

Maritime spatial planning practice with a focus on ORE and policy recommendations for increasing the use of ORE (10 min.)

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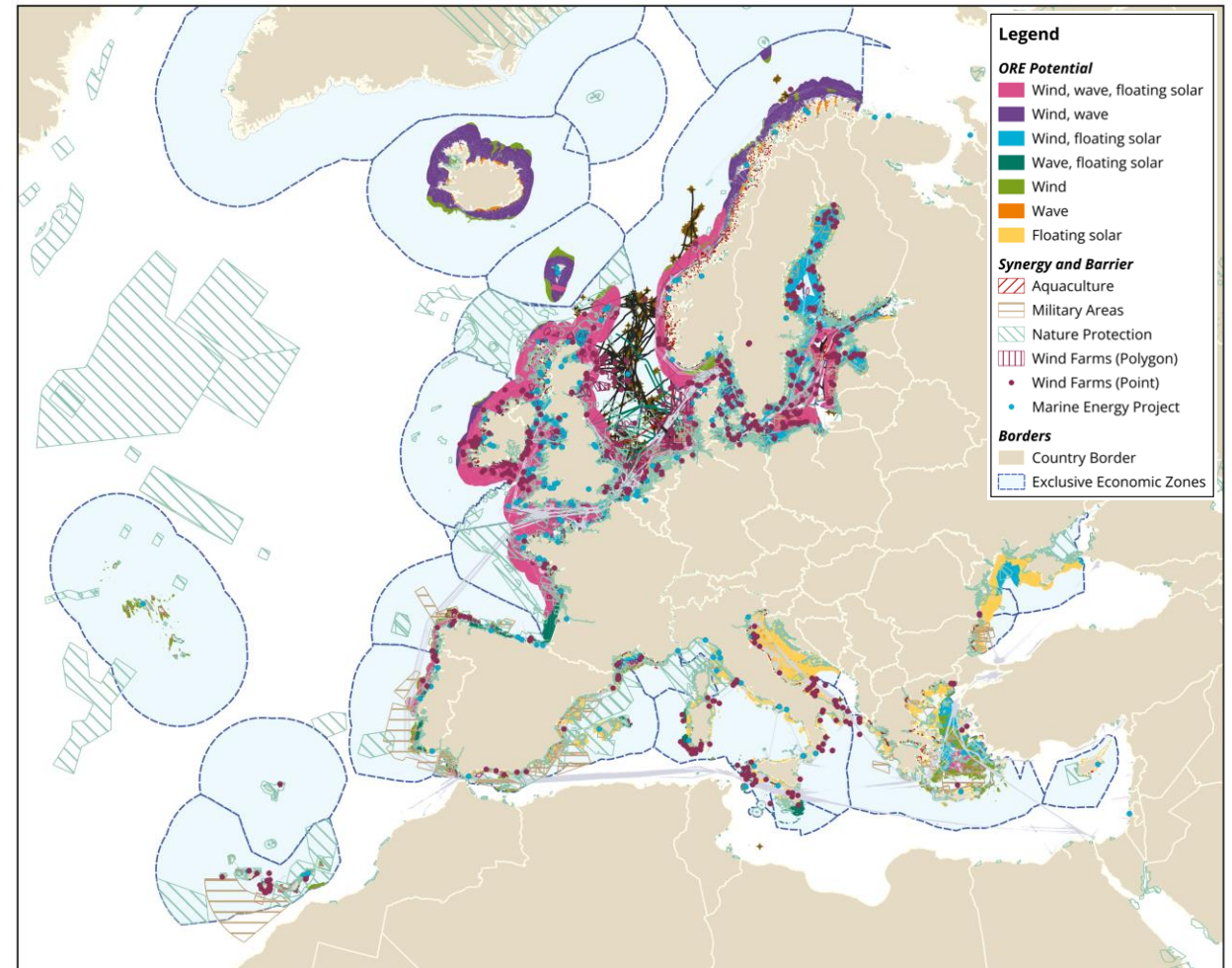
The position of ORE in Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) practice in Europe (1/2)

