

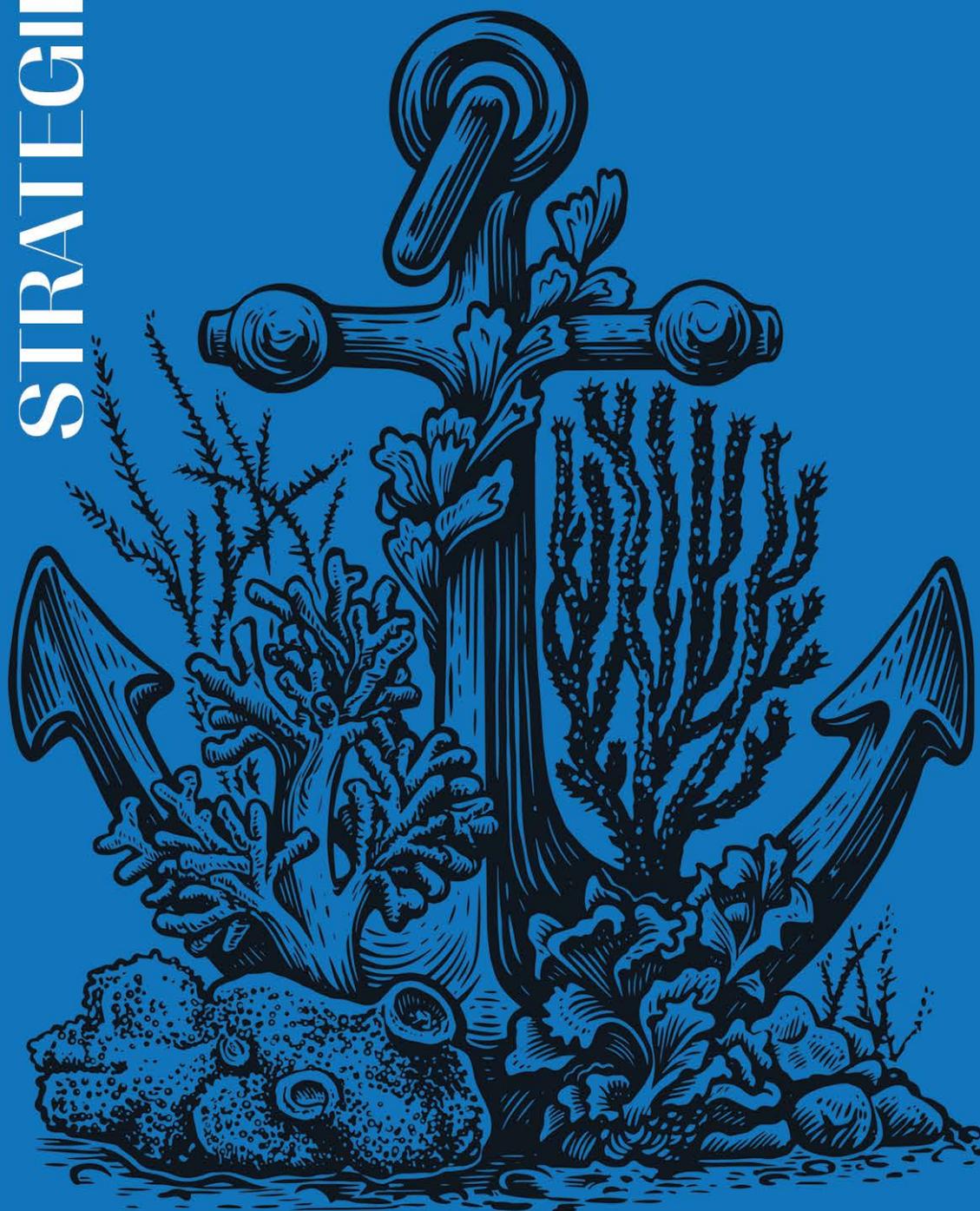
Environmental objectives

Executive Summary



Initial assessment

SECOND CYCLE OF MARINE STRATEGIES



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VICEPRESIDENCIA
TERCERA DEL GOBIERNO
MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
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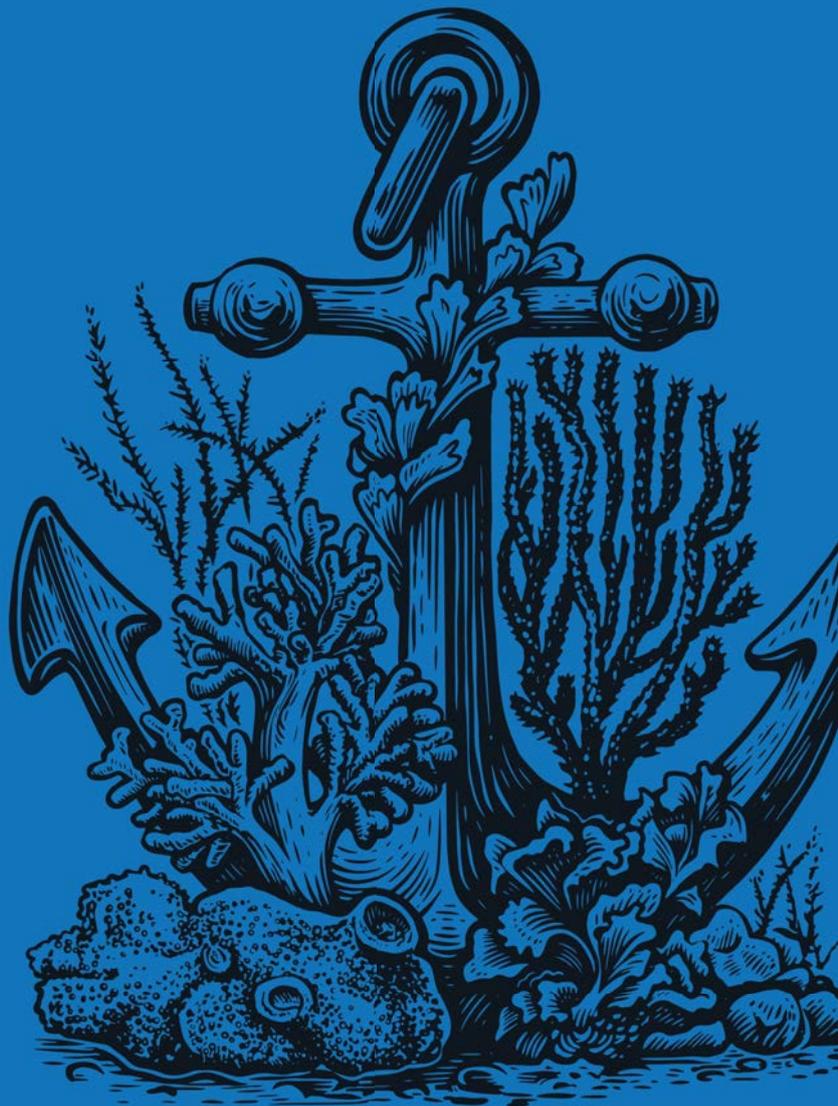
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INTRODUCTION



1. Introduction

Law 41/2010, of December 29, 2010, on the protection of the marine environment (LPMM) establishes marine strategies as essential planning instruments for the marine environment, which have the following specific objectives:

- a) To protect and preserve the marine environment, including its biodiversity, prevent its deterioration and recover marine ecosystems in areas that have been negatively affected;
- b) To prevent and reduce discharges into the marine environment, with a view to progressively eliminating pollution of the marine environment, to ensure that there are no serious impacts or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or permitted uses of the sea.
- c) To ensure that activities and uses in the marine environment are compatible with the preservation of its biodiversity.

The environmental objectives are the qualitative or quantitative expression of the desired state of the various components of the marine environment with respect to each marine subdivision or subdivision, as well as the pressures and impacts on the environment. In this sense, Art. 10.2 of the Law establishes that "On the basis of the initial assessment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment will carry out a proposal of environmental objectives and associated indicators for the marine environment with respect to each marine subdivision with the aim of achieving a good environmental status, taking into account the pressures and impacts...".

Methodology for the update of the environmental objectives

To address the second cycle of Marine Strategies, the environmental objectives must be reviewed and updated, as well as the Initial Assessment and the definition of Good Environmental Status. To this end, the following steps have been followed:

- Previous public consultation of environmental objectives of the first cycle: a consultation was carried out through the MITECO website. In this questionnaire the public was consulted on the adequacy of the environmental objectives in terms of their classification, typology, human activities considered, and the guiding criteria for their revision.
- Evaluation of the first cycle environmental objectives level of compliance: to assessing the extent to which the environmental objectives have been achieved, information has been sought on the established indicators, and the evaluation carried out by the experts who performed the Initial Assessment has been taken into account. The level of implementation of the measures related to each objective (Programme of measures of the first cycle of Marine Strategies) has also been considered. Table 2.1. of the V documents of each marine strategy summarizes the results of the evaluation.
- Review and proposal of environmental objectives for the second cycle: when reviewing and defining a proposal update of the environmental objectives, possible improvements have been detected in the definition of the objectives and their indicators, as well as those that could be eliminated or grouped together. Likewise, some new objectives have been proposed because of the recommendations made by experts and derived from the results of the Initial Assessment.



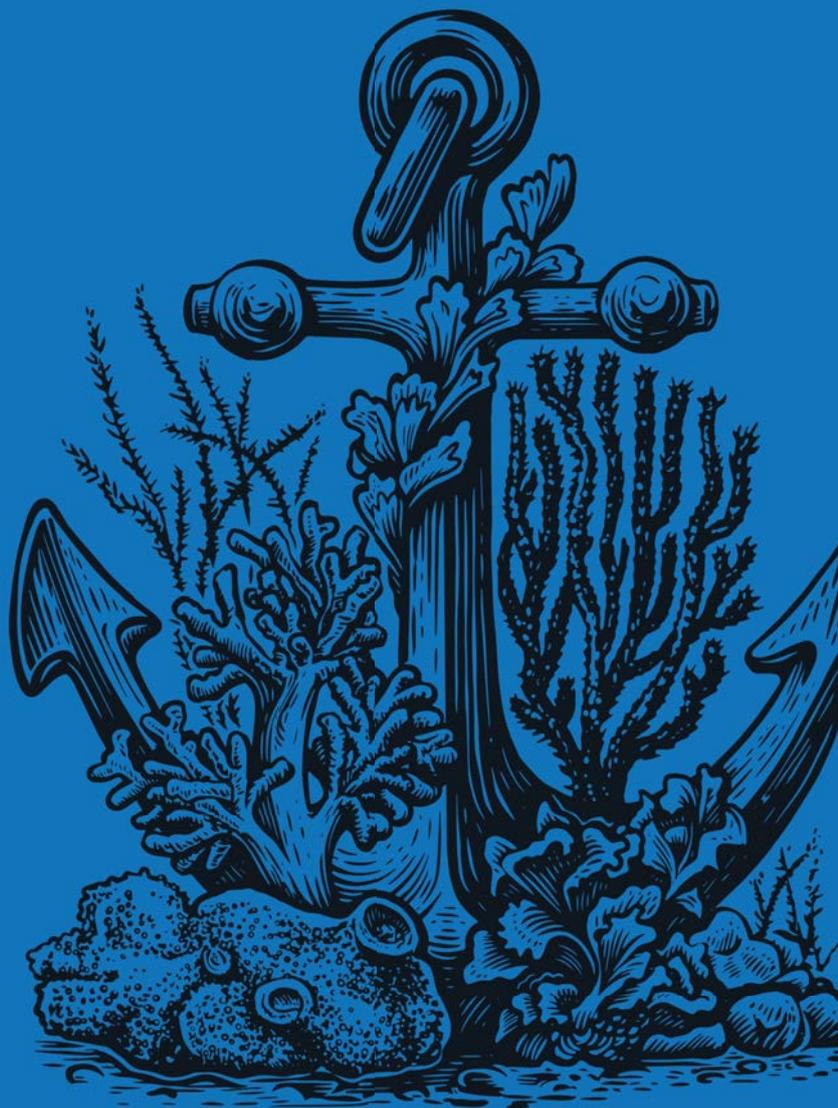
Table 3.1. of the V documents of each marine strategy sets out the new proposed objectives, and Table 3.2. lists the objectives of the second cycle, including the revised and new objectives.

Specifically, this revision has been carried out according to the following principles (developed in the framework document):

- Level to which the objectives have been met, together with an analysis of the level to which the objectives and indicators are appropriate.
- Linkage with the results of the Initial Assessment.
- Increased focus on pressures.
- Simplicity, grouping of similar targets, or separation of very general targets.
- Improvement and proposal of new indicators.

The review undertaken has also been framed within the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development", which recognizes the fundamental role of the oceans as climate regulators and providers of food and other natural resources, as well as services. This makes wise management of this essential resource a key feature of a sustainable future.

