

UNIFYING BALTIC BELT RETHINKING BORDERS

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BALTIC SEA REGION
YOUNG
PLANNERS'
CONTEST



Current polluted sea water



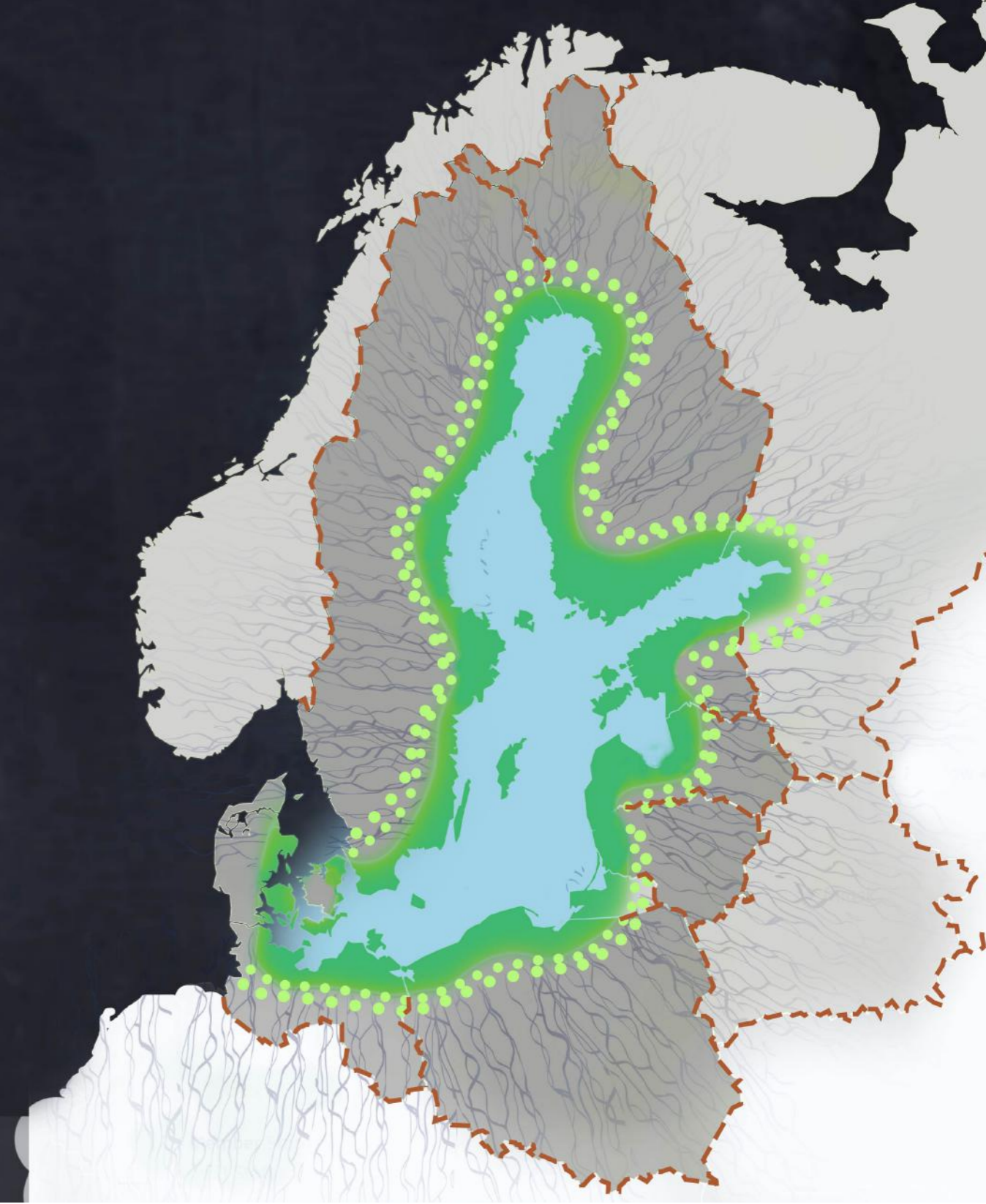
Current politically divided sea

VISION

Eliminate the borders in the coastal zone and marine waters and regulate the region as a **united entity** until 2050.

