

## **Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority**

Endla 10a, 10122 Tallinn

[13.08.2024]

# **Application for a Superficies Licence to Install a Marine Power Cable in Public Waters**

## **1. General Information**

Elering AS (hereinafter Elering) submits an application to the Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority (hereinafter TTJA) for a superficies licence to install a high-voltage alternating current (hereinafter HVAC) transmission line in the marine area. The application has been prepared in accordance with the Building Code and the Water Act, using information and data obtained from previously conducted studies, analyses, and other relevant activities. The most important of these are the Estonian maritime spatial plan and its environmental impact assessment report.<sup>1</sup>

As the operator of Estonia's electricity transmission network, Elering considers it necessary to establish a fourth electricity connection between the Estonian and Latvian transmission networks. According to a preliminary assessment, the need for additional technical capacity is up to 1000 MW. Elering's analyses indicate that the most cost-effective solution is to construct the new connection in the western part of Estonia and Latvia, linking the two countries' electricity grids via a submarine cable between Southwest Saaremaa and the Kurzeme region in Latvia. This solution would allow the required transmission capacity to be built with the lowest financial cost and the most reliable alternating current (AC) technology.

The establishment of the fourth electricity connection between Estonia and Latvia via Saaremaa requires the construction of 330-kilovolt power lines on Saaremaa and their strong integration with the mainland's 330-kilovolt transmission network. Consequently, Elering submitted an application for a National Spatial Plan (hereinafter NSP) to the Ministry of Regional Affairs

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.agri.ee/regionaalareng-planeeringud/ruumiline-planeerimine/mereala-planeering>

and Agriculture on October 12, 2023. On February 15, 2024, the Government of the Republic initiated the NSP and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Estonia-Latvia fourth electricity connection (hereinafter Estonia-Latvia 4) at Elering's request.

Since the NSP process will evaluate different route corridors, there are four possible submarine cable corridor options for the Estonia-Latvia fourth electricity connection:

**1. Southwest Saaremaa landing site:**

- Possible route corridors: **Southwest Saaremaa – Ventspils** and **Southwest Saaremaa – Dundaga**.
- Elering will submit two separate building permit applications for this alternative.

**2. Sõrve Peninsula landing site:**

- Possible route corridors: **Sõrve – Ventspils** and **Sõrve – Dundaga**.
- Elering will submit two separate building permit applications for this alternative.

Which of the four applications will proceed and which three will be rejected will be determined during the NSP process once the exact landing site for the submarine cable on Saaremaa is confirmed.

The Estonia-Latvia 4 submarine cable is necessary to create additional electricity transmission capacity between the two countries. It contributes to both the security of electricity supply and the decarbonization of the energy system by facilitating the transmission of additional renewable energy produced in Latvia to the Baltic region.

Additionally, the Estonia-Latvia 4 submarine cable supports the achievement of climate and energy policy goals and enhances market integration, ensuring the security of supply for both individual countries and the region as a whole.

Elering has a legal obligation to develop cross-border transmission capacities, which is also essential for ensuring security of supply in today's open energy market conditions. The Estonia-Latvia 4 submarine cable enables the transportation of energy to markets where it is needed. More interconnections create a more secure grid that is less vulnerable to third-party interference. The connection strengthens security of supply and facilitates additional renewable energy production in the region, positively impacting electricity prices by bringing them closer to Nordic electricity price levels.

## **2. Technical Information of the Application**

Elering is legally obligated to develop cross-border transmission capacities. This is also essential for fulfilling the obligation to ensure supply security and energy security under today's open energy market conditions.

The Estonia-Latvia 4 submarine cable consists of up to three power cables and one fiber-optic communication cable. The distances between the cables depend on the seabed conditions and will be determined during the design phase.

The planned total operational capacity of the submarine cable is up to 1000 MW. The transmission line consists of up to three alternating current (AC) cables. Each cable comprises three phase cables and an optical cable, with a total diameter of approximately 20 cm. To prevent mechanical damage, the cable line will be at least partially buried in seabed sediments at a depth of approximately 1 meter and up to 1.5 meters near the shore.

The number of cables depends on the available technology and cost considerations. The specific type of submarine cable, installation method, and the need for burial beneath the seabed surface will be determined during the cable line design phase.

For electricity transmission via Estonia-Latvia 4, depending on the technology, up to four cables are required (which may consist of several sub-cables): 3 power cables and a fiber optic communication line.

The planned power of the marine cable is a maximum of 1000 MW.

