

Marine multi-use and maritime spatial planning

eMSP NBSR project
Coordination of Finnish maritime spatial planning
cooperation



10 October 2023, Event Arena Bank, Helsinki

CONTEXT

This report on *Marine multi-use and maritime spatial planning* was prepared based on presentations, inspirational speeches and group discussions during a workshop on 10 October 2023.

The workshop is part of the eMSP NBSR project. This project brings together maritime spatial planning authorities and experts in the Baltic and North Sea regions. It aims to create dialogue across borders and sectors. The workshop belongs to the Sustainable Blue Economy package led by the Belgians.

<https://www.emspproject.eu/project-activities/community-of-practice/sustainable-blue-economy/>

AUTHORS

Pietilä Laura, Regional Council of Southwest Finland; Pohja-Mykrä Mari, Coordination of the Maritime Spatial Planning Cooperation.

PARTICIPANTS

Alasaari Annina, Energiategollisuus ry (Finnish Energy Industries Association); Arki Vesa, Regional Council of Southwest Finland; Belinskij Antti, Finnish Environment Institute/University of Eastern Finland; Erkkilä-Välimäki Anne, University of Turku; Hakkarainen Miikka, Ministry of the Environment; Halttu Mika, Lännen Kalaleader; Hauhia Veera, Southwest Finland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY-Centre); Hering Frank, Regional Council of Kymenlaakso; Herzberg Cecilia, Ilmatar Offshore; Holm Ann, Regional Council of Ostrobothnia; Jobse Gertjan, Pondera Consult; Juva Katrina, Finnish Environment Institute; Kallasvuo Meri, Natural Resources Institute Finland; Kankainen Markus, Natural Resources Institute Finland; Karvinen Ville, Finnish Environment Institute; Koho Karoliina, Geological Survey of Finland GTK; Koironen Jani, Finnish Transport and Communications Traficom; Laakso Timo; Metsähallitus (Finnish Forest Administration); Leino Kaisa, Regional Council of Kymenlaakso; Länsimies Anna-Maria, Metsähallitus (Finnish Forest Administration); Malinen Rauno, Council of Oulu Region; Mikkola Roosa; Regional Council of Southwest Finland; Mikkolainen Elisa, Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency; Niini Mikko, The Finnish Maritime Society; Nummela Anne, Regional Council of Satakunta; Peuraniemi Minttu, Regional Council of Lapland; Pietilä Laura, Regional Council of Southwest Finland; Pohja-Mykrä Mari, Coordination of the Maritime Spatial Planning Cooperation; Rautio Kaarina, Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council; Saarento Heikki; Regional Council of Southwest Finland; Saikkonen Liisa, Finnish Environment Institute; Tikkanen Sallamaria, Finnish Heritage Agency; Timonen Maria, Southwest Finland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY-Centre); Varjopuro Riku, Finnish Environment Institute; Viisanen Jani, Metsähallitus (Finnish Forest Administration).

DISCLAIMER

The work described in *Merellinen monikäyttö ja merialuesuunnittelu* was supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union - through the Grant Agreement number 101035797 – eMSP NBSR - EMFF-MSP-2020, corresponding to the Call EMFF-MSP-2020 (Maritime Spatial Planning).

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1. The sustainable blue economy and marine multi-use

The use of sea areas is undergoing a transformation. The demand for marine resources is growing, and the impacts of climate change are becoming more pronounced. Marine energy and food production are important for achieving self-sufficiency but also put pressure on marine nature and resource sufficiency. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has significantly increased the need to produce renewable energy and altered the development outlook for marine energy production. In addition, the EU's biodiversity strategy obligates partner countries to protect 30% of their sea areas by 2030, with 10% placed under strict protection. Targets have also been set for restoring sea areas, especially coastal areas, which are essential for combating biodiversity loss and adapting to climate change.

In response to the growing pressures on the sea area and to manage its development outlook, the eMSP NBSR project developed a concept based on marine multi-use to actively coordinate the activities of different maritime sectors with the sea areas. Finland's maritime spatial plan already identifies *special areas* where multi-use is the recommended form of use. The maritime spatial plan is intended to be coordinated, and the area markings in the maritime spatial plan overlap with each other in many respects. Furthermore, the map symbols are not exclusive – they enable other uses besides the designated activities. However, Finland's second round of maritime spatial planning aims to take planning from passive coordination to more active coordination. Maritime spatial planning is an adaptive form of planning that must respond to changes in the operating environment in Finland's sea areas and the Baltic Sea more widely.