CHALLENGE

Political borders, joint governance, common good | **Environmental** water pollution, climate change, protection | **Social** improve livelihood, health and human well-being.

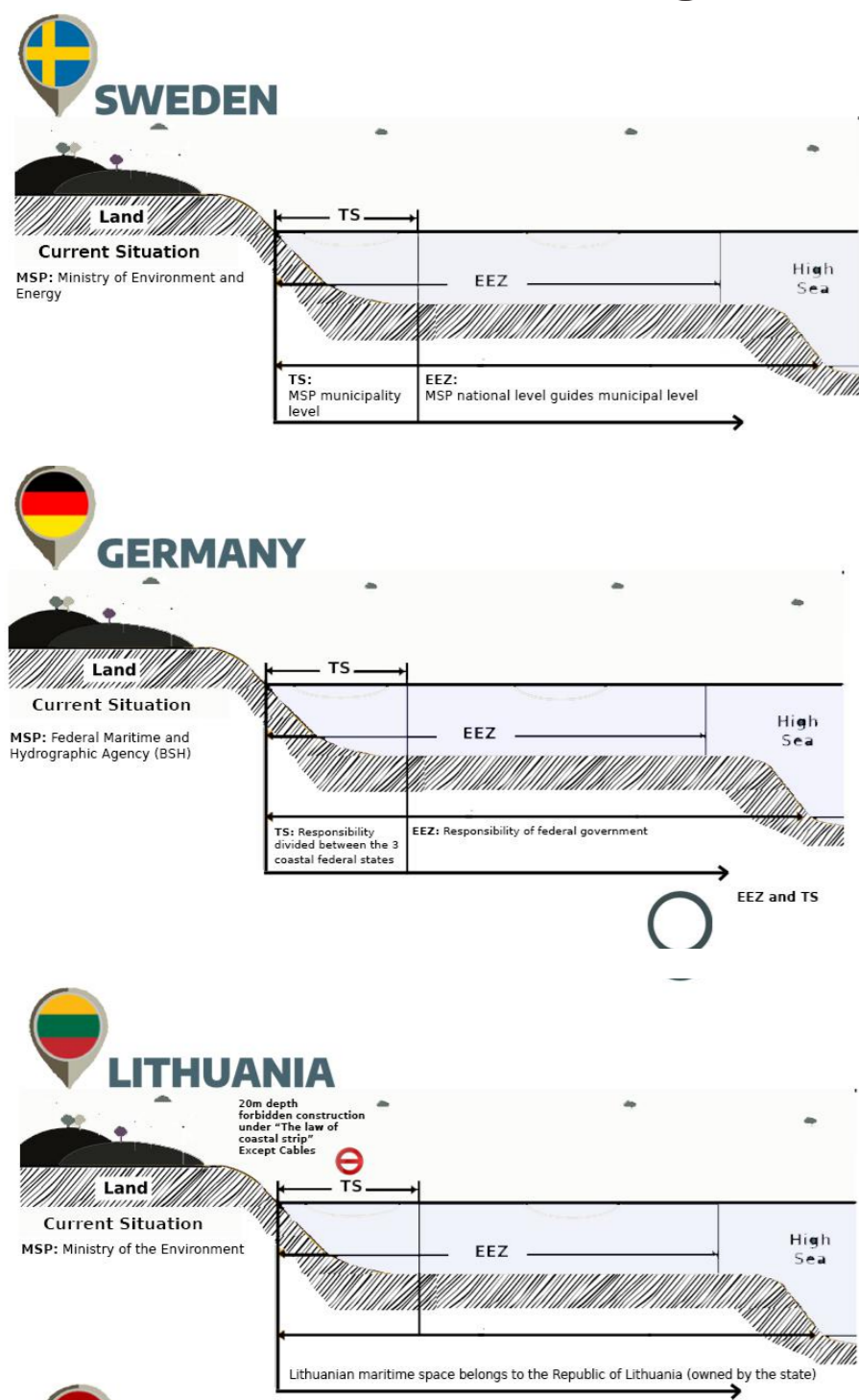


