



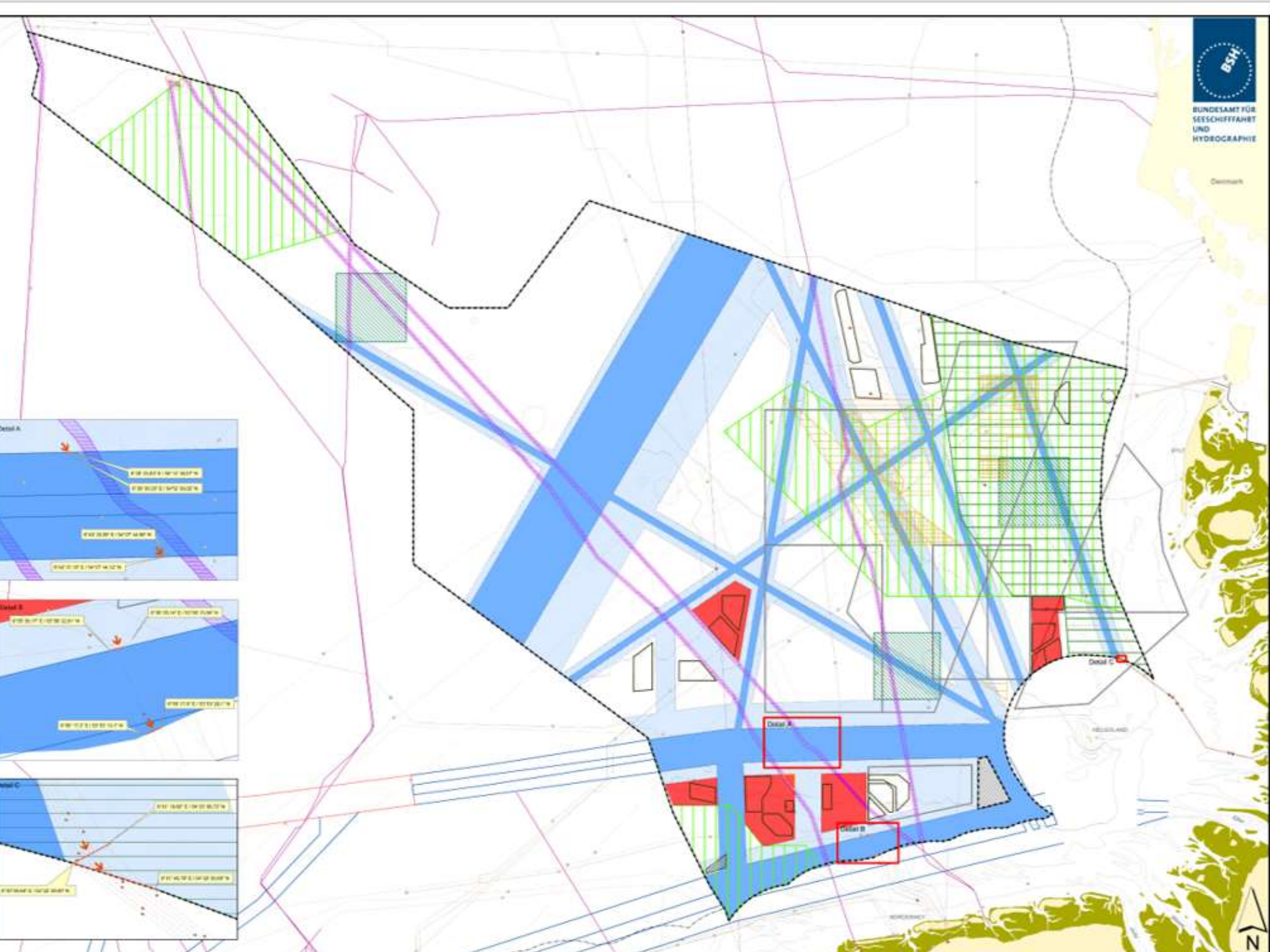
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# NorthSEE and Baltic LINES

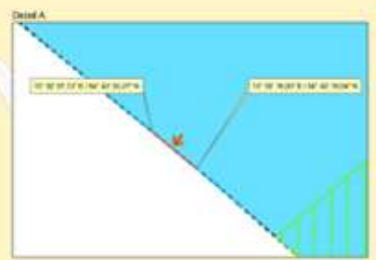
Dr. Kai Trümpler, German Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency  
(BSH)



