



# Achieving Blue Growth and adapting to Climate Change through maritime spatial planning

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## Blue Growth Project: objective

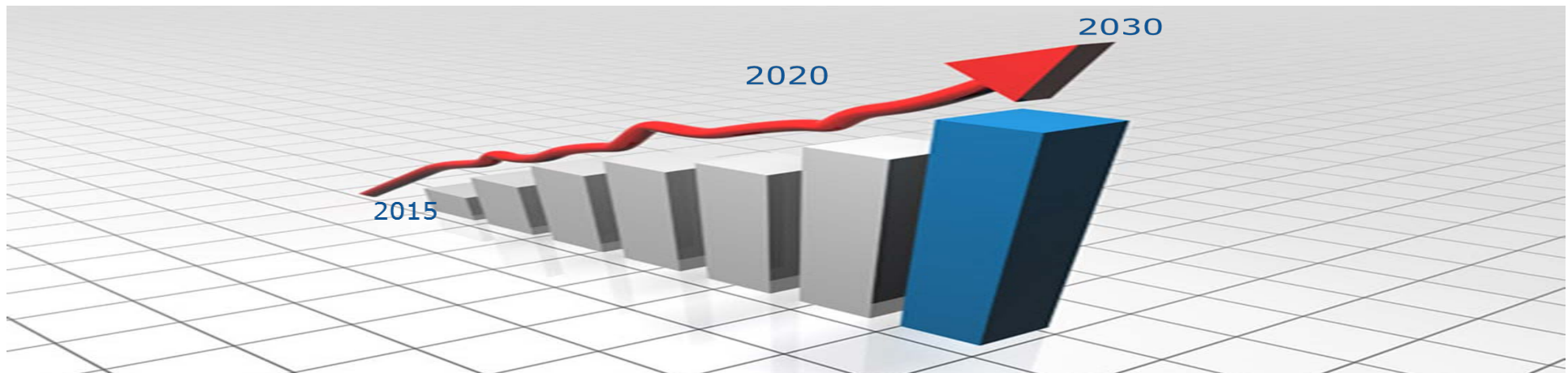
- Contribution of the blue economy  
Europe's growth – maritime  
dimension of Europe 2020
- Considerable potential for  
sustainable growth in all maritime  
areas:
  - *Where are these opportunities;*
  - *What are the bottlenecks;*
  - *Which are the facilitating policy  
interventions.*
- Impressive growth rates:  
Current: GAV €485 billion, 5.4 million  
employed  
2020: GVA € 590 billion, 7 million employed



# Where are these opportunities?

## Five areas of particular Blue Growth interest

- ✓ **Blue Energy:** 170 000 jobs by 2020
- ✓ **Aquaculture:** increasing demand, declining catches
- ✓ **Maritime, coastal and cruise tourism:** yachting +3%/a
- ✓ **Marine mineral resources:** 5% increase by 2020
- ✓ **Blue biotechnology:** medium sized market by 2020



## Some of the bottlenecks: Facilitate access to water and space



- *Requires an integrated planning management approach*
- *Such an approach to ocean management has been developed under the EU integrated maritime policy*
- *Objective: Support the sustainable development of seas and oceans and develop a coordinated coherent and transparent decision-making in relation to the Union's sectoral policies affecting the oceans, seas, islands, coastal and outermost regions and maritime sectors.*



# **MSP and ICM proposal**

*Proposal  
for a Directive  
of the European Parliament and of the council  
establishing a framework  
for  
maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal  
management  
(COM(2013) 133 FINAL)*



## Objectives of MSP and ICMS (Article 5)

### ▷ *Promote sustainable growth and sustainable use of resources*

Application of an ecosystem-based approach in plans/strategies to facilitate co-existence and prevent conflicts between sectorial activities and contribute to achieving goals of EU policies: *Energy, Maritime transport, Fisheries and aquaculture, Environment, Climate change*



# Climate change

- *Some important aspects are not (explicitly) covered by existing EU legislation.*
- *EU coastal States have not sufficiently addressed the challenges of climate change through a more risk resilient coastal development.*
- *Coastal erosion, sediment management, coastal adaptation to climate change or green infrastructure need to be considered in an appropriate way when planning the use of coastal areas.*
- *Art. 4(3): When establishing maritime spatial plans and integrated coastal management strategies, Ms shall give due regard to ... potential climate change impacts*



# The Proposal

## ▷ ***Establish a framework for MSP and ICM.***

Maritime Spatial Planning focuses on mapping existing and potential human activities for the purpose of preparing maritime spatial plans in marine waters.

