Study on the Wind Power Potential in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania (funded by ECF)



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General approach and results

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14/02/2024

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Goal of the study:

This study aims to shed light on the applicable potentials for wind power development (onshore & offshore) in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania,

indicating how wind power may contribute to meet the future demand for electricity in a carbon-neutral manner



Approach:

- → A detailed GIS-based analysis of the potential for wind power development, building on:
 - a comprehensive meteorological dataset at a high geographical resolution

Data source: COSMO-REA6 (1995-2018), 100m*100m grid layer

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- **incorporating spatial constraints** related to competing land use (nature protection, urban, agriculture, forestry, military use or other purposes that limit the suitability for wind power and related grid development) Data source: CORINE land use database (2021)
- Sensitivity analyses for key input parameter (incl. distance rules, turbine design or economic limits).
- Mapping exercise to indicate the match with the grid infrastructure
- → Complementary assessment of electricity market impacts of an enhanced wind deployment (@REKK)

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Key assumptions for the GIS-based assessment of wind potentials:

Wind turbine specification (default onshore turbine)

Generator size	4.95 MW
Rotor diameter	163m
Area for one turbine	0.54 km ²
MW per km ²	9.2 MW/km ²

Land use category	Average suitability factor
Built environment, Inland waters	0%
Agricultural areas	40%
Forestry areas	10%
Wetlands	30%

Details on the approach taken:

- Matching of wind speed data with wind turbine power curve
 → Load factors (full load hours) by pixel
- **Consideration of distance rules to the built environment**, e.g., 1.2 km to housing, etc.
- Exclusion (or illustrative inclusion) of nature protection areas and other land use categories (e.g., built environment, inland waters, etc.)

Technical potentials w/o land use constraints

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Application of further land use restrictions:



Technical potentials <u>with</u> land use constraints

Least-cost allocation Preference to best sites within a region



Balanced allocation of wind sites (i.e., using average suitability factors) ³

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Study on Conshore wind Conshore wind



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Calculated wind potential map: Romania

Remark: Protected areas included in graphical depiction



		Area	Technical	potential v	v/o land
		potential	us	ts	
Boundaries		total usable area [ha]	Capacity potential [MW]	Energy potential [GWh]	Average full load hours [h/a]
Other countries	Excl. Nature Protection Areas	5,421,656	498,812	1,047,422	2,100
NUTS-3 regions	Incl. Nature Protection Areas	8,524,566	784,291	1,679,550	2,141
🕅 Protected areas (WDPA Ju	2023)				
FLH <= 1800 FLH 1800 - 2000 FLH			Technical use	potential w e constraint (Least-Cost)	<i>i</i> ith land s
2000 - 2200 FLH 2200 - 2400 FLH 2400 - 2600 FLH	Scenario		Capacity potential [MW]	Energy potential [GWh]	Average full load hours [h/a]
2600 - 2800 FLH	Excl. Nature Prote	ction Areas	166,463	364,098	2,187
2800 - 3000 FLH	Incl. Nature Prote	ction Areas	240,019	538,079	2,242
> 3000 FLH			Technical	potential w	vith land

Excl. Nature Protection Areas

Incl. Nature Protection Areas

FLH calculated from COSMO-REA6 data, assumin

- turbine N163-4.95 (150 m hub height)

- overall efficiency 85%

- SRTM >2000m height and >20% slope excluded - protected areas (WDPA) not excluded

- CLC: built-up areas + 1200 m buffer excluded - other land use restrictions: see documentation Scenario

Base map:

- CORINE Land Cover (CLC)

- SRTM DEM overlay (mountains are more black)

Energy

[GWh]

potential

354,734

Average

full load

hours

[h/a]

2,127

2.162

use constraints

(Balanced)

Capacity

potential

166,764

234,196

[MW]

Study on Conshore wind Power Potential: Romania



NUTS-3 regions

<= 1800 FLH 1800 - 2000 FLH 2000 - 2200 FLH 2200 - 2400 FLH 2400 - 2600 FLH 2600 - 2800 FLH 2800 - 3000 FLH European Climate Foundation

Technical potential w/o land

use constraints

Calculated wind potential map: Romania

Remark: Protected areas excluded in graphical depiction



				Average
	total	Capacity	Energy	full load
	usable	potential	potential	hours
	area [ha]	[MW]	[GWh]	[h/a
Excl. Nature Protection Areas	5,421,656	498,812	1,047,422	2,100
Incl. Nature Protection Areas	8,524,566	784,291	1,679,550	2,141
n2023)				
		Technical	potential w	ith land
		use	e constraint	s
			(Least-Cost)	
				Average
		Capacity	Energy	tuii load
		potential	potential	nours
Scenario		[IVIVV]	[GWN]	[n/a
Excl. Nature Prote	ction Areas	166,463	364,098	2,187
Incl. Nature Protection Areas		240,019	538,079	2,242
		Technical	potential w	rith land
		1154	a constraint	c

