

THE HYWIND TIMES

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THE
HYWIND
TIMES

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EXNOVATION AT SEA

PETROLEUM REALISM

WORKFORCE UNDER THREAT

FUEL FOR THOUGHT

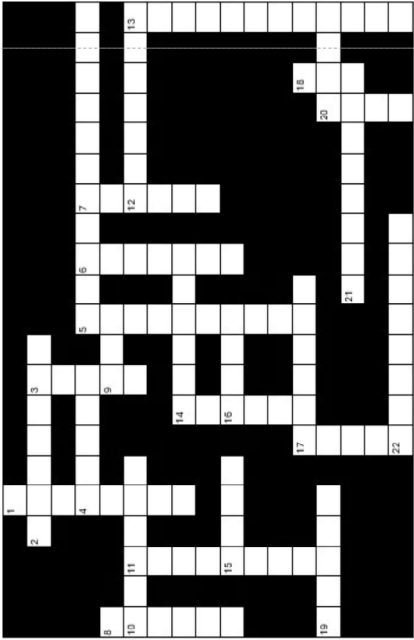
CROSSWORD BY JENTE WILLEMS

Horizontal

- 2. Not a wind mill
- 4. Workforce
- 5. Generated with wind
- 9. Fee on e.g. carbon emissions
- 10. Largest shareholder in Equinor
- 12. Anchoring of offshore wind turbines
- 13. Misleadingly appearing to be sustainable
- 14. The number of turbines in Hywind Tampen
- 16. To release e.g. greenhouse gases into the atmosphere
- 17. Name of the floating wind farm project
- 19. Sustainable color
- 20. Their home is affected
- 21. Influential
- 22. Not on land

Vertical

- 1. Platforms to the south of the wind farm
- 2. The offshore windfarm lies in this sea
- 3. Deliberate phase-out of unsustainable practices and technologies
- 4. Norwegian energy company
- 5. Area home to eleven floating wind turbines
- 6. Platforms to the north of the wind park
- 7. Source of energy not depleted by use
- 8. Its unit of measurement is the joule (J)
- 9. Renewable source of energy
- 10. Biggest source of Norway's electricity production
- 11. Petroleum
- Burned to produce heat or power



Dear Readers,

It is with great enthusiasm that we present to you the inaugural issue of The Hywind Times — this publication is the product of collaboration, curiosity, and critical inquiry. Each article represents a unique perspective within a shared goal: to understand the implications of technological innovation, environmental responsibility, and social transformation in the context of the global energy transition.

Together, our contributors have examined the promise and paradox of floating offshore wind — its potential to redefine sustainability, and the challenges it poses for industry, communities, and ecosystems alike.

This issue aims to illuminate the many dimensions of Hywind Tampen's story. The Hywind Times serves both as a chronicle and a conversation: a space where the excitement of innovation meets the reflection that true sustainability demands. We hope these pages inspire you to think critically about the tides of change shaping our shared future — and the responsibility we all carry in steering them wisely.

LETTER
FROM
THE
EDITORS

Hywind Tampen
Group

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KID'S SECTION

BY STEFAN GROBMEIER

Did you know the wind can make electricity? When the wind blows, it turns big white windmills called wind turbines. Inside them, a special machine makes clean energy that doesn't make smoke or hurt the Earth.

Some wind turbines stand on land, and some in the sea. A very special one is called Hywind Tampen in Norway. It is the first floating wind farm in the world. The turbines there move with the waves but still make electricity from the wind.

Wind power helps us keep our planet clean and green. Next time you see a windmill turning, think about all the lights, toys, and computers it helps to power just from the wind!

Find the Differences
Can you find the 5 differences in these two pictures?



OFFSHORE FLOATING WIND TURBINES

BY JENTE WILLEMS

Hywind Tampen consists of 11 offshore floating wind turbines. There are several advantages and disadvantages to offshore wind energy generation, as opposed to onshore wind energy. Similarly, different foundations of offshore turbines also have different benefits and limitations. The primary determining factor for the type and foundation of a wind turbine is of course the location. Still, there are several important considerations that precede the selection of a project site, and thus a wind turbine type and foundation.

