

Maritime spatial planning: Security of supply for maritime sectors and comprehensive maritime security



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PRESENTATION
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Summary



As the geopolitical situation becomes increasingly uncertain, the examination of security of supply and comprehensive security from the perspective of maritime spatial planning, maritime regions and maritime industries could not be timelier. To understand these changes, the project "*Security of supply for maritime sectors and comprehensive maritime security*" was implemented to serve as a cross-cutting theme for the update of Finland's Maritime Spatial Plan (2024-2027).

The project 1) mapped an up-to-date and overall current situation of the security of supply and comprehensive security of the maritime sectors in Finnish maritime areas, 2) built three alternative future scenarios for the maritime area from the perspective of security of supply and comprehensive security, 3) created a comprehensive security vision for the maritime area, and 4) described the role of maritime planning and design in achieving the vision.

In mapping the current situation of the maritime sectors, the most significant themes of risks, threats and vulnerabilities across the maritime sectors were security threats stemming from the geopolitical situation, regulatory issues, climate change challenges, industry tensions and conflicts, environmental disasters and emissions, as well as gaps in knowledge and research. Key cross-sectoral opportunities for improving security were identified as improving self-sufficiency (energy, food, raw materials, equipment, labour and skills), supporting the vitality of coastal and island regions and the environment, preparedness, planning and training, improving governance, cooperation and legislation, and the opportunities created by technology and digitalisation.

To create visions and plan for the future, the project built three possible and alternative future scenarios for marine areas up to 2035.

In the first scenario, "*The whirlpool of great power struggle*", a great power struggle causes increasing geopolitical instability in the Baltic Sea region, increasing levels of hybrid influence and cyber-attacks, and growing security risks to shipping. The weakened role of the EU and NATO will emphasise relations with neighbouring countries and the roles of national defence capabilities and inter-governmental cooperation.

In the second scenario, "*The eye of the storm*", military operations in the southern Baltic threaten maritime connectivity throughout the Baltic Sea region and most maritime activities are compromised, blocked or severely disrupted. Finland's security, security of supply and self-sufficiency is the main driver for all maritime industries.

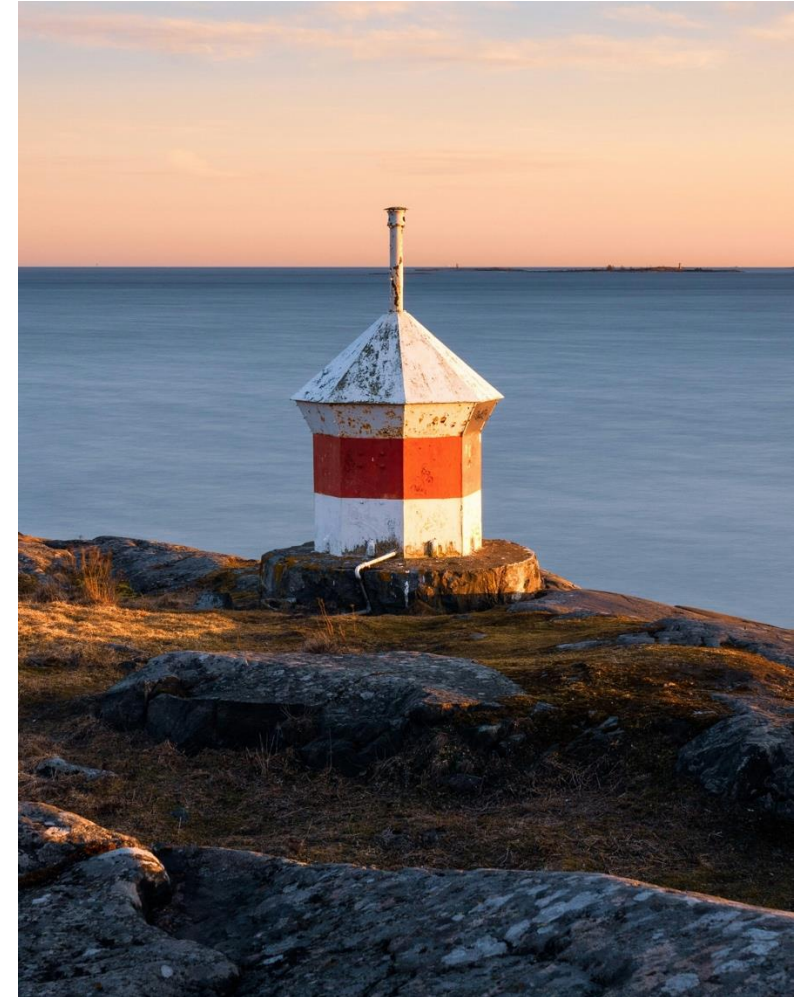
In the third scenario, "*The winds of pacification*", geopolitical tensions are pushed into the background and economic, political and defence cooperation is close through the EU and NATO. However, social polarisation, value conflicts and challenges are created by the rapid construction of green transition industries, offshore wind and hydrogen infrastructure, and increased immigration and climate refugees.

Based on the snapshots and scenarios, a comprehensive security vision was created for the maritime areas. The vision to 2035 "*A Safe and Vibrant Baltic Sea - Preparing, Learning and Innovating Together*" describes the target state for the future and aims to guide action by helping us to understand what is important, relevant and desirable. A more detailed description of the vision follows the description of the vital functions of society in the "*Security Strategy for Finnish Society*", describing in more detail the objectives in maritime areas related to leadership, international and EU activities, internal security and defence capability, economy, infrastructure and security of supply, functional capacity of the population and services, and psychological resilience.

The project concluded with a description of the role of maritime spatial planning and design in achieving the comprehensive safety vision and a roadmap for the utilisation of the project results. The role of MSP is to ensure that the MSP is updated in line with the project vision, scenarios and snapshots, that information sharing and facilitation across planning areas and sectors is comprehensive, and that security-conscious MSP development is enabled in the future. However, it is essential to note that strengthening comprehensive safety in the maritime domain requires not only security-informed maritime spatial planning, but above all broad cooperation and collaboration between planning areas, maritime sectors, public authorities, decision-makers and civil society to strengthen comprehensive safety.

Content

1. How the project was implemented
2. Current situation of maritime sectors and future scenarios for the maritime areas
3. A comprehensive security vision and the role of maritime spatial planning in achieving it



1. How the project was implemented

Project background 1/3: Phases and key results



The project consists of four phases and the key results produced in each of them:

- 1) **CURRENT SITUATION:** An up-to-date and overall current situation of the security of supply and comprehensive security of the maritime sectors in Finnish maritime areas
- 2) **SCENARIOS:** Alternative future scenarios for the maritime area from the perspective of security of supply and comprehensive security
- 3) **VISION:** A comprehensive security vision for the maritime area
- 4) **PLANNING:** The role of maritime spatial planning and design in achieving the vision

Project background 2/3: Summary of implementation

October 2024 - January 2025

January - March

March

April →



CONTENTS

- Compilation and analysis of source data from a security of supply and comprehensive security perspectives
- Survey of marine spatial planning stakeholders and analysis of the results
- Based on the results of the survey, expert interviews and data analysis
- Putting together the view of the current situation for the 11 maritime sectors and describing key uncertainties for the future

- Building scenarios for maritime security of supply and comprehensive security
- Narrating scenarios and taking into account the development of the whole Baltic Sea, the three maritime planning areas, 11 maritime sectors, international cooperation, land-sea interaction and critical hinterland connections
- Scenario concretisations, storytelling and map visualisations

- Creating a holistic vision for maritime security, taking into account the findings of the current situation and scenario work, as well as other conditions for maritime spatial planning
- Identifying elements of the vision, based on the elements of vital societal functions in the Finnish Security Strategy for Society, adapted to the specificities of maritime regions
- Vision crystallisation and visualisation

- Analysis of the conditions for implementing the vision of comprehensive security from a maritime spatial planning perspective
- A roadmap for implementing the comprehensive security vision
- Reporting, finalising and translating the final results of the work
- Presentation of the results:
 - MSP webinar 17.6.2025
 - 5th Baltic MSP Forum @Riika 11.-12.11.2025
 - MSP-days @Helsinki 25.11.2025

RESULTS

1) An up-to-date and overall current situation of the security of supply and comprehensive security of the maritime sectors in Finnish maritime areas

2) Alternative future scenarios for the maritime area from the perspective of security of supply and comprehensive security

3) A comprehensive security vision for the maritime area

4) The role of maritime spatial planning and design in achieving the vision

PARTICIPATION



Steering group 1
(14 people)



Survey
(30 respondents)



Interviews
(23 interviewees)



Steering group 2

Regular project team meetings



Workshop
(40 participants)



Steering group 3



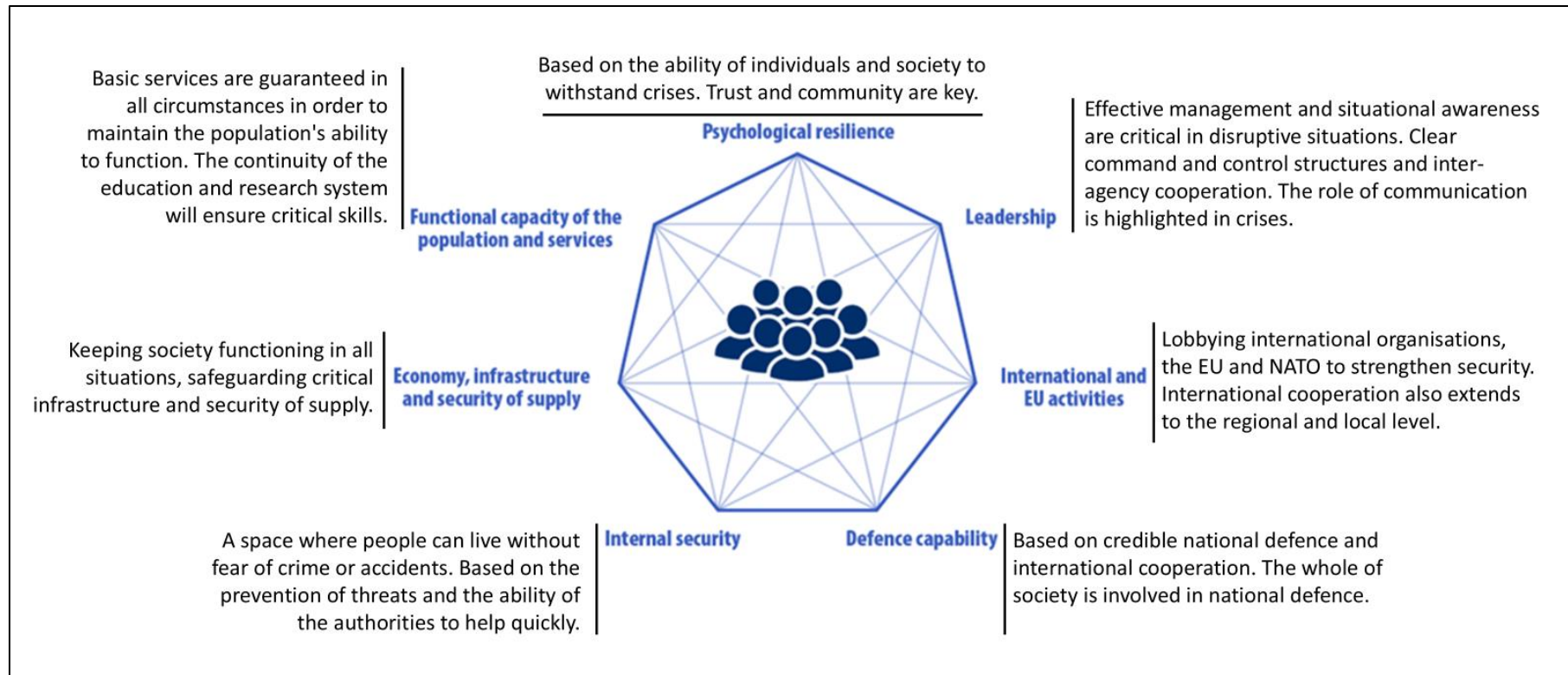
Steering group 4



Presentation of results

Project background 3/3: A holistic approach to security and security of supply

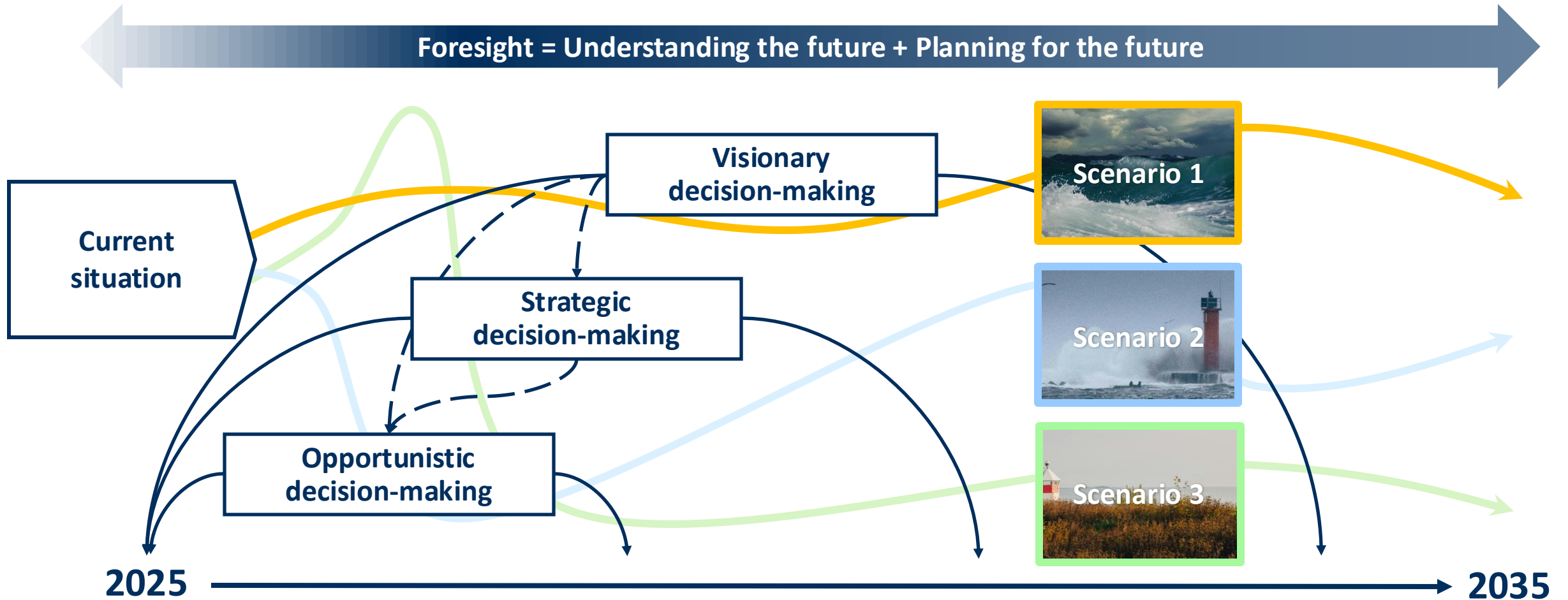
The project was based on thinking about the comprehensive security of society and its various aspects, including security of supply. Throughout the project, the current situations, scenarios, vision and conclusions have sought to take into account the diverse and multifaceted aspects of security. The analysis was based on the *vital functions of society*, as defined in *the Finnish Security Strategy for Society*, which provide a comprehensive, cross-cutting picture of what makes up comprehensive security and, as part of that, security of supply. A summary of the key elements of the strategy can be found below.



2. Current situation of maritime sectors and future scenarios for the maritime areas

Futures knowledge for better decision making now

The main outcome of foresight and scenario work is agency. The aim is to find building blocks for future-oriented action.



What are the scenarios created in the project?

