



# Findings and recommendations from Central Baltic case

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# Observations from 1st CBC transboundary workshop

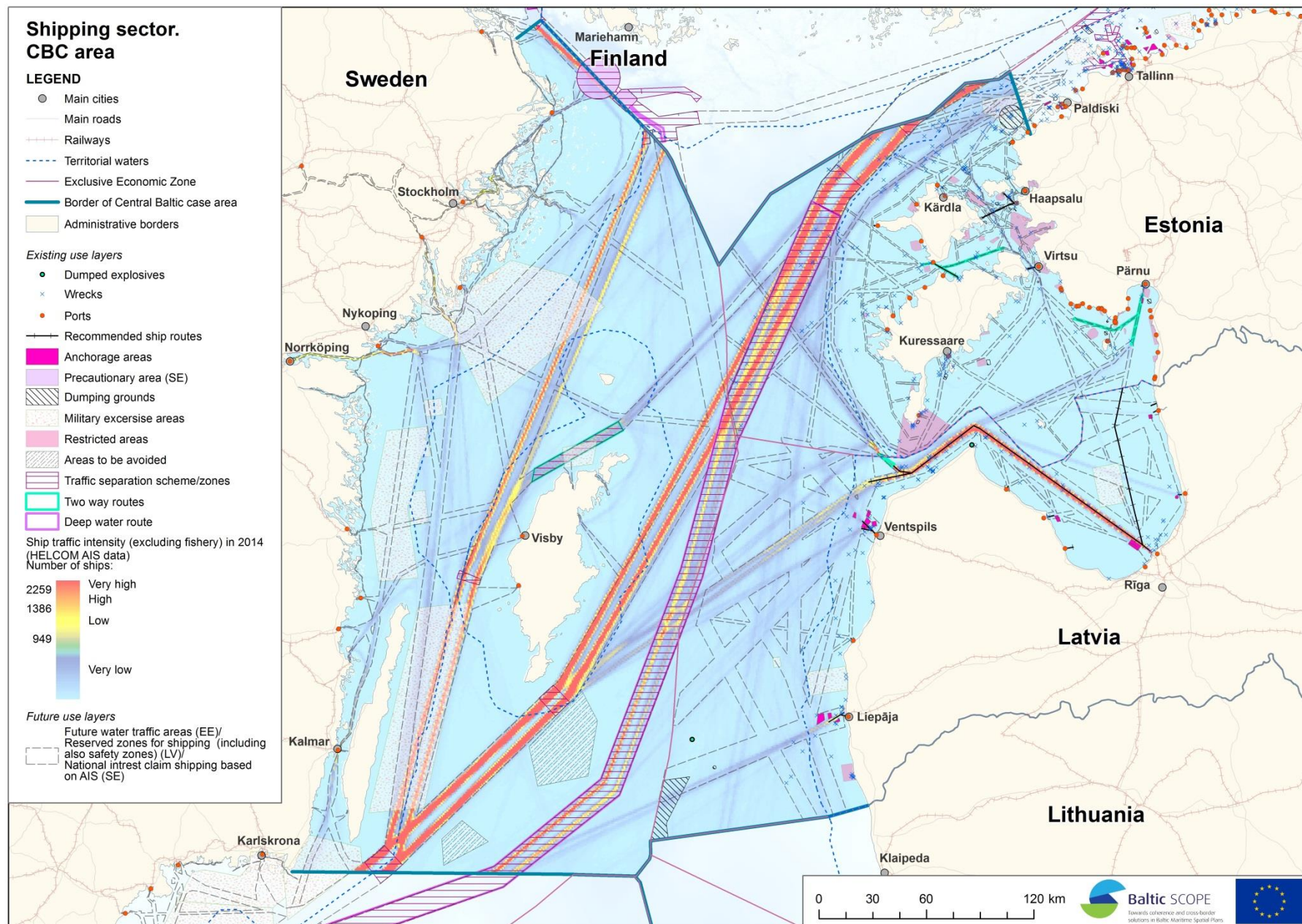
## Jurmala 2016

- up to now decisions on deployment of OSW facilities are taken only nationally in CBC area
- do we need to make a distinction between management and planning?
- cumulative effects on environment couldn't be addressed nationally
- from traditional sector's point of view everything is already regulated
- planning is management among expanding, shrinking and maintaining interests at the sea
- SEIA directive is not designed for MSP
- new actors is a challenge for shipping sector
- first we have to make a common picture and then we could learn from each other and work together

# What has been done?

- mapping of existing uses/ possible future needs
- screening for synergies
- engagement of national stakeholders in thematic / crossector discussions
- attempt to define planning criteria for mapping of sector interests nationally and across the borders
- discussion on data/information exchange- next steps to improve information availability for cross border process
- screening of ongoing processes in relevant international institutions - ICES, IMO, ENTSO-E etc.