- **Public consultation:** The proposed update of environmental objectives resulting from the application of this methodology was submitted for public consultation from March 12th to April 12th, 2019. On April 3rd, the Directorate General for Coastal and Marine Sustainability organized a workshop on environmental objectives to encourage the participation of the different stakeholders linked to the marine environment in the definition of the objectives. To this end, different sectors, non-governmental organizations, and public administrations related to the sea participated in the workshop. The results of the workshop were successful and enabled the final set of environmental objectives to be improved.



EVALUATION OF THE OBJECTIVES FROM THE FIRST CYCLE



2. Evaluation of the objectives from the first cycle

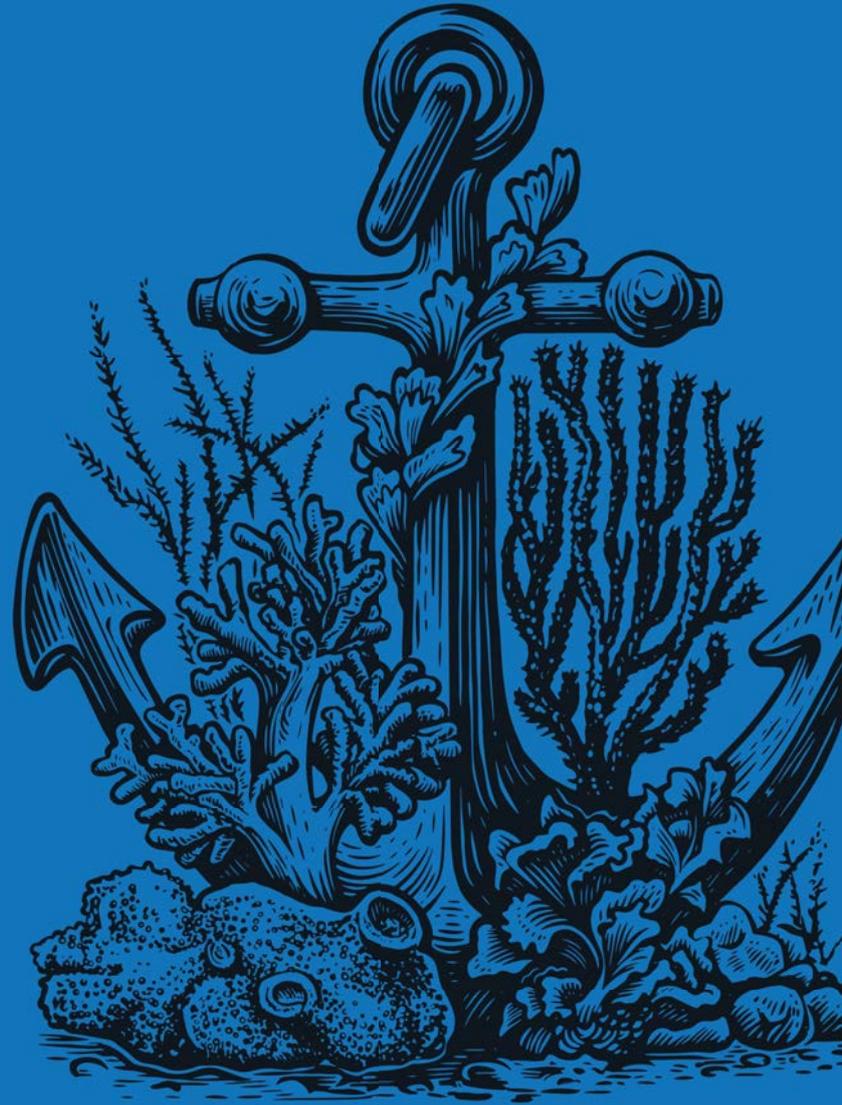
In order to update the objectives, it was necessary to evaluate those of the first cycle, considering their set of indicators.

Depending on their level of compliance, as well as their adequacy to the results of the initial assessment, a proposal was made to maintain, modify or eliminate them. The Commission's comments on the 2012 environmental objectives have also been considered, pointing out that these should not overlap with other phases of the marine strategies (thus, they should not overlap with the definition of the Good Environmental Status, and should not constitute the implementation of a monitoring programme, for example), as well as suggesting that the indicators should be more quantifiable.

The results of this assessment are presented in Tables 2.1. of the "environmental objectives" documents of each Marine Strategy. Table 1 shows the fields used in these tables.

Table 1. The information used during the process of evaluation of the objectives from the first cycle.

OBJECTIVES	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	EVALUATION	MAINTENANCE/MODIFICATION
Definition of the Environmental Objectives of 2012	Type of Objective: pressure/state/operational	Related descriptors	Indicators of the level of implementation of the objective	<p>Evaluation completed considering the indicator and the information collected relative to the objective.</p> <p>Indication of the new measures of the PoM that help achieve this goal.</p> <p>4 levels of completion of goals:</p> <p>Objective achieved</p> <p>Progress detected, maintenance desirable</p> <p>No advances detected/situation has worsened</p> <p>Can't be evaluated</p>	Proposal of the maintenance of the objective, proposal for the modification and proposal for the elimination of the objective and the indicator and justification.



UPDATE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES



3. Update of the Environmental Objectives

3.1. Classification of the Environmental Objectives

Having reviewed the classification of the Environmental Objectives, it is considered appropriate to maintain the 2012 proposal of:

- State targets: indicate the physical, chemical or biological properties of GES.
- Pressure targets: articulate the desired level of a particular pressure, so that it does not prevent the achievement of the GES.
- Operational objectives: contribute to the adoption of management measures to achieve or maintain the GES. Additionally, these objectives cannot be linked to any of the other two categories.

However, efforts have been made to reduce the number of state objectives, trying to transform them into pressure objectives as far as possible, in order to be able to more easily establish concrete measures in the next programme of measures. In addition, the European Commission has indicated that the state objectives should not overlap with the definitions of good environmental status, so an attempt has been made to avoid such duplication. Regarding the classification made in 2012 around the three specific objectives applicable to all marine strategies and established in Law 41/2010 on the protection of the marine environment, it has been proposed to maintain the three typologies (A, B and C) and to dispense with the subclassification that was made for each of them, with the aim of simplifying and avoiding overlaps.

Thus, the classification would be as follows (Table 2.)

Table 2. Proposal for the classification of the Environmental Objectives of the Second Cycle.

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS APPLIED ACROSS ALL MARINE STRATEGIES			
Overall target (art. 1.1. of the Law 41/2010 for the Protection of the Marine Environment)	To achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment, through its planning, conservation, protection, and improvement.		
Specific targets applied across the marine strategies (art. 1.3 of the Law 41/2010 for the Protection of the Marine Environment)	A. To protect and preserve the marine environment, including its biodiversity, avoid its degradation and restore marine ecosystems in areas that have been adversely affected	B. To prevent and reduce inputs into the marine environment, in order to progressively phasing out its pollution, to ensure that no impacts or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or permitted uses at sea appear	C. To ensure that the activities and uses in the marine environment are compatible with the conservation of its biodiversity.



Likewise, the codes have been modified so that they are more specific for each subdivision, so that they have the following coding:

- A-B-C: Depending on which group of objectives they belong to.
- S/N/L/E/C: identifies that it belongs to the SUD/NOR/LEBA/ESAL/CAN subdivision.
- Target numbering

3.2. Environmental targets of the second cycle of the marine strategies

For the proposal of environmental objectives for the second cycle of the Marine Strategies, the evaluation of the objectives of the first cycle explained in section 2 has been taken into account.

When reviewing the environmental objectives and defining a proposal to update them, possible improvements in their definition and indicators were detected, as well as those that could be eliminated or grouped together. Likewise, some new objectives have been proposed as a result of the suggestions made by experts and derived from the results of the initial assessment.

Specifically, this review has been carried out according to the following criteria:

- Level of implementation of the objectives, together with an analysis of the level to which the objectives and indicators are measurable and whether the indicators are useful for assessing the objectives. Thus, in some cases the objectives are considered to have been achieved, but are maintained as they need to be pursued further; in other cases, the objectives are considered to be on track, and are also maintained, or modified to try to improve their traceability, and in other cases they are considered not to have been achieved and should be maintained, or modified to improve their definition. In other cases, only the indicator has been modified to improve its linkage to the objective.
- Linking with the results of the Initial Assessment: the objectives have been kept consistent with the results obtained in the update of the Initial Assessment of the different components and descriptors of the marine environment, and the analysis of pressures and impacts, so that they best address the overall objective of achieving GES.
- Greater focus on pressures, given that the state objectives tend to be very similar to the definitions of Good Environmental Status. The European Commission, in its evaluation of the initial documents of the Spanish Marine Strategies of the first cycle, already mentioned that the objectives should not overlap so much to the GES definition, given that this is the final objective, implicit in the whole process. Therefore, those objectives aimed at reducing pressures (known as "pressure objectives") are a priority, and will allow establishing clearer measures to achieve them, although those state objectives, that are considered necessary due to the results of the Initial Assessment have been maintained.
- Simplicity: the aim has been to group together environmental objectives that could overlap, or that could be evaluated jointly, as well as to separate very general objectives for greater concreteness.
- Regarding the indicators, it has been proposed to improve some of them and others have been added, to group them and obtain a more refined result for the objective, or to be able to have different alternatives in the event of not having the necessary information for any of them. In any case, in general, for the future analysis of the level of compliance of the indicators, threshold values are not proposed due to the complexity that this implies, but rather a comparison will be made with the previous cycle and an analysis will be made of whether the trends are positive or negative for the achievement of the objective.



Following the public consultation, including the workshop on environmental objectives held on April 3rd, 2019, a number of comments and proposals were incorporated which have enriched the list of environmental objectives for the second cycle.

The result of both exercises (modification of objectives from the first cycle and proposal of new objectives) is the proposal of environmental objectives for the second cycle for each marine subdivision which can be consulted in each Document V by subdivision.

The environmental objectives of the second cycle of marine strategies were approved by [Agreement of Ministers on June 7th](#), 2019, published in the BOE on June 14th, 2019.

The [annex of the Agreement of Ministers](#) includes the complete table of the environmental objectives of the marine strategies.



TABLES OF OBJECTIVES PER SUBDIVISION



4. Tables of objectives per subdivision

4.1. Levantine-Balearic marine Subdivision

A. Protect and preserve the marine environment, including its biodiversity, prevent its deterioration and restore marine ecosystems in areas that have been adversely affected.				
OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
A.L.1. Ensure the conservation and restoration of marine biodiversity through effective instruments and measures.	Operational	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of marine habitat species not achieving GES, or threatened, that are subject to conservation, recovery, and restoration plans and/or national strategies. □ Percentage of the subdivision included in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), including N2000 Network. □ Percentage of the area of habitats of Community interest included in N2000. □ Percentage of MPAs with management plans approved and in place. 	A.1.8 A.2.2
A.L.2. To achieve a complete, ecologically representative, coherent and well-managed network of marine protected areas in the Levantine-Balearic subdivision.	Operational	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Approval of RAMPE Master Plan (Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas). □ Percentage of MPAs included in the Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas. 	A.2.1
A.L.3. Maintain or restore the natural balance of populations of key species for the ecosystem.	State	D1, D3, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population trends of the species used as assessment elements, corresponding to various trophic levels. □ Indicators used for the assessment of food webs. 	A.3.4



A.L.4. Maintain positive or stable trends in the area of distribution of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest and unique habitats.	State	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Habitat range trends. 	A.3.5
A.L.5. Promote the consideration of marine species in regional, national and international lists of endangered species, as well as their study.	Operational	D1, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of marine species that are included/excluded of the lists and catalogues of endangered species, or whose category is modified. □ No. of target species. 	C.1.1
A.L.6. Improve international coordination of species monitoring programmes, especially for species with a wide geographical distribution (e.g. fish, cetaceans and reptiles).	Operational	D1, D3, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of international initiatives and working groups in which Spain participates. 	C.1.2
A.L.7. Improve coordination and standardisation of habitat and species monitoring programmes at national level	Operational	D1, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ Number of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Existence of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	A.1.7
A.L.8. Improve coordination of monitoring and response to by-catch and stranding events, including monitoring of by-catch of turtles, mammals and seabirds on fishing vessels.	Operational	D1, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adoption and implementation of coordination systems at national level (protocols, common data collection templates, common methodologies, common database) to address monitoring and response to these events. □ Percentage of the fleet collaborating in the monitoring of bycatch (logbooks, specific actions...) 	A.1.7