- The scenarios describe **alternative and possible future worlds**, i.e. scenarios of the future operating environments for maritime areas, security of supply and comprehensive security up to 2035.
- **The scenarios created are not predictions** and it is good to note that none of the scenarios will necessarily be realised as such - the future is likely to contain features of different scenarios.
- The scenarios aim to provide a versatile **basis for visioning, strategising, developing and planning for the future.**
- They are based on the key **uncertainties of the future and cross-cutting themes of maritime sectors** identified in the current situation

Summary: Risks, threats and vulnerabilities of the maritime sectors

The summary was created by bringing together the risks, threats and vulnerabilities identified for all sectors in the same table. The same themes were then categorised by colouring to create a subset of highlighted themes that cut across the sectors. The #/11 = in brackets after each theme indicates the number of sectors in which the theme emerged.

Cross-cutting themes that are highlighted across maritime sectors:

1. **Red**: security threats arising from the geopolitical situation (9/11)
2. **Brown**: problems related to or arising from regulation (9/11)
3. **Light blue**: the challenges related to climate change (8/11)
4. **Orange**: industry tensions and conflicts (7/11)
5. **Green**: environmental disasters and emissions (7/11)
6. **Dark grey**: gaps or problems in data collection and research (6/11)
7. **Turquoise**: cyber threats (4/11)
8. **Purple**: supply chain and logistics disruptions or constraints (4/11)
9. **Pink**: labour sufficiency and attractiveness (4/11)
10. **Dark blue**: adequacy of resources (4/11)
11. **Yellow**: international competition (3/11)

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Summary: Opportunities for the maritime sectors

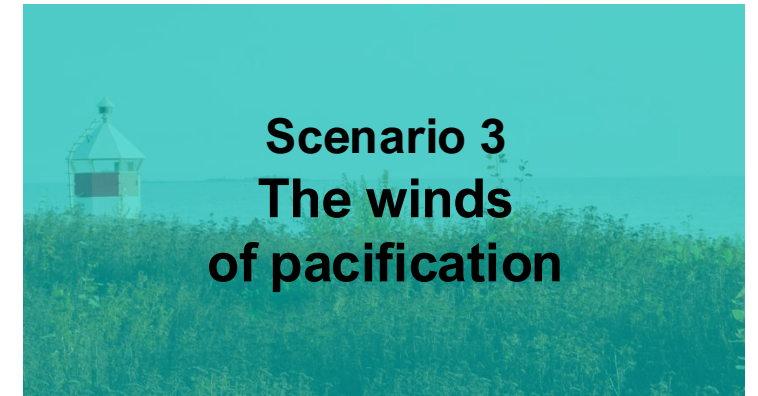
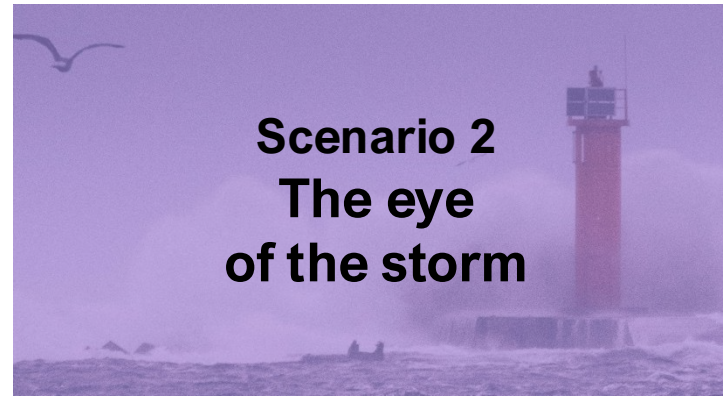
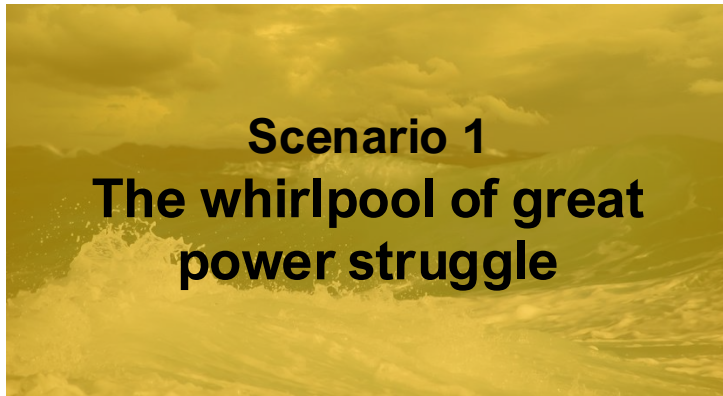
The summary was created by bringing together in a single table the opportunities identified by all sectors to strengthen security of supply and comprehensive security. The same themes were then categorised by colouring to create a set of highlighted themes across the sectors below. The #/11 in brackets after each theme indicates the number of sectors in which the theme emerged.

Cross-cutting themes that are highlighted across maritime sectors:

- 1. Dark blue:** improving self-sufficiency, e.g. energy, food, raw materials, equipment, labour and skills (9/11)
- 2. Green:** supporting the vitality of coastal and island regions and the environment (8/11)
- 3. Red:** preparedness, planning and training (7/11)
- 4. Dark grey:** improving governance, cooperation and legislation (7/11)
- 5. Turquoise:** opportunities created by technology and digitalisation (7/11)
- 6. Purple:** diversification and decentralisation of production or infrastructure (3/11)

Energia	Meriliikenne ja satamat	Matkailu ja virkistyskäyttö	Kalastus	Kalankasvatus ja vesiviljely	Meriteollisuus	Sininen bioteknologia	Kaivannaisala	Kulttuuriperintö	Meriympäristön ja -luonnon suojelu	Maanpuolustus ja viranomaiset
Infrastruktuurien kehittäminen ja eläin- ja kasvitautien torjunta	Tuotteen turvallisuuden ja laatuvarmistus	Infrastruktuurien ylläpito	Kalan omavaraisuuden parantaminen kotimaista tuotantoa lisäämällä	Kalan omavaraisuuden parantaminen kotimaista tuotantoa lisäämällä	Syberiturvallisuuden vahvistaminen	Tuotintoprosessien vähentäminen	Verkkoturvallisuuden parantaminen maantieteellisesti rajoittamattomissa	Tiedon lisääminen ja kulttuuriperinnön huomioiminen	Terve ympäristö huoltovarmuuden perustana ekosysteempipalveluiden suojele, ylläpitäminen ja hyödyntäminen	Viranomaisyhteistyön kehittäminen
Energiaomavaraisuuden ja varustojen monipuolistaminen ja hajauttaminen	Tilannekuvaajajärjestelmien kehittäminen	Matkailu- ja virkistyskäytön toimijoiden yhteistyön vahvistaminen	Kalastusalan yhteistyön huoltovarmuuden ja vakautumissuunnitelman laatiminen	Kalankasvatuksen yhteistyön huoltovarmuuden ja vakautumissuunnitelman laatiminen	Ympäristöturvallisuuden kehittäminen	Ympäristön tilan ja monimuotoisuuden parantaminen	Kotimaan yritysten työllistämisen merkityksellisen aseman vahvistaminen	Yhteistyön vahvistaminen sektorien välillä	Kestävän kalastuksen edistäminen	Lainsäädännön ja ohjauksen kehittäminen
Uusiutuvan energiatuotannon kehittäminen	Maa- ja meriyhteistyön kehittämisen parantaminen huoltovarmuudella	Rannikkokalastuksen elinvoimaisuuden ja kalatuotannon parantaminen	Pyydystankkikäden, rehujen, rikotteen ja laakkeiden varustuksen lisäys	Pyydystankkikäden, rehujen, rikotteen ja laakkeiden varustuksen lisäys	Hyönteisturvallisuuden mahdollisuuksien parantaminen	Raavintojen käyttö maataloudessa	Energianomavaraisuuden lisääminen	Dokumentointi, prosessit ja digitaalisten mahdollisuuksien kehittäminen	Luonnonmukainen vesien puhdistus ja pidättäminen	Kestävyyden kansainvälisen yhteistyön ja varustuksen
Resurssit, toimivaltuudet ja vastuut	Kalastuksen turvallisuuden, ympäristön ja elinvoimaisuuden parantaminen	Kalastuksen turvallisuuden, ympäristön ja elinvoimaisuuden parantaminen	Rannikkokalastuksen toimintatavojen parantaminen	Tuotannon hajauttaminen entistäkin	Osaamisen kehittäminen ja ylläpitäminen	Ala luo uusia elinkeinomahdollisuuksia	Täsmällisyyttä ja tehokkuutta käyttäytymisen yhtenäistämiseksi	Kulttuuriperinnön huomioiminen laajemmin	Ympäristötietoisuuden lisääminen	
Yhteistyökalustojen ja välineiden varmistaminen	Kalastuksen turvallisuuden, ympäristön ja elinvoimaisuuden parantaminen	Kalastuksen turvallisuuden, ympäristön ja elinvoimaisuuden parantaminen	Kalastuksen aseman turvaaminen lainsäädännöllä ja satamainfraan parantaminen	Teknologian ja osaamisen kehittäminen	Meriteollisuuden teknologian kehittäminen ja ylläpitäminen	Synergisten muiden käyttömuotojen kanssa	Tutkimuksen lisääminen ja teknologian kehitys	Lainsäädännön ja viranomaisyhteistyön kehittäminen	Kestävän energiatuotannon kehittäminen	
Satelliittipaikannuksen häiriöiden estäminen	Ruokaturvallisuuden varmistaminen	Uusien kalastajien rekrytointi, alan houkuttelevuuden ja kotimaisuuden lisääminen	Uusien kalastajien rekrytointi, alan houkuttelevuuden ja kotimaisuuden lisääminen	Koulutuksen ja työvoiman osaamisen parantaminen	Arktisen meriteollisuuden osamien vahvistaminen	Suomessa omaista jatkuvuuden ja prosessointilaitteiden	Kaavoituksessa mereltä tulevien materiaalien käsittely ja varustotilalouden huomioiminen		Olti ja laatuvarmistuksen ja turvallisuuden kehittäminen	
Jäänmurtokaluston uudistaminen	Luonnonvarojen kestävää hallintaa	Lainsäädännön joutavuttaminen poikkeustilanteita varten	Lainsäädännön joutavuttaminen poikkeustilanteita varten	Kotimaisen kalaston kasvun lisääminen ja kehittäminen			Luovutusprosessin sujuvoittaminen		Merihuomonsuojelualueiden selvityksen kehittäminen	
Kyberturvallisuuden kehittäminen	Viranomaisyhteistyön kehittäminen			Kalatuotteen ylläpito ja tautien torjunta					Tiedon ja yhteistyön lisääminen	
Ympäristövaikutusten torjunta ja ylläpitäminen									Itämeren valtioiden yhteistyö ja yhteinen sääntely	
Digitaalisia ja automaattisia laitteita									Merivaluuseunnittelun kehittäminen	

