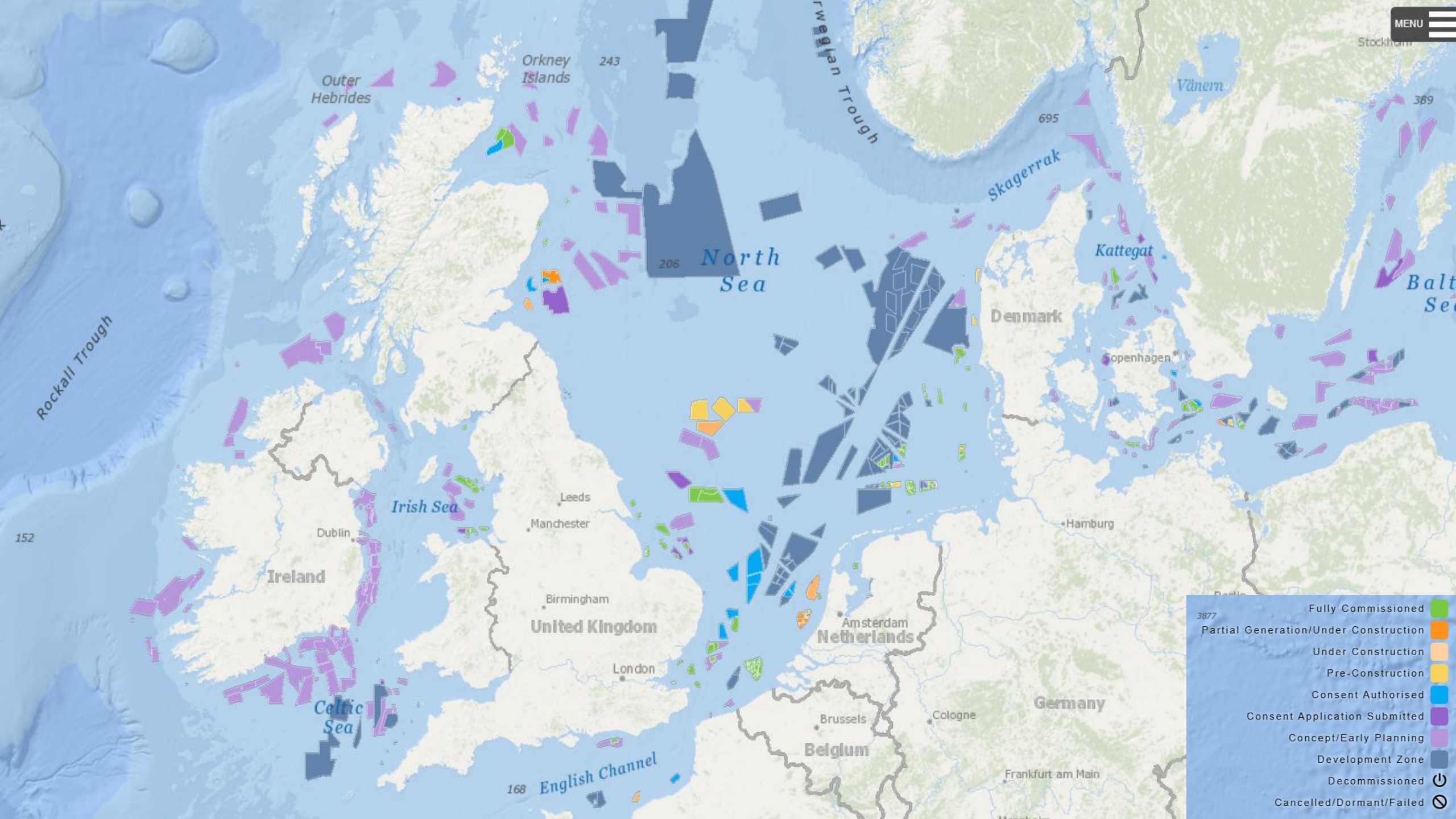


CASE STUDY:

JOINT VENTURE – KFO, SINBAD MARINE,
HEXICON AB

Michael Keatinge





CALL FOR 'JOINED-UP' APPROACH TO SPATIAL PLANNING

9th June 2022

The accelerated expansion of offshore wind and the pace of application of management measures within MPAs pose 'a potentially huge spatial challenge to the fishing industry', says the NFFO.

It says this is not just the well-known view of the fishing sector, but is increasingly recognised by those involved in planning and regulation of the marine area.

Wexford fishermen voice strong opposition to proposed offshore wind farm

Company says fishing community will be engaged with on all aspects of project



NEWS

BY LORNA SIGGINS

BIODIVERSITY REPORT

No Consultation with Fishermen for MPA & Windfarm Report

AN OIREACHTAS committee has said that greater consultation with the fishing industry must be "facilitated" to provide better planning around marine protected areas (MPAs) and offshore wind farms.

However, fishing industry organisations were not asked to contribute to the report, which was published last month (Nov) by the Joint Committee on Environment and Climate Action on biodiversity loss. Among the report's 75 recommendations is a call for "instances of bottom trawling and dredging" to "be significantly reduced and entirely prohibited within special areas of conservation or marine protected areas".

biodiversity and prevent further damage", he said.

However, the report quotes Irish Whale and Dolphin Group co-ordinator Dr Simon Berrow, who said that "currently the fishing industry is fearful of the future with MPAs and offshore wind farms", due to lack of consultation.

The report says the committee "agreed that greater consultation with the fishing industry must be facilitated in order to provide better planning around MPAs and wind farms".

The report also noted the "lack of inclusion of MPAs in the heads of the Maritime Area Planning Bill 2021, and acknowledged stakeholders' concerns that the



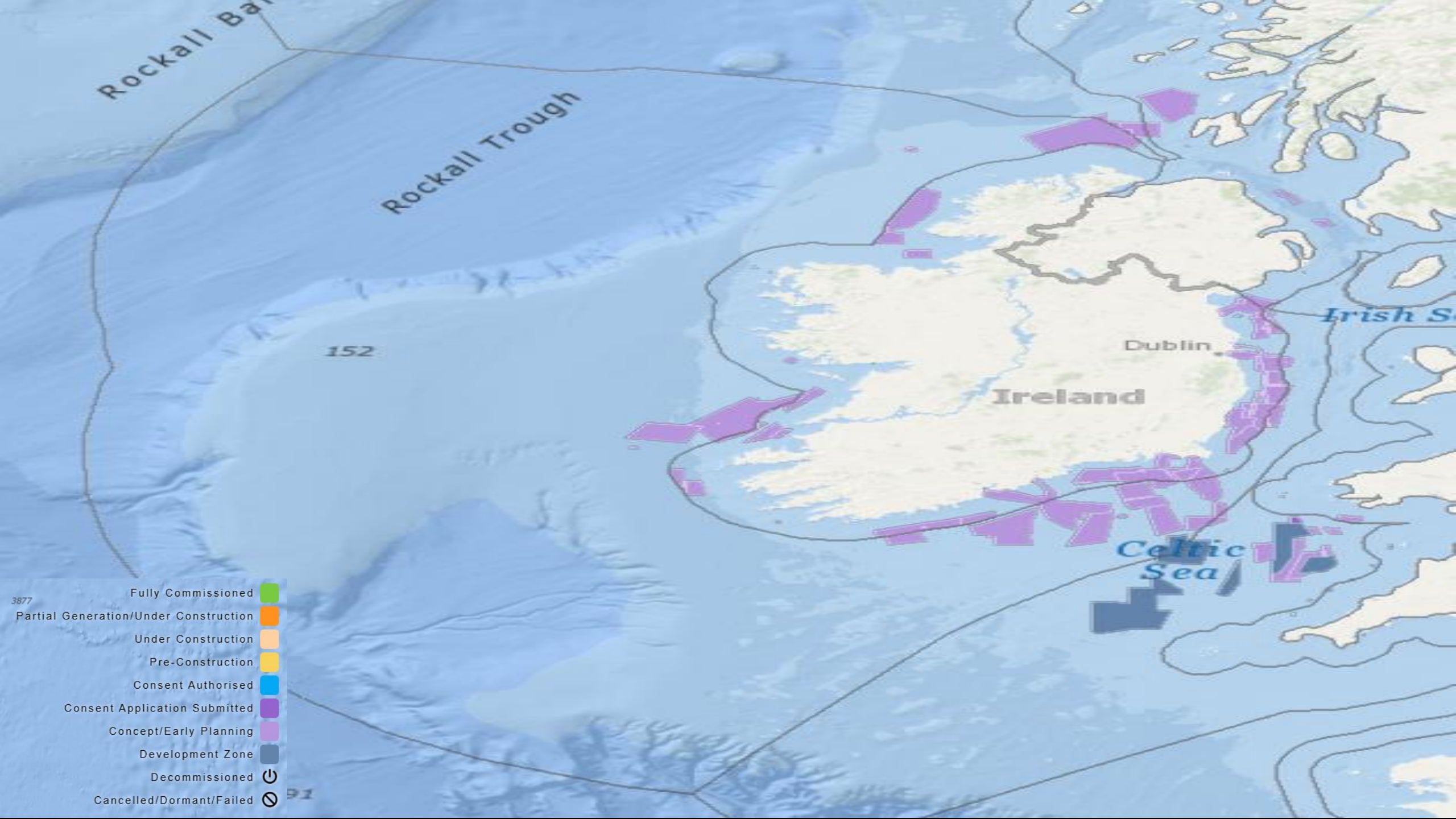
Fishing industry 'must not be squeezed out' by offshore developments in new survey

HALF OF SCOTTISH WATERS COULD BE CLOSED TO TRAWLING BY 2050

THE MAJORITY of the public believe the fishing industry must not be squeezed out by offshore renewables developments



Under the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, Brussels gave EU countries until 2021 to design a maritime spatial plan, which outlines where each sector can operate.