<p>A.L.9. Manage in an integrated manner non-indigenous species invasion processes, especially those identified in the initial assessment of D2 in LEBA subdivision (blue crab <i>Callinectes sapidus</i>, macrophytic algae or the ascidian <i>Aplidium accarense</i>), including the development of early detection networks and their coordination at national level.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D2, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of the area of the subdivision covered by networks for the detection and quantification of non-native species. □ Existence of protocols for action in the event of NIS detection events. □ No. of marine species that are listed as NIS. □ Percentage/ no. of NIS subject to management measures or actions □ Percentage/ no. of habitats affected by invasive species that have been subject to management measures or actions. 	<p>A.1.3 C.3.6</p>
<p>A.L.10. Ensuring compliance with regulations</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Estimated surveillance in hours. □ Violations identified vs. sanctions imposed. □ Human and material resources available for monitoring 	<p>A.1.9</p>
<p>A.L.11. Increase knowledge of food webs, with a view to developing new indicators to adequately assess and define the Good Environmental Status of food webs.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of appropriate indicators to assess food webs. 	<p>C.3.8</p>
<p>A.L.12. Improve knowledge of the seabed, including physical and biological characteristics.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Proportion of the area of the subdivision studied. □ Proportion of coastal habitats surveyed. □ Proportion of deep habitats surveyed. 	<p>C.3.2 C.3.3 C.3.4</p>



B. Prevent and reduce discharges into the marine environment, with a view to progressively eliminating pollution of the marine environment, to ensure that there are no serious impacts or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or the permitted uses of the sea.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
B.1.1. Identify and address the causes (sources of diffuse nutrient pollution and/or effluent discharge) that cause nitrate and phosphate and chlorophyll a levels to exceed baseline values more frequently than statistically expected due to hydrological variability throughout the Levantine-Balearic subdivision.	Pressure	D5, D9 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No./percentage of identified nutrient sources for which regulation or reduction actions are undertaken. □ Chlorophyll a levels. □ Nitrate and phosphate levels. 	B.1.3 B.1.4
B.1.2. Identify and address the main sources of contaminants in the marine environment in order to maintain decreasing or stable time trends in contaminant levels in sediments and biota, as well as in biological levels of response to contamination in indicator organisms.	Pressure	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No./percentage of identified pollution sources for which regulation or reduction actions are carried out. □ Contaminant levels and trends in sediments. □ Contaminant levels and trends in biota. □ Biological levels and trends in biological responses. 	B.2.1 B.2.2 B.2.3
B.1.3. Reduce the input of nutrients, pollutants, and waste from river discharges.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Discharges of pollutants and nutrients from rivers (volume and pollutant load). 	B.1.1
B.1.4. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from wastewater.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<p>Urban discharges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of equivalent habitants with point of discharge into coastal waters or estuaries, meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC) □ Percentage of agglomerations discharging directly into coastal waters and transitional waters meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). 	B.1.1



			<p>Discharges of industrial origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of wastewater treatment plants that do not comply with discharge authorisations according to the National Census of Discharges. 	
B.1.5. Reduce the input of nutrients, pollutants, and litter from rainfall events.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of stormwater overflows in rainfall events that have measures in place to limit the presence of solids and floating debris in sewer overflows and/or for the reduction of pollution in sewer overflows. 	B.1.1
B.1.6. Reduce the contribution of nutrients and pollutants from agricultural activities: surpluses and returns from irrigation and livestock uses, among others.	Pressure	D5 and D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of stations at risk in the monitoring network for nitrates of agricultural origin in water bodies of the category river upstream of transitional waters, in transitional waters, in coastal waters and in aquifers or groundwater bodies bordering the coast. 	B.1.1
B.1.7. Strengthen actions to remove marine litter from the sea with the involvement of the fishing sector, as well as actions to remove litter from beaches.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of ports where a litter fishing initiative is being carried out □ No. of vessels participating in litter fishing actions □ Kg/ no. of items of marine litter collected. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.1.8. Reduce the amount of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear that ends up in the sea and reduce its impact on pelagic species (ghost fishing) and benthic habitats.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of finds inventoried □ No. of removal actions undertaken □ Kg of fishing gear placed on the market. □ Kg of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear selectively collected in fishing ports or other equivalent systems. □ Fishing gear recycling rate. 	NEW OBJECTIVE



<p>B.L.9. Reduce the volume of illegal/irregular ship-generated waste dumped at sea.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Volume of ship-generated solid waste (MARPOL V) landed in ports of the marine subdivision. □ Floating, seabed and beach litter from shipping and fisheries 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.L.10. Reduce the amount of the most frequent single-use plastics reaching the marine environment.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of single-use plastic objects on the beaches of the marine subdivision, including ear buds, cutlery, plates and straws, food and drink containers and flexible food packaging, cigarette filters, lightweight plastic bags and wet wipes. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.L.11. Reduce the amount of microplastics reaching the marine environment.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of microplastics on the beaches of the marine subdivision □ No. of measures taken by industrial sectors (e.g., plastic pre-production industry, tyre wear, decomposition of paints, washing of synthetic clothes, wear of artificial turf sports fields, intentional use in the cosmetics industry and in detergents) to reduce the input of microplastics and their effectiveness. □ No. of retention measures taken 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.L.12. Identify hot spots or sites of accumulation of agricultural plastics on the coasts of the marine subdivision.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of hotspots of agricultural plastics identified on the coasts of the marine subdivision. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



B.L.13.Reduce the abundance of agricultural plastics in the coastal and marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of plastics of agricultural origin in these areas or adjacent beaches 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.L.14. Develop/support measures to prevent and/or mitigate ambient and impulsive noise impacts.	Pressure	D11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives or actions aimed at reducing pressure from ambient and impulsive noise sources 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.L.15. Minimise the incidence and magnitude of acute pollution events (e.g., accidental spills of oil or chemicals) and their impact on biota, through adequate maintenance of response systems.	Operational	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of people trained. □ No. of courses □ No. of technical seminars □ No. of simulations □ No. of base maintenance actions □ Existence of specific protocols developed. □ Existence of contingency plans for affected species. 	B.2.4
B.L.16. Promote that scientific studies, initiatives, and projects on the impacts of the input of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment respond to the gaps in knowledge identified in the Initial Assessment and in the successive phases of the Marine Strategies.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Knowledge gaps regarding impacts caused by the input of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment, which are addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	B.3.1 B.3.2 B.3.3 B.3.4



<p>B.L.17. Integrate the results and knowledge gained from scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the input of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for whose evaluation and monitoring the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into account. □ Management objectives and measures, the design of which has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.L.18. Improve national coordination and standardisation of monitoring programmes on the input of substances, litter, and energy into the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D5, D8, D9, D10, D11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Development of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Development of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



C. Ensure that activities and uses in the marine environment are compatible with the preservation of its biodiversity.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
C.I.1.Reduce the intensity and area of influence of significant anthropogenic pressures on benthic habitats, with special attention to protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest and addressing the most significant pressures in the LEBA subdivision.	Pressure	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives implemented to reduce the impact of pressures on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, with special attention to trawling, construction of infrastructures, exploitation of non-renewable marine resources, dredging, anchoring, recreational activities and other significant pressures in the LEBA subdivision. □ Percentage/ no. of actions and projects with compatibility report □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest potentially affected by human activities and their trends □ Vegetation cover of algae and marine phanerogams, especially <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> □ Existence of regulation for recreational activities affecting phanerogam meadows, especially anchoring. 	A.1.1
C.I.2. Minimise the potential for secondary introduction or expansion of non-native species by directly addressing anthropogenic pathways and vectors of translocation.	Pressure	D1, D2, D4 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures to act/control pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation □ No. of pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation addressed by action or regulated measures, such as: escapes in aquaculture facilities, ballast water, anchoring, biofouling, live bait, and all types of spills. □ No. of invasive non-native species introduction events per vector/pathway 	A.1.2
C.I.3. Reduce the main causes of mortality and population decline of non-commercial species groups at the top of the food chain (marine mammals, reptiles, seabirds, pelagic and demersal elasmobranchs).	Pressure	D1 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Mortality of populations of species groups at the top of the food chain □ Number of initiatives (legislative, technical and operational) to reduce the main anthropogenic causes of mortality of populations of groups of species at the top of the food chain. 	A.1.4



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of species or species groups included in specific regulations addressing the causes of mortality identified in the initial assessment □ By-catch mortality of indicator species of birds, reptiles, mammals and elasmobranchs, especially in species assessed as "non-GE" in criterion D1C1: Balearic shearwater, Cory's shearwater, Shag, Audouin's gull.. □ Mortality from other causes identified as main causes in the LEBA subdivision: entanglement in nets (turtles), introduced predators (birds), collisions (cetaceans), commercial exploitation (elasmobranchs). 	
C.I.4. Reduce disturbance to wildlife caused by tourist-recreational activities	Pressure	D1, D4 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of clutches of potentially affected species (for turtles and birds) □ No. of protection measures in place/initiatives to reduce pressure on these stocks 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.I.5. Prevent impacts on food webs from the farming of marine species, with special attention to the farming of non-native and rare species.	Pressure	D1, D2, D3, and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of prevention measures within control programmes. 	A.15
C.I.6. Ensure social participation in the marine strategy of the Levantine-Balearic subdivision through initiatives for dissemination, awareness-raising, voluntary environmental education and the involvement of sectors interested in the marine environment.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of social participation initiatives and evaluation of their results 	C.13
C.I.7. To achieve adequate coordination of the public administrations, institutions and sectors in the Levantine-Balearic subdivision that carry out work related to the marine environment, so as to avoid duplication and take advantage of synergies.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives, projects and coordination meetings □ No. of themes where coordination initiatives are adopted 	C.14
C.I.8. Promote, through the Levantine-Balearic Marine Area Management Plan, or other management instruments, that human activities are developed in a sustainable manner and do not compromise the achievement of the Good Environmental Status.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of human activities covered by the management plan 	C.15



<p>C.L.9.Promote that fish stocks are adequately managed, so that they are kept within safe biological limits, paying special attention to those whose status is unknown, and to those that do not reach the GES according to the initial assessment of D3 in the Levantine-Balearic marine subdivision.</p>	Operational	D1, D3 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. and percentage of stocks analysed with respect to the total number of significantly exploited stocks □ No. and percentage of stocks within safe biological limits □ No. and percentage of stocks in maximum sustainable yield 	C.1.6
<p>C.L.10.To ensure that human actions do not significantly increase the surface area affected by the physical loss of natural seabeds with respect to the previous cycle in the Levantine-Balearic subdivision.</p>	Pressure	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Area affected by permanent physical alterations caused by human activities □ Area of the subdivision occupied by coastal defence structures □ Area of the subdivision occupied by structures or installations not intended for coastal defence purposes. 	C.2.1
<p>C.L.11.Promote that localised and permanent physical alterations caused by human activities do not threaten the sustainability and functioning of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, nor compromise the achievement or maintenance of the GES for these habitats.</p>	Pressure	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of compatibility reports on existing installations. □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest affected by permanent physical disturbance. 	C.2.2
<p>C.L.12.Adopt measures on stretches of coastline where permanent physical alterations caused by human activities have had a significant impact, in a way that is compatible with the good environmental state of the seabed and hydrographic conditions.</p>	Operational	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures adopted for each activity causing significant impacts. 	C.2.3
<p>C.L.13.Ensure that environmental impact studies of projects that may affect the marine environment are carried out in such a way as to consider the potential impacts arising from permanent changes in hydrographic conditions, including cumulative effects, at the most appropriate spatial scales, following the guidelines developed for this purpose.</p>	Operational	D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of environmental impact studies of projects affecting the marine environment that consider alterations in hydrographic conditions. 	C.2.4



<p>C.L.14. Promote that marine ecosystems dependent on the plumes associated with river mouths are taken into account when setting ecological flows in the preparation of hydrological plans.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of rivers where the last body of water upstream of the mouth, or the transitional body of water if defined, has set ecological flows for which marine ecosystems have been taken into account in the calculation. 	<p>C.2.5</p>
<p>C.L.15. Improve access to available information on the marine environment, in particular on descriptors of good environmental status, pressures and impacts, and socio-economic aspects, and ensure the quality of this information, both for marine-related administrations and institutions, and for the general public.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of platforms for access and exchange of information on the marine environment to facilitate management, for public administrations. □ Means of access and quality of marine environmental information available to the public □ No. of metadata available 	<p>C.3.1</p>
<p>C.L.16. Promote scientific studies and projects to address the knowledge gaps identified in the initial assessment on the impact of human activities on marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of scientific studies and projects promoted by public administrations that address these issues. □ Knowledge gaps addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	<p>C.3.5</p>
<p>C.L.17. Improve knowledge on the effects of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems, with a view to mainstreaming the climate change variable in all phases of Marine Strategies.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of studies and scientific projects promoted by public administrations that address this issue □ No. of monitoring indicators that address climate change issues □ Percentage of Marine Strategy phases that take climate change into consideration 	<p>C.3.5</p>