1.1. Marine multi-use areas – MariParks

The MariPark concept based on marine multi-use was built in the eMSP NBSR cooperation project between the Baltic and North Seas under the leadership of the Belgian partner Blue Cluster¹. The small sea areas of countries on the North Sea are already under substantial pressure. This has led to an urgent need to ensure the overlapping coordination of different activities. The Baltic Sea does not suffer from the same lack of space, but preparing for changes and identifying synergies between operators is equally important. The development of marine multi-use is driven by the lack of space in seas, the need to support sustainable marine production, and the need to enhance the efficiency of such production.

The principle behind MariPark is that two or more users can operate in the same sea area side-by-side or in cooperation and exploit the marine resources sustainably. Nature-inclusive design (NID) is at the heart of the concept. NID requires the operations coordinated in an area to have a net positive or at least neutral impact on the surrounding marine nature. Marine resources include marine space and the seascape, marine natural resources, infrastructure in the sea or coastal areas, and products and services related to the sea that are valuable and useful to one or more users. Combinations of sectors offer wide-ranging possibilities: Energy production, tourism, food production, the bioeconomy, and any other future sectors can benefit from marine resources.

The principle of obligating the parties developing marine energy production projects to use multi-use and nature-inclusive design was studied as a way of promoting MariParks. For example, NID and multi-use could be included as qualitative criteria in the Finnish Forest Administration's (Metsähallitus) competitive tendering processes for wind power zones in public water areas. Ideas for applying the principle in multi-use areas include harnessing the foundations of wind turbines as growth media for vegetation, using

¹ <https://www.bluecluster.be/>

oxygen from the hydrogen production process to oxygenate the seabed, or coordinating energy production with activities that improve the state of the marine environment, such as removing nutrients. Other suggestions include storing energy on artificial islands where supply vessels can bunker and utilise green hydrogen. NID can be the combined effect of different activities, but coordination and cross-border cooperation are needed to build and support new value chains.

The scale of MariParks – the size the multi-use area can occupy – and their locations in relation to each other must also be studied. Some functions requiring coordination can naturally overlap, while some may operate close to others but separately. One option is to limit multi-use areas to functions in surface water bodies along the coasts. The interaction and cooperation between functions can enable MariParks to be located in a wider area than in the immediate vicinity of each other. Shared support functions, such as monitoring the state of the marine environment and maintenance, logistics and security services, and centralised communication, reinforce the synergies between operators.

If MariParks are to be realised in practice, they must be properly thought-out entities that consider the administrative framework. For example, models of cooperation between the private and public sectors and legislative frameworks in areas such as permits must be studied as part of such entities. The body for the coordination of Finnish maritime spatial planning cooperation has contributed to building the MariPark concept in the eMSP NBSR project from the Baltic Sea perspective. The body has appointed a group of experts, which held three expert meetings to discuss the administrative aspects of the concept. The meetings covered the results of interviews with entrepreneurs, the potential for nutrient and other compensation models from the standpoint of supporting the project permit process, and the use of marine management indicators to assess the impacts of combinations of operators in multi-use areas in relation to environmental pressures. Furthermore, the possibilities of a Finnish MariPark were discussed at three earlier national workshops on the Sustainable Blue Economy under the eMSP NBSR project.

1.2. Marine multi-use innovations in northern sea areas

Over the past year, marine multi-use areas have gained greater traction in international debate. Among others, the *Nordic Innovation Center* and *Iceland Ocean Cluster* arranged a *Multi-use Hackathon* in autumn 2023, bringing together young people in particular to envisage the possibilities of multi-use in northern conditions. The project culminated in Iceland, where the selected projects competed for prizes. International cooperation is essential for promoting multi-use projects, as the distinctive characteristics of northern areas present challenges that should be tackled with cross-border expertise. Cooperation with the research, development and innovation sector will also play an important role in Finland's updated plan to promote marine multi-use.

In addition, the EU has launched missions under the Horizon Europe programme to seek solutions to the global challenges of our times. One such mission is "[healthy oceans, seas, and coastal and inland waters](#)", which aims to promote marine multi-use as one of its focal areas.