Irish National Survey of
Fishermen and Coastal
Residents on Offshore
Wind Energy



A. The fishing industry are highly suspicious of the offshore wind industry and trust in both developers and the State is low.

- 78% of fishermen think offshore wind energy will negatively impact fisheries
- 85% of fishermen who are aware of a specific project close to their fishing areas said the project would impact directly on their fishing activity
- Only 13% think developers will act transparently in the development process
- Only 17% think the government will act in a fair manner to govern offshore wind.

1

Fishing Industry involved from the start collaborating with developers for their mutual benefit.

2

Developers don't draw lines on maps before meaningful consultation with maritime communities.

3

The location of floating offshore wind to reduce visual impacts on coastlines and seascapes.

4

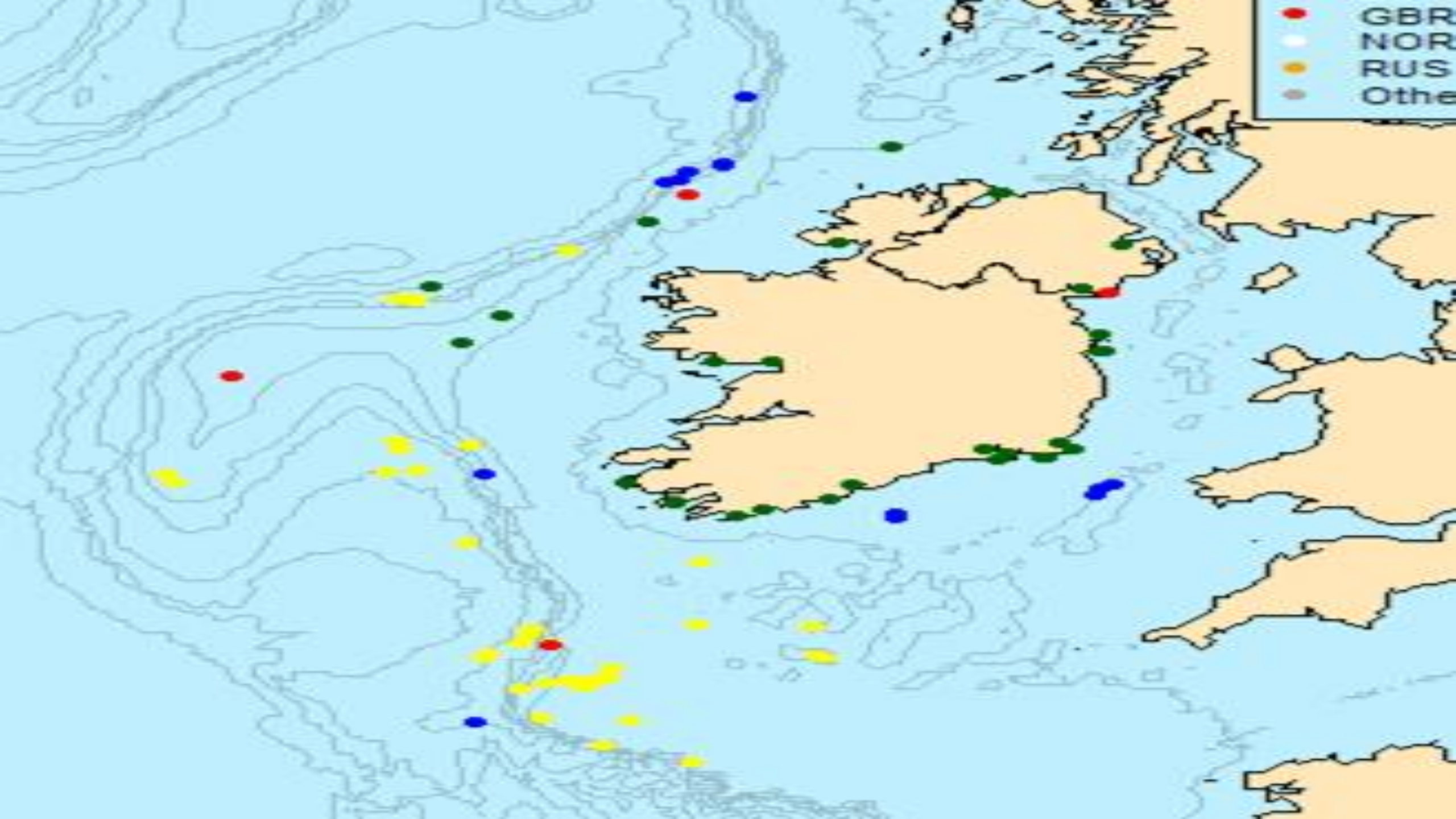
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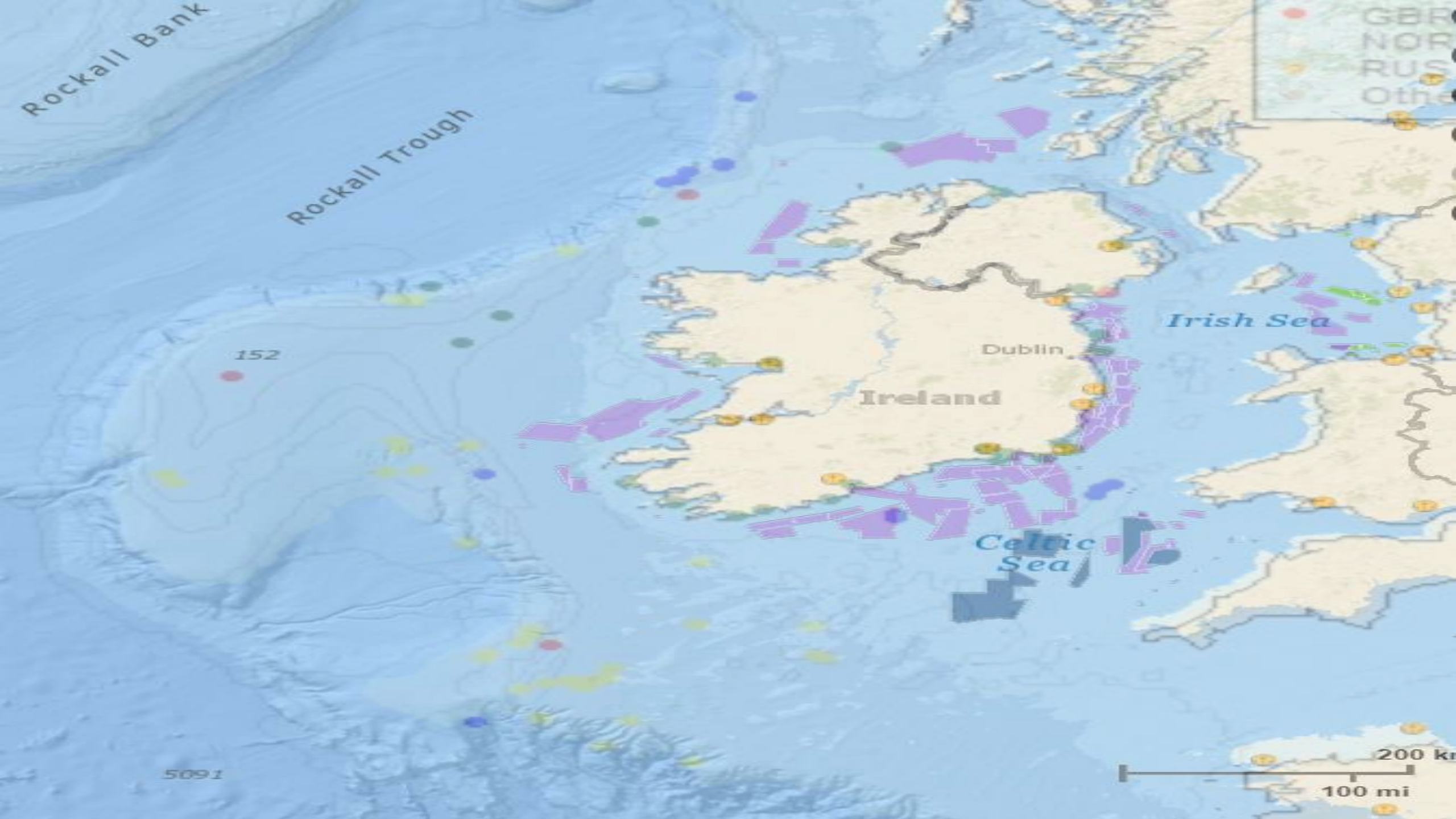
5

The benefit to the local community from offshore wind energy will be transformative and long lasting.

6

Floating wind technology is the key to delivering alternative fuels for the marine and fisheries sectors.





