







# Maritime spatial planning: Security of supply for maritime industries and overall safety of maritime areas

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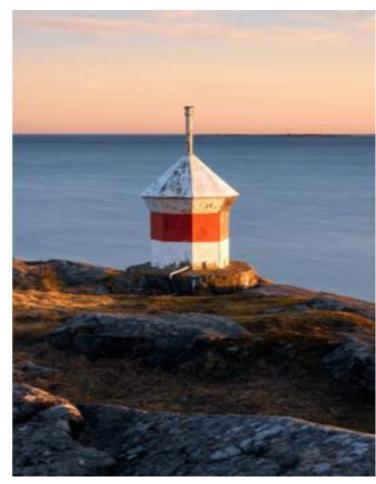


### **Content**



- 1. How the project was implemented
- 2. Current situation of maritime sectors and future scenarios for the maritime areas

3. A comprehensive security vision and the role of maritime spatial planning in achieving it



# 1. How the project was implemented

### Project background 1/2: Phases and key results



The project consists of four phases and the key results produced in each of them:

- CURRENT SITUATION: An up-to-date and overall current situation of the security of supply and comprehensive security of the maritime sectors in Finnish maritime areas
- 2) SCENARIOS: Alternative future scenarios for the maritime area from the perspective of security of supply and comprehensive security
- 3) VISION: A comprehensive security vision for the maritime area
- 4) PLANNING: The role of maritime spatial planning and design in achieving the vision

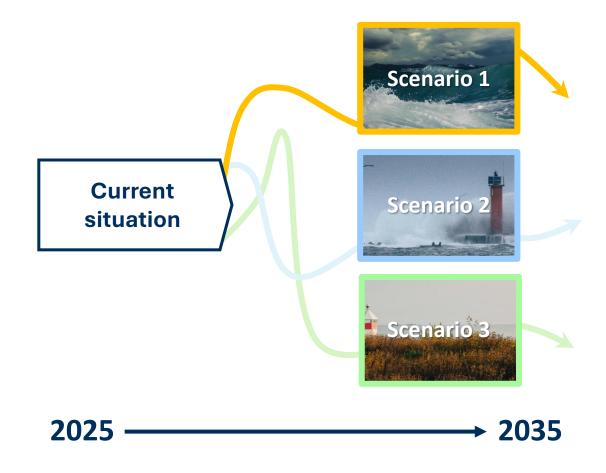
### Project background 2/2: Summary of implementation

October 2024 - January 2025 January - March March April 3 2/ CURRENT SITUATION **PLANNING SCENARIOS** VISION CONTENTS Compilation and analysis of source data · Building scenarios for maritime security of Creating a holistic vision for maritime Analysis of the conditions for implementing the vision of comprehensive security from a supply and comprehensive security security, taking into account the findings of from a security of supply and the current situation and scenario work, as maritime spatial planning perspective comprehensive security perspectives · Narrating scenarios and taking into account well as other conditions for maritime spatial the development of the whole Baltic Sea, Survey of marine spatial planning stakeholders and analysis of the results A roadmap for implementing the planning the three maritime planning areas, 11 comprehensive security vision maritime sectors, international cooperation, Identifying elements of the vision, based on · Based on the results of the survey, expert Reporting, finalising and translating the final land-sea interaction and critical hinterland the elements of vital societal functions in interviews and data analysis results of the work connections the Finnish Security Strategy for Society, adapted to the specificities of maritime . Putting together the view of the current Presentation of the results: Scenario concretisations, storytelling and regions situation for the 11 maritime sectors and MSP webinar 17.6.2025 map visualisations describing key uncertainties for the future Vision crystallisation and visualisation 5th Baltic MSP Forum @Riika 11.-12.11.2025 MSP-days @Helsinki 25.11.2025 RESULTS 1) An up-to-date and overall 2) Alternative future scenarios for 3) A comprehensive security 4) The role of maritime spatial the maritime area from the vision for the maritime area current situation of the security planning and design in achieving of supply and comprehensive the vision perspective of security of supply security of the maritime sectors and comprehensive security in Finnish maritime areas PARTICIPATION Steering group 1 Survey Interviews Steering group 2 Workshop Steering group 3 Steering group 4 Presentation of (14 people) (30 respondents) (23 interviewees) (40 participants) results Regular project team meetings