- **ORE development is part of current Maritime Spatial Plans**
 - ORE is included in almost all countries where MSP practices have been reviewed (23/25)

MSP is one supporting instrument that can enable the development of ORE

- By allocating space to ORE
- By assessing the relations between and impacts of different sea use functions
- By facilitating stakeholder engagement

MSP as a means to resolving spatial conflicts

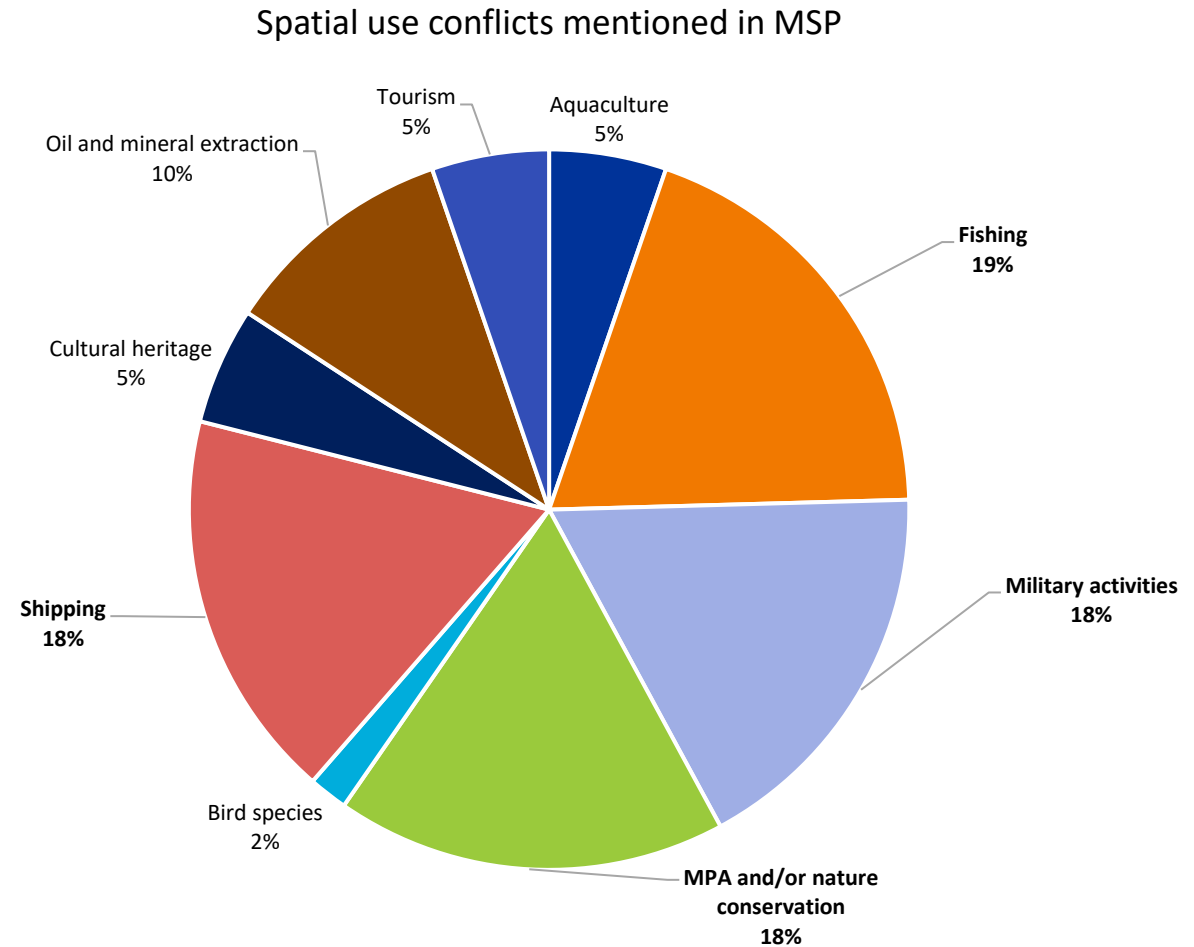


The position of ORE in Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) practice in Europe (2/2)

- **Supporting ORE development through strategic planning**
 - Most countries already have specific plans with areas allocated to ORE development, while others are starting to explore the possibilities of ORE
 - Offshore wind is the technology that is most often included in MSP followed by wave and solar
 - In terms of deployment targets for ORE, only few countries have quantified targets in their MSP
- **Addressing environmental and socioeconomic impacts of ORE**
 - An integrated approach to impact assessment can be observed in 15 of the reviewed MSPs
 - Coherence with other policies and action plans is typically addressed
- **Organising stakeholder participation**
 - Stakeholder consultation is included in all countries during the development of the MSP
 - Stakeholder participation ranges from informing (meetings, consultation, online, newsletters) to collaboration (workshops i.e. transdisciplinary expert groups in Lithuania)
- **Providing a framework for conflict resolution**
 - The MSP of several countries includes strategies for conflict resolution

Possible spatial conflicts and possible innovative approaches to mitigate them (1/3)

- **Spatial use conflicts at sea are seen as an issue of concern when further developing ORE**
- **The most frequently mentioned sea use conflict with ORE is related to fisheries followed by nature conservation, shipping, defence and maritime transport**



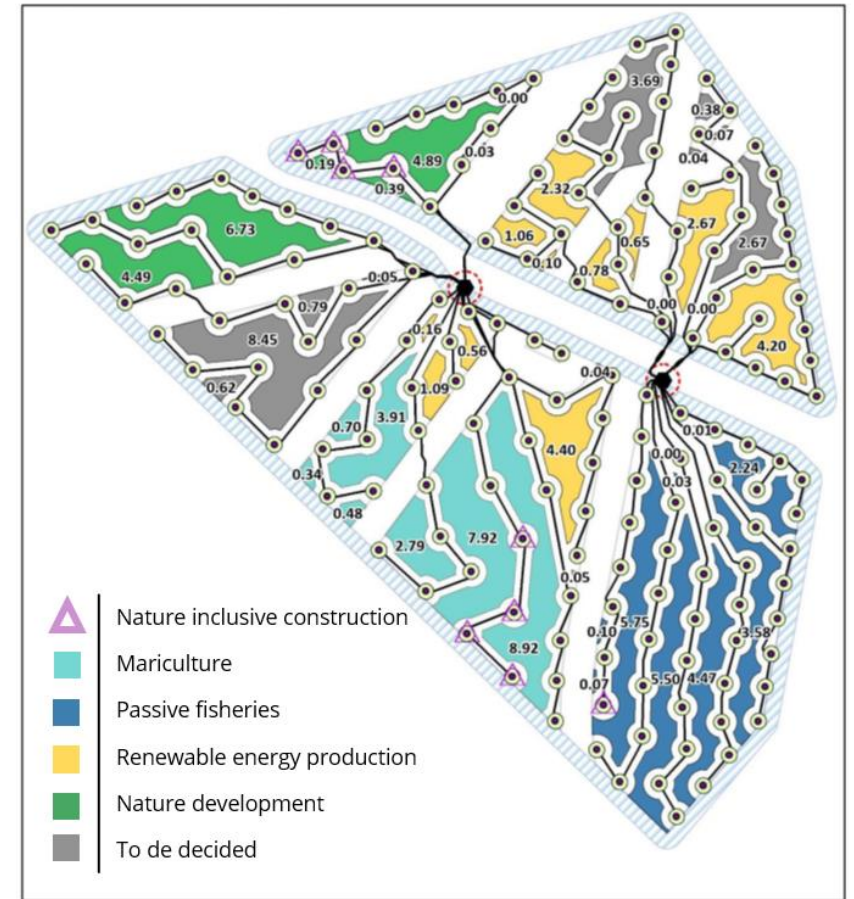
Possible spatial conflicts and possible innovative approaches to mitigate them (2/3)

- **Most MSPs acknowledge that conflicts can arise during the planning process. Some have a strategy for conflict resolution:**

- Allocation of use rights to certain areas, to solve potential use conflicts (10 countries).
- Stakeholder involvement as the strategy to overcome spatial use conflicts (5 countries).
- Additional instruments used to identify and deal with use conflicts in the planning process:

Risk assessment as a safety measure to be taken to detect and prevent conflicting situations between economic, environmental, social and safety objectives (Belgium).

