



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Marine Pathways project: policy landscape

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Defra

Key messages

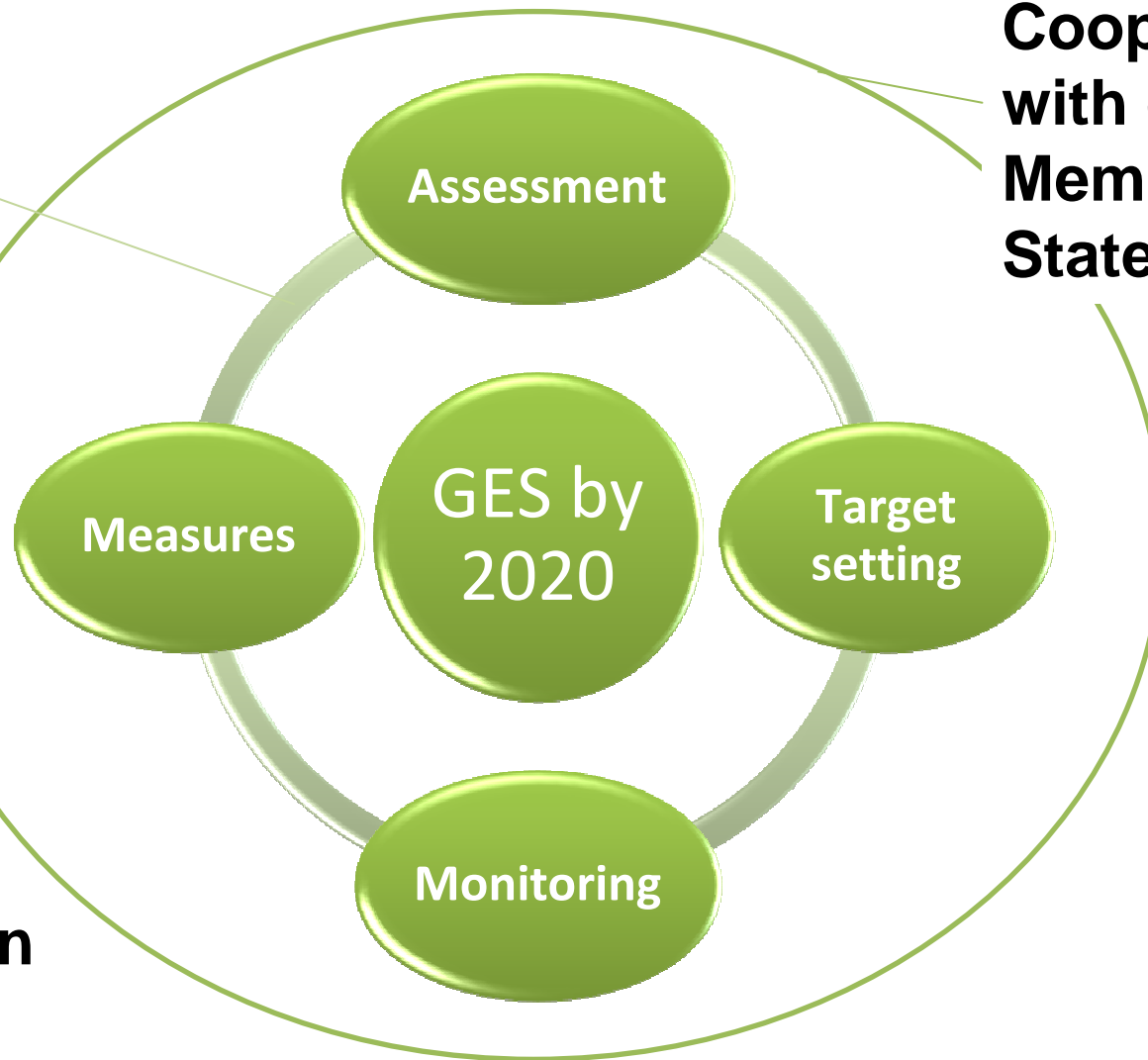
- ❑ Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- ❑ EU Invasive Aliens Species Directive
- ❑ GB Non-Native Species Strategy

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

How does MSFD work?

