# Sea offshore system integration Energy

# Energy hubs as key to system integration

## From scenarios to spatial blueprints

The North Sea Energy (NSE) program explores synergies between energy activities at the Dutch North Sea. This specific research refines long-term visions into step-by-step development plans for three offshore energy hubs: Hub West, Hub East, and Hub North. These hubs combine energy production, conversion, storage, and transport of electricity, hydrogen, natural gas, and CO<sub>2</sub>. Two future scenarios were developed and nature inclusive design was central to the process. The result: spatial blueprints that show how these hubs could evolve between now and 2050.

### Two scenario's

- 1. NSE5 NAT: The North Sea is central to the Dutch energy transition. It targets 70.3 GW of offshore wind by 2050 an ambitious goal that requires rapid development, increasingly constrained by limited space in designated hub areas.
- 2. NSE5-DEC envisions a smaller role for the North Sea in the energy transition, with a 2050 offshore wind target of 45 GW. It is significantly easier to realize in terms of space and nature inclusivity.

### Our recommendations

- 1. Integrate spatial planning and nature-inclusive design early on.
- 2. Further investigate and develop offshore hydrogen production, transport and storage solutions.
- 3. Enhance transparency and cross-border harmonisation



### Key findings

Hub West & East: Fully electric, hydrogen production upscaling to tens to hundreds of MW

Hub North: Focus on deploying GW-scale offshore hydrogen production (up to ~20 GW by 2050) due to distance from shore

Hydrocarbon production: Remains relevant until ~2050, mainly from Hub West

CO<sub>2</sub> storage: Starts before 2030 (~10Mt/yr), with room to expand to ~25Mt/yr by 2040

**Ecology:** Embedded in all hub designs (nature-inclusive)

**Hydrogen storage:** Considered but not in all hubs. Techno-economically challenging

**Pipelines:** Some may be reused, but new ones will be needed.

