

Maritime Spatial Planning – German Experience

L'aménagement du territoire maritime dans le contexte de la politique maritime intégrée – Symposium IUEM Brest 09-10.10.2014





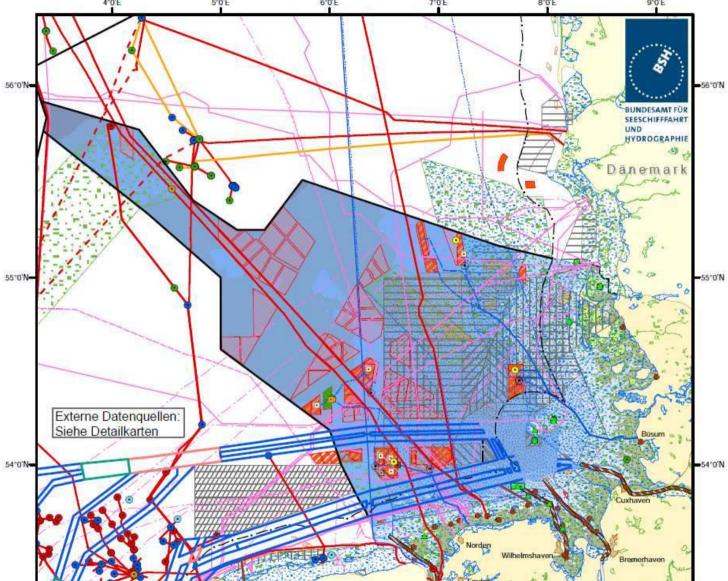






Multitude of uses on the sea; potential conflicts between uses and/or uses and marine environment





Niederlande

MSP in the context of IMF

Multitude of uses on the sea

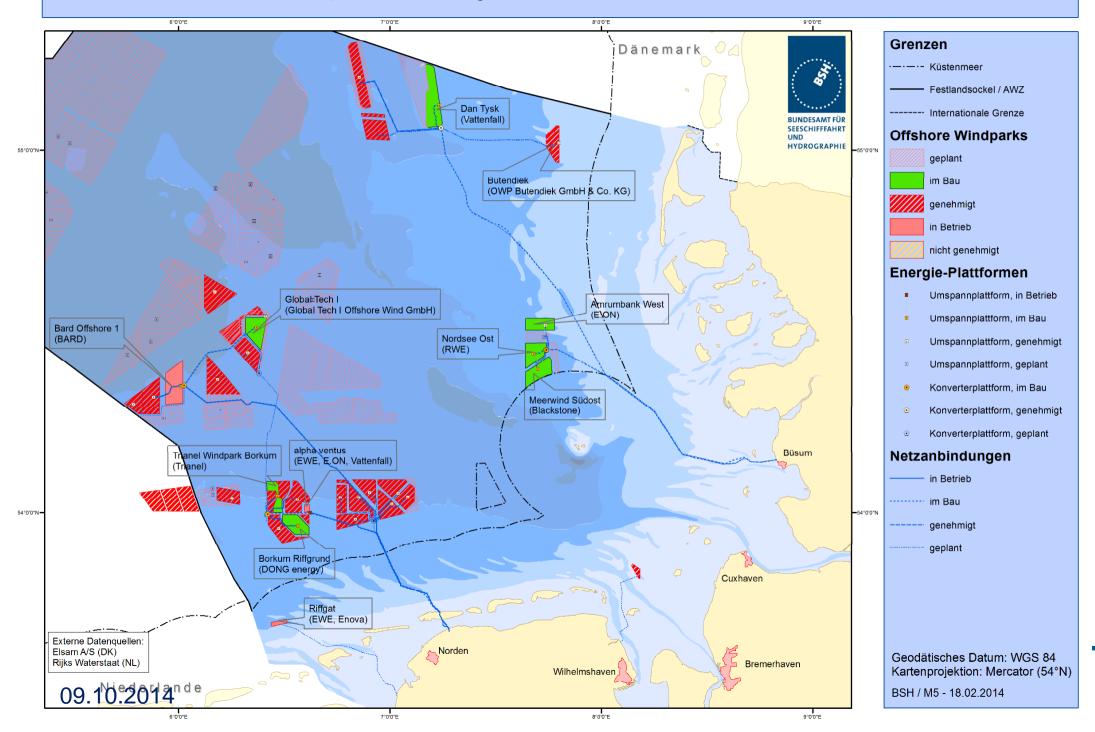
Traditional uses and activities:

- shipping, fisheries
- oil and gas industry
- sand and gravel extraction
- pipelines, power & telecommunication cables
- military training, scientific research, nature conservation sites

New developments:

- large scale offshorewindparks
- (15.000 MW by 2030)

Nordsee: Offshore Windparks Baubeginn 2014



Project Bard Offshore I - 80 turbines producing electricity









Guiding principle is a **sustainable spatial development**, which harmonizes the social and economic demands on the space with its ecological functions and leads to a stable, large scale balanced order (Section 1 Spatial Planning Act)