Three scenarios for the future of maritime regions, security of supply and comprehensive safety up to 2035



What is included on each scenario in the final report



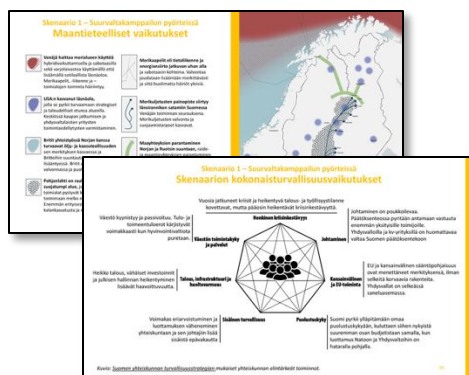
Summary:

A summary of the scenario, a comparison of the key themes with the current situation, and the three key security themes of the scenario.



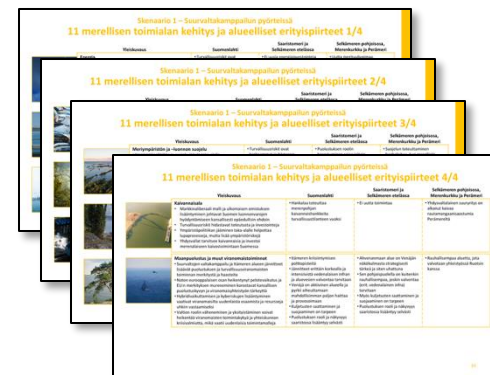
The story and the drivers:

A two-page story about the plot of the scenario and the key drivers for its realisation.



Geographical and comprehensive safety impacts:

Map visualisation of the development of the Baltic Sea region and the main security impacts of the scenario.



Development and regional specificities of maritime industries:

The development of the 11 maritime sectors and regional specificities in maritime regions.

Skenaarioiden yhteenvedot

Scenario 1

The whirlpool of great power struggle

- The great powers' power struggle shapes geopolitics
- The erosion of the EU's relevance is changing the dynamics of the Baltic Sea region
- The Baltic Sea region at the centre of ongoing tensions
- The market-liberal model guides society and preparedness
- Economic contraction challenges the Finnish welfare state
- Increasing social passivity and cynicism
- The energy system is stagnating with lack of investments
- Environmental policy takes a back seat
- The state of the Baltic Sea is gradually deteriorating

Scenario 2

The eye of the storm

- The international order is in turmoil as the great powers are plunged into conflict - the unity of the West is eroding
- Russian aggression in Europe leads to conflict in the Baltic Sea
- The EU is disunited, the Baltic Sea countries are stepping up cooperation
- Public sector investment to support a stuttering economy
- A shift towards a more state-centred model of preparedness
- Energy self-sufficiency becomes the driver of energy policy
- External crisis underpins national unity
- Ecological sustainability crisis shifts the stakes to crisis recovery
- The Baltic Sea environment is deteriorating

Scenario 3

The winds of pacification

- Seeking international cooperation and agreements
- The EU has been significantly strengthened
- Reduced tensions in the Baltic Sea
- Finland relies heavily on the West
- Preparedness through public-private partnerships
- Environmental crises drive ambitious international environmental policies
- Renewables, storage solutions and hydrogen economy attract investment
- Green transition and technology sectors boost Finland's economic growth
- Rapid construction in the Baltic Sea creates new challenges
- The state of the Baltic Sea environment is gradually improving
- Growing social polarisation

Three key security issues in maritime areas in each scenario

Scenario 1

The whirlpool of great power struggle

Great power struggle and geopolitical instability in the Baltic Sea region

Increasing hybrid influence and cyber-attacks and maritime security risks

Increased emphasis on national defence capabilities and inter-agency cooperation as the role of the EU and NATO is weakened

Scenario 2

The eye of the storm

Military operations in the southern Baltic Sea threaten sea links throughout the Baltic Sea region

Most marine activities compromised, blocked or severely disrupted

Finland's security, security of supply and self-sufficiency are the main drivers for all maritime industries

Scenario 3

The winds of pacification

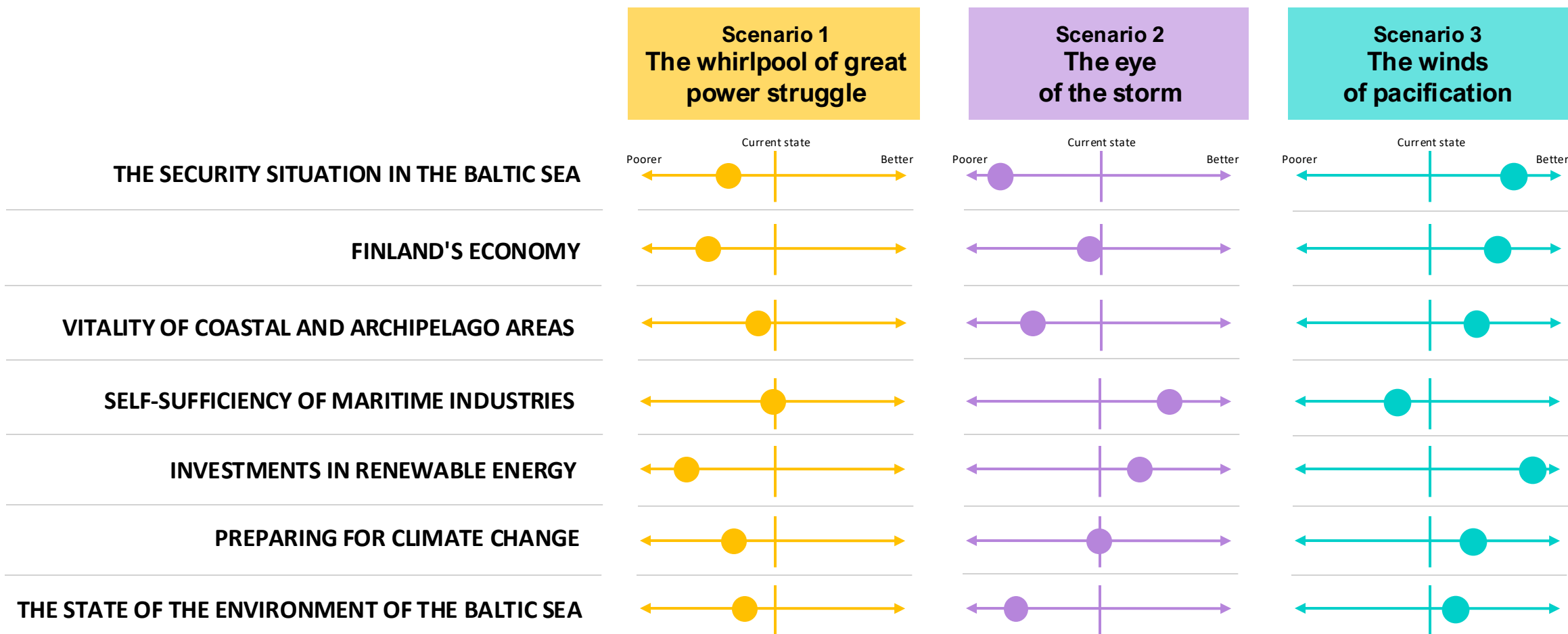
Offshore wind and hydrogen infrastructure increase vulnerabilities and inter-industry tensions

