PORT AS GREEN ENERGY HUB OUTLOOK FOR VENTSPILS VISION • DEVELOPMENT • OPPORTUNITIES





KEY FACTS

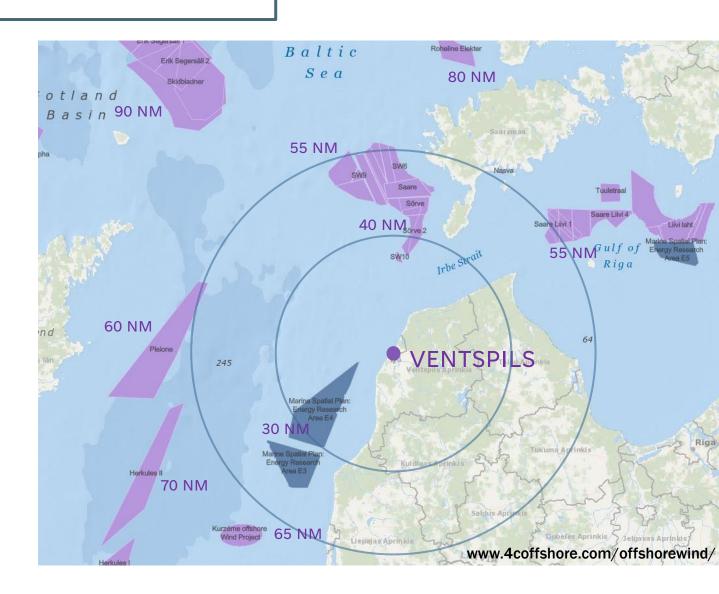
- Area ~2450 ha
- Non-freezing, deep-water harbour (17 m)
- Ro-Ro cargo centre of Latvia
- Main commodities: oil products, coal, timber, metals, mineral fertilizers, food etc.
- Closed and open storage facilities
- Available area for industrial development ~500 ha
- Total number of companies in the port area 118, out of which 34 special economic zone companies and 14 port terminals
- 2nd Largest Latvian port and 3rd largest industrial city in Latvia



POTENTIAL OFFSHORE WIND FARM SERVICE PORT

✓ Distance

- The closest location to the development sites of several offshore wind farms
- Existing port parameters
 - Ice-free port no use of icebreaker or restrictions in shipping traffic has ever been necessary because of ice
 - deep-water port we serve the largest ships entering the Baltic Sea
- ✓ Building a new port designed for offshore wind farms
 - Design of the Northern port in line with the specific infrastructure requirements
- ✓ Power-to-X cluster in the port of Ventspils
 - ~500 ha available for industrial development, including the development of a green energy economy (wind turbine production)
 - planned construction of the electricity cable corridor Ventspils-Sweden
 - terminal experience in the storage and handling of wind farm wings and turbines



PORT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

Construction of several offshore wind farms is planned in the Baltic Sea, including the ELWIND farm within the joint Latvian-Estonian offshore wind project, located close to Ventspils and linked with the interconnectors to the port.

Port involvement is possible at several levels:

- Manufacturing base for wind turbine oversized structures and components
- Assembly port for assembling turbines before installation
- Service port and wind farm control center
- Power-to-X converting energy from wind and solar farms into hydrogen, green ammonia or other green fuels
- Green fuel storage and transport through the port

The European Green Deal, the long-term availability of fossil energy and the examples of other European countries indicate that the creation and development of a hydrogen economy cluster in Ventspils is possible and necessary.