<p>C.L.18. Integrate the results and knowledge acquired through scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the effect of human activities on habitats, species, populations and communities into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for which evaluation and monitoring the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into account (taking into account the references in the documents). □ Management objectives and measures, the design of which has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
<p>C.L.19. Promote effective monitoring of ocean variables to allow early detection of the appearance of climatic anomalies that may put pressure on the different marine ecosystems.</p>	Operational	D1 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of a national system for monitoring hydrographic and oceanic hydrodynamic variability, and a system for warning and recording massive and extreme events. 	C.3.9.
<p>C.L.20. Ensure the traceability of fishery products in order to know their geographical origin, the scientific name of the species, as well as their biometric parameters (sex and size), so that the information obtained in the different official controls can be used in the evaluation of Descriptor 9.</p>	Operational	D9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The area where the samples and other parameters necessary to assess D9 are collected is included as a mandatory field in the health control protocols. 	C.3.10



4.2. Strait and Alboran marine Subdivision

A. Protect and preserve the marine environment, including its biodiversity, prevent its deterioration and restore marine ecosystems in areas that have been adversely affected.				
OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
A.E.1. Ensure the conservation and restoration of marine biodiversity through effective instruments and measures	Operational	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of marine species/habitats not achieving GES, or threatened, that are subject to conservation, recovery and restoration plans and/or national strategies. □ Percentage of the subdivision included in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), including N2000. □ Percentage of the area of habitats of Community interest included in N2000. □ Percentage of MPAs with management plans approved and in place. 	A.1.8 A.2.2
A.E.2. Achieve a comprehensive, ecologically representative, coherent and well-managed network of marine protected areas in the Strait and Alboran subdivision.	Operational	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Approval of the RAMPE (Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas) Master Plan. □ Percentage of MPAs included in the Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas. 	A.2.1
A.E.3. Maintain or restore the natural balance of populations of key species for the ecosystem.	State	D1, D3 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population trends of the species used as assessment elements, corresponding to different trophic levels. □ Indicators used for the assessment of food webs. 	A.3.4



A.E.4. Maintain positive or stable trends in the area of distribution of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest and unique habitats.	State	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Habitat range trends. 	A.3.5
A.E.5. Promote the consideration of marine species in regional, national and international lists of endangered species, as well as their study.	Operational	D1 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of marine species that are included/excluded in the lists and catalogues of endangered species, or whose category is modified. □ No. of target species 	C.1.1
A.E.6. Improve international coordination of species monitoring programmes, especially for species with a wide geographical distribution (e.g. fish, cetaceans and reptiles).	Operational	D1, D3 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of international initiatives and working groups in which Spain participates. 	C.1.2
A.E.7. Improve national coordination and standardisation of habitat and species monitoring programmes	Operational	D1 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Existence of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	A.1.7
A.E.8. Improve coordination of monitoring and response to by-catch and stranding events, including monitoring of by-catch of turtles, mammals and seabirds on fishing vessels.	Operational	D1 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adoption and implementation of coordination systems at national level (protocols, common data collection templates, common methodologies, common database) to address monitoring and response to these events. □ Percentage of the fleet collaborating in bycatch monitoring (logbooks, specific actions...) 	A.1.7



<p>A.E.9. To Manage in an integrated manner the processes of non-native species invasions, especially those identified in the initial assessment of D2 in the ESAL subdivision, including the development of early detection networks and their coordination at the national level.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D2, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of the area of the subdivision covered by networks for the detection and quantification of non-native species. □ Existence of action protocol in the event of NIS detection events. □ No. of marine species that are listed as NIS □ Percentage/ no. of invasive species subject to management measures or actions □ Percentage/ no. of habitats affected by invasive species that have been subject to management measures or actions 	<p>A.1.3 C.3.6</p>
<p>A.E.10. Ensuring compliance with regulations</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Estimated surveillance in hours □ Violations identified vs. sanctions imposed □ Human and material resources available for surveillance 	<p>A.1.9</p>
<p>A.E.11. To Increase knowledge of food webs, with a view to developing new indicators to properly assess and define the Good Environmental Status of food webs.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of appropriate indicators to assess food webs. 	<p>C.3.8</p>
<p>A.E.12. To Improve knowledge of the seabed, including physical and biological features</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Proportion of the area of the subdivision studied. □ Proportion of coastal habitats surveyed. □ Proportion of deep habitats surveyed. 	<p>C.3.2 C.3.3 C.3.4</p>



B. Prevent and reduce discharges into the marine environment, with a view to progressively eliminating pollution of the marine environment, to ensure that there are no serious impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or the permitted uses of the sea.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
B.E.1. Identify the causes (diffuse nutrient pollution sources and/or effluent discharge) that may cause phosphate levels to exceed background values more frequently than expected statistically due to hydrological variability throughout the rait and Alboran subdivision	State	D5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No/percentage of identified nutrient sources for which regulation or reduction actions are undertaken □ Phosphate levels 	B.1.3
B.E.2. Identify and address the main sources of contaminants in the marine environment in order to maintain decreasing or stable time trends in contaminant levels in sediments and biota, as well as in biological levels of response to contamination in indicator organisms.	State	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No./percentage of identified pollution sources for which regulation or reduction actions are carried out. □ Contaminant levels and trends in sediments. □ Contaminant levels and trends in biota. □ Biological levels and trends in biological responses. 	B.2.1 B.2.2 B.2.3
B.E.3. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from river discharges.	Pressure	D5 and D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Discharges of pollutants and nutrients from rivers (volume and pollutant load) 	B.1.1



<p>B.E.4. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from wastewater.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D5, D8 and D10</p>	<p>Urban discharges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of equivalent inhabitants with a discharge point in coastal waters or estuaries, meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). □ Percentage of urban agglomerations discharging directly into coastal waters and transitional waters meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). <p>Discharges of industrial origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of wastewater treatment plants that do not comply with discharge authorisations according to the National Census of Discharges. 	<p>B.1.1</p>
<p>B.E.5.Reduce the input of nutrients, pollutants and litter from rainfall events.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D5, D8 and D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of stormwater overflows in rainfall events that have measures in place for limiting solids and floating debris and/or pollution reduction in sewer overflows 	<p>B.1.1</p>
<p>B.E.6. Reduce the contribution of nutrients and pollutants from agricultural activities: runoff and return flows from irrigation and livestock uses, among others.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D5 and D8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of stations at risk in the monitoring network for nitrates of agricultural origin in water bodies of the category river upstream of transitional waters, in transitional waters, in coastal waters and in aquifers or groundwater bodies bordering the coast. 	<p>B.1.1</p>
<p>B.E.7.Strengthen actions to remove marine litter from the sea with the involvement of the fishing sector, as well as actions to remove litter from beaches.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of ports where a litter fishing initiative takes place □ No. of vessels participating in litter fishing actions □ Kg/ no. of items of marine litter collected. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



<p>B.E.8.Reduce the amount of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear that ends up in the sea and reduce its impact on pelagic species (ghost fishing) and benthic habitats.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of finds inventoried □ No. of removal actions undertaken □ Kg of fishing gear placed on the market □ Kg of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear selectively collected in fishing ports or other equivalent systems □ Fishing gear recycling rate. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.E.9.Reduce the volume of illegal/irregular ship-generated waste discharged into the sea</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Volume of solid waste generated on board (MARPOL V) landed in ports of the marine subdivision □ Floating, seabed and beach litter from navigation and fishing 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.E.10.Reduce the amount of the most common single-use plastics reaching the marine environment.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of single-use plastic objects on the beaches of the marine subdivision, including ear buds, cutlery, plates and straws, food and drink containers and flexible food packaging, cigarette filters, lightweight plastic bags and wet wipes. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.E.11.Reduce the amount of microplastics reaching the marine environment.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of microplastics on the beaches of the marine subdivision □ No. of measures taken by industrial sectors (e.g. plastic pre-production industry, tyre wear, paint decomposition, washing of synthetic clothes, wear of artificial turf sports fields, intentional use in the cosmetics industry and in detergents) to reduce the input of microplastics and their effectiveness. □ No. of retention measures taken 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



B.E.12. Identify hot spots or accumulation sites of agricultural plastics on the coasts of the marine subdivision.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of hotspots or accumulation sites of agricultural plastics identified on the coasts of the marine subdivision. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.E.13. Reduce the abundance of agricultural plastics in the coastal and marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of plastics of agricultural origin in these areas or adjacent beaches 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.E.14. Develop/support measures to prevent and/or mitigate ambient and impulsive noise impacts.	Pressure	D11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives or actions aimed at reducing the pressure caused by ambient noise sources, and impulsive noise. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.E.15. Minimise the incidence and magnitude of significant acute pollution events (e.g. accidental oil or chemical spills) and their impact on biota, through adequate maintenance of response systems.	Operational	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of people trained □ No. of courses □ No. of technical seminars □ No. of simulations □ No. of base maintenance actions □ Existence of specific protocols developed □ Existence of contingency plans for affected species. 	B.2.4
B.E.16. Promote that scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment respond to the gaps in knowledge identified in the Initial Assessment and in the successive phases of the Marine Strategies.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Knowledge gaps relating to impacts caused by the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment, which are addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	B.3.1 B.3.2 B.3.3



<p>B.E.17.To integrate the results and knowledge acquired through scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy in the marine environment into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Knowledge gaps regarding impacts caused by the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment, which are addressed by scientific studies and projects.. □ objectives and management measures, which are designed taking into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.E.18.Improve coordination and standardisation at national level of monitoring programmes for the introduction of substances, litter and energy into the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D5, D8, D9, D10, D11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Development of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Development of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



C. Ensure that activities and uses in the marine environment are compatible with the preservation of its biodiversity.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
C.E.1. Reduce the intensity and area of influence of significant anthropogenic pressures on benthic habitats, with special attention to protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest.	Pressure	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives implemented to reduce the impact of pressures on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, with special attention to trawling fishing on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, infrastructure construction, exploitation of non-renewable marine resources, dredging, anchoring, recreational activities and other significant pressures on the DM ESAL. □ Percentage/ no. of actions and projects with compatibility report □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest potentially affected by human activities and their trends □ Marine algal and phanerogam cover □ Existence of regulation of recreational activities affecting phanerogam meadows, especially anchoring. 	A.1.1
C.E.2. Minimise the potential for secondary introduction or expansion of non-native species by directly addressing anthropogenic pathways and translocation vectors	Pressure	D1, D2, D4 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of action/control measures on pathways and introduction and translocation vectors. □ No. of pathways and introduction and translocation vectors addressed by action or regulated measures, such as: escapes in aquaculture facilities, ballast water, anchoring, biofouling, live bait, and all types of spills. □ No. of invasive non-native species introduction events per vector/pathway □ No. of meetings held between the administrations responsible for the implementation of international ballast water regulations 	A.1.2



<p>C.E.3. Reduce the main causes of mortality and population decline of non-commercial species groups at the top of the food chain (marine mammals, reptiles, seabirds, pelagic and demersal elasmobranchs),</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1,D3 and D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population's mortality of species groups at the top of the food chain □ Number of initiatives (legislative, technical and operational) to reduce the main anthropogenic causes of population's mortality of groups of species at the top of the food chain. □ Percentage of species or groups of species included in specific regulations addressing the causes of mortality identified in the initial assessment □ By-catch mortality of indicator species of birds, reptiles, mammals and elasmobranchs, especially in species assessed as "non-GES" under criterion D1C1 □ Mortality from other causes identified as main causes in the ESAL subdivision: accidental capture by surface longline (turtles), introduced predators (birds), pollution (birds and cetaceans), overfishing (elasmobranchs). 	<p>A.1.4</p>
<p>C.E.4. Reducing disturbance to wildlife caused by tourism and recreational activities</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of clutches of potentially affected species (for turtles and birds) □ No. of protection measures in place/initiatives to reduce pressure on these populations 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>C.E.5. Prevent impacts on food webs from the farming of marine species, with special attention to the farming of non-native and rare species.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1,D2,D3,D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of prevention measures within programmes 	<p>A.1.5</p>
<p>C.E.6. Ensure social participation in the marine strategy of the Strait and Alboran area through initiatives for dissemination, awareness-raising, environmental education, volunteering and involvement of the sectors interested in the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of social participation initiatives and evaluation of their results 	<p>C.1.3</p>



