



Implementation of the MSP in the Mediterranean basin

*MSP workshop series: 2. Fisheries and
Aquaculture*

Overview

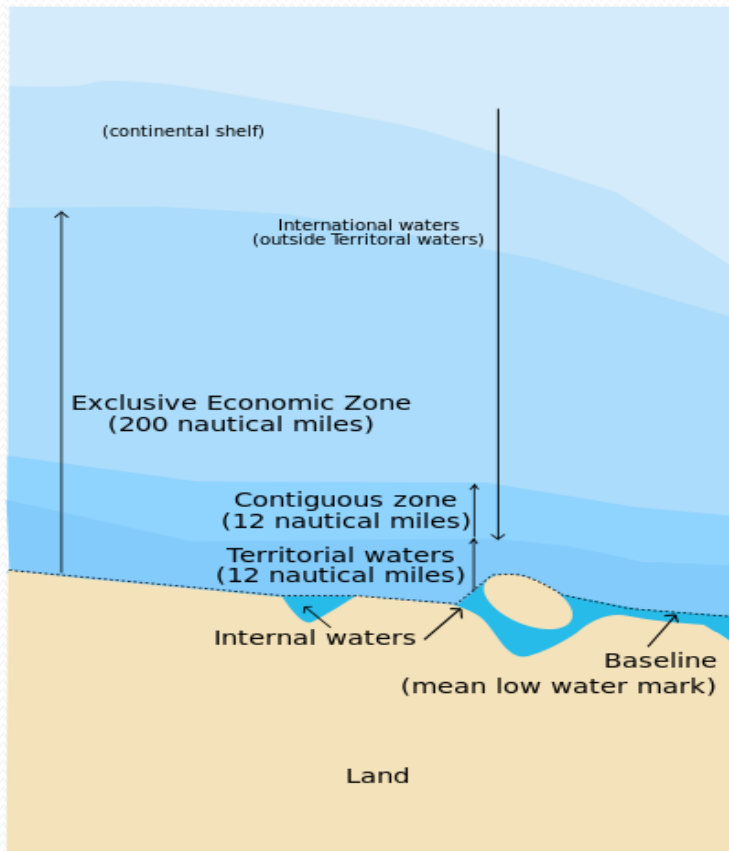
- MSP Legislative framework
- MSP in the Mediterranean basin
 - Potential areas and practical problems
- Northern Adriatic Sea – case study
- Conclusions

Legislative Framework

- UNCLOS-Montego Bay
- Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean
- COM (2013) 133 -Proposal for a Directive of the EP and of the Council establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management

Legislative Framework – UNCLOS Montego Bay

Definitions of, among others:



- Territorial sea: “The maximum breadth of territorial sea is 12 nautical miles”
- Contiguous zone: “Its breadth may not exceed 24 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured”
- Exclusive economic zone: “Its breadth is 200 nautical miles from the straight baselines from which the territorial sea is measured.”

Legislative Framework II

Jurisdictional spaces not defined in UNCLOS:

- Archaeological contiguous zone -12 nautical miles adjacent to the territorial sea, to protect submerged cultural heritage
- Ecological protection zone- area aimed at preserving the biodiversity and fishery resources and at protecting the environment.
- Fishery zone/fishery protection zone- area of variable breadth (up to 200 nautical miles) declared by a coastal state around its coastline, and within which it exercises control over access to fishery resources only.

Legislative Framework III - Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean

**Council Decision 2010/631/EU
of 13 September 2010**



- Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean

**COM (2013) 133 - Proposal
for a Directive of the EP
and of the Council**



- To establish a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management

Mediterranean coastal countries



➔ The Mediterranean Sea covers an area of 2.5 million km² and borders twenty-one states in three different continents