DEVELOPEMENT OF THE BALTIC BELT

CURRENT CONDITION

SHORT TERM 2030

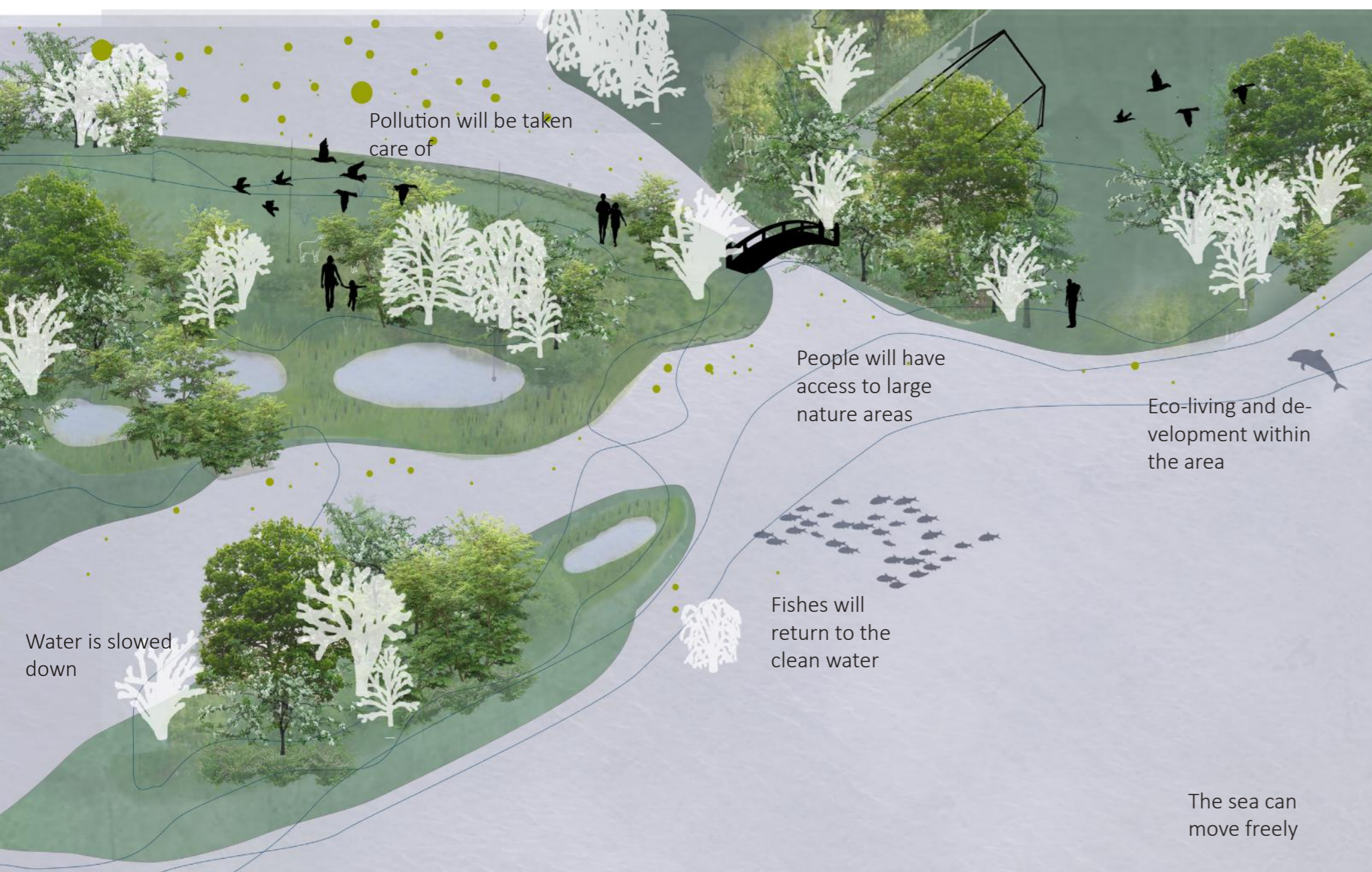
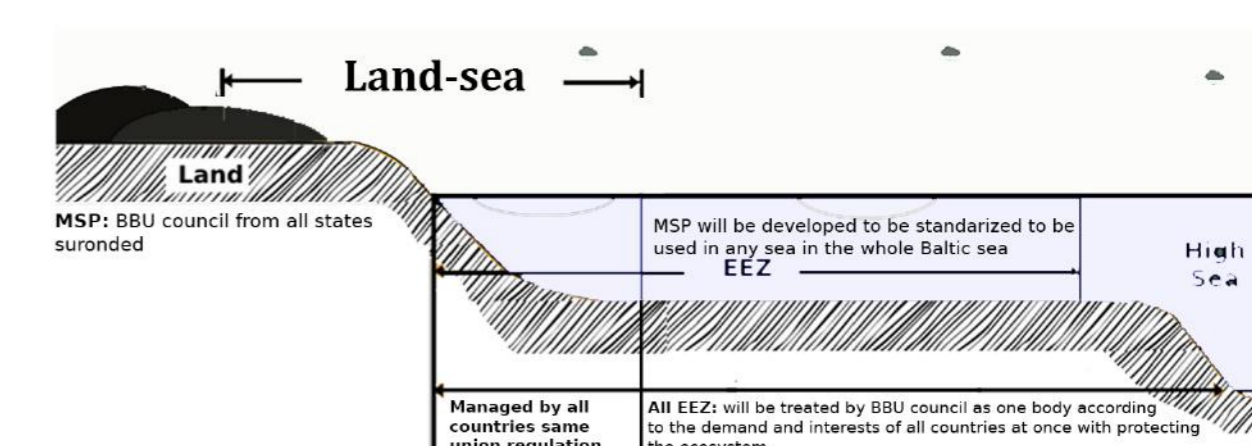
