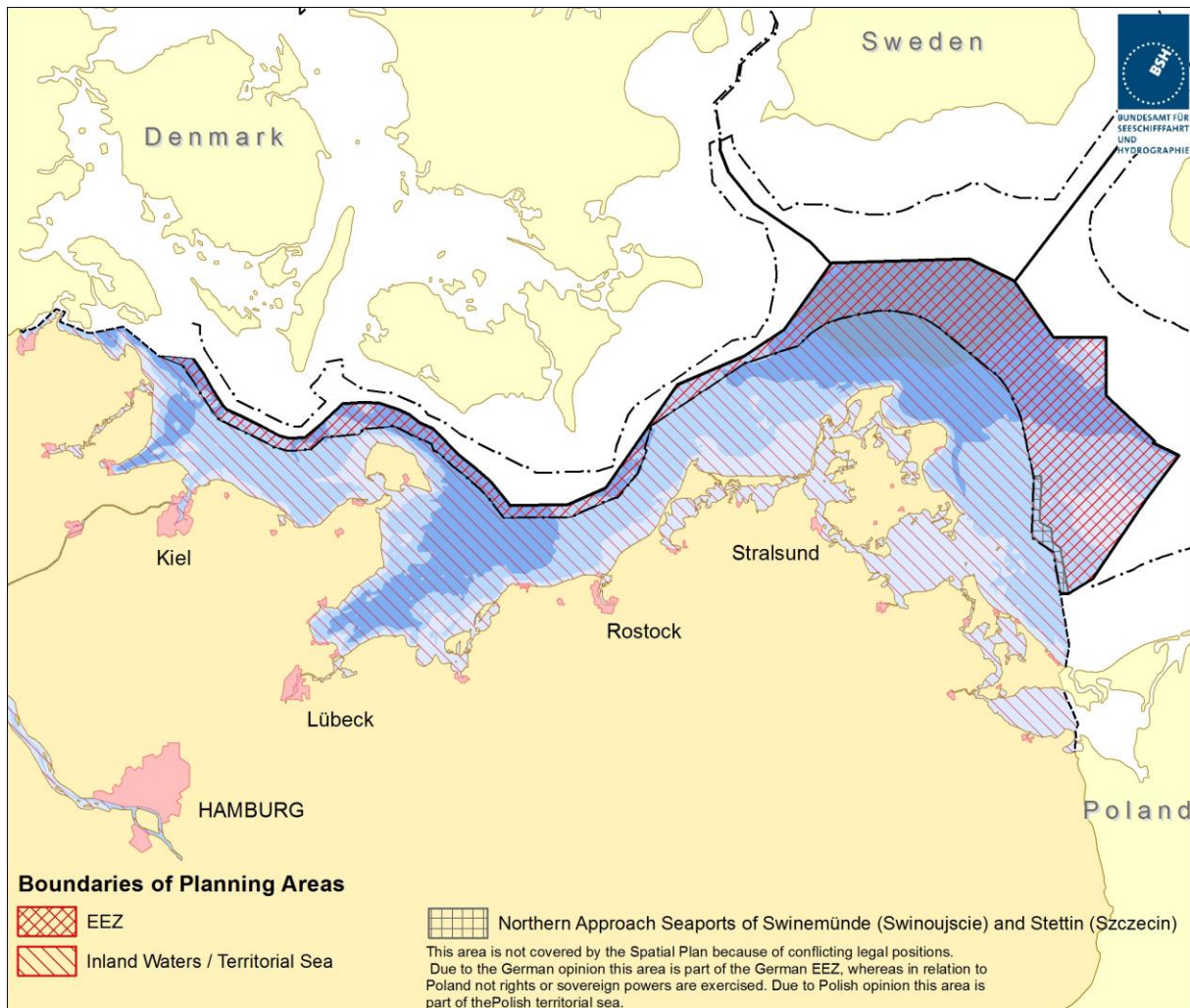




# Country Fiche

## Germany

# 1. General information



Map: German Baltic Sea EEZ and Territorial Sea / Inland Waters

Source: Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH)

Exclusive Economic Zone in the Baltic Sea: 4.500 km<sup>2</sup>

Inland Waters and Territorial Sea in the Baltic Sea: 10.900 km<sup>2</sup>

## 1.1. Governance

The Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMIBH) is responsible for setting up maritime spatial plans within the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The maritime spatial plans for the EEZ in the North and the Baltic Sea determine targets (legally binding) and principles (guidelines that need to be particularly considered in the decision process) of spatial planning with regard to economic and scientific use, with regard to ensuring safety and efficiency of maritime traffic and with regard to protection of the marine environment. This work is undertaken in the framework of UNCLOS and other International and European legislation.

Federal Coastal States are responsible for setting up spatial targets and principles for their respective share of internal waters and territorial sea in the North and Baltic Sea.

- In Schleswig-Holstein the competent authority is the Ministry of the Interior Schleswig-Holstein..
- In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern the responsibility lies with the Spatial Planning Authority in the Ministry for Energy, Infrastructure and Digitalization.

## 1.2. Contacts

### 1.2.1 EEZ

MSP in general:	<b>Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community</b> <a href="http://www.bmibh.de">www.bmibh.de</a>  <b>Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH)</b> <a href="http://www.bsh.de">www.bsh.de</a> <b>Mr Kai Trümppler</b> <b>Head of Unit Maritime Spatial Planning</b> +494031906100 <a href="mailto:kai.truempler@bsh.de">kai.truempler@bsh.de</a>
MSP Data Focal point	<b>Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH)</b> <a href="http://www.bsh.de">www.bsh.de</a>
Environmental concerns:	<b>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety</b> (Espoo contact point) <a href="http://www.bmu.bund.de">www.bmu.bund.de</a>  <b>German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)</b> <a href="http://www.bfn.de">www.bfn.de</a>  <b>German Environment Agency (UBA)</b> <a href="http://www.umweltbundesamt.de">www.umweltbundesamt.de</a>

### 1.2.2 Internal Waters and Territorial Sea

#### Schleswig-Holstein

MSP in general:	<b>Ministry of the Interior, Rural Areas and Integration of the State Schleswig-Holstein</b> <a href="http://www.schleswig-holstein.de">www.schleswig-holstein.de</a> <b>Mr Frank Liebreuz</b> +494319881734 <a href="mailto:frank.liebreuz@im.landsh.de">frank.liebreuz@im.landsh.de</a>
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#### Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

MSP in general:	<b>Ministry of Energy, Infrastructure and Digitalisation Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b> <a href="http://www.em.mv-regierung.de">www.em.mv-regierung.de</a> <b>Ms Petra Schmidt-Kaden</b> +493855888350 <a href="mailto:petra.schmidt-kaden@em.mv-regierung.de">petra.schmidt-kaden@em.mv-regierung.de</a>
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MSP Data Focal point	same as general MSP contact
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## 2. General information on legislation

International / EU legislation and frameworks have to be considered in MSP, e.g.

