



QUESTIONNAIRE

MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

Regional Training

Annex 1

Country: fill in name of country...

Prepared by: ... (fill in name of Ministry or Organisation) ...

Date: ... (fill in date of preparation)...

ECRAN - XXXXX

**Financed by the TAIEX Instrument
in the Framework of the implementation of the
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network**

Beneficiaries:

**ECRAN beneficiary countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina,
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*,
Montenegro, Republic of Serbia and Turkey)**

Reference: <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taieix>.





Coordination between Water Framework Directive and Marine Strategy Framework Directive Questionnaire

1. Background

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)¹ (MSFD) entered into force in July 2008 requires Member States to determine Good Environmental Status (GES) for their marine waters, and design and implement programmes of measures aimed at achieving it by 2020, using an ecosystem approach to marine management. It takes account both of socioeconomic factors and the cost of taking action in relation to the scale of the risk to the marine environment.

The MSFD is the environmental pillar of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP), and an important regulatory platform to support the development of the integrated approach of the IMP.

To ensure effective protection of all waters and of the marine environment, in line with the obligations for cooperation laid down in the MSFD and the WFD, the co-operation between all countries sharing marine waters and transboundary water catchment areas, including countries that are not members of the European Union should be as close as possible.

In addition, the coordination and the integration of the MSFD, WFD, the Nitrates Directive and REACH² will support the successful implementation of EU legislation, including and enhancing fulfilment of the requirements and timeframes set out in the

¹ See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:164:0019:0040:EN:PDF>

² REACH is the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals



2. MSFD requirements

Each Member State must put in place a marine strategy whose key requirements are:

(i) An **initial assessment** of the current environmental status of that Member State's marine waters (to be completed by July 2012), using a series of 11 indicators laid down in the Directive, and for which the Commission, Member States and European Parliament are required to agree criteria and methodologies by 15 July 2010;

(ii) A **determination of what Good Environmental Status** means for those waters (also by July 2012);

Establishment of targets and indicators designed to show whether a MS is achieving GES (also by 2012);

(iv) Establishment of monitoring programmes to measure progress towards GES (to be established by July 2014); and

(v) Establishment of programmes of measures designed to achieve or maintain GES (subject to certain safeguards to relieve Member States of the burden of pursuing measures which are not cost-effective, or which relate to issues for which they are not responsible). Programmes of measures are to be developed by 2015 and made operational by 2016.

3. Introductory note to the questionnaire on the coordination between WFD and MSFD

Taking into account that a Sea Basin includes one or more River Basin there is evident a strong link between the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). They have comparable objectives, namely Good Environmental Status (GES) for MSFD and Good Ecological and Good Chemical Water Status for WFD.

In this respect there are some areas of overlap, particularly in relation to chemical quality, the effects of nutrient enrichment (eutrophication) and some aspects of ecological quality and hydromorphological quality. On the other hand some overlaps exist between the type of waters covered by the WFD and the MSFD. The WFD relates to surface waters throughout a river basin catchment from rivers, lakes and groundwaters, transitional and coastal waters and overlaps with MSFD in coastal waters. The MSFD includes coastal waters (as defined by the WFD) but does not include WFD transitional waters (e.g. estuaries, sea lochs and coastal lagoons).



Both directives require ecosystem approach and are based on adaptive management. The setting of environmental targets is based on chemical quality and biological status and should address the changes in the structure and functioning of ecosystems. Identification of coastal water body types as required by WFD is not required for MSFD. However, characterization of hydro-morphological and physical features that is a part of the initial assessment of the MSFD links to WFD typology.

The common coastal types, defined for the WFD intercalibration, are based on the differences in the physical/ freshwater discharge regime in all regional seas. It may be useful to check that those are in line with the marine regions and sub-regions identified for the MSFD.

For some of the descriptors which defines the GES (e.g. contaminants, hydrographical conditions and eutrophication) it is considered that measures taken under the WFD and its related Directives will be sufficient to achieve and maintain GES for these descriptors across marine area.

This questionnaire is intended to guide the beneficiary countries to prepare a short presentation on their national policies and future plans on the coordination between inland waters and marine water policies.

1. Does your country have marine waters? Yes/No
2. There is any policy related to the protection of the marine water environment?

No	Policy	Priority
1		
2		

3. Is any regional sea convention which includes your marine waters?

No	Convention	Priority

4. Which are the economic sectors in your country which use marine waters?

The following activities could be considered when identifying the economic sectors that use the marine waters.



Please select:

- *Aquaculture and mariculture*
- *Shipping*
- *Coastal defense and flood protection*
- *Fisheries*
- *Tourism*
- *Mining (gravel, sand and shell extraction)*
- *Oil and Gas*
- *Cables (e.g. Power transmission, Telecommunications,)*
- *Renewable energy (e.g. wind farms)*
- *Others*

5. Is any Legislative and Regulatory Framework and agreements in your country related to marine waters?
6. Is any monitoring and assessment system for the marine water quality in your country?
7. Do you identify the pressures affecting the marine environment? (fishing activity, oil pollution, nutrient loads)?
8. Are measures established for the mitigation if the existing pressures and for the recovery and protection of the marine environment?
9. Is a delineation of the coastal waters performed?
10. Is any coordination between the monitoring system for inland waters and for marine waters?
11. Is any coordination between the measures taken for the protection of the inland water quality and those of the marine water quality?
12. Is any economic assessment on the impact of pressures and the cost of proposed measures?
13. Is any assessment of the benefits/impact of the measures on the marine ecosystems? (on fish stocks, water quality)
14. If your country is a landlocked country is any regional arrangement between the River Basin Organization and the Regional Sea Agreements?
15. In case that there is an arrangement, what types of measures are foreseen within the River Basin District for the protection of the marine environment?
16. From the following list of international and EU instruments which ones are used or which other similar policies are applied in your country?



Please select:

Common Fisheries Policy

Integrated Maritime Policy

Common Agricultural Policy

Natura 2000 Directive

Birds Directive

Habitats Directive

Water Framework Directive

Nitrates Directive

The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships

International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships. Ballast Water
and Sediments

The Helsinki Convention (HELCOM)

The Oslo Paris Convention (OSPAR)

The Barcelona Convention

The Bucharest Convention

The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other
Matters.

Please return completed questionnaire, by 14 May 2015, to:

Mihaela Popovici

mihaela_popovici@yahoo.com

and cc, to:

Mihail Dimovski

dimovski.mihail@gmail.com