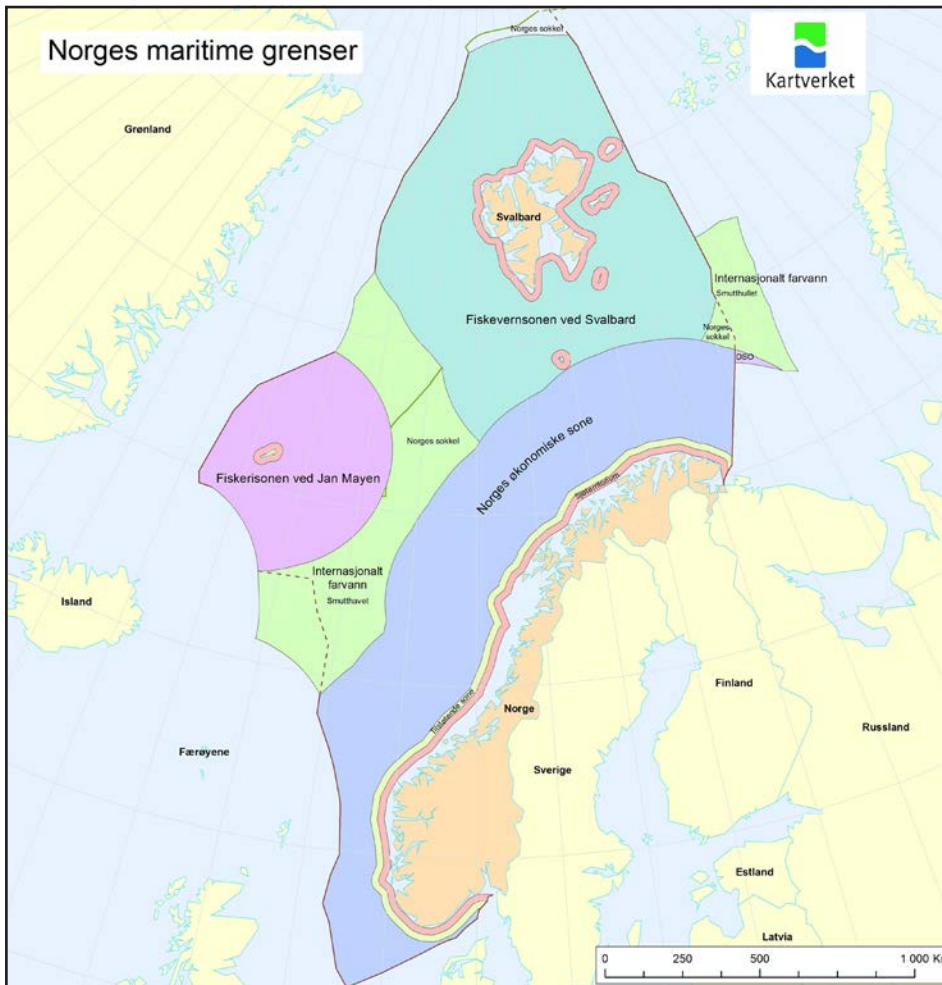


Maritime Spatial Planning in Norway

Norwegian Marine Waters



Norwegian marine waters

- Total (Norwegian continental shelf): 2 039 951 km²
- Marine internal waters: 89 091 km²
- Territorial sea (12-nm zone): 145 458 km²
- Exclusive Economic Zone: 787 640 km²

Governance of the Sea Space

- Each sector (shipping, fisheries, petroleum and energy) is managed separately through specific legislations and dedicated ministries.
- The Ministry of Environment has overarching responsibility for environmental conditions in the sea areas.
- Coordination across sectors is sought through the establishment of regional integrated management plans, one for the Barents Sea, one for the Norwegian Sea and one for the North Sea (under development).

Use of the Sea Space

- High use, as it is at sea that the main industries driving the national economy are located (fishing, aquaculture and petroleum).
- Main current uses: petroleum production, fishing, shipping and nature conservation.
- Future uses: more energy development (petroleum and wind), off-shore aquaculture.

The main driving force behind maritime spatial planning in Norway is a wish to coordinate the human uses to ensure ecosystem-based management of the marine environment (adherence to the Johannesburg 2002 declaration), to allow for both extraction of petroleum, fishing and shipping as well as ensure the environmental health (conservation).

Maritime Spatial Planning Legislation

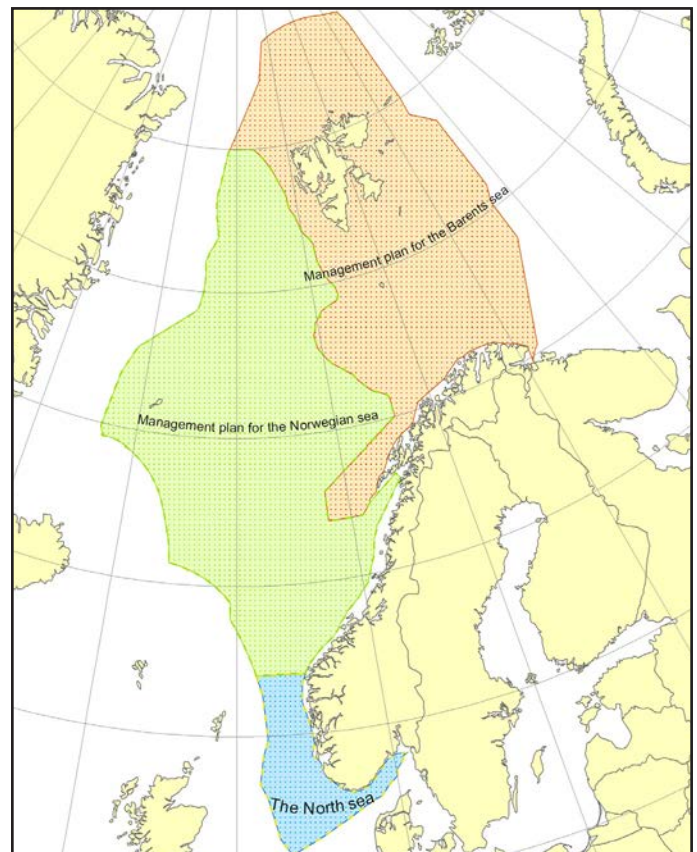
No specific legislation exists. Anchored in government reports to the parliament and in government declarations.

Maritime Spatial Plans

- Two plans are in place:
 - The Lofoten-Barents Sea plan which was established in 2006 and revised in 2011
 - The Norwegian Sea plan which was established in 2009
- One plan for the North Sea is under development and is expected to be implemented in 2013.

Maritime Spatial Planning and Environmental Protection

- The main goal of the plan is to allow for sustainable use while ensuring the health of the ecosystem. The latter part of the goal is the basis for environmental protection.
- The plans consist of a comprehensive list of management goals for all sectors and all ecosystem components.
- Special attention is afforded to protected (Red List) species and areas that have been designated as Valuable and Vulnerable based on their biodiversity or biological production (e.g. spawning areas or breeding sites).



Norwegian integrated management plan areas

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