

TESTING OF THE METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE
OF THE COMMON REGIONAL FRAMEWORK (CRF)
ON ICZM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR REACHING
GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS (GES)

CASE STUDY SLOVENIA

FINAL REPORT



June 2020

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1. Scope of the analysis

The COP 21, which was held in Naples on the 5th of December 2019, adopted (Decision IG.24/5) the Common Regional Framework (CRF) on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in the Mediterranean, as envisaged by the ICZM Protocol (Artt. 1, 17, and 18). The CRF for ICZM aims at facilitating the implementation of the ICZM Protocol and is built on the following principles:

- Use the ecosystem-based management to ensure sustainable development and integrity of the coastal zone, its ecosystems and related services and landscapes;
- Address natural hazards and the effects of natural disasters, in particular coastal erosion and climate change;
- Achieve good governance among actors involved in and/or related to coastal zones.

PAP/RAC invited Slovenia to test the analysis of the CRF for ICZM, focussing on the methodological guidance which is its integral component. The analysis has to cover five key steps:

1. Organise, at least one, stakeholder meeting, with the view of introducing the CRF to all relevant national stakeholders and implications it has on the management of the national coastal zone.
2. Elaborate a matrix of interactions between the EcAp EOs and the economic activities and natural and cultural elements that have great relevance for the coastal areas, according to the content of the ICZM Protocol. This can be developed using the provided template within the methodological guidance. (Phase A)
3. Identify key interactions. (Phase B)
4. Provide detailed analysis of the provisions of the main relevant documents (part of the UNEP/MAP-Barcelona Convention System) related to key interactions between EcAp EOs and ICZM elements. The analysis shall be performed by clusters of EOs: 1. Biodiversity, 2. Fisheries, 3. Coast and Hydrography, 4. Pollution and Litter. (Phase B)
5. Propose operational recommendations to implement the CRF on ICZM for addressing the key interactions, with the aim of contributing to the achievement of EcAp EOs and GES, coherently with other instruments of the Barcelona Convention System.

2. Stakeholder workshop

The stakeholder workshop was planned soon after the completion of the other four steps of the process and intended to be used to validate the work done by the authors of the report and reviewers at PAP/RAC. Unfortunately, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the organisation of the workshop in the planned timeframe was not possible. After the lockdown restrictions had been lifted in Slovenia in May 2020 and the official status of national epidemic came to an end at the end of May 2020, new opportunities were found.

The work done in this study was thus presented to a variety of national stakeholders during the inter-sectorial project group meeting “Sea and Coast” at the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning in Ljubljana on Thursday, 18th June 2020. The meeting was attended by representatives of various sectors of the Ministry, including the Sector for Nature Conservation, the Directorate for Spatial Planning, Construction and Apartments, the State Secretary at the Ministry, a Cabinet member of the Minister, as well as the Directorate for Waters and Investments. Additionally, the meeting was attended by representatives of the Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, a representative of the coalition of coastal municipalities (from the Municipality of Izola), a representative of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana, and the consultant for the preparation of the Marine Spatial Plan. The representatives of PAP/RAC and RRC Koper were also present.

The CRF on ICZM was presented in general lines by Ms Željka Škaričič (PAP/RAC) and Mr. Slavko Mezek (RRC Koper), while the actual results of the Slovenian case study were demonstrated by Mr. Sašo Gorjanc. The practical operational guidelines flowing from the study were finally explained by Mr. Mezek (RRC Koper).

The presentation was received very positively, with comments emphasising that the spatial planners addressed the same key interactions as identified in this study. Further on, the spatial planners expressed keen interest in receiving the study to be able to peruse it in detail and further incorporate it into the relevant documents. Representatives of the Directorate for Waters and Investments were particularly heartened because the expertise included in the study also provided concrete and sensible operational recommendations and called for the study and its results to be also presented in the framework of the EUSAIR Facility Point in Izola in the near future. This additional event will then also bring the study and its results closer to local stakeholders and allow for direct discussions with them.

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3. Matrix of interactions between EO and ICZM elements

The matrix of interactions was taken from the CRF on ICZM and used as the foundation for the work. The relevancy of the specified interactions was cross-checked and validated using a literature review and expert judgement, keeping in mind the specific conditions of the Slovenian coastal region. In essence, the Slovenian coast is short, with dense urbanisation, high degree of anthropogenically modified coast, few small rivers in the hinterland and a very shallow marine area, which is characterised by high freshwater inflow from the Soča/Isonzo and Po Rivers (Jarni *et al.*, 2018). The coast is one of the main tourist destinations in the country, while, at the same time, being home to one of the largest ports of the Northern Adriatic (Port of Koper, Gorjanc and Zupančič, 2018). The perused literature included the documentation compiled within the SUPREME project for the purpose of supporting the preparation of the national maritime spatial plan (MSP, Mezek *et al.*, 2019) and the documentation prepared for the assessment of the state of marine waters with the new cycle of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) implementation, under Articles 8, 9, and 10. This documentation includes an in-depth analysis of the biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of the marine and coastal areas of Slovenia, as well as analyses of pressures (biological, physical and others), anthropogenic uses of the area and an assessment of the current situation (Breznik *et al.*, 2019). Since the approaches for reaching the Good Environmental Status under MSFD and Barcelona Convention's IMAP have been harmonised, the literature provided a wealth of information on which to draw.

The interactions, which were validated with literature directly, are marked with an asterisk (*). Others were determined based on expert judgement and will still need to be further validated through the expert and stakeholder workshop, along with the rest of the matrix. Some are not relevant for the Slovenian case study, due to inexistence of particular uses or environments.

Objectives of the CRF on ICZM	Ecological Objective (GES/EcAp)											
1. Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone		EO1: Biodiversity	EO2: Non-indigenous species	EO6: Sea-floor integrity	EO3: Commercial fish and shellfish	EO4: Food webs	EO7: Hydrographic conditions	EO8: Coastal ecosystems and	EO5: Eutrophication	EO9: Contaminants	EO10: Marine and coastal litter	EO11: Noise
2. Addressing natural hazards and the effects of natural disasters												
3. Achieving good governance												

Economic activities and natural and cultural elements of the ICZM Protocol	LANDWARD											
	Agriculture							*	*	*	*	
	Industry	*		*			*	*	*	*		*
	Utilization of natural resources: mining	NA										
	Urban sprawl	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*
	Coastal landscapes											
	Coastal forests and woods											
	Cultural heritage											
	INTERFACE											
	Infrastructures: ports, coastal defence and others	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Energy infrastructures	NA										
	Tourism, sporting, recreational activities	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*
	Util. of natural resources: desalination plants	NA										
	Wetlands and estuaries											
	Dunes	NA										
	Cultural heritage											
	Coastal erosion											
	SEAWARD											
	Fishing	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
	Aquaculture	*	*	*	*	*	*	?	*	*	*	
	Tourism, sporting, recreational activities	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*
	Maritime activities: shipping	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*
	Maritime activities: offshore energy	NA										
	Maritime activities: sand / mineral mining	NA										
	Maritime activities: cables and pipelines											
	Marine habitats and species											
	Cultural heritage											
	ISLAND											
	Cultural heritage	NA										
	Coastal erosion	NA										

4. Identification of key interactions

The key interactions for Slovenia were identified, as suggested in the CRF for ICZM, based on the minimum number of red fields in the matrix (minimum of 5) and further cross-checked with the available literature, that was used for the elaboration of the matrix, as well.

For interactions in the landward direction, only Urban Sprawl was selected as the key interaction, with 8 red fields. This is further confirmed also by available information, as the industry in the coastal zone is relatively limited and well-regulated, mining is non-existent, and agriculture is not intensive (Gorjanc and Zupančič, 2018; Mezek *et al.*, 2019).

For the Land-Sea Interface, two interactions were identified, namely Tourism, sporting, recreational activities (6 fields) and Infrastructures: ports, coastal defence and others (8 fields). Again, cross-checking with the available data, validates those two interactions as the prevalent on the interface of land and sea in Slovenia. Most of the Slovenian coast has been modified with various measures for coastal defence. Moreover, the Port of Koper is the most prominent anthropogenic user of the space in the coastal zone, right on the intersection between land and sea. Touristically, the Slovenian coast is already one of the main macro-destinations in Slovenia, with the existing and extensive plans to be further developed in the future on both state and municipal levels. Therefore it is definitely one of the main interactions present on the Slovenian coast (Gorjanc and Zupančič, 2018; Mezek *et al.*, 2019).

