



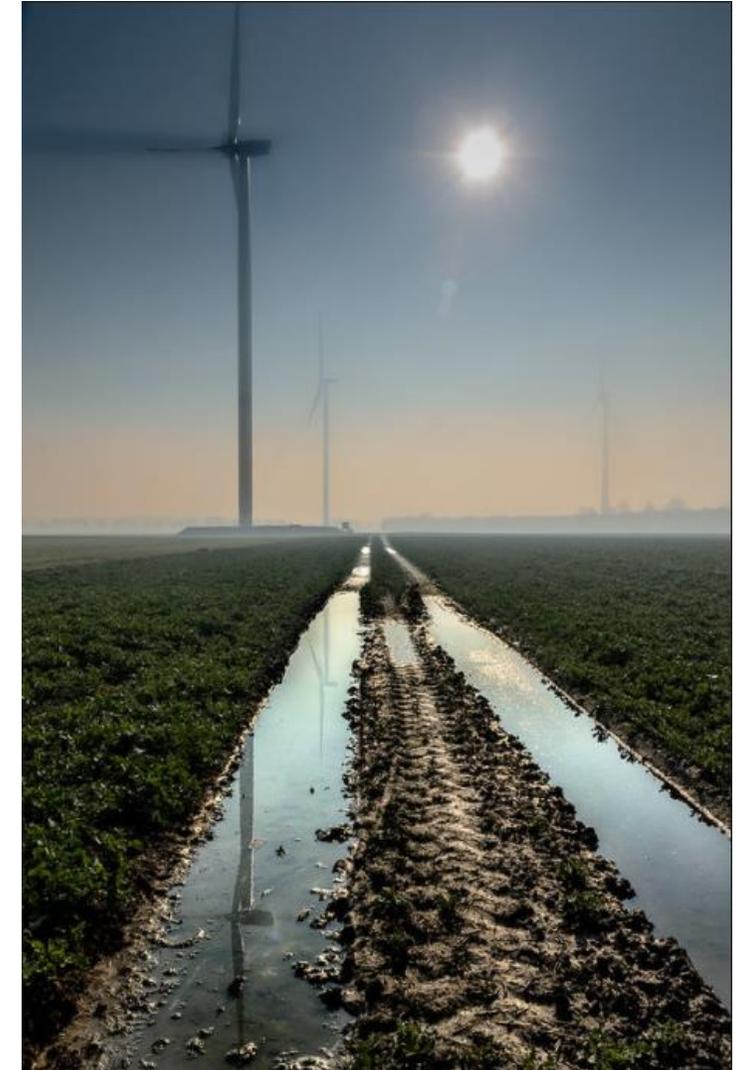
Marine spatial planning and offshore wind energy in the Dutch North Sea: a balancing act