Area

potential

(Balanced)

			Average
	Capacity	Energy	full load
	potential	potential	hours
Scenario	[MW]	[GWh]	[h/a]
Excl. Nature Protection Areas	166,764	354,734	2,127
Incl. Nature Protection Areas	234,196	506,369	2,162

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Study on the Wind Power Potential: **Romania: Details by region**

Technical potential w/o land use constraints

Technical potential with land use constraints (Balanced)

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Onshore wind

Technical potential with land use constraints (Least-Cost)

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Capacity (top) & full load hours (site quality) (bottom)

by region (excluding nature protection areas)

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Study on the Wind Power Potential: **Romania: Details by region**

Onshore wind

Impact of nature protection:

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Technical potentials with land use constraints (least-cost), incl. & excl. nature protection areas

Capacity (top) & full load hours (site quality) (bottom) by region

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Study on the Wind Power Potential:

Hungary Onshore wind



Comparison: Hungary (total)		Area potential	Technical potential w/o land use constraints		use constraints (Least-Cost)		use constraints (Balanced)				
					Average			Average			Average
Nature		total	Capacity	Energy	full load	Capacity	Energy	full load	Capacity	Energy	full load
Protection		usable	potential	potential	hours	potential	potential	hours	potential	potential	hours
Areas	Distance (to built environment)	area [ha]	[MW]	[GWh]	[h/a]	[MW]	[GWh]	[h/a]	[MW]	[GWh]	[h/a]
Excl. NP	1200 m (default)	3,032,574	279,008	650,883	2,333	106,278	252,821	2,379	93,782	217,621	2,320
Excl. NP	2400 m	1,235,141	113,637	264,987	2,332	42,761	100,604	2,353	37,768	87,419	2,315
Excl. NP	3600 m	388,945	35,784	83,662	2,338	13,627	31,975	2,346	11,950	27,792	2,326
Excl. NP	4800 m	103,721	9,543	22,395	2,347	3,127	7,362	2,354	3,100	7,251	2,339
Excl. NP	12000 m	0	0	0	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	0	0	n.a.
Excl. NP	1200 m - small turbine	2,878,856	264,865	539,466	2,037	81,644	167,923	2,057	87,046	176,430	2,027

- → With current distance rules, wind power development is not possible in Hungary
- → Limits on the turbine size have a negative impact on the viability and limit the energetic output

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Study on Onshore wind Onshore wind

Calculated wind potential map: Bulgaria

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Area potential

total



			Average
	Capacity	Energy	full load
	potential	potential	hours
Scenario	[MW]	[GWh]	[h/a]
Excl. Nature Protection Areas	42,005	85,709	2,040
Incl. Nature Protection Areas	92,196	193,584	2,100

	man - 1		Boundaries		usable	potential	potential	hours
		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Country borders		area [ha]	[MW]	[GWh]	[h/a]
			Other countries	Excl. Nature Protection Areas	1,489,178	137,010	278,468	2,032
			NUTS-3 regions	Incl. Nature Protection Areas	3,886,827	357,602	745,226	2,084
			🕅 Protected areas (WDPA	Jun2023)				
		×>	FLH (with nature protection)			Technical p	otential w	ith land
			<= 1800 FLH			use	constraints	5
and the second			1800 - 2000 FLH			(1	.east-Cost)	
Star Carl	3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		2000 - 2200 FLH					Average
Josephine Z			2200 - 2400 FLH			Capacity	Energy	full load
			2400 - 2600 FLH	Scenario		potential [MW]	[GWh]	nours [h/a]
A CARLES CARD			2600 - 2800 FLH	Excl. Nature Prote	ection Areas	40,440	86,778	2,146
			2800 - 3000 FLH	Incl. Nature Prote	ction Areas	93,454	206,911	2,214
			> 3000 FLH					
		Core Core				Technical p	otential w	ith land
5 Constant			FLH calculated from COSMO-REA6 c	ata, assuming:		use	constraints	S
	C C		- turbine N163-4.95 (150 m hub heig	ht)			Jananocuj	Average
mar and the second	××<		- SRTM >2000m height and >20% slo	pe excluded		Capacity	Energy	full load

 SRTM >2000m height and >20% slope exclud 	e
- protected areas (WDPA) not excluded	

- CLC: built-up areas + 1200 m buffer excluded

Base map:

- CORINE Land Cover (CLC) _- SRTM DEM overlay (mountains are more black) 3225

Study on the Wind Power Potential: Bulgaria and Romania Offshore wind



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					01

	<u>Country:</u>	Bulgaria			R	omania	
Water depth (z, in m)	Distance to shore (d, in nautic miles)	Area potential (km2)	Capacity potential (MW)	Full load hours (h/a)	Area potential (km2)	Capacity potential (MW)	Full load hours (h/a)
	d < 12	0	0		0	0	
-40 ≤ z	12 ≤ d < 24 24 ≤ d	1,717 258	25,216 3.797	2,075 2.557	530 399	7,781 5.859	2,497 2.720
	d < 12	0	0	_,	0	0	
-80 ≤ z							
< -40	12 ≤ d < 24	1,131	16,612	2,445	427	6,278	2,799
	24 ≤ d	1,925	28,274	2,639	9,489	139,378	2,931
-120 ≤ z	d < 12	0	0		0	0	
< -80	12 ≤ d < 24	116	1,707	2,539	0	0	
	24 ≤ d	2,174	31,938	2,662	3,811	55,983	3,031
	d < 12	0	0		0	0	
7 < -120							
2 < -120	12 ≤ d < 24	9	135	2,414	0	0	
	24 ≤ d	4,654	68,367	2,772	4,521	66,408	2,982
TOTAL Are	a	34,709			29,587		
USABLE A	rea	11,985	176,046	2,593	19,177	281,687	2,944

Off-shore wind power potential

Countries EEZ •••• Shore distance < 12 km /// Shore distance < 24 km Protected areas (WDPA) FLH <= 3229 FLH 3229 - 3357 FLH 3357 - 3486 FLH 3486 - 3614 FLH 3614 - 3743 FLH 3743 - 3871 FLH > 3871 FLH DEM Relief Bathymetry (SRTM15+) <= -120 [m] -120 - -40 [m] -40 - 0 [m] Wind by COSMO-REA6 (1995 – 2019/08) Power curve: Nordex N163-4.95 Assumed efficiency: 85% Excluded areas:

- protected areas (WDPA), buffered with 1.2 km
 - shipping routes (manually drawn after real observations)

See documentation for further details.

EPSG:3035 | hirner@bitfire.at | 4 Aug 2023



Study on the Wind Power Potential: A regional perspective





Wind onshore

	Technical potential with land use constraints (<u>Least-cost</u>), <u>excl.</u> nature protection areas				
	Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania		
Capacity (GW)	40.4	106.3	166.5		
Generation (TWh)	86.8	252.8	364.1		
Full load hours (h/a)	2146	2379	2187		

- \rightarrow The overall potential for onshore wind is smaller in Bulgaria compared to Hungary or Romania - but worth being exploited
- The overall potential for onshore wind in Hungary is \rightarrow significant in energetic terms as well as regarding site qualities, worth being exploited
- In quantitative terms Hungary's potential is larger than in \rightarrow Bulgaria but smaller than in Romania, reflecting the country size
- For offshore wind both Bulgaria and Romania have \rightarrow promising sites at hands

Wind offshore

	Bulgaria							
	Offshore wind							
		Near/Mid						
	Near/Mid	shore, low- I	Far shore, low	depth				
	shore, low	medium	medium	(floating				
	water depth	water depth	water depth	turbines)				
Capacity (GW)	25.2	18.3	64.0	68.5				
Generation (TWh)	52.3	45.0	169.3	189.8				
Full load hours (h/a)	2075	2454	2645	2771				

		KOM	ania			
		Offsho	Offshore wind			
	Near/Mid shore, low	Near/Mid shore, low- medium	Far shore, low medium	High wate depth (floating		
	water depth	water depth	water depth	turbines		
Capacity (GW)	7.8	6.3	201.2	66.4		
Generation (TWh)	19.4	17.6	594.1	198.0		
Full load hours (h/a)	2497	2799	2953	2982		

Study on the Wind Power Potential: <u>A regional perspective</u> Wind onshore



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Figure: Cost-resource curves of wind onshore in the study region (using technical least-cost potentials with consideration of land use constraints)

Assumptions: Investment cost: 1500 EU/kW, 3% O&M cost, Interest rate 6.5%, Depreciation time 20 years

- → The overall potential for onshore wind in Romania is significant in energetic terms and good regarding site qualities, worth being exploited
- → Thus, considering economics (cf. cost resource curve) wind appears being a viable electricity generation option for Romania

Study on the Wind Power Potential: Bulgaria Wind on- & offshore

%

%

TWh

TWh

TWh



NECP targets Planned 2030 RE share in GFEC Planned 2030 RE share in gross electricity demand Planned 2030 RE electricity generation Planned 2030 wind generation

Planned 2040 wind generation (Reference)

	New 2030 EU	New 2030 EU		
Curren	t target (w/o	target (with		
planning	top-up)	top-up)		
27.1	. 35.1	37.3		
30.3	39.3	41.8		
42.98	55.7	59.2		
2.05	2.7	2.8		
3.61	4.7	5.0		

Technology		Onshore wind				Offshore wind			
		Technical	Technical	Technical	Technical				
		potential with	potential with	potential with	potential with				
		land use	land use	land use	land use				
		constraints	constraints	constraints	constraints				
		(<u>Least-cost</u>),	(Balanced),	(<u>Least-cost</u>),	(Balanced),		Near/Mid		High water
		incl. nature	incl. nature	excl. nature	excl. nature	Near/Mid	shore, low-	Far shore, low	depth
		protection	protection	protection	protection	shore, low	medium	medium	(floating
Type of potential		areas	areas	areas	areas	water depth	water depth	water depth	turbines)
Installed capacity	GW	93.5	92.2	40.4	42.0	25.2	18.3	64.0	68.5
Electricity generation	TWh	206.9	193.6	86.8	85.7	52.3	45.0	169.3	189.8
Full load hours	h/a	2214	2100	2146	2040	2075	2454	2645	2771

→ Wind energy has the potential to take a prominent role in Bulgaria's future electricity supply, by far exceeding current energy and climate planning

Study on the Wind Power Potential:

Hungary

Wind onshore

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NECP targets

Technology

Type of potential

Installed capacity

Full load hours

Electricity generation

Planned 2030 RE share in GFEC	%
Planned 2030 RE share in gross electricity demand	%
Planned 2030 RE electricity generation	TWh
Planned 2030 wind generation	TWh
Planned 2030 wind capacity	GW

Summary of identified wind potentials

	Onshore wind	Onshore wind	<u>Onsho</u>	ore wind	Onshore wind
	Technical	Technical	Te	echnical	Technical
	potential with	potential with	potent	ial with	potential with
	land use	land use	1	and use	land use
	constraints	constraints	con	straints	constraints
	(<u>Least-cost</u>),	(<u>Balanced</u>),	(Lea	<u>st-cost</u>),	(<u>Balanced</u>),
	incl. nature	incl. nature	excl. nature		excl. nature
	protection	protection	protection		protection
	areas	areas		areas	areas
GW	178.5	156.6		106.3	93.8
TWh	424.9	362.1		252.8	217.6
h/a	2380	2312		2379	2320

New 2030

EU target

(w/o top-

up)

33.4

33.9

18.0

1.1

0.5

Current

21.0

21.3

11.29

0.69

0.33

planning

New 2030

EU target

(with top-

up)

35.7

36.2

19.2

1.2

0.6



 \rightarrow Wind energy has the potential to take a prominent role in Hungary's future electricity supply, by far exceeding current energy and climate planning

Study on the Wind Power Potential: Romania Wind total

NECP targets

Planned 2030 RE share in GFEC	%
Planned 2030 RE share in gross electricity demand	%
Planned 2030 RE electricity generation	TWh
Planned 2030 wind generation	TWh
Planned 2030 wind capacity	GW

	New 2030	New 2030	
Current	EU target	EU target	
planning	(w/o top-up)	(with top-up)	
30.7	42.4	44.5	
49.4	68.2	71.6	
36.93	51.0	53.5	
11.69	16.1	16.9	
5.26	7.3	7.6	

Summary of identified wind potentials

Technology		Onshore wind				Offshore wind					
		Technical	Technical	Technical	Technical						
		potential with	potential with	potential with	potential with						
		land use	land use	land use	land use						
		constraints	constraints	constraints	constraints						
		(Least-cost),	(Balanced),	(<u>Least-cost</u>),	(Balanced),		N	ear/Mid		High water	
		incl. nature	incl. nature	excl. nature	excl. nature	Near/Mid	sho	re, low-	Far shore, low-	depth	
		protection	protection	protection	protection	shore, low	1	medium	medium	(floating	
Type of potential		areas	areas	areas	areas	water depth	wate	er depth	water depth	turbines)	
Installed capacity	GW	240.0	234.2	166.5	166.8	7.2		6.9	156.3	104.3	
Electricity generation	TWh	538.1	506.4	364.1	354.7	17.6		19.3	463.3	308.8	
Full load hours	h/a	2242	2162	2187	2127	2458		2805	2965	2959	

 \rightarrow Wind energy has the potential to take a prominent role in Romania's future electricity supply, by far exceeding current energy and climate planning

Wind onshore potential in TWh 400 300 200 100 0 Historic record 2021 Current planning New 2030 EU target (w/o top-up) New 2030 EU target (with top-up) Technical potential with land use constraints (Balanced) Technical potential with land use constraints (Least-Cost)

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Many thanks for your attention!

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14/02/2024