UNCLOS – ratification



EU Countries



Non EU Countries



Countries that have
neither signed nor ratified

Characteristics of Mediterranean Fisheries

Small scale fisheries



Trawl fisheries

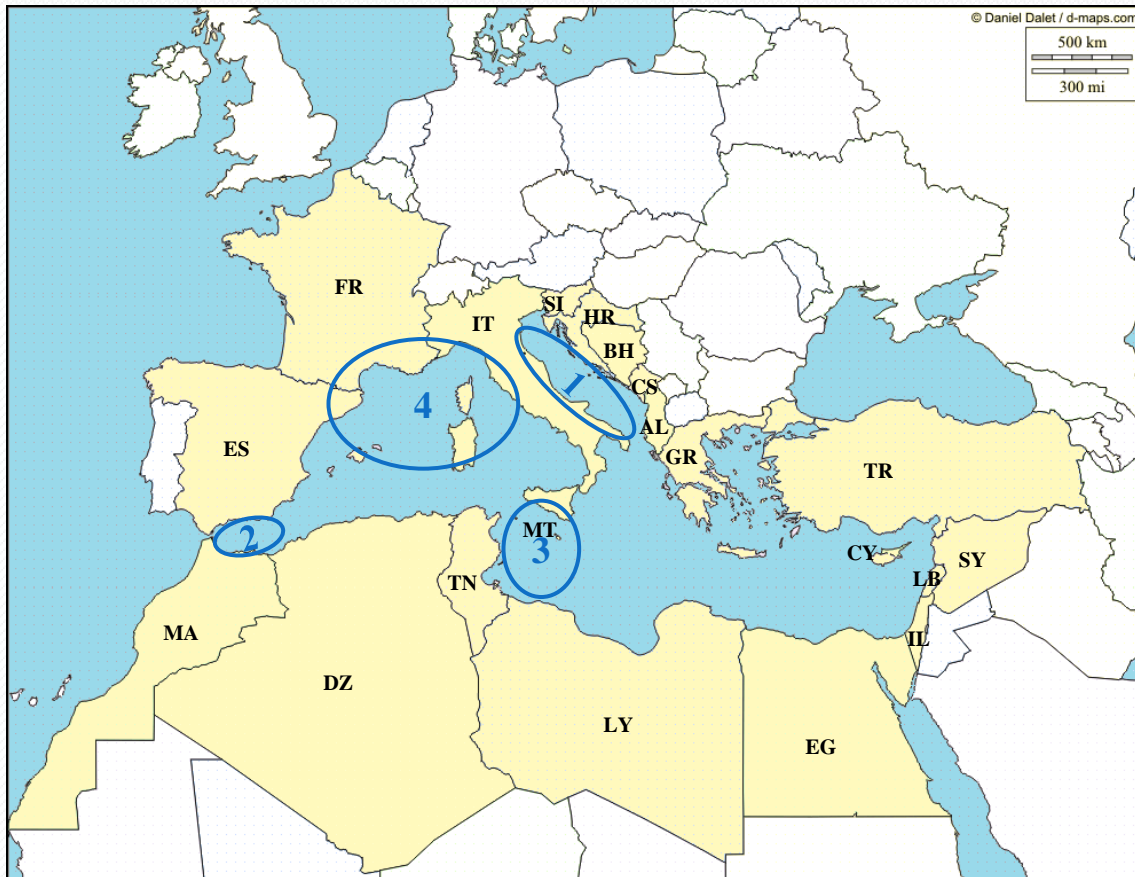


- High nr of landing points
- Highly ramified market structure

Activities in the Mediterranean basin

- Fisheries
- Oil and gas extraction
- Internet connections, telecommunications cables and submarine electrical networks
- Shipping and transportation-pollution
- Military
- Mining
- Recreation
- Conservation
- Aquaculture

Potential Areas for MSP



1. Adriatic Sea
2. Alboran Sea
3. Area surrounding Malta
4. Western Mediterranean

- Intensively used and conflicting human activities occur / will occur in the future
- Sufficient data or knowledge base to generate data is available
- A national or regional framework for marine policy or coastal planning is available
- Countries involved are open to cross-border / international cooperation

MSP in the Mediterranean

- Planning of MSP should focus on the collective costs and benefits of all managed activities in a particular area to assess progress towards social, economic and environmental objectives
- Greater stakeholder involvement at the earliest possible stage in the MSP planning project

Case study: Adriatic Sea



Purpose

- Semi-enclosed sea
- Multiple maritime activities taking place on a frequent basis
- Large marine biodiversity;

Feasibility

- Regional ICZM strategies have been developed by several Italian regions and Slovenia (South-Primorska)
- Several platforms for international cooperation have been established

Conflicting human activities put pressure on valuable ecosystems of the Adriatic Sea basin; several platforms for international cooperation already exist

Conclusions

- 4,000 Mediterranean islands, 45,000 km of coastline, 75% belonging to Turkey and Greece
- Semi-closed basin where EEZ is truly difficult to establish
- Significant level of political instability in third parties
- Lots of unilateral acts that exploit the lack of an International Law of the Sea



Necessity to facilitate stakeholders involvement and agreements with ALL the coastal countries of the Mediterranean Basin

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Contact info:
Rosa Caggiano
r.caggiano@racmed.eu