2. Towards a sustainable blue economy

Tangible action is required to promote the green transition. The role of maritime spatial planning is to coordinate different activities in shared sea areas sustainably. The workshop included discussions of the potential for MariParks as enablers of the transition. A blue economy working in harmony with nature will take the form of varying investments in different sectors. From the maritime spatial planning perspective,

harmony is the outcome of coherent planning that anticipates coordination problems and, in the best cases, enables operators to benefit from each other's presence. From the standpoint of environmental law, operations must be based on achieving goals related to a good marine environment. Development is occurring rapidly in the seas, especially offshore wind power, so it is essential to ensure that marine nature can keep up with every phase of development.

2.1 Reconciling different sectors in the sea

The transformation in the use of the sea and the development of MariParks requires more precise coordination of marine operations. Operators must also take tangible action. Developers of offshore wind farm projects are obligated to produce studies of other maritime activities and marine nature, such as bird and fish stocks. All other activities requiring permits in sea areas, such as fish farming, are considered at the earliest possible stage so as to optimise site selections. Studies and surveys allow unsuitable areas to be excluded and potential areas to be identified more accurately. Cooperation cannot be avoided in project areas, as wind farms affect large areas beyond their sites. The environmental impact analysis (EIA) process is essential in identifying a project's environmental impacts. In addition to these processes, dialogue with representatives of other sectors is vital at various stages of the process. Reconciling fisheries with wind power areas is a significant challenge, as small-scale entrepreneurs fear that wind turbines will prevent them from working in critical areas.

In a hypothetical wind power MariPark, the concerns of fisheries are joined by safety issues relating to passage through the areas and the impacts of wind turbines on fish migration routes, affecting coastal fishing. Moreover, other environmental changes, such as fluctuations in salinity, temperature and oxygen concentrations, are already shaping the operating environment due to climate change and must also be considered. Food production activities are already strictly regulated, with fishing quotas and fish-farming permits reducing the possibilities for adaptation. Therefore, the principles of coordination and a fair transition are paramount for securing the fishing industry's future.

Numerous criteria have been defined for the location and coordination of fish farms in relation to protected areas and EMMA areas. Constraints imposed on the use of sea areas, such as adverse effects on leisure and tourism, should be considered when assessing the suitability of fish farming sites. The economic viability of the conditions must also be considered when planning activities. One challenge in deciding where to site fish farms is the balance between optimising the best areas from a techno-economic perspective and minimising the adverse impacts of the activities. When coordinating such areas with other sectors, discussions on multi-use areas should begin at the earliest possible stage. A MariPark coordinated with algae cultivation to remove nutrients from the water body is already considered a viable entity to some extent.

However, there is limited experience of algae cultivation in Finland. The sector is further along the development path in other Nordic countries. For example, the lessons learned in Denmark could be applied in Finland. Nevertheless, the conditions in the Baltic Sea are challenging for the sector due to the cold climate. There is a clear vision for reconciling algae cultivation with fish farming in Finland, but the practice and permit procedures require further development. Bladder wrack has been identified as a suitable algae species for cultivation in the Baltic Sea and has many properties conducive to product development. Channels have been opened for inter-sectoral discussion, and there is interest in multi-use areas.

2.2 A framework for MariParks – administration and planning

The priority for coordination in terms of environmental permits is to minimise harm. The OHKE project run by the Southwest Finland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment examined the coordination of algae cultivation and fish farming. It aimed to identify acceptable environmental impacts for fish farming. Potential was identified in coordinating fish farming with algae cultivation to reduce nutrient loading in water areas. Using compensatory activities as a basis for granting permits is problematic, as the current legislation does not recognise it. However, algaculture could be a justified project partner for a fish-farming company to use as a cleaning method for the purposes of the permit procedure. In the future, permit procedures could be developed to facilitate joint applications for environmental permits so as to identify the synergies between operators from the outset and reduce the application costs by half.