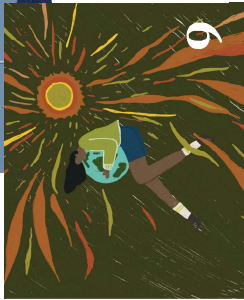
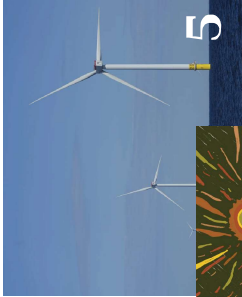
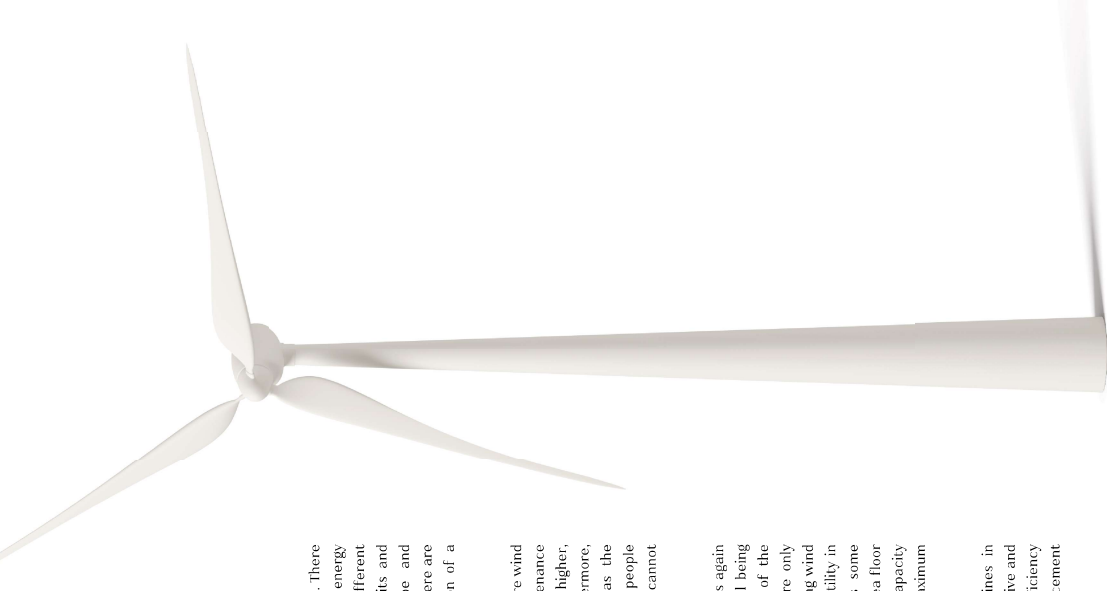
Compared to onshore wind energy, the construction of offshore wind farms is more expensive and more time consuming, and maintenance is difficult and costly. However, the efficiency offshore is higher, because the winds are stronger and more consistent. Furthermore, the sea provides a lot of space for construction, whereas the availability on land can form a challenge. Lastly, the people experience less disturbances from the turbines, because they cannot be heard or seen as much when they are located in the sea.

Out of the offshore options for turbine foundations, floating is again the more expensive one. The technologies are new and still being developed further. Supply, manufacturing, and installation of the parts poses a challenge too. However, fixed foundations are only possible in sea areas that are not too deep. Mooring of floating wind turbines is possible in deep waters, and thus has more versatility in options for placement. Because the structure only needs some anchor points connected to the seabed, disturbance to the sea floor is minimal. Floating wind turbines also allow for a higher capacity factor. This means that a larger fraction of the theoretical maximum power is realised.

In conclusion, the choice for offshore floating wind turbines in Hywind Tampen is an innovative one. It might be more expensive and complex to opt for an offshore floating wind farm, but the efficiency and power output is higher and more consistent, and the placement is more flexible and less disruptive to the environment.

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PRIME MINISTER INAUGURATES HYWIND TAMPEN

BY CARLES LLEIDA



*Crown Prince Haakon, Prime Minister Jonas Gahr and Equinor executives at the Hywind Tampen inauguration
(Photo: Ole Jørgen Bratland / Equinor)*

In front of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, as well as press and many different people involved in the project, Prime Minister Jonas Gahr Støre inaugurated on August 24th, 2023, the Hywind Tampen Floating Offshore Wind project, a medium-sized offshore wind farm that now provides electricity for two oil and gas fields, Snorre and Gullfaks.

