Contribution ID: b2aefb14-0af7-4da4-a425-3b7b2959469a

Date: 18/10/2021 17:20:05

Review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Introduction

About the consultation

This consultation is part of the review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (thereafter the MSFD). The marine environment is subject to multiple and sometimes increasing pressures from human activities, which have impacts on marine biodiversity, their habitats, and the ecosystems they sustain. In 2008, the EU adopted the MSFD to maintain marine ecosystems in a healthy, productive and resilient condition while securing a more sustainable use of the marine resources to the benefit of current and future generations. The MSFD requires Member States to develop national marine strategies in order to achieve, or maintain where it already exists, 'good environmental status' (GES) of their marine waters by 2020. More information can be found here.

The review of the MSFD is a legal obligation set in its Article 23. It builds on the <u>implementation report</u> adopted in June 2020. As a first step, an evaluation will look at how the MSFD has performed so far and will assess the relevance of this instrument. As a second step, an impact assessment will elaborate different policy or legislative options and their potential impacts.

Guidance on the questionnaire

This public consultation aims to gather the views of EU citizens and stakeholders on the current status of implementation of the MSFD in the Member States and on the performance of the Directive so far in achieving its objectives. It also takes a forward-looking approach to consider what might be changed in the future.

The questionnaire consists of two parts. The first part includes general questions on the relevance and perception of the MSFD and is aimed at all respondents. The second part of the questionnaire includes more detailed questions on the implementation of the Directive, its performance and potential improvements. This second part would require more expert knowledge so might be of particular interest for respondents involved in or affected by the MSFD.

Replies may be submitted in any EU official language. It takes approximately 10 to 25 minutes to fill in the questionnaire, depending on whether you respond only to Part 1 or to Parts 1 and 2. You may interrupt your session at any time and continue answering at a later stage. If you do so, please remember to keep

the link to your saved answers as this is the only way to access them. Only questions marked with a red asterisk are mandatory. Once you have submitted your answers online, you will be able to download a copy of the completed questionnaire.

Thank you for taking part in this consultation!

*Language of my contribution

*I am giving my contribution as

Business association

Academic/research institution

About you

Bulgarian

Croatian

Czech

Danish

	Dutch
0	English
	Estonian
	Finnish
	French
	German
	Greek
	Hungarian
	Irish
	Italian
	Latvian
	Lithuanian
	Maltese
	Polish
	Portuguese
	Romanian
	Slovak
	Slovenian
	Spanish
	Swedish

Company/business organisation	
Consumer organisation	
EU citizen	
Environmental organisation	
Non-EU citizen	
Non-governmental organisation (NGC))
Public authority	
Trade union	
Other	
* First name	
Oliver	
*Surname	
LOEBEL	
*Email (this won't be published)	
oliver.loebel@eureau.org	
*Organisation name	
255 character(s) maximum	
EurEau	
*Organisation size	
Micro (1 to 9 employees)	
Small (10 to 49 employees)	
Medium (50 to 249 employees)	
Large (250 or more)	
Transparency register number	
255 character(s) maximum	
Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. Influence EU decision-making.	t's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to

39299129772-62

Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

	(A)	D''l ''				0 ' 1 1 1 1 1 1
Afghanistan		Djibouti		Libya		Saint Martin
Aland Islands		Dominica		Liechtenstein		Saint Pierre and
						Miquelon
Albania		Dominican		Lithuania		Saint Vincent
		Republic				and the
		_				Grenadines
Algeria		Ecuador		Luxembourg		Samoa
American Samoa		Egypt	0	Macau		San Marino
Andorra		El Salvador		Madagascar		São Tomé and
						Príncipe
Angola		Equatorial Guinea	a	Malawi		Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	0	Eritrea	0	Malaysia	0	Senegal
Antarctica	0	Estonia	0	Maldives	0	Serbia
Antigua and	0	Eswatini	0	Mali	0	Seychelles
Barbuda						
Argentina		Ethiopia		Malta		Sierra Leone
Armenia		Falkland Islands		Marshall Islands		Singapore
Aruba		Faroe Islands		Martinique		Sint Maarten
Australia		Fiji		Mauritania		Slovakia
Austria		Finland		Mauritius		Slovenia
Azerbaijan	0	France		Mayotte		Solomon Islands
Bahamas		French Guiana		Mexico		Somalia
Bahrain		French Polynesia		Micronesia		South Africa
Bangladesh	0	French Southern		Moldova		South Georgia
		and Antarctic				and the South
		Lands				Sandwich
						Islands
Barbados		Gabon		Monaco		South Korea
Belarus		Georgia		Mongolia		South Sudan
Belgium		Germany	0	Montenegro		Spain
Belize	0	Ghana	0	Montserrat		Sri Lanka
Benin	0	Gibraltar		Morocco		Sudan
Bermuda		Greece	0	Mozambique		Suriname

