

TARCHON

Powering a clean
energy future.



Introduction to Tarchon

Project overview

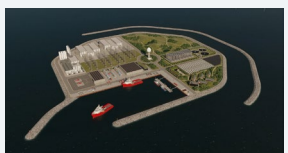


Type	• HVDC subsea interconnector between UK and Germany • Supports trading of energy particularly renewables, and reducing wastage/curtailment (increasing sustainability)
Location	• Tarchon: UK (Essex) to Germany (Neiderlangen), via Dutch EEZ
Project owners	• CIP is leading the development of the Tarchon Project (having the majority shareholding of 87.5%) alongside its JV partner Volta.
Technology	• HVDC bi-pole interconnector • 635 km of subsea cable, approx. 270 km in Dutch EEZ • Converter stations (in DE & UK) switch HVAC power from national grid requirements to HVDC transmission
Regulatory approval	• Included in the European Commission Project of Mutual Interest (PMI) list • In NL: Project Procedure (EZK)



Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners

Project owner in brief



EUR ~37bn capital raised, from ~200 global investors across 15 funds since establishment of CIP in 2012



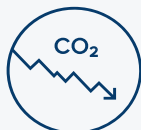
~21 GW in operation or construction & ~150 GW in development; leading investment pipeline of offshore wind, Power-to-X, solar PV, interconnectors, onshore wind, BESS etc



Innovator & industry pioneer First movers in offshore wind and Power-to-X and in new markets (e.g., US, APAC). Diversified across energy technologies



Focus on **capturing attractive greenfield premium** through early entry, strong origination skills, **industrial value creation** and de-risking approach, and high execution certainty



~15m tons CO2e emissions expected to be avoided each year (equivalent to ~10% of the Netherlands total CO2e)

Why Tarchon?

Why this project makes sense



What are interconnectors and why are they needed?

- **Security of supply** & increased resilience against shortages.
- **Cheaper, more efficient energy**, which can improve overall grid efficiency.
- **Integrating renewables** by moving surplus renewable power across borders, supporting sustainable energy systems.



Why is Tarchon itself needed?

- **Decarbonising Europe**; contributing to an integrated, resilient, and decarbonised European electricity system.
- **Supporting and decarbonising Europe's Energy Demand** & integrating UK's large renewable mix; diversifying fossil fuel reliance, incorporating surplus renewable energy.

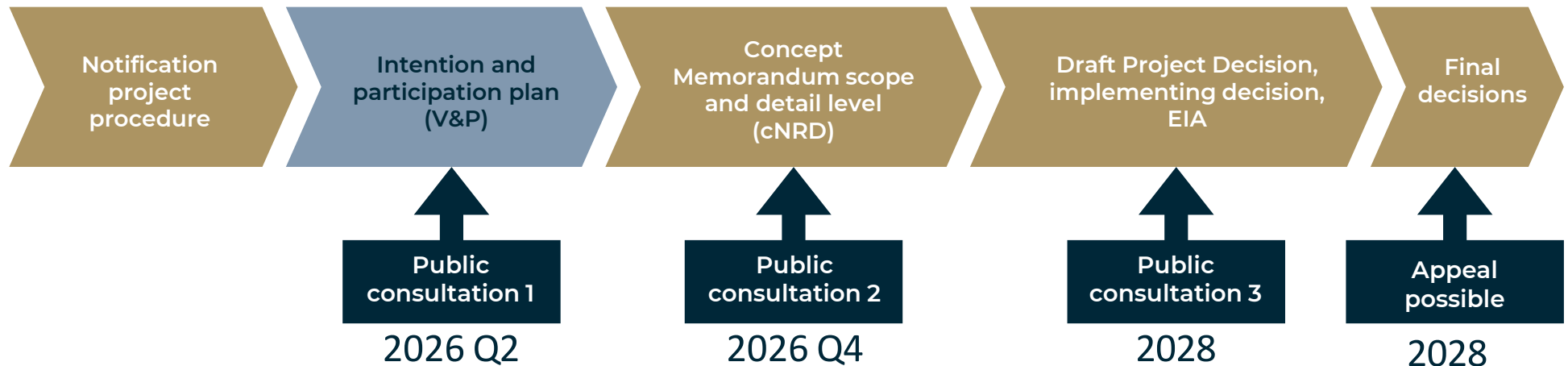


Why connect to Germany and not the Netherlands?

- **German Net Zero Targets**; Opportunity to integrate DE energy market with green energy from UK.
- **Lack of sufficient Regulatory Mechanism**; At the time of origination, no regulatory device existed to allow Tarchon to connect to the Netherlands as a 3rd connection point.
- **The future of Interconnectors in the Netherlands**; Future interconnectors (offshore/onshore) will likely consider connection in the Netherlands

Timeline of the process

TARCHON PROJECT STATUS



Route development



Routing development

Identifying determining parameters

The project developed a route analysis reviewing constraints and assessing the risk profile each route option.

