



Maritime Spatial Planning: Transboundary Cooperation in the Celtic Seas

Planning For Blue Growth



Co-funded by the
European Union





European
MSP Platform

EU MSP Platform Study – lessons learned from MSP relevant vision and strategy processes

SimCelt Final Conference 29 November 2017, Liverpool

Ivana Lukic / s.Pro-sustainable projects

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EU MSP Platform

www.msp-platform.eu

Services

- Interactive information gateway
- Team of experts / focal points
- Technical studies & handbooks
- Workshops / meetings

MSP Database

We invite you to search for examples of MSP implementation experiences from throughout Europe in the extensive [Practices Database](#). Please also explore our [FAQ page](#), or [Submit a question](#) of your own!

All news

Outputs of Searica meeting on Motorways of the Sea available

Searica organised an event on the topic of the 'Motorways of the Sea', bringing together members of the Intergroup to discuss the...


All news

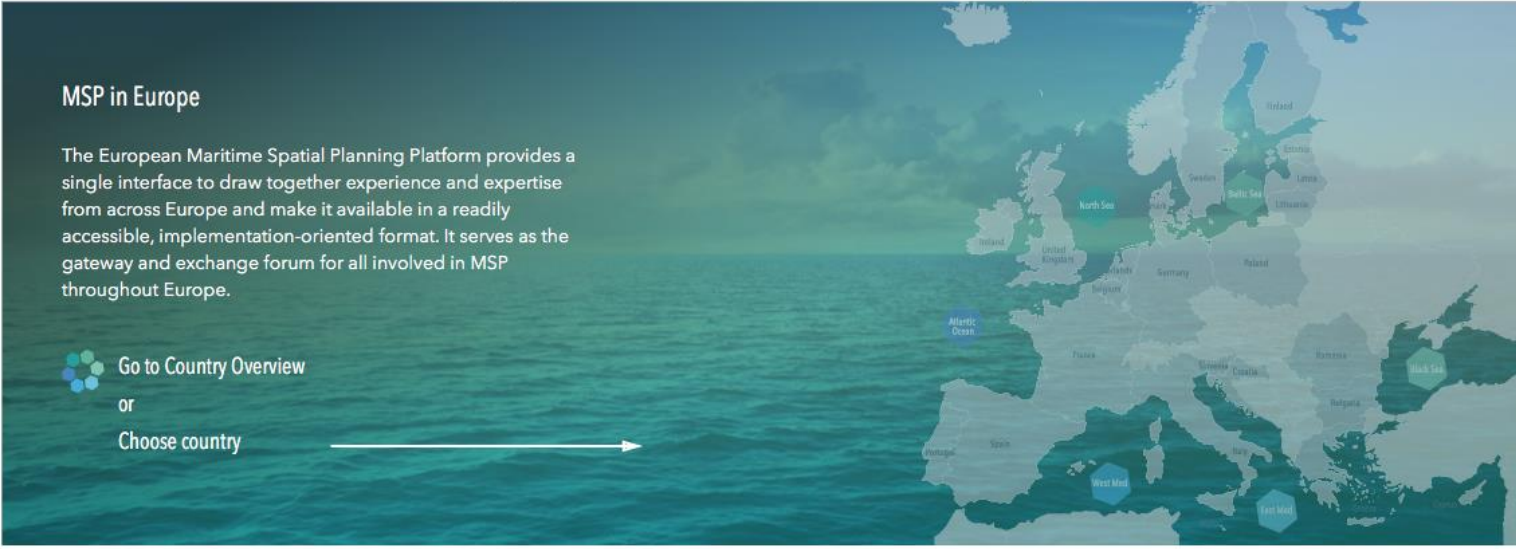
MSP Platform

- Submit a Question
- Mission
- Services
- Our team

MSP in Europe

The European Maritime Spatial Planning Platform provides a single interface to draw together experience and expertise from across Europe and make it available in a readily accessible, implementation-oriented format. It serves as the gateway and exchange forum for all involved in MSP throughout Europe.

 Go to Country Overview
or
Choose country




Upcoming Events

Fourth Forum of the Outermost Regions
The European Commission will host the Fourth Forum of the Outermost Regions entitled "T..."

All events

Tweets by @EU_MSP_Platform

 **EU MSP Platform** @EU_MSP_Platform
Ireland's ocean energy capability one step closer to reality as SeaPower survives winter at Sea goo.gl/aZWfLT @marinescotland

EU MSP Platform Retweeted

Open calls

European Commission Call for Proposals on MSP - deadline 31st March 2017! [Read more..](#)

All funding programmes

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What is featured on the EU MSP Platform website ?

- **350+ MSP Practice descriptions**
- **120+ MSP Project descriptions**
 - **90+ FAQs**
- **List of MSP Funding & Training opportunities**
 - **Newsletter**
- **Country information**

What can we offer you?

- **Promote your project, event, or news**
- **Help you design a workshop**
- **Answer your MSP questions**
 - **Connect with us !**

Email: info@msp-platform.eu

Twitter:

[@EU_MSP_Platform](https://twitter.com/EU_MSP_Platform)

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MSP Practices



| [ABOUT US](#) | [MSP IN PRACTICE](#) | [OPPORTUNITIES](#)

Practices

The Practices database is continuously optimised in order to ensure that search queries produce the most accurate results and new practice descriptions are added on a regular basis. Select relevant filters in the search boxes or enter the title of a practice or a keyword in the freetext searchbox. For more information about the functionalities of the Practice database, please see our [User guidance document](#).

Can't find the practice you're looking for, or is some of the information not correct or incomplete? Please notify us via [Submit a Question](#). Take a look at the [FAQ page](#) as well to find several examples of questions that have been received and their corresponding answers.

Type of practice	Application in MSP	Country
Sea Basin	Type of issue	
Sectors	Stage of MSP cycle	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMON FISHERIES POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> HABITATS AND BIRDS DIRECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT <input type="checkbox"/> TRANS-EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NETWORK <input type="checkbox"/> WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE
Keywords/Project/Title of Practice/Description	Sort by	

Apply

Reset

289 MSP Practices

A FLOOD OF SPACE: TOWARDS A SPATIAL STRUCTURE PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE...
GAUFRE
This book is a reflection of the spatial-analytical and design aspects of the GAUFRE report

A MARINE SPATIAL PLAN FOR THE BELGIAN PART OF THE NORTH SEA
Belgium - MSP
These brochures summarize the marine spatial plan for the Belgian Part of the North Sea.

ACHIEVING COMMITMENT TO ICZM THROUGH STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
C-Scope - combining sea and coastal planning in Europe
A range of reports on stakeholder engagement activities, including reports on the annual coastal

Search Practical Information Database

by:

Key word

Country

Sea Basin

Sector

Stage of MSP cycle

Type of Practice

Application in MSP

Type of Issue

Role of MSP in driving sustainable Blue Growth

*provides
certainty to
investments*

*ensures
transparency*

*multi-level /
multi-sector
cooperation*

*minimizes &
prevents
conflicts*

*Identifies &
embraces
synergies*

*Ensures
ocean space
& resources
for future
generations*

What needs to be done & planned now → to lead to sustainable future ?

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Role of MSP in driving sustainable Blue Growth

MSP AS A FINAL PRODUCT

&

CONTINUOUS PROCESS

A planned, integrated map of current uses, future demands, areas reserved for nature and future generations



A process that brings people around the same table



MSP has a double fold role:

- avoid conflicts in already busy places
- set the scene for the sea as a development area and source of national and regional competitiveness

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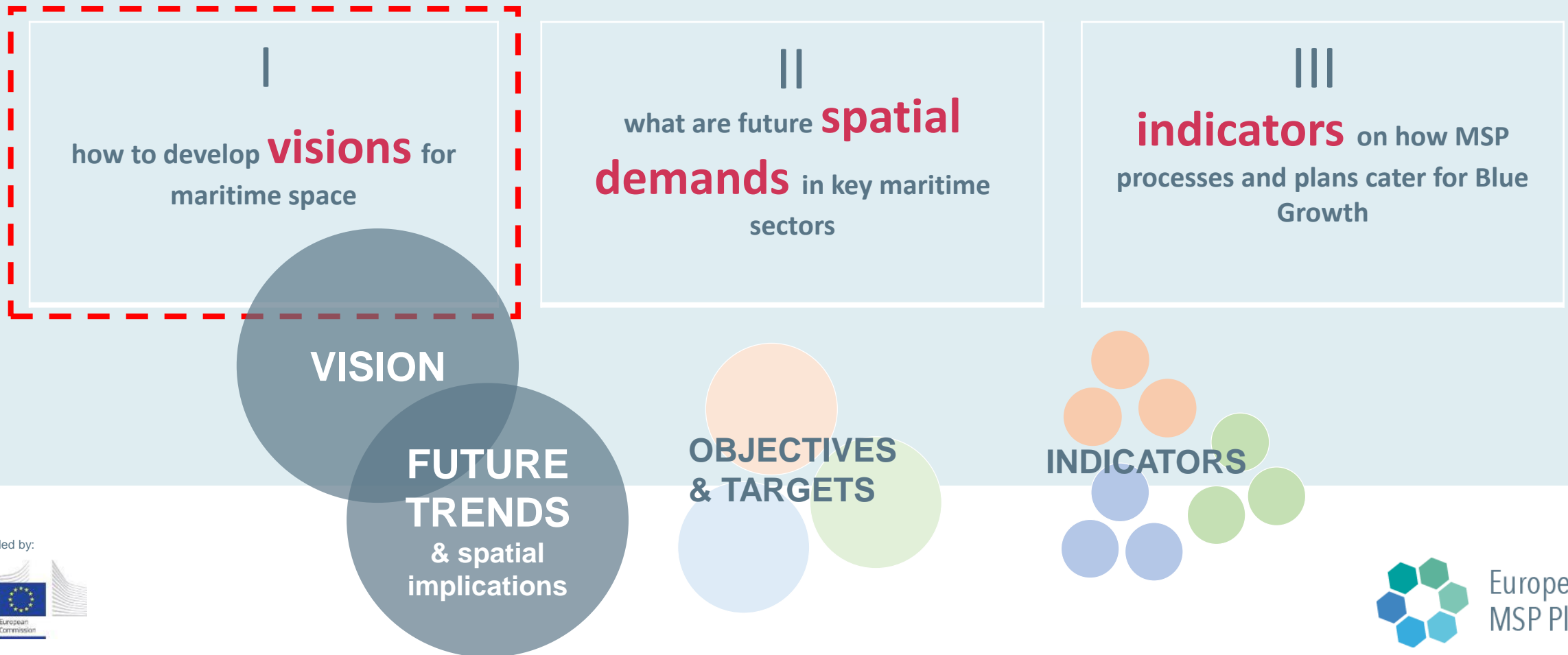


Technical Study: “MSP for Blue Growth: MSP as a tool to support a sustainable Blue Economy”

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Key tasks of the technical study



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Study Task 1. Handbook for developing MSP-relevant visions



The handbook was developed taking into consideration:

- The needs of those who made use of existing FLPs in their MSP;
- The current questions/knowledge gaps of those who plan to develop FLPs in the future.

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Study approach

- Over 50 interviews
- Validation of the results at various events
- Publication December 2017

Over 30 processes analysed

- Statutory vs voluntary
- Local vs national vs sea basin
- Part of the MSP vs MSP relevant vs other processes with potentially transferable tools and practices

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What is meant by a Forward-Looking-Process (FLP) ?



- Terms understood and used arbitrary
- Combinations of formats used to organize an FLP vary widely

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What is the purpose of a Forward-Looking-Process?

Facilitates
thinking outside
of sectoral
bubbles

Considers
longer time
scales

Serves as a
'warm-up' for
an actual
MSP process

Helps raise
awareness
of an
emerging
issue

Integrates
different policy
ideas

Helps set
objective
s &
targets

Facilitates
dialogue on a
joint future

May lead to
common
norms and
principles

Helps to
focus on
what needs
to be done to
reach the
desired
future

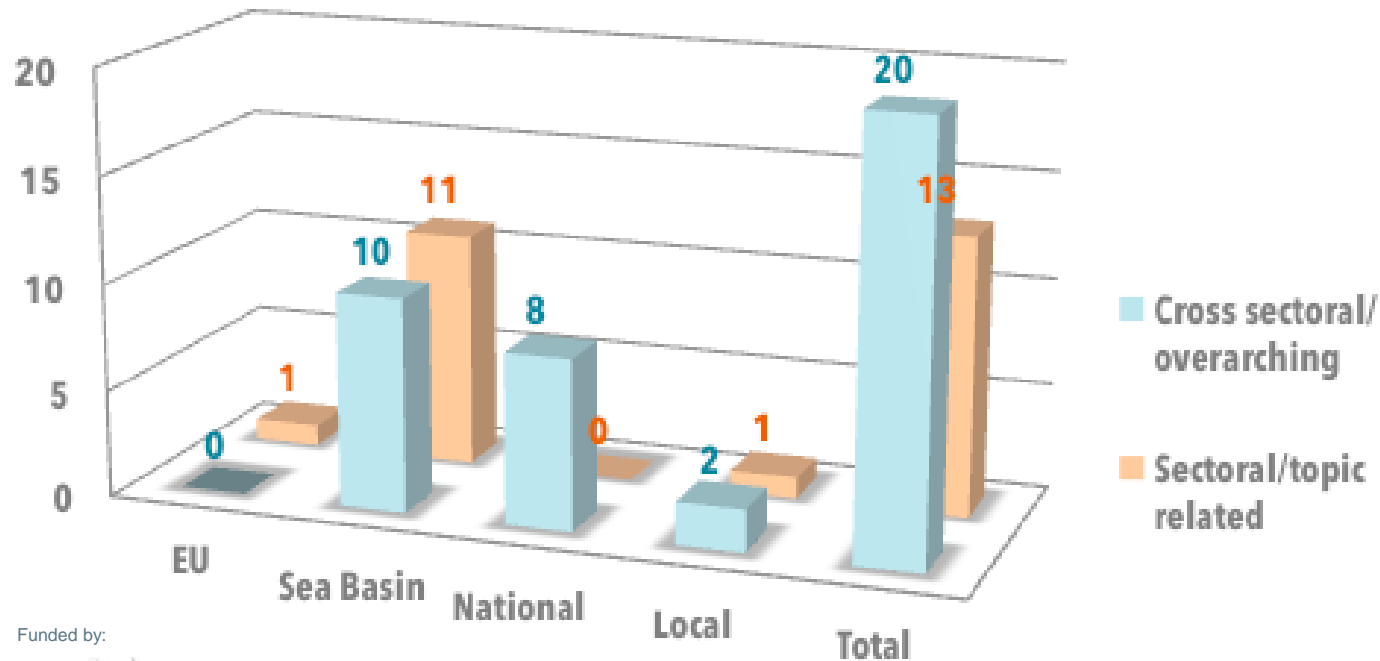
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Which processes are out there ?

