



***Problems of of the  
environmental management in  
the Baltic Sea region***

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*Baltic Innovation Forum, Klaipeda, May  
2009*

# ***Goals and actions to foster environmental (and not only) management***



- **Question – Why not only environmental management should be taken into account?**
- **Answer – The biggest development in environmentally friendly management of BSR we could achieve is through implementing BAT and innovation in all aspects of our economies, daily life.**
- **The environmental awareness of public opinion is subject to welfare and safety, and as such is very much related to level of development of society.**

# ***Goals and actions to foster environmental (and not only) management***



- **Environmental sustainability of Baltic Sea (and its region)**
  - Direct actions for protection of Baltic Sea environment as well as its improvements
- **Prosperity fostering, accessibility and attractiveness**
  - Actions for developing welfare of society
- **Security and safety**
  - Actions to reduce society diffidence leading also to reducing environmental awareness

# Environmental sustainability of Baltic Sea (and its region)



- reducing pollution (nutrient) load – new methods for WWT, active N-P recycling (e.g. aquaculture),
- preserving biodiversity – proper designation of protection areas – need for more knowledge/survey,
- preserving natural zones – new/proper designations of nature protection areas with help of better monitoring aimed at early change detection,
- reducing risk and impact of hazardous spillages of dangerous substances – BAT's for transport, regulations,
- cleaner shipping (reducing air pollution, illegal discharges, etc.) – BAT's and innovation for transport, education of mariners,
- climate change adaptation/prevention - better forecasts, responsible planning of human activities, greenhouse effect mitigation (if any is possible)

# Prosperity fostering, accessibility and attractiveness



- improve cooperation between Baltic Sea region countries (customs, taxes, efficient transport, etc.) – stopping export of environmentally suspicious industries,
- innovation and use of it fostering – energy efficient industries and processes, education,
- sustainable agriculture and fishing – new methods in fishery, promoting responsible use of fertilisers,
- development of internal and external transport links  
development of strategies for transport pollution reduction,
- development of common (green) energy markets – innovation and foresighting,
- development of ecologically-friendly tourism potential – EcoLabel sites, promotion and fostering of eco-tourism

# Security and safety



- **improvement of maritime safety and security – innovation in AIS, VTS systems, better deck equipment, mariners education, more restrictive regulations,**
- **improvement of capacity in prevention and mitigation of land and sea-based accidents – new transport technologies, new prevention technologies, new technologies for mitigation,**
- **reducing of crime risk**

# Maritime Spatial Planning

- Might be a tool to help implement some of mentioned earlier actions/tools
- However might be challenge from point of view of traditional use of the sea – „full” freedom
- Need for better tools for comparison of environmental and socioeconomic values - methods used are often biased
- Conflict resolution transparent rules ->
- Final decisions are political, not scientifically/economically or environmentally sound (e.g. fishery or offshore windfarm – economically more gain from surface unit for windfarms but ... windfarms do not vote)