

Samso, a Renewable Energy Island

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A small island became 100% renewable in less than ten years



Even a small island can attract attention by its example

- 28-by-12 kilometres
- 4 000 inhabitants
- Major sectors of economy
 - \circ farming
 - o tourism



Samsoe in Denmark, in Europe, in



The island has enough resources to balance its energy demand



The wind provides the most energy







We wish to tell other islands/people and work with them

- Press service
- Energy service
- School service
- Fundraising
- Projects

Samso Energy Academy (2007)



What were the success factors?

Europäisch Solarpreis 2002

There are four success factors here



Local participants

There is enough wood chip and sun for two villages here

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How did you get the citizens to participate?

We call for a citizens' meeting and people show up



The locals own the energy plants

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14



Ownership: 1 co-operative + 5 municipal + 2 by farmers + 2 by commercial investors =

The locals like to attend courses

KING

-

School children like to visit the island



Erik Andersen likes to be sustainable so he invests

Poul Krebs wants to save energy

19

Renewable energy reduces the heating bill

There is already technology available



Wind turbines can be a good investment

Can we transfer it to our country?

Mogens Mahler, strawberry farmer

Minister of Energy, Thailand



Agios Eustratios might do something similar

Ta Nea, 12 March 2008

Το πρότυπο του «πράσινου» νησιού

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Kinnan campétian ja (kenalidigat / vépéséve)

HOUSE

Leipsoi also. But each place has its own conditions

ΤΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΛΕΙΨΟΥΣ

D crisie os

Να γίνει το πρώτο νποί μηδενικών εκπομπών διοξαδίου του άνθρακα σε αλόκληρη τη Μεσόγειο

Отроло

Φωταβολταϊκά αισλικά μονάδες παραγωγής και αποθήκευσης υδραγόνου και μονάδες αφαλάτωσης νερού

Συστήματο εξοικανόμησας ενέργησε Σε όλα τα κτίρια του νησιού κατοικίες ξενοδοχεία εμπορικά





Πράσινο νησί και οι Λειψοί με αιολικά και φωτοβολταϊκά πάρκα

Σχέδιο του υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος να γίνουν ενεργειακά αυτόνομοι

Ta Nea, 7 Apr 2011

Conclusions

• Local ownership was our most important factor

- Other factors influenced the project
 - Location, good organization, local resources, citizen's meetings, government congruence, courses, energy savings, technology, and viable investments
- Results: less fossil fuel and emissions, 20 new jobs, 5000 visitors/yr, world press, educational centre.

What is next?

- Zero fossil fuels
- Partnerships
 - for example <u>www.inresproject.eu</u>
- Knowledge exchange
 - for example <u>http://seacourse.dk/moodle</u>

💱 Open Courses

Economic Project Appraisal Energiambassadør (Energy Ambassadors) Ground Source Heating Home Energy Efficiency Introduction to the Samso project Local Ownership Non-Technical Barriers

Custom-Made Courses

Computer Methods in Decision Making INRES staff exchange Renewable Energy Island Fuzzy Control (Internet course)



Some Facts

Renewable Energy Balance





Congruence: government wishes = our wishes

Growth in number of turbines and capacity Danmark/Denmark



Internal Factors

Weaknesses

- Municipality administration
- Prices are uncertain
- Training and education
- Spoils landscape, protests against placement of wind generators and district heating plants
- Scarcity of suppliers and repair companies

Strengths

- Political support
- Internal energy market
- Local coordination
- Local ownership
- Organisational structure
- Local resources
- Challenging jobs

External Factors

Threats

- New government removed the subsidies (2002)
- National goals lowered
- Tax even on RE energy (rape seed oil for instance)
- Electric car technology immature

Opportunities

- External investors were found
- EU incentives exist
- RE electricity tax lowered, household metres may run backwards
- New jobs created
- Electricity contracts avoid price fluctuations
- Positive effect on tourism and world wide visibility 33

Employment (1831 persons in 2005)



Major Installations

- 11 x 1 MW wind turbines onshore produce 27 900 MWh per year
- 10 x 2.3 MW wind turbines offshore produce 77 500 MWh per year
- 1 x 2 500 sq metre solar field
- 4 x district heating plants, totalling 7 MW capacity



Renewable Energy Balance



- Electricity by onshore wind generators
- Heating by biomass and heat pumps
- Transportation compensated by offshore wind turbines
- There is a cable to the mainland

Reduced Emissions



Investments

Sources

National and EU

Local households, companies, municipality, and the energy company

Total in ten years =

Million EUR

8

47

55

More Information

- Jorgensen PJ, Hermansen S, Johnsen A, Nielsen JP, Jantzen J, and Lunden M 2007 Samso - A Renewable Energy Island. Samsø Energy Academy [www.energiakademiet.dk/images/imageupload/file/UK/REisland/10year_energyrepport_UK.PDF]
- Larson J 2009 Island in Denmark produces more energy than it consumes, Worldfocus, series Green Energy in Denmark, video, 6 mins. [worldfocus.org/blog/2009/12/07/island-in-denmark-producesmore-energy-than-it-consumes/8768]
- Samso Energy Academy [www.energiakademiet.dk/default_uk.asp]
- Samso Energy Agency, SEA [www.seagency.dk]
- SEA courses at http://seacourse.dk/moodle

Links

- Electricity import and export in Denmark (Elmuseet) <u>http://dkkort.elmus.dk</u>
- Offshore windfarm south of Samso (Samso Havvind)
 <u>http://www.samsohavvind.dk/windfarm/</u>
- Public energy sites at Samso (Samso Energy Academy) http://www.energiakademiet.dk/flashmap_uk.asp
- Plans for a new windfarm (VÅB) <u>http://www.vaab.dk/</u>