Seawardly, three interactions can be identified as key purely from the matrix, specifically, Fishing (7 red fields), Maritime activities: shipping (5 fields) and Tourism, sporting, recreational activities (5 fields). Literature, on the other hand, suggests that fishing is not one of the key interactions in the Slovenian sea anymore. The Slovenian fishing fleet has been decimated in the past few decades, with none of the boats having the capacity to sail to international waters. Moreover, more than half of the Slovenian marine area is devoted to the needs of the Port of Koper, which severely limits fishing efforts. Therefore, even though the fish stock situation is quite dire, like elsewhere in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean Seas, the fishing activities in Slovenia have negligible impact on it. Thus, we propose not to include fishing as one of the key interactions (Gorjanc and Zupančič, 2018; Mezek *et al.*, 2019).

5. Analysis of the provisions of relevant documents

The analysis was done on the basis of the detailed analysis already included in the CRF on ICZM and supplemented with the review of other documents that CRF mentions. Moreover, a number of EU Directives and their associated programmes of measures were analysed and added into the tables (such as MSFD, WFD, Natura 2000). Additionally, some national and regional-level strategies for tourism development and spatial plans relating to the development of the Port of Koper were also reviewed and included. Furthermore, the international conventions (such as IMO, for example) were reviewed, as suggested by the CRF on ICZM documentation.

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
Landward	Urban sprawl Articles 5 and 6 Art. 8	8. SAP-MED	Chapter 5: Targets and proposed activities at regional and national levels for the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution, to be implemented through NAP (Chapter 10). Chapter 5.1 focuses on urban environment : (1) municipal sewage, (2) urban solid waste, (3) air pollution.
	Art 23, co. 2	12. SCP AP	Operational objectives and actions 4 – focused on housing and construction, e.g.: sustainable coastal urban development and green construction for efficient use of resources and protection of ecosystems (4.2).
	Articles 17 and 18; 14,	15. RP on Marine Litter	Article 9 Prevention of marine litter – (1): base urban solid waste management on reduction at source, (4) establish urban sewerage, wastewater treatment plants, and waste management systems to prevent run-off and riverine inputs of litter.
	19 and 27	28. RP on the reduction of Mercury; RP on the reduction of BOD5 in the food sector; on the phasing out of Hexabromodiphenyl ether, Hetaabromodiphenyl ether, Tetrabromodiphenyl ether, and Pentabromodiphenyl ether; RP on the on the phasing out of lindane and endosulfane; RP on the phasing out of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts, and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride; RP on the elimination of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecone, Hexabromobiphenyl, and Pentachlorobenzene.	29. RP on the Phasing out of DDT; RP on the reduction of BOD5 from urban waste water; RP on the elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex, and Toxaphene.
		5. Hazardous wastes Protocol	Article 8: regional cooperation for clean production method concerning household wastes (Annex I), infectious and ecotoxic substances (Annex II), surface impoundment and release into water body and into seas/oceans (Annex III).
		7. MSSD 2016-2025	Obj.1 (SDG 14) : Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas. SD : Strengthen implementation of and compliance with the Barcelona System and related; Establish and enforce regulatory mechanisms, including MSP, to prevent and control unsustainable open ocean resource exploitation. Obj.3 (SDG 11, 7) : Planning and managing sustainable Mediterranean cities. SD : Apply holistic and integrated spatial planning processes; Encourage inclusive urbanization; Enhance urban resilience in order to reduce vulnerability to risks from natural and human-induced hazards; Promote the protection and rehabilitation of historic urban areas; the sustainable waste management; the urban spatial patterns and technological options that reduce the demand for transportation and stimulate sustainable mobility; the green buildings and reduce ecological footprint of the built environment. Target : By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries; and substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
			<p>Obj.4 (SDG 13): Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean. SD: Increase scientific knowledge, raise awareness, develop technical capacities to deal with climate change and ensure informed decision-making at all levels, recognising and protecting the climate adaptation and mitigation services of natural ecosystems; Accelerate the uptake of climate smart and climate resilient responses; Leverage existing and emerging climate finance mechanisms, including international and domestic instruments, and enhance the engagement of the private and finance sectors; Encourage institutional, policy and legal reforms for the effective mainstreaming of climate change responses into national and local development frameworks, particularly in the energy sector.</p> <p>Obj.6 (SDG 16, 17): Improving governance in support of sustainable development. SD: Enhance international dialogue and cooperation, including on emergency-preparedness; and the regional capabilities for information management; Promote stakeholder engagement to secure inclusive processes and integrity in decision-making; implementation and compliance with environmental obligations and agreements, including through policy coherence based on inter- ministerial coordination; education and research. Target: By 2025, two-thirds of Mediterranean countries have acceded to the Aarhus Convention.</p> <p>Strategic Direction 1.2 (Promoting adequate institutional and policy frameworks) – Priorities include: risk and impact assessment in relation to climate change prior to major infrastructure investments in coastal and marine areas.</p> <p>Strategic Direction 1.5 (Integrating climate adaptation into local plans for the protection and management of areas of special interest) – including coastal mega-cities</p> <p>Strategic Direction 4.1 (Understanding vulnerability) – Priorities include: vulnerability and interactions of sectors, including urbanization.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU4 specifies the taxation for polluting waters, based on the polluter-pays principle on the basis on the Act on Waters and also part of Plan for water management under Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU7 requires establishment of linkages between spatial planning and water management in the coastal zone, as well as sustainable spatial planning.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:TU4 introduces a package of foundational measures for restriction of hydromorphological pressures in the coastal area. This measure is also part of the WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D5:TU1 focuses on the prevention of marine pollution due to human agglomerations and industry, and is also part of WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D8:TU1 aims at prevention of marine pollution from industrial sources and anthropogenic agglomerations.</p>
		11. RFCCA	
		Marine Strategy Framework Directive Programme of Measures 2015-2021 – Slovenia	

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>Programme for Natura 2000 management 2015-2020</p>	<p>The measure D10:TU1 addresses the prevention of input of litter into marine environments from land-based sources, and is partly also covered with WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU4 further actively reduces the input of marine litter from land-based sources.</p> <p>Natura 2000 areas require general conservation targets, which need to ensure the preservation or achievement of favourable conservation status of a species or habitat type. The Programme further determines more detailed conservation targets, for each species or habitat type for each Natura 2000 area.</p> <p>Conservation measures are made part of sectorial plans (e.g. for forestry, game management, fish stocks, water management ...). The Programme specifies a number of general measures, which are part of the Act on Nature Conservation (ZON):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation or temporary conservation measure (may include concession contracts for management or establishment of public institution to manage) – these areas require management plans 2. Contract-based conservation and stewardship – these include signing a contract with a private owner of land within the Natura 2000 areas, which result in changing of land use practices, as well as define the monetary compensation 3. Signage in nature – mainly to redirect visitors to achieve particular conservation target 4. Restrictions of visitation and actions that can threaten protected animal species 5. Restoration <p>Additionally, the Programme requires integration of Natura 2000 target into spatial plans on both municipal and state levels, closely linking the processes with SEA and EIA.</p>
		<p>Programme of Rural Development 2014-2020 - Slovenia</p>	<p>Programme of Rural Development focuses on three main areas, with which Slovenia will ensure improvement of biodiversity, status of waters and soils, competitiveness of agricultural sector, as well as social inclusion and local development of rural areas.</p> <p>The Programme identifies 6 main issues to address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acceleration of structural adaptation in agriculture and subsequent increase in productivity 2. More efficient market organization of agriculture and greater recognisability 3. Sustainable exploitation of forests and improving the value added 4. Encouraging of agricultural practices, which are beneficial for natural resources and adaptation to climate change 5. Green jobs 6. Transfer of know-how