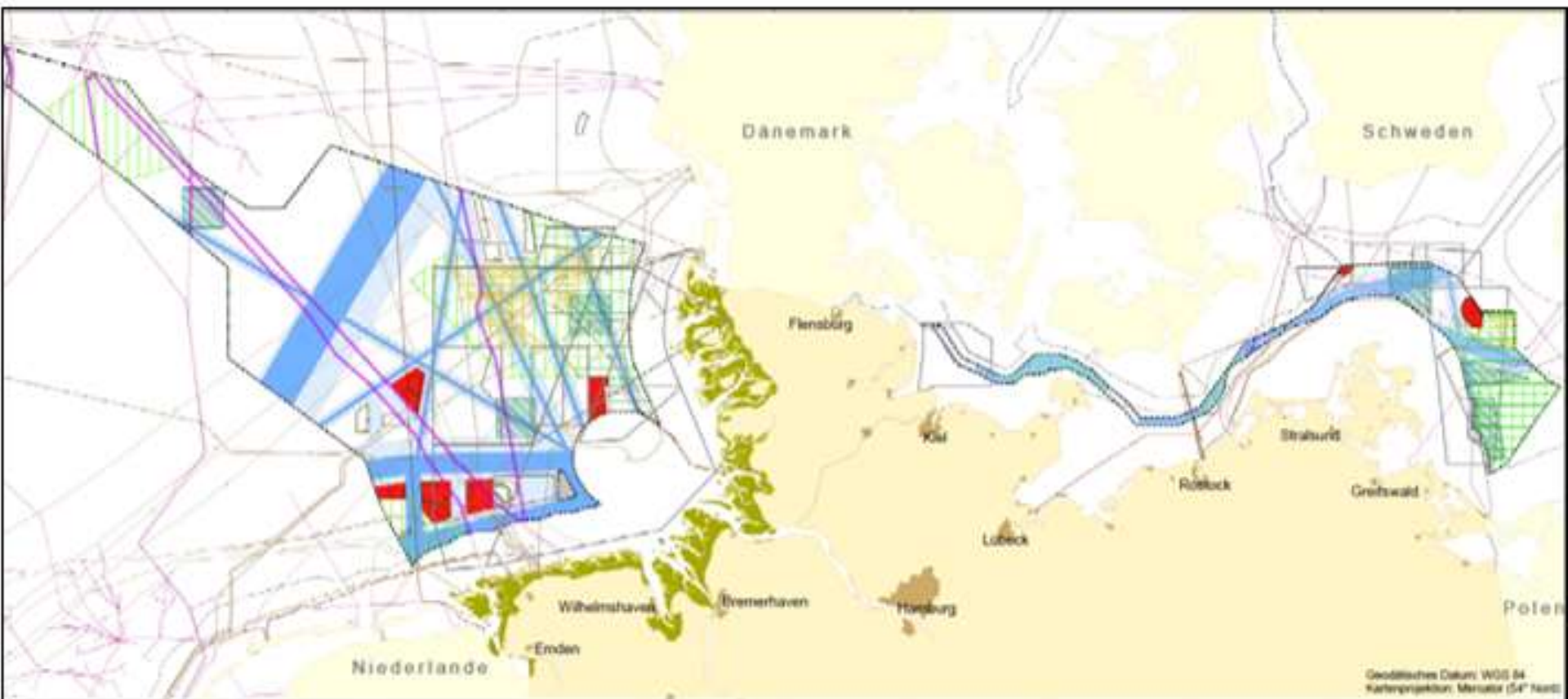


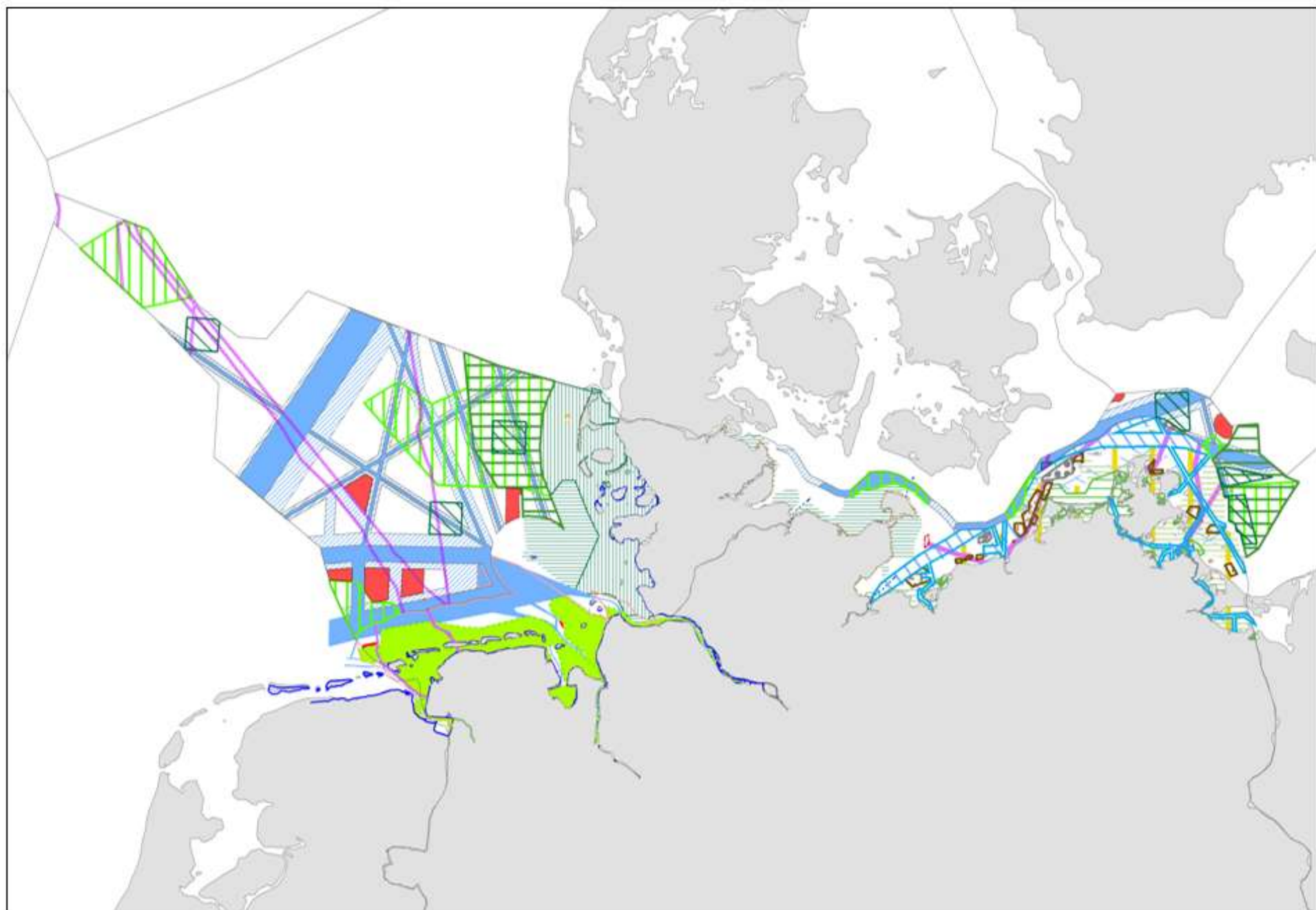


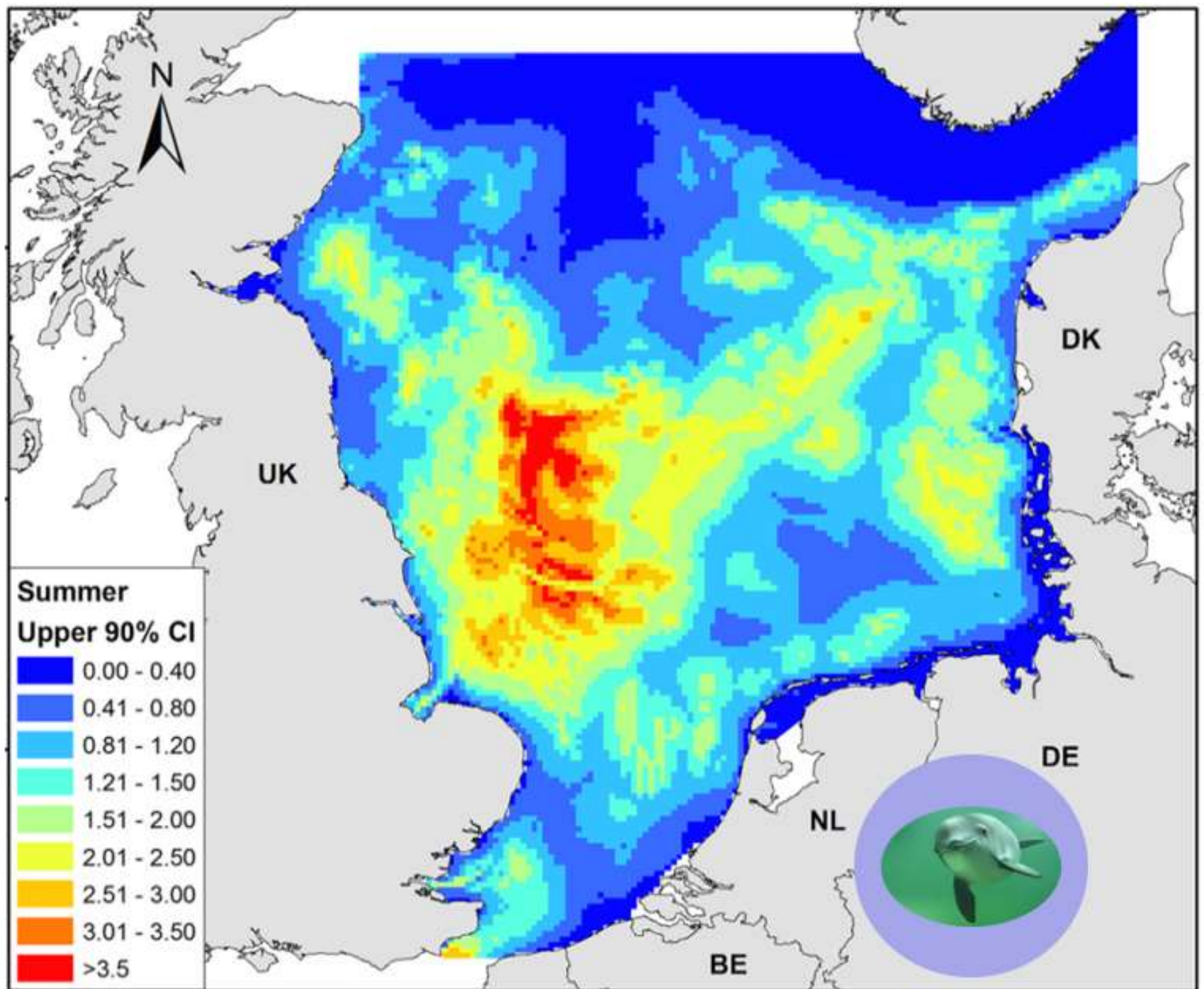
BUNDESAMT FÜR  
SEESCHIFFFAHRT  
UND  
HYDROGRAPHIE



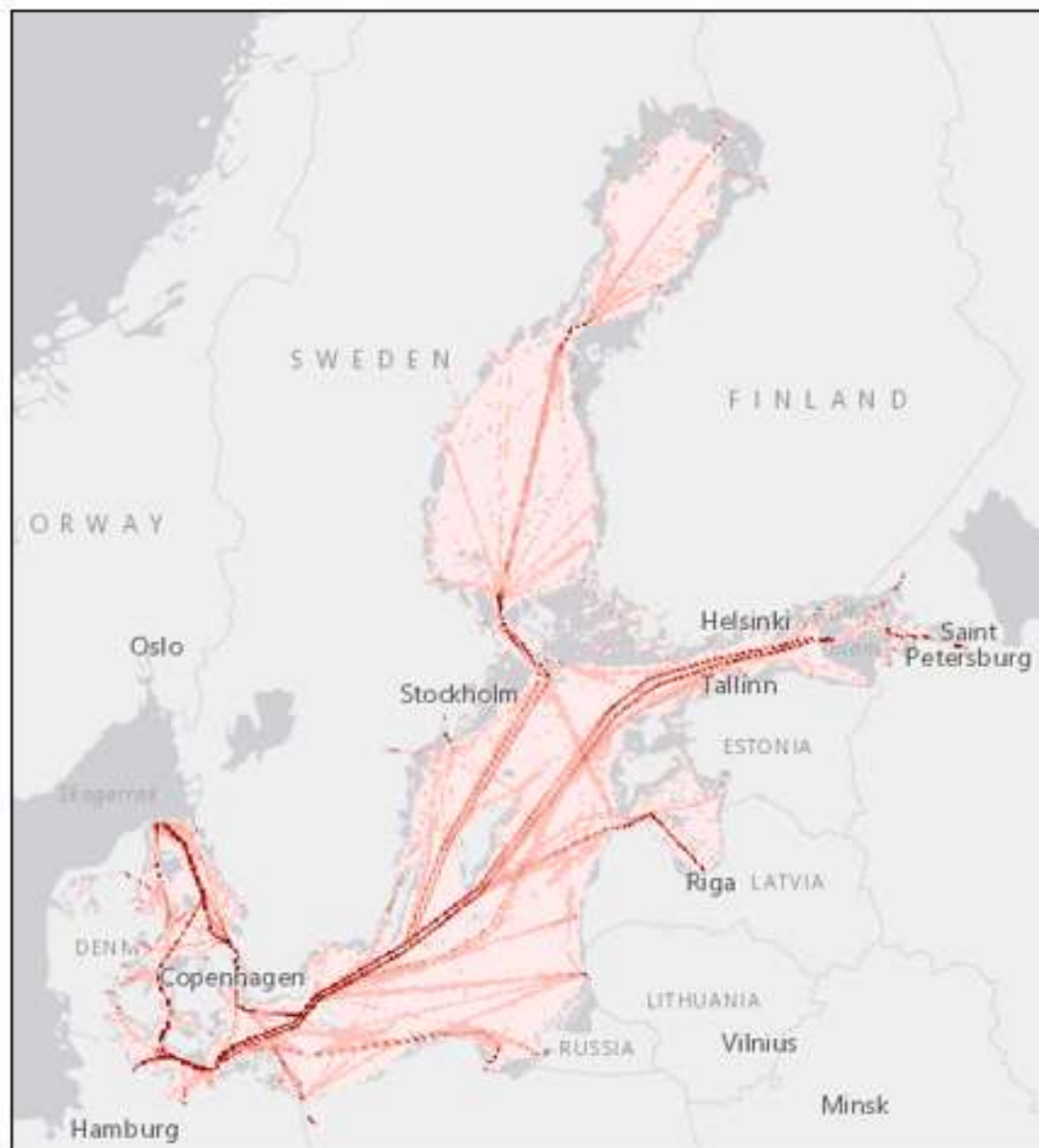








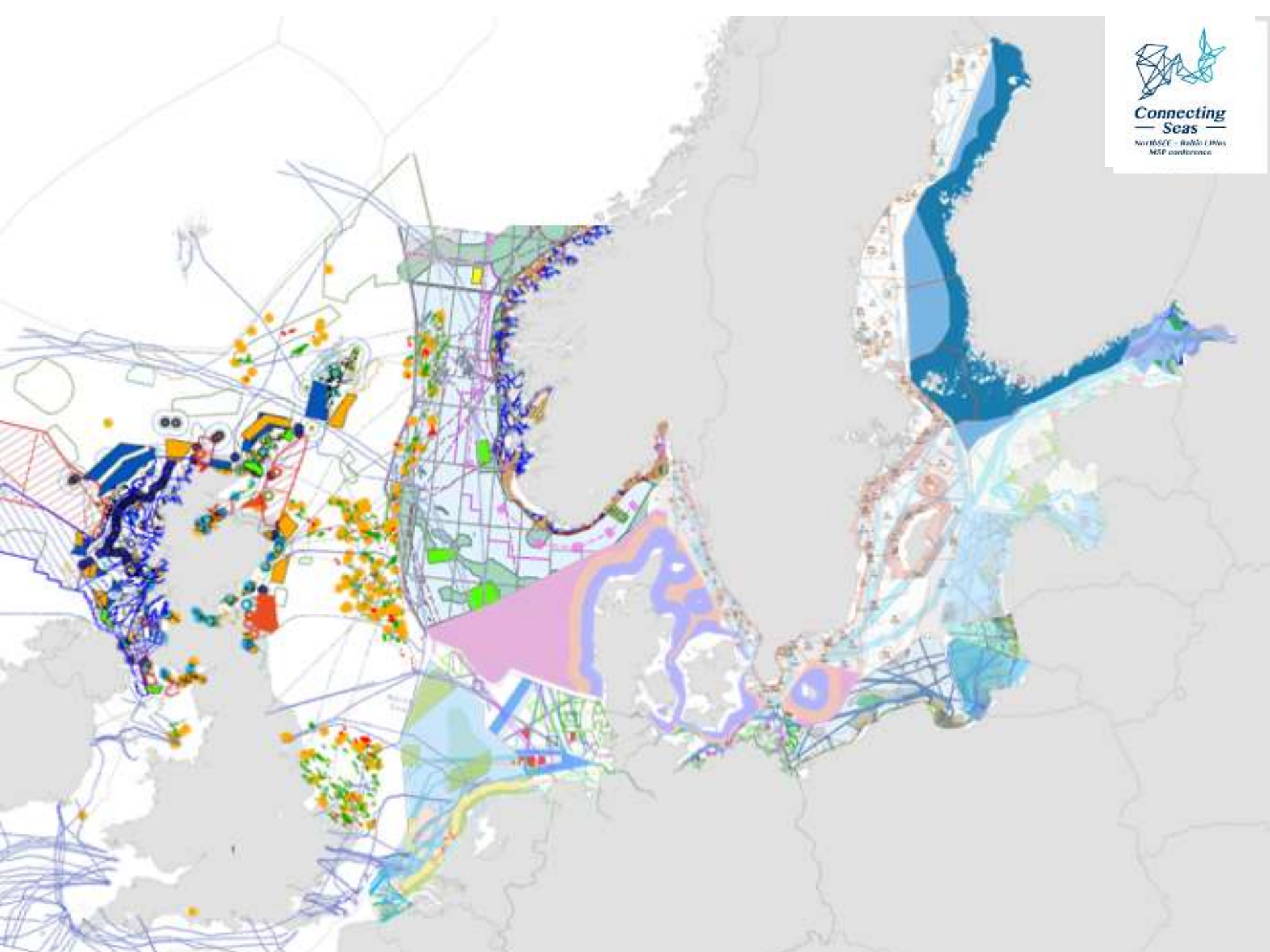




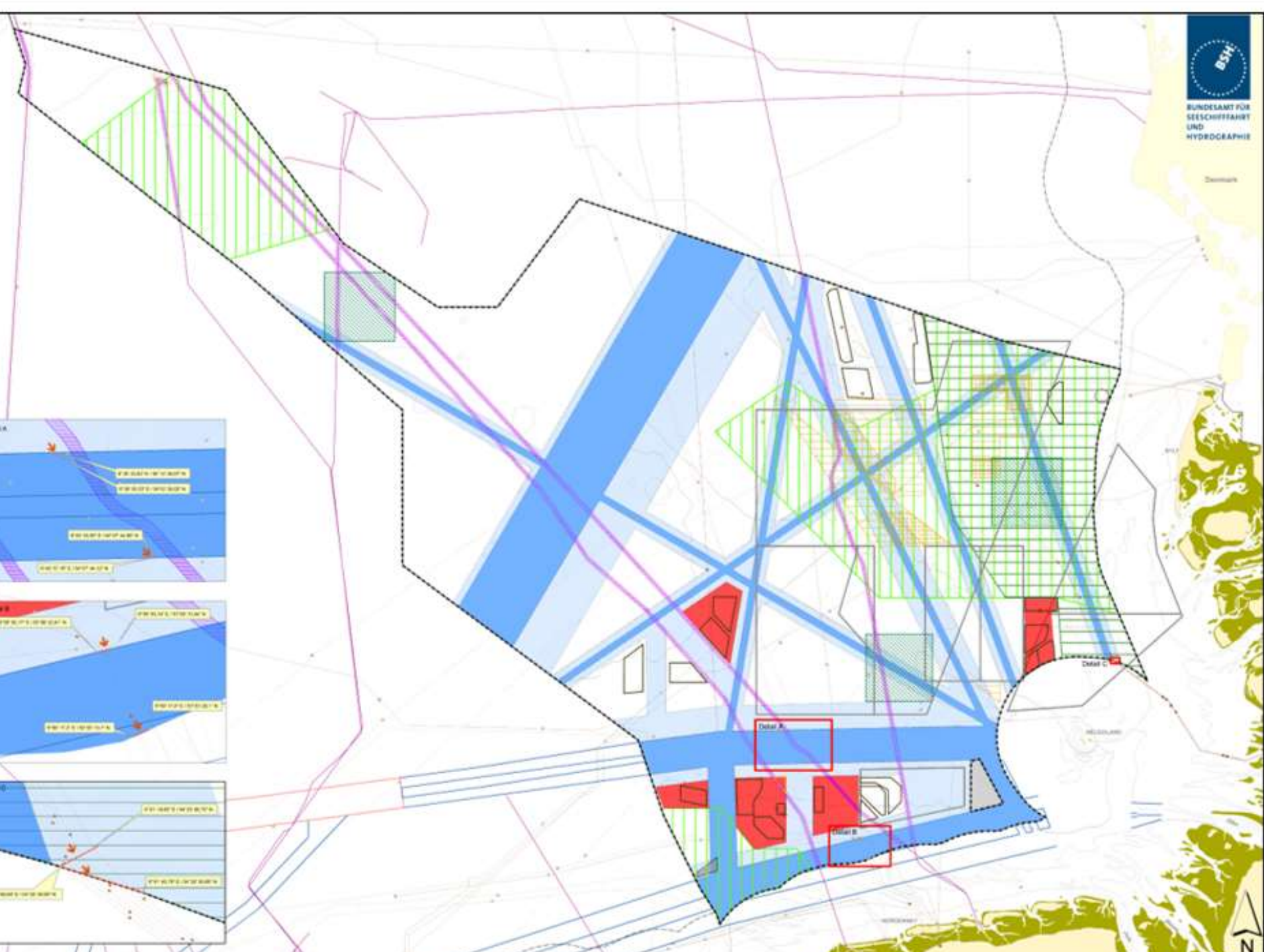


**Connecting  
Seas**

North Sea – Baltic Links  
MSP conference









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# Shipping

Jeroen van Overloop, Directorat General Shipping



# Ships





# Oldest boat



1  
2





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# Historic

door Jeroen Van Overloop











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North Sea Region  
European Regional Development Fund



**Interreg**  
Baltic Sea Region  
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DEVELOPMENT  
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# Now



























































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REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
FUND















# Some for fun

February 22,  
2019

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4  
6









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European Regional Development Fund



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 **Nautal**









FRASER









































# Where?

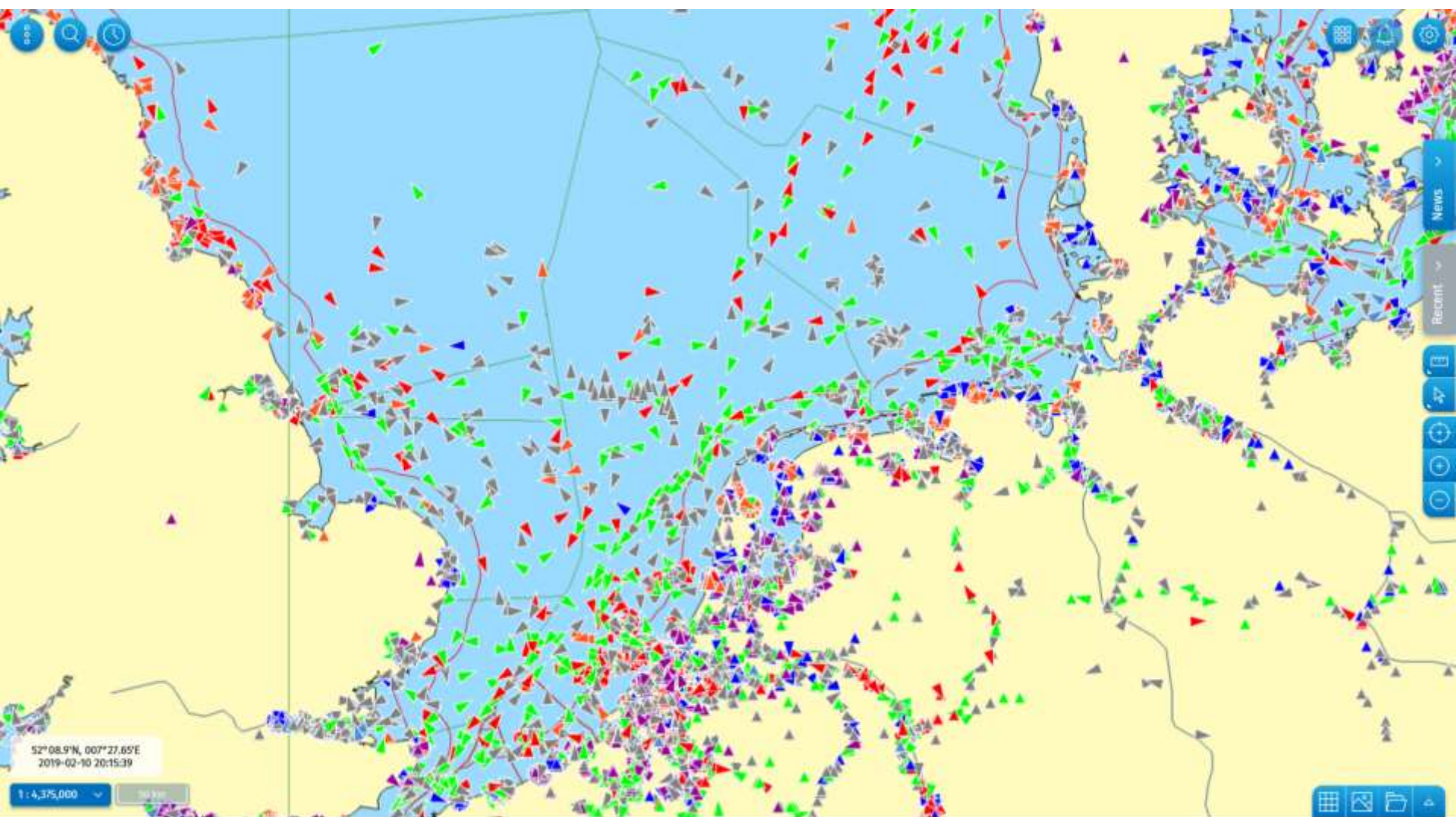
February 22,  
2019

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3

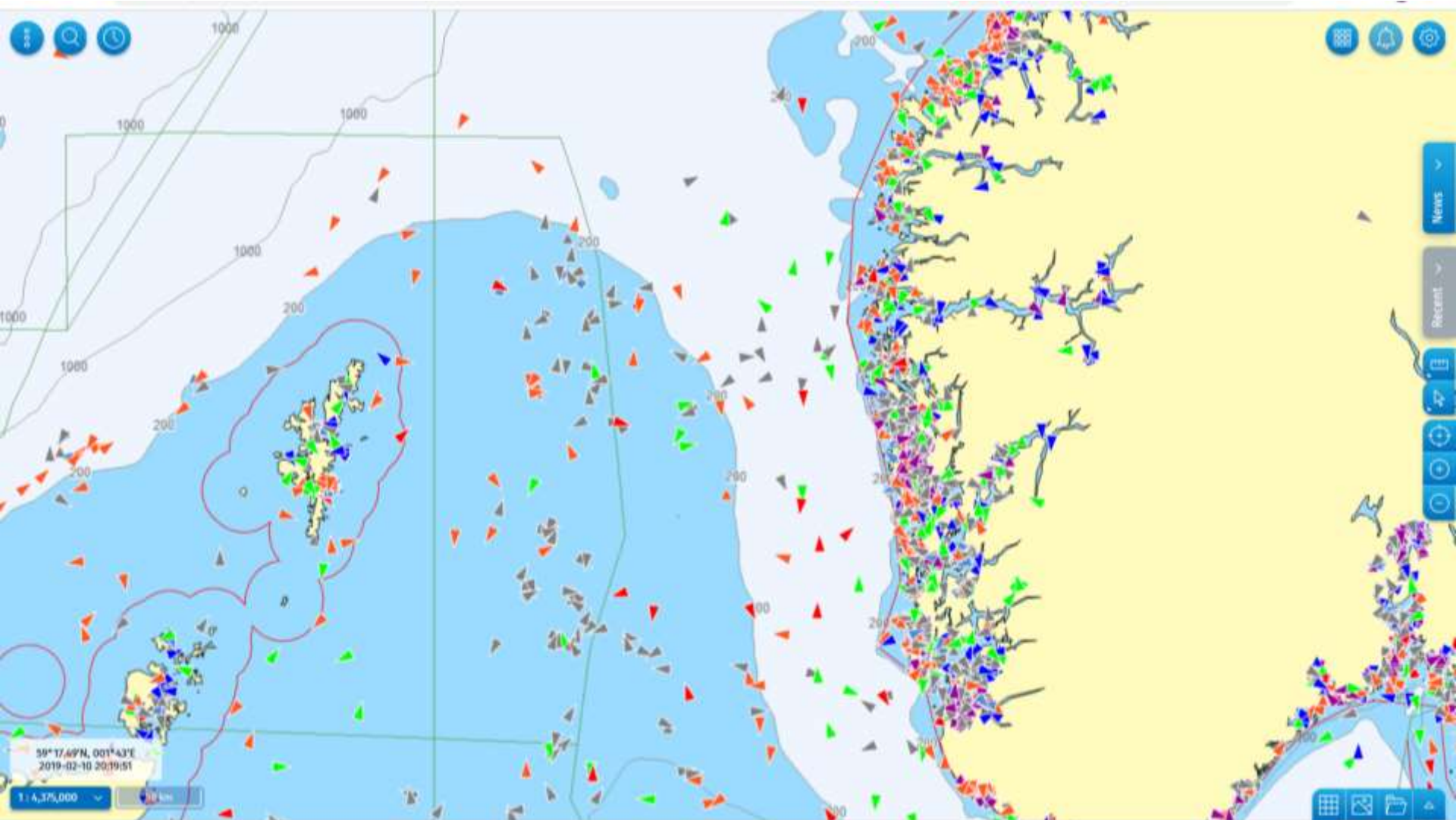












# Why in MSP?

February 22,  
2019

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

6  
7







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22/02/2019

# Shipping is the blood of the economy

6  
8



## WORLD SEABORNE TRADE IN 2017

Global volumes gathered momentum and reached  
**10.7 billion tons.**

**4%** annual growth:  
fastest growth in five years

Containerized trade accounted for  
**17.1%**  
of total  
seaborne trade  
**+6.4%**



Major dry bulk commodities accounted for  
**29.9%**  
of total  
seaborne trade  
**+5.1%**



Crude oil shipments rose by  
**2.4%**  
down from  
**4%**  
in 2016.



Combined volumes of refined petroleum products and gas went up by  
**3.9%**



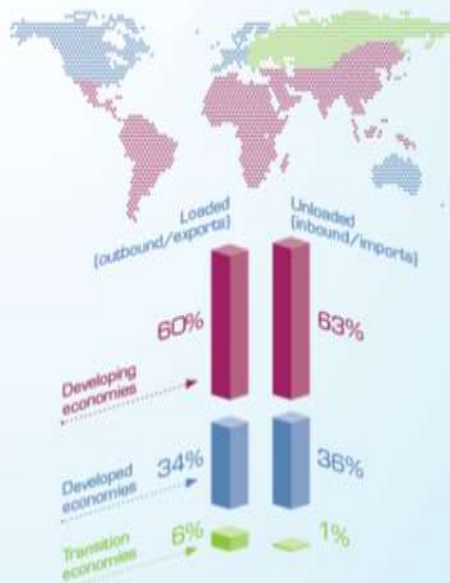
## WORLD SEABORNE TRADE GROWTH FORECAST: 2018–2023

Volume projected to grow  
► **+3.8%**



Volumes across all segments set to grow:  
containerized and dry bulk cargoes  
projected to grow the fastest

Tanker volumes to grow at a slower pace



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At any time  
more than 80%  
of all  
transported  
good are on  
board of a ship

22/02/2019

6  
9



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# Vulnerable



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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

7  
0





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# Why else?

7  
1







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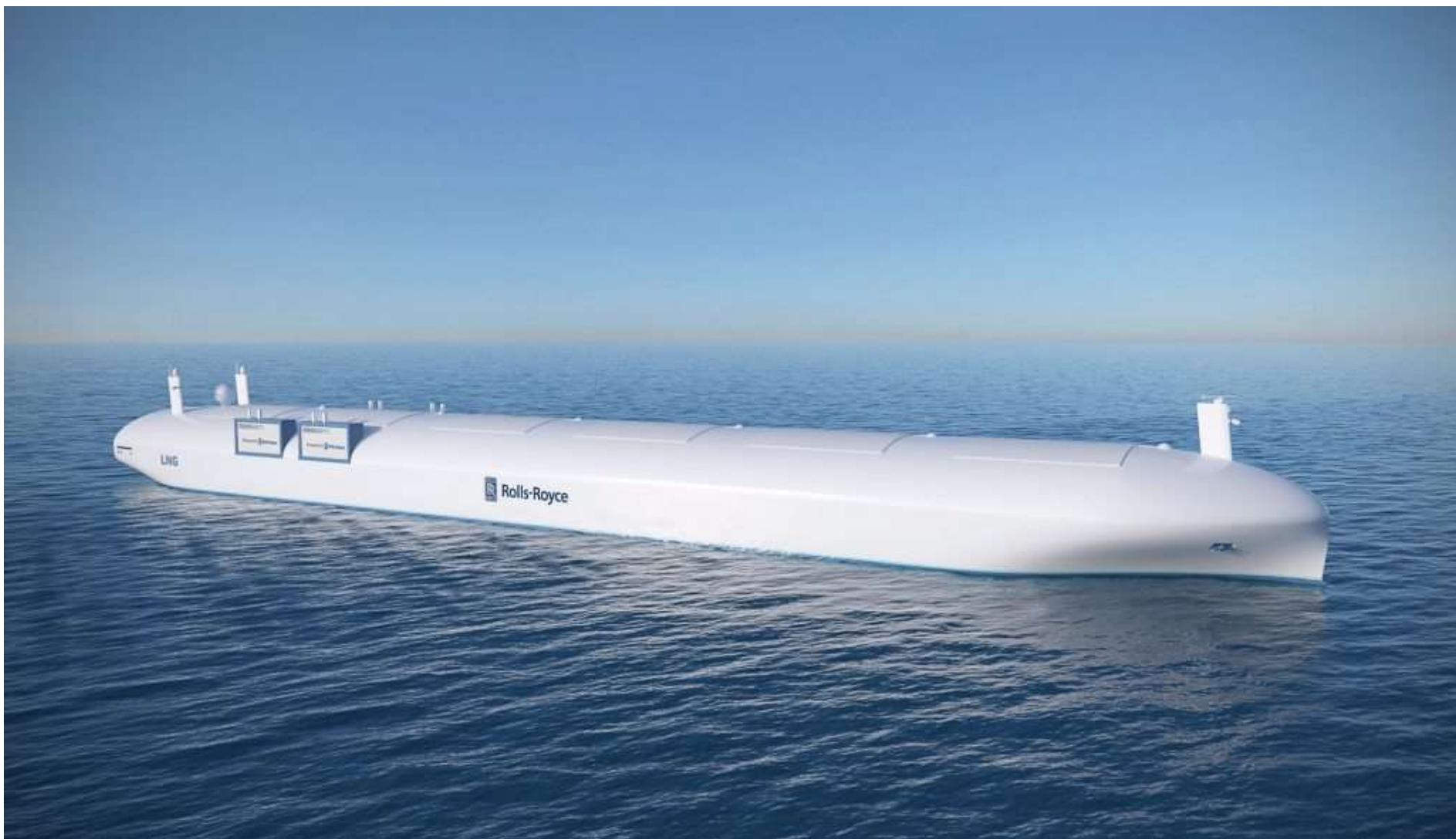
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# Future

7  
2





















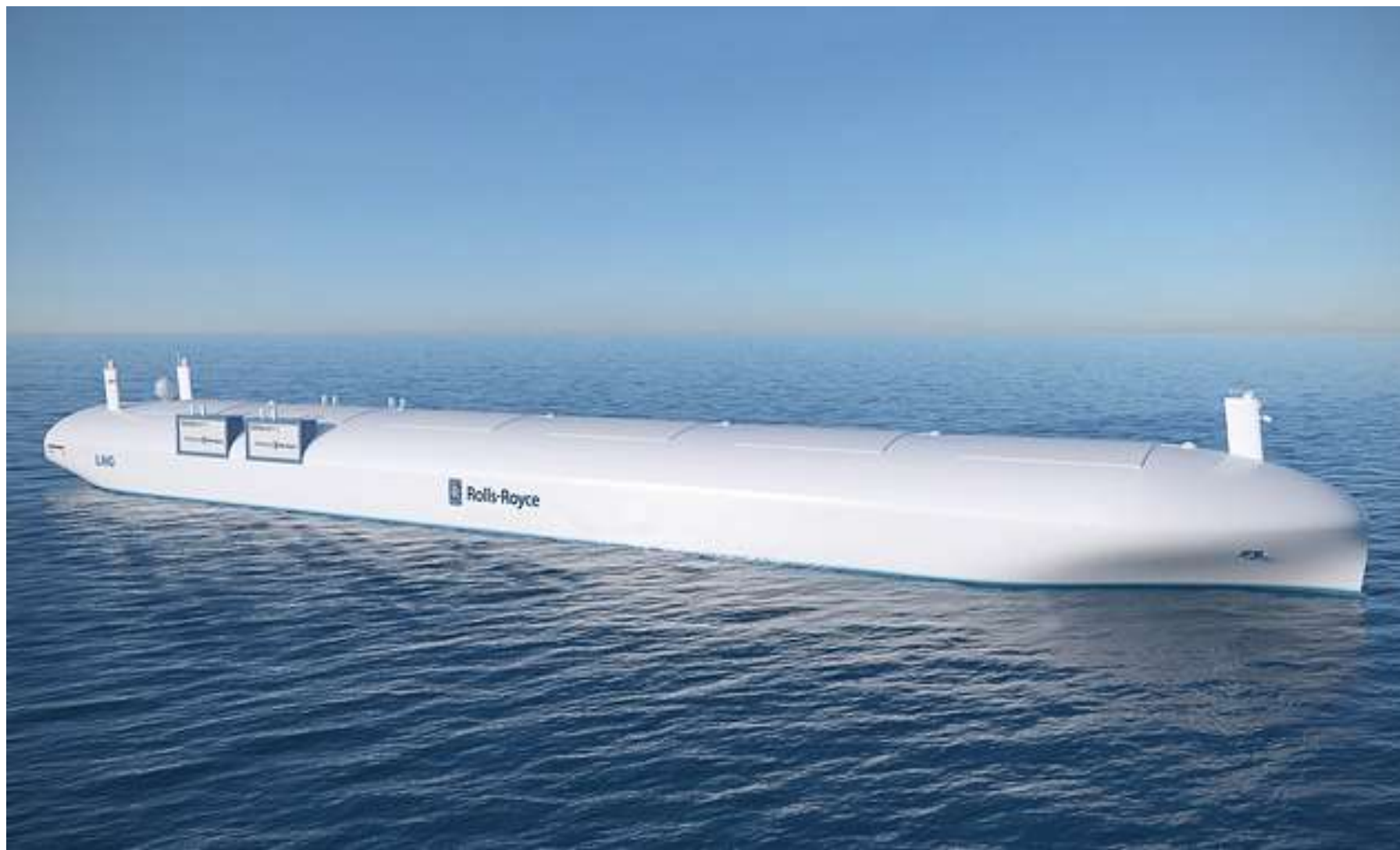
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# Energy

Dr. Andronikos Kafas, Marine Scotland



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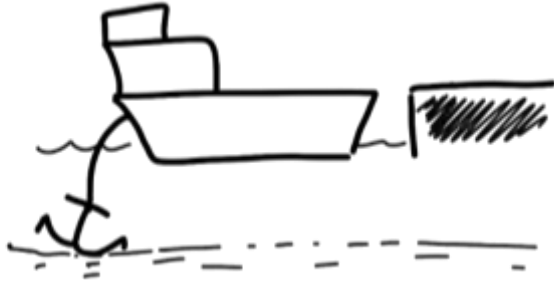
*NorthSEE – Baltic LINES  
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# How a seed became a tree

Or how we built a system based on an MSDI to access MSP data







You have seen maps about a lot of uses: wind farms, shipping, environment... Now, what do we need to make all those maps?



Data, of  
course.

The problem is...



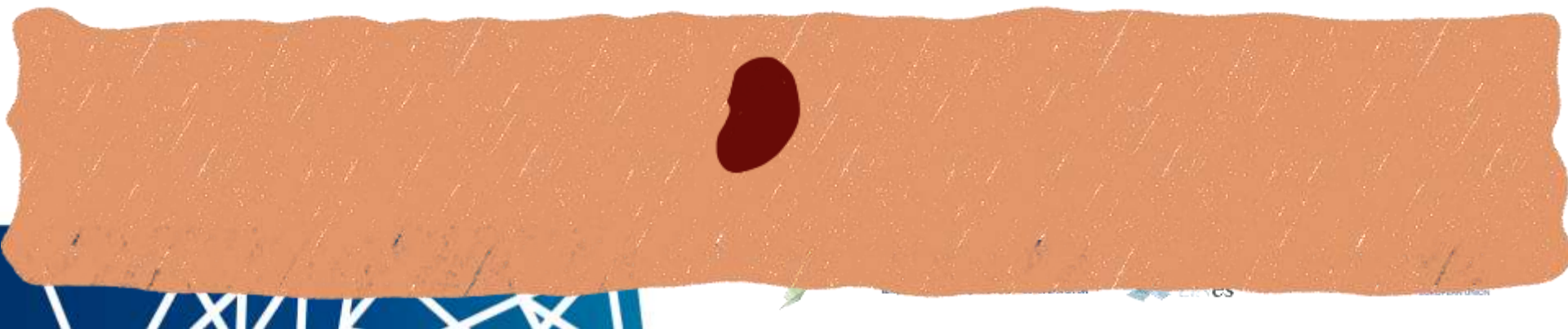


...data is always  
very difficult to  
get.





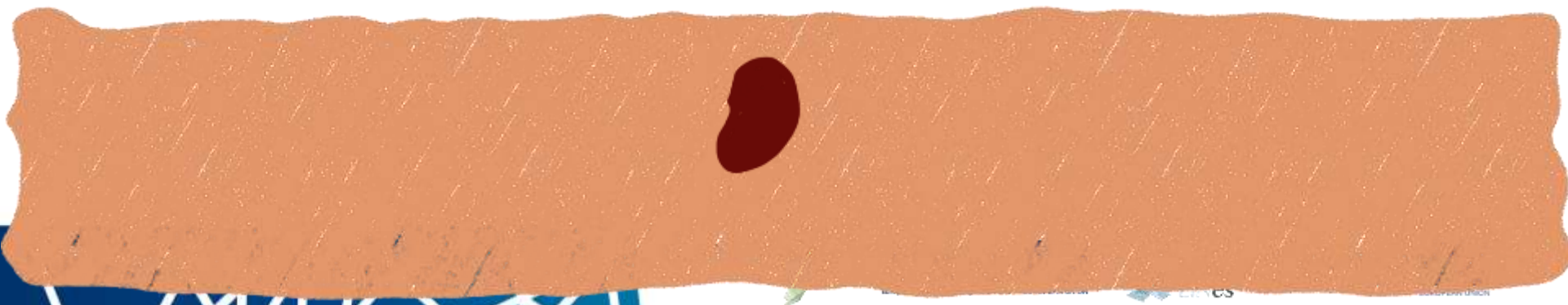
That's why the Maritime Spatial  
Planning community in the Baltic Sea  
planted a seed seven years ago.





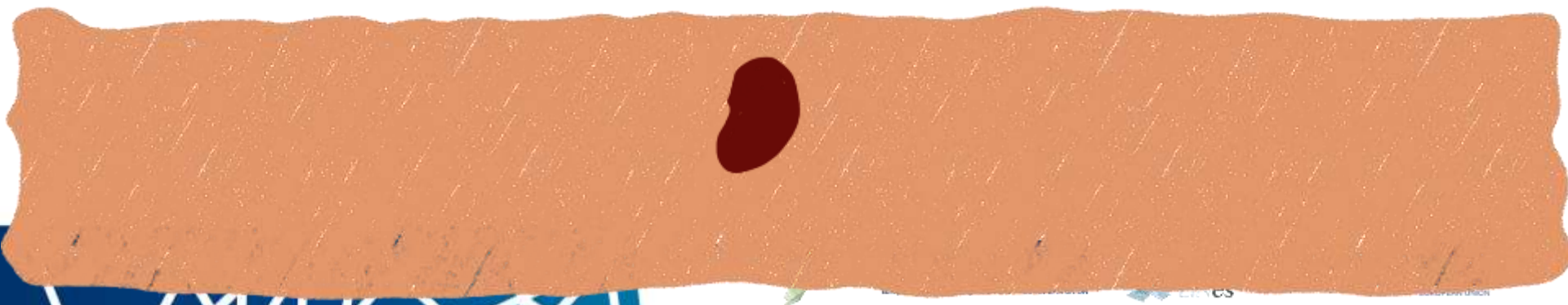


Seven years ago, a project called  
BaltSeaPlan acknowledged the problem  
and recommended to build a...





...hold on tight to your  
seats...



...system to access Maritime Spatial Planning data based on a Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI) from which users can view and download data and metadata in Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards.





A system to access Maritime Spatial Planning data based on a Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure from which ...and this is exactly what we have developed in BalticLINES. data and metadata in Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards.



I guess some of you, are thinking  
“wow, that sounds so exciting”.



But I am afraid many of you are thinking “what the hell is this guy talking about?”





Let me explain  
in plain  
English...



We have developed a system (think of Google Maps for MSP) that potentially:



We have developed a system (think of Google Maps for MSP) that potentially:



Can make the work of MSP planers more effective

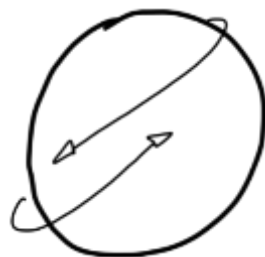




We have developed a system (think of Google Maps for MSP) that potentially:



Can make the work of MSP planers more effective



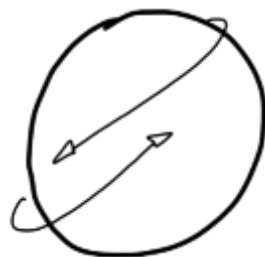
Will help make coherent plans across borders



We have developed a system (think of Google Maps for MSP) that potentially:



Can make the work of MSP planers more effective



Will help make coherent plans across borders



Will contribute to a better environment and blue growth



It all started with this seed. HELCOM have been watering the seed for three years with much love and care.





We were not alone. We had the support of the Aalborg University and the Finnish Environment Institute.



And this would have not been possible without the support of all the wonderful people in the BalticLINes project.



Do you want to see the  
result?





Before that, let me explain WHY we did it.



As I said, it's very difficult to get data. But it's even more difficult to get up-to-date data from your neighbours.