- UNCLOS
- IMO regulations and resolutions
- MARPOL
- MSP Directive 2014/89/EU (adopted in July 2014)
- SEA Directive 2001/42/EC
- Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
- MSFD 2008/56/EC
- Baltic Sea Action Plan
- HELCOM Convention
- VASAB Long Term Perspective
- all relevant EU communications.

National legal base is the general Spatial Planning Act („Raumordnungsgesetz“ / ROG), which was made applicable to the EEZ in 2004. A revised version came into force as of 29<sup>th</sup> November 2017. It takes into account the MSP Directive’s requirements for transboundary consultation and coordination in MSP, land-sea interactions and application of the ecosystem approach.

The public as well as public authorities, which are touched in their interests, must be informed and have the opportunity to comment on the draft before setting the maritime spatial plan into force. When setting up a maritime spatial plan an SEA must be carried out. The likely significant effects on the environment have to be described and evaluated in an environmental report; the results of the SEA and the comments of the participation process have to be taken into account when balancing the different interests (see Spatial Planning Act (ROG) and Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVPG).

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

According to the German Spatial Planning Act the Federal Government is responsible for maritime spatial planning in the German EEZ. The territorial sea is an integrated part of the (terrestrial) spatial plans of the coastal federal states. Legal bases are the German Spatial Planning Act and the respective spatial planning law of the federal states.

## 4. Spatial Plans

### 4.1. Maritime Spatial Plan for the EEZ of the Baltic Sea

#### 4.1.1. Legal basis

Legal base is the general Spatial Planning Act („Raumordnungsgesetz“ / ROG) which was made applicable to the EEZ in 2004. Currently the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMIBH) is responsible for setting up Maritime Spatial Plans in the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) - in the framework of UNCLOS.

#### Relevant national legislation:

- Federal Maritime Responsibilities Act (SeeAufG), as of 26 July 2002 plus related regulations, incl. Marine Facilities Ordinance (SeeAnIV)
- Federal Mining Act (BBergG) as of 13 August 1980 (latest update July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017)
- Renewable Energy Sources Act or RES (EEG), 2017 version
- Offshore Wind Energy Act (Windenergie-auf-See-Gesetz – WindSeeG) as of 13 Oct. 2016, set into force Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017
- Energy Industry Act (EnWG) of 7 July 2005 (and Grid Expansion Acceleration Act (NABEG) of 28 July 2011
- Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG)
- Federal Water Act (WHG)
- Act on the Assessment of Environmental Impacts (UVPG)

Spatial Planning Legislation in general names requirements, tasks and guidelines of spatial planning, aiming at achieving a balanced structure of settlements and open landscapes as well as the ecosystem, avoiding uncontrolled development and maintaining efficient infrastructures. For the EEZ the maritime spatial plan shall include targets (legally binding) and principles (guidelines that need to be particularly considered in the decision process) of spatial planning with regard to a) economic and scientific use, b) ensuring safety and efficiency of maritime traffic, and c) protection of the marine environment. Respective areas for these uses and functions may be stipulated.

#### 4.1.2. Legal impact

The plan sets binding rules and regulations for authorities, mainly with regard to licensing procedures and approval of projects.

#### 4.1.3. Area covered

The plan area covers the German EEZ in the Baltic Sea, though does not cover the charted area showing the northern approaches to the ports of Świnoujście and Szczecin and anchorage no. 3 because of contradictory legal opinions. According to German opinion this area is part of the German EEZ, whereas in relation to Poland no rights or sovereign powers are exercised. According to Polish opinion this area is part of the Polish territorial sea.

#### 4.1.4. Historic development

The planning process started in 2005 with a questionnaire sent to agencies and NGOs to obtain an overview on activities, licences and interests in the EEZ. A “scoping meeting” took place in 2005 with agencies and NGOs to discuss the scope of the necessary Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment. The Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing BMVBW, (later BMVBS, since December 2013: BMVI<sup>1</sup>) and BSH drafted maritime spatial plans which in conjunction with the SEA report have been given into public participation in 2008; transboundary consultation was conducted and public hearings were held. In December 2009 the Maritime Spatial Plan for the German EEZ in the Baltic Sea was enacted

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<sup>1</sup> Responsible for MSP in the German EEZ from March 2018: Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMIBH)

by the Ministry of Transport. The MSP for the North Sea EEZ was set into force in September 2009.