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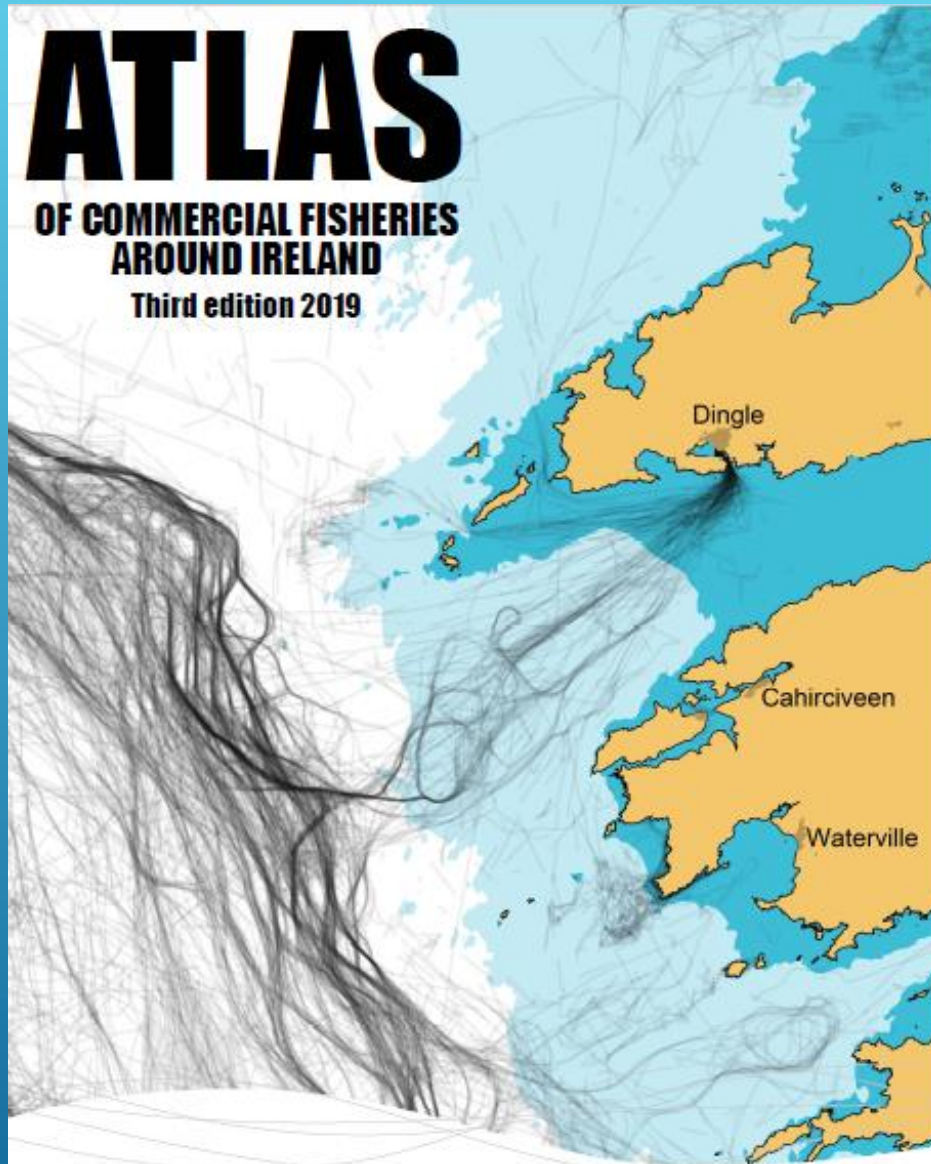
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ATLAS

OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
AROUND IRELAND

Third edition 2019

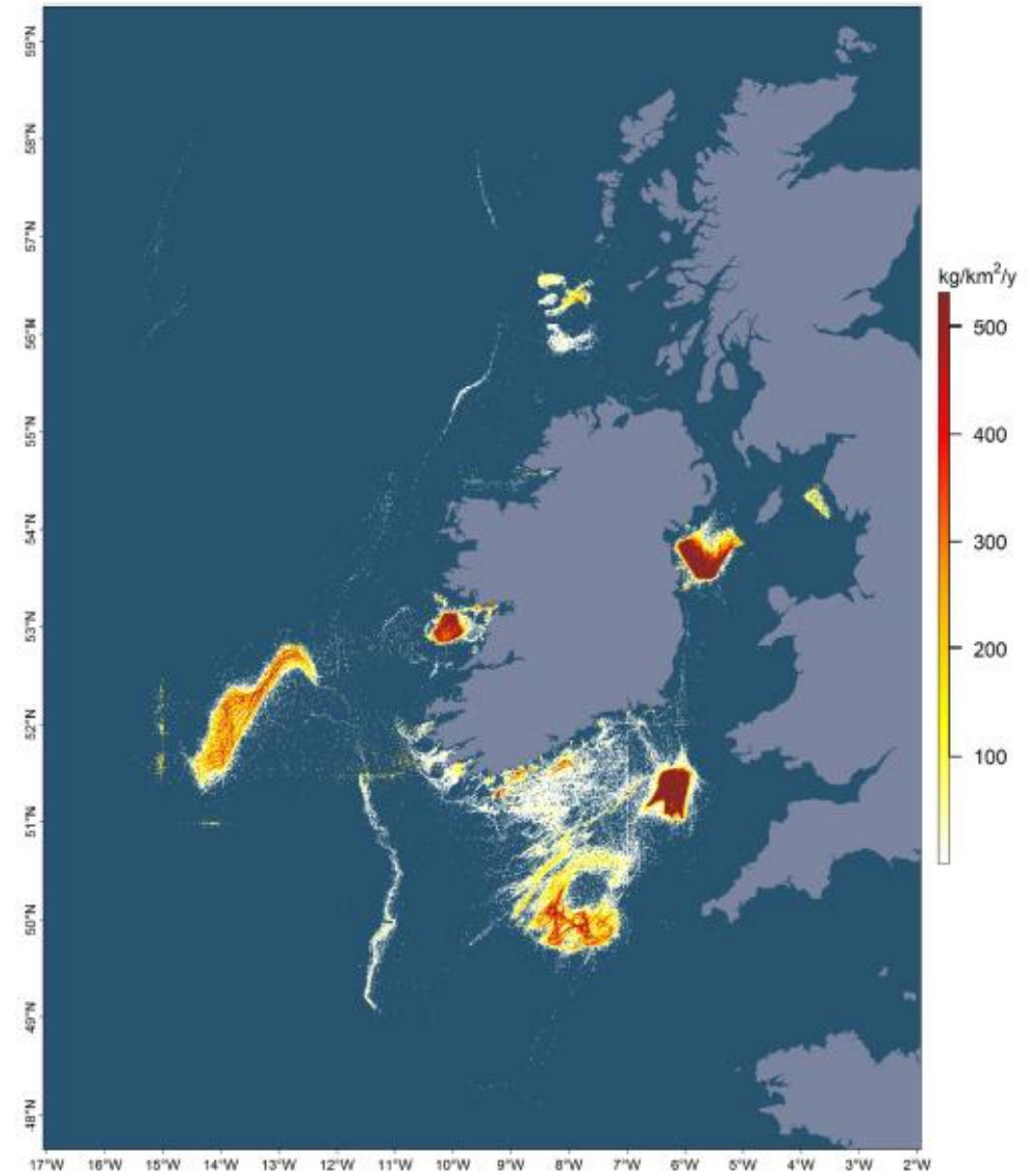


www.marine.ie

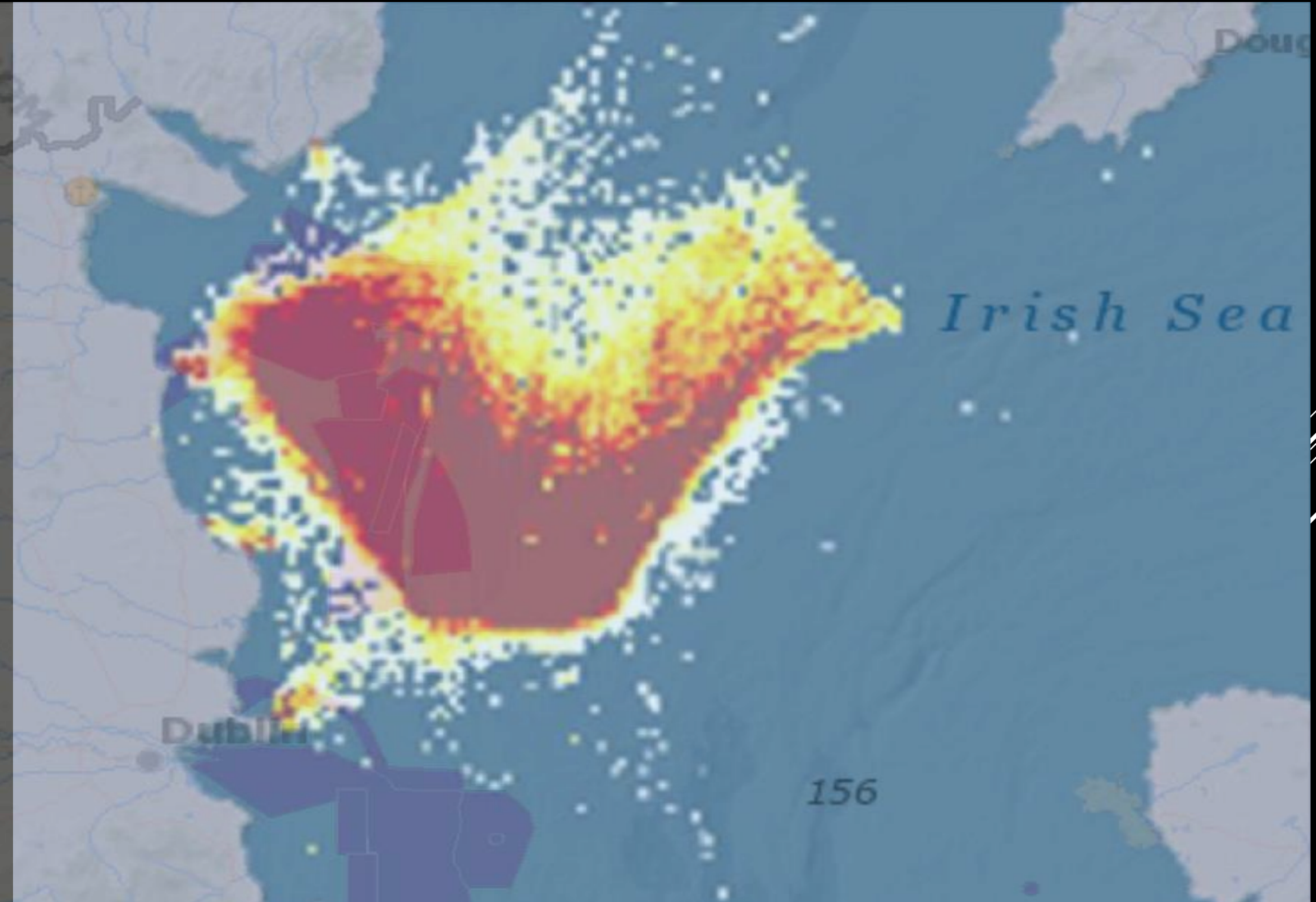
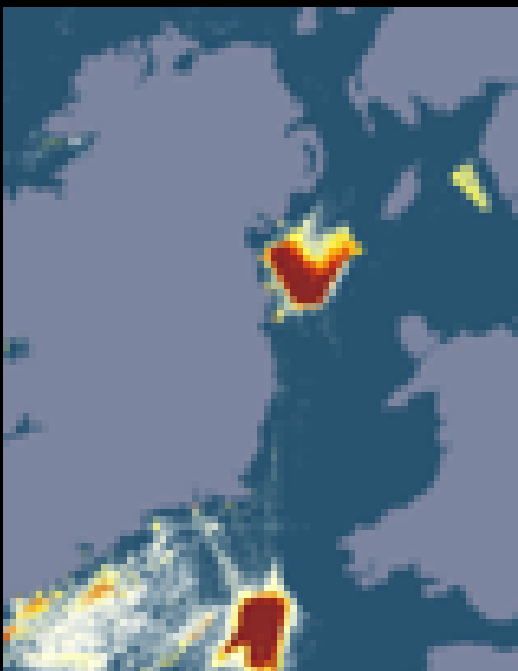
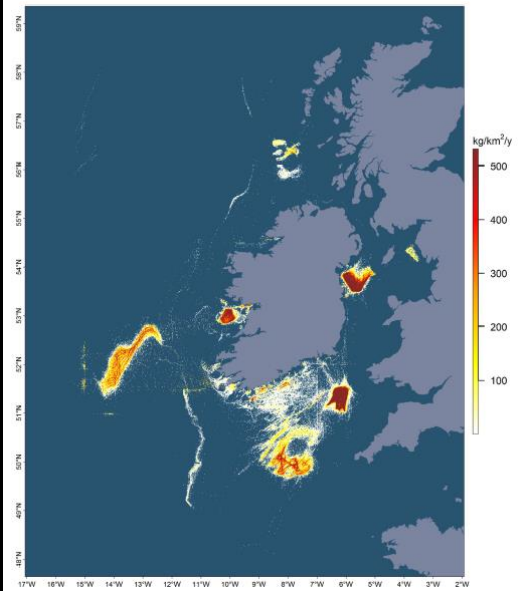


Foras na Mara
Marine Institute

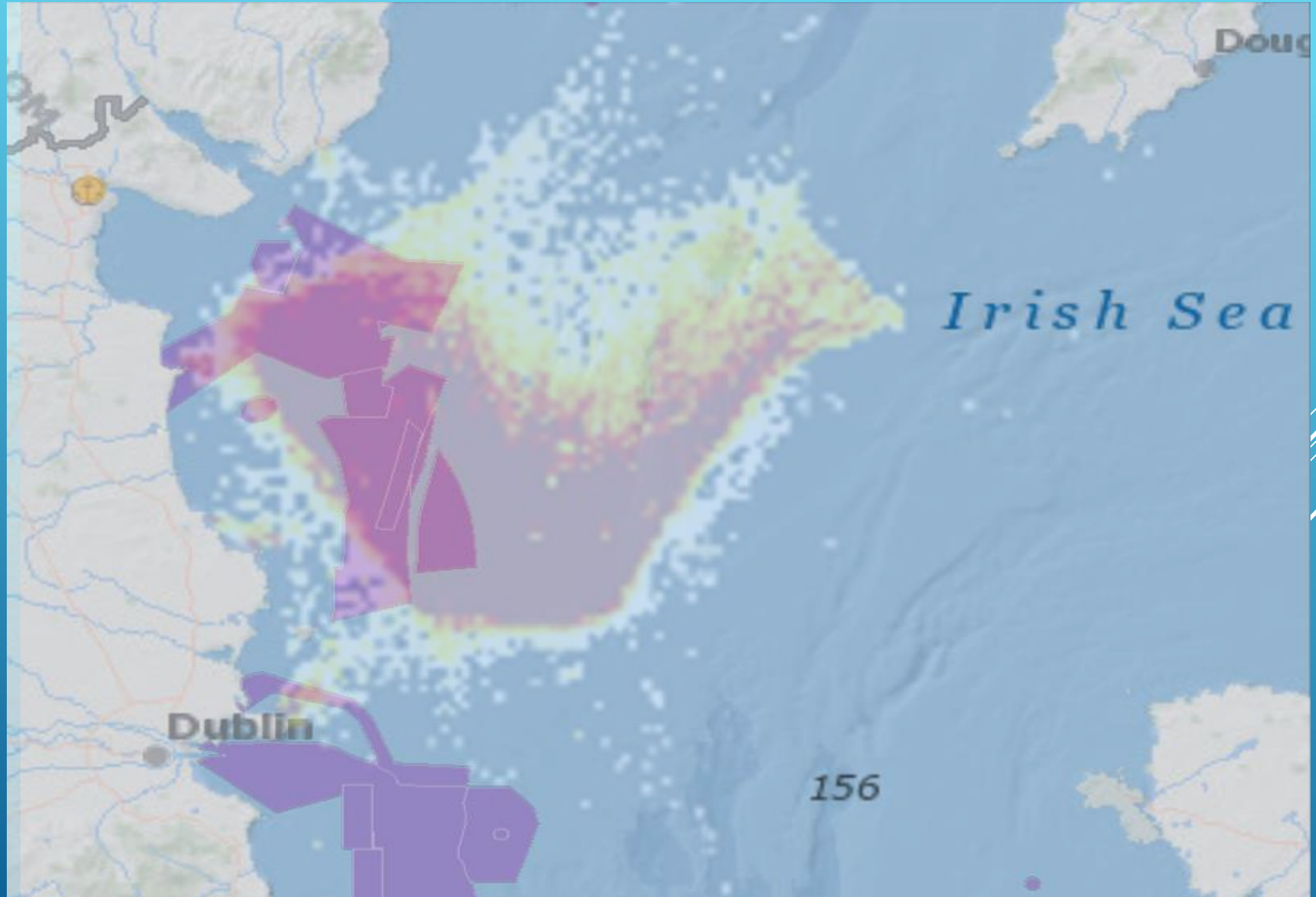
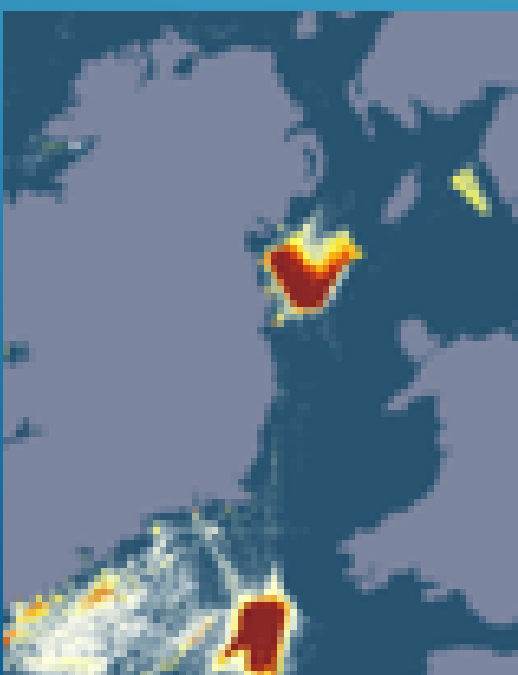
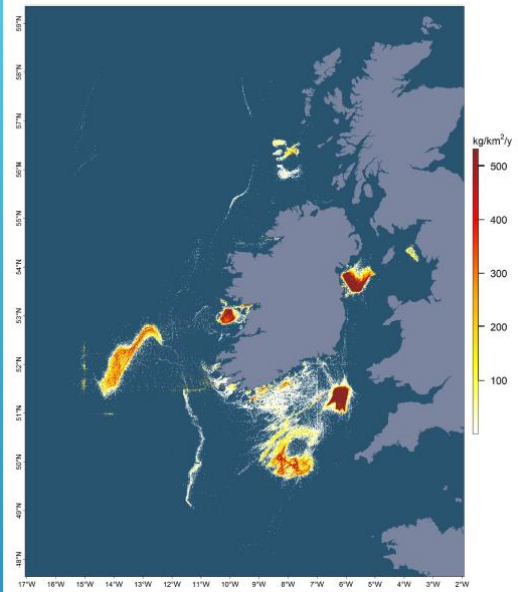
6.17 *Nephrops* landings