The main technical specifications of the planned Estonia-Latvia 4 marine connection are as follows:

- Alternating voltage (up to 330 kV)
- Southwest Saaremaa-Ventspils length of about 100 kilometers, of which about 52 kilometers are in Estonia
- Southwest Saaremaa -Dundaga length of about 73 kilometers, of which about 55 kilometers are in Estonia
- Sõrve-Ventspils length of about 65 kilometers, of which about 23 kilometers are in Estonia

- Sõrve-Dundaga length of about 32 kilometers, of which about 16 kilometers are in Estonia
- Buried in seabed sediments (about 1-1.5 meters deep)

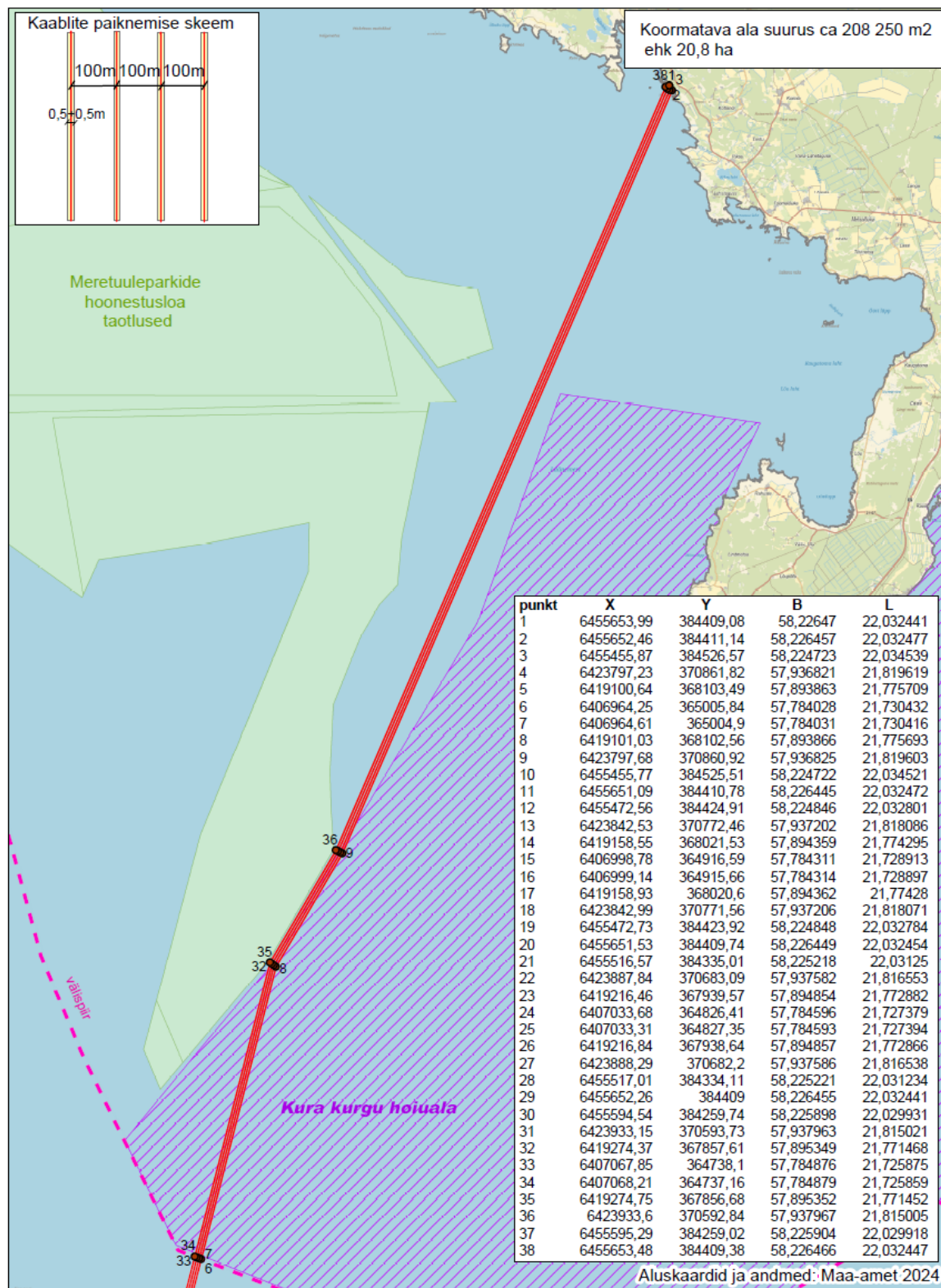
Variables affecting the amount of work to be done on the seabed, which will be determined during the project:

- Number of cables (depending on the technology, fewer cables may be needed; it is possible to create the connection with one cable)
- Composition of the seabed (the cross-sectional area of the trench decreases depending on the type of soil)
- Chosen technology (plowing or jetting would not involve soil removal; the technology for landing sites is not yet known and depends on geology and environmental conditions)
- Number of crossings and technical solutions for crossings must be coordinated with the crossing party (from the Balticconnector experience, the amount of backfill required for crossings is about 250 m<sup>3</sup> of stone for cable crossings and about 2,000 m<sup>3</sup> of stone for pipeline crossings)

### 3. ANNEXES

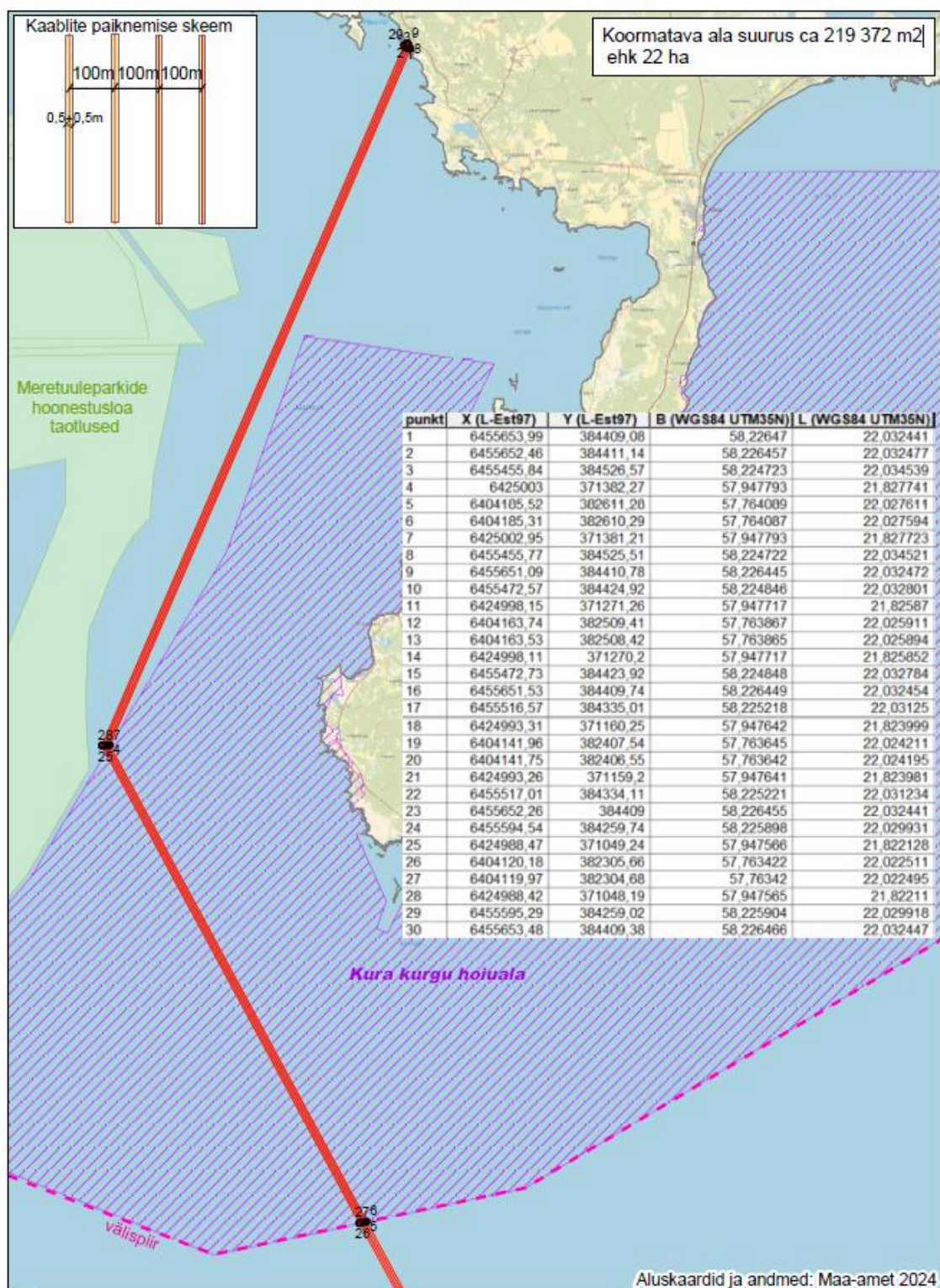
Annex 1. Southwest Saaremaa-Ventspils marine cable and land connection.

