

MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

Integrating ecosystem services in the MSP implementation and follow up Paasitorni 2-3.11.2022

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Maritime spatial plan for Finland 2030



This is the Maritime Spatial Plan for Finland 2030.

The maritime spatial plan consists of five parts, which you can read by following the links below.



MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

Legislative framework, planning principles and process description.



SCENARIOS

Potential and alternative scenarios for the future of marine areas up to 2050



VISIONS

Vision for the sustainable use of marine areas 2050, and sector-specific roadmaps 2030



MARITIME SPATIAL PLANS

Maritime spatial plans for Finland's three planning areas



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Assessment of the indirect impacts of the maritime spatial plan



MARITIME SPATIAL PLAN 2030 FOR FINLAND

The maritime spatial plan was prepared in three parts. The planning solutions were made in comprehensive and wide-ranging collaboration with stakeholders along the entire coast, and they take into consideration the special characteristics of each area.

The maritime spatial plan identifies the needs of the marine environment and the wellbeing of maritime actors equally, without placing them in an order of importance. The sectors examined have different societal and community values, which the plan seeks to foster.

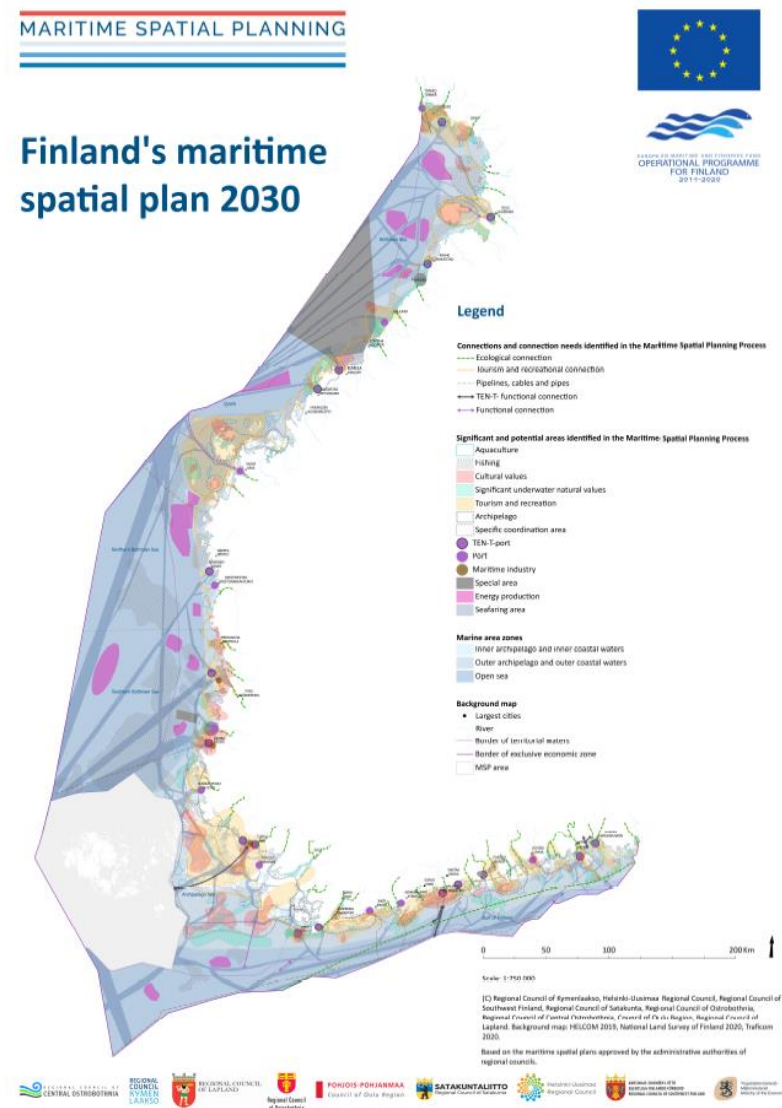
The plan indicates areas and connections of significance and with potential.

The plan identifies the current and future potentials and synergies of maritime industries and the marine environment. By its nature, the plan opens up opportunities rather than excluding them.

The *Marking Card Library* is an integral part of the mapped plan. The library provides a general label for the map markings, a description of each marking, the planning principles, the characteristics and priorities in the planning areas, the interaction between the land and the sea, and the principles, surveys and studies.

MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

Finland's maritime spatial plan 2030





CONTENT OF THE PRESENTATION

I Means to intergate ecosystem services implementation in the Finnish MSP

- 1) Integrating MSFD goals and MSP; marine zones and planning markings
- 2) Sectoral Visions 2030 and Roadmaps

II Follow up

A preliminary plan for EVALUATION & MONITORING of Finnish Maritime Spatial Plan 2030

MSP IN RELATION TO MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

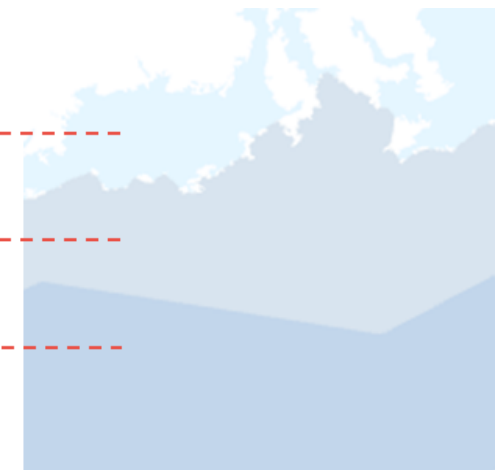
MSP is a planning component of EU's Integrated Maritime Policy. MSP is closely linked to MSFD.

- The environmental goals of Finland's national Marine Strategy are taken into account in MSP.
- MSP promotes the sustainable use of the sea and supports the achievement of good marine environmental status.
- When applying the ecosystem approach, maritime spatial planning is based on goals related to the status of the marine environment.
- Characteristics of the marine areas are taken into account.
- Attainment of environmental objectives is supported at all levels of planning.

Inner archipelago and inner coastal waters

Outer archipelago and outer coastal waters

Open sea



Marine area zones are planned taking into account, e.g., the protection and promotion of the good status of the marine environment, the special features of the marine environment and land-sea interactions.

The zone division is based on the classification of coastal waters covering the entire coast of Finland.



Marine area zones – planning zones

Description

Maritime spatial planning zones are 1) inner archipelago and inner coastal waters, 2) outer archipelago and outer coastal waters and 3) open sea. The zone division is based on the classification of coastal waters covering the entire coast of Finland. The materials have been generalised to suit the need of maritime spatial planning. The simplified zoning combines the inner and central archipelago and inner coastal waters.

Planning principles concerning all the zones

All zones are planned taking into account the protection and promotion of the good status of the marine environment, preservation of cultural values, protection of the seafaring conditions, international infrastructure and traffic connections, the special features of the marine environment, interaction between the land and the sea, and national defence requirements. Open sea views and preservation of landscape values should be considered in the planning and development of all the zones

Markings

- Zone/zones, General definition, **Marking description** , Planning principle, Special characteristics and priorities of the planning areas: The northern Bothnian Sea, Quark and Bothnian Bay, The Archipelago Sea and southern Bothnian Sea, The Gulf of Finland, Land-sea interactions, Starting points and surveys

Significant underwater natural values

Positioning in the maritime spatial planning zones

- Inner archipelago and inner coastal waters Outer archipelago and outermost coastal waters Open sea
-

Marking description The marking indicates significant valuable underwater nature areas, which are potential production areas of ecosystem services



... Markings

- ☑ Inner archipelago and inner coastal waters
- ☑ Outer archipelago and outer coastal waters
- ☑ Open sea
- ☑ Energy production
- ☑ Aquaculture
- ☑ Fishing
- ☑ Cultural values
- ☑ Significant underwater natural values
- ☑ Ecological connection
- ☑ Tourism and recreation
- ☑ Tourism and recreational connection
- ☑ Archipelago
- ☑ TEN-T functional connections and functional connections
- ☑ Specific coordination area
- ☑ TEN-T ports and ports
- ☑ Maritime industry
- ☑ Seafaring area
- ☑ Special area
- ☑ Pipelines, cables and pipes



Photo Timo Liikanen

Vision work

Shared VISION for 2050 –Sustainable wellbeing from the sea

Sector-specific VISIONS for 2030

Roadmaps

- Public support
- Regional planning and infrastructure
- Nature and environment
- Cooperation and interaction



Photo Regional Council of Kymenlaakso

Sustainable wellbeing from the sea





Vision 2050

A healthy Baltic Sea

By 2050, through cooperation, maritime livelihoods will be successfully adjusted to the preconditions pertaining to marine ecosystems. Marine ecosystems will be fostered as a whole alongside cultural heritage, making progressive use of research information and a renewing approach. Taking care of the good status of the marine environment will be part of normal operations in all sectors, as well as being identified as a precondition for wellbeing.

Sustainable blue growth

Finland will lead the way in sustainable blue growth in marine areas. Innovations, a common will and cross-border cooperation will create a competitive advantage for the entire country. Successful marine trades and vibrant coastal regions strengthen one another, as well as providing exemplary low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy solutions, also at the international level.

