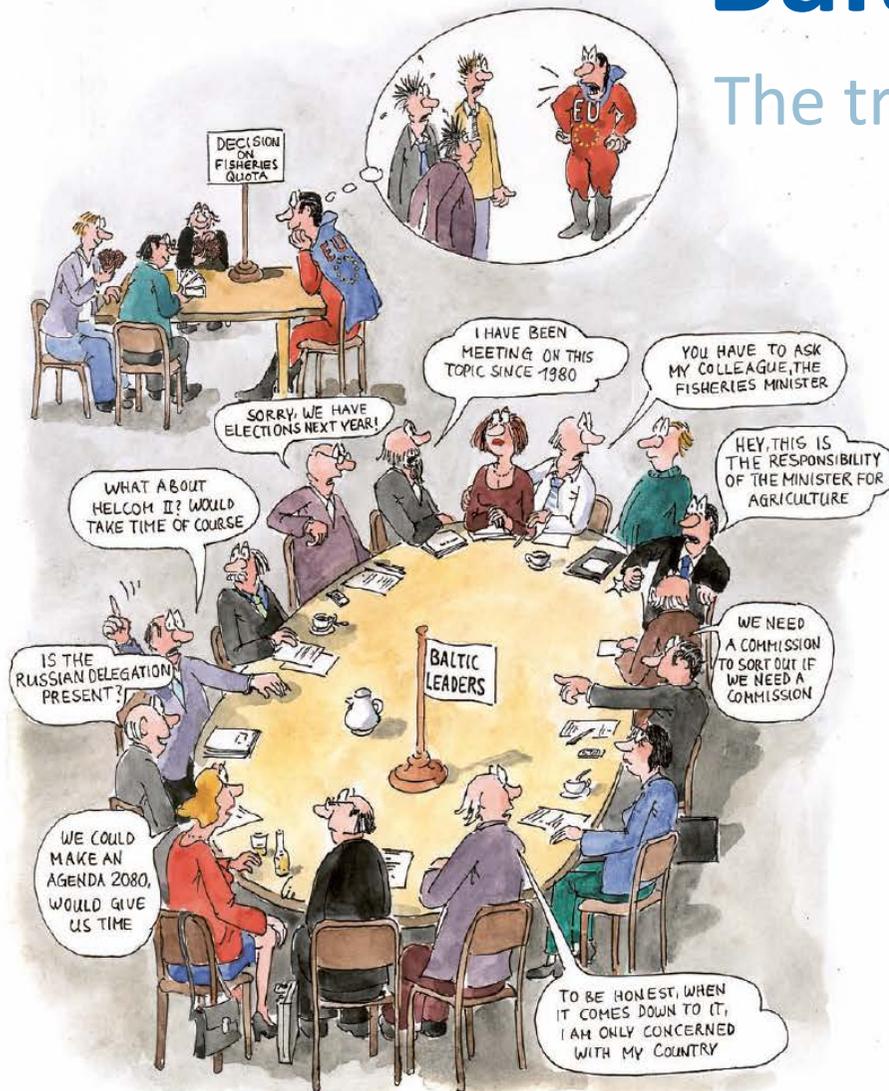# BaltSeaPlan Findings

The transnational dimension of MSP

Minimum requirements and
next steps on the path towards
sustainable planning of
Baltic Sea space

MSP Workshop, Brussels, 20th March 2013,
Angela Schultz-Zehden

Spatial Vision 2030

- What is it that we would like to see in the region by 2030 - how can MSP help to get there?

- With the Baltic Sea being a small, but highly sensitive regional sea - forward planning requires Baltic Sea states to work together in order to achieve strategic goals and comprehensive solutions
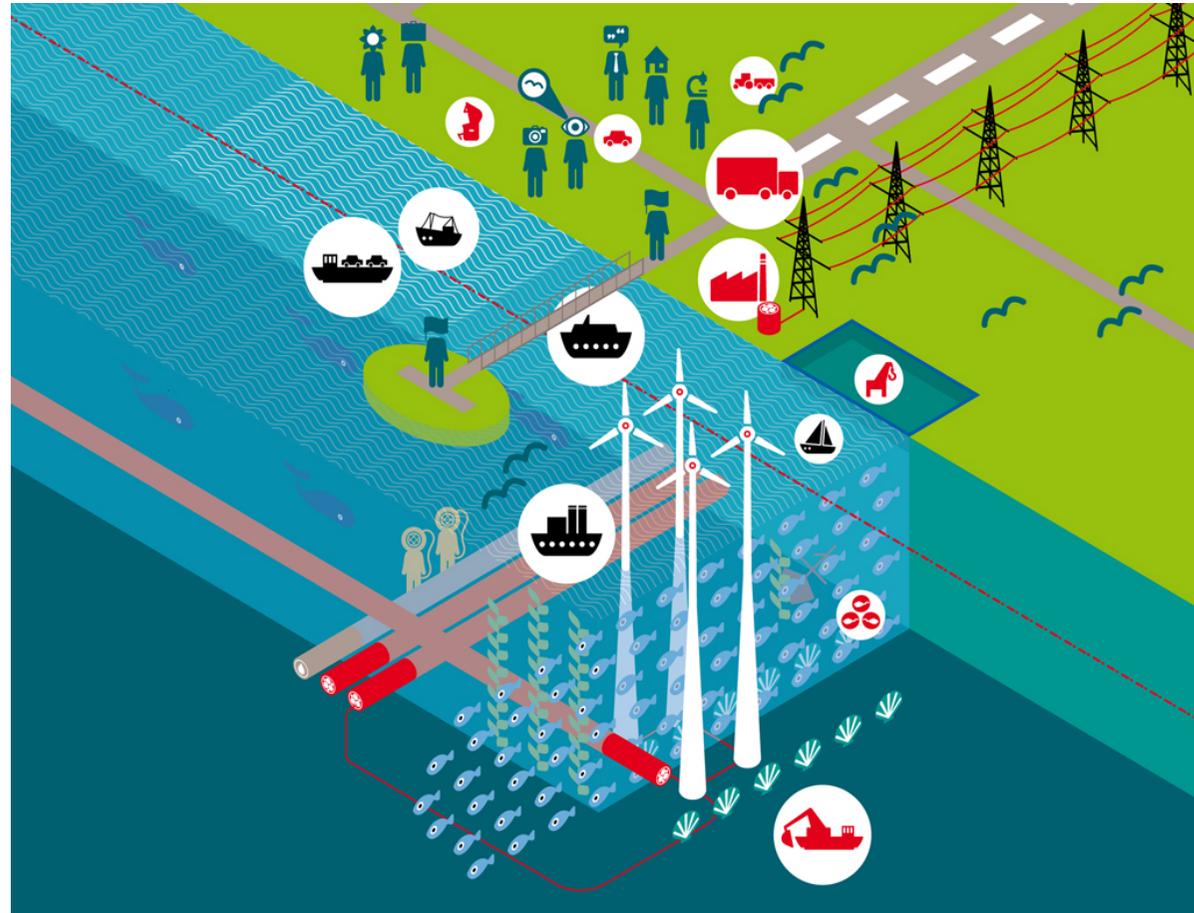
A healthy marine environment 2030

> Good Environmental Status achieved; pollution and nutrient inputs substantially reduced / good water quality achieved

> Important biota & habitats protected / high biodiversity achieved

Ecosystem approach as an overarching principle for MSP; spatial planning implications:

> Habitat connectivity is ensured

> Environmental data is translated into spatial information - Research is more spatially focused; natural science research forms basis for quality objectives

> Transnational evaluation criteria have been developed

> Impacts of uses are evaluated across borders

![BaltSeaPlan logo]
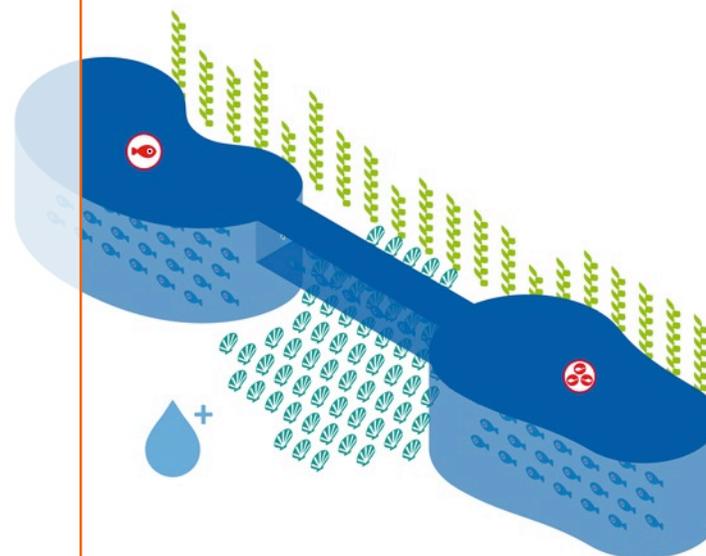
A coherent pan-Baltic energy policy 2030