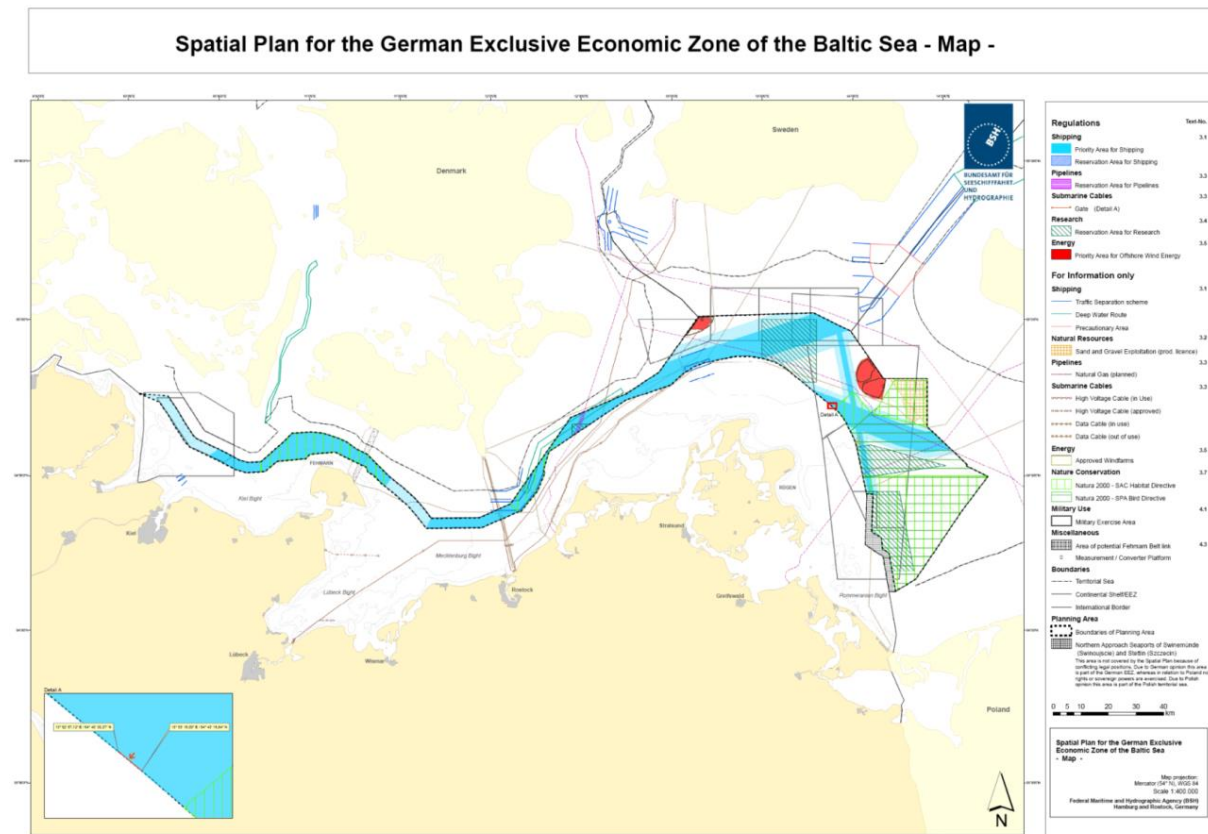
#### 4.1.5. Objectives of the plan

Starting point for Maritime Spatial Planning in Germany is the guiding principle of sustainable spatial development, which brings social and economic demands regarding space in line with the sea's ecological functions and leads to a permanent, large scale balanced order. An integrative and sustainable approach is needed for the development of the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), addressing growing conflicts of maritime uses, such as developing space consuming offshore wind farms and marine environmental protection goals, but as well traditional maritime uses such as shipping and fisheries,).

#### 5 guidelines:

1. Safeguarding and strengthening maritime traffic;
2. Strengthening economic capacity through orderly spatial development and optimisation of spatial use;
3. Promotion of offshore wind energy use in accordance with the Federal Government's sustainability strategy;
4. Long-term sustainable use of the features and potentials of the EEZ through reversible uses, efficient use of space, and priority of marine-specific uses;
5. Safeguarding natural environment by avoiding disruptions to and pollution of the marine environment.

#### 4.1.6. Map



Scale: 1:400.000

#### 4.1.7. Designation

The basic spatial plan structure of the builds on the analysis of ship traffic based on AIS-information provided by the Water- and Shipping Administration. With shipping having special weight according to UNCLOS, main shipping routes are designated priority areas, which must be kept free from obstacles (e.g. wind farms). This designation follows Art. 60 para. 7 UNCLOS which rules that installations may not be established by the coastal State where they are capable of interfering with the use of recognised sea lanes essential to international navigation. The second important regulation is the designation of priority areas for offshore wind energy, to avoid and reduce significant conflicts with other uses and the marine environment. Thirdly protection of the marine environment is being addressed in the spatial plan e.g. by installation of wind turbines not being allowed within Natura 2000 areas. However, in the spatial plans nature conservation areas under the Habitats and Birds Directive are depicted for information only.

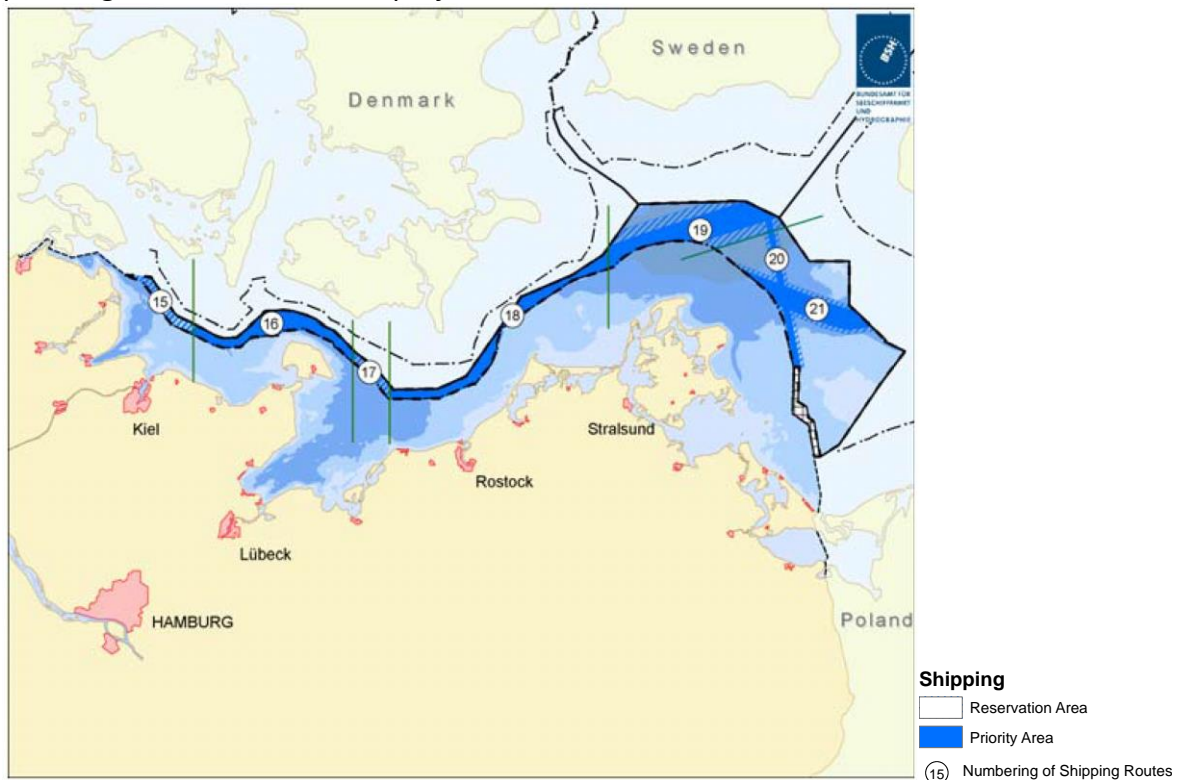
#### Designation categories:

Spatial designations have been made by determining priority areas (planning targets, legally binding) and reservation areas (planning principles) – further textual regulations are setting more binding planning priorities, planning principles, rules and objectives to be followed.

#### Planned Sea-uses:

##### Shipping:

In the priority areas for shipping this activity is granted priority over other spatially significant uses and no permission is given to planning, measures and projects not compatible with the shipping priority. In reservation areas for shipping specific consideration is given to shipping interests – a comparative evaluation with other spatially significant planning tasks, measures and projects has to be conducted.



Priority and Reservation Routes for Shipping  
Source: Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH)

#### Pipelines:

Specific consideration is to be given to laying, operating and maintenance of pipelines in reservation areas for (existing) pipelines in the Baltic Sea in relation to other activities.

#### Marine scientific research:

Specific consideration is to be given to scientific research activities within reservation areas for research in relation to other activities.

#### Energy production, wind energy in particular:

Production of wind energy is granted priority over other spatially significant uses in the priority areas for wind energy. Offshore wind turbines outside designated priority areas are not allowed within Natura 2000 areas.