Hywind Tampen is a pioneer project developed by Equinor and other companies to provide renewable energy to oil and gas platforms on the Atlantic. While sea wind farms have been in development for decades, Hywind Tampen is the first floating farm, making it a feat that would allow for the utilization of deep-sea areas, where Norway wants to become a leading economy.

The project has received huge financial support from the government through Enova, a state-owned enterprise entrusted with supporting financing for the development of energy and climate technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which provided 2.3 billion NOK, roughly 200 million euros, out of its total roughly 7 billion NOK cost.

In his speech, Jonas Gahr highlighted how oil and gas has been 'instrumental in Norway's development into a highly advanced welfare state' and that 'now we are writing the next chapter in Norway's energy history', highlighting opportunities for a new industrial era and the transfer of technology, know-how and jobs from oil and gas into sustainable energy.

The prime minister also celebrated the inauguration in relation to the climate goals of net-zero emissions by 2050, pointing out that Hywind Tampen will cut CO2 emissions by 200 000 tons per year with a production of 88MW, while the government has intention to provide licenses for 50 000 MW of FOW electricity production by 2040.

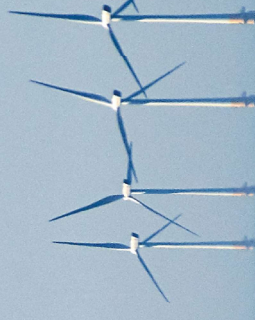
Although the project itself predates the current labor government, this administration has also highlighted on multiple occasions the need to develop projects and technology that will ensure energy security. On his speech at the Energy Connected conference in May 2022, Energy Minister Terje Aasland dived into the challenges faced by Europe after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the role Norway should play in providing energy and electricity to the rest of Europe, assuring that the country will continue to develop its resources within both petroleum and renewables.

Calling for the close cooperation between industries, research and policies, the Norwegian government intends to 'grasp the opportunities and solve the challenges' of the Energy Transition on the countries path towards net-zero emissions. What this will mean in terms of decoupling from oil and gas, an industry from which the country has historically highly benefited, is yet to be determined, as the government doesn't seem to be prepared to push for its disinvestment yet.

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carbon
energy
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the
horizon



WORKFORCE UNDER THREAT: JOB SECURITY IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION

BY NATHAN DUMBA



Energy Minister Terje Aasland and electrician Ivar Henninen at the official opening of the Johan Castberg oil field (Photo: Ole Jørgen Bratland / Equinor)

In recent times there has been growing voices against exploration and use of oil and gas as a source of energy. These voices are not only concentrated on banning the use of only oil and gas but every other fossil fuel (ie Coal) or form of energy that they consider damaging the environment and its ecosystems. The turn of the millennium saw the advent and growth of environment related professions and disciplines like environmentalism, sustainability, ecosystem management, conservation amongst others. These have been voices in media, academia, research and public policy calling for the change of energy sources from fossils to cleaner renewable energies like solar, hydro, wind amongst others. The calls became massive with the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with critical SDGs like 7, 11 and 13 leading the calls for action against fossil fuel use. Later after the SDGs then came the Paris Climate agreement into force hence further cementing the calls towards renewable forms of energy.

Globally it is now a race for nations to adopt and adapt to clean energy forms. This new energy phenomena saw Norway in particular having a series of climate activists and growth of green political parties like miljøpartiet de grønne (MDG) taking centre stage in the quest for Norway to go green. This led to a probe by our news crew into possibilities of the future for the current oil and gas industry workforce in the likely event of a total ban on oil and gas exploration on the Norwegian continental shelf in the future. The interest is sparked by the ongoing debates about how Norway with one of the lowest unemployment rates in the world of around 4.7% according to OECD latest report, will cope with 200 000 of its workforce either directly or indirectly employed within the oil and gas industry losing their jobs.

There is panic and pandemonia everywhere, resistance to change and a few optimistic voices around this likely transition. Opinion articles have been written like "Lessons from Oil and Gas Transitions in the North Sea" which emphasize on reskilling the existing oil and gas workforce in the quest for the need to pivot the oil and gas certain skillsets in the oil and gas industry like oil exploration, drilling engineers, petroleum engineers, petroleum geologists, offshore technicians and a lot others cannot be transferred to any other industry hence ultimately people working in these fields are facing an existential threat to their careers. However there is optimism in some sectors with transferable skillsets as already seen with Equinor having some of its existing workforce work on new technologies to explore new forms of energy like the Hywind Tampen project that proves to be harnessing some of the existing oil and gas workforce in its project.



