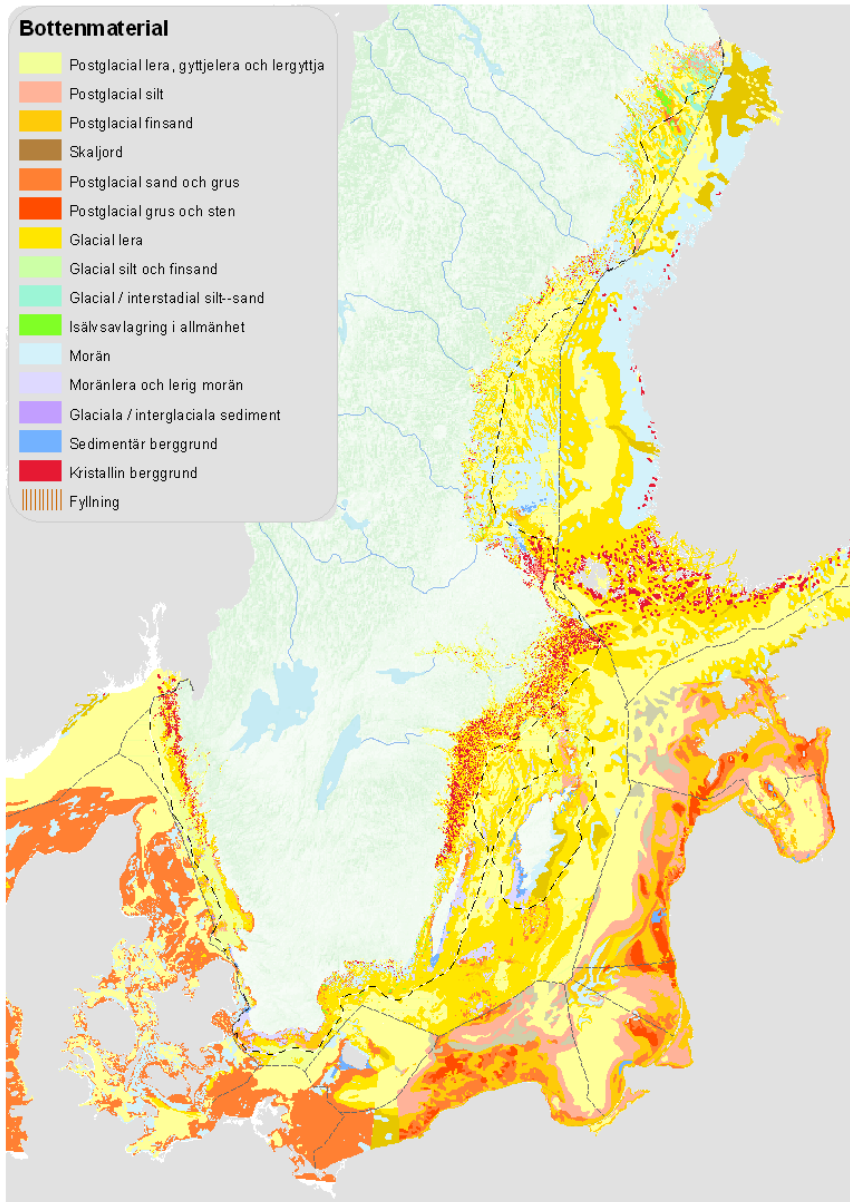


Bottenmaterial

- Postglacial lera, gyttjeler och leryttja
- Postglacial silt
- Postglacial finsand
- Skalfjord
- Postglacial sand och grus
- Postglacial grus och sten
- Glacial lera
- Glacial silt och finsand
- Glacial / interstadial silt-sand
- Isälvavlagring i allmänhet
- Morän
- Moränlera och lerig morän
- Glaciala / interglaciala sediment
- Sedimentär berggrund
- Kristallin berggrund
- Fyllning



In-depth Planning – Marine Spatial Planning in Sweden

SOU 2010:91

A commission on Marine spatial planning in Swedish waters

- was decided on in November 2009
- started work in January 2010
- included experts from ministries
- close consultations with authorities, municipalities and county administrative boards
- commissioned special studies on the international legal base and on ecosystem approach
- reported in December 2010

Points of Departure

- **No comprehensive MSP today**
- **4 out of 80 municipalities plan the territorial sea**
- **International law sets limits in the economic zone:**
 - natural resources – full control
 - installations, research, nature protection; jurisdiction
 - contiguous zone (+12 nm); further jurisdiction



