





Ocean Multi-Use Action Plan

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Why an Action Plan?

- Provides actions and recommendations on
 - what should be done
 - by whom and where
 - in order to further develop the MU concept
- Comes at the right time
 - MSP Directive
 - Blue Investment
 - SDGs 14
- Address barriers not only in relation to technology:
 - regulatory
 - financing
 - liability issues
 - environmental concerns
 - stakeholder perceptions
 - capacity building







Actors for MU Development

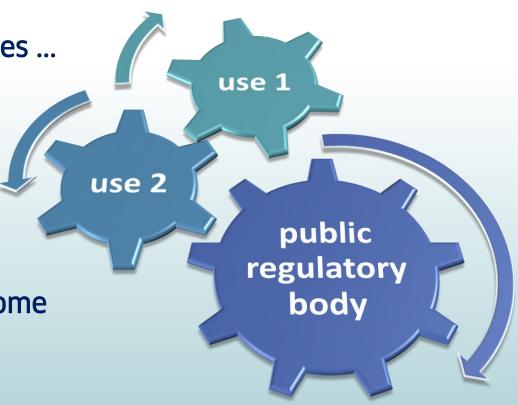
A MU does NOT only involve TWO sectors
e.g. commercial enterprises BUT regulatory body / bodies ...
and insurance, finance, stakeholders!

MU implies a radical change → backed by the willingness of policy makers, governmental authorities, businesses and other MU actors

from at

For a MU to happen, interest needs to come least two sides/ both uses or

one use and the regulatory body









Multi Uses covered in Action Plan

Multi-use (MU) development is not possible everywhere
 --> conditioned by local characteristics

Action Plan focuses on 9 MU combinations
 BUT
 there is a much wider range of MU
 opportunities

MU	Eastern Atlantic	North Sea	Baltic Sea	Mediterranean Sea	Black Sea
OWF & Fisheries		Ø			
OWF & Aquaculture		Ø	Ø	Ø	
OWF & Tourism		Ø	Ø		
OWF & Wave energy		Ø			
Wave energy & Aquaculture	⊘	Ø		Ø	
Tourism & Aquaculture	⊘			Ø	
Tourism & Fisheries	⊘			Ø	Ø
Tourism & UCH & Environmental protection	Ø		•	②	•
Re-use of 0&G decommissioned installations		⊘		②	







MUSES Ocean Multi-Use Action Plan

- Definition/Scope of the MU
- State of Development/Future Potential
- Drivers/Benefits, Barriers/Negative Imp
- Logical Framework
- Objectives
- Actions/Recommendations



Systematic Research & Stakeholder input



195
INTERVIEWS
2 WORKSHOPS
IN 5 EU SEA BASINS
1 WORKSHOP
IN THE NORTH SEA

117
INTERVIEWS

1 FOCUS GROUP
1 WORKSHOP
IN 10 MUSES CASE
STUDY LOCATIONS









Cross Cutting Issues/Actions



Marketing & Dissemination Policy, Regulation

Capacity Building









Integration and Coordination

Issues

- MU concept still novel for many actors
- Institutions & structures designed towards sectoral solutions
- Integration needed at horizontalvertical level

Actions

- Set up or promote the use of inter ministerial/sectoral committees
- Engage & involve new MU actors & uses at an early stage
- Exchange knowledge via cross sectoral forums



FLAGS, North Sea (e.g. NL / BE)









Policy, Regulation & MSP

Issues

- Unclear policies & regulations as key aspects are not well defined
- Fragmented processes & structures
- Environmental & safety risk are perceived differently by MU actors



Pescatourism legislation (Greece/Italy), FLOWW guidance UK, sites open for multi-use research in BE offshore

Actions

- Develop clear guidance & direction on integrating operational issues such as insurance (liability), safety, tax regimes
- MSP offers an opportunity to identify suitable MU sites & comprehensive policies together with sectors









Capacity Building

Issues

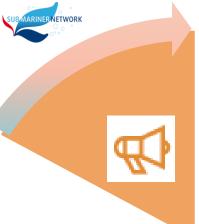
- *Specific capacity needs is especially important for MU actors at the project level
- Service oriented skills needed for tourism related MU
- Initial advanced capacity needed for OWF related MU

Actions

- Develop comprehensive training manuals & train MU actors
- Encourage professional & personal networks between stakeholders



Lapland FLAG (Finland)







Marketing & Dissemination

Issues

- Small scale/local MUs are less visible e.g. tourism related MU
- MU business cases, good practices and benefits not well known

Actions

- Promote good practices & disseminate information about the benefits of MU
- Develop marketing strategies within MU projects & business cases
- Create an integrated platform to promote MUs that reflect local needs



MarGalaica (Spain), South Baltic OFFER – marketing South Baltic as a unique offshore wind tourism







Funding

Issues

- Limited funding/incentives targeting MU
- *Early developers are bearing the cost of environmental characterization for potential combined use

Q

Wave and Wind in Scotland (Katanes project by Floating Power Plant and DP Energy)

Actions

- Encourage targeted incentives and adjust sector focused funding to consider MU
- Targeted funding for small scale/local MUs
- Create new financial instruments, business models







Research

Issues

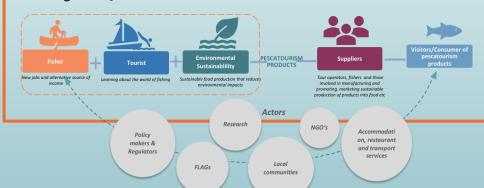
- In-depth understanding of the appeal and readiness of MU for target market influences its success
- Research must go beyond only technology



Multiple EU-wide FP7, H2020 and national research projects on technology development

Actions

- Undertake site specific assessment
 pilot cases
- Undertake research to understand the value chain/full life cycle/benefits of MU





Action Plan targeted actors/institutions



Civil Society



International institutions

e.g. UNESCO, IUCN,OSPAR, UNEP-MAP, HELCOM/VASAB

Planning /regulatory

authorities e.g. Marine
Scotland, Danish Maritime
Authority, Greek Ministry of
Environment and Energy,
Swedish Agency for Marine and
Water Management

EU/Sea Basin

DG MARE, DG Research, EUSBSR, EUSAIR, West Med, Maritime Strategy, Atlantic Strategy, North Sea Energy Initiative

Research
Institutions/
ongoing &
upcoming
projects... i.e. BG-

Funding and

finance e.g H2020

Life Programme,EMFF Regional Development Fund, Operational Programmes, banks, investment funds

Blue Growth Forums

e.g. Baltic Development Forum,
Ocean Energy Forum, EWEA
(Wind Europe),German Offshore
Wind Energy Foundation, Baltic
Sea Fisheries Forum, European
Aquaculture Society

Industry

e.g. E.ON, Vattenfall, EDF Energy, DONG Energy, Iberdrola, Statoil ...

Stakeholder networks

CPMR, SUBMARINER Network, ERRIN

Local enterprises

e.g tourism, aquaculture...

Local actors e.g FLAGS,

e.g FLAGS, tourism/UCH authorities, NGOs

Insurance companies, Classification bodies - Lloyd's Register...







Concluding Remarks

- A much wider range of opportunities for creating synergies among different maritime uses exist compared to what has been previously associated with the MU concept
- A wider recognition and active promotion of small scale/local MU is needed to advance their function as tangible & beneficial MU
- Build confidence and pave the way for more advanced multi-use solutions, which afford joint development from the onset
- MSP provides an opportunity to foster interaction between different MU actors. But MSP is one out of many tools and actions
- Substantial efforts are needed in capacity building, changes in underlying legal frameworks, funding structures and researchall of which are not designed towards multi-disciplinary work



Where to find the Action Plan?





Short and a long version are:

- Available online :https://musesproject.eu/downloads/
- Also available in print

Easy to read & well designed document that aims to inspire MU actors to take up these recommendations and actions to advance the development of MU.



PART 2: THE DIFFERENT MU COMBINATIONS

engagement of local community in a co-design process. The wind farm layout follows a single curved line, continuing the Copenhagen city structure which has the shape of a super-elipse, characterised by the old defence system west of Copenhagen [so]

or a super-europs, crian acteriseu or un elu di cerence systemi west of copernagen (pg.).

This MU is also initiated on a temporary basis, usually as part of the OWF developer's corporate social responsibility (CSR) local outreach campaigns [5]. These are
undertaken especially during the pre-planning stage when local acceptance needs to
be secured for the OWF protect to continue.

MUSES REPORT

In-depth analysis of this MU combination was undertaken by the MUSES project for case study in the Baltic Sea (south coast of Lolland-Falster, Denmark) [52].

DRIVERS AND ADDED VALUE

Tourism and offshore wind energy sectors often compete for the same space: shallow waters which are close to shore. Visual impact of OWFs on the natural landscape can negatively affect the acceptance of OWF project in the coastal areas. One of the main drivers for this MU is that it could potentially overcome issues related to OWF project acceptance and the "NIMBY" shemomenon (Not in My BackYard).

It increases local knowledge about the importance of green energy and provides an opportunity to derive long-term benefits for local communities by promoting innovation, entrepreneurship and job growth. Moreover, if the OWF has a unique design and layout, it can become a symbol for the local region and create a sense of pride among locals (7) [8].

EXAMPLE

In the Netherlands, the Art on Windmills project attracted many artists to apply for the opportunity to have their art displayed large scale on turbine towers [53]. In addition, the innovative Windlicht (wind lightly project, an installation that connects a row of wind surbines with a neon green laser, transforms thewind farm into a mesmerising light show in strong winds [54].

tunity discht laser,

Presence of an OWF can potentially add value to existing boat tours and make them more attractive. It also gives tour operators an opportunity to offer additional promotional products, or OWF related educational content.

More direct long-term benefits from OWF for the local communities can be derived applying MU principles.

MAIN BENEFITS OF OWF AND TOURISM MU

1 Mitigation of potential conflict and increased acceptance of the OWF project Financial benefits to boat tour operators and other tourism actors, attracting more tourists, costing innovation and the local economy

Promotes sustains
bility and education
tourists
about the green energy
transition

Financial benefits
to the OWF sector throo
outsourcing some
operational activities (
environmental monitor
surveillance and dat
collection)

Advancing the MU concept



Time to discuss with colleagues in the next session







Thank you!

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