Worker installing solar panels (Photo: Luis Tato / AFP)

There is growing skepticism of the potential of renewable energy sources ultimately replacing oil and gas exploration amongst workers in this sector in Norway, with some workers happy to echo Equinor President Opedal statement as quoted in the BBC news article of 6 February 2025 that, "We are scaling down our investments in renewables and low carbon solutions because we don't see the necessary profitability in the future". From this standpoint you can notice that such a statement gives workers in the oil and gas field a sense of certainty and security that the industry will survive, then ultimately the ability to maintain their jobs. Although the Energy Transition is supposed to involve net job creation, in places such as the US or Scotland, workers and communities are already being left behind. Can Norway achieve a better transition in transferring the oil and gas workforce in the event of a transition

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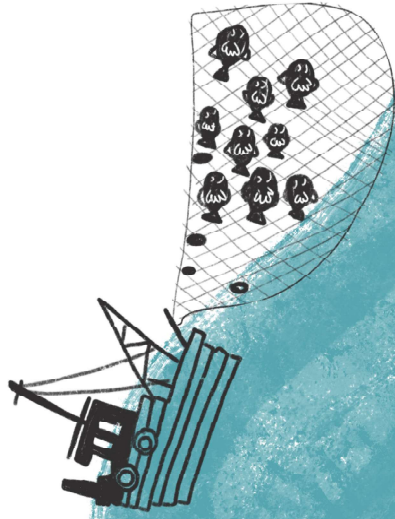


BECAUSE THE SEA WASN'T DOING MUCH ANYWAY

AT NINE OCEANS ENERGY, WE'RE PROUD TO HARNESS THE
POWER OF NATURE. CLEAN ENERGY THAT LOOKS GREAT ON
OUR ANNUAL REPORT, WHICH IS WHY YOU'LL NEVER LOOK
AT THE OCEAN THE SAME WAY AGAIN

FORGOTTEN VOICES AT SEA: WHEN WIND POWER DROWNS OUT THE FISHING INDUSTRY

BY ELINE PENNING



View from the Gullfaks A oil platform (Photo: Einar Aslaksen)

INTERVIEW: LIFE AT GULFAKS

BY SARAH SVARTEBEKK MYHRER

Name: Rune Hansen

Position: Maintenance Supervisor at Gullfaks A

Age: 47

Interviewer: Hi Rune! What's it like working on a platform that gets its power from offshore wind?

Rune: It's pretty special, actually. We've been used to generating electricity with gas turbines out here, so getting part of our energy from wind – right in the middle of the ocean – feels a bit like working in the future.

Do you notice any changes in your daily work?

Rune: Not directly in our routines, but we know that what we're doing now helps cut emissions. That gives us a different kind of pride. We often talk about it during lunch – that we're part of the green transition, even though we work in the oil industry.

Have there been any challenges with the transition?

Rune: Technically, it's gone pretty smoothly. Equinor handled the integration, and they did a solid job. Of course, it's new for many of us, and it takes some training and adjustment.

What do you think about the future of projects like this?

Rune: I think this is just the beginning. If we can use wind power to make oil production more climate-friendly, that's a good step. But in the long run, I hope we can use the same technology to power entirely new industries – maybe even offshore hydrogen production.

Lastly – do you have a fun fact from platform life?

Rune: Sure! Did you know that sometimes we can see both the wind turbines and the oil platforms in the same view? It's like seeing the past and the future side by side. Pretty cool!

PIONEERING FLOATING OFFSHORE WIND FOR A LOW-CARBON FUTURE

BY WILLIAM INGVALDSEN AND INGEBORG KNAPPEN

When Hywind Tampen was officially opened, it marked more than just the inauguration of the world's largest floating offshore wind farm. For Equinor, it represented a milestone in the company's long-term commitment to low-carbon solutions and innovation in the energy sector.

With a capacity of 94.6 MW, Hywind Tampen supplies renewable electricity directly to the Snorre and Gullfaks oil and gas platforms in the North Sea. Covering about 35 percent of their annual electricity demand, the project is expected to cut CO₂ emissions by approximately 200,000 tonnes each year. This is the first time floating offshore wind has been used to power oil and gas production, a bold step that combines Norway's offshore expertise with the urgent need to decarbonize the energy industry.