Area passport approach to identify and resolve conflicting spatial claims (Netherlands).

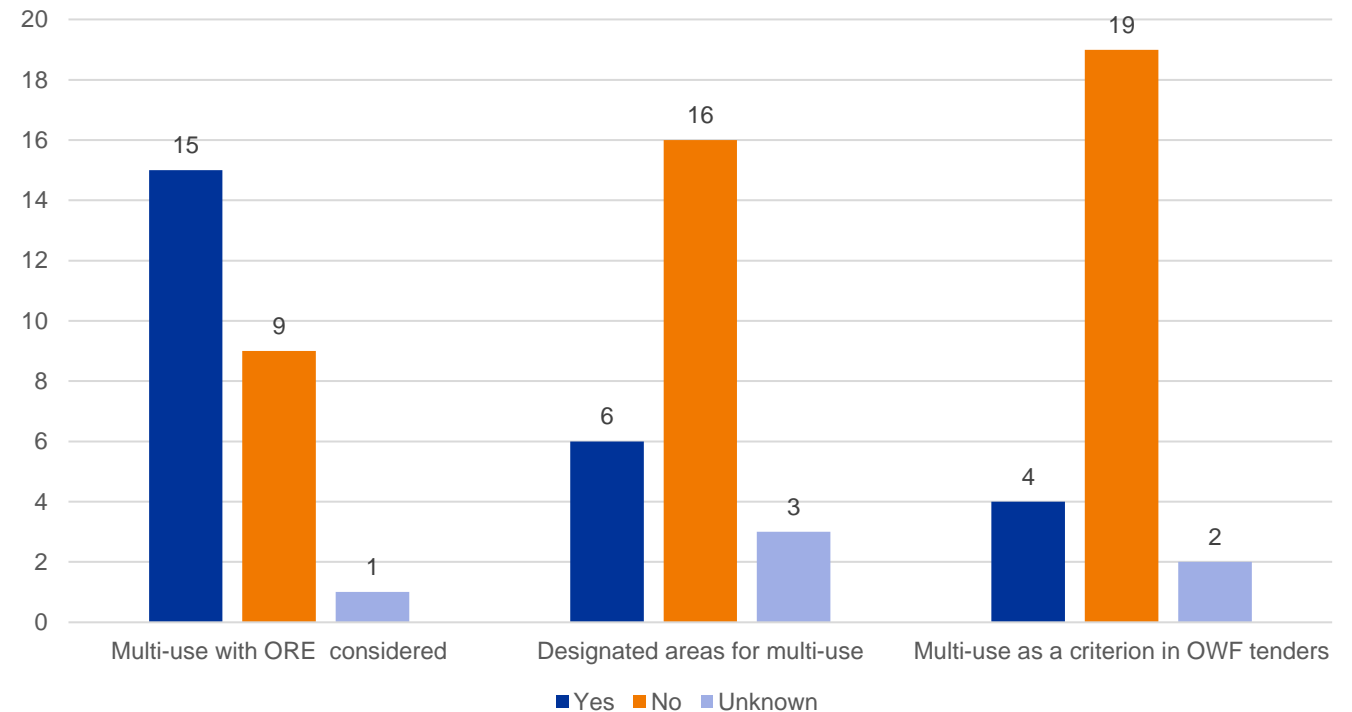


Possible spatial conflicts and possible innovative approaches to mitigate them (3/3)

Stimulate Multiuse

- The concept multi-use refers to the combination of various activities at sea, and captures both co-location as well as the physical integration of functions
- Synergies expected to be realized through MSP are almost always associated with the multi-use of infrastructure and space
- Few MSPs designate areas for multi-use (6)
- Fewer countries include Multiuse as a criterion on OWF tenders (4)