The Objectives of MSP

- **Comprehensive basis for decisions on activities and protection**
- **Simplify licensing and management**
- **Predictability for operators and interested parties**
- **Tool for coordinated marine management**
- **Tool for communication and information**
- **Contributes to cross-border collaboration**

Ecosystem-based MSP

- **Cross-sectoral and holistic**
 - sea management calls for MSP
- **Different compared to land areas**
 - ecosystems, less predictability, lack of knowledge
 - three dimensions; no private ownership
- **Based on the ecosystem approach**
 - spatial planning = sustainable development
 - maintain ecosystem services; human needs
 - preserve/restore structure and functioning of ecosystems
 - "framework condition for sustainable development"
 - ecosystem-based objectives; environmental assessments

Proposal by the Commission on Marine Spatial Planning

- **New law on Marine Spatial Planning**

A national state marine plan:

- **intended for authorities and municipalities.**
- **should give direction for uses of the sea areas and the resources of the sea.**
- **guide, direct or be binding for decisions on sea areas according to other legislation.**

The national marine spatial plan

- **Should consist of a map of the sea area in question and show**
 - **main outlines for the use, protection and management of sea areas**
 - **the public interests to be taken account of in decisions on the use of sea areas**
 - **especially show national interests in territorial waters**

Specific Issues Concerning the EEZ and the Continental Shelf

- **Provisions on areas of national interest not to be applied in the EEZ.**
 - Only public interests to be defined.
- **SWMA and Geological Survey to process and decide on licences.**
 - Important applications should be handed over to the Government Ministry.
- **A contiguous zone should be established.**
 - i.e.. to protect cultural heritage on the seabed.
- **Right of possession to territorial waters should be established.**

Licensing and Management Decisions

- **Guidelines, directions or provisions for decisions on licensing and management**
 - Decisions should be guided by plans
 - National interests must always be taken into account in licensing decisions ('directions')
 - Licenses and permits must not be issued contrary to binding provisions
- **Basis for other management decisions**

Public and National Interests

- **Plans will state national interests in the territorial sea.**
- **In the EEZ only public interests will be indicated.**
- **National interests should be defined spatially and conflicting interests prioritised.**
- **No new spatial definition or priority is then allowed.**
- **A new assessment is only allowed:**
 - if there are special grounds, and
 - if the SWMA permits it.
- **Agencies should review national (sector) interests in accordance with the marine spatial plan.**

Relation to Municipal Spatial Planning

- **Municipal general plans comprise the whole territory and overlaps the marine spatial plan.**
- **National MSP must be carried out in collaboration with municipalities.**
- **Marine spatial plans should facilitate municipal planning of coastal and sea areas.**
- **Municipalities must be invited to participate in the planning process and to give their opinion on the plan.**

Relation to Municipal Spatial Planning

2

- **Municipal comprehensive plans must be coordinated with MSP.**
- **Land use plans and other municipal planning provisions must not be in conflict with MSP.**
- **Financial support is proposed to develop municipal planning of coastal and sea areas.**
- **Municipalities should coordinate coastal planning among themselves.**

Distribution of Tasks and Responsibility

- **Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management draft program and plan and lead work on MSP with support from Government County Offices**
- **Government agencies provide data, and participate**
- **Municipalities invited to participate**
- **Government (Cabinet) gives guidelines and adopts the plans**

Role of the Government County Offices

- **Coastal Government Offices to assist SWMA in the planning process.**
- **Regional planning data.**
- **Cooperate within marine plan area.**
- **Three Offices to coordinate within each area.**
- **Coordinate municipalities and supervise their implementation of marine plans.**

Amendments and review

- **Marine Agency up-dates and adopts amendments.**
- **Government (Cabinet) adopts substantial amendments.**
- **Detailed plans for certain areas or thematic supplements (=alterations to the plan).**
- **Plans applied by municipalities and agencies concerned.**
- **Need for a new plan assessed every four years.**

Commission's Legislative Proposals

- **New Act and Regulation on MSP**
- **Amendments to Environmental Code and “sectoral” legislation.**
 - Electricity and Natural Gas Acts, etc.
 - licences must not conflict with provisions in MSP
- **Amendments to the Planning and Building Act**
 - municipal plans should be coordinated with MSP
 - decisions must not conflict with purpose of MSP
- **Amendments to legislation on the EEZ and continental shelf**
 - licensing, contiguous zone, etc.
- **Amendments to instructions to agencies**
 - provide data and participate in planning process