Closer economic, political and defence cooperation: NATO, the EU and the Baltic Sea NATO/EU countries

Social polarisation and value conflicts: the rapid construction of a green transition, and immigration and climate refugees

Comparison of the main differences between the scenarios

Seven key themes for the scenarios, compared to the current situation and other scenarios



A dramatic seascape with a yellow text box. The image shows a turbulent sea with white-capped waves in the foreground and middle ground. In the background, there are dark, silhouetted mountains or hills under a sky filled with heavy, grey clouds. A bright yellow rectangular box is superimposed over the center of the image, containing black text.

Scenario 1 – The whirlpool of great power struggle

Scenario 1

The whirlpool of great power struggle

THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE BALTIC SEA

FINLAND'S ECONOMY

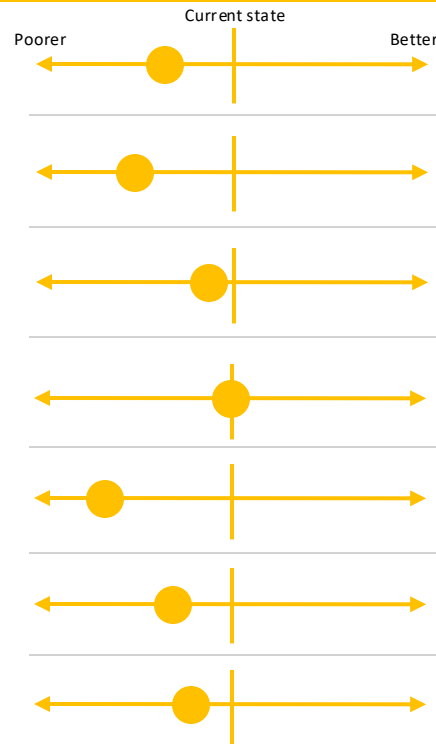
VITALITY OF COASTAL AND ARCHIPELAGO AREAS

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF MARITIME INDUSTRIES

INVESTMENTS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

PREPARING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA



THREE KEY SECURITY ISSUES IN THE MARITIME AREAS

Great power struggle and geopolitical instability in the Baltic Sea region

Increasing hybrid influence and cyber-attacks and maritime security risks

Increased emphasis on national defence capabilities and inter-agency cooperation as the role of the EU and NATO is weakened

IN SHORT

- The great powers' power struggle shapes geopolitics
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- Environmental policy takes a back seat
- The state of the Baltic Sea is gradually deteriorating

Scenario 1 – The whirlpool of great power struggle

Geographical impacts



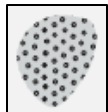
Russia is disrupting the use of the sea area through hybrid influence and sabotage, both by using a shadow navy and by increasing its military presence. Submarine cables, transport and industries will be disrupted.



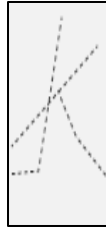
Increased US presence, to safeguard its strategic and economic interests in the region. The focus is on ensuring continued trade and the ability of US companies to operate.



Britain, in partnership with Norway, safeguards oil and gas industry its growing importance and increasing exports to the UK. The British are active in the control and defence of the region.



The Gulf of Bothnia is a calmer and more protected area where maritime industries can develop and operate fairly normally. More so for fisheries, fish farming and offshore wind energy.



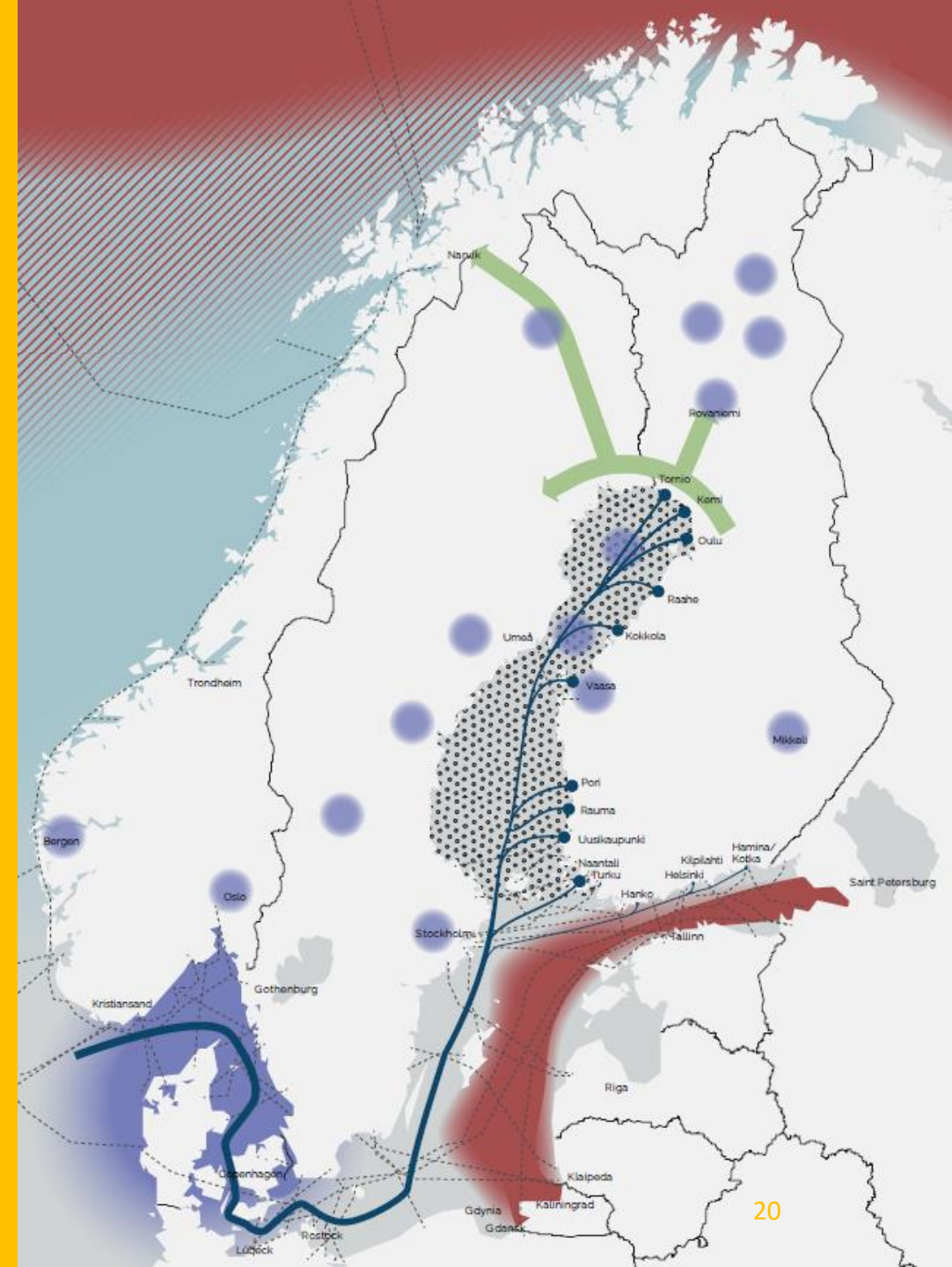
Submarine cables ie. telecommunications and energy transmission under constant threat and sabotage. Significant increases in surveillance are required, and despite this, disruption is common.