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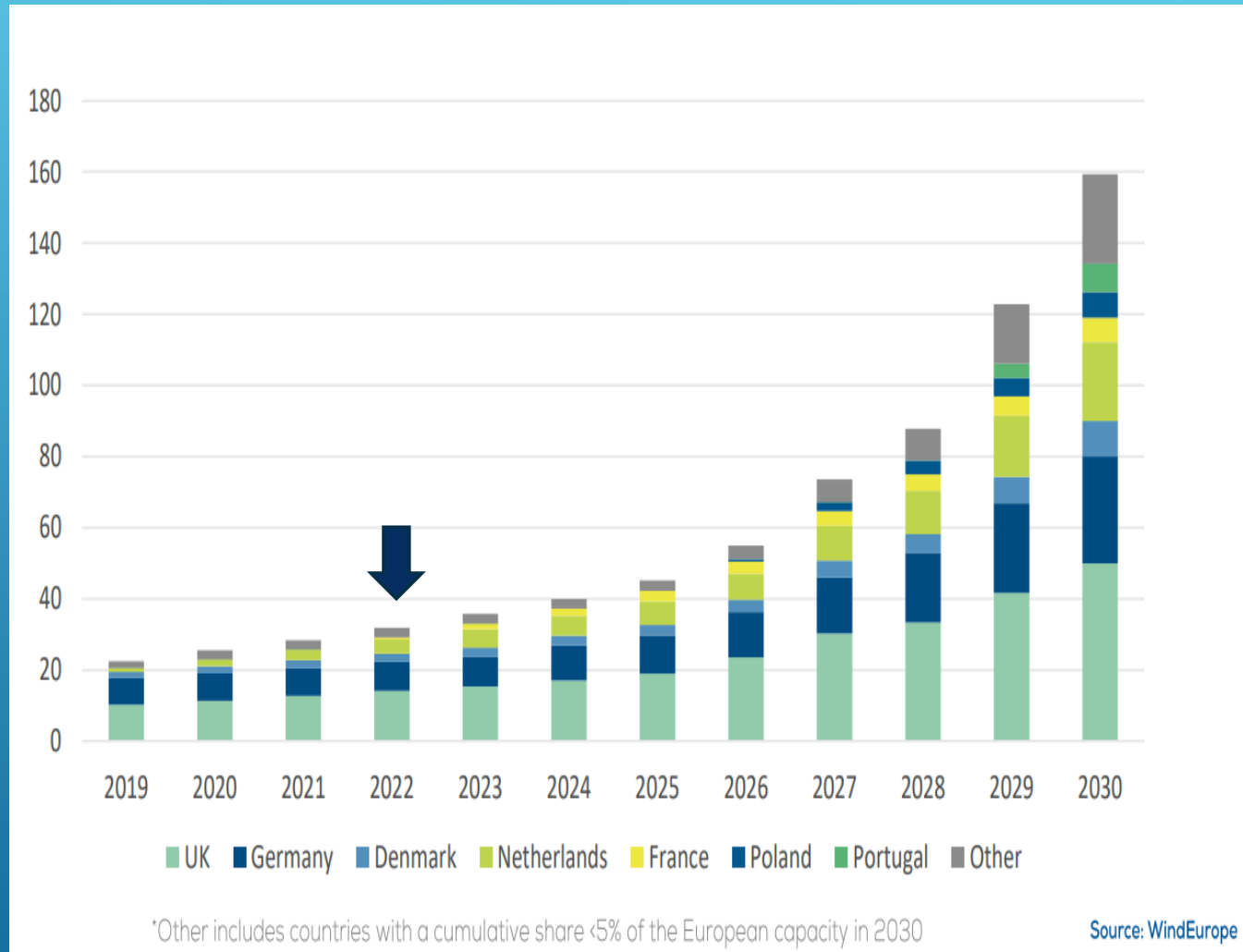
Grid connected, offshore wind energy projects, June 2022

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF WIND FARMS CONNECTED	NUMBER OF TURBINES CONNECTED	CUMULATIVE CAPACITY IN 2022 (MW)
UK	44	2,542	12,739
GERMANY	29	1,501	7,713
NETHERLANDS	9	599	2,986
DENMARK	15	631	2,308
BELGIUM	11	399	2,261
SWEDEN	5	80	192
FINLAND	3	19	71
ITALY	1	10	30
IRELAND	1	7	25
PORTUGAL	1	3	25
NORWAY	2	2	6
SPAIN	1	1	5
FRANCE	1	1	2
TOTAL	123	5,795	28,363

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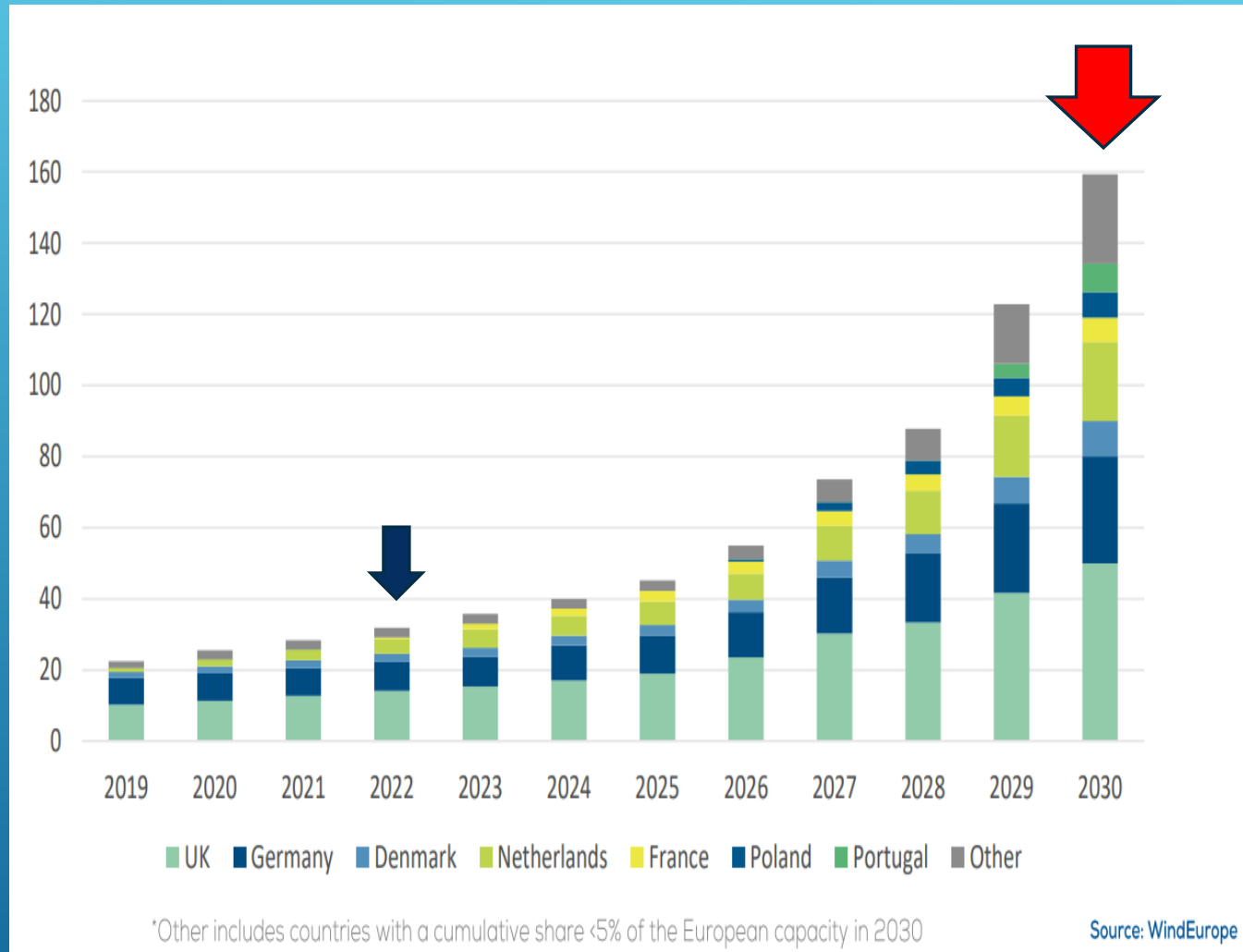
European Government pledges total 160 GW of Offshore Wind by 2030

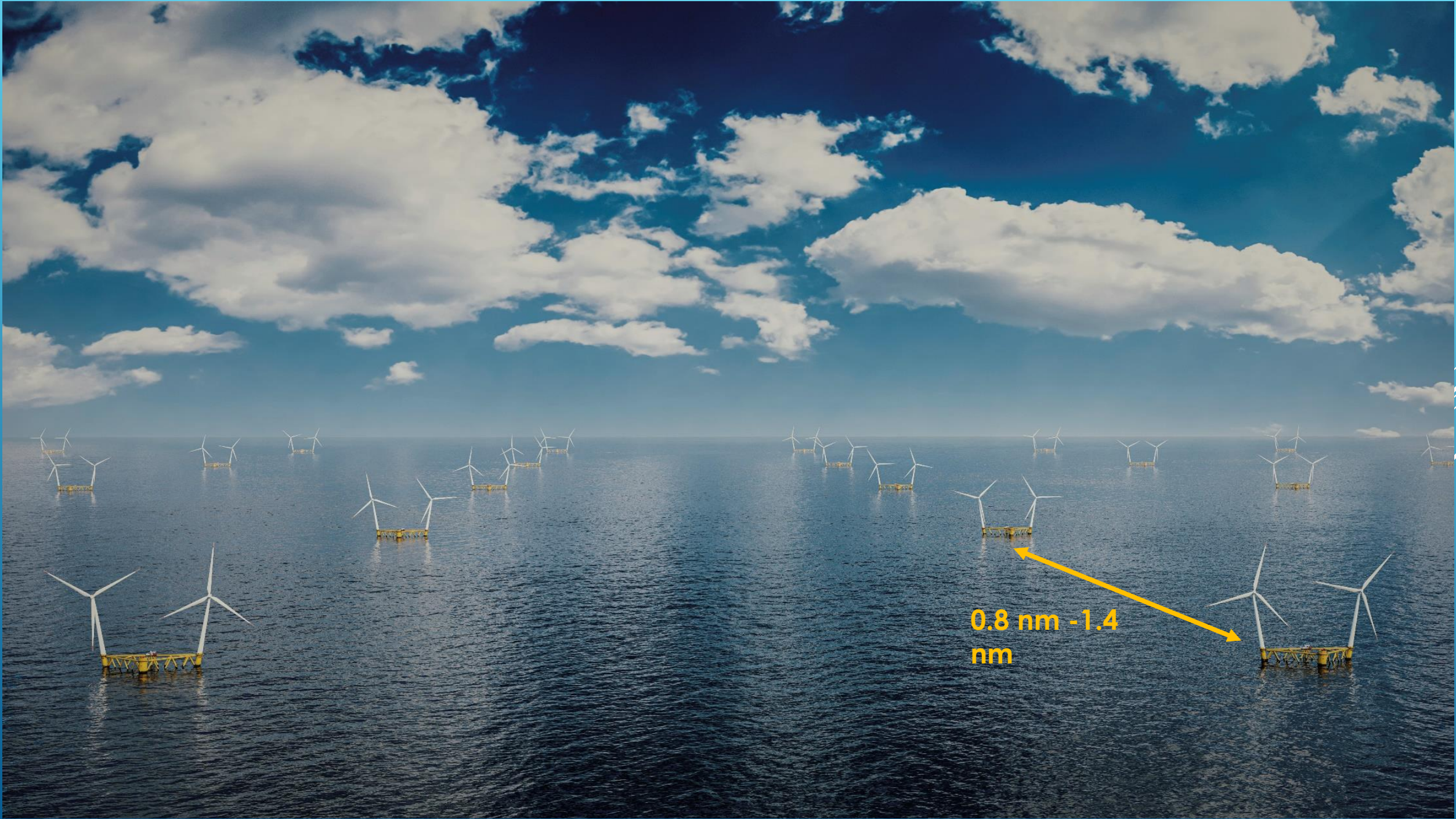


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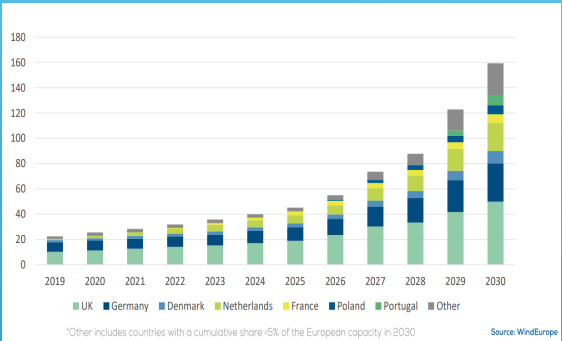
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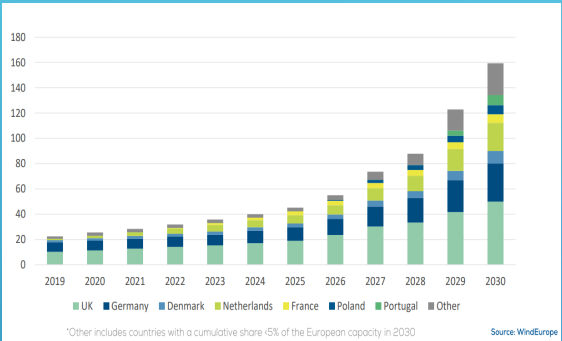
0.8 nm - 1.4
nm

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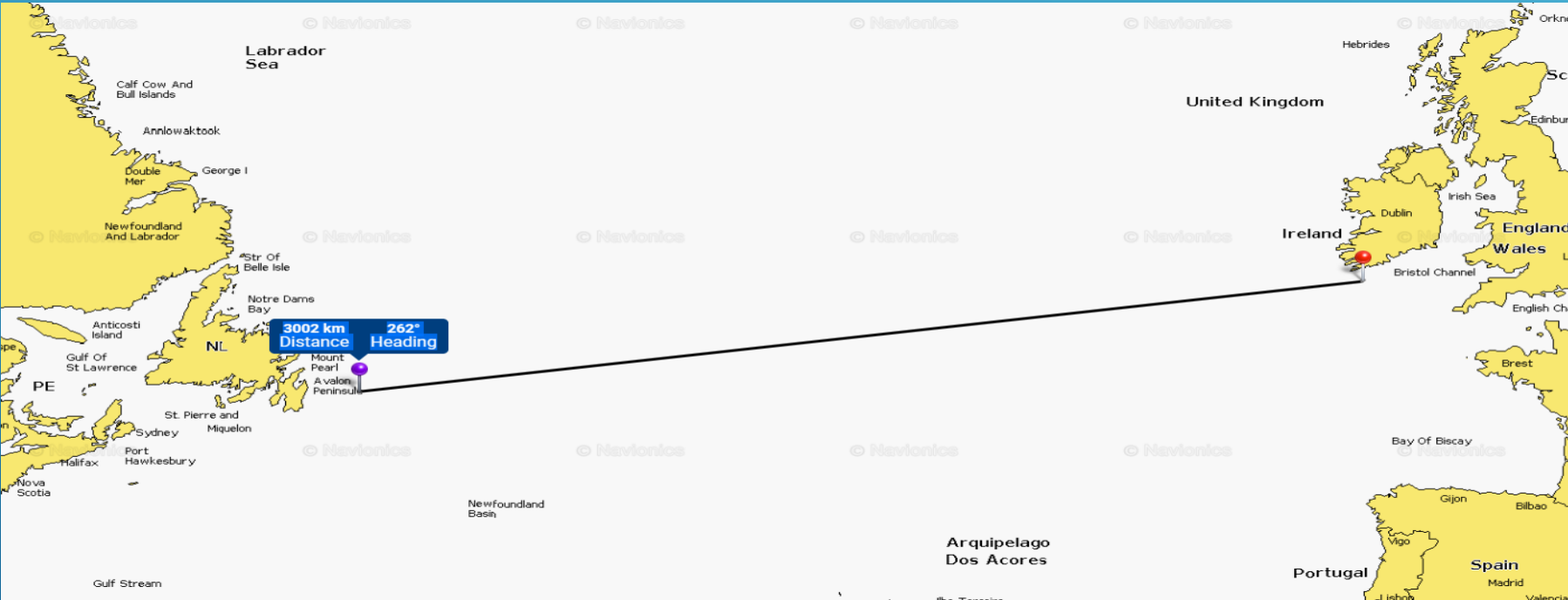


Total Power	160	GW
Density (sq.miles/GW)	125	sq.M/GW
Sea Area Required	20,000	sq.M
Width of Required site	12	Miles
Length of Required site	1,667	Miles

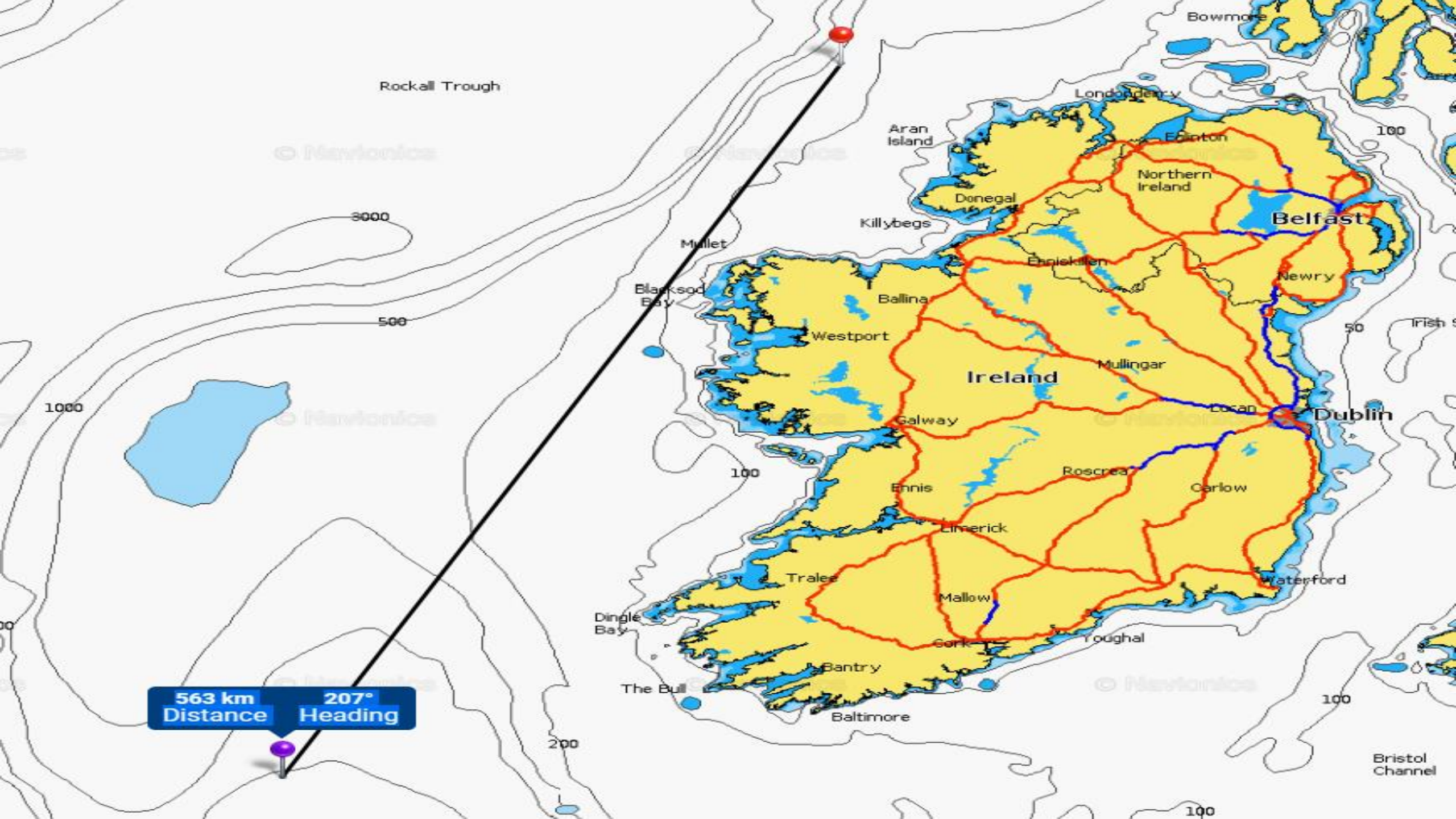
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Total Power	10	20	30	70	GW
Density (sq.miles/GW)	125	125	125	125	sq.M/G W
Sea Area Required	1,250	2,500	3,750	8,750	sq.M
Width of Required site	12	12	12	12	Miles
Length of Required site	104	208	313	729	Miles



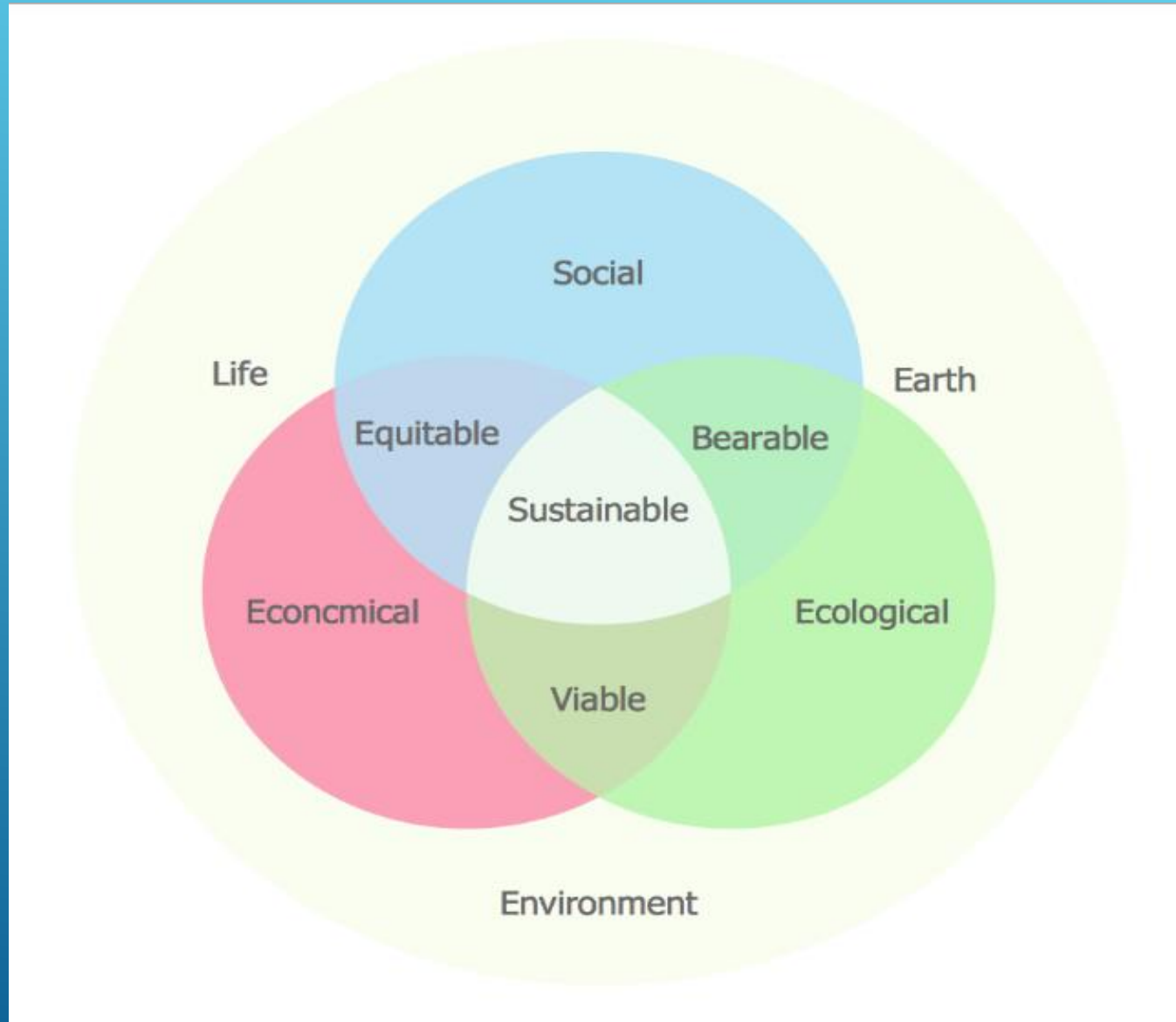
563 km
Distance

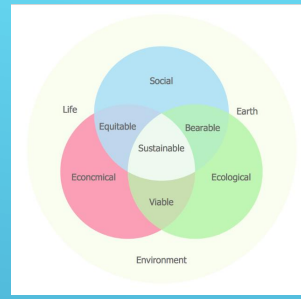
207°
Heading

The fishing industry accepts the need to develop offshore wind

- 82% know of a specific offshore wind farm being planned close to their fishing area.
- 52% agree that it is important to develop offshore wind energy in Irish waters.
- Only 32% disagree
- 58% of fishermen think that the selection of wind farm zones to minimize impact on fisheries is the most or second most important risk mitigation policy
- Fishermen regard alternative employment as **the most important** opportunity from OWE
- 32% of fishermen would be interested in alternative employment.
- However, scepticism about opportunities is widespread.

Brundtland





Society

- ▶ Fishermen, Inshore
- ▶ Producer Organisations
- ▶ Processors & Exporters,
- ▶ Wider society

Economy

- ▶ Developer
- ▶ Indirect economy
- ▶ Induced economy

Environment

- ▶ Birds
- ▶ Cetaceans
- ▶ Elasmobranchs
- ▶ Benthos

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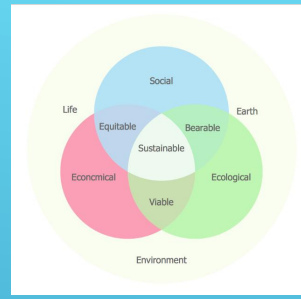
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Society

- ▶ Community Benefit Fund
- ▶ **Visual Impact – Wild Atlantic Way**
- ▶ AREA OF INTEREST

Economy

- ▶ Local employment opportunities
- ▶ Indirect economy
- ▶ Induced economy

Environment

- ▶ Biodiversity
- ▶ Climate Change
- ▶ Marine Protected Areas
- ▶ AREA OF INTEREST

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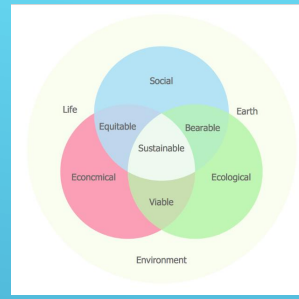
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Society

- ▶ Community Benefit Fund
- ▶ Visual Impact – Wild Atlantic Way
- ▶ AREA OF INTEREST (Lines on maps)

Economy

- ▶ Local employment opportunities
- ▶ Indirect economy
- ▶ Induced economy

Environment

- ▶ **Biodiversity**
- ▶ Climate Change
- ▶ Marine Protected Areas
- ▶ AREA OF INTEREST (Lines on maps)