Maritime spatial planning and MariPark work are considered a method of supporting coordination. Maritime spatial planning coordinates different activities, but the pace of change is challenging. Offshore wind power is developing particularly quickly, and maritime spatial planning is general in nature, imposing specific frameworks and challenges. On the other hand, the advantage of maritime spatial planning is that it views the sea as a whole and incorporates synergies. Moreover, despite its strategic nature, maritime spatial planning is connected to activities with legal effects, such as county land use planning, which covers territorial waters, and other types of planning. Maritime spatial planning considers strategies and targets at many levels, from EU directives to sectoral objectives and the focal areas of regional development.

3. Coordinating fish farming and offshore wind power

The potential for coordinating fish farming and offshore wind power has been examined in recent years. For example, structures have been developed elsewhere in the world to serve as offshore wind power plants and fish farms simultaneously. The practice remains far from being implemented in Finland's sea areas, but the potential for coordinating activities has been recognised. One of the key themes to consider when developing activities is ensuring regional compatibility. Consequently, coordination should be considered before any wind turbines are built to optimise the implementation during the design phase in support of multi-use. Fish farms can produce millions of kilos of product in just a few dozen hectares of sea area. Conversely, the distance between wind turbines varies between 750 m and 2,000 m. In theory, fish farms could easily fit into the same areas. Proposals exist to locate fish farms next to wind farms, between turbines, or instead of individual turbines. Different approaches for locating activities may be taken according to the conditions and area required by the operators.

The activities permitted under town plans and other planning processes must be taken into account from the standpoint of the right to use a given area. For example, town planning solutions enable multisectoral activities in industrial zones, and a similar principle could be effective when applied to sea areas. However, in terms of the ownership of sea areas, the conditions of use of the areas should be amended to enable multi-use. For example, lease agreements for public waters managed by the Finnish Forest Administration (Metsähallitus) should guarantee the possibility of multi-use in one way or another. Such agreements could even favour multi-use over exclusive use in sea areas. This could be accomplished by reserving the right for other simultaneous uses, limiting the areas covered by the lease agreement to individual power production areas, cables or fishing areas, excluding some parts within the area from the lease agreement to protect other functions, or permitting the tenant to sublet areas. Alternative models could be developed, but a

commitment to multi-use is a prerequisite.

In addition to the administrative aspects, enterprises should be committed to promoting multi-use by creating incentives or imposing requirements for joint uses during project planning phases. One incentive for developing activities could be sharing the production of the necessary studies and activities among entrepreneurs. For example, analysis of the seabed, underwater nature and water quality could be carried out jointly, and the costs could be shared. Furthermore, compliance monitoring and condition measurements of ice, waves or currents would reduce operating costs if they were shared. In addition, human resources, such as boat captains, electricians, engineers, divers or even cooks, could be allocated to multi-use areas.

Moving from challenges to solutions requires the regional, temporal and technical coordination of activities. For example, this means reserving space for fish farms in wind farms, excluding operations at specific times according to the weather conditions and seasonal variations, and developing technical solutions for high-risk situations so that activities can be suspended at short notice. However, the practical benefits of multi-use should be assessed for enterprises and for Finland at the national level.

4. Finland's first MariPark established in Eurajoki

Ideation for the first Finnish MariPark began at a national marine food production workshop in August 2022. The workshop was held in Turku under the eMSP NBSR project. A *special area* marking on the maritime spatial plan in the waters of Eurajoki was identified as a potential area for developing multi-use. The condensation water area from the Olkiluoto nuclear power plant, offering warmer conditions than the surrounding environment, was considered to offer potential for coordinating algae cultivation and fish farming, as the water remains unfrozen all year round. However, the condensation water area has since been found unsuitable for such activities, primarily to ensure the functioning of the nuclear power plant. The water used in the nuclear power plant must be clear, and the waters in the area are already more susceptible to nutrient loading than other environments due to the higher temperature. The volume of condensation water required by the power plant has also increased in recent years due to the commissioning of a third reactor, leading to stricter constraints on the water area. Security concerns are another challenge for Teollisuuden Voima Oyj (TVO) in terms of the activities in the condensation water area in light of the current heightened geopolitical tensions.

One potential multi-use combination for Eurajoki is to combine a wind farm in the open sea with algae cultivation or fish farming further from the coast. Special features of the area that must be considered in the MariPark are the important role of the Sea of Bothnia as a Baltic herring fishing area for Finland and Finland's fishing traditions. A lack of social acceptance of increased fish farming may make it difficult for new entrepreneurs to operate in the area. If the combination is implemented, it would only be profitable with high production volumes. Electricity storage and the production of electricity-derived fuels in connection with offshore wind farms have also been proposed, but these require extensive additional studies and investments. The placement and planning of activities should account for the needs of offshore wind power, shipping, fishing and aquaculture in order to realise effective cooperation.

Interviews were conducted with enterprises focusing on the Eurajoki multi-use area as part of the [BlueCleanDigi](#) project. The interviews highlighted the need for an entrepreneurial project leader. Public-sector entities, such as municipalities, were identified as key development partners, but project leadership

was seen to be better suited to innovative companies. It is essential for any enterprise getting involved in the activities to choose its partners. The flexibility of usage combinations to adapt to the environmental characteristics of each area and the parties involved is also important.

The development of the Eurajoki MariPark also requires detailed planning and risk management. Procedures and responsibilities must be agreed on for incidents such as accidents and deviations. A further consideration is that gaining social acceptance in the area will take time. For companies to be willing to take the risk and get involved in a new operating model, the outlook for multi-use must be clear, and there must be opportunities for large and small enterprises to operate. Maritime spatial planning can contribute to the development of the concept on a general level, but it also requires a deeper understanding of the space required for industries, the needs of their operations, innovations and permit procedures. Ultimately, enterprises must be the ones who implement activities and take responsibility for them, including the liability for financial and reputational risks. For this reason, the operating conditions of enterprises must be safeguarded.

5. Targets of the European Green Deal and marine multi-use

The European Green Deal published in 2019 is binding on EU Member States. The programme aims to steer the EU towards a green transition and become climate-neutral by 2050. The EU considers maritime spatial planning a key tool for achieving its objectives in sea areas. Six of the programme's objectives are vital for sea areas: mitigating and adapting to climate change, protecting and restoring biodiversity, marine food production, the blue circular economy, zero pollution and a fair transition.

The most visible objectives in maritime spatial planning are mitigating climate change, sustainable marine food production, and protecting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems. So far, the themes of adapting to climate change, the blue circular economy, preventing pollution and ensuring a fair transition have been less visible. The workshop discussed the possibility of MariParks to help maritime spatial planning achieve the European Green Deal's objectives. The workshop participants were split into six groups, each discussing one of the objectives. Role plays were used for this work. The questions covered how marine multi-use could help achieve the objectives, and the participants were encouraged to identify tangible links and synergies between the objectives from the perspective of MariParks.

5.1. Climate change mitigation

MariParks can promote climate change mitigation by producing renewable, emission-free energy in the form of offshore wind power or wave energy. Creating and maintaining carbon sinks in the area can also mitigate climate change. This objective is clearly linked to the other Green Deal objectives, such as protecting and restoring biodiversity, the blue circular economy and zero pollution. For example, using renewable energy to fuel ships reduces climate emissions while promoting zero pollution and the circular economy. Clean energy mitigates climate change, reducing the pressures on marine nature. However, it should be noted that climate goals are just one factor in the placement of wind turbines. Development must be managed so as to prevent damage to the well-being of local ecosystems.

The area required for climate change mitigation through offshore wind power is in the outer sea areas. Energy storage and ship recharging points could be planned alongside offshore wind farms. Protected

areas, which also serve as carbon sinks, will cover 30% of sea areas. Maritime spatial planning must consider the spatial scale of MariParks and clarify how large an area can be for its activities to be considered multi-use. Furthermore, the plan should be resilient and adaptable to withstand changes in the situation.

5.2. Sustainable marine food production

A MariPark promoting sustainable marine food production could be built around innovations in fisheries and aquaculture. For example, fish farming and algae cultivation could be combined, and the continuity of fishing could be safeguarded in multi-use areas. The sustainable marine food production objective is most clearly linked to the circular economy. Nutrient cycles in marine ecosystems promote this. Fishing is an important mechanism for extracting nutrients from the sea. Supporting viable fisheries also safeguards the state of the sea by controlling nutrient loading. On the other hand, a fair transition is also inextricably linked to a food production MariPark because it secures the continuity of fisheries as sea areas are put to new uses. It is essential to highlight and reinforce the values and value networks of small-scale coastal fishing and deep-sea trawling when offshore wind power also competes to use the same sea area. Enabling and promoting both activities through planning is of paramount importance when not all of the activities can be located in the same areas.

