







Harmonization and Networking for contaminant assessment in the Ionian and Adriatic Seas

Needs regarding the MSFD implementation ISPRA

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Marine Strategy Framework Directive

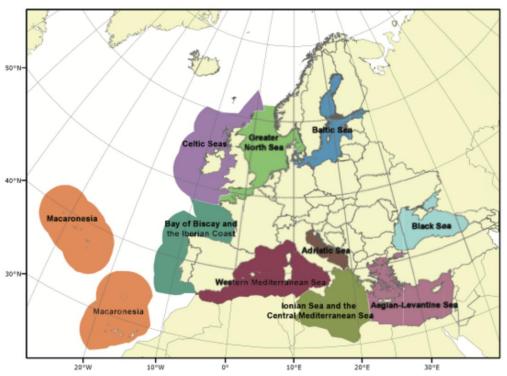
• **MSFD:** Directive of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy with the aim to:

achieve or maintain **good environmental status** in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest

- Marine strategies shall apply an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities, ensuring that the collective pressure of such activities is kept within levels compatible with the achievement of good environmental status
- The strategy is to be developed and implemented in respect of each marine region or subregion
- Good environmental status (GES) shall be determined at the level of the marine region or subregion, on the basis of qualitative descriptors



MSFD: regions and subregions



 Regional cooperation: Member States shall, within each marine region or subregion, make every effort, using relevant international forums, including mechanisms and structures of Regional Sea Conventions, to coordinate their actions with third countries having sovereignty or jurisdiction over waters in the same marine region or subregion.



MSFD: descriptors

MSFD Descriptors:

- D1: Biodiversity
- D2: Non-indigenous species
- D3: Commercial fish and shellfish
- D4: Food webs
- D5: Eutrophication
- D6: Sea-floor integrity
- D7: Hydrographical conditions
- D8: Contaminants
- D9: Contaminants in seafood
- D10: Marine litter
- D11: Energy including underwater noise



Assessment and GES

- MSFD new GES COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2017/848 of 17 May 2017 laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment
- For each descriptor
 - Primary criteria to be used and justified if not used
 - Secondary criteria, complementary to primary criteria, to be used if specifically needed on a case-by-case analysis to reach or maintain GES

Threshold values:

- intended to contribute to Member States' determination of a set of characteristics for good environmental status and inform their assessment of the extent to which good environmental status is being achieved
- In cases where no threshold values are laid down, Member States should establish threshold values through Union, regional or subregional cooperation, for instance by referring to existing values or developing new ones in the framework of the Regional Sea Conventions.



Descriptor 8

Concentrations of contaminants are at levels not giving rise to pollution effects

- **D8C1 Primary:** Within coastal and territorial waters, the **concentrations of** contaminants do not exceed threshold values
- D8C2 Secondary: The health of species and the condition of habitats (such as their species composition and relative abundance at locations of chronic pollution) are not adversely affected due to contaminants including cumulative and synergetic effects.
- D8C3 Primary: The spatial extent and duration of significant acute pollution events are minimised
- **D8C4 Secondary:** (to be used when a significant acute pollution event has occurred): The adverse effects of significant acute pollution events on the health of species and on the condition of habitats (such as their species composition and relative abundance) are minimised and, where possible, eliminated.



Descriptor 8: Concentration of contaminants

Criteria elements	Criteria	Methodological standards
Contaminants in a matrix with EQS	Concentrations do not exceed EQS Threshold Values	 a) For each contaminant whether the threshold values set have been achieved b) The proportion of contaminants assessed which have achieved the threshold values, indicate substances behaving like ubiquitous persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (uPBTs)
Contaminants in a matrix with no EQS	Concentrations do not exceed Threshold Values established by Member States through regional or sub-regional cooperation. For RBSPs regional cooperation is already in place by WFD WG except for Med Sea	
River Basin Specific Pollutants (RBSPs)		
Additional contaminants which may give rise to pollution effects in the region or subregion		

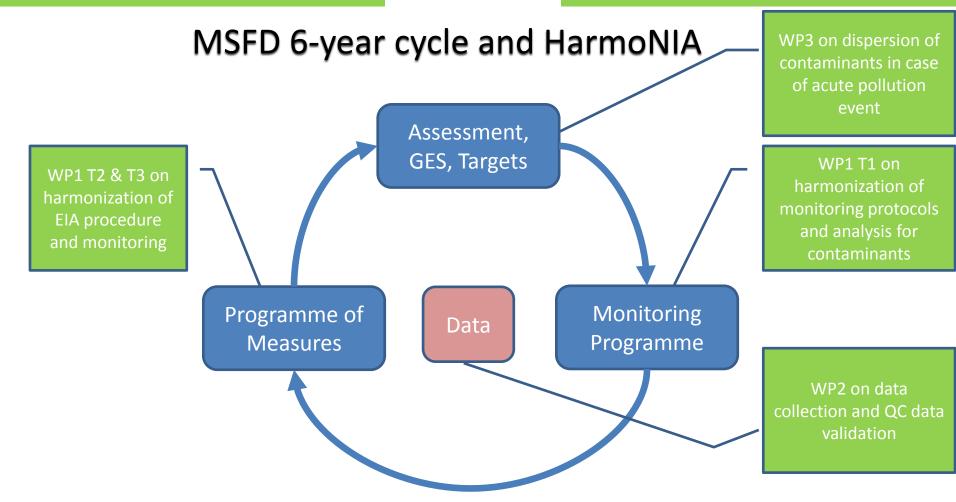
Stakeholder workshop, Athens, 20th April 2018



Descriptor 8: acute pollution events

Criteria elements	Criteria	Methodological standards
Significant acute pollution events involving polluting substances, as defined in Article 2(2) of Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, including crude oil and similar compounds.	D8C3 — Primary: The spatial extent and duration of significant acute pollution events are minimised.	a) an estimate of the total spatial extent of significant acute pollution events and their distribution and total duration for each year.
Species of the species groups, as listed under Table 1 of Part II, and benthic broad habitat types, as listed under Table 2 of Part II.	D8C4 — Secondary: The adverse effects of significant acute pollution events on the health of species and on the condition of habitats (such as their species composition and relative abundance) are minimised and, where possible, eliminated.	a) an estimate of the abundance of each species that is adversely affected; b) an estimate of the extent of each broad habitat type that is adversely affected.









Thank you for your attention!