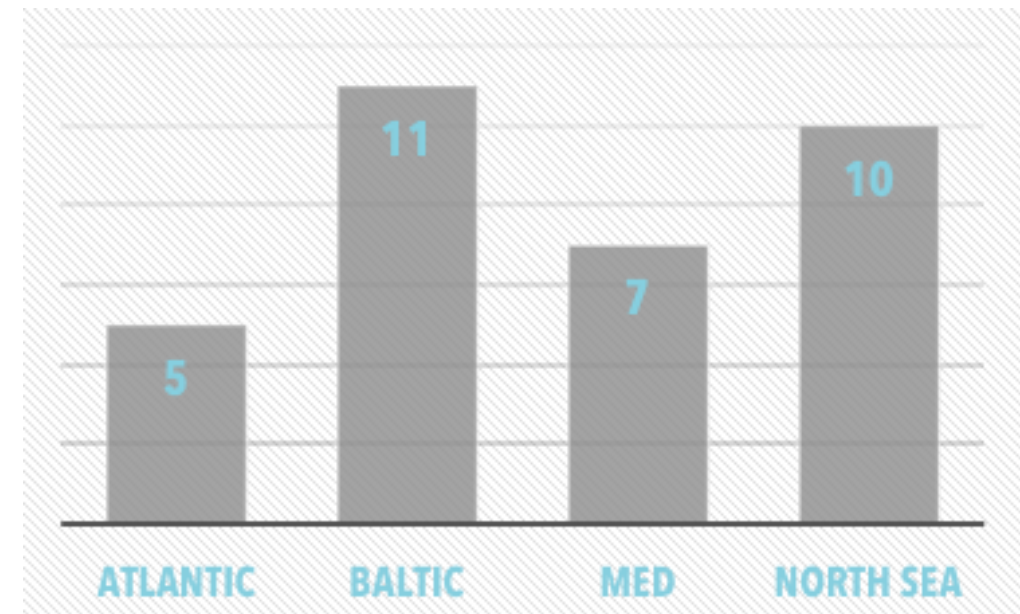
- *Sectoral and overarching FLPs per each geographical scope*



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- *FLPs per each sea basin*





Sea basin/macro regional FLPs

Processes include: ➤ Macro-regional strategies ➤ Broad visions and planning frameworks
➤ Sector development scenarios/forecasts ➤ Blue growth strategies ➤ Exploratory visions

- Serve as mechanisms for cross-border cooperation;
- Identify common goals for the shared use of the sea;
- Provide common planning principles and priorities;
- Identify topics/hot spots which need a cross-border approach (e.g. energy corridors);
- Review compatibility of national policies/strategies and where synergies could be enhanced;
- Consider a Large Marine Ecosystem as a whole.



What could be improved ? Facilitators view ...

- **Better use of management techniques** rather than relying mainly on common sense;
- **More specificity** is needed in terms of what and where the priorities and challenges are on the sea;
- **Have it more quantified** What are you aiming for in each moment?
Smart and quantifiable goals are needed in order not to get lost on the way;
- **More structured, planned, involvement of industry** – Whom and how to involve ?
Ensure that no relevant categories are missed; e.g. those who act as a bridge between industry and administration (research & consultants);
- **Involve the politicians and all those on whom active use and implementation depends on.**

In general – any FLP should be a closed loop and a continuous improvement process that can track its progress (by, for example, making use of indicators)

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What could be improved? Facilitators view....

Sea basin FLPs

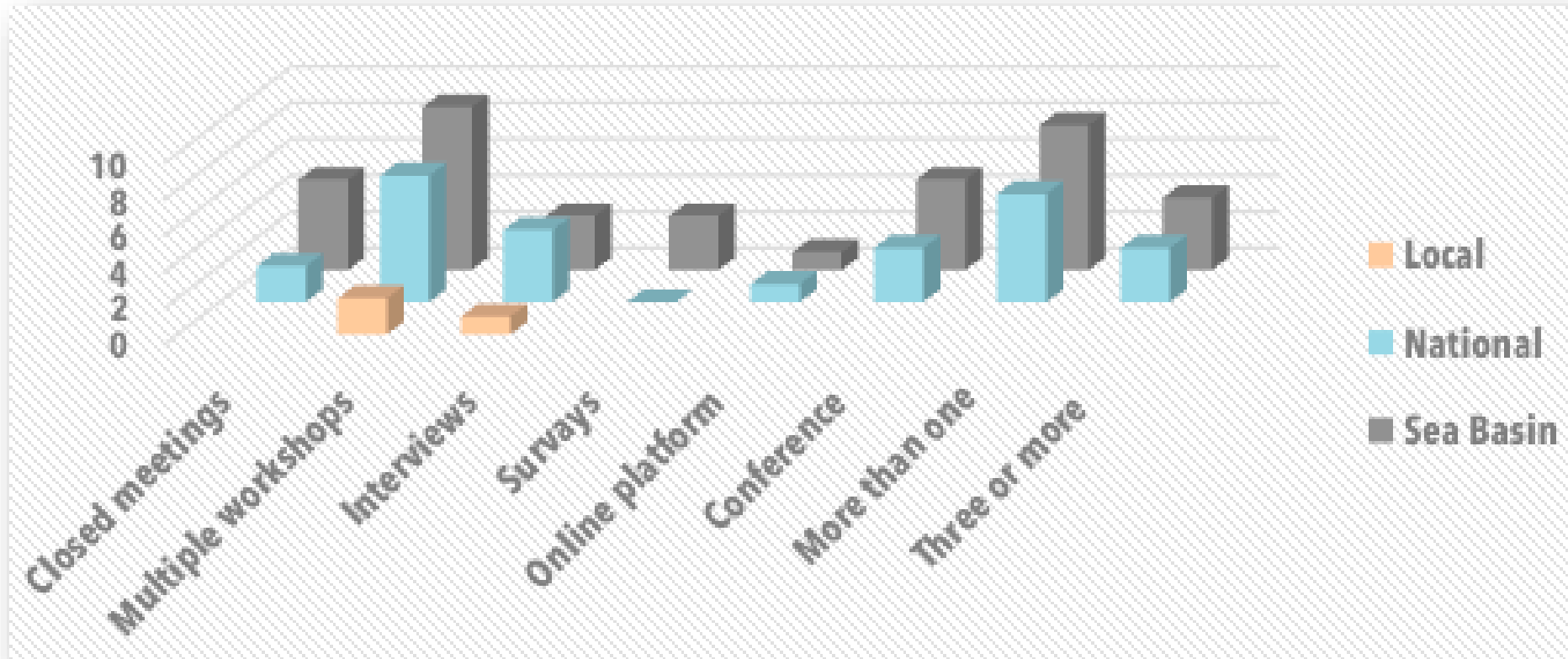
- **More interactive stakeholder involvement adapted to stakeholder needs** → consider innovative means and methods (e.g. interactive webinars); → adapt language and use more visuals;
- **Ensure stronger links with, and take up from, national formal MSP processes;**
- Better follow-up – think of the implementation power → Starting from the broad vision **concrete and feasible actions** should be defined and agreed upon.



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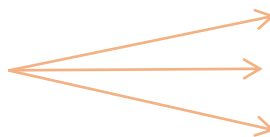
Means of stakeholder engagement used in analysed FLPs



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Total No.
of
processes
analysed

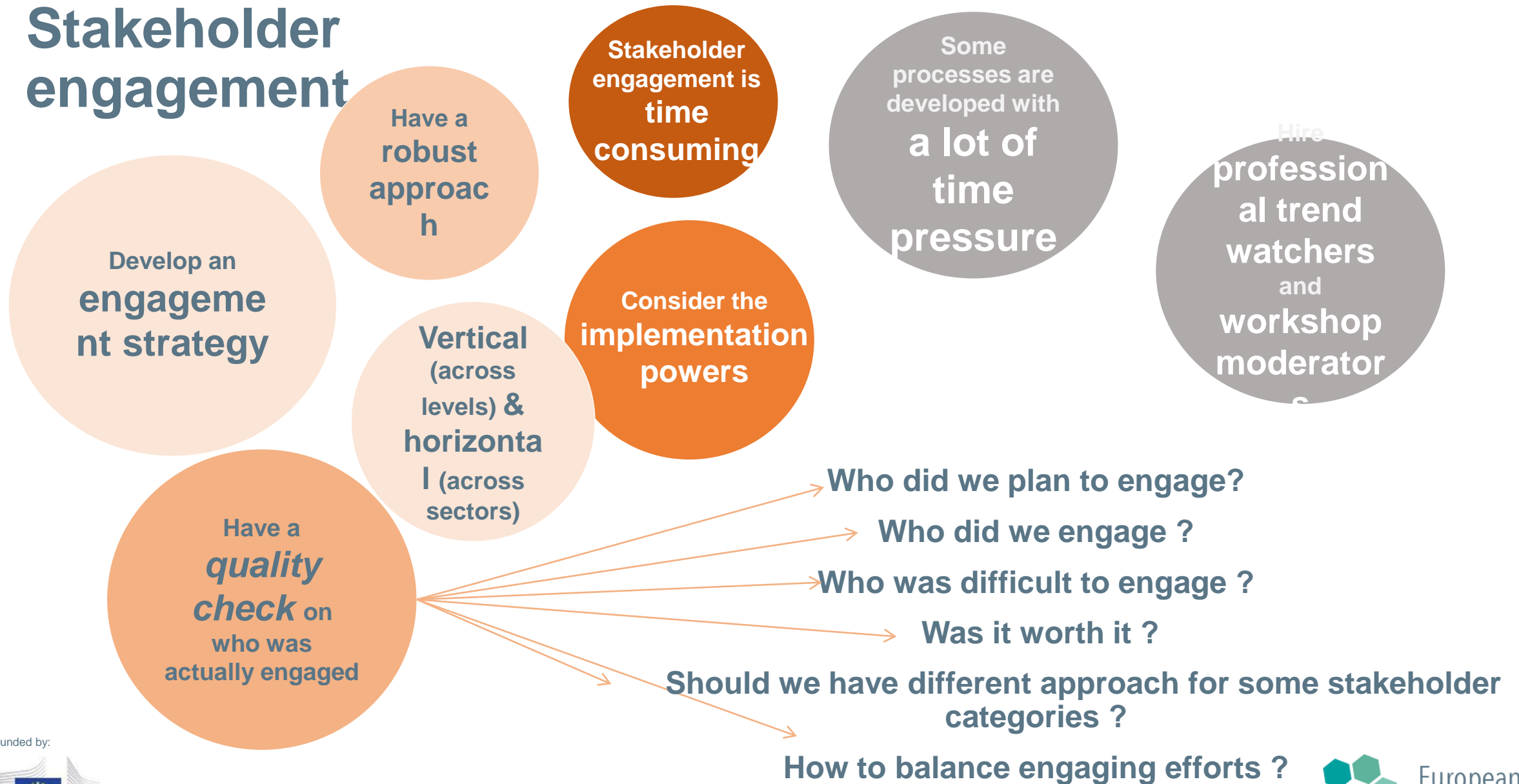


21 Sea basin
8 National
3 Local



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Stakeholder engagement

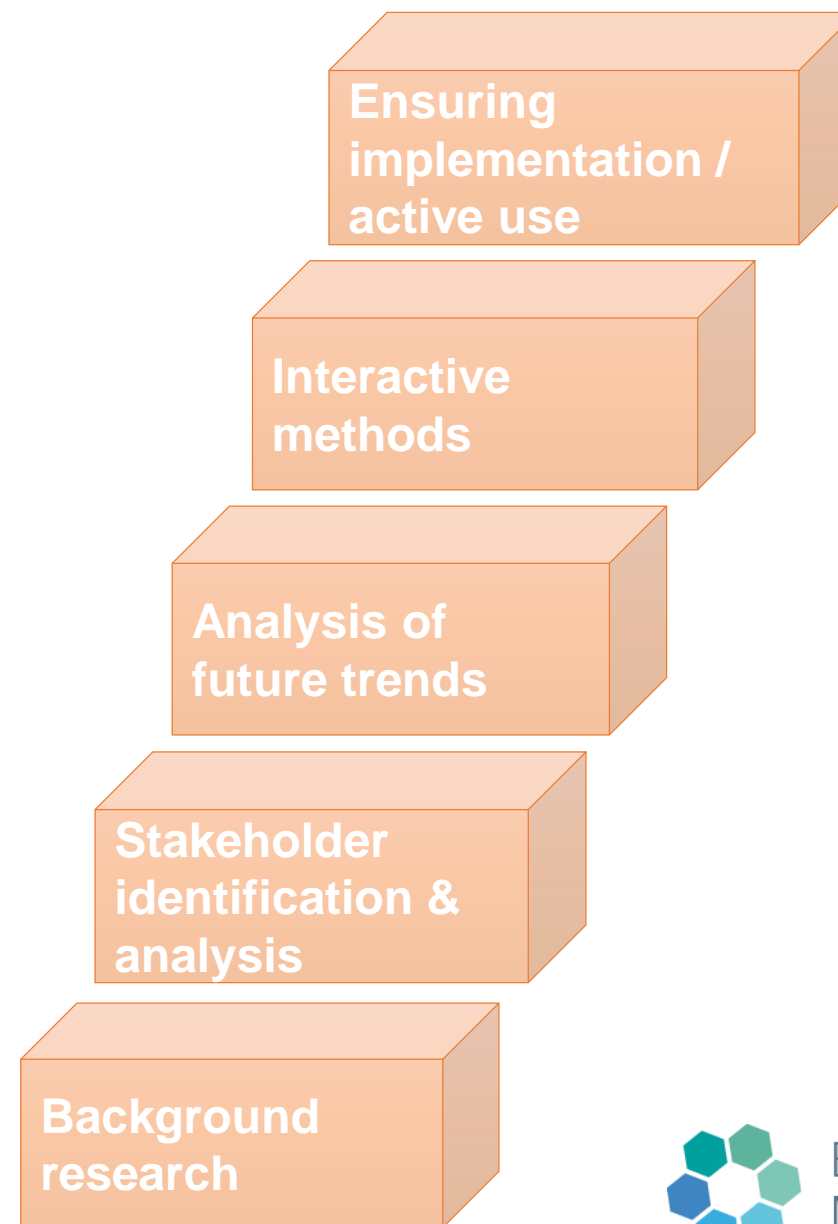
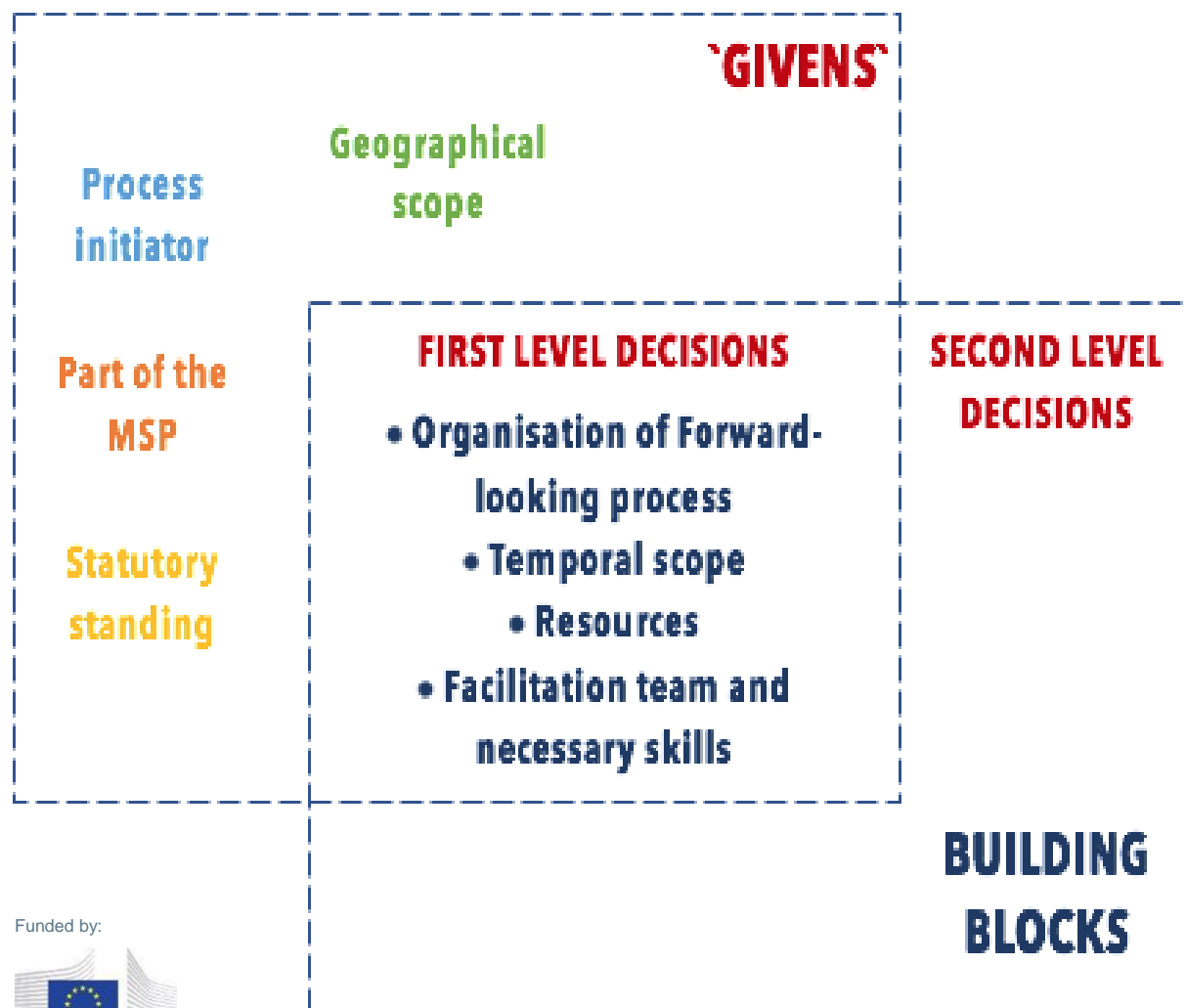


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Handbook structure



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Food for thought

**Better link
with
formal
MSP
processes
?**

**How to
keep the
momentu
m ?**

**Follow up!
Develop
roadmaps/ac
tion plans to
operationalis
e the
objectives**

**Ensure feeling
of ownership
and
commitment of
all relevant
actors incl.
industry**

**How to
ensure
long term
relevance
?**

**How do we
ensure
efficient
and
effective
monitoring
?**

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Availability of the Handbook

- **Presentation and validation at various events**
- **Full handbook publication, Dec 2017**
- **Featured on the EU MSP Platform - immediate links to the building blocks and the FAQs**

Visual facilitation

Workshops can be accompanied by a “graphic recorder”, who provides a „live protocol” of the discussion. This is one of the ways to create a visual draft of the FLP as a result of the workshop

<p>Usefulness:</p> <p>Visual facilitation has proved useful in highly participatory processes, where the intention was to develop a shared vision for a maritime space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Process increases cooperation and interaction among participants;Graphics created during the workshop contribute to a coherent and engaging documentation;Results can be used further as part of the dissemination process.	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">'Wales We Want' vision,'Implementation Strategy for the Baltic Blue Growth Agenda' 
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What methods are available to identify and analyse stakeholders ?

What interactive methods can be used ?

What are available scenario development techniques?

What time horizon spans can be used in an FLP?



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Thank you for your attention !
il@sustainable-projects.eu

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SUPPORT TEAM for the
ATLANTIC ACTION PLAN

Lessons from the Atlantic Action Plan: perspectives from the UK

Ben Drakeford
November 2017

Implemented by



Funded by the





Outline

- The blue economy in the UK
- Opportunities / challenges for blue growth in the UK and the role of the Atlantic Action Plan (AAP)
 - The role of the Support Team for the AAP (assistance mechanism)
 - Overview from the 4th Stakeholder Platform Conference
 - Funding and Project Development to implement the AAP



Coastal economies

- Some of the poorest performing segments of the economy in the UK
- Do contribute to economy, locally/regionally important and potential to grow has been identified
- Growth = balancing ecological, social and economic objectives
- Cluster organisations forming that represent many SMEs – they will contribute to blue growth goals
- Working with the Blue New Deal Project, which is UK specific, but shares many objectives with the AAP...



Blue Growth

- Blue economy represents over 5 million jobs in the EU
 - Directly 935,000 in the UK
- Contributes over £500 billion in gross value added
 - Directly £51 billion in the UK
- Some traditional sectors that can be further grown
 - Coastal and maritime tourism, fishing, shipping
- Other sectors have significant potential
 - Marine renewables, seabed mining, aquaculture
- Focus on supply chain and delivery organisations
- Driven by global needs e.g. energy and food
- AAP should be a mechanism for realising this potential!



UK Blue Economy Size

	Direct GVA £B	Direct jobs	Total GVA £B	Total jobs
Transport & logistics	13.59	265,500	33.91	685,801
Leisure	3.14	100,470	7.50	273,322
Defence & security	3.55	98,245	8.48	267,269
Energy resources	20.37	171,250	48.58	465,551
Living resources	0.81	31,633	1.93	86,055
Mineral resources	0.11	1,670	0.26	4,543
<i>Vessel construction, propulsion & fuels</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>81,000</i>
<i>Marine equipment & instrumentation</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>156,000</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>415,775</i>
<i>Marine autonomous systems</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Maritime ICT</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>26,750</i>	<i>6.45</i>	<i>72,772</i>
<i>Marine & maritime services</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>46,550</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>135,582</i>
	51.79	935,068	125.29	2,487,670

- Based on an aggregation by MSE of:
 - Oxford Economics analysis of ports, shipping & maritime service (2011)
 - Oxford Economics update of above + marine equipment, ship/boat building, renewable energy & R&D (2012)
 - Crown Estate analysis of all sectors including oil & gas (2005)



Blue economy is growing

- The Blue Economy is growing, offering business opportunities to a wide range of firms
 - Across diverse markets, beyond traditional ‘marine’ sector
 - Renewable energy, aquaculture (biotech, algae, shellfish, fin-fish), security (defence, ecology), smart logistics etc
 - Along value chains serving multiple end-user markets
- The UK is well-placed to exploit this potential
 - Strong industrial capacity
 - Strong science & technology base
 - Good international links



Atlantic Strategy and the Atlantic Action Plan

- Launched in 2011 to identify key challenges and opportunities to create sustainable jobs and growth.
- Bottom up approach to identify investment and research priorities. Established the “Atlantic Forum”.
- These priorities set out in Atlantic Action Plan 2013 to revitalise the marine and maritime economy of France, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the UK.
- Objectives in line with the EU’s Blue Growth initiative
- The Atlantic Action Plan is implemented between 2014-2020



Mid term review the Atlantic Action Plan (1)

- The Commission are carrying out a mid term review of the AAP. The benefit of the AAP will be, in part, assessed on the basis of “real projects” that have benefited the Atlantic Area.
- The priorities of the Atlantic Action Plan are:
 - Promote innovation and entrepreneurship
 - Protect, secure and develop the potential of the Atlantic marine and coastal environment
 - Improve accessibility and connectivity
 - Create a socially inclusive and sustainable model of regional development
- Results/recommendations of the mid term review are not currently publically available
- However....



Mid term review the Atlantic Action Plan (2)

- Based on our experience of the AAP... the following opportunities and challenges have been identified that can be addressed by the AAP...



Challenges in the UK

- Blue Economy capacity probably largest in the EU, but fragmented regions, sectors, government departments, science.
- Fragmentation is a major barrier
 - Extent of Blue Growth opportunity is not widely recognised
 - Integrated capacity is not promoted – sectors isolated
- Missing stakeholders
 - Those that tend to be more active in research and innovation e.g. universities and research organisations are better represented in the activities of the Strategy and Action Plan (event participation, project idea development, etc.)
- Coordination and communication
 - Linking sectors in blue economy development – both traditional and emerging sectors, including inter-regional and cross border
- Investment in high skilled jobs – not a lack of workforce, but high skilled workforce is limiting factor to realising the potential of the blue economy to create jobs and growth



How to better respond to these challenges...

- Atlantic Action Plan can support new projects & consortia
 - Focus on real customer needs with Blue Economy value chains
 - Utilise existing 'hubs' by linking to delivery organisations working in Atlantic blue economy
- Direct funds
 - Possibly the Atlantic Area Programme – better linkage – funds for preparing proposals relevant to the AAP (labelled projects)
- Development of best practice
 - Linked to development of funding proposals
- Promote AAP as a mechanism for post- Brexit cooperation
- Consider in more detail the fragmentation problem and policy
 - Some sectors e.g. Marine energy see MSP as a direct risk and not an opportunity for integrated development...
 - Integrated capacity – multiple use hubs/platforms



Some of these things are being discussed...

- Stakeholder Platform Conference in Glasgow
- Focused on to Priority 4 of the AAP “Create a socially inclusive and sustainable model of regional development”
- How to foster social inclusion in blue growth strategies
- Education and training – including public awareness
- Sharing information between different stakeholders
- Having someone / some mechanism on the ground is important in this respect



Our response...

- In a nutshell - the AAP is about helping stakeholders access funding opportunities to develop project ideas to implement the Atlantic Strategy....
 - In recent months we have responded to stakeholder views of how that can be better achieved.
- Many funding programmes /opportunities support growth and job creation as “tangible” benefits and project legacy.
 - Develop best practice regarding proposals e.g. some proposals not targeted enough to calls.....
Although very relevant ideas...

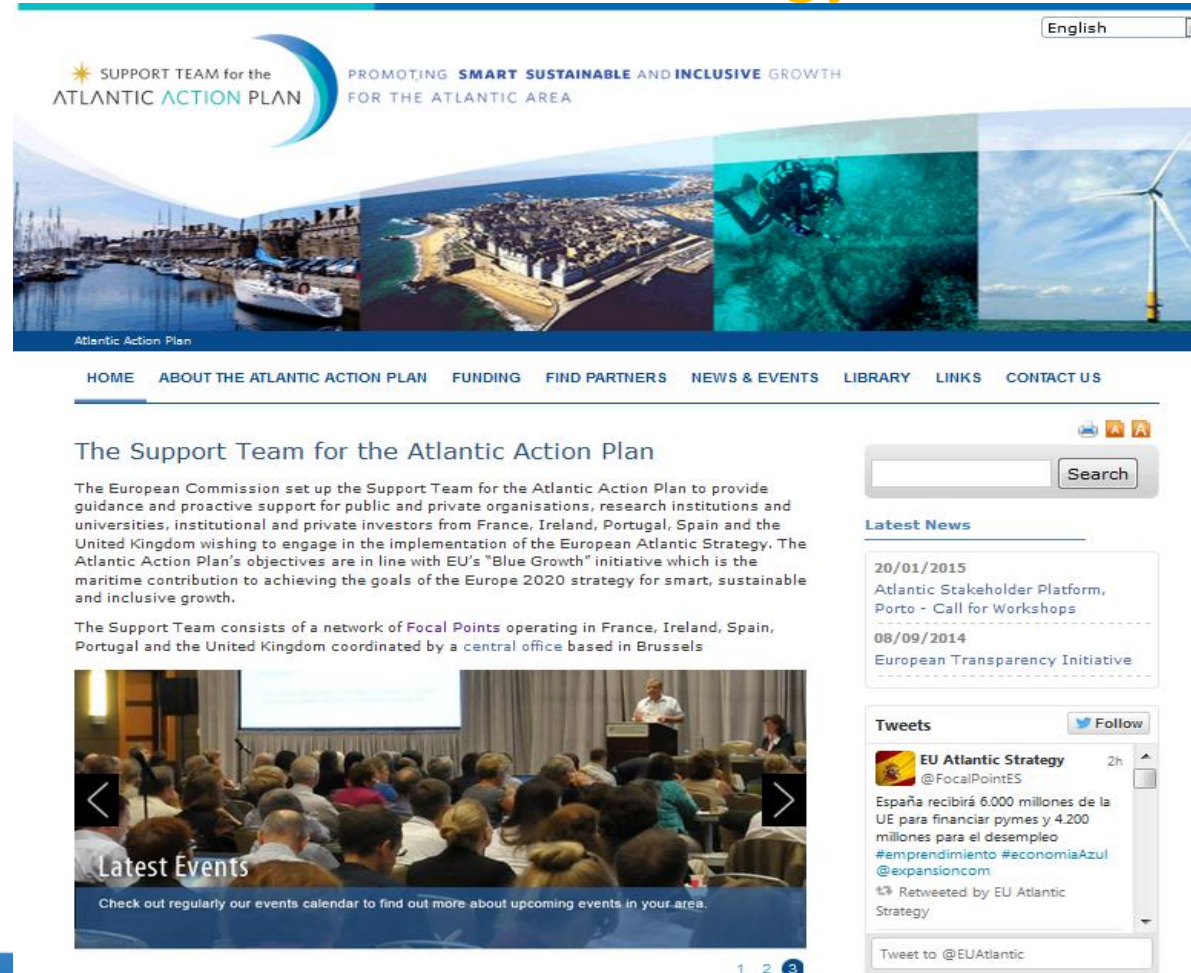
The Support Team of the Atlantic Action Plan

Your Partners in Sustainable Blue Growth!

www.atlanticstrategy.eu

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Atlantic Action Plan website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a language dropdown set to 'English'. Below this is a large banner image divided into four panels: a harbor with boats, an aerial view of a coastal town, a diver underwater, and a wind turbine. The main content area features a heading 'The Support Team for the Atlantic Action Plan' followed by a paragraph explaining the team's role in supporting the European Atlantic Strategy. Below this is a 'Latest Events' section with a photo of a conference and a call to action to check the events calendar. On the right side, there is a 'Latest News' section with two entries: 'Atlantic Stakeholder Platform, Porto - Call for Workshops' and 'European Transparency Initiative'. Below the news is a 'Tweets' section showing a tweet from @FocalPointES about EU funding for SMEs and employment, which has been retweeted by EU Atlantic Strategy.



Contact

- For further information about the Atlantic Strategy and the Action Plan can be found at: www.atlanticstrategy.eu
- For further information about the Support Team for the Atlantic Action Plan, please contact: nationalunituk@atlanticstrategy.eu / ben.drakeford@port.ac.uk





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Parallel session: Planning for Blue Growth

Technical Study: Assessing future demands of Blue Economy

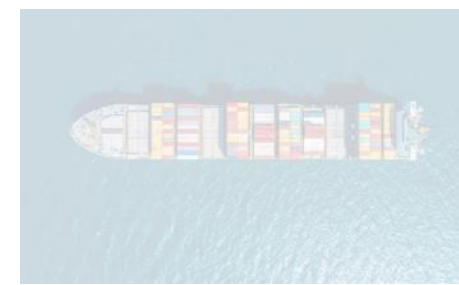
Task 2: Future spatial demands in key maritime sectors

SimCelt Final Conference – Liverpool (UK), 28-29th November 2017

visions for maritime space
(national as well as sea-basin wide)

future **spatial demands** in
key maritime sectors

indicators on how MSP
processes and plans cater for Blue
Growth



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Specific objective

- ✓ *The overall objective of Task 2 is to **fill the existing knowledge gap** on how MSP authorities can best consider the Blue Growth potentials and foreseen evolution in various sectors across sea basins, and the given assumptions to reach these potentials in MSP processes as well as resulting plans.*

*To achieve this overall objective, **three operational objectives** can be outlined:*

- ✓ ***To conduct a review** of existing work done with respect to the future uses of the sea and the evolution of different Blue economy sectors;*
- ✓ ***To check what would be the spatial implications** of the foreseen evolution / growth in each of the sectors; and*
- ✓ ***To provide guidance to Member States** on how to use the information on the evolution of the sectors and their spatial implications, taking into consideration the existing experience developed in the framework of existing projects that include a scenarios component.*

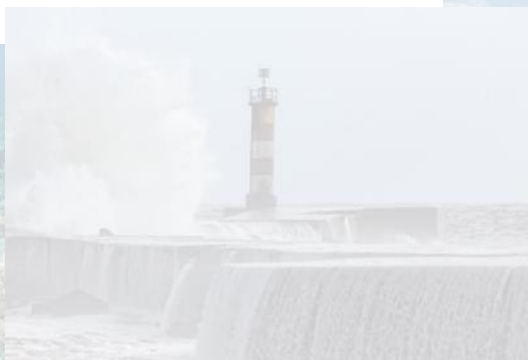


Nine sectors are being object of analysis

- Shipping & Ports
- Offshore oil & gas
- Fishing
- Offshore wind
- Coastal and maritime tourism
- Marine aquaculture
- Pipelines & cables
- Ocean energy (tidal and wave)
- Marine aggregates and marine mining

WORK IN PROGRESS
and UNDER
COMMISSION'S
EVALUATION

- Future trends
- Spatial implications
- How considered in MSP processes?



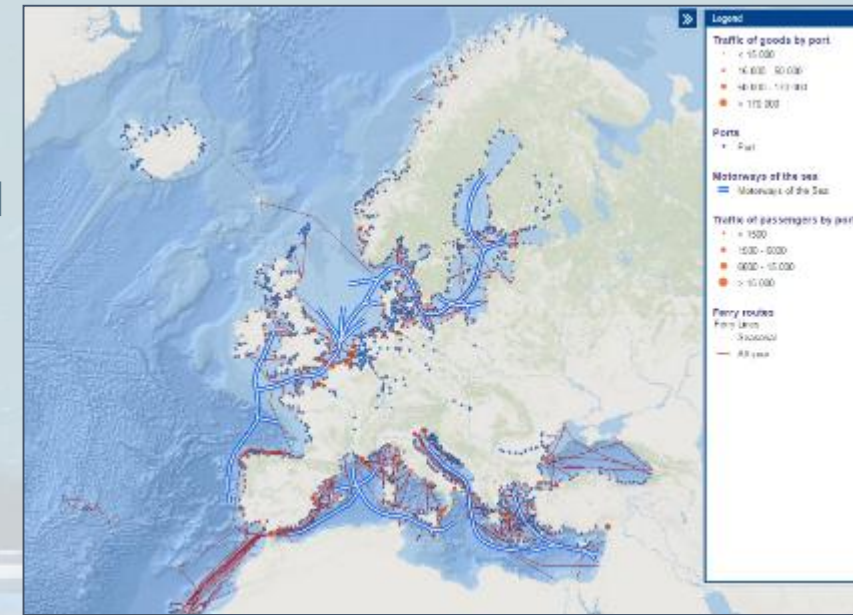
Key questions that have been studied

- ✓ *Which sectors are or will be of relevance in which sea basin?*
- ✓ *What are the specific spatial / temporal characteristics of each sector ?*
- ✓ *Which planning criteria exist today for each sector?*
- ✓ *What are the future trends? Which of them may have spatial implications – what may change in the future?*
- ✓ *Which projects/information are relevant for each sector?*



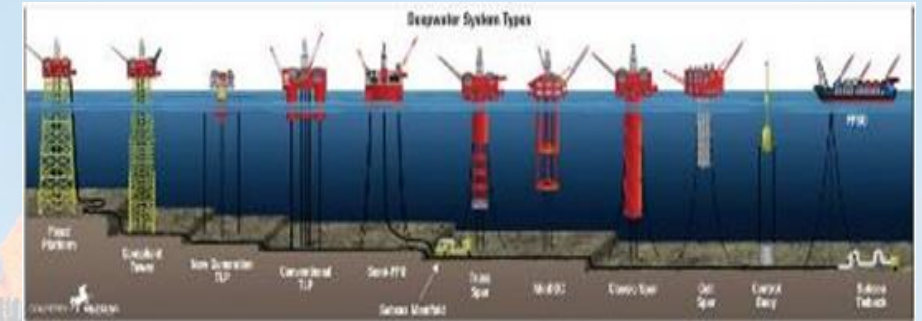
Shipping and Ports

- Maritime transport **accounts for almost 75% of the externally traded goods**, whilst **400 million passengers** pass through European ports on a yearly basis. It is key to anticipate which ports will be frequented by what kind of ships – and plan port infrastructure.
- Planning criteria:
 - To **consider expected vessel size developments** when allocating spatial resources to other maritime sectors.
 - To **consider the minimum special requirements for vessel maneuvering** which are dependent on vessel size
 - To **take into account the allowance for buffer zones** between shipping lanes and other maritime uses (i.e. offshore platforms, fishing vessels, etc.)
 - To **ensure adequate depths** for vessel passages especially in shallow seas.
- Yet, uncertainty over...
 - Extreme weather events that require re-routing
 - Opening up of the Arctic Route
 - Spatial implications of autonomous vessels (e.g. cyber security issues).



Offshore Oil and Gas

- An increase in offshore oil/gas production through **efficiency improvements** at the extraction phase
- An increase in offshore oil/gas production through the development of **new exploration and drilling sites** (new rigs, offshore)
- **Decommissioning** of installations in the future is to be accounted for.
- Planning criteria:
 - To **design platforms** in a way they are **better adapted to the reality of the area and the potential co-existence with other uses and sectors**
 - The **decommissioning phase** as is a stage that holds possibilities of exploring various types of new **multi-uses** (CO2 storage, mussels' production, etc.).
 - To **explore the synergies with MPAs** as conservation pose some challenges and it is a huge driver for the sector. MSP processes will have to ensure that high level protection can be made compatible with exploration and exploitation of oil & gas resources.
 - **To promote active and effective stakeholder involvement** to tackle possible public concerns and/or opposition at the time of planning.
 - To **explore new forms of technology deployment** (automation) as a way to reduce maintenance and operational costs as well as the maritime space needed for those activities.

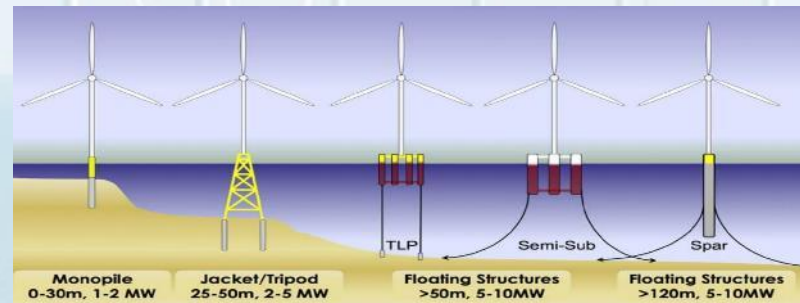
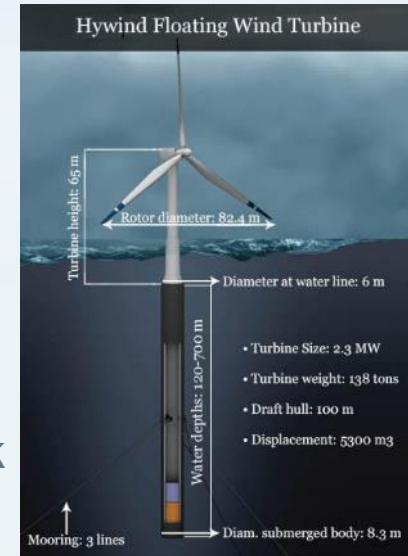


Fishing

- Historically, fishing is a spatial claim with the longest tradition in our seas. The fishing sector is **sometimes being displaced by other sea uses** (especially at near-shore areas).
- Being an activity which is mobile, most fishing vessels have a **geographical location systems** available which informs about the whereabouts of their activity. However, not all types of vessels are required to have one of such systems (less for those illegal fishing vessels).
- Planning criteria:
 - To **ensure** that MSP professionals and other stakeholders **engage directly with the fishing sector** and encourage a two way dialogue (flow of knowledge, data, information) in order to recognize the diversity of the fishing sector and reflect it in its stakeholder engagement and planning strategies.
 - To **recommend that the fragmented fishers organizations come together** united in a single voice to the MSP process.
 - To **increase the local information regarding the MSP benefits** as well as increasing participation amongst fishers existing fishing fora (e.g. advisory councils).
 - To **include other fishing activities currently not regulated** (e.g. recreational, etc.).
 - To **seek existing and new opportunities to develop multi-use synergies** between fishing and other maritime sectors.

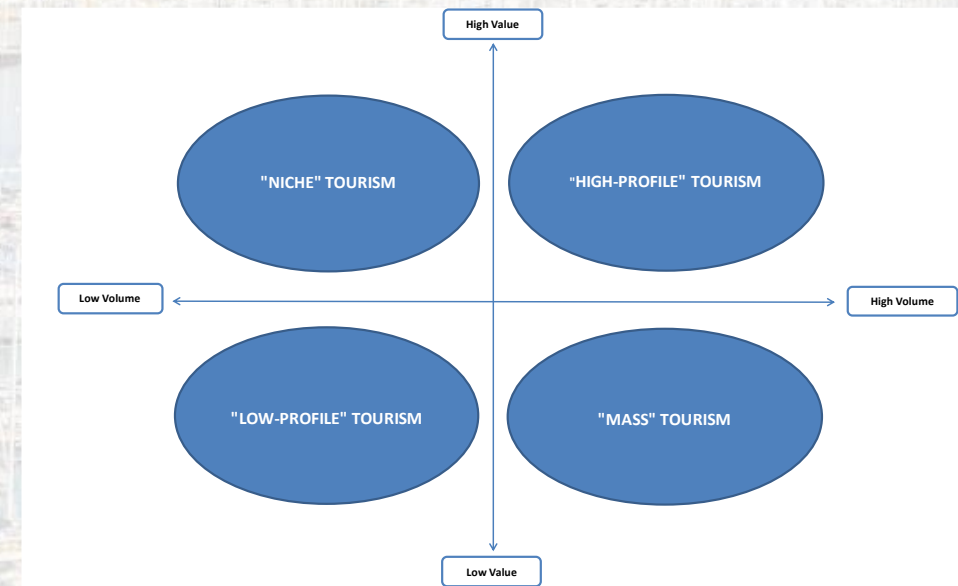
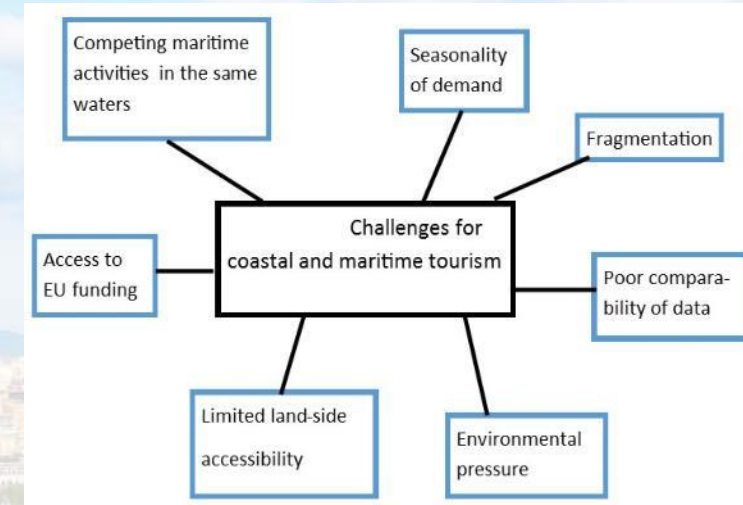
Offshore Wind

- Offshore wind **capacity has significantly increased** since 2000. By 2020, the offshore wind total installed capacity is expected to be 23 GW, and up to 64GW by 2030.
- Planning criteria:
 - Offshore wind turbines **become larger** (8-10MW) and **projects move away from the shore** into deeper waters.
 - Offshore wind offers opportunities for **multi-use and exploring synergies with other sectors** (e.g. aquaculture, recreation).
 - To involve stakeholders and promote synergies between sectors. More inter-sector **dialogue is needed**.
 - To **promote the existence of a coherent and comprehensive political framework** for the sector (political initiatives, such as the North Sea Offshore Grid Initiative, are perceived as more efficient in terms of supporting grid development compared to individual Member States' initiatives).



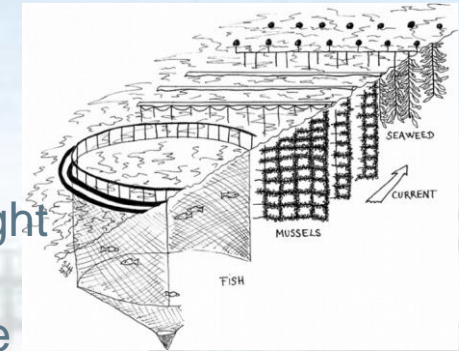
Coastal and Maritime Tourism

- **Ongoing growth of coastal tourism** has implications on new infrastructure and ports – and changes the land-sea interaction.
- **Environmental impacts as a two-way process:** tourism (e.g. waste, water use, congestion) impacts other sectors and other sectors (e.g. ships leaking oil) impact tourism.
- Coastal defense is of prime importance to counter coastal erosion and to enable tourism – but flooding plans also need to be accommodated.
- Planning criteria:
 - To plan **tourism strategies ensuring sustainability** of the sector.
 - To **acknowledge ecosystems** not just a natural resource, but as an **enabler of synergies and a source of economic gains** for the sector.
 - To bring together a fragmented sector.
 - To **involve the different governance levels** and, whenever possible, reach out to local communities and stakeholders.



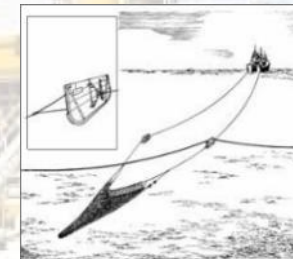
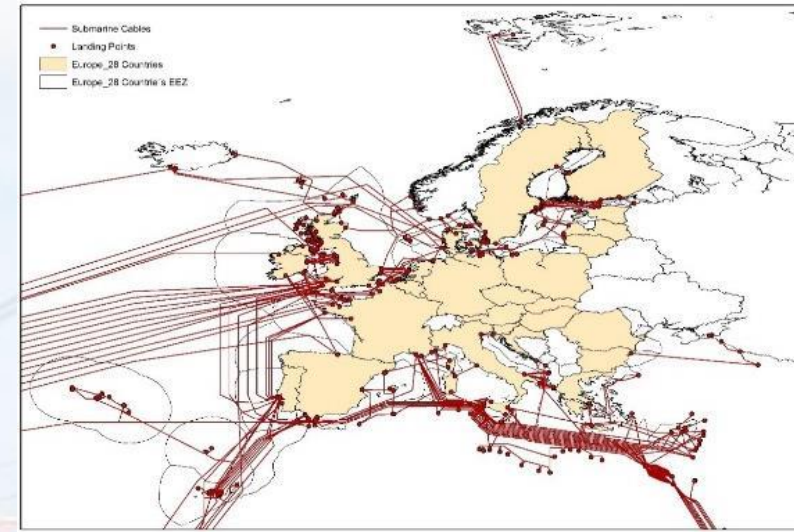
Marine Aquaculture

- Aquaculture is a **growing sector** and the open oceans are seen as one of the most likely areas for **large-scale expansion**.
- MSP is being recognized as one avenue for **advancing sustainable aquaculture development worldwide**.
- Planning criteria:
 - To **take into account environmental physical factors** (such as water temperature, ocean currents, sunlight, and food and nutrient availability) which are known to have a direct effect on the growth of aquaculture species.
 - To **plan for the sector's resilience** towards new potential physical changes that might happen as response to climate variations.
 - To **introduce cyclic assessments** that could modify the spatial characteristics of the sector.
 - To **make marine data readily available** to practitioners.
 - To **support the expansion** of the aquaculture sector to new areas through the **identification of areas with high potential** for aquaculture development.
 - To **contribute to solve critical issues** at local and transnational levels (cross-border) through the identification of conflicts, improving the social licensing (public perception and acceptability) and suggesting co-location strategies with other maritime uses.
 - To **encourage national governments to overcome licensing barriers**, providing clarifications and harmonizing procedures for licensing.



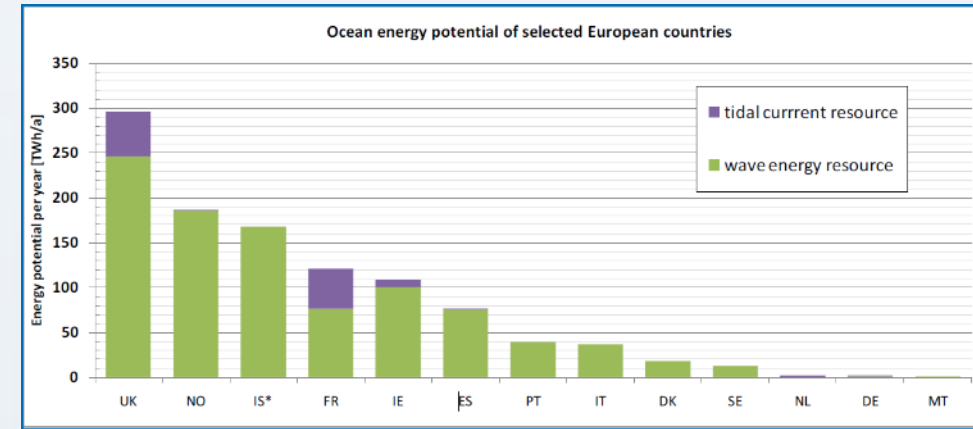
Pipelines and Cables

- Sub-sea cables are becoming **increasingly important in light of growing global communication needs** (97% go per fiber optic submarine cables) as well as **increasing need for grid connectivity** (offshore wind). Pipelines are of increasing importance in **light of EU energy imports** (energy security).
- Planning criteria:
 - To **minimize the risk** for the cables for **being damaged** by fishing or anchoring.
 - To **plan for the still high uncertainty over the biological impacts** that cables might pose onto the environment (vibrations, waves, etc.)
 - Due to the transnational character of the sector it would be required. **to increase the existing harmonization over regulations, licensing requirement and data sharing across countries.**
 - To **further enhance synergies** with other maritime uses (e.g. use of the surveying data for conservation and archaeological purposes, etc.).
 - To **foresee how to reduce the footprint** of its activity through innovation mechanisms (less space for trenching, less failures to repair, etc.).



Ocean Energy (Tidal and Wave)

- Due to the **position as newcomer**, the sector **finds it difficult to compete with existing sectors at sea**. However it is a sector that has a **potential for development in the future**.
- Tidal and wave are emerging sectors which **rely heavily on others sectors for creating synergies**.
- Planning criteria:
 - To allow for sufficient planning time to obtain the activity's consenting, licensing and investment.
 - Although wave and tidal energy are often grouped together as a single category, it is important to **consider these as different technologies**, which need different approaches and have different spatial needs (tidal in certain countries is not a newcomer).
 - To **promote synergies** between sectors, e.g. co-location with offshore wind and/or aquaculture.
 - To **involve relevant authorities** in projects and programmes.
 - To **ensure that relevant data** on the wave sector (demonstration and testing data) is shared to steer MSP policy towards the sector.
 - To **apply a risk based approach** prior to consenting and investment to test environmental implications of the technology (e.g. testing the impact of the technology on mammals at sea).

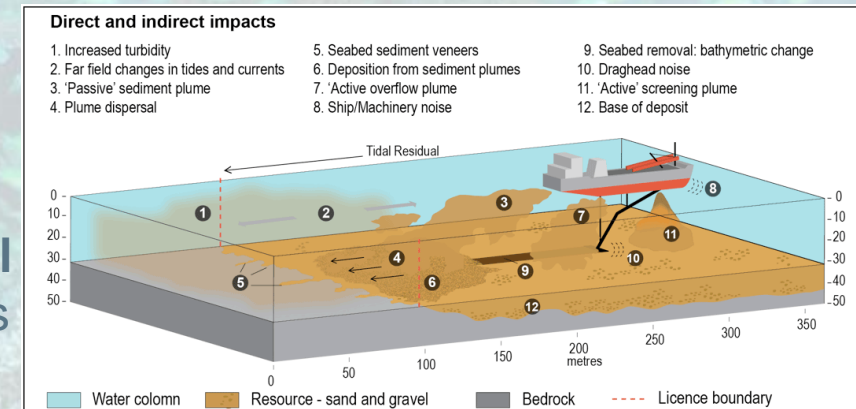


Marine aggregates and Marine Mining

- Countries are **turning their attention to the ocean** in order to **ensure that future demands for raw materials** can be met.
- The **increasing need for protection of our shorelines** will require from the extraction of materials to be deposited at the coastlines as protective walls.
- Planning criteria:
 - Usually considered as a totally exclusive activity. However, we need to consider also the **multi-use planning from a temporal perspective** where the same area can be allocated to two uses at different periods.
 - To **align sector's planning horizons** (of around 30 years) with those of management (MSP cycles every 6 years)
 - To **include long-term planning** perspectives to accommodate the needs of the sector (new materials needed, new prospections, etc.).

Table 1: Minerals and Related depths

Type of mineral deposit	Average Depth	Resources found
Polymetallic nodules	4,000 – 6,000 m	Nickel, copper, cobalt, and manganese
Manganese crusts	800 – 2,400 m	Mainly cobalt, some vanadium, molybdenum and platinum
Sulfide deposits	1,400 – 3,700 m	Copper, lead and zinc some gold and silver



Some patterns and messages

- Sector characteristics lead to an extra-ordinary diversity of spatial implications (linear, place-based), temporal characteristics, water depth, mobility and land-sea interaction.
- Expanding and emerging activities have yet many unknown MSP implications than mature activities.
- The ability to forecast developments differs significantly between sectors – and so does the level of sophistication and robustness of such prognoses.

Cross-cutting issues

- MSP aims for the allocation of space in a rational manner which minimizes conflicts of interest and maximizes synergies across sectors.

How can we ensure a good management of cumulative impacts over space and time?

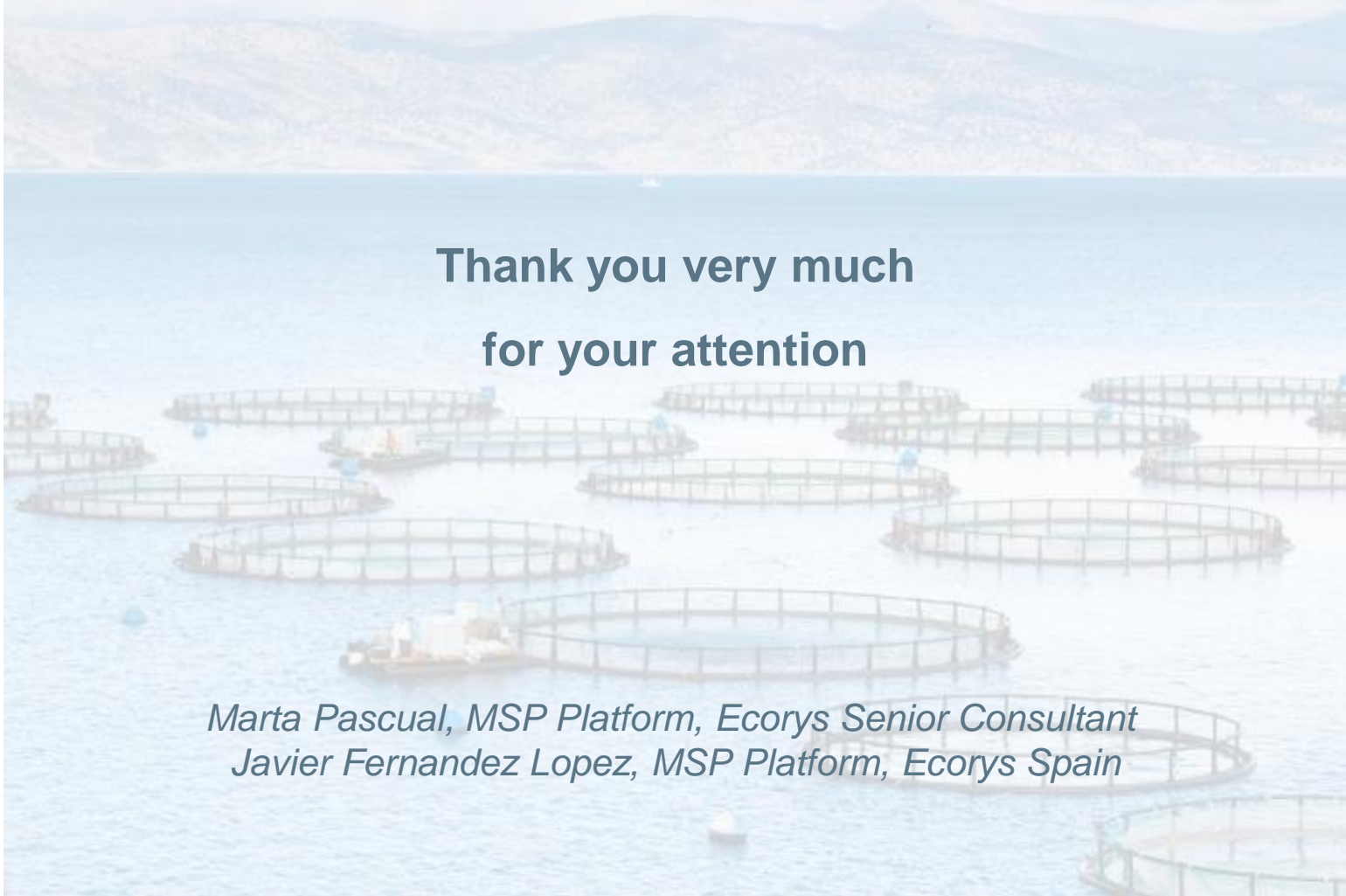
- MSP enables information gaps to be identified and future research to be prioritized.

What kind of information are we still missing? Over what blue-sectors?

- *How could we encourage private business to provide MSP practitioners with information?*

Links between the study and work developed through SIMCelt

- In order to inform on the practical aspects of MSP implementation we need to **feed from context-based initiatives and information** such as the one developed through the SIMCelt project (see C.1.2.1_Spatial demands and scenarios for maritime sectors and marine conservation which covered Aquaculture; Cables and Pipelines; Offshore Wind Energy; Ports and Shipping; Wave and Tidal Energy)
- Looked at practical aspects of each sector for MSP. Not talked about **what specific data and information requirements for MSP are needed** - SIMCelt has worked over this (see C.1.2.2 Data and information requirements for MSP. Working to support access to the use of maritime spatial data) – This enables information gaps to be identified / to be prioritized



**Thank you very much
for your attention**

*Marta Pascual, MSP Platform, Ecorys Senior Consultant
Javier Fernandez Lopez, MSP Platform, Ecorys Spain*



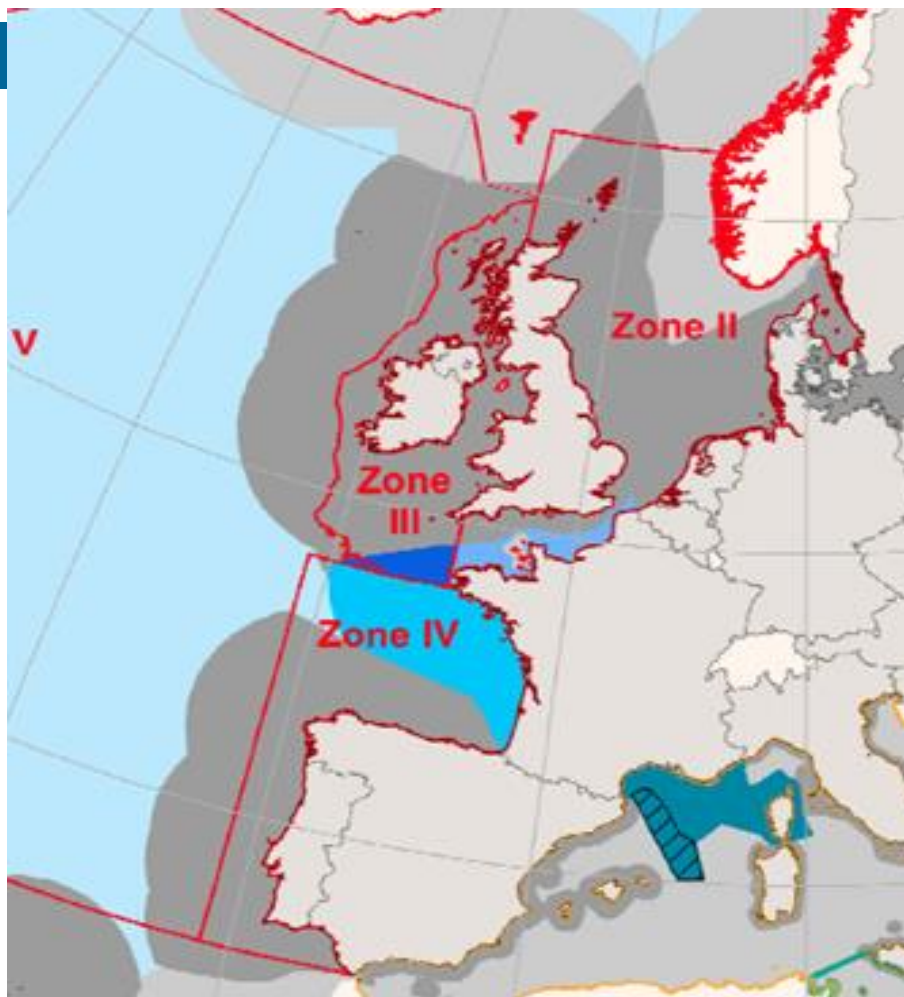
29 November 2017

Accommodating Blue Growth in the Atlantic Sea Basin - French perspective



Secrétariat général de la mer
69, rue de Varenne – 75007 PARIS
Tel: 01 42 75 66 00

The Atlantic sea basin



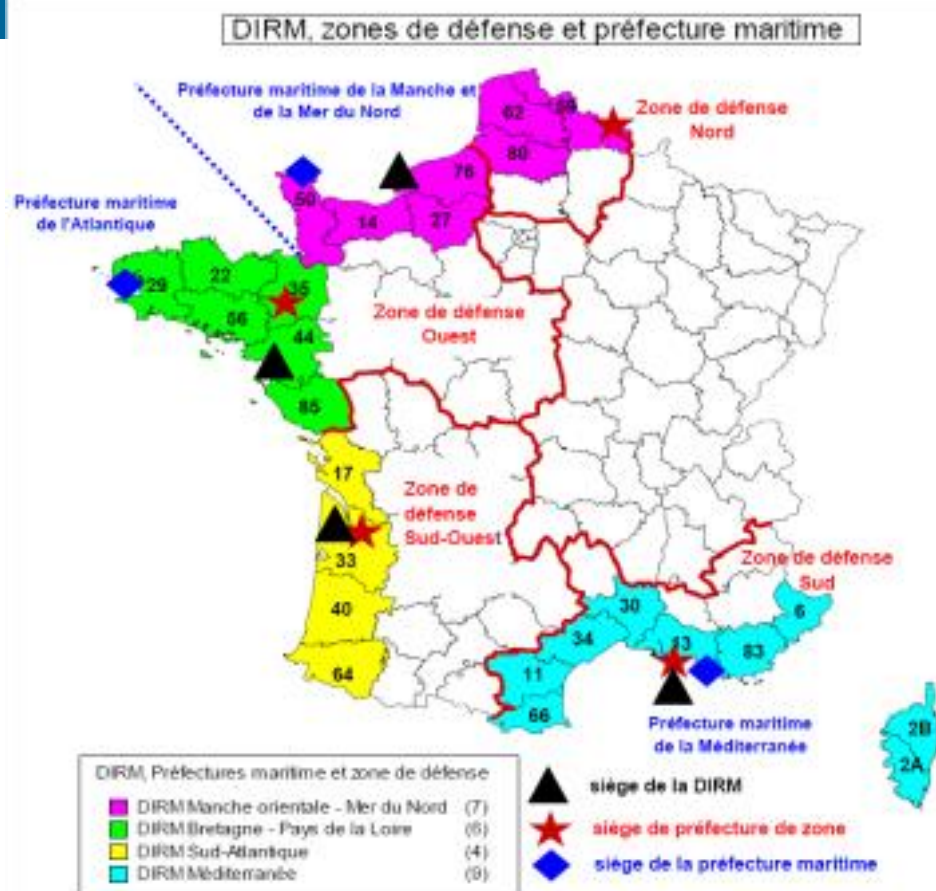
OSPAR perspective:

North Sea (including the Channel)

Celtic Sea (just the french side of the west Channel)

Iberic Seas (incl Bay of Biscay)

Sea Basins along Atlantic Coast



3 Sea Basins

East Channel
North Sea

West Channel,
North Biscay

South Biscay

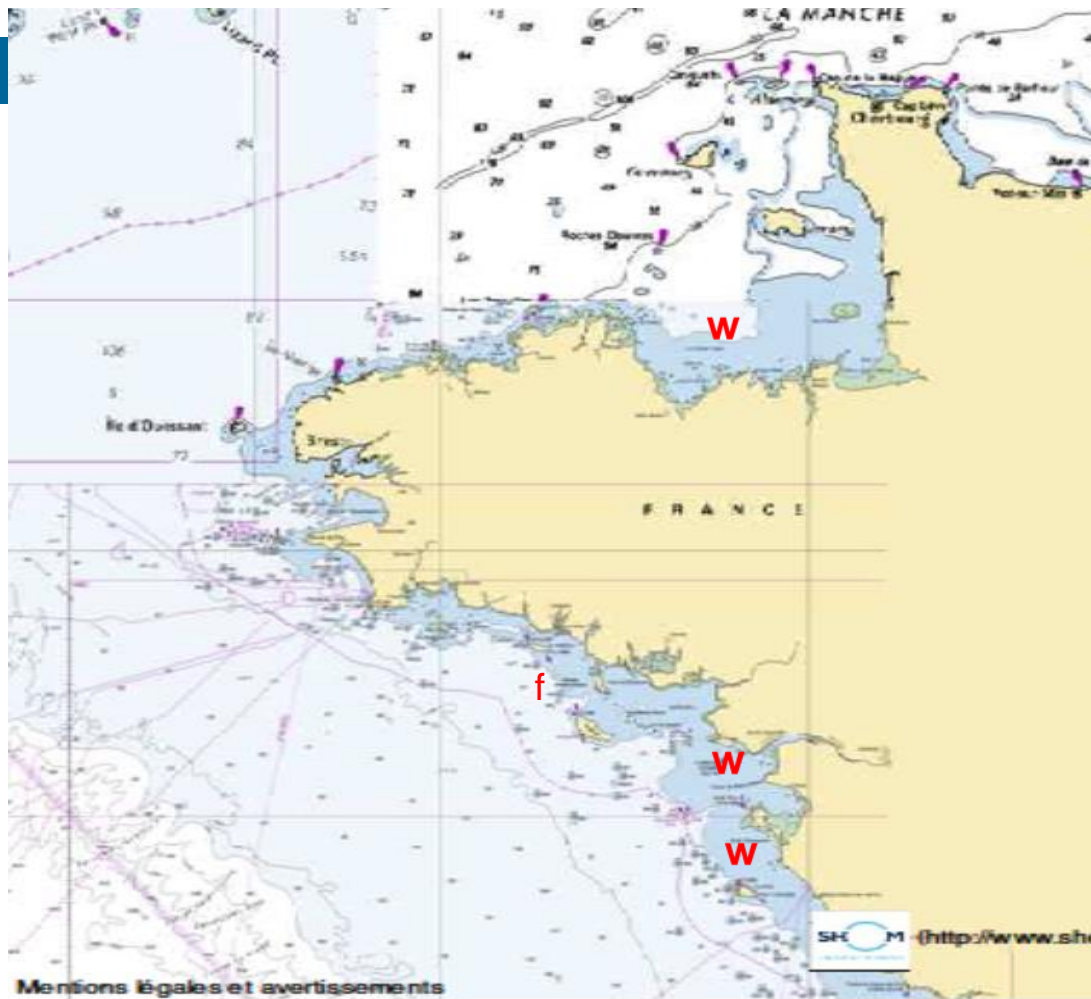
East Channel & North Sea



Relatively
shallow waters,
windy areas,
adequate for
wind farms

Dense shipping
lanes
dense fisheries

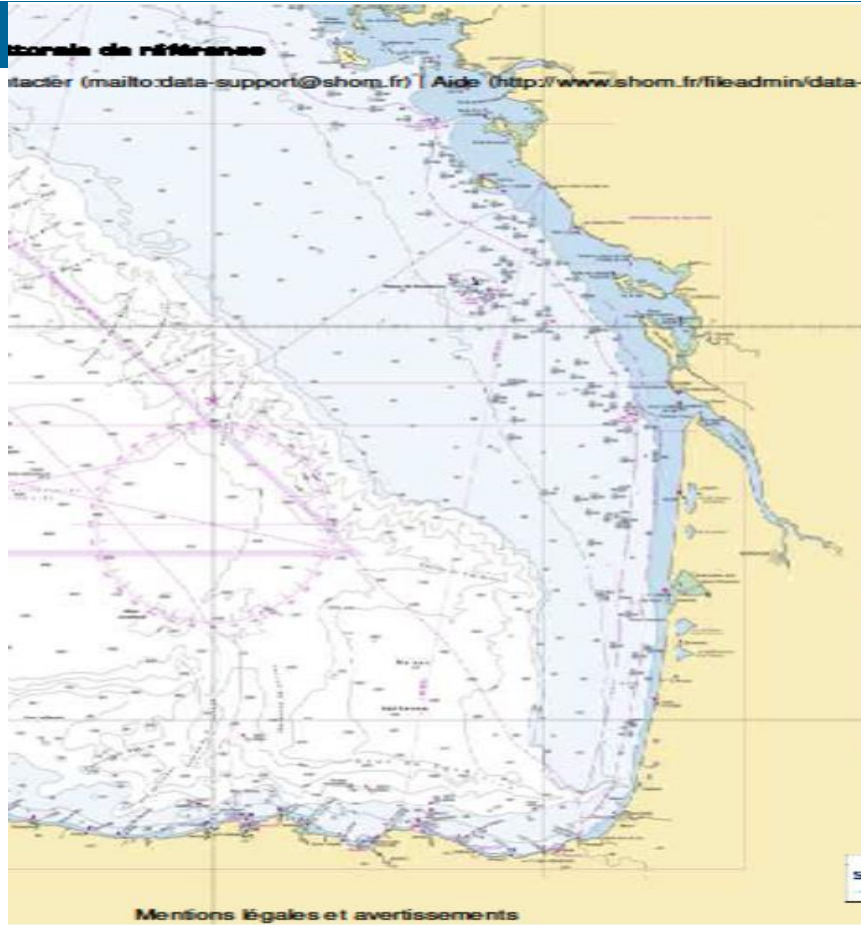
West Channel & North Biscay



Less shallow
areas,
floating wind
farms to be
considered

Dense
navigation,
dense fisheries

South Biscay



Less busy,
Less windy,
deeper areas

The Atlantic French sea basins

Physical, economical, administrative French perspective:

East Channel (Surrounding Channel Islands) and a bit of North Sea

Relatively shallow waters, windy areas, adequate for wind farms

Dense navigation, dense fisheries

West Channel and North Biscay:

Shallow areas are smaller, floating wind frames to be considered

Dense navigation, dense fisheries

South Biscay

Less windy, deeper areas

Marine Renewable Energy Policy

-Present state of play

First call for proposal: project leaders chosen in 2012

4 areas for 500 MW each along the Channel and North Biscay Coasts

Process of environmental and implementation autorisation in progress,

Second call for proposal: project leaders chosen in 2014

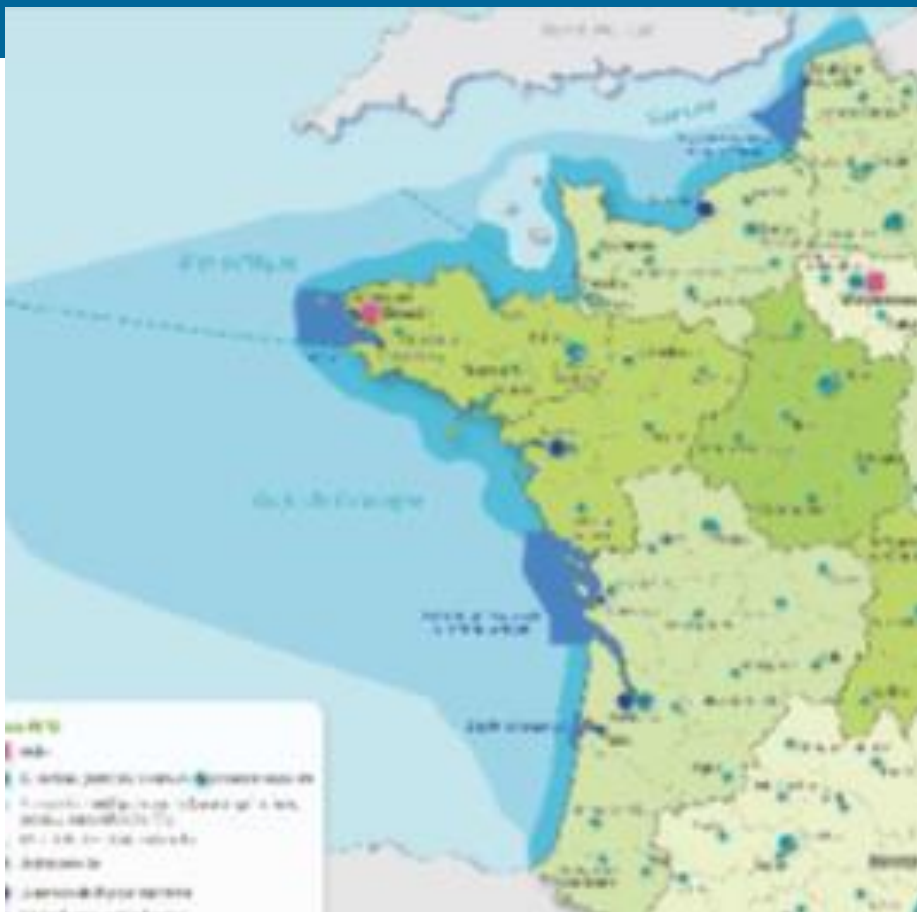
2 areas for 500 MW each along the Channel and North Biscay Coasts

Process of environmental and implementation autorisation in progress,

Third call for proposal: project leaders might be chosen in 2017

1 area for about 500 MW, maybe more in the French North Sea

Environmental Sea Policy



Experience gained

- Establishment of a Marine Natural Parc near Brest (Parc naturel marin de la mer d'Iroise) 2007

An example of marine spatial planning in a small area

- Implementation of directives « birds » 1979 and « habitats » 1992

Some « Natura 2000 » protected areas along the coasts, within internal and territorial sea, have been designed about 2009

- Implementation of Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008

Observation of the eleven descriptors and plan of measures for each of the three areas

Integrated Maritime Policy

Up to 2016: Two separate path
-energy policy,
-environment policy

Since 2015: learning maritime spatial planning,
Transposition of the directive: law 2016, decree 2017

Since 2017 : implementation of maritime spatial planning

Maritime Spatial Planning



Governmental impulse:

**Comité interministériel de la mer,
Brest, 17 November 2017**



**Assises de l'économie maritime, Le
Havre,**

-Prime Minister : 22 November 2017

**-Environment minister : 23 November
2017**

Marine Renewable Energy Policy

Two questions to be responded for planning wind farm areas

**-How much power available and when
response in the energy policy**

Planification for 5 + 5 years (planification pluriannuelle de l'énergie)

**-Where to implement the wind farms
response in the maritime policy**

-take into account:

-impact on the environment

-other activities at sea: navigation, fisheries,

-activities of the navy

-acceptability (by the local populations) of the chosen areas

Maritime Spatial Planning

Prospective time scale for each of the three areas:

Phase 1:

State of play of the uses and environmental state

Issues to be examined with possible new uses

Early 2018

Phase 2:

-vision, goals for each area

-maps with preferable uses of the sea areas

2019



Thank you for your attention





European
MSP Platform

MSP for Blue Growth - Indicators

Daniel Nigohosyan, Ecorys (daniel.nigohosyan@ecorys.com)
November 2017, SIMCelt

Funded by:



Lead Partner:

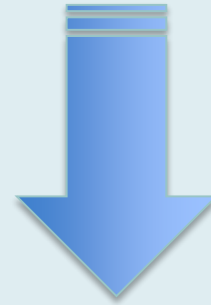


Subcontractors:



Objectives of the task

- Develop a framework of indicators, which capture **key** MSP processes related to Blue Economy sectors and their **socio-economic and environmental dimension**, linking it to Blue Growth



A flexible 'menu' of indicators (MSP-Blue Economy links)

Handbook on indicators, which offers methodological guidance

Indicators in the MSP context



Indicators in the MSP context



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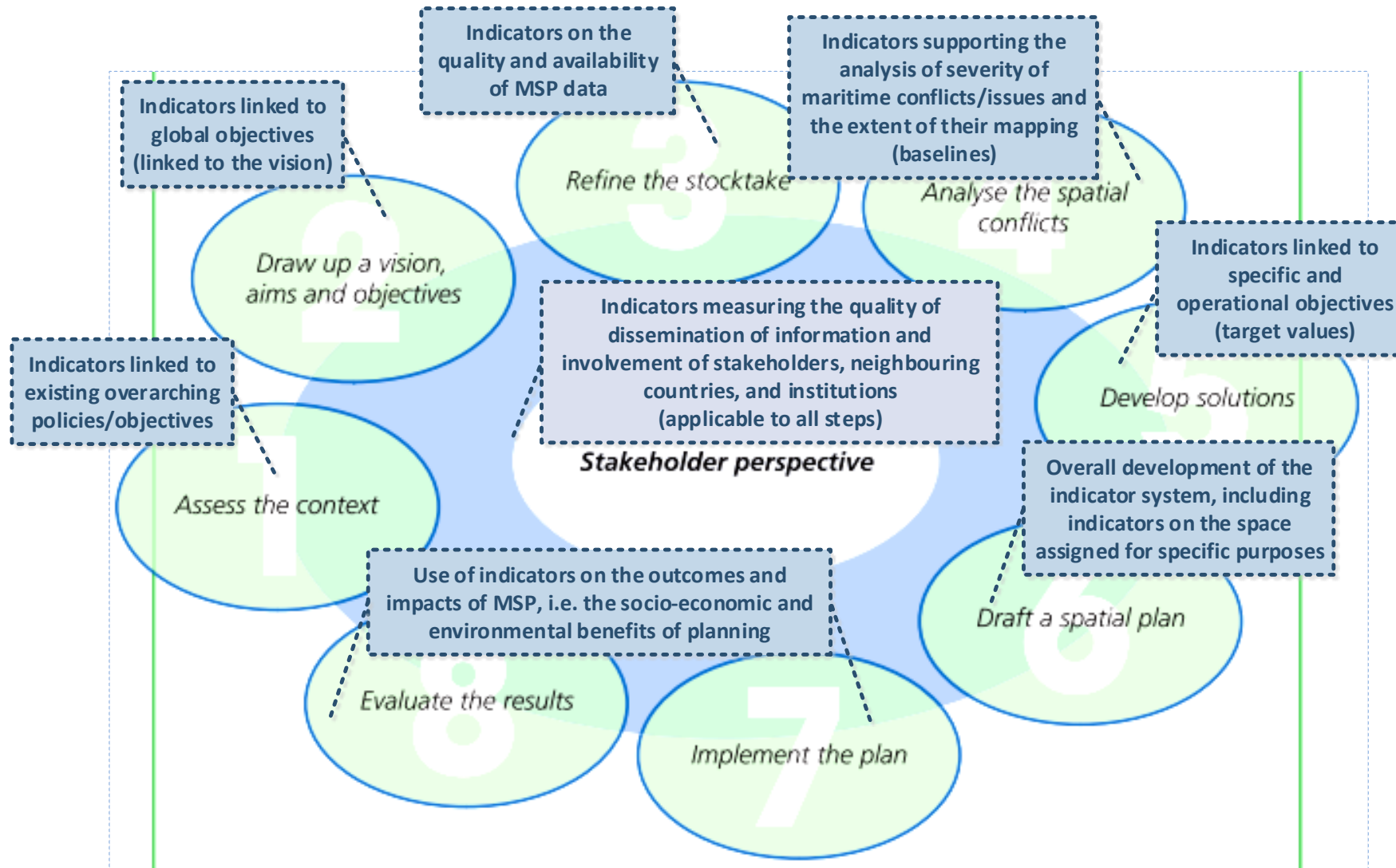
Indicators in the MSP context

- Indicators are just one small part of a very complex MSP decision-making system
- Indicators should be customised to the specific MS needs
- MSP indicators are not designed as tools for external evaluation, but rather for self-assessment
- MSP indicators are not designed as a tool for cross-country comparisons

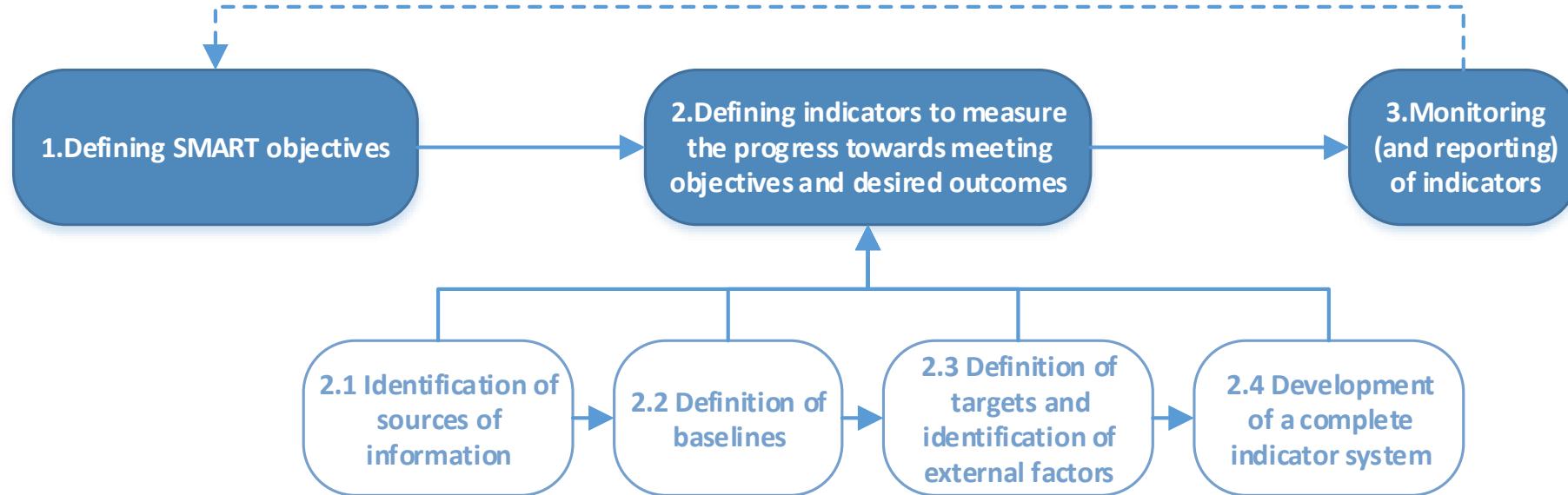
Development process



European
MSP Platform



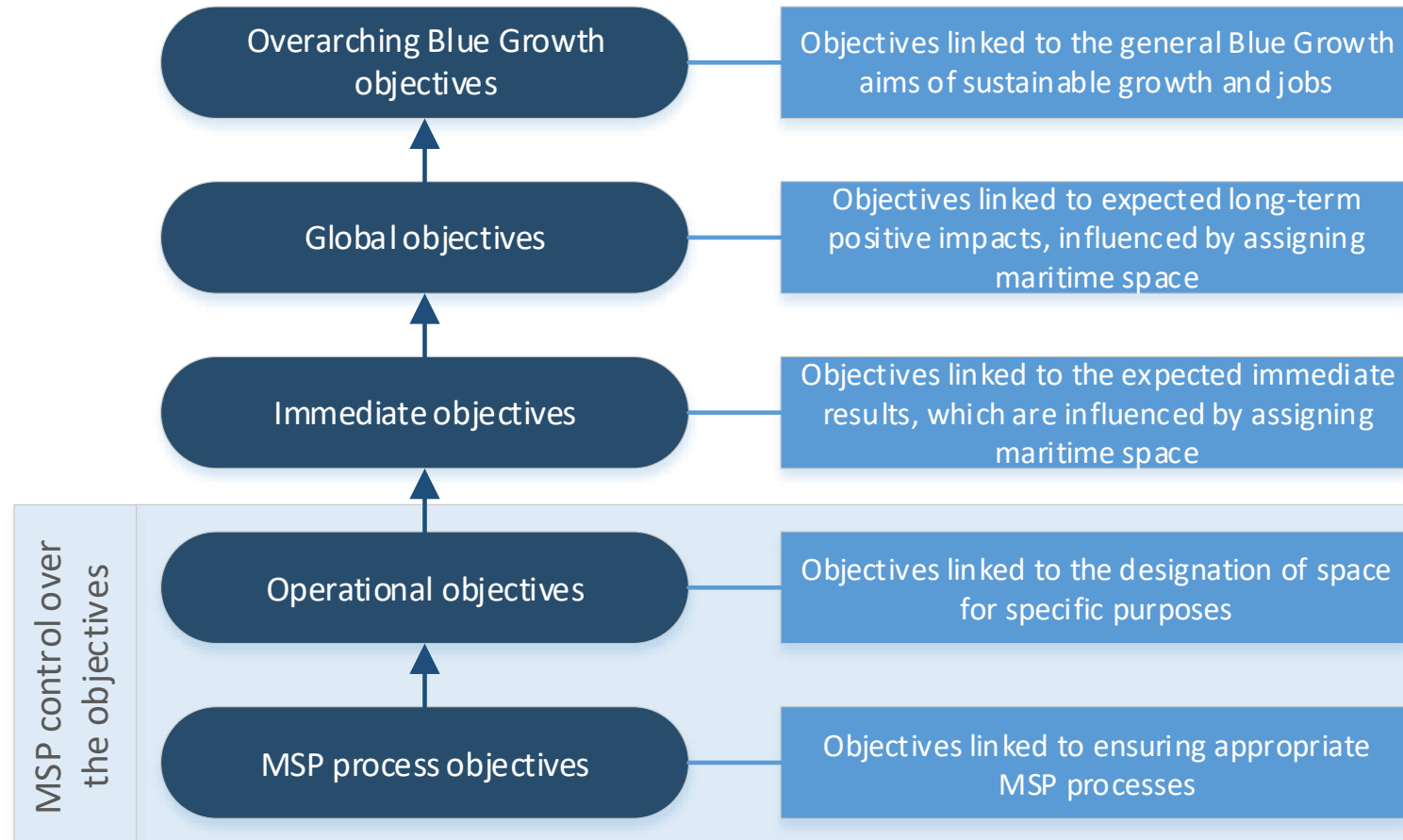
Development process



Objectives-indicators link



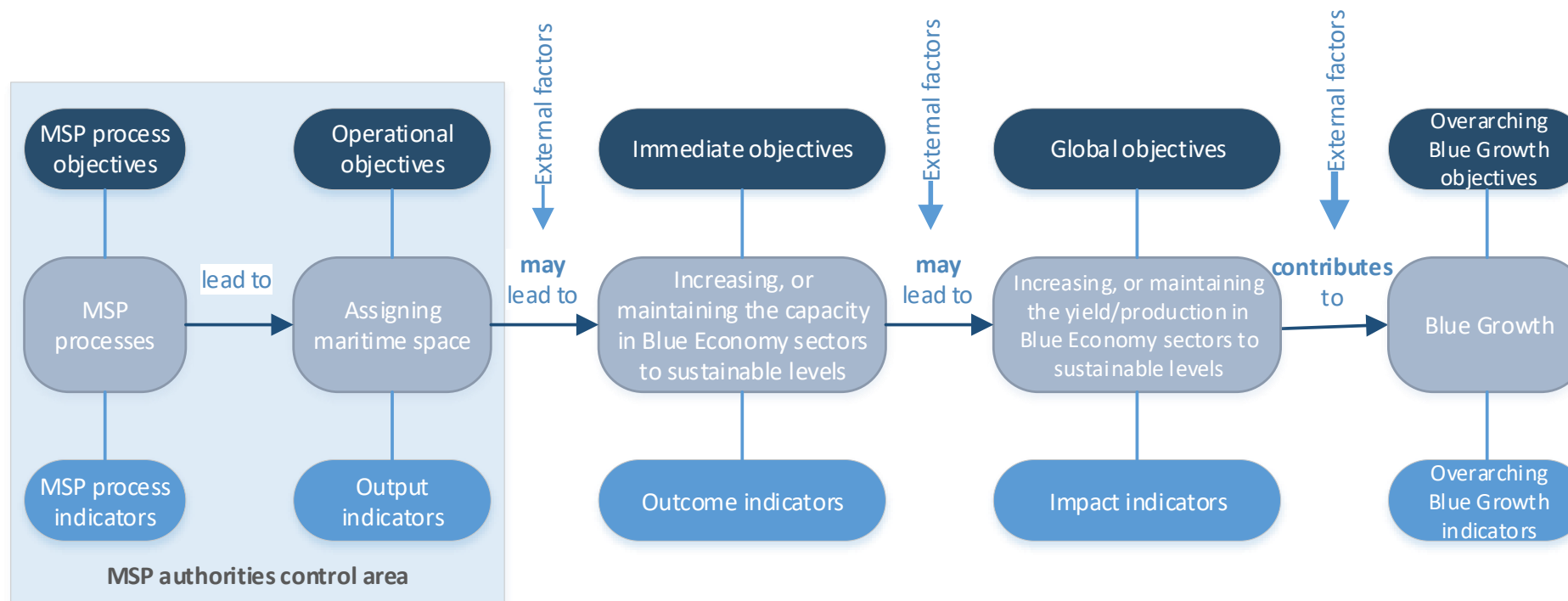
European
MSP Platform



Indicator types

Indicator level	MSP dimension	Logic in the MSP context	Within the control of MSP authorities
Input/process	MSP process	These are indicators, which capture the main MSP processes leading to the assignment of maritime space for particular purposes (e.g. stakeholder consultations, involvement of neighbouring countries and institutions, dissemination of information).	(mostly) Yes
Outputs	Socio-economic / Ecological	A direct product of the MSP processes, which for example can be measured in NM2 (square nautical miles) assigned to specific sectors (e.g. wind energy), or space assigned for MPAs	Yes
Outcomes	Socio-economic / Ecological	Results sought by authorities, which are directly or indirectly linked to output indicators. An example of such an indicator is 'MW of wind power generation capacity installed at sea'. Assigning space for wind power generation is an output that affects the expected outcome, but the MSP authorities have no direct influence on it.	(partially) outside MSP processes control area
Impacts	Socio-economic / Ecological	Usually these are longer-term results, which are linked to global objectives (e.g. MW of wind power generated at sea). Outputs and outcomes have influence over these indicators, but they extend beyond the control of MSP authorities.	Outside MSP processes control area
Overarching Blue Growth indicators (long-term impacts)	Socio-economic	Indicators linked to overall Blue Growth objectives such as job creation and economic growth (gross added value). These indicators are affected by a host of factors, which are external to the MSP processes, which is why they are mostly useful as an element of the context.	Outside MSP processes control area

Indicator types



Wind energy example