2. Current situation of maritime sectors and future scenarios for the maritime areas

### Futures knowledge for better decision making now

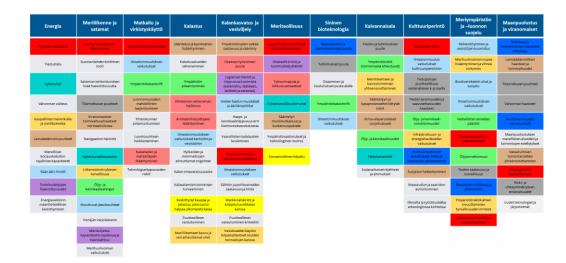
- The scenarios describe alternative and possible future worlds, i.e. scenarios of the future operating environments for maritime areas, security of supply and comprehensive security up to 2035.
- The scenarios created are not predictions and it is good to note that none of the scenarios will necessarily be realised as such the future is likely to contain features of different scenarios.
- The scenarios aim to provide a versatile basis for visioning, strategising, developing and planning for the future.
- They are based on the key uncertainties of the future and cross-cutting themes of maritime sectors identified in the current situation



# Summary: Risks, threats and vulnerabilities of the maritime sectors

### **Cross-cutting themes that are highlighted across maritime sectors:**

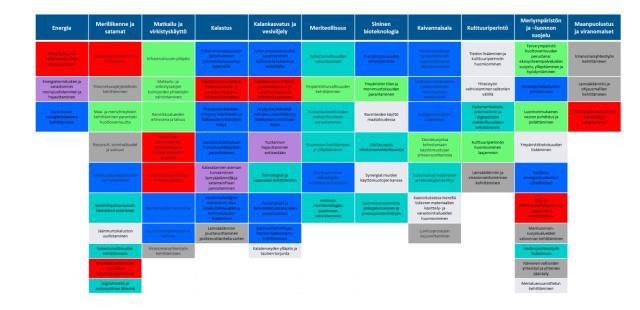
- 1. Red: security threats arising from the geopolitical situation (9/11)
- 2. Brown: problems related to or arising from regulation (9/11)
- 3. Light blue: the challenges related to climate change (8/11)
- 4. Orange: industry tensions and conflicts (7/11)
- 5. Green: environmental disasters and emissions (7/11)
- 6. Dark grey: gaps or problems in data collection and research (6/11)
- 7. Turquoise: cyber threats (4/11)
- 8. Purple: supply chain and logistics disruptions or constraints (4/11)
- Pink: labour sufficiency and attractiveness (4/11)
- **10.** Dark blue: adequacy of resources (4/11)
- 11. Yellow: international competition (3/11)



### **Summary: Opportunities for the maritime sectors**

### Cross-cutting themes that are highlighted across maritime sectors:

- 1. Dark blue: improving self-sufficiency, e.g. energy, food, raw materials, equipment, labour and skills (9/11)
- 2. Green: supporting the vitality of coastal and island regions and the environment (8/11)
- **3.** Red: preparedness, planning and training (7/11)
- **4. Dark grey**: improving governance, cooperation and legislation (7/11)
- Turquoise: opportunities created by technology and digitalisation (7/11)
- Purple: diversification and decentralisation of production or infrastructure (3/11)



# Three scenarios for the future of maritime regions, security of supply and comprehensive safety up to 2035

Scenario 1
The whirlpool of great
power struggle

Scenario 2
The eye
of the storm



### What is included on each scenario in the final report



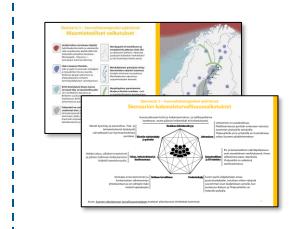
### **Summary:**

A summary of the scenario, a comparison of the key themes with the current situation, and the three key security themes of the scenario.



### The story and the drivers:

A two-page story about the plot of the scenario and the key drivers for its realisation.



# Geographical and comprehensive safety impacts:

Map visualisation of the development of the Baltic Sea region and the main security impacts of the scenario.