<p>C.E.7. Achieve adequate coordination of the public administrations, institutions and sectors in the Strait and Alboran subdivision that carry out work related to the marine environment, so as to avoid duplication and take advantage of synergies.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives, projects and coordination meetings □ No. of themes where coordination initiatives are adopted 	C.1.4
<p>C.E.8. Promote, through the Maritime Spatial Plan for the Estrecho and Alborán marine subdivision, or other marine spatial planning instruments, that human activities are carried out in a sustainable manner and do not compromise the achievement of the Good Environmental Status.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of human activities covered by the management plan 	C.1.5
<p>C.E.9. Promote that fish stocks are properly managed, so that they are kept within safe biological limits, paying special attention to those whose status is unknown, and those that do not reach the GES according to the initial assessment of D3 in the Estrecho and Alborán marine subdivision.</p>	Operational	D1, D3 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. and percentage of stocks analysed with respect to the total No. of significantly exploited stocks □ No. and percentage of stocks within safe biological limits □ No. and percentage of stocks at maximum sustainable yield 	C.1.6
<p>C.E.10. Promote that human actions do not significantly increase the area affected by physical loss of natural seabed with respect to the previous cycle in the subdivision.</p>	State	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Area affected by permanent physical alterations caused by human activities □ Area of the subdivision occupied by coastal defence structures □ Area of the subdivision occupied by structures or installations not intended for coastal defence purposes 	C.2.1
<p>C.E.11. Promote that localised and permanent physical alterations caused by human activities do not threaten the sustainability and functioning of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, nor compromise the achievement or maintenance of the GES for these habitats.</p>	State	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of compatibility reports on existing installations. □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest affected by permanent physical alterations. 	C.2.2



C.E.12. Adopt measures on stretches of coastline where permanent physical alterations caused by human activities have had a significant impact, in a way that is compatible with the good environmental status of the seabed and hydrographic conditions.	Operational	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures adopted for each activity causing significant impact. 	C.2.3
E.C.14. Promote that marine ecosystems dependent on the plumes associated with river mouths are taken into account when setting ecological flows in the preparation of hydrological plans.	Operational	D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of rivers where the last body of water upstream of the mouth, or the transitional body of water if defined, has set ecological flows for which marine ecosystems have been taken into account in the calculation. 	C.2.5
C.E.15. Improve access to available information on the marine environment, in particular on descriptors of good environmental status, pressures and impacts, and socio-economic aspects, and ensure the quality of this information, both for marine-related administrations and institutions, and for the general public.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of platforms for public administrations to access and exchange information on the marine environment to facilitate management. □ Means of access and quality of information available to the public on the marine environment. □ No. of metadata available. 	C.3.1
C.I.16. Promote scientific studies and projects to address the knowledge gaps identified in the initial assessment on the impact of human activities on marine and coastal ecosystems.	Operational	D1, D6, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of studies and scientific projects promoted by public administrations that address these issues. □ Knowledge gaps addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	C.3.5
C.E.17. Improve knowledge on the effects of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems, with a view to mainstreaming climate change in all phases of Marine Strategies.	Operational	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of studies and scientific projects promoted by public administrations that address this issue □ No. of monitoring indicators addressing climate change aspects □ Percentage of phases of Marine Strategies that take climate change into consideration 	C.3.5



<p>C.E.18. Integrate into decision-making and management of the marine environment the results and knowledge acquired through scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the effect of human activities on habitats, species, populations and communities.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for which the results of scientific projects and studies have been taken into account for their assessment and monitoring(based on the references in the documents). □ objectives and management measures for which the results of scientific projects and studies have been taken into account for their design. whose design has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>C.E.19. Promote effective monitoring of ocean variables to allow early detection of the appearance of climatic anomalies that may put pressure on the different marine ecosystems.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of a national system for monitoring hydrographic and oceanic hydrodynamic variability, and a system for warning and recording massive and extreme events. 	<p>C.3.9</p>
<p>C.E.20. Ensure the traceability of fishery products in order to know their geographical origin, the scientific name of the species, as well as their biometric parameters (sex and size), so that the information obtained in the different official controls can be used in the evaluation of Descriptor 9.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The catchment area of samples and other parameters necessary to assess D9 is included as a mandatory field within the health monitoring protocols. 	<p>C.3.10</p>



4.3. Noratlantic Subdivision

A. Protect and preserve the marine environment, including its biodiversity, prevent its deterioration and restore marine ecosystems in areas that have been adversely affected.				
OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence OA 2012
A.N.1. Ensure the conservation and restoration of marine biodiversity through effective instruments and measures.	Operational	D1,D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of marine species/habitats not in GES, or threatened, that are subject to conservation, recovery and restoration plans and/or national strategies. □ Percentage of the subdivision included in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), including N2000. □ Percentage of the area of habitats of Community interest included in N2000. □ Percentage of MPAs with management plans approved and in place. 	A.1.8 A.2.2.
A.N.2.To achieve a comprehensive, ecologically representative, coherent and well-managed network of marine protected areas in the North Atlantic Subdivision	Operational	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Approval of the RAMPE Master Plan. □ Percentage of MPAs included in the Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas. 	A.2.1
A.N.3. Maintain or restore the natural balance of populations of key species for the ecosystem.	State	D1,D3,D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population trends of the species used as assessment elements, corresponding to various trophic levels. □ Indicators used for the assessment of food webs. 	A.3.4.



<p>A.N.4. Maintain positive or stable trends in the area of distribution of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest and unique habitats.</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>D1, D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Habitat range trends. 	<p>A.3.5.</p>
<p>A.N.5. Promote the consideration of marine species in regional, national and international lists of endangered species, as well as their study.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of marine species that are included/excluded in the lists and catalogues of endangered species, or whose category is modified. □ No. of target species. 	<p>C.1.1.</p>
<p>A.N.6. Improve international coordination of species monitoring programmes, especially for species with a wide geographical distribution (e.g. fish, cetaceans and reptiles).</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D3, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of international initiatives and working groups in which Spain participates. 	<p>C.1.2</p>
<p>A.N.7. Improve national coordination and standardisation of habitat and species monitoring programmes.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Existence of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	<p>A.1.7</p>
<p>A.N.8. Improve coordination of monitoring and response to by-catch and stranding events, including monitoring of by-catch of turtles, mammals and seabirds on fishing vessels.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adoption and implementation of coordination systems at national level (protocols, common data collection templates, common methodologies, common database) to address monitoring and response to these events. □ Percentage of the fleet collaborating in bycatch monitoring (logbooks, specific actions...) 	<p>A.1.7</p>



<p>A.N.9. Manage in an integrated manner the processes of non-native species invasions, especially those identified in the initial assessment of D2 in the NOR subdivision, including the development of early detection networks and their coordination at the national level.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D2, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of the area of the subdivision covered by networks for the detection and quantification of non-native species. □ Existence of protocols for action in the event of AEI detection events. □ No. of marine species that are listed as invasive non-native species □ Percentage/ no. of invasive species subject to management measures or actions. □ Percentage/ no. of habitats affected by invasive species that have been subject to management measures or actions 	<p>A.13 C.3.6</p>
<p>A.N.10. Ensuring regulatory compliance</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Estimated surveillance in hours □ Violations identified vs. sanctions imposed □ Human and material resources available for monitoring. 	<p>A.19</p>
<p>A.N.11. Increase knowledge of food webs, with a view to developing new indicators to properly assess and define the Good Environmental Status of food webs.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of appropriate indicators to assess food webs. 	<p>C.3.8</p>
<p>A.N.12. Improve knowledge of the seabed including physical and biological characteristics</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Proportion of the area of the subdivision studied. □ Proportion of coastal habitats surveyed. □ Proportion of deep habitats surveyed. 	<p>C.3.2 C.3.3 C.3.4</p>



B. Prevent and reduce discharges into the marine environment, with a view to progressively eliminating pollution of the marine environment, to ensure that there are no serious impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or the permitted uses of the sea.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
B.N.1. Identify and address the causes (diffuse nutrient pollution sources and/or effluent discharge) leading to the increasing trend of nutrient concentration in the contrasting productivity areas NorP2, NorC2 and NorC3, where concentrations above the threshold values have been detected in the initial assessment of D5.	Pressure	D5, D8, D9 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No/percentage of identified nutrient sources for which regulation or reduction actions are undertaken. □ Chlorophyll a levels □ Nutrient levels in the identified areas 	B.1.3.
B.N.2. Identify and address the main sources of contaminants in the marine environment in order to maintain decreasing or stable time trends in contaminant levels in sediments and biota, as well as in biological levels of response to contamination in indicator organisms.	State	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No/percentage of identified sources of nutrients for which regulation or reduction actions are undertaken. □ Contaminant levels and trends in sediments. □ Contaminant levels and trends in biota. □ Biological levels and trends in biological responses. 	B.2.1. B.2.2 B.2.3
B.N.3. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from river discharges.	Pressure	D5 and D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Discharges of pollutants and nutrients from rivers (volume and pollutant load) 	B.1.1.
B.N.4. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from wastewater.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<p>Urban discharges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of equivalent inhabitants with point of discharge into coastal waters or estuaries, meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). □ Percentage of agglomerations discharging directly into coastal waters and transitional waters meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). 	B.1.1.



			<p>Discharges of industrial origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of wastewater treatment plants that do not comply with discharge authorisations according to the National Dumping Census. 	
B.N.5.Reduce the input of nutrients, pollutants and litter from rainfall events.	Pressure	D5, D8 D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of stormwater overflows in rainfall events that have measures in place for limiting solids and floating debris and/or pollution reduction in sewer overflows 	B.1.1.
B.N.6. Reduce the contribution of nutrients and pollutants from agricultural activities: surpluses and returns from irrigation and livestock uses, among others.	Pressure	D5 and D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of stations at risk in the monitoring network for nitrates of agricultural origin in water bodies of the category river upstream of transitional waters, in transitional waters, in coastal waters and in aquifers or groundwater bodies bordering the coast. 	B.1.1.
B.N.7.Strengthen actions to remove marine litter from the sea with the involvement of the fishing sector, as well as actions to remove litter from beaches.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of ports where a litter fishing initiative takes place □ No. of vessels participating in litter fishing actions □ Kg/no. of marine litter objects collected. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.N.8.Reduce the amount of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear that ends up in the sea and reduce its impact on pelagic species (ghost fishing) and benthic habitats.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of finds inventoried □ No. of removal actions undertaken □ Kg of fishing gear placed on the market □ Kg of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear selectively collected in the fishing ports or other equivalent systems □ Fishing gear recycling fee. 	NEW OBJECTIVE



B.N.9. Reduce the volume of illegal/irregular ship-generated waste dumped at sea.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Volume of ship-generated solid waste (MARPOL V) landed in ports in the marine subdivision □ Floating, seabed and beach litter from shipping and fisheries 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.N.10. Reduce the amount of the most frequent single-use plastics reaching the marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of single-use plastic objects on the beaches of the marine subdivision, including ear buds, cutlery, plates and straws, food and drink containers and flexible food packaging, cigarette filters, lightweight plastic bags and wet wipes. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.N.11. Reduce the amount of microplastics reaching the marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of microplastics on beaches in the marine subdivision. □ No. of measures taken by industrial sectors (e.g. plastic pre-production industry, tyre wear, paint decomposition, washing of synthetic clothes, wear of artificial turf sports fields, intentional use in the cosmetics industry and in detergents) to reduce the input of microplastics and their effectiveness. □ No. of retention measures taken 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.N.12. Develop/support measures to prevent and/or mitigate ambient and impulsive noise impacts	Pressure	D11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives or actions aimed at reducing pressure from ambient and impulsive noise sources 	NEW OBJECTIVE



<p>B.N.13. Minimise the incidence and magnitude of significant acute pollution events (e.g. accidental oil or chemical spills) and their impact on biota, through adequate maintenance of response systems.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of people trained □ No. of courses □ No. of technical seminars □ No. of simulations □ No. of base maintenance actions □ Existence of specific protocols developed □ Existence of contingency plans for affected species. 	<p>B.2.4</p>
<p>B.N.14. Promote that scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment respond to the knowledge gaps identified in the Initial Assessment and in the successive phases of the Marine Strategies.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Knowledge gaps related to impacts caused by the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment, which are addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	<p>B.3.1 B.3.2 B.3.3 B.3.4</p>
<p>B.N.15. Integrate the results and knowledge gained from scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for whose evaluation and monitoring the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into account. □ Management objectives and measures, the design of which has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.N.16. Improve national coordination and standardisation of monitoring programmes for the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D5, D8, D9, D10, D11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Development of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Development of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



C. Ensure that activities and uses in the marine environment are compatible with the preservation of its biodiversity.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence OA 2012
C.N.1.To reduce the intensity and area of influence of significant anthropogenic pressures on benthic habitats, with special attention to protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest.	Pressure	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives implemented to reduce the impact of pressures on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, with special attention to bottom fishing gears and gear on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, infrastructure construction, exploitation of non-renewable marine resources, dredging, recreational activities and other significant pressures in the DMNOR. □ Percentage/ No. of actions and projects with compatibility report □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest potentially affected by human activities and their trends 	A.1.1
C.N.2. Minimise the potential for secondary introduction or expansion of non-native species by directly addressing anthropogenic pathways and vectors of translocation.	Pressure	D1, D2, D4 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of action/control measures on pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation, □ No. of pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation addressed by policy or regulated measures, such as: escapes in aquaculture facilities, ballast water, anchoring, biofouling, live bait, and all types of spills. □ No. of invasive non-native species introduction events per vector/pathway 	A.1.2.