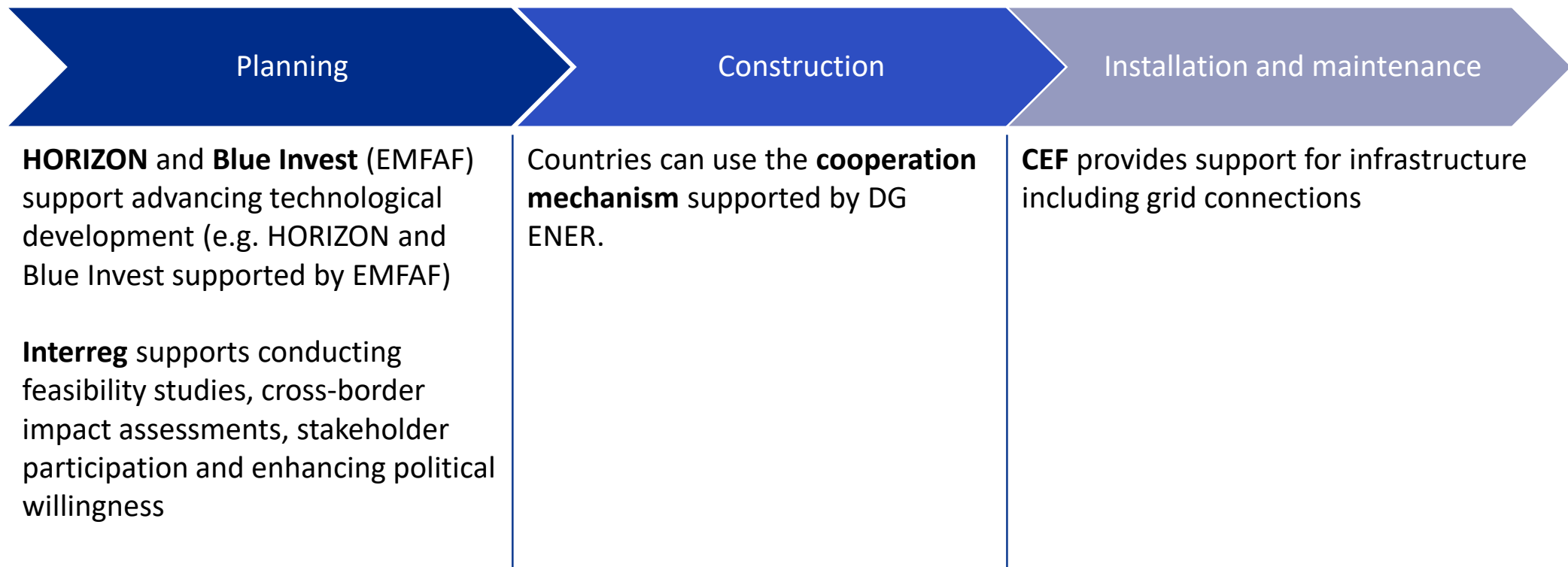
Consideration of multi-use with ORE in reviewed MSPs



Proposals for further supporting regional and transboundary cooperation related to increasing the use of ORE (1/2)

Territorial cooperation enables further exploiting the potential of ORE

- The EU provides different tools and mechanism to support ORE development. Various of these tools have a transboundary aspect



Proposals for further supporting regional and transboundary cooperation related to increasing the use of ORE (2/2)

- **Maritime Spatial Planning is mostly a national affair, and the focus on territorial cooperation is limited**
 - Reviewed MSP documents show little evidence of using MSP to enhance territorial cooperation:
 - Impacts on areas outside a country's EEZ are not considered by one third of the countries (8/25)
 - Impacts on neighbouring countries are not considered by more than half of the countries (16/25).
- **Proposals for further supporting cooperation to increase the use of ORE**
 - International good practices that can illustrate how transboundary collaboration in MSP can take place
 - Include transboundary considerations in MSP (e.g. eMSP NBSR)