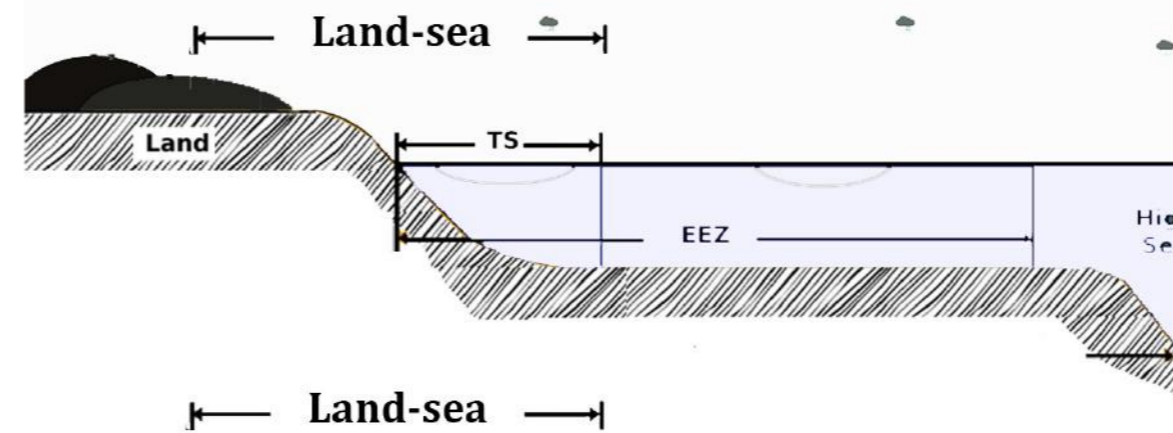
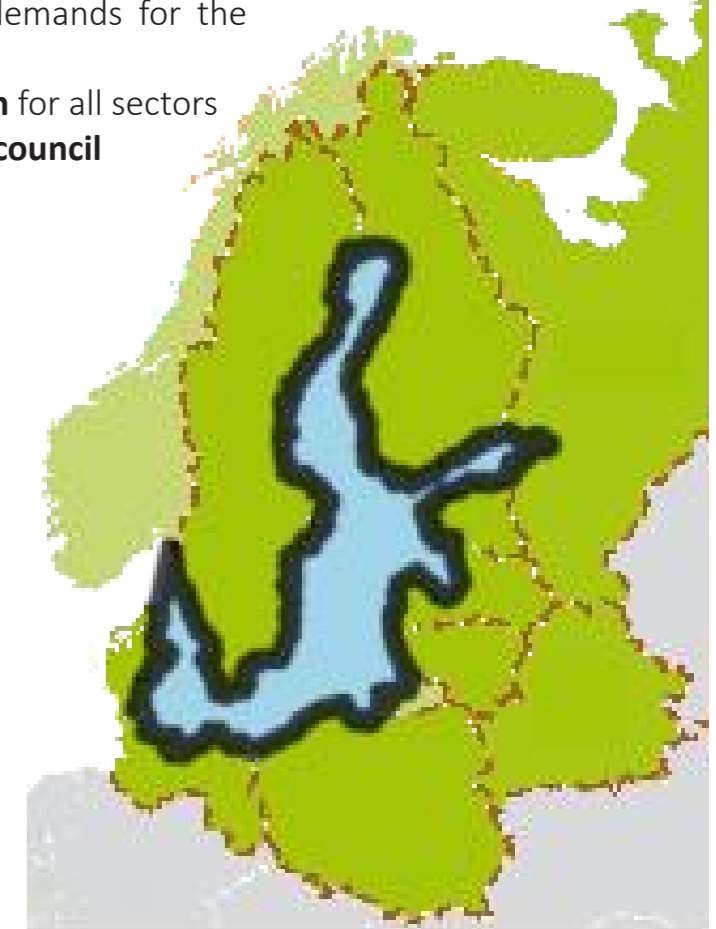
LONG TERM 2050



Solve the challenges of land-sea interaction by creating a belt that extends from the land to the sea around the Baltic Sea, thereby **unifying all countries** in regulation, data, evaluation and monitoring.



1. one **body** for all countries
2. **holistic** demands for the Baltic Sea
3. **one vision** for all sectors
4. common **council**



POLITICAL REALIZATION

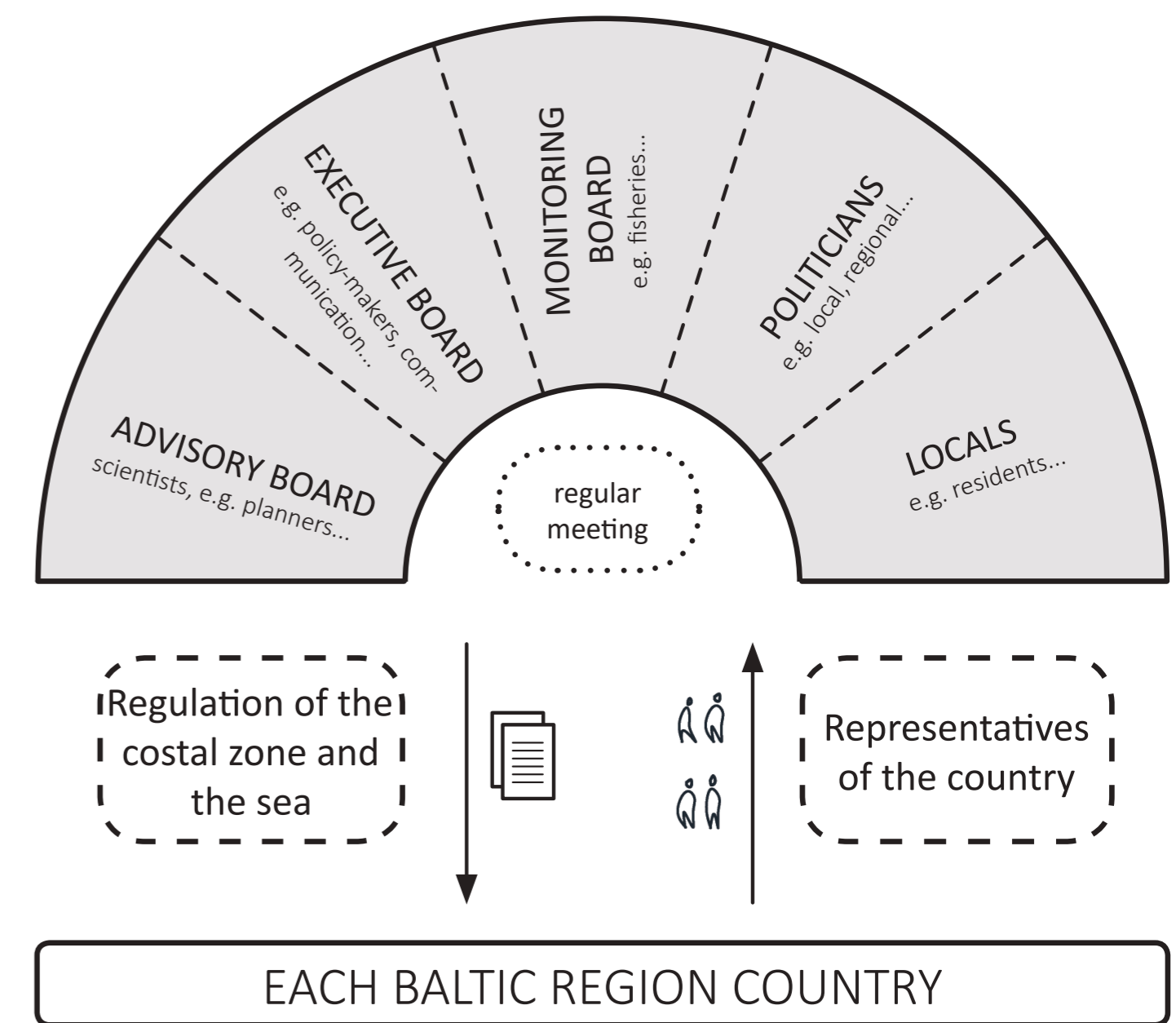
The United Baltic Belt Council

Council:

The United Baltic Belt Council (UBBC) is a newly created institution tackling the social, political and environmental dimension for the joint regulation of the Baltic Sea coast and marine waters. The aim is to have **one comprehensive cross-regional policy** that every country equally must stick to instead of having fragmented national policies. The sea is connected to coast and land and their ecosystems are dynamic, so they have to be considered as one and the **same body**. All regulations formulated shall be binding for the coastal zone and marine waters.

The main tasks:

new policy recommendations for the area; monitor policy implementation; ensure data collection and planning.



LIVABLE PLACES AROUND THE BALTIC COAST

The marine species and living environment will be considered as a **one general system** of the sea.

All the industry, logistics, transportation and economic relations will work in **joint cooperation**. This saves resources and relates people working in the opposite coasts.

The sea will have an **overall plan and vision** how to understand and work with it in the final stage. The energy from wind farms and alternative sources of energy will be shared among countries wisely.

Within the coastal Baltic Belt people have to live within the limits of the environment. The urban environment includes ecovillages where people live close to the sea and nature. The coastline zone has its **own planning regulation on international level**.

Cities outside the Baltic Sea Belt are **regulated according to each country** respectively. Main production of resources is on land and the main infrastructure operates in this area.



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MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING
BY UBBC

LAND-SEA-COASTAL PLANNING BY UBBC

NATIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING