

## **Submission by the Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA)**

### **Belém Mission to 1.5 — Call for Inputs**

**June 2026**

The Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA) welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Belém Mission to 1.5 and supports the COP31 Presidency's focus on identifying high-impact actions that can accelerate the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

As a multi-stakeholder alliance co-founded by the Government of Denmark, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), GOWA works with governments, industry, civil society and international organisations to accelerate the deployment of offshore wind and support the transition to clean electrified economies. Today, GOWA brings together 28 governments, alongside sub-national governments, industry, civil society organisations and international partners, providing a unique platform to mobilise action, share knowledge and support implementation across both established and emerging offshore wind markets.

GOWA is an active contributor to the COP30 Presidency's Action Agenda under Axis 1: Energy Transition, Industry and Transport, where we continue to advance implementation through our Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) focused on closing the offshore wind implementation gap. Through this work, GOWA is supporting governments to move from ambition to delivery by strengthening enabling frameworks, facilitating regional cooperation, advancing responsible offshore wind development, and supporting knowledge exchange and capacity building.

Offshore wind is no longer an emerging technology. It is a proven, scalable solution capable of delivering large volumes of clean electricity, strengthening energy security, supporting industrial development, creating jobs, and enabling the wider electrification of economies. As countries seek pathways to deliver more ambitious NDCs and implement the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, offshore wind can play a critical role in translating ambition into implementation.

However, achieving the pace and scale of deployment required will demand continued political leadership and international cooperation. GOWA therefore welcomes the Belém Mission to 1.5 as an opportunity for successive COP Presidencies to build on existing implementation initiatives, identify and address the most significant barriers to

deployment, and strengthen the enabling conditions needed to accelerate renewable energy growth, electrification and the transition away from fossil fuels.

## **1. High-Impact Action Areas and Solutions**

### ***Accelerating Electrification Through Offshore Wind***

The transition away from fossil fuels and the achievement of climate goals will require significant acceleration in clean electricity generation and end-use electrification. Electrification offers one of the most effective pathways for reducing emissions across power, transport, buildings and industry.

Offshore wind can provide large-scale, domestically generated renewable electricity to support this transition. In many countries, particularly those with growing coastal populations and industrial centres, offshore wind represents one of the most significant untapped renewable energy resources available.

As governments increasingly adopt electrification targets and strategies, offshore wind should be recognised as a strategic enabling technology capable of supporting:

- Decarbonisation of power systems;
- Electrification of transport, industry and buildings;
- Production of renewable hydrogen and derivatives where appropriate;
- Improved energy security and reduced dependence on imported fuels;
- Greater resilience through diversified energy systems.

### ***Accelerating Deployment Through Enabling Frameworks***

Many offshore wind projects remain delayed by non-technical barriers rather than technology readiness.

Priority actions include:

- Establishing clear national offshore wind targets and deployment roadmaps;
- Streamlining planning, consenting and permitting processes;
- Investing in transmission infrastructure and grid expansion;
- Strengthening marine spatial planning and sustainable ocean governance;

- Developing long-term auction and procurement pipelines that provide market certainty;
- Supporting workforce development and supply chain readiness.

Countries that have successfully deployed offshore wind have demonstrated the importance of policy stability, long-term visibility, and coordinated planning across government agencies.

### ***Delivering Responsible and Nature-Positive Offshore Wind***

The expansion of offshore renewable energy must occur alongside the protection and sustainable management of marine ecosystems.

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) offers a critical tool for balancing climate, biodiversity, fisheries, shipping and other ocean-use priorities. Early stakeholder engagement, transparent planning processes and science-based decision making can reduce conflict, improve project outcomes and support sustainable ocean economies.

GOWA therefore supports greater international collaboration on responsible offshore wind deployment and the integration of offshore renewable energy into sustainable ocean planning frameworks.

### ***Unlocking Floating Offshore Wind***

Floating offshore wind presents a significant opportunity to expand renewable energy generation into deeper waters and unlock new markets that are unable to deploy conventional fixed-bottom technologies.

As more than two-thirds of global offshore wind resources are located in waters deeper than 60 metres, floating technologies can play an increasingly important role in expanding access to offshore renewable energy and supporting future NDC ambition.

International cooperation on research, innovation, standards and deployment pathways will be critical to accelerating commercialisation and reducing costs.

## **2. Strengthening International Cooperation**

International cooperation remains essential to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and implementing the outcomes of the Global Stocktake.

GOWA recommends enhanced cooperation in the following areas:

### **Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building**

Governments should accelerate peer-to-peer learning and exchange practical experience on offshore wind planning, permitting, procurement, grid integration, marine spatial planning and stakeholder engagement.

### **Regional Cooperation**

Regional approaches can support coordinated infrastructure development, shared supply chains, workforce development and market creation.

GOWA's regional cooperation initiatives have demonstrated growing interest among governments in collaborative approaches that reduce costs, strengthen energy security and accelerate deployment.

### **Mobilising Investment**

Greater cooperation between governments, multilateral development banks, development finance institutions and private investors is required to reduce investment risk and support emerging offshore wind markets.

Targeted support for project preparation, risk mitigation and enabling infrastructure can help unlock investment at scale.

### **Supporting the Global Electrification Agenda**

The implementation of NDCs will increasingly depend on the ability of countries to expand clean electricity generation and electrify end-use sectors.

International cooperation should therefore place greater emphasis on accelerating renewable-powered electrification, ensuring countries have access to the technologies, finance, skills and institutional support required to deliver this transition.

## **Conclusion**

The implementation challenge facing the global community is no longer primarily one of ambition, but of delivery.

Offshore wind represents one of the largest scalable renewable energy opportunities available to support the transition away from fossil fuels, accelerate electrification, strengthen energy security, create jobs and support sustainable economic development.

Through stronger international cooperation, improved enabling frameworks and accelerated deployment of responsible offshore wind, countries can make significant progress towards implementing NDCs and NAPs while supporting the objectives of the Belém Mission to 1.5.

GOWA stands ready to work with governments, international organisations, industry and civil society to accelerate implementation and help close the gap between ambition and action.

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