



Identification of wave energy frameworks by an analysis of results of European projects

Dorota Chybowska¹, Leszek Chybowski²

- ¹ Technology Transfer Office, Maritime University of Szczecin, ul. Waly Chrobrego 1-2, 70-500, Szczecin, Poland; d.chybowska@am.szczecin.pl
- ² Faculty of Marine Engineering, Maritime University of Szczecin, ul. Waly Chrobrego 1-2, 70-500, Szczecin, Poland; l.chybowski@am.szczecin.pl

Working Group 4: Impacts and economics of wave energy and how they affect decision- and policy-making **Topic**: Identification of resource and environmental and legal frameworks that support and/or hinderwave energy in MS and the EU.

Marine energy has been the subject of EU research and analyses from different perspectives. Information on this subject can be sourced from ongoing and completed projects, such as MaRVEN [1], RiCore [2], SEA WAVE [3], MUSES [4], Opera [5], SI Ocean [6], WESE [7], SOWFIA [8], and SETITAN [9]. These projects analyzed issues such as the environmental impact of marine energy converters, risk analysis and standardisation [2], strategic risk analysis [3], cooperative use of the oceans [4], reduction of the costs of obtaining energy from waves [5], methodology for energy resource assessment [7], environmental, risk, and sustainability analysis [9], and the development of new technical solutions for wave energy converters (WECs) [10]. Reviewing the results of European projects will primarily allow for the organization of data on current achievements and progress in this area. Additionally, resources and environmental and legal frameworks can be identified which support and/or hinder wave energy in the EU. Information on the sources of project financing will provide added value. In order to achieve this goal, it is proposed to use databases of projects carried out in the EU.

Acknowledgments

Research funded by the Maritime University of Szczecin.

References

- 1. Marven, https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/01443de6-effa-11e5-8529-01aa75ed71a1 (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
- 2. Ricore, http://ricore-project.eu/ (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
- Sea Wave, http://www.emec.org.uk/research/international-projects/sea-wave-strategic-environmentalassessment-of-wave-energy-technologies/ (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
 Muses, https://muses-project.com/ (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
- 5. Opera, http://opera-h2020.eu/ (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
- 6. SI Ocean: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/si-ocean (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
- 7. WESE, http://wese-project.eu/ (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
- 8. SOWFIA, https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/sowfia (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).
- 9. Seatitan, https://seatitan.eu/ (accessed on Oct 9, 2019).



COST is supported by the EU Framework Programme Horizon 2020. COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is a funding agency for research and innovation networks. COST Actions help connect research initiatives across Europe and enable scientists to grow their ideas by sharing them with their peers.