



Environmental management strategy for MSP

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5. Assure the quality of the MSP

The 10-tenets of Elliott (2013) provide for comprehensive quality considerations for the MSP. Environmental management measures should be:

- 1) Environmentally / ecologically sustainable,
- 2) Technologically feasible,
- 3) Economically viable,
- 4) Socially desirable/tolerable,
- 5) Legally permissible,
- 6) Administratively achievable,
- 7) Politically expedient,
- 8) Ethically defensible,
- 9) Culturally inclusive, and
- 10) Effectively communicable.

These quality considerations are addressed by the MSP processes in consultation with competent authorities, industry stakeholders and communities of interest with aim to ensure the adequate integration of the ecological and socio-economic objectives and legislative requirements.

KEY MESSAGES

1. Abide to legislation and regulatory requirements

Potential Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) options have to abide to legislation and regulatory requirements for the planning area provided that there are regional, national or international agreements, which enable and/or enforce the environmental management measures to be performed.

2. Provide knowledge to promote adaptive and sustainable MSP

Strategic objective for data and information management is to produce knowledge products and information tools to facilitate knowledge and understanding of economic potential, the natural functioning of ecosystems, human impact on the marine environment with aim to promote the sustainable MSP activities.

3. Implement the ecosystem risk management framework for MSP

The aim of managing the ecosystem risks in the MSP context is to reduce the uncertainties of achieving environmental, social and economic objectives once implemented - in ecosystem risk management, the spatial and temporal allocations of a MSP should reduce the uncertainties of achieving development and conservation objectives.

4. Enhance common understanding and language for evaluating ecosystem risk management measures in MSP

Without standardized processes and harmonized vocabulary, the various approaches and processes used in MSP provoke misunderstandings between planners from different countries and/or sectors as well as between planners and stakeholders. Use of international standards, such as the ones available under ISO, can avoid the need to develop a framework and debate definitions while the updated in 2018, ISO 31000 provides definitions, performance criteria and a common overarching process for identifying, analysing, evaluating and managing risks within a policy context initiatives.

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