The below routing principles were applied to derive at several route options for further assessment.

Using these overall principles, 8 routes were identified for additional investigation.



Crossing of
Natura 2000 sites
and MSFD sites



Crossings or co-
existence with other
projects and other
linear infrastructure



Existing infrastructure,
planned projects and
their associated
exclusion zones



Seabed conditions and
geomorphological
factors, including
seabed mobility



Shipping density
and designated
marine traffic corridors



Presence of UXOs and
military exercise areas



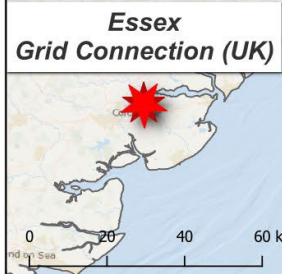
Cultural heritage,
wrecks and
obstructions

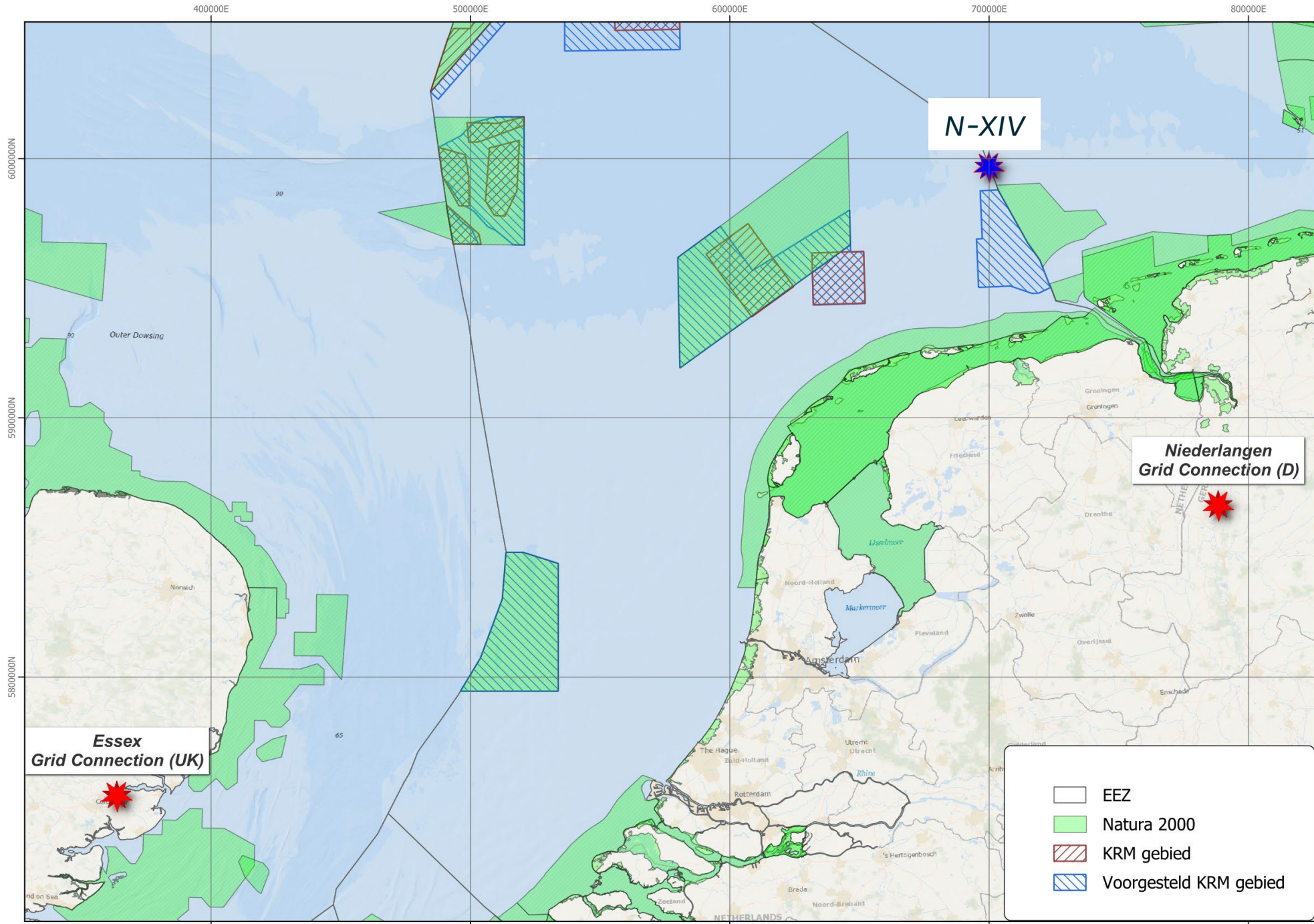


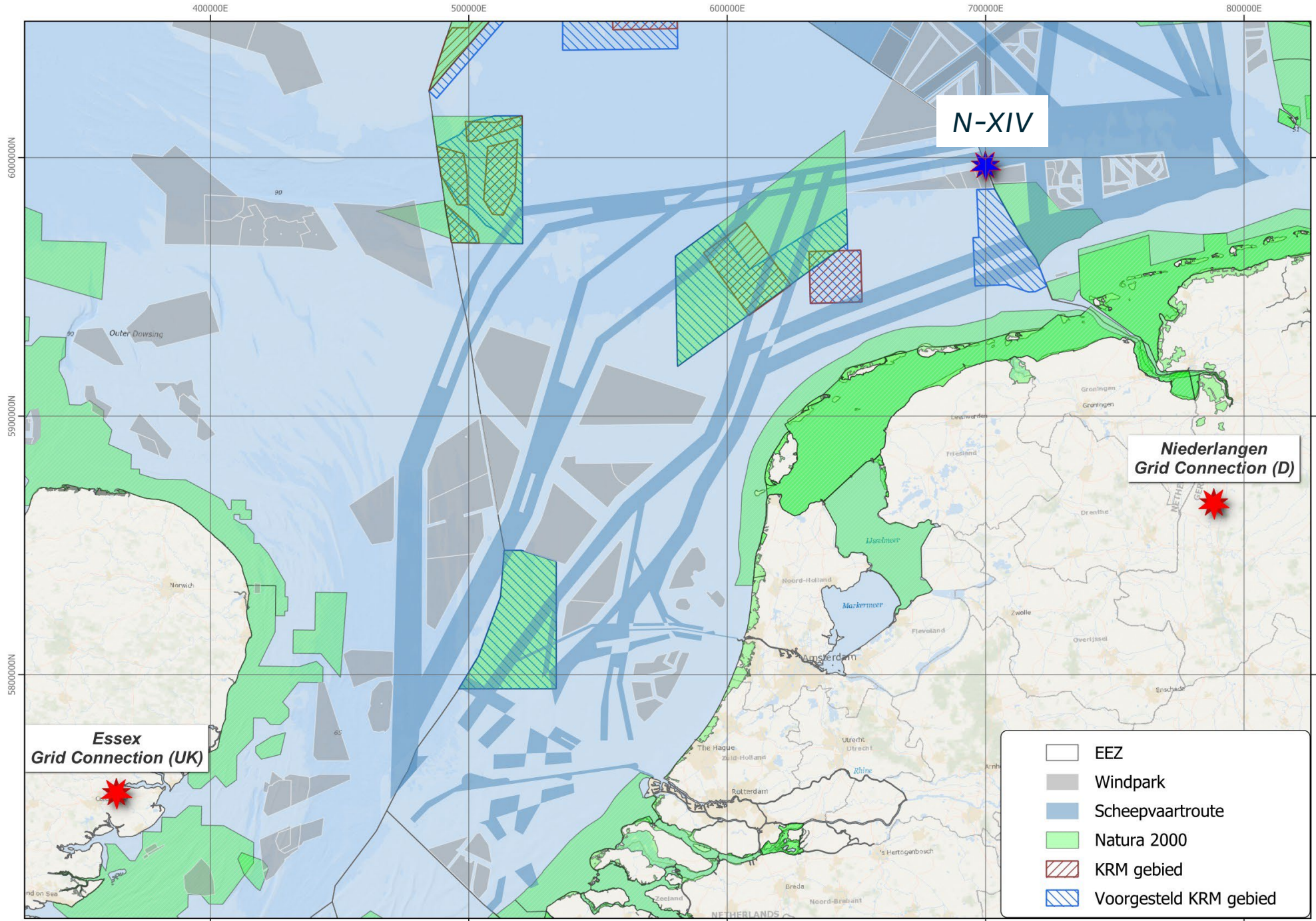
Natural resources,
extraction, and
mining activities



Commercial cost –
Capital Expenditure
(Capex)





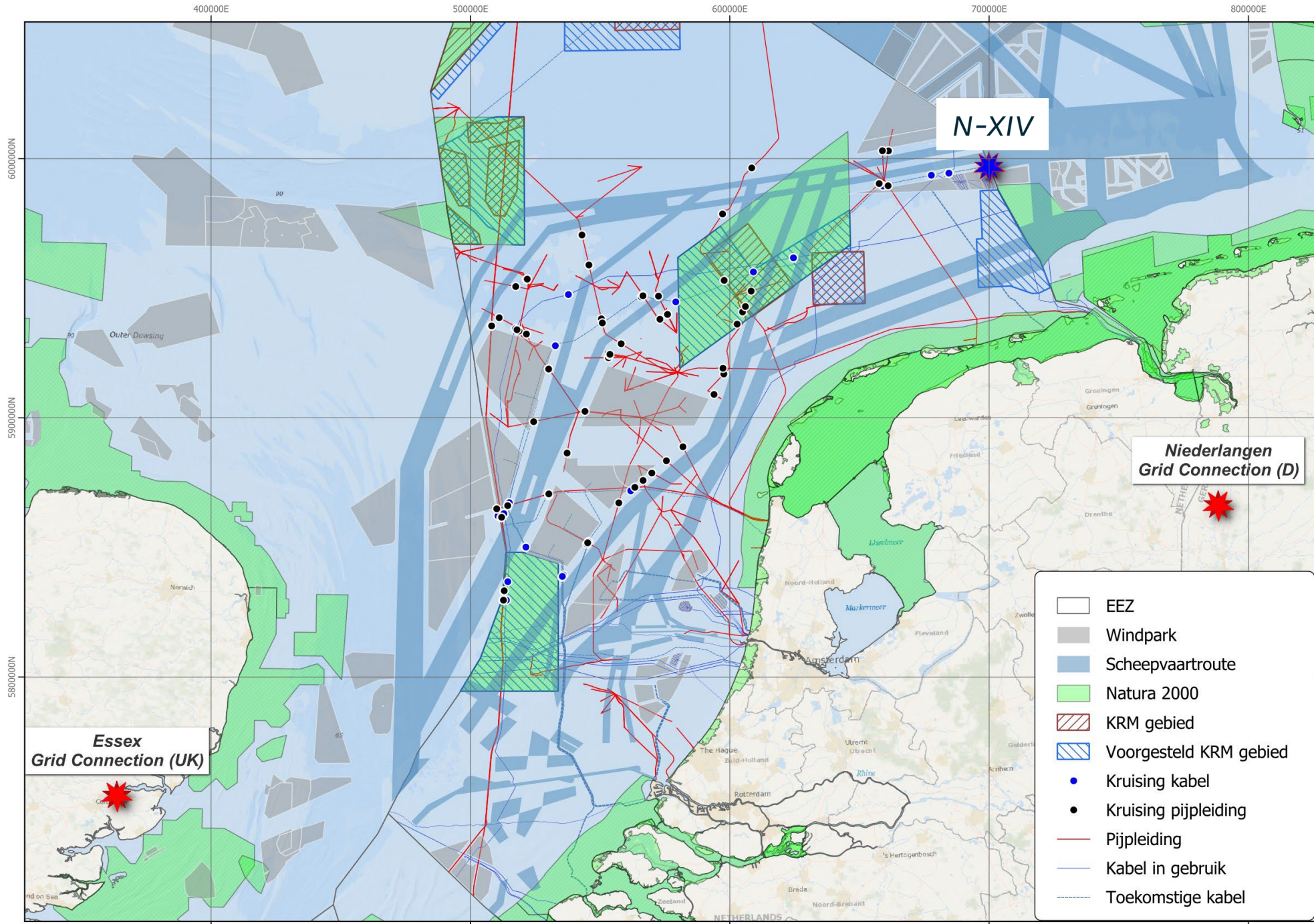


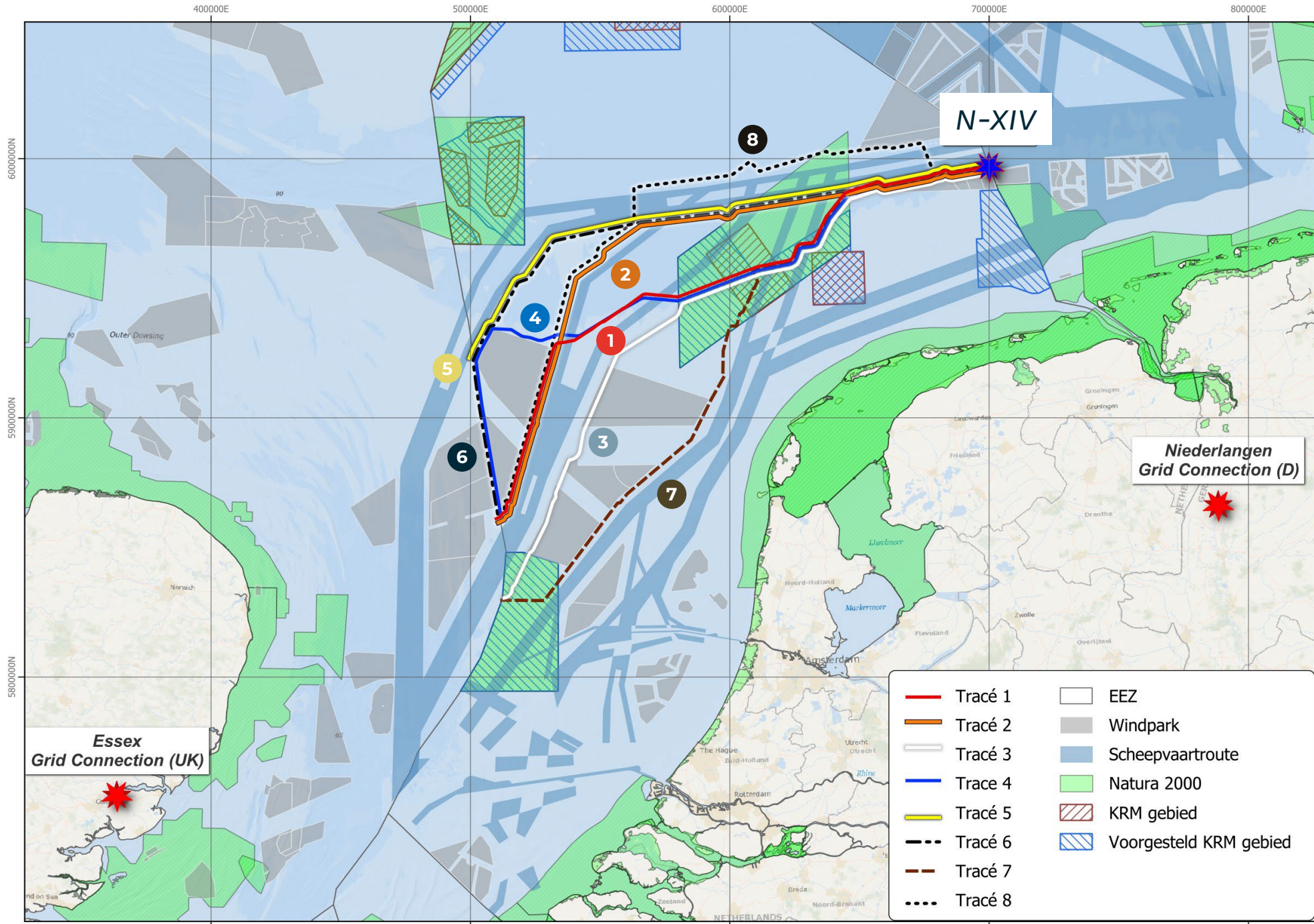
