In-depth Planning

– Marine Spatial Planning in Sweden

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Why Marine Spatial Planning?

• Present situation:
  – The marine environment is not in a sustainable state and is in part deteriorating.
  – Claims to use the sea are increasing.
  – New uses and claims arise.
  – Urgent need for different kinds of protection.

• MSP is the main tool to allocate resources and space in the sea.

• MSP is needed to implement the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive.
Points of Departure

• No comprehensive MSP today
• 4 out of 80 municipalities plan the territorial sea
• International law sets limits in the economic zone:
  – natural resources – full control
  – installations, research, nature protection; jurisdiction
  – contiguous zone (+12 nm); further jurisdiction
The Objectives of MSP

- Comprehensive basis for decisions on activities and protection
- Simplify licensing and management
- Predictability for operators and interested parties
- Tool for coordinated marine management
- Tool for communication and information
- Contributes to cross-border collaboration
The Form and Contents of the Plans

- **Comprehensive and holistic spatial plans for the sea**
  - Plan areas: Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea and ‘Western seas’
  - Seawards of 1 nm from the base line
- **Most suitable use of sea areas**
  - Balancing different public and national interests
- **Structure and function of the ecosystems - a framework condition**
- **Guidelines on how to use sea areas**
- **Various interests to be taken into consideration**
- **Maps, guidelines and binding provisions**
- **Planning on different geographical scales**
Ecosystem-based MSP

- Cross-sectoral and holistic
  - Sea management calls for MSP
- Different compared to land areas
  - Ecosystems, less predictability, lack of knowledge
  - Three dimensions; no private ownership
- Based on the ecosystem approach
  - Spatial planning a tool for sustainable development
  - Maintain ecosystem services; human needs
  - Preserve/restore structure and functioning of ecosystems
  - "Framework condition for sustainable development"
Distribution of Tasks and Responsibility

- Sea and Water Management Agency lead, with support from Government County Offices
- Government agencies provide data, and participate
- Municipalities invited to participate
- Government (Cabinet) gives guidelines and adopts the plans
- Government informs Parliament
The Planning Process

1. Programme stage
2. Plan proposal stage
3. Examination stage
4. Decision stage
5. Implementation stage
6. Follow-up stage
Connection to Municipal Spatial Planning

- Municipal general plans comprise the whole territory and overlap the marine spatial plan.
- National MSP must be carried out in collaboration with municipalities.
- Marine spatial plans should facilitate municipal planning of coastal and sea areas.
- Municipal plans should not be in conflict with national MSP
**Legislative Proposals**

- **New Act and Regulation on MSP**
- **Amendments to Environmental Code and “sectoral” legislation.**
  - Electricity and Natural Gas Acts, etc.
  - Licences must not conflict with provisions in MSP
- **Amendments to the Planning and Building Act**
  - Municipal plans should be coordinated
  - Decisions must not conflict with purpose of MSP
- **Amendments to legislation on the EEZ and continental shelf**
  - Licensing, contiguous zone, etc.
- **Amendments to instructions to agencies**
  - Provide data and participate in planning process
The way forward

- Written comments spring 2011
- New agency for Marine and Water ’Management July 2011
- Bill to Parliament  prepared spring 2012
- Preparation of knowledge base started autumn 2011
- New legislation autumn 2012