

Key type measures related to MSFD& WFD Programme of Measures

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Common Measures to MSFD and WFD

- Marine Strategy Framework Directive provides that Programme of Measure should integrate the measures established under WFD, UWWTD and Bathing Directive
- Water Framework Directive includes coastal waters which are also part of the marine waters
- Rivers influences significantly the marine environment of the seas and oceans in which they are discharging
- Land based sources contribute to the eutrophication and inputs of the contaminants into the marine waters

Key type measures in PoM for WFD

- Basic Measures
 - implementing the water directives
 - using economic instruments
 - applying regulations of the water use
 - reducing impacts of accidents
- Supplementary measures
 - implementing stricter standards
 - developing specific infrastructure
 - improving management
 - promoting research, education and awareness

Key type measures of the PoM for MSFD

- Management measures
- Communication and awareness
- Related to the land based sources, on the sea and offshore
- Covers investments and activities
- Requires a in depth socio-economic analysis
- Requires coordination at the marine region level

Measures related to the land based sources

- Urban wastewater treatment
- Reducing pollution from diffuse sources
- Reducing or ceasing the discharge of priority substances
- Eliminate organic pollution in the bathing areas
- Ensuring a proper waste management

Requirements of the UWWTD

- Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of >2000 population equivalent (p.e.);
- Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of > 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations >10 000 population equivalent in designated sensitive areas and their catchments;
- A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems;
- Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and
- Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use whenever it is appropriate

Principles of the UWWTD

Four main principles are laid down in the Directive:

- Planning
- Regulation
- Monitoring
- Reporting

Requirements of the Nitrate Directive

- Water monitoring
- Identification of polluted water, identification of water which could be affected by pollution if measures are not taken
- Identification and designation of vulnerable zones and potential vulnerable zones. Nitrates Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) designation, revision every four years
- Establishment and organization of integrated national support system for monitoring, surveillance, control and decisions, consists of two interactive subsystems for water and soil, which will collect, store, process, evaluate and report data on water quality and soil.
- Establish a Code of Good Agricultural Practices and programs for training and information to farmers in order to promote the code.
- Establish, implementation and control of Actions Programmes.

Measures under Nitrate Directive

- Interdiction periods for applying manure based on the interval between earliest freezing of the soil (autumn) / latest freezing (spring)
- Evaluation of minimum storage volumes based on animal type, grazing conditions and interdiction period for applying manure
- Application of the Code of Good Agriculture Practices
- Evaluation of the land for manure spreading from animal complexes (if any)
- Evaluation of grass strips area along/around the surface waters
- Measures to prevent soil erosion and run-off differentiated accordingly
- Maximum nitrogen amount applied with livestock manure: 210 kg/ ha on the first Actions Plans and 170 kg / ha on the next vegetations cover in winter periods

Tackling Priority Substances

- Improving monitoring capacity for the new list of substances
- EQS Directive identified 33 substances or group of substances shown to be of major concern for European Waters.
- 11 substances were identified as priority hazardous substances and therefore subject to cessation or phasing out of discharges, emissions and losses within an appropriate timetable not exceeding 20 years.
- Establishing a regulatory/permitting system to regulate discharges of priority substances

Main requirements of the Bathing Directive

- Designation of the bathing waters
- Monitoring, classification and profiling bathing water
- Ensure “sufficient” status by end of 2015 season. Further measures aiming at good/excellent status
- Adequate management measures in case of temporary classification as “poor”
- Prohibition or permanent advice in case of “poor” classification for 5 consecutive years
- Public information and participation

Measures for Marine Protected Areas

- MPAs will play a significant role in supporting the achievement of a number of the GES characteristics and targets (D1,D6)
- MPA network forms an integral element of the proposed programme of measures for GES –spatial planning
- MPA network includes Natura 2000 sites designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives, as well as sites designated under national legislation

Measures deriving from Common Fishery Policies

- Managing fish stocks in EU waters and its implementation will play a critical role in supporting the achievement and maintenance of GES and ensuring consistency across European waters, promoting sustainable stocks and fishing practices
- It will provide technical measures on gear selectivity, eliminating discards, spatial restrictions and limits on landings
- Measures will be focused both on achieving targets for Maximum Sustainable Yield in commercial fisheries and on achieving sustainable use of the marine environment outside the Marine Protected Area network

Measures related to Marine Litter

- Product and Packaging design measures which are implemented to prevent littering (preventive measures including technical, technological or research oriented measures) or to lowering the environmental impact of the disposal
- Awareness measures which aim at changing the attitudes and perceptions that drive littering (i.e. beach users, fishermen...)
- Collection, waste treatment and cleaning up measures
- Economic or market-based instruments such as product taxes, subsidies, etc which aim at modifying the behaviour of the consumers or producers by affecting the price in the market.

Measures for Invasive Species

- No intentional introduction of any alien species (e.g. for mariculture, bait, etc) should take place unless the introduction has been authorised and a decision on whether such authorisation can be given is based on prior assessment of the risk of invasiveness (including in case of escape).
- Unintentional introductions of any alien species should be minimised. This means that vectors and pathways (such as ballast water transfer, hull fouling etc) need to be identified, assessed and addressed (e.g. through ballast water exchange, treatment etc).
- Early detection and rapid response so that a new incursion can be eradicated before it spreads - Baseline surveys, surveillance, monitoring and contingency planning
- Community participation and awareness are critical to prevention.
- Ratification of the GLOBALLAST Convention

Improving monitoring and assessment systems for WFD and MSFD

- Improvement of the monitoring systems in order to have relevant and reliable information on all indicators and descriptors
- Development or improvement of methodologies to properly assess good water status or good environmental status
- Coordination and correlation between monitoring of WFD and of MSFD
- Development of early detection systems for environmental deterioration of waters and marine waters
- Connection with public information systems