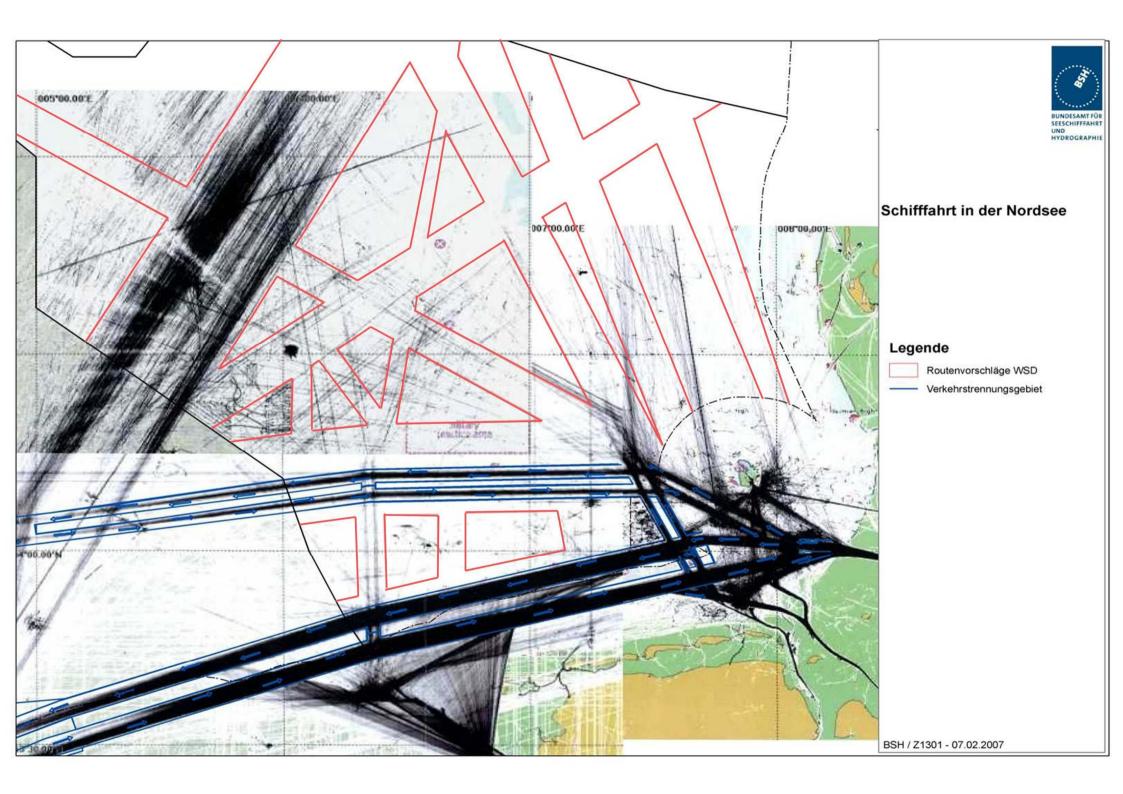
- procedure started in 2005, questionnaire on uses and interests 2005
- scoping meeting concerning SEA report
- BSH drafted maritime spatial plan incl. strategic environmental report (SEA directive)
- public participation in summer 2008 with possibility to provide comments and two hearings (North Sea and Baltic Sea) with representatives from agencies and NGOs
- international consultation with neighboring countries
- Plan enacted 26th September 2009 and 19th December North Sea and Baltic Sea

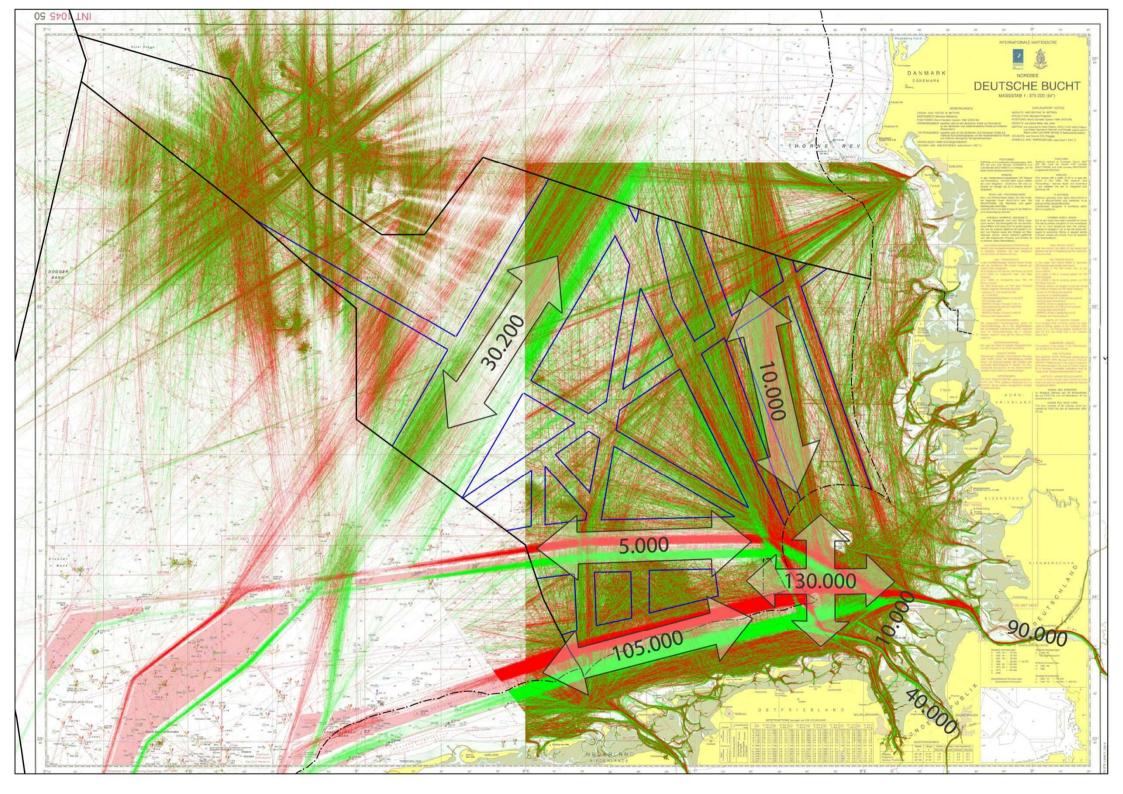


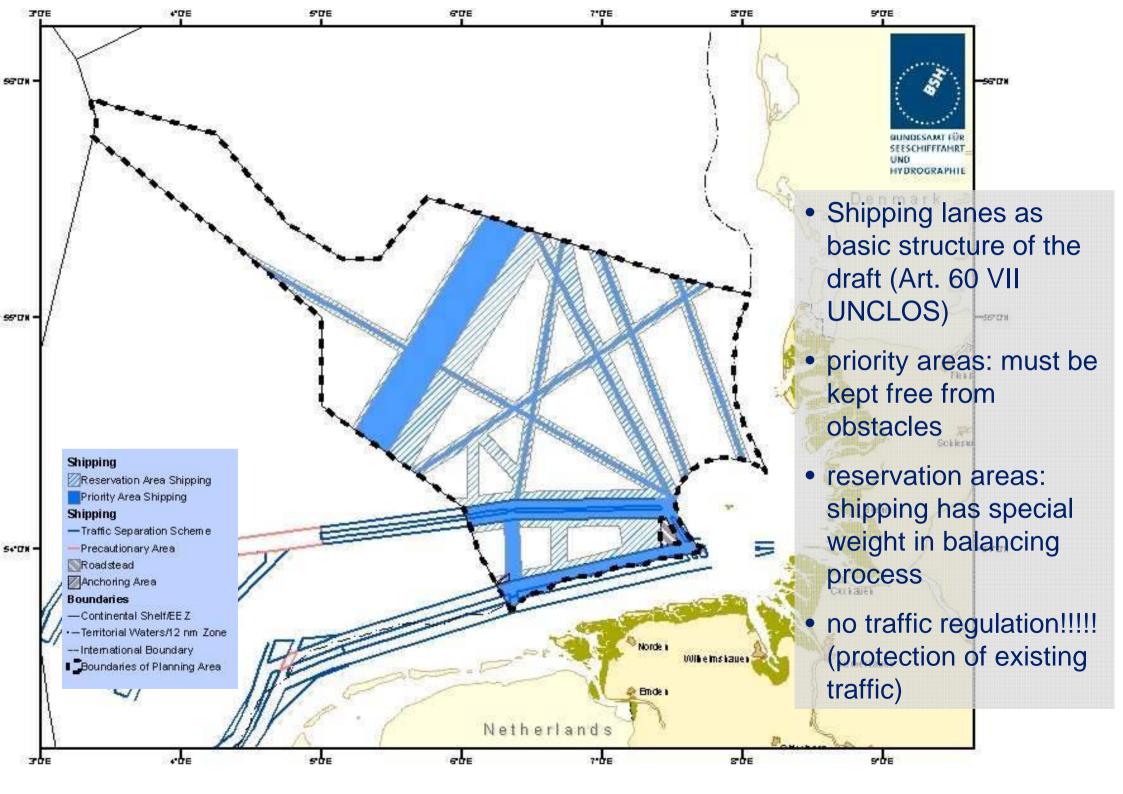


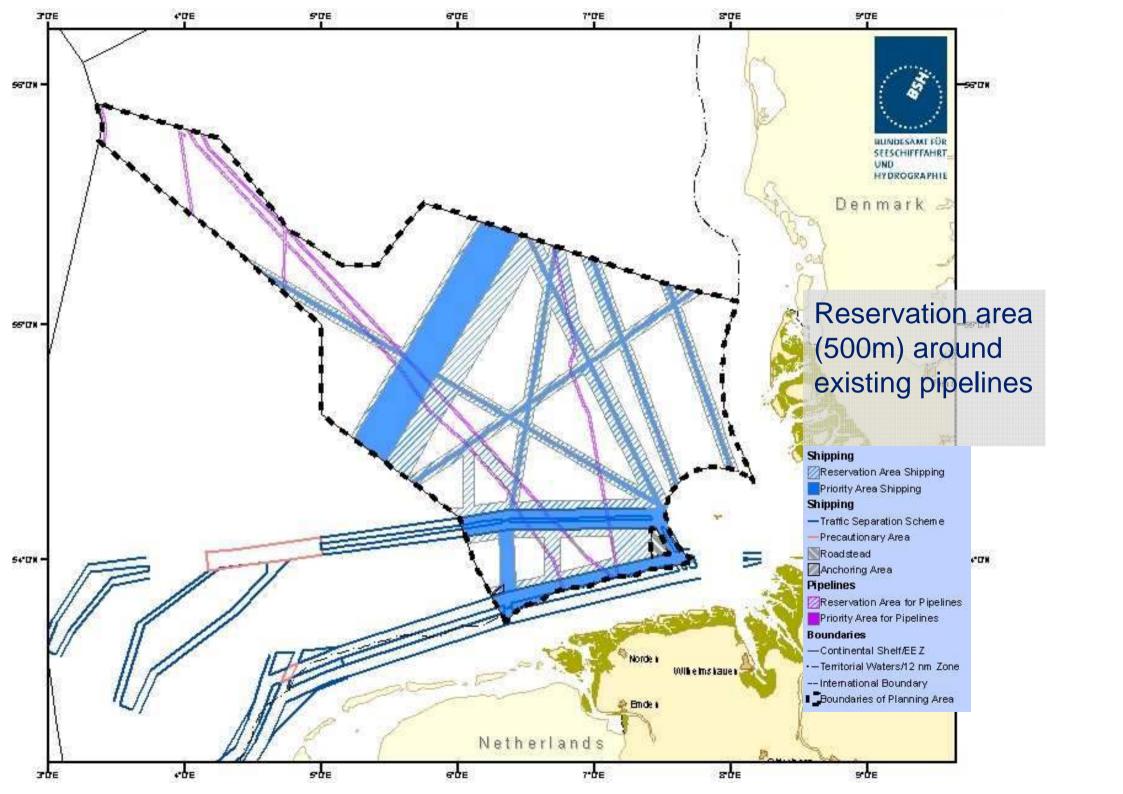
The following guidelines have been formulated for spatial development in the EEZ:

- 1. Securing and strengthening maritime traffic;
- 2.Strengthening economic capacity through orderly spatial development and optimization of spatial use;
- 3. Promotion of offshore wind energy use in accordance with the Federal Government's sustainability strategy;
- 4.Long-term sustainable use of the special features and potential of the EEZ through reversibility of uses, efficient use of space, and priority of uses depending on the sea; and 5.Securing natural conditions by avoiding disruptions to and pollution of the marine environment.



