



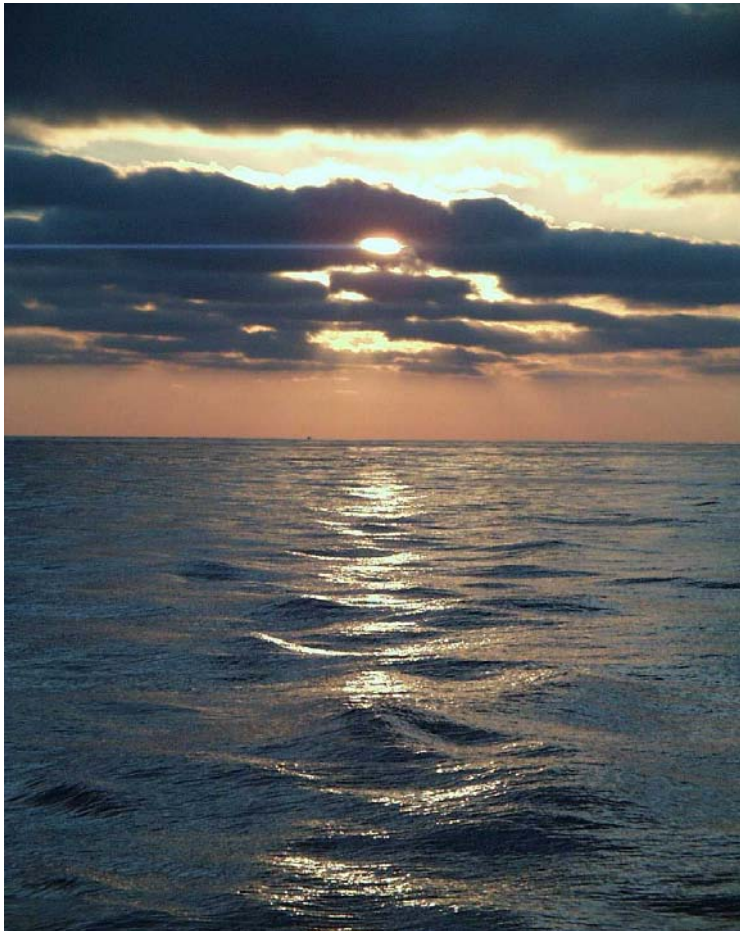
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Marine Spatial Planning

