



Marine oasis in Finland: scenarios for combining wind energy and fish farming in the Gulf of Bothnia

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Multi-use of marine space

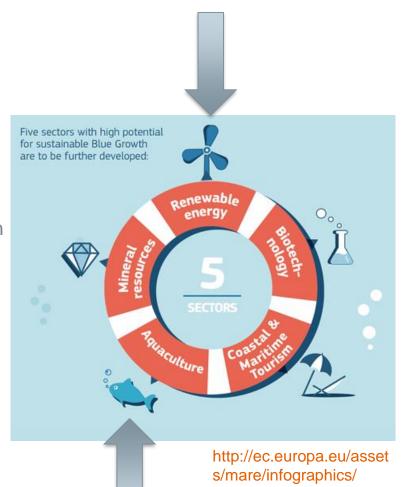
Multi-use = Co-location of sustainable marine businesses

Why multi-use? What are the targets?

- EU target: 35% of energy consumption from renewables by 2030
- All EU members required to have marine spatial plans in 2021 focus on sustainable development
- Divide and reduce costs of offshore operations
- Reduce the demand on space needed for different activities

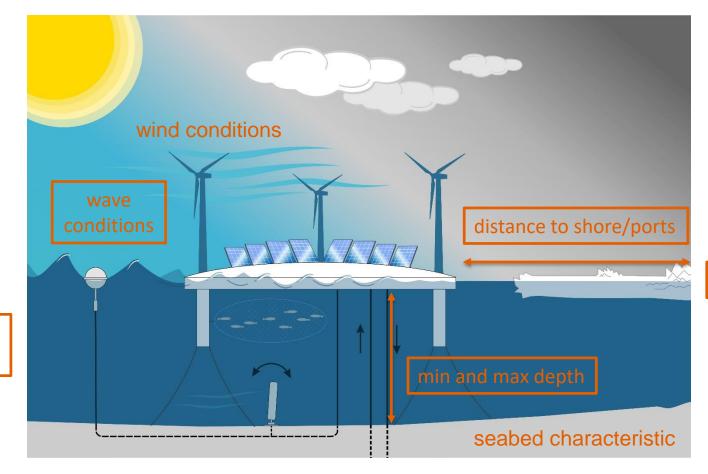
What we did: a case study on co-location of offshore wind power and fish farming in the Gulf of Bothnia

- Are there suitable locations?
- 2. What kind of production scenarios could we envision?





Concept and requirements for co-location

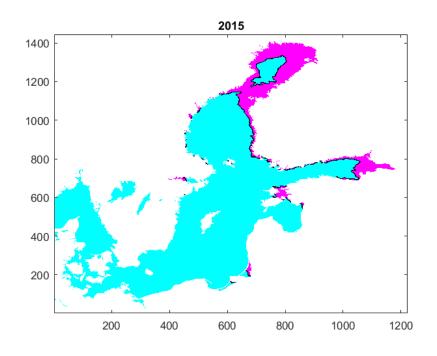


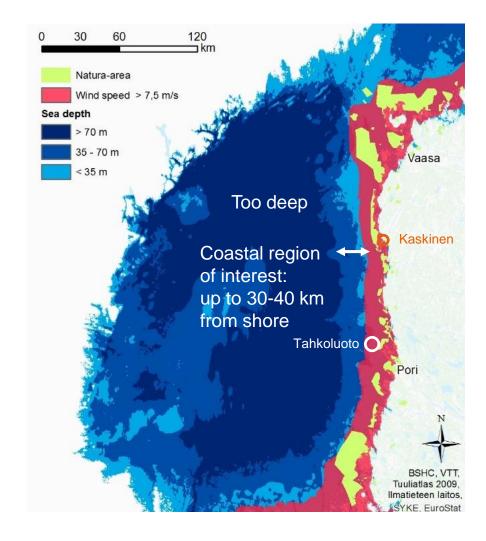
ice cover

protected marine areas



MSP tool: location search results







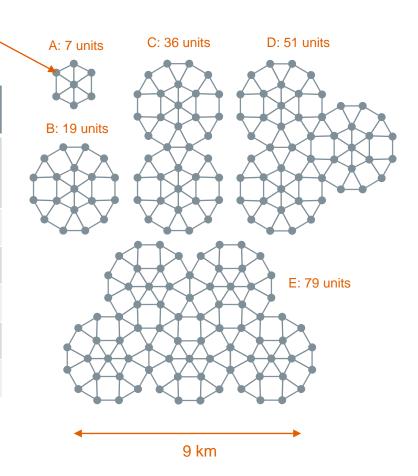


Production scenarios

Scenario	Wind power LCOE = 65 €/MWh		Fish farming			
	Nominal capacity (MW)	Investment costs (million €)	Production capacity (ton)	Investment cost (million €)	Profit (€/kg)	Total revenue (million €)
Α	49	123	1075	3	0.44	4.3
В	133	333	1075	3	0.44	4.3
С	252	630	2150	5	0.56	8.6
D	357	893	3225	7.3	0.59	12.9
E	553	1 383	5375	12	0.61	21.5

^{* 7} MW turbines, 40% production capacity

Wind turbine



^{*} Maximum production in an area limited





Multi-use: observed challenges

High investment risk due to new type of business model

- Extreme conditions: ice and water depth
 - Submersible cages need deeper water that does not fully freeze
 - Land-fast ice more favourable for fixed structures such as the wind turbine foundations
- Lack of regulatory framework
 - > Development of local marine spatial plans
 - ➤ Opposition of wind energy and fish farming benefits from co-location and marine spatial planning?





Summary

Case: co-location of offshore wind power and fish farming in a freezing sea area

Conclusions

- 1. Possible location Kaskinen (between Pori and Vaasa)
- 2. Economic viability
 - Investment costs arise primarily from wind power
 - Structural solutions for ice loads and submersible fish cages increase costs but are still considered realistic
- 3. Challenges
 - Risks: large scale of the investment combined with opposition of wind energy and fish farming
 - Permission processes do not exist for co-location of offshore activities
- Promotion of multi-use for local marine spatial planning

Future work: how to move from early concept visions to piloting







Thank you for your attention!

Questions?