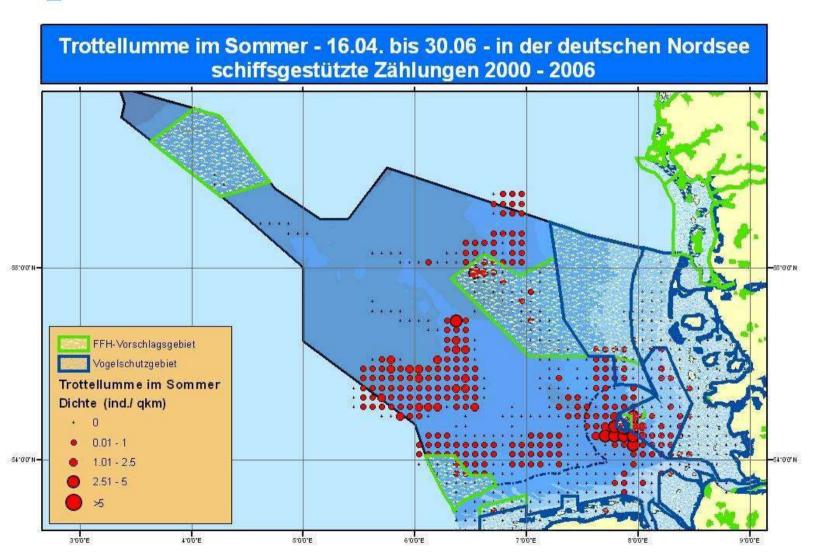










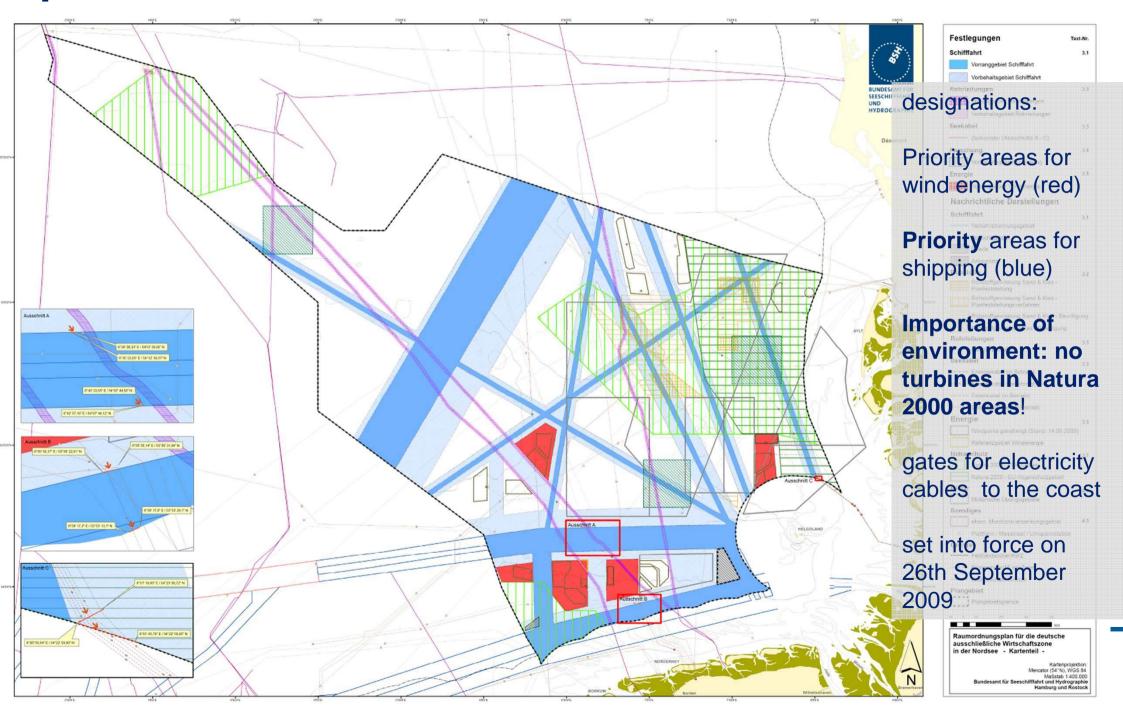




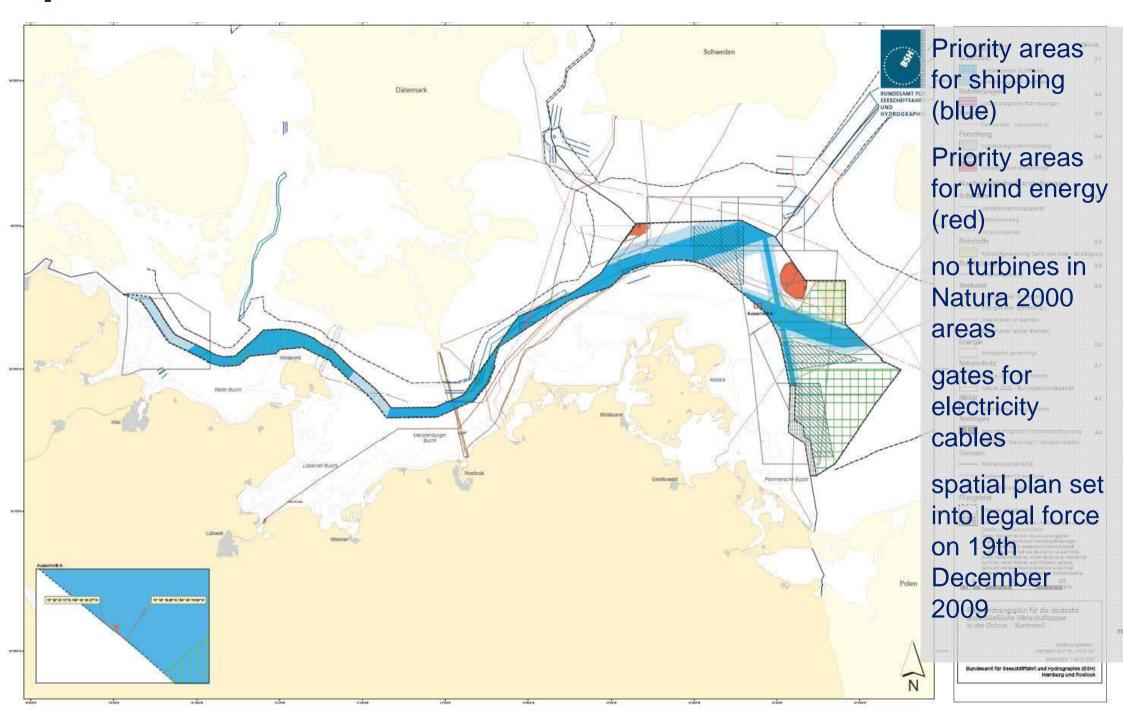
Common guillemot (uria aalge): example for a large scale analysis by connecting information from private and public sources

