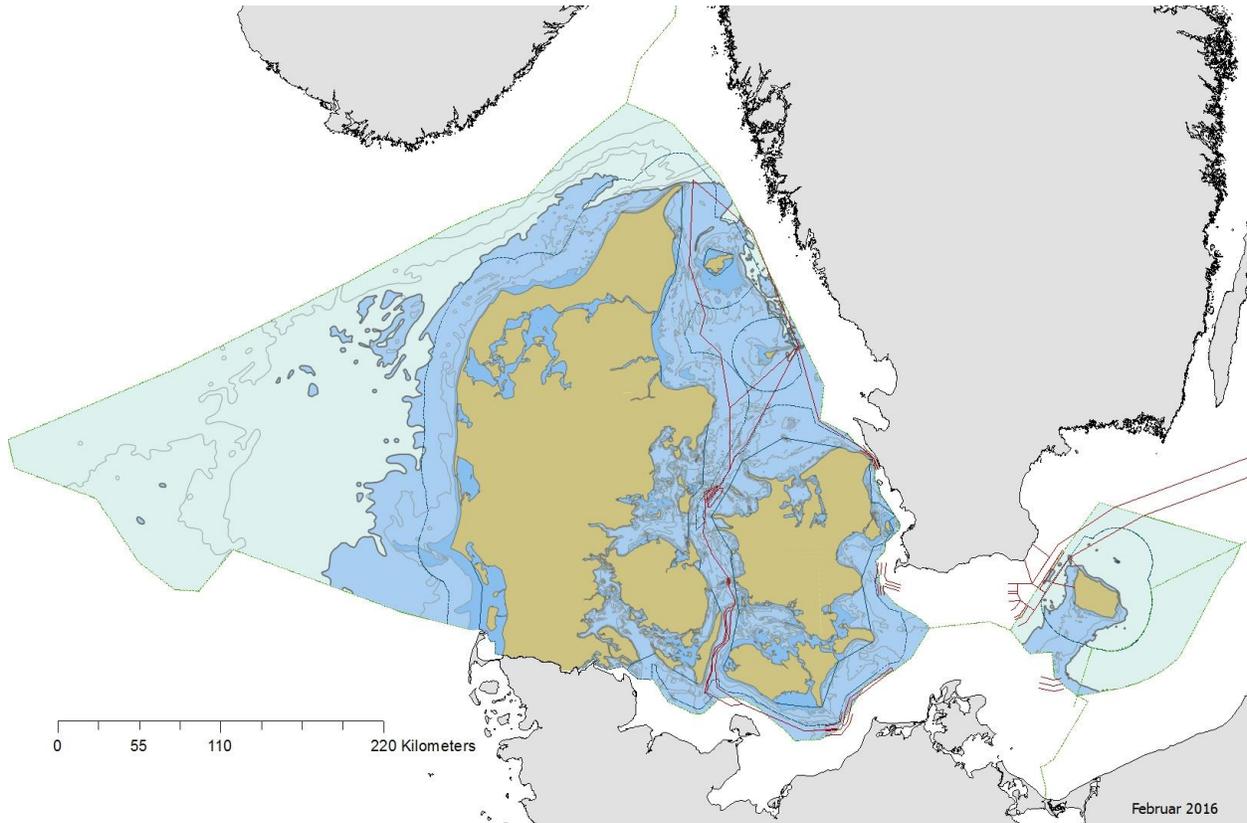




Country Fiche

Denmark

1. General information



- Total Danish Sea areal: 105.000 km²
- Marine internal waters: 3.500 km²
- Territorial sea (12 nm zone): 40.000 km²
- Exclusive Economic Zone: 61.500 km²

1.1. Governance

The Danish territorial water belongs to the public and is managed by the Government.

1.2. Contacts

MSP in general: Ministry of Business and Growth
Ms. Suzanne Dael
Danish Maritime Authority
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Espoo contact Point: Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark
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Agency for Water and Nature Management
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2. General information on legislation

The Danish Parliament has adopted the “Act on Maritime Spatial Planning”, which establishes the framework for spatial planning in the Danish marine areas. It is available in an English translation here: <http://www.dma.dk/SiteCollectionDocuments/Legislation/Acts/2016/L-615-08062016-marine%20planning%20act.pdf>

Sea-based activities are currently regulated by a large number of sectoral acts, e.g. the marine environment protection act, the raw materials act, the subsoil act, the continental shelf act, the electricity supply act, the harbour act, the act on safety at sea and the fishery act.

With the adoption of the Act on Maritime Spatial Planning, provisions are made for establishing an integrated maritime spatial plan for the Danish marine areas. The purpose of the Act is to promote economic growth, the development of marine areas and the use of marine resources on a sustainable basis. The Act aims to contribute to achieving the goals of maritime spatial planning while taking account of land-sea interaction and strengthening cross-border cooperation.

With the Act on Maritime Spatial Planning, the Danish Government has recognised the need for greater coordination between activities conducted in the Danish marine space and between the authorities that manage and regulate these activities. These authorities have worked together through formal channels to coordinate their work and to establish new joint initiatives. Implementation of the Act on Maritime Spatial Planning will draw and build upon the established background of interagency collaboration. Sectors to be included in the future maritime spatial plan include: the energy sector, maritime transport, fishing and aquaculture, the extraction of raw materials and the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment, including resilience to the consequences of climate change. Military activities, cultural heritage, municipal plans for use of coastal waters, etc. will not be regulated by the plan but it will take these into account. Economic growth is a strong focus for the maritime spatial planning of the Danish marine waters.

3. General applicability (e.g. territorial Sea, EEZ, other distinctions)

The coming spatial plan will apply to the marine internal waters, the territorial sea and the EEZ. The Danish sea, the EEZ as well as the territorial waters, belong to the public and are managed by the Government.

4. Spatial Plans

Denmark does not yet have a spatial plan covering its sea areas. However, a range of sectorial plans has been developed, and these will provide keyinput to the coming planning process.

The maritime spatial plan will be completed by 2021.

5. What countries want to share

N/A

6. New developments / current status

With the adoption of the Act on Maritime Spatial Planning, the Danish Maritime Authority (DMA) has been identified as the national MSP authority. January 1st 2017 DMA has started generating Denmark's first national maritime spatial plan.

7. How coastal and marine Baltic Sea protected areas (HELCOM MPAs) are taken into account in MSP

All current uses of marine space, including existing protected areas, will be mapped during the coming national MSP process and used as a foundation for developing the comprehensive plan.