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>Water Framework Directive Programme of Measures 2016-2021 (Adriatic watershed) - Slovenia</p> <p>National Action Plan Slovenia (Barcelona Convention)</p> <p>MSFD</p> <p>MSP Directive</p>	<p>Foundational measures relate to water pollution, hydromorphological and biological pressures, and areas with special demands of surface and underground waters. The measures address pollution from industrial, agricultural and agglomeration sources. Hydromorphological pressures are addressed through preventions of deterioration of good ecological status through new developments in the aquatic environments.</p> <p>The PoM includes also a programme of measures linked to the use of waters, encouraging sustainable use of waters and water permits.</p> <p>Water management is based on the <u>polluter-pays principle</u>.</p> <p>The measures in Slovenian National Action Plan are identical to the measures in the MSFD PoM.</p> <p>MSFD established a frameworks for the EU MSs to take necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) in the marine environment, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting and preserving the marine environment, its deterioration and restoring marine ecosystems ▪ Preventing and reducing inputs in the marine environment, to phase out pollution and ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea. <p>Each MSs has to, in 6 year cycles, assess the status of marine waters (Article 8), determine GES (Article 9), establish environmental targets (Article 10), develop monitoring plans (Article 11), and programmes of measures (PoMs. Article 13). The PoMs need to address 11 Descriptors of GES: biodiversity, non-indigenous species, commercial fish stocks, food webs, eutrophication, seafloor integrity hydrographical conditions, contaminants, contaminants in seafood, marine litter, and underwater noise.</p> <p>MSP Directive established a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and use of marine resources.</p> <p>Article 4 demands the establishment and implementation of maritime spatial planning in all EU MSs, while taking into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>Article 8 outlines that MSPs should include aquaculture and fishing areas, maritime transport routes, military training areas, nature conservation sites, scientific research, tourism, and underwater cultural heritage.</p>

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		WFD	<p>WFD established a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater, preventing further deterioration and enhancing the status of aquatic ecosystems (Article 1).</p> <p>Article 4 specifies that MSs will prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface waters, unless the public interest prevails.</p> <p>Article 11 requires the establishment of Programmes of measures for each river basin district, while Article 13 further ensures preparation of River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Article 16 specifies that the European Parliament and the Council will also adopt specific measures against pollution of water by individual pollutants or groups of pollutants presenting a significant risk to the aquatic environments.</p>
		Habitats Directive	<p>Article 2 specifies that this directive will contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats in the EU. Measures under this Directive will maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3 sets up a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation under the title Natura 2000. While Article 6 requires MSs to take appropriate measures in these areas to ensure the conservation.</p> <p>Article 10 further stipulates that MSs will endeavour, in their land-use planning and development policies, in particular with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.</p>
		Birds Directive	<p>Article 1 specifies that this directive relates to the conservation of all naturally occurring bird species in the EU and covers their protection, management and control, as well as lays down rules for their exploitation. Article 2 further elaborates that MSs will take requisite measures to maintain the population of these species.</p> <p>Article 4 establishes special conservation measures, in particular special protection areas, where this directive will apply.</p> <p>The document recognizes that Adriatic subregion is very rich in biodiversity, particularly endemic and autochthonous species. This biodiversity is among the most endangered by climate change in the Mediterranean, due to semi-enclosed configuration, prevailing shallow waters, karst structure of coastal areas with very indented coastline and still heavy pollution.</p>

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		<p>AP concerning species introduction and invasive species</p> <p>EUSAIR</p>	<p>The report recognizes that Slovenia has done research on climate change impacts on agrobiodiversity, forests, prepared some climate change scenarios, especially in the Alpine area, and acts in conformity with EU programmes. However, it also notes that the activities on climate change effects on biodiversity, mainly remain at declaratory level, are limited and sporadic.</p> <p>The identified threats for Slovenia are flooding, salt water intrusions, habitat degradation, impacts on coastal wetlands, Salinas, river inlets, erosion of coastal flysch cliffs, changes in marine mass movements, north-ward shifting of thermophilous species, coral bleaching and non-indigenous species.</p> <p>The main objective of this AP is to promote the development of coordinated efforts and management measures throughout the Mediterranean region in order to prevent as appropriate, minimize and limit, monitor and control marine biological invasions and their impacts on biodiversity, human health, and ecosystem services.</p> <p>To ensure more efficiency, the CPs should establish National Plans to prevent the introduction of new alien marine species by controlling their pathways, and to mitigate their negative impact.</p> <p>The general objective of the EUSAIR is to promote economic and social prosperity and growth in the region by improving its attractiveness, competitiveness and connectivity. The Strategy includes four thematic pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Tourism 2. Environmental Quality 3. Connecting the Region 4. Blue Growth <p>Sustainable Tourism Pillar aims at diversification of the macroregion's tourism products and services along with tackling seasonality of inland, coastal and maritime tourism demand, as well as improving the quality and innovation of tourism offer and enhancing the sustainable and responsible tourism capacity of the tourism actors across the macroregion.</p> <p>Environmental Quality Pillar focuses on ensuring GES and GENs of the marine and coastal environment, as well as contributing to the goals of EU Biodiversity Strategy and improving the waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and reducing nutrient and other pollutant flows to the rivers and the sea.</p> <p>Connecting the Region Pillar tries to strengthen maritime safety and security, develop reliable transport networks and achieve a well-interconnected and well-functioning internal energy market.</p> <p>Blue Growth Pillar has specific objectives to promote research, innovation and business opportunities in blue economy sectors, to adapt to sustainable seafood production and consumption and to improve sea basin governance.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		Espoo (EIA) Convention	The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning, while also laying down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.
		Kiev (SEA) Protocol	The protocol augments the Espoo Convention and requires its Parties to evaluate the environmental consequences of their official draft plans and programmes. SEA is undertaken much earlier in the decision-making process than project EIA, and it is a key tool for sustainable development. The Protocol also provides for extensive public participation in government decision-making in numerous development sectors.
		UNFCCC	The objective of the treaty is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The framework sets non-binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. The Convention enjoys broad legitimacy, largely due to its nearly universal membership. The Kyoto Protocol established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The Protocol was later amended with the Doha Amendment and in 2015 with Paris Agreement.
		Aarhus Convention	The Convention establishes a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. The Parties are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities will contribute to these rights to become effective. The Convention provides access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice.
		CBD	The Convention has three main goals; the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Convention has two supplementary agreements; the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.
		Bonn Convention	The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. The Convention and its daughter agreements determine policy and provide further guidance on specific issues through their Strategic Plans, Action Plans, resolutions, decisions, and guidelines. In Art 2, the Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and or Range States agreeing to take action to this end. Appendix I covers threatened migratory species. Appendix II covers migratory species requiring international cooperation.

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
			<p>Furthermore, the Convention acts as a framework convention and encourages its Parties to conclude global or regional agreements. These agreements are usually legally binding treaties that aim to restore the migratory species concerned to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such a status (there are currently seven agreements).</p>
		Bern Convention	<p>The Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, covering most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extending to some States of Africa.</p> <p>The Convention aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, as well as to promote European cooperation in this field. The treaty also takes account of the impact that other policies may have on natural heritage and recognizes the intrinsic value of wild flora and fauna, which needs to be preserve and passed to future generations.</p>
		CITES	<p>The treaty aims to protect endangered plants and animals, by ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35.000 species of animals and plants.</p> <p>CITES is legally-binding on the Parties and provides framework respected by each Party, which must adopt their own domestic legislation to implement CITES at the national level.</p> <p>CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls (i.e. licensing system).</p>
		IMP - EU	<p>The IMP seeks to provide a more coherent approach to maritime issues, with increased coordination between different policy areas, by focusing on: the issues that do not fall under a single-sector-based policy and issues that require the coordination of different sectors and actors. If specifically covers blue growth, marine data and knowledge, maritime spatial planning, integrated maritime surveillance, and sea basin strategies. It seeks to coordinate, not replace policies on specific maritime sectors.</p>
		Flood Directive	<p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assts and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage, and economic activity.</p>
			<p>The Directive needs to be carried out in coordination with the WFD, notably by flood risk management plans and river basin management plans being coordinated.</p> <p>MSs shall furthermore coordinate their flood risk management practices in shared river basins, including with third countries, and shall in solidarity not undertake measures that would increase the flood risk in neighbouring countries.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
Land-Sea Interface	Art. 9, co. 1 and 2, lett. f	2. LBS Protocol	Articles 5, 7 and 15: Parties shall elaborate action plans, programmes and measures to reduce LBS pollution, with priority to toxic, persistent, liable to bioaccumulation substances. Article 6: point source discharge strictly subjected to authorization and regulation. Harbour operation (Annex I) is one of the sectors of activity to be taken into consideration to this regard.
	Articles 5 and 6	8. SAP-MED	Harbours are not expressly mentioned in the SAP-MED when defining targets and proposed activities. However, harbours can be assimilated to industry (Chapter 5.2). They are also mentioned among hot-spots (chapter 11).
	Art. 8	15. RP on Marine Litter	Article 17 – Major maritime sector stakeholders shall be involved in the implement of the regional plan and related actions.
	Art 23, co. 2		Article 9 Prevention of marine litter - (5): implement means to charge cost for the use of port reception facilities and apply No-Special-Fee system .
	Articles 17 and 18; 14,	5. Hazardous wastes Protocol	Article 6 relates to transboundary movement and notification procedures whilst Article 8 encourages regional cooperation for clean production method, and Article 9 condemn illegal traffic. Here are potentially concerned all hazardous wastes including hydrocarbons (Annex I), with varied hazardous characteristics (Annex II), and all operations listed in regard to resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses.
	19 and 27	3. Prevention and Emergency Protocol	Port reception facilities (Article 14) are concerned in meeting the needs of ships: they should be adequate and operate efficiently to limit any impact of discharges to the marine environment.
		10. Strategy on pollution from ships	Under section 4, several specific objectives (Nb. 4, 5, 6) are directly related to ports including MoU on port State Control (4), provision of reception facilities in ports (5), and delivery of ship-generated wastes (6). This imply that each Contracting Party maintains its mandate to REMPEC (4), enabling the use of adequate reception and facilities at a reasonable fee for garbage, oily wastes, NLS, sewage, ozone-depleting substances and exhaust gas cleaning residues, ballast water and sediments (5), establishing a system of notification to a vessel's next port of call of the status of its on-board retention substances (6).
		14. Strategy on ballast water	In Annex I, two important port-related 'Action points' are mentioned: 1) for establishing a solid Port State Control and Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement (CME) system in the Mediterranean region, and 2) for establishing a survey, biological monitoring and risk assessment system for Mediterranean ports under the guidance of REMPEC.

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>1. SPA/BD Protocol</p>	<p>Even with respect to infrastructures and the related activities, all the necessary measures shall be taken to protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna, and areas of particular natural or cultural value (Art. 3). In the planning process that could significantly affect protected areas, species and their habitats, evaluate and take into consideration the possible direct or indirect, immediate or long-term, impact, including the cumulative impact of the projects and activities being contemplated through the environmental impact assessment (Art. 17).</p>
		<p>7. MSSD 2016-2025</p>	<p>Obj.1 (SDG 14): Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas Obj.3 (SDG 11, 7): Planning and managing sustainable Mediterranean cities. SD: Apply holistic and integrated spatial planning processes; Encourage inclusive urbanization; Enhance urban resilience in order to reduce vulnerability to risks from natural and human-induced hazards; Promote the protection and rehabilitation of historic urban areas; the sustainable waste management; the urban spatial patterns and technological options that reduce the demand for transportation and stimulate sustainable mobility; the green buildings and reduce ecological footprint of the built environment. Target: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries; and substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. Obj.4 (SDG 13): Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean. SD: Increase scientific knowledge, raise awareness, develop technical capacities to deal with climate change and ensure informed decision-making at all levels, recognising and protecting the climate adaptation and mitigation services of natural ecosystems; Accelerate the uptake of climate smart and climate resilient responses; Leverage existing and emerging climate finance mechanisms, including international and domestic instruments, and enhance the engagement of the private and finance sectors; Encourage institutional, policy and legal reforms for the effective mainstreaming of climate change responses into national and local development frameworks, particularly in the energy sector. Obj.5 (SDG 8, 9, 12): Transition towards a green and blue economy. SD: Create green and decent jobs for all; Review the definitions and measurement of development, progress and well-being; Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns; Encourage environmentally- friendly and social innovation; Promote the integration of sustainability principles and criteria into decision-making on public and private investment; Ensure a greener and more inclusive market that integrates the true environmental and social cost of products and services to reduce social and environmental externalities. Target: By 2025, the majority of Mediterranean Countries are committed to green or sustainable public procurement programmes.</p>

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		<p>11. RFCCA</p> <p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive Programme of Measures 2015-2021 - Slovenia</p>	<p>Strategic Direction 1.2 (Promoting adequate institutional and policy frameworks) – Priorities include: Integrated approach for the reduction of non-climate related threats that undermine the capacities of communities and ecosystems to adapt to climate change, including damming.</p> <p>Strategic Direction 1.2 (Promoting adequate institutional and policy frameworks) – Priorities include: risk and impact assessment in relation to climate change prior to major infrastructure investments in coastal and marine areas.</p> <p>Strategic Direction 3.1 – Priorities include: avoidance of maladaptive actions and non-efficient “hard” infrastructures to low-regret measures to improve climate resilience.</p> <p>Strategic Direction 4.1 (Understanding vulnerability) – Priorities include: vulnerability and interactions of sectors, including key infrastructure and transport.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU4 specifies the taxation for polluting waters, based on the polluter-pays principle on the basis on the Act on Waters and also part of Plan for water management under Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU6 deals with sustainable maritime spatial planning and achieving GES, in line with MSP Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU7 requires establishment of linkages between spatial planning and water management in the coastal zone, as well as sustainable spatial planning.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:TU4 introduces a package of foundational measures for restriction of hydromorphological pressures in the coastal area. This measure is also part of the WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D5:TU1 focuses on the prevention of marine pollution due to human agglomerations and industry, and is also part of WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D8:TU1 aims at prevention of marine pollution from industrial sources and anthropogenic agglomerations.</p> <p>The measure D8:TU3 wants to prevent pollution from maritime shipping industry, with focus on accidental pollution events, the uses of anti-fouling substances, and limitations of the use of shipping fuels with excessive content of sulphur.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU5 aims at implementation of the Directive 2000/59/ES in relation to MARPOL Annex V – managing the litter from ships.</p> <p>The measure D11:TU2 wishes to reduce the noise levels in ports, in relation to Directive 2014/94/EU.</p> <p>The measure D11:DU1 establishes measures for reduction of underwater noise, in line with IMO conventions.</p>

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		<p>Programme for Natura 2000 management 2015-2020</p>	<p>Natura 2000 areas require general conservation targets, which need to ensure the preservation or achievement of favourable conservation status of a species or habitat type. The Programme further determines more detailed conservation targets, for each species or habitat type for each Natura 2000 area.</p> <p>Conservation measures are made part of sectorial plans (e.g. for forestry, game management, fish stocks, water management ...). The Programme specifies a number of general measures, which are part of the Act on Nature Conservation (ZON):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation or temporary conservation measure (may include concession contracts for management or establishment of public institution to manage) – these areas require management plans 2. Contract-based conservation and stewardship – these include signing a contract with a private owner of land within the Natura 2000 areas, which result in changing of land use practices, as well as define the monetary compensation 3. Signage in nature – mainly to redirect visitors to achieve particular conservation target 4. Restrictions of visitation and actions that can threaten protected animal species 5. Restoration <p>Additionally, the Programme requires integration of Natura 2000 target into spatial plans on both municipal and state levels, closely linking the processes with SEA and EIA.</p>
		<p>Water Framework Directive Programme of Measures 2016-2021 (Adriatic watershed) - Slovenia</p>	<p>Foundational measures relate to water pollution, hydromorphological and biological pressures, and areas with special demands of surface and underground waters. The measures address pollution from industrial, agricultural and agglomeration sources. Hydromorphological pressures are addressed through preventions of deterioration of good ecological status through new developments in the aquatic environments.</p> <p>The PoM includes also a programme of measures linked to the use of waters, encouraging sustainable use of waters and water permits.</p> <p>Water management is based on the polluter-pays principle.</p>
		<p>National Action Plan Slovenia (Barcelona Convention)</p>	<p>The measures in Slovenian National Action Plan are identical to the measures in the MSFD PoM.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		MSFD	<p>MSFD established a framework for the EU MSs to take necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) in the marine environment, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting and preserving the marine environment, its deterioration and restoring marine ecosystems ▪ Preventing and reducing inputs in the marine environment, to phase out pollution and ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea. <p>Each MSs has to, in 6 year cycles, assess the status of marine waters (Article 8), determine GES (Article 9), establish environmental targets (Article 10), develop monitoring plans (Article 11), and programmes of measures (PoMs. Article 13). The PoMs need to address 11 Descriptors of GES: biodiversity, non-indigenous species, commercial fish stocks, food webs, eutrophication, seafloor integrity hydrographical conditions, contaminants, contaminants in seafood, marine litter, and underwater noise.</p>
		MSP Directive	<p>MSP Directive established a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and use of marine resources.</p> <p>Article 4 demands the establishment and implementation of maritime spatial planning in all EU MSs, while taking into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>Article 8 outlines that MSPs should include aquaculture and fishing areas, maritime transport routes, military training areas, nature conservation sites, scientific research, tourism, and underwater cultural heritage.</p>
		WFD	<p>WFD established a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater, preventing further deterioration and enhancing the status of aquatic ecosystems (Article 1).</p> <p>Article 4 specifies that MSs will prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface waters, unless the public interest prevails.</p> <p>Article 11 requires the establishment of Programmes of measures for each river basin district, while Article 13 further ensures preparation of River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Article 16 specifies that the European Parliament and the Council will also adopt specific measures against pollution of water by individual pollutants or groups of pollutants presenting a significant risk to the aquatic environments.</p>