AREA OF INTEREST

Developer Led

- Why shouldn't we develop here

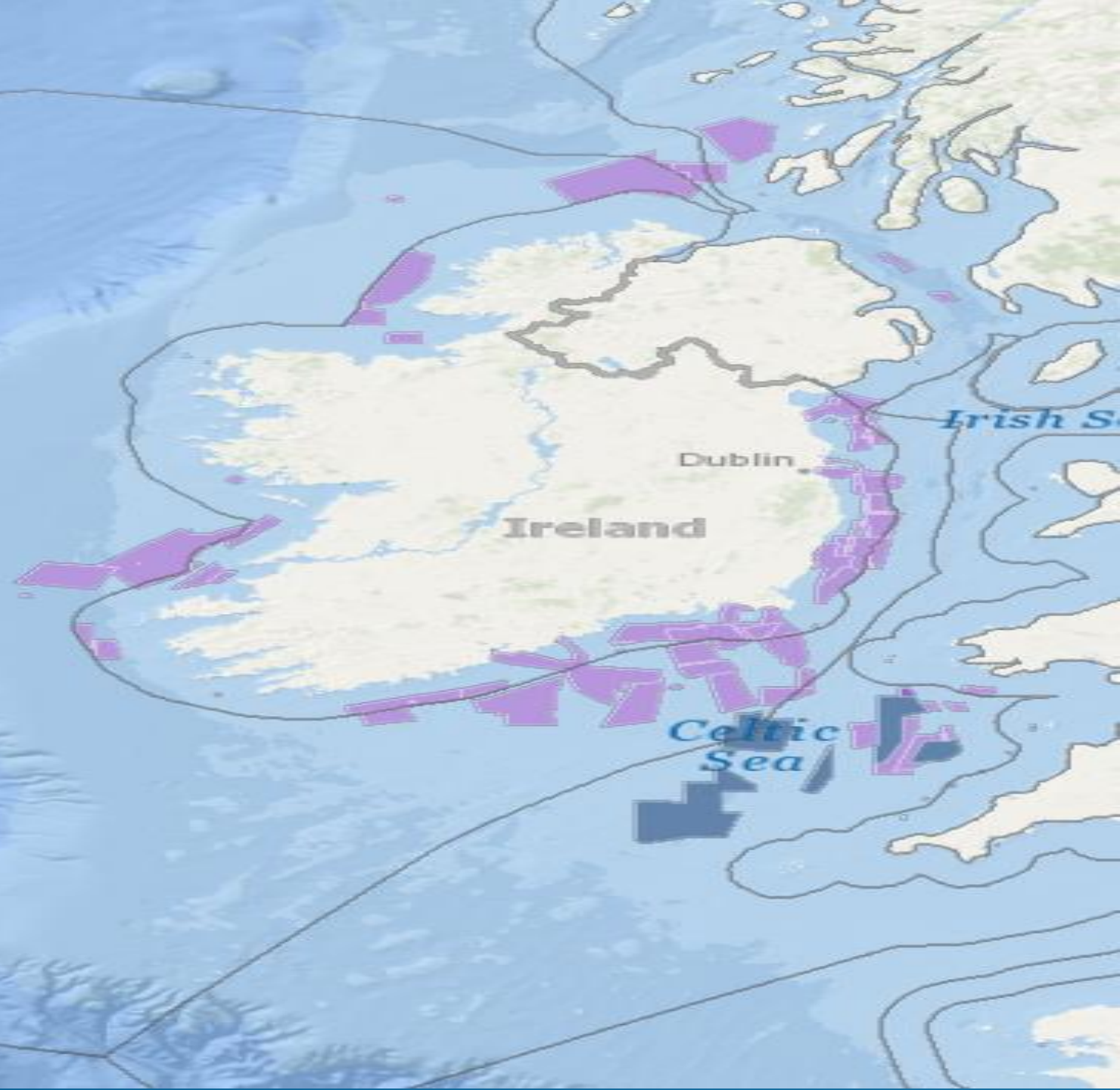


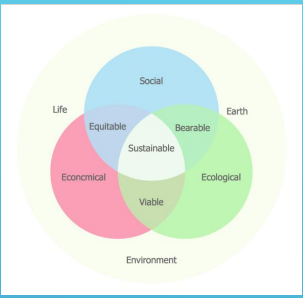
AREA OF INTEREST

- Why shouldn't we develop here



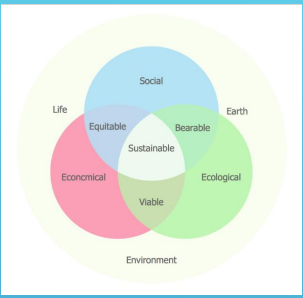
- Can we jointly agree where we develop





Developer (Economy)

- ▶ Depth
- ▶ Suitability of sea bed
- ▶ Distance
- ▶ Objective: Profit & Loss (Cost-Benefit)



Developer (Economy)

- ▶ Depth
- ▶ Suitability of sea bed
- ▶ Distance
- ▶ Objective: Profit & Loss

ENGOs (Environment)

- ▶ Biodiversity
- ▶ Climate Change
- ▶ Marine Protected Areas
- ▶ Objective: Protection & Enhancement



Seafood Industry (Society)

- ▶ Spawning Grounds
- ▶ Nursery grounds
- ▶ Scientific surveys
- ▶ Direct/Indirect impacts
- ▶ Exclusion zones

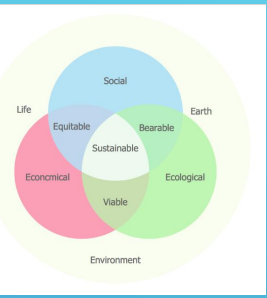
- ▶ Refuges
- ▶ Stock enhancement
- ▶ Managed fisheries (crab)
- ▶ Offshore Aquaculture
- ▶ ECONOMIC IMPACTS

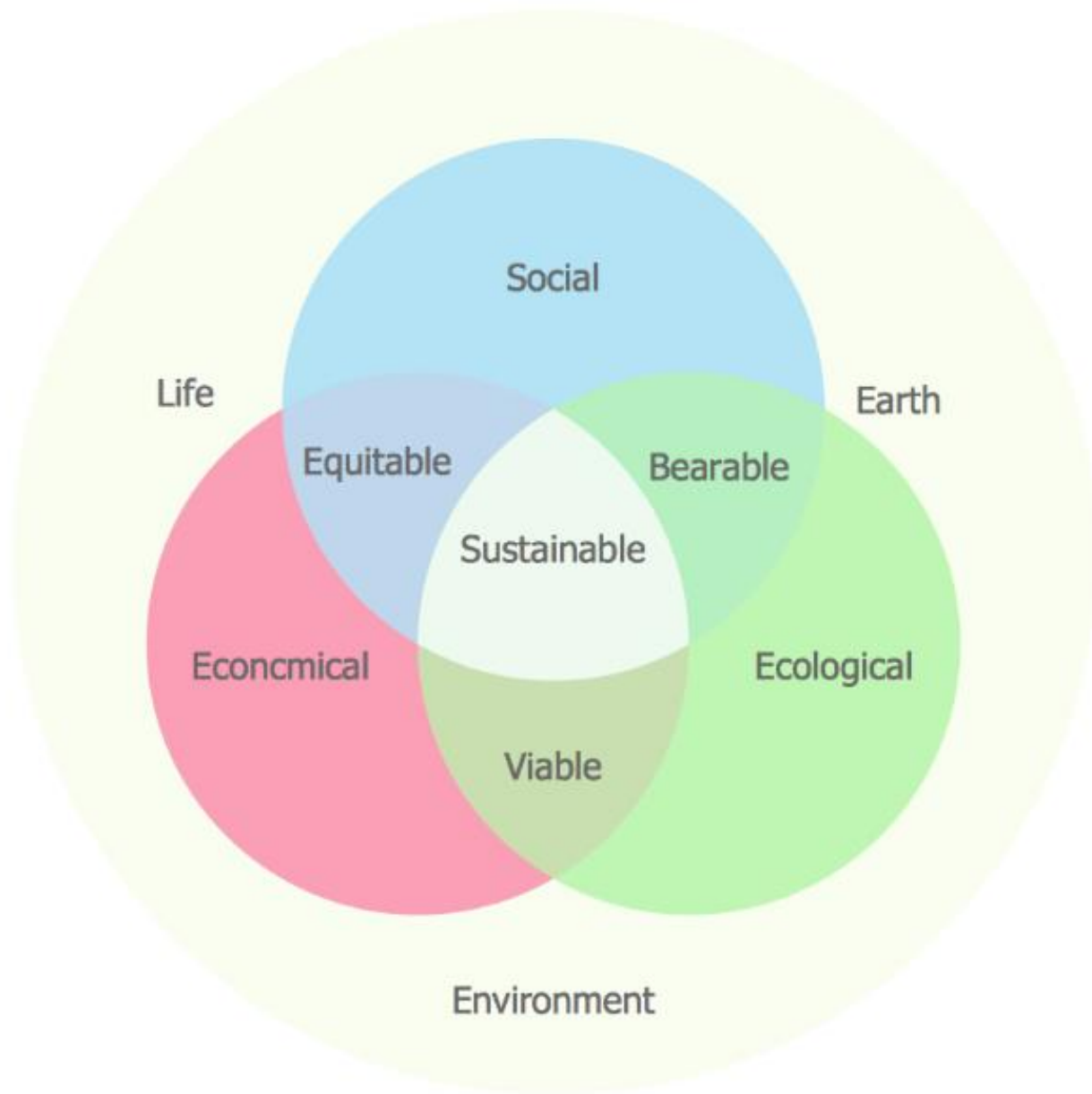
Developer (Economy)

- ▶ Depth
- ▶ Suitability of sea bed
- ▶ Distance
- ▶ Objective: Profit & Loss

ENGOs (Environment)

- ▶ Biodiversity
- ▶ Climate Change
- ▶ Marine Protected Areas
- ▶ Objective: Protection & Enhancement





- ▶ Areas of Agreement – Inshore
- ▶ Common Approach
- ▶ Scientifically Based
- ▶ Objective v Subjective
- ▶ Cost Benefit
- ▶ No is not an option

Joint submission from the KFO and IS&EFPO

in response to a request from the Chair of the Seafood/ORE Working Group, Captain Robert McCabe, on a communications document.

Recognising the urgent need to clarify and define the roles of all stakeholders in the interaction between the Seafood and ORE industries, the Killybegs Fisherman's Organisation and the Irish South and East Fish Producers Organisation propose the following as a comprehensive method of working that ensures all stakeholders are actively involved in the *formulation* of ORE applications and not just informed after the event as a *fait accompli*.

This paper covers two scenarios;

- A. Phase 1 projects whether awarded or under consideration for Marine Area Consent (MAC) by the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC);
- B. Future applications under Phase 2, and the enduring regime thereafter.

PHASE 2

- The ORE industry should no longer have any autonomy when identifying and registering their interest in any prospective ORE site.
- A mechanism to facilitate early and meaningful engagement with the fishing industry and its representatives must be introduced as a matter of urgency.
- The fishing industry will be formally invited to provide advice and information highlighting areas that would be the least disruptive for the location of ORE installations taking account of economic, social, cultural and biological considerations.
- Wider environmental (ecosystem) considerations must also to be taken into account.

