







BEYOND

Blue Economy sYnergies fOr sustaiNable Development

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ACRONYM BEYOND

TITLE Blue Economy sYnergies fOr sustaiNable Development

PROGRAMME PRIORITY Sustainable growth in the blue economy

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1: Developing and enhancing research and

innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced

technologies

DURATION 1.3.2024. – 31.8.2026. (30 months)

BUDGET 1.760.015,50 EUR





Project overall objective

Project BEYOND aims to develop alternative offshore wind power use model moving these systems from single minded orientation towards grid electric energy production towards multifaceted evaluation and use of their infrastructure thus creating synergies with other blue economy sectors and renewable energy production forms. These synergies will result with improved quality of marine ecosystems, increased opportunities for aquaculture and fishing and increased production and use of green hydrogen.







Project partners



LP	IRENA - Istrian Regional Energy Agency Ltd. (IRENA)
PP2	National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics - OGS
PP3	University of Rijeka - Faculty of Engineering
PP4	Apulia Region
PP5	Split-Dalmatia County
PP6	T2i – TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND INNOVATION S.C.A R.L.
PP7	SINLOC SpA
PP8	Ministry of Regional Development and EU funds



Project partners







Project context

Italy - Croatia



- 22% of marine species in Adriatic sea are in an unfavourable state of conservation and marine habitats show favourable status in only 63% of cases (ISPRA 2021 Adriatic report)
- Mediterranean Sea is the most overexploited sea in the world 75% of fish stocks are overfished in the Mediterranean, rising to 93% within EU waters, and total fish populations have fallen by more than a third over the past half-century (WWF and Mediterranean Marine Initiative)
- Within Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea is most utilized and overfished section. Most
 of the threats these ecosystems are facing are anthropogenic, either directly
 such as afore mentioned fishing activities, or indirectly through climate
 change.



Project context



- Adriatic Sea is deeply affected by the changing climate resulting in tropicalization, presented by permanent settling of alien species origination in warmer seas, and meridionalization which occurs when species already present in the Southern Adriatic migrate North to find cooler water.
- Since Adriatic is se semi-closed sea, long term migration to North is not possible and if the issue is not resolved, those species will perish.
- 30% of European seas need to be defined as MPAs by 2030. Mediterranean Sea as a whole performs poorly in this aspect with only 9.68% currently designated for protection. Condition in Adriatic Sea, with only 6% level, is even worse change.
- Adriatic Sea is particularly vulnerable to pollution, particularly one related to
 possible oil spills caused by sea transport activities. According to Medtrends Blue
 Growth Trends in the Adriatic Sea The Challenge of Environmental Protection
 report, NAPA ports, expected increase in shipping market is
 11.3% by 2030.



Project context



- Adriatic Sea has broad influence on economic activities and overall climate conditions of the area, but also has unique influence on culture and lifestyle
- As some Adriatic blue sectors such as fishing industry and tourism are over utilized, blue energy sector is underutilized
- Italy is reliant on import of around 75% of its energy consumption thus
 making it, in terms of energy security, one of most vulnerable EU countries.
 Croatia's import is also significant at 52,9% of the total energy consumed
 annually.
- Tourism has a significant economic impact across the cooperation area

Project approach



- Due to presented context, OWFs in Adriatic see cannot be introduced as disruptive factor.
- Main goal: Definition of model of off-shore wind farm (OWF) as singular facilitator for development of multitude of blue economy sectors within overarching contexts of environmental protection and sustainable development of Adriatic regions
- Four microlocation tailor-made Adriatic OWF models to be developed within four pilot areas





Project approach









Locations









Project approach

Italy - Croatia



Modeling to be done in two phases for each location



Phase 2: Adriatic OWF

- Alternative OWF design for each pilot region will be proposed
- 2. Specific for micro-locations in relation to their marine ecosystem characteristics
- Primary design goal ecosystem recuperation and maximization of different BES benefits
- 4. Alternative OWF design for each pilot region will be proposed

Sum of economic outputs



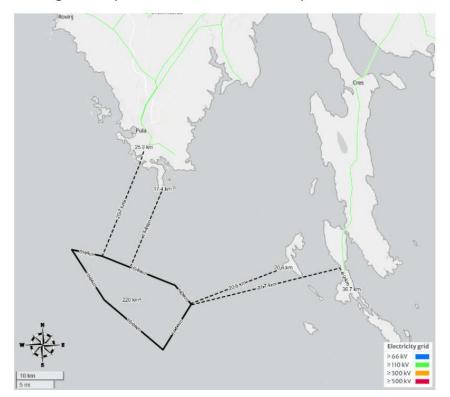


Preliminary investigation of energy production and natural conditions for the Istrian region



Distance from the mainland and energy infrastructure facilities

The distance of the OWF from the power grid is an important criterion for both technical and economic reasons. Connection to a high-voltage network is necessary because connecting to a medium or low-voltage network could pose a serious risk of cable damage due to electrical overload. As the distance from the coast increases, so do the costs of installing electrical cables, and technical feasibility may become questionable if there are losses of electricity over greater distances. For this reason, OWFs must be located relatively close to the high-voltage power grid. The figure below shows the Istrian region for setting up OWF and its distance from the mainland and the high-voltage grid. It can be seen that the northern part of the region is only 17.4 km from the nearest land point.







