ENERGY TRANSITION WEEKLY – GLOBAL EDITION

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EDITOR'S BRIEF

Welcome to Energy Transition Weekly Global Edition—your essential intelligence briefing on offshore wind, hydrogen, CCUS, decommissioning and marine renewables developments in the global low-carbon energy sector.

This week's headline: The offshore low-carbon energy sector closed 2025 with pivotal confirmations that policy frameworks are translating into operational infrastructure and market consolidation. Northern Lights issued the first certificates verifying permanent CO_2 storage at the offshore Aurora reservoir, validating the full CCS supply chain from capture to storage. Simultaneously, Poland's first-ever offshore wind auction concluded successfully, with PGE securing 975 MW capacity in Baltica 9 and acquiring RWE's 350 MW FEW Baltic II project to form a combined 1.3 GW development. Meanwhile, Norway's Enova launched a third funding round with NOK 2 billion (approximately $200 million) per project for floating wind innovations, signalling sustained government commitment to cost reduction.

One critical milestone: Northern Lights' Aurora certificates – the first verified proof that industrial CO_2 can be captured, transported by ship and pipeline, and permanently stored offshore in the North Sea. This validation unlocks the commercial model for Europe's decentralized CCUS hub strategy, enabling industrial emitters across the continent to access verified storage solutions at scale.

Action for this week: Monitor the outcome of Norway's Enova floating wind funding round (applications due 12 February 2026) and Poland's Baltica 9 and 9+ development timeline (first power expected December 2032). Both initiatives crystallize the investment case for offshore supply chains: floating wind cost reduction through R&D funding, and massive fixed-bottom deployment through completed auctions. For companies with subsea infrastructure, CCUS pipeline construction, and floating foundation capabilities, these developments confirm sustained demand through the remainder of the decade.

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1. CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION AND STORAGE (CCUS) – OPERATIONAL VALIDATION

1.1 Northern Lights Issues First CO_2 Storage Certificates; Aurora Reservoir Validated

Northern Lights JV (Equinor, Shell, TotalEnergies) issued the first storage certificates on 7-8 December, verifying permanent CO_2 storage at the offshore Aurora reservoir in the Norwegian North Sea. The certificates document the quantities of CO_2 transported and permanently stored from the Heidelberg Materials cement factory in Brevik, Norway.

Operational significance:

- **First CO_2 injection:** August 2025, through 100-kilometre subsea pipeline to Aurora reservoir 2,600 meters below the seabed
- **Certificate verification:** Establishes full chain of custody from capture to permanent storage
- **Commercial validation:** MRV (Measurement, Reporting, Verification) framework enables industrial customers to demonstrate compliance with decarbonization targets and participate in carbon markets

This milestone validates the Northern Lights commercial model: CO_2 transport and storage as a service for industrial emitters across Europe, with verified, permanence proof.

Phase 2 expansion confirmed:

In March 2025, Northern Lights partners reached final investment decision for Phase 2, increasing capacity from **1.5 million tonnes CO_2 per year to at least 5 million tonnes by 2028**[1]. The expansion leverages existing infrastructure with additional onshore storage tanks, pumps, a new jetty, and additional injection wells and CO_2 transport ships. SLB OneSubsea secured the EPC contract for subsea injection systems, with early components arriving in 2026.

Supply chain opportunities:

For offshore engineering and subsea infrastructure companies, Northern Lights Phase 2 expansion creates sustained demand through 2028 for: subsea pipeline installation services; injection well construction and testing; platform modifications for CO_2 handling; pressure and temperature management systems; monitoring and control systems; and vessel support services for CO_2 carrier operations.

European hub strategy validation:

Northern Lights' operational success validates the multi-client, cross-border CO_2 hub strategy central to EU decarbonization targets. With Stockholm Exergi, Yara (Netherlands), Ørsted (Denmark), and Stockholm Exergi committing to CO_2 transport through Northern Lights, the project demonstrates that industrial emitters will engage with verified storage infrastructure once operational credibility is established.

1.2 CCUS Sector 2025 Inflection Point; Commercial Deployment Phase Underway

A comprehensive sector review published on 17 December confirmed that 2025 marked a visible inflection point for CCUS, transitioning from pilot projects and inconsistent financing to operational facilities and expanding commercial deals[2].