Auswertung: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel und BSH

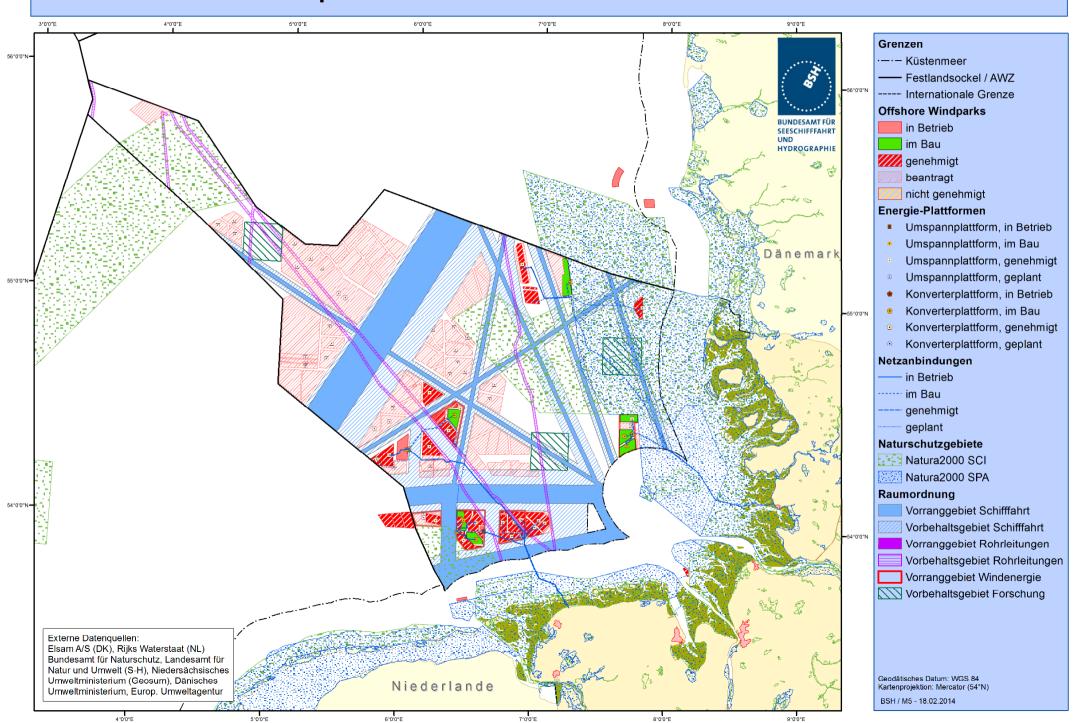
Spatial Plan for the EEZ in the North Sea



Spatial Plan for EEZ in the Baltic Sea



Nordsee: Offshore Windparks



Detailed Guidance Available



Federal Waterways and Shipping Directorate North-West

Federal Waterways and Shipping Directorate North

Traffic Technologies Centre

Guidelines for the Design,
 Marking and Operation of Wind
 Generators in the Area of
 Responsibility of the Federal
 Water-ways and Shipping
 Directorates North-West and
 North to Guarantee the Safety
 and Efficiency of Vessel Traffic

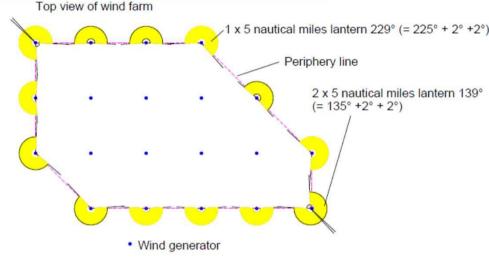


Fig.3: Visualisation of the horizontal beam characteristic according to Paragraph 9 (a) by way of example

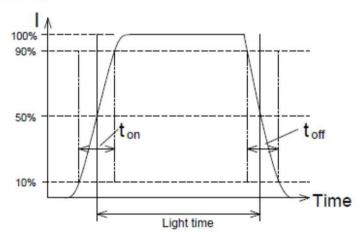
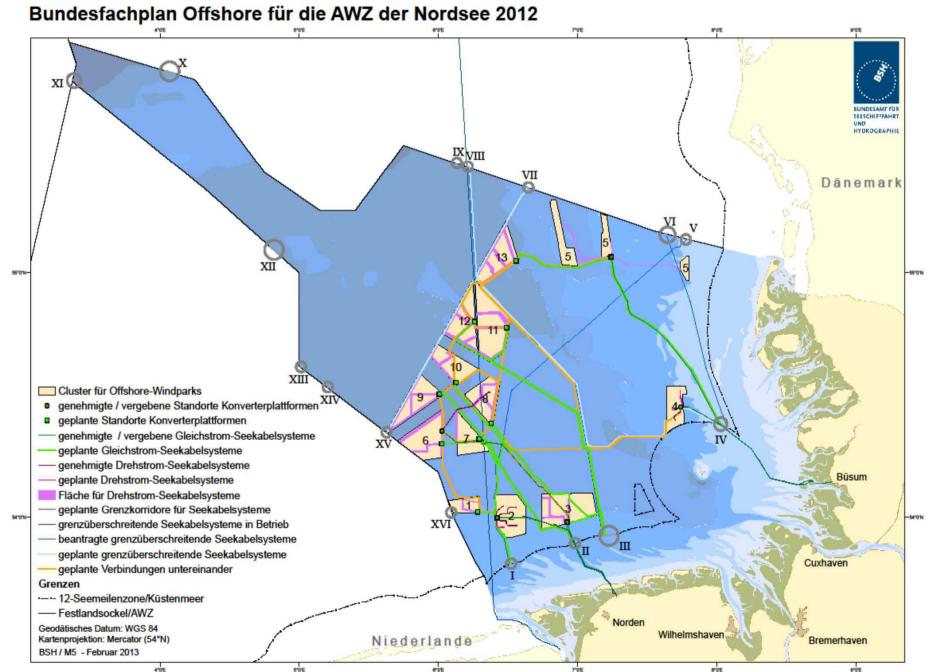


