

Biodiversity and Marine Protection in EUSAIR: A Contribution to EU Diversity Strategy

LEGAL BASIS AND SCENARIO FOR ESTABLISHING MARINE PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK IN LINE WITH THE EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 2030

Mitja Grbec

Marko Starman

Brussels, 14th March 2024



KEY EU COMMITMENTS IN THE FIELD OF NATURE PROTECTION

2030 EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY (COM 2020/380/final)

- 1. Legally protect a minimum of 30% of the EU's land and 30% of the EU's sea area and integrate ecological corridors, as part of the true Trans-European Nature Network.**
- 2. Strictly protect at least a third of the EU's protected areas, including all remaining EU primary and old growth forest.**
- 3. Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them appropriately.**



KUNMING-MONTREAL 2030 GLOBAL TARGETS POST-2020 AND REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS AND OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The above-mentioned commitments (2030 EU Biodiversity Strategy) are fully in line, *mutatis mutandis*:

- with the **Kunming-Montreal 2030 Global Targets**, adopted in 2021 by the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.
- the **Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean**, adopted in 2021 by the Meeting of the Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

How to achieve the stated goals in the EUSAIR (Available legal basis?)

Need for an Action/Master Plan?



I. ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE EUSAIR, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON TRANSBOUNDARY MARINE PROTECTED AREAS ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEAS AS PART OF THE WIDER MEDITERRANEAN SEA (Grbec/Scovazzi/Tani)

<https://www.adriatic-ionian.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/EUSAIR-STUDY-FINAL-15.12.2021v3.pdf>

1. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the Mediterranean Sea (AI). Interrelation between global, EU, regional, sub-regional and national legal frameworks
2. ***Global legal basis for the establishment of (transboundary) marine protected areas***
3. ***EU Law (legal basis)***
4. ***Regional (Mediterranean) legal basis for the establishment of (transboundary) marine protected areas***
5. ***Establishment of MPAs within areas of national sovereignty and jurisdiction***
6. **Transboundary and MPAs located beyond the territorial sea within the Mediterranean and AI: examples of good practice**
7. *The case for establishing (transboundary) Mediterranean SPAMIs within the AI*
8. *The case for establishing (transboundary) international marine parks (EGTCs) within the AI*
9. *The case for establishing a PSSA in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas*
10. Conclusions and ways forward

II. SCENARIO FOR DESIGNATION OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK ACCORDING TO 2030 EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY (Marko Starman)

https://www.adriatic-ionian.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Master-plan-MPA-2030_posodobljena-slika_LK.pdf

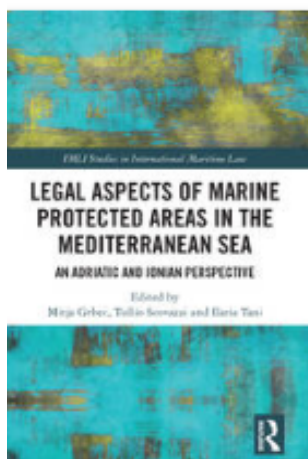


**SCENARIO FOR DESIGNATION OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK
ACCORDING TO 2030 EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY**

by
Marko Starman LL.M. Senior lecturer
30. May 2023

Contractor:
Pravno Svetovanje, Marko Starman s.p.





Book

Legal Aspects of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea

An Adriatic and Ionian Perspective

Edited By Mitja Grbec, Tullio Scovazzi, Ilaria Tani

| | |
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Citation



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

Marine Protected Area (MPA)

“Protected area” means “a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives” (CBD, Art. 2)

Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM)

“Other effective area-based conservation measure” means “a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and, where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values (Decision XIV/8, CBD, 2018)

It can be inferred that “**OECM**” is a broad concept that includes also MPAs, but is not limited to them. ***While MPAs are established exclusively for conservation purposes, OECMs, while indirectly contributing to conservation objectives, may be adopted also for other purposes..***

Fisheries Restricted Area (FRA) means a “geographically defined area in which some specific fishing activities are temporarily or permanently banned or restricted in order to improve the exploitation patterns and conservation of specific stocks as well as of habitats and deep-sea ecosystems”FRAs can therefore be considered as an example of OECM



ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS (EBSAS)

“Geographically or oceanographically discrete area that provide important services to one or more species/populations of an ecosystem or to the ecosystem as a whole, compared to other surrounding area or areas of similar ecological characteristics, or otherwise meet the EBSA criteria” (CBD Decision, 2008)

The EBSAs criteria can provide to the interested States **useful information on where MPAs could be established according to SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.**

They do not enter into the legal and political questions that are linked to creation of MPAs. As recalled by Decision X/29, adopted by the Conference of the Parties held in 2012,

“(...) the application of the ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) criteria is a scientific and technical exercise, that areas found to meet the criteria and may require enhanced conservation and management measures, and that this can be achieved through a variety of means, including marine protected areas and impact assessments, and (...)



REGIONAL (MEDITERRANEAN) LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (& OECM)

1. *THE RELEVANT PROTOCOLS TO THE BARCELONA CONVENTION:*

- The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (10 June 1995; in force from 12 December 1999; **Areas Protocol**),
- The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (14 October 1994; in force from 24 March 2011; **Offshore Protocol**);
- Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (21 January 2008; in force from 24 March 2011; **ICZM Protocol**);

2. *THE RELEVANT RECOMENDATIONS OF THE GFCM (i.e., Fisheries Restricted Areas)*

3. *THE AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS OF THE BLACK SEA, MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ATLANTIC AREA (ACCOBAMS)*



EU LAW

2008 MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (MSFD)

Art. 13(4) of the MSFD provides “ Programmes of measures established pursuant to this Article shall include **SPATIAL PROTECTION MEASURES**, **contributing to coherent and representative networks of marine protected areas**, adequately covering the diversity of the constituent ecosystems, *such as*

- ***SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION pursuant to the Habitats Directive,***
- ***SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS pursuant to the Birds Directive (NATURA 2000),***
- ***and MARINE PROTECTED AREAS AS AGREED BY THE COMMUNITY OR MEMBER STATES CONCERNED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL OR REGIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH THEY ARE PARTIES (i.e., Barcelona Convention, GFCM, IMO).***

Noteworthy is the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania are State Parties to the BERN CONVENTION (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) !



MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AN INSTRUMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION

Directive 2014/89/EU (MSP Directive) as

“a process by which the relevant authorities analyse and organise human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives”.

Restrictions related to human uses can be established via the MSP Directive, which requires member States to establish and implement MSP following the ecosystem-based approach.

- These objectives represent potential synergies for marine protection and MPAs networks.
- **UNEP/MAP Conceptual framework for MSP** is a tool for the implementation of MSP and is considered as a tool of the ICZM Protocol available to non-EU EUSAIR States .

How to achieve the 2030 goals in the EUSAIR?

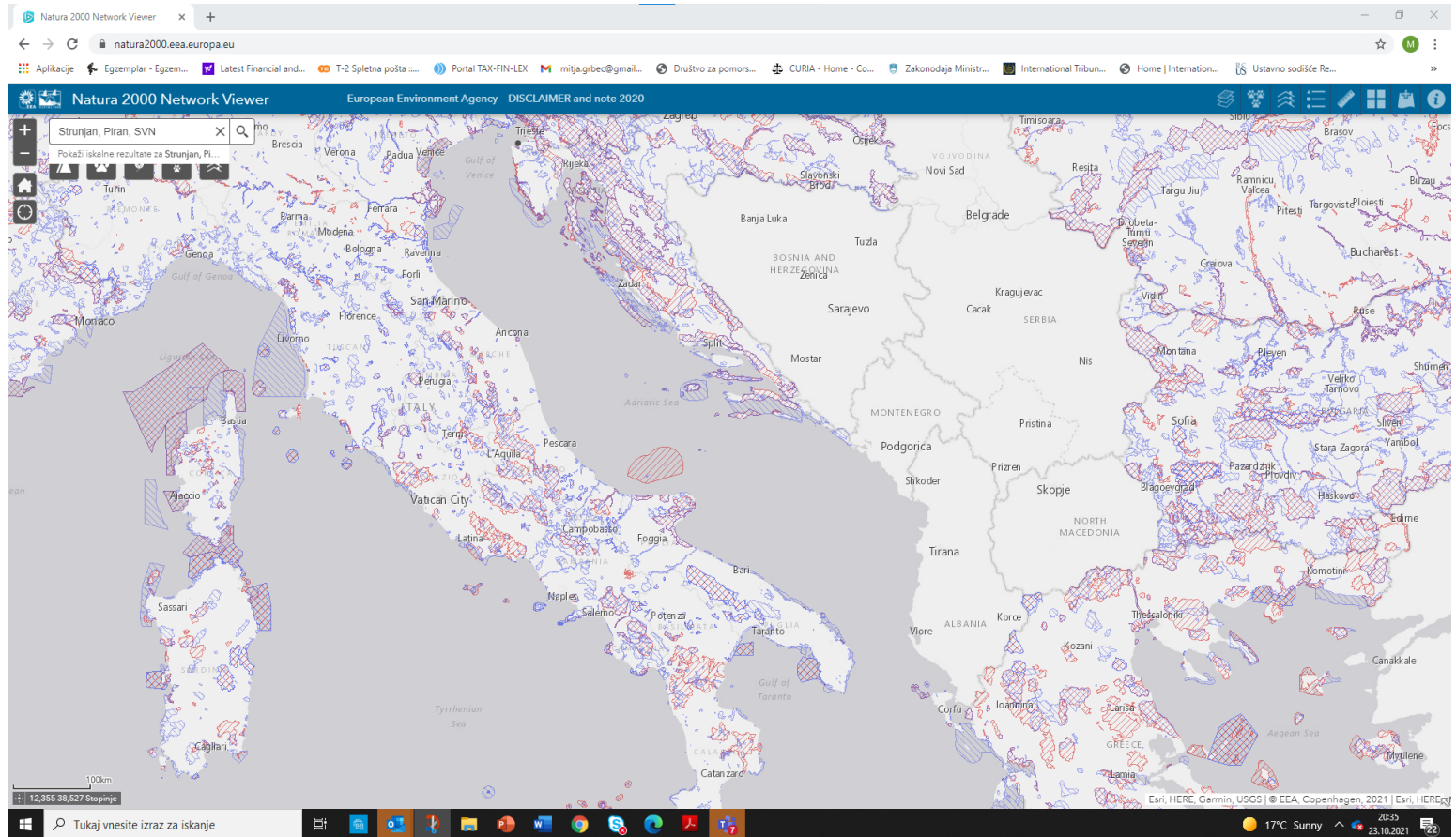


I. EXPANDING AND COMPLETING THE NATURA 2000 - EMERALD NETWORK OR THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS UNDER NATIONAL PROTECTION SCHEMES.

- **The NATURA 2000 Network could be, for example, expanded not only in the Northern, but also in the Central Adriatic and Southern Adriatic (*Channel of Otranto area*), as well as within the Ionian Sea.**
- EUSAIR coastal States that are not members of the European Union (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro) may contribute to this goal through the **enlargement of the Emerald network (Bern Convention)**, by establishing additional marine protected areas **or through the designation of new marine protected areas under their national legislation.**
- Taking into account that the Croatian waters surrounding the Bosnian waters in the Klek/Neum Bay have been already protected as NATURA 2000 sites, the plans within Bosnia and Herzegovina to protect also its waters in the Klek/Neum Bay, in close cooperation and coordination with neighbouring Croatia, seems to be of particular importance.



