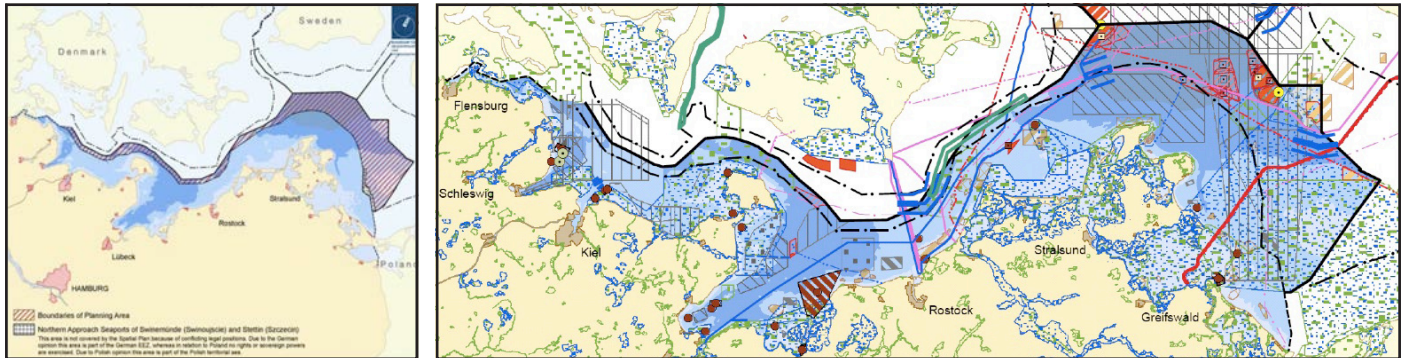




Maritime Spatial Planning in Germany

German Marine Waters

Exclusive Economic Zone in the Baltic Sea: 4 500 km²



German marine waters

Governance of the Sea Space

- Ministry of Transport, Building & Urban Development: responsible for setting up Maritime Spatial Plans in the German EEZ in the framework of UNCLOS (http://www.bmvbs.de/EN/Home/home_node.html)
- Federal Maritime & Hydrographic Agency (BSH): in charge of planning and licensing procedures (www.bsh.de)
- General goals for the sea space are outlined in the "Maritime Development Plan – Strategy for an Integrated German Maritime Policy" (2011) (<http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/EN/Artikel/WS/maritime-policy-maritime-development-plan.html?linkToOverview=js>)

Use of the Sea Space

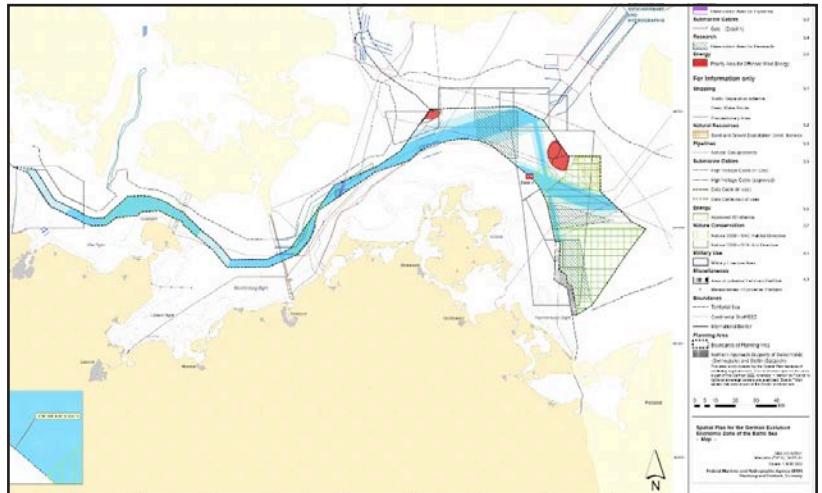
- Very intensely used sea space, but also high share of protected and nature conservation areas (ca. 43 %).
- Current main uses: commercial shipping, leisure boating, fishery, offshore wind energy, other technical infrastructure such as energy platforms and cables, data cables, gas pipelines, sand and gravel extraction, scientific research (platform, monitoring stations) and military exercise areas.
- (Expected) future uses: increasing maritime traffic, new gas pipelines, further offshore wind farms including major number of cable connections or even energy grid (regulations of upcoming 2013 Offshore Grid Plan for the Baltic Sea EEZ to be integrated into maritime spatial planning).

Maritime Spatial Planning Legislation

- The Spatial Plan is set up as a statutory ordinance in the context of Federal Spatial Planning Act, § 18a, which was introduced by the Act of June 24, 2004, setting up legally binding targets and principles (guidelines that need to be particularly considered in the decision process) of spatial planning in the EEZ regarding economic and scientific uses, ensuring the safety and efficiency of navigation, as well as protection of the marine environment.
- Further relevant legislation:
 - The Federal Maritime Responsibilities Act (SeeAufG) of July 26, 2002 plus related regulations, including Marine Facilities Ordinance (SeeAnIV)
 - The Federal Mining Act (BergG) of August 13, 1980
 - The Federal Energy Management Act (EnWG) of July 7, 2005

Maritime Spatial Plans

- The MSP for the Baltic Sea EEZ came into effect on December 10, 2009 as a legally binding statutory ordinance (http://www.bsh.de/en/Marine_uses/Spatial_Planning_in_the_German_EEZ/index.jsp).
- The guiding principle is sustainable spatial development, which brings the social and economic demands regarding space in line with its ecological functions and leads to a permanent, large scale balanced order.
- 5 guidelines:
 1. Safeguarding and strengthening maritime traffic
 2. Strengthening economic capacity through orderly spatial development and optimisation of spatial use
 3. Promotion of offshore wind energy use in accordance with the federal government's sustainability strategy
 4. Long-term sustainable use of the features and potentials of the EEZ through reversible uses, efficient use of space and priority of marine-specific uses
 5. Safeguarding the natural environment by avoiding disruptions and pollution of the marine environment
- The EEZ Maritime Spatial Plan determines coordinated regulations for single uses and functions: shipping, exploitation of raw materials, pipelines and submarine cables, marine scientific research, energy production (especially wind energy), fisheries and mariculture, protection of the marine environment, including regulations determining areas for single uses and functions. Further uses in the EEZ such as military use find coordinated considerations within the regulations mentioned above.
- Structure and main regulations:
 1. Basic structure: following analysis of ship traffic based on AIS-information provided by the Water and Shipping Administration, main shipping routes are designated as priority areas, which must be kept free from obstacles (e.g. wind farms).
 2. Designation of priority areas for offshore wind energy which do not conflict with other uses and the marine environment.
 3. Protection of the marine environment (one result is therefore that according to the spatial plan no wind turbines are allowed in Natura 2000 areas).



Spatial Plan for the German Exclusive Economic Zone of the Baltic Sea

Maritime Spatial Planning and Environmental Protection

- NATURA 2000 areas and the provisions for their management plans are taken as granted and are taken into account by restrictions to certain activities (OWP not eligible within protected areas).
- SEAs are conducted according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVPG) of June 25, 2005, resulting in comprehensive environmental reports.

Contact Point

Kai Trümpler (MSP)
German Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency
Bernhard-Nocht-Str. 78, 20359 Hamburg, Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 40 3190 -3520/-7410 - kai.truempler@bsh.de

Christof Sangenstedt (ESPOO)
German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Stresemannstraße 128 - 130, 10117 Berlin, Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 30 18 305-4352
Christof.Sangenstedt@bmu.bund.de