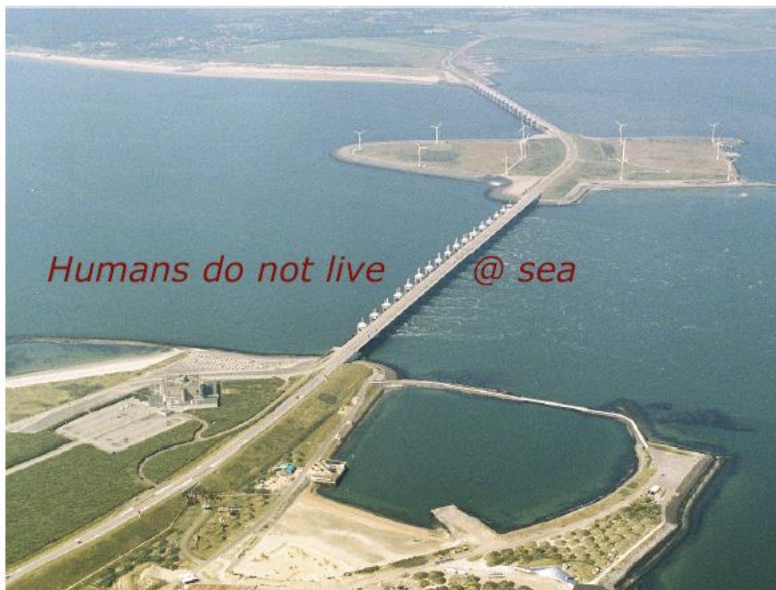




Ministry of Infrastructure and the  
Environment



## MSP process for 2050 in the Netherlands

Riga, Baltic MSP Forum 17 June 2014

[Lodewijk.Abspoel@minienm.nl](mailto:Lodewijk.Abspoel@minienm.nl)

[www.noordzeeloket.nl](http://www.noordzeeloket.nl)



The future starts today

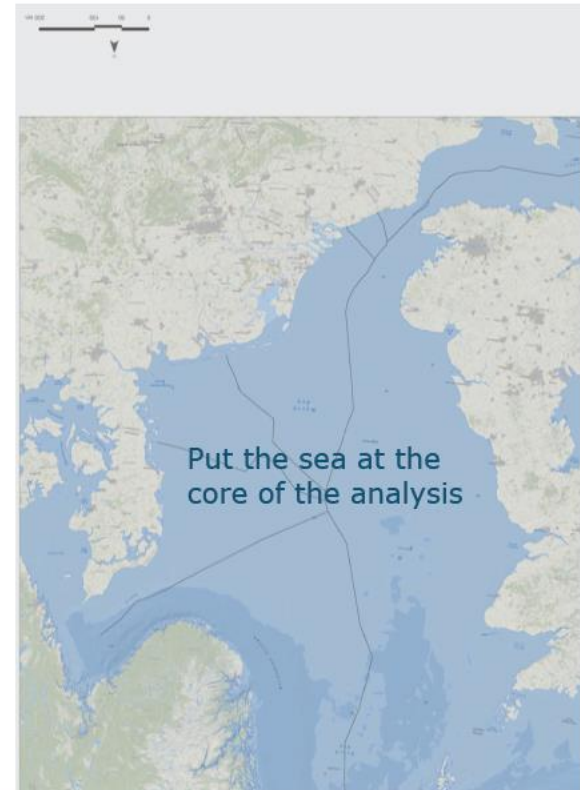


"If you do not know what harbour you're making for, no wind is the right wind..."



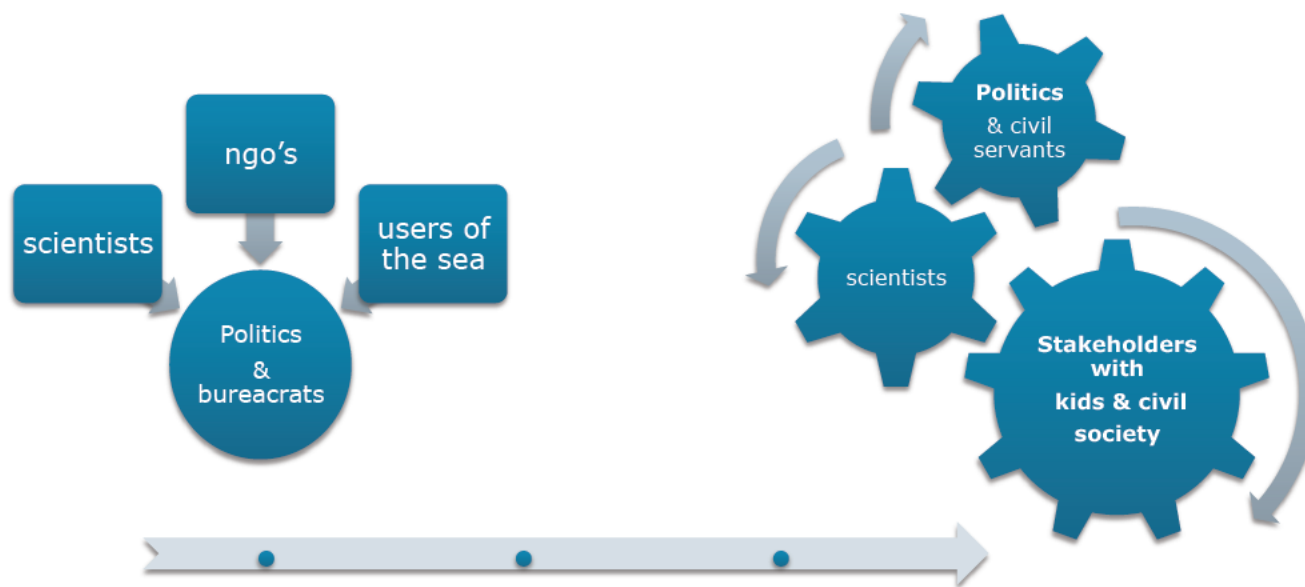
## Approach to North Sea Maritime Spatial developments

- ✓ think big
- ✓ think long term
- ✓ think systems
- ✓ think human(s)
- ✓ separate fact from fiction
- ✓ think land-sea interactions
- ✓ think spatial & potentials