The focus of maritime transport will shift to ports on the west coast of Finland as a result of Russian activities. The need for control and protection of maritime transport will increase.



Improving land connections to Norway and Sweden, improving rail and road links and adding energy and telecommunications cables.



A dramatic photograph of a lighthouse standing in the eye of a storm. The lighthouse is a tall, red cylindrical tower with a white lantern room at the top. It is surrounded by a low, dark stone wall. The sea is turbulent with dark, churning water and white foam from the waves crashing against the lighthouse and the wall. The sky is a deep, dark blue-grey, and several seagulls are seen in flight, their white wings contrasting against the dark background. The overall mood is one of isolation and resilience.

Scenario 2 – The eye of the storm

Scenario 2

The eye of the storm

THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE BALTIC SEA

FINLAND'S ECONOMY

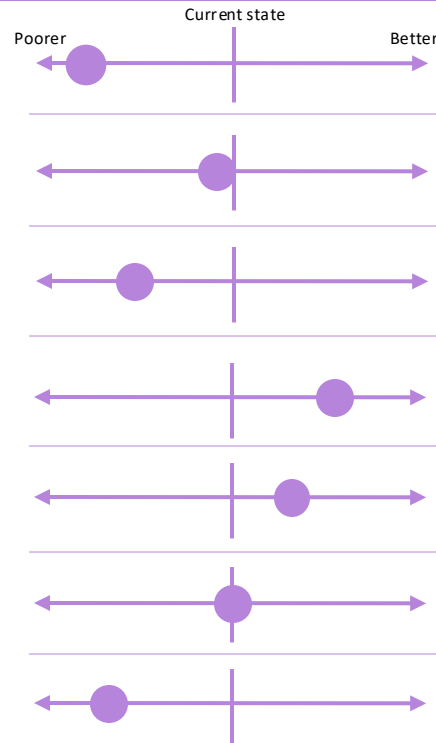
VITALITY OF COASTAL AND ARCHIPELAGO AREAS

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF MARITIME INDUSTRIES

INVESTMENTS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

PREPARING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA



THREE KEY SECURITY ISSUES IN THE MARITIME AREAS

Military operations in the southern Baltic Sea threaten sea links throughout the Baltic Sea region

Most marine activities compromised, blocked or severely disrupted

Finland's security, security of supply and self-sufficiency are the main drivers for all maritime industries

IN SHORT

- The international order is in turmoil as the great powers are plunged into conflict - the unity of the West is eroding
- Russian aggression in Europe leads to conflict in the Baltic Sea
- The EU is disunited, the Baltic Sea countries are stepping up cooperation
- Public sector investment to support a stuttering economy
- A shift towards a more state-centred model of preparedness
- Energy self-sufficiency becomes the driver of energy policy
- External crisis underpins national unity
- Ecological sustainability crisis shifts the stakes to crisis recovery
- The Baltic Sea environment is deteriorating

Scenario 2 – The eye of the storm

Geographical impacts



Russia's military action affects everywhere both at sea and on land in particular as a war of aggression around Kaliningrad in Lithuania and Poland, and as a strong hybrid influence in the southern Baltic Sea.



The USA has no presence in the region and has withdrawn the bulk of its troops from Europe. The US has also normalised its relationship with Russia, breaking a long alliance with NATO countries.



The British strongly support the intensified defence cooperation between the Nordic countries, the Baltic States and Poland to ensure that the maritime areas are not left entirely at the mercy of Russia.



In cooperation with Sweden, the Gulf of Bothnia will be protected by an active military presence and a barrier below the Åland Islands. The role of the region will become more important in terms of security of supply and economic activity as the crises get worse.



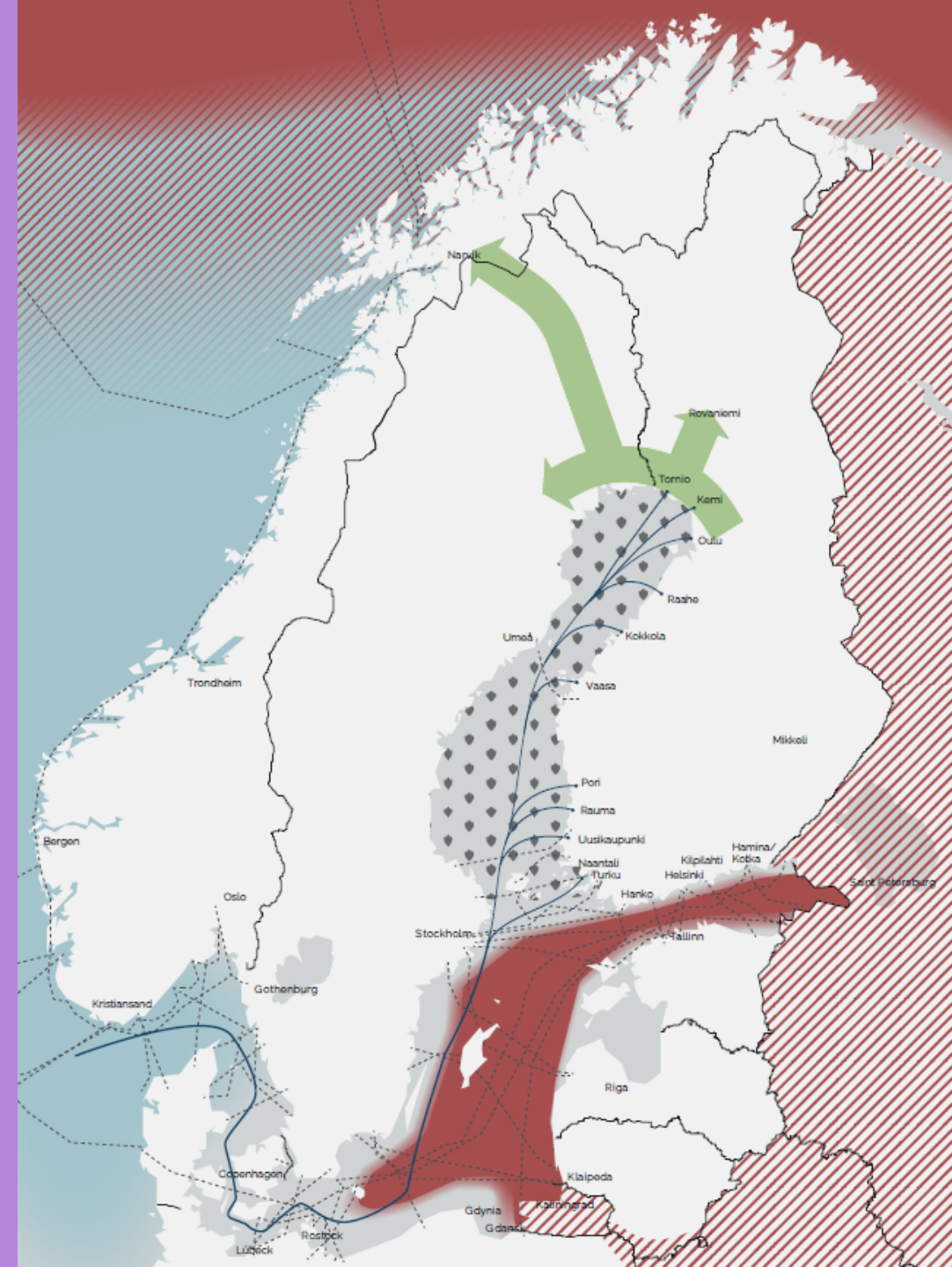
Submarine cables, i.e. telecommunications and energy transmission in a constant state of disruption, as the targets of sabotage. Critical infrastructure protection and defence needs are highlighted.