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		Habitats Directive	<p>Article 2 specifies that this directive will contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats in the EU. Measures under this Directive will maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3 sets up a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation under the title Natura 2000. While Article 6 requires MSs to take appropriate measures in these areas to ensure the conservation.</p> <p>Article 10 further stipulates that MSs will endeavour, in their land-use planning and development policies, in particular with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.</p>
		Birds Directive	<p>Article 1 specifies that this directive relates to the conservation of all naturally occurring bird species in the EU and covers their protection, management and control, as well as lays down rules for their exploitation. Article 2 further elaborates that MSs will take requisite measures to maintain the population of these species.</p> <p>Article 4 establishes special conservation measures, in particular special protection areas, where this directive will apply.</p>
		SAP BIO update on climate change (2009)	<p>The document recognizes that Adriatic subregion is very rich in biodiversity, particularly endemic and autochthonous species. This biodiversity is among the most endangered by climate change in the Mediterranean, due to semi-enclosed configuration, prevailing shallow waters, karst structure of coastal areas with very indented coastline and still heavy pollution.</p> <p>The report recognizes that Slovenia has done research on climate change impacts on agrobiodiversity, forests, prepared some climate change scenario, especially in the Alpine area and acts in conformity with EU programmes. However, it also notes that the activities on climate change effects on biodiversity, mainly remain at declaratory level, are limited and sporadic.</p> <p>The identified threats for Slovenia are flooding, salt water intrusions, habitat degradation, impacts on coastal wetlands, Salinas, river inlets, erosion of coastal flysch cliffs, changes in marine mass movements, north-ward shifting of thermophilous species, coral bleaching and non-indigenous species.</p>
		AP concerning species introduction and invasive species	<p>The main objective of this AP is to promote the development of coordinated efforts and management measures throughout the Mediterranean region in order to prevent as appropriate, minimize and limit, monitor and control marine biological invasions and their impacts on biodiversity, human health, and ecosystem services.</p> <p>To ensure more efficiency, the CPs should establish National Plans to prevent the introduction of new alien marine species by controlling their pathways, and to mitigate their negative impact.</p>

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		EUSAIR	<p>The general objective of the EUSAIR is to promote economic and social prosperity and growth in the region by improving its attractiveness, competitiveness and connectivity. The Strategy includes four thematic pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Tourism 2. Environmental Quality 3. Connecting the Region 4. Blue Growth <p>Sustainable Tourism Pillar aims at diversification of the macroregion's tourism products and services along with tackling seasonality of inland, coastal and maritime tourism demand, as well as improving the quality and innovation of tourism offer and enhancing the sustainable and responsible tourism capacity of the tourism actors across the macroregion.</p> <p>Environmental Quality Pillar focuses on ensuring GES and GENs of the marine and coastal environment, as well as contributing to the goals of EU Biodiversity Strategy and improving the waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and reducing nutrient and other pollutant flows to the rivers and the sea.</p> <p>Connecting the Region Pillar tries to strengthen maritime safety and security, develop reliable transport networks and achieve a well-interconnected and well-functioning internal energy market.</p> <p>Blue Growth Pillar has specific objectives to promote research, innovation and business opportunities in blue economy sectors, to adapt to sustainable seafood production and consumption and to improve sea basin governance.</p> <p>Maritime economy in the Republic of Slovenia is very diverse and cannot be linked only with shipping.</p> <p>Development of maritime activities should be sustainable and done in a generally accepted way. Activities, linked to maritime economy, should be aligned with all stakeholders active in the same space, or that wish to become active in this space in the future.</p> <p>When assessing the economic importance of ports, a wider outlook is needed, which would also encompass all port activities needed for organization and implementation of maritime transport of cargo and services linked to cargo.</p> <p>The strategic goal is the implementation of the concept of maritime motorways and new intermodal logistical chains.</p>

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		<p>Transport Development Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia 2030</p>	<p>The following measures are envisioned to be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deepening of other entry canals and pools, extension and construction of piers and rearrangement of other port infrastructure ▪ Rearrangement of the railway network to facilitate the reception of expected cargos and delivery within an acceptable period ▪ Arrangement of a suitable road connection between the motorway network and the entrance to the port and arrangement of the road network in the Koper area ▪ By 2020, investment will include the existing infrastructure and the deepening of the entry canal into Pool II, the extension of Pier I and the acquisition of containers in the rear area ▪ After 2020, two major investment projects will be carried out, the extension of Pier II and the construction of Pier III.
		<p>Programme of Development of the Port of Koper</p>	<p>Document outlines further development points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the top position among the Adriatic ports in the absolute transshipment, increase the market share among the northern Adriatic ports above 35% ▪ Accelerated increase in the transshipment of cars (achieve top position in the Mediterranean) ▪ Locating new cargos for general goods, possibility of new products for distribution and value added logistics ▪ Keeping of strategic fuels and acquiring alternative fuels
		<p>National Spatial Plan for Comprehensive Spatial Arrangement of the Port for International Transport at Koper</p>	<p>A number of spatial interventions in the maritime area are forecasted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrades of Piers I and II ▪ Construction of Pier III ▪ Upgrade and maintenance of pools ▪ Landing routes <p>The Plan also includes provisions for the passenger terminal to be constructed.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of marine turtles</p>	<p>The objective of this AP is the recovery of the population of <i>Caretta caretta</i> in the Mediterranean, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate protection, conservation, and management of their habitats ▪ Improvement of the scientific knowledge by research and monitoring <p>For Slovenia, particularly important is the priority on the protect and management of feeding, wintering, and mating areas, as well as key migration passages and minimization of incidental catches and elimination of intentional killings.</p> <p>The AP calls on CPs to establish National Action Plans for the conservation of marine turtles.</p>

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		<p>AP for the conservation of cetaceans</p>	<p>Action on conservation of cetacean species has been added to the original Genoa Declaration (focusing on monk seals and marine turtles initially). Concrete protection measures, coordinated programmes for scientific research and public awareness campaigns can ensure the survival and assist in the recovery of cetacean populations. The objective of this AP is the protection and conservation of cetacean habitats including feeding, breeding and calving grounds, without being restricted to these aspects. The AP specifies that the CPs will take all the necessary measures to ensure a favourable conservation status for the cetaceans by protecting them and their habitats from induced and cumulative effects resulting directly or indirectly from activities under national jurisdiction. Each CP should establish a list of marine areas under its jurisdiction identifies as of special importance for cetaceans, using as appropriate the tools developed at regional and international levels for inventorying sites of conservation interest (particularly ACCOBAMS areas).</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of marine vegetation</p>	<p>The main objectives aimed at with this AP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring the conservation of macroscopic marine vegetation species and vegetal assemblages in the Mediterranean ▪ Avoiding loss and degradation of the seagrass meadows, and keeping them in favourable conservation status ▪ Ensuring the conservation of marine vegetal assemblages that could be considered natural monuments, such as barrier reefs of <i>Posidonia</i> and organogenic surface formations, terraces and certain <i>Cystoseira</i> belts. <p>At national level, this includes establishment of new protected areas, protection of seagrass meadows, reinforced protection of the <i>Posidonia</i> and <i>Cystoseira</i>, and controlling the impact made by watershed infrastructures on the marine environment.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of bird species registered in annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol</p>	<p>The main objective of the AP is to maintain and/or restore the population levels of bird species in the SPA Protocol's Annex II to a favourable conservation status and to ensure their long-term conservation. At national level, areas at sea, which are important for birds, should be identified and based on the best available data, protected. Additionally, EIAs for all proposed developments in areas where any of these species occur should be required. Protected areas, particularly the breeding sites, are one of the main actions to achieve the objectives of this AP. CPs should also establish National Action Plans for the conservation of endangered and threatened bird species in the Mediterranean.</p>