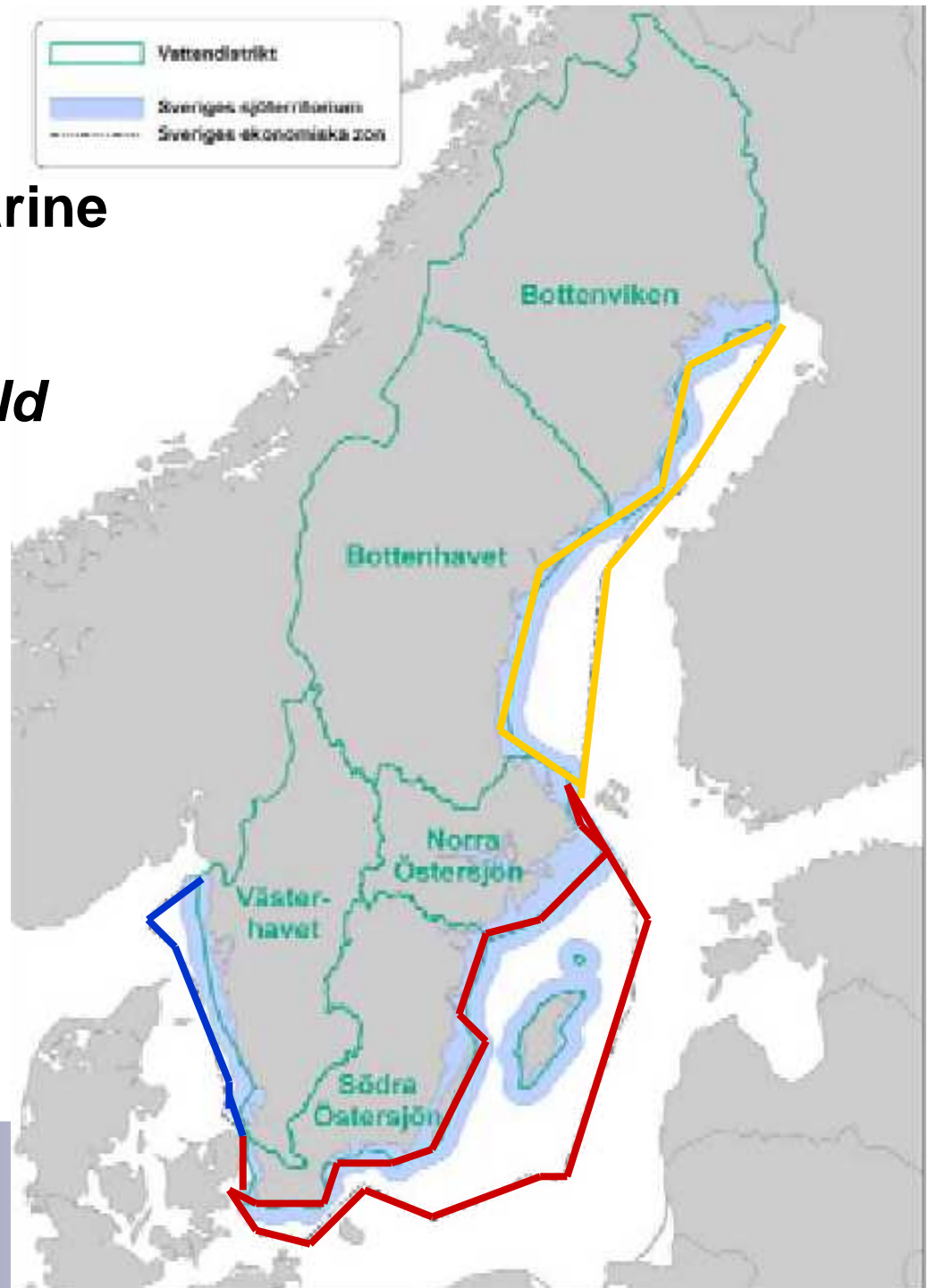
Proposed Ordinance on Marine Spatial Planning:

A Marine Spatial Plan should be elaborated for each of the three areas

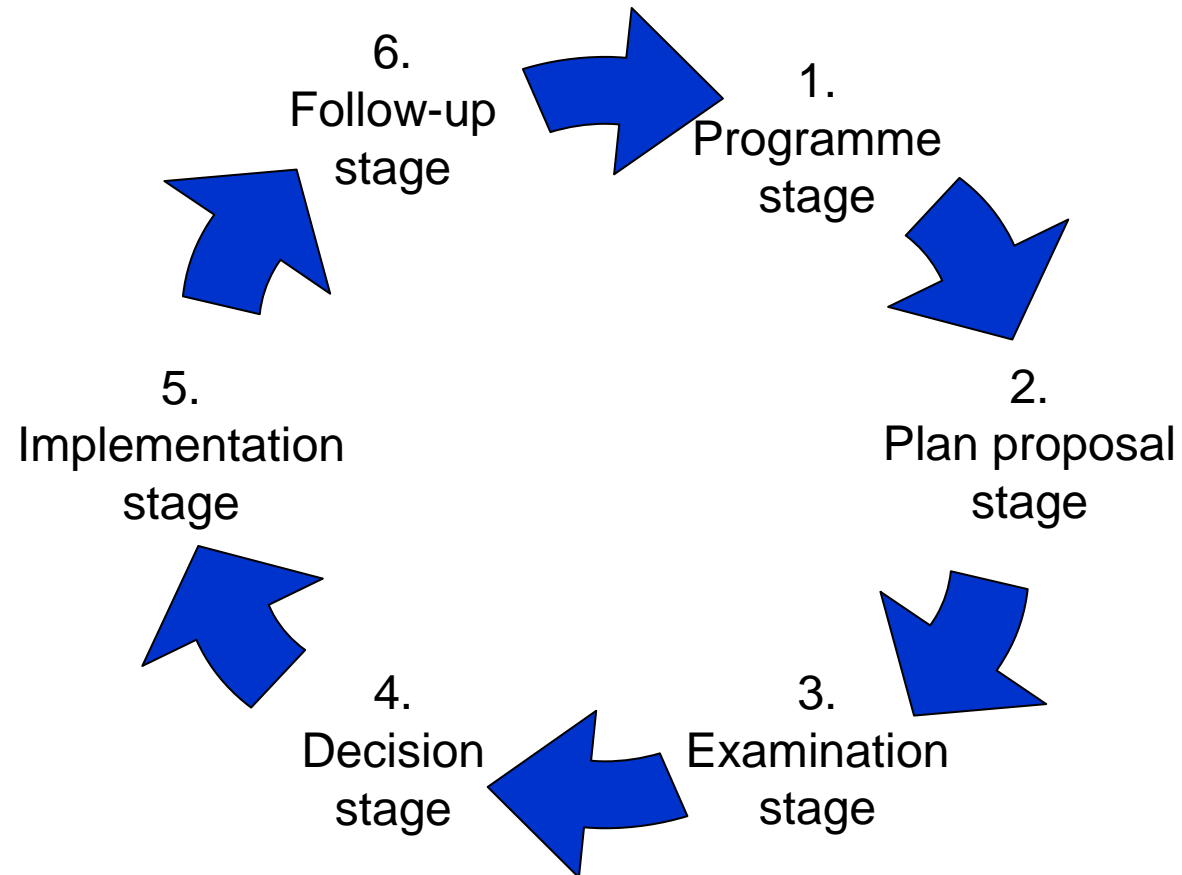
Gulf of Bothnia

Baltic Sea proper

Skagerrak and Kattegatt

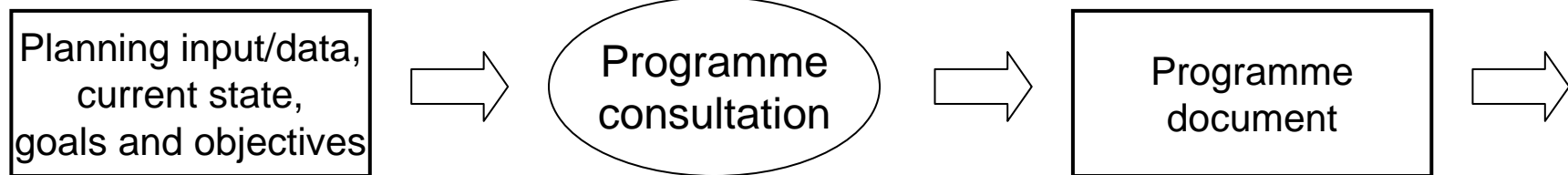


The Planning Process



1. Programme stage

SWMA responsible for planning process, supported by coastal Govt. County Offices (GCO)



