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- HELCOM Recommendation 28E/9
on Marine Spatial Planning recommends that:
 - ÿ Develop broad scale marine planning common principles to facilitate the protection and sustainable use of the Baltic Sea
 - ÿ Provide spatial data for marine spatial planning
 - ÿ Identify interacting and/or conflicting interests and uses of the sea
 - ÿ Find out activities which may have transboundary negative effects on the environment and the coastal population

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- **HELOM HABITAT: Terms of reference for an interim workshop on marine spatial planning**
 - ÿ To start to develop broad scale marine spatial planning principles
 - ÿ To develop a roadmap to develop the principles by 2010, test, apply and evaluate principles by 2012
 - ÿ Emphasize sustainable use and databases in developing the principles



YMPÄRISTÖMINISTERIÖ
MILJÖMINISTERIET
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Large Scale Marine Spatial Planning

Tiina Tihlman

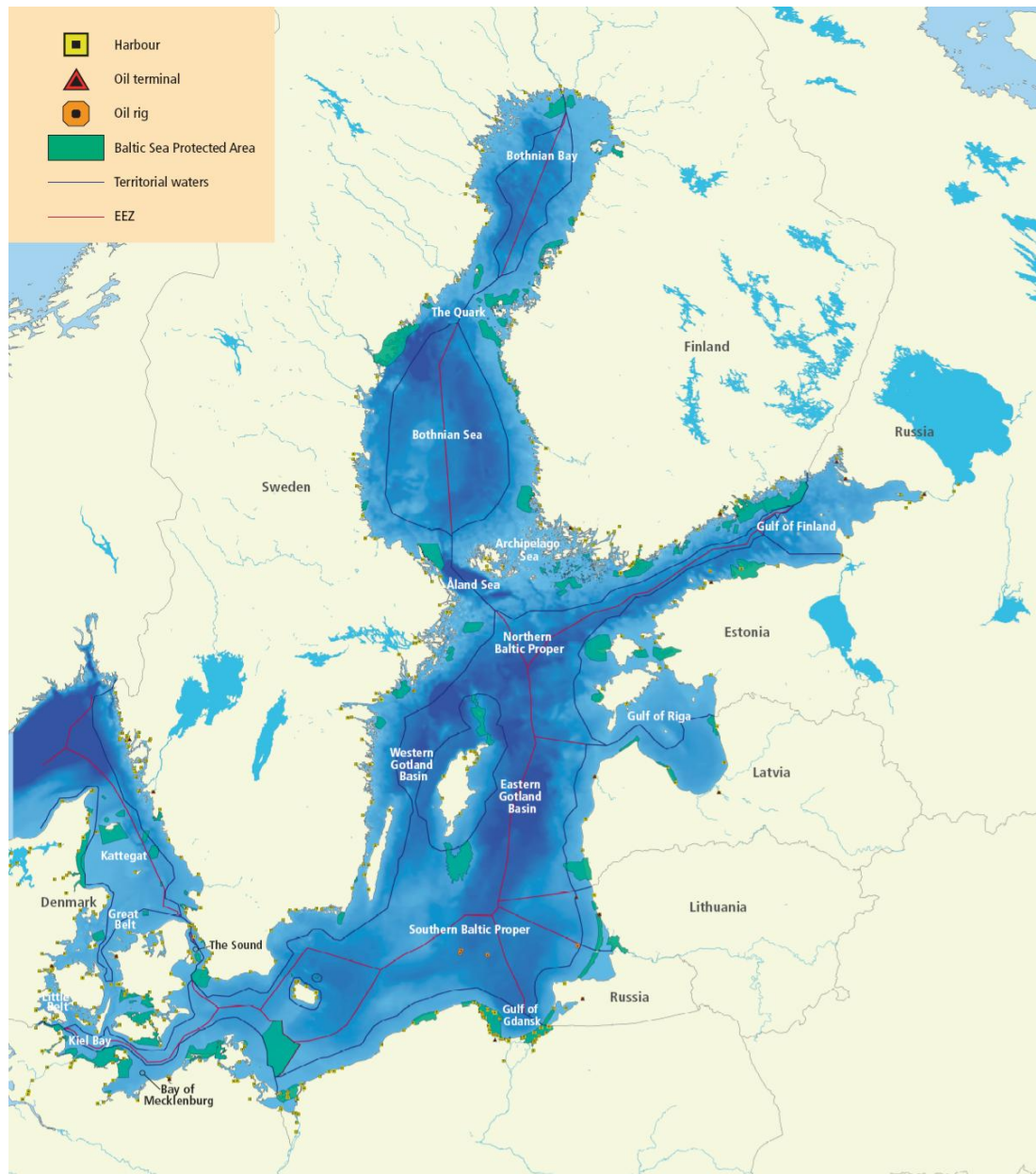
Helcom workshop 27.-29.1.2009

Helsinki

esittäjän nimi / organisaatio / mahdollinen avainsana

20.3.2009

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- The need for maritime spatial planning ?

- Global economy and competition

- Conflicts between different uses

- Degreasing biodiversity

- Loosing potentials

- Climate change

- Future

- Spatial planning on land

- GOAL: safe and healthy environment of good quality

- Open, participatory and predictable process

- Drafting a plan starts when needed and agreed

- Integrating housing, traffic, industry and workplaces, recreation, and arranging infrastructure

- Must be based on sufficient information and knowledge

Not management planning

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- ## Spatial plans

- ### Y Different planning levels

- Guidelines, national plans
- Regional plans
- Municipal plans: master plans, more detailed plans
- Overall plan, sectoral plan

- ### Y A plan and planning regulations, description of the goals it is striving

- ### Y Different kind of plans

- Strategic land use plans

- ### Y Enforced and legally binding

- Land and sea, what's the difference?

- Solid – Liquid

- Surface – water body

- One form of use – several forms of uses

- Ownership – freedom of oceans

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- Maritime spatial planning

ÿ Work already done:

- IMO, UNCLOS
- EU Maritime policy, Roadmap
- VASAB, LTS – Sea Use Planning and IZCM
- EU ICZM Strategy
- WFD
- BSAP
- Maritime spatial plans in Germany
- Projects: Balance, BaltCoast
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- Who are the planners, actors, interests ?

- States

- EU

- Baltic Sea Region Organisations

- Inhabitants

- Sectors

- Companies in BSR, in the world

- Global actors

- Reserch scientists

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- What tools to use?

ÿ Existing tools

- Legislation, directives, agreements, cooperation, stakeholder meetings, participation, conferences, management plans, strategic plans, land use plans, EIA, SEA, TIA, indicators, databases, GIS, knowledge, monitoring, surveillance, research, money, ecosystem based management, strategies, policies, maritime policy....

ÿ New tools

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- In conclusion

- ÿ Drafting a plan for waters differs from planning on land?
- ÿ Sectoral knowledge is needed for cooperation and integrating the management of
- ÿ Several actors, many tools, different ways to carry out maritime spatial planning
- ÿ Broad scale marine spatial planning principles