**Essex
Grid Connection (UK)**

**Niederlagen
Grid Connection (D)**

N-XIV

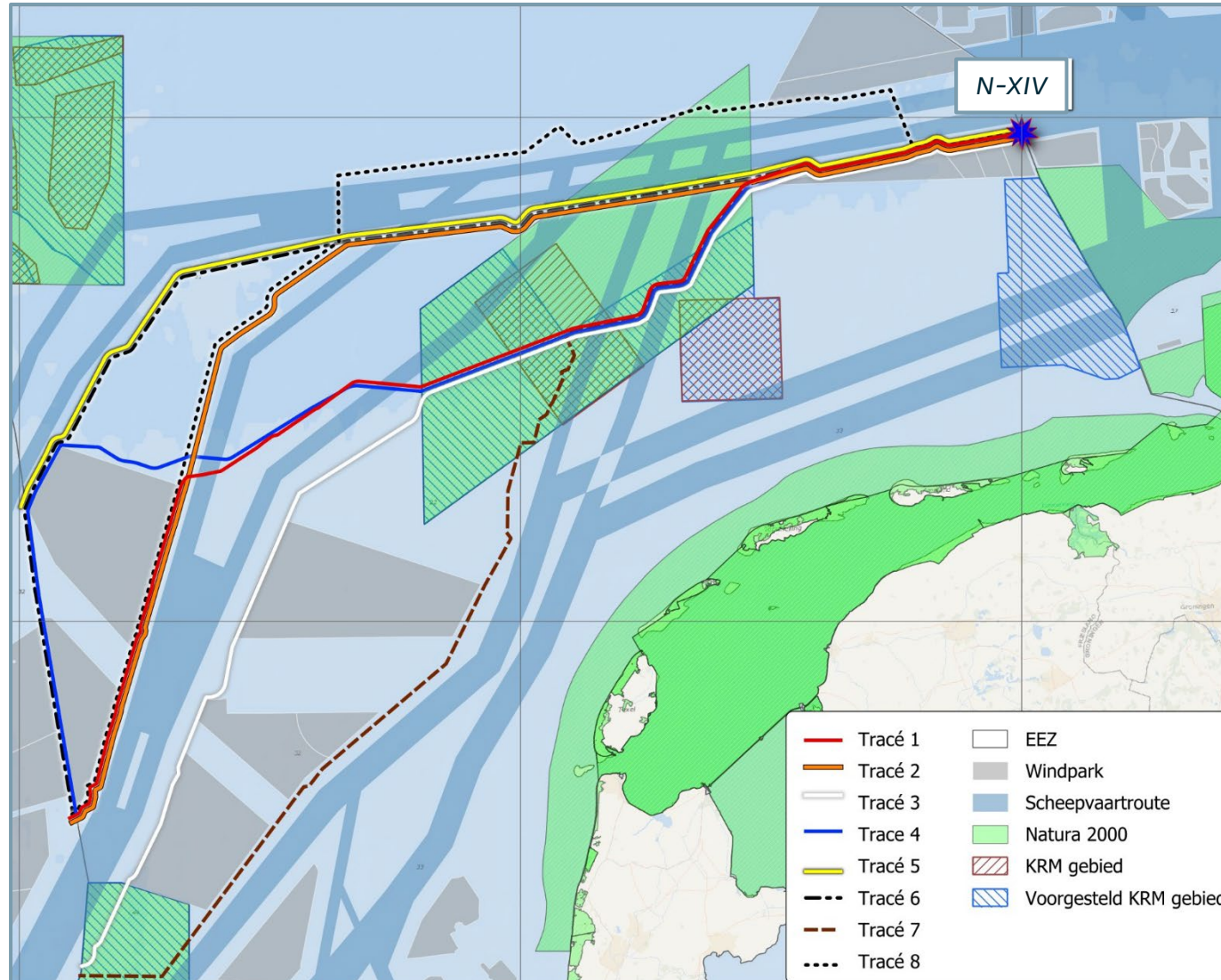
- EEZ
- Windpark
- Scheepvaartroute
- Natura 2000
- KRM gebied
- Voorgesteld KRM gebied





Routing Development

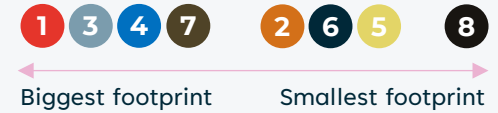
Ecological feasibility assessment



Key topics & assessments:

Natura 2000 areas

Friese Front



Bruine Bank



Marine Strategy Framework Directive areas (MSFD)

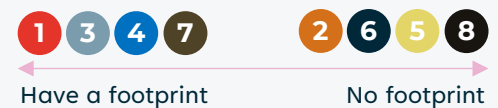
Friese Front



Bruine Bank

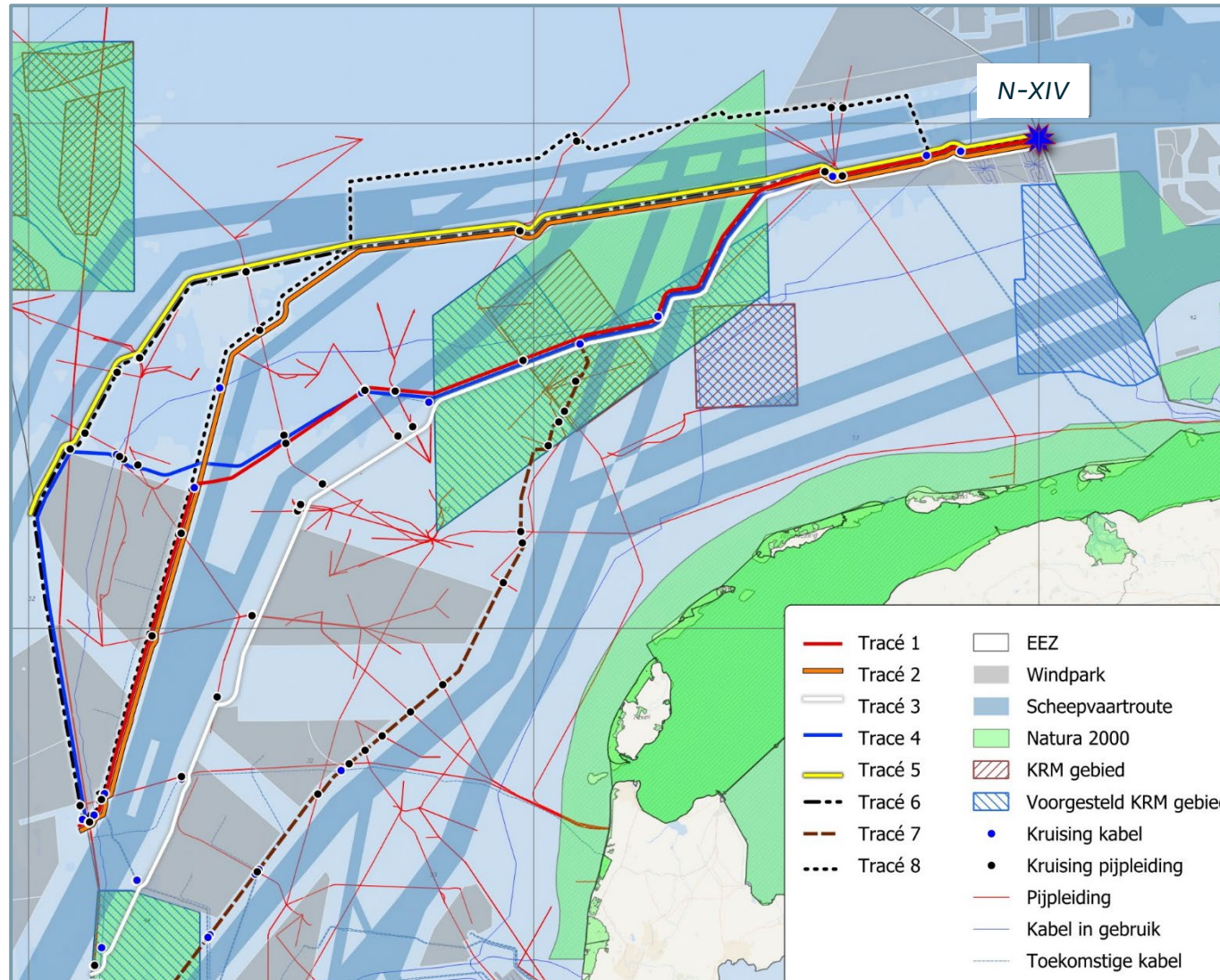


Protected species (protected biogenic habitats)



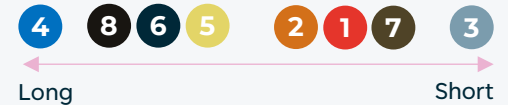
Routing Development

Spatial and technical assessment

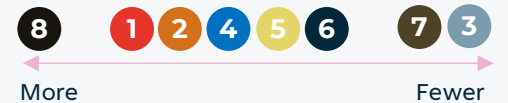


Key topics & assessments:

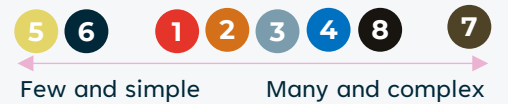
Overall footprint (UK, NL, DE)



Shipping and navigation



Crossings & complexity of these



Special considerations

5
Limited space between Norfolk Boreas and the deepwater route means that **1nm distance to either OWF and DWR cannot be secured.**

4 6
Limited space between Nederwiek OWF zone and Norfolk Boreas OWF makes it impossible to **secure expected safety** distance to all assets

Overall feasibility

Route assessment outcome

Deprioritised

1 3 4 7

Preferred alternative

Low ecological risk; avoiding MSFD, reduced navigational risk and short route in Natura2000

2

Alternative

Spatial constraints in UK waters, and crossing several oil and gas areas making installation more complex

