



The Marine Environment Strategy at regional scale

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The Safety of navigation and Environmental Security in a Transboundary
Context in the Black Sea Basin
Odessa, Ukraine
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Marine Strategy Framework Directive



- Expected to be published soon (summer 2008)
- Based upon the ecosystem approach for the management of human activities
- Enabling sustainable use of marine goods and services

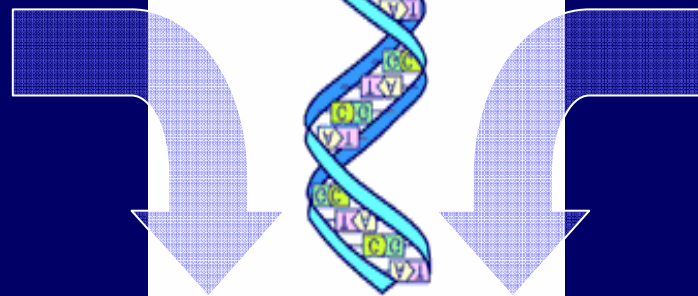


Integrated overall Maritime Policy

(announced Commission
Barroso 2004)

Marine Environment strategy

(thematic strategy under
6th Environment Action
Plan 2002-2012)



«The European Council welcomes
the Marine Strategy Framework Directive
and considers it as the environmental pillar of the maritime policy»
(European Council, 14 December 2007)



Broader context



Maritime Policy: Main objectives

- Enabling economic development without compromising the marine environment
- Making full use of knowledge and innovation in maritime affairs
- Delivering high quality of life in coastal regions
- Raising the visibility of maritime affairs

<http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs>





Key issues & Approaches



- Different environmental conditions and threats
 - Many diverse stakeholders with overlapping obligations in overlapping sea areas
 - Lack of coherence and uncertain adequacy in level of control
 - Diversity in information base and gaps in knowledge
 - Duplication of efforts, waste of resources
- A dual EU - regional approach
 - An ecosystem based approach to the management of human activities
 - A knowledge based approach
 - A cooperative approach



Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Main objective

- establish a MS's framework for the necessary measures to achieve good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020, by managing marine regions and sub regions in order to:
 - protect and preserve the marine environment, prevent its deterioration and reduce inputs, or, where practicable restore the affected marine ecosystems, enabling the sustainable use of marine goods and services by present and future generations, in other words ensuring that all marine waters-in all their ecological diversity-remain dynamic, clean, healthy and productive.



Implementation milestones



Marine Strategies to be progressively developed and implemented

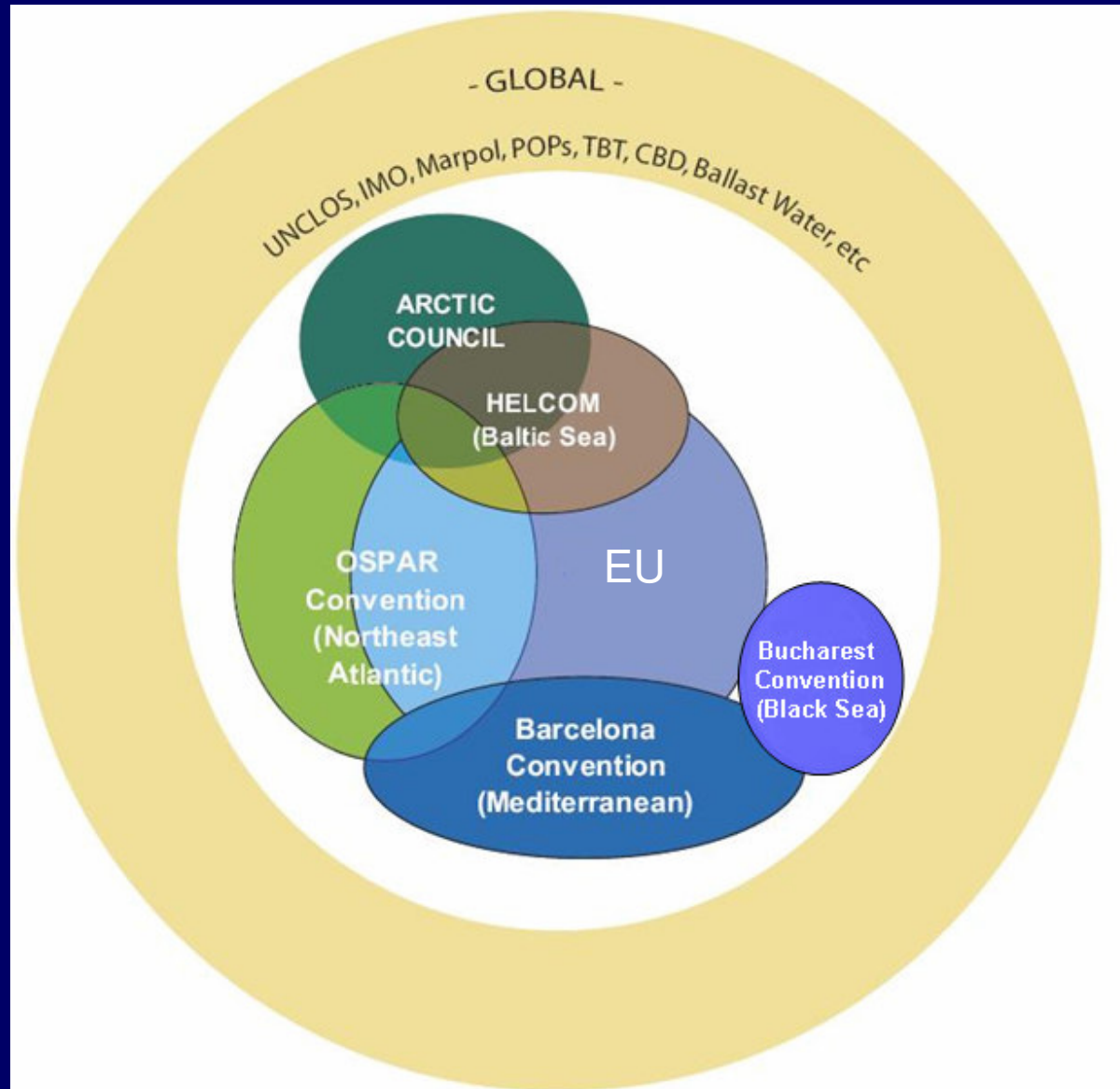
- 4 years after entry into force:
 - Description and assessment of current environmental status including the environmental impact of human activities
 - Determination of good environmental status
 - Establishment of environmental targets and associated indicators
- 6 years after entry into force: Monitoring programme
- By 2015, Programme of measures towards good environmental status
- By 2016, Entry into operation of programmes of measures
- By 2020, Good Environmental Status

Strategies to be devised building upon existing programmes and activities within international agreements (i.e. Regional Seas Conventions, CBD, etc)

Iterative approach – adaptive management – regular reviews (every 6 years)



Cooperation





Regional (and/or) sub-regional strategies



- Baltic Sea
- North East Atlantic
- Mediterranean Sea
- **Black Sea**

Sub-regions possible for NE Atlantic (greater N-S, Celtic Seas, bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast,& Macaronesian region), and MED (West.Med.Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea and Central Med. Sea & the Aegean-Levantine Sea). 9



Pollution in the MSFD

- prevent and reduce inputs in the marine environment
- phasing out pollution
- ensure that there are no significant impacts on, or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health, or legitimate uses of the sea.

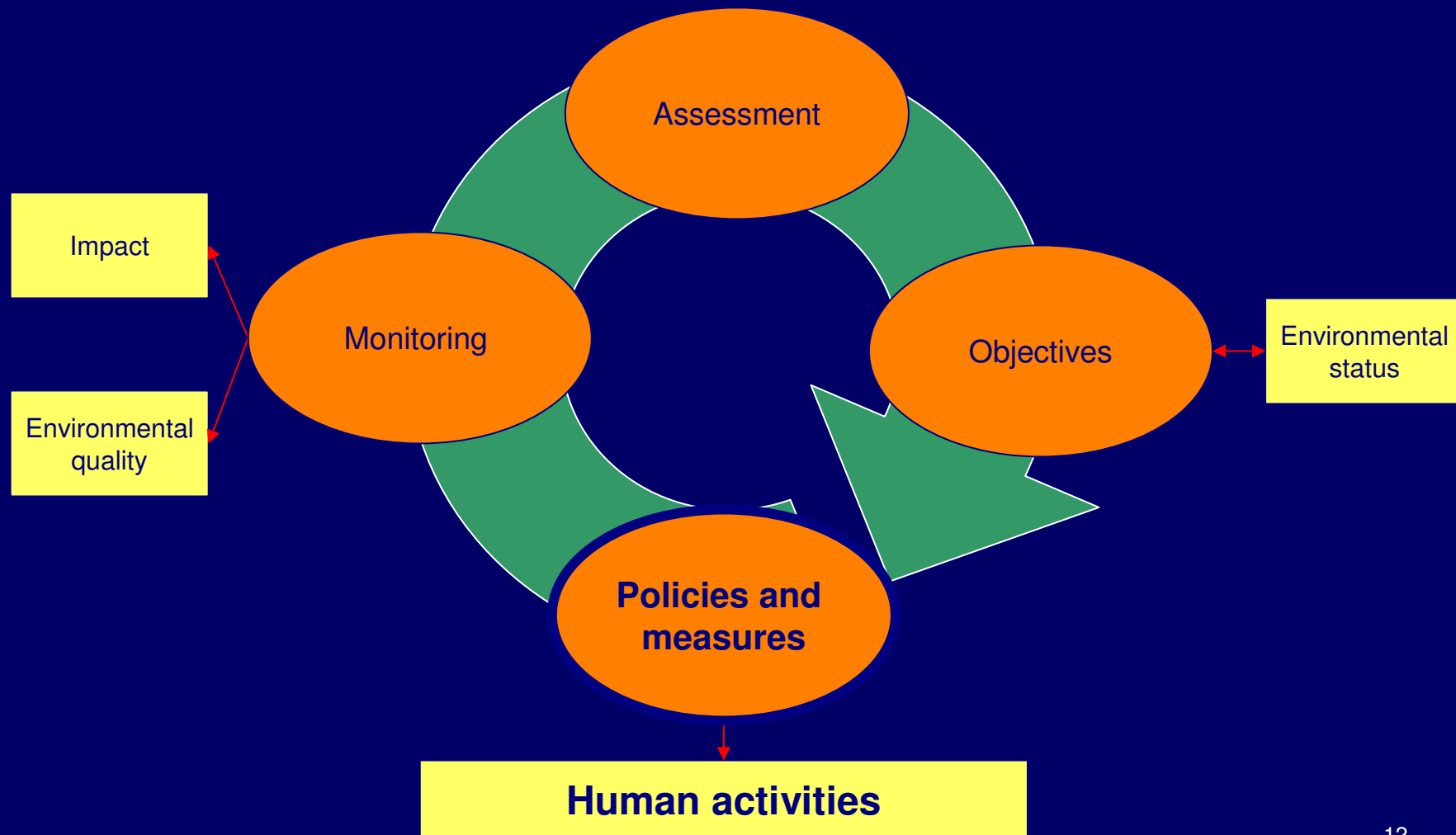


Response

- Cooperation under regional/international conventions/organizations (transboundary nature of marine pollution);
- Implementing measures to control pollution by HS in origin (water legislation, chemical legislation);
- Implementing other Environmental legislation and rules (maritime transport, nature, air emissions, EIA and SEA);
- Setting common monitoring and reporting platforms for the marine environment;



Monitoring & assessment





Oil Pollution

According to the Draft 2008 TDA

“A huge increase in the volume of oil being transported across the Black Sea and oil/gas extraction from beneath the Sea itself have greatly increased the risk of oil pollution. This presents two types of problem: (i) localised chronic pollution stemming from frequent but minor releases of oil; and (ii) acute pollution resulting from major oils spills.”



Actions “MSFD-like”

- Organize and manage oil transport to minimize risks, also in the new increased traffic situation
- Ensure adequate level of response
- Monitor the impact of oil pollution on the ecosystem



Added Value of working within the MSFD



- Work under the regional conventions, supporting their role
- National measures intended to be consistent with those of neighbours countries
- Holistic approach actions rather than sectoral
- Pushing for common platforms to share information at all levels of governance.



European Commission looking forward to



- Fostering regional cooperation for the implementation of similar approaches
- Supporting stakeholder's participation
- Enhancing, streamlining and making transparent reporting processes
- Focussing scientific co-operation at regional level



European Commission looking forward to



- Start by ambitious but realistic regional actions
- Take advantage of already existing instruments and processes
- Build confidence between regional partners and actors by (e.g.):
 - Sharing common information systems
 - Joint (transboundary) assessment exercises



Thanks for your attention!

DG Environnement -Unit D.2 Water & Marine

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