- Instrument: Maritime Spatial Plan

Integrated Coastal Management aims for coordinated application of policy processes affecting the coastal zone, addressing land-sea interactions in a coordinated way with a view to ensuring their sustainable development.

- Instrument: Integrated Coastal Management Strategies





## Geographical coverage of MSP and ICMS

- The geographical coverage of both instruments is not identical:
  - MSP: **Marine waters** cover coastal waters, territorial sea and EEZ.
  - ICMS: **Coastal zones** cover the territorial waters of the Member States and the coastal waters. They also include the land territory up to a limit decided by the Member States themselves.
- MSP and ICMS overlap within the territorial waters and coastal waters of the Member States.
  - *MSP and ICMS are complementary to each other. Applied jointly they will improve land-sea interface planning and management*



## **Article 6. Common minimum requirements for plans and strategies**

1. Establish operational steps to achieve the objectives.
2. In doing so plans and strategies shall ensure
  - Coordination between MSP and ICMS;
  - Trans-boundary cooperation between MS;
  - Effective cooperation between national authorities and stakeholders of the relevant sector policies;
  - Identification of the trans-boundary effects of MSP and ICMS.
3. Review every six years.



## Articles 7 and 8. Specific minimum requirements for MSP and ICM

**MSP:** Contain a mapping of marine waters which identifies the spatial and temporal distribution of all relevant activities.

**ICM:**

- Inventory of existing measures applied in coastal zones
- Analysis of the need for additional actions
- Integrated and cross-sectoral policy implementation
- Interactions between terrestrial and maritime activities

↳ *Relevant activities are listed in articles 7 and 8 (non-exhaustive)*



## Other key elements

### Article 9. Public Participation

- Public participation at an early stage in the development of MSP and ICMS.

### Article 10. Collection and exchange of data

- MS collect best available data and exchange information necessary for MSP and ICMS, building on existing efforts

### Article 11. Strategic Environmental Assessment

- MSP and ICMS are subject to an strategic environmental assessment in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC.



## Other key elements II

### Articles 12 & 13: Cross-border cooperation

- MS should ensure that their MSP and ICMS are coherent and coordinated across the coastal zone or marine region, through:
  - Regional cooperation structures;
  - Network of Member states' competent authorities.

### Article 14. Competent authorities

- A competent authority or authorities must be designated for the implementation of the Directive in each coastal zone and marine region.



# What will Member States have to do?

Key obligations of the proposed Directive:

- Develop and implement maritime spatial plans and coastal management strategies.
- Mutually coordinate or integrate plans and strategies to ensure land-sea connectivity.
- Cooperate with MS and third countries to ensure coherent approaches across sea-basins.
- Appropriate consultation of stakeholders.
  - *All obligations are of procedural nature.*





# Proportionality and subsidiarity

- *Member States retain the full competence of what and where to plan;*
- *Implementation in accordance with the Member States' local or national governance structures;*
- *MS continue to tailor the content of the plans and strategies to their specific economic, social and environmental priorities, and national sectorial policy objectives;*
  - ✓ The EU will not take part in these processes and will not interfere with the Member States' prerogatives for town and country planning.



## To sum up

- *Blue Growth is a motor for Europe's economy*
- *MSP and ICM are essential tools for sustainable growth of the maritime economy*
- *Commission proposes a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management that ensures transparency, predictability and stability across all sea basins*
- *Significant economic gains, and administrative benefits*
- *Full respect of subsidiarity and proportionality*

**Thank you for your attention!**

