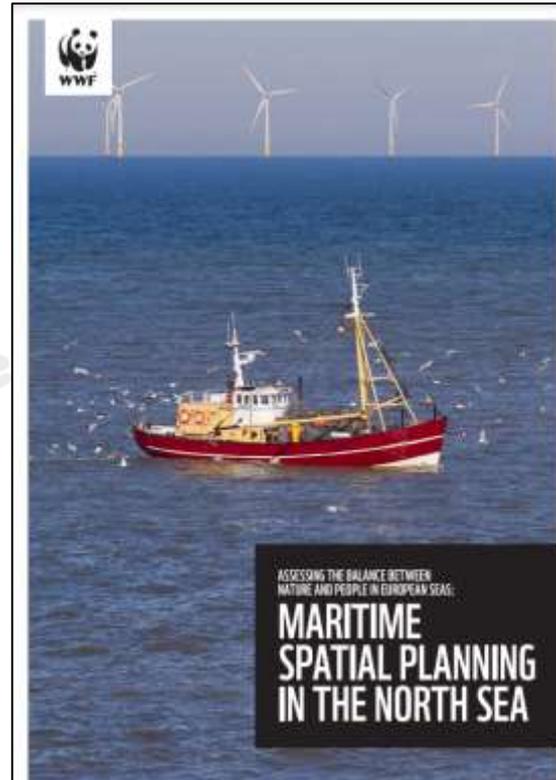
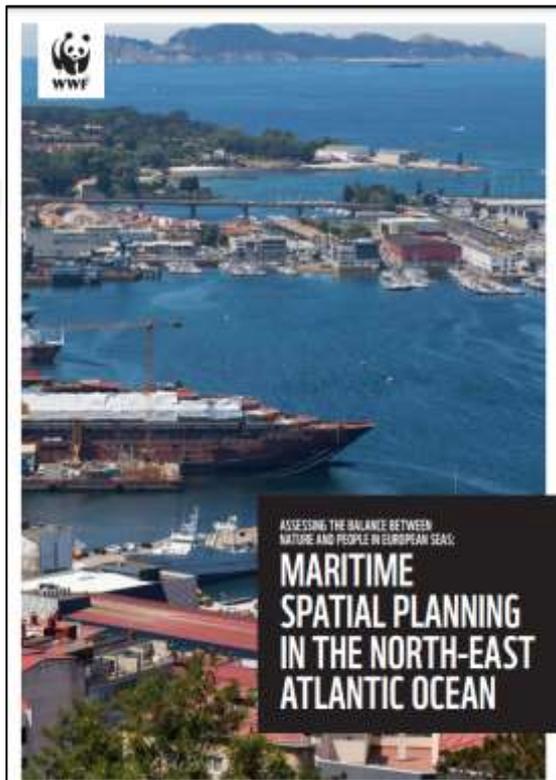
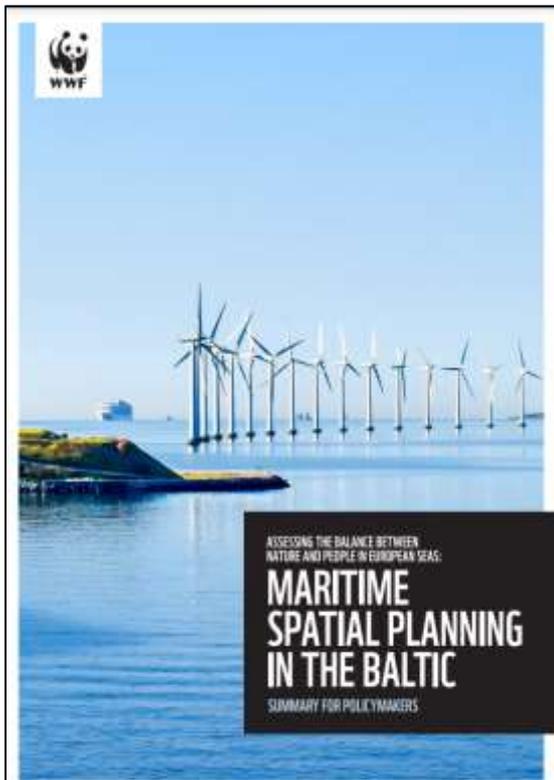




Co-founded by the
European Union

Assessing the balance between nature and people in European Seas

WWF European Policy Office
Helena Rodrigues, Ocean Policy Officer



WWF's MSP assessments



Since the establishment of the MSPD, WWF has been working with Member States to **ensure that the Directive's implementation aligns with an Ecosystem-Based Approach (EBA).**

A core element of this work has been the translation of the MSPD's requirements for MSP into **33 indicators that**, when all achieved (score 100%, scale 0-100%), **would successfully deliver an EBA to MSP.**

Baltic Sea

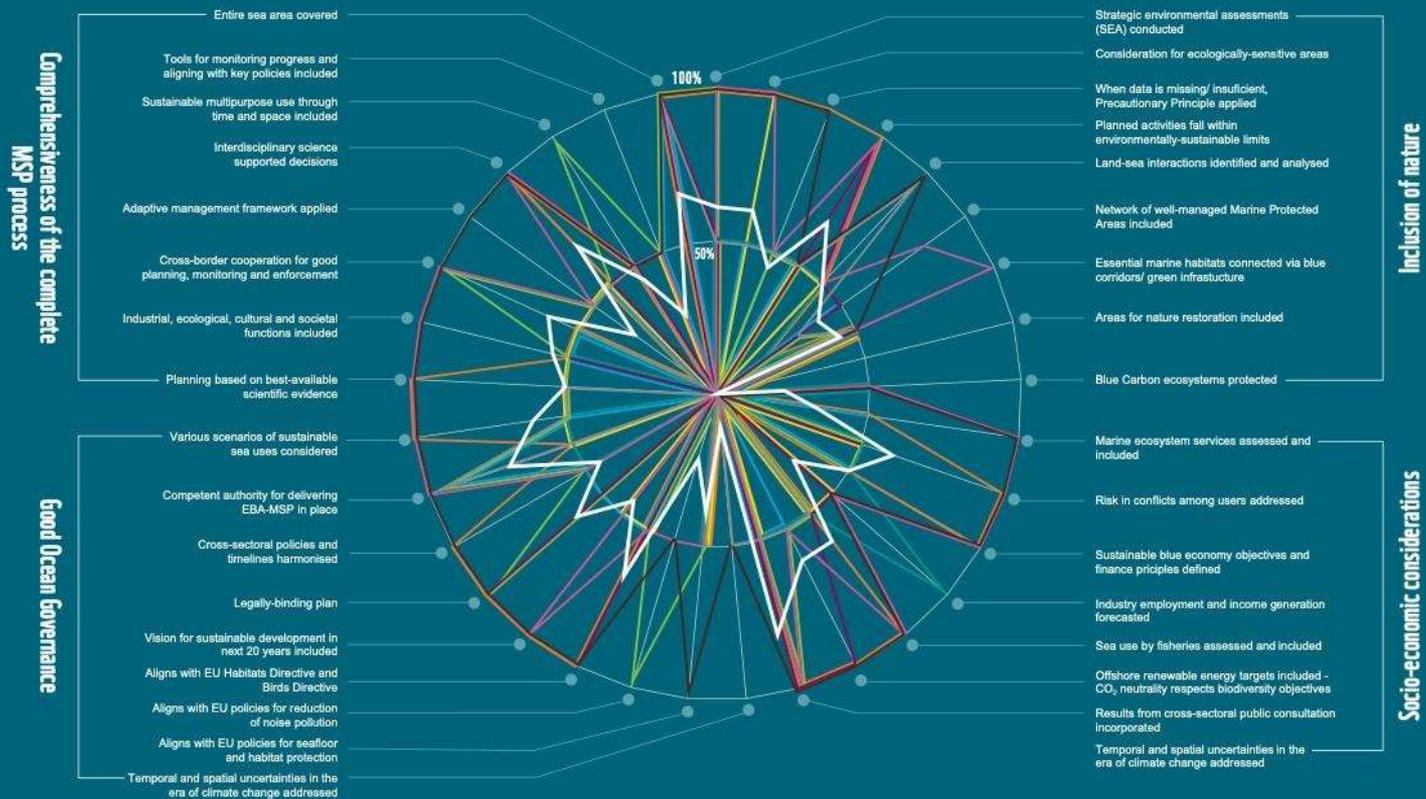
Regional average = 49%

SCORE IN % ● 0-10 ● 11-20 ● 21-30 ● 31-40 ● 41-50 ● 51-60 ● 61-70 ● 71-80 ● 81-90 ● 91-100

CATEGORY AVERAGE	INCLUSION OF NATURE	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	GOOD OCEAN GOVERNANCE	COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE COMPLETE MSP PROCESS
	Baltic Average	43.4%	54.0%	46.9%
Denmark	16.70%	28.6%	38.9%	37.5%
Estonia	57.4%	78.6%	66.7%	56.3%
Finland	29.6%	28.6%	27.8%	37.5%
Aland	40.7%	50.0%	27.8%	28.0%
Germany	31.5%	42.9%	55.6%	68.8%
Latvia	68.5%	92.9%	88.9%	87.5%
Lithuania	27.8%	50.0%	22.2%	31.3%
Poland	48.1%	28.6%	38.9%	43.8%
Sweden	70.4%	85.7%	55.6%	68.8%

Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning in the Baltic region

Key: — Baltic regional average — Estonia — Denmark — Finland — Åland — Germany — Lithuania — Sweden — Latvia — Poland



NB: The Baltic regional score corresponds to the average of all Member States' scores plus Åland, which is an autonomous territory of Finland. For the scores, "100%" corresponds to the complete achievement of indicator goals in that category, "50%" represents a partial achievement, and "0%" corresponds to zero achievements. Individual graphs of each Member State's performance across the four categories of this assessment can be found in the full report, *Assessing the balance between nature and people in European seas: Maritime Spatial Planning in the Baltic*.

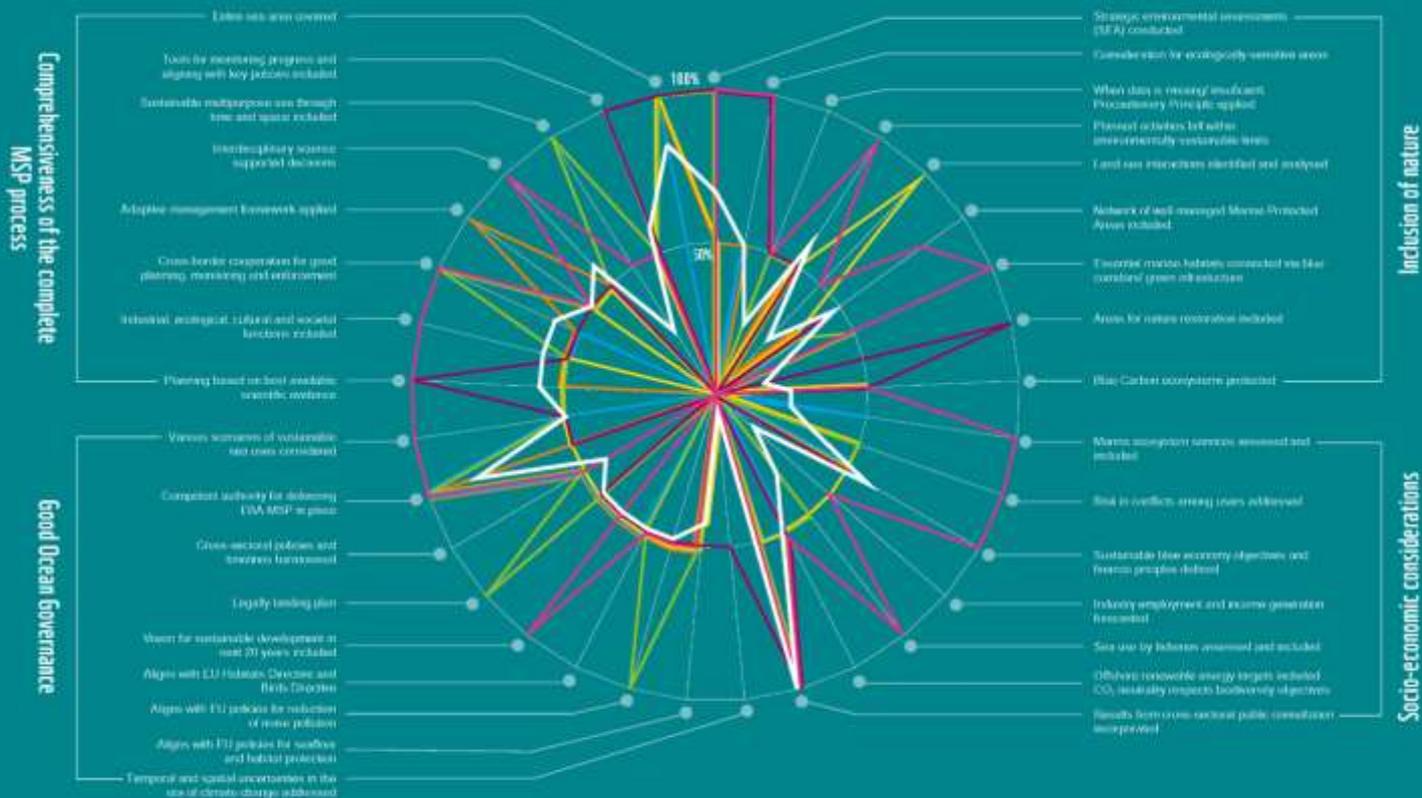
North Sea
Regional average = 45%

SCORE IN % ● 0-10 ● 11-20 ● 21-30 ● 31-40 ● 41-50 ● 51-60 ● 61-70 ● 71-80 ● 81-90 ● 91-100

CATEGORY AVERAGE	INCLUSION OF NATURE	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	GOOD OCEAN GOVERNANCE	COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE COMPLETE MSP PROCESS
North Sea Average	38%	43%	47%	54%
Belgium	20.4%	28.6%	44.4%	56.3%
Denmark	16.7%	28.6%	38.9%	37.5%
France	31.5%	42.9%	44.4%	43.8%
Germany	31.5%	42.9%	55.6%	68.6%
Netherlands	55.6%	28.6%	44.4%	62.5%
Sweden	70%	86%	56%	54%

Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning in the North Sea region

Key: — North Sea average — Belgium — Denmark — France — Germany — Netherlands — Sweden



NB: The North Sea regional score corresponds to the average of all Member States' scores. For the scores, "100%" corresponds to the complete achievement of indicator goals in that category, "50%" represents a partial achievement, and "0%" corresponds to zero achievements.

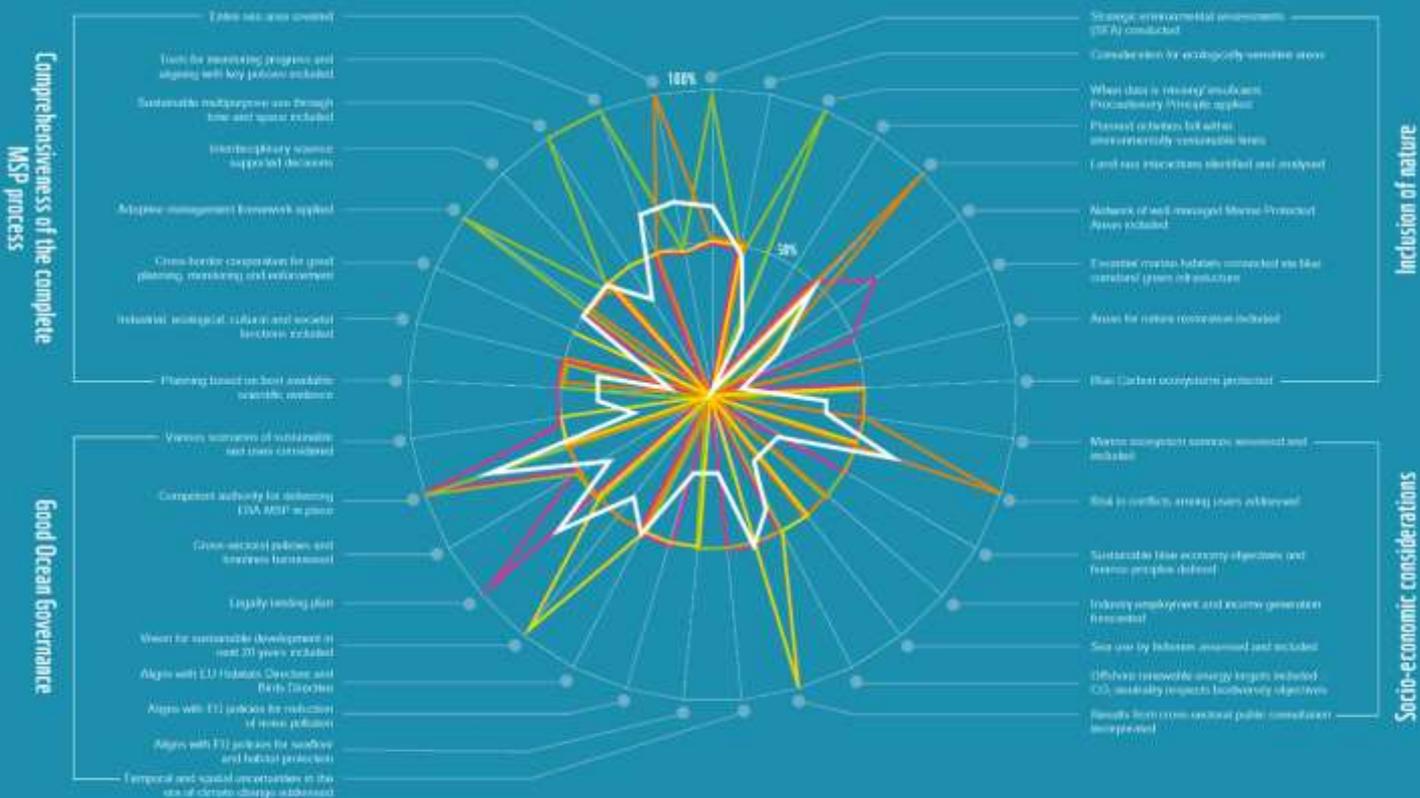
CATEGORY AVERAGE	INCLUSION OF NATURE	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	GOOD OCEAN GOVERNANCE	COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE COMPLETE MSP PROCESS
North-East Atlantic Average	31%	38%	40%	44%
France	29.6%	35.7%	27.8%	43.8%
Ireland	16.7%	35.7%	44.4%	31.3%
Portugal	40.7%	42.9%	38.9%	62.5%
Spain	35.2%	35.7%	50.0%	37.5%

North-East Atlantic

Regional average = 38%

Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning in the North-East Atlantic

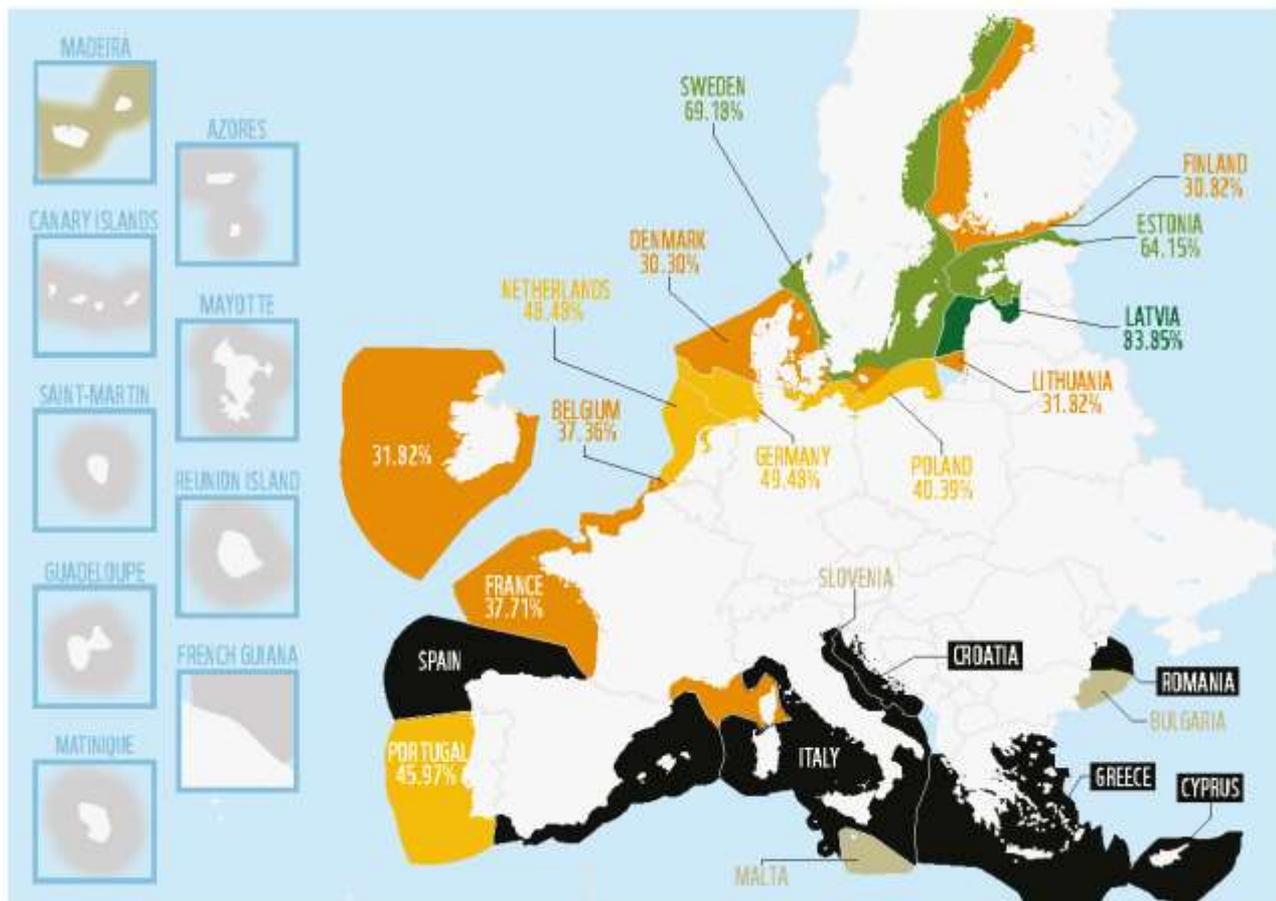
Key: — North-East Atlantic average — France — Portugal — Ireland — Spain



NB: The North-East Atlantic score corresponds to the average of all Member States' scores. For the scores, "100%" corresponds to the complete achievement of indicator goals in that category, "50%" represents a partial achievement, and "0%" corresponds to zero achievements.



THE EU IS FAILING AT ECOSYSTEM-BASED MSP



KEY

Score 90%

A national marine spatial plan is in place and has been assessed by WWF. 100% corresponds to the complete achievement of an ecosystem based approach to MSP.

Score 0%

No national marine spatial plan is in place and the country is under implementation procedure to the European Commission.

Score 0%

A national marine spatial plan is in place but has not yet been assessed by WWF.

Score 0%

No national marine spatial plan is in place but there is no implementation procedure underway and the estimated score from next time to complete EU laws.

Nature inclusion



No successful implementation of the minimum 30% MPA and 10% strict- protection targets

Socio-economic considerations



No long-term perspective on how maritime sectors will change over time

Good ocean governance



No consideration for climate change's impacts on people and nature

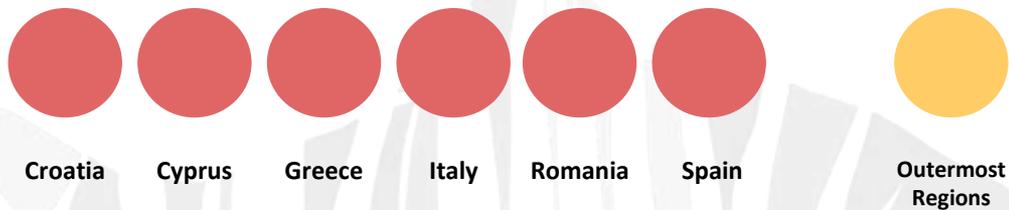
Comprehensiveness of the MSP process



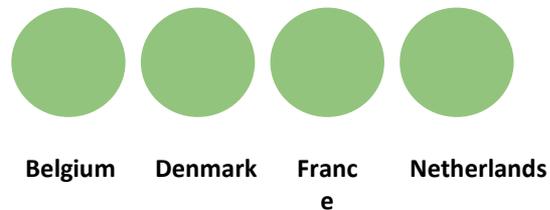
Over 50% of EU EEZ without MSP

Implementation of the MSPD

MSP Infringement procedures



MSP update processes



Implementation of the MSPD

Fixed uses



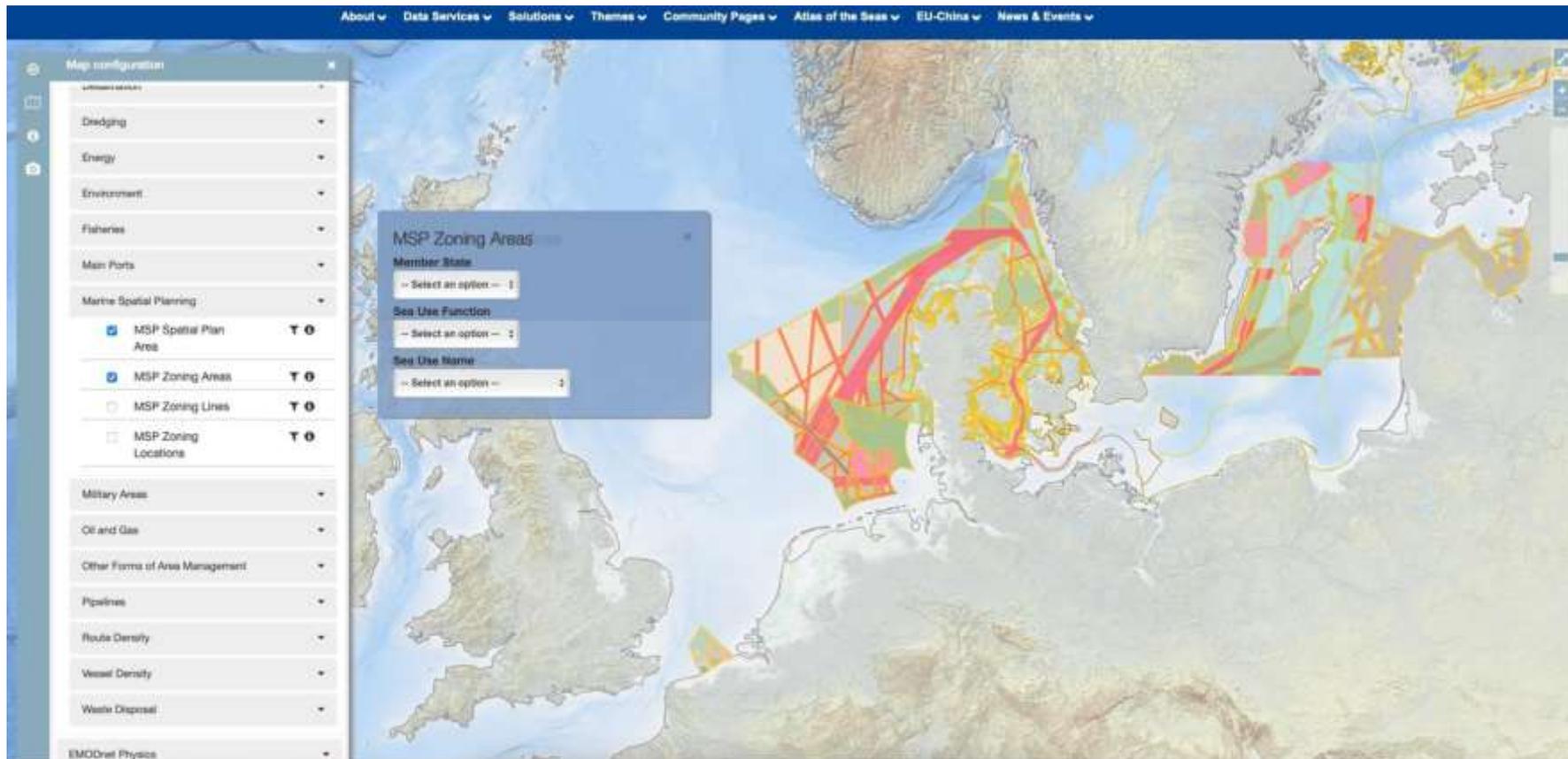
Examples: wind turbines, underwater cables

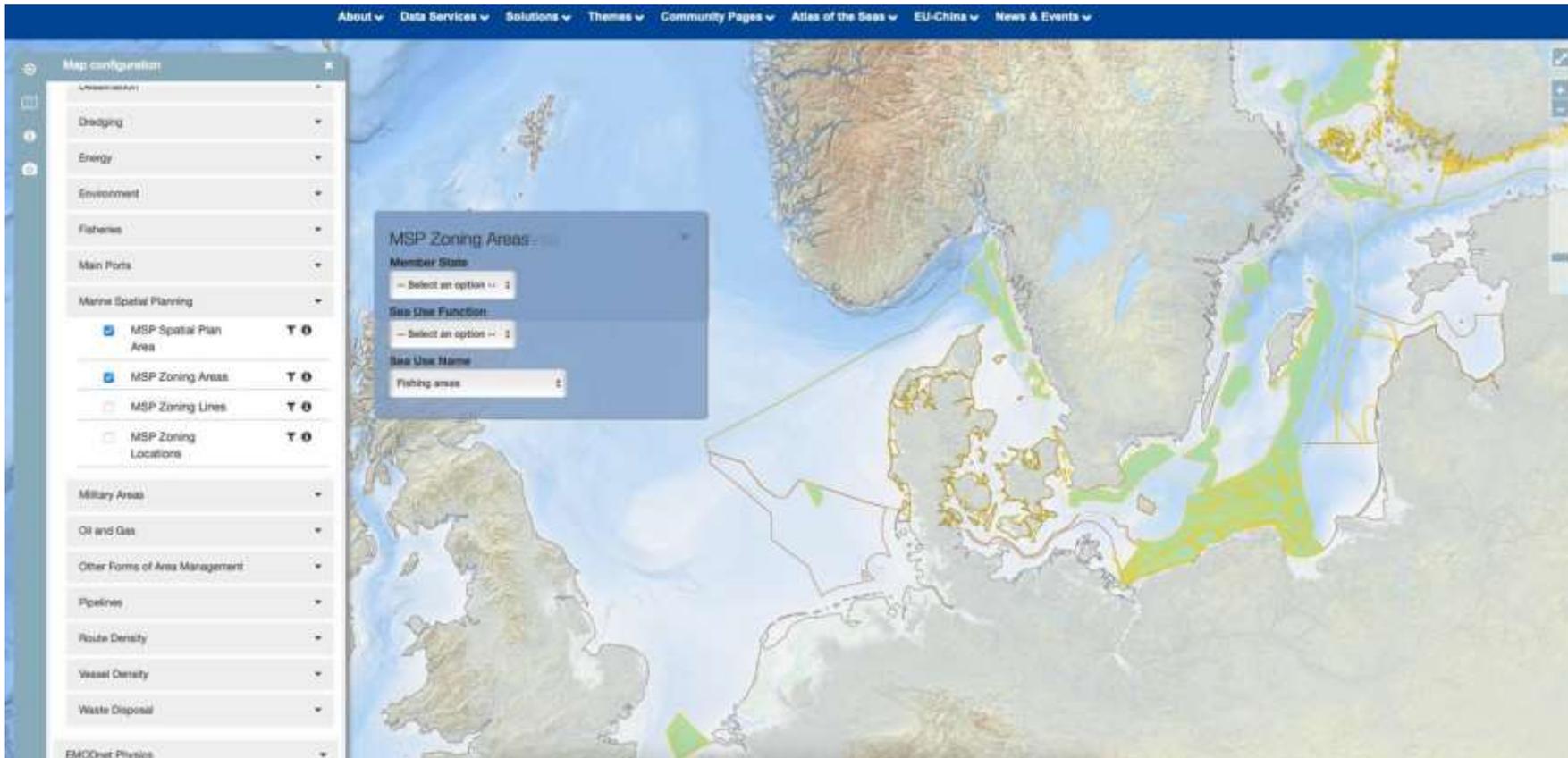
Mobile uses



Examples: fisheries, climate change







Indicator Name	Nº	Indicator question
Marine ecosystem services assessed and included	10	Are marine ecosystem services properly addressed and translated into spatial designations?
Risk in conflicts among users addressed	11	Does the plan analyse interactions of maritime stakeholders and propose measures to reduce conflicts that could lead to social tensions, accidents and/or pollution? For example, does it ensure no conflicts will occur between maritime sectors and area-based conservation management measures?
Sustainable blue economy objectives and finance principles defined	12	Are clear economic objectives defined, with a focus on sustainable development and to align with the sustainable blue economy and Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles?
Industry employment and income generation forecasted	13	Did the MSP cycle include multiple spatial evaluations of different job and income generation scenarios, and were these assessed against environmental criteria?
Sea use by fisheries assessed and included	14	Are the spatial designations based on a thorough assessment of areas accessed by fisheries, incorporating requirements of the CFP and MSFD?
Offshore renewable energy targets included - CO2 neutrality respects biodiversity objectives	15	Were the national offshore renewable energy targets for carbon neutrality translated into spatial designations while respecting biodiversity recovery and resilience?
Results from cross-sectoral public consultation incorporated	16	Did stakeholder consultations involve all actors and take place across the entirety of the MSP process with sufficient time for individuals to access documents? Was input from the public consultation taken into account in the drafting of the plan? Were data and maps shared publicly and utilised across administrative and sectoral borders?

Scores for indicator 14
0% - Fisheries were not explicitly addressed in the plan – only a description was provided without any spatial designation.
50% - Only fisheries subject to catch restrictions, TAC and quotas are assessed and included in the plans.
100% - All fisheries within the Member State waters (including territorial sea), were assessed and included in the plan's spatial measures; spatial designation was based on comprehensive decision support tools, which align with CFP and MSFD requirements.

Scores for indicator 14

Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden
0%	-	No MSP	No MSP	0%	100%	50%	50%	50%	No MSP	50%	No MSP	100%	50%	-	0%	50%	0%	No MSP	-	No MSP	100%

WWF calls on EU Member States to

1. **Ensure the expansion of offshore renewable energy takes the health of all marine ecosystems into consideration**, supports ambitious nature restoration efforts in the region and establishes national compensation schemes for sustainable fishing and maritime activities.
1. **Establish a well-managed and well-connected network of Marine Protected Areas that covers at least 30% of marine and coastal areas by 2030**, including areas for restoration of vulnerable or valuable ecosystems, in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy.
1. **Promote and improve participatory processes and stakeholder engagement** for better governance and legitimacy of the adopted maritime strategies.
1. **Improve cross-boundary cooperation between EU Member States and engage with neighbouring countries outside the EU** with the aim of ensuring that MSP are coherent and coordinated across the marine region concerned, especially taking into account issues of a transnational nature.

What's next for WWF

1. WWF assessment of MSP in the Mediterranean Sea and the Outermost Regions
1. Continue to support the MSP process as plans are updated in the following years with the goal of ensuring MS commit to an ecosystem-based approach.
1. Support the deployment of offshore renewable energy in a way that is compatible with EU's climate and biodiversity goals.



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Co-founded by the
European Union

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