Review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Introduction

About the consultation

This consultation is part of the review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (thereafter the <u>MSFD</u>). The marine environment is subject to multiple and sometimes increasing pressures from human activities, which have impacts on marine biodiversity, their habitats, and the ecosystems they sustain. In 2008, the EU adopted the MSFD to maintain marine ecosystems in a healthy, productive and resilient condition while securing a more sustainable use of the marine resources to the benefit of current and future generations. The MSFD requires Member States to develop national marine strategies in order to achieve, or maintain where it already exists, 'good environmental status' (GES) of their marine waters by 2020. More information can be found <u>here</u>.

The review of the MSFD is a legal obligation set in its Article 23. It builds on the <u>implementation report</u> adopted in June 2020. As a first step, an evaluation will look at how the MSFD has performed so far and will assess the relevance of this instrument. As a second step, an impact assessment will elaborate different policy or legislative options and their potential impacts.

Guidance on the questionnaire

This public consultation aims to gather the views of EU citizens and stakeholders on the current status of implementation of the MSFD in the Member States and on the performance of the Directive so far in achieving its objectives. It also takes a forward-looking approach to consider what might be changed in the future.

The questionnaire consists of two parts. The first part includes general questions on the relevance and perception of the MSFD and is aimed at all respondents. The second part of the questionnaire includes more detailed questions on the implementation of the Directive, its performance and potential improvements. This second part would require more expert knowledge so might be of particular interest for respondents involved in or affected by the MSFD.

Replies may be submitted in any EU official language. It takes approximately 10 to 25 minutes to fill in the questionnaire, depending on whether you respond only to Part 1 or to Parts 1 and 2. You may interrupt your session at any time and continue answering at a later stage. If you do so, please remember to keep

the link to your saved answers as this is the only way to access them. Only questions marked with a red asterisk are mandatory. Once you have submitted your answers online, you will be able to download a copy of the completed questionnaire.

Thank you for taking part in this consultation!

About you

- * Language of my contribution
 - Bulgarian
 - Croatian
 - Czech
 - Danish
 - Dutch
 - English
 - Estonian
 - Finnish
 - French
 - German
 - Greek
 - Hungarian
 - Irish
 - Italian
 - Latvian
 - Lithuanian
 - Maltese
 - Polish
 - Portuguese
 - Romanian
 - Slovak
 - Slovenian
 - Spanish
 - Swedish
- * I am giving my contribution as
 - Academic/research institution
 - Business association

- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

Мо

*Surname

Mathies

* Email (this won't be published)

mo.mathies@bim.ie

*Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

North Western Waters Advisory Council

*Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the <u>transparency register</u>. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

8900132344-29

Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

Pleas	e add your country of orig	jin,	or that of your organisatio	on.		_	
\odot	Afghanistan	\bigcirc	Djibouti	\bigcirc	Libya	\odot	Saint Martin
\bigcirc	Åland Islands	0	Dominica	0	Liechtenstein	0	Saint Pierre and
							Miquelon
\bigcirc	Albania	0	Dominican	0	Lithuania	0	Saint Vincent
			Republic				and the
							Grenadines
\bigcirc	Algeria	0	Ecuador	0	Luxembourg	0	Samoa
\bigcirc	American Samoa	0	Egypt	0	Macau	0	San Marino
\bigcirc	Andorra	0	El Salvador	0	Madagascar	0	São Tomé and
							Príncipe
\bigcirc	Angola	0	Equatorial Guinea	a	Malawi	0	Saudi Arabia
\bigcirc	Anguilla	0	Eritrea	0	Malaysia	\bigcirc	Senegal
\bigcirc	Antarctica	0	Estonia	0	Maldives	0	Serbia
\bigcirc	Antigua and	0	Eswatini	0	Mali	0	Seychelles
	Barbuda						
\bigcirc	Argentina	0	Ethiopia	0	Malta	0	Sierra Leone
\bigcirc	Armenia	0	Falkland Islands	0	Marshall Islands	\bigcirc	Singapore
\bigcirc	Aruba	0	Faroe Islands	0	Martinique	\bigcirc	Sint Maarten
\bigcirc	Australia	۲	Fiji	0	Mauritania	0	Slovakia
\bigcirc	Austria	۲	Finland	0	Mauritius	0	Slovenia
\bigcirc	Azerbaijan	۲	France	0	Mayotte	0	Solomon Islands
\bigcirc	Bahamas	0	French Guiana	0	Mexico	0	Somalia
\bigcirc	Bahrain	۲	French Polynesia	0	Micronesia	0	South Africa
۲	Bangladesh	۲	French Southern	۲	Moldova	۲	South Georgia
			and Antarctic				and the South
			Lands				Sandwich
							Islands
\odot	Barbados	0	Gabon	0	Monaco	0	South Korea
\bigcirc	Belarus	0	Georgia	0	Mongolia	0	South Sudan
0	Belgium	0	Germany	0	Montenegro	0	Spain
0	Belize	0	Ghana	0	Montserrat	0	Sri Lanka
0	Benin	0	Gibraltar	0	Morocco	0	Sudan
0	Bermuda	0	Greece	۲	Mozambique	0	Suriname