Maritime transport has been compromised in large parts of the Baltic Sea and the volume of freight has decreased significantly. Sea transport in Finland is mainly directed to ports on the west coast.



Strongly improving land connections to Norway and Sweden are vital for Finland, as is improving rail, road, telecommunications and energy connections to replace declining maritime transport and sabotaged infrastructure.



Scenario 3 – The winds of pacification



Scenario 3

The winds of pacification

THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE BALTIC SEA

FINLAND'S ECONOMY

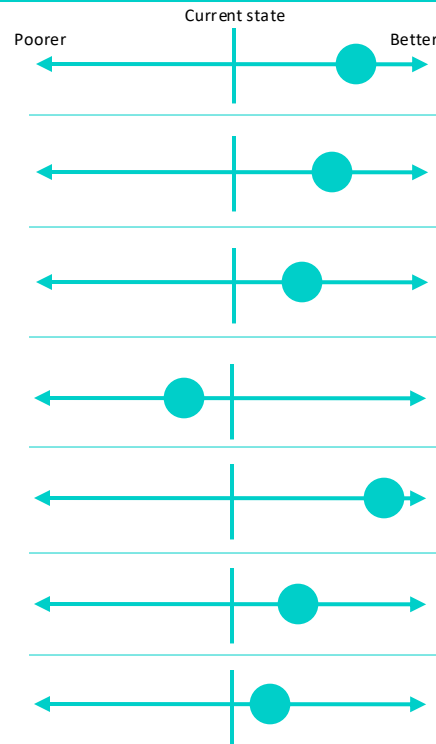
VITALITY OF COASTAL AND ARCHIPELAGO AREAS

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THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA



THREE KEY SECURITY ISSUES IN THE MARITIME AREAS

Offshore wind and hydrogen infrastructure increase vulnerabilities and inter-industry tensions

Closer economic, political and defence cooperation: NATO, the EU and the Baltic Sea NATO/EU countries

Social polarisation and value conflicts: the rapid construction of a green transition, and immigration and climate refugees

IN SHORT

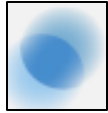
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- Environmental crises drive ambitious international environmental policies
- Renewables, storage solutions and hydrogen economy attract investment
- Green transition and technology sectors boost Finland's economic growth
- Rapid construction in the Baltic Sea creates new challenges
- The state of the Baltic Sea environment is gradually improving
- Growing social polarisation

Scenario 3 – The winds of pacification

Geographical impacts



Russia does not threaten the region now that the war in Ukraine has ended and the region has calmed down. NATO's strong presence in the region has partly contributed to Russia's reluctance to launch new aggressions.



European countries are raising their profile in NATO, and the US presence in the region is above all through a strengthened NATO as a stabilising force.



The strong development of offshore wind power in the Baltic Sea creates new challenges: new critical infrastructure, new risks and vulnerabilities, and tensions between maritime sectors.



The green transition industry is generating strong economic growth, particularly concentrated in the Gulf of Bothnia region. The green transition and technology sectors are driving the growth of the Finnish economy and Finland has emerged as a leader in several high-tech industries.



Submarine cables, i.e. for telecommunications and energy transmission, are largely operating normally and are being rapidly built in the Baltic Sea to serve the needs of technological development, the hydrogen economy and the green transition industry.



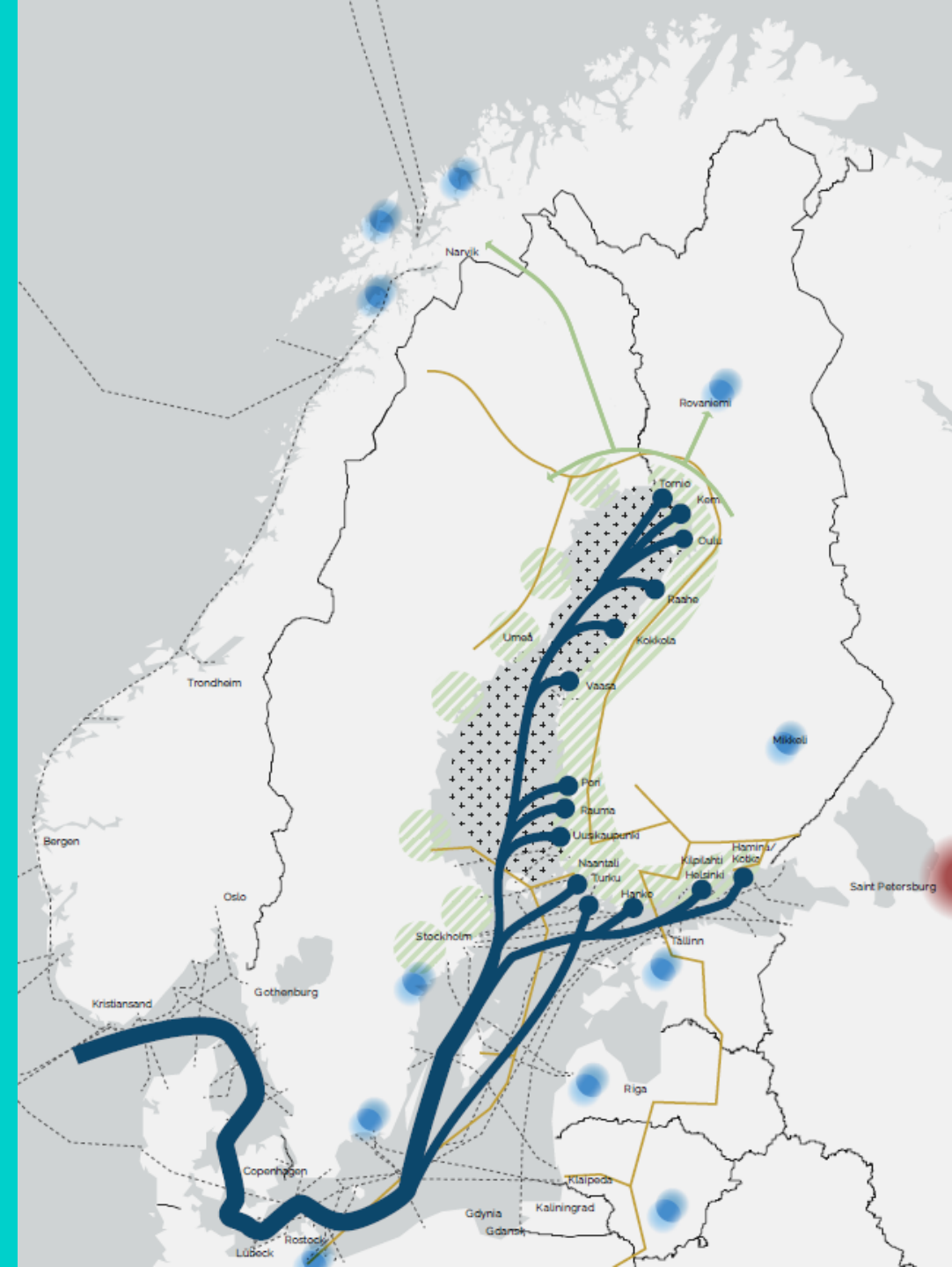
Maritime transport volumes are growing strongly as the green transition industry develops. Growth is steady in all major ports in Finland.



There will be some improvement in land connections to Norway and Sweden, but the focus will be on sea links. The biggest project is the Bay of Bothnia hydrogen pipeline, which will connect the Nordic hydrogen network.



The hydrogen network is being built up rapidly in Europe, driven by Germany and a strong support policy. Hydrogen pipelines in the Baltic Sea, the Baltic countries and the Bay of Bothnia will be completed by 2035. Hydrogen pipelines will create a major new vulnerability.



3. A comprehensive security vision and the role of maritime spatial planning in achieving it

Kokonaisturvallisuusvisio merialueelle

FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITY OF THE POPULATION AND SERVICES

The development of services and economic activities in archipelago and coastal areas creates vitality and thus security. Archipelago and coastal recreation, the maintenance of everyday skills and public preparedness also contribute to the ability to cope with emergencies.

