



university of
groningen

Zakaria A. Mohamed

Double Degree Master :

Msc. Water And Coastal
Management

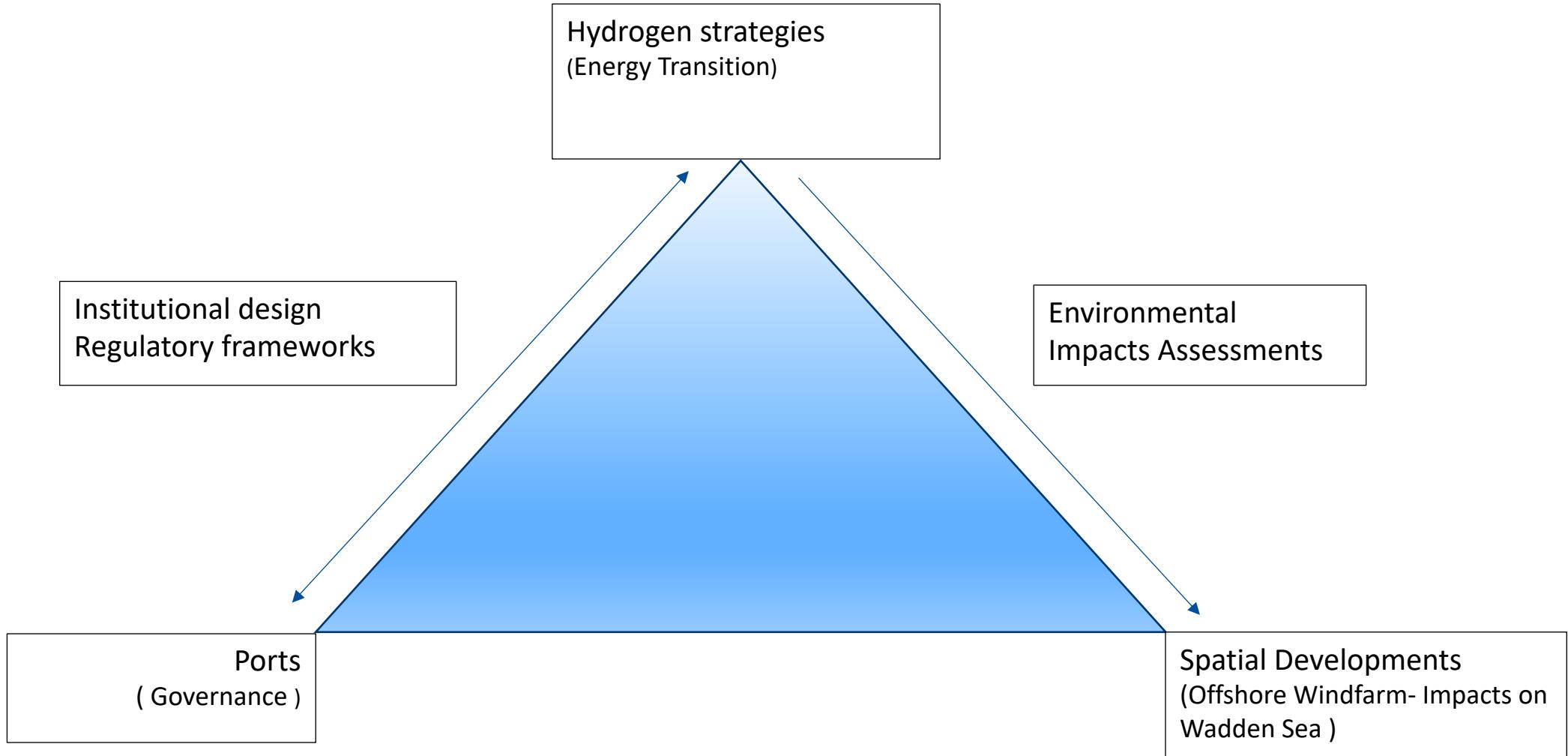
CARL
VON
OSSIETZKY
universität
OLDENBURG

Title :
What does the Hydrogen strategies of the Netherlands and
Germany mean for the ports located along the Wadden Sea
region?