**Six year cycle
2nd cycle starts in
2018**

**Cooperation
with other
Member
States**

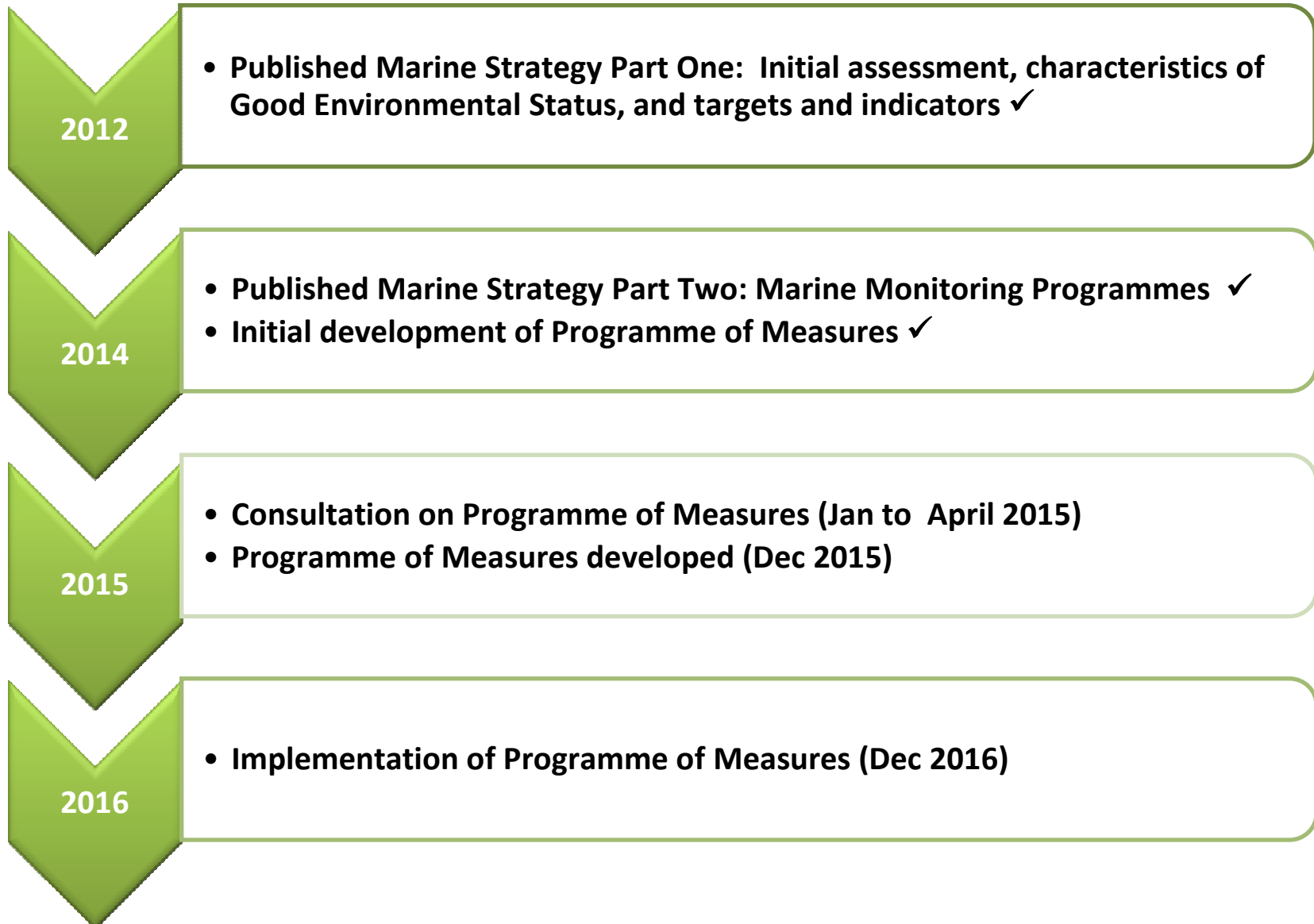


**Public
participation**

What does MSFD cover

No.	Descriptor
1	Biological diversity
2	Non-indigenous species
3	Commercial fish & shellfish
4	Food webs
5	Eutrophication
6	Seafloor integrity
7	Hydrographical conditions
8	Contaminants
9	Contaminants in seafood
10	Litter
11	Energy, incl. underwater noise

Where are we in the process?