In the Gulf of Finland, where no offshore wind power projects are planned, the inner archipelago is the most suitable area for a food production MariPark. For example, alevin production could be located in such an area. Breakwaters could be built around the MariPark to allow more extensive tourism activities to develop in the area. Examples included floating cabins and a connection to heritage tourism based on changes in fishing and food production methods. Logistics will be an important factor in developing the MariPark. In particular, it will be essential to ensure that connections are retained and new connections are built on the land-sea surface. The area could also be used for solar, wave or small-scale wind power production, enabling the farmed fish to be processed on-site.

5.3. Protecting and restoring the sea nature

A MariPark could contribute to protecting and restoring the biodiversity and ecosystems in the sea by creating new habitats for species, reducing eutrophication by means such as algae cultivation, and ensuring a vibrant fishing industry in the area. In particular, this objective is linked to climate change mitigation by facilitating the creation of areas that act as carbon sinks. There are also links to the zero pollution objective, as new infrastructure can reduce the pollution that damages ecosystems.

Protection and restoration objectives in sea areas should be considered from the standpoints of the use of space and maritime spatial planning. Consequently, 30% of the sea area should be placed under protection, and 10% of this should be under strict protection. The most important areas for protection are the inner archipelago and coastal areas, which have the most valuable nature and more intensive human activities. River areas are in particular need of restoration: dams should be demolished to free the waters, allowing them to become spawning rivers and reducing the run-off of pollutants into the sea. Despite the restoration measures, activities on land inevitably lead to nutrient loading in water bodies, so algae could be cultivated around estuaries to bind nutrients.

5.4. The blue circular economy

Marine multi-use can contribute to the blue circular economy by taking into account the recycling of materials used in the construction of offshore wind turbines. The material cycle should be considered as a

whole during the project planning phase. Old structures can be reused in new wind farms. In a MariPark, the infrastructure could be leased out or shared to maximise efficiency, thereby reducing the need for resources. The electricity produced in wind farms could be used for any activity that needs it in the area. Sea traffic could draw energy directly from the wind farm, reducing the traffic to ports. When cable routes are planned, it is important to avoid shipping lanes. A MariPark focusing on aquaculture could work on issues related to the nutrient cycle. For example, the nutrients arising from fish farming could be reduced by cultivating seaweed. Combining algae cultivation with fish farming close to the coast is particularly beneficial to reduce nutrient loading in areas already sensitive to nutrient accumulation.

The blue circular economy objectives are directly aligned with zero pollution, as the circular economy, by definition, reuses materials that may otherwise end up as pollutants. It is also worth noting that some themes depend on advancements in other themes. For example, the circular economy is a prerequisite for increasing fish farming. Offshore wind farm infrastructure could enable the coordination of fish farming and algae cultivation.

The circular economy is not currently shown on the maritime spatial plan map. The needs of the circular economy and related criteria must be identified in detail before it can be added to the map symbols. The strategic nature of the maritime spatial plan may hold back the achievement of circular economy objectives, so it is worth studying the means to make the maritime spatial plan more binding.

5.5. Zero pollution

Promoting zero pollution first requires a definition of the objective – understanding what counts as pollution. Among other things, nutrient discharges from agriculture and fish farming are often referred to as pollutants, but they are not actually counted as such. In general, concentrating activities in MariParks can spare other areas from human activities, thereby reducing the spatial distribution of polluting activities. However, for a MariPark to make a tangible contribution to the zero pollution objective, its activities must not cause more pollution to the marine environment than the sum of the said activities. This is a challenge, as microplastics are released from algae cultivation and wind power. On the other hand, pollutants are also stored in the seabed and may be released by trawlers and dredgers. However, MariParks could promote zero pollution by recycling and collecting fish traps. Other measures could include removing anti-fouling substances from fish farming bags or developing new environmentally friendly methods for washing farming bags. Research and development will be required in order to replace polluting products based on fossil fuels with bio-based products, but a MariPark could enable service provision through centralisation.

