

## **Ecosystem approaches in the MSFD and MSP in Romania**





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and coastal resources."

Ecosystem Approach has been widely integrated in marine policy such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) and the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EC) where it is called an "ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH"

Ecosystem Approach	Marine Strategy Framework Directive	Maritime Spatial Planning Directive	
"is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way."	"An Ecosystem-based Approach, whereby human activities affecting the marine environment will be managed in an integrated manner promoting conservation and sustainable use in an equitable	"The application of an Ecosystem-based Approach will contribute to promoting the sustainable development and growth of the maritime and coastal economies and the	



## **Black Sea Profiles**

## MSP in Practice: searchable databases

- MSP Practice descriptions: 388
  - Black Sea: 20
- MSP Project descriptions: 137
  - Black Sea: 17



CONTACT THE SEA BASIN HELPDESK

#### blacksea@msp-platform.eu

### CROSS-BORDER BLACK SEA PRACTICES (SELECTION)

MSP Methodology for Black Sea

Preparation of Sea-Use Plans for the 12 km zone in Varna and Constanta

Maritime spatial plan for the cross-border area (Mangalia-Shabla)

Conservation and protection of the Black Sea through establishment of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

#### MISIS Black Sea Marine Atlas

Tool for the identification and assessment of Environmental Aspects in Ports (TEAP)

Adaptive Marine Policy (AMP) Toolbox



In 2013, the first inventory of Black Sea MSP was started by the ICZM Project "Black Sea CBC - Joint Operational Program" regarding national policies for marine space, data collection and information exchange, cooperation with Member States, and cooperation with third countries.

Some international projects included, partially or integrally, MSP based on the MSP Directive elaborated in 2014. These permitted the development of collaborations between Black Sea countries in different consortiums.

The project MARSPLAN is important in this respect, as it includes the development of a full-fledged, formal maritime spatial plan for the cross-border area of Mangalia-Shabla (Romania and Bulgaria). This is a pilot project, which will provide impetus to the Black Sea cooperation on MSP. It includes for the first time the elaboration of MSP Methodology, legislation, rules, indicators, strategy, integrated maps and National Plans for Bulgaria and Romania as Member States. Their experience can be enlarged and spread around the whole Black Sea, to the other neighbouring countries.



#### Black Sea

#### General Introduction to the Black Sea

The Black Sea is strategically located in Southeastern Europe on the borders of Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East. It occupies an area of 436,400 km2, excluding the Sea of Azov. There are 6 littoral states, including 2 EU member states: Bulgaria and Romania, and 4 non-member states: Georgia, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine. The Black Sea is connected to the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean via the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara. The Sea of Azov drains into the Black Sea through the Kerch Strait.

Two of the largest rivers in Europe in terms of discharge - the Danube and Dniepr flow into the Black Sea, which, together with the fact that the Black Sea is connected to the World Ocean only through the narrow Bosphorus Strait, accounts for the low levels of salinity of the sea water. In addition, the deeper layers of water in the Black Sea do not mix with the upper layers, which receive oxygen from the atmosphere, and, as a result the deeper layers of water are for the most part anoxic.



PlanCoast



#### CBC-Black Sea

#### Sea basin descriptions

- MSP Institutions & structures
- Sea-basin cooperation on MSP
- Geography, ecosystems & uses
- Relevant sectoral & non-sectoral organizations
- Sea basin MSP projects
- Selected cross-border MSP practices



Romania



## **ROMANIA - Country Information Profiles**

- Basic facts on marine waters
- Overview of maritime uses
- MSP authorities & contacts
- MSP legislation
- MSP plans & considered sectors
- Links to relevant practices & plans

- MSP legislation
- National MSP authorities and Contacts

### Importance of the MSFD for Romania

- Romania is 100 % covered by the Black Sea river basin and all its fresh water is discharged into the Black Sea
- The Danube discharges its waters through the Danube Delta into the Black Sea, largely on the Romanian territory
- The Black Sea coast is the most important touristic area for Romania
- The state of the Black Sea is the benchmark for the measures taken by Romania to protect it. Special attention is paid to waste water treatment (defining sensitive areas and vulnerable zones for nutrients input), biodiversity conservation (MPAs designation), fishery regulation, ICZM, and safety aspects of shipping.