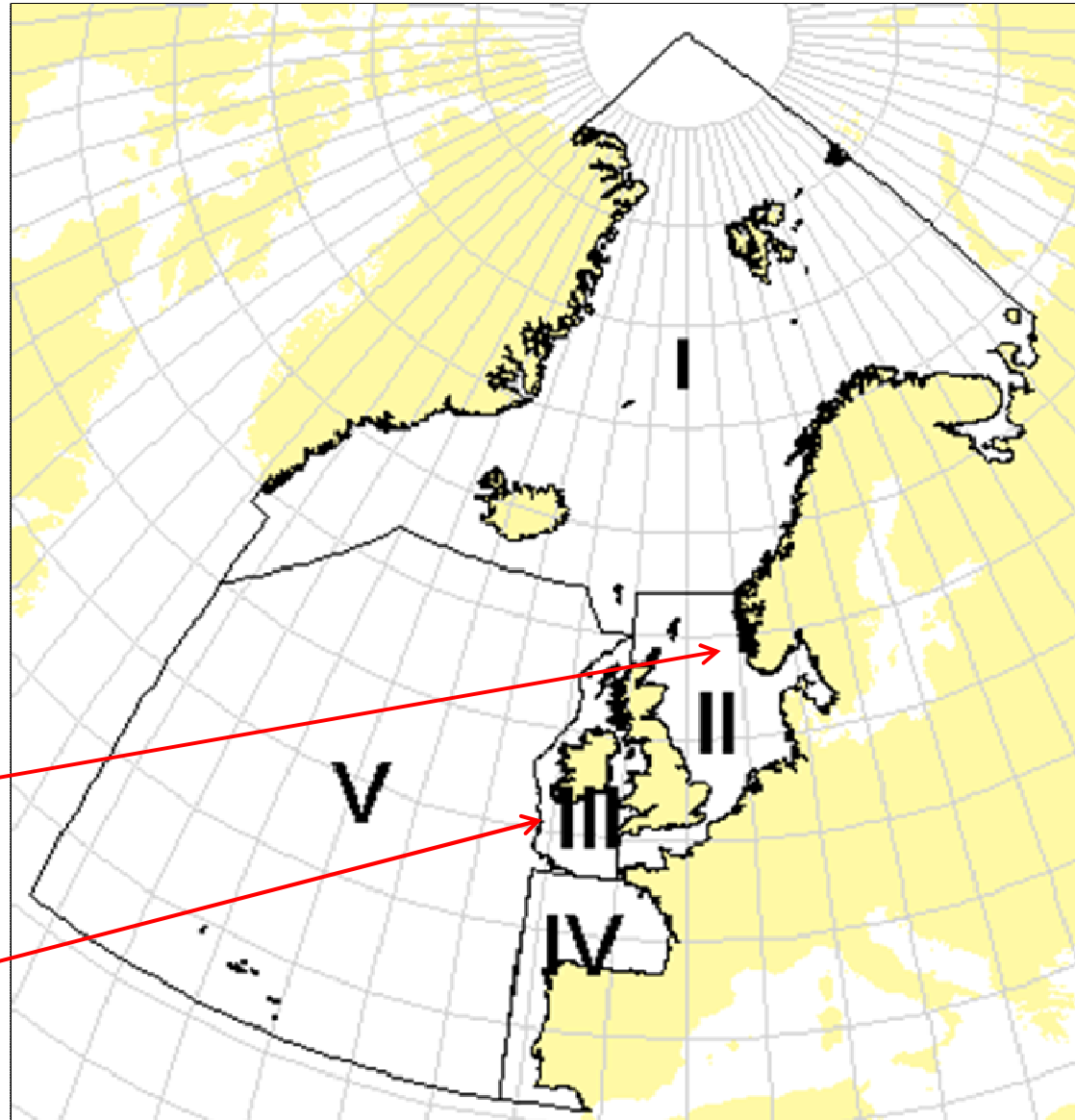


Coordination with other countries

Member States sharing a marine region must cooperate to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to implementation

Greater North Sea

Celtic Seas



What does this mean for NIS

The risk from pathways and vectors which facilitate the introduction and spread of NIS as a result of human activities is significantly reduced, leading to a reduction in the risk of introducing new species some of which may have adverse impacts

Our Targets

Reduction in the risk of introduction and spread of non-native species through improved management of high risk pathways and vectors

Action plans are developed for key high risk marine non indigenous species by 2020

Monitoring programmes and measures

Assessment (Marine Strategy Part One)

- UK initial assessment (“Charting Progress 2) recommends further research in this area to better understand the abundance, distribution and pathways of introduction.

Monitoring programmes (Marine Strategy Part Two)

- Considering options for monitoring programmes to inform our understanding on the abundance, distribution and pathways of introduction for marine NIS

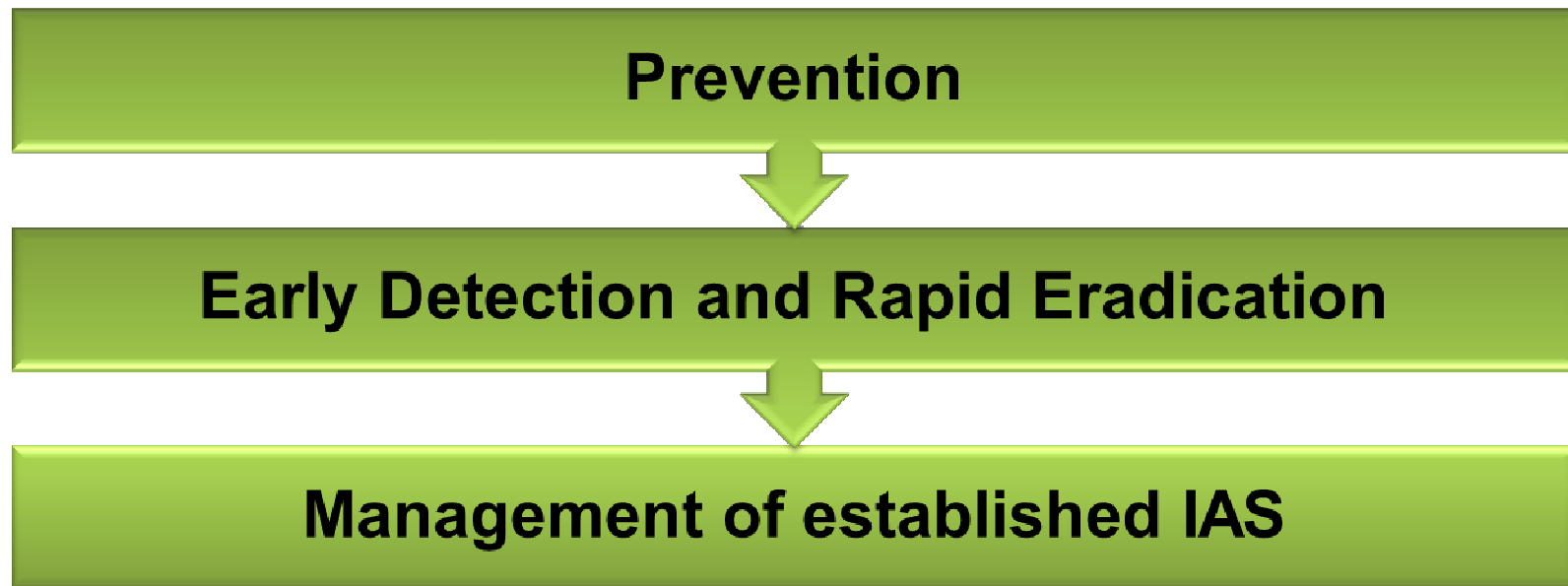
Programmes of measures (Marine Strategy Part Three?)

- Identified existing and planned measures
- Consultation

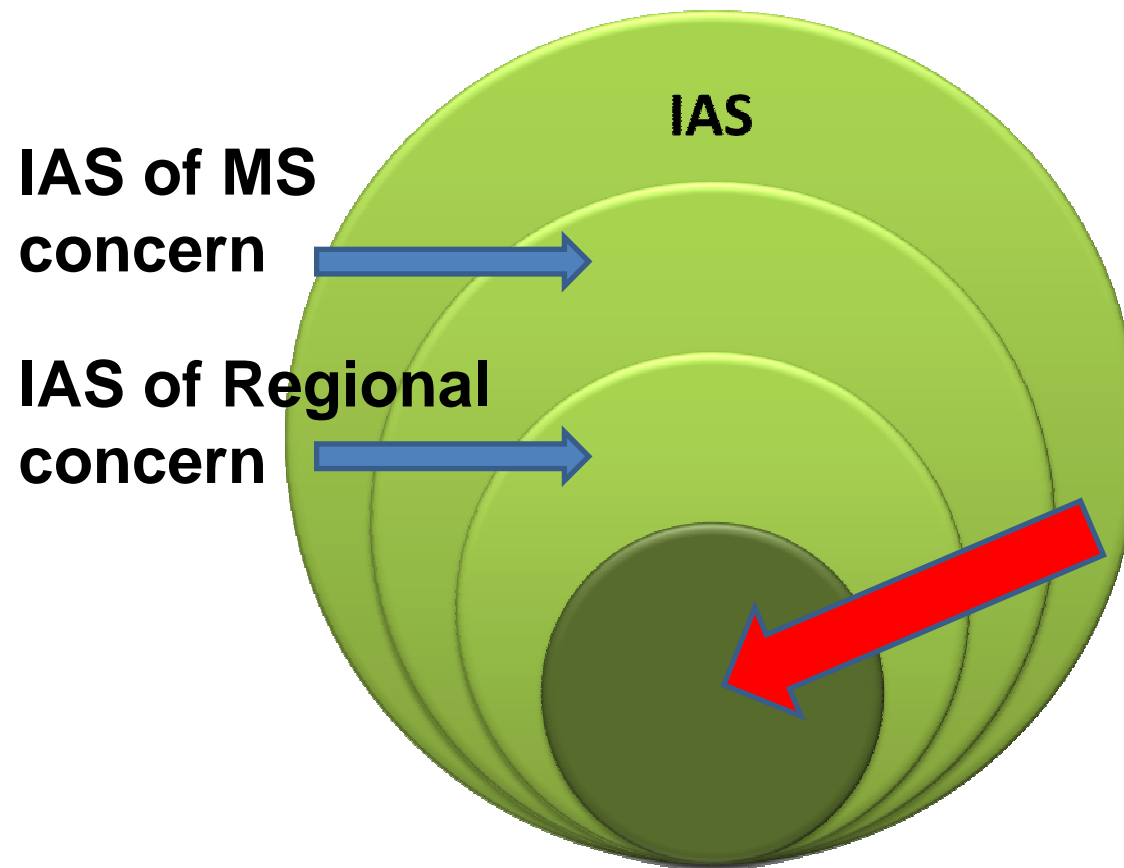
EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation

EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation

- ❑ Came into Force 1 January 2015
- ❑ Applies to all IAS (except natural increase in their range and where already covered by other EU Regulatory Regimes)



What it requires



IAS of Union concern

- Core provision of the Regulation
- Dynamic list
- No EU natives
- Based on full risk assessment

IAS of Union concern

Prohibits:

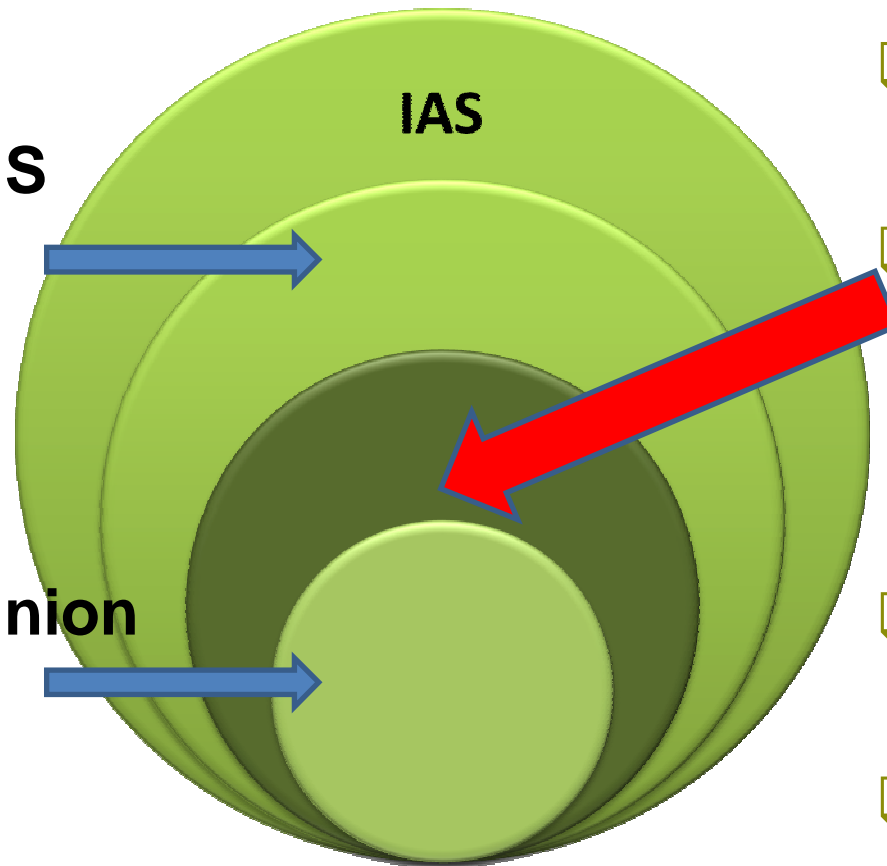
- Import to the Union
- Keeping or breeding
- Transportation
- Placing on the market
- Using or exchanging
- Permitting to reproduce
- Release into the environment

**List
Proposed
– by end
2015**

IAS of Regional Concern

IAS of MS concern

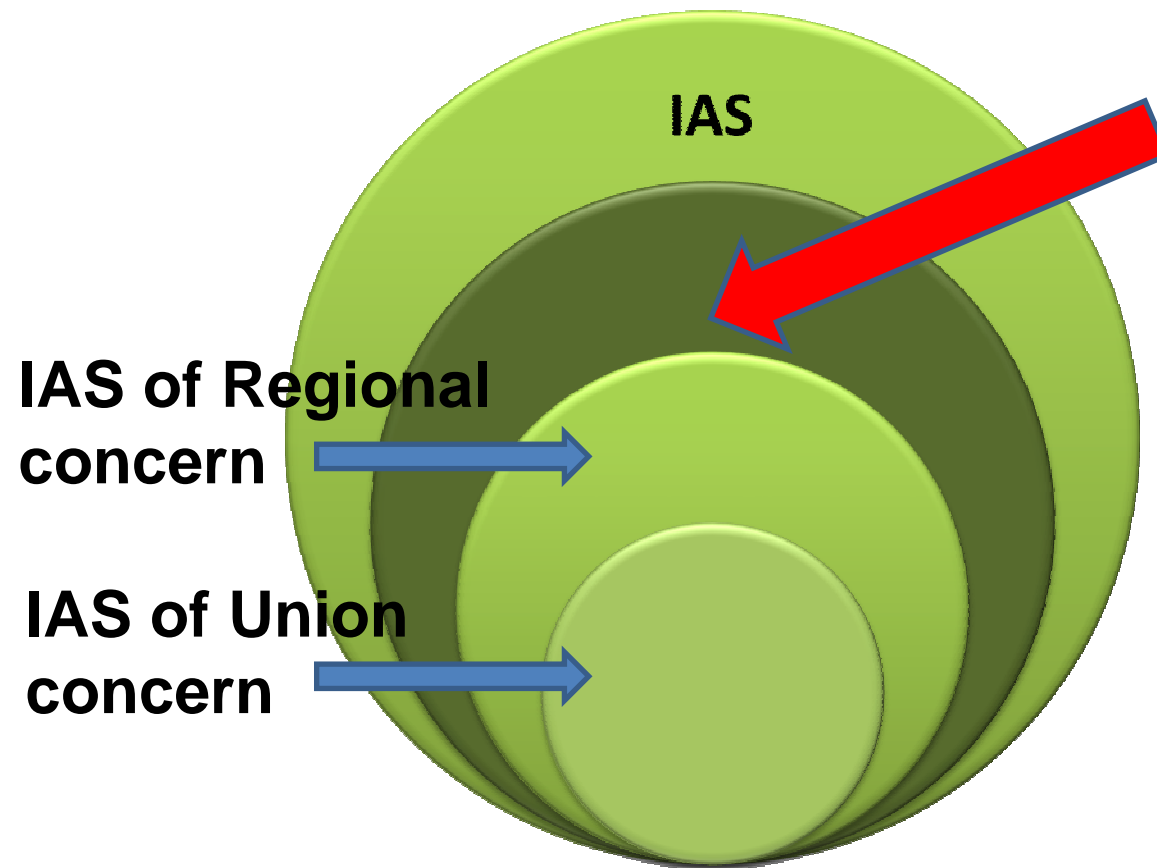
IAS of Union concern



IAS of Regional concern

- Commission aids cooperation
- Can impose:
 - ❖ pathway, surveillance
 - ❖ rapid eradication
- Based on risk assessment
- EU Natives included

IAS of MS concern



IAS of MS concern

- MS can impose measures
 - ❖ Trade, sale etc.
- If supported by risk assessment?

Pathway of unintentional introductions

- MS analyse pathways of unintentional introduction and identify priority pathways ← **By mid 2017**
- MS implement national action plan for priority pathway ← **By end 2018**

Early detection and rapid eradication

Early detection

- ❑ MS to immediately notify Commission and other MS of detection of IAS of Union concern

Rapid eradication

- ❑ MS to proceed with rapid eradication
- ❑ Derogation possible

Within 3 months



**Not feasible
Costs too high**



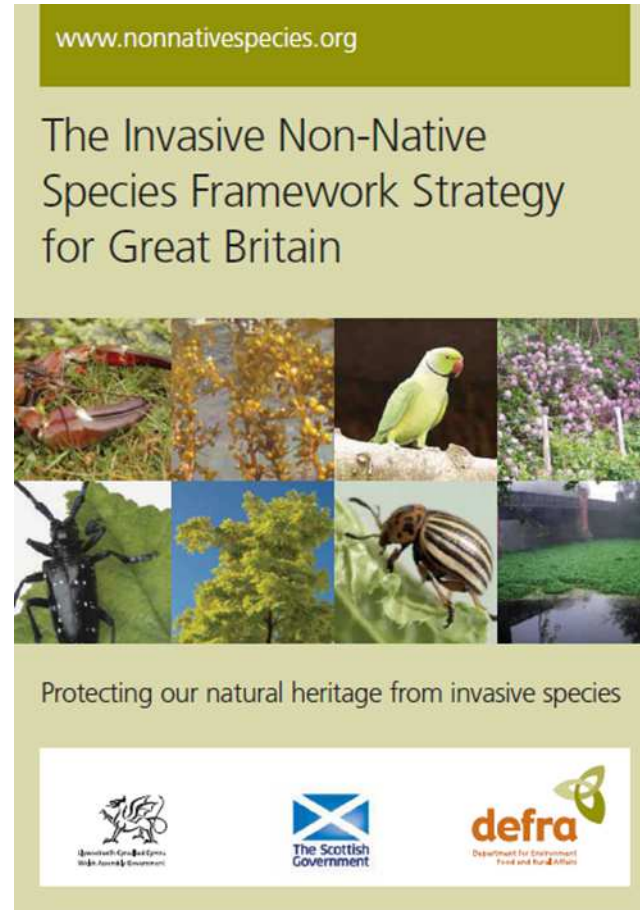
Timetable

By end of 2015	MS provisions on penalties applicable to infringements
By end of 2015	Import control measures (border controls)
By end of 2015	EC propose list of species of Union concern
12 months after EU list adopted	Keepers of commercial stocks can no longer trade species on EU list (some exceptions)
18 months after EU list is adopted	MS analysis of pathways of unintentional introduction and spread of those species, identified priority pathways
18 months after EU list is adopted	MS established surveillance scheme for species of Union concern
18 months after EU list is adopted	MS have effective management measures in place for species of Union concern
3 years after EU list is adopted	MS to have implemented individual or regional priority pathway action plans

GB INNS Strategy Review

GB INNS Strategy

- ❑ Launched in 2008
- ❑ Scope: non-native species issues on a GB basis
- ❑ Aim: to minimise the risk posed, and reduce the negative impacts caused, by invasive non-native species in Great Britain.



GB INNS: KEY OBJECTIVES

Prevention: minimise risk of establishment and movement of INNS in GB.

Early detection, Surveillance, Monitoring and Rapid Response: develop mechanisms for detection, surveillance, monitoring and responding to threats posed by new and established non-native species.

Mitigation, Control and Eradication: minimise and manage negative impact of established INNS

Awareness and understanding: raise awareness of INNS issues among the general public and other key target audiences.

Legislative framework: ensure legislative framework in GB for INNS is coherent, comprehensive, fit for purpose and 'proportionate'.

Research: encourage a more strategic and coherent research stream to underpin GB INNS policy and action.

GB INNS Review

- ❑ Strategy review 2013-2014
- ❑ Conclusions: more emphasis on prevention
– pathways vital for this preventative approach (esp marine environment.
- ❑ Horizon scanning
- ❑ Strategy relaunch due March 2015

Any questions?