> The Baltic Sea Region relies on as much renewable energy as possible

> An allocation has been achieved between BSR countries in terms of which renewables are to be realised where depending on specific conditions; some countries will be net importers / others net exporters of renewable energy

> Offshore windfarming has been realised in suitable areas
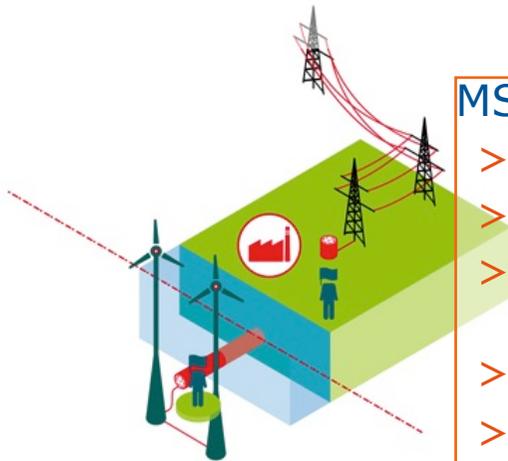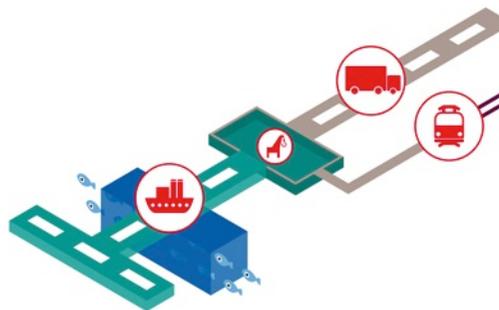
MSP Implications:
> A pan-Baltic energy infrastructure (SuperGRID) is in place
> Land- / sea-based grids well integrated
> Cable connections / oil & gas pipelines bundled in corridors
> Space set aside for renewable energy aims
> Co-uses promoted - but locations outside risk areas & sensitive areas, based on environmental pre-screening & risk assessment of sites

Safe, clean & efficient maritime transport 2030

> Sea transport is an integral part of wider Baltic Sea Region transport policy with well-planned hinterland connections

> Separation schemes in place – safe and efficient shipping along designated routes:

- Faster / less dangerous along these routes

> Ships use clean fuel and ports have adapted to this

MSP Implications:
> Ports and shipping lanes based on integrated view
> Intelligent corridors / routes established; not impeded by fixed installations
> Rearrangement of shipping lanes possible
> Areas: where shipping needs to be avoided ; not possible; compulsory pilotage systems put in place
> Transnational contingency planning

Sustainable fisheries & aquaculture 2030

> Baltic Sea fisheries (incl mariculture) deliver high quality food AND are managed in such way that sustainable stocks are secured & integrity of ecosystems is preserved

> Established fishing practices in the Baltic are supplemented by extensive sea ranching schemes

> Marine aquaculture (incl. algae cultivation) has gained relevance and is only allowed where environmentally sound