A Technological Breakthrough

Floating wind is still a young technology. By taking the lead, Equinor and its partners have created a large-scale test bed that will accelerate learning, reduce costs, and open new market opportunities. The project demonstrates that renewable power can be integrated into offshore operations, providing valuable insight for future developments both in Norway and internationally.

“WE’RE DEVELOPING AN INDUSTRY WITH THE POTENTIAL TO GLOBALLY CHANGE THE ENERGY SECTOR AND MAKE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MEETING CLIMATE GOALS.” SAYS HOFESAGEN, SENIOR ENGINEER IN OFFSHORE WIND.



The project was developed on behalf of the Snorre and Gullfaks licence partners: Petoro, OMV, Vår Energi, Wintershall Dea, and INPEX Idemitsu Norge. Collaboration was crucial in overcoming the financial and technical challenges of deploying floating wind at this scale. Local suppliers and Norwegian industry played a key role in construction, helping ensure that the project also delivers industrial ripple effects at home.

A Step on the Road to Net Zero

Equinor has set clear ambitions to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. While oil and gas will remain part of the energy mix for years to come, projects like Hywind Tampen demonstrate how the company is developing solutions that reduce emissions from current operations while preparing for a renewable future.

“We have systematically worked towards sustainability for a long time, and it’s incredibly motivating to see that we can be part of the green shift. To meet climate goals, we must include sustainability in everything we do.” says Irene Wergeland, communications manager.

For Equinor, Hywind Tampen is more than a single project. It is a statement: Norway’s offshore expertise, combined with bold innovation, can make renewable energy a cornerstone of the future.

Hywind Tampen, Norway’s pioneering floating offshore wind farm, has been praised for pushing the country closer to a greener energy future. But as turbines rise above the waves, an entire group of stakeholders has been left below the surface—unseen, unheard, and largely ignored.

For Norway’s fishing industry, the Tampen area of the North Sea is not just open water—it’s a historical fishing ground that has sustained coastal communities for generations. Particularly important are the bottom trawling routes along the slope of the Norwegian Trench, where fish commonly spawn and forage. These grounds are irreplaceable. Fishers can’t simply go elsewhere. Productivity, safety, and tradition are deeply tied to the place.

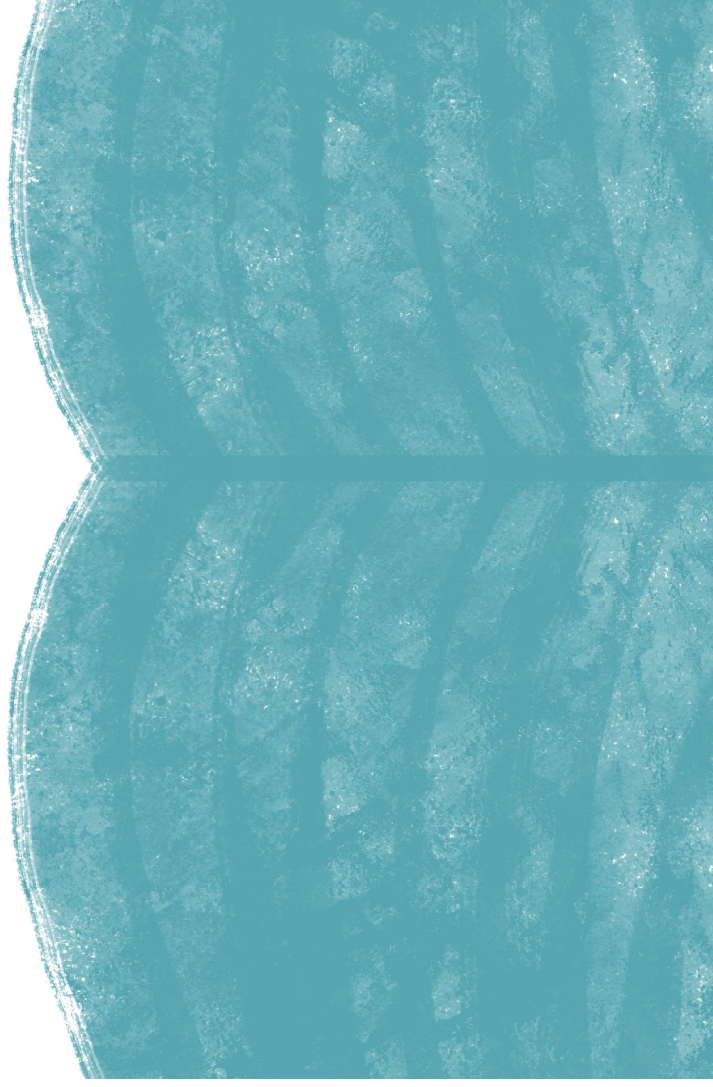
Now, with turbines anchored and moored across this seabed, large areas are effectively lost. Safety zones, underwater infrastructure, and increased navigation risks have made fishing there dangerous, if not impossible. This loss of fishing ground is not a side effect—it is a direct disruption, threatening both the economic sustainability and cultural continuity of fishing communities.

