

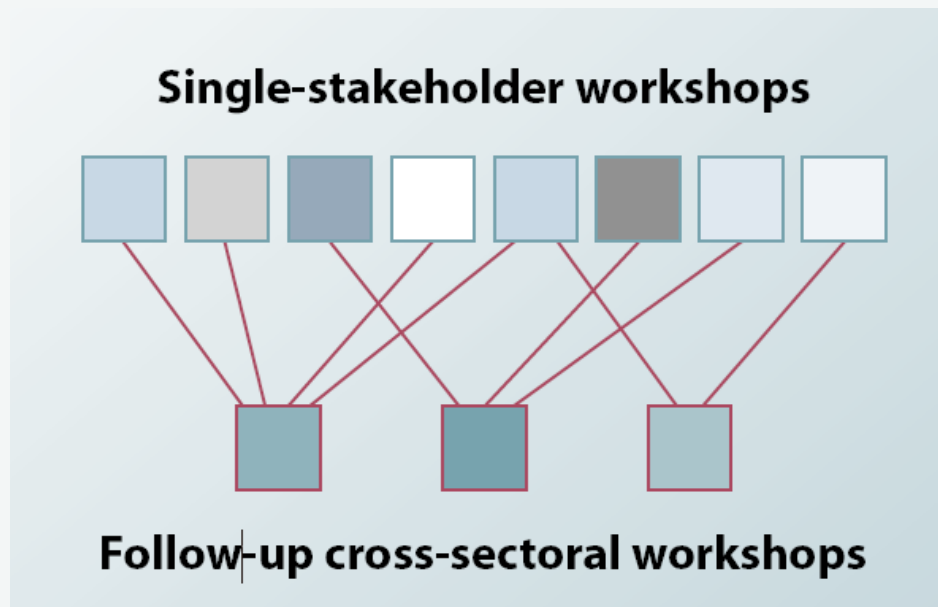


PartiSEApate

Multi-Level-Governance in Maritime Spatial Planning

Progress Report January 2014

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5+1 MSP sectors:

- Aquaculture
- Underwater Cultural heritage
- Shipping / Port development
- Nature/ Environmental protection
- Offshore wind energy
- **Fishery**

3 MSP support functions

- Climate change
- Research for MSP
- Data network building

Transnational Stakeholder Topics

Data Network Building

- Create roadmap to ensure compatibility among data networks



Research

- spatial dimension of research
- role of scientist in MSP process
- How to deliver ecosystem based approach?



Environment & Protection

- Current knowledge of environmental factors crucial in MSP process
- Spatially applicable environmental and nature conservation measures
- Ecological connectivity through MSP



Cultural Heritage / Tourism

- potentials/limitations of underwater heritage for tourism development
- threats from other sea uses
- How to address the issue within MSP



Offshore Wind Energy

- Pan-Baltic strategy & infrastructure / grids ensuring exchange of energy between countries / land- and sea
- buffer zones
- combined uses



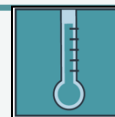
Shipping/Ports Development

- Intelligent corridors / traffic separation
- Rearrangement of shipping lanes
- High risk areas / safety zones, Environmental concerns



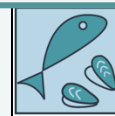
Climate Change

- Considerations for future plans
- Which uses might be most effected?
- BaltAdapt



Aquaculture / New Uses

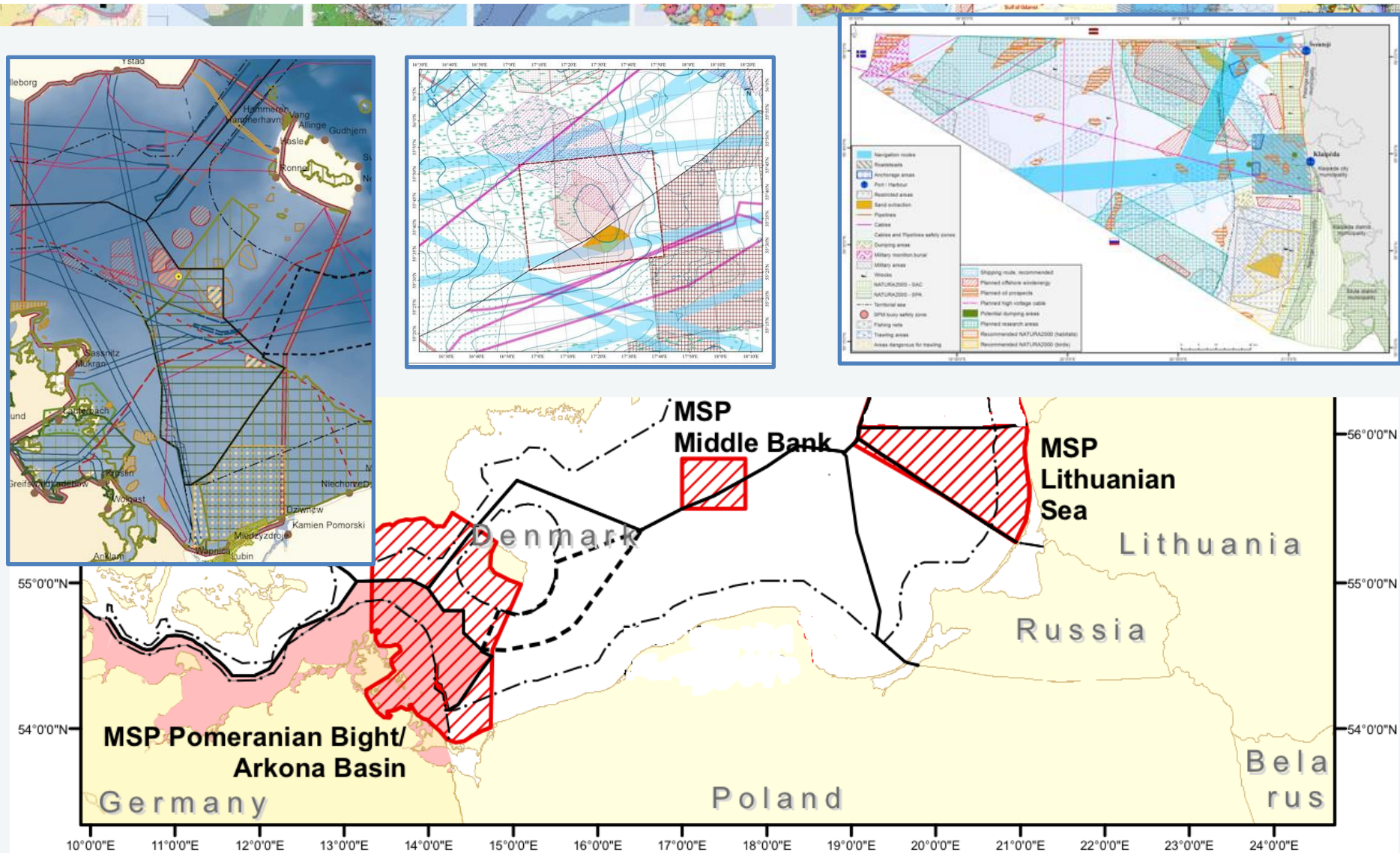
- Spatial implications of new uses, i.e. mussel & algae farms and/or IMTAs





- What are expected **developments** of the sector in the future to come?
- What are the **hopes & fears** of the sector related to MSP?
- Can the sector express these expectations & developments in **spatial terms** ? Is the data & information available ?
- Which sectoral interests are **conflicting** with other sectors?
- What kind of **spatial solutions** are possible?
- With which other sectors should spatial **synergies** be fostered?
- Which aspects are of **transnational** or cross-border relevance?
- **Who** can represent the interests of the sector at pan-Baltic level?