#### Minister of Regional Development and Public Administration

General Department for Regional Development and Infrastructure,

- E-mail: liviu.bailesteanu@mdrap.ro
- Bogdan Ghinea
   Contact:

Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests with National Committee of Coastal Zone

Department for Water, Forests and Fisheries (DWFF) • Gheorghe Constantin

Ministry of Transport with the Commission of Integrated Maritime Policy Inter-ministerial committee for coordination of EU's

Inter-ministerial committee for coordination of EU's Integrated Maritime Policy Secretariat - DGSMAE and DN (Memorandum nr.20/9709/2009), • Violanda Alayan

/iolanda Alayan

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#### **MSP and MSFD Transposition**

\*Law no. 88/2017 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 18/2016 on the maritime spatial planning

\*Emergency Governmental Ordinance 71/2010 and adopted by Law 6/2011



**ISP** Platform



#### OVERVIEW OF MSP RELATED MARITIME USES



- Other activities: agriculture and food products industry, port and underwater construction, shipbuilding, manufacturing industry, petrochemical industry, refineries, oil plants activities, nuclear energy industry, windmills power plants installed only on the coast, airport and air transport functioning and improving, steel processing industry
- Future uses: increasing interest as energy hub
- Concerns: nature protection and recreation under the Habitats Directive

#### WHICH MARITIME SPATIAL PLANS EXIST?

One regional and four local MSPs finalised till 2014 under ICZM principle (national law), no legislation in place.

#### 1 regional plan (12-nm zone)

 Realized in the frame of the project PlanCoast, study case 12 NM, and annually improved by NIMRD (www.rmri.ro)









**MSP** 

- Fisheries;
- Marine protected area;
- Nature and geological
- conservation sites (UNESCO, Ramsar, MAB)
- Marine recreation;
- Tourism;
- Coastal defense and engineering;
- Shipping;
- Ports and navigation;
- Oil and gas exploration;
- Cultural heritage;
- Military activities;
- **Mineral extraction**
- Offshore renewable energy
- production
- **Scientific Research**
- Not sector specific



Indicative lists from Annex III:

**Characteristics** Habitats (prevailing, special) **Biological features:** 

- Phytoplankton
- Zooplankton
- Marine mammals
- Birds
- Fish
- etc.

#### **Pressures / impacts**

- Physical loss, damage
- Contamination
- Fisheries
- Nutrient input
- Underwater noise
- Litter
- etc.

Eutrophication

- Overfishing
- Loss of biodiversity
- (including
  - invasive species)
- Pollution (including oil)

**GES** 

Climate change

4 descriptors of environmental quality (status)

## **MSFD**

7 descriptors of anthropogenic pressures - to derive targets for reduction of pressures

- Marine-related mitigation with shipping and alternative energy
  - Scientific cooperation
  - **Public engagement**
  - **Capacity Enforcement** 
    - Wider cooperation
    - **Coastal adaptation**



## PRESENT MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND MARITIME ACTIVITIES AND USES INVENTORY



## **MSFD** - Initial assessment (Article 8) - elements

## Art. 8 (a)



- Physical, chemical & biological features (Annex III, Table 1) Topography and bathymetry
- Salinity, nutrients, pH, pCO2 profiles
- Characteristics of predominant seabed and water column habitat type Description of the biological communities, population dynamics Other elements ....



## Art. 8 (b)

Pressures & Impacts
(Annex III; Table 2)

Physical loss, physical damage Selective extraction of species (fishing...) Underwater noise Marine litter Contamination by hazardous substances Nutrient and organic matter enrichment Other elements ....