5

Alternative

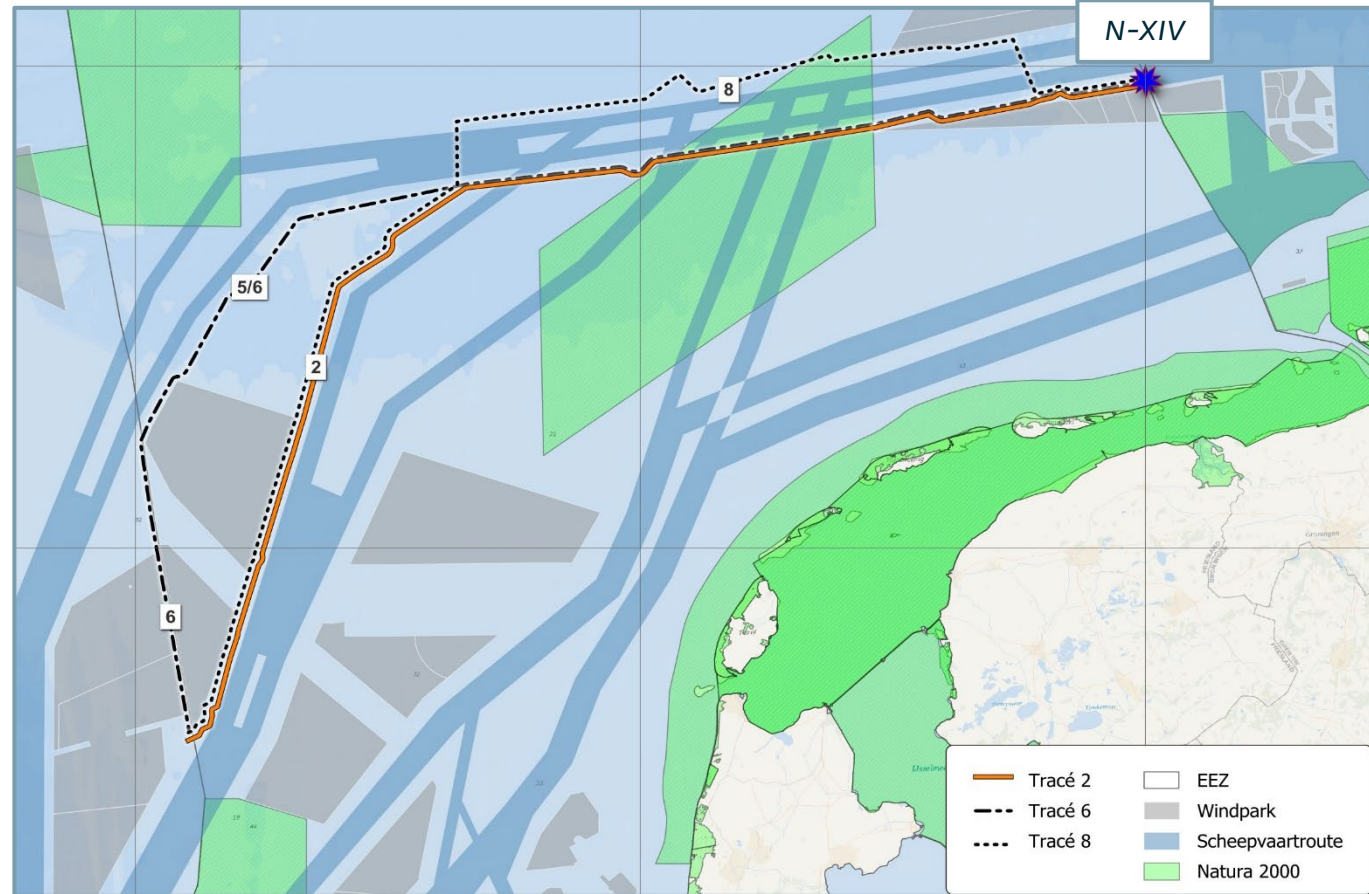
Health and Safety risks increased in the gap between Nederwiek and Norfolk Boreas OWF

6

Alternative

Shortest footprint in Friese Front, but crosses more areas with higher vessel density more often

8

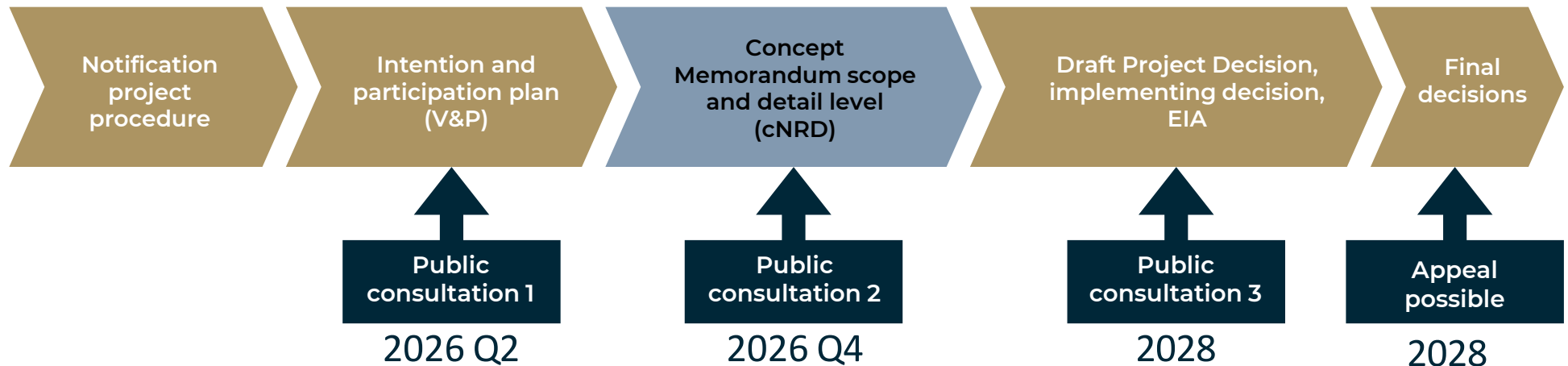


DID WE MISS ANYTHING?

PLEASE REACH OUT IF YOU HAVE RELEVANT INFORMATION OR CONCERNS

Next statutory engagement

TARCHON PROJECT STATUS



Website live and running – get in touch throughout the project lifetime



Ongoing stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifetime

Questions

Remember to submit your comments
through the RVO website at www.rvo.nl/tarchon
by July 2nd 2026 latest



You can also get in touch at
info@tarchoninterconnector.nl
Or at our website
www.tarchoninterconnector.nl