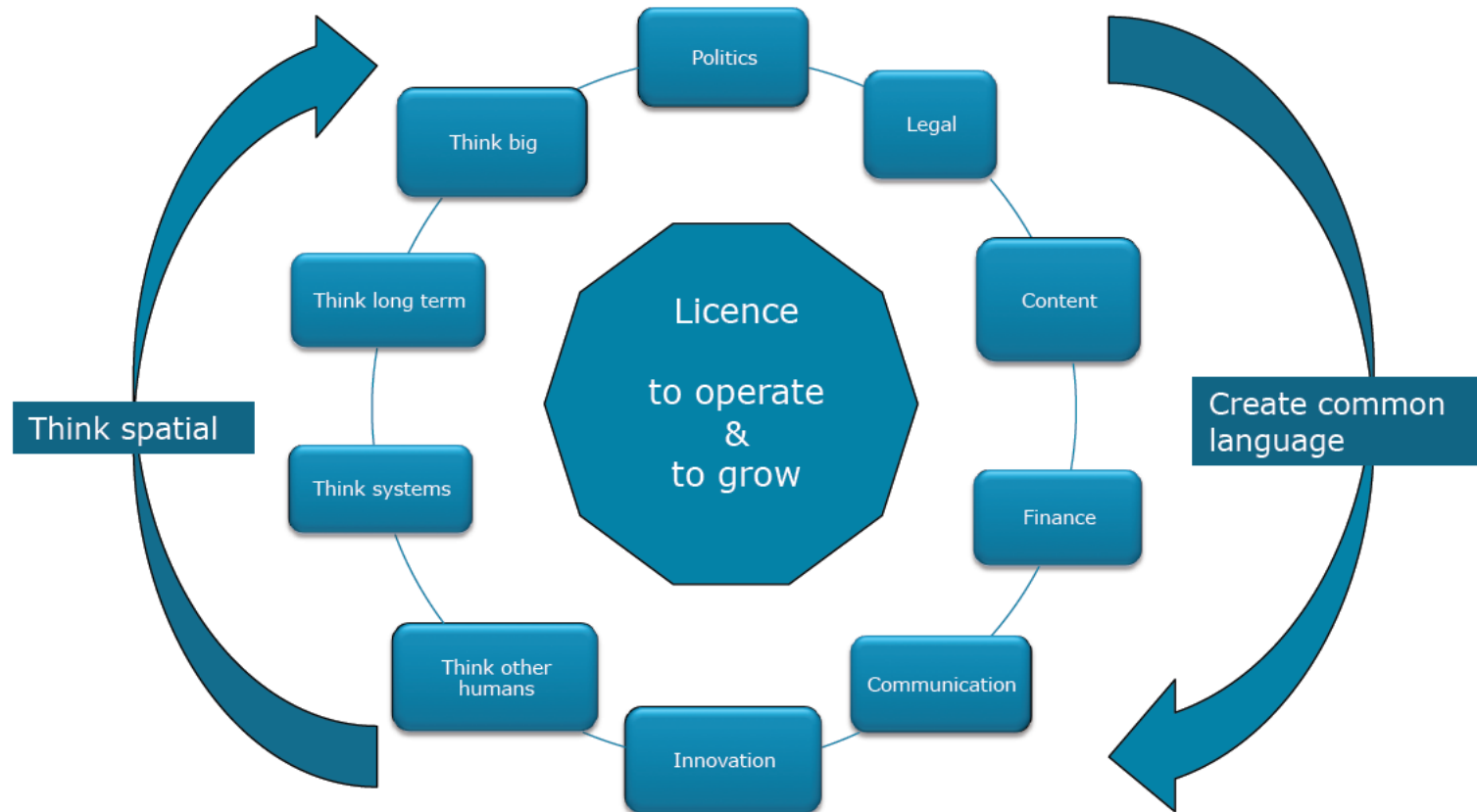


## Well informed decision making: the method for working together in the 21st century





## Understand policy & MSP process





## Marine or maritime spatial planning process?





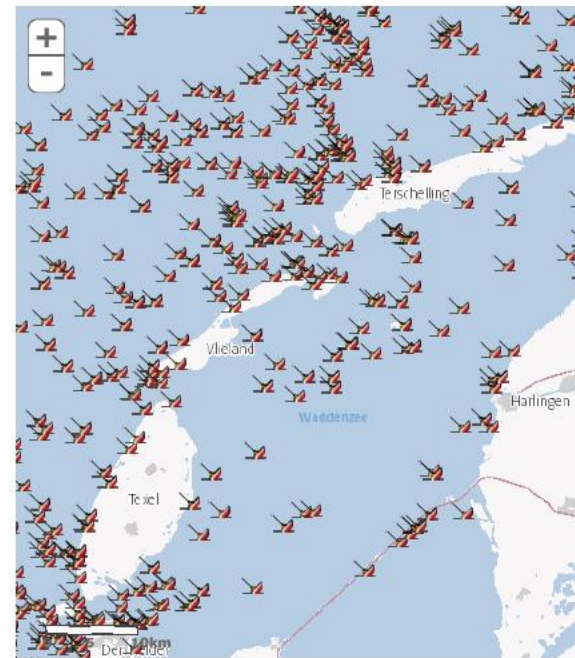


## Creating the atmosphere for a dialogue





## The power of story telling: wreck diving



Wreck diver <http://vimeo.com/96676741>





## Creating a dialogue

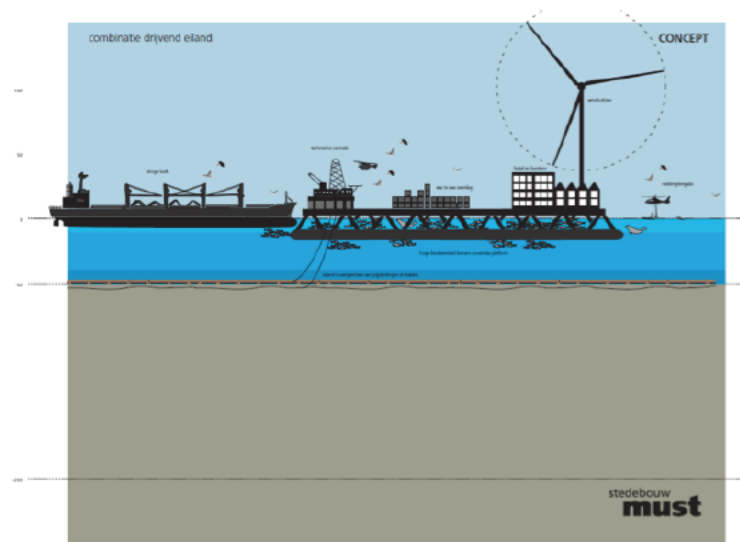






## North Sea 2050 spatial development agenda

- Vision, potential, ambition, challenges and measures
- Consultation with all relevant stakeholders focus on 2050:
  - What is it that the sea has to offer and what are the needs of humans on land?
  - How do activities at sea link with the coastal areas?
- Writing the North Sea 2050 *story* together.
- Consult with neighbouring countries and stakeholders from abroad.



Challenge: multifunctional use of maritime space



## Making & discussing maps step 2







## Council of children for North Sea 2050 agenda







## A new approach to policy and MSP in the Dutch North Sea

“Put the potential of the sea in the centre of the dialogue and take into account the significance of the North Sea to Dutch society.”

“Formulate challenging but realistic ambitions for the North Sea development.”

### Examples:

- Heat and power two million households with the use of North Sea water;
- Increase production of food and other types of high-quality organic materials harvested from the North Sea, while simultaneously reducing overfishing and pollution.





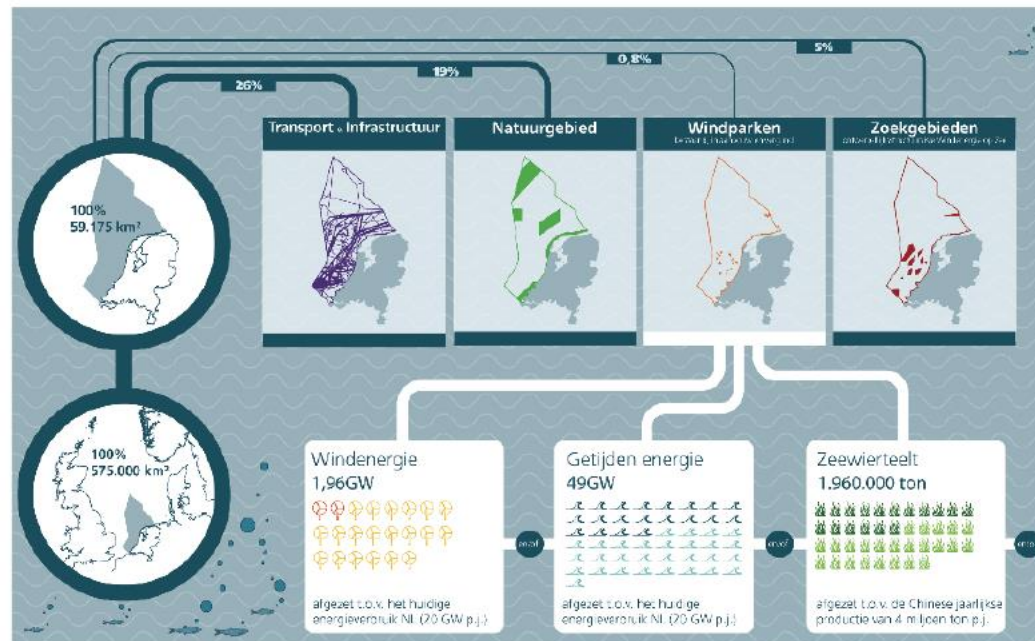
## MSP challenge # 1: create a common language