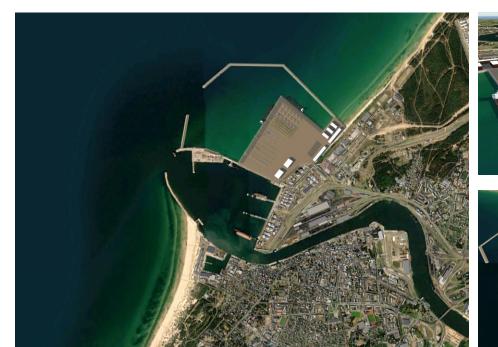


PORT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY



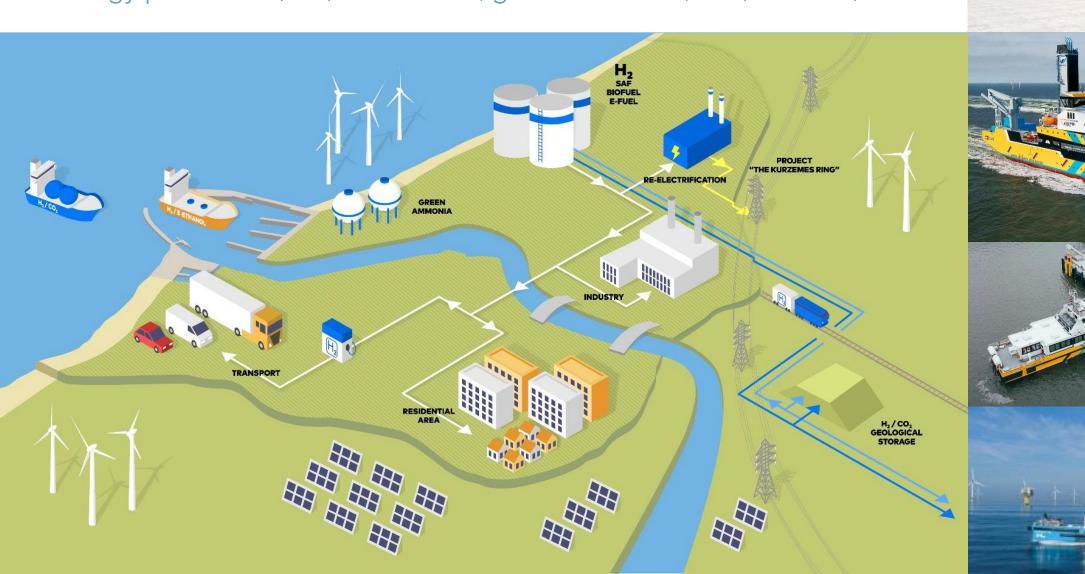






Power-to-X

Green energy cluster in the port of Ventspils: wind farm service, solar energy production, H2, e-methanol, green ammonia, SAF, biofuels, etc.

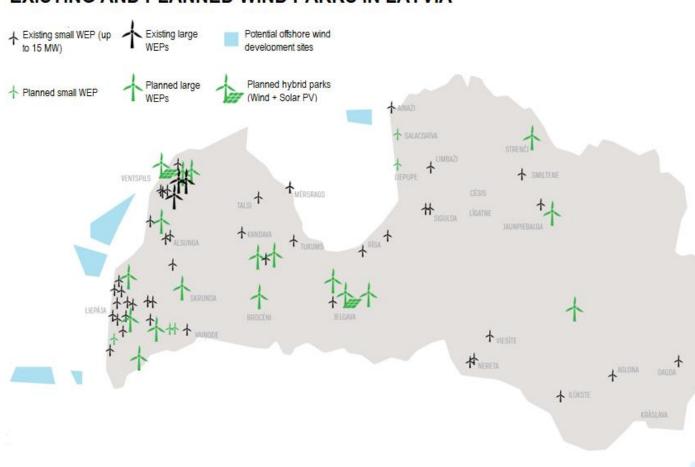


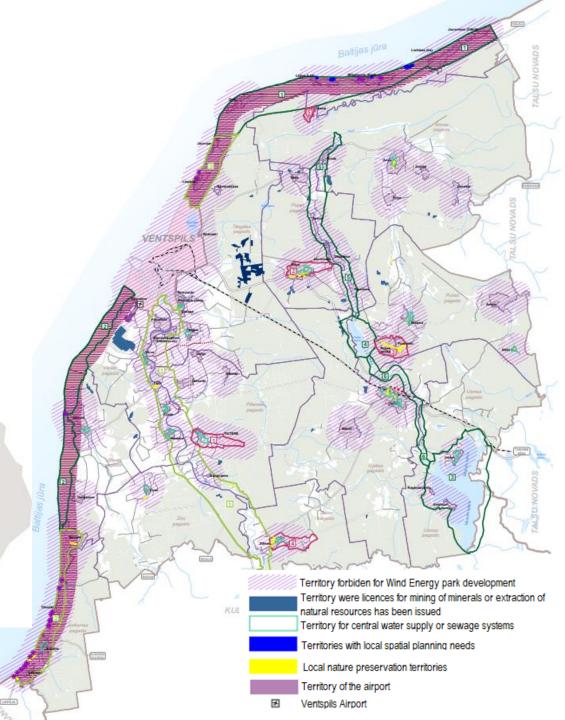


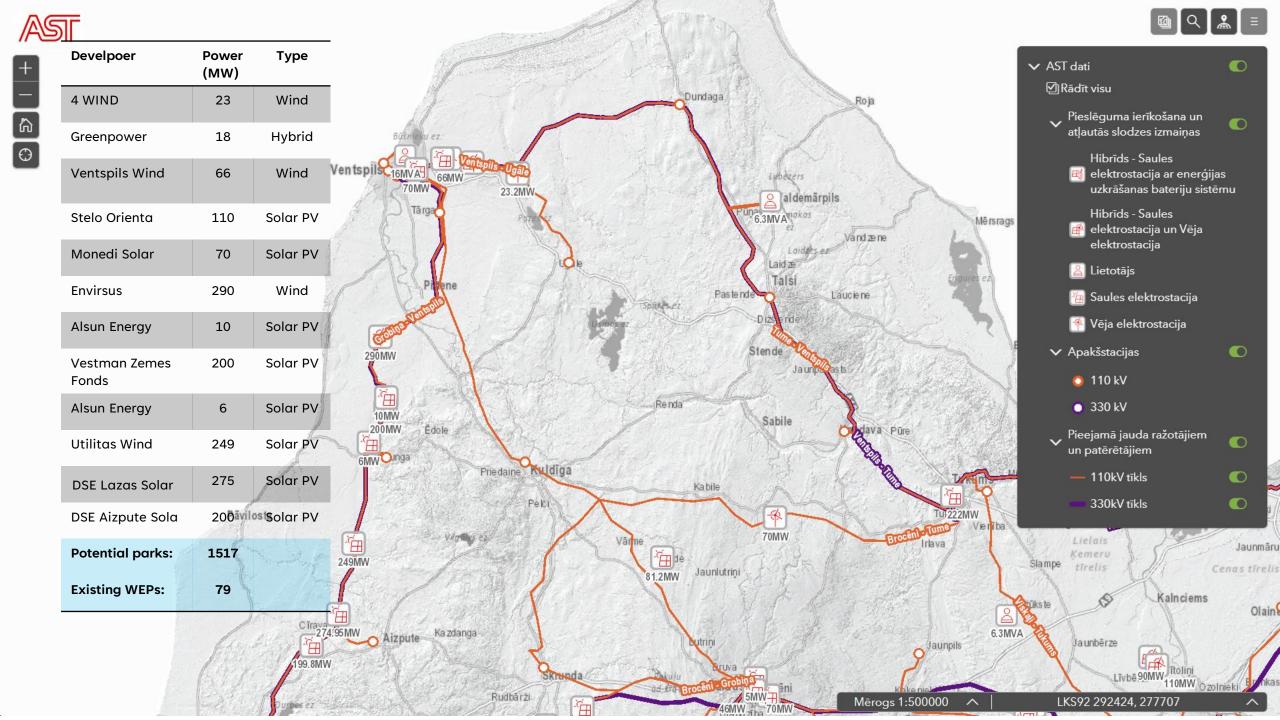


RENEWABLE POTENTIAL IN REGION

EXISTING AND PLANNED WIND PARKS IN LATVIA







Offshore Wind potential in the Baltic Sea according to Maritime Spatial Plans

| 3 | 7 /1 | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|------|
| My Cost | | Total area available for OWE | Potential capacity | Percentage share of exclusive economic zone | |
| | Denmark | 11.000 km² | 42.3 GW | 10% | |
| | Germany* | 8.400 km² | 70 GW | 15% | 4 |
| | - P | 3.600 km² | 17.2 GW | 12% | } |
| | Finland | 3.500 km² | 15.7 GW | 4.3% | 2 |
| 5 | Estonia | 1.850 km² | 9 GW | 5% | } |
| | Sweden** | 1.400 km² | 6-7 GW | 1% | my m |
| Town I was a | Lithuania*** | 664 km² | 2.4 GW | 9.4% | |
| | Latvia | 300 km² | 4 GW | 1% | |
| The state of the s | European Union | 52.000 km² | 220 GW | 2,9% | |
| The same of the | | J.F. | ~ |) | , |

^{*2,000} km² are priority areas (20 to 23 GW) and 6,400 km² reserve areas (40 GW).

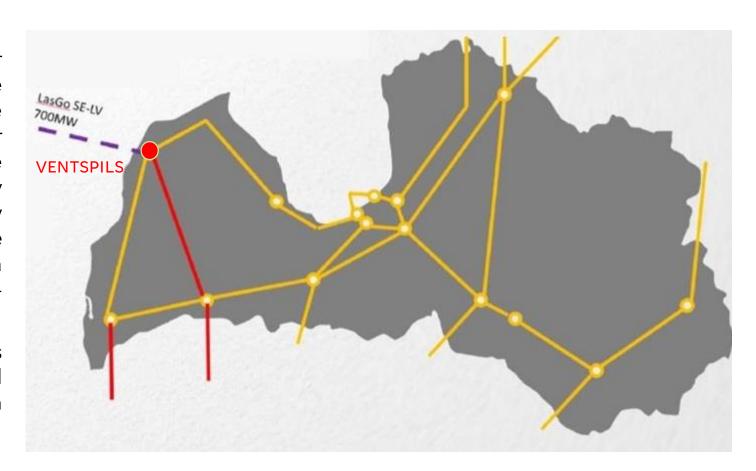


^{**} Available area can be extended up to 4,400 km², therefore increasing capacity to 22 GW and extending sea percentage up to 3%.

^{***} The potential capacity can be extended to 3.3GW.

POWER GRID DEVELOPMENT

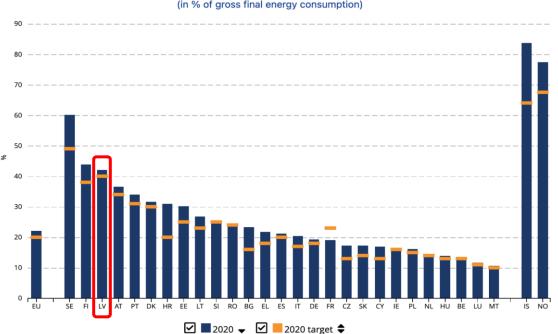
- According to AST's calculations of power flows, reliability and dynamic stability of the network, in compliance with the scope of the already issued technical requirements for onshore RES connections, connecting the offshore wind farm to the electricity transmission network in Latvia with a capacity of more than **500 MW** will require strengthening interconnections with Lithuania (Grobiņa - Darbenai and Ventspils - Brocēni -Telši)
- If the total capacity of marine parks exceeds
 1000 MW, the construction of an additional power transmission connection between Latvia and Sweden will be necessary.



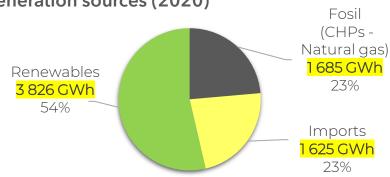
RENEWABLES IN LATVIA

Share of energy from renewable sources

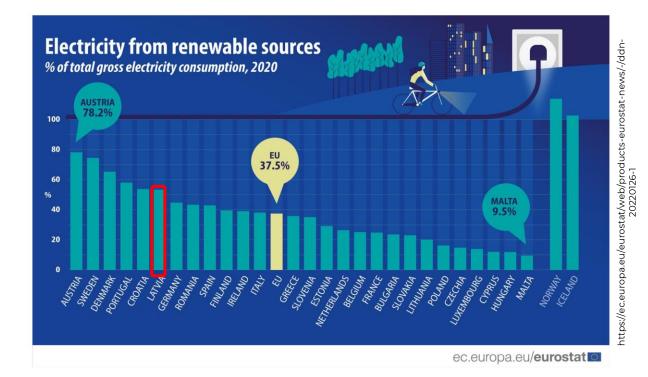




Power consumption in Latvia by generation sources (2020)



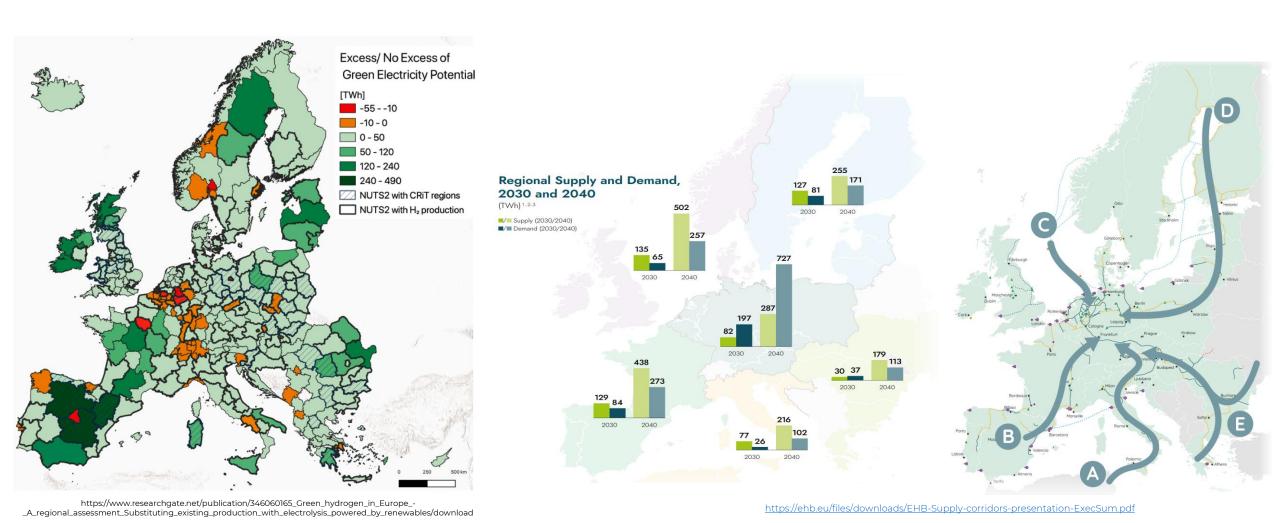




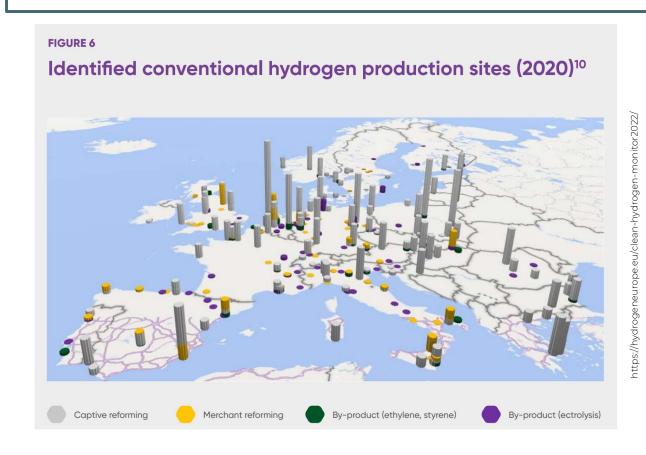
Energy in Latvia - Key figures:

- **3rd** «greenest» in EU by the gross final energy consumption (2020)
- **6th** «greenest» in EU by the Power production (from RES 2020)
- Average power consumption per year ~ 7.1 TWh/a
- Maximum load in the power system (coldest winter peak) 1 400 MW

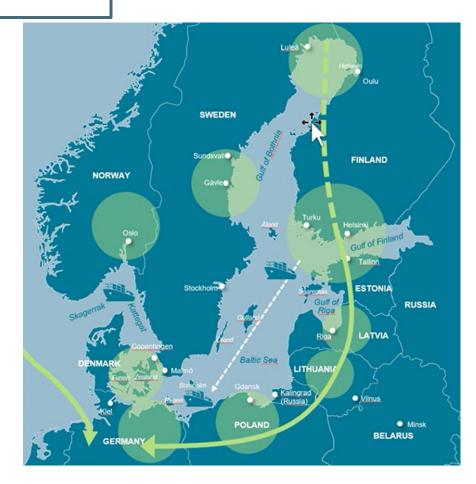
HYDROGEN & HYDROGEN DERIVATIVES PRODUCTION & EXPORT



EXPORT RATIONALE / CROSSBORDER PROJECTS



- There are no existing H2 (fossil) consumers in Latvia and minor consumption North of the border
- Closest potential off-takers are located in Lithuania oil refinery and fertilizer plant



 BaltisSeaH2 - Horizon Europe project for large scale hydrogen valley across the Nordic and Baltic countries with the focus on hydrogen export «corridor» («D» corridor)

PORT OF VENTSPILS

Port terminals potentially capable of servicing green fuels:

- Fossil fuel storages ~1.6 mln. m3
- Ammonia handling terminal 58 kt storage



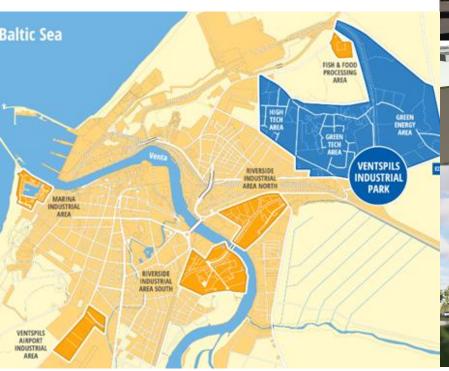
VENTSPILS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ventspils Industrial Park (planned):

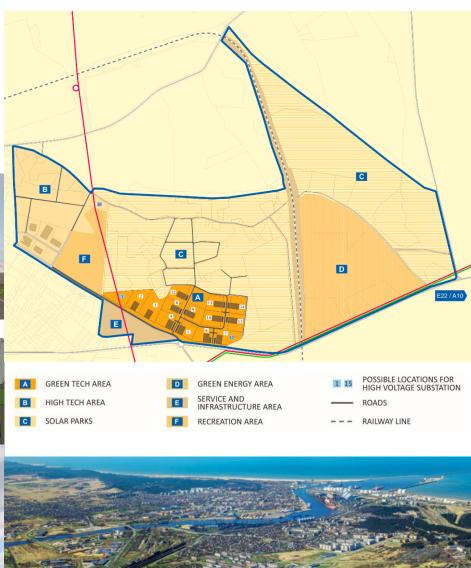
 Various large scale land lots from 1 to 100 ha

Industrial premises of ~ 4350 m2

• Special Economic zone = tax benefits









THANK YOU!

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