



Governance of Ocean Energy

A European perspective



Governance is where people meet

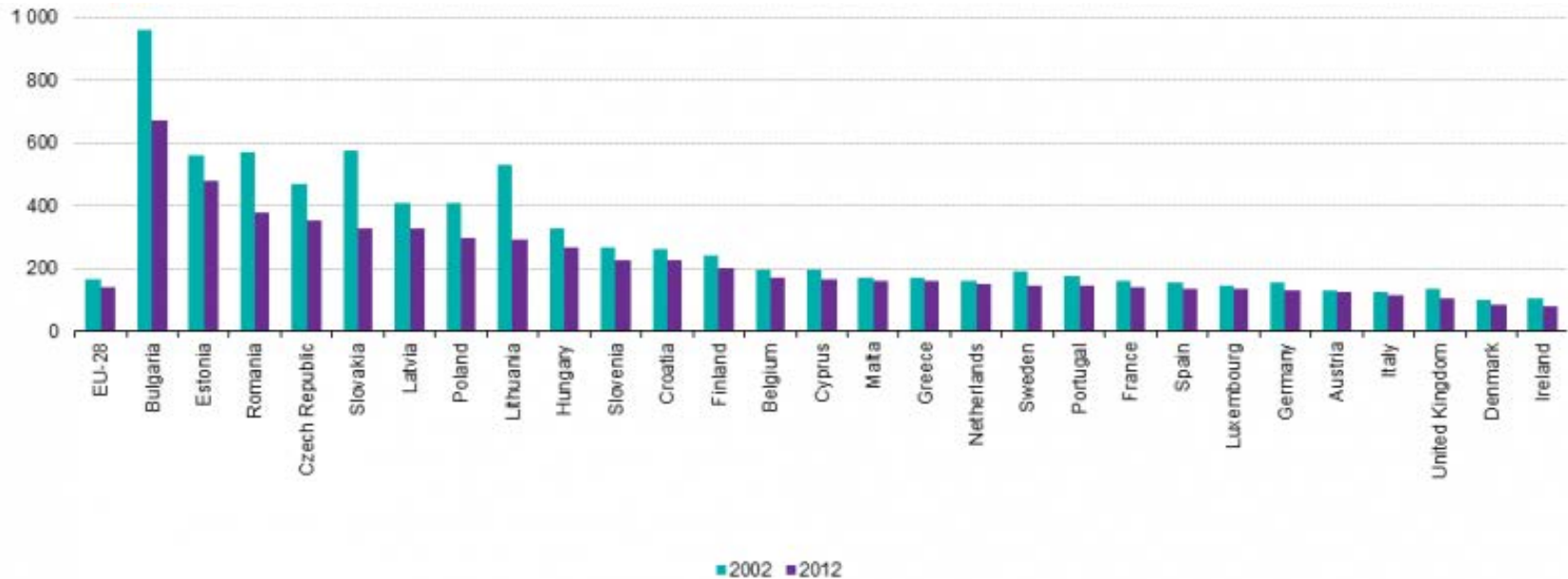
- Different actors have different interests
- Governments are not unitary actors



European governance

- Member States play a crucial role
- Regions are important
- EU supporting framework

Reducing emissions, fuelling growth



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdec360)



Predictable and here to stay

- Tides can be predicted hundred of years in advance
- No one controls the waves or tides





Ocean energy is at the point where offshore wind was 20 years ago

- High technology costs
- Infrastructure: grid connection issues, port facilities, specialised vessels
- Operation and maintenance in harsh conditions
- Need more data on environmental impacts



European
Commission





EU political framework

- **Ambition: EU to become the world's number 1 in renewables**
- **3-year investment effort of € 300 bn**



EU policy framework

- **Climate change policy: clear targets**
- **State aid rules: enabling innovation**
- **Energy: Strategic Energy Technologies Plan**
- **Environmental legislation** (birds and habitats directives, environmental impact assessment, ...)
- **Maritime: Blue Growth + Marine Spatial Planning**



Blue Energy Communication

- Adopted January 2014
- Creation of Ocean Energy Forum (industry, Member States, financiers, stakeholders)
- 3 focus areas: technology, finance, consenting
- To result in a strategic roadmap (2016)



EU support mechanisms

- Main support through research funding.
- Since late 1980s, increasing amounts (€ 90 mln)
- 2014-2020: Horizon2020
- Also support through Intelligent Energy Europe
- Oceanera-net: first call out now (€ 7 mln)



EU support mechanisms

- **NER300: € 104 mln for 3 ocean energy projects awarded in July 2014**
- **Structural funds and cohesion funds (€ 351,8 bn over 7 years).**