Wellbeing for people

The use of marine areas will increase wellbeing in Finnish society and communities. Operations and movement in marine areas are safe, as well as being considerate of the special characteristics of the marine area. Systematic long-term cooperation and the controlled use of marine areas will support society's transition to an era where there is a balance between human activity and the marine environment.



Photo Metsähallitus 2005

Regional planning and infrastructure

Nature and the environment

Cooperation and interaction

Public support

The interaction between land and sea is better understood as part of regional planning

- The interaction between nature and people is taken into account (systemic understanding)
- Natural waterways are examined in cooperation with local operators and residents
- Awareness is improved of the impacts of various operations on the state of marine areas, and a commitment is made to common goals
- Efforts will be made to increase the nutrient cycle
- Shipping lane needs will be considered more carefully to save the shoreline in the planning process
- Comprehensive planning will be improved (incl. operation chaining and integration)

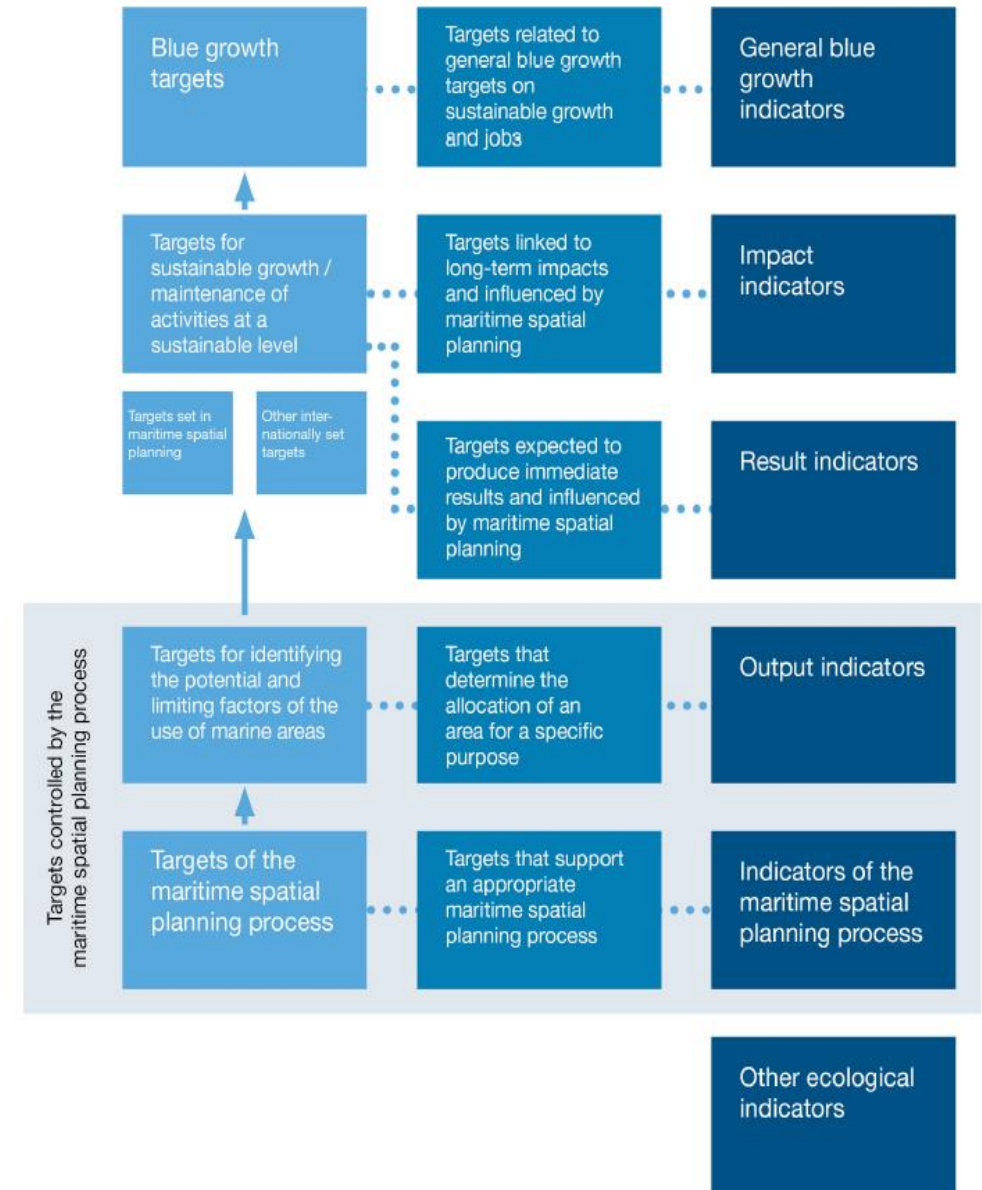
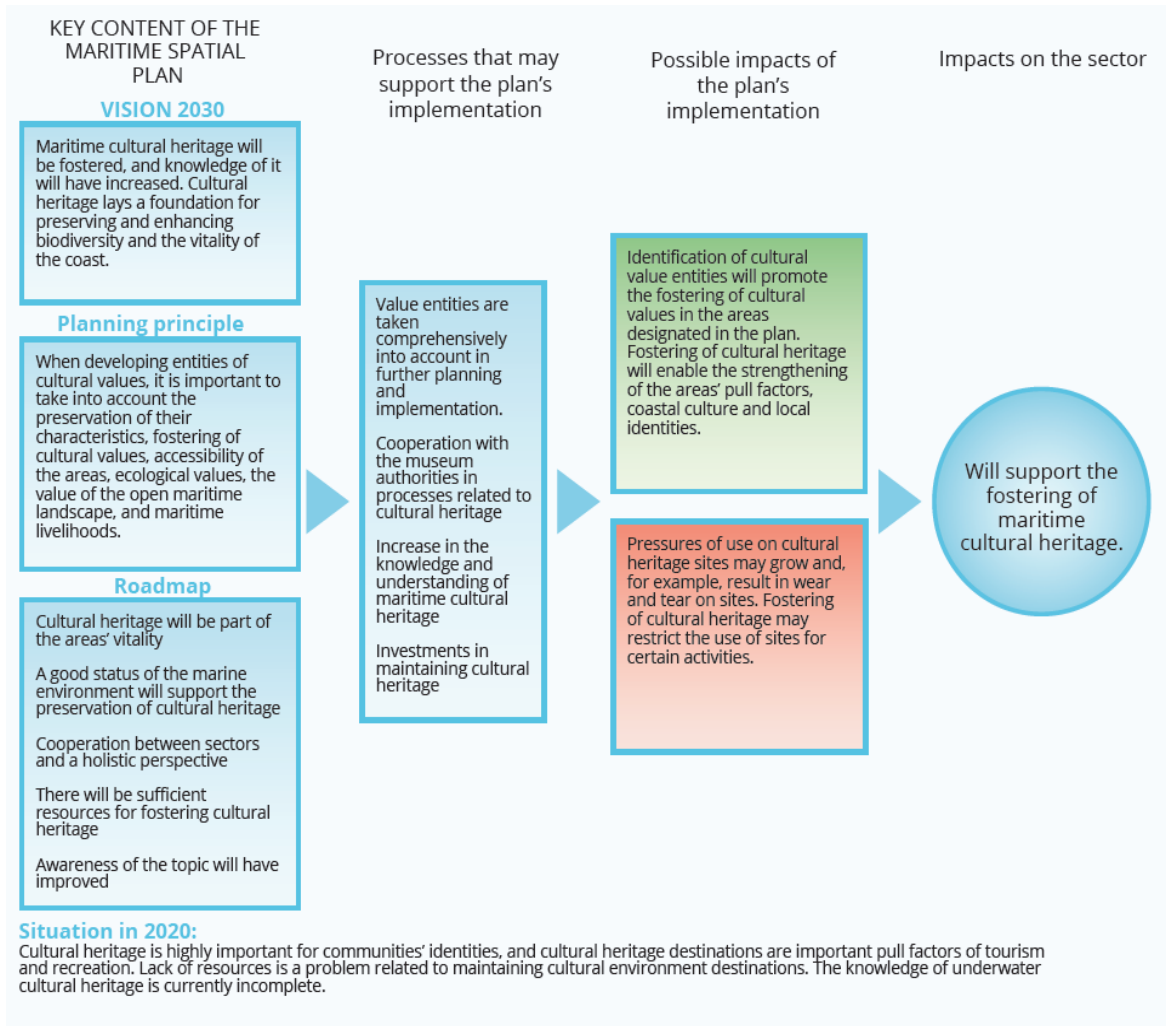
The optimisation of area use is effective from the perspective of the state of the marine environment

- The special characteristics of areas will be taken into account in planning and the allocation of marine activities
- What can be done and what must not be done in marine areas will be defined clearly and accurately
- The value of tangible assets will be established for biodiversity to support decision-making (modelling)

Roadmaps

- ✚ Tourism and recreation
 - ✚ Energy
 - ✚ Maritime logistics
- ✚ Fishing and aquaculture
 - ✚ Blue biotechnology
 - ✚ Maritime industry
 - ✚ Extractive sector
- ✚ Nature conservation and management
 - ✚ Cultural heritage

EVALUATION & MONITORING



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