Bhutan	© Greenland	Myanmar/Burma	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Bolivia	Grenada	Namibia	Sweden
Bonaire Saint	Guadeloupe	Nauru	Switzerland
Eustatius and			
Saba			
Bosnia and	Guam	Nepal	Syria
Herzegovina			
Botswana	Guatemala	Netherlands	Taiwan
Bouvet Island	Guernsey	New Caledonia	Tajikistan
Brazil	Guinea	New Zealand	Tanzania
British Indian	Guinea-Bissau	Nicaragua	Thailand
Ocean Territory			
British Virgin	Guyana	Niger	The Gambia
Islands	-	_	_
Brunei	Haiti	Nigeria	Timor-Leste
Bulgaria	Heard Island ar	nd [©] Niue	Togo
	McDonald Islar	ds	
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Norfolk Island	Tokelau
Burundi	Hong Kong	Northern	Tonga
		Mariana Islands	
Cambodia	Hungary	North Korea	Trinidad and
			Tobago
Cameroon	Iceland	North Macedonia	a [©] Tunisia
Canada	India	Norway	Turkey
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Oman	Turkmenistan
Cayman Islands	Iran	Pakistan	Turks and
			Caicos Islands
Central African	Iraq	Palau	Tuvalu
Republic			
Chad	Ireland	Palestine	Uganda
Chile	Isle of Man	Panama	Ukraine
China	Israel	Papua New	United Arab
		Guinea	Emirates
Christmas Island	🔍 🔍 Italy	Paraguay	United Kingdom

 Clipperton Cocos (Keeling) Islands 	JamaicaJapan	 Peru Philippines 	 United States United States Minor Outlying Islands
Colombia	Jersey	Pitcairn Islands	Uruguay
Comoros	Jordan	Poland	US Virgin Islands
Congo	Kazakhstan	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Cook Islands	Kenya	Puerto Rico	Vanuatu
Costa Rica	Kiribati	Qatar	Vatican City
Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo	Réunion	Venezuela
Croatia	Kuwait	Romania	Vietnam
Cuba	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Wallis and
			Futuna
Curaçao	Laos	Rwanda	Western Sahara
Cyprus	Latvia	Saint Barthélem	y [©] Yemen
Czechia	Lebanon	Saint Helena	Zambia
		Ascension and	
		Tristan da Cunh	а
Democratic	Lesotho	Saint Kitts and	Zimbabwe
Republic of the		Nevis	
Congo			
Denmark	Liberia	Saint Lucia	

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. Fo r the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions

Part I: to be answered by all respondents

Your perception about Europe's seas

Overall, in your opinion, what is the state of Europe's marine environment?

- Very good
- Acceptable
- Not good
- Don't know

Overall, how do you think the state of Europe's marine environment has changed in the last decade?

- Improved to a large extent
- Improved to some extent
- No change
- Worsened to some extent
- Worsened to a large extent
- Don't know

What are your 3 major concerns when you think about Europe's seas? Please, write only keywords.

Climate change, plastic pollution and biodiversity loss.

What are the 3 major positive things that you attach to or you enjoy from Europe's seas? Please, write only keywords.

255 character(s) maximum

What are you ready to do to improve the health of the marine environment?