KIVI-jaarcongres

Webinar Offshore Wind Energy: Policy and Regulatory
 Perspectives

26 November 2020

Rozanne Spijkerboer
 r.c.spijkerboer@rug.nl





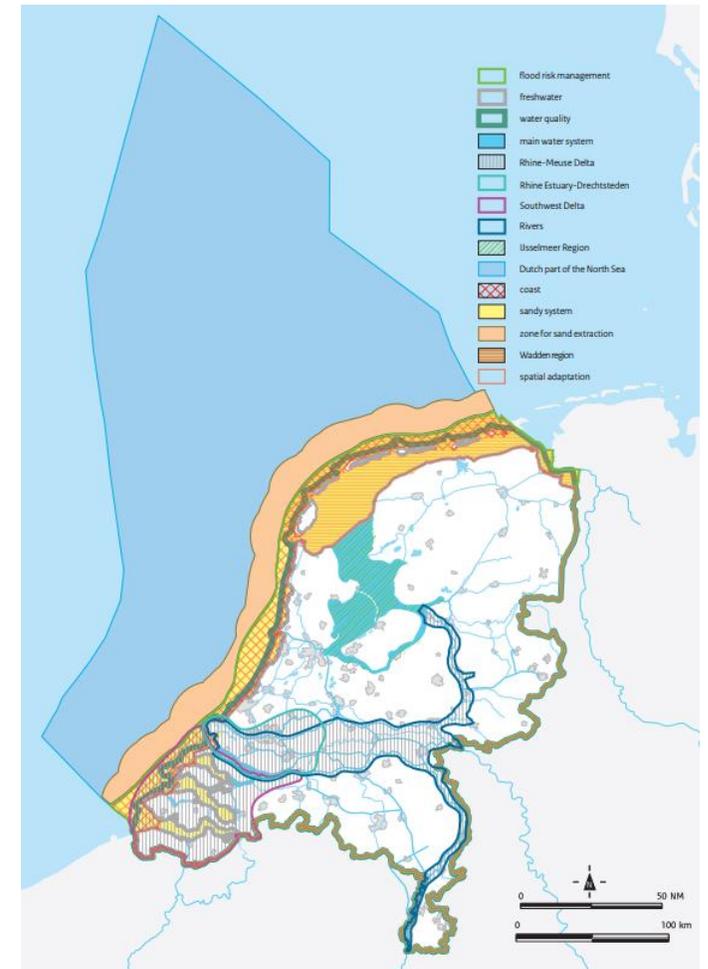
Content

- Background: Dutch offshore wind energy planning
- My research
- The North Sea Dialogues and Agreement
- Preliminary results
- Conclusion and reflection



Dutch offshore wind energy planning

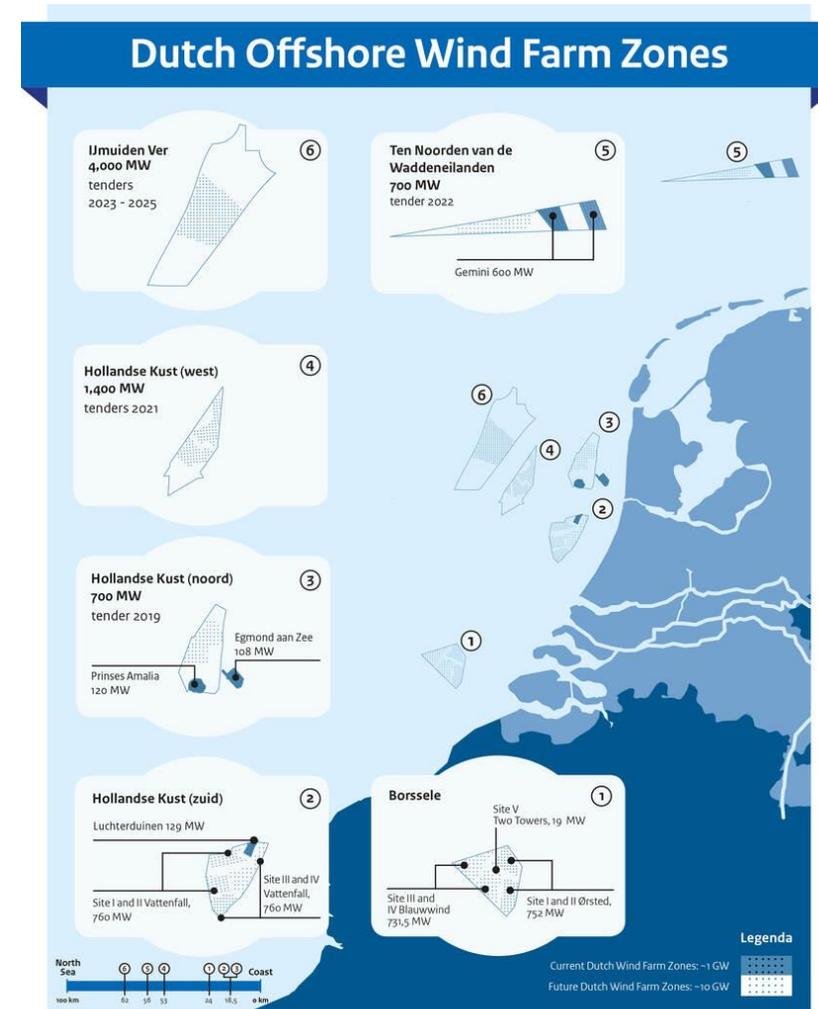
- Dutch Energy Agreement (2013):
 - 14% RE in 2020, 16% RE in 2023
 - Offshore wind energy target: 4,5 GW in 2023
- Dutch Climate Agreement (2019):
 - 49% reduction of GHG by 2030
 - Offshore wind energy target: 11 GW in 2030
 - Strive for lowest societal costs, with cost reduction target of < 5ct/KWh in 2024, 3-4 ct KWh in 2030





