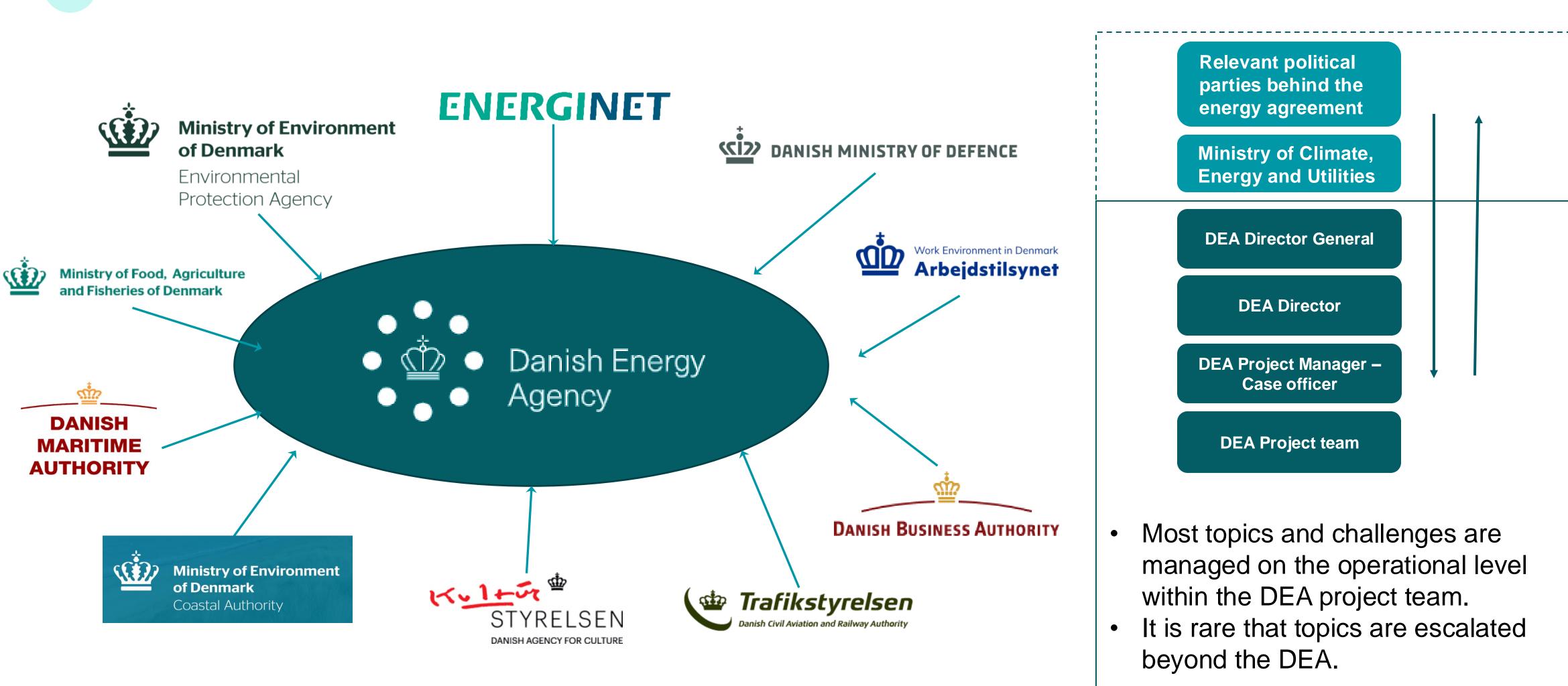
Danish Energy Agency **Tobias Grindsted Environmental Team Lead** Offshore Wind Office