MSP Implications:
> Blue Corridors for fish are guaranteed
> Spawning & nursery areas are protected
> No-takes rules and management practices have been implemented
> Area for marine aquaculture have been carefully selected
> Fisheries management legislation has been revised according to MSP needs
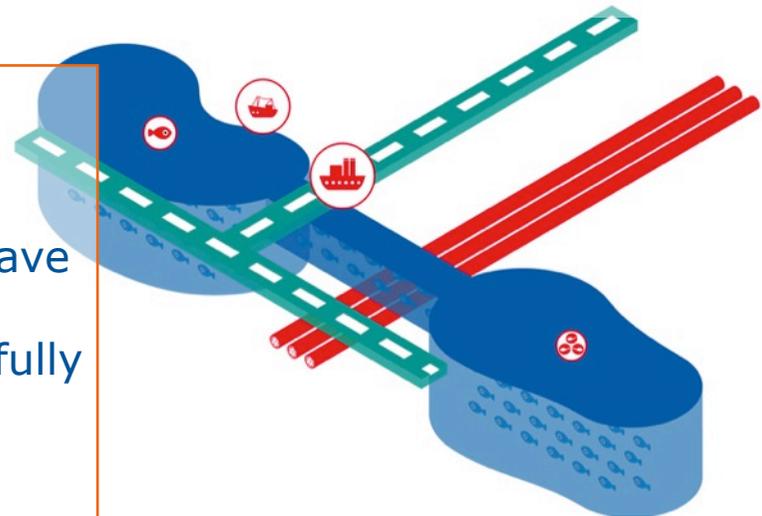
Key elements of implementing MSP
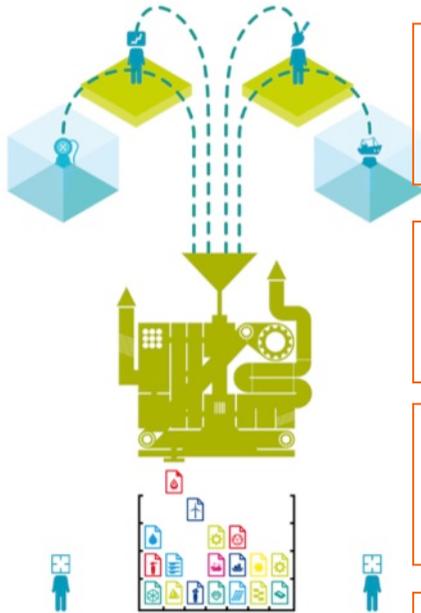
Planning Principles

**Spatial Subsidiarity –
appropriate structures & responsibilities**

Data Management & Monitoring

**Transnational Consultation &
Stakeholder Involvement**

From MSP principles to planning principles

Pan-Baltic Thinking...
One planning space and one ecosystem

Spatial efficiency...
Maritime space – a valuable public good

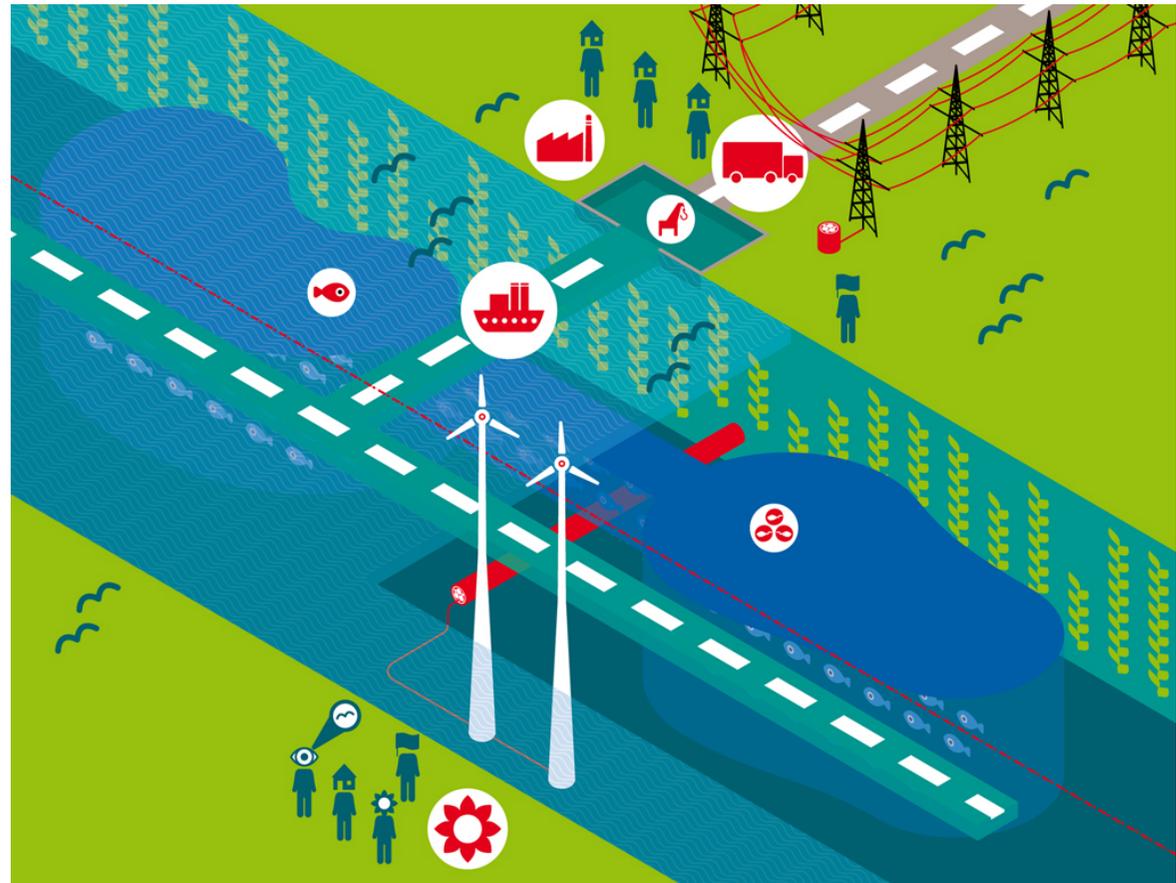**Connectivity...**
Linear elements connecting
patches across borders