ECONOMY, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SECURITY OF SUPPLY

Finland's accessibility, maritime industries and critical infrastructure will be developed in a security-conscious way. The operational capacity of maritime industries will be developed to ensure national self-sufficiency and security of supply, balancing security, economic and environmental concerns. Diversified maritime RDI activities will create the conditions for sustainable growth.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

The well-being of citizens, a clean and diverse marine environment and a rich maritime cultural heritage contribute to mental resilience, social confidence and a belief in better future.

LEADERSHIP

Efficient, flexible and proactive management and coordination of maritime activities. Preparing for, responding to and adapting to maritime threats is based on broad-based cooperation between public authorities, business and civil society.

INTERNATIONAL AND EU ACTIVITIES

Finland engages in a wide range of international cooperation to improve the security, vitality and state of the marine environment in the Baltic Sea region in several international forums, drawing on the strengths and specificities of different forms of cooperation.



INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE CAPABILITY

The capacity of maritime security authorities to prepare for and respond to complex maritime threats will be ensured. They will be supported by a comprehensive maritime situational awareness and information exchange, up-to-date legislation in line with the security environment, competences of the authorities and well-practised cooperation structures.

A roadmap for the utilisation of the project results to strengthen comprehensive security



The role of the Marine Spatial Planning Coordination Group

1. Updating the Marine Spatial Plan in the light of the vision, scenarios and current situations

2. Information sharing and facilitation between planning areas and sectors

3. Further development of security-conscious use of marine areas



Utilisation of the project results

Current state

Current state of the maritime sectors: prioritising threats and opportunities?

Scenarios

Opportunities, risks and measures in different scenarios?

Vision

What should be done, and by whom, to help achieve the comprehensive safety vision?

The role of planning areas



Taking account of regional impacts and specificities and coordination between sectors

The role of maritime industries

Sectoral preparedness and renewal



Identifying, selecting and implementing measures

What can we do to improve comprehensive safety? Examples of areas for action that have emerged from the project, ranging from marine spatial planning, planning areas, maritime industries to public authorities, policy makers and civil society at large.

Legislation and powers	Developing a current situation	Resource acquisition and planning
Infrastructure development	Dialogue and cooperation	Training and skills development
Research, development and innovation	Land use planning and zoning	Preparedness and preparedness development

The role of maritime spatial planning and design in achieving the comprehensive safety vision



LEADERSHIP	INTERNATIONAL AND EU ACTIVITIES	INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE CAPABILITY	ECONOMY, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SECURITY OF SUPPLY	FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITY OF THE POPULATION AND SERVICES	PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE
Efficient, flexible and proactive management and coordination of maritime activities. Preparing for, responding to and adapting to maritime threats is based on broad-based cooperation between public authorities, business and civil society.	Finland engages in a wide range of international cooperation to improve the security, vitality and state of the marine environment in the Baltic Sea region in several international forums, drawing on the strengths and specificities of different forms of cooperation.	The capacity of maritime security authorities to prepare for and respond to complex maritime threats will be ensured. They will be supported by a comprehensive maritime situational awareness and information exchange, up-to-date legislation in line with the security environment, competences of the authorities and well-practised cooperation structures.	Finland's accessibility, maritime industries and critical infrastructure will be developed in a security-conscious way. The operational capacity of maritime industries will be developed to ensure national self-sufficiency and security of supply, balancing security, economic and environmental concerns. Diversified maritime RDI activities will create the conditions for sustainable growth.	The development of services and economic activities in archipelago and coastal areas creates vitality and thus security. Archipelago and coastal recreation, the maintenance of everyday skills and public preparedness also contribute to the ability to cope with emergencies.	The well-being of citizens, a clean and diverse marine environment and a rich maritime cultural heritage contribute to mental resilience, social confidence and a belief in better future.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MSP can provide a platform for cooperation between different sectors and authorities, allowing a proactive approach to planning the use of the sea. ➤ Enabling flexible decision-making by providing a comprehensive knowledge base. ➤ Promote risk management by identifying potential risks and vulnerabilities. ➤ Facilitate the efficient allocation of resources by prioritising critical areas and activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support cross-border cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region. ➤ Coordinate cross-border land use planning. ➤ Promote the development of common practices and standards between countries. ➤ To act as a tool for the implementation of international environmental and safety objectives. ➤ Support the implementation of the EU's Blue Economy Strategy at regional level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The planning can take into account the needs of the security authorities and reserve areas for training activities. ➤ Can support the development of a comprehensive marine current situation and knowledge base. ➤ Helping to identify, together with the authorities, critical areas and infrastructure from a security perspective. ➤ Support the improvement of maritime safety by identifying risk areas and optimising routes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enables the sustainable siting of economic activities such as offshore wind power, maritime transport and fisheries in relation to each other and the environment. ➤ Helping to identify and develop critical maritime infrastructure, including international connections. ➤ Can support the development of maritime and port connections and sea-land links important for security of supply. ➤ Promote the circular economy in maritime regions by identifying synergies between different sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support the development of services, livelihoods and security awareness in island and coastal regions. ➤ Enabling sustainable planning for recreation and tourism. ➤ Helping to identify areas where specific services or infrastructure are needed. ➤ Support the development of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to improve local food security. ➤ Helping to build the resilience of archipelagos and coastal areas in a diverse and proactive way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Helping to protect and develop natural and cultural sites. ➤ Enabling the conservation and enhancement of marine biodiversity and facilitating adaptation to climate change. ➤ Support the preservation and enhancement of maritime cultural heritage. ➤ Strengthen the identity of coastal and island communities by paying attention to areas of local importance.

Necessary measures to be taken into account in maritime spatial planning to reinforce the comprehensive safety vision

The vision created provides a target for the future, and the other results of the project serve as methods and approaches for integrating the themes into marine spatial planning, regional development in planning areas and the development and preparedness of individual sectors. The results of this project should therefore be seen first and foremost as a starting point from which the real work of preparedness, learning and renewal will begin.



Multidisciplinary cooperation and dialogue for preparedness, crisis response and renewal

Based on broad cooperation between different authorities, industry and civil society, maritime spatial planning has an excellent potential to help different actors to develop their activities in a safety-conscious way. Although MSP focuses on the coordination of land use, the planning process generates important insights and findings that should also be brought to the external forums of the MSP process.



Active development of international cooperation, in particular with the Baltic Sea countries

A vibrant and safe Baltic Sea will not be achieved by the measures that can be taken in Finland alone. International, EU cooperation and especially cooperation, joint planning and preparedness between the Baltic Sea states must be significantly enhanced in order to take into account cross-border security and security of supply implications. Dialogue between the maritime spatial planning processes in the Baltic Sea region is also important from the perspective of cross-border planning of sectors, critical infrastructure and interconnections.



Continuous development of a common knowledge base and current situation

The complexity of the operating environment, the diversity of threats and the interdependencies of society require a holistic approach. Good coordination between different actors, activities and sectors is key to building resilience: to anticipate and prepare, to respond to crises, to learn and to innovate. In turn, a common direction requires a shared understanding of both the maritime environment and the current state and potential of maritime industries. It is therefore important to continuously develop a common knowledge base and a common picture of the situation.



A proactive, foresight approach to security and security of supply

In Finland, too, immediate economic considerations have often weighed more heavily than future security issues, which have often been seen as an additional burden. As the geopolitical situation becomes increasingly uncertain, it is essential to take a proactive and long-term approach to security and security of supply in maritime spatial planning. The time horizon for building security should be decades, not years. Finland can only have a limited influence on the development of the operating environment, but our own choices will determine how prepared we are for different scenarios.



A balanced approach so that the relationship between the environment and security is not overlooked

With the emphasis on short-term economic and security issues, there is a risk that policy decisions at both national and regional level will not take sufficient account of environmental considerations. In the longer term, many security threats stem from environmental threats: climate change, natural disasters, over-exploitation of resources and pollution, and their social impacts. A thriving Baltic Sea and a healthy marine environment are therefore prerequisites for maritime activities, without which a large part of the maritime sectors will lose their potential to operate.

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