#### Saaremaa - Ventspils kaabelliin



## Annex 2. Southwest Saaremaa -Dundaga marine cable and land connection.

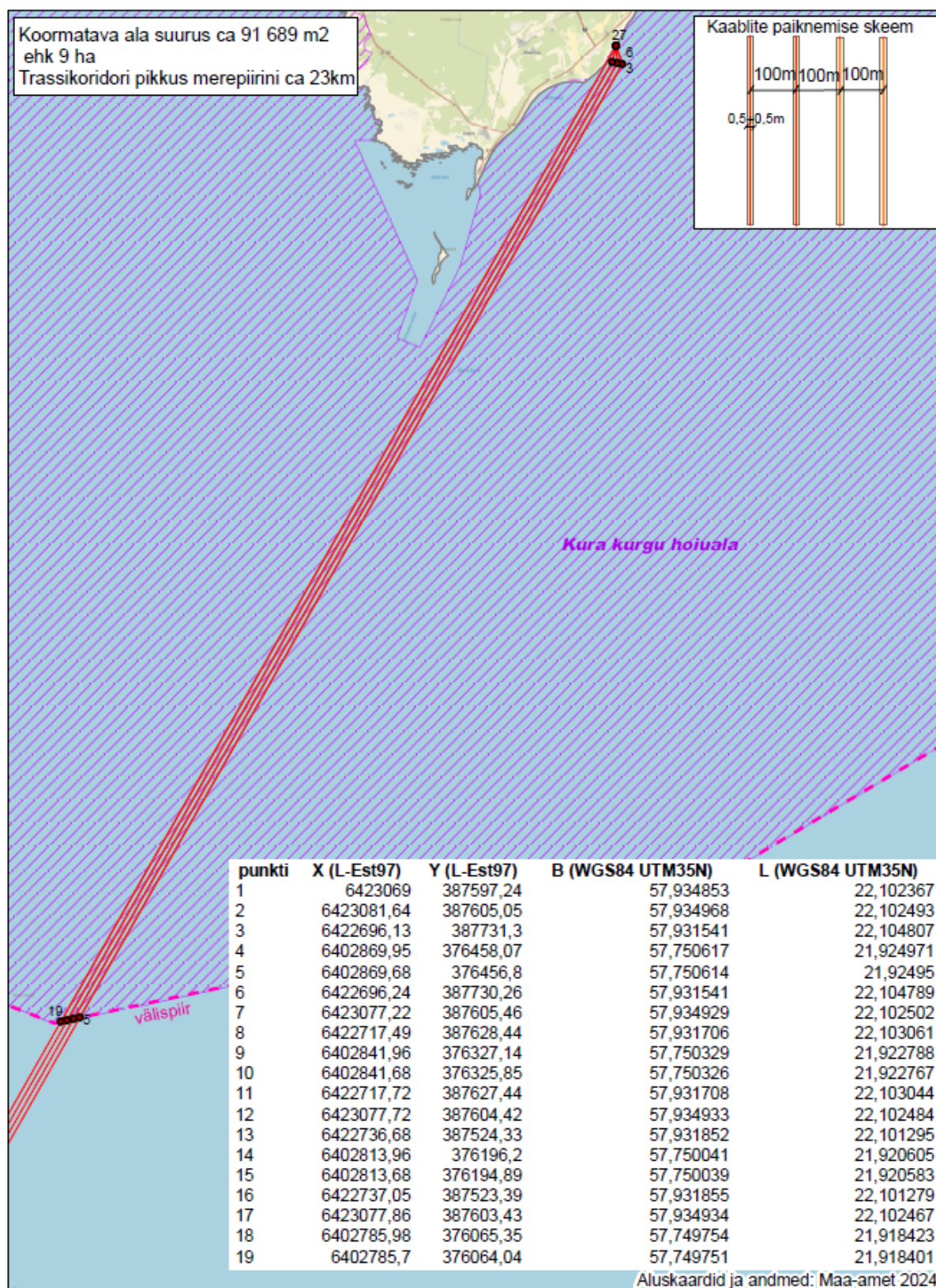
### Saaremaa - Dundaga kaabelliin





### Annex 3. Sõrve-Ventspils marine cable and land connection.

#### Saaremaa (Sõrve ps) - Ventspils kaabelliin





# Annex 4. Sõrve-Dundaga marine cable and land connection.

## Saaremaa (Sõrve ps) - Dundaga kaabelliin

