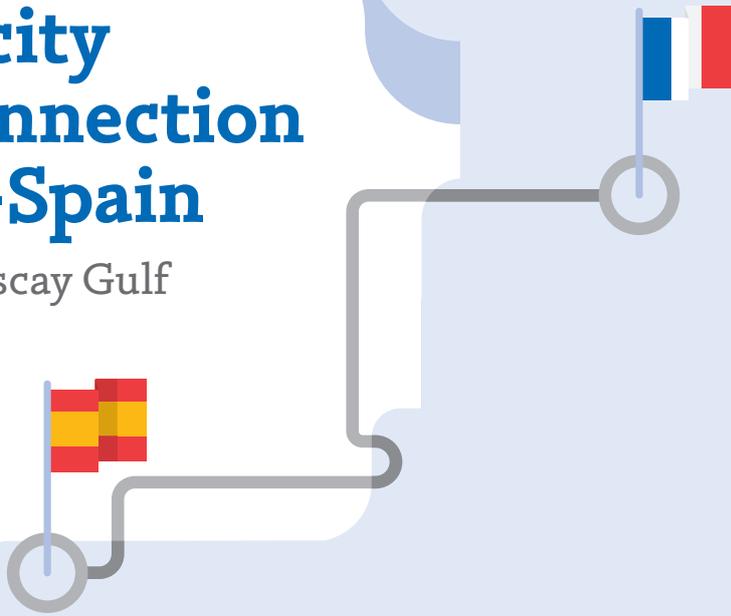




Electricity interconnection France-Spain

across the Biscay Gulf



**Public
information
leaflet**

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The new electricity interconnection across the Biscay Gulf...

The interconnection consists of four cables, two per link. This submarine and underground direct current dual connection will be 400 km in length, running between the Cubnezais substation (near Bordeaux, France) and the Gatika substation (near Bilbao, Spain).

It will have two converter stations - one at each end of the two links - that will convert the direct current to alternating current for connection to the electricity transmission grid of each country.

KEY FIGURES



Increase exchange capacity up to

5000 MW



4 cables
(2 per link)

400 km

Length of the interconnection



Transmission capacity

2 x 1000 MW



...strengthening the interconnection between Spain and France



An inter-connected European energy network is vital for European energy security and competitiveness, as well as for achieving the decarbonisation and climate change targets to which the EU is committed again under the European Green Deal. An inter-connected network will help achieve the EU Energy goal: guarantee affordable, safe and sustainable energy compatible with growth and employment throughout the European Union thanks to the decarbonization of the energy sector aimed at working towards the climate neutrality target for 2050.

To achieve these goals, the European institutions are promoting and politically supporting the development of interconnections between the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of the EU. Hence, for the first time, the European Council meeting in Barcelona in March 2002 approved the goal for Member States to reach a level of electricity interconnection of at least 10% of installed generation capacity by 2020. Subsequently, the Madrid Declaration was signed at the France-Portugal-Spain Summit on 4 March 2015 ratifying the importance of mobilising all necessary efforts to achieve the minimum electricity interconnection target of 10% by 2020 and increase it in subsequent years.

Cornerstones of the European Union energy policy

Develop a fully operational and interconnected Energy Union

to enable energy diversification and guarantee security of supply.

Promote the integration of renewable energies so that

32 % of total energy consumption comes from renewable sources, hence reducing energy dependency.

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by

-40 % compared to 1990 levels.

Advantages

Improved security of supply guarantee

The more meshed and interconnected electricity systems are, the more stable they are. Interconnections are one of the main factors in order to ensure the security of supply.

Increased efficiency of interconnected systems

Less need for generation power stations to cover demand peaks (at 19:00 in France and at 21:00 in Spain) and lower generation costs.

Economic benefits for the electricity system

By using surplus capacity on the lines that is not used for security of supply, commercial electricity exchanges are set up on a daily basis in order to most efficiently harness the electricity generation differences in each country.

Increased integration of renewable energies

As interconnection capacity increases, the volume of renewable generation that a system is capable of integrating safely is maximised given that the renewable energy not needed by its own system can be sent to other neighbouring systems instead of being wasted.

