



Maritime Spatial Planning: The Roadmap



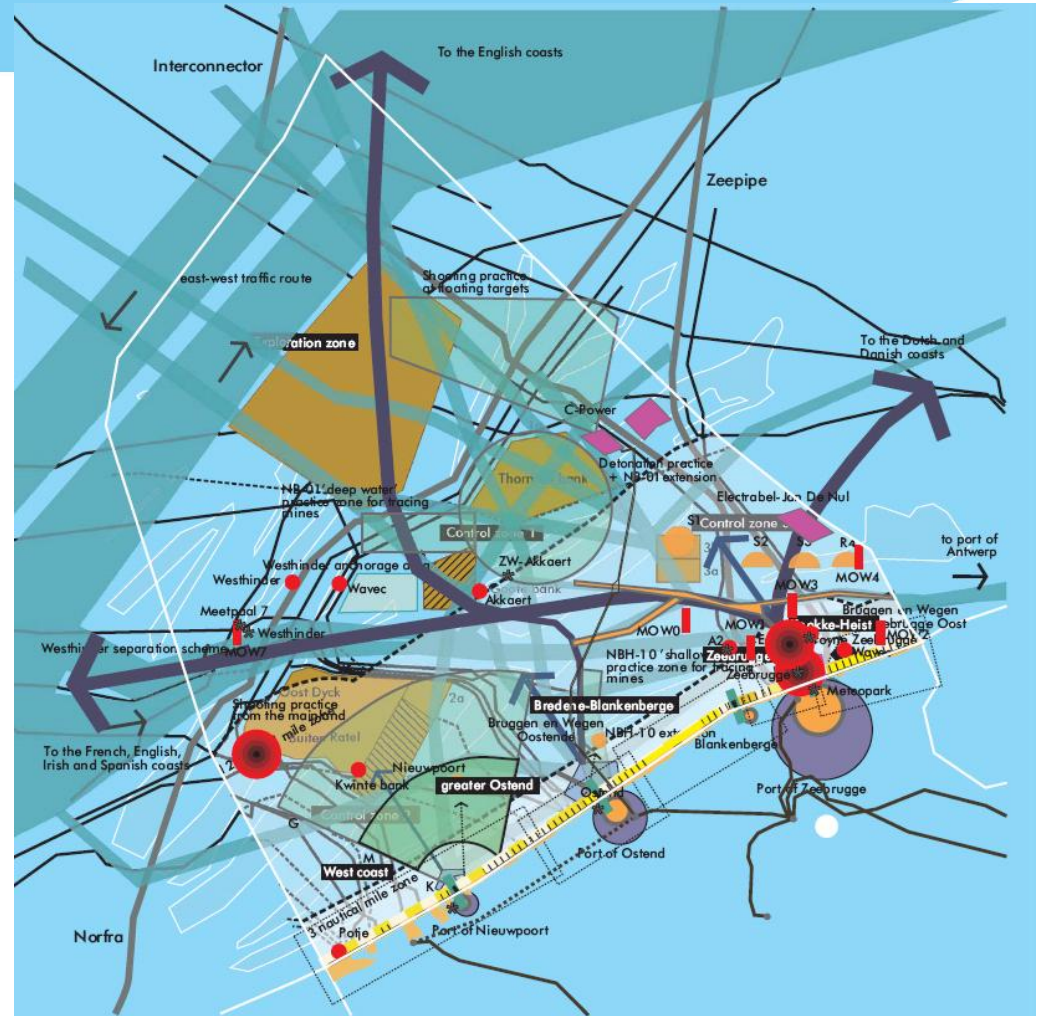
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The current situation