- Buy less plastic
- Pay more in function of the polluting content of products ('polluters pays' principle)
- Eat less fish and meat (animal-based proteins have large environmental impacts that end up affecting the oceans, e.g. greenhouse gas emissions & acidification, water use, destruction of habitats (on land and on the seabed), bycatch of sensitive species, pollution through excess nutrients, pesticides or pharmaceuticals).
- Choose fish and shellfish that have been obtained or produced sustainably
- Choose sustainable meat, vegetable and fruit produce
- Change your travel and/or commuting habits to less pollutant ones (e.g. decreasing greenhouse gas emissions & acidification, microplastics released from tyres)
- Pay for ecotourism alternatives, taxes or fees
- Buy "greener" products (these products have less carbon and water footprint, require less chemicals and prevent some habitat destruction)
- Reduce energy consumption and/or switch to energy sources that do not harm the climate and the environment
- Sponsor nature conservation or restoration initiatives
- Relay your concerns to your political representatives
- Nothing
- Other

If other, please specify

255 character(s) maximum

The Advisory Council will continue submitting recommendations on fisheries management, including on conservation aspects, to DG MARE and to the NWW Member States, as per article 44 of the CFP.

The building blocks of the MSFD

The main goal of the MSFD is to achieve 'good environmental status': "The status of marine waters where these provide ecologically diverse and dynamic oceans and seas which are clean, healthy and productive". Good environmental status means that the different uses made of the marine resources are conducted at a sustainable level, ensuring their continuity for future generations.

However, achieving good environmental status is not the only objective of the MSFD. How important do you consider the following specific **objectives** of the MSFD?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Protect and preserve the marine environment	0	۲	0	0	0
Prevent deterioration and restore marine ecosystems	۲	0	0	0	0
Prevent and reduce pollution in the marine environment	۲	0	0	0	0
Establish a strong and integrated framework to protect the marine environment	0	۲	0	0	۲
Integrate and expand the knowledge on the marine environment	۲	0	0	0	۲
Foster joint (EU-level and/or regional) concrete action to protect and improve the marine environment	۲	0	0	0	0
Strengthen regional (cross-border) coordination	۲	0	0	0	0
Achieve or maintain good environmental status	۲	O	0	0	0

To help Member States interpret what good environmental status means in practice, the MSFD sets out eleven aspects (called '**descriptors**') which characterize the condition of and the pressures on the marine environment. How important are, in your opinion, the following aspects when considering if the marine environment is in a good state?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
State of marine biodiversity	۲	0	0	0	0
Input and spread of non-indigenous marine species (they can sometimes replace indigenous species by competition or habitat alteration)	©	۲	O	0	0
Intensity of fishing activities and the state of commercial fish & shellfish stocks	0	۲	0	0	0
Health of entire marine food webs/food chains	۲	0	0	0	0
Excess of nutrients in the seawater and their polluting effects (rapid and excessive growth of algae, water quality degradation, etc)	۲	©	©	0	0
Integrity of seabed habitats	۲	0	0	0	0
Alteration of hydrographical conditions (temperature, salinity, currents, etc.)	0	۲	0	0	0
Levels of contaminants and their pollution effects	۲	0	0	0	0
Levels of contaminants in seafood for human consumption	0	0	۲	0	0
Presence of marine litter	۲	0	0	0	0
Introduction of energy by human activities (especially underwater noise)	۲	O	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

For those aspects considered "not at all important", why is this?

- Not significant compared to others on the list
- Overlap with others in the list
- Confusing / imprecise
- Too difficult to measure
- The list is overall too long, and some should be cut
- I don't know

The implementation of the MSFD requires Member States to set and report a **national marine strategy** made up of: 1) assessments of the marine environment, determinations of good environmental status, establishment of environmental targets (done so far in 2012 and 2018), 2) monitoring programmes (in 2014

and 2020) and 3) programmes of measures to achieve good environmental status (in 2016 and expected in 2022).

Do you think your country would have developed a national marine strategy without the MSFD?

- Yes, one of similar or greater quality and ambition
- Yes, but one of less quality and ambition
- No
- Don't know

To what extent do you find that the MSFD has contributed or led to the following (intended) benefits in EU Member States?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Strong and integrated marine strategies to protect the marine environment (including assessments, monitoring, programmes of measures, targets, etc.)	O	۲	O	O	0
Adequate action and progress to achieve or maintain good environmental status	0	۲	0	0	۲
More control and sustainability of the human activities that can affect marine ecosystems (e.g. fishing, agriculture, tourism, maritime transport, energy developments)	0	۲	۲	O	0
A more efficient monitoring of marine ecosystems and of the human pressures affecting them (at lower cost or to a greater extent)	O	۲	O	O	0
More transparency, data availability and shared knowledge to support marine management at all scales	0	۲	0	0	۲
Increased awareness of the public and economic operators about the state of the marine environment and the impact of human activities on it	0	0	۲	0	0
Facilitated involvement of the public and other stakeholders in the development of marine strategies	0	۲	0	0	0

The establishment and/or coherence of marine protected areas	0	۲	0	0	۲
The restoration of marine habitats and species	0	0	۲	0	۲
An increase of resources for marine environmental protection	0	0	۲	0	۲
Greater coordination at national, regional and EU levels	0	0	۲	0	۲
Contribution to the EU's global commitments to protect the marine environment, like the Sustainable Development Goals	O	۲	O	O	0
Other (please explain)	0	0	0	0	0

Would you like to respond to the second part of the questionnaire? It may require more in-depth knowledge of the Directive but it is not restricted to experts. All inputs are welcome.

Yes

No

Part II: specific questions

Good environmental status

The <u>Commission Decision on good environmental status</u> of 2017 contains a number of criteria and methodological standards for determining the status of marine waters under the MSFD. It has been a major step towards a clearer, more concise and more coherent monitoring and assessment of the EU marine environment. Still, Member States have sufficient flexibility to apply different approaches (e.g. select the parameters or the scale of assessment) and to report different threshold values to, ultimately, determine whether the status is 'good' or 'not good'.

Do you think that the concept of good environmental status is the correct one to steer the MSFD?

- Yes
- Maybe
- No
- Don't know

Should Member States continue to set the characteristics and the boundaries for the determination of good environmental status in their marine waters?

- Yes
- Yes, but there should be stronger minimum requirements/guidance provided by the EU
- Yes, but only for some of the 'descriptors'
- No, these should be defined at a marine region only
- No, these should be defined at EU level only
- No
- Don't know

If you wish, you can develop your response (e.g. for which reason, for which 'descriptors')

500 character(s) maximum

Lack of coordination at European seas level obstructs the achievement of GES. There is still not enough harmonization between Member States and with third countries, including the United Kingdom: this is particularly the case for technical and regulatory measures (CFP) which may evolve and lead to different interpretations of what is considered to be GES within a single biogeographic region.

As of 2020, despite progress, many Member States had not yet fully achieved good environmental status for all descriptors in all their marine waters. According to you, how important are these potential obstacles to achieving good environmental status at national level?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Unsuitable implementation of the Directive (e.g. lack of ambition, lack of detail in the strategies)	0	۲	0	0	0
Lack of enforceability or concreteness in the Directive (e.g. identification of deficient measures, quantitative determination of good environmental status, fix environmental targets)	۲	0	۲	۲	0
Too tight timeline for achieving good environmental status	0	۲	0	0	۲
Insufficient effectiveness or actual implementation of the programmes of measures	0	۲	0	0	0
Lack of data, information or knowledge	۲	0	0	0	۲

Lack of transboundary common monitoring and assessment methodologies and harmonised standards	۲	0	0	0	0
Scarce stakeholder/public involvement	۲	0	0	0	0
Insufficient collaboration with the sectors/activities that ultimately affect the marine environment	۲	O	0	0	0
Lack of internal coherence in EU policy and legislation	۲	0	0	0	0
Lack of national policy and legislative coherence	۲	0	0	0	0
Insufficient resources (e.g. human power or material needs of the authorities responsible for implementing the directive)	۲	0	0	0	0
Inadequate governance (e.g. clear mandates among institutions, cross- border cooperation)	۲	0	0	0	۲
Other	0	0	0	0	0

If other, please explain

255 character(s) maximum

If the MSFD 2020 deadline to achieve good environmental status were changed, what should it be?

- Different per 'descriptor' and/or region
- 2020-2025
- 2026-2030
- 02031-2040
- Longer
- No deadline
- Don't know

What do you base your previous answer on? (you can select multiple choices)

- Action is urgent
- Action is urgent but need time for ecosystems to recover

- The response from ecosystems is different across pressures and across regions
- Alignment with international commitments
- To provide time for economic activities to adjust
- It should be a continuous exercise
- The goal is unreachable
- Other

Feel free to elaborate your answer

500 character(s) maximum

Use of resources

Do you think that the actual costs of implementing the MSFD are:

- Relatively low
- Affordable
- Cumbersome
- Don't know

In your opinion, do you think the benefits and added value of the MSFD (improve the health of the marine environment, foster coordinated action to protect marine ecosystems, integrate and expand the marine knowledge) justify the efforts (costs) spent implementing it?