Master thesis research

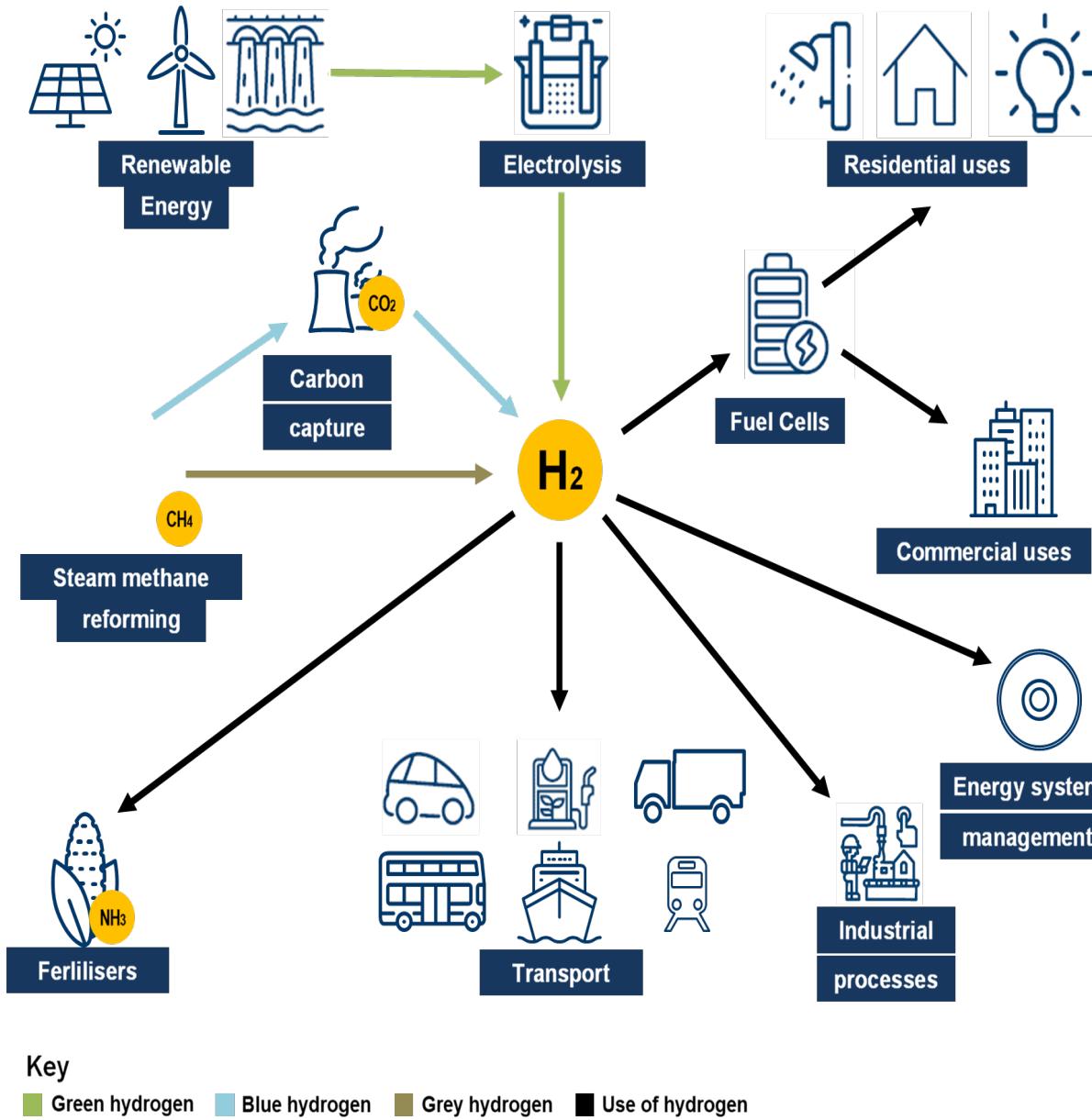
14.03.2021

Conceptual Model



Research questions:

- 1. What are the current developments and planned transformation linked to hydrogen economy developments in the Dutch and German parts of the North Sea? How are these developments linked to the ports of the respective countries? Who are the stakeholders in the governance of these ports?**
- 2. What are the challenges and opportunities for these ports in the developments of a hydrogen economy?**
- 3. In which ways can these ports deal with the potential environmental risks associated with hydrogen economy developments to the Wadden Sea?**
- 4. How can these ports facilitate the connection of the hydrogen energy produced in the North Sea to the existing coastal energy infrastructure?**
- 5. What can be improved on the current North Sea maritime/marine spatial planning to enable these planned transformation processes?**



Hydrogen as the key element

Hydrogen Roadmap

Grey Hydrogen

Niche developments

Experimentation and Exploration

Blue Hydrogen

2020 – 2030

Carbon Capture & Sequestration

Green Hydrogen

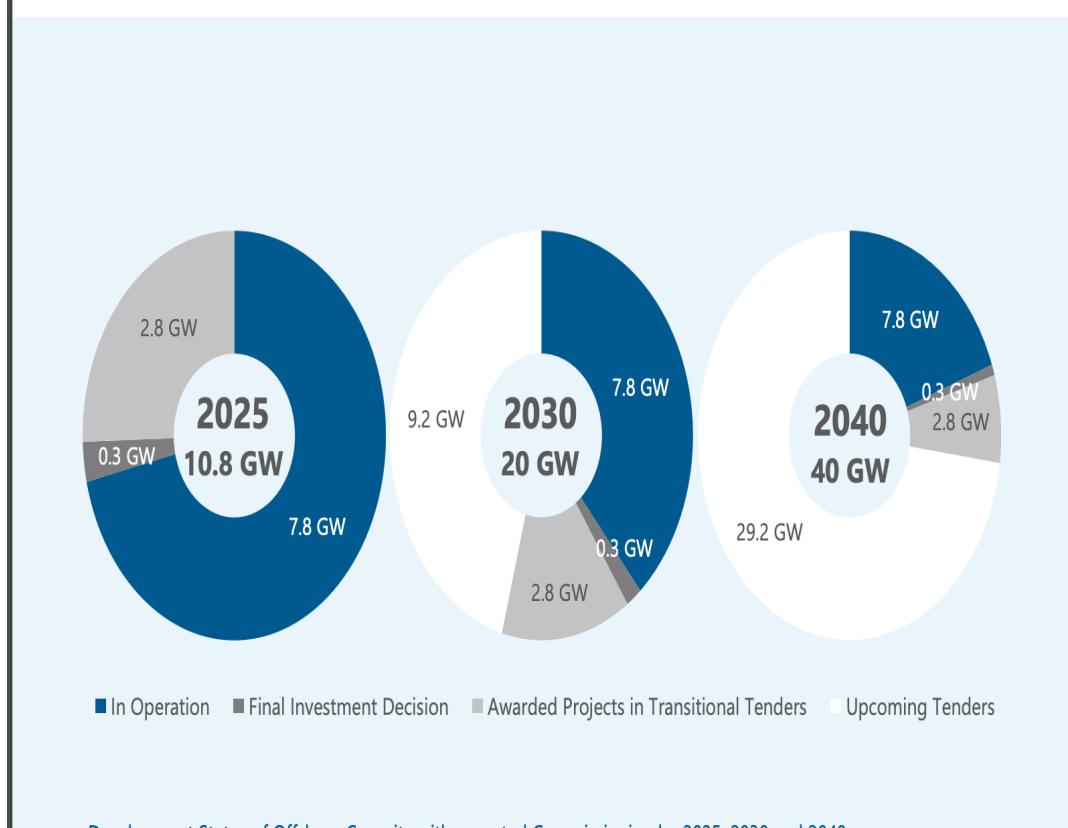
2030– 2050

Scalable

Gradual expansion of Offshore wind energy

Scaling up for Offshore wind farms capacities:

- To meet the demands of the planned hydrogen economy
- To meet the normal energy demand
- To meet the energiewende goals



Roles of Ports in the Hydrogen Strategies of The Netherlands and Germany

Wadden Sea port are already receiving point;

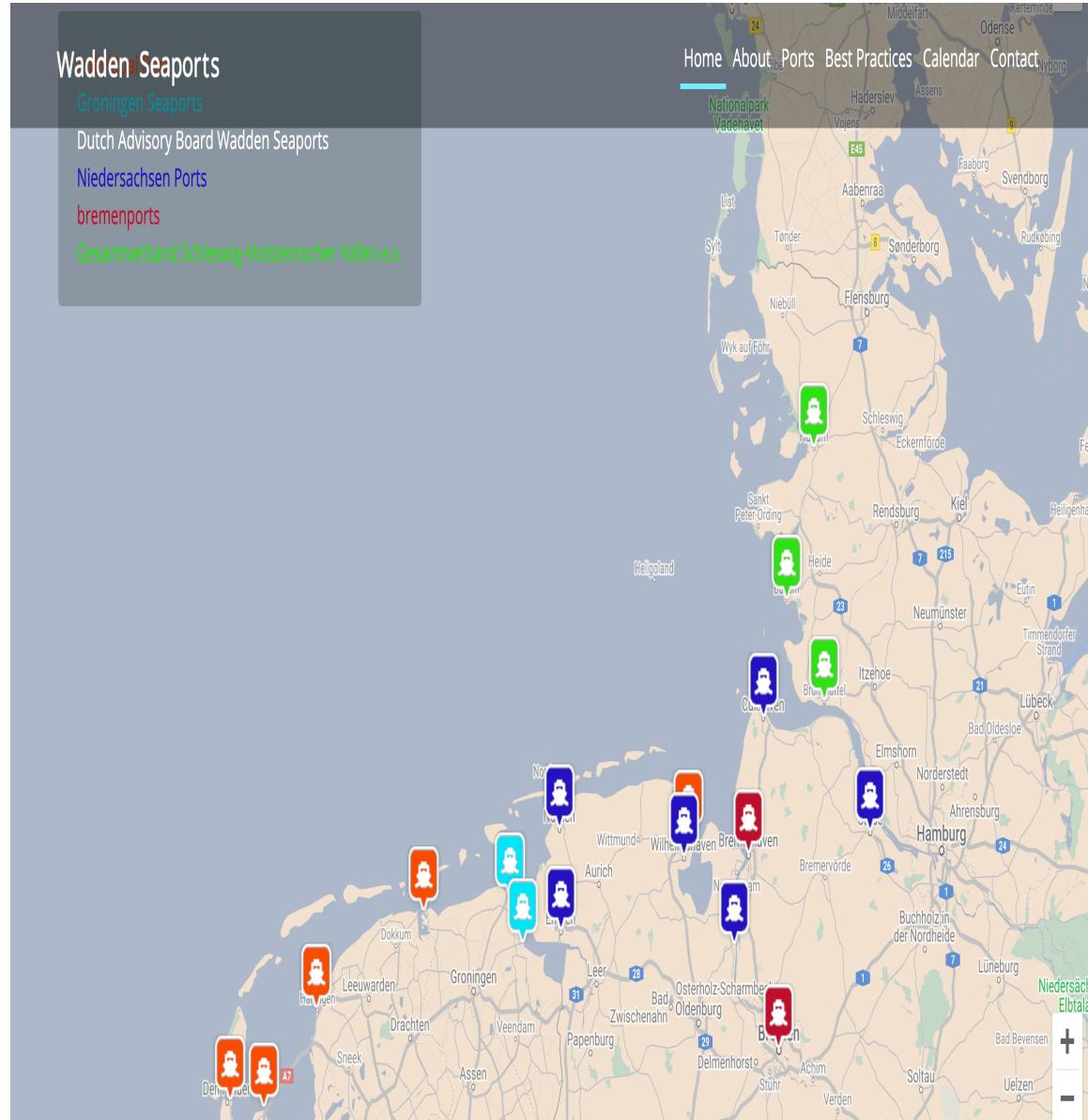
- For electric transmission cables from North Sea offshore windfarms
- For pipelines carrying Natural gas from the North Sea platforms
- Crude oil, coal and gas point of Imports

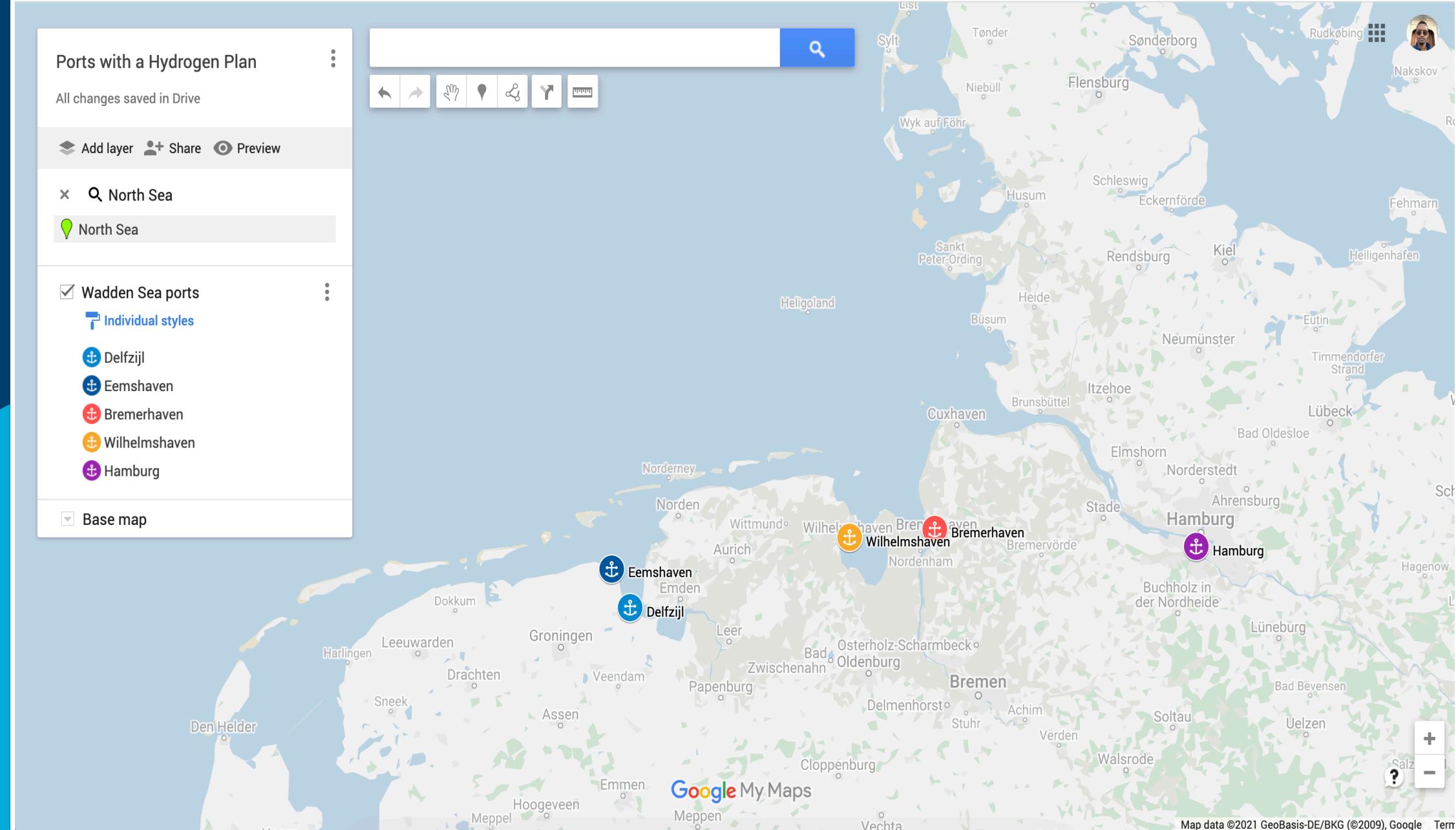
Energy hubs

- Hydrogen production
- Usage
- Storage
- Transhipment & Transportation

Offshore wind farm Services

- Construction, assemblage & shipment
- Operation & Maintenance
- Transmission





Ports Located along the Wadden Sea region

- 1. What are the challenges and opportunities for the ports in the developments of a hydrogen economy?**
- 2. How can these ports facilitate the connection of the hydrogen energy produced in the North Sea to the existing coastal energy infrastructure?**
- 3. In which ways can these ports deal with the potential environmental risks associated with hydrogen economy developments to the Wadden Sea?**

Wadden Sea

Potential risks and environmental hazards associated with these developments include;

- Offshore wind farms related risks
- Shipping related risks

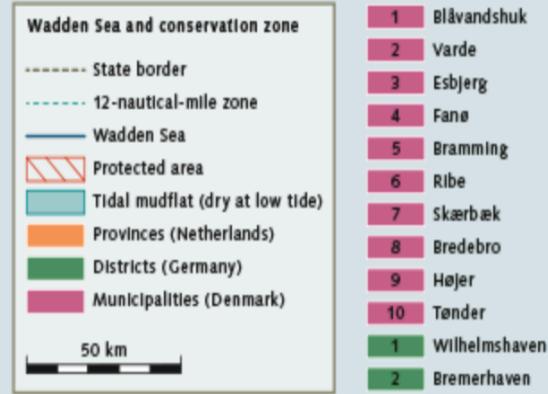
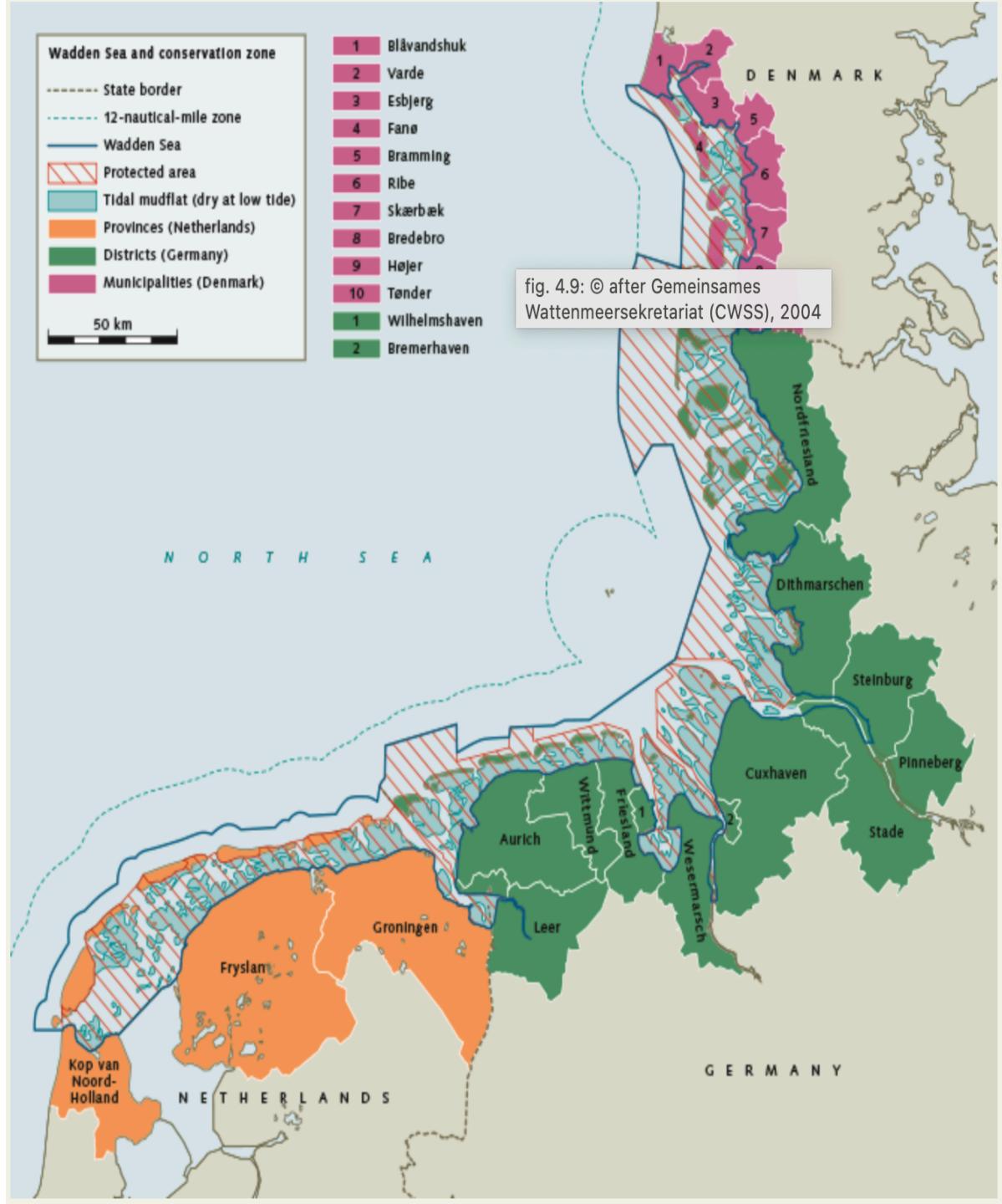
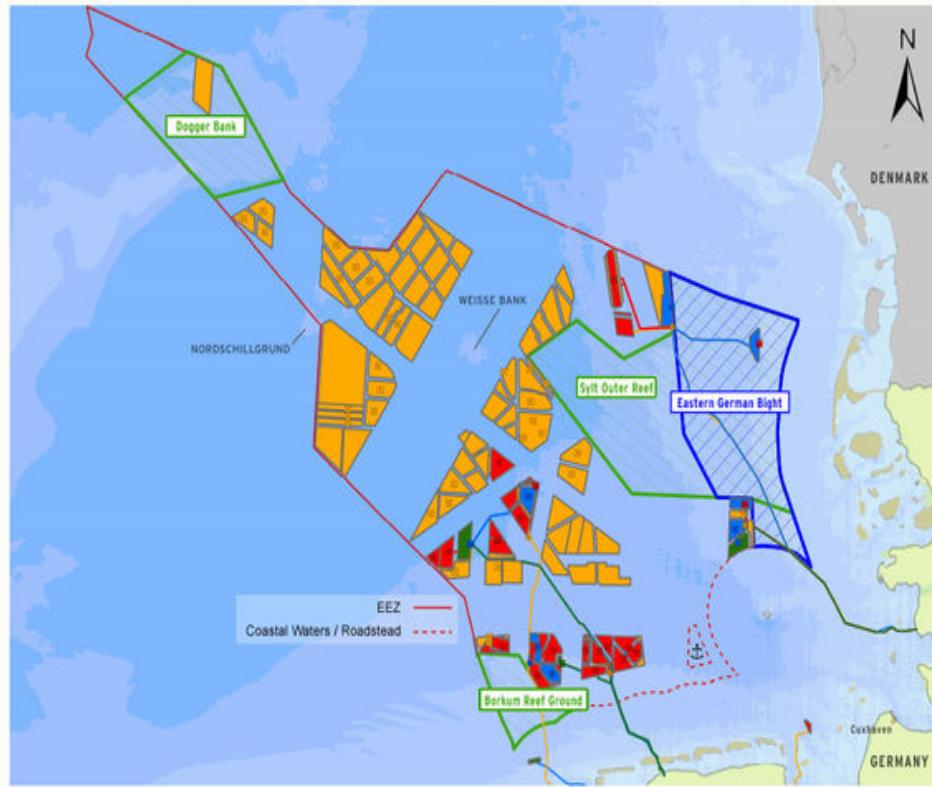


fig. 4.9: © after Gemeinsames Wattenmeersekretariat (CWSS), 2004



Offshore Wind Farms, Grid Connections and Natura 2000 Sites in the German Exclusiv Economic Zone (EEZ) of the North Sea

Designed by: Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), Marine and Coastal Conservation Unit, As of: 01.03.2015



Natura 2000 Sites		Offshore Wind Farms		Grid Connections		PLATFORMS	
according to the Birds Directive		in use		in use		under construction	in use
according to the Habitats Directive		under construction		under construction		approved	under construction
		approved		approved		in approval process	approved
		in approval process		in approval process		in approval process	in approval process

Impact & Potential Risks related to offshore wind farms

Construction related risks

- Pile driving noise
- Shipping noise
- Destruction of Benthic communities



Installation & Operational risks

- ❖ Interference with migration routes
- ❖ Collusion with birth Bats, bats..

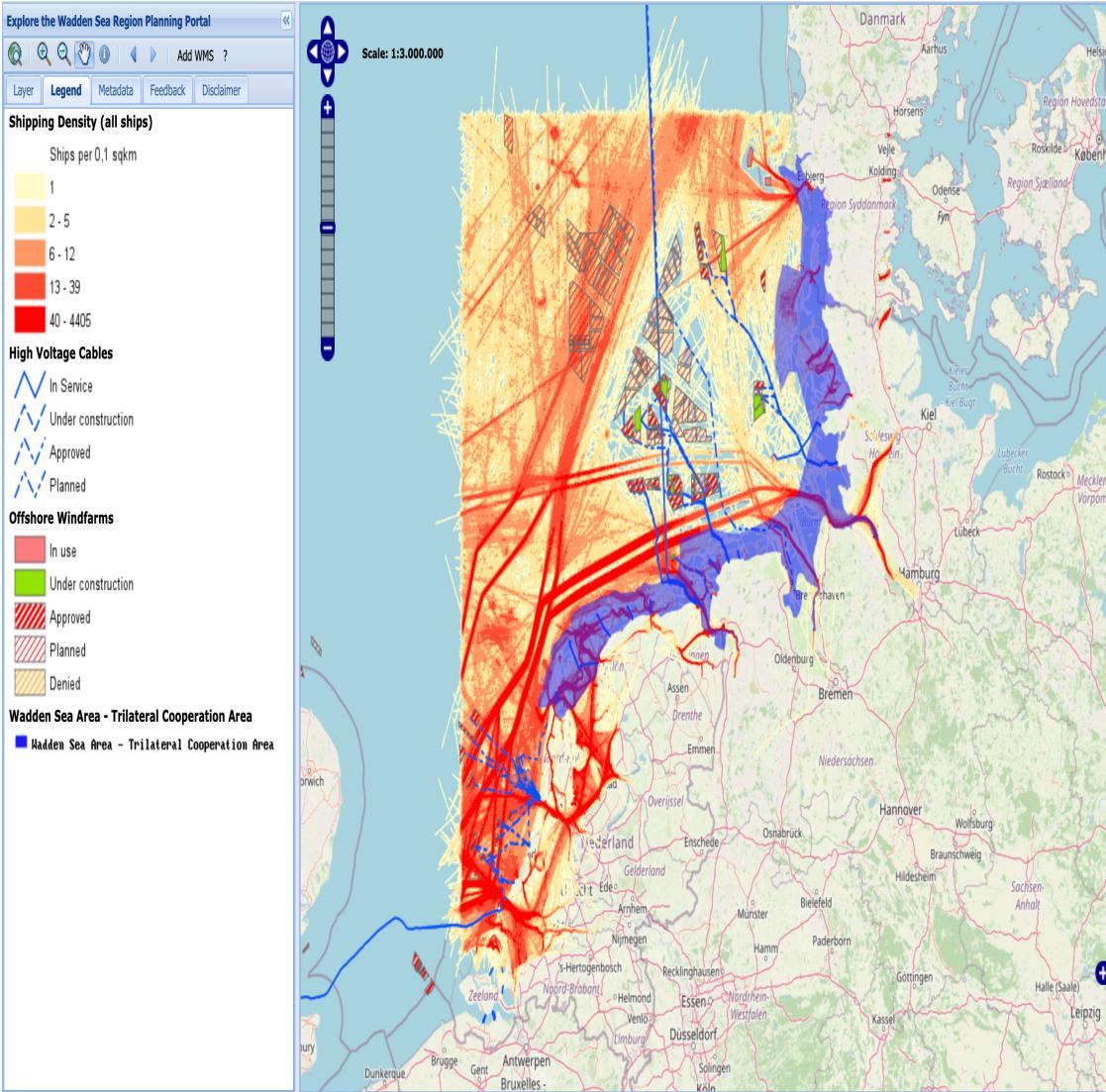


Accidents

- ❖ Collusions with ships
- ❖ Collapse of turbines



Potential risks related to increasing Shipping Traffic on the Wadden Sea



Titel Vorname Name — Einrichtung

Operational Emissions

- ❖ Pollution
 - Underwater Noise
 - Air
 - Water

Accidental Influences

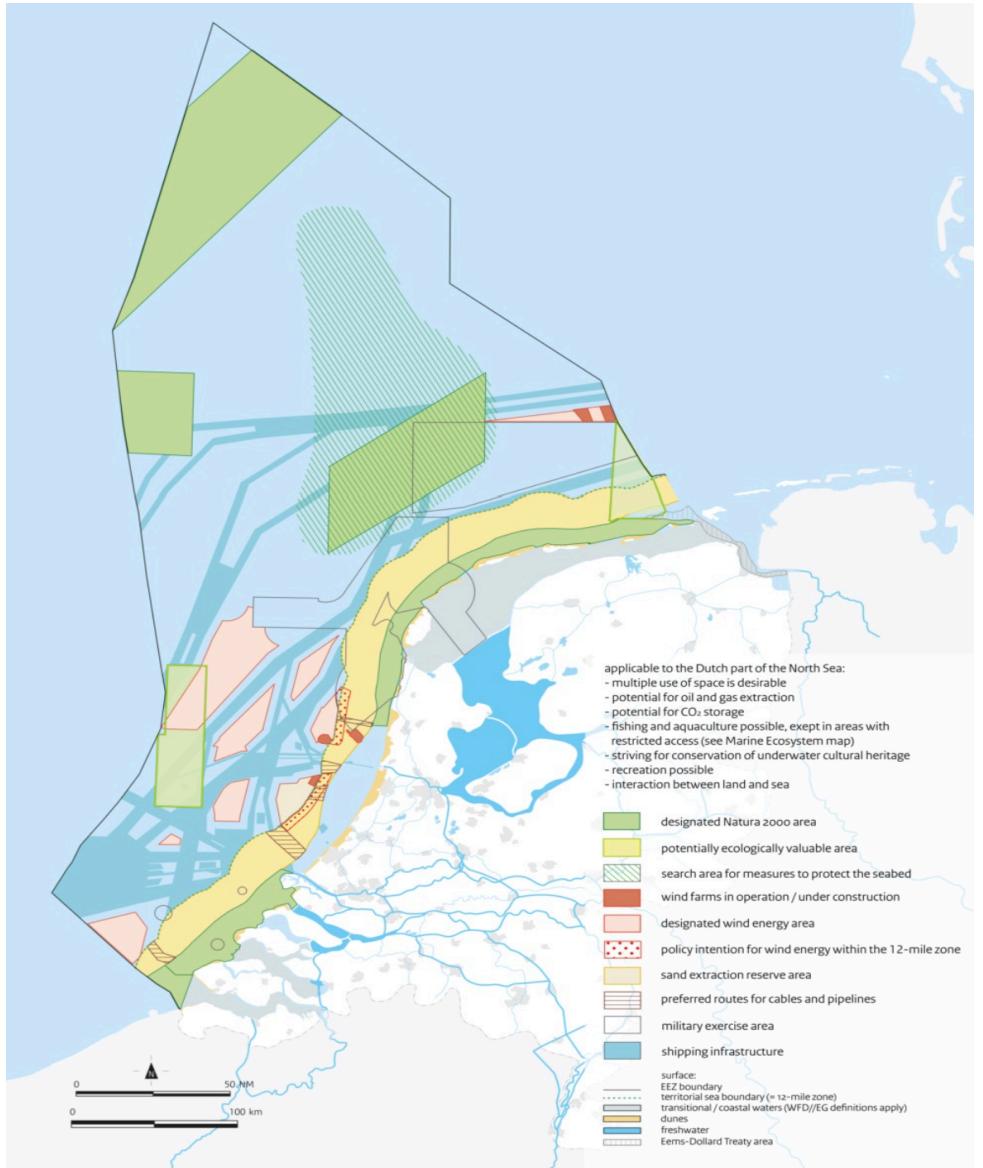
- ❖ Oil spills
- ❖ Collisions
- ❖ Cargo loss
- ❖ Emergency grounding

Discharges

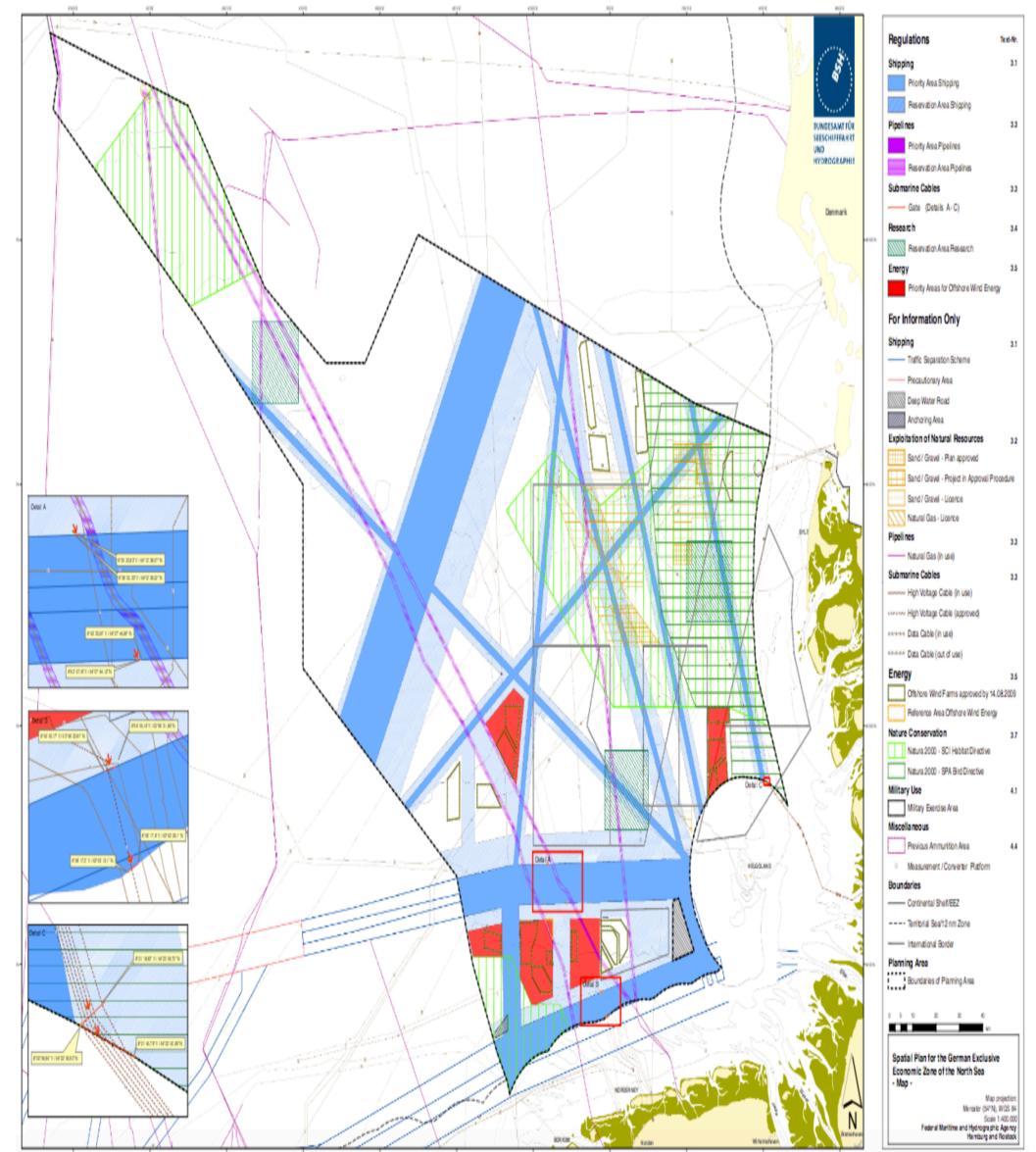
- ❖ Scrubber wash water
- ❖ Illegal discharges

What can be improved on the current North Sea MSP to enable these planned spatial developments while maintaining the natural processes in the Wadden Sea?