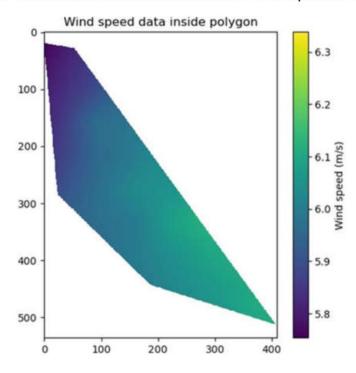


Preliminary investigation of energy production and natural conditions for the Istrian region



Annual energy production (AEP) calculation

Average wind speed data for the western Istrian area is shown in the picture below.





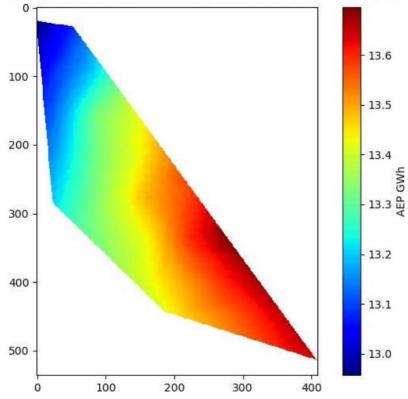




Preliminary investigation of energy production and natural conditions for the Istrian region



AEP can be calculated for every point inside of the polygon, using matching Weibull A and k parameters as shown in the picture below. This AEP calculation does not consider any kind of losses. The power curve for a 3.45 MW IEC Class 3 turbine was used.

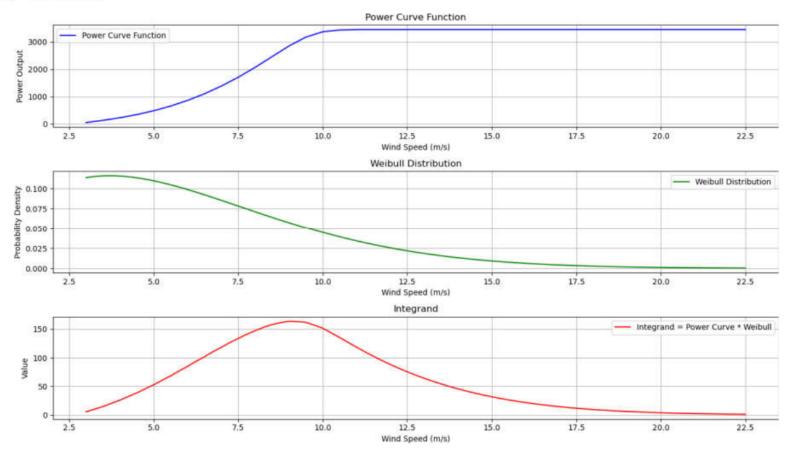






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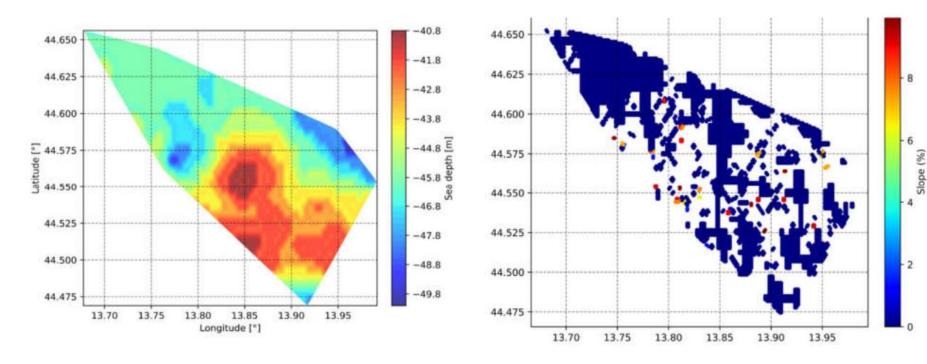




Preliminary investigation of energy production and natural conditions for the Istrian region



Sea depth and slope of the seafloor









the European Union OWF as BES development facilitator

Main targeted sectors









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