# Development and regional specificities of maritime industries:

The development of the 11 maritime sectors and regional specificities in maritime regions.

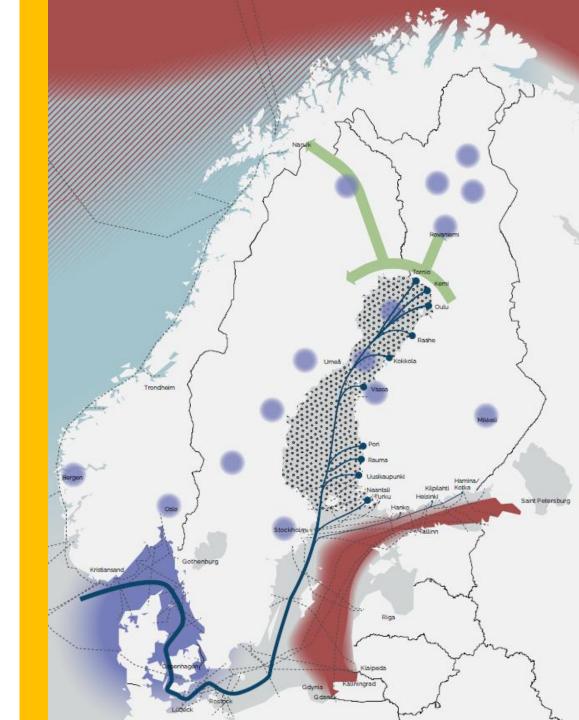


# Scenario 1 The whirlpool of great power struggle

Great power struggle and geopolitical instability in the Baltic Sea region

Increasing hybrid influence and cyber-attacks and maritime security risks

Increased emphasis on national defence capabilities and inter-agency cooperation as the role of the EU and NATO is weakened



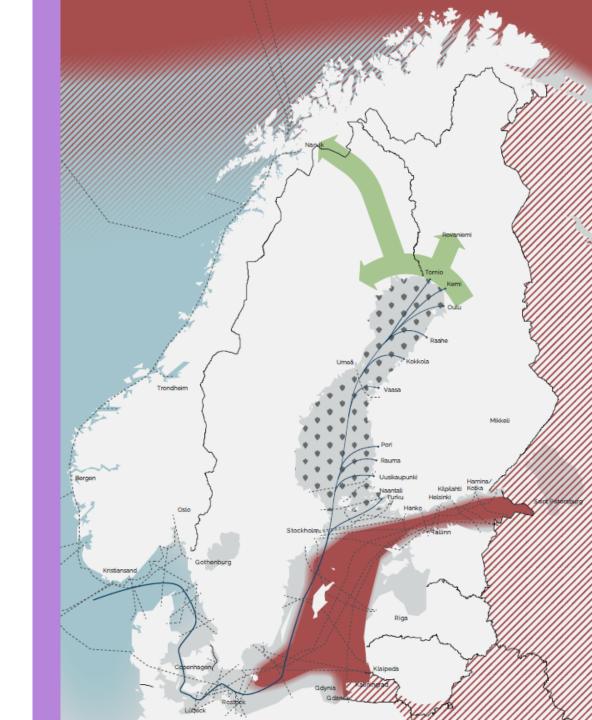


# Scenario 2 The eye of the storm

Military operations in the southern Baltic Sea threaten sea links throughout the Baltic Sea region

Most marine activities compromised, blocked or severely disrupted

Finland's security, security of supply and self-sufficiency are the main drivers for all maritime industries



