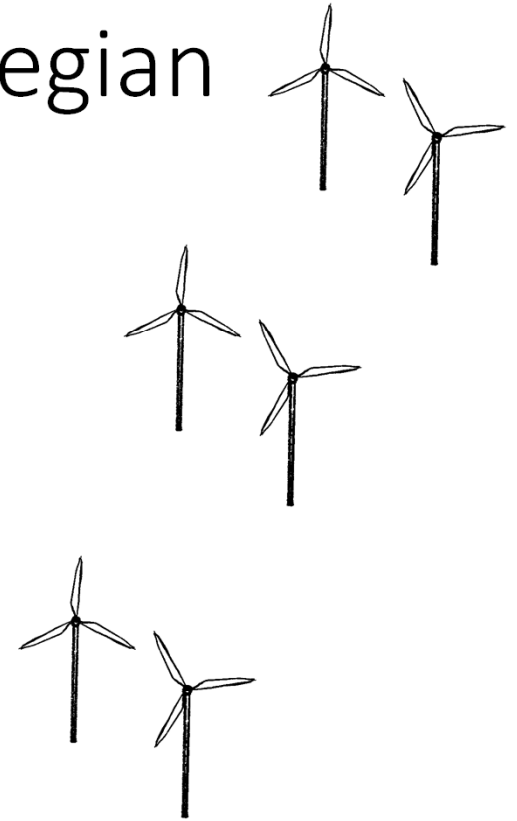


# Faster permission process for Norwegian offshore wind?

Prof Sigrid Eskeland Schütz,  
Faculty of Law, UIB

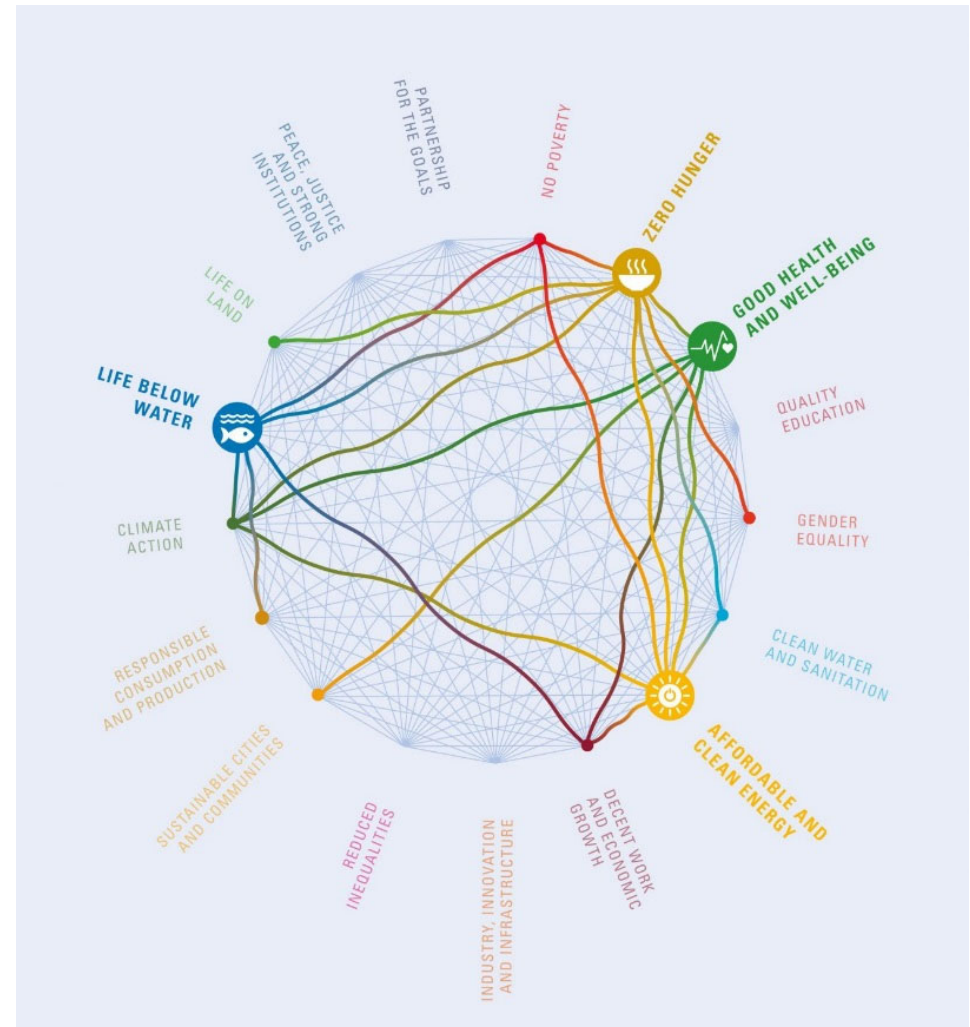
- DeWindSea – Academia-agreement (Equinor – UIB)
- Designing a Refined Legal Framework  
for Offshore Wind in the North Sea Basin (2020-2024)



# Towards sustainability; synergies, conflicts

- Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)
- Climate action (SDG 13)
- Stress ecology, affecting Life below water (SDG 14)
- Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making. (SDG 16, target 16.7)
- OWFs could displace conflicting or alternative uses of marine space, such as fisheries or aquaculture, harming goals such as Zero hunger (SDG 2) and Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3). It could also displace other climate mitigation technologies, such as offshore Carbon Capture Storage (CCS).