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		AP for the conservation of cartilaginous fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea	<p>This AP aims at the general conservation of the chondrichthyan populations of the Mediterranean through sustainable fisheries of commercial stocks, the protection of selected endangered chondrichthyan species, the protection and the restoration of critical habitats (mating, spawning and nursery grounds), etc.</p> <p>Identification of critical habitats for the protection and restoration, especially mating areas, spawning and nursery grounds is crucial.</p>
		AP for the conservation of the coralligenous and other calcareous bioconcretions in the Mediterranean Sea	<p>Major threats to the coralligenous/mâerl communities are similar to the general threats to the Mediterranean marine biodiversity. In particular, trawling is the most destructive impact on coralligenous communities. Artisanal and recreational fishing also have an effect, although only on select target species. Anchoring has a severe effect on coralligenous concretions. Waste waters profoundly affect the structure of coralligenous communities by inhibiting algal growth and increasing bioerosion. Most anthropogenic changes in coastal areas involve an increase in water turbidity and sediment removal that affect coralligenous communities. It is necessary to establish more MPAs to protect coralligenous habitats.</p>
		UNCLOS	<p>The parties to this convention agreed to its provisions, in order to resolve and manage all maritime issues.</p> <p>Artt 17-26 regulate the “Innocent passage in the territorial sea” and apply to all ships.</p> <p>Artt 27 and 28 also refer to the “Innocent passage in the territorial sea”, but apply to merchant and government ships operated for commercial purposes.</p> <p>Moreover, Artt 29-32 also manage the “Innocent passage in the territorial sea”, applying to warships and other government ships, operated for non-commercial purposes.</p> <p>The convention also deals with the “Protection and preservation of the marine environment”, with Artt 192-203, 213-233 laying down the general provisions, enforcement and technical details, Artt 204-206 relating to monitoring and environmental assessments, and then Artt 207-212 referring to the international rules and national legislation to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment. Furthermore, Art 237 sets down the obligations under other conventions on the protection and preservation of the marine environment.</p>
		FAL	<p>The FAL Convention provides an unified, global approach to facilitation in order for international shipping to thrive. The Annex to the Convention contains standards and recommended practices and rules for simplifying formalities, documentary requirements and procedures on ships’ arrival, stay, and departure.</p> <p>The main objectives are to prevent unnecessary delays in maritime traffic, to aid cooperation between Governments, and to secure the highest practicable degree of uniformity in formalities and other procedures.</p> <p>Most human activities are regulated, either by precedent, convention or regulation.</p>

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		LL	<p>The LL Convention provides regulations for determining the freeboard of ships by subdivision and damage stability calculations, taking into account the potential hazards present in different zones and different seasons. The technical annex further contains several additional safety measures concerning doors, freeing ports, hatchways and other items. The main purpose of these measures is to ensure the watertight integrity of ships' hulls below the freeboard deck. All assigned load lines must be marked amidships on each side of the ship, together with the deck line.</p>
		SAR	<p>Search and Rescue Convention aimed at developing an international SAR plan, so that, no matter when an accident occurs, the rescue of persons in distress at sea will be coordinated by a SAR organization and, when necessary, by cooperation between neighbouring SAR organizations.</p> <p>The Convention introduces an international system covering search and rescue operations.</p> <p>The Convention establishes preparatory measures, which should be taken, including the establishment of rescue coordination centres and subcentres. It outlines operating procedures to be followed in the event of emergencies.</p> <p>Parties to the Convention are required to establish ship reporting systems, under which ships report their position to a coast radio station.</p>
		OPRC	<p>Parties to the OPRC Convention are required to establish measures for dealing with pollution incidents, either nationally or in cooperation with other countries.</p> <p>Ships are required to carry a shipboard oil pollution emergency plan, while operators of offshore units under the jurisdiction of Parties are also required to have oil pollution emergency plans or similar arrangements which must be coordinated with national systems for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents.</p> <p>Ships are required to report incidents of pollution to coastal authorities and the convention details the actions that are then to be taken. The Convention calls for the establishment of stockpiles of oil spill combating equipment, the holding of oil spill combating exercises and the development of detailed plans for dealing with pollution incidents.</p> <p>Parties to the convention are required to provide assistance to others in the event of a pollution emergency and provision is made for the reimbursement of any assistance provided.</p>
		OPRC-HNS	<p>The Protocol follows the principles of the OPRC Convention. It aims to establish national systems for preparedness and response and to provide a global framework for international cooperation in combating major incidents or threats of marine pollution.</p> <p>The Protocol ensures that ships carrying hazardous and noxious substances are covered by preparedness and response regimes similar to those already in existence for oil incidents.</p>

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		AFS	<p>The Convention prohibits the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling paints.</p> <p>Parties to the Convention are required to prohibit and/or restrict the use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships flying their flag, as well as ships not entitled to fly their flag but which operate under their authority and all ships that enter a port, shipyard or offshore terminal of a Party.</p>
		HNS	<p>The HNS Convention establishes the “Polluter-Pays Principle” by ensuring that the shipping and HNS industries provide compensation for those who have suffered loss or damage resulting from an HNS incident. The Convention established a system of strict liability and clear claims criteria.</p>
		TONNAGE	<p>The Convention introduces a universal tonnage measurement system. Gross tonnage forms the basis for manning regulations, safety rules, and registration fees. Both gross and net tonnage are used to calculate port dues.</p>
		SALVAGE	<p>The Convention includes a provision for an enhanced salvage award taking into account the skill and efforts of the salvors in preventing or minimizing damage to the environment.</p> <p>The compensation consists of the salvor’s expenses, plus up to 30% of these expenses, if thanks to the efforts of the salvor, environmental damage has been minimized or prevented.</p> <p>If, on the other hand, the salvor is negligent and has consequently failed to prevent or minimize environmental damage, special compensation may be denied or reduced.</p>
		Espoo (EIA) Convention	<p>The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning, while also laying down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.</p>
		Kiev (SEA) Protocol	<p>The protocol augments the Espoo Convention and requires its Parties to evaluate the environmental consequences of their official draft plans and programmes.</p> <p>SEA is undertaken much earlier in the decision-making process than project EIA, and it is a key tool for sustainable development. The Protocol also provides for extensive public participation in government decision-making in numerous development sectors.</p>

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		UNFCCC	<p>The objective of the treaty is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The framework sets non-binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. The Convention enjoys broad legitimacy, largely due to its nearly universal membership.</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The Protocol was later amended with the Doha Amendment and in 2015 with Paris Agreement.</p>
		Aarhus Convention	<p>The Convention establishes a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. The Parties are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities will contribute to these rights to become effective.</p> <p>The Convention provides access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice.</p>
		CBD	<p>The Convention has three main goals; the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>The Convention has two supplementary agreements; the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.</p>
		Bonn Convention	<p>The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. The Convention and its daughter agreements determine policy and provide further guidance on specific issues through their Strategic Plans, Action Plans, resolutions, decisions, and guidelines.</p> <p>In Art 2, the Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and or Range States agreeing to take action to this end.</p> <p>Appendix I covers threatened migratory species. Appendix II covers migratory species requiring international cooperation.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Convention acts as a framework convention and encourages its Parties to conclude global or regional agreements. These agreements are usually legally binding treaties that aim to restore the migratory species concerned to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such a status (there are currently seven agreements).</p>

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		Bern Convention	<p>The Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, covering most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extending to some States of Africa.</p> <p>The Convention aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, as well as to promote European cooperation in this field. The treaty also takes account of the impact that other policies may have on natural heritage and recognizes the intrinsic value of wild flora and fauna, which needs to be preserve and passed to future generations.</p>
		CITES	<p>The treaty aims to protect endangered plants and animals, by ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35.000 species of animals and plants.</p> <p>CITES is legally-binding on the Parties and provides framework respected by each Party, which must adopt their own domestic legislation to implement CITES at the national level.</p> <p>CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls (i.e. licensing system).</p>
		EU IMP	<p>The IMP seeks to provide a more coherent approach to maritime issues, with increased coordination between different policy areas, by focusing on: the issues that do not fall under a single-sector-based policy and issues that require the coordination of different sectors and actors. If specifically covers blue growth, marine data and knowledge, maritime spatial planning, integrated maritime surveillance, and sea basin strategies. It seeks to coordinate, not replace policies on specific maritime sectors.</p>
		Flood Directive	<p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assts and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage, and economic activity.</p> <p>The Directive needs to be carried out in coordination with the WFD, notably by flood risk management plans and river basin management plans being coordinated.</p> <p>MSs shall furthermore coordinate their flood risk management practices in shared river basins, including with third countries, and shall in solidarity not undertake measures that would increase the flood risk in neighbouring countries.</p>

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<p>Tourism, sporting, recreational activities: Activities along the coast</p>	<p>Art. 9, co. 1 and 2, lett. d Articles 5 and 6 Art. 8 Art 23, co. 2 Articles 17 and 18; 14, 19 and 27</p>	<p>2. LBS Protocol</p>	<p>Articles 5, 7 and 15: Parties shall elaborate action plans, programmes and measures to reduce LBS pollution, with priority to toxic, persistent, liable to bioaccumulation substances. Article 6: point source discharge strictly subjected to authorization and regulation. Tourism (Annex I) is one of the sectors of activity to be taken into consideration to this regard.</p>
		<p>8. SAP-MED</p>	<p>In the Mediterranean region, pollution related to the urban context is exacerbated by tourism. This sector is considered in chapter 5 which identifies targets and proposed activities at regional and national levels for the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution (see urban sprawl), to be implemented through NAP (Chapter 10).</p>
		<p>12. SCP AP</p>	<p>Operational objectives and actions 3 – focused on tourism, e.g.: sustainable tourism and network of sustainable destinations (3.1), diversification (3.1), eco-taxes and eco-fees (3.2), tourism carrying capacity assessment (3.2), etc.</p>
		<p>15. RP on Marine Litter</p>	<p>Article 17 – Major tourism stakeholders shall be involved in the implement of the regional plan and related actions.</p>
		<p>10. Strategy on pollution from ships</p>	<p>Under section 4, one specific objective (Nb.9) is related to the reduction of pollution generated by pleasure craft activities, more particularly (high priority) the implementation of the Guidelines concerning Pleasure Craft Activities and the Protection of the Marine Environment in conjunction with the relevant provisions of the MARPOL Convention and the Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management</p>
		<p>1. SPA/BD Protocol</p>	<p>Even with respect to activities such as tourism, sporting etc., all the necessary measures shall be taken to protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna, and areas of particular natural or cultural value (Art. 3). In the planning process that could significantly affect protected areas, species and their habitats, evaluate and take into consideration the possible direct or indirect, immediate or long-term, impact, including the cumulative impact of the projects and activities being contemplated through the environmental impact assessment (Art. 17).</p>
	<p>9. SAP BIO</p>	<p>SAP BIO is the background document of CRF and IMAP, which provides principles, measures and concrete and coordinated priority actions, relevant targets, objectives, and specific actions at national, transboundary and regional level for the conservation of the Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity, within the framework of sustainable use and through the implementation of the SPA/BD Protocol. Objectives: improving knowledge; management of Marine and Coastal PAs; protection of endangered species and habitats; reinforcement of legislation and capacity building; fund-raising efforts. Among others, endorses concrete and practical actions aiming at promoting bio-conservation-friendly sector policies, procedures and techniques, in particular related to tourism.</p>	

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		16. MPAs Roadmap	<p>The Roadmap includes recommended actions fully in line with the IMAP process, with the following main objectives (O):</p> <p>O.3: Promote the sharing of environmental and socio-economic benefits of Mediterranean MPAs and the MPAs integration into the broader context of sustainable use of the marine environment and the implementation of the ecosystem and MSP approaches.</p> <p>Suggested actions: Promote cross-sectorial policies and mechanisms for integrating the MPA national strategies and policies with other human activity sectors, in particular fisheries and tourism, through the development of appropriate governance frameworks, including the related legal and institutional arrangements. These could include, but will not be limited to, cross- sectorial coordination, MSP legislation, support groups from the business sectors for MPA management, and legal instruments for public-private partnerships.</p>
		7. MSSD 2016-2025	<p>Obj.1 (SDG 14): Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas. SD: Strengthen implementation of and compliance with the Barcelona System and related; Establish and enforce regulatory mechanisms, including MSP, to prevent and control unsustainable open ocean resource exploitation.</p> <p>Obj.2 (SDG 2, 15, 6): Promoting resource management, food production and food security through sustainable forms of rural development. SD: access of local producers to distribution channels and markets, including the tourism market.</p> <p>Obj.4 (SDG 13): Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean. SD: Increase scientific knowledge, raise awareness, develop technical capacities to deal with climate change and ensure informed decision-making at all levels, recognising and protecting the climate adaptation and mitigation services of natural ecosystems; Accelerate the uptake of climate smart and climate resilient responses; Leverage existing and emerging climate finance mechanisms, including international and domestic instruments, and enhance the engagement of the private and finance sectors; Encourage institutional, policy and legal reforms for the effective mainstreaming of climate change responses into national and local development frameworks, particularly in the energy sector.</p> <p>Obj.5 (SDG 8, 9, 12): Transition towards a green and blue economy. SD: Create green and decent jobs for all; Review the definitions and measurement of development, progress and well-being; Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns; Encourage environmentally-friendly and social innovation; Promote the integration of sustainability principles and criteria into decision-making on public and private investment; Ensure a greener and more inclusive market that integrates the true environmental and social cost of products and services to reduce social and environmental externalities. Target: By 2025, the majority of Mediterranean Countries are committed to green or sustainable public procurement programmes.</p>

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		<p>11. RFCCA</p> <p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive Programme of Measures 2015-2021 – Slovenia</p> <p>Programme for Natura 2000 management 2015-2020</p>	<p>Strategic Direction 4.1 (Understanding vulnerability) – Priorities include: vulnerability and interactions of sectors, including tourism.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU4 specifies the taxation for polluting waters, based on the polluter-pays principle on the basis on the Act on Waters and also part of Plan for water management under Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU7 requires establishment of linkages between spatial planning and water management in the coastal zone, as well as sustainable spatial planning.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:TU4 introduces a package of foundational measures for restriction of hydromorphological pressures in the coastal area. This measure is also part of the WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D5:TU1 focuses on the prevention of marine pollution due to human agglomerations and industry, and is also part of WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D8:TU1 aims at prevention of marine pollution from industrial sources and anthropogenic agglomerations.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU1 works on prevention of input of litter into marine environment from land sources.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU4 further focuses on the reduction of the input of marine litter from land-based sources.</p> <p>Natura 2000 areas require general conservation targets, which need to ensure the preservation or achievement of favourable conservation status of a species or habitat type. The Programme further determines more detailed conservation targets, for each species or habitat type for each Natura 2000 area.</p> <p>Conservation measures are made part of sectorial plans (e.g. for forestry, game management, fish stocks, water management ...). The Programme specifies a number of general measures, which are part of the Act on Nature Conservation (ZON):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation or temporary conservation measure (may include concession contracts for management or establishment of public institution to manage) – these areas require management plans 2. Contract-based conservation and stewardship – these include signing a contract with a private owner of land within the Natura 2000 areas, which result in changing of land use practices, as well as define the monetary compensation 3. Signage in nature – mainly to redirect visitors to achieve particular conservation target 4. Restrictions of visitation and actions that can threaten protected animal species 5. Restoration <p>Additionally, the Programme requires integration of Natura 2000 target into spatial plans on both municipal and state levels, closely linking the processes with SEA and EIA.</p>

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		WFD PoM 2016-2021 (Adriatic watershed)	<p>Foundational measures relate to water pollution, hydromorphological and biological pressures, and areas with special demands of surface and underground waters. The measures address pollution from industrial, agricultural and agglomeration sources. Hydromorphological pressures are addressed through preventions of deterioration of good ecological status through new developments in the aquatic environments.</p> <p>The PoM includes also a programme of measures linked to the use of waters, encouraging sustainable use of waters and water permits.</p> <p>Water management is based on the polluter-pays principle.</p>
	National Action Plan Slovenia (Barcelona Convention)	MSFD	<p>The measures in Slovenian National Action Plan are identical to the measures in the MSFD PoM.</p> <p>MSFD established a framework for the EU MSs to take necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) in the marine environment, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting and preserving the marine environment, its deterioration and restoring marine ecosystems ▪ Preventing and reducing inputs in the marine environment, to phase out pollution and ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea. <p>Each MSs has to, in 6 year cycles, assess the status of marine waters (Article 8), determine GES (Article 9), establish environmental targets (Article 10), develop monitoring plans (Article 11), and programmes of measures (PoMs. Article 13). The PoMs need to address 11 Descriptors of GES: biodiversity, non-indigenous species, commercial fish stocks, food webs, eutrophication, seafloor integrity hydrographical conditions, contaminants, contaminants in seafood, marine litter, and underwater noise.</p>
		MSP Directive	<p>MSP Directive established a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and use of marine resources.</p> <p>Article 4 demands the establishment and implementation of maritime spatial planning in all EU MSs, while taking into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>Article 8 outlines that MSPs should include aquaculture and fishing areas, maritime transport routes, military training areas, nature conservation sites, scientific research, tourism, and underwater cultural heritage.</p>

