



Reflections on MSP in Europe

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MSP directive – the compromise

Art. 4

- Each member state shall establish and implement MSP
- No ICZM but MS shall take into account land-sea interactions
- MS shall give due regard to particularities of marine regions including the impacts of uses on the environment

Art. 5 - Objectives

- Sustainable development and growth of the maritime sector
- Applying an eco-system based approach
- Contributing to the development of energy sectors, maritime transport, fisheries and aquaculture, and the protection and improvement of the environment.

Others

- Implementation into national law by 2016
- Reporting to EC and affected MS
- Plans ready by April 2021
- Revision every 10 years (minimum)
- Transnational cooperation, participation, three pillars of sustainability etc.

N: Plans for large sea areas. Emphasis on oil and gas and shipping.

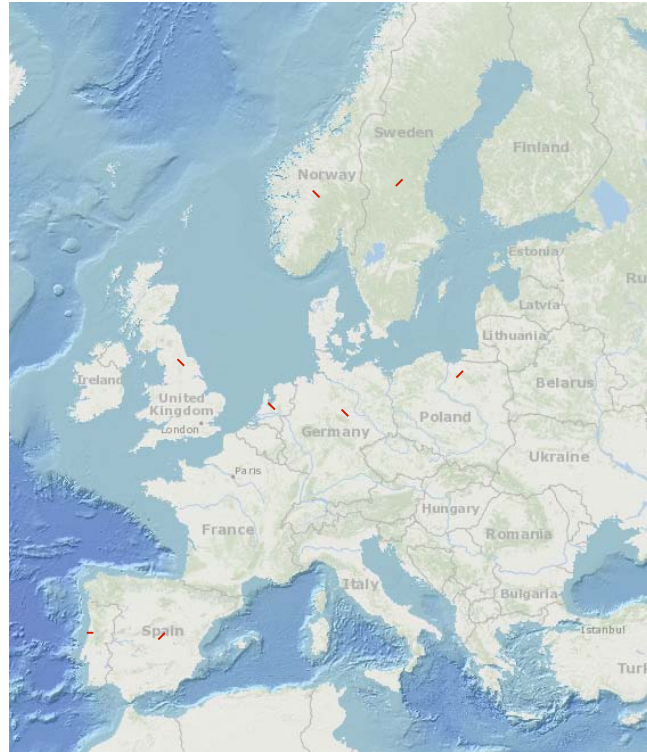
SWE: National legislation and plans forthcoming. Guidance to steer all interests and uses.

UK: National policy in place; first plans ready. To serve all maritime interests.

NL: National policy framework. Agreed MPAs and fisheries plan; other priorities under consideration.

P: Plans for all waters nearing completion. Initial guiding strategy rather than a plan.

ES: Five regional strategies to be prepared. Emphasis on environmental protection, not uses.



European Atlas of the Seas

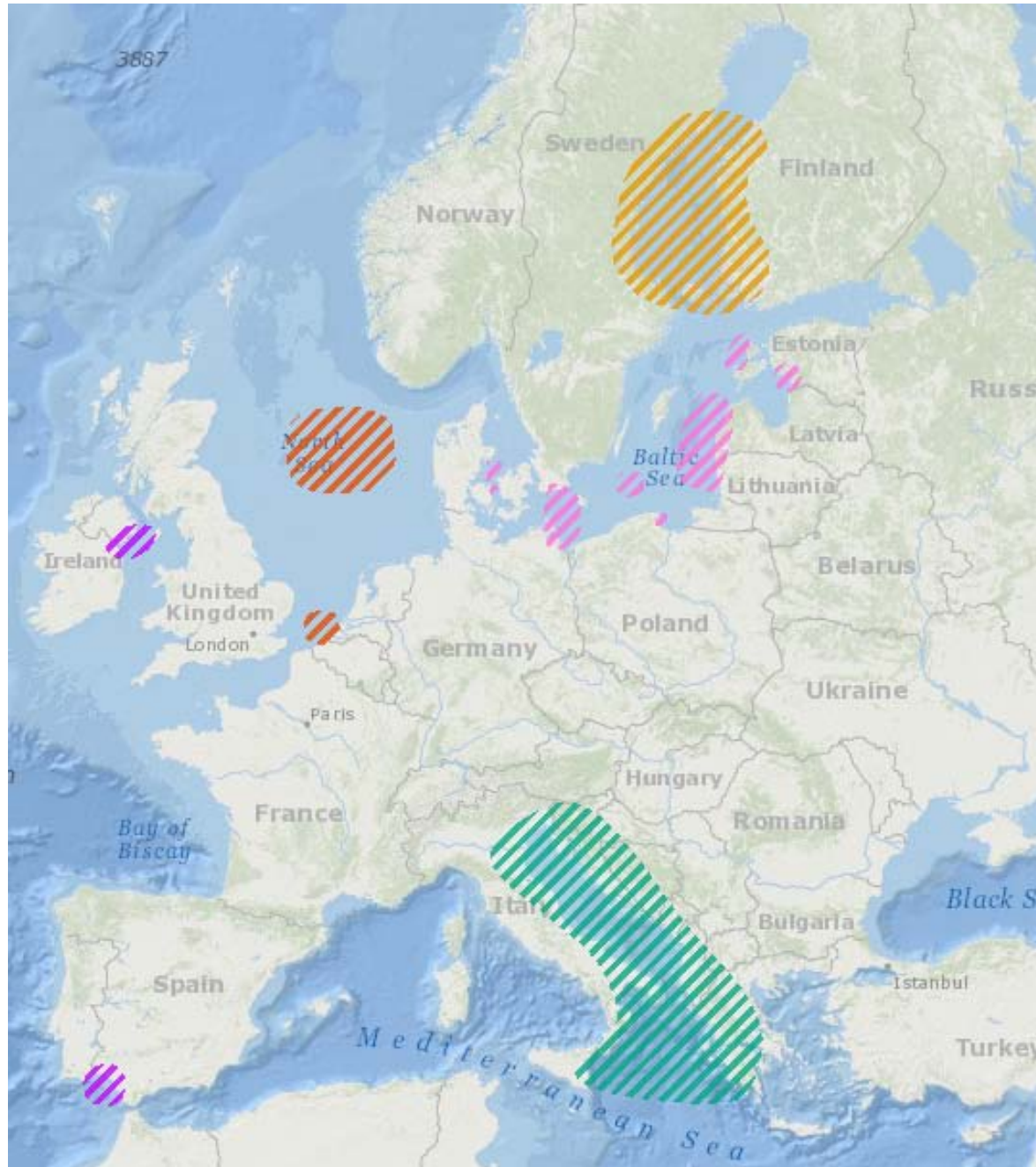
PL: Advisory, pilot plans for limited areas. Prioritises marine environment and navigation






GER: Plans completed for all German waters. Only regulate certain uses; plans have varied emphases.

Baltic broad scale MSP principles

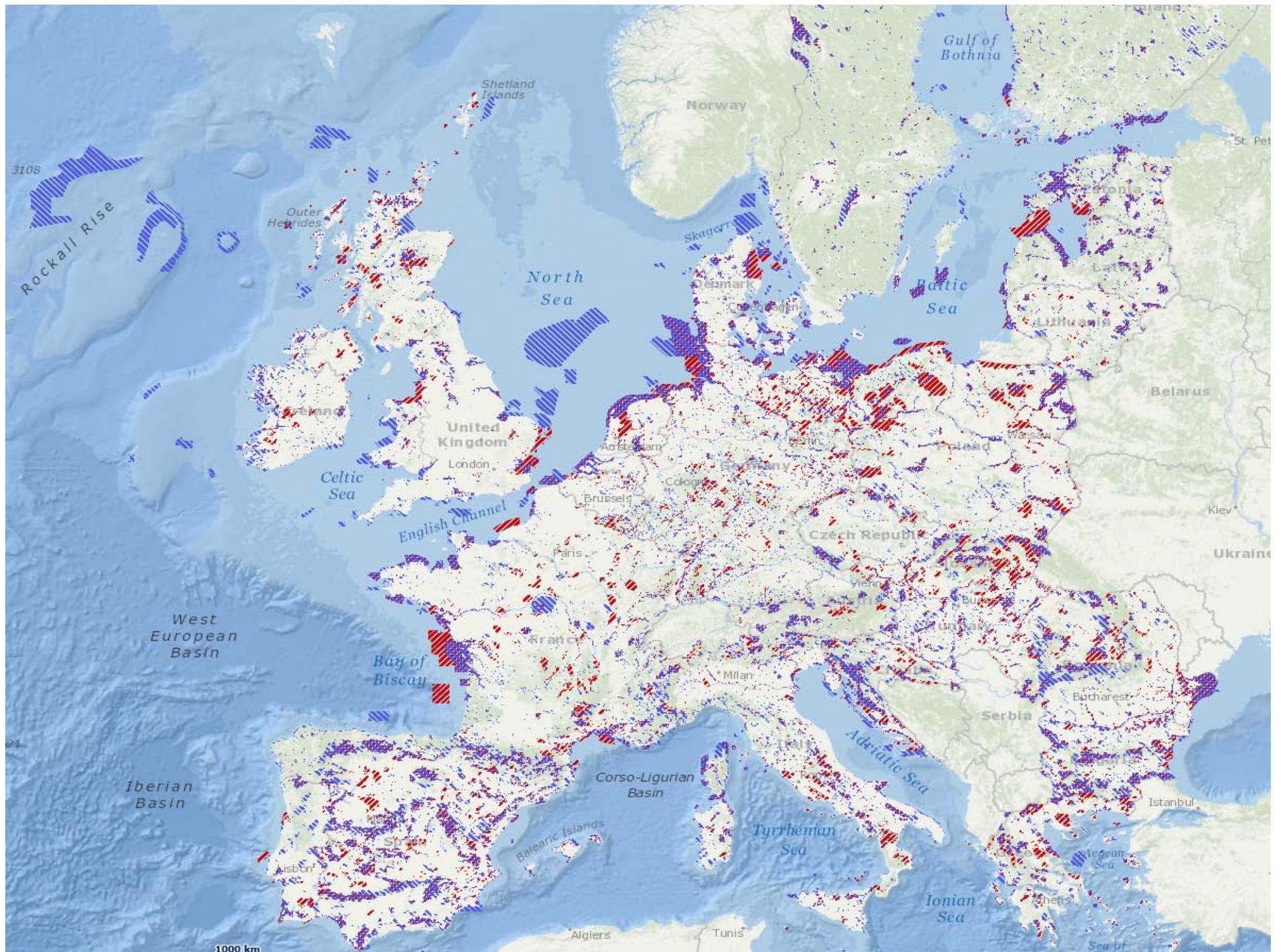
1. Sustainable management
2. Ecosystem approach
3. Long term perspective and objectives
4. Precautionary Principle
5. Participation and Transparency
6. High quality data and information basis
7. Transnational coordination and consultation
8. Coherent terrestrial and maritime spatial planning
9. Planning adapted to characteristics and special conditions at different areas
10. Continuous planning

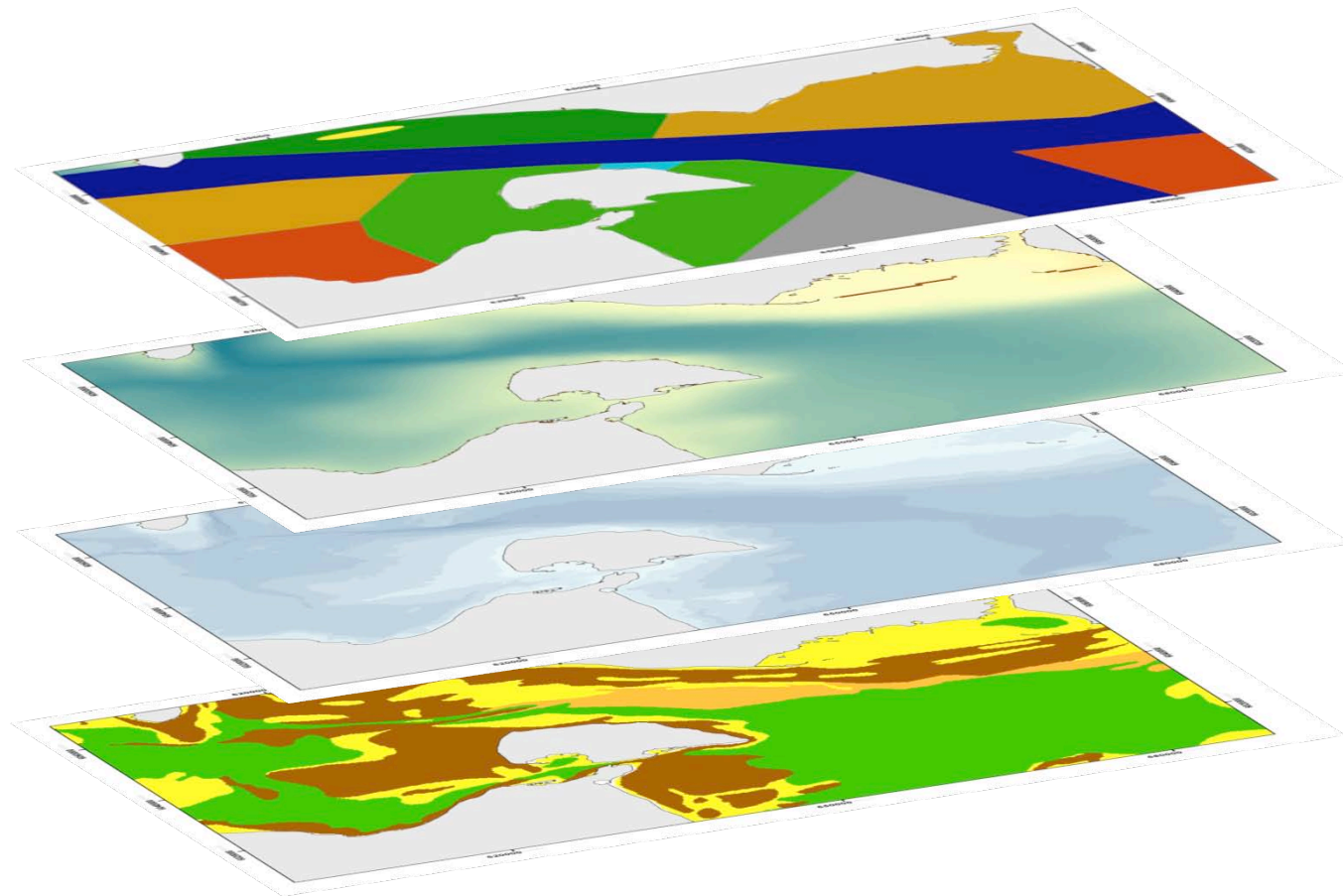




-  ADRIPLAN
-  BaltSeaPlan
-  MASPNOSE
-  Plan Bothnia
-  TPEA

Are we well prepared?





Quality of MPAs



Boersma and Parrish 1999; Barr and Possingham 2013; Hunt 2013:
MPAs show poor representativity or have a wrong focus



Kelleher et al. 1995:
only 31 % of the MPAs worldwide were achieving their objectives



Jameson et al. 2002: the great majority of MPAs are “paper parks”
that fail to meet their management objectives



Olsen et al. 2013 (a position paper by the European Marine Board):
“there is a strong need of a radical reform of the European Natura
2000 network”.

Reasons & Challenges

- Wrong size (to small),
 - insufficient connectivity,
 - poor representativity,
 - weak management,
 - focus on species but not on functions
-
- **MPA design** needs to be **integrated in broader-scale MSP and ICZM**. Integrated MSP could play an important role in the restoration of biodiversity and also fish stocks. However, such ecosystem approach has **seldom been practiced** in MSP processes in Europe

Edgar et al. 2014: conservation benefits of 87 MPAs investigated worldwide increased exponentially with the accumulation of 5 key features:

- fully protected (no take),
- well enforced,
- old,
- large,
- and sufficiently isolated


Conflicts within and around MSP processes

- Potential conflict within MSP (growth vs. env. Improvement objectives)
- Blue growth...
- MSFD: constantly increasing environmental quality -> a potential conflict MSFD vs MSP?

- Lack of clarity in MPA efficiency means = uncertainty for MSP
- Precautionary principle, but where?
- Integration of MPA design already in the MSP process

*“Spatial planning gives **geographical expression** to the **economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society**.*

*It is at the same time a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed towards **a balanced regional development** and the **physical organisation of space according to an overall strategy**.”*



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