• Illustration: © Interactions between SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 7, SDG 14, in A guide to SDG inter-actions: From science to implementation, International Science Council 2017



# Some facts

## Ocean Energy Act:

2010 the opening process starts

2020 opened UN, SNII

2023 (?) auction SNII

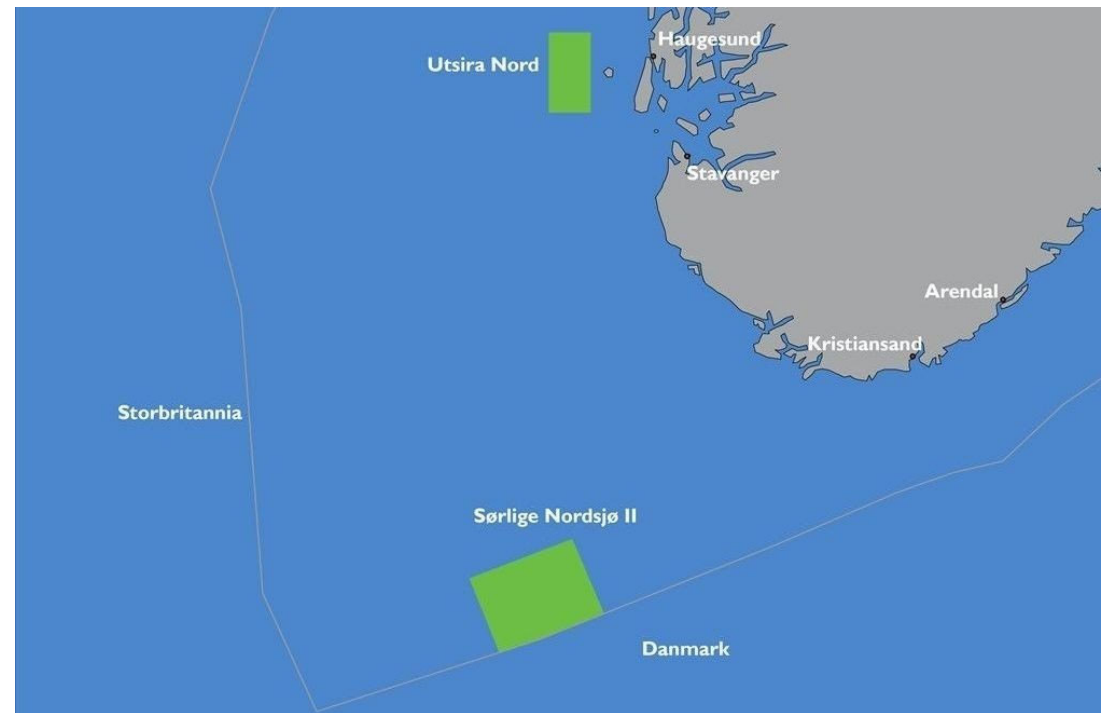
20?? Licence

## Petroleum Act: Fast track

Hywind Tampen 11 turbines floating windpark

Program for EIA 2018, EIA 2019

Plan for Development and operation 2020, awarded by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE)



# Why faster in some countries?

- Sustainability transition research.
- Explain similarities and differences in the emergence of transformational technologies in national energy systems.
- Important national features influence transnational activity/outcomes.
- Public financial support and policy making to accommodate offshore wind; “niches” for sustainable technologies. Strategic niche management (SNM); actor networks, ambitious expectations/shared, organisation of learning process, reflexivity.
- Shielding, nurturing, empowering.
- E.g. Kern et al, Empowering sustainable niches: Comparing UK and Dutch offshore wind developments, Technological Forecasting and Social Change, Volume 100, 2015, p 344-355.
- E.g. Hanson, Normann (ed) Conditions for growth in the Norwegian offshore wind industry, Censes 2019

# Why faster now?

18 May 2022, European Commission: “REPowerEU Action Plan”.

Initiatives to fast forward renewables build-out.

The need for wind energy permitting to be “drastically accelerated”.

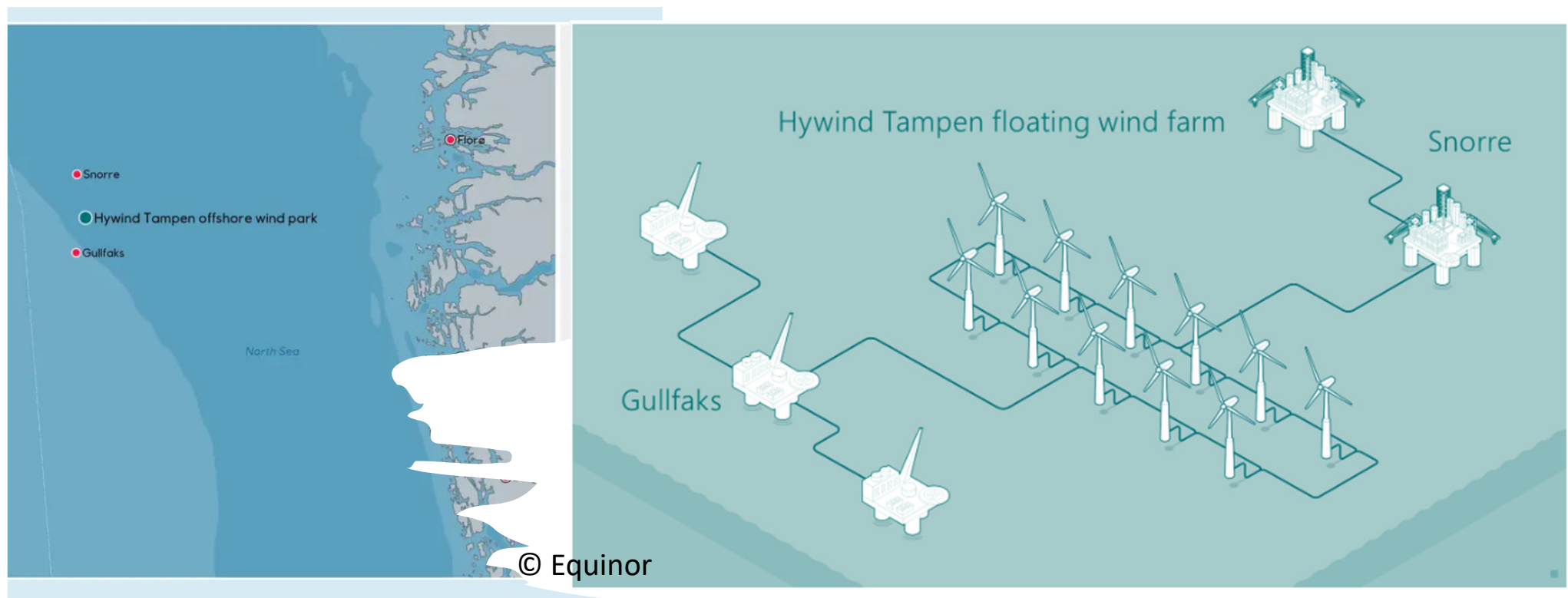
New legislative proposal on renewables permitting from the Commission.

