

**Science contribution to
EU Directives - lessons
learnt from
implementation of the
MSFD in the view of
the MSP Directive**

**Baltic Maritime Spatial Planning Forum
Riga, June 2014**



ENVIRONMENT

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The EU Water Framework Directive - integrated river basin management for Europe



The Commission's 3rd Implementation report on the Water Framework has been adopted – focus on River Basin Management Plans 2009-2015. [Full report, a European overview and Member State specific assessments](#) and [Facts figures and maps](#) !



Following extensive consultations on Water Framework Directive River Basin Management Plans should since 22.12.2009 be available in all River Basin Districts across the EU. [Follow this link](#) or [click on the map](#) to see the current status of adoption of river basin management plans in the different Member States.

On 23 October 2000, the "[Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy](#)" or, in short, the **EU Water Framework Directive** (or even shorter the WFD) was finally adopted.

GES





ENVIRONMENT

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Legislation: the Marine Directive

The aim of the European Union's ambitious [Marine Strategy Framework Directive](#) is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.

The Marine Directive was adopted on 17 June 2008, after several years of preparation and extensive consultation of all the relevant actors and the public, and came into force on 15 June 2008. It was due to be transposed into national legislation by 15 July 2010.

The Commission also produced in 2010 a [set of detailed criteria and indicators](#) to help Member States implement the Marine Directive. More information on this Commission Decision on the page on [Good Environmental Status](#).



Concretely, what is the aim of the Marine Directive and how does it work?

The Marine Directive aims to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. It is

Towards the adoption and implementation of the Marine Directive



DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE 2008/56/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 17 June 2008

establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

impact on marine waters regardless of where their effects occur.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

- (3) The marine environment is a precious heritage that must be protected, preserved and, where practicable, restored with the ultimate aim of maintaining biodiversity and providing diverse and dynamic oceans and seas which are clean, healthy and productive. In that respect, this Directive should, inter alia, promote the integration of environmental considerations into all relevant policy areas and deliver the environmental pillar of the future maritime policy for the European Union.

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,



A TIMELINE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

Milestones

9(3) Supplement to Annex I & III criteria and methodological standards to be laid down

5(2a) Initial assessment
A determination of GES
Establish environmental targets & associated indicators

10(2) In respect of each marine region or subregion establish environmental targets and indicators

5(2a) Establish and implement monitoring programme

5(2b) Programme of Measures to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status

5(2b) Entry into operation of the Programme of Measures

Achieve Good Environmental Status at the latest

DATE

15.7.10

15.7.11

15.7.12

15.10.12

by 2013

15.7.14

by 2014

by 2015

by 2016

by 2019

2020

Procedures

26(1) Member states shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply

7(1) Annex II designate authority + international bodies + international coordination & cooperation

19(3) Public consultation process

9(2) Notify the Commission on the assessment and determination of Good Environmental Status

19(3) Initial assessment data made available for European Environment Agency

19(3) Public consultation and information process

19(3) Public consultation and information process

18 Brief interim progress report within 3 years of each program of measures

Member States

7(1) Designate authority for each marine region and subregion

13(6) Make publicly available spatial protection measures:
-Special Areas of Conservation (HD)
-Special Protection Areas (BD)
- Marine Protected Areas (International and Regional Agreements)

10(2) Notify the Commission on the environmental targets

Regional Institutional Cooperation Structures

Commission/EU

20(2) Commission report assessing the contribution of this directive to the implementation of environmental protection

12 The Commission reply to member states on consistency and provide guidance following earlier notifications

21 Commission progress report on the establishment of Marine Protected Areas

12 The Commission reply to member states on consistency and provide guidance following earlier notifications

20(1) A first evaluation report on the implementation (having received all programs of measures)

Entry into force 20th day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union

General Provision: The Commission must respond within 6 months

17(2) Every six years the marine strategy shall be updated

Authors
EVA ROTH
and TIM
O'HIGGINS

KnowSeas contact details:
Tim O'Higgins
SAWIS
Scottish Marine Institute
Oban
Argyll
PA37 1QA, Scotland
T: (+44) (0)1831 559000
F: (+44) (0)1831 559001
knowseas-coordination@seams.ac.uk





Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)

Common Implementation Strategy

Consultation Document following Marine Directors of 30 May 2013

Agenda Item:	
Document:	MSCG/11/xxx
Title:	MSFD Common Implementation Strategy – strategic document including a work programme for 2014 and beyond
Prepared by:	DG ENV following discussion and comments from Marine Directors
Date prepared:	12 July 2013
	This paper summarises and follows up on the strategic discussion during the MSCG in



MSFD Project Coordination Group meeting (10 March 2014)

DG ENV, Brussels

Observer report (Wojciech Wawrzynski)



Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)

Common Implementation Strategy

Workshop on Descriptor 3+ regarding all commercial exploited fish and shellfish stocks in relation to the Good Environmental Status,

2nd Meeting, Brussels 9-10 April 2013

Summary Report

The European Commission welcomed the participants and hoped that the meeting would contribute to the developments leading forward to the next round of assessments in 2018. By the end of 2013 the Commission will report on the evaluation of the Member States initial assessments and will identify gaps and questions emerging from this. The Minutes from the previous D3+ meeting in Paris was available.

An update
measures)
effectiveness
Future tasks
programme
available by
coordinator
implementa

DG MARE p
Fisheries Fu
'Partnership
Programme
It will be vo
Then MS wi
to the EC fo
reimbursen

Ma
Ecos



Marine and Water Directors Meeting

Meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies
Secretariats' Network

June 2014

ICES Mission Report

Marine and Water Directors Meeting, Heraklion,
Crete 5-6 June, and
Meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies Secretariats' Network,
prior to the meeting of the Committee of Fisheries within FAO,
Rome, Italy, 7 June
Mission report by Anne Christine Brusendorff, General Secretary

**Marine and Water Directors Meeting, Heraklion, Crete 5-6
June**

As a result of increasing cooperation with EU, Directorate General for Environment (DG ENV) through requests for scientific advice as part of the EU-



Marine Directors clarified their expectations for further work within the respective regional cooperation processes” and specifically as regards ICES it was stated that “in particular, on fisheries aspects in relation to MSFD; Marine Directors encouraged close collaboration between ICES and the GFCM.

Meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies Secretariats' Network;

**Meeting of the Committee of Fisheries
within FAO, held at the premises of the
General Fisheries Commission in the
Mediterranean (GFCM)**

The Challenge

- ✓ What constitutes GES?
- ✓ Lack of knowledge that may hinder full implementation of the MSFD and the achievement of GES in EU waters.
- ✓ Need to develop additional scientific understanding for assessing GES in a coherent and holistic manner
- ✓ Relevant MSFD research results should be synthesized and passed to policy makers

The Project

STAGES (7FP ENV 2012)
Science and Technology Advancing Governance and GES

Improve the current scientific knowledge base and connect science to policy to help achieve GES in marine waters and support MSFD implementation

WP2: Identify, extract, analyze and synthesize the knowledge generated in EU and national research funded activities and make it available for policy makers and MSFD stakeholders

Comprehensive knowledge collection from EU and national public research projects

- More than 1500 EU projects and 1200 national projects surveyed

Analysis and classification of the information per MSFD major themes



Expected Results	Lead User(s)	Dissemination
Inventory of relevant EU and national research projects	EU Commission and Member States	Information will be uploaded on the On-line “Knowledge Gate Portal”.
State of the Art Synthesis Reports on MSFD Themes	EU researchers and MSFD stakeholders	

Science Policy briefing on the needs for further research for the implementation of the MSFD

STAGES - Science and Technology
Advancing Governance of Good
Environmental Status



The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement no 305473. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the European Union cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

www.stagesproject.eu

Development of the Programmes of Measures

ICES will, through the STAGES project, conduct a pilot study on the interaction between different PoMs to tackle eutrophication and fisheries in the Baltic.

**ICES extra product under the STAGES project:
'Assessing trade-offs for programmes of measures'**

Objective:

- Investigate the potential scientific inputs into assessing the MSFD programmes of measures.

Goal: to underpin implementation of the MSFD (arts 6 and 13 in particular) by providing (to DG ENV / RSCs) a concept for scientific input to establishment of the programmes of measures. The product should be applicable to DG ENV, (e.g. to the EC's programme of measures working group, as well as for the MS and RSCs).

Means:

- Investigating models which have been developed for marine systems to provide guidance on fisheries management, incl. MSY in an ecosystem context and relations between the Common Fisheries Policy and other European environment policies;
- Matching available and missing scientific knowledge with MSFD managerial objectives (in relation to MSFD art 6 and 13 in particular);
- Mapping the landscape of the programmes of measures: study of methodologies; highlighting cross sectoral links and demonstrable relationships of targets to measures.

Deliverable: a report with collection of potential scientific inputs to the programmes of measures, providing the reader with scientific support in in consideration of MSFD policy options.

WP4: Science-policy Interface planning

Provide Concrete, Pragmatic and Ready-to-Use Recommendations on the Development of a a European Science-Policy Platform to Support Implementation of the MSFD

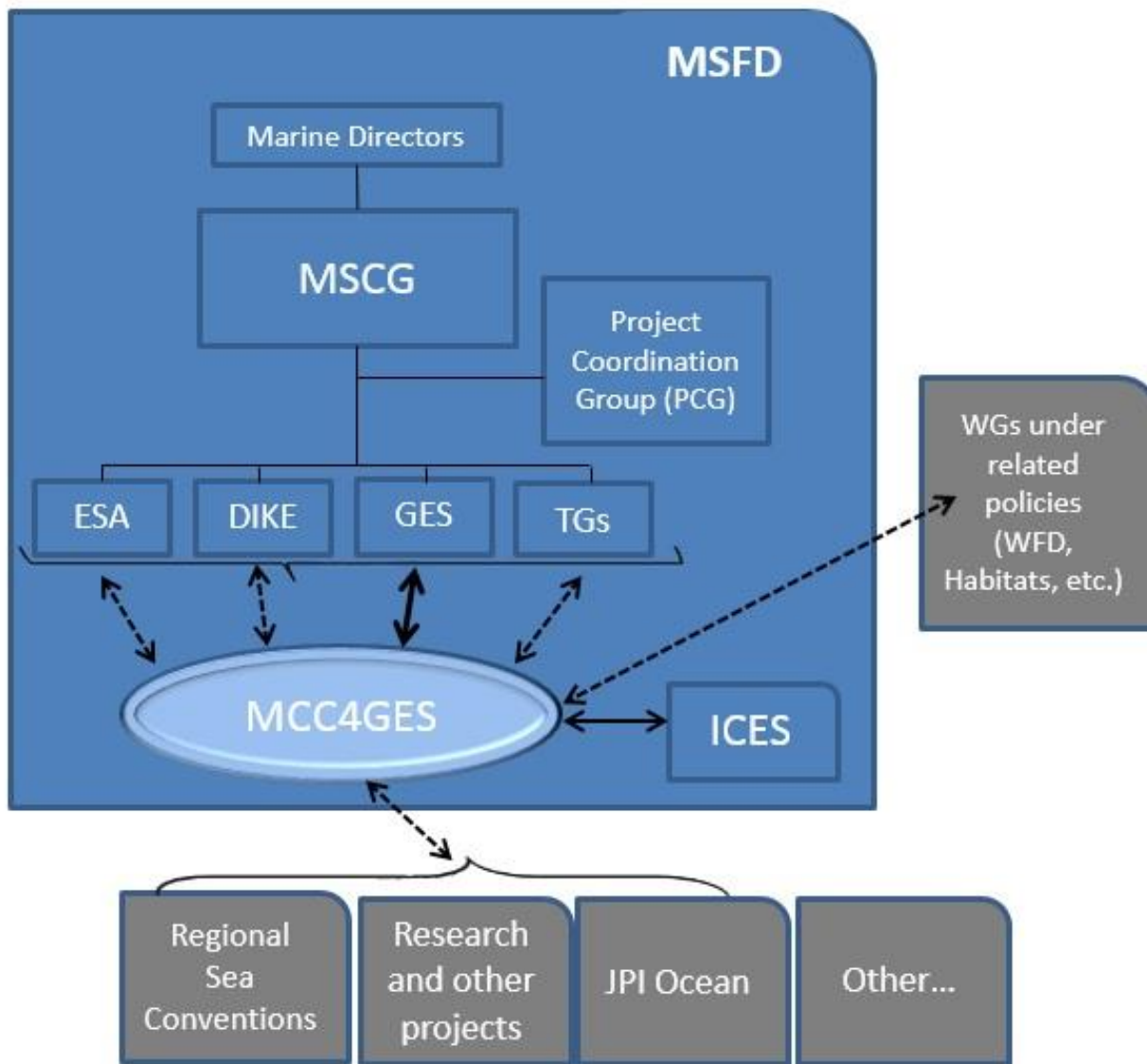
Stakeholders Analysis

- Stakeholder identification / Survey implementation / Consultation Workshop

Elaboration of a proposal for a SPI Platform

- Outputs of Stakeholder Analysis, WP2 and WP3
- Analysis of Existing SPI Structures, Processes and Best Practices

