



BaltSeaPlan Vision 2030

Towards sustainable planning of Baltic Sea space



Part-financed by the European Union (European Regional Development Fund)

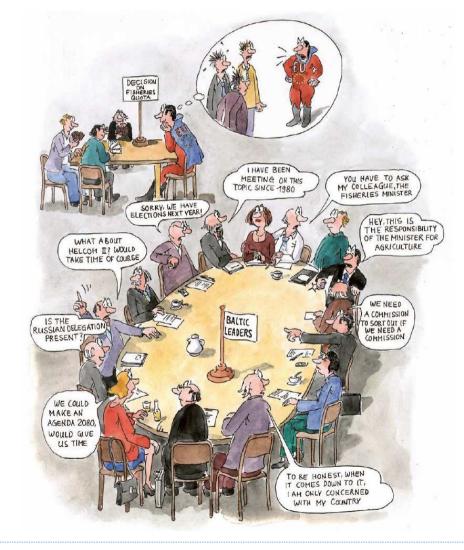


BaltSeaPlan Objective

To develop, introduce and implement Maritime Spatial Planning throughout the BSR in a coherent manner.

In short:

To support the BSR countries in turning MSP into reality.







Why the Vision 2030?

- > Extending our planning horizon and thus allowing us to actively influence development rather than wait for things to happen
- 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
- > What is it that we would like to see in the region by 2030 how could MSP if applied today help to get there?





Principles for allocating space





Think Baltic, act regionally

- Pan-Baltic Thinking: One ecosystem one planning space
- > Spatial Allocation BSR wide environmental socio-economic analyses
- > Spatial Connectivity BSR wide linear infrastructures, corridors, patches the backbone for national MSP

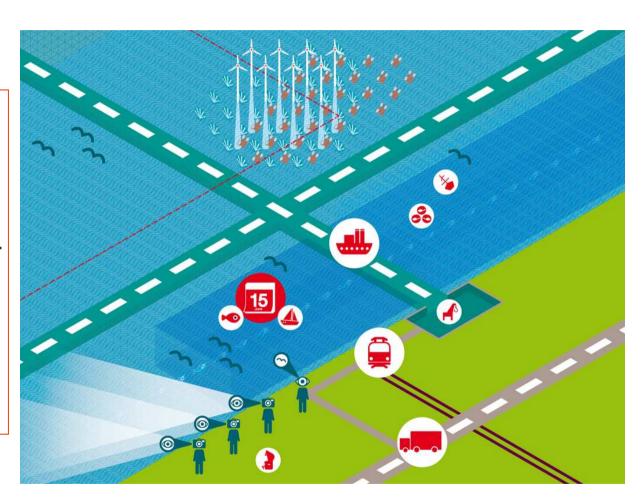






Think Baltic, act regionally

Spatial Efficiency:Leave as much space "free" as possible –Look for synergies rather than conflicts







Key transnational topics:

- > A healthy marine environment
- > A coherent pan-Baltic energy policy
- > Safe, clean & efficient maritime transport
- > Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture



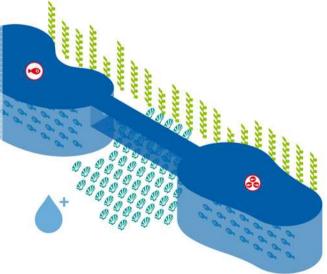


A healthy marine environment 2030

- > 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





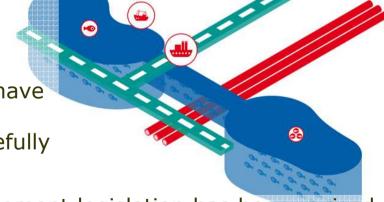


Balt Sea Plan Sustainable fisheries & aquaculture

- > 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



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:

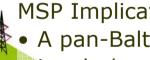
- Ports and shipping lanes based on integrated view
- Intelligent corridors / routes established; not impeded by fixed installations
- Rearrangement of shipping lanes possible
- Areas *where shipping needs to be avoided / *not possible / *compulsory pilotage systems put in place
- Transnational contingency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





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





Key Messages

- > Pan-Baltic Thinking....
 - the whole Baltic Sea as ONE planning space and ONE ecosystem
- > Pan-Baltic Topics....
 - Healthy marine environment
 - Coherent pan-Baltic energy policy
 - Safe, clean and efficient maritime transport
 - Sustainable fisheries
- > Pan-Baltic approach....
 - Transnational cooperation
 - MSP coordinating body
- > Spatial allocation based on....
 - Baltic Sea wide environmental assessment
 - Socio-economic cost-benefit analysis
- > Spatial connectivity....
 - Linear infrastructure, corridors and patches form backbone of national MSPs

- > Spatial efficiency....
 - Baltic Sea space is used sparingly
 - maximize the use of "used" space
 - think of synergies
- > Spatial subsidiarity....
 - Spatial challenges are dealt with at the lowest most appropriate spatial level
- > National Prerequisites....
 - All Baltic Sea States have structures to carry out MSP
- > International Prerequisites....
 - Coherence between overall aims
 & targets and national or subnational MSPs
 - Planners ensure coherence by international consultation during preparation of national / subnational MSPs





Thank you for your attention!

Fruitful discussions!