Recommendation and guidance to Member States for simplifying processes.

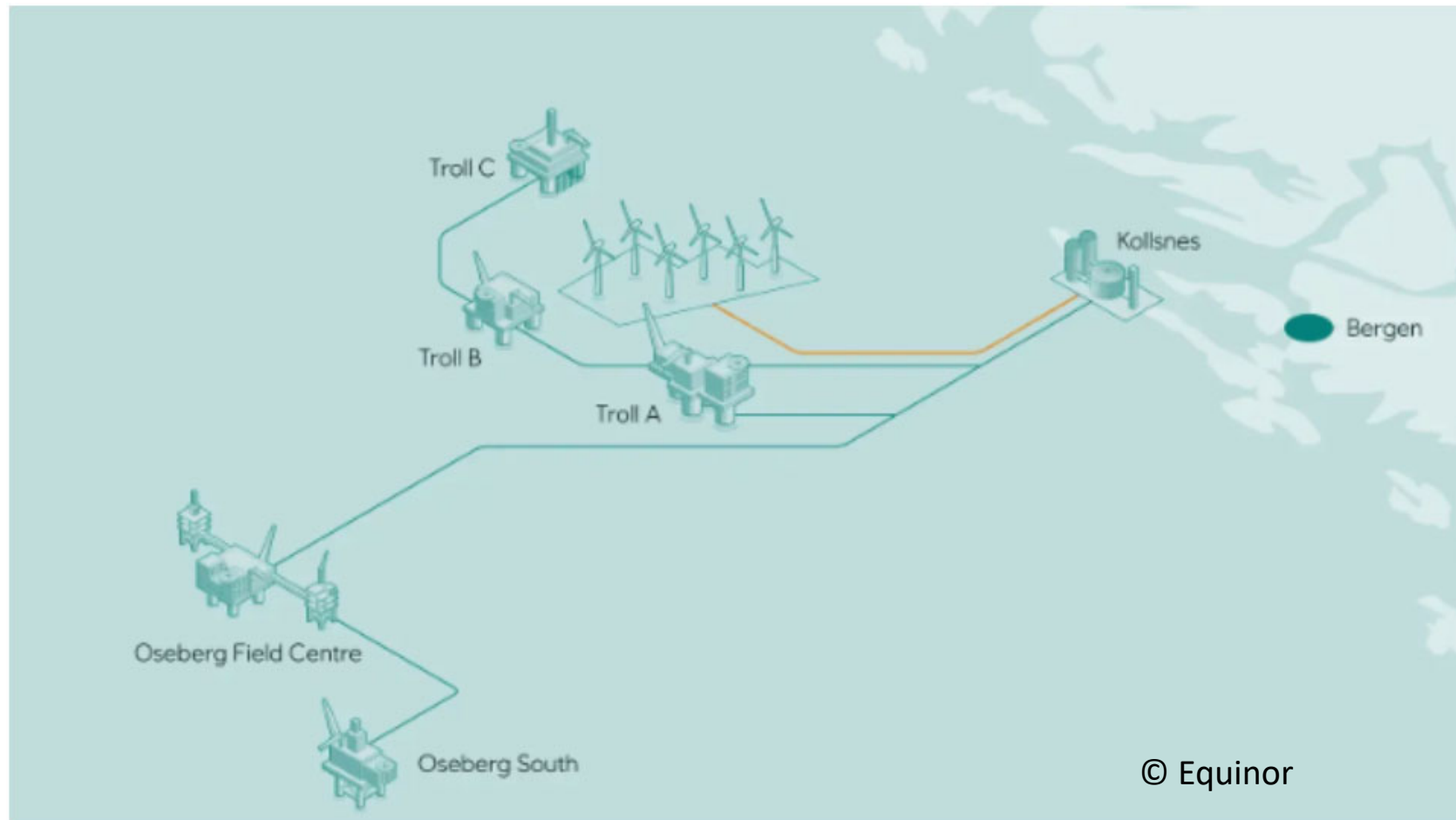
The Commission has called on Member States to consider Renewables and electricity grids as projects of overriding public interest, qualifying them for faster and favourable permitting procedures.