#### 4.1.8. Regulations

The Maritime Spatial Plans for the EEZ determine co-ordinated regulations for single uses and functions:

- shipping,
- pipelines and submarine cables,
- marine scientific research,
- energy production (especially wind energy),

including regulations determining areas for single uses and functions. Further activities in the EEZ such as military exercises, will find co-ordinated consideration within the regulations mentioned above. Management arrangements are being introduced at a later stage, for instance at project level dealing with applications for specific activities (e.g. wind farms). In the spatial plans nature conservation areas under the Habitats and Birds Directive are depicted for information only. For these areas – which are also designated as marine protected areas since September 2017 - management plans are to be developed by the competent Agency for Nature Conservation.

#### 4.1.9. Adoption

Germany, resp. the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, adopted and enacted the maritime spatial plan for the EEZ of the Baltic Sea as “Ordinance on Spatial Planning in the German Exclusive Economic Zone in the Baltic Sea (AWZ Baltic Sea-ROV)” on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2009, the plan entering into force on Dec. 19<sup>th</sup> 2009.

#### 4.1.10. SEA

As a basis for description and assessment of any substantial impacts on the marine environment that are likely to be caused by the implementation of the plan, a large scale Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) has been carried out – for the first time in a sea area distant from the coast. The SEA predicted no significant effect on the marine environment evoked from the implementation of the plan.

#### 4.1.11. Public participation

Broad public participation was secured through consultation with stakeholders (agencies and NGOs): marine environment and nature conservation, fisheries, energy, sand and gravel, shipping, military, tourism, leisure boating, research.



A public hearing on the draft plan with ca. 80 stakeholders attending - mainly from other planning authorities, industry and NGOs – was held in Rostock in late 2008

#### 4.1.12. Transboundary consultation

Consultations with neighbouring countries were conducted by

- notifying about the intention to set up a maritime spatial plan in the initial phase of the planning process and asking about their interest in being kept informed and consulted
- consultation on the draft maritime spatial plan by written information
- several face-to-face meetings with neighbouring countries' representatives
- ESPOO consultation in the course of the Strategic Environmental Assessment, asking for potential negative impact of the plan on neighbouring countries' marine environment, on protected areas in particular.

#### 4.1.13. Harmonisation with other plans

An area which adjoins the German Baltic Sea EEZ, already featuring spatial planning provisions for marine space, was the German territorial sea administered by the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The Spatial Development Program had been enacted in 2005. This plan followed different planning objectives which were distinctly driven by coastal development - with spatial designations e.g. for nature protection, sand and gravel extraction and tourism, and suitable areas for offshore wind energy which do not allow for any further offshore wind energy development outside of these areas. Shipping was not regulated, the map only depicting some major shipping routes. Thus MSP for the EEZ did not take this plan as a model, and chose another approach, with starting out to secure safe and easy shipping and regulating infrastructure development.

#### 4.1.14. Monitoring

In 2012 an evaluation report was prepared by BSH and the Ministry of Transport, which assessed if and how the implementation of the plan had been successful in reaching its objectives, focusing mainly on the development of offshore wind energy and the targets set for offshore wind energy production by the Federal government. Steering effects were obvious, offshore windfarm applications now being limited to the priority areas for offshore wind energy and areas with no general limitation to offshore wind farm development. Thus adequate space has been secured for medium to long-term development of the sector, as a prerequisite for implementation of the government's renewable energy strategy. Comprehensive monitoring of the effects and evaluation of the plan's content, development and implementation process will be conducted as initial step towards revision and updating of the EEZ plans.

#### 4.1.15. Electronic resources

MSP Documents:

MSP for the German EEZ in the North Sea, MSP for the German EEZ in the Baltic Sea:

- Legal Ordinance (English translation),
- Maritime spatial plan with justification (English translation),

- map (English version) and
- English summary of environmental report.

[http://www.bsh.de/en/Marine\\_uses/Spatial\\_Planning\\_in\\_the\\_German\\_EEZ/index.jsp](http://www.bsh.de/en/Marine_uses/Spatial_Planning_in_the_German_EEZ/index.jsp) (to be updated – new website in June/July 2018)

MSP Data:

MSP Data (spatial designations only) will be accessible via Geoseaportal (WMS, WFS) [www.geoseaportal.de](http://www.geoseaportal.de)), respective services are under development. Coordinates of designated areas are listed in an annex to the above mentioned MSP document.

## **4.2. Maritime Spatial Plan for the Territorial Sea of the Baltic Sea – Schleswig-Holstein**

### 4.2.1. Legal basis

The State Development Plan for Schleswig-Holstein and the three Regional Plans are set up as statutory ordinances in the context of the State Spatial Planning Act, §§ 5 - 9, as of January, 27th, 2014, last amended May, 22nd 2015. It is based on the Federal Spatial Planning Act, §§ 7 – 11.

### 4.2.2. Legal impact

The plan sets binding rules and regulations for authorities, mainly with regard to licensing procedures and approval of projects.

### 4.2.3. Area covered

The plan covers the land as well as the marine areas of Schleswig-Holstein as far as the territorial sea border.

### 4.2.4. Historic development

The actual State Development Plan came into effect in October 2010 as a legally binding plan. A revised plan is currently under preparation and will cover the marine area, too.