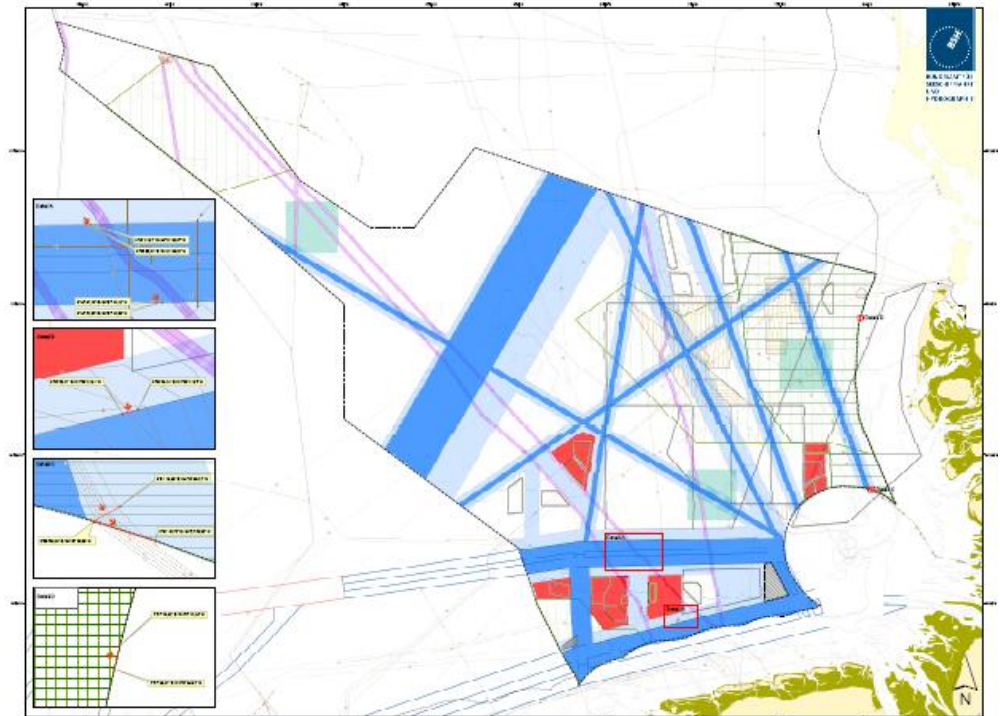
- Currently: use without coordination
- Increased activities on European coasts and seas
- Growing competition for limited marine space
- Growing pressure on the environment





What is Maritime Spatial Planning?

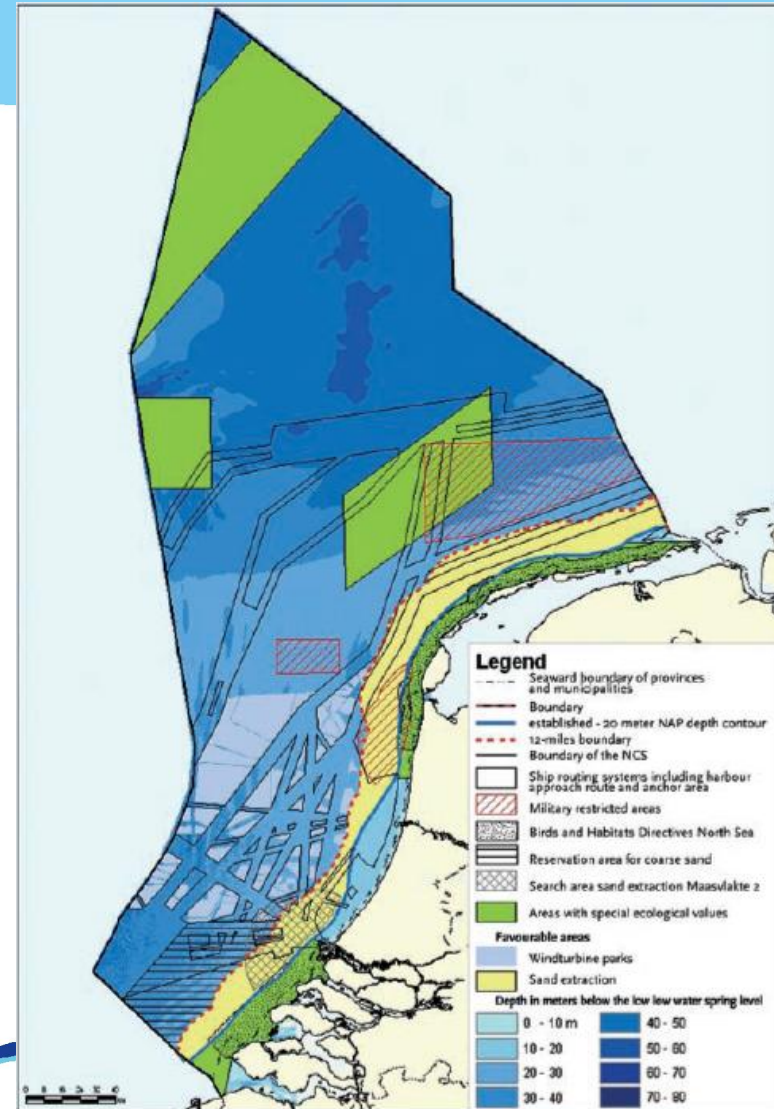
- MSP is a process
- Builds on the ecosystem approach
- Covers all maritime sectors – integrated approach
- Process should be open and transparent involving all stakeholders
- Development of a maritime spatial plan is only one stage in the process
- Forward looking dimension





Why Maritime Spatial Planning?