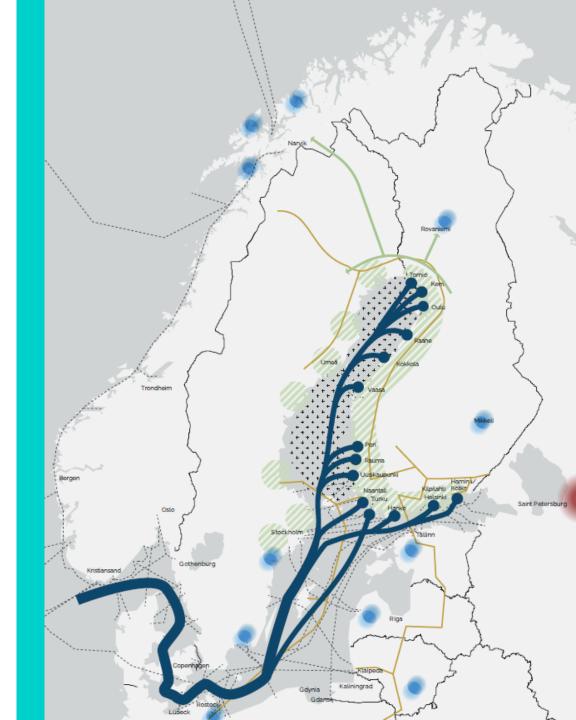


# Scenario 3 The winds of pacification

Offshore wind and hydrogen infrastructure increase vulnerabilities and inter-industry tensions

Closer economic, political and defence cooperation: NATO, the EU and the Baltic Sea NATO/EU countries

Social polarisation and value conflicts: the rapid construction of a green transition, and immigration and climate refugees



### Three key maritime area security issues in the scenarios

Scenario 1
The whirlpool of great power struggle

Great power struggle and geopolitical instability in the Baltic Sea region

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3. A comprehensive security vision and the role of maritime spatial planning in achieving it

### A comprehensive security vision for the maritime area

### FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITY OF THE POPULATION AND SERVICES

The development of services and economic activities in archipelago and coastal areas creates vitality and thus security. Archipelago and coastal recreation, the maintenance of everyday skills and public preparedness also contribute to the ability to cope with emergencies.

### ECONOMY, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SECURITY OF SUPPLY

Finland's accessibility, maritime industries and critical infrastructure will be developed in a security-conscious way. The operational capacity of maritime industries will be developed to ensure national self-sufficiency and security of supply, balancing security, economic and environmental concerns. Diversified maritime RDI activities will create the conditions for sustainable growth.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

The well-being of citizens, a clean and diverse marine environment and a rich maritime cultural heritage contribute to mental resilience, social confidence and a belief in better future.



### DEFENCE CAPABILITY

### **LEADERSHIP**

Efficient, flexible and proactive management and coordination of maritime activities. Preparing for, responding to and adapting to maritime threats is based on broad-based cooperation between public authorities, business and civil society.

### INTERNATIONAL AND EU ACTIVITIES

Finland engages in a wide range of international cooperation to improve the security, vitality and state of the marine environment in the Baltic Sea region in several international forums, drawing on the strengths and specificities of different forms of cooperation.

The capacity of maritime security authorities to prepare for and respond to complex maritime threats will be ensured. They will be supported by a comprehensive maritime situational awareness and information exchange, up-to-date legislation in line with the security environment, competences of the authorities and well-practised cooperation structures.

