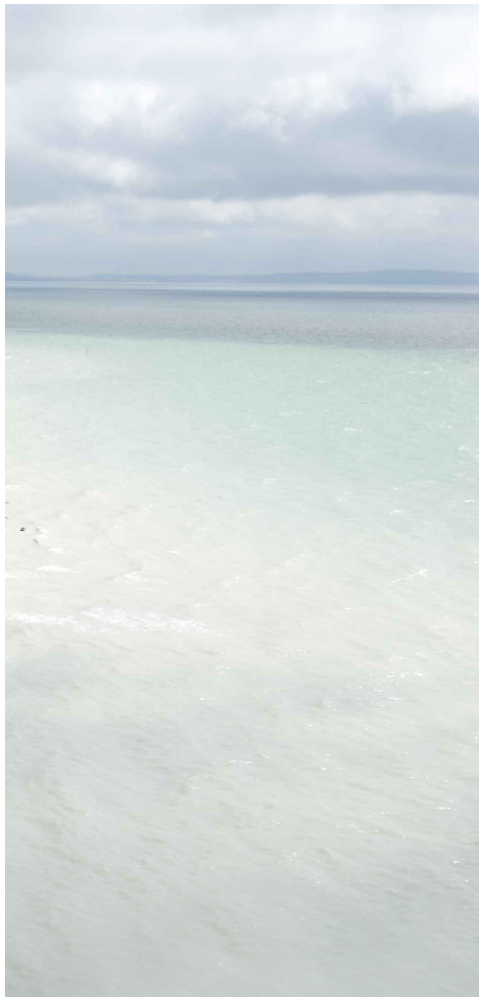
BaltSeaPlan

2009 Planning the future
2012 of the Baltic Sea



BaltSeaPlan Vision 2030

Towards sustainable planning of Baltic Sea space

Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007–2013

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

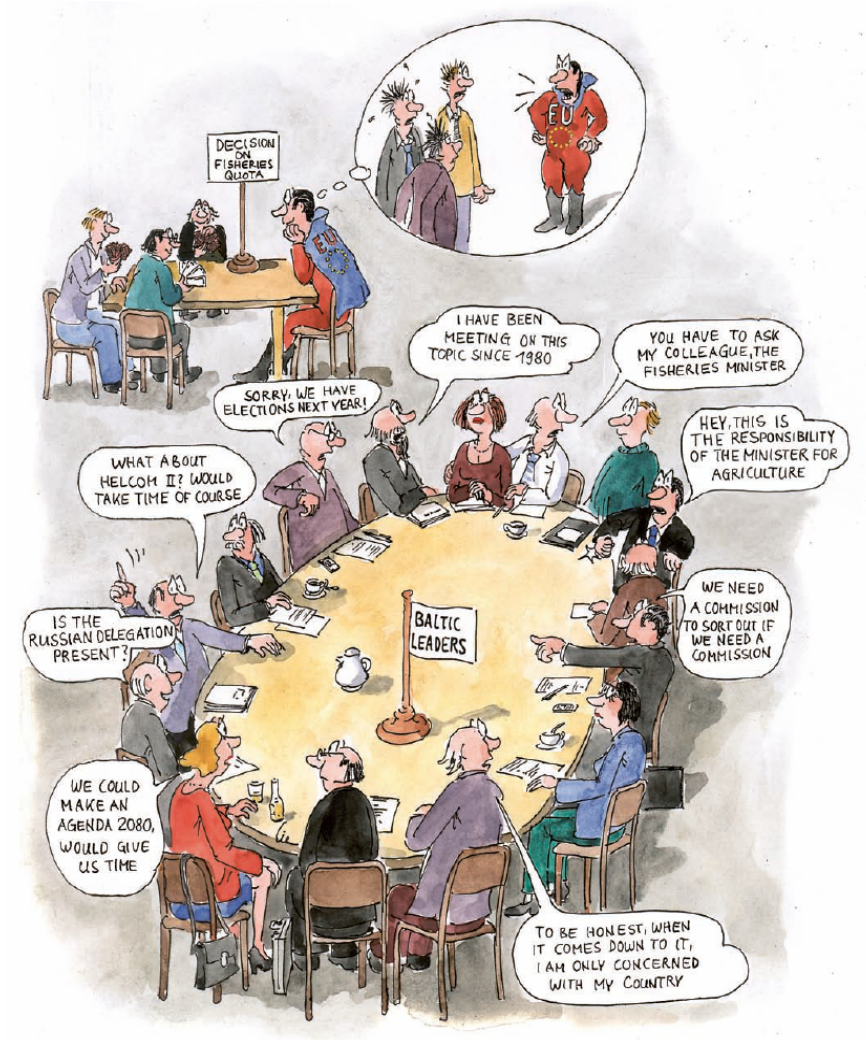
BaltSeaPlan Objective

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.



Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007–2013

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?

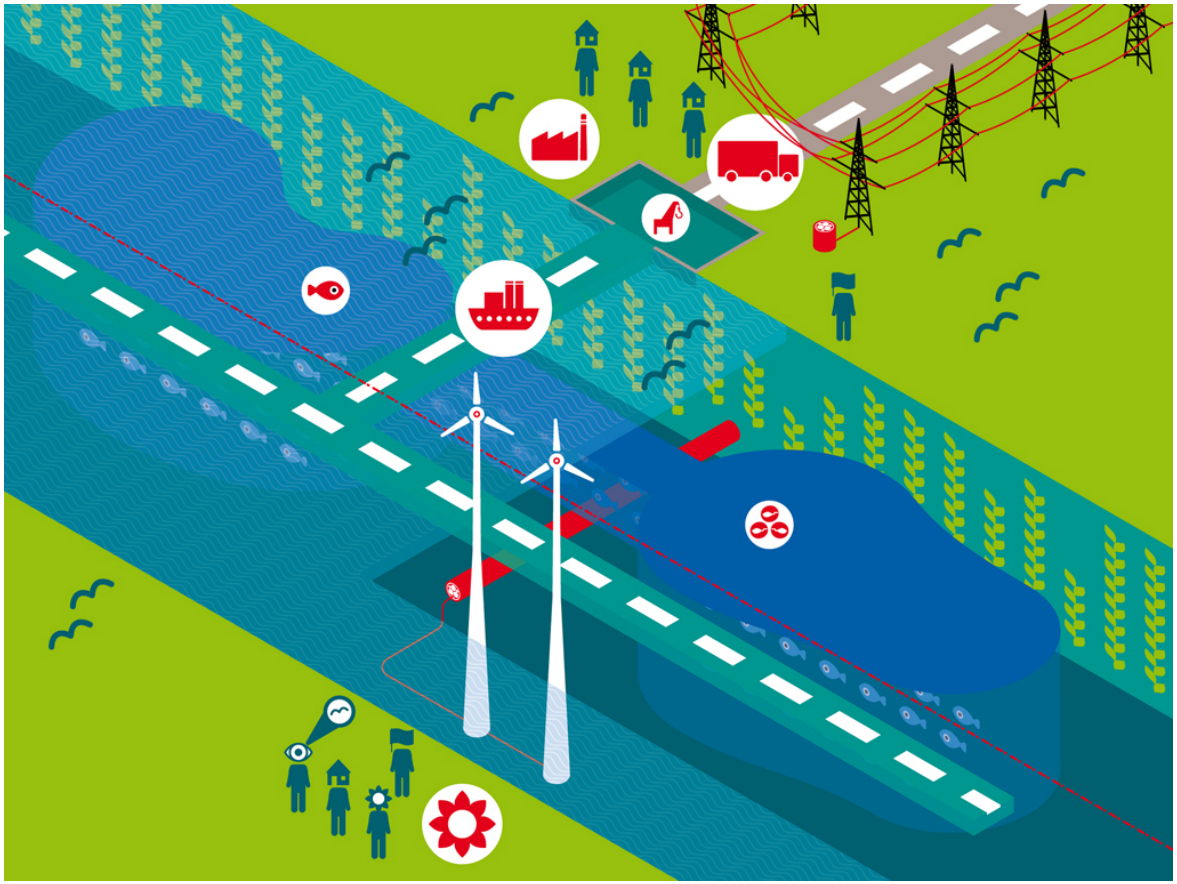
Principles for allocating space

Think Baltic, act regionally

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

> Spatial Allocation
BSR wide enviromental /
socio-economic analyses

> Spatial Connectivity
BSR wide linear
infrastructures,
corridors, patches –
the backbone for
national MSP