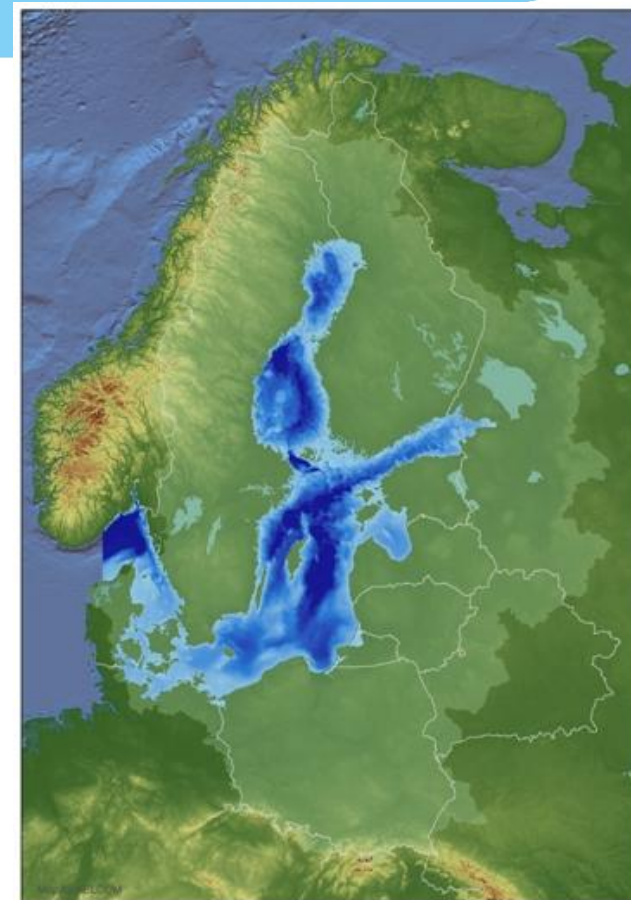
- MSP – essential for sustainable *development* of maritime regions
- MSP – tool for promoting *rational use* of the sea and *improved decision making*
- MSP – important for mitigation and adaptation to *climate change*
- MSP – stable *planning framework* for maritime investments
- MSP – *arbitrating* between competing human activities





How to implement Maritime Spatial Planning?

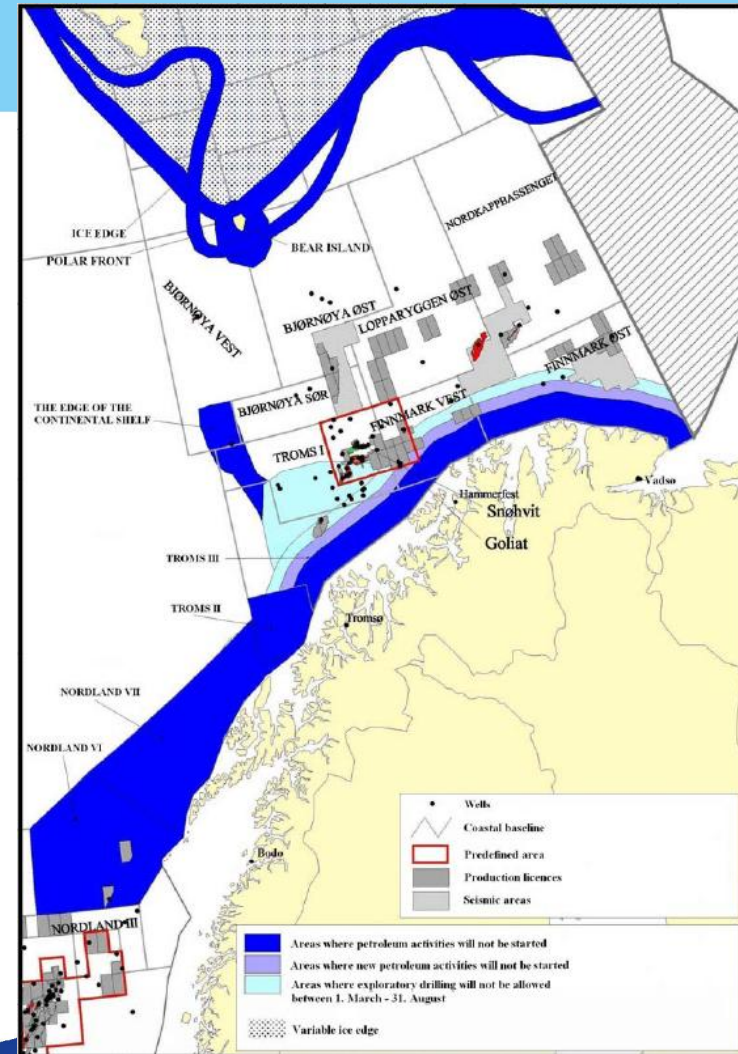
- Adapt to regional specificities, challenges and opportunities
- Define objectives – short-, mid- and long-term at regional sea level
- Cross-border cooperation – check with national development objectives
- Set up the process in a transparent manner
- Involve stakeholders
- Think of enforcement, monitoring and evaluation
- Improve knowledge base