MSP Netherlands

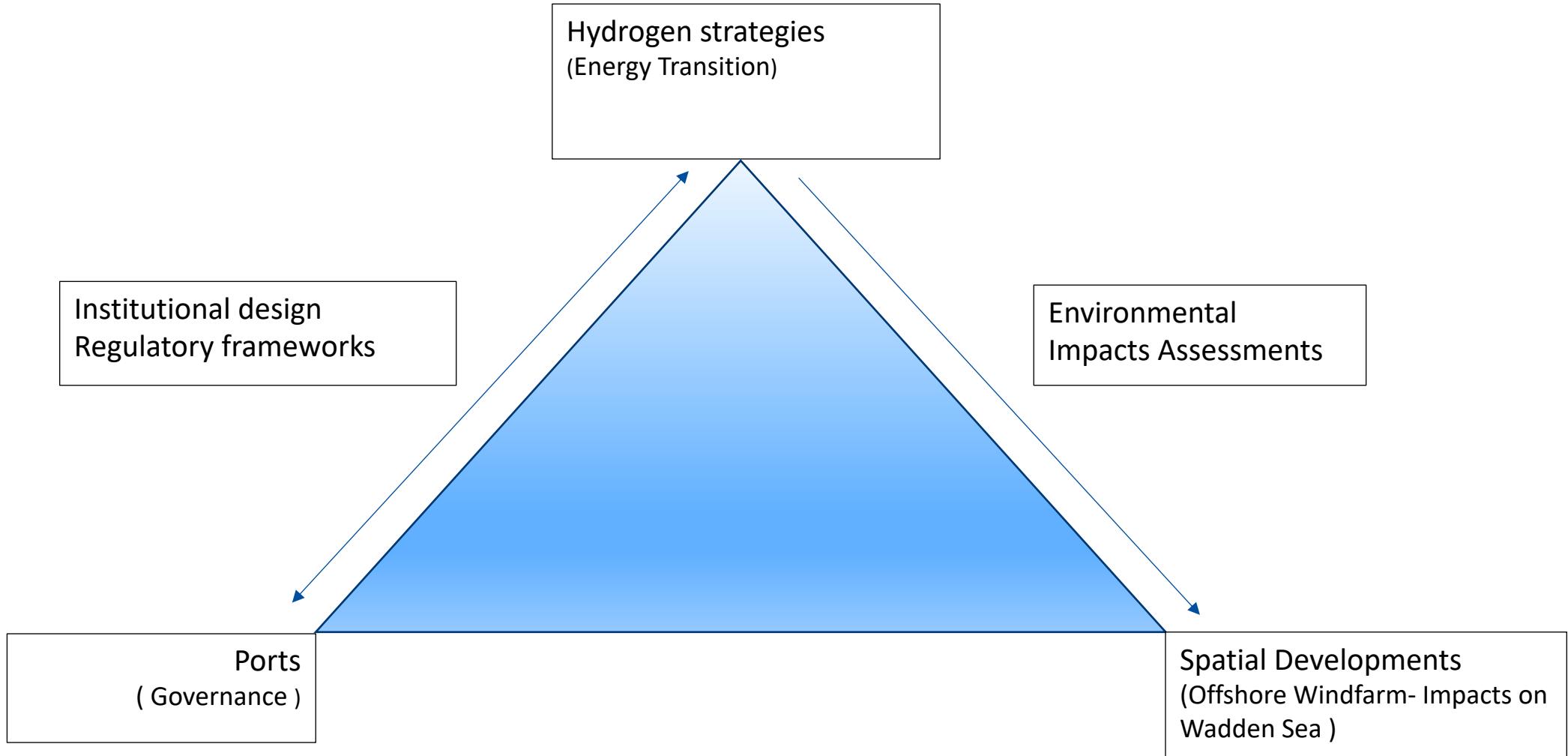


MSP Germany



Questions and Feedback

Conceptual Model



REFERENCE

BMVI (2019) *Hydrogen Strategy for North Germany, Ministries of Economy and Transport of the North German Coastal States Bremen.*,

BMWI, (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy) (2020) "National Hydrogen Strategy," *Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy Public Relations Division 11019 Berlin www.bmwi.de*, p. 32. Available at: <https://consult.industry.gov.au/national-hydrogen-strategy-taskforce/national-hydrogen-strategy-request-for-input/>.

Cleijne, H. et al. (2020) "Noordzee energie outlook, Ministerie van Economische Zaken en Klimaat 1."

Council, W. (W. energy C. (2017) "BRINGING NORTH SEA ENERGY ASHORE EFFICIENTLY, World Energy Council The Netherlands."

Gusatu, L. F. et al. (2020) "A spatial analysis of the potentials for offshore wind farm locations in the North Sea region: Challenges and opportunities," *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information*, 9(2). doi: 10.3390/ijgi9020096

Howes, J. (2004) *The future of the North Sea, Journal of Offshore Technology*.

Laes, E., Gorissen, L. and Nevens, F. (2014) "A comparison of energy transition governance in Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom," *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 6(3), pp. 1129–1152. doi: 10.3390/su6031129.

WSF (2020) "Round Table 'Shipping Safety' -Trilateral Stakeholder Analysis," (December).

WWF (1991) "The Common Future of the Wadden Sea: A report by the World Wide Fund for Nature," pp. 1–64.

REFERENCES

Images:

1. Emshaven Port (2020) *Eemshaven base port for world's largest offshore wind farm*. Available at: <https://windeurope.org/policy/topics/offshore-wind-ports/eemshaven-base-port-for-worlds-largest-offshore-wind-farm/> (Accessed: March 14, 2021).
2. Wadden Seaports (n.d) *Wadden Seaports, list of member port and location*. Available at: <https://waddenseaports.com/#ports> (Accessed: March 14, 2021).
3. World Ocean Review (n.d) *The long road to the Wadden Sea World Natural Heritage site*. Available at: <https://worldoceanreview.com/en/wor-5/improving-coastal-protection/the-art-of-coastal-management/the-long-road-to-the-wadden-sea-world-natural-heritage-site/> (Accessed: March 14, 2021).
4. WSF, Wadden Sea Forum (n.d) *PLANNING PORTAL for the Wadden Sea Region*. Available at: <https://www.waddensea-forum.org/topics/instruments/planning-portal> (Accessed: March 14, 2021).
5. BSH, BUNDESAMT FUR SEESCHIFFAHRT UND HYDROGRAPHIE (n.d) *Maritime spatial planning*. Available at: https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Offshore/Maritime_spatial_planning/maritime_spatial_planning_node.html (Accessed: March 14, 2021).
6. MSP Netherlands, European MSP Platform (n.d). Available at: <https://www.msp-platform.eu/countries/netherlands> (Accessed: March 14, 2021).