Bhutan	Greenland	Myanmar/Burma	a Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Bolivia	Grenada	Namibia	Sweden
Bonaire SaintEustatius andSaba	Guadeloupe	Nauru	Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guam	Nepal	Syria
Botswana	Guatemala	Netherlands	Taiwan
Bouvet Island	Guernsey	New Caledonia	Tajikistan
Brazil	Guinea	New Zealand	Tanzania
British IndianOcean Territory	Guinea-Bissau	Nicaragua	Thailand
British Virgin Islands	Guyana	Niger	The Gambia
Brunei	Haiti	Nigeria	Timor-Leste
Bulgaria	Heard Island ar McDonald Islan		Togo
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Norfolk Island	Tokelau
Burundi	Hong Kong	NorthernMariana Islands	Tonga
Cambodia	Hungary	North Korea	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	lceland	North Macedonia	
Canada	India	Norway	Turkey
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Oman	Turkmenistan
Cayman Islands	Iran	Pakistan	Turks and
			Caicos Islands
Central AfricanRepublic	Iraq	Palau	Tuvalu
Chad	Ireland	Palestine	Uganda
Chile	Isle of Man	Panama	Ukraine
China	Israel	Papua New Guinea	United Arab Emirates
Christmas Island	Italy	Paraguay	United Kingdom

0	Clipperton	Jamaica		Peru		United States
0	Cocos (Keeling)	Japan		Philippines		United States
	Islands					Minor Outlying
						Islands
0	Colombia	Jersey		Pitcairn Islands		Uruguay
0	Comoros	Jordan		Poland		US Virgin Islands
0	Congo	Kazakhstan		Portugal		Uzbekistan
0	Cook Islands	Kenya		Puerto Rico		Vanuatu
0	Costa Rica	Kiribati		Qatar		Vatican City
0	Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo	0	Réunion		Venezuela
0	Croatia	Kuwait	0	Romania		Vietnam
0	Cuba	Kyrgyzstan		Russia		Wallis and
						Futuna
0	Curaçao	Laos		Rwanda		Western Sahara
0	Cyprus	Latvia	0	Saint Barthélemy		Yemen
0	Czechia	Lebanon		Saint Helena		Zambia
				Ascension and		
				Tristan da Cunha	l	
0	Democratic	Lesotho		Saint Kitts and		Zimbabwe
	Republic of the			Nevis		
	Congo					
	Denmark	Liberia		Saint Lucia		

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. Fo r the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

*Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the <u>personal data</u> protection provisions

Part I: to be answered by all respondents

Your perception about Europe's seas

Overall, in your opinion, what is the state of Europe's marine environment?

- Very good
- Acceptable
- Not good
- Don't know

Overall, how do you think the state of Europe's marine environment has changed in the last decade?

- Improved to a large extent
- Improved to some extent
- No change
- Worsened to some extent
- Worsened to a large extent
- Don't know

What are your 3 major concerns when you think about Europe's seas? Please, write only keywords.

- Impact of climate change (sea level rise and global warming of water)
- Eutrophication
- Chemicals

What are the 3 major positive things that you attach to or you enjoy from Europe's seas? Please, write only keywords.

255 character(s) maximum

- Regulates Europe's climate
- Produces fish and shellfish of quality
- · Offers clean and safe beaches for all

What are you ready to do to improve the health of the marine environment?
Buy less plastic
Pay more in function of the polluting content of products ('polluters pays' principle)
Eat less fish and meat (animal-based proteins have large environmental impacts that end up affecting the oceans, e.g. greenhouse gas emissions & acidification, water use, destruction of habitats (on land and on the seabed), bycatch of sensitive species, pollution through excess nutrients, pesticides or pharmaceuticals).
Choose fish and shellfish that have been obtained or produced sustainably
Choose sustainable meat, vegetable and fruit produce
Change your travel and/or commuting habits to less pollutant ones (e.g.
decreasing greenhouse gas emissions & acidification, microplastics released from tyres)
Pay for ecotourism alternatives, taxes or fees
Buy "greener" products (these products have less carbon and water footprint, require less chemicals and prevent some habitat destruction)
Reduce energy consumption and/or switch to energy sources that do not harm the climate and the environment
Sponsor nature conservation or restoration initiatives
Relay your concerns to your political representatives
Nothing
Other