From MSP principles to planning principles
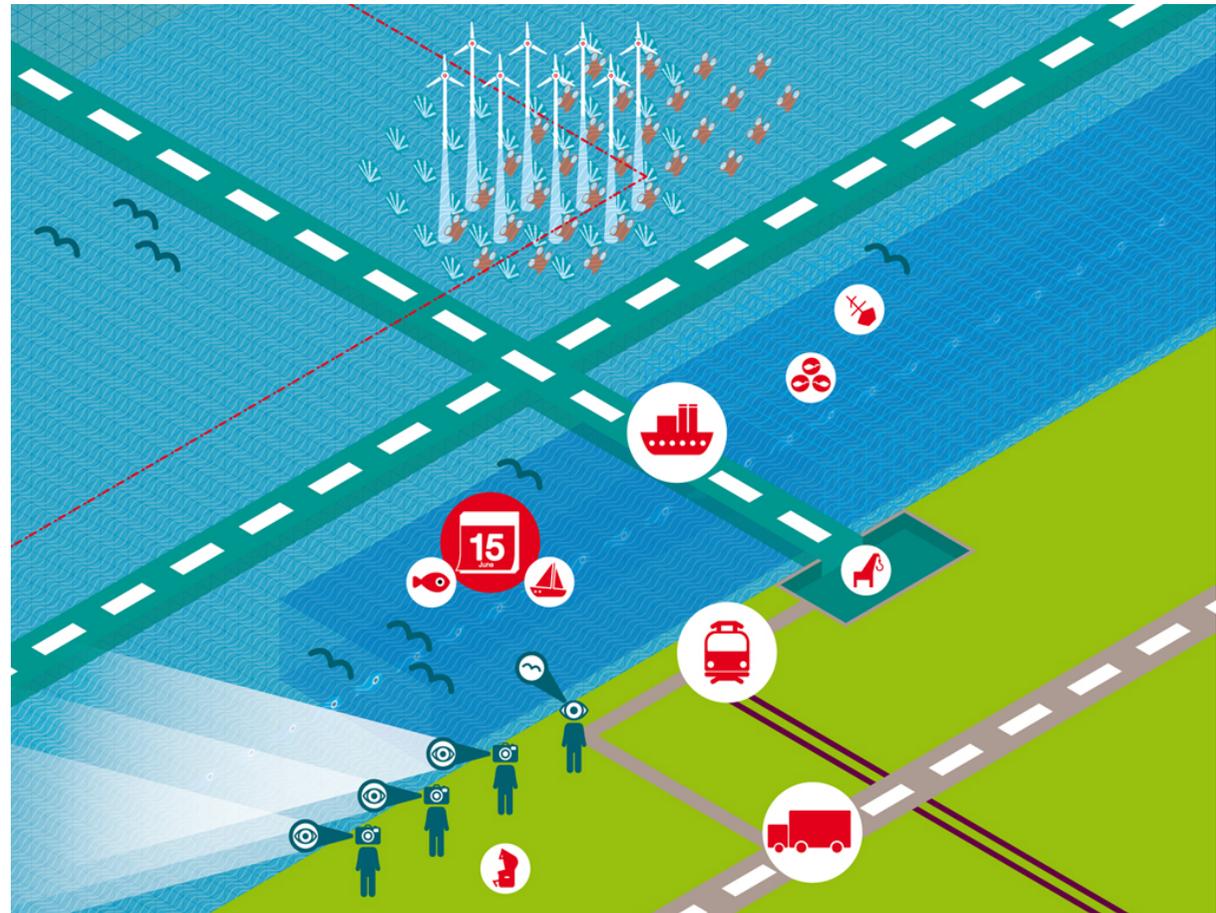
Think Baltic, act regionally