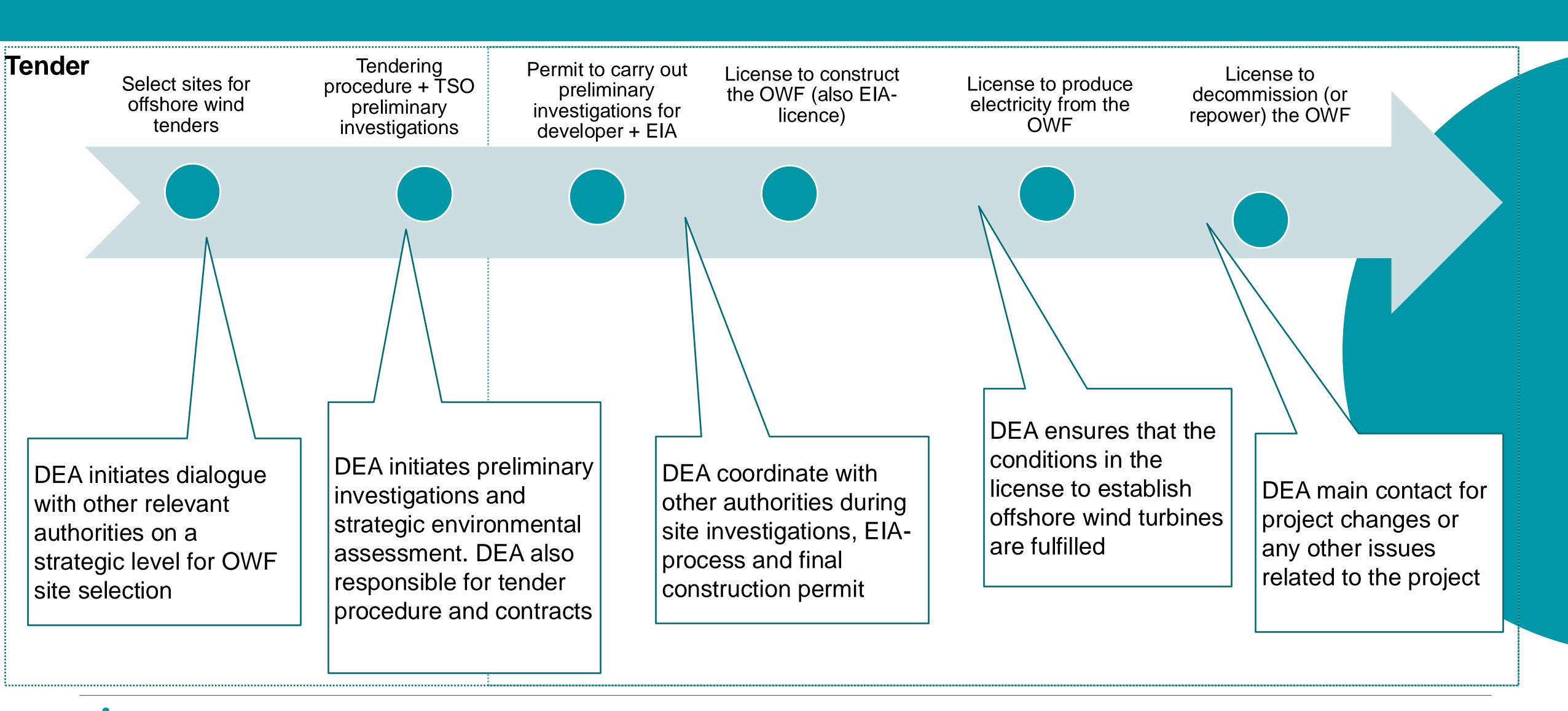
DEA AS "ONE STOP SHOP"







Example of one stop shop-approach

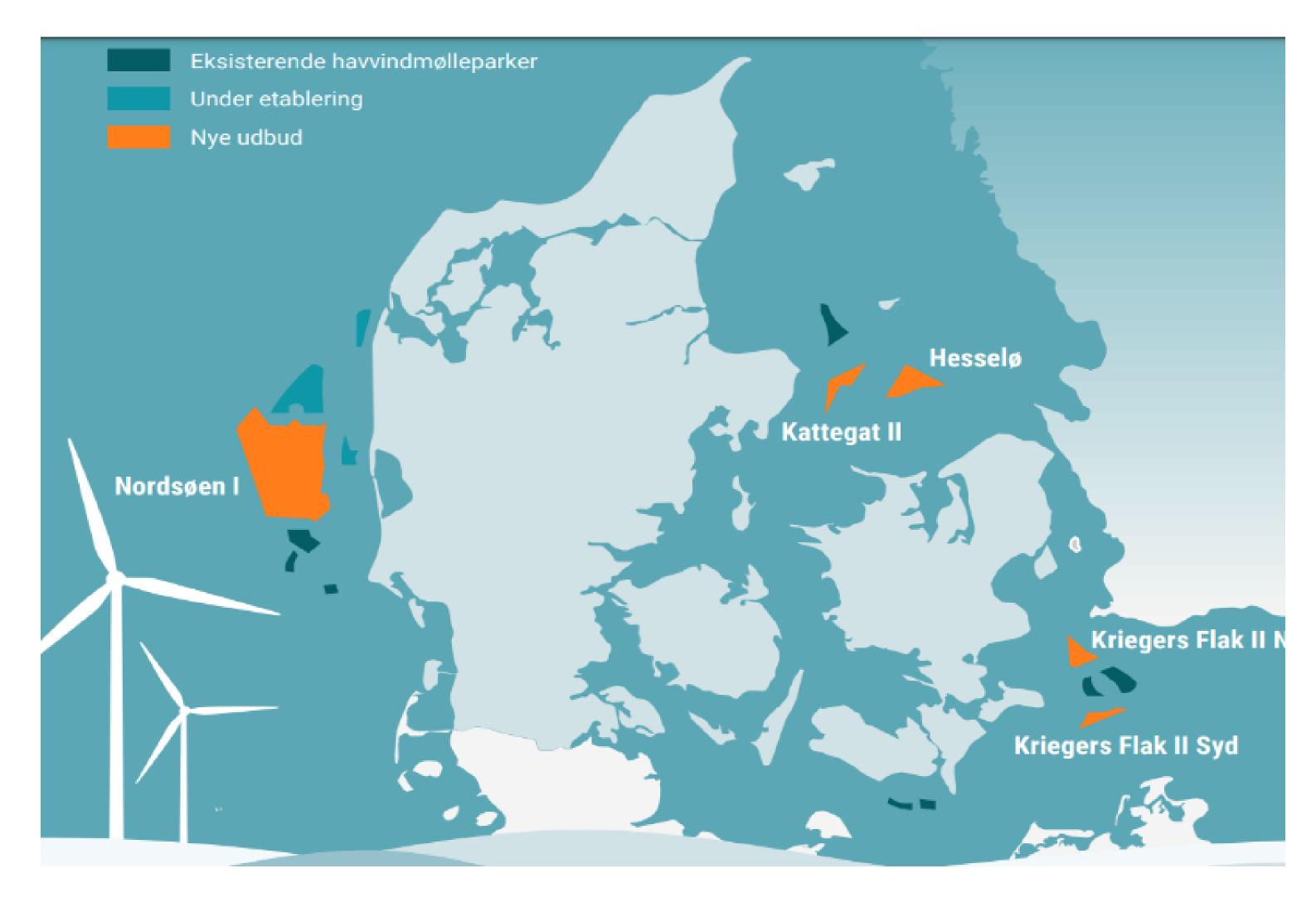






OFFSHORE WIND DEVELOPMENT STATUS – DK

- 6 GW (min.) being tendered right now (orange areas) – bid deadline for <u>North Sea</u> <u>parks in Dec. 2024</u> and <u>Apr.</u> <u>2025 for Inner Danish</u> <u>Waters and Baltic Sea</u>
- Open door-scheme has been closed – applications that had not received preinvestigation licence have been rejected



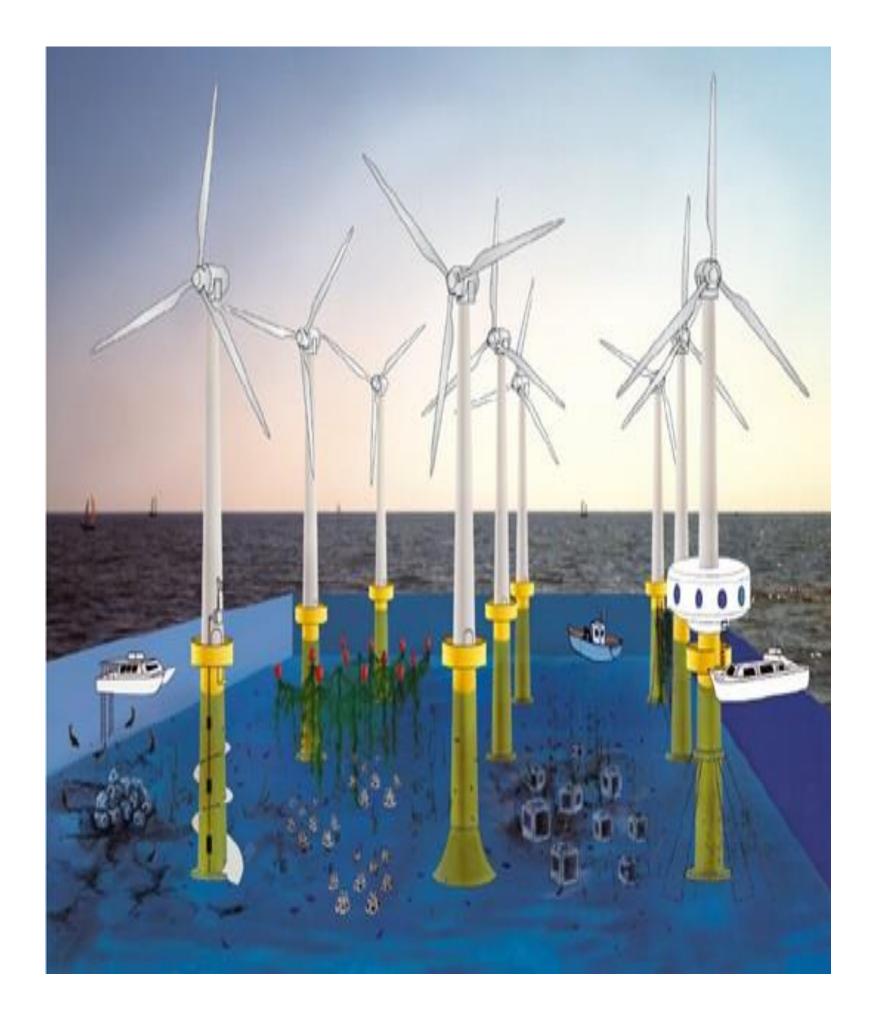




MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR 6 GW TENDER

- Nature inclusive design (two parks: 1 in North Sea and 1 in Kattegat)
- Aim to provide positive effects on local marine pressure factors
- Developer chooses solution based on pressure catalogue from DEA
- Environmental impact monitoring
- Requirement to monitor impacts on birds, marine mammals, seabed, hydrographical changes etc.
- DEA develops a list of monitoring tasks and technical guidelines
- All data and results will be made public
- Sustainability
- Requirement of LCA for project
- Requirement for recyclability of turbine blades







SENSITIVITY MAPPING AND OW POTENTIAL

In December 2021 the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities was allocated 63 mill. D.Kr. (approx. 8,4 mill. EUR) from 2022-2025 to conduct a screening and sensitivity mapping of the entire Danish sea area – 105.000 km².

Tender won by NIRAS with Aarhus University and DTU Wind as project partners. A strong team with a mix of consultants and top scientists within wind resource modelling and marine environment.

Project consist of four parts:

Sensitivity mapping of main environmental parameters affected by and affecting large scale offshore wind development Assessment of offshore wind potential based on the sensitivity mapping and relevant technical parameters



Assessment of cumulative impacts from large scale offshore wind – including effects from offshore wind developing in neighbouring countries Assessment of barriers and potential for co-existence between offshore wind and other relevant interests outlining challenges and possible solutions



Page 11