# The Norwegian fast track: wind as accessories to petroleum

Hywind Tampen. Revision/att. to PDO for Snorre and Gullfaks

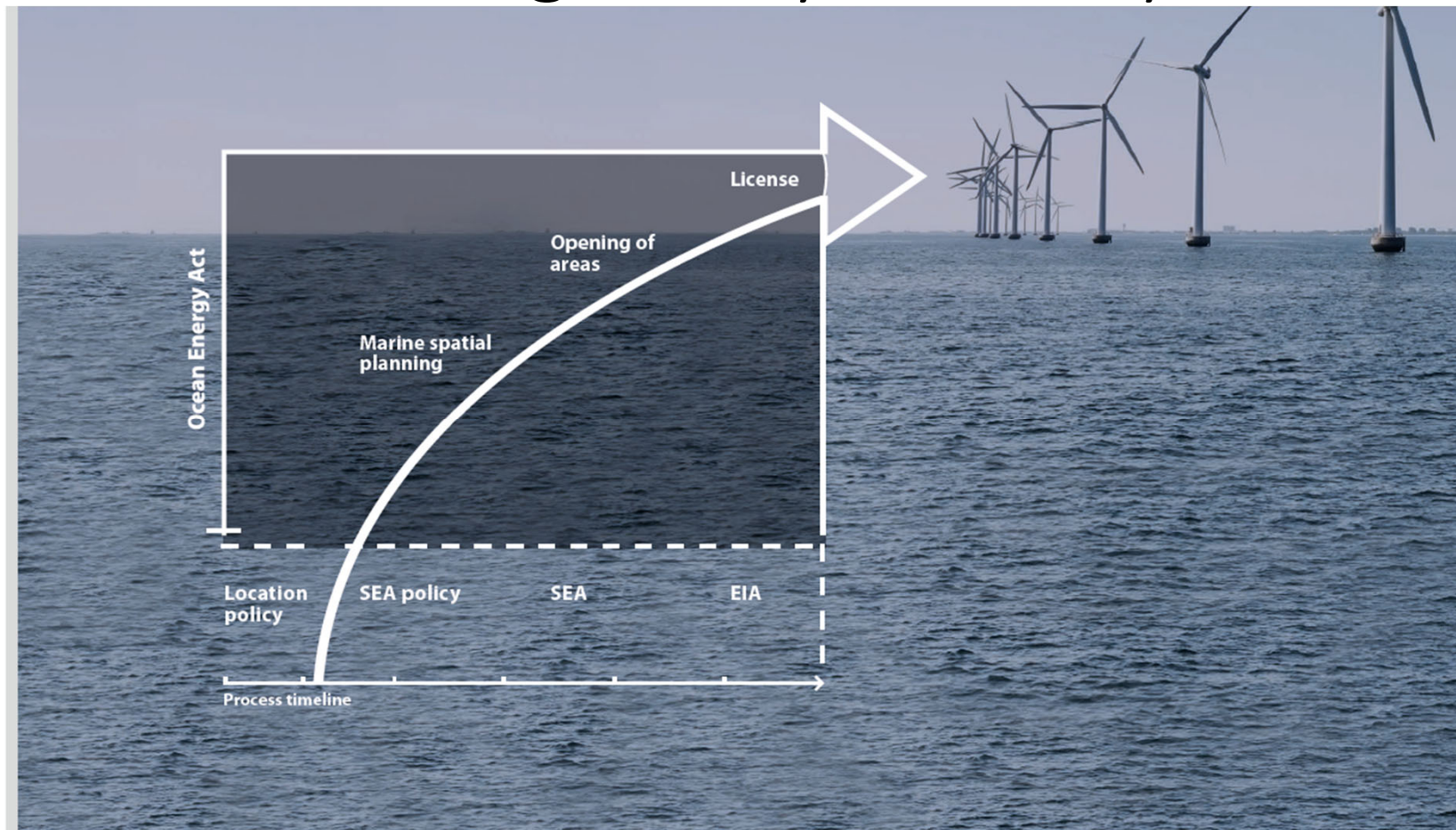


# Trollwind: The Ocean Energy Act





# The Ocean Energy Act -towards regulatory certainty



2010, V01, immature, open framework

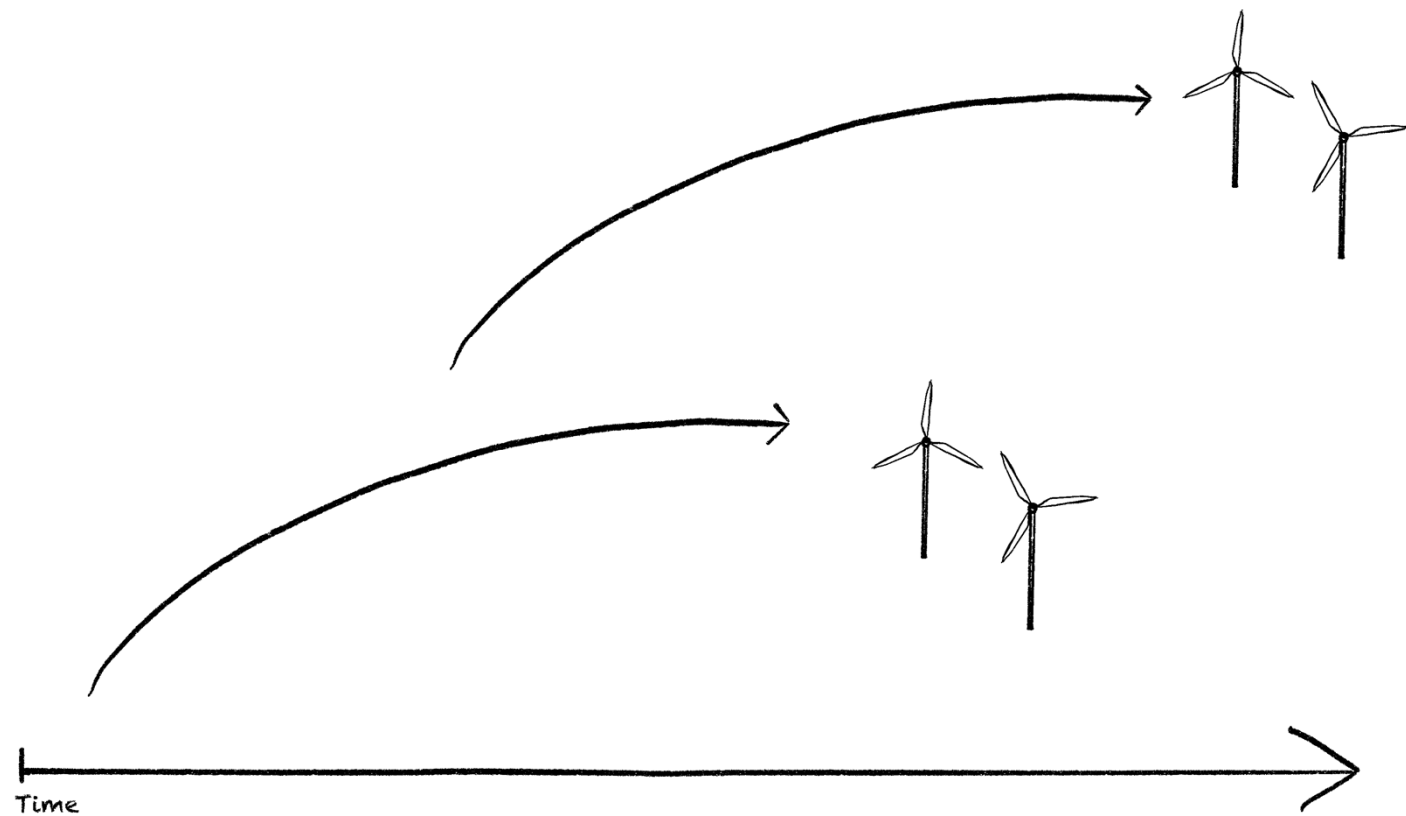
2023, V02, added details in law, regulations and guidelines