If other, please specify

The building blocks of the MSFD

The main goal of the MSFD is to achieve 'good environmental status': "The status of marine waters where these provide ecologically diverse and dynamic oceans and seas which are clean, healthy and productive". Good environmental status means that the different uses made of the marine resources are conducted at a sustainable level, ensuring their continuity for future generations.

However, achieving good environmental status is not the only objective of the MSFD. How important do you consider the following specific **objectives** of the MSFD?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Protect and preserve the marine environment	•	0	0	0	0
Prevent deterioration and restore marine ecosystems	•	0	0	0	0
Prevent and reduce pollution in the marine environment	•	©	0	0	0
Establish a strong and integrated framework to protect the marine environment	•	0	0	0	0
Integrate and expand the knowledge on the marine environment	•	0	0	0	0
Foster joint (EU-level and/or regional) concrete action to protect and improve the marine environment	•	0	0	0	0
Strengthen regional (cross-border) coordination	•	0	0	0	0
Achieve or maintain good environmental status	•	0	0	0	0

To help Member States interpret what good environmental status means in practice, the MSFD sets out eleven aspects (called 'descriptors') which characterize the condition of and the pressures on the marine environment. How important are, in your opinion, the following aspects when considering if the marine environment is in a good state?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
State of marine biodiversity	•	0	0	0	0
Input and spread of non-indigenous marine species (they can sometimes replace indigenous species by competition or habitat alteration)	•	0	0	0	0
Intensity of fishing activities and the state of commercial fish & shellfish stocks	•	0	©	0	0
Health of entire marine food webs/food chains	•	0	0	0	0
Excess of nutrients in the seawater and their polluting effects (rapid and excessive growth of algae, water quality degradation, etc)	•	0	0	0	0
Integrity of seabed habitats	•	0	0	0	0
Alteration of hydrographical conditions (temperature, salinity, currents, etc.)	0	•	0	0	0
Levels of contaminants and their pollution effects	•	©	0	©	0
Levels of contaminants in seafood for human consumption	0	0	0	0	0
Presence of marine litter	•	0	0	0	0
Introduction of energy by human activities (especially underwater noise)	0	•	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

For those aspects considered "not at all important", why is this?

Not significant compared to others on the list
Overlap with others in the list

Confusing / imprecise

■ Too difficult to measure

The list is overall too long, and some should be cut

I don't know

The implementation of the MSFD requires Member States to set and report a **national marine strategy** made up of: 1) assessments of the marine environment, determinations of good environmental status, establishment of environmental targets (done so far in 2012 and 2018), 2) monitoring programmes (in 2014).

and 2020) and 3) programmes of measures to achieve good environmental status (in 2016 and expected in 2022).

Do you think your country would have developed a national marine strategy without the MSFD?

- Yes, one of similar or greater quality and ambition
- Yes, but one of less quality and ambition
- No
- Don't know

To what extent do you find that the MSFD has contributed or led to the following (intended) benefits in EU Member States?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Strong and integrated marine strategies to protect the marine environment (including assessments, monitoring, programmes of measures, targets, etc.)	0	•	0	0	0
Adequate action and progress to achieve or maintain good environmental status	0	0	•	0	0
More control and sustainability of the human activities that can affect marine ecosystems (e.g. fishing, agriculture, tourism, maritime transport, energy developments)	0	©	•	©	•
A more efficient monitoring of marine ecosystems and of the human pressures affecting them (at lower cost or to a greater extent)	0	•	0	0	0
More transparency, data availability and shared knowledge to support marine management at all scales	0	0	•	0	0
Increased awareness of the public and economic operators about the state of the marine environment and the impact of human activities on it	0	•	0	0	0
Facilitated involvement of the public and other stakeholders in the development of marine strategies	©	0	•	0	0

The establishment and/or coherence of marine protected areas	0	•	0	0	0
The restoration of marine habitats and species	©	0	•	0	0
An increase of resources for marine environmental protection	0	0	•	0	0
Greater coordination at national, regional and EU levels	0	•	0	0	0
Contribution to the EU's global commitments to protect the marine environment, like the Sustainable Development Goals	0	0	•	0	0
Other (please explain)	0	0	0	0	0

Would you like to respond to the second part of the questionnaire? It may require more in-depth knowledge of the Directive but it is not restricted to experts. All inputs are welcome.

