

The Offshore Coalition for Energy and Nature (OCEaN)

Collaborations across EU sea basins

UfM webinar



Renewables Grid Initiative

KEY ELEMENTS

- Offshore wind
- Grid
- Co-existence with nature and other human activities

11 Grid Operators
17 Wind Energy Companies
18 Civil Society Organisations

***Collaborating for nature-
friendly offshore wind and
grid***

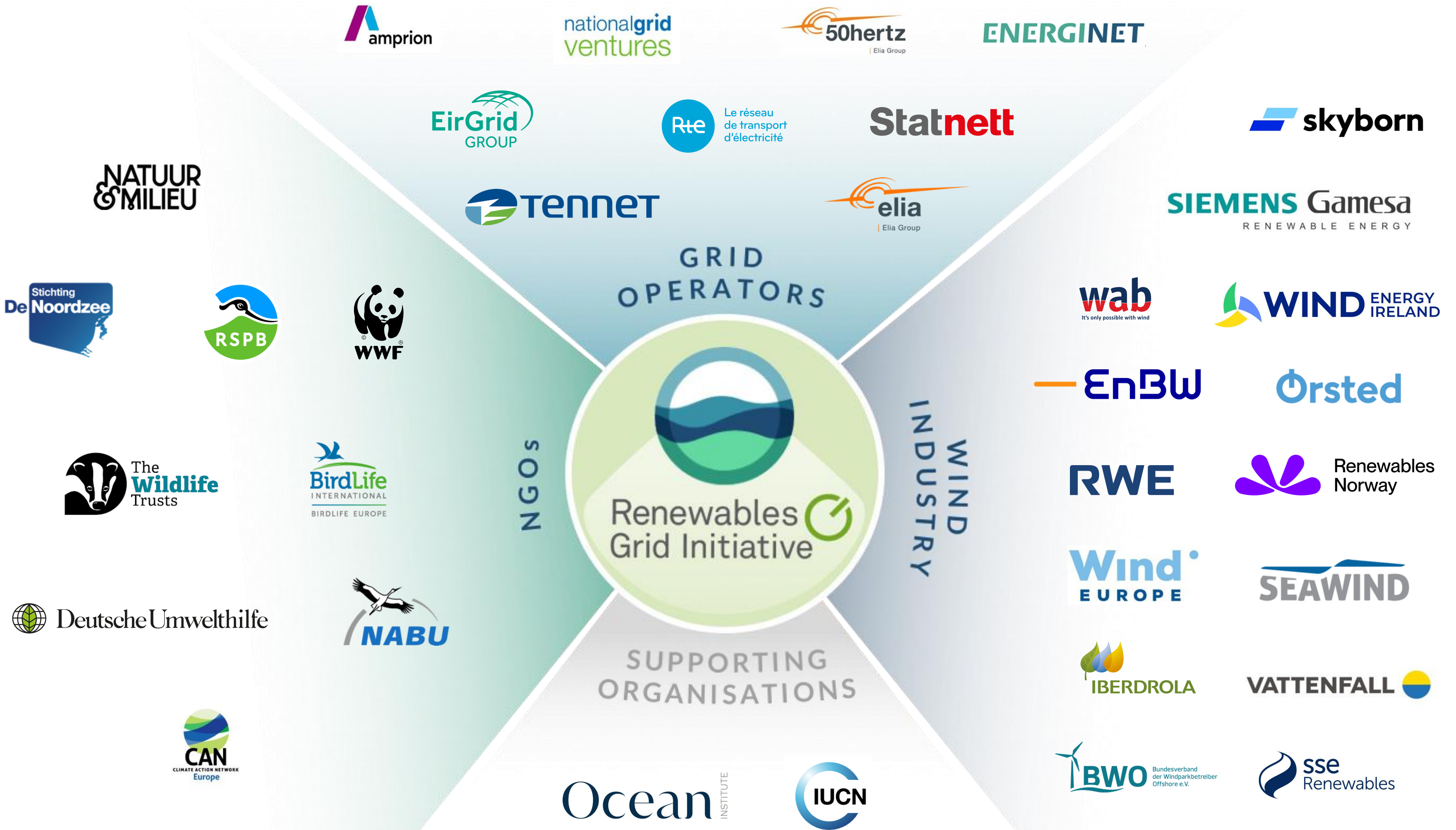


NORTH & BALTIC SEAS



MEDITERRANEAN SEA





REN 

red eléctrica



GRID OPERATORS



NGOS

INDUSTRY WIND



MEDITERRANEAN SEA



zero.