- Benefits much greater than costs
- Benefits slightly greater than costs
- Costs similar to benefits
- Costs slightly greater than benefits
- Costs much greater than benefits
- Don't know

In your view, has there been sufficient resources invested to implement the MSFD?

	Yes	Yes, to a moderate extent	No	Don' t know
From EU funding	0	0	۲	۲

From polluters in line with the 'polluters pays' principle	0	0	۲	0
From national funding	0	0	۲	۲
From other funding (e.g. private funding, fees from users, payment for ecosystem services)	O	O	۲	0

If you wish, please elaborate your response and/or provide references

500 character(s) maximum

International dimension

Four regional sea conventions cover Europe's seas: the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea (<u>Helsinki Convention</u>), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-east Atlantic (<u>Oslo-Paris Convention</u>), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (<u>Barcelona Convention</u>) and the Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (<u>Bucharest Convention</u>). These conventions were already in place when the MSFD was adopted, but the Directive boosted their activity and objectives (e.g. imposing legal requirements for regional cooperation to the contracting parties, through direct funding, research projects, etc.).

In your opinion, has the MSFD contributed to strengthen the coordination to manage the marine environment within each marine region?

	Very importantly	Moderately importantly	Slightly importantly	Not at all importantly	Don't know
North-east Atlantic Ocean	0	۲	0	O	0
Baltic Sea	0	0	0	0	۲
Mediterranean Sea	0	0	0	0	۲
Black Sea	0	0	0	0	۲

In your opinion, are the Regional Sea Conventions sufficiently aligned with the MSFD to be important contributors to its implementation (e.g. agree on standards required by the Decision on good environmental status, develop joint assessments that can be reported under the MSFD, align programmes of measures)?

	Very importantly	Moderately importantly	Slightly importantly	Not at all importantly	Don't know
Helsinki Convention	O	0	O	0	۲

Oslo-Paris Convention	۲	0	0	0	0
Barcelona Convention	0	0	0	0	۲
Bucharest Convention	0	0	0	0	۲

Policy coherence

In your opinion, are there any significant gaps, overlaps or inconsistencies between the MSFD and the following EU environmental legislation/policies? (you can select multiple choices per row)

	Gaps	Overlaps	Inconsistencies	No problem	Don' t know
Water Framework Directive				V	
Floods Directive					
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive					
Drinking Water Directive					
Environmental Quality Standards Directive				V	
Priority Substances Directive					V
Nitrates Directive					V
Birds and Habitats Directives		V			
Bathing Water Directive					V
Waste Framework Directive					V
REACH and other chemical legislation					V
Industrial Emissions Directive	V				
Single-use Plastics Directive		V			
Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directives		V			
Regulation on invasive alien species				V	
INSPIRE Directive					
The European Green Deal initiatives (e.g. Biodiversity Strategy, Zero Pollution Action Plan, Farm to Fork)		7			

In your opinion, are there any significant gaps, overlaps or inconsistencies between the MSFD and the following sectoral EU policies? (you can select multiple choices per row)

	Gaps	Overlaps	Inconsistencies	No problem	Don' t know
Common Fisheries Policy					
Regulation on fisheries control	V				
Maritime Spatial Planning Directive					
Port Reception Facilities Directive					
Regulation on the European Fund for Maritime, Affairs and Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund				7	
The energy union strategy followed up by the 2019 Clean energy for all Europeans package					V
EU strategy on offshore renewable energy					
Directive on safety of offshore oil and gas operations					
Ship-source Pollution Directive					V
Regulation setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs				V	
Communication on innovation in the Blue Economy					
Common Agricultural Policy					
EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change					

Feel free to elaborate and provide examples to justify your answers to the last two questions and to propose additional legislation/policies.

500 character(s) maximum

The MSFD suffers from a lack of consistency with the objectives of the CFP. This is the case, for example, in the application of the GES and of the evaluation criteria of descriptor MSFD 3 on achieving MSY of exploited stocks, which are not aligned with the prescriptions of the CFP. This lack of consistency in the definition also results from the lack of harmonization between Member States.