20??, V03, reflexive and responsive regulation

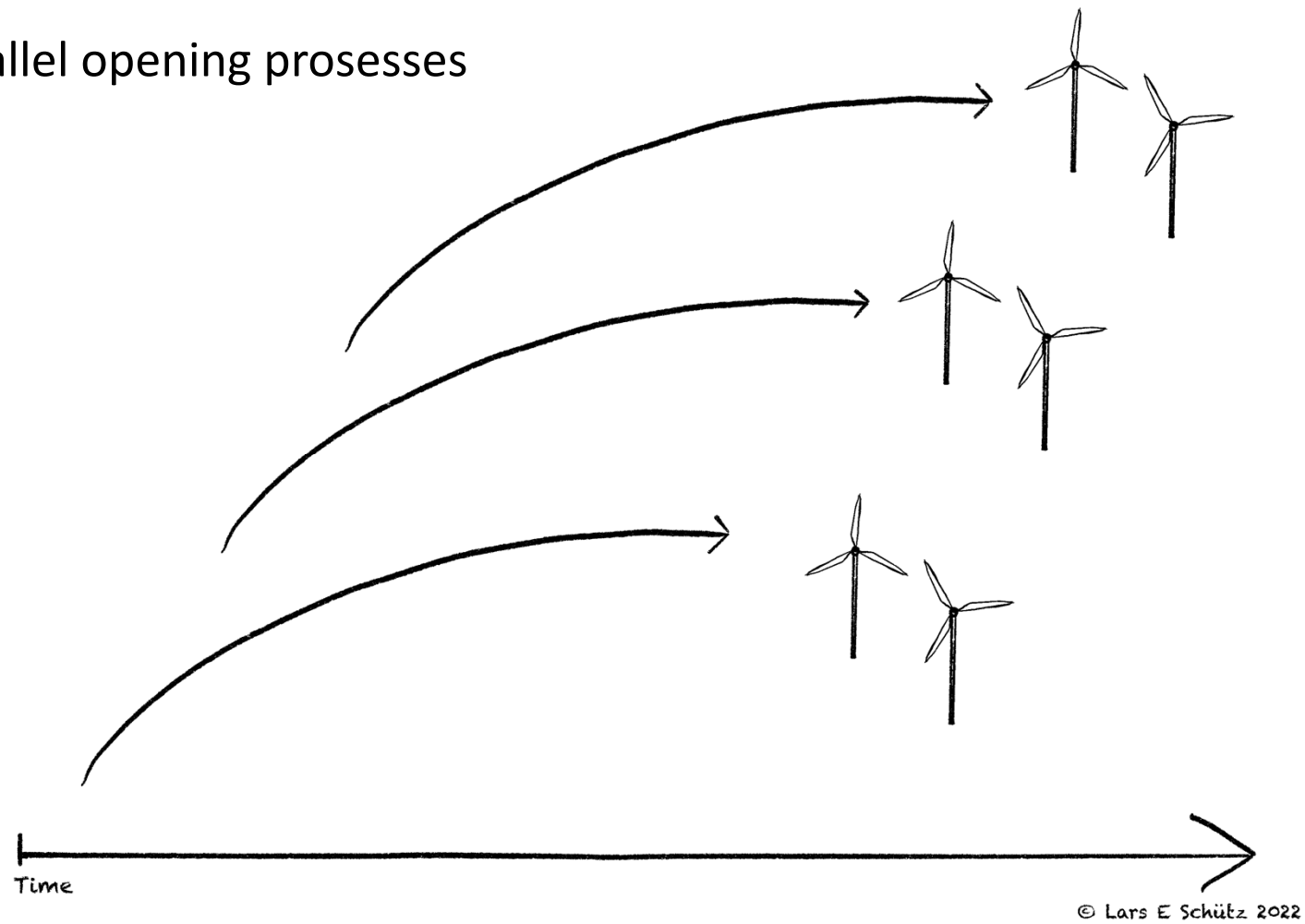
20??, mature regulation

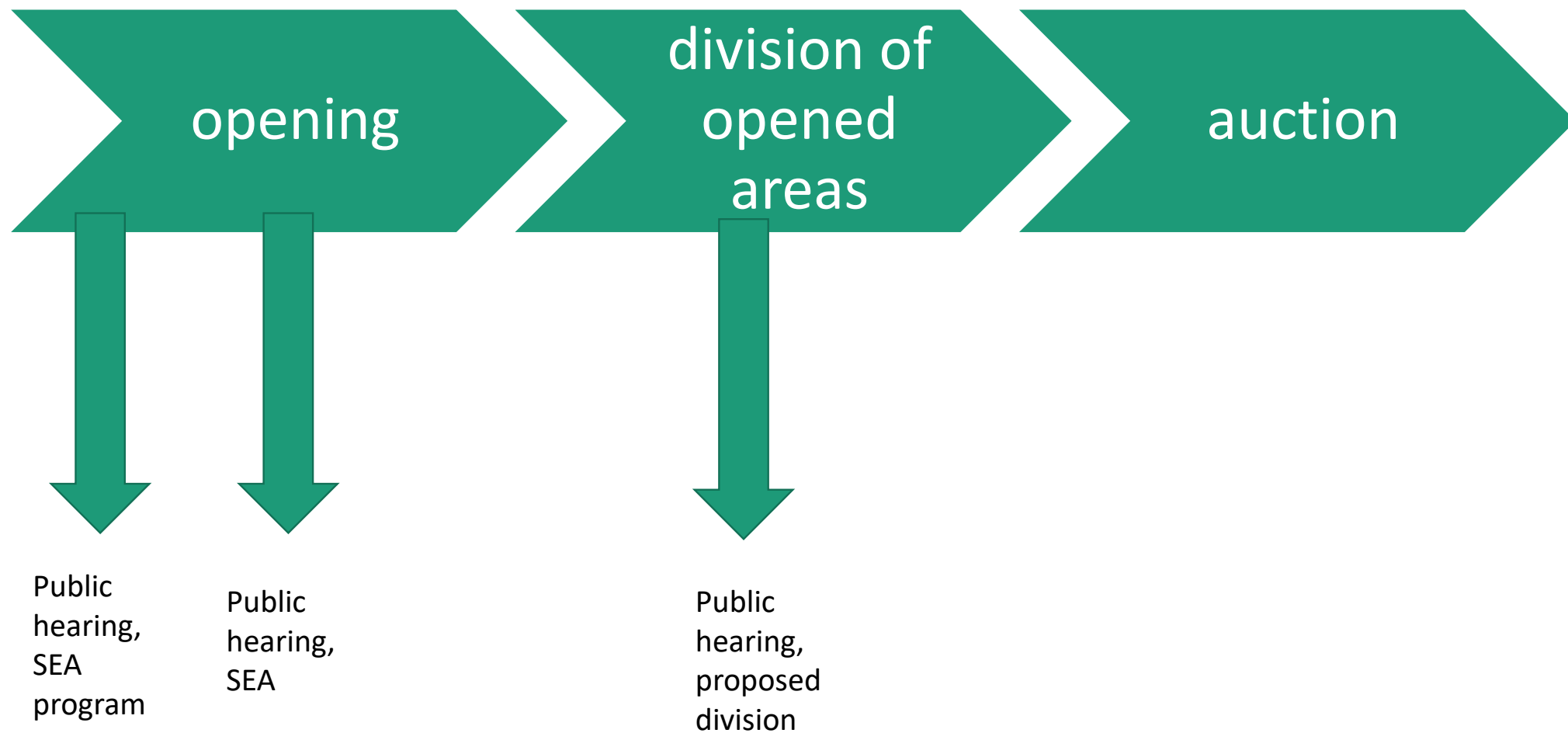


