

BOWE2H Konferenz: Offshore Wind and Green Hydrogen

Maritime Spatial Planning and Offshore Wind Energy

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Introduction into Maritime Spatial Planning





General introduction to maritime spatial planning



- Assessing human activities
- Preventing/resolving conflicts of use
- Develop, order, secure
 - Economic use (Blue Economy)
 - Protection of the marine environment

How do you achieve these goals?

- Holistic approach
- Forward planning
- Transnational coordination



Source:WWF

General introduction to maritime spatial planning



Increasing use of and pressures on marine space

- i.p. increasing number of offshore wind farms in EEZ
- Competition and conflicts between
 uses and environmental protection
- New EU framework on SUP (2001), INSPIRE (2004), MSFD (2008) → MSP (2014)
- New legislation / spatial planning law



German Waters – Responsibilities for MSP





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EEZ

BMWSB/BSH: Federal Government in the North and Baltic Sea

Territorial Sea

Land Niedersachsen Land Schleswig-Holstein Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Federal Spatial Planning Act (ROG) – MSP EEZ

MSP sets designations

- for the EEZ as planning area and in a regular mid-term period
- in form of textual and spatial designations (also temporarily a/o conditionally)
 - Priority areas
 Priority areas with exclusion effect (new*)
 Reservation areas
 (with exclusion effect) effect) (deleted*)
- as objectives and principles of spatial planning to achieve to develop, order and secure space





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• Blog <u>https://wp.bsh.de/</u>



Data on GeoSeaPortal

Documentation of consultation







Maritime Spatial Plan for the German exclusive economic zone in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea - Map Baltic Sea

Designations for offshore wind energy

- Priority areas to achieve the national wind offshore targets 2030 (according FEP 2020)
- Reservations areas to secure space for further offshore wind targets
- Conditional designations pending an assessment by the ministry responsible for shipping



Planning Instruments for Offshore Wind Energy BUNDESAMT FÜ SEESCHIFFFAHR UND HYDROGRAPHIE **BSH** Maritime Spatial Planning (EEZ) **BSH** Site Development Plan **BSH** Site investigation (EEZ) BMWK/BN Commissi **BSH** Determination of suitability(EEZ) **BNetzA** Tendering of non-centrally Tendering of centrally investigated sites investigated sites Developper Application for plan approval Application for plan approval (EEZ) 'EEZ' **BSH** Planning approval for projects (EEZ) Planning approval for projects (EEZ)



Site development plan – Legal framework



8 GW installed capacity •





Renewable-Energy-Act

- Target: 80 % of electricity production 2030 through renewable energies
- 2022: ca. 48 %

Amendment Climate Protection Act

Climate neutrality by 2045

EU Green Deal

De-carbonisation by 2050

Development of offshore wind energy -Targets



- 2002 2 3 GW by 2010, 20 25 GW by 2030 (Strategy)
- 2009 20 25 GW by 2030 (EEG)
- 2012 25 GW by 2030 (EEG)
- 2014 6.6 GW by 2020, 15 GW by 2030 (EEG)
- 2017 15 GW by 2030 (WindSeeG)
- 2020 20 GW by 2030, 40 GW by 2040 (WindSeeG)
- 2023 30 GW by 2030, 40 GW by 2035, 70 GW by 2045 (WindSeeG)



HYDROGRAPHIE

Status offshore wind development – North Sea



North Sea 22 parks in operation 1.258 turbines 6.802 MW

2023: construction planned for 2 parks (106 turbines; 1.142 MW)

2 current permitting processes

Status offshore wind development – Baltic Sea





Baltic Sea
3 parks in operation
210 turbines
1.027 MW
1 park under construction (66 turbines, 476 MW)
1 current permitting processes

Total capacity in North Sea and Baltic Sea (EEZ & territorial seas)1.539 turbines

8,042 GW

Site Development Plan North Sea, published in January 2023





Site Development Plan Baltic Sea, published in January 2023





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Task: Coherent planning of offshore wind expansion

Current Site Development Plan was published on 20 January 2023

- Contains designations to achieve an offshore wind capacity of 24,7 GW
- Future amendments and revisions of the plan will take into acount the energy targets and the further development
- Current parks and plan designations support 36,5 GW
 production

Outlook



- Spatial designations for offshore wind energy in MSP 2021 relate to targets at the time
 - 20 GW 2030; 40 GW 2040 (WindSeeG)
 - Szenariorahmen 2035 (2021) (BNetzA): 28-34 GW 2035; 40 GW 2040
- Coordination with NL and DK regarding shipping routes in the North See (SN10) to identify additional spatial potential for offshore wind
 - FEP indentifies potential wind energy areas in shipping designation SN10



- Proceedings for obtaining permission to deviate from a planning objective (Zielabweichungsverfahren) in FEP 2023 to designate priority areas shipping as offshore wind energy areas
- Changes in FEP don't change the underlaying objectives of the Maritime Spatial Plan 2021

⇒ MSP 2021 provides a stable basis for the spatial development at sea

Thank you for your attention!



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