# Findings - shipping

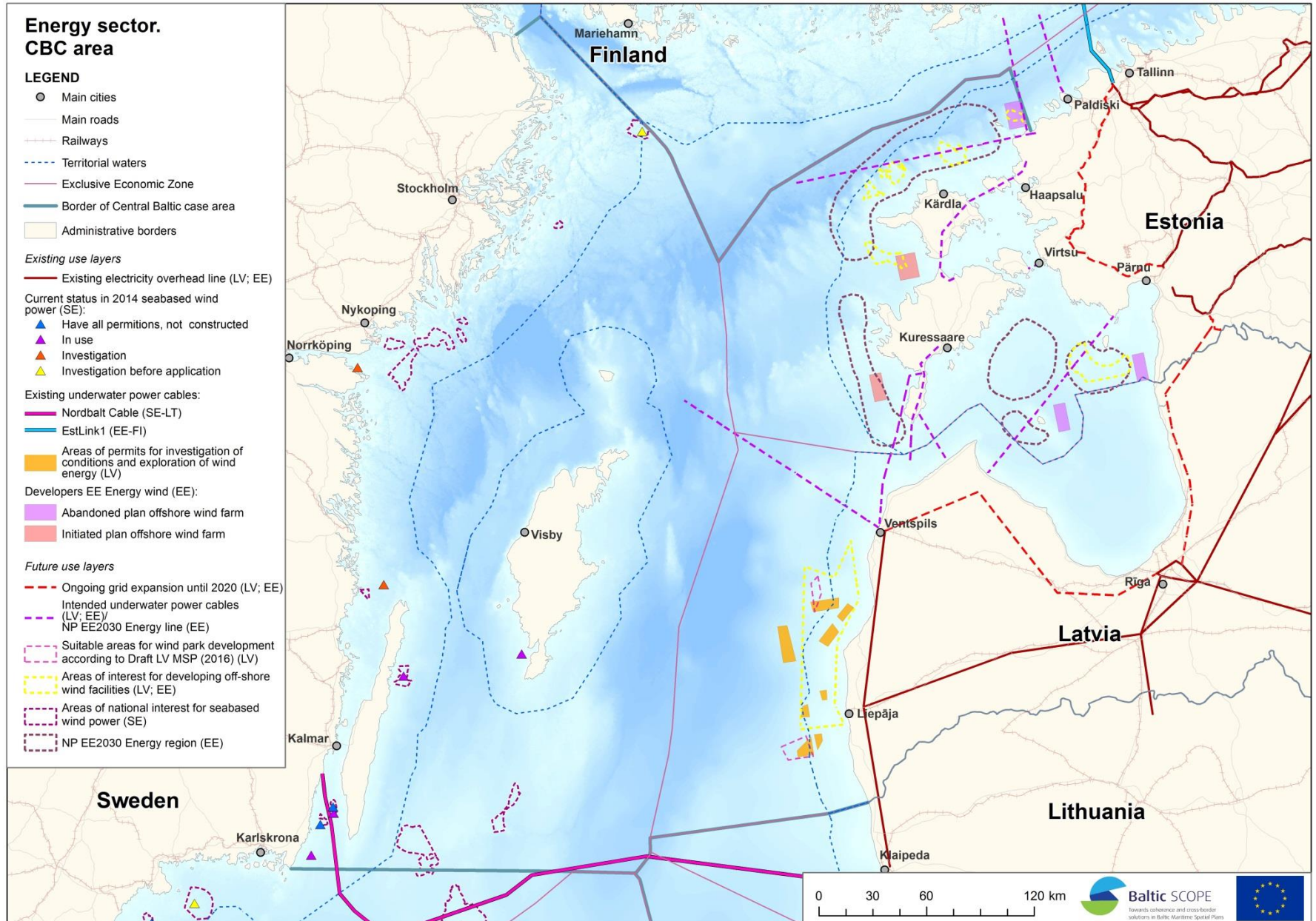




# Conclusions

- shipping interests in MSP should be classified according to their importance in international trade, passenger routes or national significance
- taking international context of shipping into account, all main shipping routes should be connected on the border between different countries
- involvement of the authorities that have the mandate to represent the shipping sector abroad (particularly national Maritime administrations) to the national MSP process, so that the developments in one country could be analysed in the neighbouring country
- ensure that shipping related recommendations within MSP are discussed and equally understood with national Maritime administrations, in order to build up the ownership to successful implementation of MS
- conditions for exchange of basic data that are shared between Hydrography services on their existing international platforms should be agreed between countries for MSP purposes