**Facilitate open
forum for discussion**

**Advocate for OW,
grids & nature**

**Showcase
solutions**

**Create common
understanding**

**Fill knowledge
gaps**

**Collect innovative
practices**

**Auctioning –
ecological criteria**

**Mitigation of
environmental
impacts**

**Nature Inclusive
Design**

**Restoration of
marine ecosystems**

**Management of
environmental data**

**Maritime Spatial
Planning**

**Coexistence with
other activities**

ENERGY, NATURE AND PEOPLE ARE PART OF THE SOLUTION

Sustainable planning

- Maritime Spatial Planning
- Co-existence with nature and other activities
- Cross-border collaborations
- Stakeholder engagement

Nature-friendly offshore wind and grid infrastructure

- Mitigation, Enhancement and Restoration
- Measurable targets and contributions
- Biodiversity data sharing
- Community engagement and benefits

November 2023



Med OCEaN Recommendations

to ensure nature-friendly offshore wind and grid development with robust and timely Maritime Spatial Planning

The Mediterranean basin is recognised as a biodiversity hotspot, representing 4 to 18% of the world's marine biodiversity, with an estimated 30% of species endemic to this region¹. The sea basin is also severely impacted by human activities such as overexploitation of natural resources, various types of pollution, and climate change.

The European Union (EU) established a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning with the MSP Directive in 2014². According to this Directive, EU Member States must develop national Maritime Spatial Plans (MSPs) defining the possible uses of their respective marine space, following an ecosystem-based approach³. This Directive aims to keep the collective pressure of maritime activities within levels compatible with the achievement of Good Environmental Status (GES) of the sea⁴.

Offshore wind energy (OWE) will play a central role in decarbonising our economy, and ultimately help the EU meet its climate and biodiversity targets. Unleashing the full potential of OWE as a domestic clean energy source requires the allocation of adequate space for OWE and the electricity grid that supports it. A well designed and collaborative Maritime Spatial Planning process can support the identification of the most suitable areas for wind and grid infrastructure, while also securing space for nature to thrive. It can also reduce potential spatial conflicts, foster synergies between human activities at sea, and speed up OWE deployment.

Members of the recently launched Offshore Coalition for Energy and Nature – Mediterranean basin ([Med OCEaN](#)) therefore strongly support an improved, robust, and timely Maritime Spatial Planning process. This will significantly contribute to accelerating OWE, as well as reducing investment risks and project delays. In this context, Med OCEaN Members, a coalition which includes stakeholders from Spain, Italy, France, and Portugal, recommend the following principles to be considered by EU Member States of the Mediterranean basin and adjacent Atlantic waters.

Submit and regularly update MSPs to reflect renewables and biodiversity targets in line with the updated National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs). As laid out by the MSP Directive, Member States had to publish their Maritime Spatial Plans by 31 March 2021. While the majority of Mediterranean Member States have a plan in place, some of them have not yet submitted one. To keep the EU on track to meet its climate and biodiversity targets, it is crucial that Member States submit their plans and update them regularly based on their respective renewable energy targets and in consultation with all stakeholders involved.

Moreover, there are ongoing updates of the NECPs which EU Member States are due to conclude by June 2024. In these plans, Member States are requested to lay out their national climate and energy targets, along with a description of the corresponding policies and measures required to accomplish them. It is crucial to ensure that the renewable energy goals outlined in these updated NECPs are coherent and aligned with Maritime Spatial Plans. Achieving the EU and national targets requires appropriate allocation of space for the expected deployment of OWE and electricity grids within national MSPs. This is also highlighted in new obligations in the revised EU Renewables Energy Directive⁵.

¹ Mannino et al., 2017, [The Marine Biodiversity of the Mediterranean Sea in a Changing Climate](#)

² Directive 2014/89/EU, 2014, [MSP Directive](#)

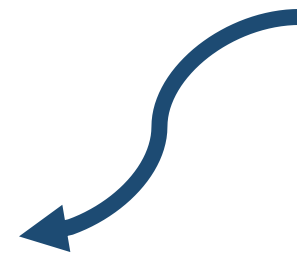
³ Ansong, Gissi, & Calado, 2017, [An approach to ecosystem-based management in maritime spatial planning process](#)

⁴ Directive 2008/56/EC, 2008, [Marine Strategy Framework Directive](#)

⁵ European Parliament and Council adopted the [revised RED](#) in October 2023.



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Offshore Coalition for
Energy and Nature



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Thanks for your attention