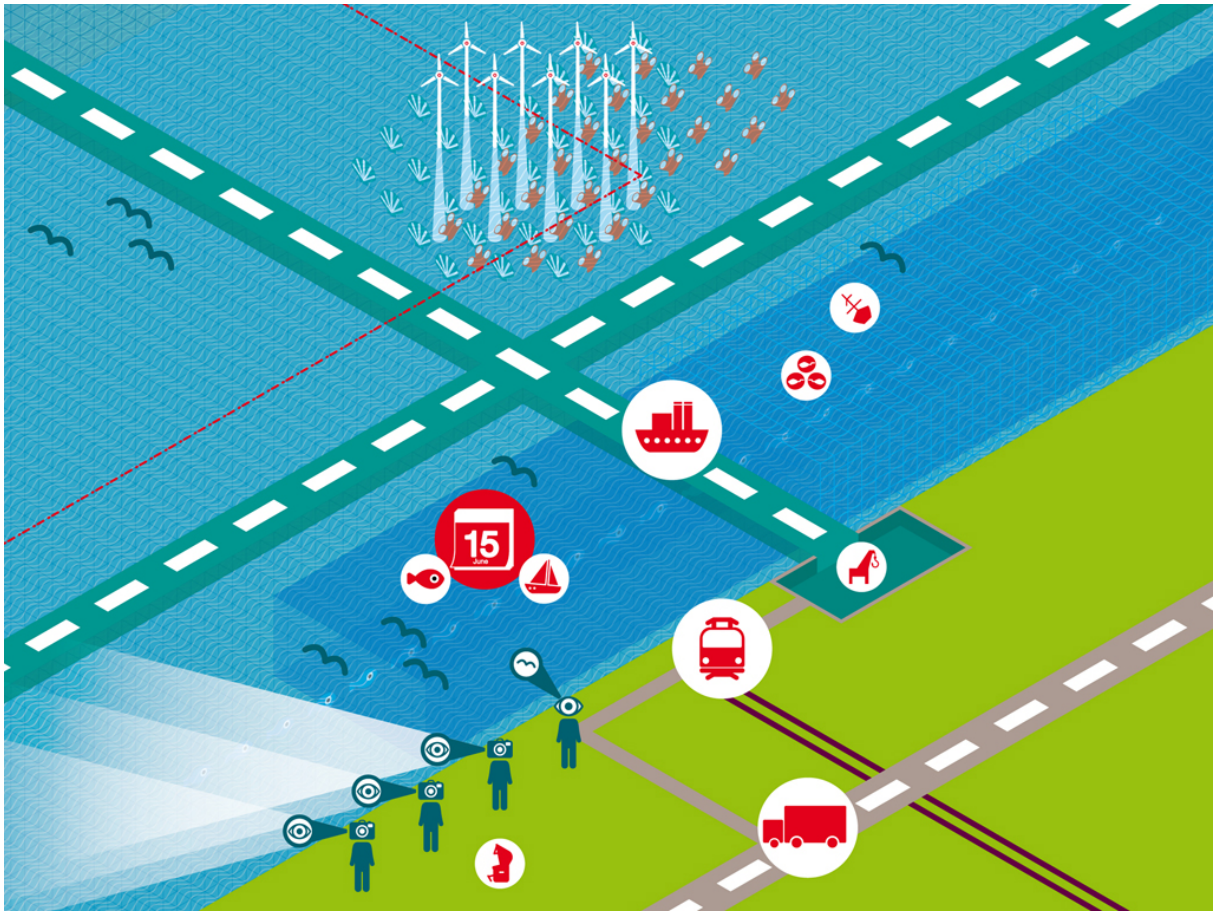


Think Baltic, act regionally

> Spatial Efficiency:

Leave as much space „free" as possible –

Look for synergies rather than conflicts



Key transnational topics:

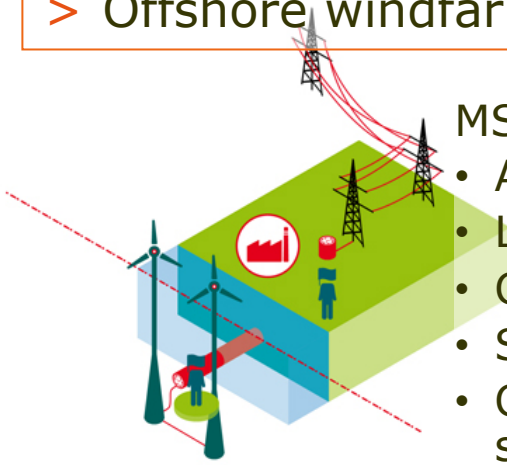
> A healthy marine environment
> A coherent pan-Baltic energy policy
> Safe, clean & efficient maritime transport
> Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