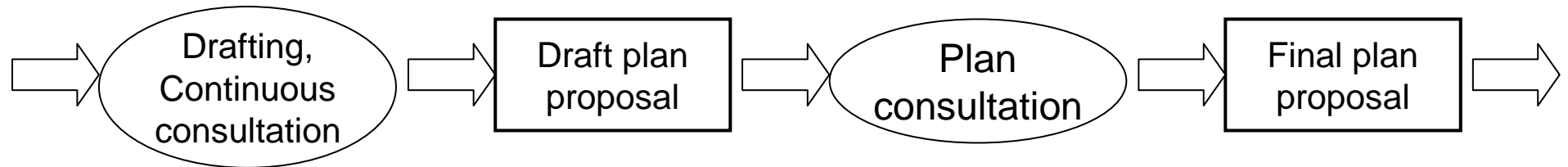
- SMWA and GCO
- Agencies
- Municipalities

- Agencies
- Municipalities
- NGOs, the Public
- Adjacent States

- SMWA and GCO
- Agencies

SMWA sends programme to Government

2. Planning stage



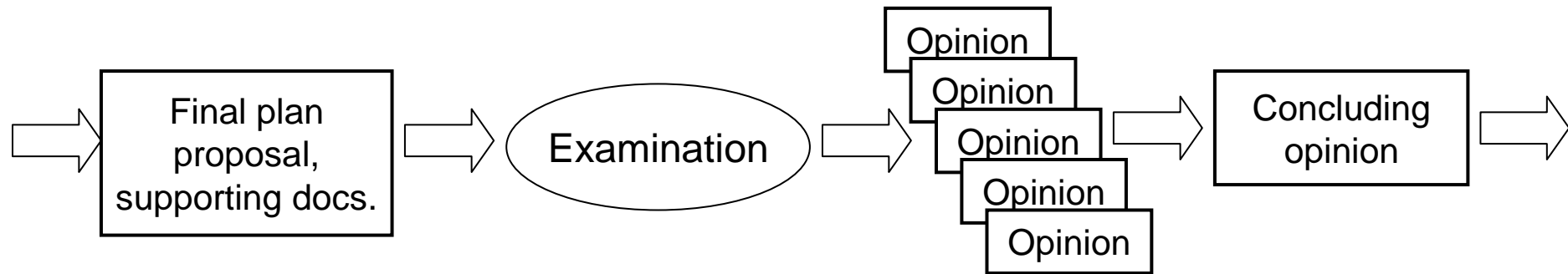
-SWMA and GCO
-Agencies
-Municipalities

-SWMA and GCO

-Agencies
-Municipalities
-NGOs, the Public