## Art. 8 (c)

Economic & social analysis

Identify and describe the different uses of the marine environment in terms of their economic and social importance and pressures

Describe in qualitative or quantitative terms the cost of degradation of the marine environment



INCDM





	Cosystem Approach Key Elements	Defined under MSP Descriptors	Maritime Spatial Planning Directive Key Elements
1.	Good Environmental Status (GES)	D 1 Biodiversity	<ol> <li>Regular stocktake of coastal and marine uses,</li> <li>Updated maps of marine spatial uses,</li> </ol>
2.	Best knowledge and practice Precaution	D 4 Food webs	<ul> <li>3. Integrated maritime spatial plans,</li> <li>4. Full use of participative planning,</li> <li>5. National strategy for integrated offshore</li> </ul>
3. 4.	Alternative development	D 6 Seafloor integrity	<ul><li>development,</li><li>6. Legal framework for IMSP,</li></ul>
5.	Identification of ecosystem services Mitigation	D 2 Non-indigenous species D 5 Eutrophication	<ol> <li>Implementing the EU INSPIRE Directive.</li> <li>Collected data,</li> <li>Strategic Environmental Assessment,</li> </ol>
o. 7.	Relational understanding	D 7 Hydrographic conditions D 8 Contaminants	Territorial Impact Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment,
8.	Participation and communication	D 9 Contaminants in seafood	10. Use different levels for different tasks, <b>11. Cross-border consultations</b> . Transnational
9. 10.	Adaptation	D 10 Litter D 11 Noise	coordinating bodies, 12. Infrastructure corridors. Integration into international policy

## **SUMMARY OF UPDATES TO GES/TARGETS - ROMANIA**

catch levels (4.3).

reached on targets related to Round Goby.

Revised GES and targets definitions

Revised GES and targets definitions

developed for almost all D3 indicators.

Revised GES and targets definitions

Revised GES and targets definitions

Revised GES and targets definitions

elaborated for whiting,

indicator level

contaminants)

GES defined at criteria and especially indicator level.

May-16

Targets

yes

ves

ves

yes

yes

ves

yes

ves

yes

ves

ves

ves

ves

ves

ves

GES

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

no

yes

no

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

2014

GES

no

ves

yes

yes

yes

no

yes

no

yes

no

no

ves

ves

no

D1-Fish

D1-Birds

D1Seabed

Habitats

D1-Water

Habitats D2

D3

D4

D5

D6

D7

D8

D9

D10

D11

D1-Mammals

Targets

no

yes

yes

yes

yes

no

yes

yes

yes

yes

no

Yes

ves

yes

no



#### **Antropic features**



### **Natural features**



**MDPWA** 

•	Workshop on integrating an ecosystem	-based approach into mar	ritime spatial planning,	27 January 2021
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GES defined at descriptor level; environmental targets have been formulated SMART by

specifying the fish and shellfish species and threshold values referring to existing legislation.

ROMANIA - Changes since Dec. 2014/Jan. 2015

Reference is made to the Habitats Directive for GES. GES and targets have been revised for the

3 target species (*Delphinus, Phocaena, Tursiops*) (1.2.1, 1.3.1). GES has been formulated on by-

Targets and GES for D1-Fish are developed for 1.1, 1.2, 1.3. Potential agreement could be

Similar GES and target definitions have been defined for Mediterranean Shearwater.

GES only defined at descriptor level. The existing targets have been reformulated and

GES and targets for D4 partially (4.3.1) considered under D1. Needs further work.

Targets for D6 partially considered under D1. Needs further work.

GES and Targets already defined, but no target for criterion 8.2. (effects of

horse mackerel, dogfish, red mullet (next to anchovy, sprat, turbot).; common indicators









**MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING** 



## MARSPLAN BS

**Cross border maritime spatial planning in the Black Sea – Romania and Bulgaria** (MARSPLAN – BS); EASME/EMFF/2014/1.2.1.5/2/SI2.707672 MSP LOT 1/BLACK SEA/MARSPLAN-BS (DG-MARE "European Commission Directorate-General for Maritime Fisheries Affairs and Fisheries" 24/2014 Call); 2015 -2017





The marine space of the fish populations (0: DGS, 1: MUT, 2: SPR, 3: TUR, 4: WHG) targeting the Romanian fishery in the EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone, based on the data collected and used for the purpose of bioeconomic parameterization the DISPLACE method.