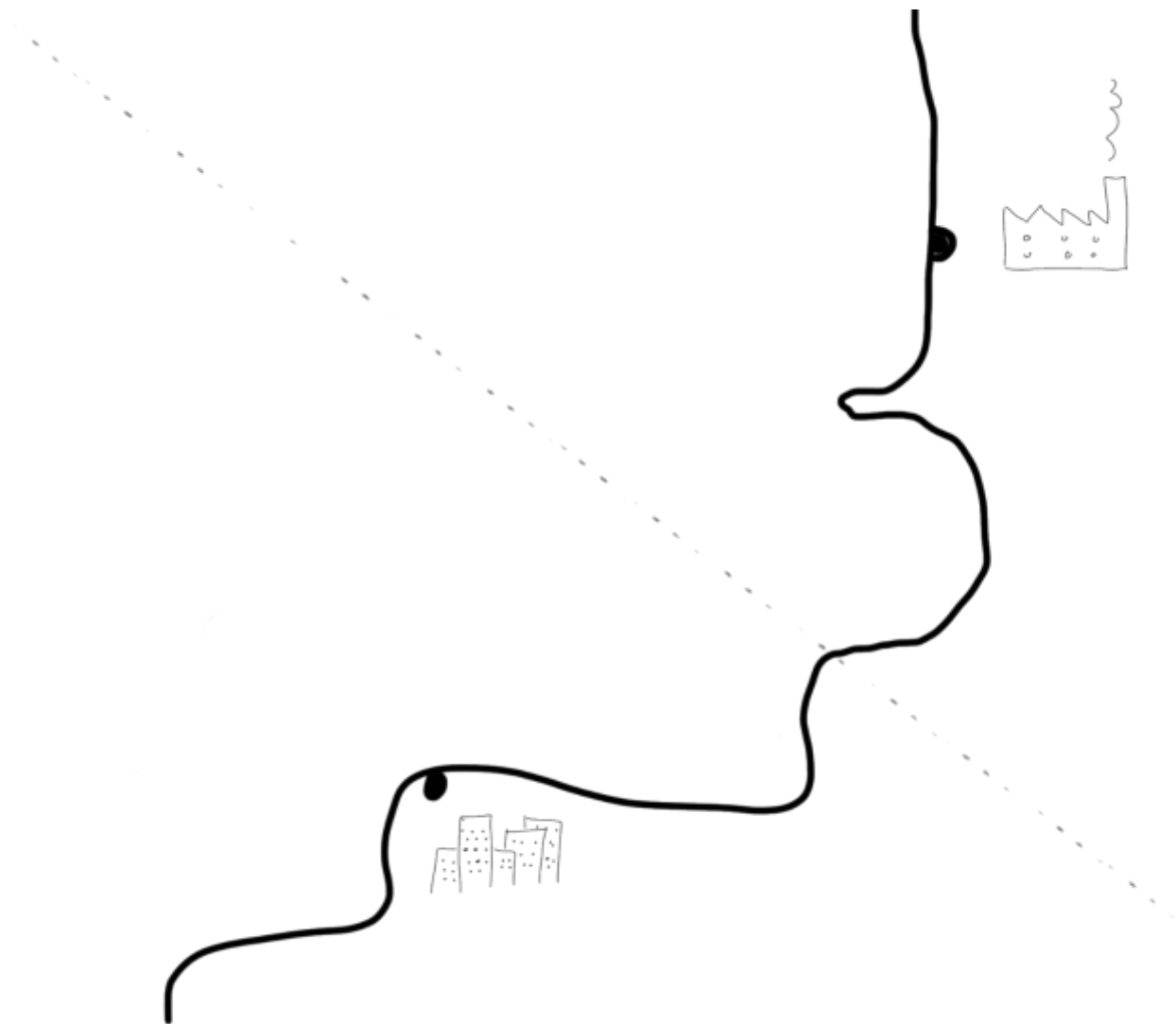


Why is it important to work with up-to-date data from your neighbours? Let me give you an example.

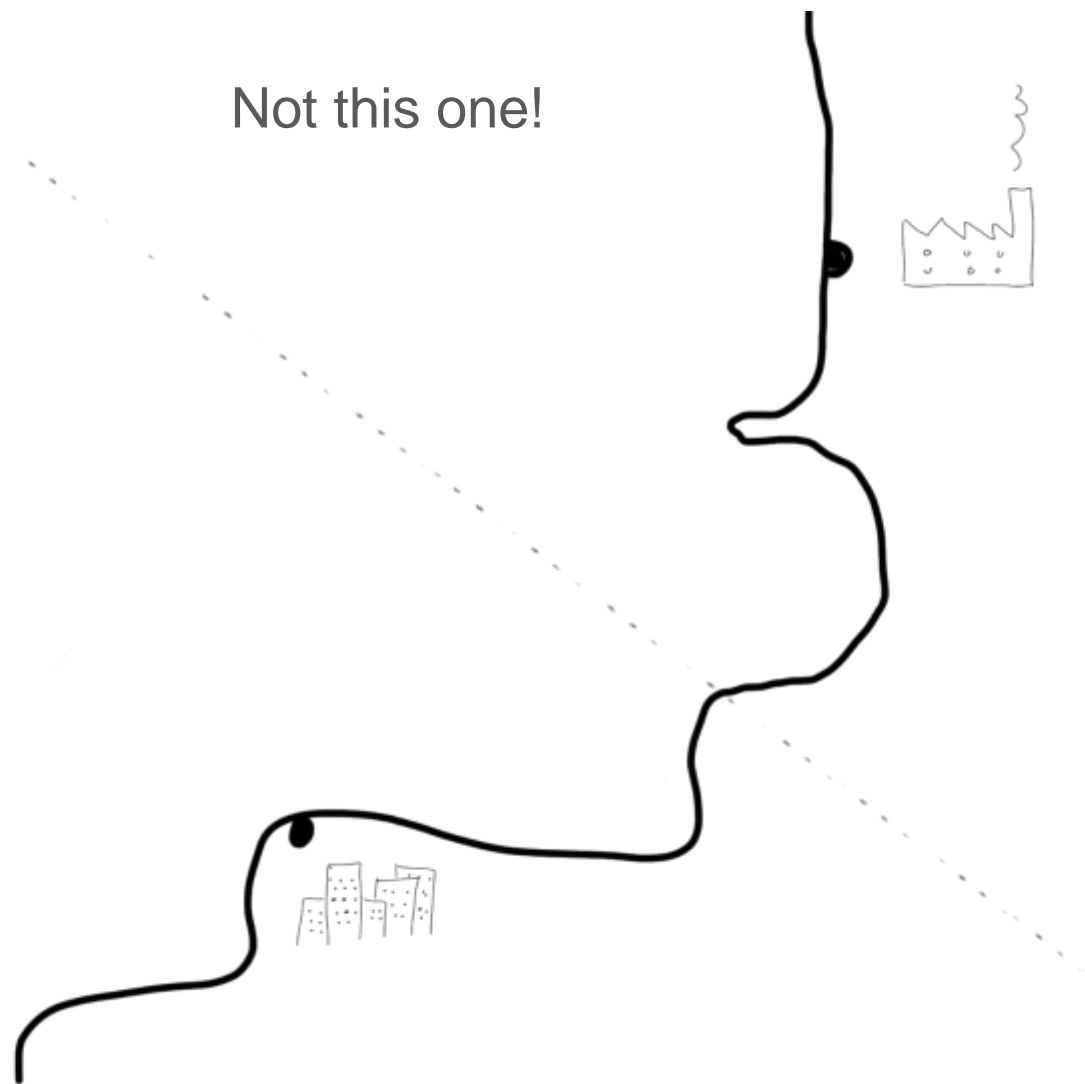




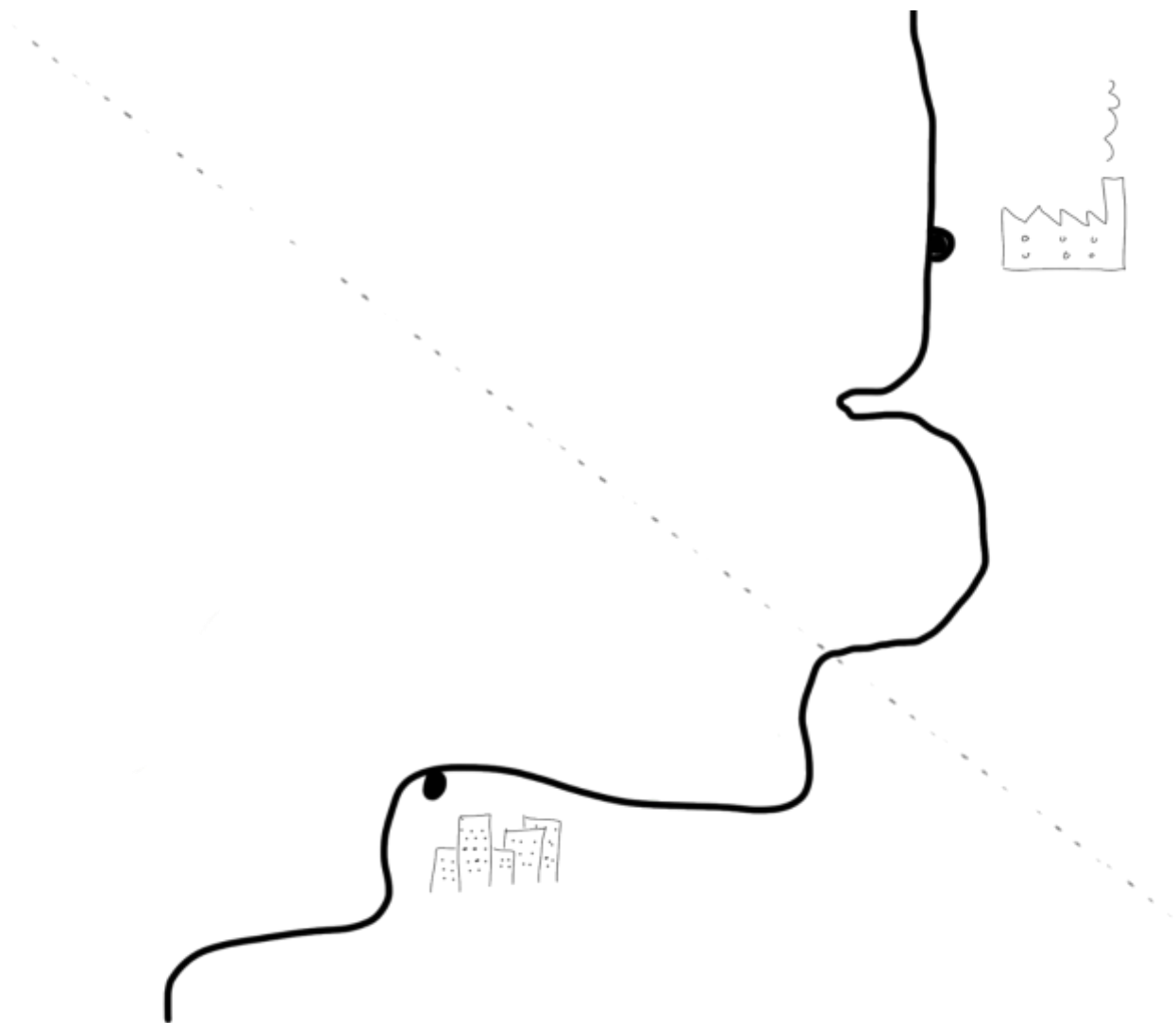
Imagine you are a  
MSP planner in this  
country.



Not this one!

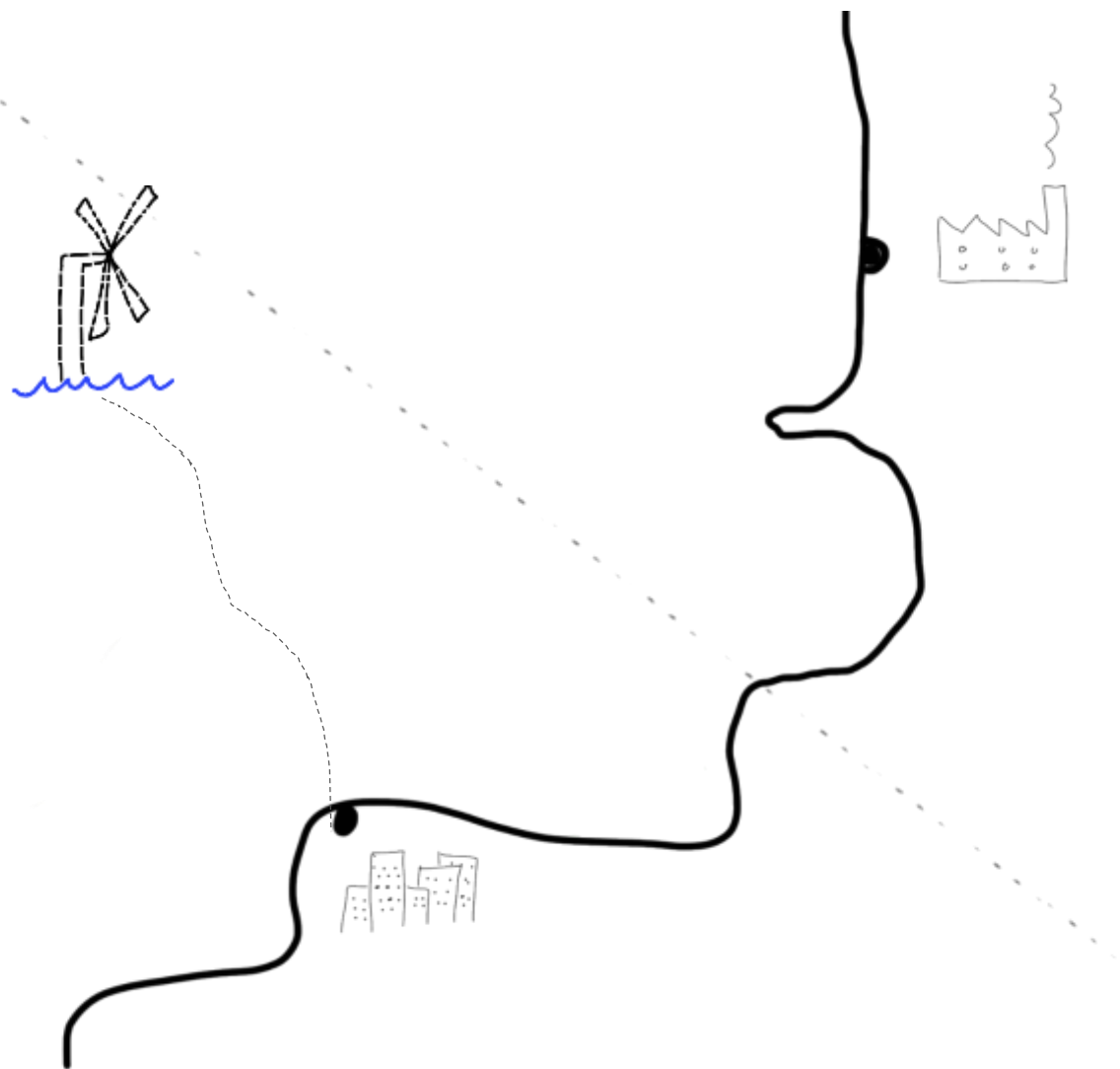


But this one...

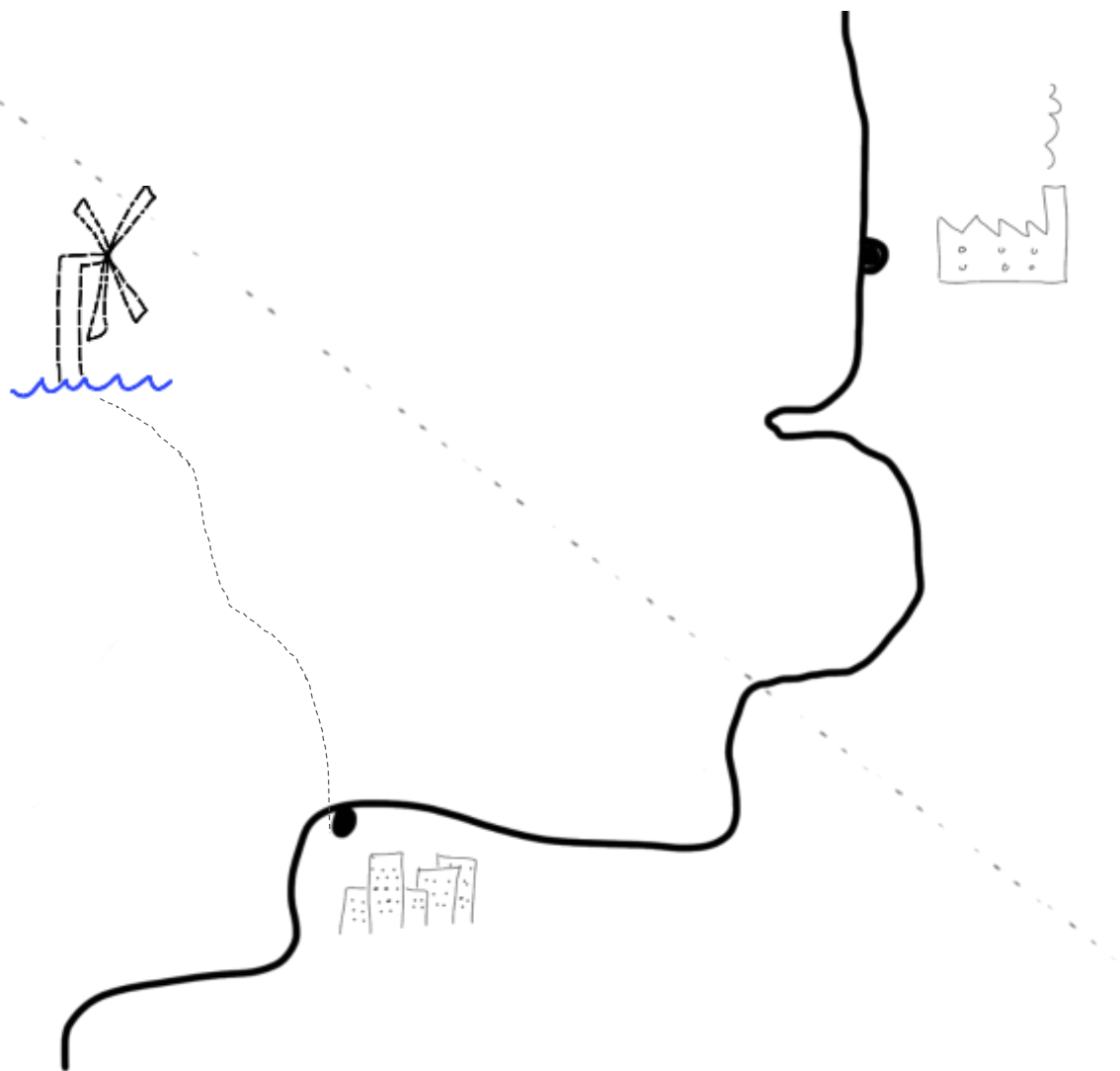




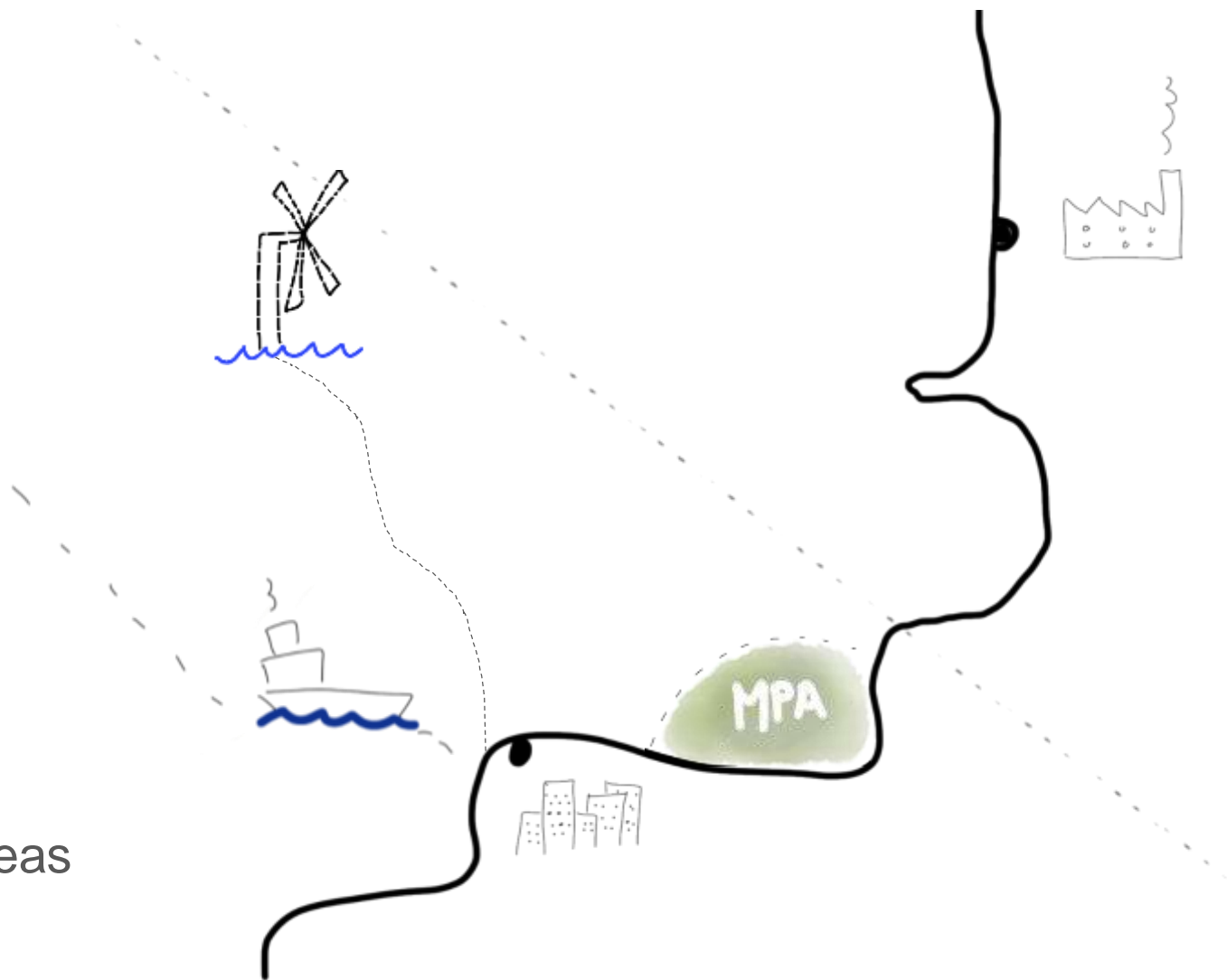
Imagine you are  
planning an offshore  
wind farm here.



Getting data from your country is relatively easy.

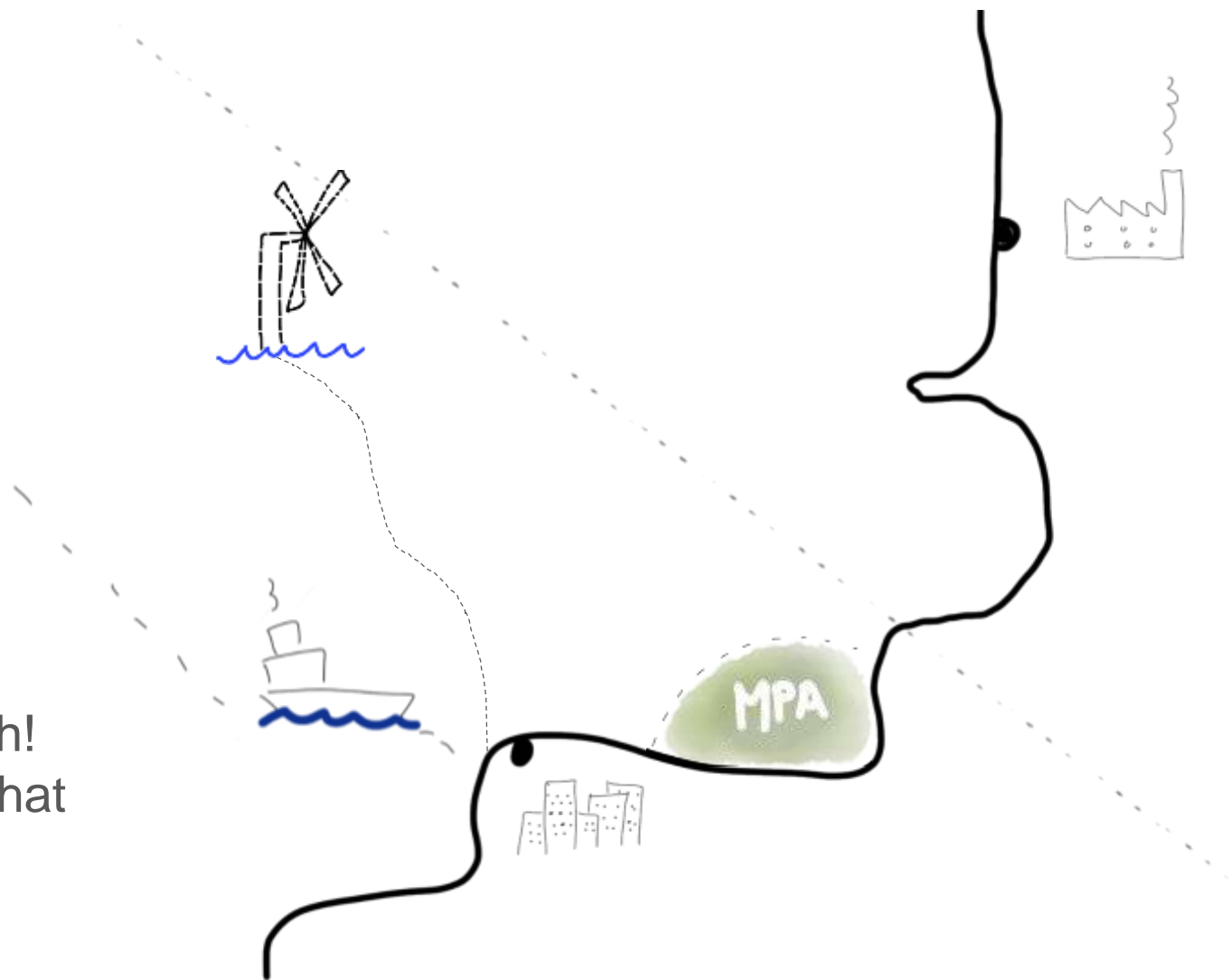


You know where the  
ferry lines and the  
Marine Protected Areas  
are.

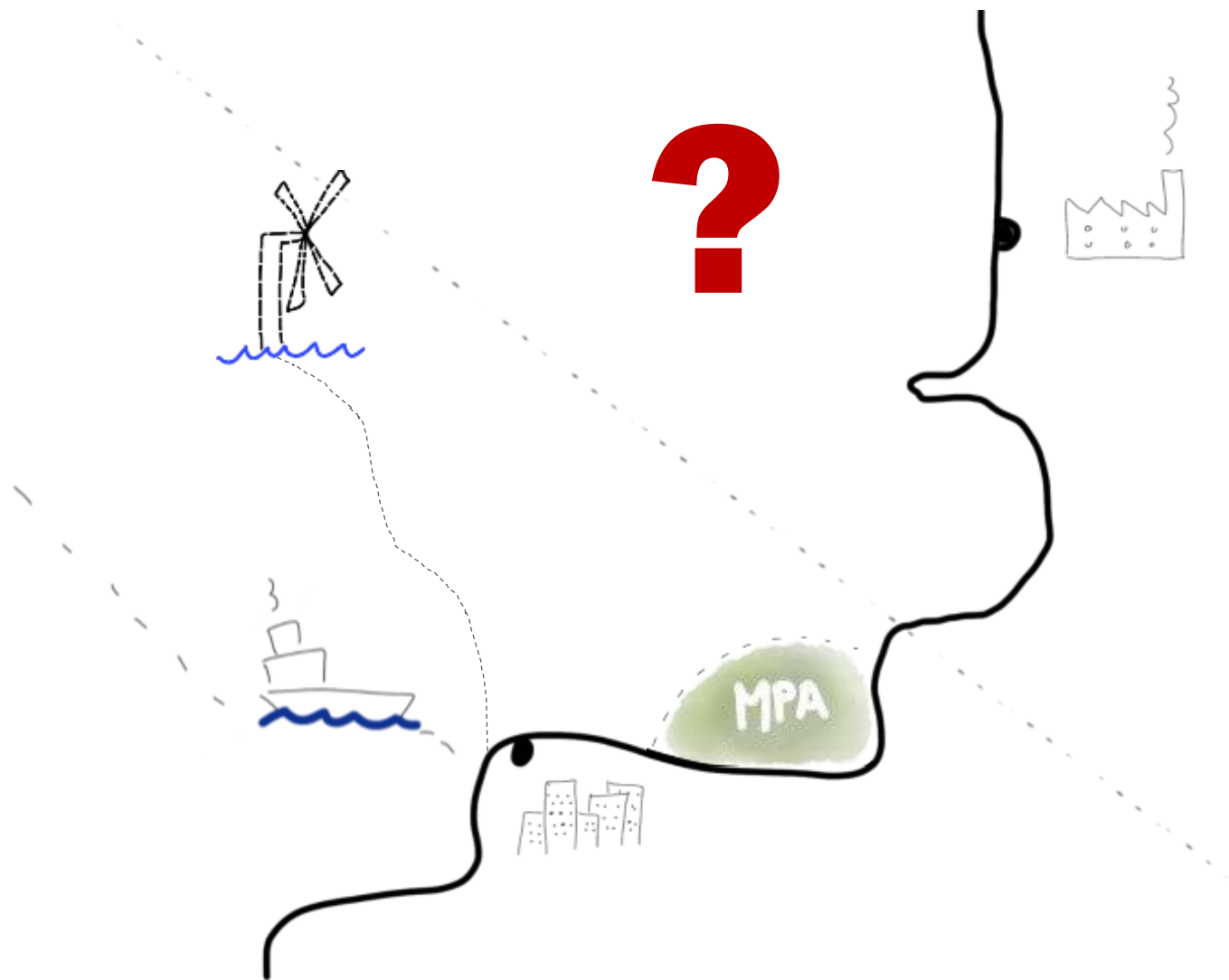




But that's not enough!  
You need to know what  
your neighbour is  
planning.



Where do you get  
data from your  
neighbour?



Before the BaltcLINes project planners had

# 1 option

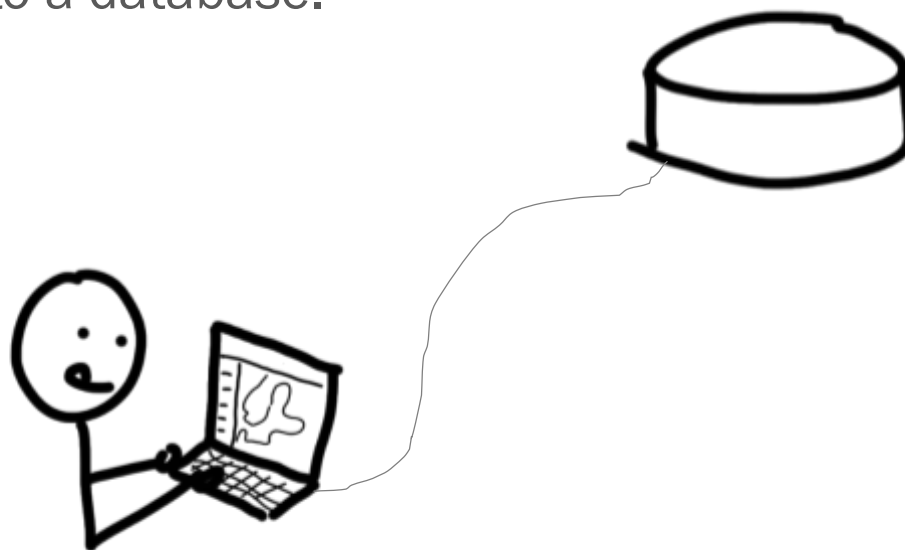




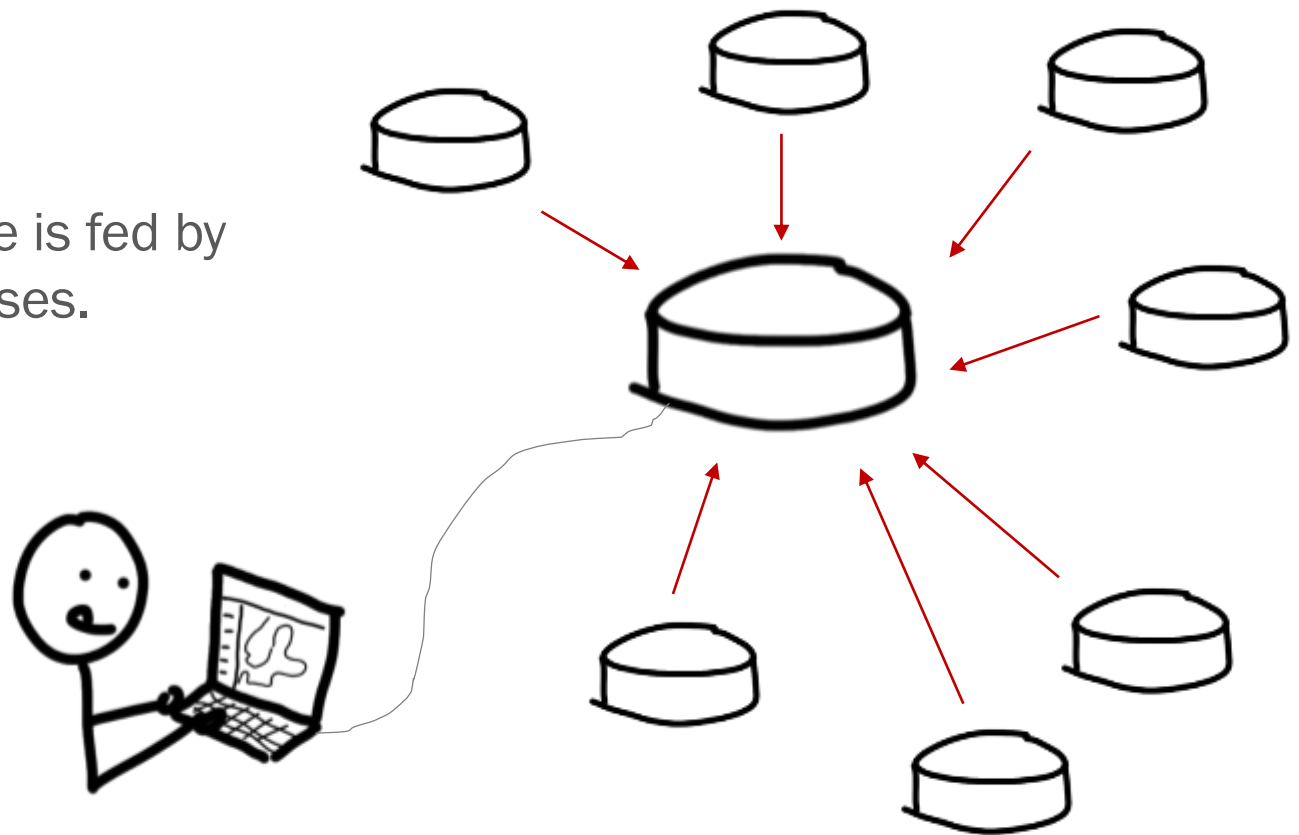
A centralized database.  
How does it work?



You connect to a database.

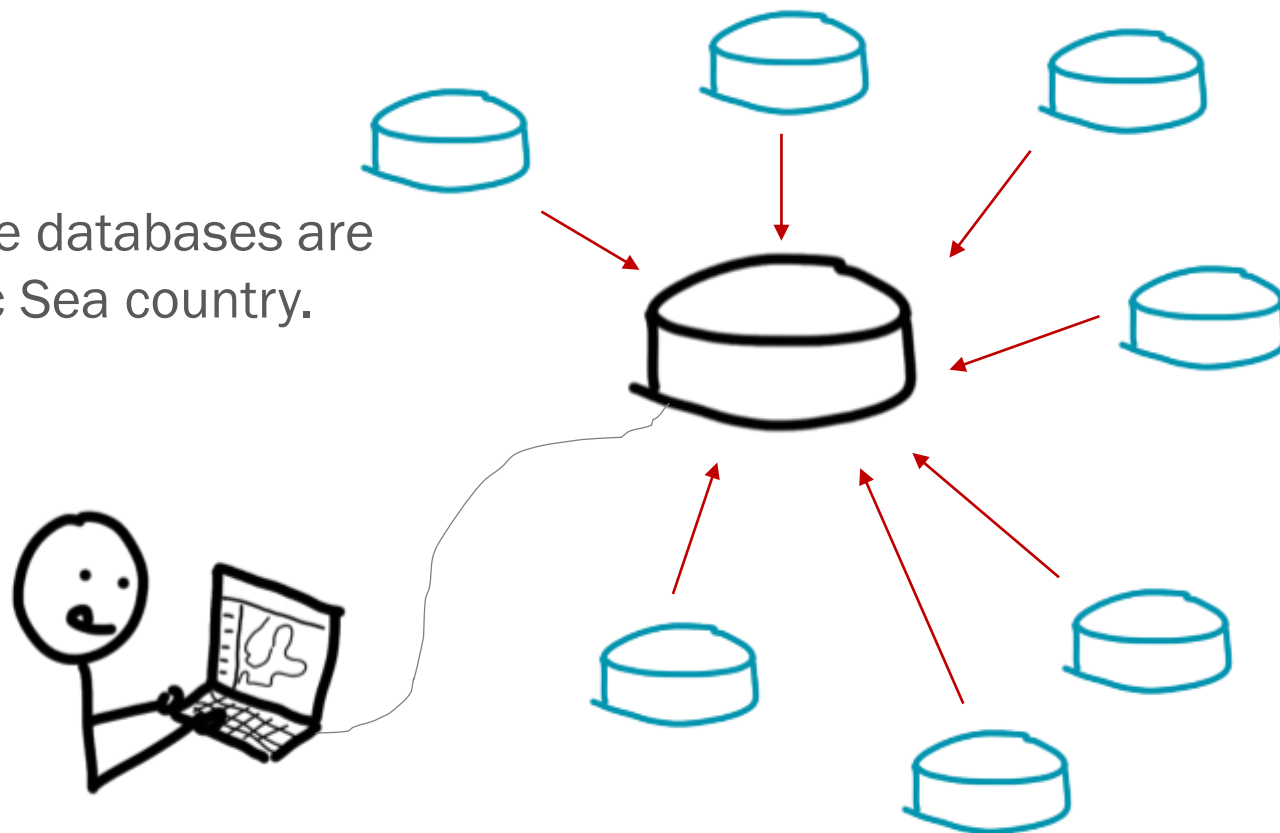


This database is fed by many databases.

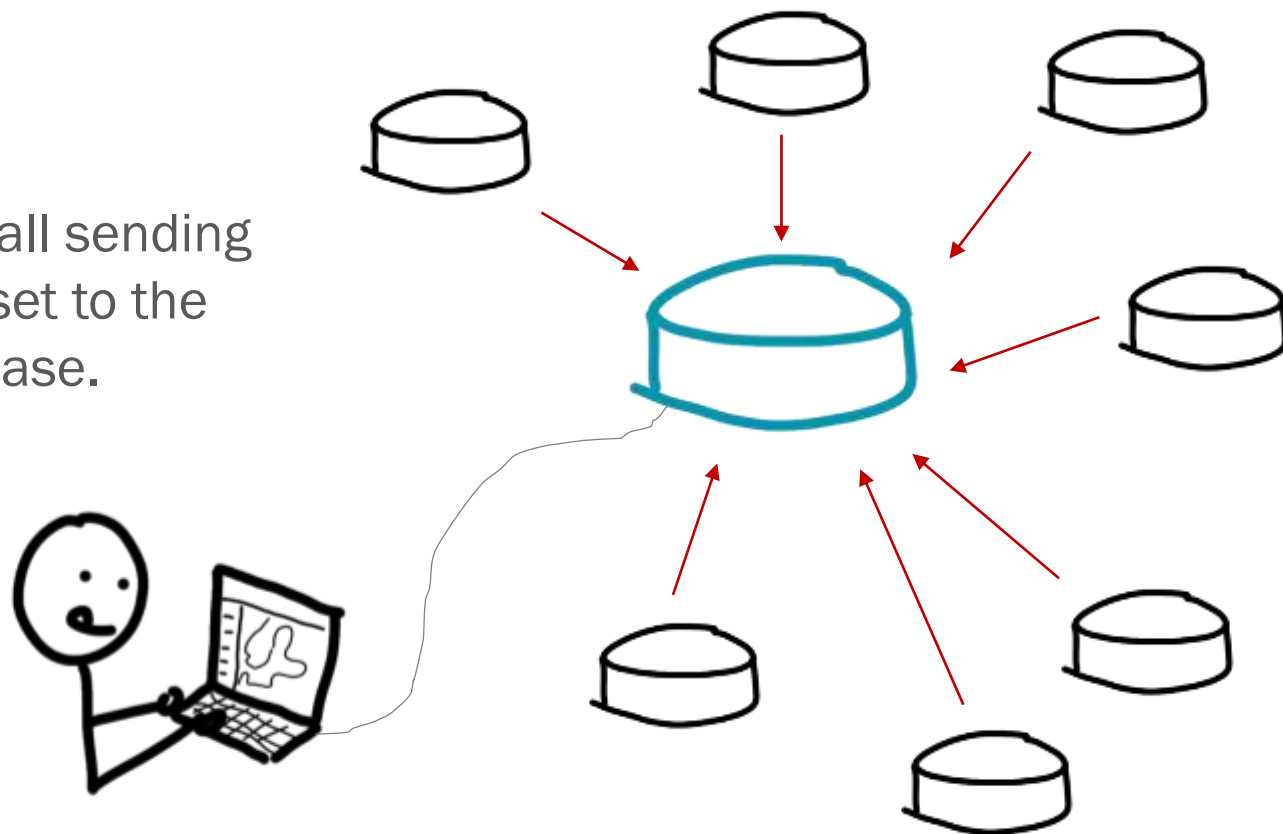




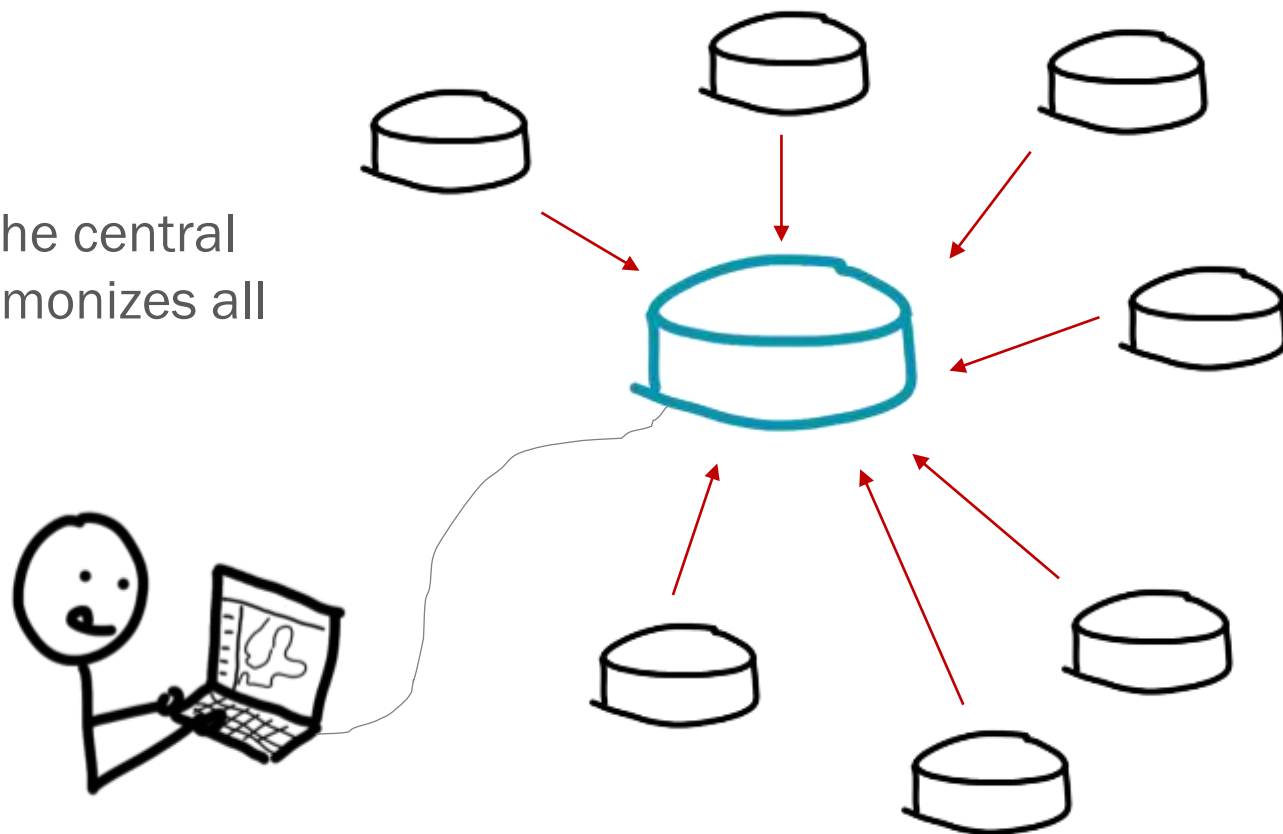
Imagine those databases are  
in each Baltic Sea country.



And they are all sending  
an MPA dataset to the  
central database.

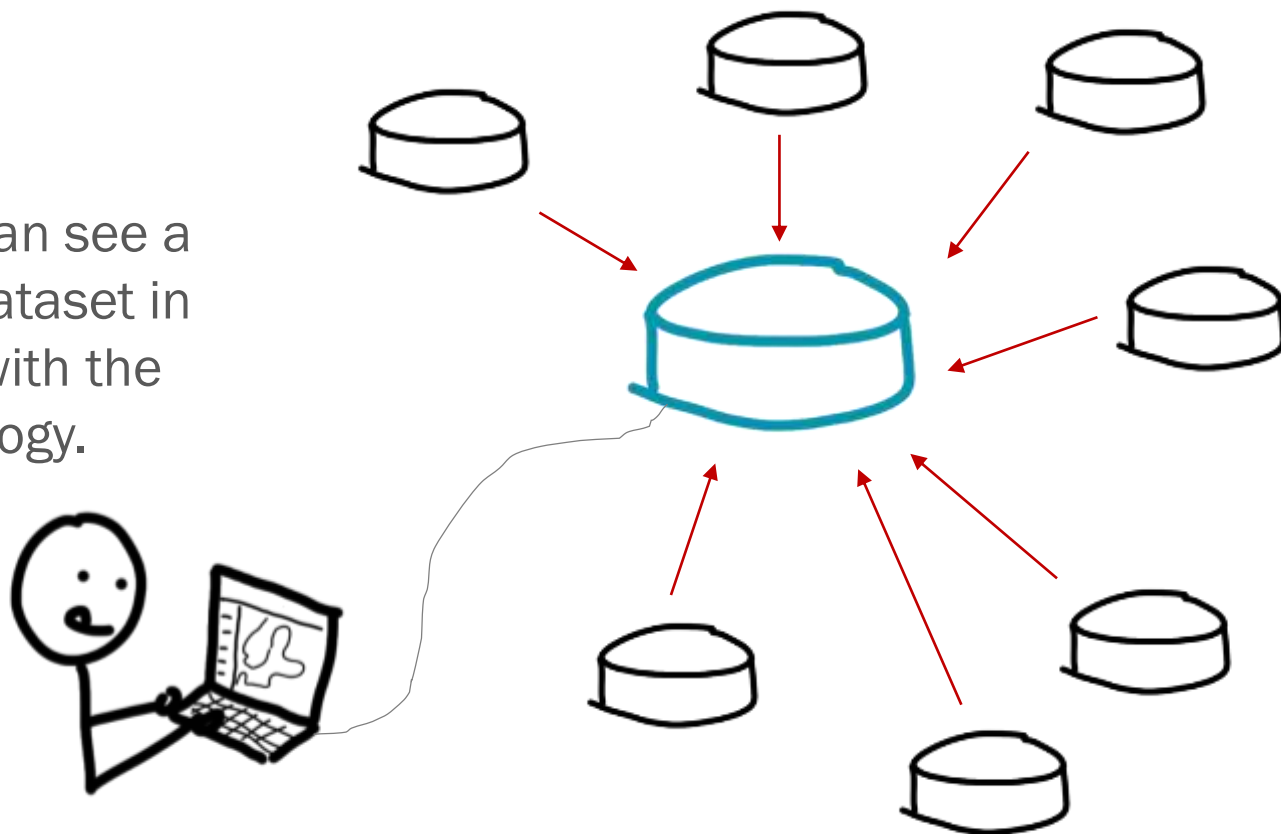


Someone in the central database harmonizes all datasets.

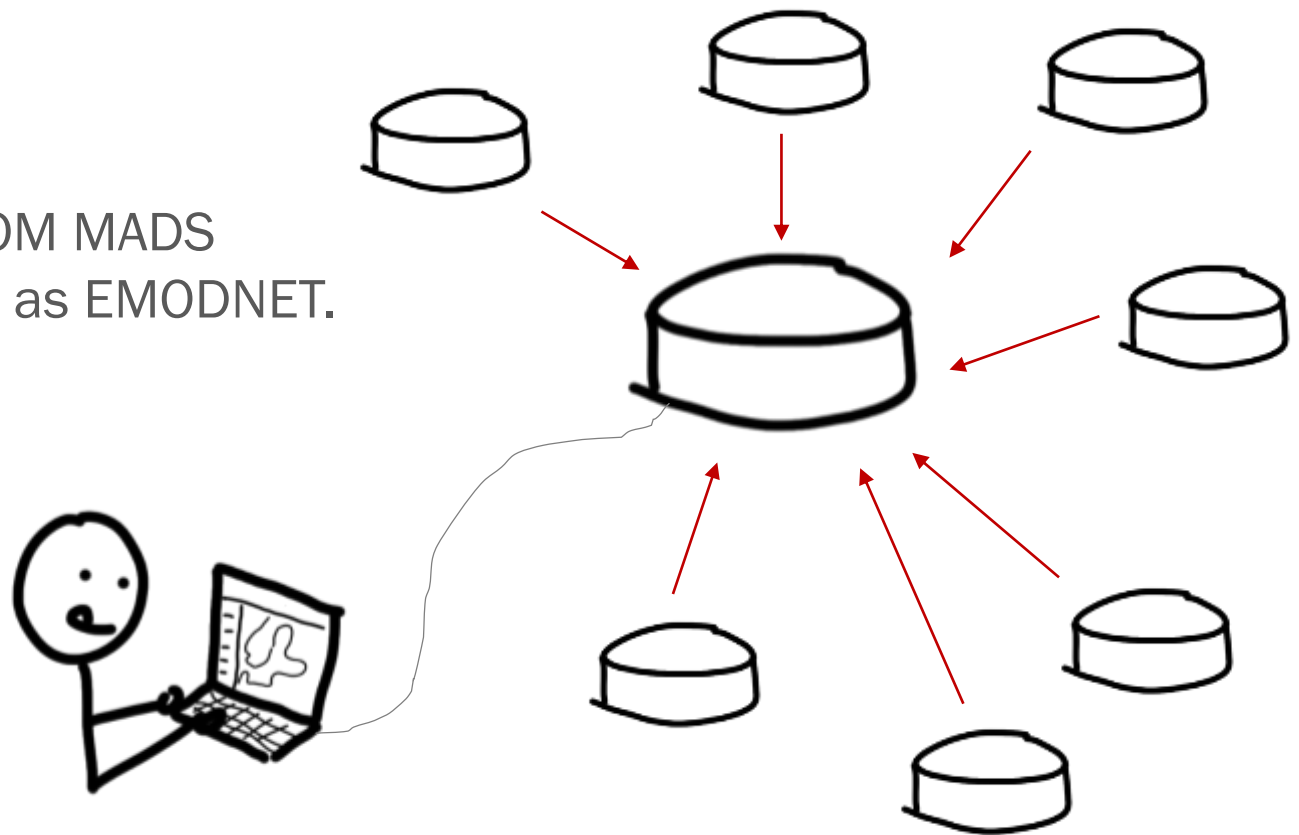




So that you can see a single MPA dataset in English and with the same symbology.



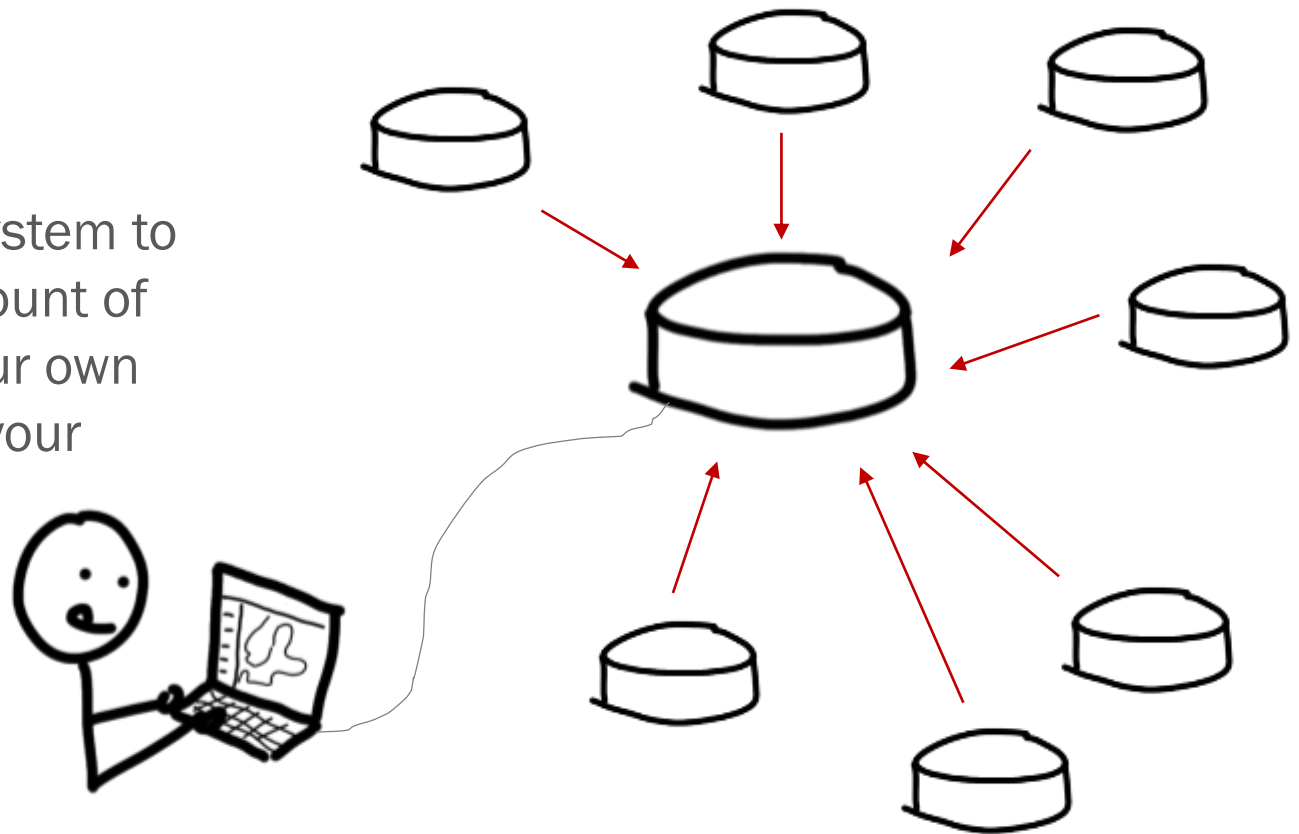
So the HELCOM MADS works as well as EMODNET.



HELCOM Map and Data Service



It's a great system to get huge amount of data from your own country and your neighbour.

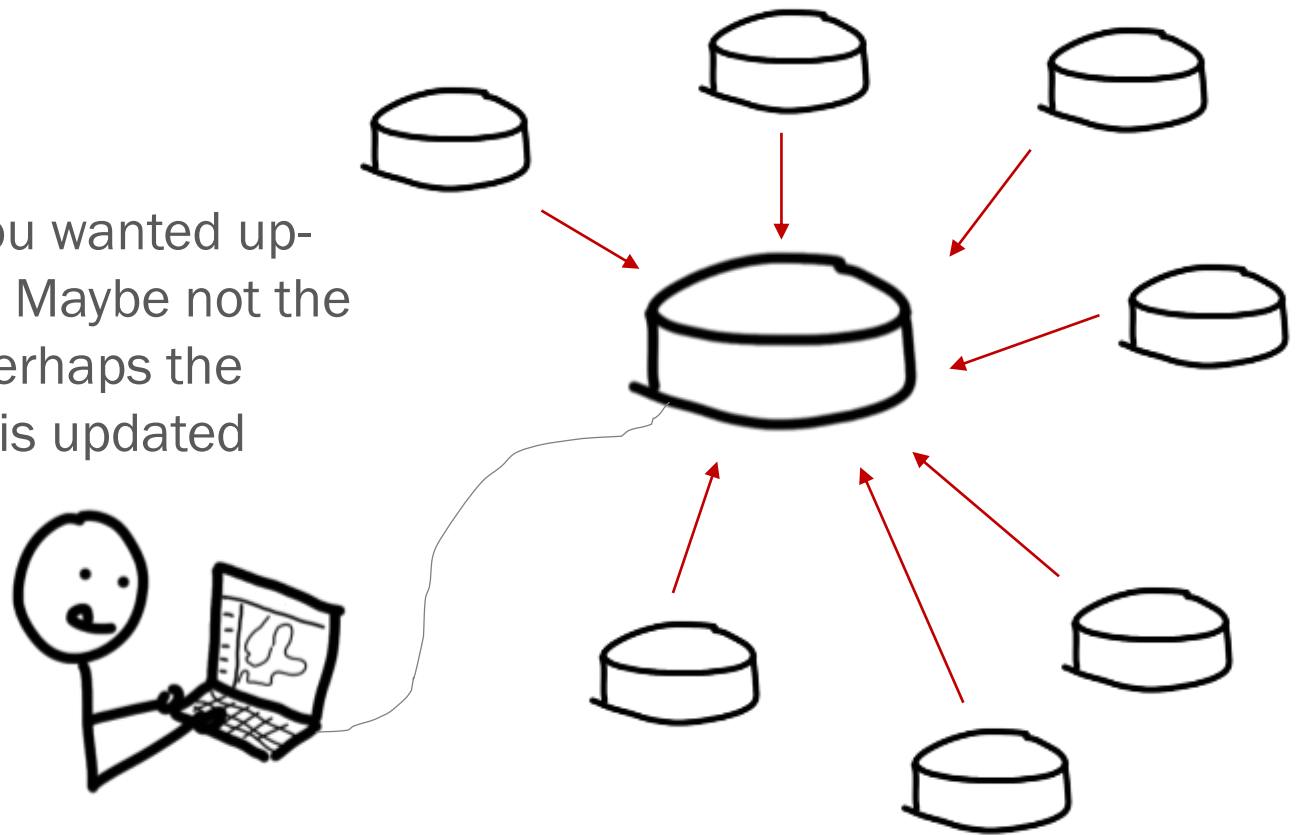


## HELCOM Map and Data Service





But what if you wanted up-to-date data? Maybe not the best place. Perhaps the MPA dataset is updated annually!



And that's why now MSP planners have a...

# 2<sup>nd</sup> option

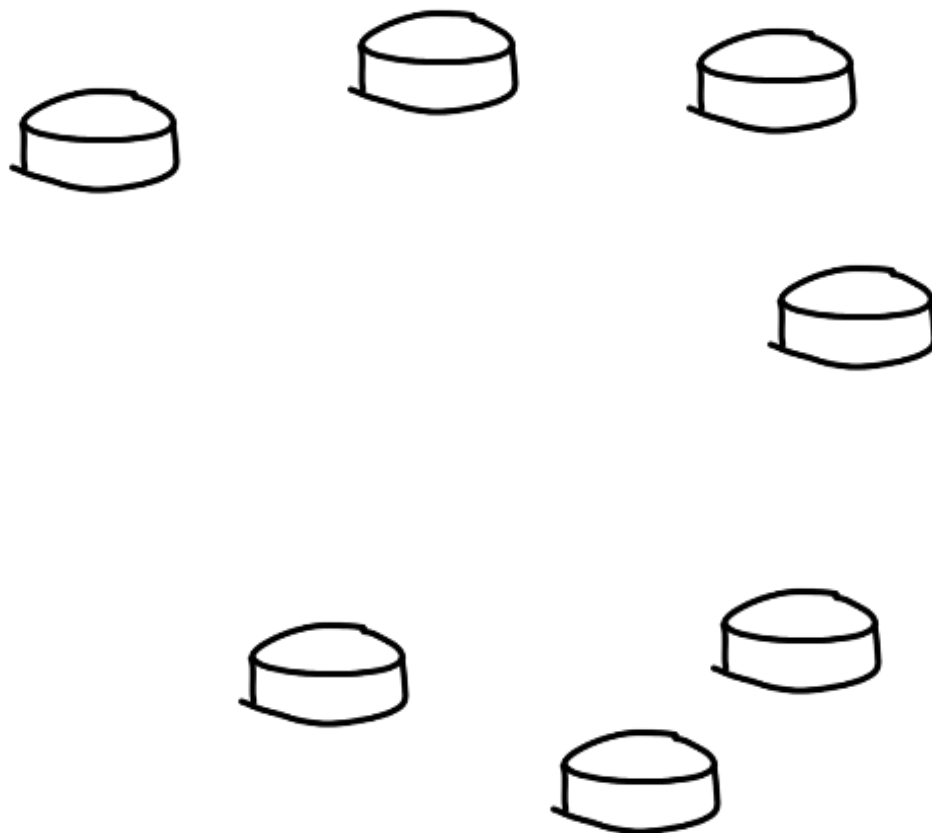


Use a tool to access  
decentralized data.  
How does that work?

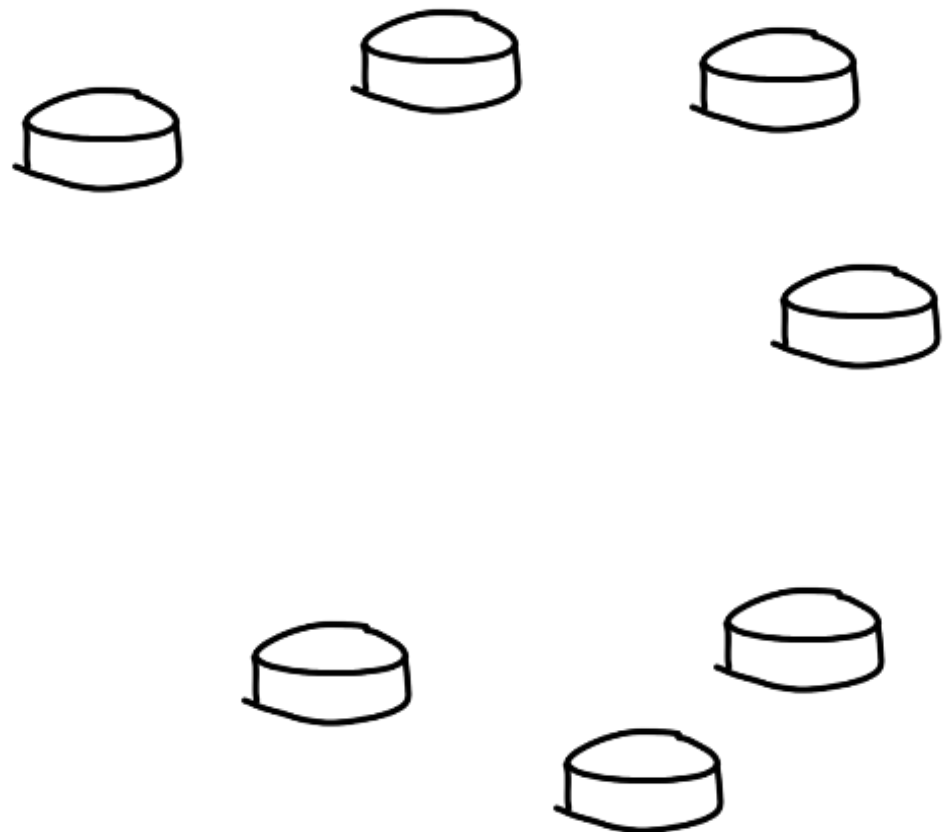




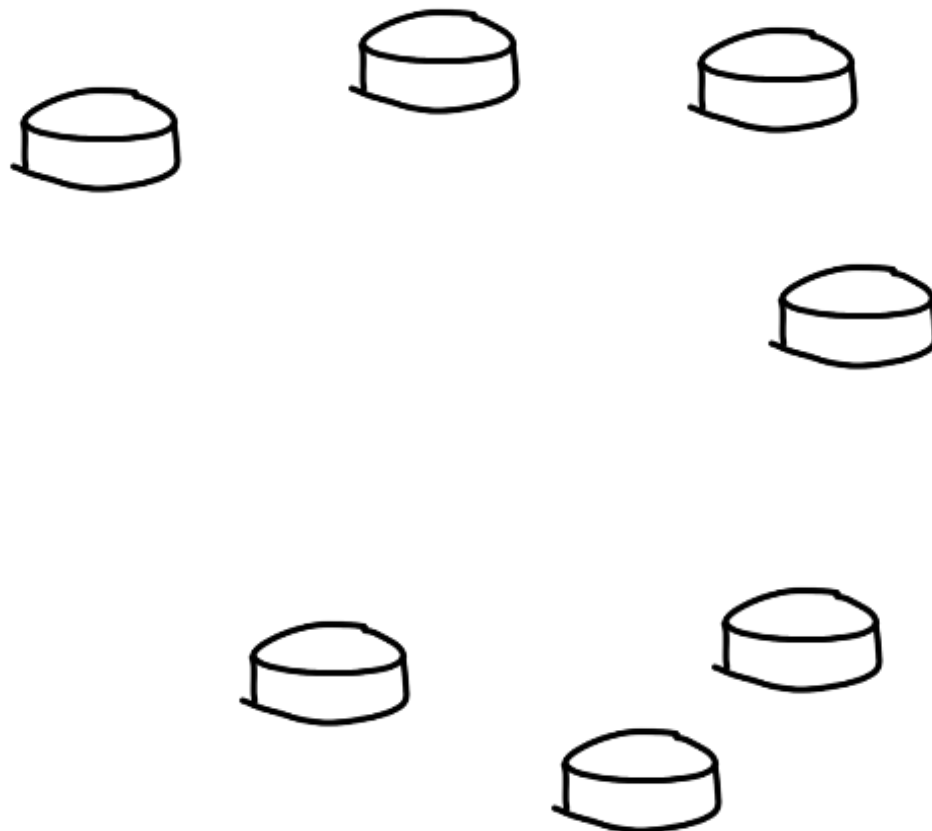
There is no  
central  
database.



So how do you access  
those databases?

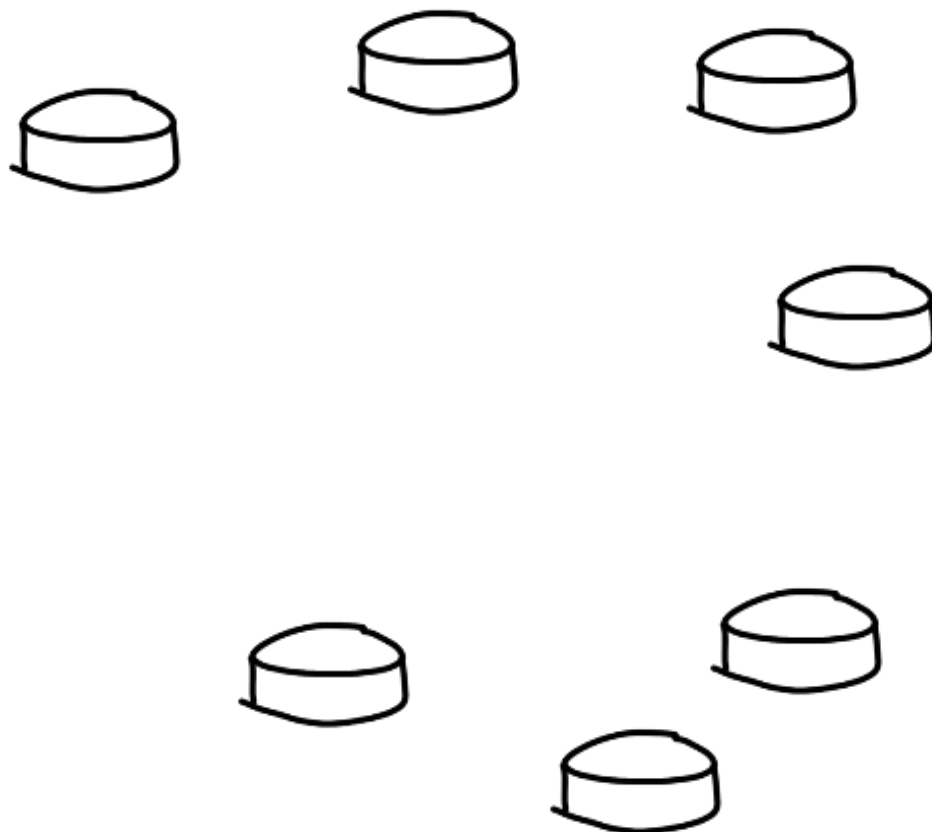


Shall we build another  
one? Shall we merge all?

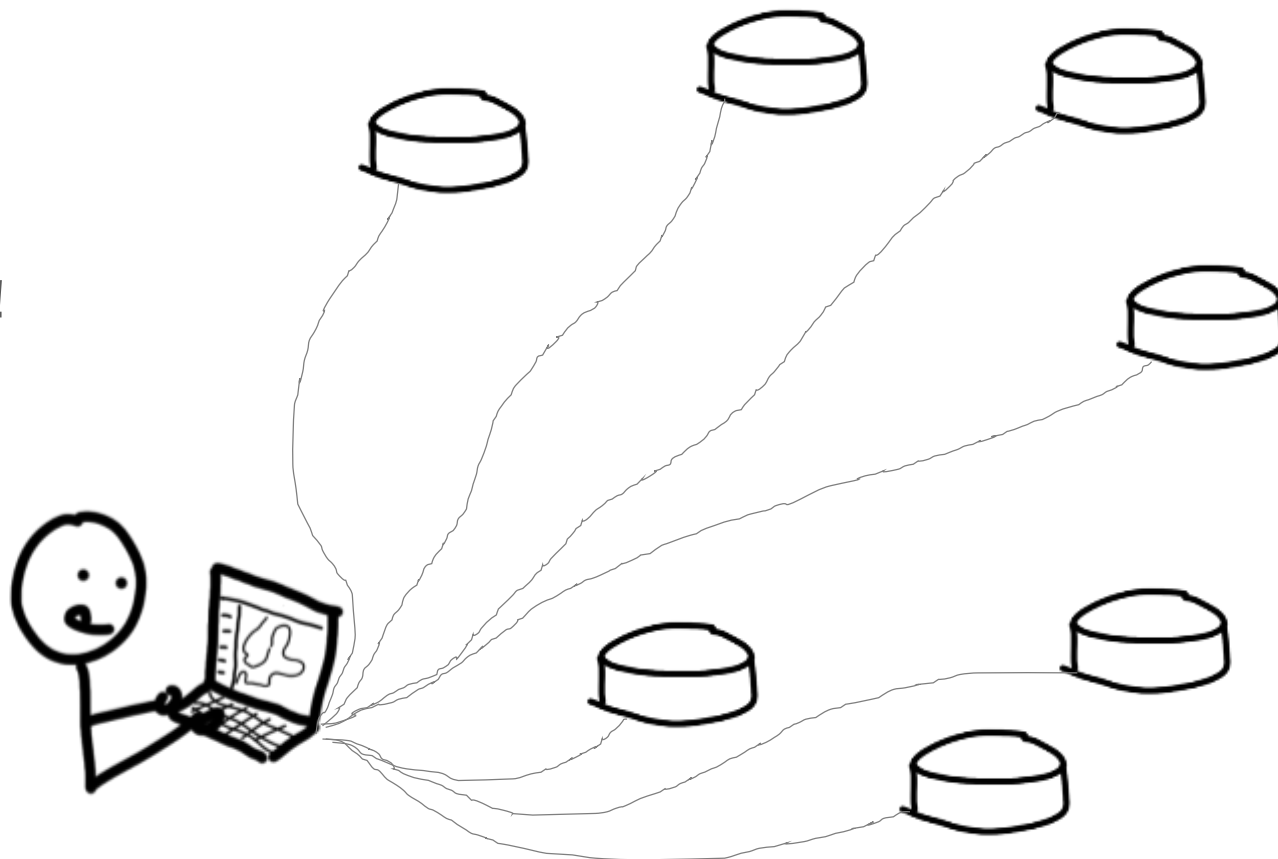




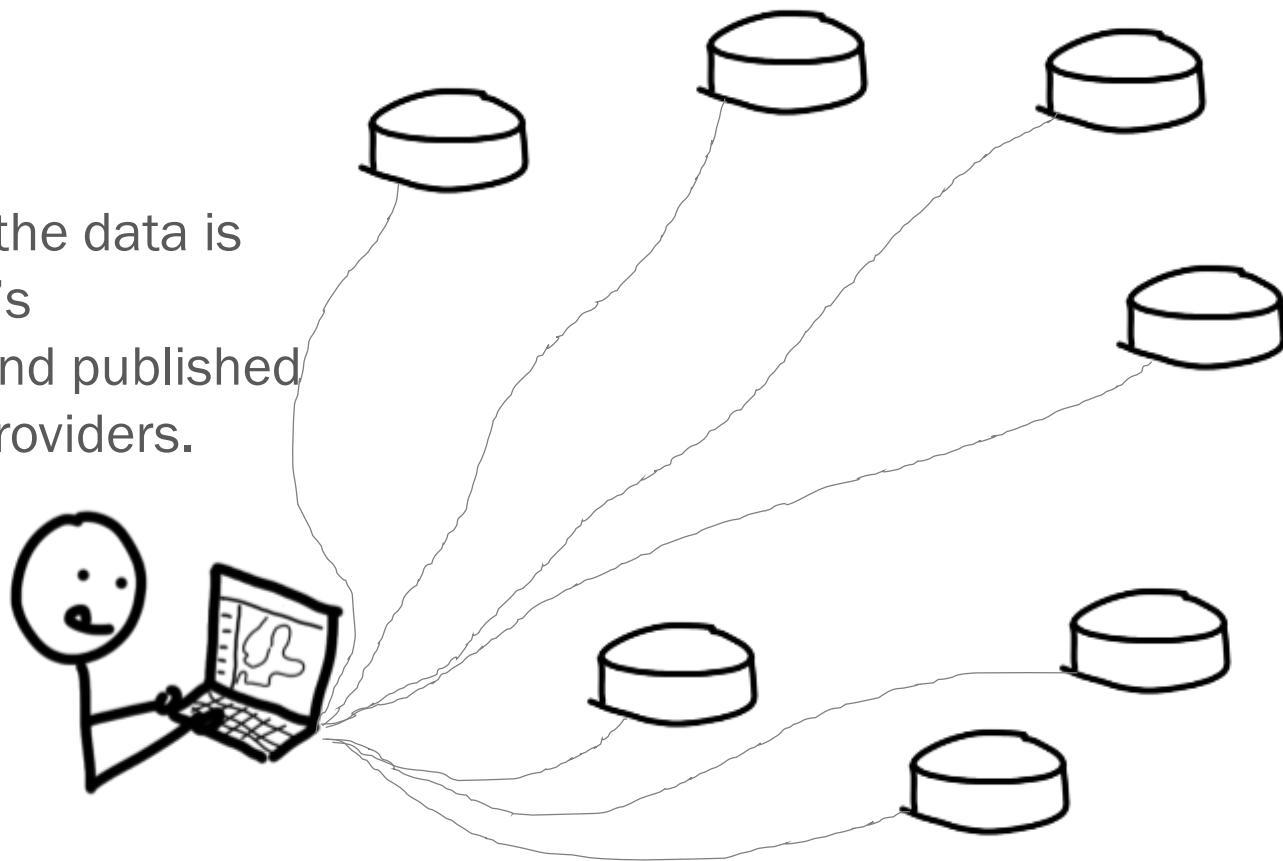
No! The answer is  
simpler than that!



You access  
them directly!

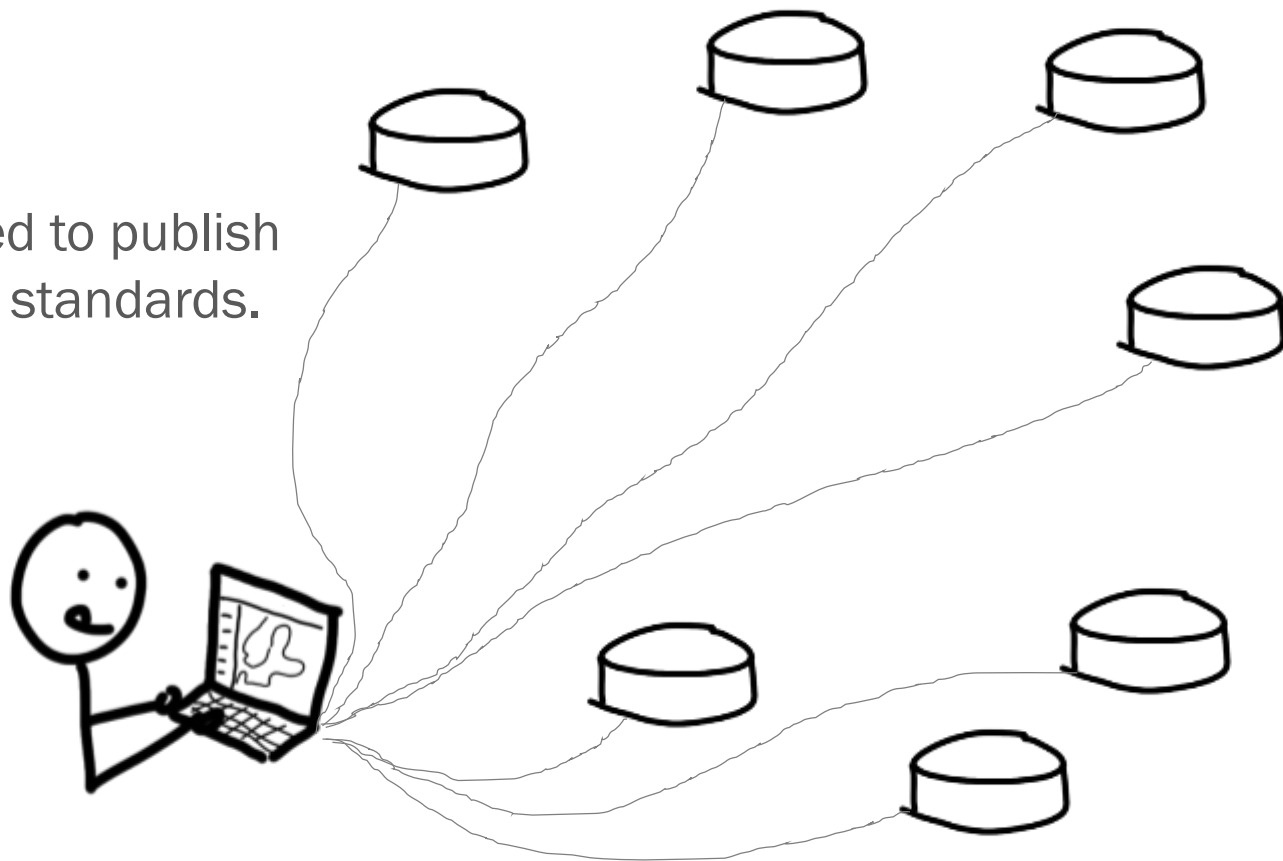


You are sure the data is  
up to date—it's  
maintained and published  
by the data providers.





They only need to publish  
them in open standards.



This is what HELCOM has built...



This is what HELCOM has built...

The first time MSP planners can  
search data from the original source...





...and it's called...





# BASEMAPS

Baltic Sea Map Service



**Interreg**  
North Sea Region  
European Regional Development Fund



**Interreg**  
Baltic Sea Region  
European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN  
REGIONAL  
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MSP input data

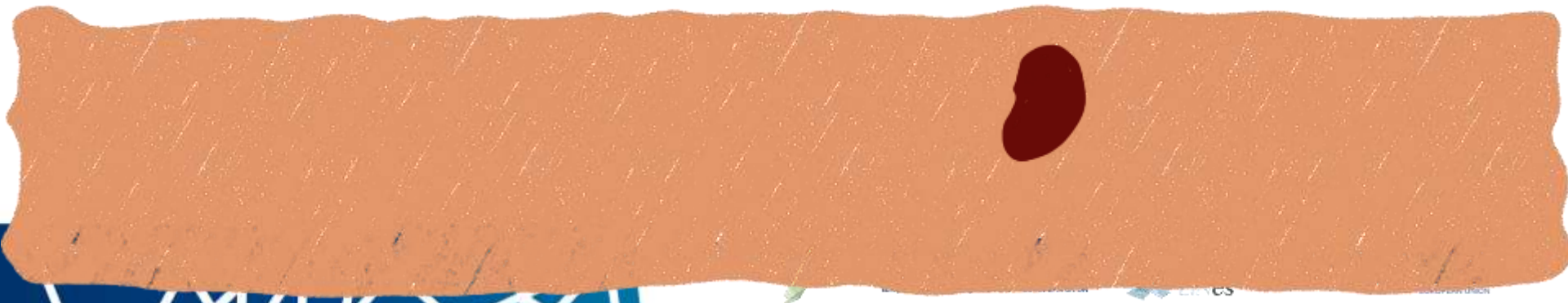
MSP output data

[Collapse layer list](#)

[Hide all layers](#)



Let me finish with the seed.





We have been nurturing it for three years.



And we got a nice tree.



Now it's the turn of the MSP community to take care of it.



How? By publishing  
data in open standards





Please, don't  
let the tree die!



Data providers:  
publish data in  
open standards!





# MSP Challenge

## *Simulation Platform*

dr. Harald Warmelink







# **MSP Challenge**

## *Simulation Platform*



# MSP Challenge

Your sea basin too? Let's build it!





Texel, NL  
Apr 2018







# MSP Challenge

## *Simulation Platform*

[www.mspchallenge.info](http://www.mspchallenge.info)



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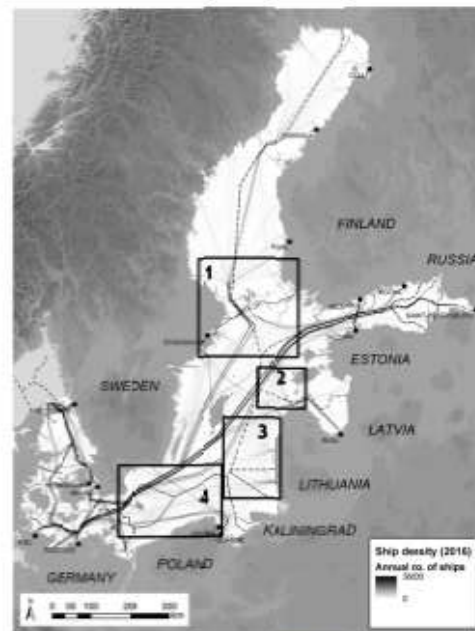
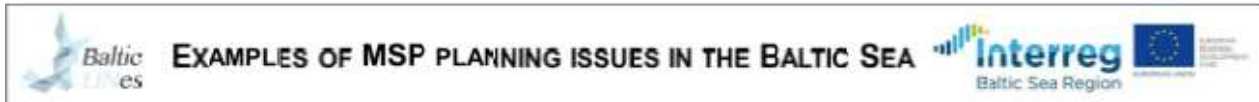
# Identification of planning criteria

Riku Varjopuro (BalticLINES)





# Starting from the planning issues

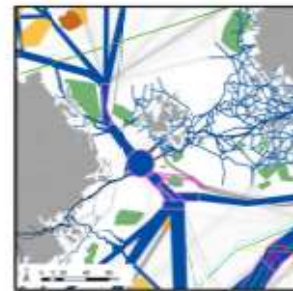


\* Due to practical layout issues different national terms and definitions are not reflected here. Instead, collective terms are used to obtain similar color codes.

## Case 1: Area around Åland

Countries: Sweden, Finland

Planning issue: Different methods to transfer IMO regulations into national MSP ship corridors



## Case 3: South-East Baltic Sea

Countries: Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Poland

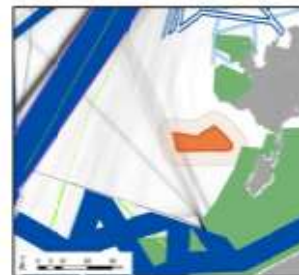
Planning issue: Mismatches between ship corridors of several countries (gaps between, and different widths of corridors)



## Case 2: South-West of Saaremaa Island

Countries: Estonia, Sweden, Latvia

Planning issue: Mismatches between ship corridors and potential impact on navigational safety from planned offshore wind farm



## Case 4: Area around and east of Bornholm

Countries: Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany

Planning issue: Mismatches between ship corridors (gaps between, and different widths of corridors), issues between shipping and energy (shift of traffic due to ORE)





Jointly agreed planning criteria to avoid mismatches?










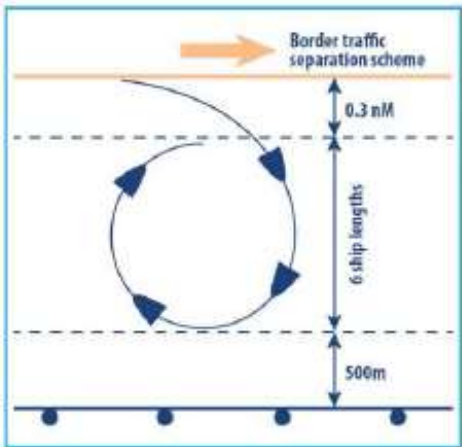


	National planning criteria for OWE
BE	A set of criteria is used by the MSP authority
DK	A set of criteria is used by the energy authority
EE	No use for a fixed set of planning criteria
FI	Not needed for MSP, regional sets of criteria are used
DE	A set of criteria is being developed
LV	A set of criteria is used in MSP
LT	A set of criteria is used in MSP
NL	A set of criteria is used by the MSP authority
NO	No existing criteria
PL	Research projects have developed sets of planning criteria
SCOT	A set of criteria is used by the MSP authority
SE	An indicative list exists, but always case by case





<b>General Provisions of Ships' Routing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Course alteration should be as few as possible</li> <li>- Route junctions should be avoided</li> <li>- Make optimum use of water depth and navigable areas</li> <li>- Design traffic lanes to be fully usable (from edge to edge)</li> <li>- Take traffic density, other uses and sea room available into account</li> </ul>		 <b>IMO</b>	<b>MSC</b>  <b>NCSR</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Description of the area</li> <li>- Cooperation between States</li> <li>- Traffic Considerations</li> <li>- Hydrographic survey</li> <li>- Alternative routing measures</li> <li>- Offshore structures nearby</li> </ul>		<b>(Joint) proposal for an internationally recognized recommended/ mandatory routing system, e.g. TSS or ATBA</b>	
		<b>Wish/ need to establish IMO routing systems to improve the safety of navigation areas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- with high traffic density,</li> <li>- restricted sea room,</li> <li>- limited depth or</li> <li>- unfavourable weather conditions</li> </ul>	
		 <b>National governments</b>	



**CALCULATION FOR A ROUND TURN TO STARBOARD IN A SHIPPING LANE (SEE COLREGS 8, P13)**

The required room is:

1. Start of the round turn. A round turn is not started right away. Normally one first deviates from the course, while observing the other vessel. This requires time. In the meantime one deviates from the original track. The minimum distance required for this manoeuvre is 0.3 nautical miles.





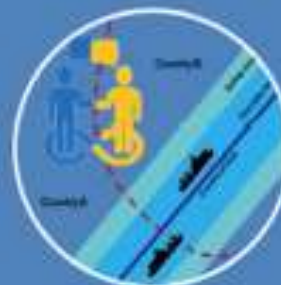
**If a country has a case by case approach,  
would it use commonly agreed planning criteria?**



Identification of  
planning  
mismatches and  
suggestion for  
planning solutions



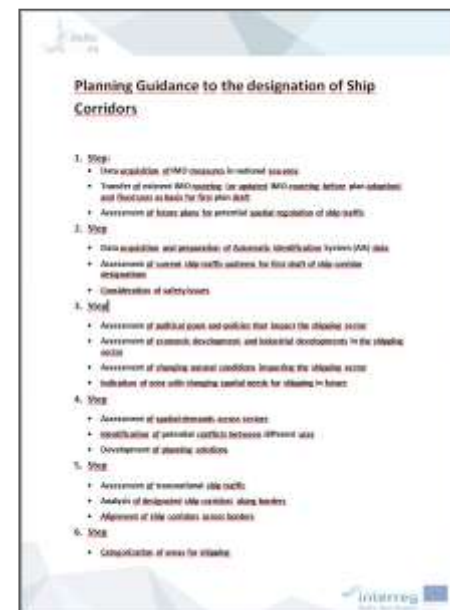
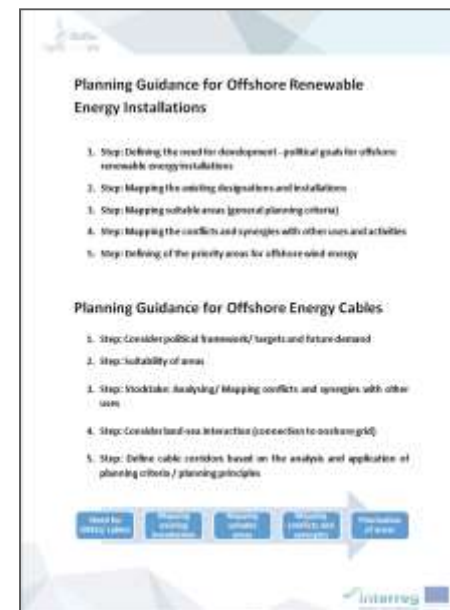
Assessment of  
national  
approaches and  
planning criteria  
(differences)



Step-wise approach  
for the planning of  
ship corridors and  
ORE infrastructure  
in MSP









## **Learn more:**

<https://northsearegion.eu/northsee/project-downloads-library/>

<https://vasab.org/project/balticlines/project-outputs/>

**And the sessions of this conference!**