Current practices – main messages

- Increasing number of EU Member States use MSP
- MSP as implementation tool for MSFD
- Germany and Belgium – Legally Binding Zoning Plans
- Netherlands and Norway – (binding) Management Plans
- UK, Scotland and Sweden – Marine Bills
- Poland and Scotland – Pilot Projects
- Spain and Portugal – mainly ICZM strategies
- Lessons to be learned from Australia, Canada, USA

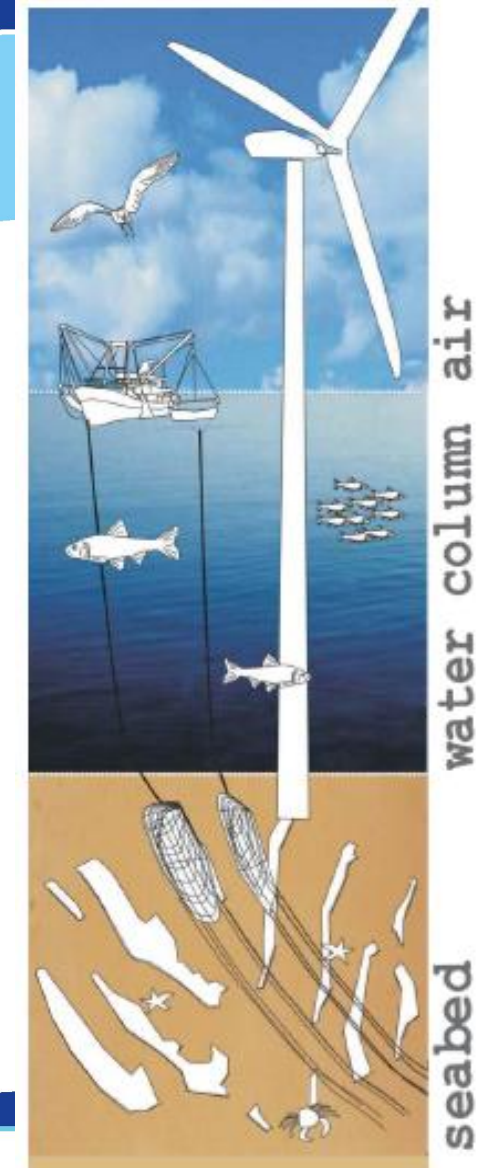


Norway – Integrated Management Plan Barents Sea and area off the Lofoten Islands



The benefit of a European approach

- Build on the ecosystem based approach
- Encourage cross-border cooperation
- Coordinate sectoral approaches and reducing the costs of non-coordination
- Facilitate common understanding of MSP
- Strengthen the competitiveness of EU's maritime economy
- Provide reliable planning framework for the Internal Market





The next steps – implementation (1)

- “Roadmap” (adopted 25 November 2008) identifies 10 key principles for MSP in the EU:
 1. Using MSP according to area and type of activity
 2. Defining objectives to guide MSP
 3. Developing MSP in a transparent manner
 4. Stakeholder participation
 5. Coordination within Member States – simplifying decision processes





The next steps – implementation (2)

- “Roadmap” (adopted 25 November 2008) identifies 10 key principles for MSP in the EU:
 6. Ensuring the legal effect of national MSP
 7. Cross-border cooperation and consultation
 8. Incorporating monitoring and evaluation in the planning process
 9. Achieving coherence between terrestrial and maritime spatial planning – relation with ICZM
 10. Strong data and knowledge base





Challenges for integration with terrestrial planning and ICZM

- Achieving consistency between the systems
- Coastal zones are the “hinge” between maritime and terrestrial development
- Drainage areas and impacts from land-based activities have to be taken into account
- Respective services and administrations should cooperate to ensure coherence





The next steps

- Roadmap seeks to:
 - « facilitate development of MSP in Member States
 - « encourage MSP implementation at national and European level
 - « stimulate a wide debate on development of a common approach to MSP in Europe
- Organisation of workshops in 2009 with Member States and stakeholders
- Pilot projects
- Progress report on MSP by end of 2009





Thank you for your attention!

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/spatial_planning_en.html



<http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs>