DG ENV's amendments in Track Changes

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EUSAIR - Maritime Spatial Planning strategic document

Draft Table of contents

Introduction

1. Legal framework and obligations (this section illustrates the current legal framework for MSP at global, regional and EU levels, also taking into account instruments that are functional to the implementation of MSP)

a) EU framework:

- Directive 2014/89/UE establishing a framework for MSP
- Integrated Maritime Policy for the EU (one of the objectives of the Programme to support the further development of an IMP- Reg n. 1255/2011 - is to contribute to the development of MSP)
- <u>Directive 2008/56/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy</u> <u>Marine Strategy Framework Directive</u> (as the environmental pillar of IMP also mentioned in the preamble of the MSP Directive)
- Recommendation (2002/413/EC) concerning the implementation of ICZM in Europe
- Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes onthe environment (also mentioned in the MSP Directive: "Where maritime spatial plans are
 likely to have significant effects on the environment, they are subject to Directive 2001/42/EC")
- ESPOO Convention and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (the SEA Protocol further strengthen augments-the Espoo Convention by ensuring that individual Parties integrate environmental assessment into their plans and programmes at the earliest stages so helping to lay the groundwork for sustainable development.)
- **COM (2012) 494 Blue Growth COM (2014) 254 Blue Economy** (MSP is considered as an essential component to provide knowledge, legal certainty and security in the blue economy)
- —Directive 92/43/ECC- on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora Habitats Directive (as
- per article 6, para 3 on assessment of implications for the site in view of the site's
- conservation objectives)

b) Mediterranean framework

- **Barcelona Convention** (ICZM Protocol; EcAp; Protocol SPA-BD as the Mediterranean's main tool for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity, as regards the in situ sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity).
- c) Global framework

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- <u>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea </u>UNCLOS (in its preamble, UNCLOS states that issues relating to the use of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole).
- Convention on Biological Diversity CBD (Decision XII/23 Marine and coastal biodiversity: Impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification, priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, and marine spatial planning and training initiatives- Aichi Biodiversity Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.)
- 2. Main current experiences i. e. SHAPE and Adriplan projects

3. EUSAIR and MSP

- a) EUSAIR based on Adriatic and Ionian region as -a platform for implementation of the EU Directive on MSP (2014/89/UE), in particular of article 11 and 12.
- b) MSP as a cross-cutting theme in EUSAIR (MSP in Pillar 1, 2, 3 and 4: coherence and potential overlapping and inconsistencies TOPICS and ACTIONS linked to MSP How can we use EUSAIR to strengthen the efficiency of MSP, both at legal and operational level?)
- 4. Future common work on MSP in the EUSAIR framework (Which are the most important challenges we will have to deal with? Do we know enough in terms of marine knowledge to prepare appropriate MSP programmes? Are we fully aware about the impacts of anthropogenic activities both on seas and coasts? Are we fully aware of the impacts of anthropogenic activities in terms of cumulative effects? Are there enough operational tools, i.e. legal, financial, data exchange, both at national and international levels to ensure the MSP implementation? Is it possible to talk about one MSP for the Adriatic and Ionian Region or is it necessary to refer to several MSPs? If so, which is the geographical scale to be considered? And as a consequence which are the institutional subjects/governance level to be involved? Which could be the actions/projects to be achieved in the Adriatic Ionian Region to go further and answer to the above questions?)