# The role of maritime spatial planning and design in achieving the comprehensive safety vision





### **FUNCTIONAL** ECONOMY, INTERNAL SECURITY INTERNATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPABILITY OF THE LEADERSHIP AND DEFENCE INFRASTRUCTURE, AND **EU ACTIVITIES** POPULATION AND RESILIENCE CAPABILITY SECURITY OF SUPPLY SERVICES Efficient, flexible and proactive The capacity of maritime security Finland's accessibility, maritime The development of services and The well-being of citizens, a clean Finland engages in a wide range management and coordination of of international cooperation to authorities to prepare for and economic activities in and diverse marine environment industries and critical maritime activities. Preparing for, improve the security, vitality and respond to complex maritime infrastructure will be developed archipelago and coastal areas and a rich maritime cultural responding to and adapting to state of the marine environment threats will be ensured. They will in a security-conscious way. The creates vitality and thus security. heritage contribute to mental maritime threats is based on in the Baltic Sea region in several be supported by a operational capacity of maritime Archipelago and coastal resilience, social confidence and a belief in better future. broad-based cooperation international forums, drawing on comprehensive maritime industries will be developed to recreation, the maintenance of between public authorities, the strengths and specificities of ensure national self-sufficiency everyday skills and public situational awareness and business and civil society. different forms of cooperation. information exchange, up-toand security of supply, balancing preparedness also contribute to date legislation in line with the security, economic and the ability to cope with security environment. environmental concerns. emergencies. Diversified maritime RDI activities competences of the authorities and well-practised cooperation will create the conditions for structures. sustainable growth. MSP can provide a platform ➤ Support cross-border > The planning can take into Enables the sustainable siting > Helping to protect and Support the development of for cooperation between cooperation in the Baltic Sea account the needs of the of economic activities such as services, livelihoods and develop natural and cultural different sectors and Region. security authorities and offshore wind power, security awareness in island authorities, allowing a > Coordinate cross-border land reserve areas for training maritime transport and and coastal regions. Enabling the conservation > Enabling sustainable planning fisheries in relation to each and enhancement of marine proactive approach to use planning. activities. planning the use of the sea. Promote the development of Can support the development other and the environment. for recreation and tourism. biodiversity and facilitating Enabling flexible decisioncommon practices and of a comprehensive marine Helping to identify and > Helping to identify areas adaptation to climate change. making by providing a standards between countries. current situation and develop critical maritime where specific services or Support the preservation and comprehensive knowledge > To act as a tool for the enhancement of maritime knowledge base. infrastructure, including infrastructure are needed. base. implementation of > Helping to identify, together international connections. Support the development of cultural heritage. > Promote risk management by with the authorities, critical sustainable fisheries and > Strengthen the identity of international environmental Can support the development identifying potential risks and and safety objectives. areas and infrastructure from of maritime and port aguaculture to improve local coastal and island vulnerabilities. > Support the implementation a security perspective. connections and sea-land food security. communities by paying attention to areas of local Facilitate the efficient of the EU's Blue Economy Support the improvement of links important for security of > Helping to build the resilience allocation of resources by Strategy at regional level. maritime safety by identifying supply. of archipelagos and coastal importance. prioritising critical areas and risk areas and optimising Promote the circular areas in a diverse and activities. routes. economy in maritime regions proactive way. by identifying synergies

between different sectors.

# Necessary measures to be taken into account in maritime spatial planning to reinforce the comprehensive safety vision



### Multidisciplinary cooperation and dialogue for preparedness, crisis response and renewal

Based on broad cooperation between different authorities, industry and civil society, maritime spatial planning has an excellent potential to help different actors to develop their activities in a safety-conscious way. Although MSP focuses on the coordination of land use, the planning process generates important insights and findings that should also be brought to the external forums of the MSP process.



### Active development of international cooperation, in particular with the Baltic Sea countries

A vibrant and safe Baltic Sea will not be achieved by the measures that can be taken in Finland alone. International, EU cooperation and especially cooperation, joint planning and preparedness between the Baltic Sea states must be significantly enhanced in order to take into account cross-border security and security of supply implications. Dialogue between the maritime spatial planning processes in the Baltic Sea region is also important from the perspective of cross-border planning of sectors, critical infrastructure and interconnections.



### Continuous development of a common knowledge base and current situation

The complexity of the operating environment, the diversity of threats and the interdependencies of society require a holistic approach. Good coordination between different actors, activities and sectors is key to building resilience: to anticipate and prepare, to respond to crises, to learn and to innovate. In turn, a common direction requires a shared understanding of both the maritime environment and the current state and potential of maritime industries. It is therefore important to continuously develop a common knowledge base and a common picture of the situation.



## A proactive, foresight approach to security and security of supply

In Finland, too, immediate economic considerations have often weighed more heavily than future security issues, which have often been seen as an additional burden. As the geopolitical situation becomes increasingly uncertain, it is essential to take a proactive and long-term approach to security and security of supply in maritime spatial planning. The time horizon for building security should be decades, not years. Finland can only have a limited influence on the development of the operating environment, but our own choices will determine how prepared we are for different scenarios.



### A balanced approach so that the relationship between the environment and security is not overlooked

With the emphasis on short-term economic and security issues, there is a risk that policy decisions at both national and regional level will not take sufficient account of environmental considerations. In the longer term, many security threats stem from environmental threats: climate change, natural disasters, over-exploitation of resources and pollution, and their social impacts. A thriving Baltic Sea and a healthy marine environment are therefore prerequisites for maritime activities. without which a large part of the maritime sectors will lose their potential to operate.











### **THANK YOU!**

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