Producing renewable energy is intrinsically less polluting in terms of climate emissions. Renewable energy could also promote the electrification of maritime transport. The need to remove old cables from the sea should be considered with an assessment of the advantages and disadvantages in each individual case. The zero pollution objective is linked to mitigating climate change, protecting biodiversity, and promoting the circular economy by reducing material flows. Pollutants flow from drainage basins into the seas, including microplastics from urban areas. Microplastics should, therefore, be collected near the coast. Cyanobacteria (which are not actually counted as pollutants) could be harvested in outer sea areas using electricity from offshore wind farms. It could then be processed into biofuel.

Zero pollution can be promoted wherever activities take place, such as near wind farms or aquaculture sites. The most important aspect is to highlight the importance of cooperation in shared areas in terms of materials and services.

5.6. A fair green transition

MariParks can contribute to a fair transition by safeguarding the continuity of smaller enterprises at sea. When marine energy production increases, there is a danger of small enterprises being bought out of offshore wind power project areas. This is a recognised problem among small-scale coastal fishing businesses, which play an important role in marine food production and as members of vibrant coastal communities. They also support the circular economy and biodiversity. Making multi-use a prerequisite for developing activities in a sea area would also guarantee the continuity of other operators in the project areas. A fair transition is linked to many other objectives and should be at the heart of all activities. This linkage is most apparent in the food production objectives with respect to maintaining the vitality of fishing businesses.

The objective of a fair transition can be promoted in every area where activity occurs. It should be promoted in the open sea, archipelago, coastal area, and on land. Transparency in project development is essential. For example, activities in the open sea should also be approved by local coastal communities. Settlements and landscapes in the inner archipelago and along the coast should also be taken into consideration. The transition must also be fair from the perspective of nature. This means taking into account biodiversity and the maintenance of well-being in ecosystems at every stage of developing marine activities.



**eMSP
NBSR**

Emerging Ecosystem-based
Maritime Spatial Planning
Topics in the North and Baltic
Sea Regions



Co-funded by
the European Union

Marine multi-use and maritime spatial planning

The workshop aimed to identify how maritime spatial planning and marine multi-use areas could contribute to a good marine environment and a sustainable blue economy. The starting point for the work was the application of the MariPark concept to Finland's sea areas. The MariPark concept is based on multi-use and was developed as part of the eMSP NBSR project. The key themes of the day were a managed development outlook for marine operating environments, synergies between sectors, keeping sea nature in good condition, and the connection between multi-use and the European Green Deal objectives.

Venue and date

Date and time: Tuesday, 10 October 2023, 9.30 am–4.00 pm

Venue: Event Arena Bank, Unioninkatu 20, 00130 Helsinki

Programme

9.30 am: Morning coffee

9.50 am	Welcoming speech
	Heikki Saarento, Chair of the Maritime Spatial Planning Coordination Group

10.00 am: Part I – The European Green Deal and marine multi-use areas

10.00 am	Inspirational presentations
	<i>Blueprint for MariParks – How do they contribute to EGD objectives?</i> Kinnie de Beule, Blue Cluster
	<i>Maritime spatial planning and maritime spatial plans as enablers of marine multi-use</i> Mari Pohja-Mykrä, Coordinator of Finnish Maritime Spatial Planning Cooperation
	<i>Coordinating fish farming and offshore wind power</i> Markus Kankainen, Natural Resources Institute Finland
11.00 am	Round table panel discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflecting on marine multi-use areas as enablers of the European Green Deal and the MariPark principles Attending:

	<p>Antti Belinskij, Finnish Environment Institute/University of Eastern Finland</p> <p>Anne Nummela, Regional Council of Satakunta</p> <p>Maria Timonen, Southwest Finland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY-Centre)</p> <p>Markus Kankainen, Natural Resources Institute Finland</p> <p>Mika Halttu, Lännen Kalaleader</p> <p>Heikki Heiskanen, Origin by Ocean</p>
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Midday: Lunch (12.50 pm: Photo)

1.00 pm: Part II – Growing pressures for use and cooperation between sectors

1.00 pm	Inspirational presentations
	<p><i>Multi-use hackathon – Co-location in practice</i> Alexandra Leeper, Iceland Ocean Cluster</p>
	<p><i>A Finnish MariPark – Case: Eurajoki</i> Anne Erkkilä-Välimäki, University of Turku</p>
1.45 pm	Group work
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine sectors in shared waters – facilitated MariPark role play (MSP game)

3.30 pm: Afternoon coffee and a summary of the day