> Pan-Baltic Thinking:
  One planning space –
  one ecosystem

> Spatial Allocation

> Spatial Connectivity:
  Linear Elements
  connecting patches

From MSP Principles to planning principles

> Spatial Efficiency:
Maritime Space –
a valuable good

Overall "Findings" – Current National Maritime Policies

1. **Topical gaps:** cultural heritage conservation

2. Numerous policies are **insufficiently sea-oriented**: mining, transmission infrastructure for energy, innovation & research, education, tourism, climate change

3. Sector activities with **tradition to keep to themselves**: fisheries, shipping, defence

4. **Synergies** among policies should be better explored, i.e. mariculture /environmental functions

5. More attention needed for **multi-layer / cross-sectoral governance**

6. **Improve land-sea integration**

    - connect marine uses to the mainland
    - tourism development has to consider protection of marine habitats
    - couple economic & spatial planning
    - national interests reflected in MSPs have to take into account local territorial plans (and vice versa)

6. **Generally difficult to establish clear targets / priorities**

7. **Lack of pan-Baltic perspective in thinking about use of marine resources**

From Pan-Baltic Targets to National Priorities

Pan-Baltic Targets & cooperation

Energy

- Transnational **energy transmission infrastructure** to connect wind farms (Baltic Super-grid)

- **Pan-Baltic targets on maximum wind energy areas**

Environment / Fishery

- **Pan Baltic Targets on habitat and maritime landscape protection**

- Maintenance of international **blue corridors**.

- Sea ranching => fish breeding & **keeping rivers accessible for fish**

National Priority development

Energy

- Targets for **wind energy production** in marine waters

- Designating areas for **wind park development (economic & environmental criteria)**

- Solutions for connection to national or Pan-Baltic electricity grid.

Set priorities in territorial waters between sea uses like renewable energy and safety considerations / needs

Environment

- Allocating areas with priority for **regeneration of fish resources** and ecosystem protection, preservation of **cultural heritage and coastal landscape**.

- **Maintenance of fishery** as important factor for development of costal rural population

Appraisal Structures

Appropriate Structures

DIFFERENT ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES IN MSP (A POSSIBLE SET UP)

	COAST	12SMZ	EEZ	BEYOND
INTERNATIONAL			A formal pan-Baltic decision making body agrees, endorses and adapts common objectives and targets common objectives & targets	
NATIONAL		National structures established to implement MSP translate commonly agreed objectives and targets for Baltic Sea space into a spatial framework taking into account transnational principles.		A technical trans-national coordinating body implements the transnational decisions and ensures the necessary "day to day" cooperation and coordination (linked to transnational data, see next chapter)
REGIONAL	The regional and local level integrate economic and spatial planning and are responsible for detailed territorial planning			
LOCAL	responsibility			

Data Recommendations - Structure

BaltSeaPlan

A SUGGESTION FOR
A BALTIC MSP DATA
INFRASTRUCTURE

External Data Souces

Common Baltic Sea Datasets

External Databases

External Experts

(data experts, socio-economic, ecology, others)

GIS experts Spatial Planers

Maritime uses and facilities
(platforms, pipelines, cables, windfarms, mariculture, oil fields dumping, dredging military)

Boundaries
(EEZ, administrative, territorial waters)

Maritime features
(IMO, anchorage, shipping routes, AIS)

Geological data
(sediment, geology)

Climate data
(sea level, winds)

Ecological data
(migrations, abundance, spawning, habitats)

Nature conservation
(national parks, directives, biospheres)

Oceanographic data
(bathymetry, salinity, ice, currents)

Other
(wrecks, cultural heritage, tourism, cementary)

Regulations
(MSP, corridors, priority areas, reservation areas, conservation areas)

www.