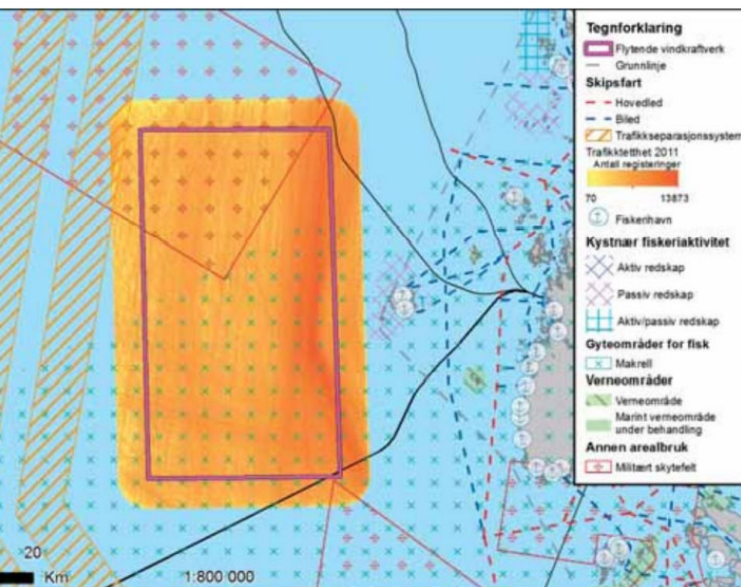
## Sequential opening processes



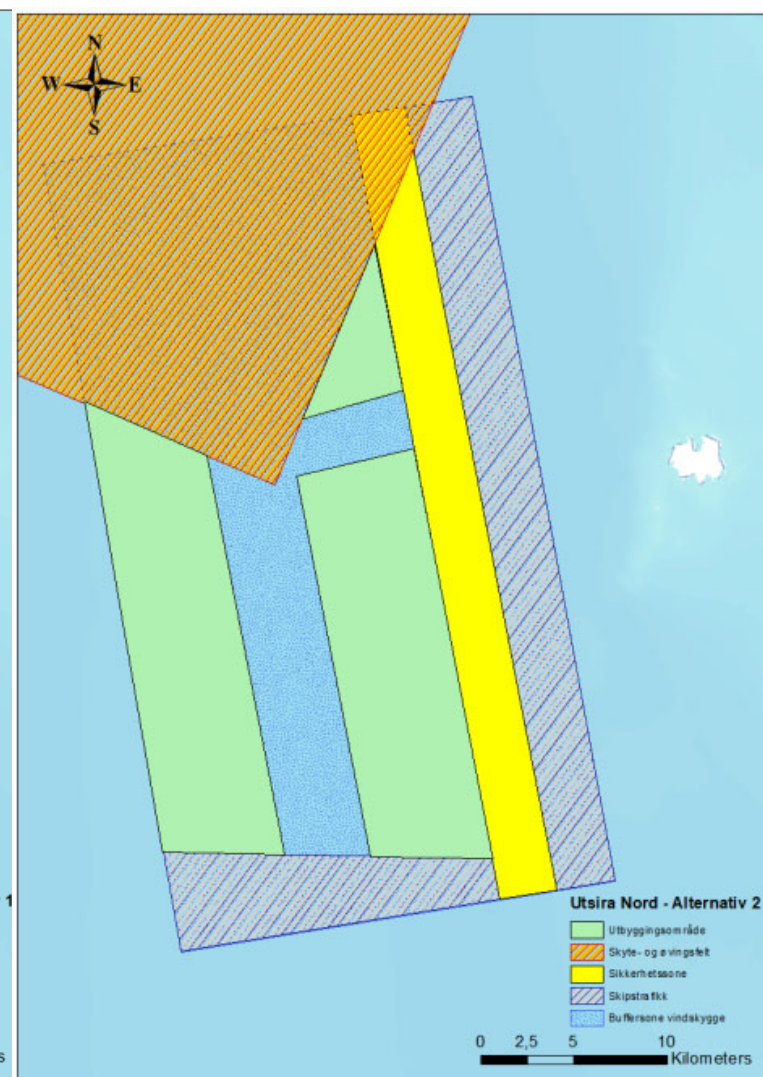
## Partly parallel opening processes



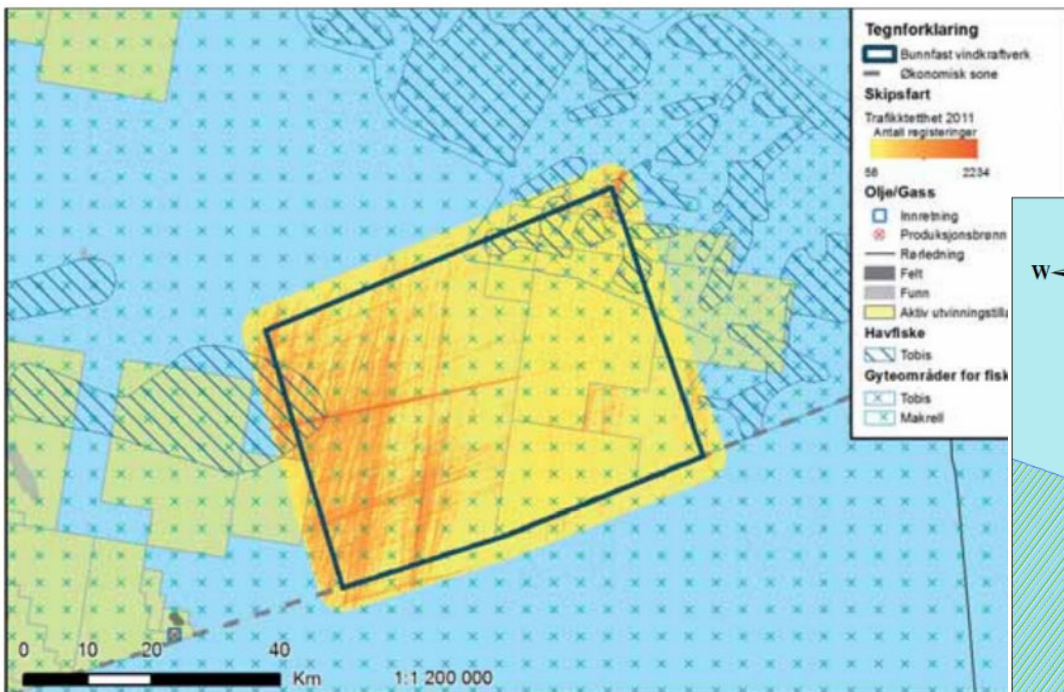