NATURA 2000 NETWORK (BIRDS AND HABITATS DIRECTIVES)



II. ESTABLISHING MARINE PROTECTED AREAS, INCLUDING TRANSBOUNDARY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS

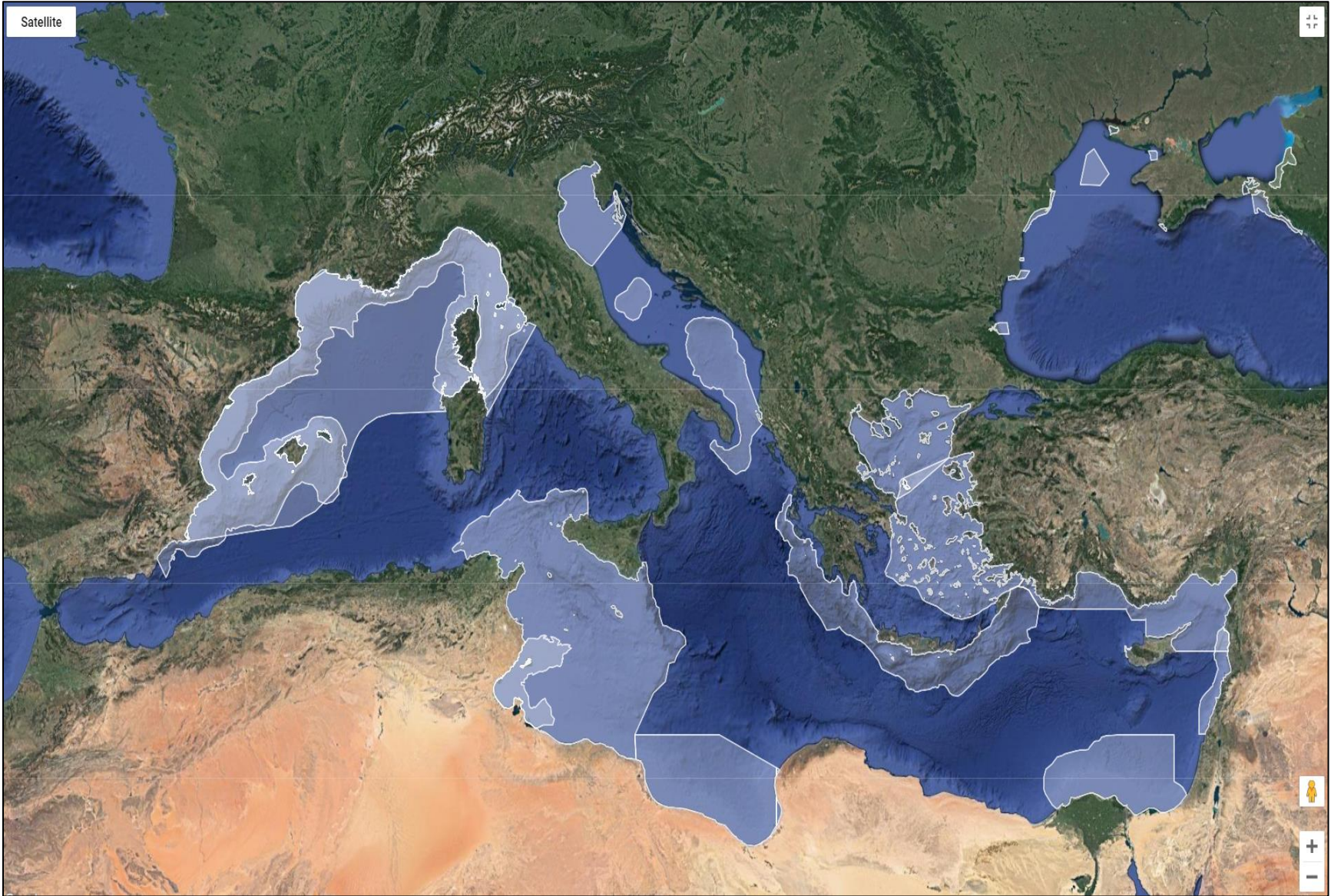
- ***Reference should be made in this regard to the possibility of establishing transboundary SPAMIs or one bigger SPAMI in the Northern and Central Adriatic (including the Jabuka/Pomo Pit area) based upon a joint proposal by Croatia, Italy and Slovenia.***

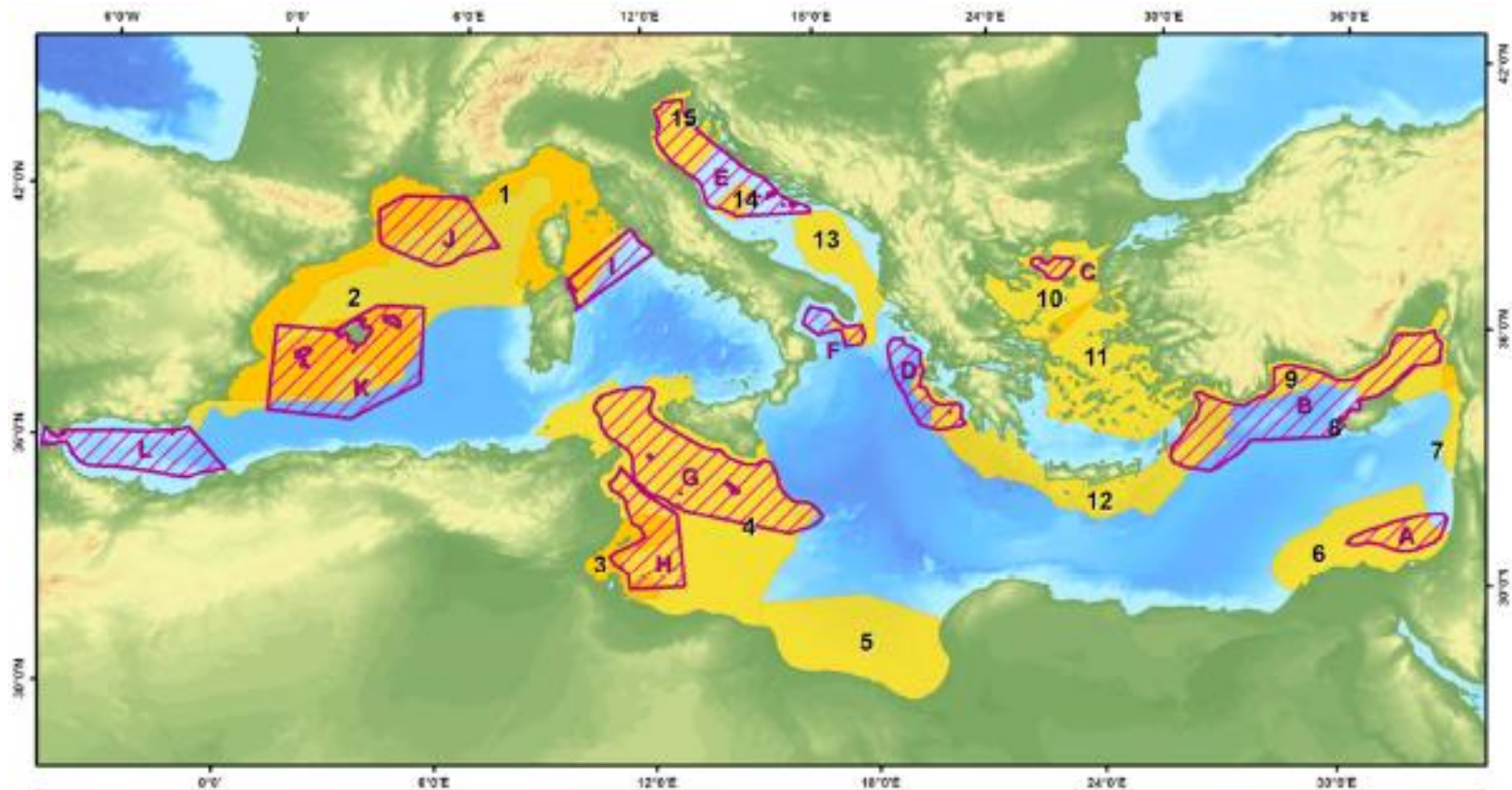
- **The scientific basis for such proposals may be found, among other, in the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, which in 2014 ***identified the Northern, Central (including Jabuka/Pomo pit) and Southern Adriatic, including the Strait of Otranto area and nearby Ionian Sea, as EBSAs,*****

..... and also in the Report presented in 2010 to the extraordinary meeting of the focal points for the Areas Protocol, which listed the *Northern and Central Adriatic as “priority conservation areas” and, together with Santa Maria di Leuca and Northeastern Ionian, as potential SPAMIs.*

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece are not State Parties to the Areas Protocol!!!**







Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)*

1 EBSAs

Overlapping area between EBSAs

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. North-western Mediterranean Pelagic Ecosystems | 9. North-East Levantine Sea |
| 2. North-western Mediterranean Benthic Ecosystems | 10. North Aegean Sea |
| 3. Gulf of Gabès | 11. Central Aegean Sea |
| 4. Sicilian Channel | 12. Hellenic Trench |
| 5. Gulf of Sirte | 13. South Adriatic Ionian Strait |
| 6. Nile Delta Fan | 14. Jabuka / Pomo Pit |
| 7. East Levantine Canyons (ELCA) | 15. Northern Adriatic |
| 8. Akamas and Chrysochou Bay | |

* CBD's COP 2014 (Pyeongchang, Rep. Korea)

Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)*

SPAMI potential areas

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Nile Delta Region | G. Northern Strait of Sicily |
| B. Northeastern Levantine Sea | H. Southern Strait of Sicily |
| C. Thracian Sea | I. Central Tyrrhenian |
| D. Northeastern Ionian | J. Gulf of Lions Shelf and Slope |
| E. Northern and Central Adriatic | K. Southern Balearic |
| F. Santa Maria di Leuca | L. Alborán Seamounts |

* Extr. Meet of the F.P. for SPAs (Istanbul, Turkey, 2010)

LABA-ETRS-1989
GIS: RAC/SPA-S. Requena. Vers. April 2015.



