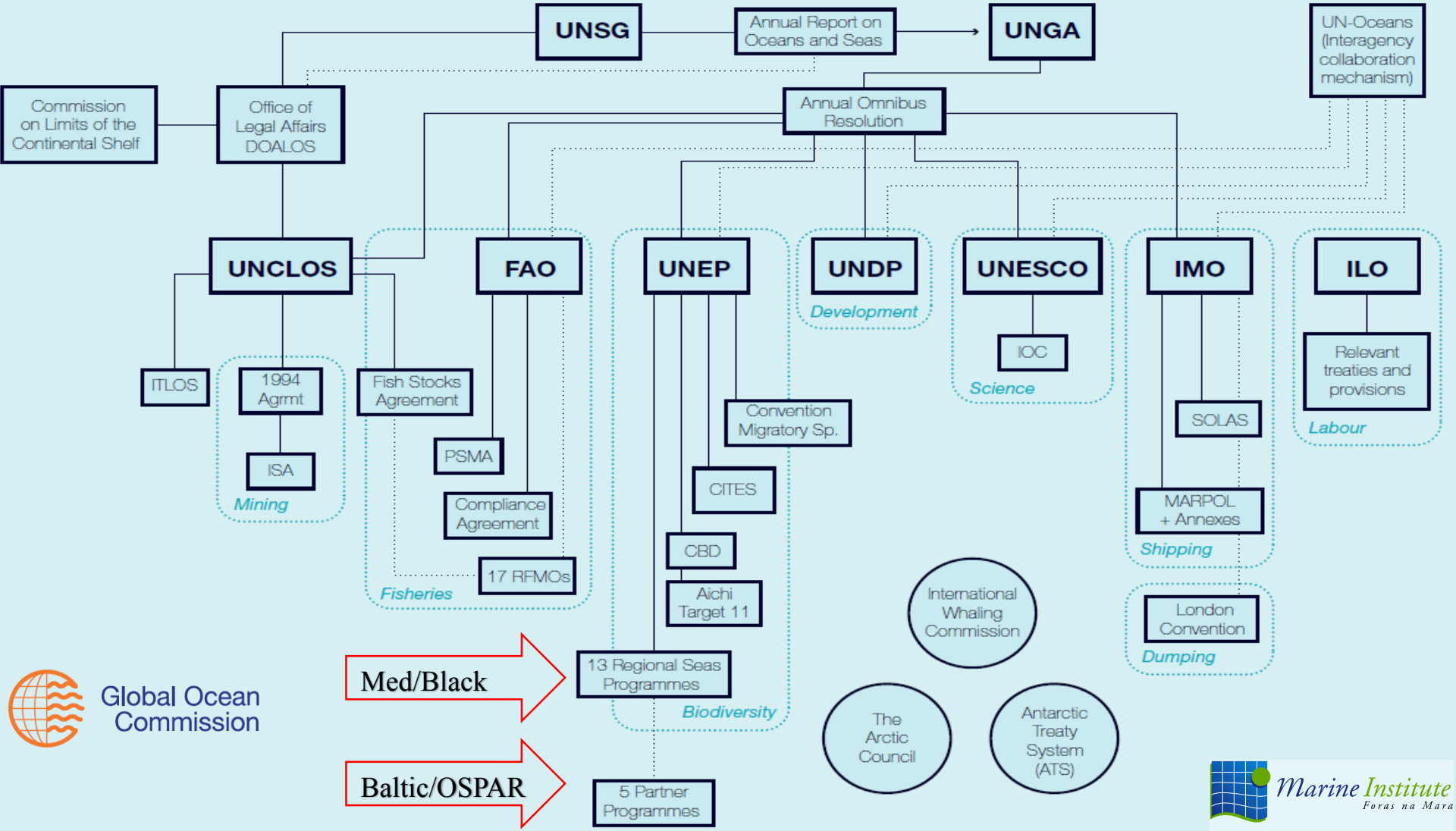
The Mandate of the Regional Seas Conventions versus the Neutrality of MSP

Maritime Spatial Planning Stakeholder Conference Series

5. MSP and the Marine Environment

Brussels, 7th December 2015

Eugene Nixon


UNSG
Annual Report on Oceans and Seas
UNGA
UN-Oceans (Interagency collaboration mechanism)
Commission on Limits of the Continental Shelf
Office of Legal Affairs DOALOS
Annual Omnibus Resolution
UNCLOS
FAO
UNEP
UNDP
Development
UNESCO
IMO
ILO
ITLOS
1994 Agrmt
ISA
Mining
Fish Stocks Agreement
PSMA
Compliance Agreement
17 RFMOs
Fisheries
Convention Migratory Sp.
CITES
CBD
Aichi Target 11
13 Regional Seas Programmes
Biodiversity
5 Partner Programmes
IOC
Science
SOLAS
MARPOL + Annexes
Shipping
London Convention
Dumping
Relevant treaties and provisions
Labour
International Whaling Commission
The Arctic Council
Antarctic Treaty System (ATS)
Med/Black
Baltic/OSPAR
Global Ocean Commission
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Four Legally binding Conventions

- Black Sea: prevent, reduce and control pollution, consistent with international law.

- Mediterranean: promote sustainable development, protect the environment, conserve and preserve natural resources, without prejudice to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

- Baltic Sea: prevent and eliminate pollution in order to promote the ecological restoration, without prejudice to the Law of the Sea.

- OSPAR: prevent and eliminate pollution, protect maritime area against adverse effects of human activities, consistent with international law.

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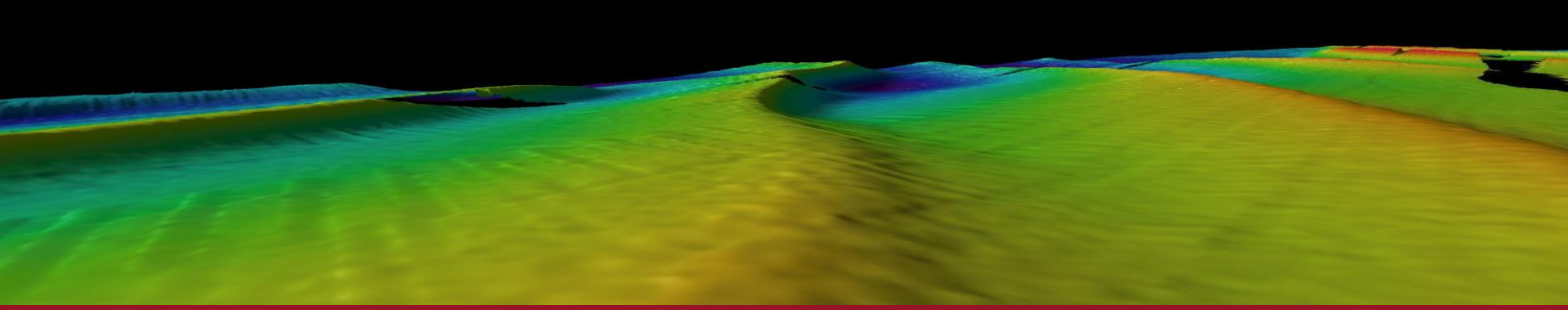

Maritime Spatial Planning Directive 2014/89/EU

……..aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, sustainable development of marine areas, sustainable use of marine resources

…….shall consider economic, social and environmental aspects to support sustainable development and growth in the maritime sector, applying an ecosystem- based approach, and to promote the coexistence of relevant activities and uses.

…….shall not affect the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derive from relevant international law, particularly Unclos.

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Neutrality?

Sustainable Development

Ecosystem- based approach

Use of best available data sharing of information

Land-sea interactions?

Environmental protection and conservation

Contribute to preservation, protection and improvement of the environment

Sustainable growth maritime economies

Sustainable use of marine resources

Coexistence

Organise human activities

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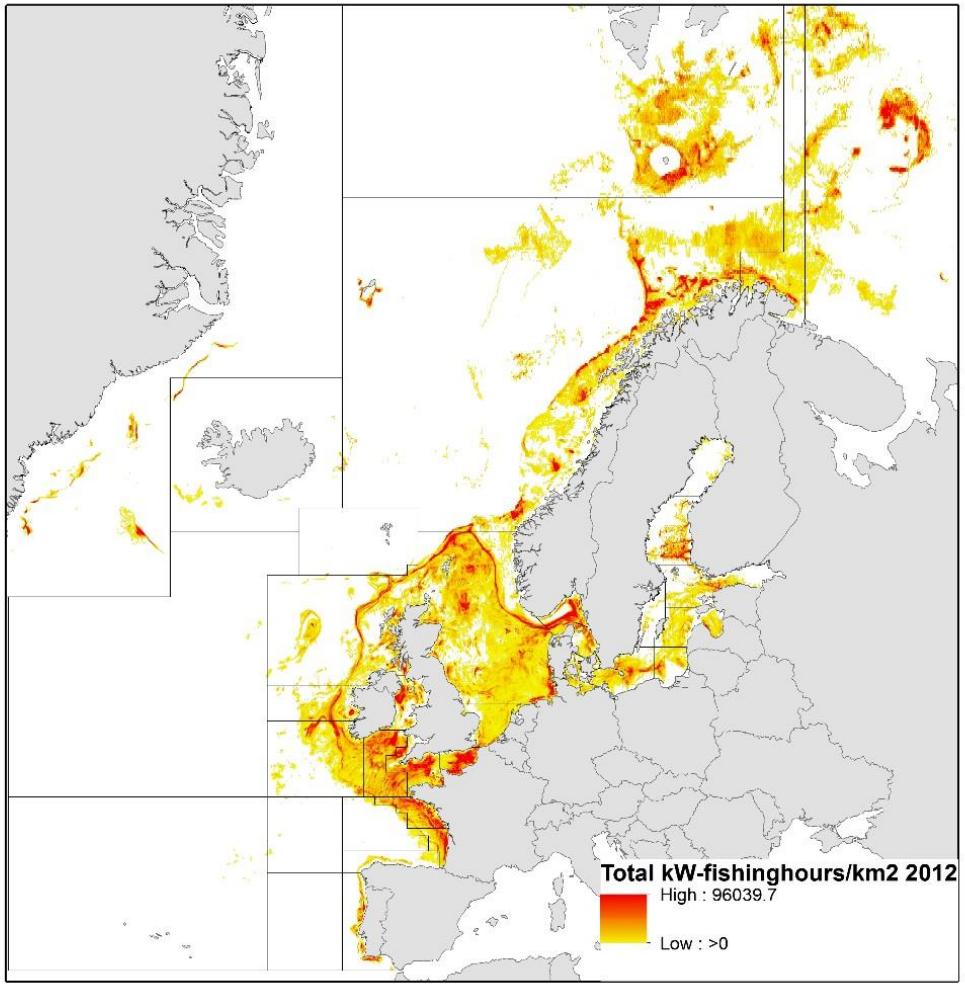
Example - Fishing Effort



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ICES WGSFD REPORT 2015

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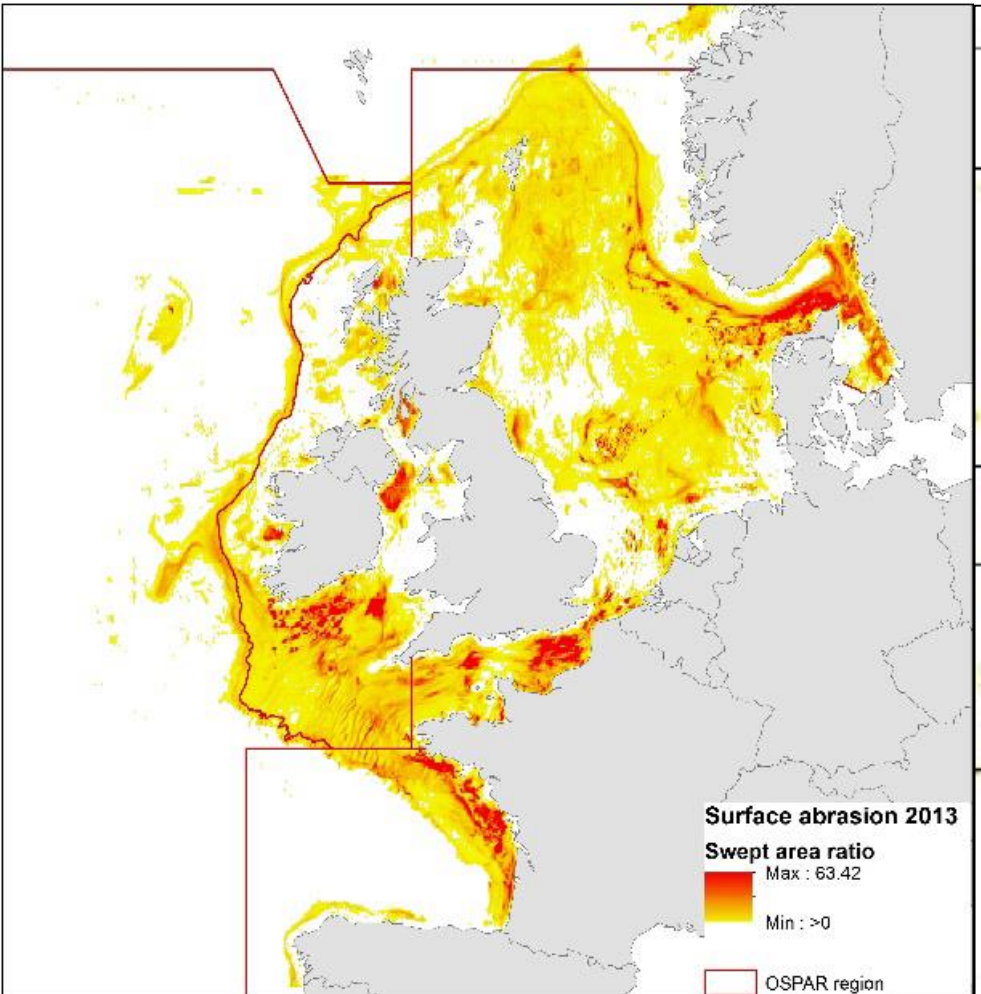
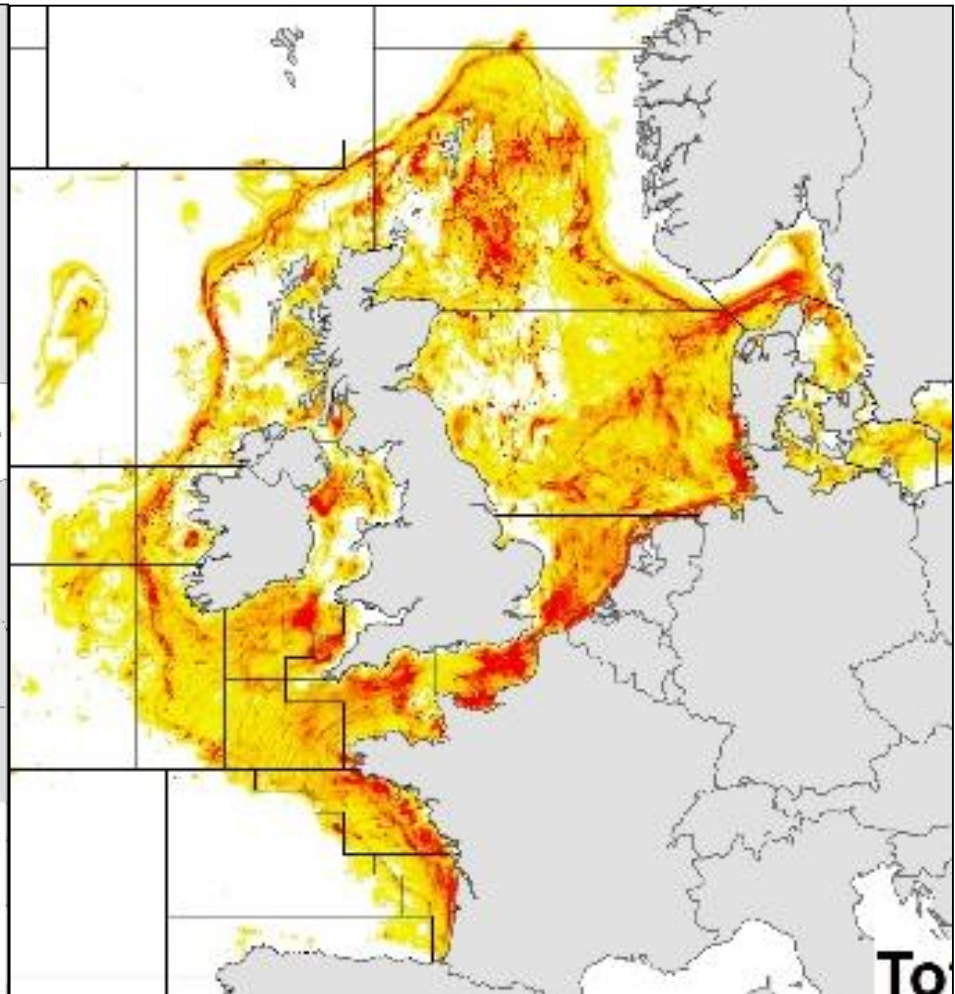
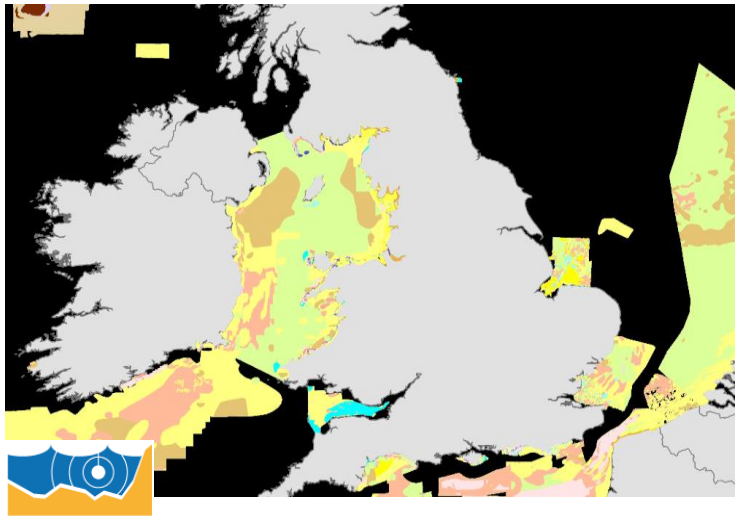
Surface Abrasion

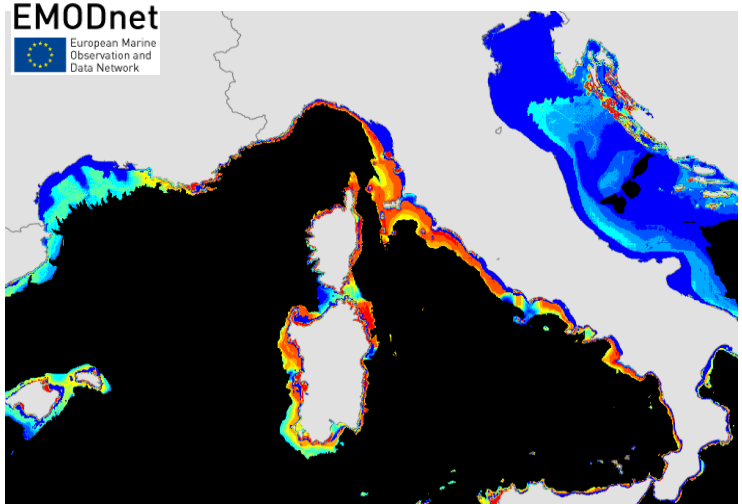


Total Landed Value €/km²

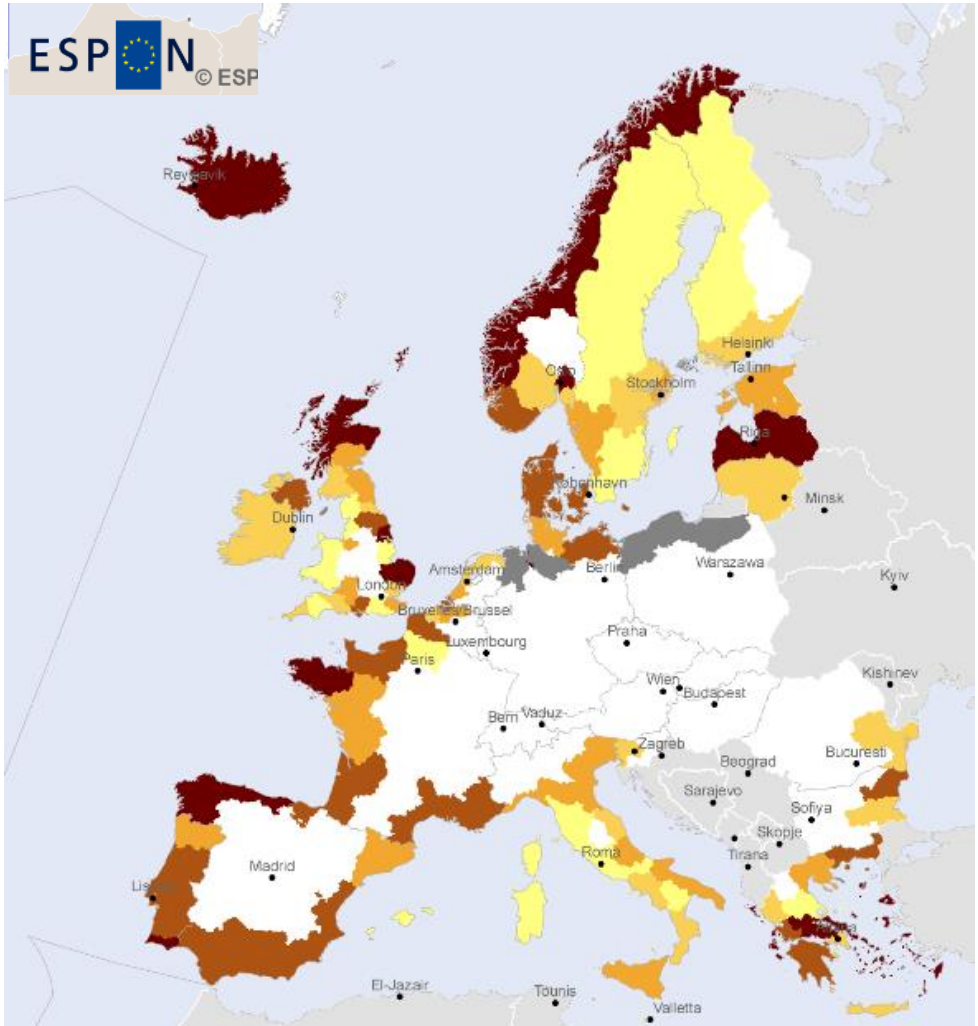


Habitats Maps



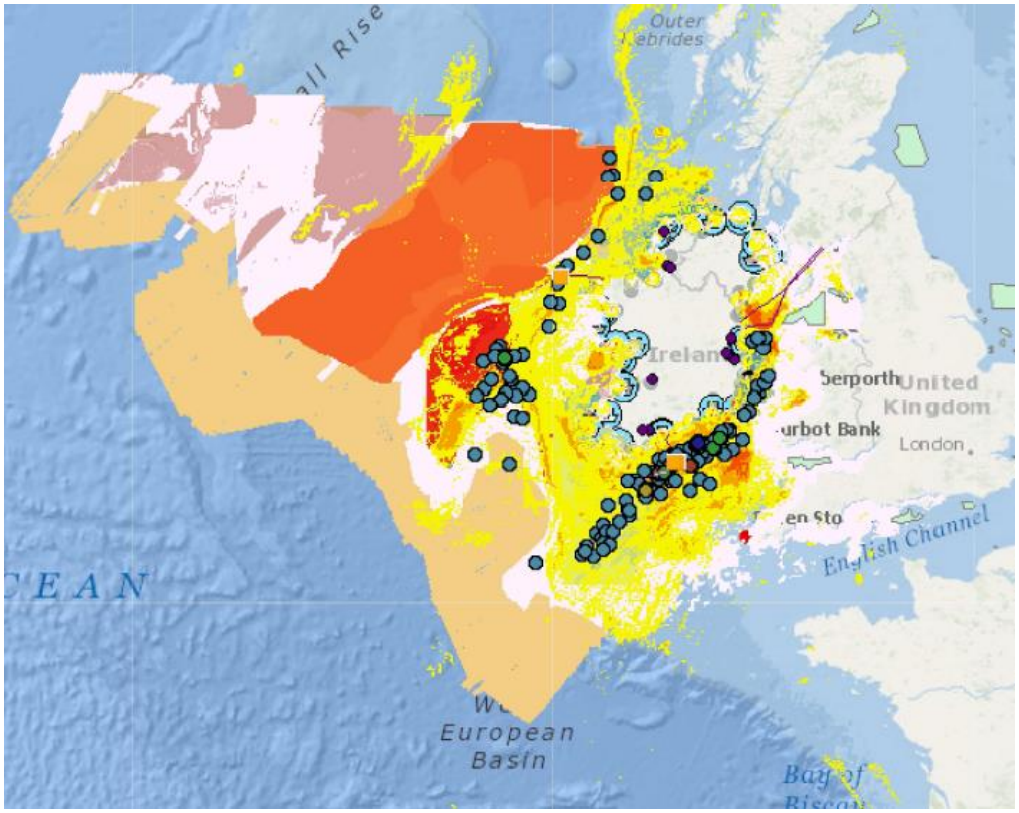


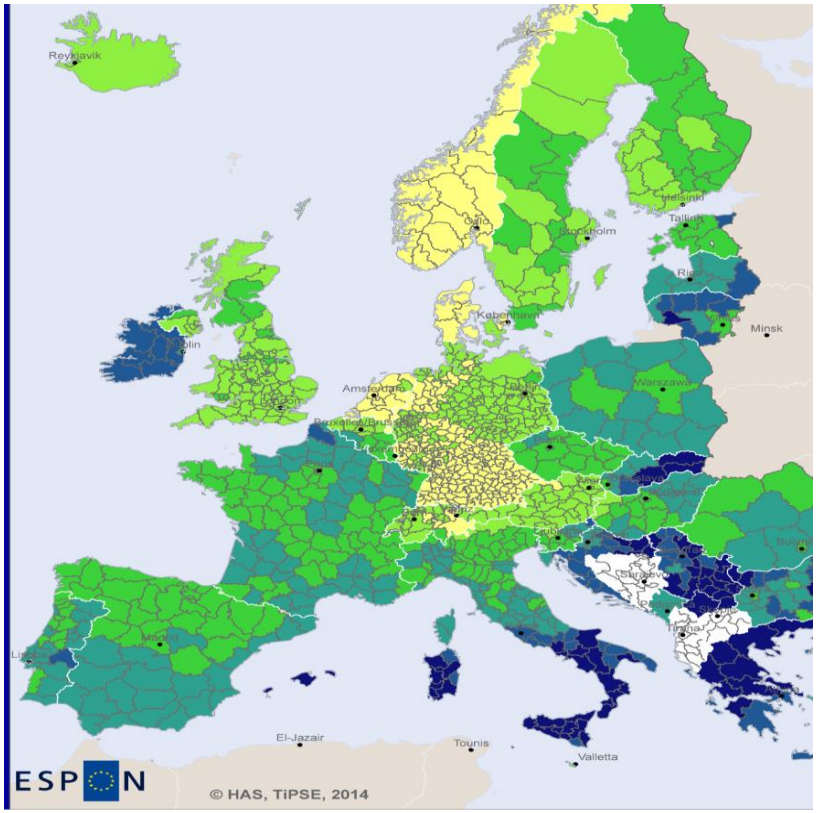
Employed in Fisheries (%)



Environmental Scientist? Can GES be maintained /achieved

Planner? Is there potential to improve youth unemployment.





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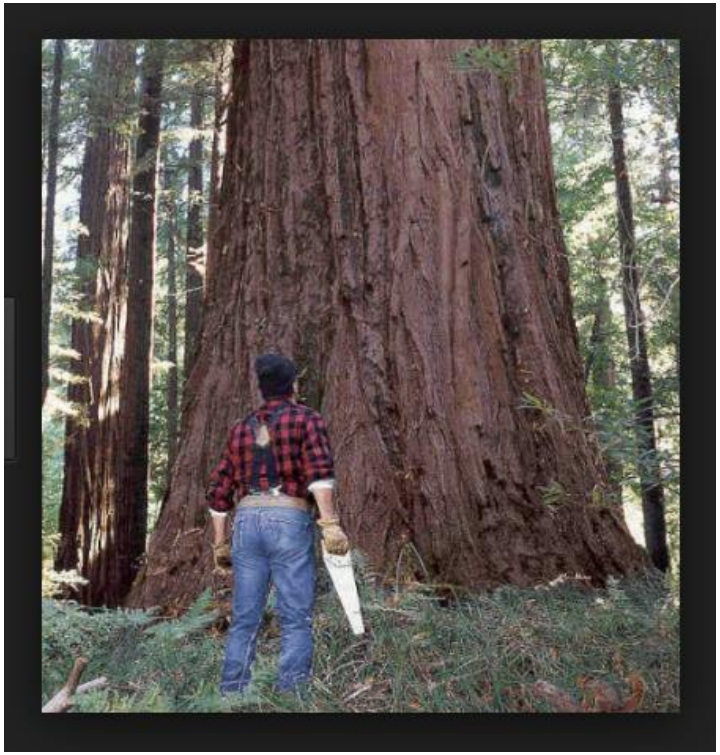

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