

RESULTS SUMMARY

Offshore wind law drives forward Brazil's sustainable energy transition

Author: Danish Energy Agency (2025)

[Find project on OpenAid](#) 

PROJECT

<i>Title:</i>	SSC Brazil-Denmark Energy Cooperation
<i>Partner:</i>	Brazilian Institute for Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and National Service for Industrial Training (SENAI)
<i>Country:</i>	Brazil
<i>Period:</i>	2023-2025

CHANGE

In January 2025, Brazil passed its first legislation on offshore wind power. The legislation seeks to strengthen the country's energy security by creating incentives for a national offshore wind industry to develop. The Brazil-Denmark Energy Cooperation has contributed to the planned and ongoing implementation of the law. This signifies a major step in Brazil's ambition for a just and inclusive green transition to address low-cost energy for communities and businesses and national development through job creation.

CONTEXT

With a population of 212m people, Brazil is the largest country in Latin America. It must therefore navigate growing demands for energy, while ensuring a green transition of its energy grid in response to climate change. Currently, Brazil has a strong dependency on hydropower, which increases dependency on fossil fuels during dry periods with negative impacts for the climate in terms of emissions and for low-income communities, as the use of fossil fuels has significant implications for the affordability of electricity.

CONTRIBUTION

While Brazil has vast experience with the development of renewable energy technologies, such as onshore wind energy and solar PV, the country has no prior experience with offshore wind. The Brazil-Denmark Energy Cooperation have built capacity on offshore wind planning, tender design, and environmental approval processes - including stakeholder engagement. This expertise informs the development of regulation that accounts for social and environmental concerns and reduces risks.

IMAGES



Mapping of artisanal fishing and communal uses of the sea. Photo: Danish Energy Agency



Site visit to an offshore wind pilot project. Photo: Danish Energy Agency

[See next page for more details](#) →

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

The energy cooperation has focused on supporting an ambitious, just, and inclusive energy transition by sharing knowledge from other offshore wind markets, using different modalities such as workshops, reviews of regulation, and the development of reports. Activities in the cooperation included the development of a case-study report that addresses the coexistence of fisheries and offshore wind development in Brazilian coastal zones. The project offers general recommendations for regulatory mechanisms and tools that can guide the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources in the development of environmental license processes that balance the needs of local communities with technological innovation.

LESSONS

Lessons learned relate to the differences between Brazil and Denmark. Firstly, having a local partner who understands the local reality and the national context in which offshore wind will operate in Brazil has been crucial. This partner has consistently provided valuable insights, shaping and steering processes in a way that has enhanced the relevance and overall impact of the cooperation. Secondly, it has been important to engage with local communities that will likely be impacted by future offshore wind build-out. This has ensured that the cooperation also serves the interests of local communities and speaks to their concerns and aspirations.

EVIDENCE

While concrete evidence is still outstanding, as the regulation that needs to be created under the law passed in January 2025 is still under development, the Danish Energy Agency has reviewed the terms of reference for environmental impact assessment studies of offshore wind projects as well as environmental management plans. Danish know-how is thus brought to bear on the development of the framework conditions for offshore wind in Brazil. The Danish Energy Agency is also supporting a Brazilian industrial research institution, SENAI, responsible for the realisation of one of the first offshore wind pilot projects in Brazil. The experiences from the pilot project are expected to inform the development of environmental licences for all offshore wind projects in Brazil. Thus, the contributions of the Brazilian-Denmark Energy Partnership are effective both on the ground and at policy level

DOMAINS

<i>Development strategy priorities:</i>		Strategic Sector Cooperation
<i>Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>		-
<i>Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights</i>		X
<i>Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights</i>		-
<i>Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights</i>		-
<i>Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>		X
<i>Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work</i>		-

STRATEGIC SECTOR COOPERATION (SSC)

Government-to-government cooperation, also known as Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) is a central instrument in Danish foreign policy, security policy and development cooperation. This involves Danish public authorities working with national partner authorities to build equal partnerships and form alliances. It focuses on sharing expertise and experiences in peer-to-peer collaboration within policy development, regulation, planning, enforcement and implementation, including through public-private partnerships.

The primary aim of the SSC instrument is to help strengthen the capacity of national partner authorities. This is done by improving framework conditions and related product or service delivery to enhance their inclusive and sustainable social and economic development and green transition. This is achieved by involving Danish authorities in sharing relevant knowledge and expertise. The secondary aims of the SSC instrument are to strengthen Denmark's bilateral diplomatic relations, including climate diplomacy, and to pave the way for further engagement and use of Danish technology and knowledge on a commercial basis in the long-term.

DERIVED CO-BENEFITS	Bilateral relations	,
	Economic diplomacy	-
	Other development initiatives	-
	Insert text here	

SDGs	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 NO POVERTY 	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 ZERO HUNGER 	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	<input type="checkbox"/>	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	<input type="checkbox"/>	15 LIFE ON LAND 	<input type="checkbox"/>	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<input type="checkbox"/>	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 		