## **3. ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT TRACES IN AQUACULTURE**

The Spatial Distribution of Marine Fishing Boats in Romania to the EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone based on data collected and used for the purpose of setting the bio-economic type of the DISPLACE method for fishing



# Ecosystem approaches in the MSFD and MSP in Romania



## ECONOMIC ANALYSIS based of STAKEHOLDERS involvement Problems identification by Skatch Match Method





Figure 8 Stakeholders meeting workshop groups and resulted layers

Figure 7. SWOT analysis for the Eforie North and South coastal area http://www.marsplan.ro/en/



## **MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING**



Assistance Mechanism for the Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning (EU-MSP Platform); EASME/EMFF/2014/1.3.1.7/SI2.721508 /ECORYS (DG-MARE 23/2014 Call, 2015 -2017







## **Study on Conflicts**

### Study on Cross-border consultations





Spatial conflicts in MSP: How to identify and address conflicting maritime spatial demands?

Focus on **cross-sectoral conflicts** with e a **spatial** dimension, at national, sub-national & cross-border scale

Based on **real-life examples** of conflicts, either from statutory MSP processes or from cross-border MSP projects How to conduct transnational consultation on MSP Planning processes within the EU and with neighbours to the EU?

Investigates how a Member State should **consult** with their neighbours to ensure **coherent** plans.

Drawing from previous and on-going work to clearly identify best practice for a cross-border consultation process, presented through a conceptual framework for designing and conducting a consultation process design.



2018:



The project is cofinanced by The Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innov Funding (UEFISCDI), through the Program Capacities (Module III – Subprogram "Cofinancing participatio Romania to the FP7" (contract nr. 270/25.06.2014)



MareFrame seeks to remove barriers that currently prevent a more widespread use of an Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) by developing:





Funded under the EU FP7 Programme under Grant Agreement no. 613571

## CO-CREATING ECOSYSTEM BASED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS



28 partners, 14 countries, 3 continents€ 7.7 million total budget, 4 years

MareFrame seeks to remove barriers that currently prevent a more widespread use of an Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) by developing:

Novel data based on new tools and technologies;

• Ecosystem models and assessment methods based on indicators of Good Environmental Status (GES);

• A Decision Support Framework (DSF) adapted to the needs of decision makers, managers, operators, and other stakeholders that will support the implementation of the new Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and Habitats Directive (HD). The MareFrame project "*Co-creation of fisheries management solutions based on the ecosystem approach*" aims to eliminate barriers that prevent the wider use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

The main objective is to intensify the use of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (ESMA) applied to fish stocks in Europe's seas, by

- creation of new tools and technologies,
- development and extension of ecosystem models and assessment methods,
- and the creation of a complementary decision-making framework that highlights the alternatives and the subsequent consequences;

All this will be done in close collaboration with all stakeholders, in co-creation processes.





Fishing

industry



#### The MareFrame focus will:

- Enhance the capacity to provide holistic assessment on important issues
- Provide advice and decision ٠ support for an ecosystem based approach to fisheries management
- Look at feasibility for implementation.

MareFrame will allow for:

- Collaboration across multiple scientific fields:
- Collaboration between different • ecosystems involved in catching of fish;
- Co-creation approach which merges analytical and participatory processes in collaborative research with stakeholders.



NIMRD is leader of WP8 Dissemination & Training Actions NIMRD is part of the Project Management Group (PMG) NIMRD is the Black Sea Case Study leader (restore turbot fisheries to more productive levels)

Contact person: PhD Eng. Tania Zaharia, e-mail: tzaharia@alpha.rmri.ro

For more details, please visit the website www.mareframe-fp7.org

Purpose: contribution to the development of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (AEMP) by creating alternatives to support balanced coastal communities, which also include socio-economic components.

- work packages: Project management; Selection and application of analytical methods: Data management; Ecosystem models & assessment *methods;* Co-creation & *implementation* paths; Application of new methods in case studies; Creating a Decision Support Framework; Synthesis & Carrying out training activities (training); Dissemination & training activities.
- 8 case studies, in managing fishery resources • identified by the stakeholders themselves; including the Black Sea.
- 6 ecosystem models, namely **GADGET**, Ecopath with Ecosim (EWE), FishSums, Multi-species Productivity *Models, Size Spectra and Atlantis, in order to apply* the ECOSYSTEM BASED APPROACH to fisheries **management** (EPA) in the seas of Europe (and not only).
- The MareFrame coordinator is a public company Matis ohf., from Iceland; the consortium has 28 partners: 14 countries, 3 continents.
- The creation of innovative visualization tools, using 3D technology, and information simulations to communicate the results of scientific research and management scenarios, aiming biodiversity conservation.



## NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AIMING ECOSYSTEM BASED APPROACH





"Strengthening the regional capacity to support the sustainable management of the Black Sea Fisheries"

OUTCOMES

**DEMONSTRATIVE TRAINING ON MUSSEL FARMING (cont.)** 

17-28 September 2018, Constanta, Romania

11 participants from 5 BS riparian countries: Ukraine (2), Romania (3), Bulgaria (1), Turkey (2), Georgia (3)



	****		
	***	Ecosystem Approach Key Elements in Romania 🛛 🗧 🛸	
	EBA Defined	Under MSP Under MSFD	
1.	Good Environmenta	tatus Does MSP support the achievement and/or contribute to maintaining GES?	
		MSP supports the achievement and/or contribute to Descriptors are considered under MSFD maintaining GES	
•	There is a common view	he objective level with similar approaches.	
•	A common ground on the	plication of GES and other environmental indicators would have to be established.	
•	Transboundary dimension is on-going for the Black Sea region with regard to GES.		
Ζ.	. Best knowledge and so is the best knowledge and practice applied in planning?		
	practice		
		The best MSP knowledge and practice applied in planning are almost collected, elaborated and implemented planning are almost collected	olied in
•	There are applied the bes	vailable knowledge. Some "best practices" already elaborated, collected, implemented.	
•	Different data about maritime activities are missing. They are noted.		
•	The existing data should	used and developed further.	
3.	Precaution	Is the precautionary principle considered during planning?	
		The precautionary principle is not yet considered during The precautionary principle considered or	nly in
		planning. It is planned to be. the coastal waters overlap with WFD jurise	diction.
•	No clear common interpre	ion of the precautionary principle in MSP yet.	
•	Seemingly different interp	ations of the precautionary principle and in how uncertainty is addressed in the decision-making process.	
•	Need to develop a definiti	of the precautionary principle in relation to MSP and share that view.	





	****	Ecosystem Approach Key Elements in F	Romania	
	EBA Defined	Under MSP	Under MSFD	
4.	. Alternative development	Are alternatives used in planning?		
		There are planned evaluation concerning <i>Present And Future</i> <i>Conditions</i> on the marine space; interrelation between maritime activities and environment.	The main pressures on the marine environment are evaluated. Monitoring programmes are in place and reported in 2020.	
•	The elaboration and use of scenarios or alternatives depends on the stage of planning. Scenarios are elaborated under the Study of <i>Future Conditions</i> , on going in present. The next step is to provoke discussion on the future sea uses. Alternatives may serve the same purpose but will be selected later in the planning stages. Different scenarios will be built based on spatial solutions and policy objectives. Scenarios will be used to analyse interrelation between environment and different maritime activities.			
5.	. Identification of ecosystem services	Is the assessment of ecosystem services inclu	ided in planning?	
		The assessment of ecosystem services is included in planning on the transboundary area Romania-Bulgaria.		
•	A common view that an ecosystem se It is possible to evaluate impacts on e between different alternative plannin To avoid bias in assessments is necce	rvices perspective should be integrated in MSP is missing. It co cosystem services without monetary evaluation as well as to a g solutions / scenarios as part of socio-economic assessment. ssary a transparency regarding the chosen methods of ecosyst	uld be planned. nalyse trade-offs of the supply of ecosystem services em services.	
6	Mitigation	Is mitigation applied in planning?		
	- Micigacion	The mitigation is not yet applied in planning. It will be taking into account in scenarious.	The mitigation is not yet applied in planning.	
•	There is a common view that mitigate conditions and impacts.	tion should be considered in MSP. There is a need to define "m 	itigation", including actions which take into account the	

• Examples of mitigation in MSP are needed.