<p>C.N.3. Reduce the main causes of mortality and population decline of non-commercial species groups at the top of the food chain (marine mammals, reptiles, seabirds, pelagic and demersal elasmobranchs).</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1 and D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Mortality of populations of species groups at the top of the food chain □ No. of initiatives (legislative, technical and operational) to reduce the main anthropogenic causes of mortality of populations of species groups at the top of the food chain. □ Percentage of species or species groups included in specific regulations addressing the causes of mortality identified in the initial assessment. □ By-catch mortality of indicator species of birds, reptiles, mammals and elasmobranchs, especially in species assessed as "non-GES" under criterion D1C1 □ Mortality from other causes identified as main causes in the NOR subdivision: entanglement in nets and entanglement in (birds and cetaceans), overfishing (elasmobranchs) 	<p>A.1.4.</p>
<p>C.N.4. Reducing disturbance to wildlife caused by tourism and recreational activities</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of clutches of potentially affected species (for turtles and birds) □ No. of protection measures in place/initiatives to reduce pressure on these stocks 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>C.N.5. Prevent impacts on food webs from the farming of marine species, with special attention to the farming of non-native and rare species.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D2, D3 and D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of prevention measures within control programmes. 	<p>A.1.5</p>
<p>C.N.6. Ensure social participation in the North Atlantic marine strategy through initiatives for dissemination, awareness-raising, voluntary environmental education and involvement of the sectors interested in the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of social participation initiatives and evaluation of their results 	<p>C.1.3</p>



<p>C.N.7. Achieve adequate coordination of the public administrations, institutions and sectors in the North Atlantic area that carry out work related to the marine environment, so as to avoid duplication and take advantage of synergies.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives, projects and coordination meetings □ No. of thematic areas where coordination initiatives are taken 	C.1.4
<p>C.N.8. Promote, through the Maritime Spatial Plan of the North Atlantic Marine subdivision, or other management instruments, that human activities are developed in a sustainable manner and do not compromise the achievement of the Good Environmental Status.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of human activities covered by the management plan 	C.1.5
<p>C.N.9. Promote that fish stocks are properly managed so that they remain within safe biological limits, paying special attention to those whose status is unknown, and to those that do not reach GES according to the initial assessment of D3 in the NOR subdivision.</p>	Operational	D1, D3 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. and percentage of stocks analysed with respect to the total No. of significantly exploited stocks □ No. and percentage of stocks within safe biological limits □ No. and percentage of stocks in maximum sustainable yield 	C.1.6
<p>C.N.10. Promote that human actions do not significantly increase the area affected by physical loss of natural seabed compared to the previous cycle in the North Atlantic subdivision.</p>	Pressure	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Area affected by permanent physical alterations caused by human activities □ Area of the subdivision occupied by coastal defence works □ Area of the subdivision occupied by works or installations not intended for coastal defence purposes. 	C.2.1
<p>C.N.11. Promote that localised and permanent physical alterations caused by human activities do not threaten the sustainability and functioning of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, nor compromise the achievement or maintenance of the GES for these habitats.</p>	Pressure	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of compatibility reports on existing installations. □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest affected by permanent physical disturbance. 	C.2.2



<p>C.N.12. Adopt measures on stretches of coastline where permanent physical alterations caused by human activities have had a significant impact, in a way that is compatible with the good environmental status of the seabed and hydrographic conditions.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4, D6 and D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures adopted for each activity causing significant impact. 	<p>C.2.3</p>
<p>C.N.13. Ensure that environmental impact studies of projects likely to affect the marine environment are carried out in such a way as to take into account the potential impacts arising from permanent changes in hydrographic conditions, including cumulative effects, at the most appropriate spatial scales, following the guidelines developed for this purpose.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of environmental impact studies of projects affecting the marine environment that consider alterations in hydrographic conditions. 	<p>C.2.4</p>
<p>C.N.14. Promote that marine ecosystems dependent on the plumes associated with river mouths are taken into account when setting ecological flows in the preparation of hydrological plans.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of rivers where the last body of water upstream of the mouth, or the transitional body of water if defined, has set ecological flows for which marine ecosystems have been taken into account in the calculation. 	<p>C.2.5</p>
<p>C.N.16. Promote scientific studies and projects to address the knowledge gaps identified in the initial assessment on the impact of human activities on marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D6, D8 and D10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of studies and scientific projects promoted by public administrations that address these issues. □ Knowledge gaps addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	<p>C.3.5</p>
<p>C.N.12. Adopt measures on stretches of coastline where permanent physical alterations caused by human activities have had a significant impact, in a way that is compatible with the good environmental status of the seabed and hydrographic conditions.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4, D6 and D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures adopted for each activity causing significant impact. 	<p>C.2.3</p>



<p>C.N.17. Improve knowledge of the effects of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems, with a view to mainstreaming climate change in all phases of Marine Strategies.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of studies and scientific projects promoted by public administrations that address this issue □ No. of monitoring indicators addressing climate change aspects □ Percentage of Marine Strategy phases that take climate change into consideration 	<p>C.3.5</p>
<p>C.N.18. Integrate the results and knowledge gained from scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the effect of human activities on habitats, species, populations and communities into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for whose evaluation and monitoring the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into account (based on the references in the documents). □ Management objectives and measures whose design has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>C.N.19. Promote effective monitoring of ocean variables to enable early detection of the appearance of climatic anomalies that may put pressure on the different marine ecosystems.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of a national system for monitoring hydrographic and oceanic hydrodynamic variability, and a warning and recording system for massive and extreme events. 	<p>C.3.9</p>
<p>C.N.20. Ensure the traceability of fishery products in order to know their geographical origin, the scientific name of the species, as well as their biometric parameters (sex and size), so that the information obtained in the different official controls can be used in the evaluation of Descriptor 9.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The catching area of samples and other parameters necessary to assess D9 is included as a mandatory field within the health monitoring protocols. 	<p>C.3.10</p>



4.4. South Atlantic Subdivision

A. Protect and preserve the marine environment, including its biodiversity, prevent its deterioration and restore marine ecosystems in areas that have been adversely affected.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence OA 2012
A.S.1. Ensure the conservation and restoration of marine biodiversity through effective instruments and measures	Operational	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of marine species/habitats not in GES, or threatened, that are subject to conservation, recovery and restoration plans and/or national strategies. □ Percentage of the subdivision included in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), including N2000. □ Percentage of the area of habitats of Community interest included in N2000. □ Percentage of MPAs with management plans approved and in place. 	A.1.8 A.2.2
A.S.2. To achieve a comprehensive, ecologically representative, coherent and well-managed network of marine protected areas in the South Atlantic subdivision.	Operational	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Approval of the RAMPE Master Plan. □ Percentage of MPAs included in the Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas. 	A.2.1
A.S.3. Maintain or restore the natural balance of populations of key species for the ecosystem.	State	D1, D3, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population trends of the species used as assessment elements, corresponding to different trophic levels. □ Indicators used for the assessment of food webs. 	A.3.4



A.S.4. Maintain positive or stable trends in the area of distribution of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest and unique habitats.	State	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Habitat range trends. 	A.3.5
A.S.5. Promote the consideration of marine species in regional, national and international lists of endangered species, as well as their study.	Operational	D1, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of marine species that are included/excluded in the lists and catalogues of endangered species, or whose category is modified. □ No. of target species. 	C.1.1
A.S.6. Improve international coordination of species monitoring programmes, especially for species with a wide geographical distribution (e.g. fish, cetaceans and reptiles).	Operational	D1, D3, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of international initiatives and working groups in which Spain participates. 	C.1.2
A.S.7. Improve national coordination and standardisation of habitat and species monitoring programmes	Operational	D1, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Existence of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	A.1.7
A.S.8. Improve coordination of monitoring and response to by-catch and stranding events, including monitoring of by-catch of turtles, mammals and seabirds on fishing vessels.	Operational	D1, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adoption and implementation of coordination systems at national level (protocols, common data collection templates, monitoring and response to these events. □ Percentage of the fleet collaborating in the monitoring of turtle bycatch (logbooks, specific actions...) 	A.1.7



<p>A.S.9. Manage in an integrated way the processes of non-native species invasions, especially those identified in the initial assessment of D2 in SUD subdivision, including the development of early detection networks and their coordination at national level.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D2, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of the area of the subdivision covered by networks for the detection and quantification of non-native species. □ Existence of protocols for action in the event of AEI detection events. □ No. of marine species that are listed as invasive non-native species □ Percentage/ no. of invasive species subject to management measures or actions □ Percentage/ no. of habitats affected by invasive species that have been subject to management measures or actions. 	<p>A.1.3</p>
<p>A.S.10. Ensuring compliance with regulations</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Estimated surveillance in hours □ Violations identified vs. sanctions imposed □ Human and material resources available for monitoring. 	<p>A.1.9</p>
<p>A.S.11. Increase knowledge of food webs, with a view to developing new indicators to properly assess and define the Good Environmental Status of food webs.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of appropriate indicators to assess food webs. 	<p>C.3.8</p>
<p>A.S.12. Improve knowledge of the seabed, including its physical and biological characteristics.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Proportion of the area of the subdivision studied. □ Proportion of coastal habitats surveyed. □ Proportion of deep habitats surveyed. 	<p>C.3.2. C.3.3. C.3.4.</p>



B. Prevent and reduce discharges into the marine environment, with a view to progressively eliminating pollution of the marine environment, to ensure that there are no serious impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or the permitted uses of the sea.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
B.S.1. Identify and address the causes (diffuse nutrient pollution sources and/or effluent discharge) that cause nutrient levels to exceed the values established by the OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the North-East Atlantic of the SUR- C1 and SUR- C2 productivity areas identified in the initial assessment of the South-Atlantic boundary.	Pressure	D5, D8, D9 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No./percentage of identified nutrient sources for which regulation or reduction actions are undertaken. □ Nutrient levels 	B.1.3
B.S.2. Identify and address the main sources of contaminants in the marine environment in order to maintain decreasing or stable time trends in contaminant levels in sediments and biota, as well as in biological levels of response to contamination in indicator organisms.	Pressure	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No./percentage of identified pollution sources for which regulation or reduction actions are carried out. □ Contaminant levels and trends in sediments. □ Contaminant levels and trends in biota. □ Biological levels and trends in biological responses. 	B.2.1 B.2.2 B.2.3
B.S.3. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from river discharges.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Discharges of pollutants and nutrients from rivers (volume and pollutant load) 	B.1.1
B.S.4. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from wastewater.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Urban discharges: □ Percentage of equivalent inhabitants with a discharge point in coastal waters or estuaries, meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). □ Percentage of agglomerations discharging directly into coastal waters and transitional waters meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). 	B.1.1



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Discharges of industrial origin: □ Percentage of sewage treatment plants not complying with the discharge authorisations according to the National Census of Discharges 	
B.S.5.Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and litter from rainfall events.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of stormwater overflows in rainfall events that have measures in place to limit the presence of solids and floating debris in sewer overflows and/or for the reduction of pollution in sewer overflows. 	B.1.1
B.S.6. Reduce the contribution of nutrients and pollutants from agricultural activities: surpluses and returns from irrigation and livestock uses, among others.	Pressure	D5 and D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of stations at risk in the monitoring network for nitrates of agricultural origin in water bodies of the category river upstream of transitional waters, in transitional waters, in coastal waters and in aquifers or groundwater bodies bordering the coast. 	B.1.1
B.S.7.Strengthen actions to remove marine litter from the sea with the involvement of the fishing sector, as well as actions to remove litter from beaches.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of ports where a litter fishing initiative takes place □ No. of vessels participating in litter fishing actions □ Kg/ no. of items of marine litter collected. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.S.8.Reduce the amount of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear that ends up in the sea and reduce its impact on pelagic species (ghost fishing) and benthic habitats.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of finds inventoried □ No. of removal actions undertaken □ Kg of fishing gear placed on the market □ Kg of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear collected selectively in fishing ports or other equivalent systems □ Fishing gear recycling rate. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.S.9.Reduce the volume of illegal/irregular ship-generated waste dumped at sea.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Volume of ship-generated solid waste (MARPOL V) landed in ports of the marine subdivision □ Floating, seabed and beach litter from shipping and fisheries 	NEW OBJECTIVE