© [www.dekrachtvanbeeld.nl](http://www.dekrachtvanbeeld.nl) - 2013



## MSP challenge # 1: work with info graphics



Infografic: ruimtegebruik Noordzee



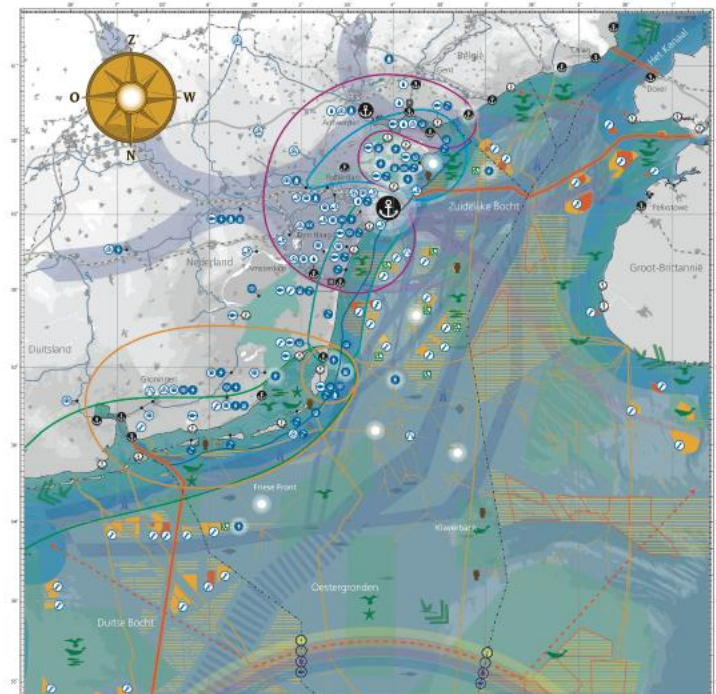
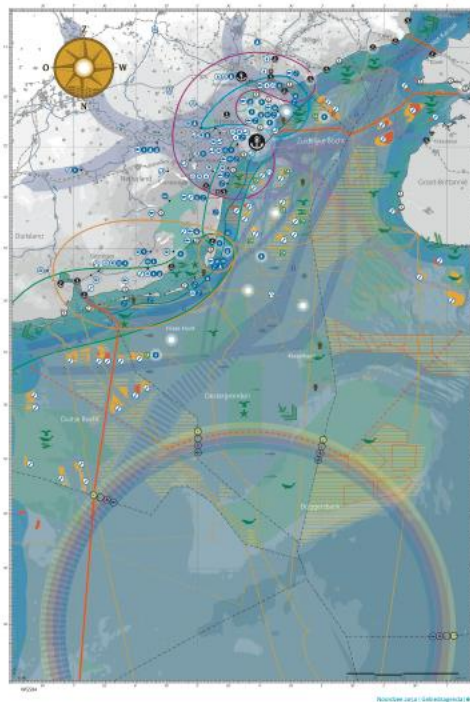
## MSP challenge # 2: imagine how it could look like







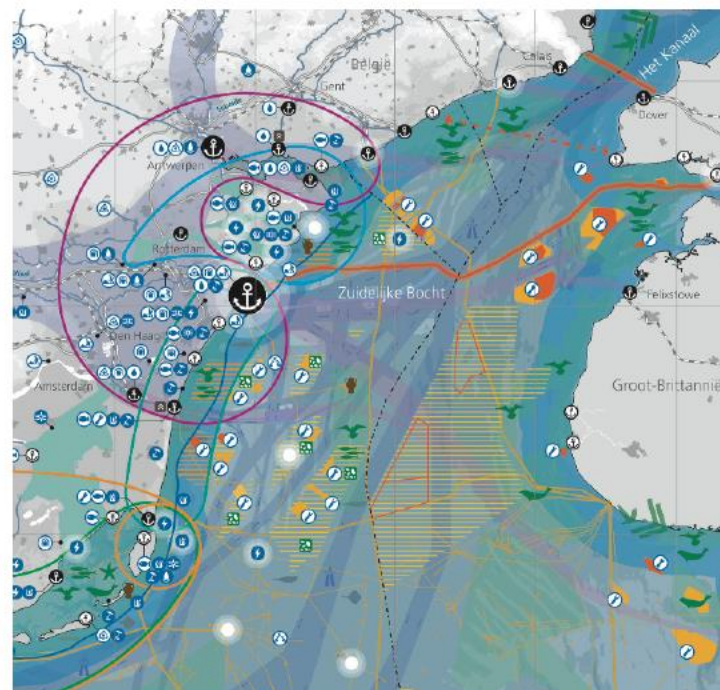
## MSP challenge # 4: make and integrated map





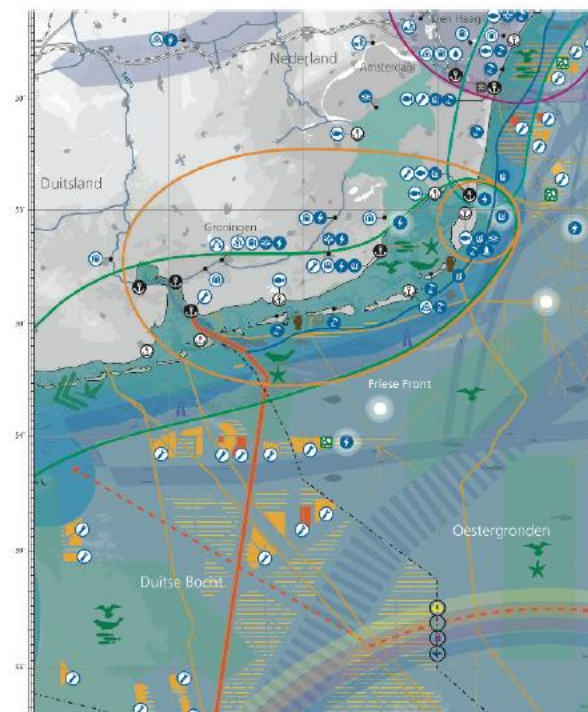


## MSP challenge # 4: make and integrated map



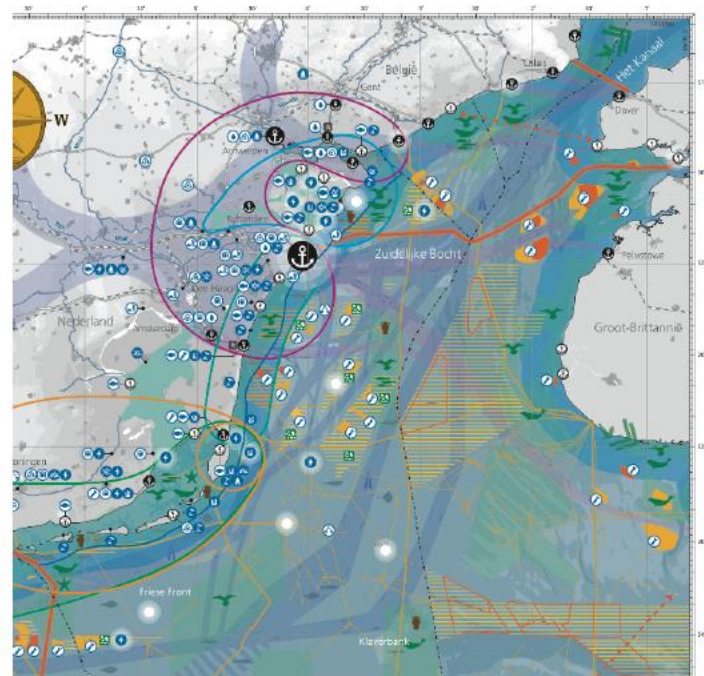


## MSP challenge # 4: make and integrated map





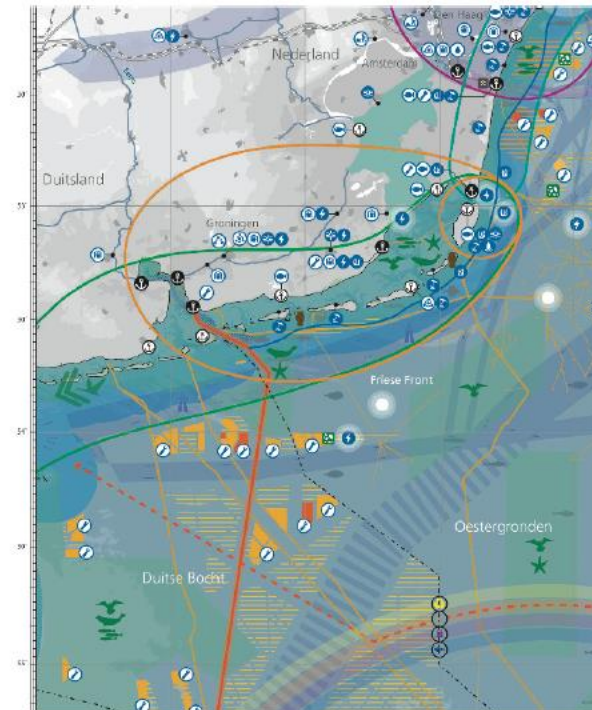
MSP challenge # 5: if you are allowed to experience the sea, you may understand it and make better decision







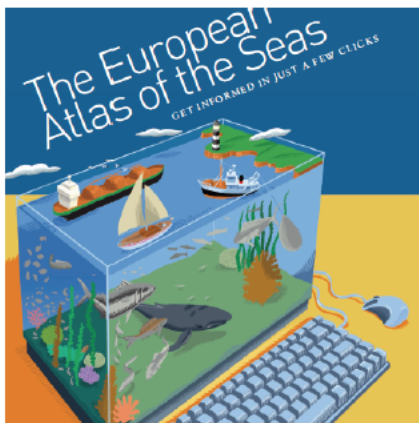
MSP challenge # 5: if you are allowed to experience the sea, you may understand it and make better decision





## Improve MSP: build a digital aquarium

- Building a coherent insight, through the power of serious gaming and connecting data, information and knowledge;
- Join the game – e.g. In the [ICES MSP training](#) in October 2014



[www.mspchallenge.org](http://www.mspchallenge.org)