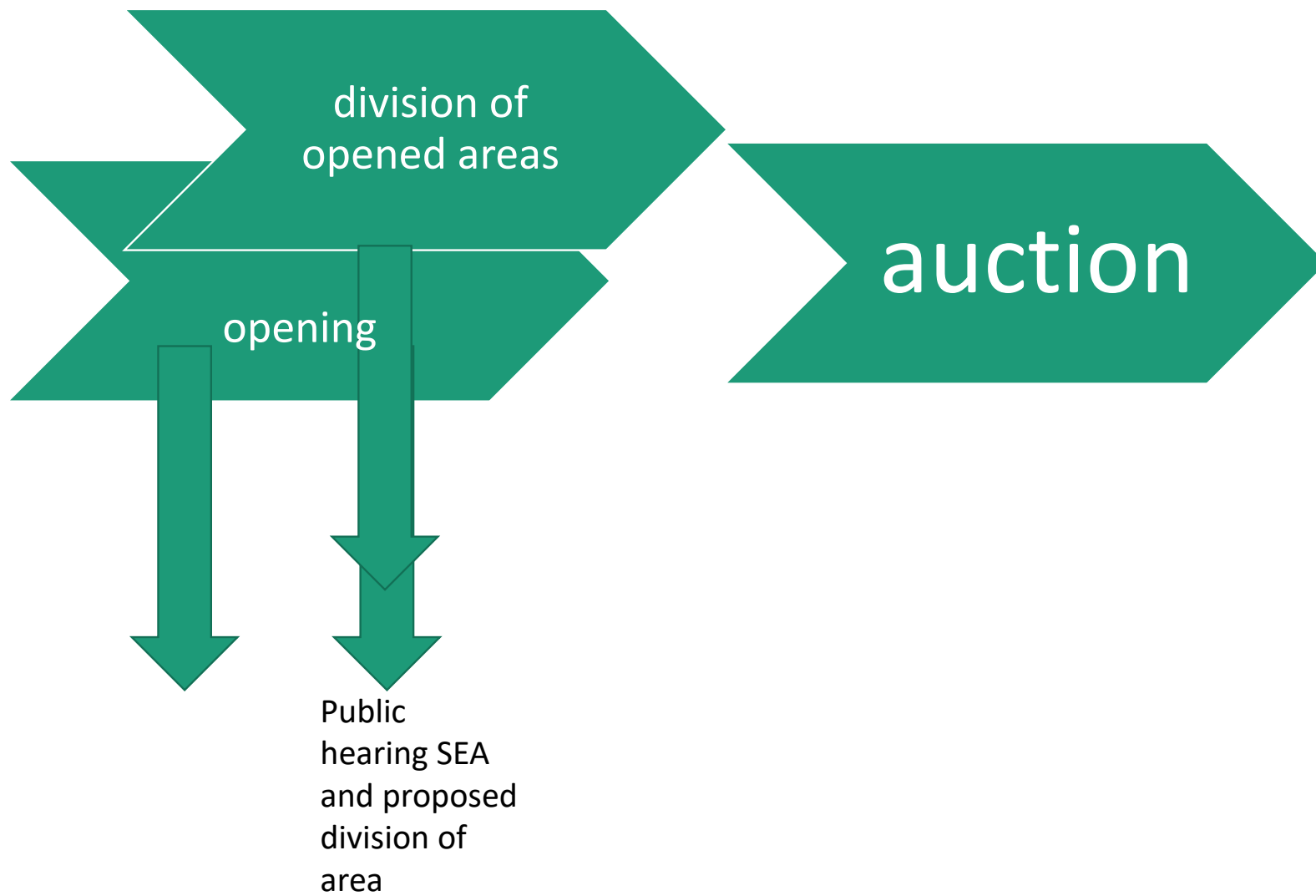


## Utsira Nord

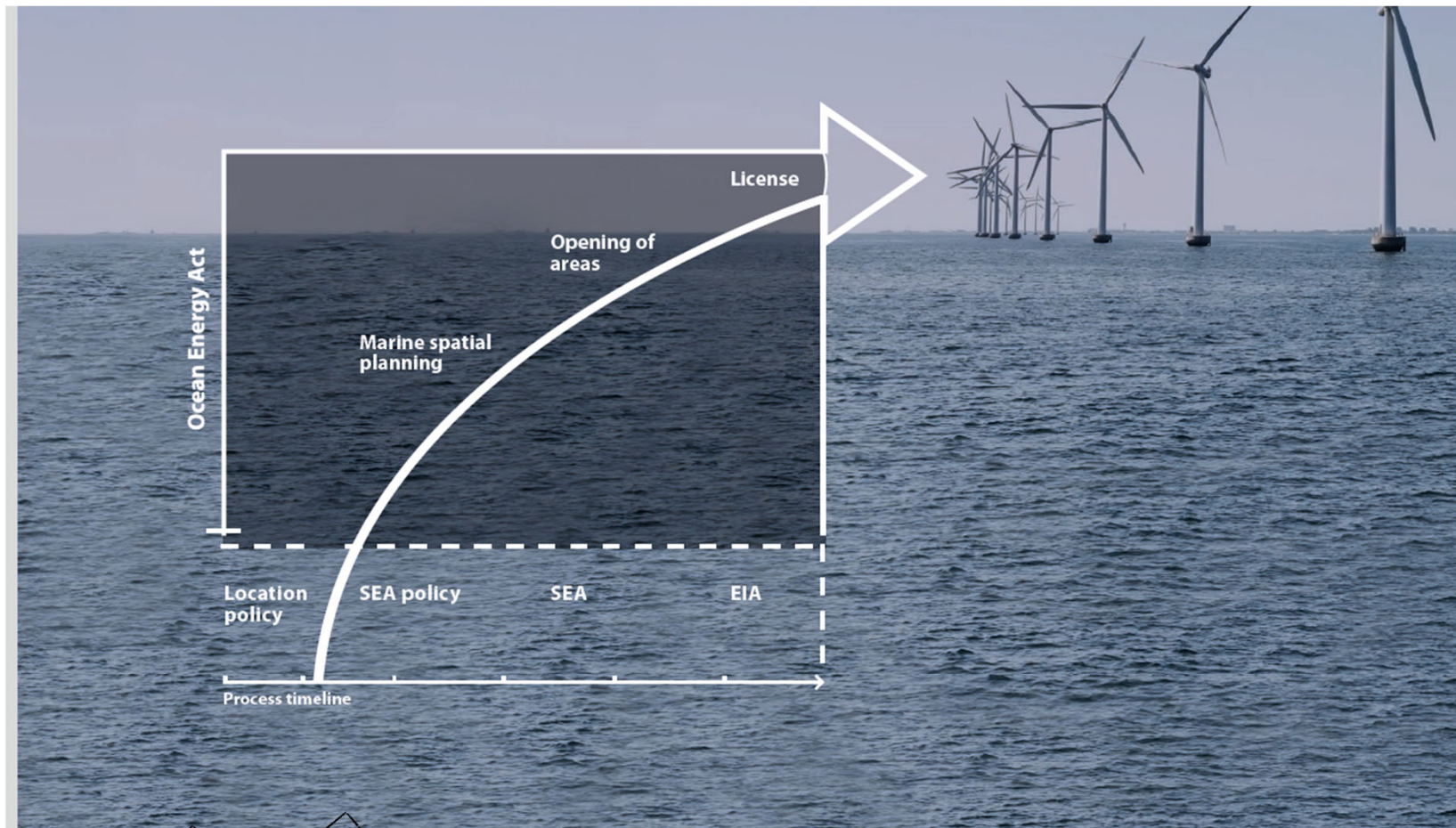


## Sørlege Nordsjø II









Baseline; wildlife, depth, geology,  
pollution, currents, wind...  
Earlier, more, sampled by the authorities.



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- Thank you for your attention!