B.S.10.Reduce the amount of the most common single-use plastics reaching the marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of single-use plastic objects on the beaches of the marine subdivision, including ear buds, cutlery, plates and straws, food and drink containers and flexible food packaging, cigarette filters, lightweight plastic bags and wet wipes. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.S.11.Reduce the amount of microplastics reaching the marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of microplastics on beaches in the marine subdivision □ No. of measures taken by industrial sectors (e.g. plastic pre-production industry, tyre wear, decomposition of paints, washing of synthetic clothes, wear of artificial turf sports fields, intentional use in the cosmetics industry and in detergents) to reduce the input of microplastics and their effectiveness. No. of retention measures taken 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.S.12. Develop/support measures to prevent and/or mitigate ambient and impulsive noise impacts.	Pressure	D11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives or actions aimed at reducing pressure from ambient and impulsive noise sources 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.S.13. Minimise the incidence and magnitude of significant acute pollution events (e.g. accidental oil or chemical spills) and their impact on biota, through adequate maintenance of response systems.	Operational	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of people trained □ No. of courses □ No. of technical seminars □ No. of simulations □ No. of base maintenance actions □ Existence of specific protocols developed □ Existence of contingency plans for affected species. 	B.2.4
B.S.14.Promote scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment to address the knowledge gaps identified in the Initial Assessment and in the successive phases of the Marine Strategies.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ knowledge gaps related to impacts caused by the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment, which are addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	B.3.1 B.3.2 B.3.3 B.3.4



<p>B.S.15.To integrate the results and knowledge acquired through scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for whose evaluation and monitoring the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into account. □ Management objectives and measures, the design of which has taken into account results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.S.16.Improve national coordination and standardisation of monitoring programmes for the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D5, D8, D9, D10, D11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Development of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Development of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



C. Ensure that activities and uses in the marine environment are compatible with the preservation of its biodiversity.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
C.S.1.To reduce the intensity and area of influence of significant anthropogenic pressures on benthic habitats, with special attention to protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest.	Pressure	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives implemented to reduce the impact of pressures on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, with special attention to bottom fishing gears and gear on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, infrastructure construction, exploitation of non-renewable marine resources, dredging, recreational activities and other significant pressures on SUD subdivision. □ Percentage/ no. of actions and projects with compatibility report □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest potentially affected by human activities and their trends 	A.1.1
C.S.2. Minimise the potential for secondary introduction or expansion of non-native species by directly addressing anthropogenic pathways and vectors of translocation.	Pressure	D1, D2, D4 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of action/control measures on pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation. □ No. of pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation addressed by action or regulated measures, such as: escapes in aquaculture facilities, ballast water, anchoring, biofouling, live bait, and all types of spills. □ No. of invasive non-native species introduction events per vector/pathway 	A.1.2.
C.S.3. Reduce the main causes of mortality and population decline of non-commercial species groups at the top of the food chain (marine mammals, reptiles, seabirds, pelagic and demersal elasmobranchs).	Pressure	D1, and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Mortality of populations of species groups at the top of the food chain □ No. of initiatives (legislative, technical and operational) to reduce the main causes of mortality of populations of groups of species at the top of the food chain. 	A.1.4.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of species included in specific regulations addressing the causes of mortality identified in the initial assessment. □ Percentage of species included in specific regulations addressing the causes of mortality identified in the initial assessment. □ By-catch mortality of indicator species of birds, reptiles, mammals and elasmobranchs, especially in species assessed as "non-GES" in criterion D1C1 □ Mortality from other identified leading causes in the DM SUD: entanglement in nets and bycatch (turtles), introduced predators (birds), pollution and collisions (birds and cetaceans), overfishing and overfishing (elasmobranchs). 	
C.S.4. Reducing disturbance to wildlife caused by tourism and recreational activities	Pressure	D1, D4 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of clutches of potentially affected species (for turtles and birds) □ No. of protection measures in place/initiatives to reduce pressure on these stocks 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.S.5. Prevent impacts on food webs from the farming of marine species, with special attention to the farming of non-native and rare species.	Pressure	D1, D2, D3 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of prevention measures within control programmes. 	A.1.5
C.S.6. Ensure social participation in the marine strategy of the South Atlantic subdivision through initiatives for dissemination, awareness-raising, voluntary environmental education and the involvement of sectors interested in the marine environment.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of social participation initiatives and evaluation of their results 	C.1.3
C.S.7. Achieve adequate coordination of the public administrations, institutions and sectors in the South Atlantic subdivision that carry out work related to the marine environment, so as to avoid duplication and take advantage of synergies.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives, projects and coordination meetings □ No. of thematic areas where coordination initiatives are taken 	C.1.4



<p>C.S.8. Ensure, through the South Atlantic Marine Spatial Plan or other management instruments, that human activities are carried out in a sustainable manner and do not compromise the achievement of the Good Environmental Status.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of human activities covered by the management plan 	C.1.5
<p>C.S.9. Promote that fish stocks are properly managed so that they remain within safe biological limits, paying special attention to those whose status is unknown, and to those that do not reach the GES according to the initial assessment of D3 in the South Atlantic marine subdivision.</p>	Operational	D1, D3 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. and percentage of stocks analysed with respect to the total No. of significantly exploited stocks □ No. and % of stocks within safe biological limits □ No. and percentage of stocks at maximum sustainable yield 	C.1.6
<p>C.S.10. Promote that human actions do not significantly increase the area affected by physical loss of natural seabed with respect to the previous cycle in the South Atlantic subdivision.</p>	State	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Area affected by permanent physical alterations caused by human activities □ Area of the subdivision occupied by coastal defence works Area of the subdivision occupied by works or installations not intended for coastal defence purposes 	C.2.1
<p>C.S.11. Promote that localised and permanent physical alterations caused by human activities do not threaten the sustainability and functioning of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, nor compromise the achievement or maintenance of the GES for these habitats.</p>	State	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of compatibility reports on existing installations. □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest affected by permanent physical disturbances 	C.2.2
<p>C.S.12. Adopt measures on stretches of coastline where permanent physical alterations caused by human activities have had a significant impact, in a way that is compatible with the good environmental status of the seabed and hydrographic conditions.</p>	Operational	D1, D4, D7 and D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures taken for each activity causing significant impacts 	C.2.3



<p>C.S.13. Ensure that environmental impact studies of projects that may affect the marine environment are carried out in such a way as to take into account the potential impacts arising from permanent changes in hydrographic conditions, including cumulative effects, at the most appropriate spatial scales, following the guidelines developed for this purpose.</p>	Operational	D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of environmental impact studies of projects affecting the marine environment that consider alterations to hydrographic conditions 	C.2.4
<p>C.S.14. Promote that marine ecosystems dependent on the plumes associated with river mouths are taken into account when setting ecological flows in the preparation of hydrological plans.</p>	Operational	D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of rivers where the last body of water upstream of the mouth, or the transitional body of water if defined, has set ecological flows for which marine ecosystems have been taken into account in the calculation. 	C.2.5
<p>C.S.15. Improve access to available information on the marine environment, in particular on descriptors of good environmental status, pressures and impacts and socio-economic aspects, and ensure the quality of this information, both for marine-related administrations and institutions, and for the general public.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of platforms for access and exchange of information on the marine environment to facilitate management, for public administrations. □ Means of access to and quality of information available to the public on the marine environment □ No. of metadata available 	C.3.1
<p>C.S.16. Promote scientific studies and projects to address the knowledge gaps identified in the initial assessment on the impact of human activities on marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>	Operational	D1, D6, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of scientific studies and projects promoted by public administrations that address these issues. □ Knowledge gaps addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	C.3.5
<p>C.S.17. Improve knowledge of the effects of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems, with a view to integrating, in a sustainable manner, the effects of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>The climate change variable should be mainstreamed in all phases of the Marine Strategies</p>	Operational	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of studies and scientific projects promoted by public administrations that address this issue □ No. of monitoring indicators addressing climate change aspects □ Percentage of Marine Strategy phases that take climate change into consideration 	C.3.5



<p>C.S.18. Integrate the results and knowledge gained from scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the effect of human activities on habitats, species, populations and communities into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for whose evaluation and monitoring the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into account (based on the references in the documents). □ Management objectives and measures whose design has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>C.S.19. Promote effective monitoring of ocean variables to allow early detection of the appearance of climatic anomalies that may put pressure on the different marine ecosystems.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of a national system for monitoring hydrographic and oceanic hydrodynamic variability, and a system for warning and recording massive and extreme events. 	<p>C.3.9</p>
<p>C.S.20. Ensure the traceability of fishery products in order to know their geographical origin, the scientific name of the species, as well as their biometric parameters (sex and size), so that the information obtained in the different official controls can be used in the evaluation of Descriptor 9.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The catchment area of samples and other parameters necessary to assess D9 is included as a mandatory field within the health monitoring protocols. 	<p>C.3.10</p>



4.5. Canary Islands

A. Protect and preserve the marine environment, including its biodiversity, prevent its deterioration and restore marine ecosystems in areas that have been adversely affected.				
OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence EO 2012
A.C.1. Ensure the conservation and restoration of marine biodiversity through effective instruments and measures	Operational	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of marine species/habitats not in GES, or threatened, that are subject to conservation, recovery and restoration plans and/or national strategies. □ Percentage of the subdivision included in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), including RN2000. □ Percentage of the area of habitats of Community interest included in RN2000. □ Percentage of MPAs with management plans approved and in place. 	A.1.11 A.2.2.
A.C.2. To achieve a comprehensive, ecologically representative, coherent and well-managed network of marine protected areas in the Canary Islands subdivision.	Operational	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Approval of the RAMPE Master Plan. □ Percentage of MPAs included in the Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas. 	A.2.1
A.C.3. Maintain or restore the natural balance of populations of key species for the ecosystem.	State	D1, D3, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population trends of the species used as assessment elements, corresponding to different trophic levels. □ Indicators used for the assessment of food webs. 	A.3.1
A.C.4. Maintain positive or stable trends in the area of distribution of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest and unique habitats.	State	D1, D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Habitat range trends. 	A.3.2



<p>A.C.5. Promote the consideration of marine species in regional, national and international lists of endangered species, as well as their study.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of marine species that are included/excluded in the lists and catalogues of endangered species, or whose category is modified. □ No. of target species. 	<p>C.1.1</p>
<p>A.C.6. Improve international coordination of species monitoring programmes, especially for species with a wide geographical distribution.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1,D3,D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of international initiatives and working groups in which Spain participates. □ Establishment of an international group in Macaronesia to coordinate monitoring programmes for seabirds, marine mammals and marine turtles. 	<p>C.1.2</p>
<p>A.C.7. Improve coordination and standardisation of habitat and species monitoring programmes at national level</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Development of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Development of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	<p>A.1.10</p>
<p>A.C.8. Improve coordination of monitoring and response to by-catch and stranding events, including monitoring of by-catch of turtles, mammals and seabirds on fishing vessels.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adoption and implementation of coordination systems at national level (protocols, common data collection templates, common methodologies, common database) to address monitoring and response to these events. □ Percentage of the fleet collaborating in the monitoring of turtle bycatch (logbooks, specific actions...) 	<p>A.1.10</p>



<p>A.C.9. Manage non-native species invasion processes in an integrated manner, including the development of early detection networks and their coordination at national level.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D2, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of the area of the subdivision covered by networks for the detection and quantification of non-native species. □ Existence of protocols for action in the event of NIS detection events. □ No. of marine species that are listed as NIS □ Percentage/ no. of invasive species subject to management measures or actions □ Percentage/ no. of habitats affected by NIS species that have been subject to management measures or actions 	<p>A.13 C.3.6</p>
<p>A.C.10.Reduce or prevent the increase of populations of species or functional groups whose proliferation indicates a clear disturbance and/or threat to local food webs (e.g. <i>Diadema aff. antillarum</i>, species released from marine culture facilities, etc.).</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Implementation of control programmes for these species □ Distribution and extent of the hedgehog <i>Diadema aff. antillarum</i> □ No. of initiatives or actions to reduce or prevent the increase in populations of the sea urchin <i>Diadema aff. antillarum</i> 	<p>A.16 A.17</p>
<p>A.C.11.Control and reduce impacts of introduced predator populations (e.g., cats and rats) on seabird colonies.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of predator eradication actions in affected colonies □ Trends in predator impacts on the main islands over 10 years, and on 25% of medium priority seabird colonies over 20 years. □ No./percentage of seabird colonies free of introduced predators 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>A.C.12.Increase the number of breeding pairs of seabirds and the area occupied by them in protected areas relevant for nesting seabirds.</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>D1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of artificial nests installed and percentage of occupation □ No. of habitat restoration actions □ Maintenance of predator control programmes 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



A.C.13. Ensuring regulatory compliance	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Estimated surveillance in hours □ Violations identified vs. sanctions imposed □ Human and material resources available for monitoring. 	A.1.12
A.C.14. Increase knowledge of food webs, with a view to developing new indicators to properly assess and define the Good Environmental Status of food webs.	Operational	D1 and D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of appropriate indicators to assess food webs. 	C.3.8
A.C.15. Improve knowledge of the seabed, including physical and biological characteristics.	Operational	D1 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Proportion of the area of the subdivision studied. □ Proportion of coastal habitats surveyed. □ Proportion of deep habitats surveyed. 	C.3.2 C.3.3