Global status:

- **Operating facilities:** 77 global projects
- **Projects in construction:** 47 additional projects
- **Total capture capacity:** Expanded sharply in 2025 with dozens more facilities than existed three years prior
- **Permanent CO_2 stored since 1996:** Over 380 million tonnes of industrial-derived CO_2 captured and permanently stored

Regional strategy divergence:

North America: Private capital and oil-and-gas balance-sheet support driving buildout. Major energy players (Exxon, BP, Chevron) acquired storage acreage and participated in multi-company hubs. The 45Q tax credit expansion and Texas primacy over geologic CO_2 storage created favorable conditions. However, US federal grant funding became inconsistent in 2025, with the Department of Energy trimming or rescoping awards for some clean-energy demonstrations.

Europe: Coordinated network strategy with shared transport and regional storage hubs bearing fruit. Cross-border contracts and final investment decisions demonstrate pan-European hub model viability. Northern Lights operational validation supports confidence in decentralized hub approach.

Asia-Pacific: State-led initiatives and national roadmaps (particularly China) driving deployment. Chinese projects outpacing Western counterparts on cost and speed through lower reported capture costs and strong state backing.

2026 outlook:

Experts anticipate natural gas-fired electricity with CCS will emerge as a major use case to power energy-hungry data centers. Industrial capture projects (ethanol, fertilizer) are expected to accelerate along the US Gulf Coast and in other areas adjacent to established CO_2 transport infrastructure.

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2. OFFSHORE WIND – COMMERCIAL CONSOLIDATION AND FUNDING EXPANSION

2.1 Poland's First Offshore Wind Auction Succeeds; PGE Develops Combined 1.3 GW Baltica Complex

Poland's first-ever offshore wind auction concluded successfully with PGE winning the Baltica 9 project (975 MW capacity**)**, marking a watershed moment for Baltic Sea offshore development[3]. Simultaneously, PGE signed an agreement to acquire RWE's FEW Baltic II project (350 MW), enabling development of a combined 1.3 GW offshore wind complex.

Project specifications – Baltica 9:

- **Capacity:** 975 MW
- **Location:** Western Slupsk Bank, Polish Baltic Sea, approximately 48 kilometers offshore
- **Area:** Approximately 121 square kilometres
- **Grid connection:** Preliminary conditions obtained; expected to be allocated shortly
- **Status:** 2D ultra-high-resolution seismic surveys completed; initial geotechnical campaigns underway
- **First power:** Expected December 2032
- **Infrastructure:** Operations and maintenance base in Ustka

Baltica 9+ combined development:

Following successful acquisition agreement with RWE (expected to complete in Q1 2026), PGE will develop an integrated 1.3 GW complex combining Baltica 9 and FEW Baltic II. The adjacent location enables consolidated construction logistics, operational efficiency, and significant cost advantages through co-development.

Acquisition rationale:

PGE acquired RWE's existing environmental decision, wind/metocean/oceanographic measurement data, and project maturity documentation, enabling acceleration of Baltica 9 by several years. The FEW Baltic II project was already secured with a Contract for Difference under Poland's first offshore development phase.

Strategic significance:

The auction success confirms Poland's regulatory credibility and attractiveness for offshore wind investment. PGE's acquisition and consolidation strategy demonstrates commercial pragmatism: rather than competing against established developers, PGE secured complementary assets adjacent to its primary winning bid, enabling gigawatt-scale operations at a single location.

Supply chain implications:

The 1.3 GW Baltica 9+ development creates sustained demand through 2032 for: offshore installation vessels (foundation, array cable, export cable); subsea cable manufacturing and installation; foundation fabrication and transportation; turbine supply and logistics; O&M base development; and specialized hiring and training for Polish workforce participation.

2.2 Norway's Enova Launches Third Floating Wind Funding Round; NOK 2 Billion per Project

Enova announced on 10 December the launch of a third competitive round of funding for floating offshore wind technology development, allocating up to NOK 2 billion (approximately $200 million) per project for cost reduction and performance improvement[4].

Programme overview:

- **Funding:** Up to NOK 2 billion per project
- **Focus:** Testing and demonstrating new technology to reduce costs and improve floating offshore wind performance
- **Application deadline:** 12 February 2026
- **Project scale:** One to five turbines (smaller commercial projects for technology validation)
- **Programme duration:** Multiple competitive rounds toward 2030

Strategic context:

The Enova funding builds on previous rounds supporting Goliat Vind (NOK 2 billion) and the Windcatching Demo project (NOK 1.2 billion). The programme is critical to achieving Norway's government target of **30,000 MW (30 GW) of offshore wind by 2040**, with floating offshore wind becoming commercially viable at scale.