Expected Results	Lead User(s)	Dissemination
Proposal for a European science-policy Interface platform	European Commission DG ENV	Position paper targeted at European Commission Services



MCC Expert Networks

D1 Biodiversity

JRC/ICES

D2 Non-indigenous
species

JRC

D3 Commercial Fish and
Shellfish

ICES

D4 Foodwebs

ICES

D5 Eutrophication

JRC

D6 Seafloor

ICES

D10 Technical Group -
Marine Litter

JRC

D11 Technical Group -
Noise

ICES

D8 + D9 Contaminants

JRC

D7 Hydrographical
Changes

JRC

OTHER...



Brussels, 20.2.2014
COM(2014) 97 final

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT**

**The first phase of implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive
(2008/56/EC)**

**The European Commission's assessment and guidance
{SWD(2014) 49 final}**

March 2013, the Commission proposed legislation to create a common framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management. While each EU country will be free to plan its own maritime activities, local, regional and national planning in shared seas would be made more compatible through a set of minimum common requirements (for drawing up national MSPlans by 2021).

Policy context

Maritime Spatial Planning was identified as a tool to integrate human activities at sea in the 2007 EU Blue Book "An Integrated Maritime Policy for the European Union"

An Integrated Maritime Policy for the European Union
A sustainable future for the oceans and seas



The Integrated EU Maritime Policy and Maritime Spatial Planning

Izolda Bulvinaite, European Commission,
DG MARE

VASAB annual conference "Baltic Sea Region Spatial Development Policies in European Context: avenues to the Long Term perspective", 23 April 2008, Riga



MSP Directive: aims at establishing a common European framework for MSP and ICM with a view to ensuring that the growth of maritime and coastal activities and the use of resources at sea remain sustainable.



Impacts (2013)

- **Reduced transaction costs for maritime businesses, through faster, streamlined decision-making and increased transparency;**
- **Increased certainty and predictability for private investments, including improved certainty to obtain financing for offshore investments;**
- **Improved attractiveness of coastal regions through preservation of natural and amenity values;**
- **Reduced coordination costs for public authorities, through enhanced efficiency and transparency;**
- **Innovation and Research: MSP and ICZM data needs can contribute to improved data collection, management analysis, as well as the knowledge base on interaction and complementarity between uses and marine environment.**

Boosting blue growth sectors (jobs) in the context of increasing competition for space;



Reducing regulatory complexity – as current fragmented sea space management leads to overregulation.



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EU Parliament Adopts Maritime Spatial Planning Directive

Posted on Apr 18th, 2014 with tags [efficient](#), [EU](#), [EU Parliament](#), [europe](#), [Maritime](#), [new Directive](#), [News by topic](#), [Spatial Planning](#), [sustainable](#).

The European Parliament endorsed on April 17th a Directive for Maritime Spatial Planning which should help the EU Member States develop plans to better coordinate the various activities that take place at sea, ensuring they are as efficient and sustainable as possible.



Advertisement



EU Directive – safeguarding subsidiarity principle (art. 5 TEU): solutions at local or national level; flexibility for implementation by MS.



Consistency with other regulations (MSFD, CFP...)

Maritime Spatial Planning Challenge

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The screenshot displays a 3D maritime environment with several elements:

- Left Panel:** A vertical list of layers: FUNCTION LAYERS, ENVIRONMENT LAYERS, ECOLOGY LAYERS, and PRESSURE LAYERS, each with a right-pointing arrow.
- Bottom Panel:** A horizontal list of planning stages: DESIGN PLANS (with a sub-link 'make new plan'), CONSULTATION PLANS, and FINAL PLANS.
- Right Panel:** A 'TOOLS' section with a dropdown menu and two buttons: 'NO ACTIVE LAYER' and 'ACTIVE LAYER'.
- Center:** A semi-transparent text box titled 'MSP Challenge' containing the text: 'The Maritime Spatial Planning Challenge is an interactive multiplayer serious game that gives maritime spatial planners insight in the diverse challenges of sustainable planning of human activities in the marine and coastal ecosystem.'
- Background:** A 3D scene with a blue boat, a white pier, and a red boat with white seats on a light blue water surface.

Join the Challenge!

Maritime Spatial Planning Challenge

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The Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment together with the Technical University of Delft and in collaboration with the ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea), has developed two serious games:

- [Marine Spatial Planning Challenge 2011](#), a computer-supported game involving considerable social interaction between the stakeholders
- [Maritime Spatial Planning Challenge 2050](#), a computer supported, multi-player, strategy game for policy learning and analysis on maritime spatial planning with specific reference and value for international co-ordination.



Multi-Disciplinary Case-Study of MSP Workshop - Lisbon, 2011

The Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Challenge 2011 has been played for the first time at the joint HELCOM, OSPAR and ICES workshop 'A Multi-Disciplinary Case-Study of MSP' in Lisbon (2011). The objective of the workshop and the MSP Challenge 2011 was to significantly contribute to policy learning and international planning practices with regard to integrated (ecobased) Marine Spatial Planning.

The MSP Challenge 2011 is supported by a simulation model running in the background and a feedback system for measuring performance and enhancing learning.

The MSP Challenge 2011 features four countries – Red, Blue, Green and Yellow – located around a single shared sea area. Information and data are derived from and inspired by the Kattegat-Skagerrak and Baltic Sea areas and the countries of Norway, Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

Each of the four countries in the game consists of four or five stakeholder roles, and each role is played by between two and five people. Therefore, a country is thus made up of about 15-20 actors, requiring a total of 60-80 players with knowledge and expertise in the field. Planners are in charge of the process of making a marine spatial plan. They are responsible for delivering the plan for their country at the end of the game. Their task is



The MSP Challenge 2050 has been played for the first time in March 2014 with an international group of marine/maritime spatial planning experts in Delft. It is built around a flexible number of countries represented by a flexible number of players per country that share a sea basin.

At present there is a prototype of the North Sea edition is ready to be played: for reasons of simplicity and abstraction this sea basin is renamed into 'Sea of Colours', as and the countries are indicated as colours: Orange (the Netherlands), Blue (Belgium), Green (Norway), Yellow (Germany), Red (Denmark), Purple, (the UK), Indigo (Scotland). The MSP Challenge 2050 has a simulation-model running in the background and a feedback system to measure performances and enhance learning. The real-time simulator gives players feedback on conflicts, effects and the overall performance. The simulation model is based upon different cause-effect matrices (environment – human activity – pressure – ecology). Players can explore the conceptual model behind the game before, during and after they have taken actions.




Screenshot from MPS Challenge 2050 – Sea of Colours



How to play: three to six players form a group of country planners with different sectoral authorities, thus requiring a total of 18 to 36 players with knowledge and expertise in the field. The players are briefed and receive general information on paper about the geographical, ecological, political and other characteristics of the countries concerned. The players' goal is to plan and manage the development in their EEZ from 2015 until 2050 as well as they can. Each country and player is provided with a specific profile containing goals and objectives to achieve during the game. The planners' task is difficult, as they handle the content and substance of the planning, as well as the consultation and coordination process with other countries.





ICES Annual Science Conference 2014

15–19 September 2014

A Coruña, Spain



- **The science and tools for management of networks of MPAs**
- **The application of science for ecosystem-based management of aquaculture**

Working Group for Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management

Affiliation: SSGHIE

Chair: Andreas Kannen

ICES Working Group Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management (WGMPCZM) discusses current developments around Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Coastal Zone Management (CZM) in the ICES area.

An inter- and transdisciplinary group, WGMPCZM involves people from social and natural sciences and from administrations in ICES Member countries.

Today, increasing intensity and establishment of new sea uses, such as offshore wind farming, can be observed in coastal and marine waters. This development also increases the pressure on coastal and marine ecosystems. In order to deal with the resulting conflicts and cumulative impacts, new planning tools and integrated approaches to planning and management are being developed in Europe as well as in Canada and the US. Pushed in particular by the European Union, Marine (or Maritime) Spatial Planning (MSP) is currently evolving as one of the major tools for integration of different demands for marine space and resources.

Based on current developments in marine planning practice and research, WGMPCZM focuses on knowledge gaps in MSP, risk analysis, quality assurance of a) advice for MSP and b) of mechanisms and processes in coastal and marine planning, social-cultural dimensions of marine ecosystem services and the use of fisheries data in plan decision making processes.

Beside its annual working group meetings, WGMPCZM engages in sessions at ICES conferences, organises workshops on particular aspects of MSP, elaborates research reports and has significantly contributed to the ICES Strategic Initiative Group MSP (STIG-MSP).

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Wojciech Wawrzynski

Wojciech@ices.dk