

ACCELERATING OFFSHORE WIND & NATURE PROTECTION **THE NETHERLANDS**

Kees Stiggelbout, Policy Advisor Spatial planning and ecology, Netherlands Wind Energy Association (NWÉA)



AGENDA

The Dutch offshore wind ambitions

- Acceleration areas
- Policies in place

Auction design with non price criteria

- North Sea Agreement (Noordzee Akkoord)
- Start stop procedure

Policy being prepared

BBT (Best Available techniques)

Research and monitoring

- ► WOZEP
- MONS

Policy recommendations NWEA Q&A and discussion





Begrenzingen

Zoekgebiedenkaart Noordzee

NETHERLANDS' OFFSHORE WIND AMBITIONS

Offshore wind ambitions: 4.5 GW by 2023, accomplished 21 GW by 2030 50 GW by 2040 70 GW by 2050

The National Government being the coordinator

Large scale installation of offshore wind will obviously have a large ecological impact



ACCELERATION AREAS

- Extension of designated offshore wind areas (acceleration areas) through Partial Review of the North Sea Programme
- Designated wind areas (accelertion areas):
 - IJmuiden Ver Gamma
 - ▶ Nederwiek 1, 2 and 3
 - Lagelander 1 and 2
 - Ten Noorden van de Waddeneilanden
 - Doordewind
 - ► Zoekgebied 6/7



AUCTION DESIGN

- Non price criteria, such as 'ecology'
 - Comparative assessment on ecology
 - Nature enhancement measures
 - Mitigation measures
- Prequalification criteria
- Ecology criteria are based on:
 - ► KEC: Framework Ecology and Cumulation



DUTCH OFFSHORE WIND TENDERS IS MIX OF REQUIREMENTS EXAMPLE: IJMUIDEN VER ALPHA (1Q24)



Maximum number of points

- Height financial bid (maximum 60 points or 15% of total 400 points)
- Security realisation windfarm (40 points or 10%)
- Contribution energy system in MWh (10%)
- International Responsible Business Conduct (10%)
- Circularity, use of raw materials, environmental impact at design, build, and decommissioning of wind farm (10%)
- Ecology (45%), such as reducing bird or bat casualties, reduce porpoise disruption days, improve underwater habitat, improve visibility wind turbine blades, etc.



NORTH SEA AGREEMENT

- Maritime spatial planning
- Sustainable use: energy production, nature conservation and food extraction
- Designation of new areas for windfarms: acceleration in the Northern part fisheries in the South
- ► Marine protected areas: 15 % by 2030
- ► Combination of fisheries and **no-fishing zones** within the Friese Front
- MONS: research and monitoring programme
- ► Area-specific approach with "Area passports" and multi-use





NORTH SEA AGREEMENT 3 TRANSITIONS

Energy transition

► The Paris Agreement and the Dutch climate agreement 'Green powerhouse North Sea'

► Food transition

Viable and Sustainable fisheries, alternative food production at sea, such as aquaculture

► Nature transition

Ecological carrying capacity is the cornerstone for usage

► Reaching and preserving Good Environmental Status (GES)





START STOP PROCEDURE

- Aims to avoid collisions with migratory birds and bats
- Wind turbines are being stopped during mass migration of birds



BBT (BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES) POLICY BEING PREPARED

BBT aims to make use of the best techniques available as cost efficient and cost effective as possible for ecology

An assessment framework for the BBT is being prepared by the members of the North Sea Dialogue (Noordzeeoverleg)







RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Research and monitoring programmes:

- MONS
- WOZEP

Research and monitoring obligation for wind operators in newest tenders



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS BY NWEA

- A more holistic approach on the North Sea ecosystem
- Possibilities for offsetting measures outside wind farms
- More international coordination
- A more equal playing field between economic users of the North Sea
- A case by case approach for nature friendly decommissioning of offshore wind farms
- More research, monitoring and innovation, not only for wind, but for all economic users of the North Sea



QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

THE THE FREE A HEAT