How important is it to get stronger mutual support between the MSFD and the legislation and policies in the following sectors?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don't know
Maritime spatial planning	۲	\odot	۲	0	0
Fisheries and aquaculture	۲	0	0	0	0
Maritime transport and ports	۲	0	0	0	0
Tourism	۲	0	۲	0	0
Marine renewable energy / Ocean energy	۲	0	O	0	O
Non-renewable energy	۲	\odot	0	0	0
Climate policies	۲	\odot	0	0	0
Blue bioeconomy	۲	\odot	0	0	0
Marine minerals	۲	0	0	۲	0
Maritime defence	0	۲	0	0	0
Emissions control	0	۲	0	0	0
Product and industrial policies	0	۲	0	0	0
Agricultural policies	۲	0	0	0	۲
Neighbourhood policies	0	۲	۲	0	0
EU Regional policies	0	۲	0	0	0
Research policies	۲	0	0	0	0
Space policy (Earth observation and modelling)	O	۲	0	O	۲
Other	0	0	0	0	0

Feel free to elaborate your answer on the mutual support (or lack of) between the MSFD and these policies

500 character(s) maximum

To ensure the consistency of the directive with other policies supported by the EU (in particular the development of the blue economy and the objectives of the Green Deal), the recent development of new activities at sea, such as marine renewable energies, aquaculture or port infrastructure, which can have significant impacts on marine ecosystems, should be considered with the same attention as given to traditional fishing activities.

Added value of the MSFD

How important do you consider to maintain a dedicated EU framework for the integrated protection and sustainable use of the marine environment?

- Very important
- Moderately important
- Slightly important
- Not at all important
- Don't know

During the last decade, the EU has accomplished the following achievements to a certain extent. In your opinion, how important is the MSFD contribution (alone) to them?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Improved management and systematic planning for the conservation of marine ecosystems and its sustainable use	0	0	۲	0	۲
Reduce pressures on marine ecosystems	0	۲	0	0	0
Enhance coordinated action at regional level	0	0	۲	0	0
Improved knowledge on the marine environment	0	۲	0	0	0
Improved data collection and monitoring	0	۲	0	0	0
Improved data availability, knowledge sharing and best practice	0	۲	0	0	0
Consistent and adequate programmes of measures to protect the marine environment		۲	0		0
Raise public awareness and political level of ambition	0		۲	0	0
Other	0	۲	0	0	0

If other, please add the achievement(s)

255 character(s) maximum

Has the MSFD been an important instrument to strengthen collaboration and cooperation to protect Europe's marine waters?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Among EU Member States in the same marine region	0	۲	0	0	0
With non-EU countries in the same marine region	O	O	۲	0	0
Between/with private sector entities	0	0	0	۲	0
Between/with scientific institutions	0	۲	0	0	0
Between/with other stakeholders, like NGOs	0	0	۲	0	0
Between public organisations responsible for different policies	0	0	0	0	۲
Between organisations working on land- based issues and marine issues	0	O	0	۲	0

Potential improvements of the MSFD

Do you think the MSFD should:

- Continue as it is
- Become less prescriptive
- Become more prescriptive and stronger enforcement
- Don't know

What is your level of support of the following actions, should they be taken in the future?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Change the process to determine good environmental status to ensure more quantifiable and harmonised EU /regional objectives	۲	0	O	O	0
Co-design and investment on a pan-EU ocean observation and modelling service to support MSFD implementation	۲	O	O	O	0

Set legally-binding quantifiable objectives (e.g. threshold values, minimum measures) to facilitate fair and uniform enforcement	O	O	۲	O	0
Use non-MSFD reported information (like satellite observation or scientific data) to support marine assessments under the MSFD	0	۲	0	0	0
Simplify key messages from MSFD implementation, for example making use of headline indicators to demonstrate progress in the achievement of good environmental status	©	۲	©	٢	0
Require an estimation of the effectiveness of the programmes of measures put in place by Member States	O	۲		0	©
Change the format/governance of regional cooperation (which so far is mostly dependent on the regional sea conventions)	©	Ô	۲	O	0
Improve access to funding or dedicate new instruments (from the EU or otherwise) to benefit the management, protection and restoration of the marine environment	۲	©	0	۲	0
Adopt specific measures or legal initiatives for specific risks/pressures to the marine environment (similarly to the Single-use Plastics Directive)	0	۲	0	O	0
Add more specific requirements about marine protected areas or restoration actions within the MSFD	O	۲	0	0	O
Reduce administrative burden by decreasing the frequency or the content of the reported information	۲	©	0	0	O
Investigate new aspects (e.g. links between human health and ocean heath, impacts of climate change)	0	۲	0	0	O
Improve the alignment and re-use of information from other EU legislation	۲	O		0	۲
Enforce digitalisation requirements (e.g. for assessments or reporting)	۲	Ô	0	O	0

Other? Please add your suggestions.

500 character(s) maximum

Contact

Contact Form