Fig. S27: Time characteristic of the luminous intensity

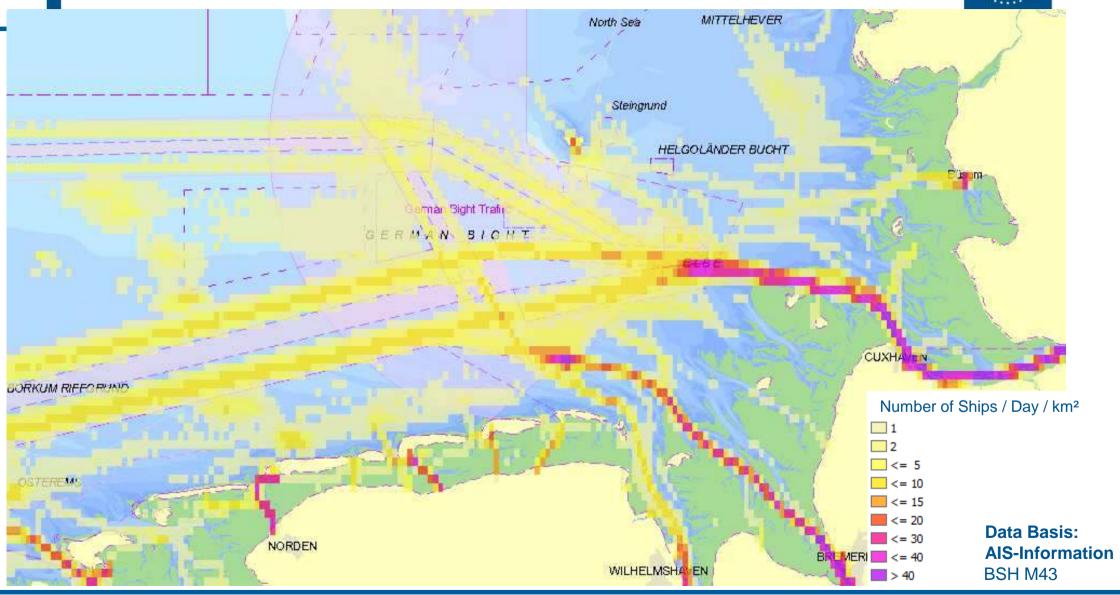
Plan for Offshore- grid EEZ North Sea incl. SEA report,

Dundesfeehnlen Offehere für die AMZ der Nerdese 2040

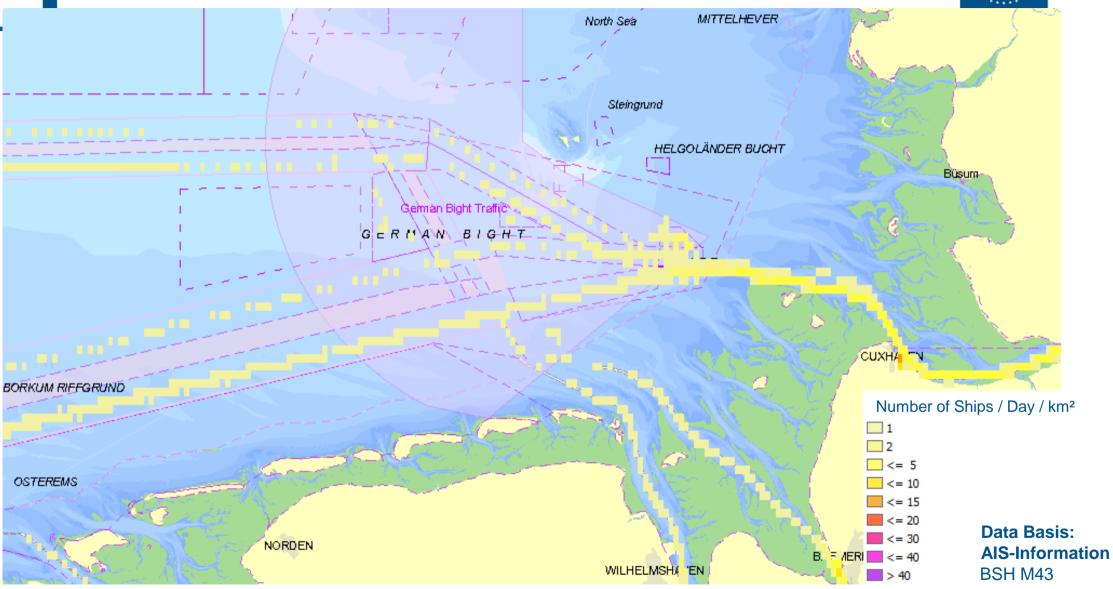


BUNDESAMT FÜR SEESCHIFFFAHRT UND HYDROGRAPHIE

North Sea – German Bight Mean Vessel Traffic Density July 2012 – <u>All</u> Ships

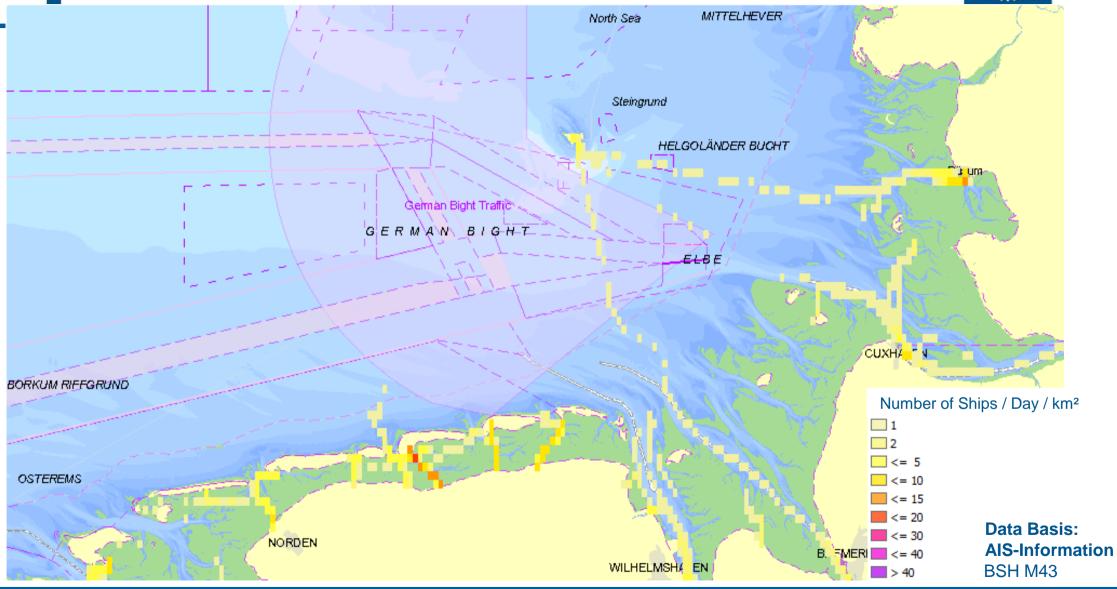


North Sea – German Bight **Mean Vessel Traffic Density July 2012 – <u>Tanker</u>**

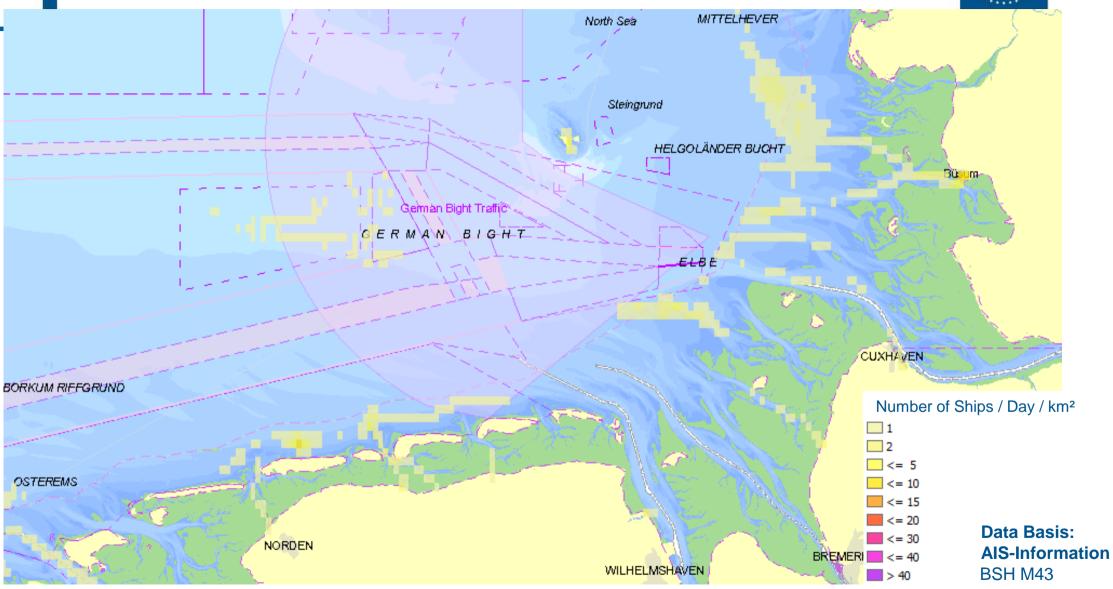


North Sea – German Bight Mean Vessel Traffic Density July 2012 – <u>Passenger</u> vessels

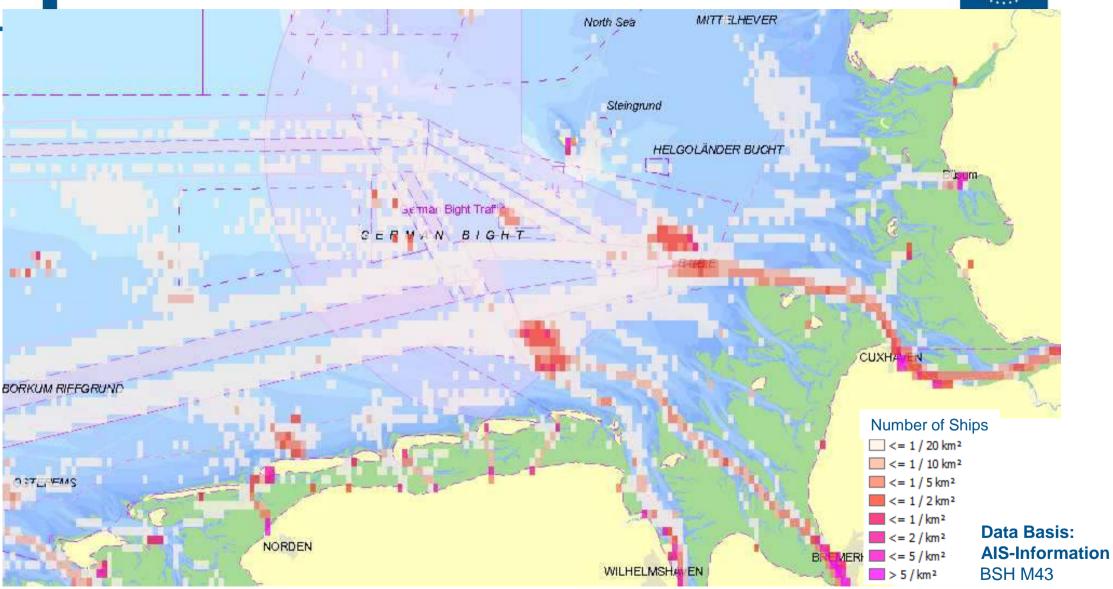




North Sea – German Bight Mean Vessel Traffic Density July 2012 – <u>Fishing</u> Vessels

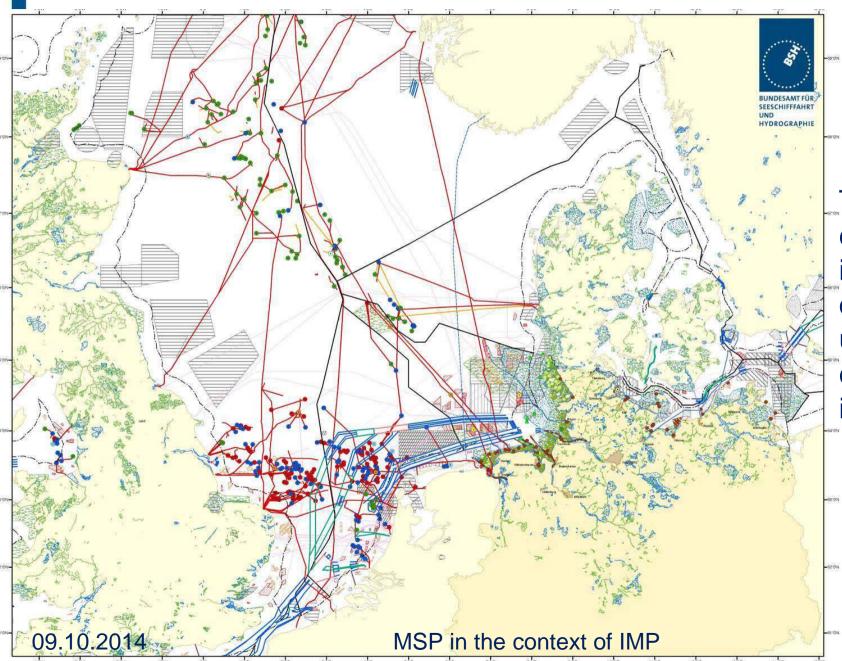


North Sea – German Bight Mean Vessel Density July 2012 – <u>All</u> Ships



International Cooperation





Transboundary
cooperation
important because
of transnational
uses and marine
conservation
issues

International Co-operation on MSP



North Sea: OSPAR ICG MSP

Baltic Sea: HELCOM/VASAB WG MSP



BaltSeaPlan

Very successful project on MSP is the INTERREG IVB project "BaltSeaPlan with the objective:

To develop, introduce and implement Maritime Spatial Planning throughout the Baltic Sea region in a coherent manner.

Facts and figures

- 14 partners from 7 countries around the Baltic Sea
- 2009 to 2012
- more than 30 Reports on webpage

www.baltseaplan.eu

Successor project:

PartiSeaPate

Baltic Sea Region

Programme 2007-2013





Thank you!

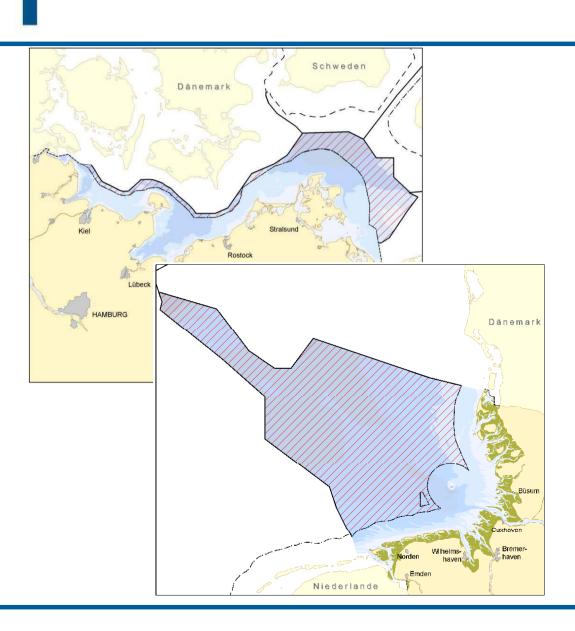
kai.truempler@bsh.de

www.PartiSEApate.eu

www.bsh.de

German Exclusive Economic Zone





EEZ not part of German territory

Baltic Sea: 4.500 km²

North Sea: 28.600 km²

Shipping



Territorial Sea: sovereignty limited by the right of innocent passage

EEZ:

- freedom of navigation for all States
- restrictions by coastal State: exercise of exclusive rights and jurisdiction (e.g. establishment of artificial islands, installations, structures and safety zones, Art. 60 UNCLOS)
- no unilateral definition of sea lanes for international navigation (competence of IMO)
- Art. 60 para 7 UNCLOS: Artificial islands, installations and structures and the safety zones around them may not be established where interference may be caused to the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation

Strategic Environmental Assessment



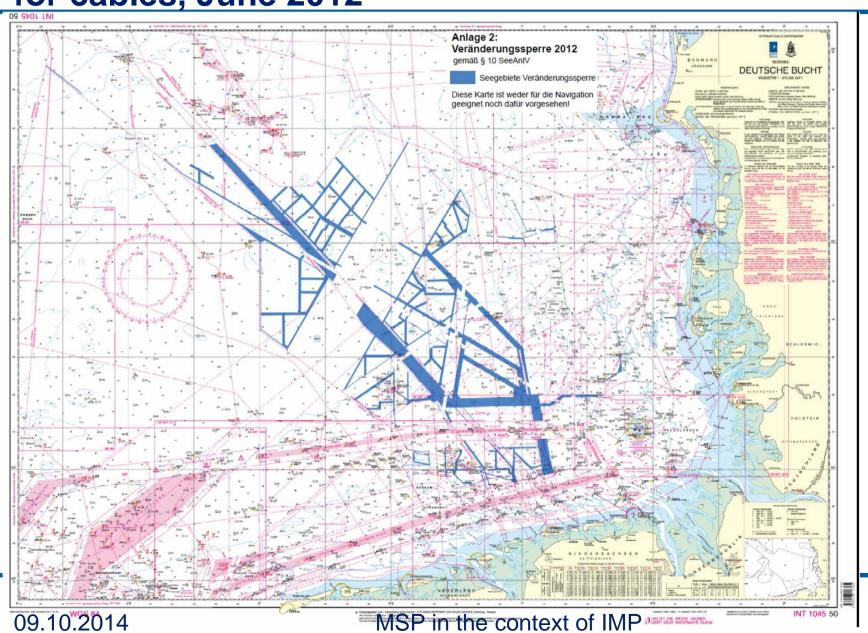
For the first time a large scale SEA has been carried out in a sea area distant from the coast

Main content of the report:

- description and evaluation of state of the marine environment
- description and assessment of any substantial impacts on the marine environment that are likely to be caused by the implementation of the plan

Result of SEA: no substantial impacts on the marine environment by the designations of the plan

"development freeze" for safeguarding sea areas need for cables, June 2012



BUNDESAMT FÜR SEESCHIFFFAHRT UND HYDROGRAPHIE