



Commission Proposal for a Directive establishing a Framework for Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management

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Grounds and aims of the Proposal

Grounds:

- Increasing and uncoordinated use of coastal and maritime areas.
- Multiple increasing pressures on coastal and marine resources.

Aim:

- To establish a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management that promotes:
 - the sustainable growth of maritime and coastal economies and
 - the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources

What will Member States have to do?

Key obligations of the proposed Directive:

- Develop and implement maritime spatial plans and coastal management strategies.
- Mutually coordinate or integrate plans and strategies to ensure land-sea connectivity.
- Cooperate with MS and Third countries to ensure coherent approaches across sea-basins.
- Appropriate consultation of stakeholders.

⇒ *All obligations are of procedural nature.*



Policy Framework: Integrated Maritime Policy

2007 Blue Book on an Integrated Maritime Policy for the EU

- MSP: Challenges that emerge from the growing competing uses of the sea must be addressed.
- ICZM: Commitment is needed at EU level to ensure sustainable management of cross-border coastal ecosystems.

2008 Marine Strategy Framework Directive

- The environmental pillar of the IMP.
- Recognises MSP as a tool to support an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities to require good environmental status.

2012 Blue Growth

- The present legislative proposal is an essential part of the ambition to develop Europe's Blue Economy.

2012 "Limassol Declaration"

- MSP is one of the instruments to bolster sustainable growth in offshore areas.



MSP Policy Framework

2008

Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning: 10 Common Principles.

2010

Communication: Development of a common framework at EU level to support cooperation between Member states would be beneficial.

2009/2011

Workshops on MSP and stakeholder consultation.

2008-2010

Building knowledge base towards legislative proposal (studies on the legal aspects and economic effects of MSP, and on the potential in the Mediterranean).

2010-2013

Building expertise towards legislative proposal (pilot projects in the North sea, Baltic Sea and Atlantic.)



ICM Policy Framework

- 2000 Commission Communication "Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Strategy for Europe" (COM/2000/547)
- 2002 Recommendation of the EP and Council concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe
- Defines the 8 key principles
 - Promotes a strategic integrated approach across economic sectors and governance levels
- 2008 Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean under the Barcelona Convention
- Builds on the principles of the Recommendation
 - Ratified by the EU and binding to Mediterranean states
- 6th Environmental Action Programme (2002-2012): confirmed coastal zone management as priority action
- 7th (proposed) Environmental Action Programme (to 2020) states that exploitation of maritime activities must be compatible with sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems

Impact Assessment – Problems identified

Increasing and uncoordinated use of coastal and maritime areas leads to:

- Conflicting claims on space
- Inefficient use of sea space
- Suboptimal exploitation of economic potentials

Increasing pressures on resources from human activities and risks:

- Deterioration of the maritime and coastal environmental status
- Loss of biodiversity
- Degradation of ecosystem services

⇒ **Solutions**

- Coherently manage and plan human uses of maritime space (MSP) .
- Coordinate coastal management policy instruments (ICM).
- Development of common principles for MSP and ICM process.
- Appropriate cross border co-operation.

Impact Assessment II – impact analysis

Economic impacts: *Reduced costs and increased certainty for private investments.*

Environmental impacts: *Reduced pressures on environment and improved biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change.*

Social impacts: *Improved engagement of population and stakeholders and improved political cooperation climate.*

Costs and benefits (examples):

- *Economic benefits up to EUR 1.6 billion across the EU.*
- *ICM implementation costs : €200m start-up costs and some €20m annual operational costs.*

Impact Assessment III - conclusions

A legally binding approach by means of a Framework Directive is the most appropriate instrument, contributing to:

- significant economic, environmental and social benefits;
- resource efficiency gains both for stakeholders and national administrations;
- enhanced transnational co-operation;
- reduction of barriers and bottlenecks in order to enhance sustainable economic growth;
- better respect for the ecological boundaries of ecosystems.

The Proposal

⇒ ***Establish a framework for MSP and ICM.***

Maritime Spatial Planning focuses on mapping existing and potential human activities for the purpose of preparing maritime spatial plans in marine waters.

➤ Instrument: Maritime Spatial Plan

Integrated Coastal Management aims for coordinated application of policy processes affecting the coastal zone, addressing land-sea interactions in a coordinated way with a view to ensuring their sustainable development.

➤ Instrument: Integrated Coastal Management Strategies

Geographical coverage of MSP and ICMS

- The geographical coverage of both instruments is not identical:
 - MSP: **Marine waters** cover coastal waters, territorial sea and EEZ.
 - ICMS: **Coastal zones** cover the territorial waters of the Member States and the coastal waters. They also include the land territory up to a limit decided by the Member States themselves.
- MSP and ICMS overlap within the territorial waters and coastal waters of the Member States.
 - ⇒ *MSP and ICMS are complementary to each other. Applied jointly they will improve land-sea interface planning and management*

Article 5. Objectives of MSP and ICMS

⇒ *Promote sustainable growth and sustainable use of resources*

Application of an ecosystem-based approach in plans/strategies to facilitate co-existence and prevent conflicts between sectoral activities and contribute to achieving goals of EU policies:

- Energy
- Maritime transport
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Environment
- Climate change

Article 6. Common minimum requirements for plans and strategies

1. Establish operational steps to achieve the objectives.
2. In doing so plans and strategies shall ensure
 - Coordination between MSP and ICMS;
 - Trans-boundary cooperation between MS;
 - Effective cooperation between national authorities and stakeholders of the relevant sector policies;
 - Identification of the trans-boundary effects of MSP and ICMS.
3. Review every six years.

Articles 7 and 8. Specific minimum requirements for MSP and ICM

MSP: Contain a mapping of marine waters which identifies the spatial and temporal distribution of all relevant activities.

ICM:

- Inventory of existing measures applied in coastal zones
- Analysis of the need for additional actions
- Integrated and cross-sectoral policy implementation
- Interactions between terrestrial and maritime activities

⇒ *Relevant activities are listed in articles 7 and 8 (non-exhaustive)*

Other key elements

Article 9. Public Participation

- Public participation at an early stage in the development of MSP and ICMS.

Article 10. Collection and exchange of data

- MS collect best available data and exchange information necessary for MSP and ICMS, building on existing efforts

Article 11. Strategic Environmental Assessment

- MSP and ICMS are subject to an strategic environmental assessment in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC.

Other key elements II

Articles 12 & 13: Cross-border cooperation

- MS should ensure that their MSP and ICMS are coherent and coordinated across the coastal zone or marine region, through:
 - Regional cooperation structures;
 - Network of Member states' competent authorities.

Article 14. Competent authorities

- A competent authority or authorities must be designated for the implementation of the Directive in each coastal zone and marine region.



Art. 16. Implementing Acts

⇒ *Ensure consistent implementation of the Directive throughout the EU and allow the Commission and Member States to set shared standards for implementation based on best practices in Member States.*

Precise circumscription of the limits of implementing powers conferred to the Commission:

- the sharing of data and interfacing with existing data management process, and
- coherence of reporting on the Directive implementation with other reporting requirements, revision cycles, the format of cross-border cooperation and public participation.

Adoption of Implementing Acts through examination procedure which gives Member States the right to deliver a binding opinion by qualified majority voting.

Proposed Timing

Within 18 months after entry into force	Transposition Designation of Competent Authorities
36 months after the entry into force of this Directive	Maritime spatial plans and integrated coastal management strategies shall be established
42 months following the entry into force of the Directive	First report to Commission on implementation
Every six years thereafter	Regular reporting of Member States

Thank you for your attention

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More background information at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/home.htm>

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime_spatial_planning/index_en.htm