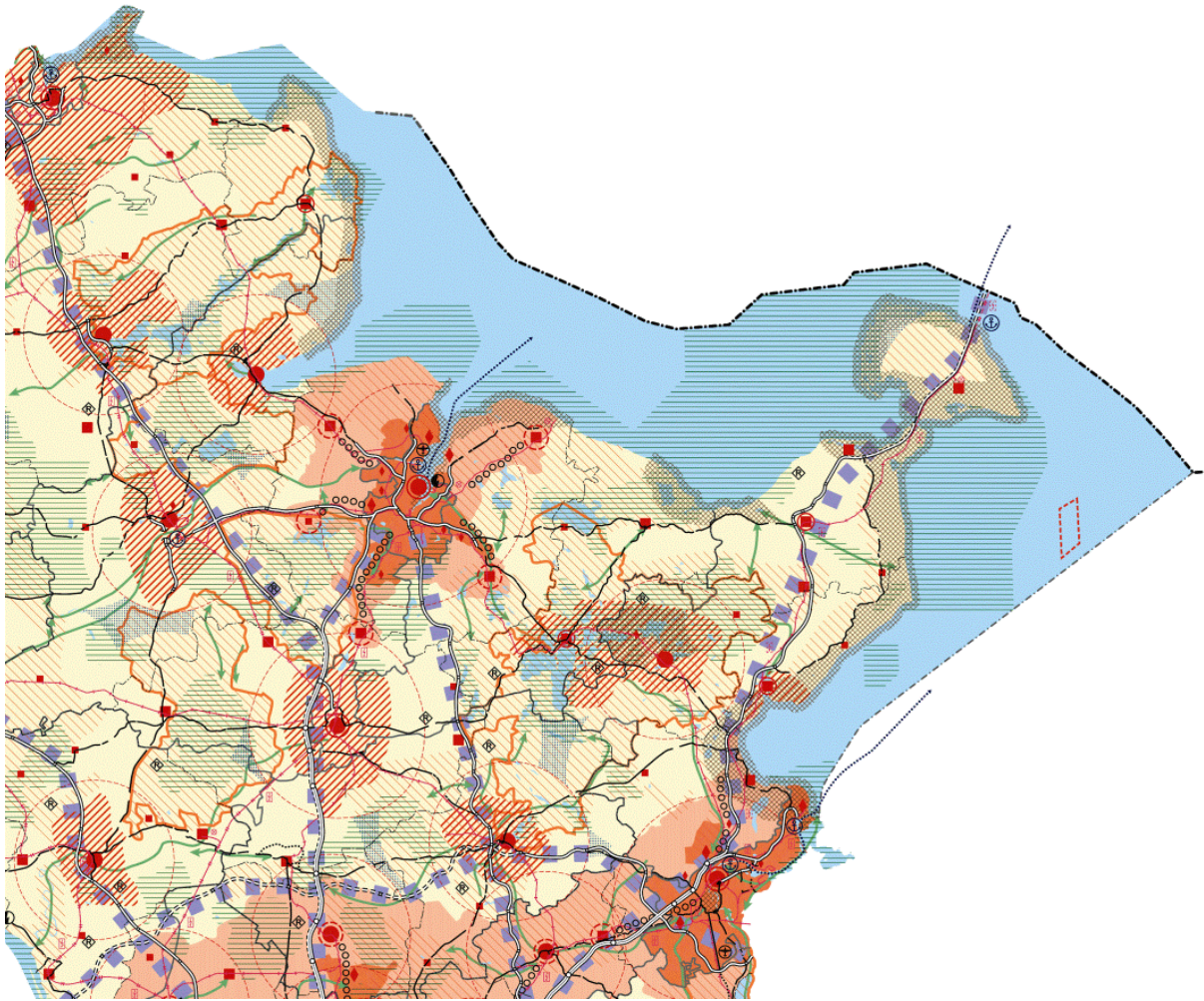
### 4.2.5. Objectives of the plan

The State Development Plan for Schleswig-Holstein regulates conclusively the spatial objectives and principles for terrestrial and for marine areas.

The guiding principle is sustainable spatial development, which brings the social and economic demands regarding space in line with its ecological functions and leads to a permanent, large-scale balanced order.

The different uses in the coastal zone should be balanced and adjusted to each other. Plans and actions in the coastal zone should be harmonized with those of the EEZ and discussed with the neighbouring countries.

#### 4.2.6. Map



*Extract from Spatial Development Plan Schleswig-Holstein 2010*

Source: Ministry of the Interior of the State of Schleswig-Holstein 2010

#### 4.2.7. Designation

Designation categories:

The state development plan of Schleswig-Holstein for the territorial areas of the Baltic Sea includes several areas of reservation for nature and landscape, a test field for wind energy turbines and core areas for tourism at the coasts.

Planned Sea uses:

Shipping is allowed to use the whole area without precise shipping lanes. The four most important ports are determined in the plan: Flensburg, Kiel, Puttgarden und Lübeck.

#### 4.2.8. Regulations

Decisions, weighing and compromises regarding use conflicts at the sea are taken by and between the different ministries. The planners achieve the results afterwards and define areas for different uses based on legal exclusion criteria. The communities are responsible for ports and their developments.

#### 4.2.9. Adoption

The actual State Development Plan came into effect in October 2010 as a legally binding plan.

#### 4.2.10. SEA

By law, maritime spatial plans are subject to Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments according to the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC. SEAs have been conducted according to a) the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVPG) of June 25, 2005, and b) §12 of the county Law on Environmental Impact Assessments (LUVPG) resulting in comprehensive environmental reports. The report, which has been developed in parallel to the LEP in 2010, is an integral part of the plan.

#### 4.2.11. Public participation

Broad public participation was secured through an online-based consultation and participation procedure, as well as several public stakeholder meetings in different parts of Schleswig-Holstein and public displays.

#### 4.2.12. Transboundary consultation

Denmark as neighbouring state was also included in the participation and consultation process.

#### 4.2.13. Harmonisation with other plans

The State Development Plan for Schleswig-Holstein (SDP-SH) and the three Regional Plans have to be harmonized. According to chapter 1.2 of the SDP-SH, targets and guiding principles of relevant other technical units have to be considered account.

#### 4.2.14. Monitoring

N/A

#### 4.2.15. Electronic resources

Spatial Development Plan (LEP) 2010 for Schleswig-Holstein:

<http://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Themen/L/landesentwicklungsplan.html>

MSP Data:

The MSP Data is accessible at the Digitaler Atlas Nord

(<http://danord.gdi-sh.de/viewer/resources/apps/Anonym/index.html?lang=de>)

### **4.3. Maritime Spatial Plan for the Territorial Sea of the Baltic Sea – Mecklenburg-Vorpommern**

#### 4.3.1. Legal basis

In addition to ROG (4.1.1) the legal base for spatial planning in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern is the Law on Spatial Planning (“Landesplanungsgesetz”, LPIG M-V). Article 6 (1) states, the area the law is covering, is the entire “Land”, including the territorial sea. Presumably, the LPIG M-V will be revised during the next legislative period. It already meets main

requirements of the EU MSP Directive. Up to a revision of the LPIG M-V, the ROG with its latest amendments is the dominant legislation regarding the implementation of the EU Directive into national law (concurrent legislation).

#### 4.3.2. Legal impact

Predominantly, the Spatial Development Programme, which includes a maritime plan, sets binding rules and regulations for authorities, mainly with regard to licensing procedures and approval of projects. In the individual case, aims of spatial planning may influence directly measures of private actors relevant for the space. This is especially true if priority areas for wind power installations exclude the installation of plants outside of these priority areas. The new programme was adopted by ordinance of the State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in 2016 and became a legally binding act. Responsibility for contextual issues is with the Ministry of Energy, Infrastructure and Digitalization of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

#### 4.3.3. Area covered

The programme covers both sea and land, i.e. the whole territory of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, including shares of inland waters and territorial sea in the Baltic Sea. The following link provides the map of the Spatial Development Programme of whole Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

<https://www.regierung-mv.de/serviceassistent/download?id=1576859>

A translation of the legend in English and Polish is available on

<https://www.regierung-mv.de/serviceassistent/download?id=1576860>

#### 4.3.4. Historic development

The Spatial Development Programme (SDP) of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern was extended to the 12-nm zone during the realignment in 2003-2005. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern is the first German coastal state that has integrated designations for single uses in the 12-nm zone into its regional development program. The extended programme was adopted in 2005 and became a legally binding act. The plan was adopted by ordinance of the Ministry of Transport, Building and Regional Development of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern of 2005.