THE CASE FOR ESTABLISHING A TRANSBOUNDARY SPAMI (THE AREAS PROTOCOL TO THE BARCELONA CONVENTION)

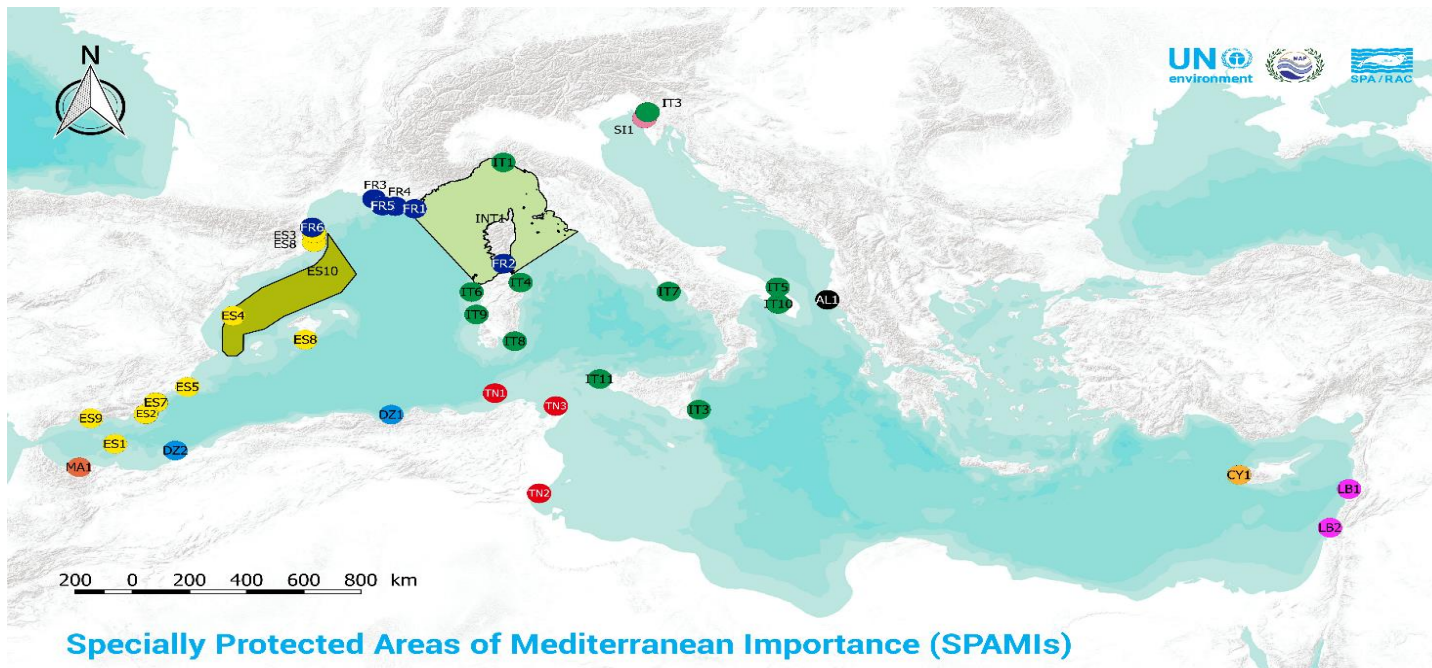
Under the Areas Protocol, Parties are called to protect areas of particular natural or cultural value, through the establishment of **Specially Protected Areas (SPAs)** or **Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)**.

The SPAMI list may include sites which *«are of importance for conserving the components of biological diversity in the Mediterranean; contain ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean area or the habitats of endangered species; are of special interest at the scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational levels»*.

As regards **AN AREA LOCATED PARTLY OR WHOLLY ON THE HIGH SEAS**, the **proposal must be made «by two or more neighbouring parties concerned»** and the decision to include the area in the SPAMI List is taken by **consensus by the Parties during their periodical meetings**.

SPAMI Criteria: Uniqueness, Natural Representativeness; Diversity; Naturalness; Presence of habitats that are critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species.





Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

Albania

- AL1 - Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park (2016)

Algeria

- DZ1 - Banc des Kabyles Marine Reserve (2005)
- DZ2 - Habibas Islands (2005)

Cyprus

- CY1 - Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (2013)

France

- FR1 - Port-Cros National Park (2001)
- FR2 - Bouches de Bonifacio Natural Reserve (2009)
- FR3 - The Blue Coast Marine Park (2012)
- FR4 - The Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (2012)
- FR5 - Calanques National Park (2017)
- FR6 - Cerbère-Banyuls Marine Nature Reserve (2019)

France, Italy, Monaco

- INT1 - Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (2001)

Italy

- IT1 - Portofino Marine Protected Area (2005)
- IT2 - Miramare Marine Protected Area (2008)
- IT3 - Plemmirio Marine Protected Area (2008)
- IT4 - Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area (2008)
- IT5 - Torre Guaceto Marine Protected Area and Natural Reserve (2008)
- IT6 - Capo Caccia-Isola Piana Marine Protected Area (2009)
- IT7 - Punta Campanella Marine Protected Area (2009)
- IT8 - Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (2012)
- IT9 - Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre Marine Protected Area (2012)
- IT10 - Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (2012)
- IT11 - Egadi Islands Marine Protected Area (2019)

Lebanon

- LB1 - Palm Islands Nature Reserve (2012)
- LB2 - Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (2012)

Morocco

- MA1 - Al-Hoceima National Park (2009)

Slovenia

- SI1 - Landscape Park Strunjan (2019)

Spain

- ES1 - Alboran Island (2001)
- ES2 - Cabo de Gata-Nijar Natural Park (2001)
- ES3 - Cap de Creus Natural Park (2001)
- ES4 - Columbretes Islands (2001)
- ES5 - Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast (2001)
- ES6 - Medes Islands (2001)
- ES7 - Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (2001)
- ES8 - Archipelago of Cabrera National Park (2003)
- ES9 - Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs (2003)
- ES10 - Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (2019)

Tunisia

- TN1 - La Galite Archipelago (2001)
- TN2 - Kneiss Islands (2001)
- TN3 - Zembra and Zembretta National Park (2001)

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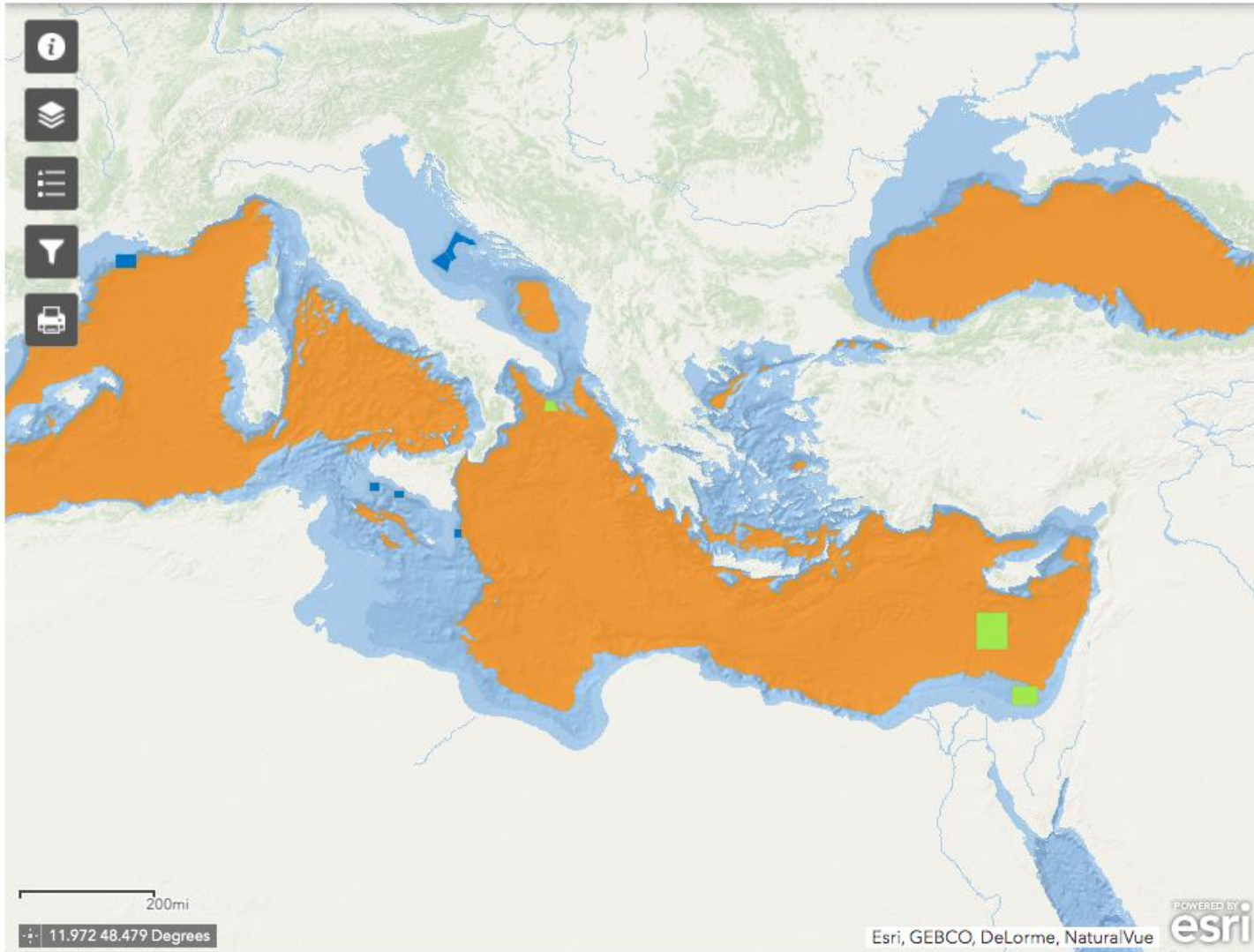


III. ESTABLISHING OTHER SECTORAL OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES (OECMs) APPLICABLE TO PARTS OF ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEAS (FRAs, marine protected areas for cetaceans, underwater cultural heritage sites, etc.).

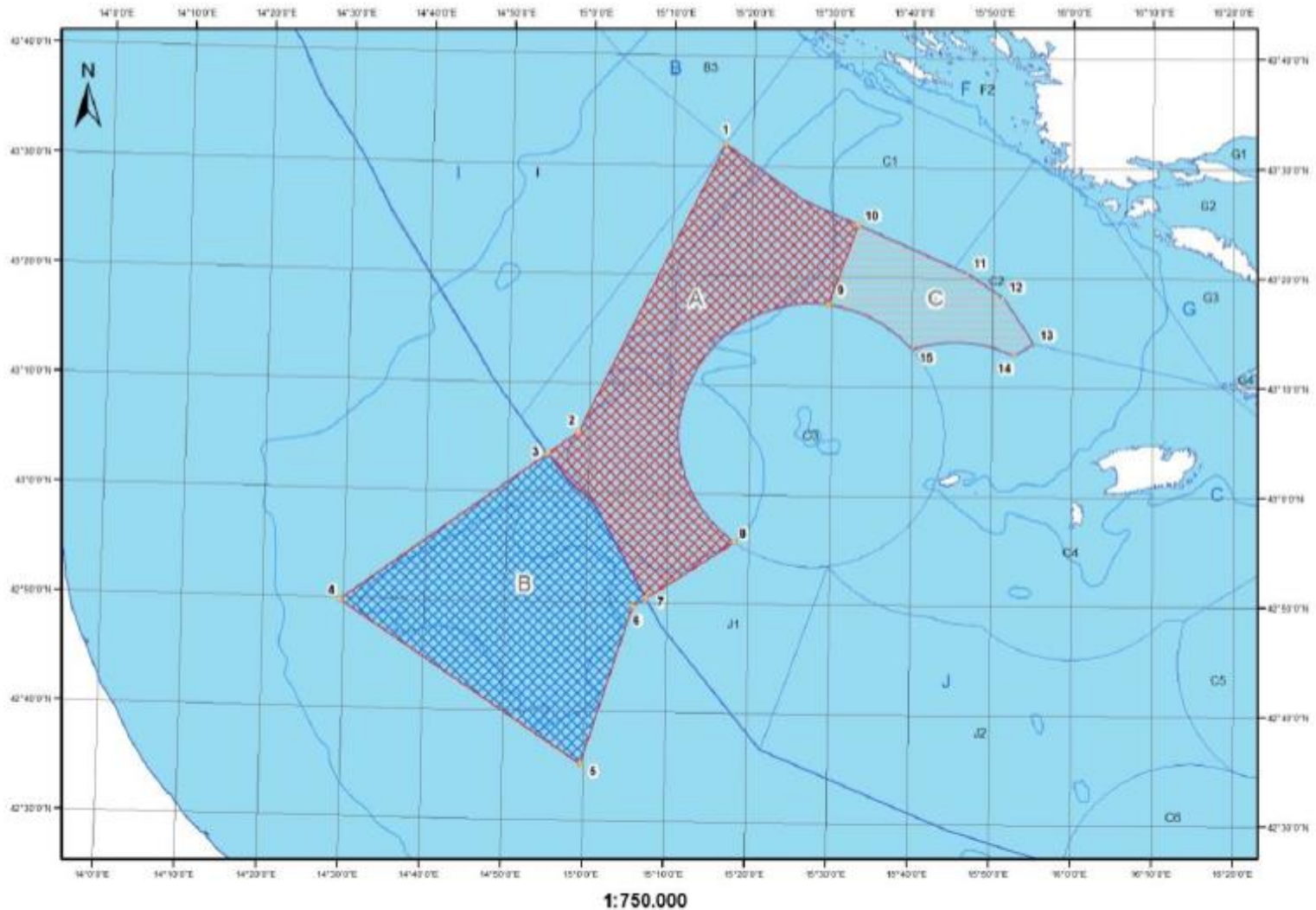
- Other effective area-based conservation measures of transboundary character may include ***FRAs established within the framework of the GFCM***, three of which lie in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, namely the ***Lophelia reef off Capo Santa Maria di Leuca*** and the ***Jabuka/Pomo Pit***. Worth of mention is the ***Bari Canyon***, which does not present a transboundary character, although it is located in the South Adriatic Sea off the territorial waters of Italy.
- It is of particular importance that the Jabuka/Pomo Pit has been confirmed as a 'permanent' FRA, together with all the associated management measures (44th session of the GFCM, held between the 2 and 6 November 2021) and that a proposed transboundary FRA within the region of concern (Albania, Italy) relating to ***Deepwater essential fish habitats and sensitive habitats in the South Adriatic*** seems close to its establishment under the GFCM.
- **GFCM framework, Recommendation 2005/1 on the management of certain fisheries exploiting demersal and deep-water species** prohibits the use of towed dredges and trawl nets fisheries at depths beyond 1000 meters of depth.



 GFCM Fisheries Restricted Areas Web Map App

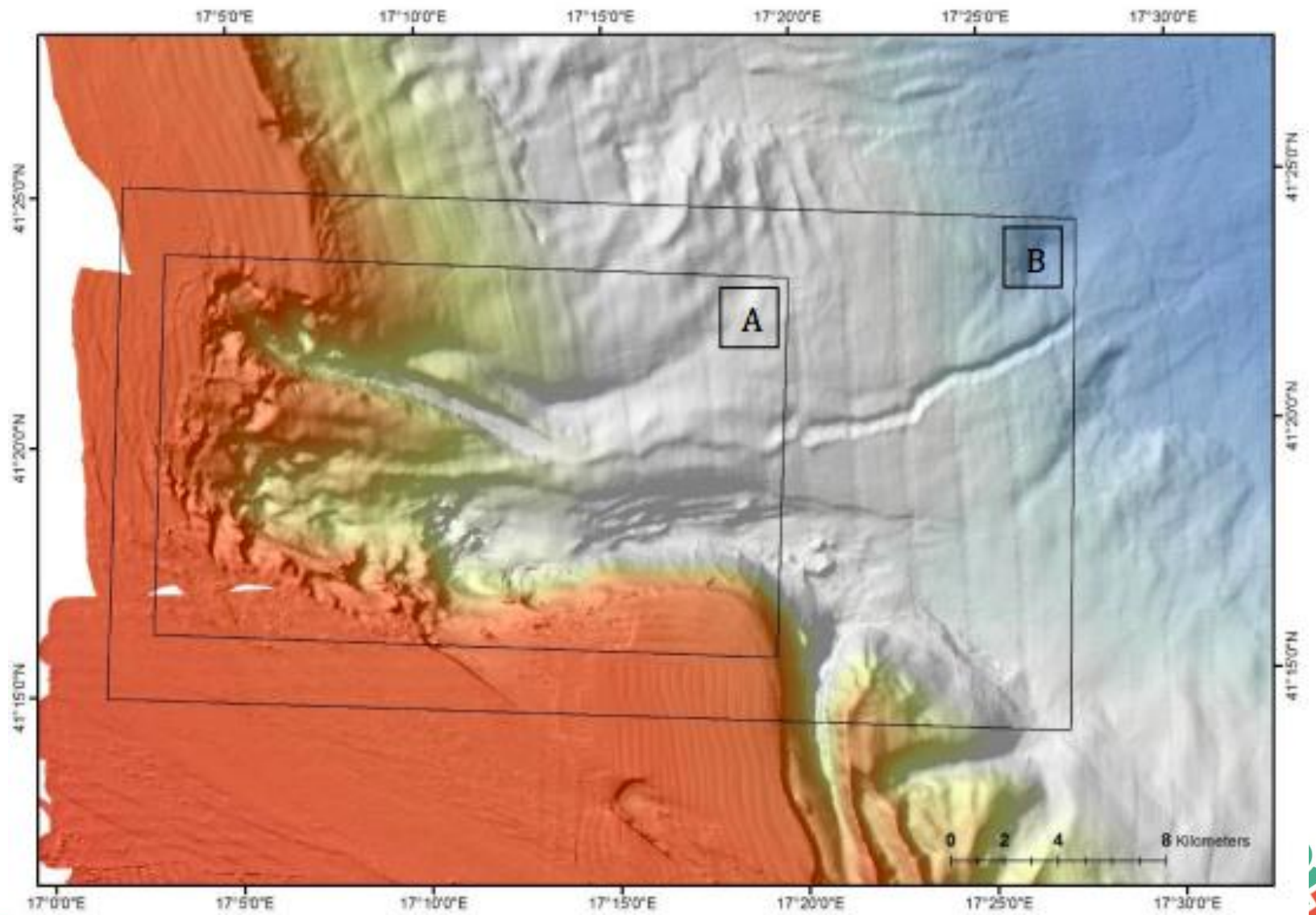


Geographical coordinates of the Jabuka/Pomo Pit FRA (Adriatic Sea)



The FRA Jabuka/Pomo Pit and its zoning (A, B, C).
Source: Recommendation GFCM/41/2017/3.

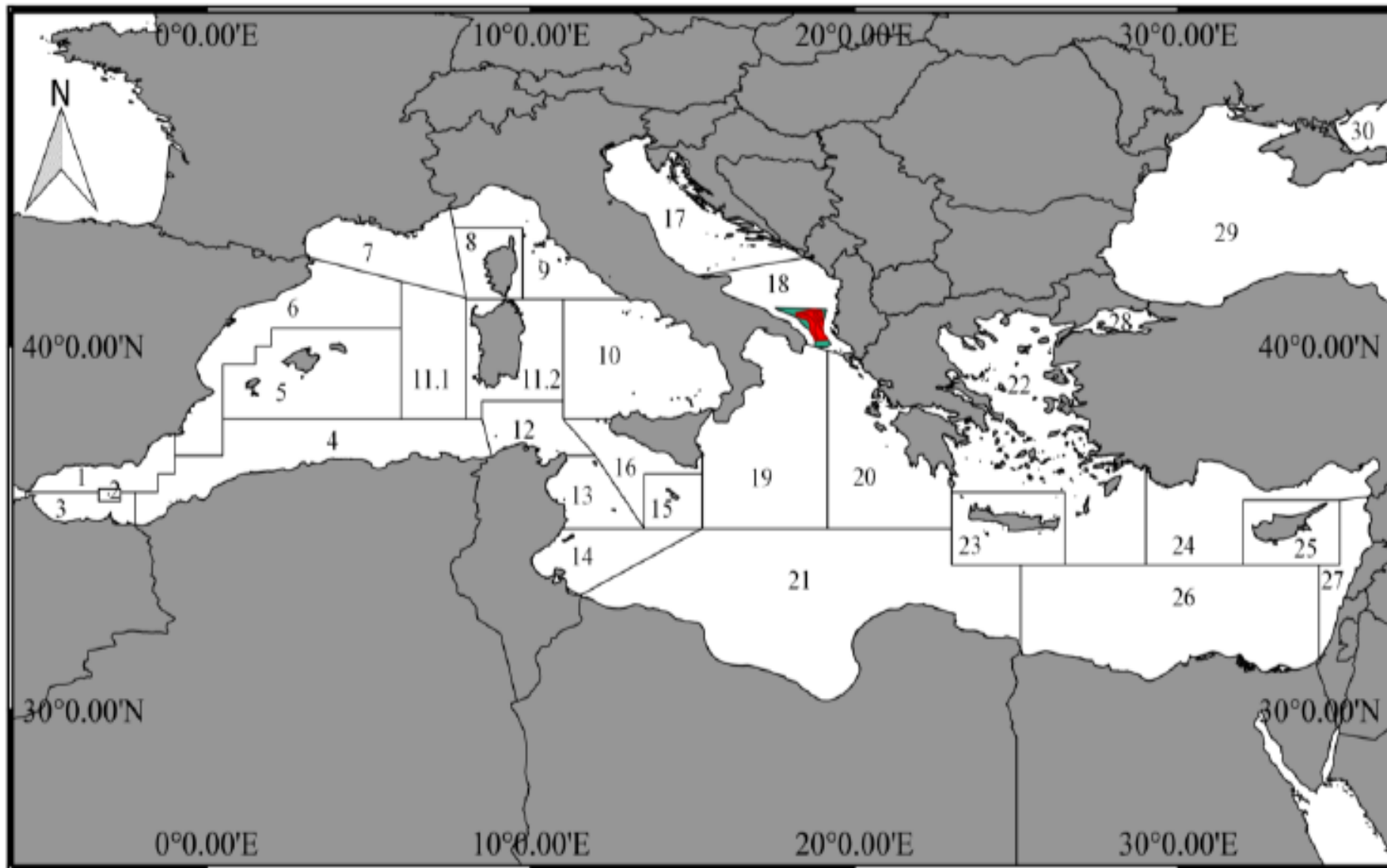






Global Fishing Watch



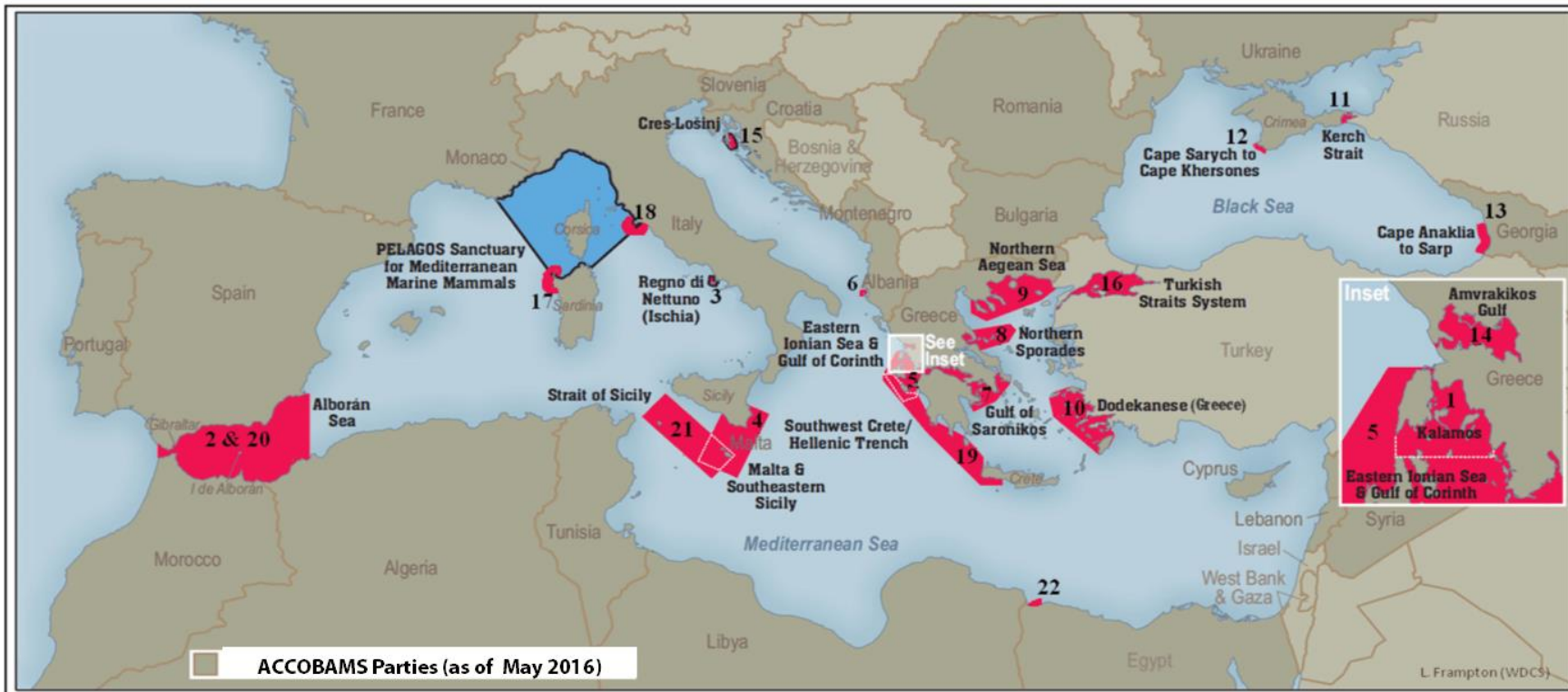


FRA proposal: Deep water essential fish habitats and sensitive habitats in the South Adriatic. Source: Proposal transmitted to the GFCM in March 2018.



- Additionally, as of today, 22 proposals for **marine protected areas for cetaceans have been identified within the framework of the ACCOBAMS**, four of which would be located in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, namely: the *Waters along east coast of the Cres-Lošinj archipelago*; the *Sazani Island – Karaburuni Peninsula (Adriatic and Ionian Sea, Albania)*; the *Eastern Ionian Sea and the Gulf of Corinth (Greece)*; and the *Southwest Crete and the Hellenic Trench (Greece)*.
- Some States have established **marine protected areas also around underwater cultural properties** (for example, Italy by decrees of 7 August 2002 established the two underwater parks of *Gaiola*, in the Gulf of Naples, and of *Baia*, in the Gulf of Pozzuoli), based on the relevant provisions of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural heritage.
- The same approach could be used also in other areas located within the ‘heritage rich’ Adriatic and Ionian Seas, which are important for the *in situ* preservation of underwater cultural heritage.





IV. ESTABLISHING A PSSA APPLICABLE TO THE ENTIRE ADRIATIC SEA, INCLUDING THE WHOLE OTRANTO CHANNEL AREA.

A marine area that needs special protection through action by the IMO because of its **significance for recognized *ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons***, and because it may be ***VULNERABLE TO DAMAGE BY INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING ACTIVITIES***.

The three general requirements are further elaborated in the *Revised Guidelines for the Identification and Designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas* (2005 PSSA Guidelines. IMO Assembly Resolution A. 982(24), 1 December 2005, para. 4. They are not cumulative, as one criteria must be fulfilled.

The identification and designation of a PSSA and the adoption of associate protective measures require consideration of three integral components: ***(1) the particular attributes of the proposed area; (2) the vulnerability of such an area to damage by international shipping activities, and; (3) the availability of associated protective measures within the competences of IMO.***



ASSOCIATED PROTECTIVE MEASURES (APM)

The main opportunities provided by the PSSA concept *is the possibility to introduce for the particular area additional associated protective measures, although limited to those having its legal base in an adopted IMO instrument (i.e. routing measures, reporting system, Special Area Status under MARPOL..)*. The later may be or may not be in force.

The practical result of designing an PSSA is that the included associated protective measure are granted validity *erga omnes*, even if a certain IMO document has not entered into force

PSSA proposal shall include at least one associated protective measure (APM),

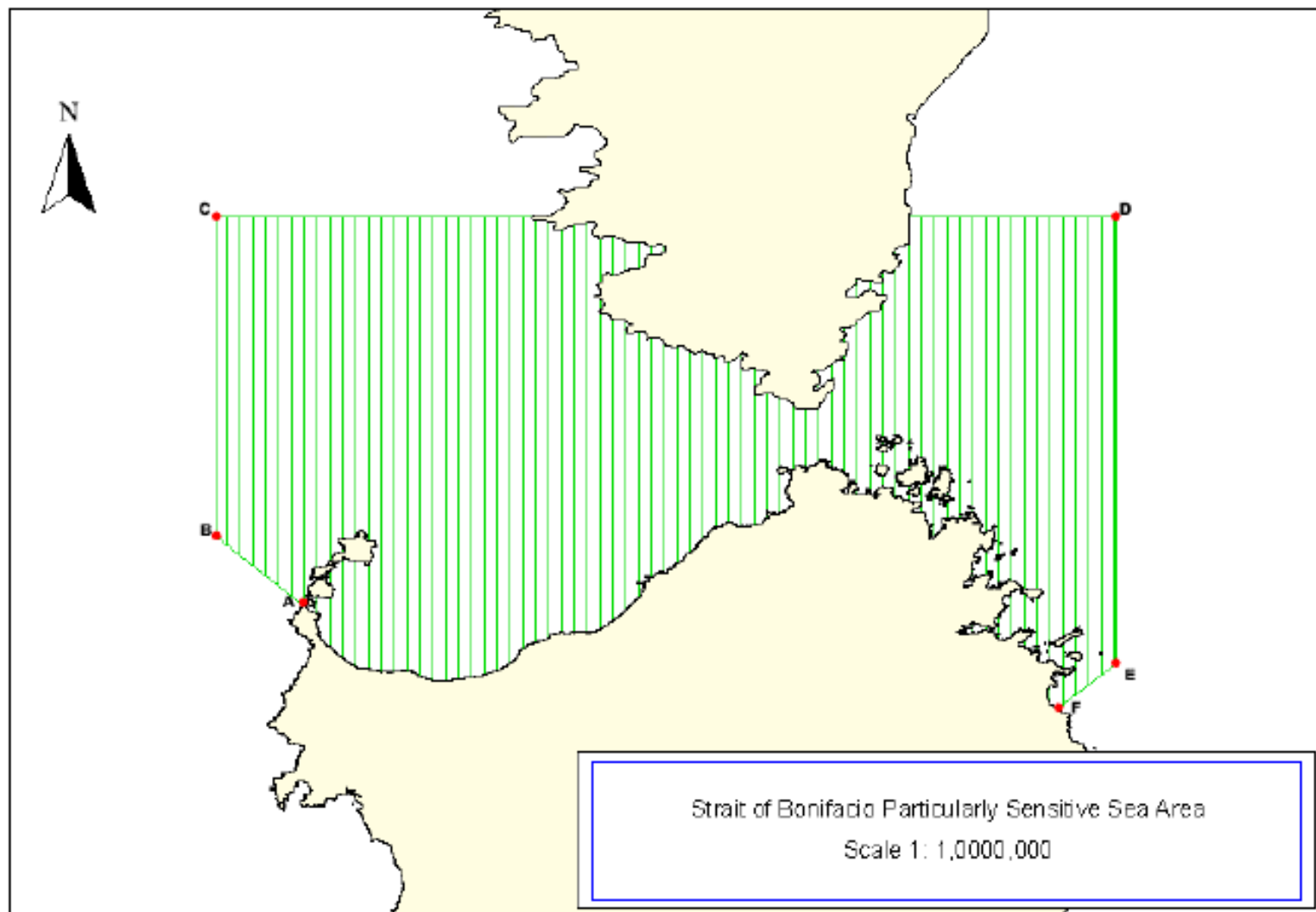
.....unless some pre-existing associated protective measures, confirmed (adopted) by the IMO (i.e. routing measures, ADRIREP, Special Areas Status under MARPOL I. and V.), as is the case with the Adriatic, are already in place.

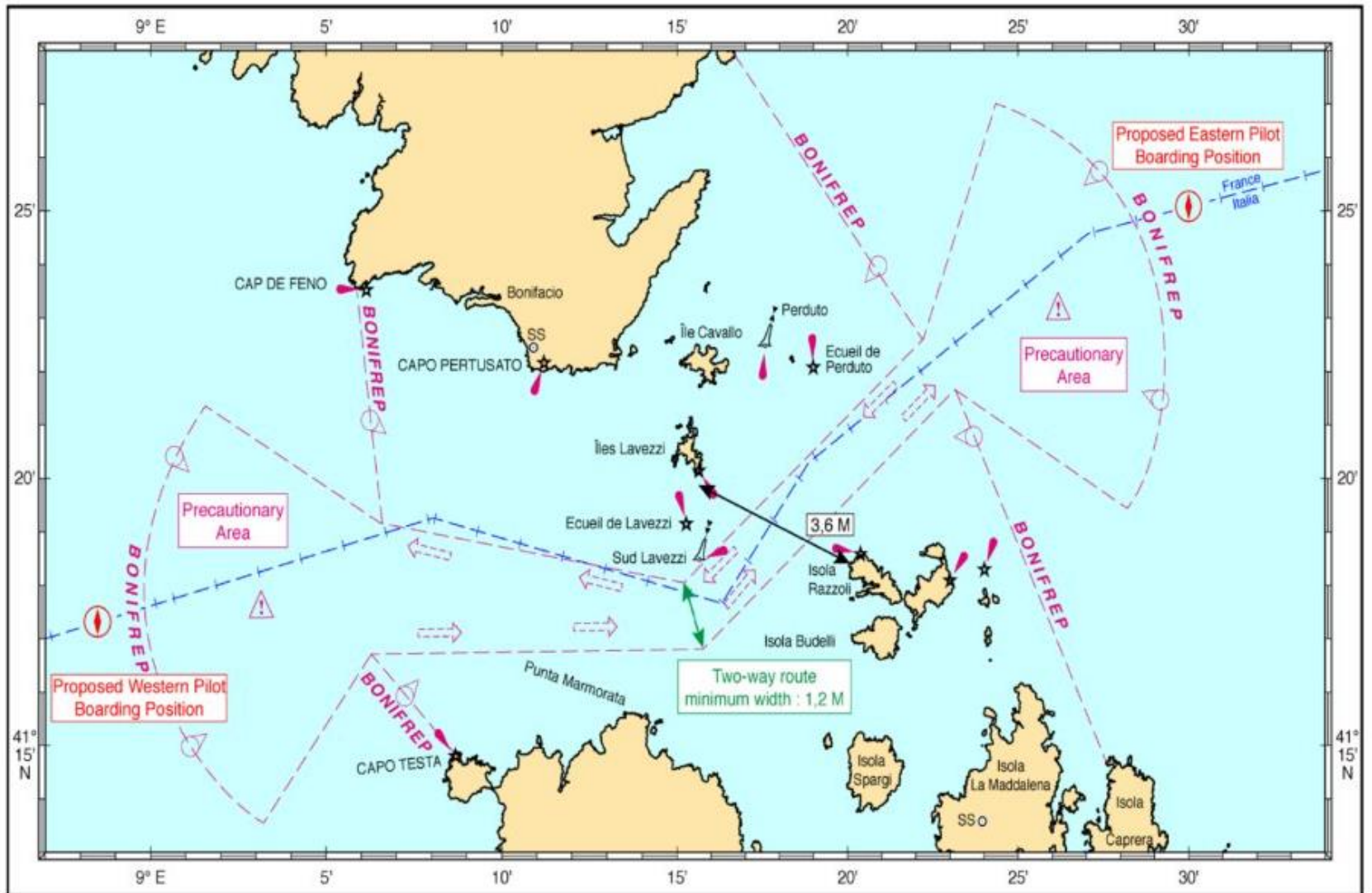


Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA)

- Noteworthy is the fact that a PSSA can be used **as a SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE** within an already established marine protected area or other effective area- based conservation measure (e.g., FRA).
- Alternatively, it can be proposed **as a SEPARATE SECTORAL MEASURE IN RELATION TO THREATS POSED BY INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING**, in parallel with the process of establishment of a (transboundary) marine protected area, including a SPAMI.
- **The example of the Strait of Bonifacio**, where all previously mentioned instruments – i.e., national marine protected areas both on the French and Italian side, NATURA 2000 sites, international marine park co-managed by an EGTC, a SPAMI and a PSSA – coexist over roughly the same area, is a clear example in this regard.

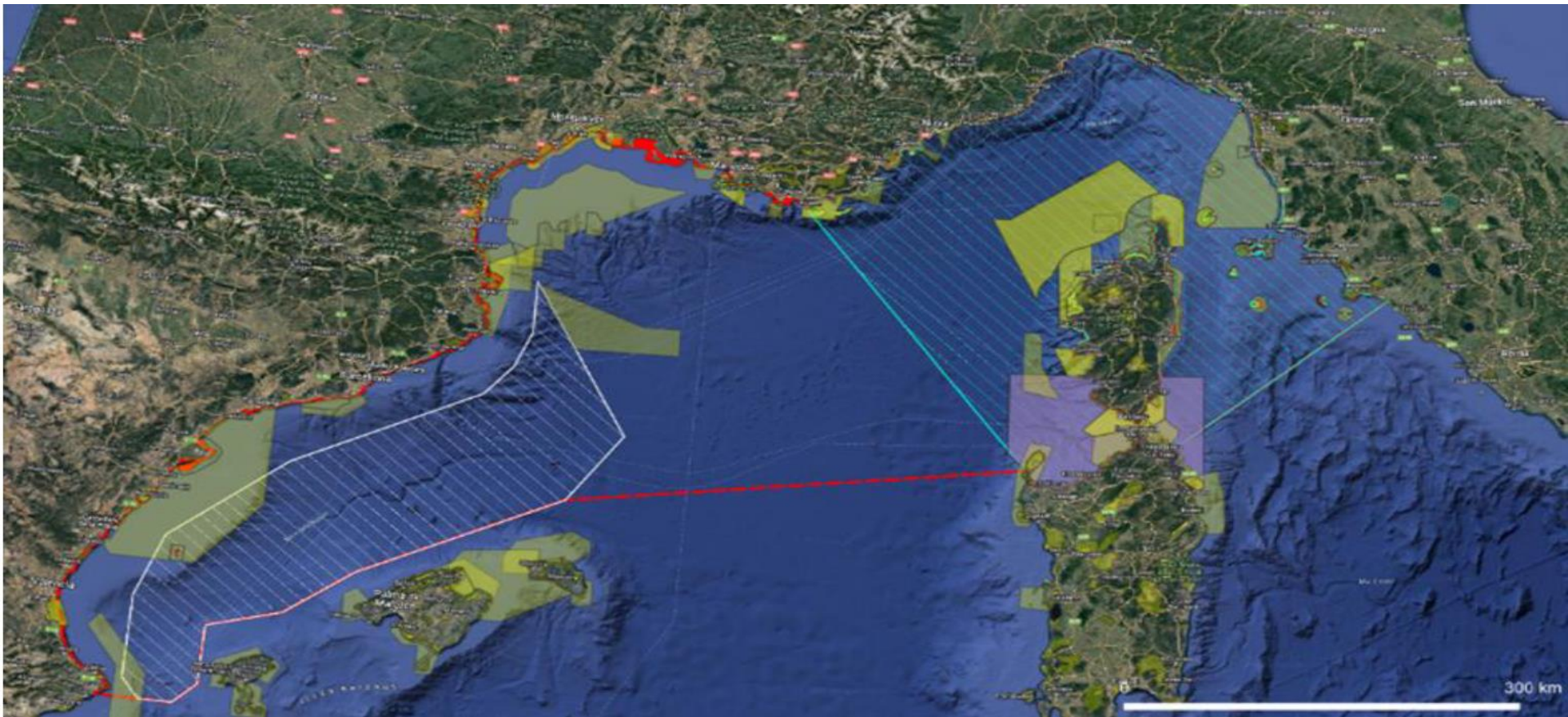






PSSA IN THE NORTH WEST MEDITERRANEAN

An extremely important development occurred in 2022 when the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee agreed in principle on the proposal for the designation of a PSSA in the **North-Western Mediterranean Sea to protect cetaceans from international shipping**, submitted by France, Italy, Monaco, and Spain (*MEPC 79/10 of 9 September 2022*). It was formally designated in July 2023 (MEPC.380(80)).



13 The following possible associated protective measures are proposed for consideration:

- .1 Recommendation to seafarers/ship operators to navigate with particular caution within the NW Med PSSA, when and where large and medium cetaceans are present, and to limit their speed to between 10 and 13 knots as voluntary speed reduction, while seeking to avoid possible negative impacts of reduced speeds on manoeuvrability and underwater noise in absence of other design adaptations on the ship.
- .2 Recommendation to ships to avoid large and medium cetaceans and keep an appropriate safety distance or speed reduction measure from any large and medium cetaceans observed or detected in close quarter situation. A safety distance or speed reduction measure should be adapted to the circumstances and existing conditions.
- .3 Recommendation to ships to broadcast by VHF or other suitable means on the area the position of medium and large cetaceans observed or detected and to transmit the information and the position to a designed coastal Authority.
- .4 Ships should report any collision and near miss collision with cetaceans to a designated coastal Authority(ies). Designed coastal Authority(ies) should forward this information to the International Whaling Commission (IWC), which holds a global cetacean ship strikes database.
- .5 Recommendation to designated coastal Authority(ies) to broadcast information, when needed, to ships about the presence of large and medium cetaceans as navigational warning.
- .6 Recommendation to ship masters to determine the watchkeeping arrangements taking into account the presence of large and medium cetaceans, including the use of infrared binoculars to help the detection of large and medium cetaceans by night or fixed infrared camera detection system. These systems would help to detect not only large and medium cetaceans, but also any man-overboard or castaways by night.
- .7 The designated coastal Authority(ies) should prepare material and disseminate information in order to raise awareness on the crews (by means such as the publication of materials) and increase their knowledge on the protection of the marine environment on the PSSA with a particular emphasis on cetaceans.

14 To ensure their effectiveness, the measures adopted, in particular 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 would have to be clearly indicated on nautical charts, nautical publications and nautical information.



- One of the most important challenges **in the process of designing a PSSA is represented by the endorsement, preparation and joint submission of a PSSA proposal to the IMO by all affected States.** The chances of success of a proposal are far greater if all States bordering an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea (i.e., all coastal States bordering the Adriatic and Ionian Seas) are united and submit a **joint proposal** with regard to the designation of a certain area (e.g., the Adriatic Sea) as a PSSA, together with the relevant “associate protective measures”.

- The chances of success are further enhanced if such proposal **is supported within the IMO bodies by the European Union and its member States as a united block,** as for example the case has been during the process of adoption of the “Western European Waters” PSSA in 2004.

- Independently of the fact that the draft PSSA proposal prepared in the period 2006-2011 related to the Designation of the entire Adriatic Sea as a PSSA was not finalized and submitted to the IMO, **the said draft may represent a sound basis either for its update and finalisation, or as a starting point for the preparation of a new PSSA proposal.**



THE ADRIATIC (STATUS QUO) & PREPARED SCENARIO

There is a low coverage of MPAs (about 5%) and an inadequate representativity of the MPAs, mostly due to the low coverage in the Middle and South Adriatic sub-regions, whereas the North Adriatic has a MPA coverage of approximately 10%.

There is a decreasing trend in protection initiatives, from the shelf to offshore waters, indicating that the efforts of all the countries are towards shallow waters. MPAs coverage is:

- higher in the infralittoral zone (about 13%),
- low protection has been recorded in the circalittoral (about 6 %)
- no protection at all for the marine space in the bathyal zone (0.01%).



CURRENT EXTENT OF NATURA 2000 NETWORK & POSSIBLE EXTENSIONS



Overview: Natura 2000 gaps: relevant Habitats Directive features (species of annex II /habitat types of annex I of the Directive) in the Mediterranean region concluded at the biogeographical seminar in 2016.

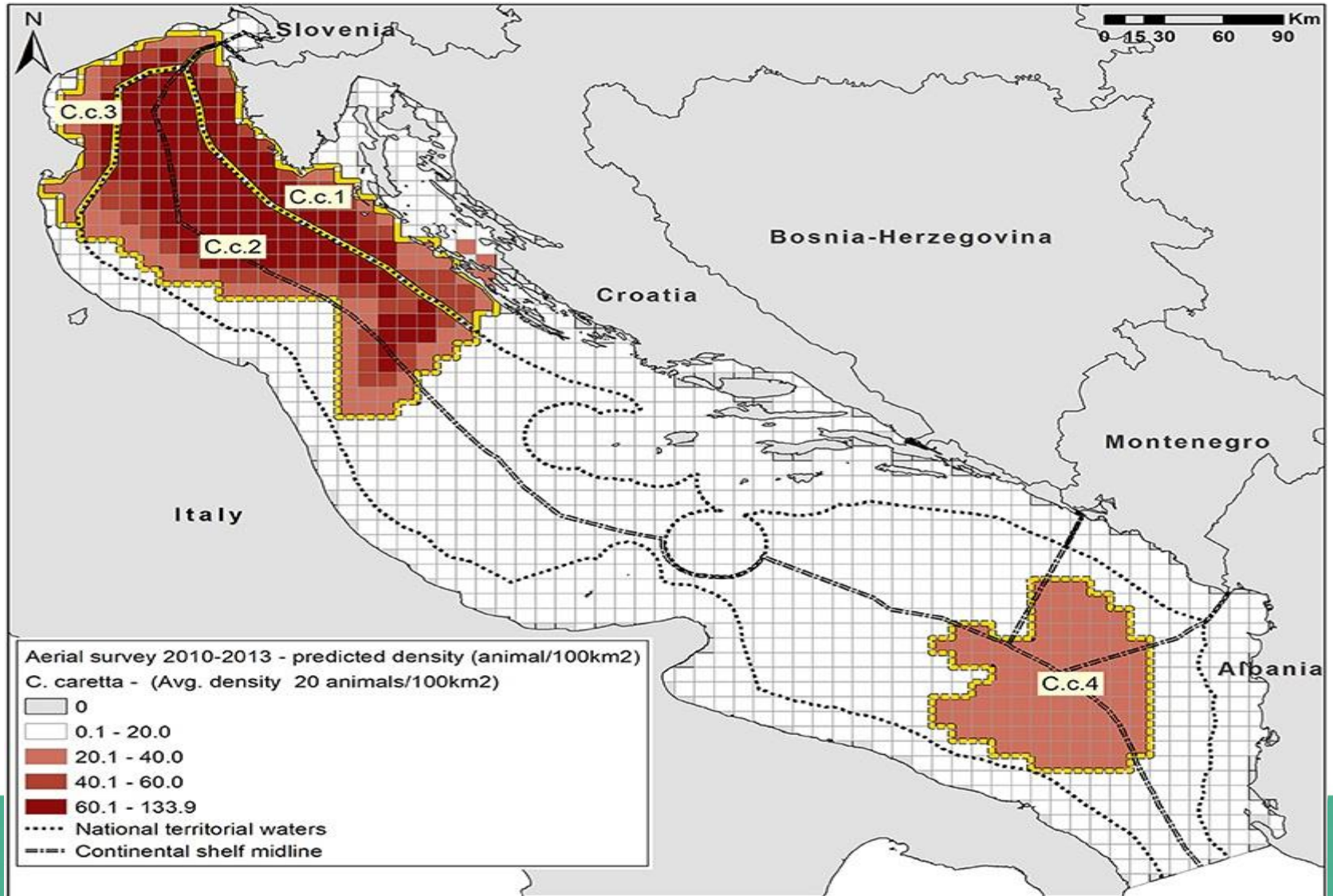
| | Number of habitat types in need for further research/additional proposals of SCIs (SR/IN MOD/IN MAJ) | Habitat type | Comments |
|----------|--|--|---------------|
| Croatia | 2 | *Posidonia beds (<i>Posidonion oceanicae</i>) | SR |
| | | Reefs | SUF/SR |
| Italy | 4 | Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | IN MOD/MIN |
| | | Reefs | IN MOD |
| | | Submarine structures made by leaking gases | IN MAJ/IN MIN |
| | | Submerged or partially submerged sea caves | IN MOD |
| Greece | 3 | *Posidonia beds (<i>Posidonion oceanicae</i>) | IN MOD/CD |
| | | Reefs | IN MOD |
| | | Submarine structures made by leaking gases | IN MAJ |
| Slovenia | 0 | | |



| | Number of species in need for further research/additional proposals of SCIs (SR/IN MOD/IN MAJ) | Species | Comments |
|----------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| Croatia | 2 | Caretta caretta* | SR |
| | | Tursiops truncatus | SUF/SR |
| Italy | 5 | Petromyzon marinus | SR/CD |
| | | Lampetra fluviatilis | SR |
| | | Caretta caretta* | IN MOD/SR |
| | | Tursiops truncatus | IN MOD/SR |
| | | Monachus monachus | IN MOD/CD |
| Greece | 5 | Caretta caretta* | IN MOD |
| | | Chelonia mydas* | IN MAJ |
| | | Tursiops truncatus | IN MOD |
| | | Phocoena phocoena | SR |
| | | Monachus monachus | IN MOD |
| Slovenia | 2 | Caretta caretta* | SR |
| | | Tursiops truncatus | IN MAJ |

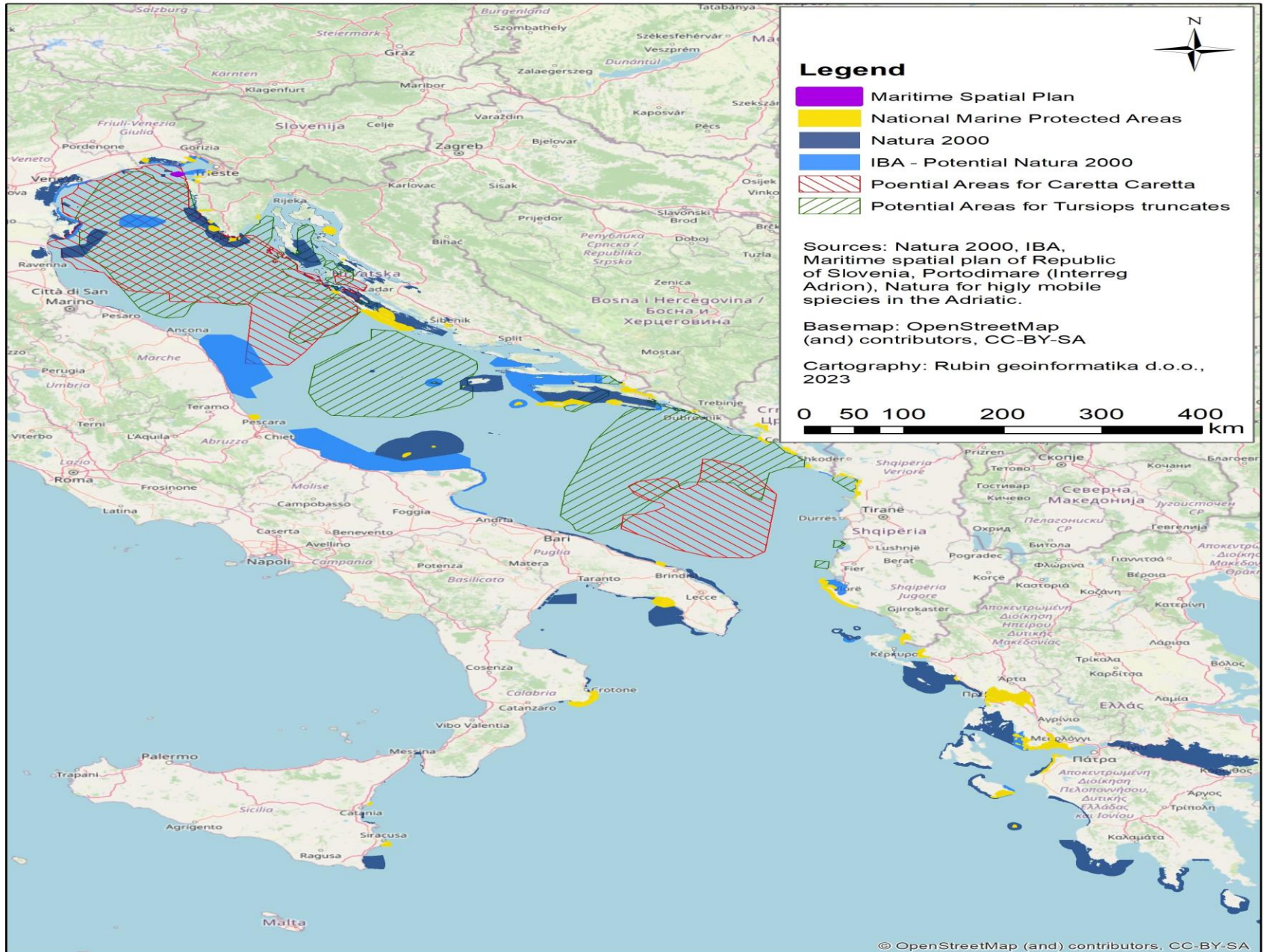


SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN PROTECTED AREAS FOR CARETTA CARETTA AND TURSIOPS TRUNCATES ARE NEEDED (THE CASE STUDY -2018)

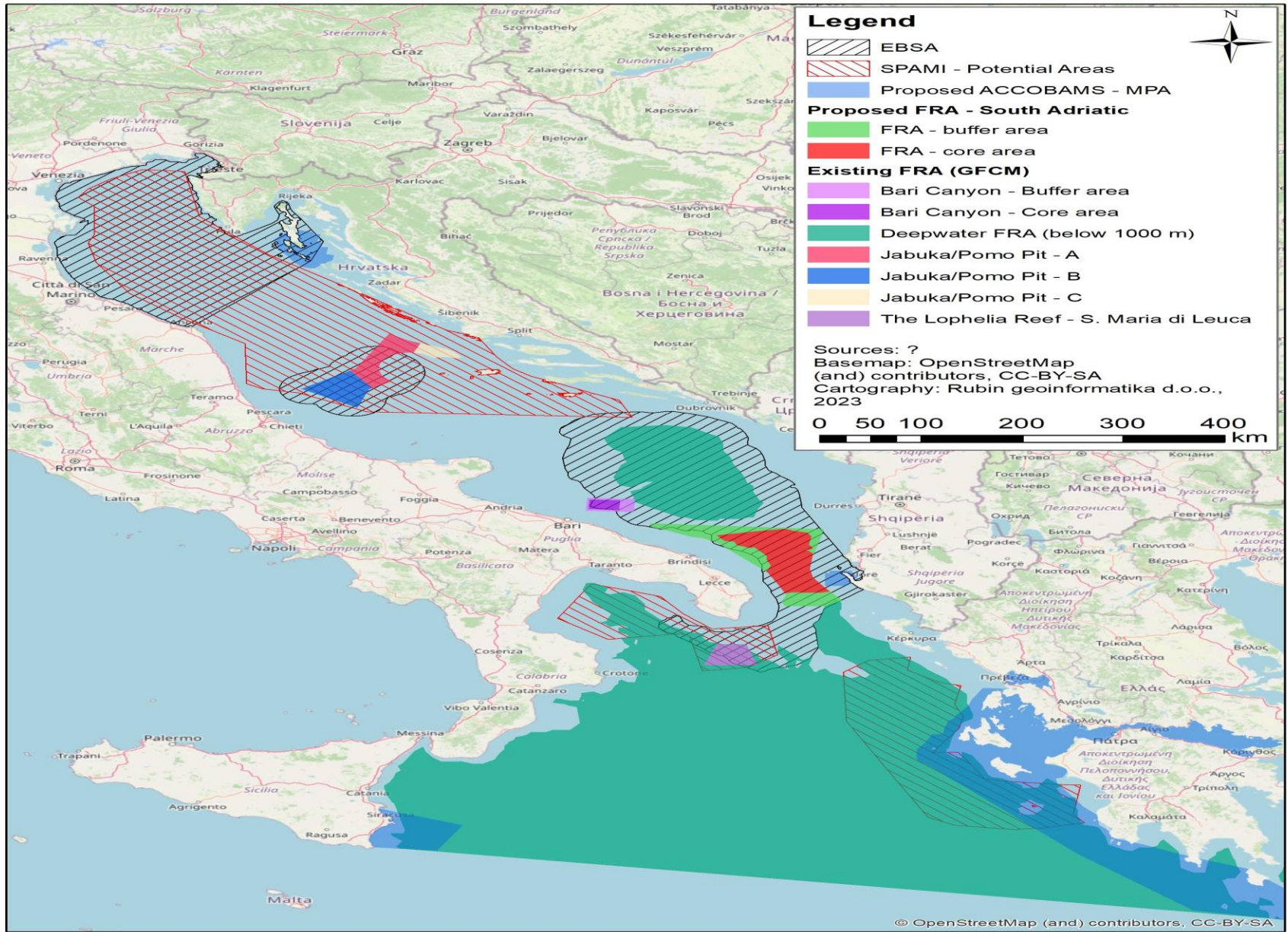




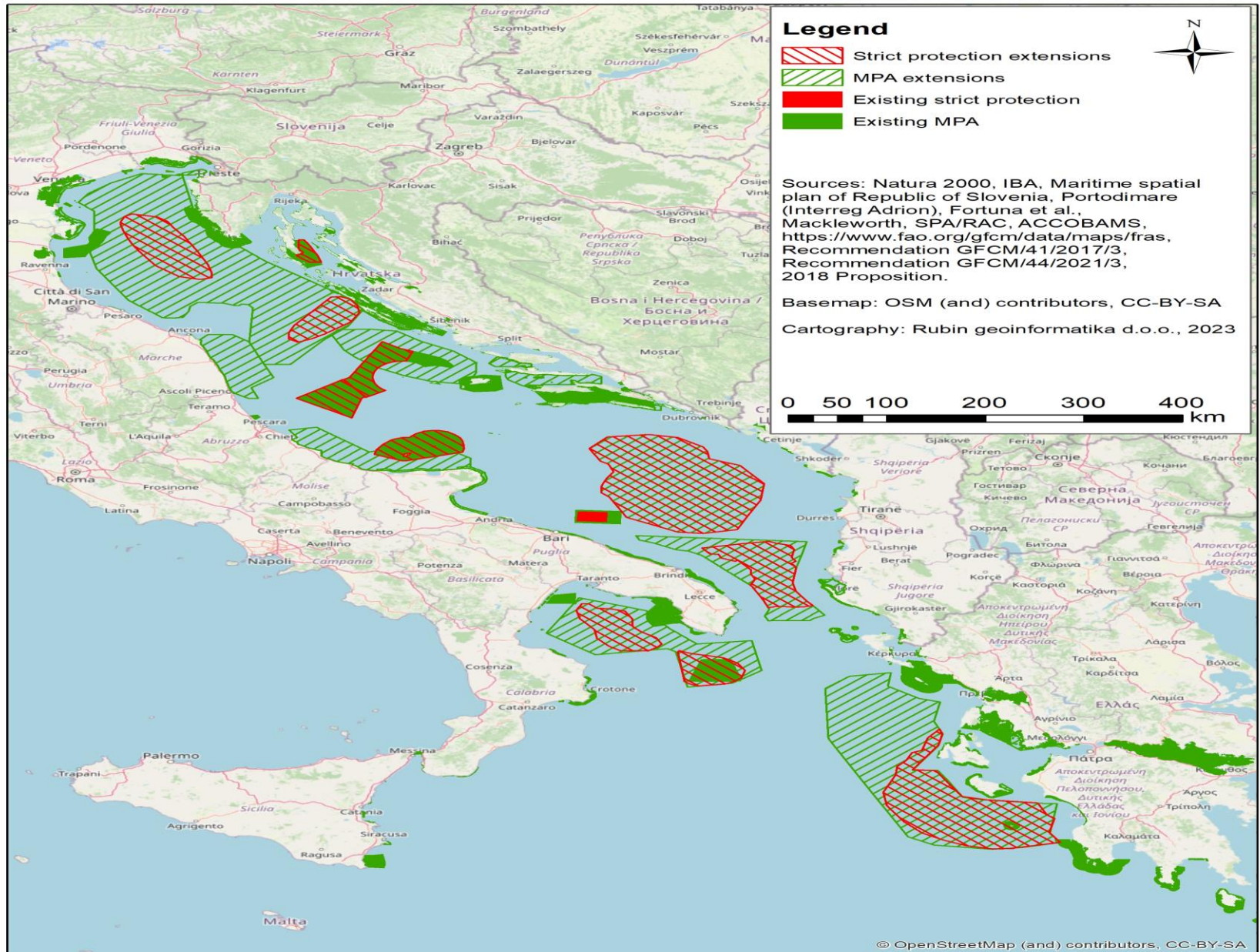
EXISTING MPAs AND AREAS OF POTENTIAL DESIGNATION IN INDIVIDUAL EUSAIR MEMBER STATES



PRESENTATION OF THE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL TRANSBOUNDARY MARINE AREAS IN EUSAIR REGION



MASTER PLAN: Existing marine protection and possible extensions within the region that would meet the strategy objectives



STUDY CONCLUSIONS (SCENARIO)

Enhancing EU Biodiversity Through Marine Protection

Objective:

Establish a Trans-European Nature Network to protect 30% of EU land and sea, with strict protection for at least 10% of each.

Goals:

- Expand MPAs by 24% (from 10% to 34%).
- Increase strict protection zones from 0.5% to over 12%.

•Basis for Proposal:

- Rooted in existing legal frameworks and EU projects.
- Focused on regions beyond 12 Nautical Miles (NM).

•Requirements:

- Intensive cooperation at the regional level.
- Operational integration into national and EU policy.



CONCLUSIONS (SCENARIO)

Enhancing EU Biodiversity Through Marine Protection

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Future Goals:

- Expand MPAs by 24% (from 10% to 34%).
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***V. EFFECTIVELY MANAGING ALL PROTECTED AREAS (INCL. NETWORKS),
DEFINING CLEAR CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES, AND
MONITOR THEM APPROPRIATELY.***

- This goal could be achieved in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas also with the help of an innovative legal entity, the EGTC, in accordance with the relevant European Union legislation (**Regulation 1082/2006 on a European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation as amm.**)
- **Each EGTC is governed by a convention concluded by its members.** These may be **European Union member States or authorities at a national level, regional and local authorities of European Union member States, public undertakings and public bodies** under certain conditions, also belonging to States that are NOT members of the European Union.
- **The objectives of an EGTC may include transboundary cooperation between members in the field of marine environment protection, also through the extension, beyond national borders, of national MPAs and other area-based effective conservation measures (OECMs).**



- **EGTCs offer the opportunity to establish a stable, long-term commitment of their members, therefore strengthening cooperation, including for actions of macro-regional strategies.**
- Among others, it offers the possibility for EGTC members to jointly hire personnel, acquire properties, manage public services and use the existing resources of the involved entities.
- **Through an EGTC, members may also build links to other programmes and funding sources, spreading the reach of territorial cooperation.**
- With members from different member States, **an EGTC may be in a favourable position when it comes to participate in tendering under European Union programmes.**
- **As an autonomous legal entity, an EGTC set up by the Adriatic and Ionian coastal States could be responsible for the management of a protected transboundary area, or network of areas, in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas and the identification of the relevant protection measures.**



- What is necessary is that the **EGTC is made up of members that are located on the territory of at least two European Union member States**. In addition, the EGTC may include one or more States that are neighboring at least of one European Union member State that is a member of the same EGTC.
- A State that is not a member of the European Union is considered as a “**neighboring State**” under the EGTC Regulation when “*it shares a common land border or where both the third State and the EU Member State are eligible under a joint maritime cross-border programme under the European territorial cooperation goal, or are eligible under another cross-border, sea-crossing or sea-basin cooperation programme, including where they are separated by international waters*” (Art. 3a, para. 1). Accordingly, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro – or public bodies of these States – could become members of an EGTC in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas with a view of protecting the marine environment.
- The possibility to resort to the **EGTC instrument with a view to protecting the marine environment in a transboundary context**, as a possible form of territorial cooperation, has been already affirmed through the establishment of the EGTC for the *International Marine Park of the Mouths of Bonifacio, in the Tyrrhenian Sea*.



International Marine Park of the Strait of Bonifacio (PMIBB)

The PMIBB and the EGTC Convention was signed by the relevant public bodies of the two States (*the National Park of La Maddalena Archipelago and the Corsican Environment Office*), on 7 December 2012. The PMIBB was registered with the European Committee of the Regions on 11 March 2013.

As an autonomous legal entity, the EGTC is responsible, *inter alia*, for:

- Preparing the management plan for the area and for it to be periodically revised on the basis of scientific findings;
- proposing to the relevant authorities appropriate measures towards the strengthening of maritime safety in the Strait, also through a legal and institutional representation within the IMO;
- implementing joint actions of maintenance and restoration of sensitive marine and terrestrial habitats;
- convening an annual meeting for the assessment of all different management and protective actions within the common strategy; and examining ways to obtain regional, national or European funding for the implementation of its projects.



STRAIT OF BONIFACIO EXAMPLE

- **Combination of different legal basis and instruments relating to the protection of the marine environment.**
 - **On the south-eastern side of the strait, Italy created in 1996 the La Maddalena Archipelago National Park and, on the other side, France established in 1999 the Natural Reserve of the Strait of Bonifacio.** On the Italian part, the ecological significance of the waters of northern Sardinia is recognized by several other designations: some of them belong to a national network, such as the *Asinara National Park*, the *Isola Asinara Marine Protected Area*, the *Tavolara – Punta di Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area*.
 - **Additionally, Italy inscribed six special protection areas under the Birds Directive and twelve sites of community significance under the Habitats Directive.** On the French part, official listings in the area in question include – besides the above-mentioned national reserve – a **special protection area under the Birds Directive and three sites of community importance under the Habitats Directive (NATURA 2000)**
 - The ecological significance of the Strait of Bonifacio was further recognized at the international level in **2009, when they were granted the status of SPAMI** and additionally **PSSA in 2011**. Moreover, the Strait of Bonifacio has been included within the wider **Pelagos Sanctuary (SPAMI)** and within the (recent, 2023) **North- West Mediterranean PSSA**.