The frustration doesn’t end at what was lost—but how it was lost.

Fisheries organizations participated in the public consultation process for Hywind Tampen. In response, they made a simple request: move the turbines further north, and position them parallel to the slope to reduce interference with fishing activity. The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries backed the same proposal, but it was not accepted.

This rejection has become a symbol of what many in the fishing industry see as a pattern: being invited into consultation processes but excluded from real influence. Their knowledge—rooted in generations of experience and close observation of the sea—is routinely undervalued in decision-making. The result is a growing sense of alienation from a transition that, ironically, claims to be for the benefit of all.

It is important to be clear: the fishing industry is not against renewable energy. Most fishers understand the need to reduce emissions and adapt to a changing climate. But sustainability cannot mean sacrificing one industry to build another. When fishers lose access to their grounds, they lose their future. And when their input is ignored, trust in the process is lost as well.



EXNOVATION AT SEA: HOW HYWIND TAMPEN REWRITES OFFSHORE ENERGY

BY ANUARA VALIAKHMETOVA

In the heart of the North Sea, Norway has launched a quiet but powerful transformation. With the official opening of Hywind Tampen, the world's largest floating offshore wind farm, Equinor is not just innovating—it's exnivating. The project marks a deliberate shift, away from fossil-based energy systems, replacing gas turbines on offshore platforms with clean, renewable wind power.

Hywind Tampen now supplies electricity to the Snorre and Gullfaks oil fields, offsetting 200,000 tonnes of CO₂ and 1,000 tonnes of NO_x annually.

This isn't just about adding renewables—it's about retiring legacy systems that no longer align with Norway's climate ambitions. "It is a bold investment in a pioneering project

Hywind Tampen is expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by 200,000 tonnes annually from key oil and gas producers in the North Sea. It is a bold investment

"WE WILL BUILD A NEW INDUSTRY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY"

in a pioneering project" said Kjetil Hove, Equinor's Executive Vice President for the Norwegian Continental Shelf.

The concept of exnovation—phasing out outdated technologies—is embodied in Hywind Tampen's design and purpose. By integrating floating wind into oil operations, Equinor is actively dismantling fossil-based infrastructure while building a scalable model for future offshore wind.

"We will build bigger, reduce costs, and build a new industry on the shoulders of the oil and gas industry" announced Siri Espedal Kindem, Head of Equinor's Renewables in Norway.

With 60% of contract values awarded to Norwegian suppliers, the project has spurred green jobs and local innovation. It also benefited from support through Enova and aligns with Norway's broader electrification and emissions-reduction strategies.



Wind turbine in Rhode Island (Photo: Seth Wenig / AP)

The mere fact of emissions reduction does not guarantee that the transition is just. Moreover, Singh has emphasized that transitions are only meaningful when they attend to existing inequalities.

"Localising supply chains reduces wasted time and costs ... and boosts the local economy," she has noted — a principle that suggests the Hywind supply chain must maximize regional sourcing rather than concentrate contracts at established global firms. Without that, the project may reinforce patterns of exclusion even as it contributes to climate goals.

The Hywind Tampen venture thus occupies a delicate space: an emblem of possibility, but also a reminder that decarbonization is not inherently equitable. Success will depend not only on turbines that float, but on policies that elevate human dignity, participation, and fairness. In remembering Singh's contention that "the principles [of ESG] are not new" and that

Real progress arises when all stakeholders buy into the "why" and not just the "what," we see that the transition's legitimacy rests as much on social foundations as on technical ones.

In Norway, as Hywind Tampen enters operation, its reception and outcomes will be watched — not only as a milestone for floating wind, but as a test case for whether a high-ambition project can also embody the values of justice, fairness, and inclusion. The turbines may rise above the waves, whether the transition lifts all communities equitably will depend on the deeper currents of policy, governance, and voice.



FLOATING AMBITIONS, GROUNDED EQUITY: HYWIND TAMPEN IN THE LIGHT OF A JUST TRANSITION

BY FAHEMAH MOOSAFEE

BERGEN – As Norway strides toward a low-carbon future, its experiment in floating offshore wind, Hywind Tampen, captures imagination as much as it raises questions. It is a bold technological leap – the world’s largest floating wind farm designed to power oil platforms – but it also tests the moral architecture of what a “just energy transition” really means.

Hywind Tampen consists of eleven floating turbines installed some 140 kilometres off the Norwegian coast in waters of 260–300 metres depth, supplying power to Snorre A, B and Gullfaks platforms. Its capacity is intended to reduce CO₂ emissions by some 200,000 tonnes annually, replacing gas-turbine electricity generation on the platforms. The project is funded in part through public support and draws heavily on Norwegian industry in its supply chain.

To many observers, Hywind Tampen is proof that floating wind can operate at scale and integrate with existing offshore energy infrastructure. But in the shift from engineering success to social legitimacy, we were in conversation with, founding director of KD Strategies, Kalish Singh to offer indispensable perspective. Singh cautions that an energy transition cannot be measured purely by megawatts or emissions: it must also reckon with equity, inclusion, and the lived experience of communities and workers.

What matters most in is not easy to measure. “Singh sited in relation to Environmental, Social and Governance. IESGI Raising the question if numbers and check-lists often obscure deeper truths: trust, agency, dignity, and fairness. More pointedly, in her critique of contemporary corporate frameworks, she has argued that “when ESG becomes just a buzzword and check-box exercise, that undermines the very spirit of it.” In her view, too much of what is hailed as sustainability risks being reduced to branding unless the underlying values are genuinely lived.

Transposed to Hywind Tampen, Singh’s framework invites scrutiny of whose voices were included in planning and whose gains are tangible. Norway benefits from a strong institutional culture and industrial base: its oil & gas workforce is relatively skilled and may more readily transition to roles in wind or marine services. Yet that does not resolve deeper questions: where coastal or fishing communities meaningfully engaged in the project’s pilot design? Will gains in supply chains and employment reach those outside major industrial hubs in the expansion? And will the cost burden – for grid upgrades, maintenance, or subsidies – stay in bounds so as not to strain other parts of society?

The Hywind model rests on substantial public backing and risk absorption by the state. That is an understandable posture for first-movers in cutting-edge renewables. But Singh’s insistence on justice means that such undergirding must be accompanied by deliberate structures of fairness: retraining, inclusion, local benefit sharing, and transparency.

BIRDS UNDER WATCH: AI REVEALS HOW SEABIRDS NAVIGATE HYWIND TAMPEN

BY STEFAN GROBMEIER

A 19-month study at the Hywind Tampen floating wind farm has given scientists a rare glimpse into how seabirds share airspace with turbines in the northern North Sea. Using AI-powered cameras mounted on three turbines, researchers recorded over 2,000 bird observations between May 2023 and November 2024.

Most sightings involved great black-backed gulls, but endangered species such as black-legged kittiwakes and vulnerable herring gulls were also recorded. Activity peaked in summer and autumn, echoing the birds’ migration and feeding patterns. Some species appeared to adjust their flight paths or briefly use the turbine structures for resting, suggesting behaviour that’s more adaptive than purely disturbed.



Black-legged kittiwake near Tanecau, Alaska (Photo: Cristopher Miller / New York Times)

FOR SCIENTISTS, THE MESSAGE IS
CLEAR: TECHNOLOGY LIKE THIS CAN
FINALLY TURN ANECDOTE INTO
EVIDENCE.

Continuous, automated monitoring offers a way to see beyond snapshots and understand how birds respond over time, rather than assuming worst- or best-case impacts.

Still, the researchers warn that long-term observation is essential. The real test will come as biofouling, reef growth, and changing currents reshape life around the turbines influencing not just seabirds, but also fish, plankton, and benthic communities that form the base of the marine food web. The findings don’t question offshore wind itself, but remind us that a genuinely green transition must monitor carbon, currents, and creatures alike to understand how these new seascapes evolve.

Opinion Piece

PETROLEUM REALISM

BY CARLES LLEIDA

The idea that 'it's easier to imagine the end of the world than the end of capitalism' has seemingly become a macabre reflection of our powerlessness, a phrase to be written on the tombstone of Humanity. With this quote, attributed to Fredric Jameson, Mark Fisher introduced his book 'Capitalist Realism', where he sustained that society's common sense nowadays not only considers capitalism the only viable political and economic system, but that we have become incapable of conceiving an alternative to the current state of things.

When it comes to stopping climate change in its tracks and starting to mitigate its already unavoidable consequences, the urgent need to tackle CO2 emissions is seemingly something at the same time agreed on but ignored by everyone but a few. In Norway, a country that has built its welfare on the exploitation of oil and gas fields, the idea that we need to phase this industry out is something that can't be said quite aloud due to fears of being labeled a utopian, far from the pragmatic or realist approach to the climate crisis.

Norway is a country that has decided to invest in having 'clean energy' for oil and gas platforms, continuing to give away licenses for new ones, instead of shutting them down altogether. Nonetheless, climate change is a bitch, and it has no respect for shareholder value, capitalistic profit, or politics as a whole. When every summer our world burns more and more, and temperature records are beaten every year, the world seems to be moving from the idea of a green economy to that of a war economy.

But cowardice in the face of crisis is not something we can afford. How long should we wait until we consider ourselves ready to act? What do we have to lose to react? What will it take to break the business as usual logic?

While trying to paint itself as a leading country in energy transition, Norway still seems too comfortable with the current state of things. Those who can see through this petroleum realism though, must start collectively imagining a different alternative.

NO WIND! A MOTVIND PERSPECTIVE

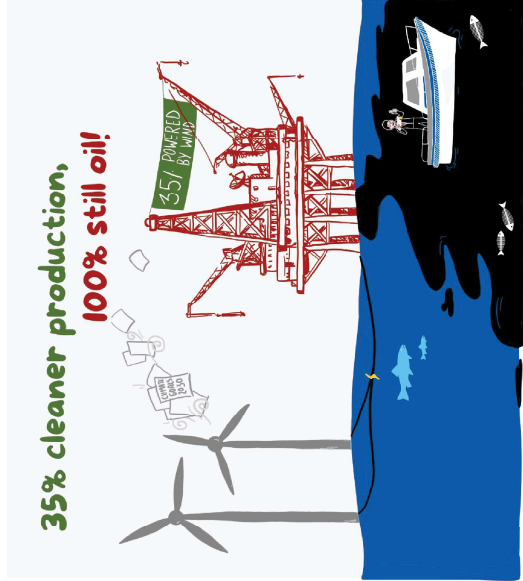
BY SARA HELENE LUND-TONNESEN

Equinor wants to partly electrify two oil platforms with wind turbines through the Hywind Tampen project. There has been expressed concerns about this, and not without reason.

First of all: there is no documented reduction in global climate emissions because of electrifying oil platforms. Norway could document lower emissions on home ground, but there is no proof that the total emissions will be reduced. Several studies and resolutions, among them one from The Department for Energy, acknowledge that these kinds of actions might even contribute to higher global emissions. By moving the emissions to another country, Norway's conscience will be better, but it will not actually have a positive impact on our time's biggest challenge: the climate crisis.

Furthermore, even when the wind turbines are able to cover 30 % of the oil platforms need for energy, the platforms still have to use gas generators to keep the voltage and frequency constant. Experiences from the Gullfaks platform indicate that the gas turbines must produce more power to have a buffer for when one or two wind turbines get an unexpected fall in production, than what would be optimal for an energy efficiency improvement. Magnus Frantzen Eidsvold from Equinor admitted himself that the power supply from the offshore wind turbines is not sufficient enough to reduce their emissions.

Motvind, with our more than 25 000 members, means that the 8 billions of NOK that has been put to this project from public funds have been a waste of resources. We want to cut in our emissions just as much as everyone else, but the Hywind Tampen project has not been the way to go, and we will not support an expansion of electrifying of oil platforms in the future.

*Clean Oil by Flore Gielden*