+ INFO:

1. National Grid Development Plan (FR)

2. Electricity Transmission Grid Development (SP)

3. European Commission's Transparency Platform (EN)

4. Projects of common interest (EN)



1. <https://www.rte-france.com/actualites/developpement-du-reseau-electrique-francais-lhorizon-2035-un-reseau-renove-et-repense>
2. <https://energia.gob.es/planificacion/Paginas/Index.aspx>
3. https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/service-standards-and-principles/transparency_en
4. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/infrastructure/projects-common-interest>

A dual submarine connection

1 THE CONNECTION TO THE SPANISH ELECTRICITY GRID

The interconnection will be connected to the Gatika substation, located to the north-east of Bilbao and 10 km from the Basque coast. To do so, the plan is to install underground cables between the future Gatika converter station, which will be built alongside the existing Gatika electricity substation, to a point in the Urbieta-Lemóniz area, where the ground-sea connection will be made.

In accordance with the Spanish procedure, an Environmental Impact Assessment will be presented. This will include regional and environmental diagnostics, the various alternatives for the station, the location and characteristics of the chosen project (alternative of least impact), and an analysis of the impacts and proposals in terms of preventive and corrective measures, as well as an environmental monitoring plan.



(*) For more information, see <https://www.inelife.eu/en/press-area>

2 CROSSING THE BISCAY GULF

The links will be mainly underwater, with a length of approximately 300 km, from the Basque coast in Spain to the French Médoc coast, except for a short underground section needed to avoid the submarine Capbreton canyon.

The choice of route and placement of the cable on the sea floor will minimise the impact on maritime activities, especially fishing.

3 THE CONNECTION TO THE FRENCH ELECTRICITY GRID

The link will connect to the Cubnezais electricity substation located

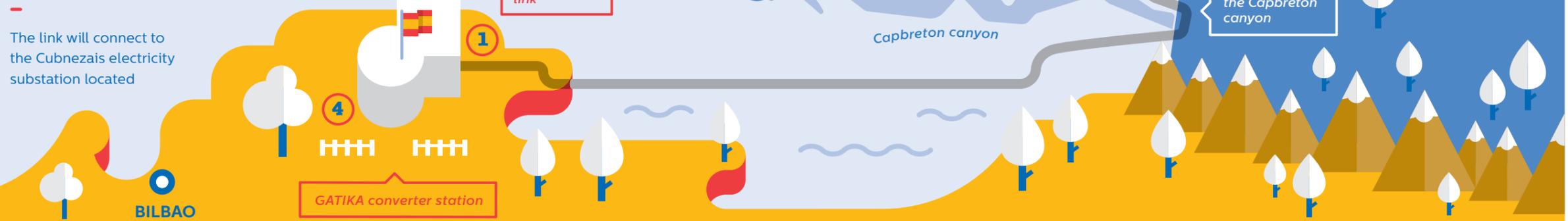
to the north of Bordeaux. Hence, the underground section will run for 80 km, from the right bank of the River Dordogne, passing beneath this river and the Garonne to reach the Aquitaine coast, via the Médoc region to the commune of Le Porge.

Its entirely underground route will respect the environment and human activity by using on existing infrastructure and the network of forest tracks.

The transition to the ocean will take place by a directed drilling under the dune. On the one hand, this will enable natural wealth to be preserved and, on the other hand, durability of the structure to coastline changes to be guaranteed.

4 CONVERTER STATIONS

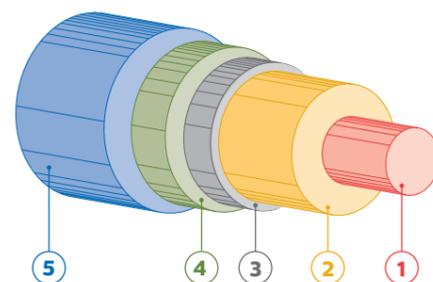
The connection will link two alternating current systems via a submarine direct current line. At each end of the connection, the converter stations will convert the direct current into alternating current for connection to the transmission grids of Spain and France.



Converter stations

The converter stations cover an area of approximately 5 ha and will be approximately 20 m high.