Yes

O No

Part II: specific questions

Good environmental status

The <u>Commission Decision on good environmental status</u> of 2017 contains a number of criteria and methodological standards for determining the status of marine waters under the MSFD. It has been a major step towards a clearer, more concise and more coherent monitoring and assessment of the EU marine environment. Still, Member States have sufficient flexibility to apply different approaches (e.g. select the parameters or the scale of assessment) and to report different threshold values to, ultimately, determine whether the status is 'good' or 'not good'.

Do you think that the concept of good environmental status is the correct one to steer the MSFD?

Yes

Maybe

O No

Don't know

Should Member States continue to set the characteristics and the boundaries for the determination of good environmental status in their marine waters?

- Yes
- Yes, but there should be stronger minimum requirements/guidance provided by the EU
- Yes, but only for some of the 'descriptors'
- No, these should be defined at a marine region only
- No, these should be defined at EU level only
- ON O
- Don't know

If you wish, you can develop your response (e.g. for which reason, for which 'descriptors')

500 character(s) maximum

While we support stronger minimum requirements/guidance provided by the EU, there must be substantial room for specific solutions per marine region. The setting of Baltic Sea characteristics and boundaries involves non-EU states (Russia). Moreover, the Baltic Sea brackish inland sea environment is so different from other marine environments that the characteristics have to be based mainly on regional research and knowledge and be scientifically accepted by all states involved.

As of 2020, despite progress, many Member States had not yet fully achieved good environmental status for all descriptors in all their marine waters. According to you, how important are these potential obstacles to achieving good environmental status at national level?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Unsuitable implementation of the Directive (e.g. lack of ambition, lack of detail in the strategies)	•	0	0	0	0
Lack of enforceability or concreteness in the Directive (e.g. identification of deficient measures, quantitative determination of good environmental status, fix environmental targets)	©	•	©	©	•
Too tight timeline for achieving good environmental status	•	©	©	©	0
Insufficient effectiveness or actual implementation of the programmes of measures	©	•	0	0	0
Lack of data, information or knowledge	0	•	0	0	0

Lack of transboundary common monitoring and assessment methodologies and harmonised standards	0	•	0	0	0
Scarce stakeholder/public involvement	0	0	•	0	0
Insufficient collaboration with the sectors/activities that ultimately affect the marine environment	©	•	©	0	0
Lack of internal coherence in EU policy and legislation	©	©	•	0	0
Lack of national policy and legislative coherence	0	•	0	0	0
Insufficient resources (e.g. human power or material needs of the authorities responsible for implementing the directive)	•	0	0	0	0
Inadequate governance (e.g. clear mandates among institutions, cross-border cooperation)	0	•	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	©

If other, please explain

255 character(s) maximum

The lack of common monitoring and assessment methods is particularly noticeable when it comes to chemicals and how to derive measures for specific chemical substance or combinations of substances from a generic judgement of their impact on biology.

If the MSFD 2020 deadline to achieve good environmental status were changed, what should it be?

- Different per 'descriptor' and/or region
- [©] 2020-2025
- 2026-2030
- 2031-2040
- Longer
- No deadline
- Don't know

What do you base your previous answer on? (you can select multiple choices)

Action is urgent

1	Action is urgent but need time for ecosystems to recover
1	The response from ecosystems is different across pressures and across
	regions
	Alignment with international commitments
	To provide time for economic activities to adjust
	It should be a continuous exercise
1	The goal is unreachable
	Other

Feel free to elaborate your answer

500 character(s) maximum

A new Government Inquiry (SE) concludes that the situation is critical affecting access to important ecosystem services. Global warming has extra impacts on coastal waters. The impacts from too high pressures have been so massive over so many decades and the changes of the marine environment are so severe that we can no longer expect to get back the environment we once had. The goal has to adapt to what is achievable and sustainable. Hence, deadlines should be different per descriptor / region.

Use of resources

Do you think that the actual costs of implementing the MSFD are:

- Relatively low
- Affordable
- Cumbersome
- Don't know

In your opinion, do you think the benefits and added value of the MSFD (improve the health of the marine environment, foster coordinated action to protect marine ecosystems, integrate and expand the marine knowledge) justify the efforts (costs) spent implementing it?

- Benefits much greater than costs
- Benefits slightly greater than costs
- Costs similar to benefits
- Costs slightly greater than benefits
- Costs much greater than benefits
- Don't know

In your view, has there been sufficient resources invested to implement the MSFD?

	Yes	Yes, to a moderate extent	No	Don' t know
From EU funding	0	•	0	0
From polluters in line with the 'polluters pays' principle	©	0	•	0
From national funding	0	•	0	0
From other funding (e.g. private funding, fees from users, payment for ecosystem services)	0	0	•	0

lf '	you wish,	please	elaborate	your res	ponse a	ınd/or ı	orovide	references
	,			,				

50	500 character(s) maximum								

International dimension

Four regional sea conventions cover Europe's seas: the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea (<u>Helsinki Convention</u>), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-east Atlantic (<u>Oslo-Paris Convention</u>), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (<u>Barcelona Convention</u>) and the Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (<u>Bucharest Convention</u>). These conventions were already in place when the MSFD was adopted, but the Directive boosted their activity and objectives (e.g. imposing legal requirements for regional cooperation to the contracting parties, through direct funding, research projects, etc.).

In your opinion, has the MSFD contributed to strengthen the coordination to manage the marine environment within each marine region?

	Very importantly	Moderately importantly	Slightly importantly	Not at all importantly	Don't know
North-east Atlantic Ocean	0	0	0	0	•
Baltic Sea	0	•	0	0	0
Mediterranean Sea	0	0	0	0	•
Black Sea	0	0	0	0	•

In your opinion, are the Regional Sea Conventions sufficiently aligned with the MSFD to be important contributors to its implementation (e.g. agree on standards required by the Decision on good environmental status, develop joint assessments that can be reported under the MSFD, align programmes of measures)?

	Very importantly	Moderately importantly	Slightly importantly	Not at all importantly	Don't know
Helsinki Convention	•	0	0	•	0
Oslo-Paris Convention	0	•	0	0	0
Barcelona Convention	0	0	0	•	•
Bucharest Convention	0	©	0	0	•

Policy coherence

In your opinion, are there any significant gaps, overlaps or inconsistencies between the MSFD and the following EU environmental legislation/policies? (you can select multiple choices per row)

	Gaps	Overlaps	Inconsistencies	No problem	Don' t know
Water Framework Directive			V		
Floods Directive					V
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive			V		
Drinking Water Directive				V	
Environmental Quality Standards Directive			V		
Priority Substances Directive			V		
Nitrates Directive					V
Birds and Habitats Directives					V
Bathing Water Directive				V	
Waste Framework Directive					V
REACH and other chemical legislation	V				
Industrial Emissions Directive			V		
Single-use Plastics Directive	V				
Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directives					V
Regulation on invasive alien species					V

INSPIRE Directive			V
The European Green Deal initiatives (e.g. Biodiversity Strategy, Zero Pollution Action Plan, Farm to Fork)			V

In your opinion, are there any significant gaps, overlaps or inconsistencies between the MSFD and the following sectoral EU policies? (you can select multiple choices per row)

	Gaps	Overlaps	Inconsistencies	No problem	Don' t know
Common Fisheries Policy					V
Regulation on fisheries control					V
Maritime Spatial Planning Directive					V
Port Reception Facilities Directive					V
Regulation on the European Fund for Maritime, Affairs and Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund					V
The energy union strategy followed up by the 2019 Clean energy for all Europeans package					V
EU strategy on offshore renewable energy					V
Directive on safety of offshore oil and gas operations					V
Ship-source Pollution Directive					V
Regulation setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs					V
Communication on innovation in the Blue Economy					V
Common Agricultural Policy				V	
EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change					V

Feel free to elaborate and provide examples to justify your answers to the last two questions and to propose additional legislation/policies.

500 character(s) maximum

The Single Use Plastics Directive does not clearly address plastic items arriving in the sewers (causing CSOs, transport through separate sewers).

The EU chemicals legislation must be strengthened and the CAP has to be adapted to the marine environmental goals.

There are also inconsistencies between MSFD, WFD and UWWTD, for example improving the marine litter situation in the MSFD, requires similar improvements in rivers that flow to the sea, and more effort is needed to reduce CSOs.

How important is it to get stronger mutual support between the MSFD and the legislation and policies in the following sectors?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don't know
Maritime spatial planning	0	0	0	0	•
Fisheries and aquaculture	•	0	0	0	0
Maritime transport and ports	0	•	0	0	0
Tourism	•	0	0	0	0
Marine renewable energy / Ocean energy	0	•	0	0	0
Non-renewable energy	•	0	0	0	0
Climate policies	•	0	0	0	0
Blue bioeconomy	0	•	0	0	0
Marine minerals	0	0	0	0	•
Maritime defence	0	0	0	0	•
Emissions control	•	0	0	0	0
Product and industrial policies	•	0	0	0	0
Agricultural policies	•	0	0	0	0
Neighbourhood policies	0	0	0	0	•
EU Regional policies	•	0	0	0	0
Research policies	•	0	0	0	0
Space policy (Earth observation and modelling)	0	•	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

Feel free to elaborate your answer on the mutual support (or lack of) between the MSFD and these policies

500 character(s) maximum							

Added value of the MSFD

How important do you consider to maintain a dedicated EU framework for the integrated protection and sustainable use of the marine environment?

- Very important
- Moderately important
- Slightly important
- Not at all important
- Don't know

During the last decade, the EU has accomplished the following achievements to a certain extent. In your opinion, how important is the MSFD contribution (alone) to them?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Improved management and systematic planning for the conservation of marine ecosystems and its sustainable use	0	0	•	0	0
Reduce pressures on marine ecosystems	•	0	0	0	0
Enhance coordinated action at regional level	©	0	•	0	0
Improved knowledge on the marine environment	0	0	•	0	0
Improved data collection and monitoring	0	•	0	0	0
Improved data availability, knowledge sharing and best practice	0	0	•	0	0
Consistent and adequate programmes of measures to protect the marine environment	0	•	0	0	0
Raise public awareness and political level of ambition	0	0	•	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

If other, please add the achievement(s) 255 character(s) maximum Has the MSFD been an important instrument to strengthen collaboration and cooperation to protect Europe's marine waters? Not at Don' Very Moderately Slightly all t important important important important know Among EU Member States in the same 0 marine region With non-EU countries in the same 0 marine region 0 Between/with private sector entities 0 Between/with scientific institutions Between/with other stakeholders, like 0 **NGOs**

0

Potential improvements of the MSFD

Between organisations working on land-

Do you think the MSFD should:

Between public organisations

responsible for different policies

based issues and marine issues

- Continue as it is
- Become less prescriptive
- Become more prescriptive and stronger enforcement
- Don't know

What is your level of support of the following actions, should they be taken in the future?

	Very important	Moderately important	Slightly important	Not at all important	Don' t know
Change the process to determine good environmental status to ensure more quantifiable and harmonised EU /regional objectives	0	•	0	0	0

Co-design and investment on a pan-EU ocean observation and modelling service to support MSFD implementation	0	0	0	0	•
Set legally-binding quantifiable objectives (e.g. threshold values, minimum measures) to facilitate fair and uniform enforcement	0	0	•	0	0
Use non-MSFD reported information (like satellite observation or scientific data) to support marine assessments under the MSFD	0	•	0	0	0
Simplify key messages from MSFD implementation, for example making use of headline indicators to demonstrate progress in the achievement of good environmental status	•	•	•	•	•
Require an estimation of the effectiveness of the programmes of measures put in place by Member States	0	©	0	©	•
Change the format/governance of regional cooperation (which so far is mostly dependent on the regional sea conventions)	0	©	0	0	•
Improve access to funding or dedicate new instruments (from the EU or otherwise) to benefit the management, protection and restoration of the marine environment	0	©	0	0	•
Adopt specific measures or legal initiatives for specific risks/pressures to the marine environment (similarly to the Single-use Plastics Directive)	0	0	0	•	0
Add more specific requirements about marine protected areas or restoration actions within the MSFD	0	0	0	0	•
Reduce administrative burden by decreasing the frequency or the content of the reported information	0	0	0	0	•
Investigate new aspects (e.g. links between human health and ocean heath, impacts of climate change)	•	•	0	0	0

Improve the alignment and re-use of information from other EU legislation	0	•	0	0	0
Enforce digitalisation requirements (e.g. for assessments or reporting)	©	•	0	0	0

Other? Please add your suggestions.

500 d	500 character(s) maximum							

Contact

Contact Form