Outcome Attachment 1: Additional information on BSAP actions related to MSP

This document contains the contribution of HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG 22-2021 in track changes.

Table 1. Draft supplementary information for the BSAP actions relevant for HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG BSAP in the horizontal actions segment

Code	Action	Type of action [measure or supporting action]	Rationale	Potential effect (if available)	Implemented by [Joint or national]	Overseeing WG/ EG	Indicator for achievement	Activities [cf. Att.1 as excel file]	Pressures [cf. Att.1 as excel file]
HAN04	Utilize Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) applying an ecosystem-based approach to support BSAP-objectives and targets and contributing to sustainable sea-based activities	supporting action	Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) applies an ecosystem-based approach to contribute to sustainable use of marine resources and the protection of the marine environment. MSP can thus support the achievement of the BSAP-goals and targets. MSP is a process and tool for spatial governance/steering of sea-based human activities. Through this steering MSP can influence anthropogenic pressures, pressures resulting from human activity, on marine habitats and species.	~~MSP contributes to achieving of nature conservation objectives, through reducing pressure on marine habitats and supporting effective networks beyond designated marine protected areas.~~	National/ Regional	HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG	Evaluation of progress can be based on the follow-up of respective actions of the Regional MSP Roadmap, e.g action 1.2.~~.~~	Aquaculture – marine, including infrastructure; Extraction of minerals (rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell); Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure (e.g. pipelines); Fish and shellfish harvesting (bottom-touching towed gears, professional, recreational); Fish and shellfish harvesting (pelagic towed gears, stationary gears, professional, recreational); Offshore structures (other than for oil/gas/renewables); Renewable energy generation (wind, wave and tidal power), including infrastructure; Restructuring of seabed morphology (dredging, beach replenishment, sea-based deposit of dredged material); Tourism and leisure infrastructure (piers, marinas); Transmission of electricity and communications (cables);	Changes to hydrological conditions; Extraction and bycatch of fish; Input of anthropogenic continuous noise; Input of anthropogenic impulsive noise; Input of other substances (e.g. synthetic substances, non-synthetic substances, radionuclides) — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition, acute events; Input of other forms of energy (including electromagnetic fields, light and heat); Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species; Physical disturbance to seabed (temporary or reversible); Physical loss (due to permanent change of seabed substrate or morphology and to extraction of seabed substrate); Species disturbance (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed): human presence Species disturbance (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed): other (e.g. barriers, collision)

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								Transport – shipping (incl. anchoring, mooring); Transport infrastructure (harbours, ports, ship-building)	
HAN05	Use MSP as a tool to signal areas of high nature value as identified in marine environmental management	supporting action	Maritime Spatial Plans (MSP) steer the use of the sea-areas by prioritising or limiting human activities in particular areas. In addition to the direct steering, MSP can influence the use of sea areas in indirect ways One important mean for indirect steering is that the MSP plans and accompanying documents can indicate locations of areas with high natural value and existing protected areas. The MSP documents can, furthermore, propose to take precaution in the use of these areas.	~~The indication of areas with high natural value informs decision-makers from different authorities and private operators to take caution and to consider the natural values in the development plans. This information can be utilised also in permitting procedures and environmental impacts assessment of individual projects, if national legislation and rules allow in which case the effects can be rather direct. Furthermore, it will also raise public~~	National/ Regional	HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG	Evaluation of progress can be based on the follow-up of respective actions of the Regional MSP Roadmap, e.g action 3.4~~.~~	Aquaculture – marine, including infrastructure; Extraction of minerals (rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell); Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure (e.g. pipelines); Fish and shellfish harvesting (bottom-touching towed gears, professional, recreational); Fish and shellfish harvesting (pelagic towed gears, stationary gears, professional, recreational); Offshore structures (other than for oil/gas/renewables); Renewable energy generation (wind, wave and tidal power), including infrastructure; Restructuring of seabed morphology (dredging, beach replenishment, sea-based deposit of dredged material); Transmission of electricity and communications (cables);	Changes to hydrological conditions; Input of anthropogenic continuous noise; Input of anthropogenic impulsive noise; Input of other forms of energy (including electromagnetic fields, light and heat); Physical disturbance to seabed (temporary or reversible); Physical loss (due to permanent change of seabed substrate or morphology and to extraction of seabed substrate); Species disturbance (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed): human presence Species disturbance (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed): other (e.g. barriers, collision)

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				~~awareness about these areas at sea, which are not accessible to most of the people. Such information contributes thus to the ocean literacy.~~				Transport – shipping (incl. anchoring, mooring);	
HAN06	Implement MSPs with the aim to steer sea-based activities away from areas where they can cause serious damage or disturbance	Supporting action	Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) steers the use of sea-areas for different sea-based activities. This can be done by allocating areas exclusively or conditionally to certain activities or by giving general provisions for conducting human activities in sea areas. Avoidance of serious damage or disturbance to habitats and species should be a guiding principle in the steering of sea-based activities in MSP. Furthermore, preparation of the MSP plans should consider single and cumulative effects of human activities on habitats and species as well as apply a precautionary approach pursuing the	~~Due to MSP's coverage of multiple human activities, it has a potential to significantly reduce the environmental pressures on the marine ecosystem. Effectiveness of planning decisions is highly dependent on the quality of spatial data that is used for planning. If that data includes good information on habitats and species, possible single or cumulative~~	National/ Regional	HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG	Evaluation of progress can be based on the follow-up of respective actions of the Regional MSP Roadmap, e.g. action 3.5. and 3.6.	Aquaculture – marine, including infrastructure; Extraction of minerals (rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell); Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure (e.g. pipelines); Fish and shellfish harvesting (bottom-touching towed gears, professional, recreational); Fish and shellfish harvesting (pelagic towed gears, stationary gears, professional, recreational); Offshore structures (other than for oil/gas/renewables); Renewable energy generation (wind, wave and tidal power), including infrastructure; Restructuring of seabed morphology (dredging,	Changes to hydrological conditions; Input of anthropogenic continuous noise; Input of anthropogenic impulsive noise; Input of other forms of energy (including electromagnetic fields, light and heat); Physical disturbance to seabed (temporary or reversible); Physical loss (due to permanent change of seabed substrate or morphology and to extraction of seabed substrate); Species disturbance (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed): human presence Species disturbance (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed): other (e.g. barriers, collision)

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			protecting of high natural values from potential harm.	~~impacts of the planned human activities and the planning provisions minimise detrimental human activities, the effectiveness can be high.~~				beach replenishment, sea-based deposit of dredged material); Transmission of electricity and communications (cables); Transport – shipping (incl. anchoring, mooring);	