# Findings - energy



# Conclusions

- use national MSPs to develop the possible scenarios of the OSW energy structure in the whole CBC area to illustrate the maximal, minimal and the optimal possible production capacity
- necessity to introduce the BEMIP RES working group with the national MSP and the draft conclusions of the BALTICSCOPE project, as well as to maintain regular exchange of information with the BEMIP RES working group with about MSP issues the future MSPs with its trans boundary processes needs to aim to greater energy sector stakeholders involvement including national TSO, BEMIP
- CBC specific recommendation - energy sector approaches deployment of new infrastructure first and foremost from the perspective of energy security as an uninterrupted energy supply is key to the stability of energy system. Thus all projects are based on actual need to secure and improve the functioning of energy system. MSP will provide necessary evidence base for sound decisions in future



# Findings - fishery

## Fisheries sector.

### CBC area

#### LEGEND

- Main cities
- Main roads
- Railways
- - - Territorial waters
- - - Exclusive Economic Zone
- - - Border of Central Baltic case area
- - - Administrative borders

#### Existing use layers

- Fishing ports
- Landing places (EE)
- Trap nets (EE)

#### Pelagic trawl fishery (VMS data):

- EE  
29
- 1
- LV (t, 2004-2013)  
830
- 4,5
- SE (t, 2008-2012)  
5,744
- 0

#### Demersal trawl fishery:

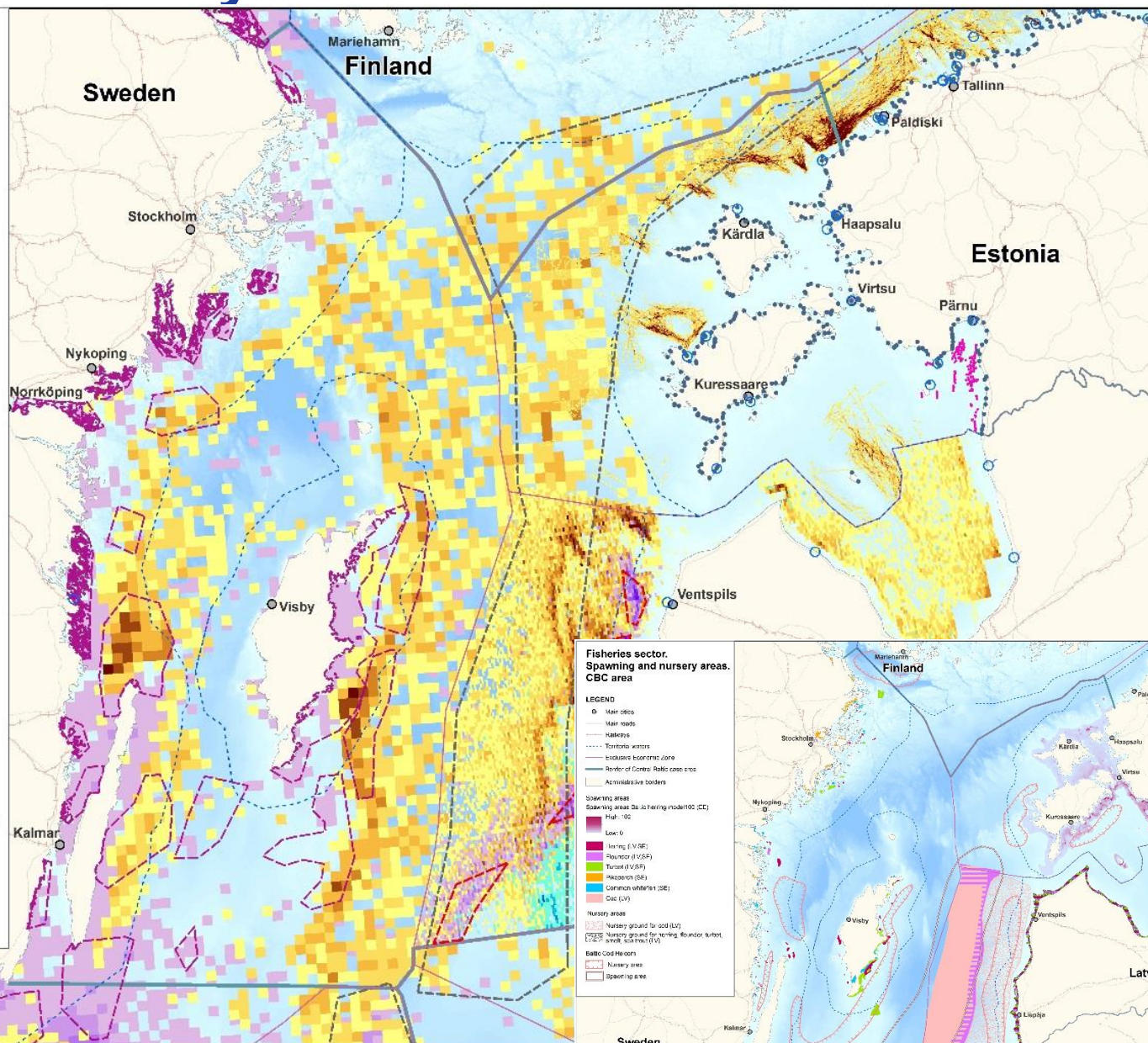
- LV (t, 2004-2013)  
55,95
- 1
- SE (t, 2008-2012)  
1,312
- 0

#### Gillnet fishery:

- LV (t, 2004-2013)  
71
- 0

#### Future use layers

- - - Priority areas for bottom trawling according to Draft LV MSP (2016) (LV)
- - - Areas of interest for fisheries according to thematic workshop in National MSP process (SE)
- - - National interest of fisheries in Sweden concerning catch-, spawning, nursery or migration areas (SE)



## Fisheries sector.

### Spawning and nursery areas.

#### CBC area

#### LEGEND

- Main cities
- Main roads
- Railways
- - - Territorial waters
- - - Exclusive Economic Zone
- - - Border of Central Baltic case area
- - - Administrative borders

#### Spawning areas

- Spawning areas (LV)
- Spawning areas (SE)

#### Nursery areas

- Nursery areas (LV)
- Nursery areas (SE)

#### Baltic Cod MFC

- Nursery area
- Spawning area

#### Scale

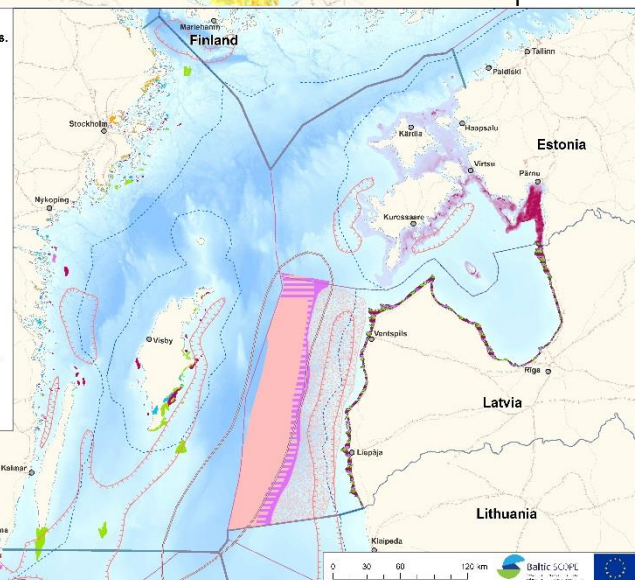
- 0 30 60 120 km

#### Map

- Map

#### Scale

- Scale

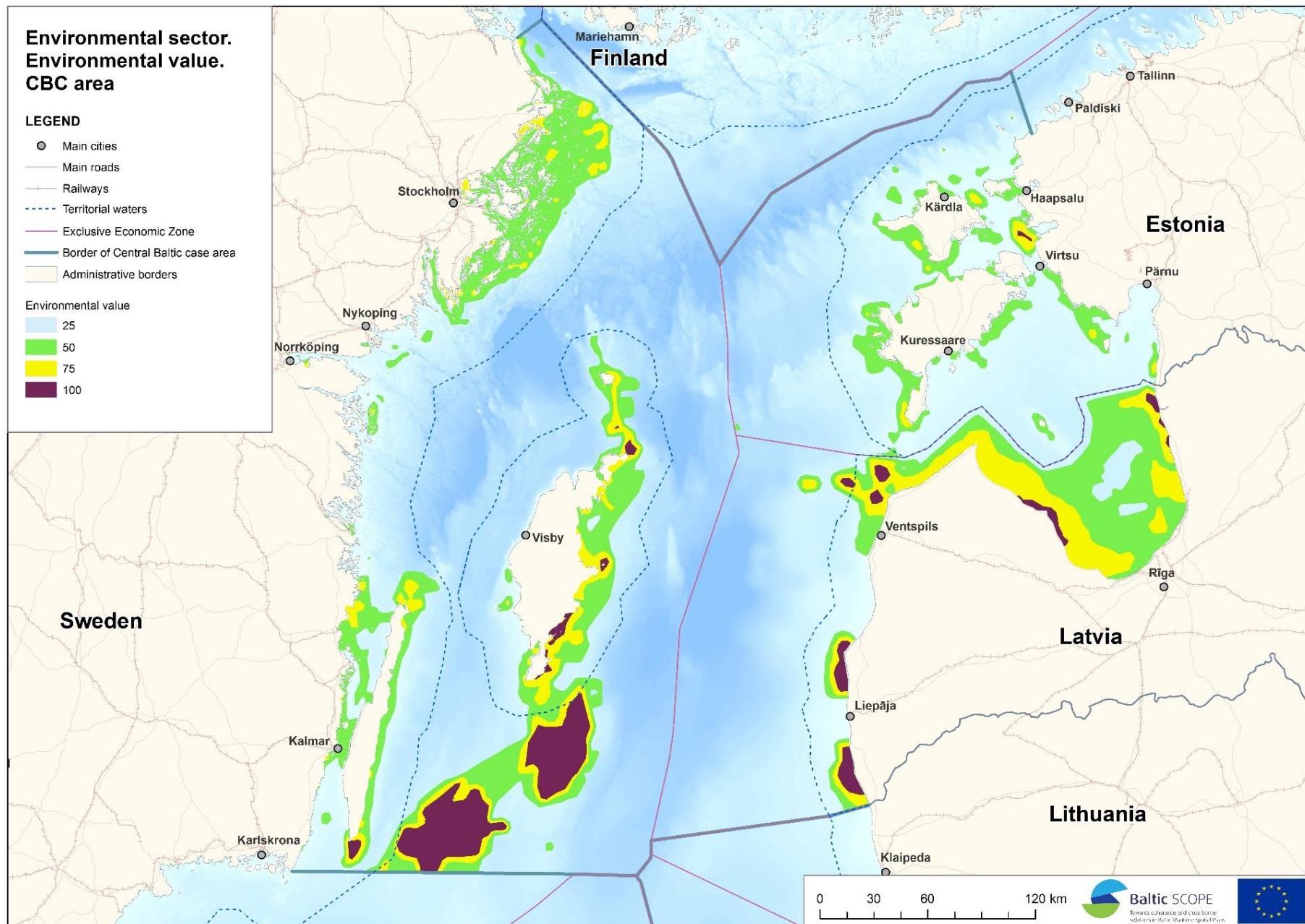


# Conclusions

- identify and show important fishery areas also outside national EEZ
- discuss and agree with ICES Working Group on Spatial Fisheries Data (WGSFD) on the methodology to improve usability of aggregated data for national MSP processes taking into account transboundary aspects
- strive for coherence regarding input data and visualization of fisheries among countries around the Baltic Sea
- consider the spatial dynamics of fisheries, as conditions and important areas will change over time
- map essential fish habitats for species of interest to fisheries for whole Baltic sea (e.g. spawning and nursery areas)



# Findings - environment



# Conclusions

- the countries around the Baltic Sea shall continue the work on development of a common map of ecologically valuable areas using harmonised methodology and data sets
- a common map of ecologically valuable areas shall serve as essential input for the connectivity assessment of MPA network. The further work shall focus on connectivity assessment in relation to the species distribution patterns and species specific conservation objectives
  - identification of areas for ensuring connectivity - concept of «Blue corridors»
  - identification of areas for potential MPA designation
  - map essential fish habitats for species of interest to fisheries for whole Baltic sea (e.g. spawning and nursery areas)
- MSFD descriptors and indicators that can be applied for spatial assessment of impacts within MSP and related SEA and EIA procedures:
  - descriptors biodiversity (D1) – habitat and species range, habitat quality, ecosystem structure
  - sea floor integrity (D6) - physical damage and community state
  - introduction of energy, including underwater noise (D11) – distribution in time and place of loud, low and mid frequency impulsive sounds and continuous low frequency sound
  - commercial fishery (D3) – indicator spawning stock biomass – spatially explicit species-specific data sets



# CBC case was an integral part of national MSP process

Environment / Ecosystem approach Energy Fishery Shipping

