

SCENARIOS FOR MARITIME AREAS 2050

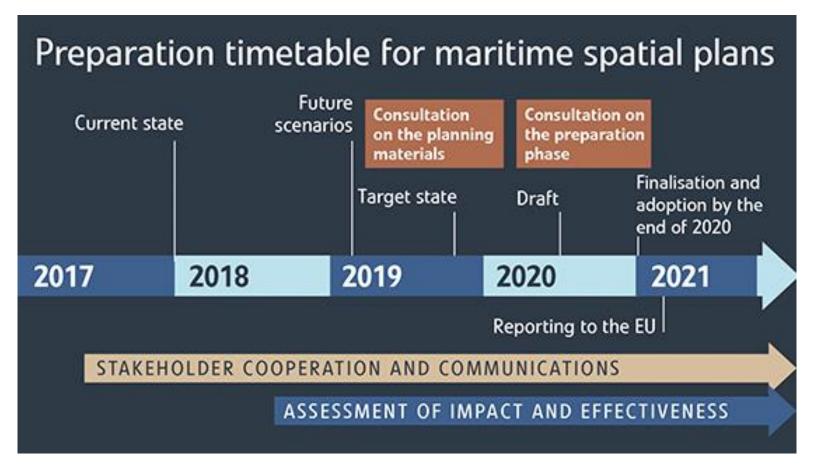
Presentation 17.6.2020

Ympäristöministeriö Capful Oy WSP



PROCESS





CAPFUL AS A COMPANY



In brief

We have more than 20 years of experience and strong evidence on the power of our advanced methods and close collaboration with clients. We help our clients to take advantage of the opportunities offered by changes in the operating environment, to build successful strategies and to implement them effectively and efficiently. Our collaborative approach engages clients' key employees, enhancing commitment to the selected strategy and ensuring successful execution.

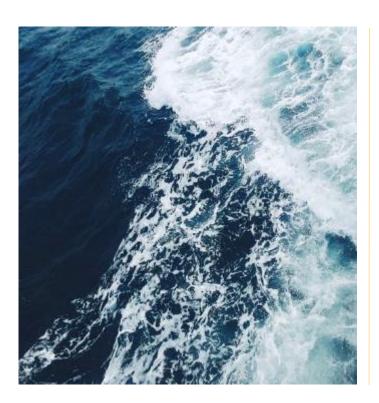




Our clients include major Finnish and international corporations as well as **public sector organisations**. Our corporate clients represent various industries, such as energy, forest industry, bioeconomy and cleantech, technology, logistics, finance, health care, wholesale and retail, and consumer products. Our public sector clients include ministries, municipalities, regions and sub-regions and actors of the civil society.

SCENARIOS AS A TOOL FOR MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNIG





What are scenarios?

Scenarios are holistic descriptions of possible and alternative future operating environments.

Why scenarios?

- Scenarios form a context against which policies and strategies can be tested in advance.
- Scenario process is a good way to facilitate a multidisciplinary discussion and tackle complex issues

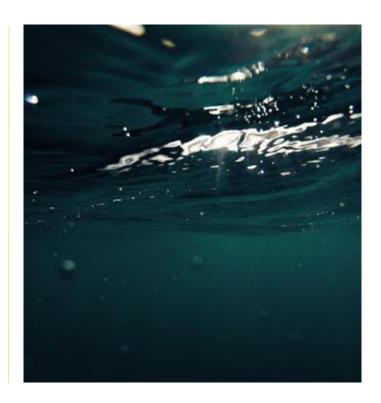
MARITIME FUTURE SCENARIOS



Key factors

Key themes and influencing factors for the maritime planning:

- Condition of the maritime area
- Climate change
- Development of maritime logistics
- Security situation
- Tourism and recreational use
- International trade
- Energy sector
- Attitudes and environmental actions
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Urbanization

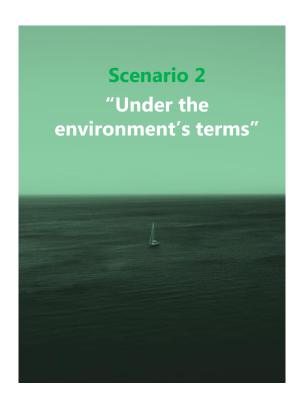


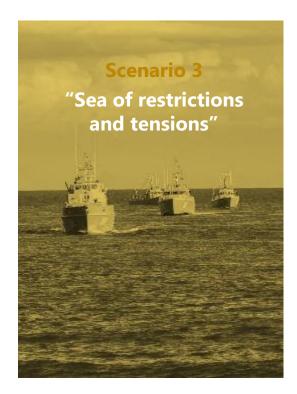
THREE SCENARIOS FOR THE BALTIC SEA



Baltic Sea 2050







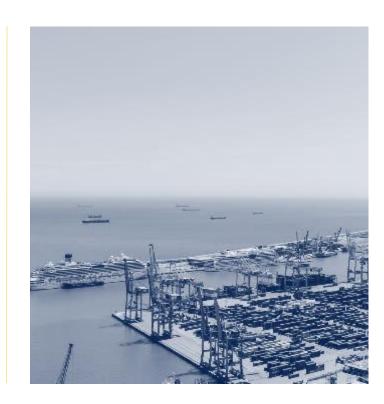
SCENARIO 1



Business driven development

The Baltic Sea as a source of economic growth in 2050

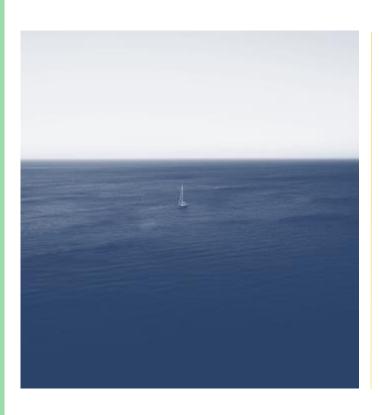
- The EU has moved towards market liberalization and deregulation. The interests of businesses and cities drive development more than state power.
- Environmental policy is ineffective and fossil fuels cannot be disposed of in the desired way. Offshore wind power is built by large global corporations as very extensive farms with little regulation
- The sea is source of raw materials for high value-added products for businesses. The offshore wind is being built by global companies with little regulation.
- Autonomous vessels operate in the Baltic Sea, the Helsinki-Tallinn tunnel is built with Chinese investment and the volume of maritime logistics is increasing.
- The problem of marine eutrophication increases in all sea areas.
 Living conditions of key species are under threat.
- Population and tourism is concentrated in the largest cities.
- Aquaculture increases as it becomes more profitable and production focuses on larger and larger units.
- Tourist interest is focused on the large cities. The poor condition of the maritime environment reduces nature and cultural tourism in the archipelago.







Profitable development on environment's terms



The Baltic Sea as an oasis of recreation and experience in 2050

- Concern over the environment is increasing and climate issues become a central focus of politics. Consumers are more environmentally aware, and their choices also guide companies towards providing sustainable solutions.
- Renewable energies are strongly promoted, and the state supports the offshore wind power transmission grid. Production is profitable also further from the shore
- Technological development in transport improves the accessibility and services of archipelago. Small volume transport becomes more and more common.
- People seek clean nature in increasing volumes. New housing trends and the transformation of work life increase the popularity of the archipelago also for living.
- Wild fish species are recovering fishing is increasing within the limits of the environment.
- Environmental regulation limits the large-scale aquaculture at sea and closed-cycle fish farming increases.
- The calm and clean environment and the improved service offering attract new tourists to the Baltic Sea from nearby countries. The majority of tourism concerns the Archipelago Sea and nature sites.



SCENARIO 3



Restrictions and tension in the Baltic Sea

The Baltic Sea as a strategic playing field in 2050

- The power struggle between global superpowers has escalated into a trade war and tensions between the West and Russia are increasing in the Baltic Sea. The uncertain security situation reduces investments.
- Cooperation between EU countries is increasing, and the Union is tightening its guidance, particularly on environment and energy policy.
- EU's energy self-sufficiency is emphasized, and a common energy union is formed. Offshore power plants are built along transmission cables.
- The strategic importance of logistics routes is emphasized, and the ports of the west coast become stronger. Passenger traffic reduces substantially especially in the south.
- Internal mobility within EU increases and Finland's biggest coastal cities keep their vitality. The infrastructure of the archipelago gets weaker.
- Environmental cooperation with Russia is difficult, which impacts the condition of the maritime area.
- Efforts to reach self-sufficiency in the production of protein increase aquaculture and production becomes multifold, focusing on the Bay of Bothnia and the Archipelago Sea in particular.
- Tourism has become more difficult and local recreation is emphasized.





SCENARIO WEBSITE



http://meriskenaariot.info/en/scenarios-for-maritime-areas-2050/

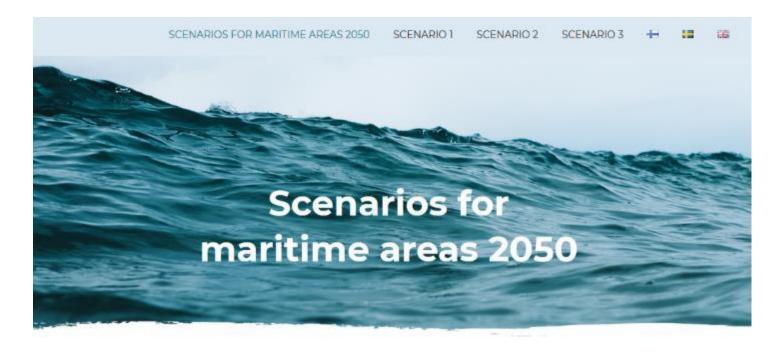


ILLUSTRATION OF SCENARIO 1 ON THE MAP



The Gulf of Finland

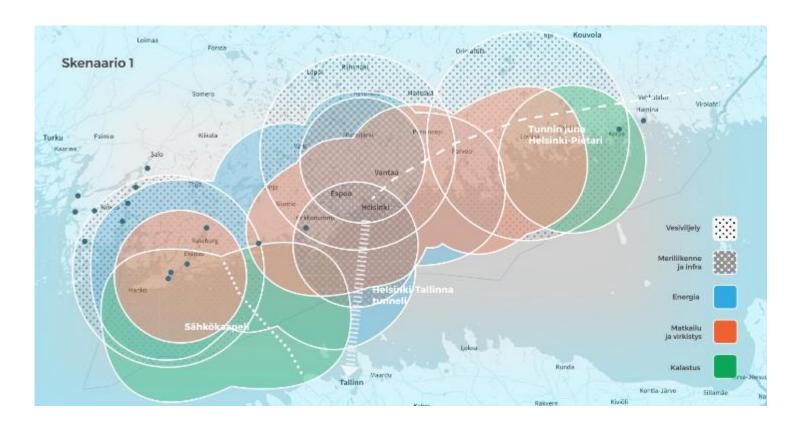


ILLUSTRATION OF SCENARIO 2 ON THE MAP



The Gulf of Finland

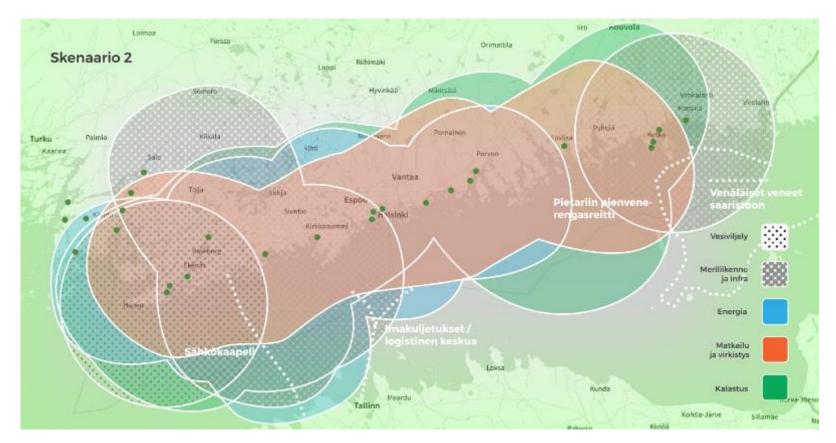


ILLUSTRATION OF SCENARIO 3 ON THE MAP



The Gulf of Finland