## Maritime Spatial Planning Challenge 2050

see the website <http://www.mspchallenge.org> to view the movie

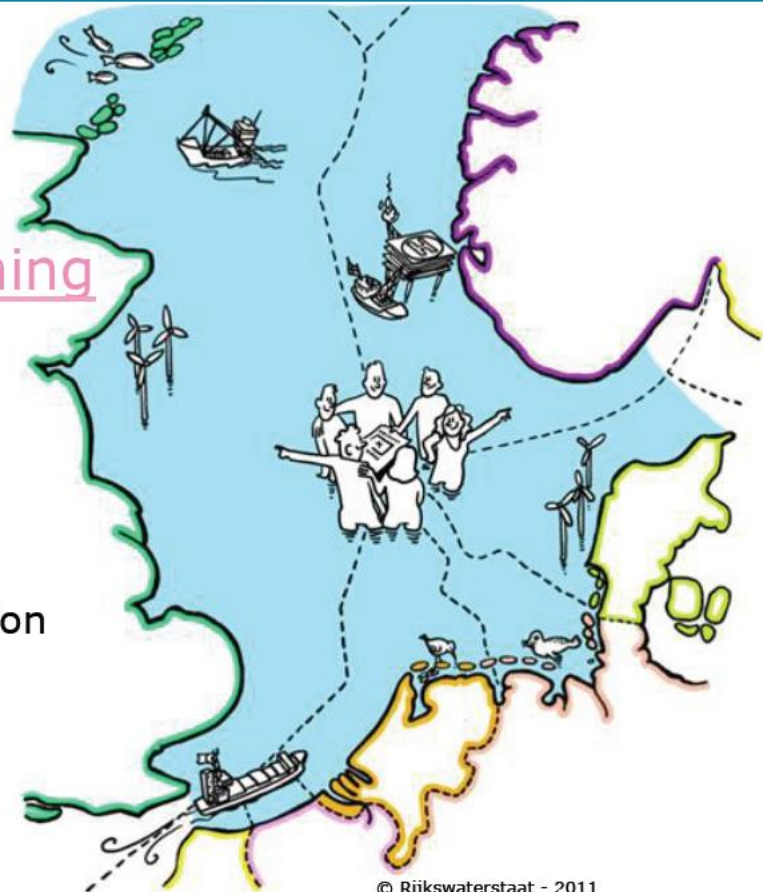




## Maritime Spatial Planning

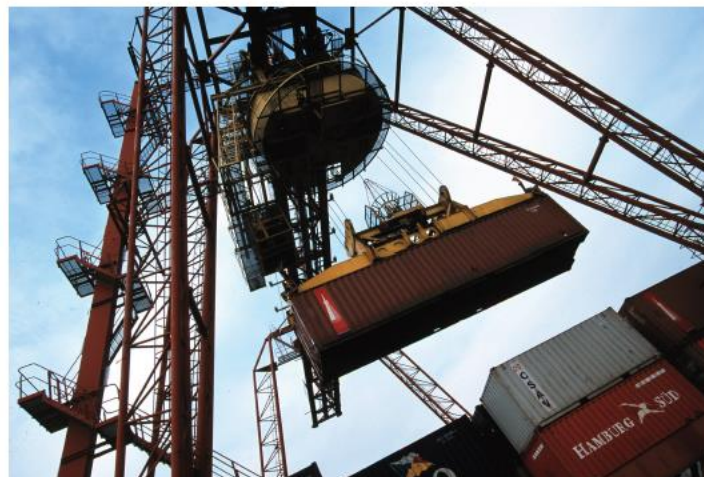
- A stakeholder driven and politically guided process
  - Communication
  - Collaboration & cooperation
  - Coordination