HELCOM Stakeholder Conference -

Helsinki, 4th March 2008

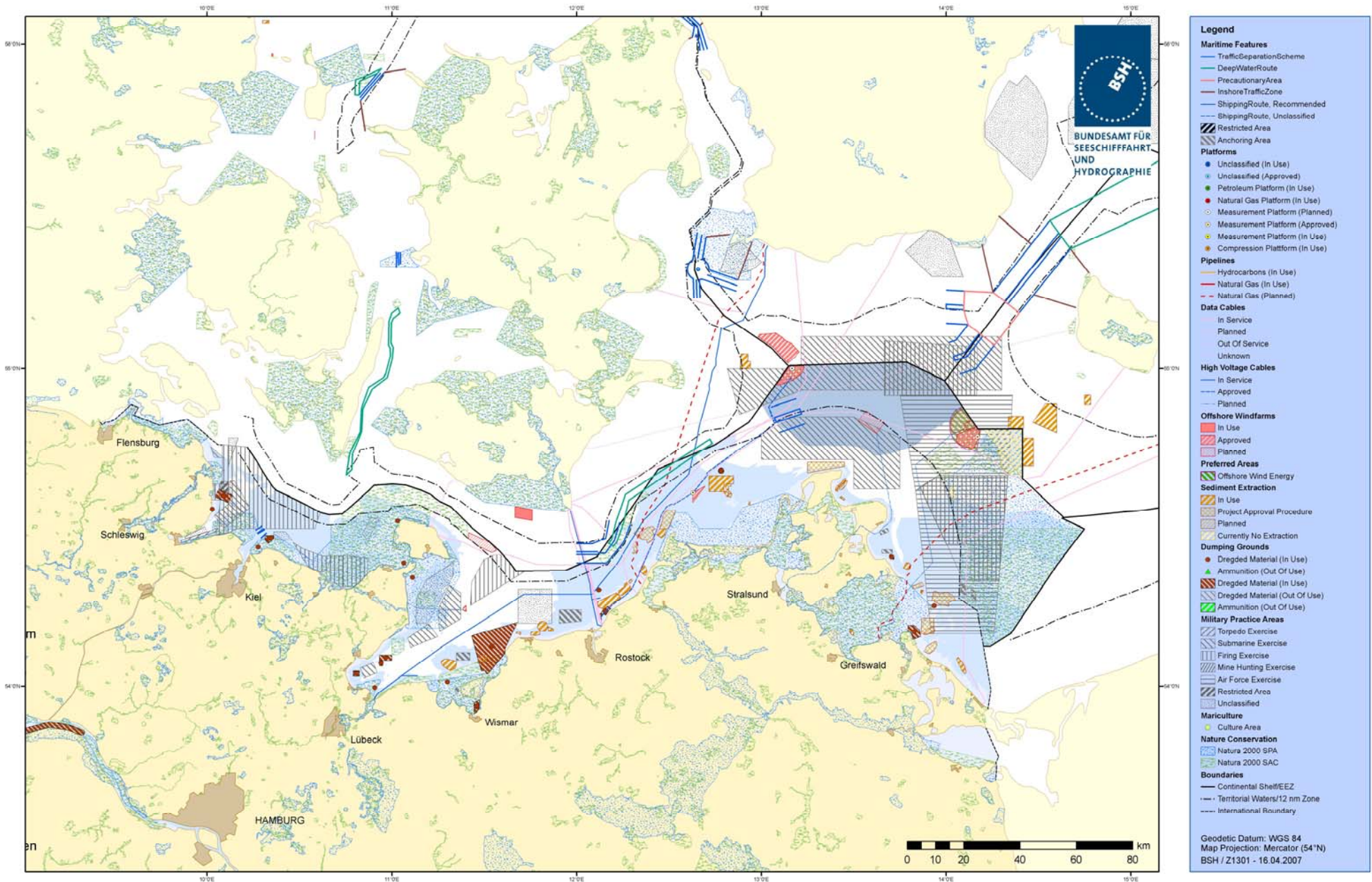
Nico Nolte



The sea - an
open space?

Or an intensively used area?

German EEZ in the Baltic Sea : Existing and Perspective Uses and Nature Conservation





Uses and activities in the sea

Traditional uses and activities

- shipping
- fisheries
- oil and gas industry
- sand and gravel extraction
- pipelines
- power & telecommunication cables
- military training
- scientific research
- nature protection sites

Uses and activities in the sea

Approach of new uses

- offshore wind farms
- production of hydrogen
- storage of CO₂

Other important factors influencing the marine environment

- climate change
- illegal fisheries
- invasion of alien species
- eutrophication

Background



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- Because of increasing use demands and potential conflicts between different uses and/or with marine environment protection there is a need for integrated, comprehensive sustainable management of human activities
- Marine Spatial Planning can be a supporting tool
- Policy Developments
 - Baltic Sea Action Plan: HELCOM recommendation 28E/9 on Development of Broad-Scale Marine Spatial Planning Principles
 - EU Blue Paper on Maritime Policy: roadmap to facilitate Marine Spatial Planning

Spatial Planning

Principles of terrestrial spatial planning can be applied to the sea:

- objective: sustainable spatial development - social and economic demands need to be consistent with ecological functions
- forward looking planning
- information on the “big picture”
- approach is cross-sectoral, not fragmented
- co-ordination and regulation of uses, e.g.
 - allocation of uses to certain areas
 - designation of an area for a certain use
 - principles for conflict resolution and setting priorities

Specifics of MSP:

- the planning area
 - is three-dimensional, highly dynamic and complex
 - is characterised by a natural variability
 - does not know administrative borders
- result: ecosystem-based approach
- objective: planning is addressing eco-regions

Benefits of MSP (in short)

- forward looking
- long-term planning gives security to stakeholders
- cross-sectoral, not fragmented
- co-ordination of uses, thus minimising conflicts



Starting Points for Marine Spatial Planning

- Little experience with marine spatial planning
- Do we really know the planning area?
 - lack of knowledge concerning some potentially important scientific parameters
 - existing and approved uses, example: where are the shipping routes?



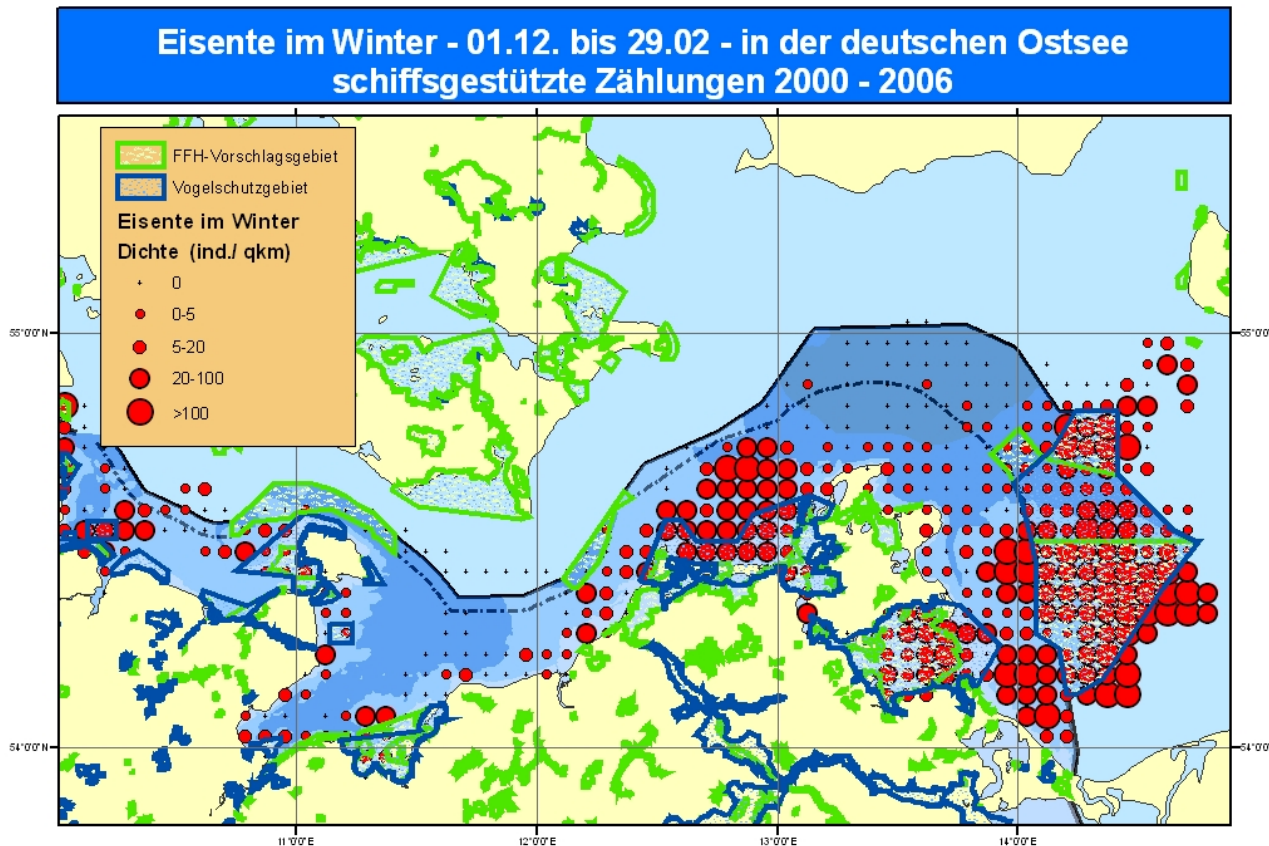
Maritime Features

- Traffic Separation Scheme
- Inshore Traffic Zone
- Deep Water Route
- Precautionary Area

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

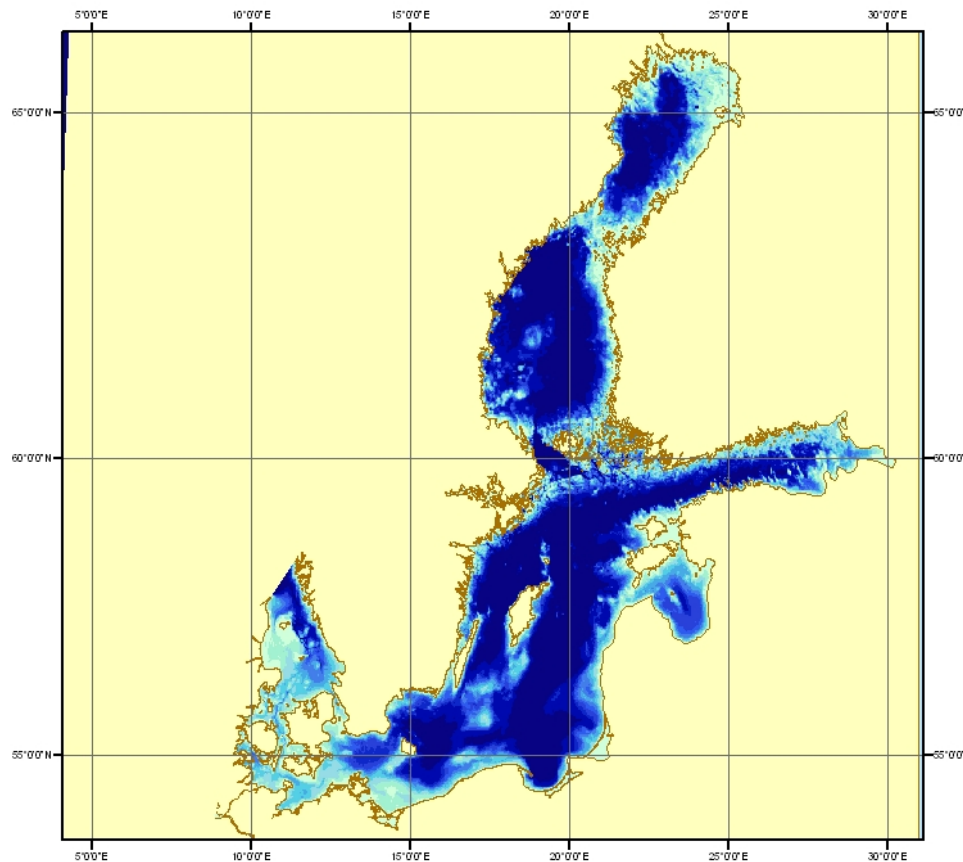
- SEA for spatial plans is mandatory due to EU law
- Includes environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment by implementing the plan are identified, described and evaluated
- national and transboundary consultation of authorities, the public and non-governmental organisations (e.g. W W F, shipowner's association)
- monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan

Do we know the planning area? environmental features (here: clangula hyemalis)



**Auswertung: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste
der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel und BSH**

Other important aspect: co-operation



- National as well as trans-national co-operation is very important
- International:
 - development of transnational principles and standards
 - e.g. development of European Atlas of the Seas



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Thank you for your attention!

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