Cost reduction progress:

New cost estimates from Norwegian companies indicate floating offshore wind could reach approximately NOK 0.80 per kWh by 2035, significantly lower than previously assumed. This trajectory suggests floating offshore wind could eventually achieve competitiveness without support, validating the strategic importance of current R&D investment.

Supply chain priorities:

Enova's funding focus aligns with critical supply chain gaps: mooring systems optimization, floating foundation design innovation, subsea cable systems for dynamic environments, specialist installation vessel capabilities, and digital O&M platforms for remote floating assets.

2.3 UK Floating Offshore Wind Progress; GB Energy Pentland Investment Secured

Great British Energy announced in November a major investment milestone in floating offshore wind, committing up to £50 million to the Pentland Floating Offshore Wind Farm, alongside the National Wealth Fund (£50 million) and the Scottish National Investment Bank[5]. Each institution committed equal investment, demonstrating coordinated public finance support for early-stage floating wind technology.

Project scale: Expected to power approximately 70,000 homes.

Timing significance: The announcement occurred in November, during the Floating Offshore Wind 2025 conference (12-13 November in Aberdeen), signalling sustained policy commitment despite broader challenges in Allocation Round 7 funding.

2.4 Floating Offshore Wind Sector Reflections; Investment Caution Amid Progress

RenewableUK's December 2025 conference reflections from the Floating Offshore Wind 2025 event highlighted a sector at an inflection point – genuine technical progress and solutions emerging, but timelines remain slower than optimal for cost reduction[6].

Industry sentiment:

- **Technical progress:** Supply chain companies now delivering qualified solutions with real value propositions
- **Timeline concern:** Developers and supply chain expressing frustration that momentum exists but pace is out of sync with expectations
- **Confidence signal:** Allocation Round 7 demo project support (details to be announced January 2026) provides a tangible pathway for accelerating cost reduction
- **Key priority:** Demo projects must prioritize testing technologies that drive cost out, avoiding "business as usual" approaches

Critical quote from Josh Roebuck (Scottish Power Renewables):

"Understanding of floating offshore wind challenges and opportunities has never been clearer. The industry has moved beyond concepts and is now delivering qualified solutions with real value propositions. Demo projects are crucial for accelerating cost reduction and commercialisation."

2.5 RWE Exits Polish Offshore; Strategic Portfolio Consolidation

RWE announced on 17-18 December the sale of its Polish FEW Baltic II offshore wind project (350 MW) to PGE, marking a strategic withdrawal from direct Polish offshore development[7]. The transaction is expected to reach financial close in Q1 2026.

Context:

While RWE transferred substantial environmental and project maturity documentation to PGE, enabling acceleration of the combined 1.3 GW complex, the sale reflects broader strategic consolidation among European offshore wind developers. Rather than maintaining separate projects in the same jurisdiction, RWE prioritized consolidation with a stronger local partner capable of executing gigawatt-scale operations.

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3. HYDROGEN INFRASTRUCTURE – POLICY CLARITY AND MARKET MECHANISMS

3.1 EU Hydrogen Mechanism Initial Call Closes; Supply Offers Due January 2026

The EU's Hydrogen Mechanism, launched in December 2025, is accepting supply offers from renewable and low-carbon hydrogen producers through 2 January 2026, with anonymized summaries of offers to follow on 19 January[8].

Mechanism overview:

- **Purpose:** Matchmaking platform connecting hydrogen producers with credible EU-based offtakers
- **Duration:** Through 2029
- **Financial support:** Access to financial instruments and support for early-stage offtake agreements required for future auction participation
- **Market barrier addressed:** Only 25% of announced European hydrogen projects have confirmed offtake agreements or MOUs as of December 2025

Offtake agreement landscape:

- **Electrolytic hydrogen:** 72% of existing agreements
- **CCS-enabled production:** 28% of existing agreements
- **End-use sector concentration:** Chemicals (35%), Steel (19%), Refining (15%) account for over 66% of hydrogen offtake commitments

Significance for supply chains:

The Hydrogen Mechanism validates that hydrogen infrastructure development depends critically on long-term offtake agreements. Companies with subsea pipeline construction, compression systems, hydrogen storage, and monitoring technology capabilities should monitor January 2026 supply offer summaries to identify geographic clusters and industrial demand centers most likely to support infrastructure investment.

3.2 UK Hydrogen Development; Budget Support for Electrolytic Hydrogen

The UK's Autumn Budget confirmed that electricity used for electrolytic hydrogen will be exempt from the Climate Change Levy (CCL) from spring 2026, pending parliamentary approval[9].

Economic impact:

With the CCL set to rise to £8.01/MWh, the exemption removes a significant cost disadvantage for electrolytic hydrogen relative to CCS-enabled production, whose natural gas feedstock is already exempt. This policy clarification supports investment decisions for electrolytic hydrogen projects requiring grid-connected renewable electricity.

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4. MARINE ENERGY AND HYDROGEN INTEGRATION – TECHNICAL VALIDATION COMPLETE

4.1 EMEC Tidal-Storage-Hydrogen Demonstration Validates Grid-Constrained Solutions

The European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) confirmed successful completion of a world-first demonstration integrating tidal power, battery storage, and hydrogen production in November 2025, with results published in early December[10].

Demonstration components:

- **Tidal turbine:** Orbital Marine Power's O2 2 MW turbine
- **Battery storage:** Invinity Energy Systems' vanadium flow batteries
- **Electrolyzer:** ITM Power 670 kW

Operational scenarios validated:

- **High tidal generation:** O2 turbine output charged batteries, powered electrolyzer, and exported surplus to grid
- **Low tidal generation:** Batteries discharged power to maintain electrolyzer operation
- **Grid constraint management:** System demonstrated ability to maximize renewable generation utilization and minimize curtailment

Strategic significance:

The demonstration validates technical pathways for combining tidal energy with hydrogen production in grid-constrained coastal regions. For Scotland, Wales, Canada's Bay of Fundy, and Southeast Asian locations with strong tidal resources but limited grid capacity, this integration offers a decarbonization solution that doesn't require massive grid reinforcement.

Supply chain implications:

Companies with electrolysis system integration, battery storage interconnection, and maritime-grade control systems have identified a new market segment: tidal-hydrogen hubs in remote coastal regions where grid connection is challenging or economically unattractive.

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5. OFFSHORE SEABED DATA PARTNERSHIP – SUPPLY CHAIN CONSOLIDATION

5.1 Ocean Geophysics-HighTide Joint Venture; Integrated Seabed Analysis for Offshore Development

On 15-16 December, UK-headquartered Ocean Geophysics and Slovenia-based HighTide announced a joint venture combining seabed data processing, analysis, and interpretation capabilities for offshore wind, cable, and pipeline projects[11].

Partnership scope:

- **Data processing:** Large-scale geophysical data processing (Ocean Geophysics) + high-resolution seabed interpretation (HighTide)
- **Service integration:** Multibeam echosounder surveys, backscatter analysis, GIS charting, seabed mobility studies, boulder mapping, foundation risk assessments
- **AI capabilities:** Automated processing and interpretation across multi-channel seismic, ultra-high-resolution seismic, unexploded ordnance surveys, sub-bottom profiler data, side scan sonar, and synthetic aperture sonar
- **Project lifecycle coverage:** Pre- and post-lay cable/pipeline surveying, as-laid and as-built trenching documentation, remotely operated vehicle inspection and integrity assessment

Strategic rationale:

The partnership reduces data handover gaps by linking geophysical interpretation directly with asset-level inspection data, improving consistency of seabed analysis across entire project lifecycles. For offshore wind developers managing Celtic Sea, North Sea, and Baltic projects with diverse seabed conditions, the integrated service reduces project execution risk.

Supply chain value:

Developers can now rely on a single provider for comprehensive seabed analysis from site selection through operational asset integrity verification, reducing coordination overhead and improving data continuity.

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6. FLOATING OFFSHORE WIND SECTOR CHALLENGES AND POLICY RESPONSE

6.1 Offshore Wind Industry Challenges; Forty Percent of Projects at Risk

A TGC 4C report published on 17 December warned that approximately 40% of global offshore wind projects may not be realized, documenting failures and project deferrals throughout 2025[12].

Context:

While the specific failures documented in the TGC 4C report focus on broader offshore wind market challenges (cost inflation, financing delays, supply chain constraints), the warning highlights that floating offshore wind remains particularly vulnerable to market dynamics,

given its higher per-MW costs and earlier development stage compared to fixed-bottom deployment.

Industry response:

The Enova funding round, GB Energy Pentland investment, and UK AR7 demo project support represent targeted government responses to this market risk, focusing capital on technology demonstration and cost reduction in the near term rather than large-scale commercial deployment.

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7. DECOMMISSIONING MARKET EXPANSION – FIRST GENERATION WIND FARMS APPROACHING END OF LIFE

7.1 Germany's Alpha Ventus Decommissioning Phase Commences; First Offshore Wind Farm Lifecycle Close-Out

Vattenfall, EWE, and RWE launched the qualification phase for decommissioning of Alpha Ventus (Germany's first offshore wind farm), in November 2025[13]. The project marked an important milestone: first-generation offshore wind infrastructure approaching end-of-life, triggering decommissioning planning.

Significance:

Alpha Ventus represents the pioneering generation of offshore wind (commissioned 2010). Its decommissioning marks the beginning of a multi-decade period during which first and second-generation offshore wind farms will require dismantling, upgrading, or repurposing. Between 2025 and 2050, thousands of turbines will require end-of-life management decisions.

Supply chain opportunities:

Companies with turbine dismantling capabilities, foundation removal expertise, subsea infrastructure recovery, and materials recycling services are entering a sustained growth phase. Decommissioning demand will provide a counterweight to fixed-bottom wind installation volatility, with revenue streams predictable through plant operational lifespans.

7.2 Floating Offshore Wind End-of-Life Considerations; Strategic Urgency for Planning

A December 2025 Seas at Risk report emphasized the urgency of establishing end-of-life strategies for floating offshore wind farms, noting that degraded marine ecosystems and delayed biodiversity targets make end-of-life planning and marine environmental restoration critical[14].

Key findings:

- **Timeline:** Between 2025 and 2050, thousands of floating turbines will require dismantling, upgrading, or repurposing
- **Marine ecosystem consideration:** Foundation removal, platform disposal, and cable recovery must align with marine restoration objectives
- **Biodiversity target delays:** Europe's failure to achieve 2020 biodiversity targets creates urgency for end-of-life management that restores marine ecosystem function

- **Cost implications:** Floating offshore wind end-of-life management will be more complex than fixed-bottom decommissioning due to dynamic moorings, floating structures, and dynamic cable systems

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8. UK ENERGY POLICY AND MARKET REFORM – ANNUAL SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE

8.1 2025 Energy Transition Achievements and 2026 Outlook

A comprehensive year-end review by Brevia Consulting documented 2025 as a landmark year for UK clean energy policy, with significant milestones achieved and clear signals for 2026 delivery[15].

2025 Achievements:

- **Zero-carbon power records:** 93% clean electricity on 23 October; 87 hours of fully clean power year-to-date (vs. 64.5 hours in 2024)
- **Grid connections reform:** National Energy System Operator reordered connections pipeline to 283 GW of projects; Gate 1 projects expected from 2026/27; Gate 2 from 2030
- **Allocation Round 7:** £1.08 billion budget announced for offshore wind support (AR6: £1.56 billion for 9.6 GW)
- **Nuclear milestones:** Final investment decision on Sizewell C; Wylfa selected for first SMR; Rolls-Royce preferred SMR bidder
- **Floating offshore wind:** GB Energy investment in Pentland project signals public finance support for early-stage technology
- **Energy bill reform:** 75% of Renewables Obligation costs removed from bills for three years from April 2026; estimated £150 average household reduction

2026 Outlook:

- **Delayed Warm Homes Plan:** Originally expected autumn 2025, now anticipated 2026, with potential budget scaling
- **AR7 delivery:** Results expected early 2026; key test given reduced overall budget
- **Strategic Spatial Energy Plan:** First GB-wide framework mapping generation, storage, and network locations expected
- **REMA decision implementation:** Reformed National Pricing Delivery Plan (delayed from 2025)
- **Ofgem regulatory review:** Outcomes will shape investment environment and consumer protections

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9. POLICY AND REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

9.1 Global CCUS Investment and Industrial Decarbonization Framework Expansion

Multiple policy developments across regions in December 2025 reinforced CCUS as central to industrial decarbonization strategies:

- **EU**: Industrial Carbon Management Forum (Athens, 8-9 December) discussed legislative initiatives for functioning CO_2 internal market, NZIA implementation, and CRCF Regulation deployment
- **Belgium**: Flanders and Wallonia signed joint declaration with 17 industrial companies (representing majority of Belgian emissions) to advance CO_2 value chain with shared transport and storage infrastructure
- **Cross-border cooperation:** Bilateral agreements enabling CO_2 transport with Denmark, Netherlands, and Norway for North Sea storage

