

Invitation to an international dialogue

Workshop at EPE: Maritime area for offshore wind projects

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Topics

- Introduction to the work of the Danish Energy Agency
- Principles in the development of offshore wind in Denmark
- Institutional setting in a nutshell
- Key messages





Danish Energy Agency: an organic view

A government agency under the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities

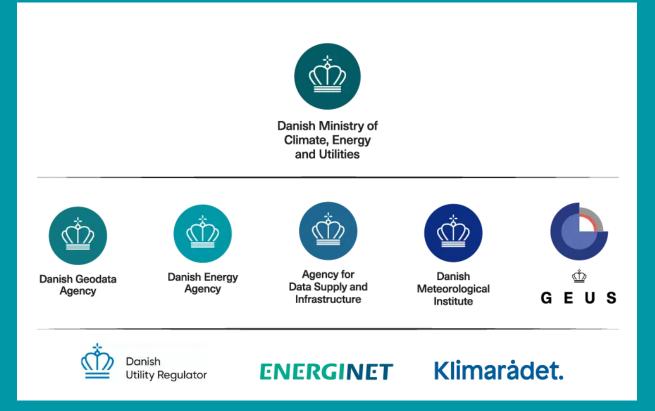
At the Danish Energy Agency, we **monitor** and **develop** energy and supply sectors in Denmark

Our Responsibilities

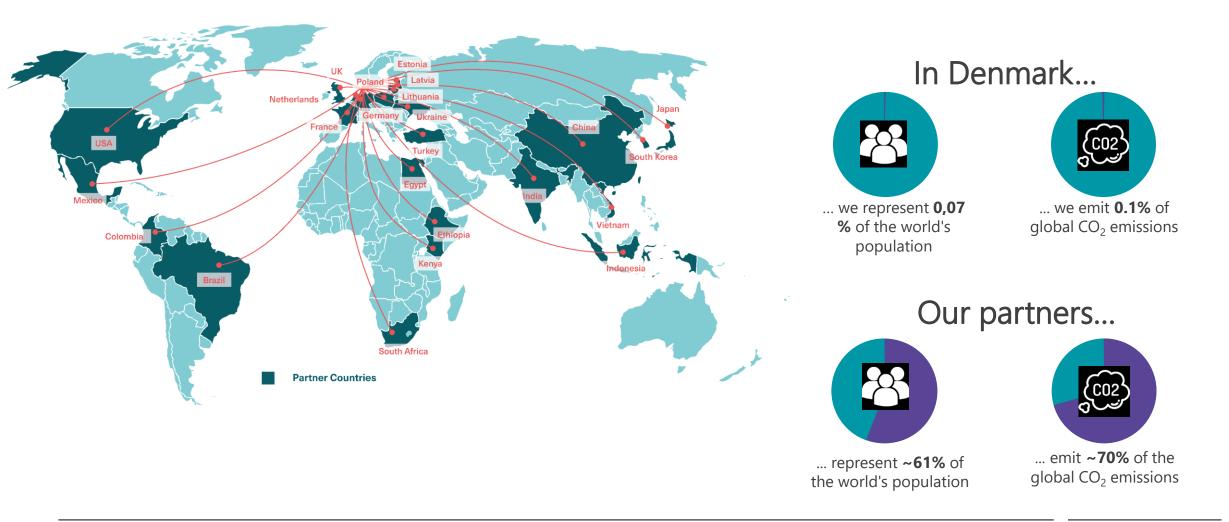
- tasks related to energy production, supply and consumption
- efforts to reduce carbon emissions
- support economical optimization of utilities

Our Services

 funding subsidies, publications, scenarios, statistics, energy maps and analyses – including management of offshore wind tenders and permitting processes.



Denmark's 24 energy partner countries



Principles in the allocation of offshore wind areas in Denmark

- **Broad political agreement** with politically binding decisions for the upcoming years
 - The political agreements commit the parties to implement decisions, even if they become unpopular at a later stage
 - > This has contributed to the stability of the policy and environment of trust for the investors

(See Egelund Olsen et al., 2024, p. 86)

- **Planning process** including <u>Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)</u>:
 - > It has been a legal requirement in the European Union since the adoption of the Directive 2014/89/EU
 - > Leaves the opportunity to designate areas for tenders for offshore wind tenders and open door: It serves as a coordinated way to allocate marine spaces to simultaneously achieve ecological, economic, and social goals
 - Increasing transparency, certainty and accountability by giving all ocean users a seat at the table and common access to tools and information (in this regard, see O'Hagan, 2024, p.60)

Principles in the allocation of offshore wind areas in Denmark

- Coexistence between <u>tenders</u> and the <u>open door</u> scheme
 - Under the open-door procedure, the developer takes the initiative to apply for a specific area, while through the tender there is a site selection by the State and preliminary feasibility studies
- The licensing system works through a one-stop-shop institutional framework
 - > The Danish Energy Agency coordinates the following licenses:
 - License to conduct preliminary investigations (Sec 22, RE Act)
 - License to establish (Sec 25, RE Act)
 - License to produce electricity (Sec 29, RE Act)
- These licenses are mandatory no matter if the project was initiated through a tender or under the open-door scheme

What is the Danish One Stop shop for offshore wind?

The Danish Energy Agency **coordinates** with all relevant authorities to grant the necessary permits/licenses from preliminary investigation to decommissioning

One entrance. One exit.



Key messages concerning the system to designate areas

- Even an open-door procedure requires <u>planning</u>: there cannot be overlaps with areas designated for tenders or with other relevant interests
 - Areas of interest concerning environmental protection, defense, shipping, fisheries, etc. <u>may</u> constitute legitimate reasons to reject a project
- **<u>Coordination</u>** among different agents in the State the licensing phase is essential
- The **coordination** with other uses and interest of the marine space is also very important
- **Data availability** about the areas helps de-risk the projects
- Don't underestimate the role of <u>consensus</u>. A broad agreement can be a very strong tool to boost offshore wind



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