A 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

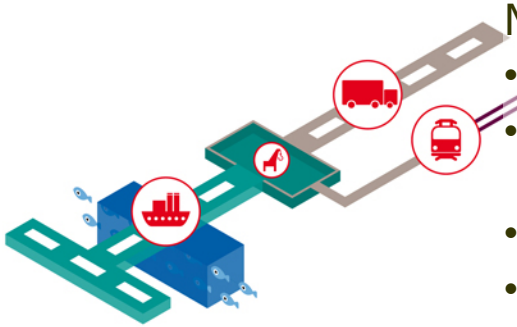


MSP Implications:

- 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 contigency planning

Sustainable fisheries & aquaculture

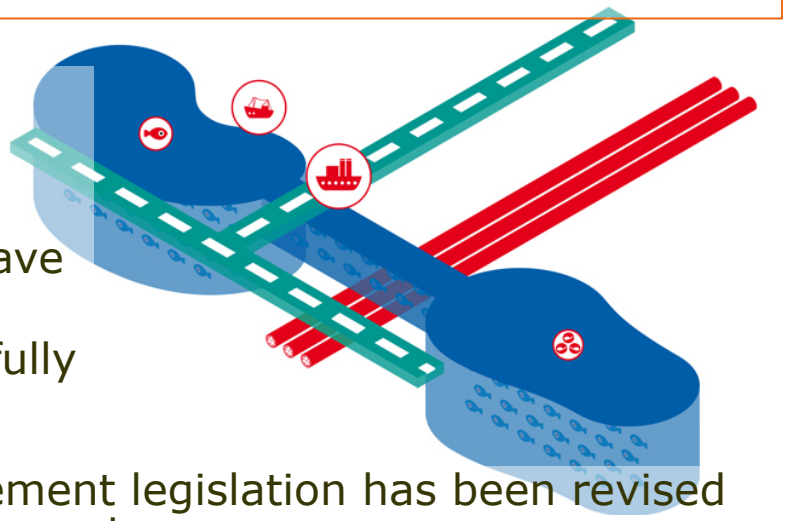
> Baltic Sea fisheries (incl mariculture) deliver high quality food AND are managed in such way that sustainable stocks are secured & integrity of ecosystems is preserved

> 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

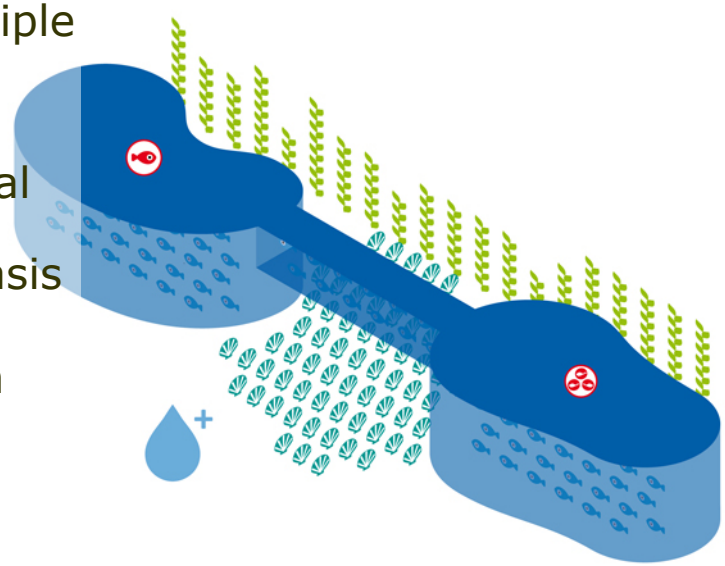
A healthy marine environment 2030

> 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



Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007–2013

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 sub-national MSPs*
  - *Planners ensure coherence by international consultation during preparation of national / sub-national MSPs*

Thank you for your attention !

Fruitful discussions!

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