Model Cases of Multi-level MSP Governance





Maritime Spatial Planning in Sweden

Swedish Marine Waters

- Territorial sea (12-nm zone): 70 000 km²
- Exclusive Economic Zone: 60 000 km²
- The EEZ is limited to the central line between adjacent states because the width of the sea is shorter than 400 nautical miles.

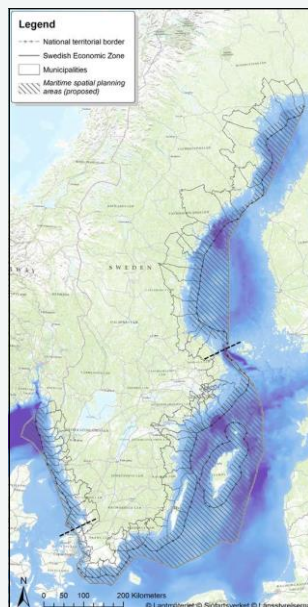
In Öresund and the Åland Sea, the territorial seas meet at a central line agreed on with Denmark and Finland respectively, at the Norwegian border in the Skagerrak and at the Finnish border in the Bothnian Bay.

Governance of the Sea Space

- The Swedish territorial water is divided into two zones, Public Waters and Private Waters. In Private Water zones, both water and sea bottom are parcelled property governed by the Real Property Formation Act and comprise the water area 300 m from the shore line and further to the contour line of 3 m depth if it is situated outside the area of 300 m. In sounds, bays, fjords and areas with islands and archipelagos special rules regulate the boundary between Private and Public waters.
- The Public Water belongs to the public and is represented by the Legal, Financial and Administrative Service Agency. Private water can be owned by a person, a juridical person, a municipality and the state. Several properties in the Private Water are jointly owned.
- Municipalities have obligations concerning spatial planning for 12 nautical miles from the base line.
- The government has the responsibility for management of the Swedish EEZ.

Use of the Sea Space

- The use of the coastal sea areas is very intense, especially in areas with big cities and high population, in archipelagos and in narrow areas such as Öresund and Åland Sea.
 - In the sea space outside coastal waters, use is dominated by increasing international commercial shipping, fishing, tourism, national defence and other uses.
 - Future uses: energy industry (wind, wave, shale gas), mariculture and protection.
- The main driving force behind MSP in Sweden is the risk for future spatial conflicts due to increased use of the sea.



Swedish marine waters

Maritime Spatial Planning Legislation

- The Swedish Plan and Building Act (PBL), issued on July 1, 2010 and in force since May 2, 2011 regulates the responsibilities and mandates for the municipalities to plan the territorial water.
- Basic principles and objectives guiding the spatial planning of the territorial sea and coastal areas can be found in PBL chapters 1 and 2, which also refer to the application of the Environmental Code (EC), chapters 3 and 4, referring to basic and spatial provisions concerning land and water management, and chapter 5 concerning the Environmental Quality Standard and Environmental Quality Administration. The Environmental Code is applicable in the territorial waters.
- New legislation regulating national marine spatial planning including the EEZ is under preparation.
- Identification of areas of national interest for a number of sectors is part of the Swedish planning system. These identified areas have to be considered in all planning and when authorities are granting permission for activities within different sectors. Areas of national interest can be e.g. cultural heritage management, nature protection, outdoor recreation, shipping, energy production, mineral extraction or commercial fisheries.

Maritime Spatial Plans

- Only a few non-binding comprehensive municipality plans actually cover the 12 nautical miles.
- No maritime special plans cover the EEZ.
- Areas of national interest have been identified and are protected through regulations in the environmental code.

Maritime Spatial Planning and Environmental Protection

- Inventory work focused on defining the ecological values, protected species and ecosystem services of the planned areas has taken place through various projects.
- NATURA 2000 areas and the provisions for their management plans are considered.
- The concept of ecological connectivity, methods for using the ecosystem and the connectivity approach are key criteria for delimitation of sub-basins assigned with concrete use regulations (i.e. restrictions and stipulations).
- Comprehensive municipality planning in Sweden, programmes, plans and projects of all kinds with potential to have an impact on the environment have to include a forecast of environmental impact (SEA).
- Sweden has identified 16 environmental objectives and two of those are directly related to the sea: "A Balanced Marine Environment and Flourishing Coastal Area" and "Archipelago and Zero Eutrophication".

Contact Points

For maritime spatial planning:
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Box 11 930
SE-404 39 Göteborg
Sweden
Tel: +46 (0) 10 698 60 00
www.havochvatten.se

For comprehensive planning:
Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning
Box 534
SE-371 23 Karlskrona
Sweden
Tel +46 (0) 455-35 30 00
www.boverket.se

For Espoo:
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
(Naturvårdsverket)
SE-106 48 Stockholm
Sweden
Tel +46 10 698 10 00
www.naturvardsverket.se/



- **Summary Report on pan-Baltic sector workshops:**
 - Main results: paper submitted
 - Full report available by March 2014
- **Transnational (pan-Baltic & cross-border) MSP Governance system:**
 - Tel. Interviews with sectors / MSP governance stakeholders (Feb-March)
 - Series of Round Tables with interested stakeholders to discuss draft outline
 - 25th March – Riga
 - 8th April – Hamburg
 - 19th May – Bremen
 - Final Draft to be submitted to HELCOM-VASAB WG on MSP (May 14)
 - Presentation during PartiSEApate conference (17th-18th June 2014)
- **Conflicts / Synergies cross-sector workshop:**
 - To be prepared via interviews with selected stakeholders on country basis
 - One day workshop: planned date 8th April 2014 – Hamburg
 - Results to be integrated into MSP governance system



- **MSP Pilot Projects:**
 - Lithuania: Stakeholder Consultation with Latvia & Russia
 - Middle Bank: Stakeholder Analysis SE – PL with proposed strategy
 - Pomeranian Bight: Analysis Kriegers Flak / Baltic Pipe
- **Handbook on Transnational MSP consultation:**
 - Based on cases / samples from BSR & abroad on basis of set of guiding questions
 - Draft to be presented & discussed during PartiSEApate conference
- **E-Compendium:**
 - Extended version of MSP country fiches currently under discussion
 - on basis of Polish „Blue Print“

**=> All together input / basis for HELCOM-VASAB MSP Roadmap:
Transboundary MSP Consultation & Public Participation**



- **MSP Governance System Round Table:**
 - 25th March 2014 / Riga (proposed date)
- **Conflicts / Synergies plus MSP Governance Workshop:**
 - 8th April 2014 / Hamburg
- **PartiSEApate Partner Meeting:**
 - 28th / 29th April 2014 / Berlin
- **Stakeholder workshop European Maritime Day Bremen:**
 - 19th / 20th May 2014 / Bremen – jointly with TPEA: Atlantic / North Sea Grid
- **PartiSEApate MSP Conference :**
 - 17th / 18th June 2014 / Riga



- **17th June – 18th June 2014 in Riga**

- **Day 1: Full Day starting in morning (Plenary Day with inter-active parts)**

- MSP achievements / structures in BSR so far

- PartiSEApate suggestions on pan-Baltic MSP governance system

- Sectors / MSP supporter perspectives from pan-Baltic level:

- Energy – Ports & Shipping – Fishery – Aquaculture
 - Nature Protection – Cultural Heritage – Climate Change / Research - Data

- EU MSP Directive & Transnational MSP developments/structures (Europe – world wide)

- **Day 2: Half Day until lunch (workshops for MSP practitioners level)**

- cross-border MSP consultation (how to do? Handbook!)

- how to carry out stakeholder processes

- MSP data / information

- Poster / exhibition session also for initiatives outside PartiSEApate scope
- Target Group: BSR community – BUT speakers also from outside BSR
- Conference Documentation => 1st “Model” Report “MSP perspectives for the BSR”
- VASAB / s.Pro will develop dissemination strategy for conference by early Feb