Thank you for your listening



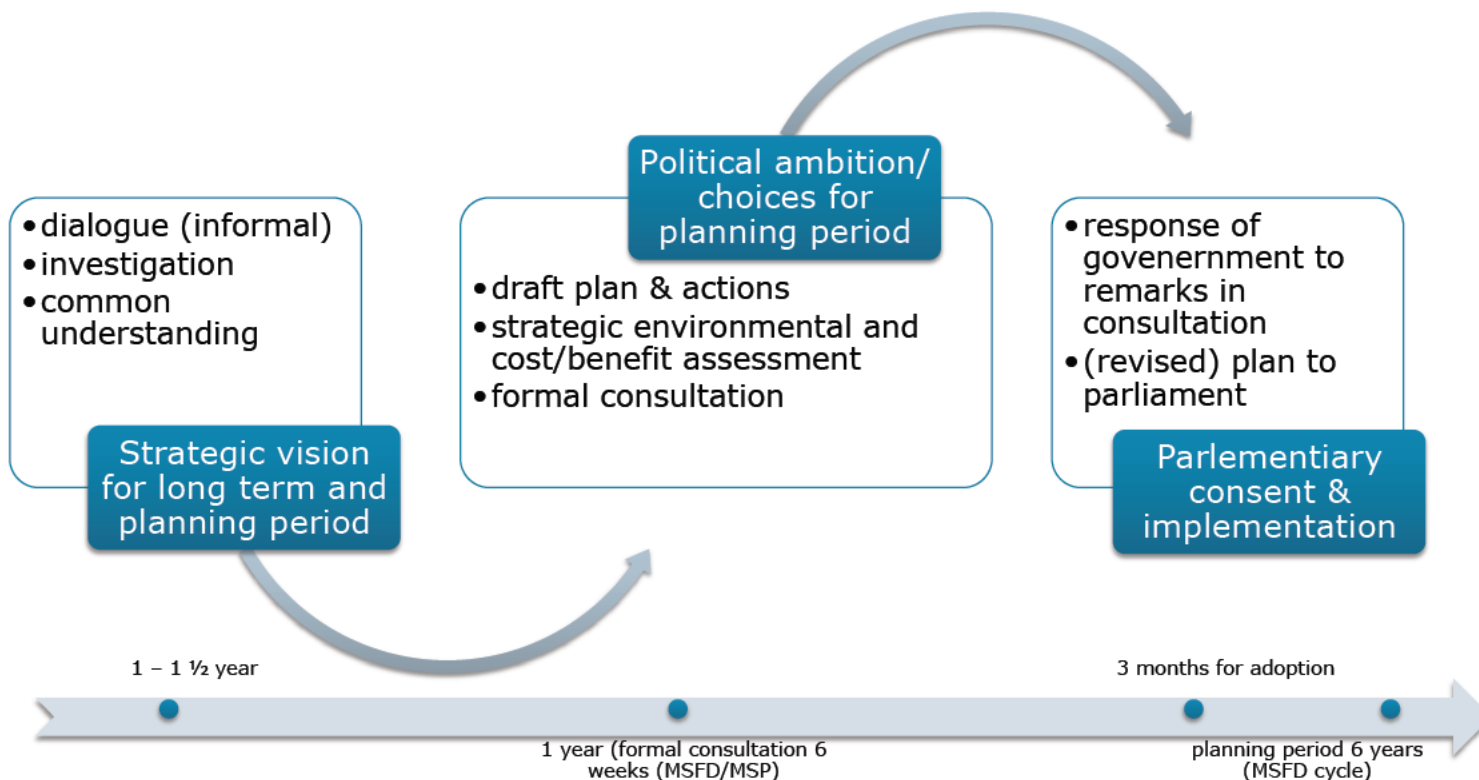


## Background information various MSP topics





## Policy process MSP – better is faster





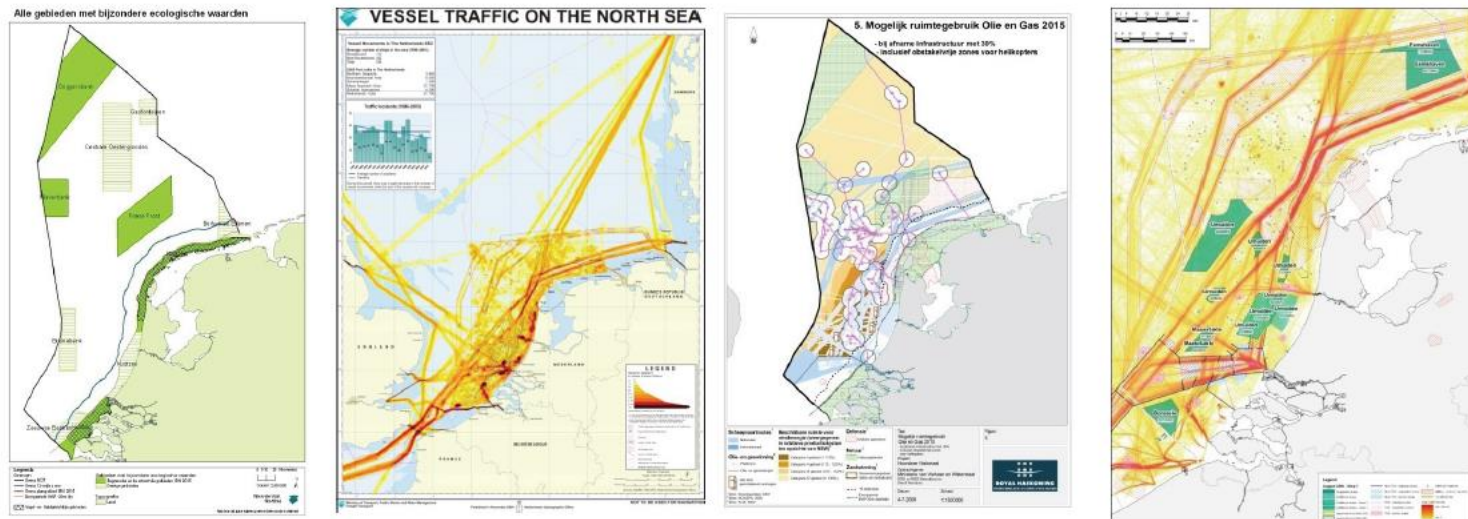


## Process and content of spatial agenda 2050

- Bring stakeholders together
  - Collect visions, thoughts, ideas
  - Create dialogue to tell the story
  - Check current policy/programs
  - Audit potential (blue growth)
  - Forecast societal needs
  - Forecast new policy goals
  - Spatial analysis
  - Identify policy gaps
  - Formulate new policy
  - Check with stakeholders
  - Inform parliament
  - Implement policy
- Energy
    - oil/gas
    - offshore wind
    - hydrokinetic (wave/tidal)
    - cables
  - Food
    - wild fish stock
    - Aquaculture
    - mariculture (algae/weed)
  - Environment
    - birds, habitats, foodweb, GES
  - Transport
    - Willem-Barentz / North Pole
  - Leisure/tourism



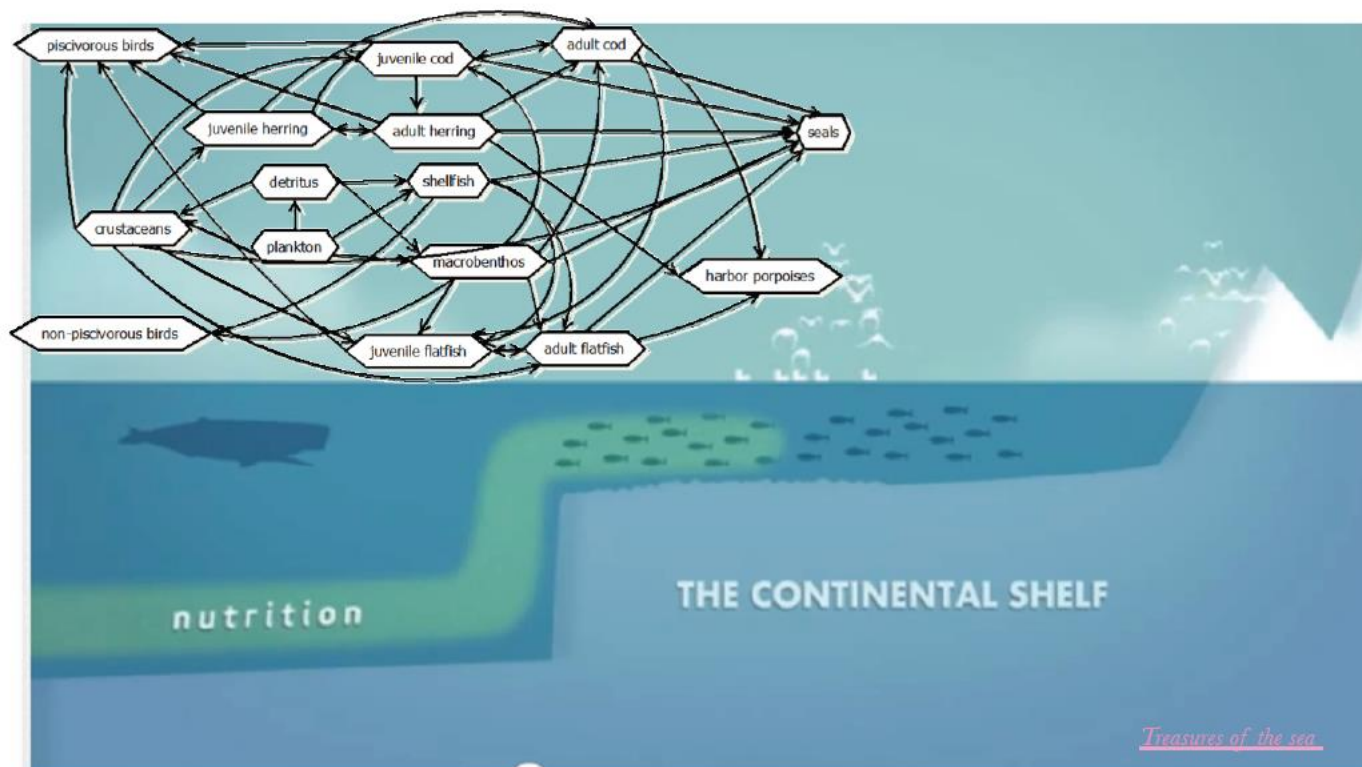
Bringing together the necessary data information, facts, figures, opinions and and combine them: make maps to grasp the bigger picture...



Note: for illustration purposes only - not for navigation, not for policy making, not for maritime spatial planning, not for marine planning



## Future of EU MSP: integration and innovation





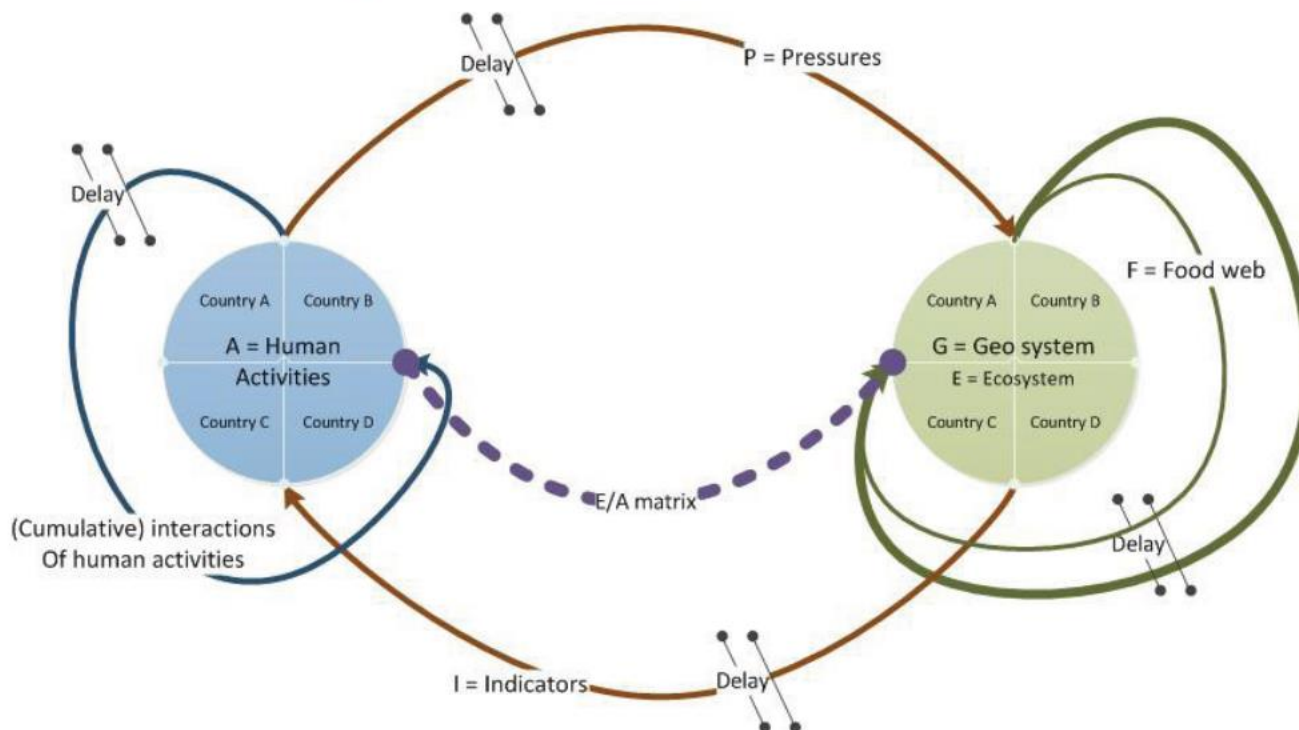
## Understanding the marine environment







## Understand systems



© TuDelft – Deltares -IenM – 2013 work in progress



## Visualize the issue – make it easy

- Challenge # 1 = a common language.
- This is difficult because all stakeholders have their own way of telling the story and their own language.
- Breaking down the overload of information to a level all can understand, including politicians and the general public is possible. It will get them involved;
- For example: what type of seabirds are there and what are their names? Where are their breeding areas and important feeding grounds?





## Additional material on MSP questions





## What does a MSP cost?

- The costs are more tangible than the profits, but also depend on the starting point, research to be done, time and effort needed for quality and creating co-operation mechanisms:
  - Initial MSP 5-6 fte for 1,5 – 2 year project;
  - Stakeholder meetings (NL 10 / UK 200+)
  - GIS data management (build from scratch can be expensive)
  - Scenario development
  - Strategic Environmental Assessment
  - Further research projects (e.g. In NL effects of off shore wind on lesser black backed gull, fish larvey survey, sea mammal survey)
  - Drafting and printing policy document + public consultation
  - Establishing further legislation / management rules / implementing MSP policy
  - *On average 1 – 2 mln Euro could be set as a budget excluding additional (ecological) research...*





## What are socio-economic benefits of MSP?

- The benefits can be tangible, but are difficult to put in numbers:
  - More certainty for investors in maritime space;
  - More legal clarity and less disputes in court;
  - Foreward looking approach gives opportunity for adaptive management (make the right decision at the right time);
  - Starting planning process before problems occur with current policy (e.g. Dutch case with 80 applications for small wind farms, not well situated i.r.t. shipping and cost ineffective and inefficient for renewable energy);
  - Common understanding of future of use of the sea (environment, human use) can aid and guide future development;
  - Planning can enhance innovation, because of better; understanding of the sea, the maritime environment and needs and plans of enterprises;
  - A MSP development plan can adress long term societal needs...



## Co-existence of interests, zoning and adaptive management

- Principle is that all activities at sea are welcome as long as they relate to the ecosystem values and goals and with other human uses
- Policy choice is to make best use of space and encourage multiple use of space: particularly in the case of wind energy farms
- Restrictive (legal) zoning is kept to a minimum for greater flexibility and adaptive management (commonly reformed Mare Liberum)
- Adaptive management is only possible when taking a long term approach across the entire North sea basin (Channel-Kattegat/Skagerak)
- Sea basin approach – for the moment - is not easy given EU policy on N2000 and renewable energy

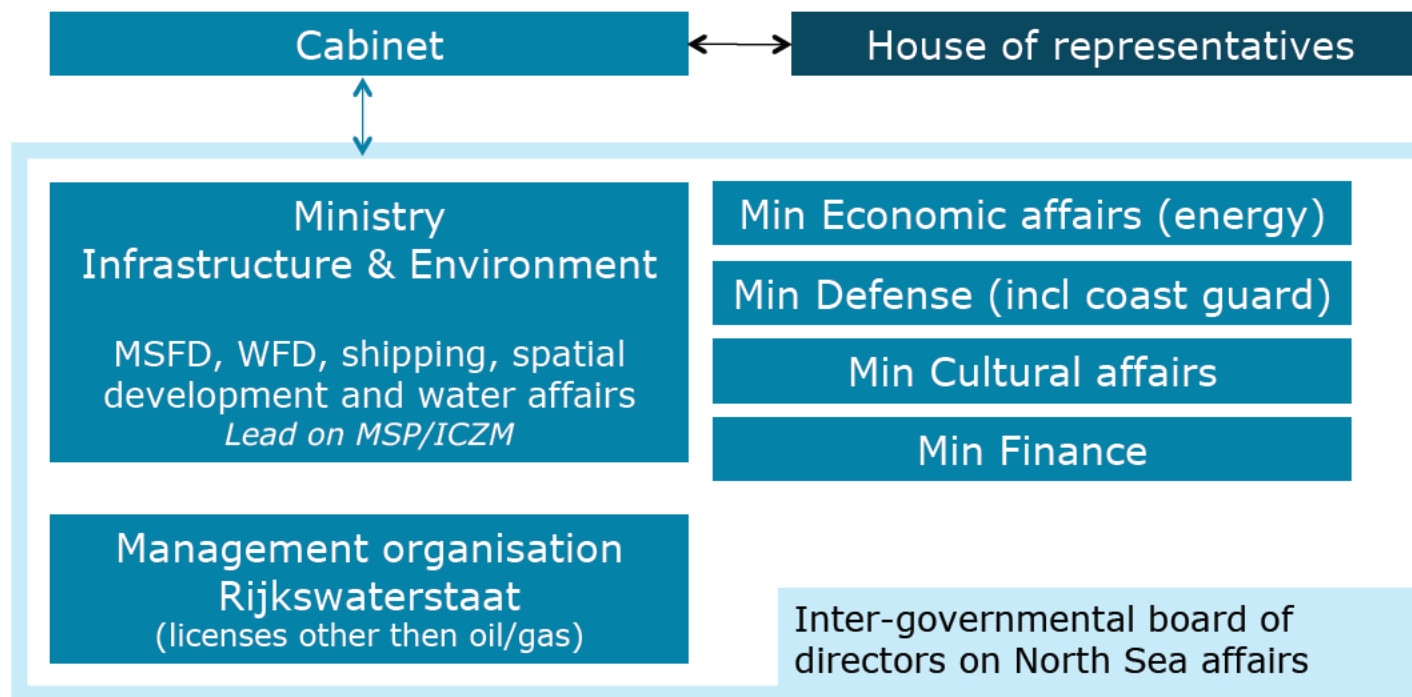


## Background info on MSP in the Netherlands





## Governance structure for Integrated Maritime Policy in Netherlands

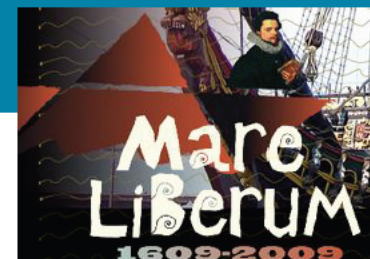






## MSP in the Netherlands

- Marine or Maritime Spatial planning: a political decision making process designed to address issues concerning the use of maritime space & the marine environment and establish policy for it;
- Policy decisions concerning use of maritime space lead to a policy statement or –document that gives clarity of the foreseen use of certain areas at sea;
- Since it concerns space a visualisation on a map is helpful.
- The legal status of the Dutch Maritime Spatial Policy Plan:
  - The Dutch central government is the only competent authority as from 1 km off shore, the Dutch MSP is self binding;
  - It gives clarity for private industry and seafarers where certain activities are taking place and new ones are foreseen and will be concendend to;
  - It indicates the shipping lanes and designated Natura 2000 areas.



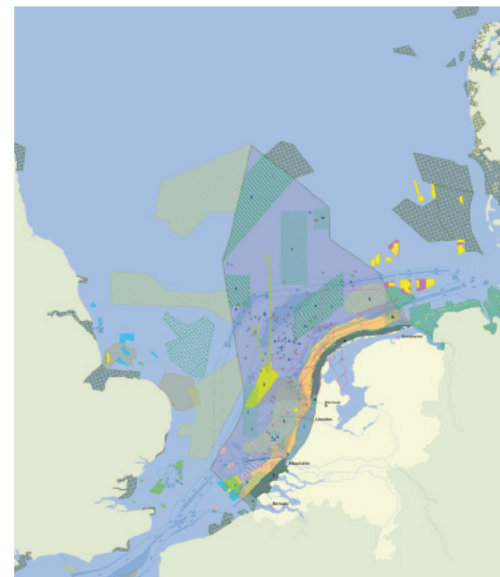
## History of MSP in the Netherlands

- **Mare Liberum** – Hugo Grotius (1609)
- Borders of the EEZ established (UNCLOS) (1968)
- Common Fisheries Policy (1970ties)
- Sectoral licencing – first come, first served basis
- Integrated Management framework (2005)
  - this worked fine, but not anymore when offshore wind took off and N2000/Marine Strategy were upcoming
- Policy document North Sea 2009-2015 (**first MSP including opportunity maps**) (2009/2010)
  - to establish areas for offshore wind (6.000MW)
- Revised Integrated Management Framework (2011)
- Revision of the MSP additional offshore wind areas (2013/2014)
- Quick scan potential for offshore wind <12 nm zone (2013/2014)
- Spatial development **agenda North Sea 2050** (2013/2014)
- Start revision policy document (MSP) for 2015-2021 (2014/2015)



## Dutch Maritime Spatial & Policy Plan 2009-2015

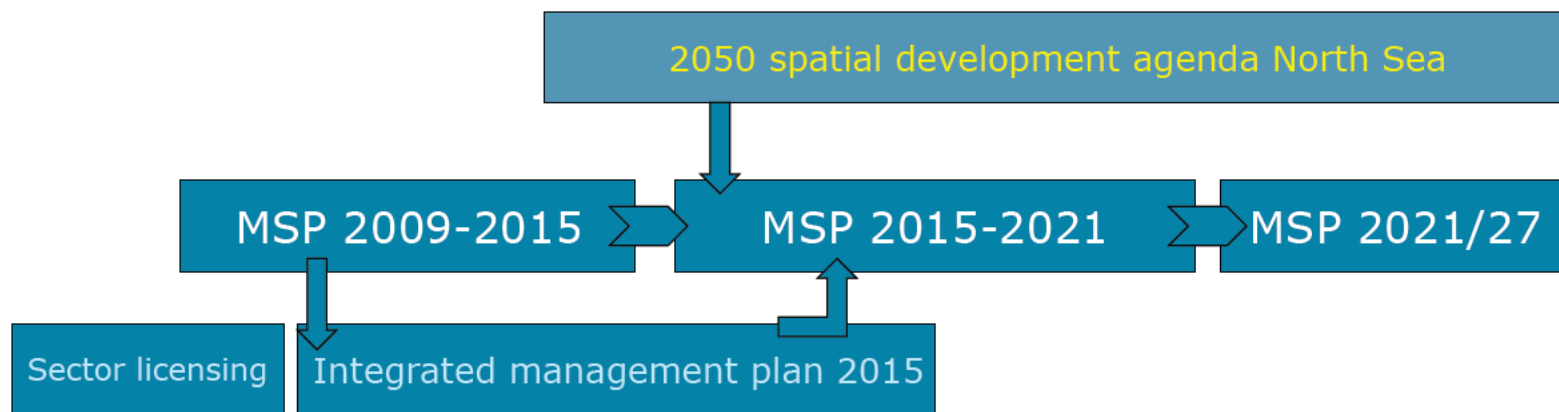
- Integrated Maritime Spatial Policy plan:
  - a description of the current situation
  - a description of national and international developments and the desired state of the sea and uses
  - the policy choices: sand extraction for beach nourishment, shipping, oil&gas + areas suitable for 6.000 MW off shore wind energy
  - a Strategic Environmental Assessment
  - an action plan to address issues: o.a. (1) safe distances between shipping and offshore wind, (2) sailing & fishing in wind farms (no bottom impact)



[Link to Maritime spatial policy plan 2009-2015](#)



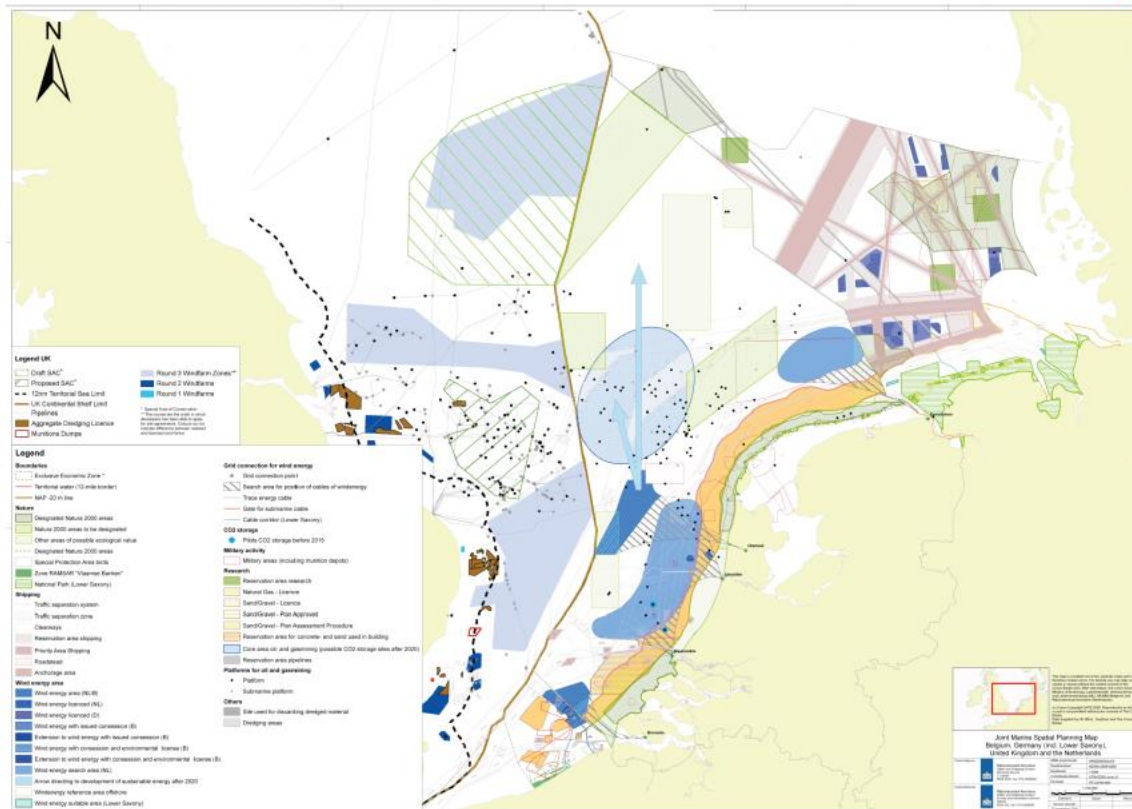
## MSP\* in the Netherlands through time



\* Maritime spatial plan North Sea is part of National Water Plan, which is about all water related topics, including coast, Wadden, Scheldt, Eems-Dollard. MSP 2015-2021 will include MSFD measures and live up to quality standards of expected MSP directive. MSP has legal status, and confirm policy choices. Integrated management plan will be incorporated in MSP



## Situational awareness southern North Sea (2010)





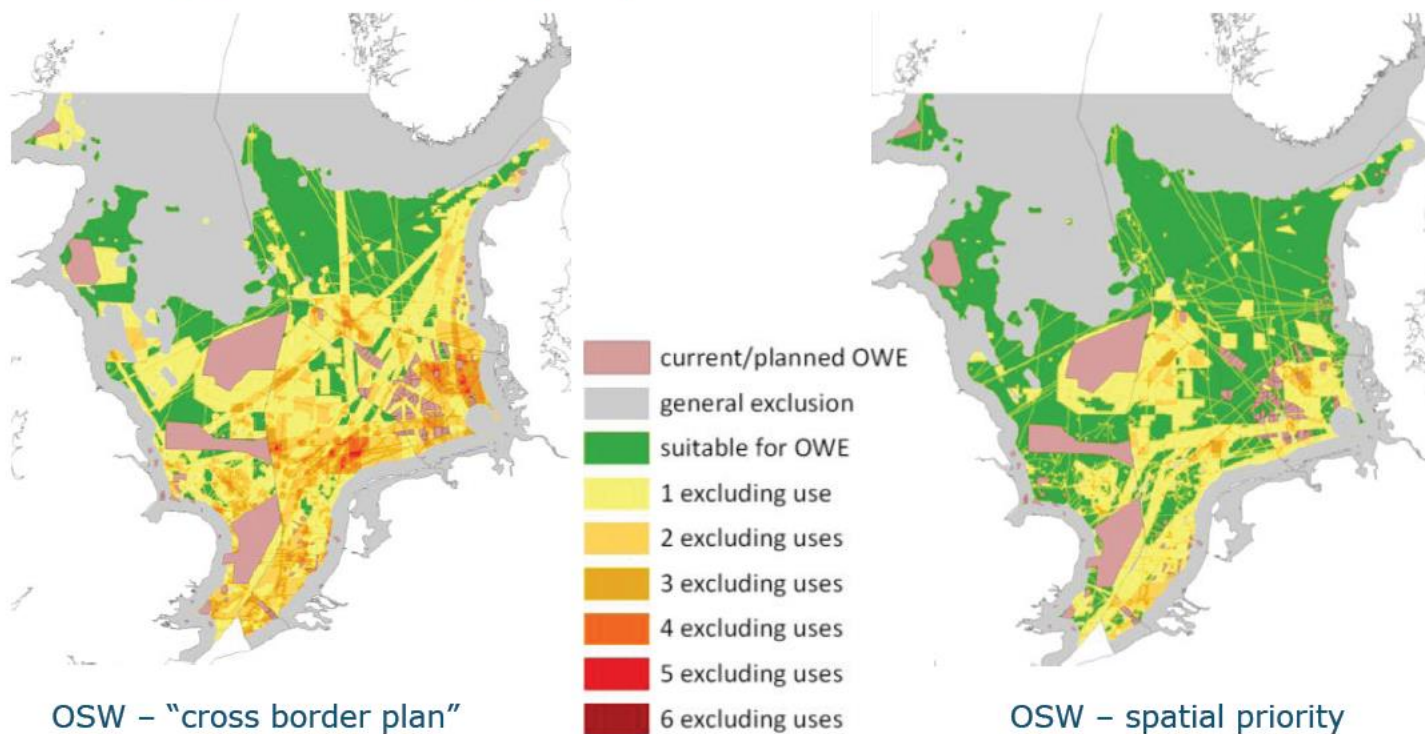


## Wind energy developments off- and near shore



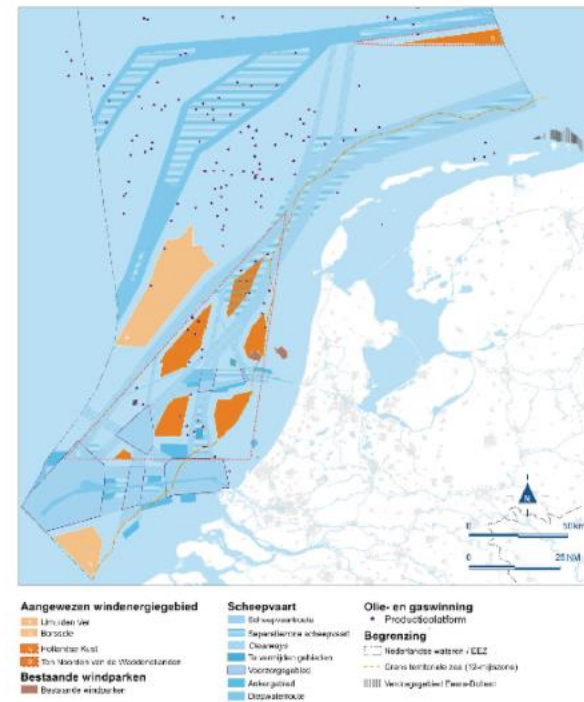


## Windspeed scenario's 93 GW (in the deep) and 135 GW (grand design) by 2030



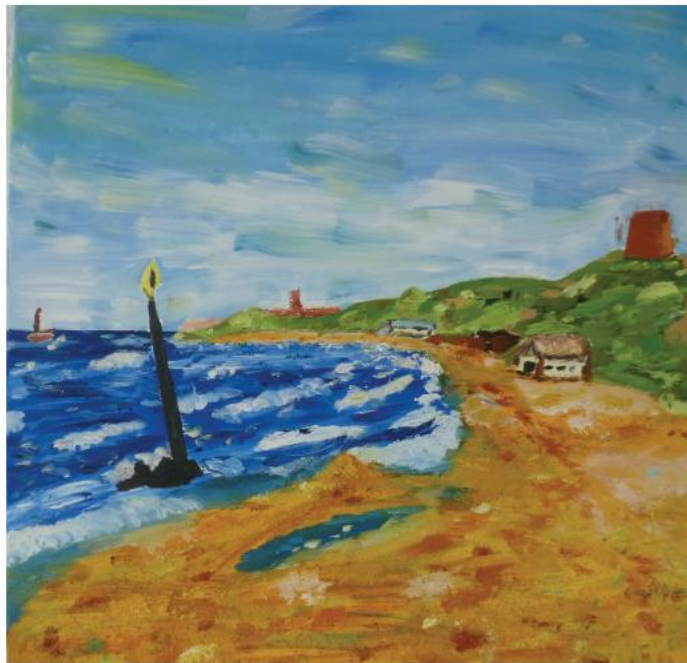


## Spatial view Dutch offshore wind development





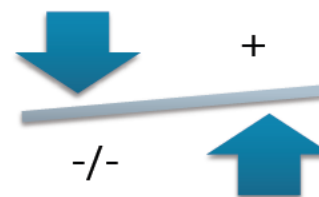
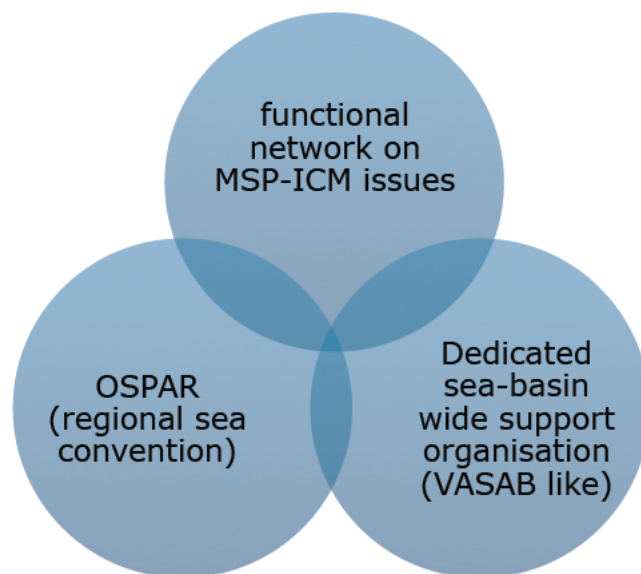
## Implementing the EU directive on MSP+ land-sea



Lodewijk Abspoel sea view Scheveningen to Katwijk, september 2012



## 3 options for cooperation under MSP+ directive

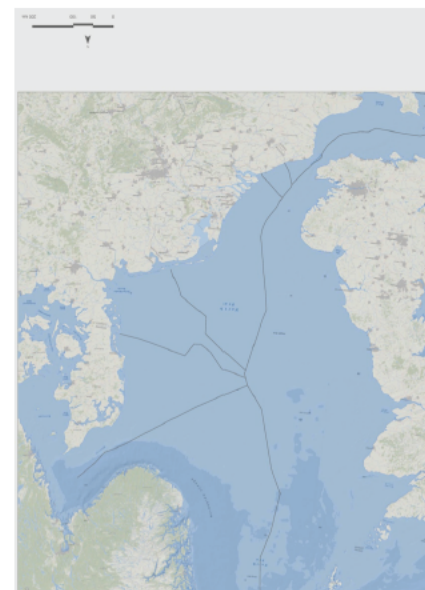






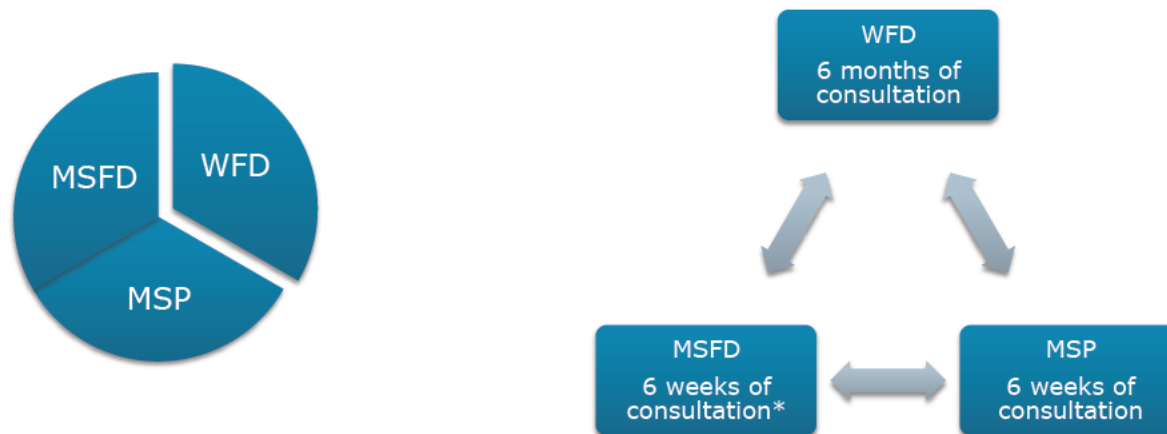
## A pragmatic network for cooperation: [www.Northseaportal.eu](http://www.Northseaportal.eu)

- ✓ **Central governments:** no new administrations or legal arrangements & neutral platform
- ✓ Management organisations/institutes
- ✓ MSFD – OSPAR network (marine environment / GES)
- ✓ Coast guards
- ✓ Scientific co-operation
- ✓ bilateral / trilateral cooperation (Scheldt/Wadden Sea)
- ✓ North Sea Commission / CPMR
- ✓ IMO
- ✓ RAC – EWEA – other stakeholder associations
- ✓ H2020 – FP7 – INSPIRE/EMODnet – JPI oceans
- ✓ Ocean energy initiative
- ✓ North Sea Grid initiative
- ✓ Taskforce on CCS





Be aware that legal frameworks for cooperation and communication do not frustrate integrated management of clean seas and coastal areas and hamper the delivering of blue growth!



MSP and MSFD need to be done together and (in NL legal system) are forced by the WFD to go along with them in timing. Why is consultation under WFD 6 months? If cooperation takes place all the time and prior to consultation phase? Surely enough common ground could have been established to keep consultation to a 6 weeks period?