-Adjacent States

-SWMA and GCO

3. Examination Stage



-SWMA and GCO

- Agencies, GCO
- Municipalities
- NGOs, the Public
- Adjacent States

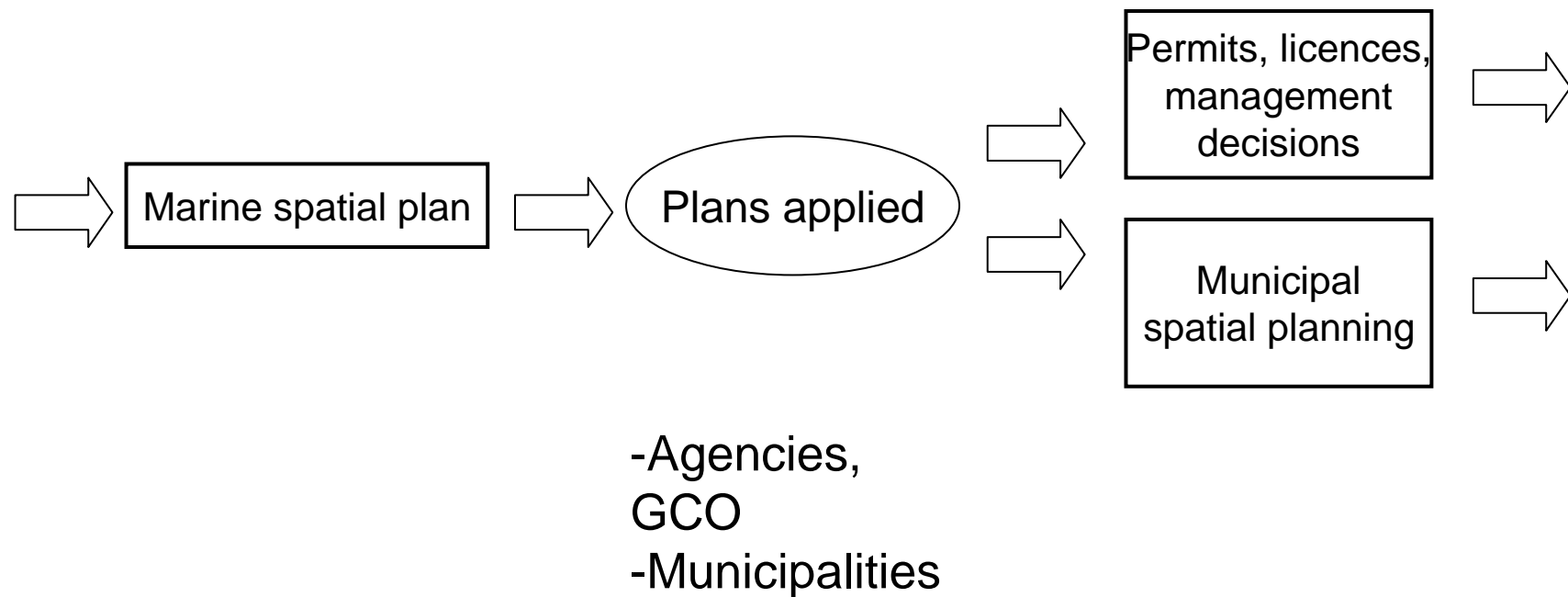
-SWMA

4. Decision Stage

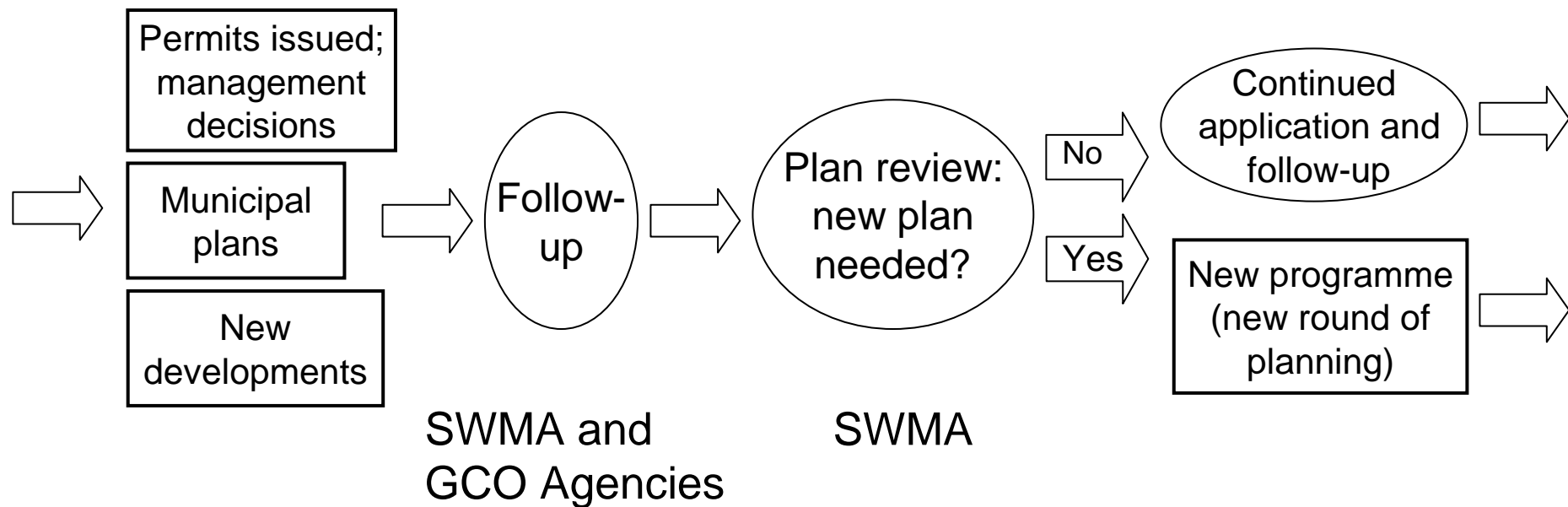


- Government (Cabinet)
- SWMA (amendments)

5. Implementation Stage



6. Follow-up Stage



Interaction between MSP and MSFD in Sweden