# Ecosystem approaches in the MSFD and MSP in Romania



Ecosystem Approach Key Elements in Romania			
BA Defined Under MSP Under MSFD			
7. Relational understanding	elational understanding Is a holistic systems perspective used in planning?		
	A holistic systems perspective is already on going in planning, adding <b>the land – sea interaction</b> evaluation.	<b>Relations</b> between environmental component and between pressures and environment are addressed.	
<ul> <li>Interaction between different hum</li> <li>The investigation is done under MAI</li> <li>MSP is linking with MSFD.</li> <li>SEA and EIA could be improved.</li> </ul>	an activities and their cumulative effects on the ecosystem RSPLAN BS II Project, at transboundary scale.	and services is in preparing.	
8. Participation, communication	Is participation and communication ensured in planning, including the SEA?		
	Participation and communication are ensured in the planning process.	The involvement of all relevant authorities and stakeholders in the MFSD process have to be done from early stage	
<ul> <li>There is a common agreement that participation and communication should be carried out. It is planned in all MSP projects in the own objectives at an each important stage of planning.</li> <li>Cross-border consultations are planned to focus on the transboundary environmental impacts of the national MSP; because of pandemia these meetings could not be organized.</li> <li>Providing the same knowledge and tools to all stakeholders is essential.</li> <li>The transparency is important to let them understand planning options and their effects.</li> </ul>			
Workshop on integrating an ecosystem-based approach into maritime spatial planning , 27 January 2021			



# Ecosystem approaches in the MSFD and MSP in Romania



Ecosystem Approach Key Elements			
EBA Defined	Under MSP	Under MSFD	
9. Subsidiarity and coherence	Is the subsidiarity aspect and coher planning?	ence between levels considered in	
	The subsidiarity aspect and coherence between levels is considered in planning.	Need to achieve coherence between assessment, monitoring programme and program of measure. PoMs of different Policies are not coordinated.	
<ul> <li>National and local solutions have to be applied at the appropriate levels to strengthen links between planning stages.</li> <li>The land sea interaction overlap with municipal planning.</li> <li>Still there are differences between national and transboundary level.</li> </ul>			
10. Adaptation Is adaptation considered in planning?			
	Is in preparing the adaptation considered in planning.	6 years reporting period provide information on update of MSFD implementation process.	
<ul> <li>The MSP-systems is flexible enough to provide for adaptation to the current situation / revisions in planning solutions during the updating period.</li> <li>Adaptation is a matter of national priorities and the requirements for reviewing the plans.</li> <li>There is a challenge to have an updated plan.</li> <li>It is avoid to have legal procedural constraints</li> </ul>			



## **Ecosystem approaches** in the MSFD and MSP in Romania



### • MSFD and MSP

• There are strong links between the MSFD and Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)

#### Timing MSP

2014: Entry into force2016: Transposition and Designation Competent Authorities2021: Establishment of plans in all marine waters of MS

#### Timing MSFD

2008: Entry into force
2010:Transposition in Romania
2012: First cycle of implementation
2018: New reporting on Art. 8, 9, 10 – second cycle

#### Geographical coverage

MSP: Marine waters cover coastal waters, territorial sea and EEZ. MSFD: Marine waters from 1nm to the extend of EEZ.



to other policies

Concluding

- Integrate the MSFD with other relevant national, regional and EU legislation:
- Water Framework Directive, Habitat Directive, Birds Directive
- **EU Common Fishery Policy**

**MSFD** interlinkages

- Black Seas Strategic Action Plan,
   Black Sea Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
- Maritime Spatial Planning



## Ecosystem approaches in the MSFD and MSP in Romania



## **MSFD**

 protect and preserve the marine environment, prevent its deterioration or, where practicable, restore marine ecosystems;

prevent and reduce inputs in the marine environment, with a view to phasing out pollution..., so as to ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea. **Objectives** 

MSP

 to contribute to the sustainable development of energy sectors at sea, of maritime transport, and of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors;

to contribute to the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment by applying an ecosystem-based approach.

## ECOSYSTEM BASED APPROACH

MSP/MSFD Areas of joint interest

More efficient & sustainable management of marine resources

- Ecosystem based approach
- "Land/sea interactions"
- Sound data for decision making
- Data exchange & management
- Engagement of stakeholders
- Cross-border cooperation



## Ecosystem approaches in the MSFD and MSP in Romania - Examples -







### **Ecosystem approaches** in the MSFD and MSP in Romania









## Thank you for attention!

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