B. Prevent and reduce discharges into the marine environment, with a view to progressively eliminating pollution of the marine environment, to ensure that there are no serious impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or the permitted uses of the sea.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	Correspondence OA 2012
B.C.1. Identify and address the main sources of nutrients in the Canary Islands marine subdivision, so as not to exceed baseline or reference values of nutrients more frequently than statistically expected due to hydrological variability in coastal water bodies throughout the Canary Islands subdivision.	State	D5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No/percentage of identified nutrient sources for which regulation or reduction actions are undertaken. □ Nutrient levels 	B.1.3.
B.C.2. Identify and address the main sources of contaminants in the marine environment in order to maintain decreasing or stable time trends in contaminant levels in sediments and biota, as well as in biological levels of response to contamination in indicator organisms.	Pressure	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No./percentage of pollution sources identified for which regulation or reduction actions are carried out. □ Contaminant levels and trends in sediments. □ Contaminant levels and trends in biota. □ Biological levels and trends in biological responses. 	B.2.1 B.2.2
B.C.3. Reduce inputs of nutrients, pollutants and waste from wastewater.	Pressure	D5, D8 and D10	<p>Urban discharges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of equivalent inhabitants with point of discharge into coastal waters or estuaries, meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). □ Percentage of agglomerations discharging directly into coastal waters and transitional waters meeting the requirements of RDL 11/95 and RD 509/1996 (Directive 91/271/EEC). <p>Discharges of industrial origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of wastewater treatment plants that do not comply with discharge authorisations according to the National Census of Discharges. 	B.1.1



B.C.4.Reduce the input of nutrients, pollutants and litter from rainfall events.	Presusre	D5, D8 and D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of stormwater overflows in rainfall events that have measures in place for limiting solids and floating debris in sewer overflows and/or for pollution reduction in sewer overflows. 	B.1.1
B.C.5. Reduce the contribution of nutrients and pollutants from agricultural activities: surpluses and returns from irrigation and livestock uses, among others.	Pressure	D5 and D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of stations at risk in the monitoring network for nitrates of agricultural origin in water bodies of the category river upstream of transitional waters, in transitional waters, in coastal waters and in aquifers or groundwater bodies bordering the coast. 	B.1.1
B.C.6.Strengthen actions to remove marine litter from the sea with the involvement of the fishing sector, as well as actions to remove litter from beaches.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of ports where a litter fishing initiative is underway □ No. of vessels participating in litter fishing actions kg/ no. of marine litter objects collected. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.C.7.Reduce the amount of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear that ends up in the sea and reduce its impact on pelagic species (ghost fishing) and benthic habitats.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of finds inventoried □ No. of removal actions undertaken □ Kg of fishing gear placed on the market □ Kg of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear collected selectively in the □ fishing ports or other equivalent systems Fishing gear recycling fee. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.C.8.Reduce the volume of illegal/irregular ship-source waste dumped at sea	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Volume of ship-generated solid waste (MARPOL V) landed in ports of the marine subdivision □ Floating, seabed and beach litter from shipping and fisheries 	NEW OBJECTIVE



B.C.9.Reduce the amount of the most frequent single-use plastics reaching the marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of single-use plastic objects on the beaches of the marine subdivision, including ear buds, cutlery, plates and straws, food and drink containers and flexible food packaging, cigarette filters, lightweight plastic bags and wet wipes. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.C.10.Reduce the amount of microplastics reaching the marine environment.	Pressure	D10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Abundance of microplastics on the beaches of the marine subdivision □ No. of measures taken by industrial sectors (e.g. plastic pre-production industry, tyre wear, decomposition of paints, washing of synthetic clothes, wear of artificial turf sports fields, intentional use in the cosmetics industry and in detergents) to reduce the input of microplastics and their effectiveness. □ No. of retention measures taken 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.C.11. Develop/support measures to prevent and/or mitigate ambient and impulsive noise impacts	Pressure	D11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives or actions aimed at reducing pressure from ambient and impulsive noise sources 	NEW OBJECTIVE
B.C.12. Minimise the incidence and magnitude of significant acute pollution events (e.g. accidental oil or chemical spills) and their impact on biota, through adequate maintenance of response systems.	Operational	D8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of people trained □ No. of courses □ No. of technical seminars □ No. of simulations □ No. of base maintenance actions □ Existence of specific protocols developed □ Existence of contingency plans for affected species. 	B.2.3
B.C.13.Promote scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment to address the gaps in knowledge identified in the Initial Assessment and in the successive phases of the Marine Strategies.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Knowledge gaps related to impacts caused by the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment, which are addressed by scientific studies and projects. 	B.3.1 B.3.2 B.3.3 B.3.4



<p>B.C.14.To integrate the results and knowledge gained from scientific studies, initiatives and projects on the impacts of the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for whose evaluation and monitoring the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into account. □ Management objectives and measures, the design of which has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>
<p>B.C.15.Improve national coordination and standardisation of monitoring programmes for the introduction of substances, waste and energy into the marine environment.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D5, D8, D9, D10, D11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Development of common methodologies/guidelines/protocols. □ No. of meetings held to update the Monitoring Programmes. □ Development of a common access database for the different monitoring programme managers. 	<p>NEW OBJECTIVE</p>



C. Ensure that activities and uses in the marine environment are compatible with the preservation of its biodiversity.

OBJECTIVE	TYPE	DESCRIPTOR	INDICATOR	
<p>C.C.1.To reduce the intensity and area of influence of significant anthropogenic pressures on benthic habitats, with special attention to protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives implemented to reduce the impact of pressures on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, with special attention to bottom fishing gears on protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, construction of infrastructure, exploitation of non-renewable marine resources, dredging, recreational activities, anchoring and other significant pressures in the CAN subdivision □ Percentage/ no. of actions and projects with compatibility report □ Area of potentially affected protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest Marine algal and phanerogam vegetation cover □ Existence of regulation of recreational activities affecting phanerogam meadows, especially anchoring. 	<p>A.1.8</p>
<p>C.C.2. Minimise the potential for secondary introduction or spread of non-native species by directly addressing anthropogenic pathways and vectors of translocation.</p>	<p>Pressure</p>	<p>D1, D2, D4 and D6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures to act/control pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation □ No. of pathways and vectors of introduction and translocation addressed by action or regulated measures, such as: escapes in aquaculture facilities, ballast water, anchoring, biofouling, live bait, and all types of spills. □ No. of NIS introduction events per vector/pathway 	<p>A.1.2</p>



C.C.3. Reduce light intensity near seabird colonies affected, at least during the most sensitive periods (i.e. when chicks leave the nest and/or migration, depending on species and location).	Pressure	D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures aimed at light reduction near affected colonies 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.C.4.Reduce cetacean mortality due to ship collision through risk studies, and the development of risk reduction measures or devices, or other actions.	Pressure	D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Sperm whale mortality due to ship collision □ Development of devices to reduce the risk of collisions 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.C.5. Reduce cetacean mortality caused by incidental by-catch through risk studies, with the collaboration of the fishing sector.	Pressure	D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Cetacean mortality attributable to incidental by-catches □ No. of actions or initiatives with the fisheries sector 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.C.6.Ensure proper management of whale watching companies and ensure compliance with national and international legislation.	Operational	D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Licence control □ No. of disciplinary proceedings initiated 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.C.7.Reduce the main causes of anthropogenic sea turtle mortality, such as accidental by-catch, entanglement, and collisions with vessels.	Pressure	D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Mortality of turtles due to anthropogenic causes number of actions aimed at reducing this mortality 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.C.8.Reduce disturbance to wildlife caused by tourism and recreational activities.	Pressure	D1, D4 and D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of clutches of potentially affected species (for turtles and birds) □ No. of protection measures in place/initiatives to reduce pressure on these stocks 	NEW OBJECTIVE
C.C.9. Prevent impacts on food webs from farming of marine species, with special attention to the farming of non-native and rare species.	Pressure	D1, D2, D3, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of prevention measures within control programmes. 	A.1.5



C.C.10. Reduce the main anthropogenic causes of mortality of deep-sea elasmobranchs, in particular those resulting from commercial exploitation and by-catch.	Pressure	D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of catches □ No. of measures taken to prevent impacts 	A.1.4.
C.C.11. Ensure social participation in the marine strategy of the Canary Islands subdivision through initiatives for dissemination, awareness-raising, environmental education, voluntary work and involvement of the sectors interested in the marine environment.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of social participation initiatives and evaluation of their results 	C.1.3
C.C.12. Achieve adequate coordination of the public administrations, institutions and sectors in the Canary Islands subdivision that carry out work related to the marine environment, so as to avoid duplication and take advantage of synergies.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of initiatives, projects and coordination meetings □ No. of themes where coordination initiatives are adopted 	C.1.4
C.C.13. Ensure, through the Maritime Spatial Plan for the Canary Islands marine subdivision, or other management instruments, that human activities are carried out in a sustainable manner and do not compromise the achievement of the Good Environmental Status.	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of human activities covered by the management plan 	C.1.5
C.C.14. Promote that fish stocks are adequately managed, so that they are kept within safe biological limits, paying special attention to those whose status is unknown and those that do not reach the GES according to the initial assessment of D3 in the Canary Islands marine subdivision.	Operational	D1, D3, D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. and percentage of stocks analysed with respect to the total number of significantly exploited stocks □ No. and percentage of stocks within safe biological limits □ No. and percentage of stocks at maximum sustainable yield 	C.1.6
C.C.15. Promote that human actions do not significantly increase the area affected by physical loss of natural seabed with respect to the previous cycle in the Canary Islands subdivision.	State	D1, D4, D6 and D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Area affected by permanent physical alterations caused by human activities □ Area of the subdivision occupied by coastal defence works □ Area of the subdivision occupied by works or installations not intended for coastal defence purposes. 	C.2.1



<p>C.C.16. Promote that localised and permanent physical alterations caused by human activities do not threaten the sustainability and functioning of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest, nor compromise the achievement or maintenance of the GES for these habitats.</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>D1,D4,D6 D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of compatibility reports on existing installations. □ Area of protected habitats and/or habitats of natural interest affected by disturbance 	<p>C.2.2</p>
<p>C.C.17. Adopt measures on stretches of coastline where permanent physical alterations caused by human activities have had a significant impact, in a way that is compatible with the good environmental status of the seabed and hydrographic conditions.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D1, D4, D6 D8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of measures adopted for each activity causing significant impact. 	<p>C.2.3</p>
<p>C.C.18. Ensure that environmental impact studies of projects that may affect the marine environment are carried out in such a way as to take into account the potential impacts arising from permanent changes in hydrographic conditions, including cumulative effects, at the most appropriate spatial scales, following the guidelines developed for this purpose.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>D7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Percentage of environmental impact studies of projects affecting the marine environment that consider alterations to hydrographic conditions 	<p>C.2.4</p>
<p>C.C.19. Improve access to available information on the marine environment, in particular on descriptors of good environmental status, pressures and impacts and socio-economic aspects, and ensure the quality of this information, both for marine-related administrations and institutions, and for the general public.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of platforms for access and exchange of information on the marine environment to facilitate management, for public administrations. □ Means of access to and quality of information available to citizens on the marine environment □ No. of metadata available 	<p>C.3.1</p>
<p>C.C.20. Promote scientific studies and projects to address the knowledge gaps identified in the initial assessment on the impact of human activities on marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of scientific studies and projects promoted by public administrations that address these issues. □ Knowledge gaps addressed by scientific studies and projects 	<p>C.3.5</p>



<p>C.C.21. Improve knowledge on the effects of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems, with a view to mainstreaming the climate change variable into all phases of Marine Strategies</p>	Operational	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No. of studies and scientific projects promoted by public administrations that deal with this issue □ No. of monitoring indicators addressing climate change aspects □ Percentage of Marine Strategy phases that take climate change into consideration. 	C.3.5
<p>C.C.22. Integrate the results and knowledge gained from scientific studies, initiatives, and projects on the effect of human activities on habitats, species, populations and communities into decision-making and management of the marine environment.</p>	Operational	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Criteria for the evaluation and monitoring of which the results of scientific projects/studies have been taken into consideration (based on the references in the documents) □ Management objectives and measures whose design has taken into account the results of scientific projects/studies. 	NEW OBJECTIVE
<p>C.C.23. Promote effective monitoring of ocean variables to allow early detection of the appearance of climatic anomalies that may put pressure on the different marine ecosystems.</p>	Operational	D1,D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Existence of a national system for monitoring hydrographic and oceanic hydrodynamic variability, and a warning and registration system for massive and extreme events. 	C.3.9
<p>C.C.24. Ensure the traceability of fishery products in order to know their geographical origin, the scientific name of the species, as well as their biometric parameters (sex and size), so that the information obtained in the different official controls can be used in the evaluation of D9.</p>	Operational	D9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The sample catchment area and other parameters necessary to assess D9 are included as a mandatory field in the health monitoring protocols. 	C.3.10

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