yet available

=BALANCED ALLOCATION OF RISKS

Source: Elia Going Like The Wind - Study Oct 2024