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10. EVENTS & RESOURCES

Key publications this week:

- **Northern Lights CO_2 Storage Certificates** (issued 7-8 December): First verification documents of permanent offshore CO_2 storage; validates CCS commercial model
- **CCUS End-of-Year Review** (published 17 December, Carbon Herald): 2025 inflection point analysis; 77 operating facilities, 47 in construction globally
- **TGC 4C Offshore Wind Market Report** (published 17 December): 40% of projects at risk warning; 2025 documented challenges
- **Brevia Energy 2025 Review** (published 23 December): UK energy transition year-end analysis; 2026 delivery expectations
- **RenewableUK Floating Offshore Wind 2025 Reflections** (published 15 December): Shadow Board conference summary; technology progress, timeline concerns

Upcoming events and deadlines:

- **Enova Floating Wind Funding Round applications:** Due 12 February 2026; decisions expected Q2 2026
- **EU Hydrogen Mechanism supply offers:** Closing 2 January 2026; anonymized summaries 19 January
- **Poland Baltica 9 and 9+ development:** First power expected December 2032
- **Northern Lights Phase 2 expansion:** Expected 2028 when capacity reaches 5 million tonnes CO_2 per year
- **RWE-PGE transaction completion:** Expected Q1 2026

CONCLUSION

The week ending 26 December 2025 demonstrated that the global offshore low-carbon energy sector has moved decisively from policy announcements and funding frameworks toward operational validation and commercial consolidation. Northern Lights' issuance of the first CO_2 storage certificates confirms that the full CCUS supply chain—from industrial capture

through transport, injection, and permanent storage verification—is functioning at operational scale. Poland's first offshore wind auction success and PGE's strategic consolidation of a 1.3 GW complex validates that European regulatory frameworks now support commercial-scale deployment. Norway's third floating wind funding round and GB Energy's Pentland investment signal sustained government commitment to technology cost reduction.

For supply chain companies with capabilities spanning subsea infrastructure, CCUS pipeline systems, floating foundation solutions, and offshore installation services, the convergence of these developments confirms a multi-decade opportunity: hydrogen corridor infrastructure, gigawatt-scale offshore wind deployment, and managed decommissioning of first-generation assets will drive sustained engineering demand through 2050.

Key strategic takeaways for supply chains:

1. **CCUS infrastructure is now operational and bankable** – Northern Lights Phase 2 expansion validated; industrial emitters signing multi-year CO_2 transport agreements; European hub model proven scalable

2. **Offshore wind commercial deployment is accelerating despite near-term challenges** – Poland's successful auction, PGE's 1.3 GW consolidation, and UK AR7 demo support signal sustained market opportunity despite Westwood's project risk warning

3. **Floating offshore wind cost reduction is critical pathway to 2030+ deployment** – Enova's NOK 2 billion per-project funding, GB Energy's early-stage investment, and RenewableUK's emphasis on demo project optimization focus industry on near-term cost breakthroughs

4. **Decommissioning market expansion will provide counter-cyclical revenue opportunity** – Alpha Ventus qualification phase and Seas at Risk end-of-life planning emphasize that first-generation offshore assets require systematic end-of-life management across 2025-2050

5. **Grid constraint solutions are emerging for tidal-hydrogen integration** – EMEC demonstration validates technical pathway for combining marine energy with hydrogen production in remote coastal regions with limited grid capacity

Looking ahead, monitor the outcomes of EU Hydrogen Mechanism supply offers (January 2026), Enova floating wind funding results (Q2 2026), UK AR7 demo project announcements (January 2026), and Northern Lights Phase 2 subsea installation contracts (2026) as leading indicators of market momentum in hydrogen, floating wind, and CCUS infrastructure.

The convergence of these developments continues to define the integrated market opportunity for offshore supply chains: **hydrogen corridors + floating wind cost reduction + decommissioning management = sustained engineering demand through the 2030s and beyond**.

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Editor's Note

Energy Transition Weekly Global Edition is prepared weekly for companies and supply chain professionals exploring global market opportunities in offshore wind, hydrogen, CCUS, decommissioning and marine renewables. We welcome your insights, story suggestions, and intelligence on contract wins, innovations, and export success stories.

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