In the years 2013 - 2016 the SDP was being updated. By updating its SDP, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern intended to intensify its comprehensive and multidisciplinary spatial planning to support the sustainable future development of the federal state and benefit its inhabitants. The updated Programme reflects current challenges, development trends and framework conditions.

The new SDP was adopted by ordinance of the State Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in 2016 and became a legally binding act, published in the Legal and Regulatory Gazette of the Federal State. Sustainable development as guiding principle of spatial development persists. The Programme aims at building harmonious relations between economy, employment, environmental conservation and development focusing on equivalent living conditions. Considering economic, social and environmental status of the federal state, its priorities include securing high quality jobs and meeting needs for qualified staff while utilizing possibilities created by administrative procedures and interpretation of laws.

#### 4.3.5. Objectives of the plan

The Spatial Development Programme Mecklenburg-Vorpommern aims to implement the principles of sustainable spatial development which may bring social and economic requirements to be met by the territory into harmony with its ecological functions, and which leads to a long-term, large-scale and balanced spatial development.

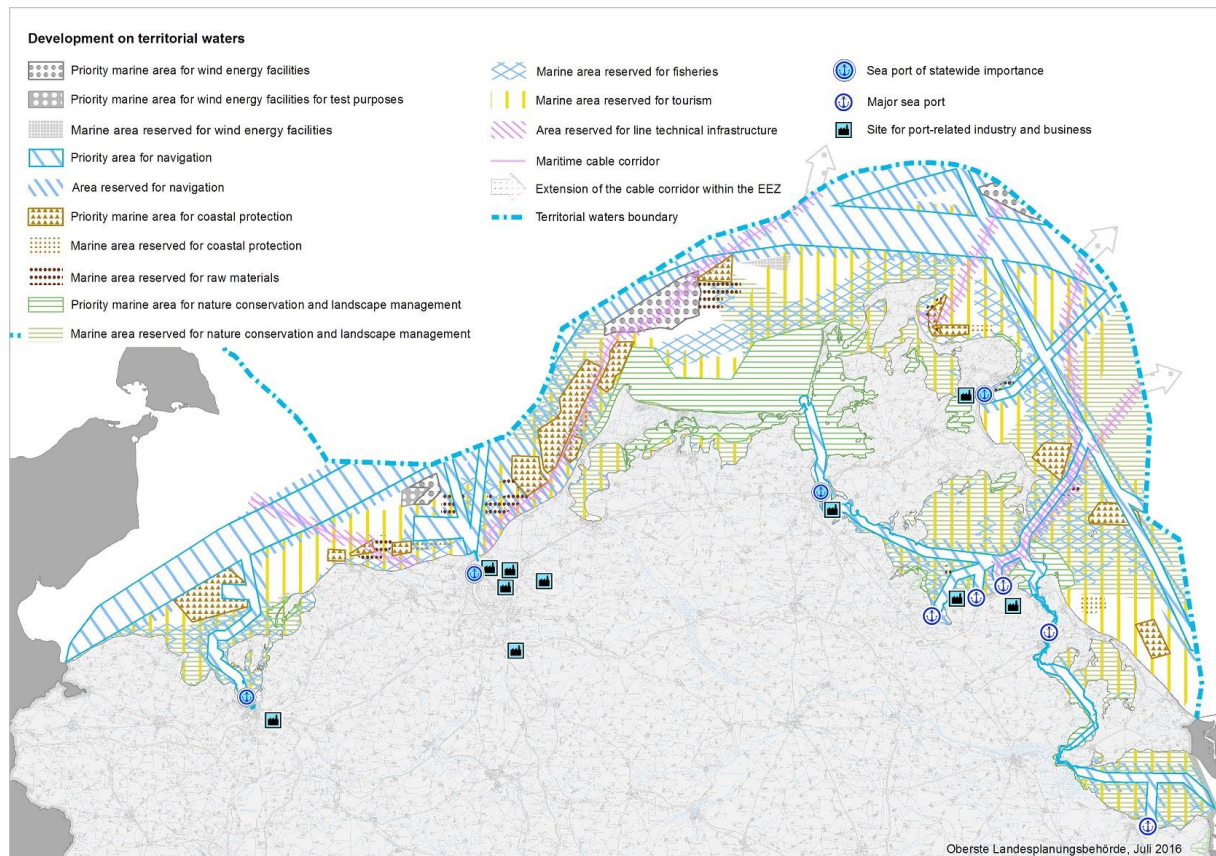
The applicability of the SDP includes territorial waters (12 nm-zone) to ensure a conflict management between the demands of new technologies (offshore wind energy sites), tourism and nature protection, and traditional sectors like shipping, fishing and defence at an early stage.

Sustainable development has always been and still is a guiding principle of spatial development in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The Programme aims at building harmonious relations between economy, employment, environmental conservation and development focusing on equivalent living conditions. Considering economic, social and environmental status of the federal state, its priorities include securing high quality jobs and meeting needs for qualified staff while utilizing possibilities created by administrative procedures and interpretation of laws.

The binding objectives, principles and other requirements of spatial planning are the framework for further development. This framework may guide those involved in public planning and those representing private interests at an early stage of preparing and implementing measures with spatial impacts.

The SDP has strategic character and outlines the priorities for the management of spatial uses in the coastal waters of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The SDP starts with twelve guidelines, at which the 12th guideline (safeguarding and using potentials of the territorial waters) is of special importance regarding maritime spatial planning.

#### 4.3.6. Map



**MSP designations made by the LEP MV 2016**

#### 4.3.7. Designation

Spatial designations have been made by determining priority areas and suitable areas (planning targets, legally binding) and reservation areas (planning principles) – further regulations have been made in the text, setting binding planning priorities, planning principles, rules and objectives to be followed.

Designation categories:

Spatial designations are made by determining priority areas (where a use is granted priority over other spatially competing uses) and reservation areas (where, e.g. in a later licensing procedure, a use is given special consideration in a comparative evaluation with other competing uses, measures, and projects) – further regulations have been made in the text, setting binding planning priorities, planning principles, rules, and objectives to be followed.

Planned Sea uses:

The SDP includes, among other, the following designations:

- Priority and Reservation Areas for maritime transport, wind energy, coastal protection (sediment extraction), nature conservation, cables and pipelines
- Reservation Areas for tourism, fisheries, commercial sand & gravel extraction

- Exclusion of oil drilling within territorial waters
- Planning objectives for the development of sea ports and landward infrastructure

#### 4.3.8. Regulations

Driven mainly by coastal development, main areas of intervention in the territorial waters are the protection of the marine environment, sand and gravel extraction, tourism, suitable areas for offshore wind energy, which do not allow for any further offshore wind energy development outside of these areas, and corridors for linear infrastructure (cables, pipelines). Shipping is not regulated. The map only depicts some major routes that are to be kept free for maritime transport.

#### 4.3.9. Adoption

The programme was adopted by ordinance of the State Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in the year 2016 and became a legally binding act, published in the Legal and Regulatory Gazette of the Federal State.

#### 4.3.10. SEA

The SDP has been subject to a strategic environmental assessment as required by European and national legislation.

#### 4.3.11. Public participation

The SDP has been developed in a multi-step process which included public participation. This wide and transparent involvement helped to gain wide acceptance for the implementation of the programme's requirements.

For the LEP M-V (2005) as well as for the LEP M-V (2016) two broad participation processes have been conducted including public participation. Additionally, both processes have been accompanied by several regional conferences organised by the responsible Ministries.

#### 4.3.12. Transboundary consultation

Transboundary consultation took part with Denmark, Sweden and – with a special importance – with Poland. According to intergovernmental agreements about the SEA, the complete texts of the drafts of the LEP M-V as well as of the environmental report have been translated into Polish and have been forwarded to responsible Polish administration.

#### 4.3.13. Harmonisation with other plans

The SDP of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern seeks for coherence with neighbouring plans, namely the State Development Plan of Schleswig-Holstein (partly with identical and overlapping designations), the maritime plan for the EEZ (e.g. continuance of shipping lanes, cables, and pipelines), and the upcoming Polish MSP plans. Furthermore, on land the SDP is complemented by four more detailed regional development programmes.

#### 4.3.14. Monitoring

According to the LPIG M-V an evaluation of the planning is obtained after 5 years. A monitoring system is under preparation.



#### 4.3.15. Electronic resources

MSP in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern:

<http://www.regierungmv.de/Landesregierung/em/Raumordnung/Landesraumentwicklungsprogramm/aktuelles-Programm/>

Map:

<http://www.regierungmv.de/Landesregierung/em/Raumordnung/Landesraumentwicklungsprogramm/aktuelles-Programm/>

MSP Data (upcoming):

<https://www.geoportal-mv.de/portal/Geodatenviewer/GAIA-MVlight>

## 5. What countries want to share

N/A

## 6. New developments / current status

- Revision of the MSPs for the EEZ of the Baltic Sea and the North Sea is currently being initiated, following Interreg projects BaltSeaPlan and PartiSEApate, which BSH had been very actively involved in, and which have been co-financed by BMVI new developments with neighbouring countries starting national MSP processes, and requirements on EU level (adopted MSP Directive) etc. A comprehensive evaluation, monitoring and status report shall be prepared, and first preliminary drafts will be discussed with stakeholders in 2018/2019, including meetings with neighbouring countries in the North and Baltic Sea regions. Updated plans are intended to be adopted in 2021 at the latest.
- In March 2018 the tasks of Maritime Spatial Planning in the EEZ and European Cooperation in Maritime Spatial Planning have been passed on from the Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI) to the Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMIBH), whereas BSH maintains the responsible agency for conducting the process of setting up the plans
- Schleswig-Holstein is currently reviewing and updating their respective spatial plans / programs, taking on new developments and challenges, whereas Mecklenburg-Vorpommern has issued their updated Spatial Development Programme in summer 2016.
- BSH/Germany has taken part in the DG Mare project Baltic SCOPE (2015-2017), and is Lead Partner of the current Interreg projects NorthSEE and Baltic LINes, Both projects, which address major transnational issues in MSP in the respective sea areas focusing on energy, linear infrastructure and shipping, will run from 2016 until 2019. Results of both projects shall be fed into the revision process for the EEZ MSPs.
- BSH is being involved as project partner in two projects, set up in the framework of a DG Mare call for projects supporting the implementation of the MSP Directive (2018/2019):

SEANSE for the North Sea, and PanBalticScope for the Baltic Sea, both setting focus on addressing the ecosystem approach and SEA. BSH aims at integrating work and outcome of the projects into the concurrently running national process of updating MSPs for the North Sea and Baltic Sea EEZ. The Ministry of Energy, Infrastructure and Digitalisation of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern will participate in PanBaltic Scope as associated partner.

- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern acts as Lead-Stakeholder for the ESPON Targeted Analysis “Maritime spatial planning and land-sea interactions” in which among others also the German Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure and the Polish Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Navigation are involved as stakeholders. The project started in May 2018 and shall end in May 2019.
- BMIBH<sup>2</sup> and BSH are members of an informal working group set up by the European Commission to discuss all aspects in connection to the implementation of the MSP directive. BfN is part of this group as well.
- There are further MSP projects and initiatives on national and international level, also focusing on environmental and nature conservation aspects in MSP, which are being dealt with by UBA and BfN.

Further developments, initiatives and projects related to MSP:

- In 2011 The Federal Government has published an overall development concept for the sea, which constitutes the strategy for an integrated German maritime policy (“Entwicklungsplan Meer – Strategie für eine integrierte deutsche Meerespolitik”).
- A spatial offshore grid plan for the EEZ of the Baltic Sea has been elaborated by BSH in 2013 and updated in 2017, identifying electricity connections needed for the offshore wind farms, and possibilities of having joint converter platforms for several wind farms (clusters), and cables to be bundled in corridors towards land, including a strategic forward looking approach.
- Currently the so-called “Site Development Plan 2019” for Offshore Energy Development in the German Sea Areas in the North and Baltic Sea (Flächenentwicklungsplan, FEP) is under preparation, which will replace the Offshore Grid Plans in 2019. Based on the Offshore Wind Energy Act it e.g. sets out guidelines and principles for offshore wind development, stipulates areas for development and operation of offshore wind turbines, and within the areas identifies sub-areas, detailing selection criteria, expected power to be installed, routes and corridors for grid connections, the timely order of sites to be auctioned to developers, and the years in which offshore wind installations and grid connections are to be commissioned. It also makes provisions for pilot installations. With regard to neighbouring countries routes and corridors for cross border grid connections are being specified.  
(web link: up-coming, to be made available with new BSH-Website)

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<sup>2</sup> Since March 2018

- There are six Nature 2000 areas in the German EEZ of the Baltic Sea. These protected areas, together with four Natura 2000 sites in the EEZ of the North Sea, have been designated as six marine protected areas according to German Law as of 23 September 2017. This ensures legal protection under national legislation of the marine protected areas Doggerbank, Borkum Riffgrund and Sylter Außenriff- Östliche Deutsche Bucht in the North Sea and Fehmarnbelt, Kadetrinne and Pommersche Bucht - Rönnebank in the Baltic Sea. Development of management plans for these areas is in progress (<https://www.bfn.de/themen/meeresnaturschutz/nationale-meeresschutzgebiete.html>). Maps of the six marine protected areas can be found here: <https://www.bmu.de/media/meeresnaturschutzgebiete-in-der-ausschliesslichen-wirtschaftszone-der-nord-und-ostsee/>
- The project UBA-MRO (2013-2015) elaborated solutions for taking into account environmental concerns, protection goals of the MSFD and of the ecosystem based approach during spatial planning processes in the German EEZ. The project was inter alia aiming to show scopes of an environmental friendly steering of offshore wind farm planning. <http://www.io-warnemuende.de/project-details/items/398.html> – The Final report is available online: <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/umweltbelange-der-meeresraumordnung-in-der>
- UBA together with BfN also initiated an advisory assistance project on Maritime Spatial Planning: “Environmentally sound concepts for spatial use in the Baltic Sea coastal area of the Russian Federation” (2014-2017), with representatives from several relevant authorities and organisations in Germany and Russia involved. Phase I included, inter alia, an information exchange on the Russian legislative initiative to maritime planning and an agreement on a project design for a pilot project (phase II). The report on project phase I was published in July 2015 in German and Russian language, including a summary in English. Phase II focused on the selected region: Russian part of the Gulf of Finland including the Neva Bay. The results and recommendations were presented at the final symposium on October 25, 2016 in St. Petersburg (Russia) and are documented in the final project report “Environmentally Sound Concepts for Spatial Use in the Baltic Sea Coastal Area of the Russian Federation. Recommendations.” (2017) [https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/3662/beratungshilfe/msp-rus\\_recommendations\\_wp6\\_en\\_0.pdf](https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/3662/beratungshilfe/msp-rus_recommendations_wp6_en_0.pdf)
- In 2017 UBA has published the results of a further project regarding the “Environmental aspects of maritime spatial planning in the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) considering the ecosystem approach”. The recommendations show how environmental concerns can be translated into the objectives and principles of the marine spatial regulation. The guiding principle is to avoid or reduce the negative effects of the different maritime uses on the marine assets, to secure suitable marine areas for environmentally relevant functions and, in general, to make space saving and efficient use of the marine area. (<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/umweltbelange-der-meeresraumordnung-in-der>)

- In 2015 BfN started a project to strengthen consideration of nature conservation issues in MSP especially on international level (MSP-Int, 2015-2017). The project investigated among other issues the role of MSP in marine nature conservation, the levels planning and marine space, legal aspects of the consideration of environmental concerns in MSP, the management of different uses under consideration of an EBA and development of a concept for the implementation of an EBA in MSP. The project developed specific recommendations for the implementation of the EBA on the basis of a comparison between the “key elements for applying the ecosystem-based approach in MSP” (HELCOM-VASAB Guideline) and their status of implementation in German MSP. (<https://www.ioer.de/1/projekte/msp-int/>)
- Another project (FABENA, 2015-2017) initiated by BfN seek to broaden the knowledge base on the marine environment with regard to upcoming revision of the MSPs. Its task was to determine and compile information and a scientific basis of measurement for the integration of environmental concerns in marine spatial planning processes. It also developed a version of a planning contribution to the German EEZ from the viewpoint of nature conservation. Focus of this project was the identification of spatial claims and the sensitivity towards marine uses of endangered and representative species and habitats (in particular habitats according to § 30 BNatSchG, Habitat and Bird Directive and Red List species) to translate those into concrete planning options for the German EEZ. (<http://www.iowarnemuende.de/project/126/fabena.html>). A research project initiated by BfN to develop recommendations for the integration of the demands of marine nature conservation into marine spatial planning processes and the comprehensive implementation of the ecosystem approach has started in autumn 2017. The project focuses among other issues on the definition of minimal requirements for the data basis, the establishment of connectivity between ecologically valuable areas as well as on the improvement of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. The harmonization of marine spatial plans within the OSPAR and HELCOM marine waters and the extension of spatial planning measures to the high seas constitute another focus of the project. The project will run until 2020.
- In 2016 the Spatial Planning Act has been revised to transpose the EU MSP-Directive into national law. The regulations apply to and upgrade spatial planning in coastal waters and in the exclusive economic zone. In addition, public participation has been strengthened and regulations for spatial planning in the deep subsoil (also marine subsoil) and climate change were established. Furthermore, changes made to the law anchor, among other issues, the ecosystem approach in the principles of regional planning (§ 2 (2) no. 6 ROG) in order to clarify that the marine environment is the benchmark for economic uses.
- The “Concepts and strategies for the spatial development in Germany“ have been revised by the Decision of the 41st Standing Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning in 03/2016 . They include a separate chapter concerning the sustainable use of coastal and marine areas.
- Several portals have been created to support planners and other stakeholders, also for cross-border collaboration. These portals are continuously improved in terms of content and features:

- Online-Plattform to support participation: [http://www.raumordnung-mv.de/pages/Online-Beteiligung\\_Raumordnung.html](http://www.raumordnung-mv.de/pages/Online-Beteiligung_Raumordnung.html)
- German-Polish Spatial-Planning Portal: <http://kooperation-ohne-grenzen.de/de/zukunftskonzept/>
- Marine Data Infrastructure Germany / MDI-DE: <https://www.mdi-de.org/mdi-portal/ui>

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

In the marine spatial plans for the German EEZ which were adopted in 2009 protected areas – Natura2000 areas– have not been given a special status, such as priority areas or reservation areas for nature protection. They have been included in the map for information only. However, in the plan there have been made provisions to exclude potentially damaging activities, such as construction of offshore wind farms, from these areas.

In the Spatial Development Programme Mecklenburg-Vorpommern some MPAs, such as National Parks and other highly valuable conservation sites have been designated as priority areas (cf. 4.3.7). This is valid also for the marine parts of the HELCOM MPAs “Jasmund National Park” and “Nationalpark Vorpommersche Boddenlandschaft”. Other Natura 2000 sites as well as provisionally secured protected areas acc. to M-V law are designated as reservation areas.

In the Schleswig-Holstein Spatial Plan (LEP 2010) only the Wadden Sea national park in the North Sea has been depicted in the map as priority area for nature protection. Other large areas have been outlined in the map as Reserved Areas for Nature and Landscape. These are to be designated in more detail and distinction on the next lower spatial planning level, in the “regional plans”. The LEP states that in the regional plans priority status has to be given to national parks, existing nature protection areas, protected biotopes according to national and state law, Natura2000 areas as well as potential nature protection areas. In the regional plans further areas shall be delineated as reservation areas for nature and landscape, including some areas that have not been considered as priority areas (potential nature protection areas, Natura2000 areas, important areas for biotope networks, areas under the Ramsar convention).