

for the protection and restoration of the marine environment

MPAs: between the MSFD and the CFP How to strike the right balance?

Björn Stockhausen

EP Intergroup, June 2016











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MPAs:

Synergies between the MSFD and the CFP

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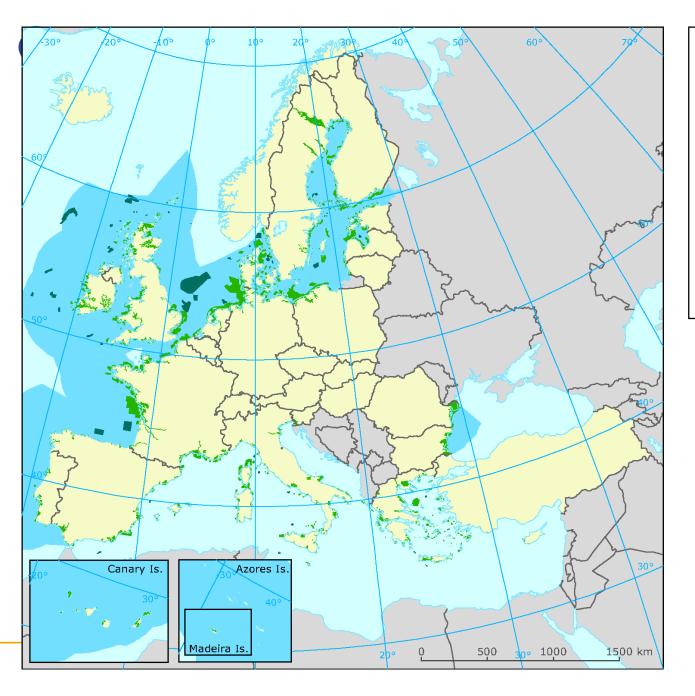
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)

- A framework in which human activities can be managed
- Based on ecosystem approach
- Good Environmental Status (GES) as a basis for thriving fish stocks
- MSFD and CFP strengthen each other if implemented properly



A coherent network of MPAs

- One of the cornerstones of achieving MSFD targets
- Descriptors
 - Seafloor integrity
 - Natural food webs
 - Biodiversity



European marine regions and the coverage of Natura 2000 sites 2011

In-shore sites:
12 nautical miles or less from the coast

Off-shore sites: more than 12 nautical miles from the coast

MSFD marine regions

Outside data coverage



MSFD - Implementation

- 2014 Commission review
- Low ambition, weak measurable targets, weak integration with other policies
- Fragmented governance



Nature directives implementation

- Member States to designate their N2000 sites
- Identify conservation objectives
- Carry out appropriate assessments in N2K sites where fishing activity will take place
- Determine best fishery measures that should be applied to ensure the conservation of the MPAs
- Habitat Directive clearly requires site designation and implementation of measures based on scientific criteria. It does not allow activities which have a negative effect on the sites' ecosystem



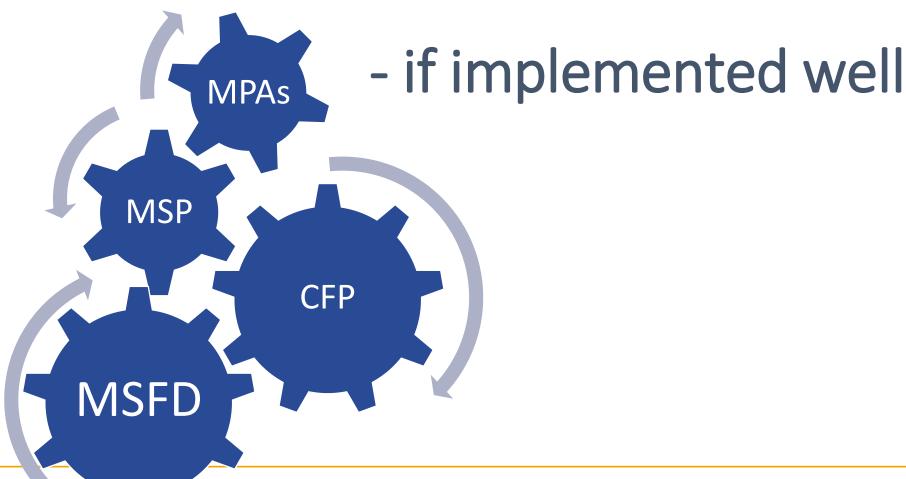
Socio - economic benefits of MPAs

(Source: IEEP 2016)

- Food provisioning: well managed MPAs may provide protection for commercially targeted fish stocks inside the protected area as well as a certain degree of spill-over,
- Climate change mitigation: globally, marine organisms absorb around 55% of all carbon that is captured via photosynthesis
- Tourism and recreation sector opportunities: revenue gained could be used to finance the maintenance and monitoring of the protected area. Good management needed to avoid destructive impacts.
- Coastal security: MPAs help stabilise sediments and reduce erosion, creating natural protective barriers



MPAs: towards GES and thriving fish stocks





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