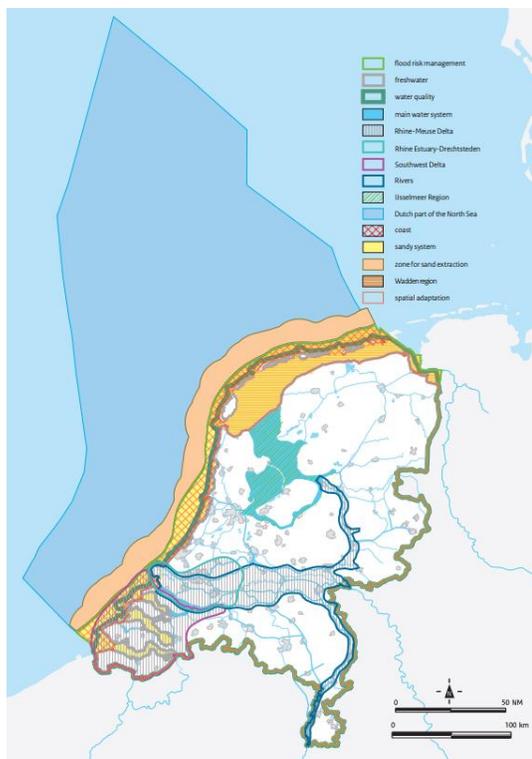
Dutch offshore wind energy planning

1. The government appoints offshore wind farm zones in the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)
2. The government appoints plots within offshore wind farm zones (plot-decisions)
3. The government coordinates the location and permits for the grid connection
4. The government organizes a tender for the plot
5. The developer with the winning bid designs and constructs the offshore wind farm
6. Tennet constructs the grid connection to shore

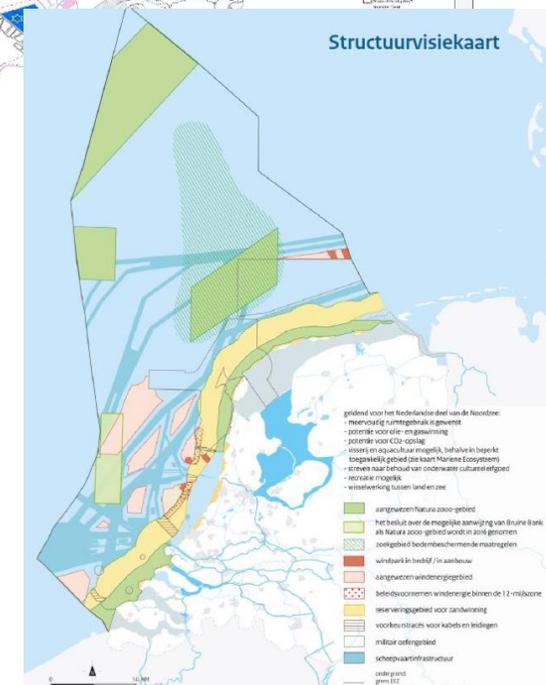
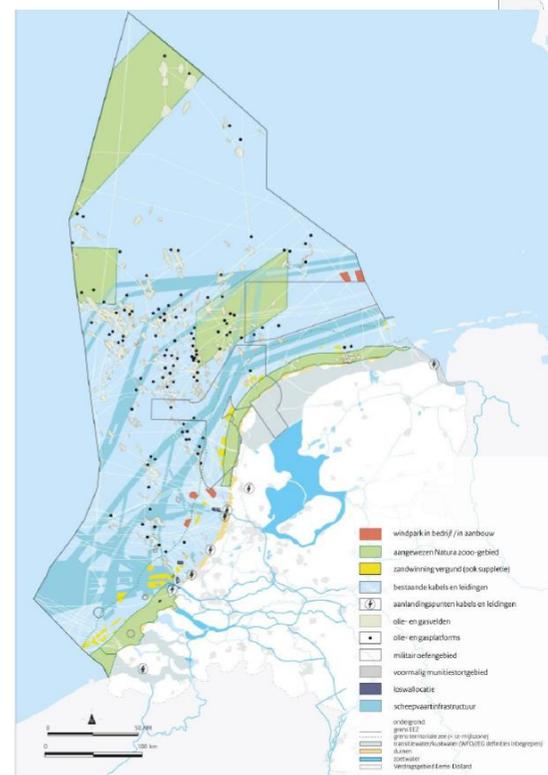
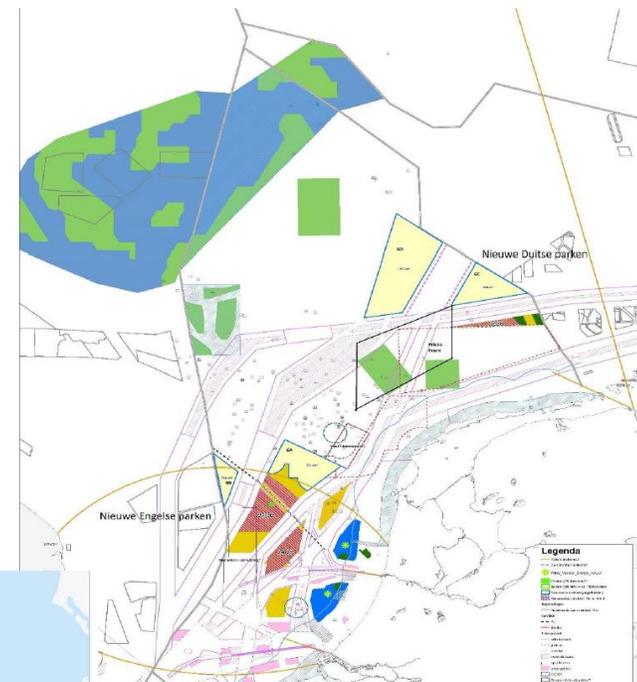




Other functions and interests?



- Fisheries
- Military zones
- Cables and pipelines
- Shipping lanes
- Recreation
- Nature protection
- Oil & gas extraction
- Sand extraction
- Under water cultural heritage
- Old war munition
- 'new economy'
- Islands/platforms
- Aviation





My research: in-depth exploration of the 'balancing act'

The performance of MSP in coordinating offshore wind energy with other sea-uses: the case of the Dutch North Sea

- Pick-and-mix of MSP principles to forward sectoral offshore wind interests
- Narrow understanding of MSP principles to create a robust system for offshore wind
- MSP is used as a tool rather than an approach for systematic marine governance



My research



Institutions ≠ institute
Institution ≠ organization

Work in progress:

Institutional work on multi-use offshore wind farms: the case of the Dutch North Sea Dialogues (Noordzeeoverleg)

Institutions: “the rules of the game in a society, or more formally, [...] the humaly devided constraints that shape human interaction” (p.3: North, 1990)

→ Multi-use requires harmonization between the institutional frameworks that guide various involved sectors and actors



My research

Work in progress:

Institutional work on multi-use offshore wind farms: the case of the Dutch North Sea Dialogues (Noordzeeoverleg)

Institutional work: *“the practices of individual and collective actors aimed at creating, maintaining and disrupting institutions”* (p.52: Lawrence et al., 2011).

I specifically focus on the patterns that can be identified when examining the interplay between various actors and forms of institutional work during the North Sea Dialogues



The North Sea Dialogues – a request by stakeholders

- Fisheries organizations
- Green NGOs
- Seaports sector organization
- Netherlands Wind Energy Association
- TenneT
- Oil and gas-sector (EBN, NOGEPa)
- Government (Ministries of I&W, EZK, and LNV)





| The North Sea Dialogues

- **Ministry of Infrastructure & Water Management (I&W)**
 - Rijkswaterstaat
 - Coastguard
- **Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (EZK)**
 - Netherlands Enterprise Agency
 - Dutch State Supervision of Mines
- **Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV)**
 - Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Organization
- Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

The North Sea Dialogues

2019

- 5 Feb 2019: Goal is *“achieving support for choices and agreements that will balance the challenges regarding fisheries, nature and offshore wind energy, taking into account the interests of other users such as shipping and sand extraction”* (Letter to parliament).
- Original time frame app. 6 months
- 10 Feb. 2020: the ‘negotiators-agreement’ was presented
- 19 June 2020: ‘Agreement for the North Sea’ was sent to the House of Representatives

2020



Support from: PO Delta Zuid, Rousant, Redersvereniging voor de Zeevisserij, Texel, West, en Wieringen en de Vereniging NetVISwerk



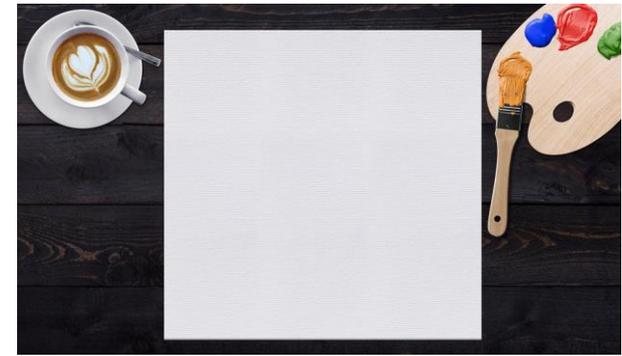
Preliminary results

Maintaining work forms the benchmark for other forms of institutional work

- The existing frames that I discussed at the beginning of this presentation were not disrupted by ‘challengers’
- These frameworks were actively maintained by ‘incumbents’
- These frameworks were even strengthened because parties used them to frame new ideas

= core values of the current system are not challenged





Preliminary results

Institutional harmonization is a subtle interplay between creating and maintaining work

- Example of the ‘area-passport’: Agreement upon the principle of multi-use, but not on the operationalization

4.16 “[...] before plots are decided upon, [...] an area-passport will be established which forms the basis for customization. The information from this passport will be used when developing plot-decisions” (North Sea Agreement)

4.18 “Choices regarding the design of windfarms must always be weighed against the effects on electricity supply [...] and the cost-reduction targets of the sector”

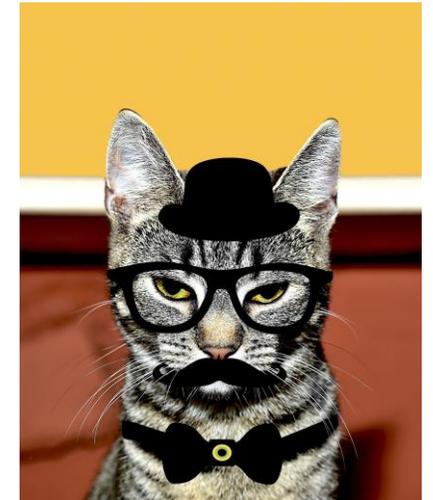


Preliminary results

Outright conflict does not provide a good basis for institutional harmonization, it requires building trust

= less disrupting and defending work than expected

= disrupting and maintaining work disguised as creating work





Preliminary results

Institutional harmonization requires governance solutions
= permanent North Sea Dialogues

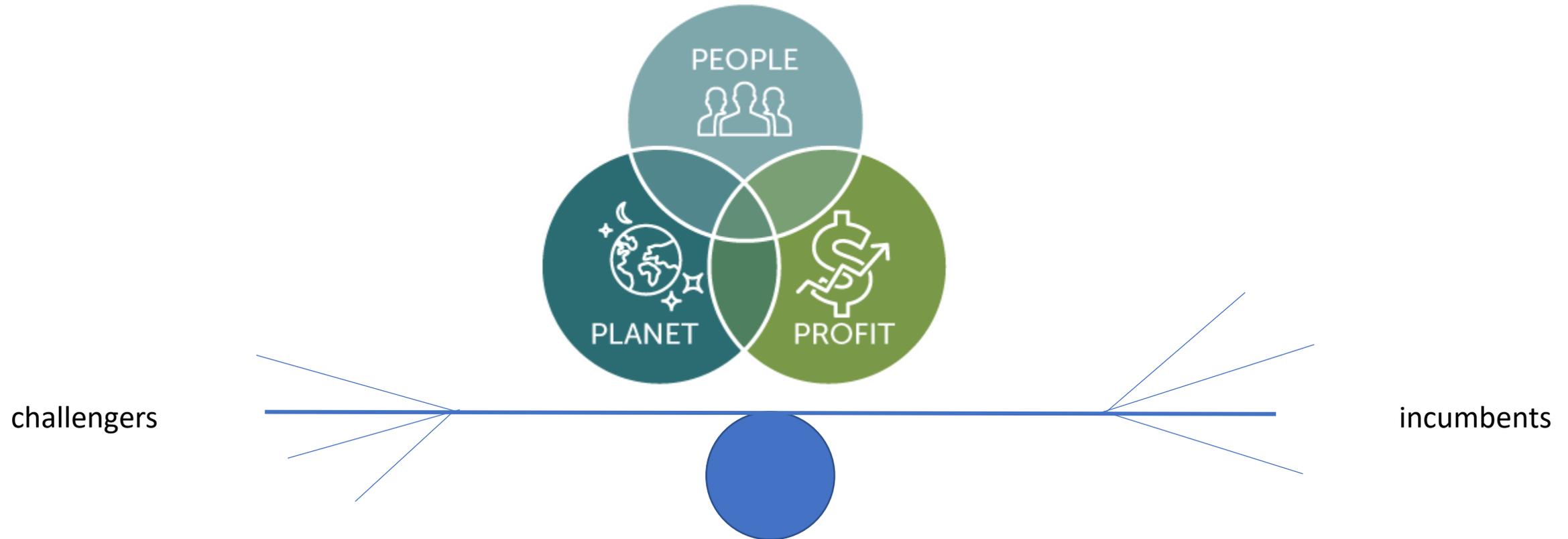
- Response to future challengers
- Response to technological development
- Response to unforeseen circumstances
- Unresolved issues





Conclusion and reflection

- Marine Spatial Planning in relation to offshore wind energy is a balancing act





The North Sea Dialogues and Agreement – an improvement for the North Sea?

- From consultation on sectoral topics to a participatory approach taking into account various interest and their interaction.
- Expand the pie to share the pieces (and share the pain).
- Some long-standing ‘deadlocked’ debates have been brought to a new level.
- It is very difficult for policy-makers to anticipate long term developments, particularly when faced with high uncertainty and an international context.





Any questions?



“

Het Akkoord voor de Noordzee



Rozanne Spijkerboer
 r.c.spijkerboer@rug.nl