Knowledge Base

Services

Baltic MSP Database

Advisory group

Baltic MSP Coordination Point

Baltic MSP Coordination Secretariat

Services

Data/Metadata

MSP NCP.fi

MSP NCP.ru

MSP NCP.ee

MSP NCP.lv

MSP NCP.se   MSP NCP.dk   MSP NCP.de   MSP NCP.pl   MSP NCP.lt

data providers, organisations, agencies

From BaltSeaPlan Report No. 20

Common MSP Research Agenda:
What we do not know….

> Implementing an ecosystem-based approach
>> requires comprehensive assessment of marine ecosystem health
>> better understanding of linkage between ecosystem goods & services, coastal populations & human well-being

> Knowledge lacking on cumulative impacts, connections between different sea uses, link between sea uses & habitats.

> Lack of decision support systems & modelling tools (e.g. distributions/ ecological niches of important species/habitats, fish spawning areas, dynamics of coastal processes, suitable areas for offshore wind farms)

> Socio-economic aspects of MSP "under-researched"
>> important to understand land-sea connections
>> social & economic consequences of planning
>> balance between planning costs & level of detail needed

BUT research not for research's sake – focus on relevant planning issues
> knowledge brokerage in BaltSeaPlan "good practice"

Transnational consultation

BaltSeaPlan has developed transnational plans –
but not the "rules of the game":

Method for transnational (stakeholder) consultation:
Whom, when, where, about what, in which language ?

What kind of "docking stations" required?
Same type of zones / area ?

> General Use Zone – "white" area

> Priority Use Zone – no use allowed that constrains priority use

> Restricted Access Zone – prohibits certain uses

> Targeted Management Zone – zone should be complemented by management plans

Extending the MSP network

BaltSeaPlan has shown importance / developed "good practice" of stakeholder involvement

=> in future important to engage key players in MSP dialogue on pan-Baltic level

> Shipping, Fishery, Energy & Grid Developers, Cultural Heritage

> Climate Change, Data Providers & National Networks, Researchers
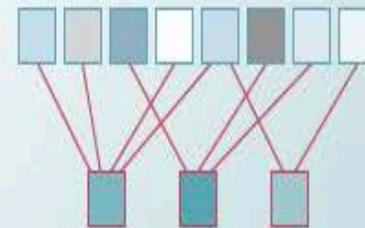
Participate in PartiSEApate

Context
- Results of BaltSeaPlan and Plan Bothnia
- EU Integrated Maritime Policy
- Helcom / VASAB Working Group on MSP

Model cases
- Pomeranian Bight (SE, DE, PL)
- Lithuanian Sea (LT, LV, SE, RU)
- Middle Bank (SE, PL)

Maritime Spatial Planning Expert Group

Single-stakeholder workshops

Follow-up cross-sectoral workshops

- Compendium on MSP Systems in BSR Countries
- Multi-level MSP consultation process handbook
- Institutional and governance model for transnational coordination and data exchange
- Policy recommendations for the 8th VASAB Ministerial Conference, Tallinn 2014

Participate in PartiSEApate !!!

15th-16th April 2013, Gdansk (PL): **Offshore Aquaculture and MSP**

13th-14th May 2013, Ystad (SWE): **Climate Change and MSP**

28th-29th May 2013, Kleipeda (LIT): **Research for MSP**

June 2013, Riga (LAT): **Underwater heritage and MSP**

3rd-4th Sept 2013, Hamburg (GER): **Offshore Energy Production and MSP**

17th-18th Sept 2013, Hamburg (GER): **Data and data infrastructure for MSP**

25th-26th Sept 2013, Malmö (SWE): **Shipping, port development and MSP**

Oct 2013, Riga (LAT): **Nature Protection and MSP**

Last but not least....

1. **Systematic cooperation over longer periods of time on selected pan-Baltic issues....**

   - shipping corridors, energy grids, blue corridors

2. **Closing the Planning Cycle....**

   - Assess consequences of planning and different planning provisions suggested in the plan for future licensing procedures

3. **Monitoring & Evaluation**

   - Inventory in each Baltic Sea country on available data needed to define appropriate indicators

Thank you for your attention !

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Illustration: Eric Liebermann