The submarine cable

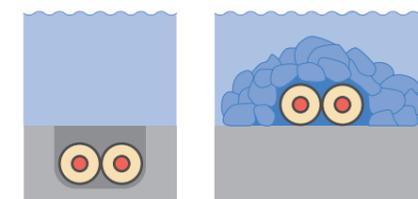


Ø 10-20 cm

- 1 Copper or aluminium conductor
- 2 Insulation
- 3 Metal screen
- 4 Armour
- 5 Outer protective casing

Submarine cable laying

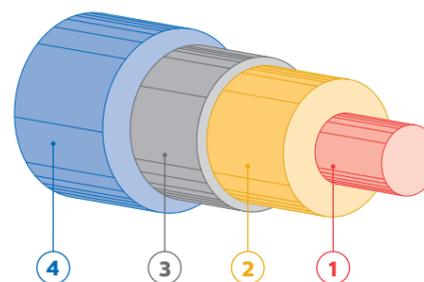
Each cable will be placed on the sea bed with the help of a cable-laying ship. Generally-speaking, the cables will be buried for protection except where the ground is too hard, where they will be covered.



Buried

Covered

The underground cable

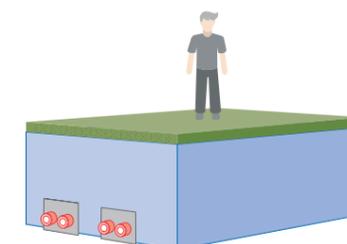


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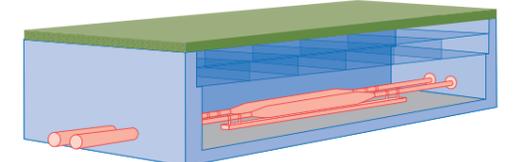
Trench

Each trench will contain a pair of cables, and the two trenches will be separated by a minimum distance of 1 m. Once work is completed, they will be covered over to hide them from sight.



Junctions

The underground cables will be installed in sections of approximately 1 km, each connected via a junction chamber. A similar, albeit slightly larger, device will be used to connect the submarine cables to the underground cables. These devices will be located far from the shore and will eventually be covered over because permanent access is not required, leaving them totally hidden from view.



A project of European interest to be built together



This project poses a challenge for France, Spain and Europe in the achievement of their goals towards energy transition. For this reason, on 14 October 2013, this project was designated by the European Commission and the European Parliament as a 'Project of Common Interest' (PCI) within the framework of the European regulations on Trans-European energy infrastructure (347/2013).

Increased interconnection capacity...

The Biscay Gulf link will enable an interconnection capacity of 5000 MW, compared with the existing 2800 MW.

...for harnessing synergies

The energy mix and periods of peak demand are different and complementary in the two countries.

...and boosting energy efficiency

Increased interconnections reduce the cost of generation and streamline the energy system. (*)

* According to the ENTSOe study entitled 'Ten Years Network Development Plan 2018'

+INFO:
TYNDP



<http://tyndp.entsoe.eu>

Public participation

Each State will analyse and authorise the project based on its own procedures for electricity infrastructure. Besides prior consultation in each country based on their respective regulations, France and Spain must guarantee public participation and public access to information in accordance with European requirements for all Projects of Common Interest. These actions can be undertaken in a variety of ways but should at least have a website dedicated to the project, public meetings and a specific organisation capable of guaranteeing the collection of comments and responding to any type of question. During the public consultation and information stages, a number of routes will be proposed and the most suitable will be the one generating the lowest environmental impact. This will ensure the population feels involved in the various stages to define the routes and technical specifications of the project.

1. <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/interconnexions-electriques-manuel-des-procedures>
2. <https://energia.gob.es/es-es/Documents/manual-procedimiento-autorizacion-PCIs.pdf>

+INFO:

1. Procedures manual (FR)



2. Procedures manual (SP)



Project calendar



The project leaders

INELFE is a simplified joint-stock company with shares held equally by Red Eléctrica de España (the public transmission grid manager in Spain) and its French counterpart, Réseau de Transport d'Electricité. Its mission is to build and implement interconnections between the two countries in order to increase the electricity exchange capacity between the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of Europe.

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