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		WFD	<p>WFD established a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater, preventing further deterioration and enhancing the status of aquatic ecosystems (Article 1).</p> <p>Article 4 specifies that MSs will prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface waters, unless the public interest prevails.</p> <p>Article 11 requires the establishment of Programmes of measures for each river basin district, while Article 13 further ensures preparation of River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Article 16 specifies that the European Parliament and the Council will also adopt specific measures against pollution of water by individual pollutants or groups of pollutants presenting a significant risk to the aquatic environments.</p>
		Habitats Directive	<p>Article 2 specifies that this directive will contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats in the EU. Measures under this Directive will maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3 sets up a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation under the title Natura 2000. While Article 6 requires MSs to take appropriate measures in these areas to ensure the conservation.</p> <p>Article 10 further stipulates that MSs will endeavour, in their land-use planning and development policies, in particular with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.</p>
		Birds Directive	<p>Article 1 specifies that this directive relates to the conservation of all naturally occurring bird species in the EU and covers their protection, management and control, as well as lays down rules for their exploitation. Article 2 further elaborates that MSs will take requisite measures to maintain the population of these species.</p> <p>Article 4 establishes special conservation measures, in particular special protection areas, where this directive will apply.</p>

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		SAP BIO update on climate change (2009)	<p>The document recognizes that Adriatic subregion is very rich in biodiversity, particularly endemic and autochthonous species. This biodiversity is among the most endangered by climate change in the Mediterranean, due to semi-enclosed configuration, prevailing shallow waters, karst structure of coastal areas with very indented coastline and still heavy pollution.</p> <p>The report recognizes that Slovenia has done research on climate change impacts on agrobiodiversity, forests, prepared some climate change scenario, especially in the Alpine area and acts in conformity with EU programmes. However, it also notes that the activities on climate change effects on biodiversity, mainly remain at declaratory level, are limited and sporadic.</p> <p>The identified threats for Slovenia are flooding, salt water intrusions, habitat degradation, impacts on coastal wetlands, Salinas, river inlets, erosion of coastal flysch cliffs, changes in marine mass movements, north-ward shifting of thermophilous species, coral bleaching and non-indigenous species.</p>
		AP concerning species introduction and invasive species	<p>The main objective of this AP is to promote the development of coordinated efforts and management measures throughout the Mediterranean region in order to prevent as appropriate, minimize and limit, monitor and control marine biological invasions and their impacts on biodiversity, human health, and ecosystem services.</p> <p>To ensure more efficiency, the CPs should establish National Plans to prevent the introduction of new alien marine species by controlling their pathways, and to mitigate their negative impact.</p>
		EUSAIR	<p>The general objective of the EUSAIR is to promote economic and social prosperity and growth in the region by improving its attractiveness, competitiveness and connectivity. The Strategy includes four thematic pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Tourism 2. Environmental Quality 3. Connecting the Region 4. Blue Growth <p>Sustainable Tourism Pillar aims at diversification of the macroregion's tourism products and services along with tackling seasonality of inland, coastal and maritime tourism demand, as well as improving the quality and innovation of tourism offer and enhancing the sustainable and responsible tourism capacity of the tourism actors across the macroregion.</p> <p>Environmental Quality Pillar focuses on ensuring GES and GENs of the marine and coastal environment, as well as contributing to the goals of EU Biodiversity Strategy and improving the waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and reducing nutrient and other pollutant flows to the rivers and the sea.</p>

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			<p>Connecting the Region Pillar tries to strengthen maritime safety and security, develop reliable transport networks and achieve a well-interconnected and wellfunctioning internal energy market.</p> <p>Blue Growth Pillar has specific objectives to promote research, innovation and business opportunities in blue economy sectors, to adapt to sustainable seafood production and consumption and to improve sea basin governance.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of marine turtles</p>	<p>The objective of this AP is the recovery of the population of <i>Caretta caretta</i> in the Mediterranean, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate protection, conservation, and management of their habitats ▪ Improvement of the scientific knowledge by research and monitoring <p>For Slovenia, particularly important is the priority on the protect and management of feeding, wintering, and mating areas, as well as key migration passages and minimization of incidental catches and elimination of intentional killings.</p> <p>The AP calls on CPs to establish National Action Plans for the conservation of marine turtles.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of cetaceans</p>	<p>Action on conservation of cetacean species has been added to the original Genoa Declaration (focusing on monk seals and marine turtles initially).</p> <p>Concrete protection measures, coordinated programmes for scientific research and public awareness campaigns can ensure the survival and assist in the recovery of cetacean populations.</p> <p>The objective of this AP is the protection and conservation of cetacean habitats including feeding, breeding and calving grounds, without being restricted to these aspects.</p> <p>The AP specifies that the CPs will take all the necessary measures to ensure a favourable conservation status for the cetaceans by protecting them and their habitats from induced and cumulative effects resulting directly or indirectly from activities under national jurisdiction. Each CP should establish a list of marine areas under its jurisdiction identifies as of special importance for cetaceans, using as appropriate the tools developed at regional and international levels for inventorying sites of conservation interest (particularly ACCOBAMS areas).</p>

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		AP for the conservation of marine vegetation	<p>The main objectives aimed at with this AP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring the conservation of macroscopic marine vegetation species and vegetal assemblages in the Mediterranean ▪ Avoiding loss and degradation of the seagrass meadows, and keeping them in favourable conservation status ▪ Ensuring the conservation of marine vegetal assemblages that could be considered natural monuments, such as barrier reefs of <i>Posidonia</i> and organogenic surface formations, terraces and certain <i>Cystoseira</i> belts. <p>At national level, this includes establishment of new protected areas, protection of seagrass meadows, reinforced protection of the <i>Posidonia</i> and <i>Cystoseira</i>, and controlling the impact made by watershed infrastructures on the marine environment.</p>
		AP for the conservation of bird species registered in annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol	<p>The main objective of the AP is to maintain and/or restore the population levels of bird species in the SPA Protocol's Annex II to a favourable conservation status and to ensure their long-term conservation.</p> <p>At national level, areas at sea, which are important for birds, should be identified and based on the best available data, protected. Additionally, EIAs for all proposed developments in areas where any of these species occur should be required.</p> <p>Protected areas, particularly the breeding sites, are one of the main actions to achieve the objectives of this AP.</p> <p>CPs should also establish National Action Plans for the conservation of endangered and threatened bird species in the Mediterranean.</p>
		AP for the conservation of cartilaginous fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea	<p>This AP aims at the general conservation of the chondrichthyan populations of the Mediterranean through sustainable fisheries of commercial stocks, the protection of selected endangered chondrichthyan species, the protection and the restoration of critical habitats (mating, spawning and nursery grounds), etc.</p> <p>Identification of critical habitats for the protection and restoration, especially mating areas, spawning and nursery grounds is crucial.</p>

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		<p>AP for the conservation of the coralligenous and other calcareous concretions in the Mediterranean Sea</p>	<p>Major threats to the coralligenous/mäerl communities are similar to the general threats to the Mediterranean marine biodiversity. In particular, trawling is the most destructive impact on coralligenous communities. Artisanal and recreational fishing also have an effect, although only on select target species. Anchoring has a severe effect on coralligenous concretions. Waste waters profoundly affect the structure of coralligenous communities by inhibiting algal growth and increasing bioerosion. Most anthropogenic changes in coastal areas involve an increase in water turbidity and sediment removal that affect coralligenous communities. It is necessary to establish more MPAs to protect coralligenous habitats.</p>
		<p>National Strategy for Sustainable Growth of Slovenian Tourism 2017-2021</p>	<p>Slovenia aims to become a green, active and healthy destination, with Mediterranean Slovenia as one of its macrodestinations. The Strategy foresees the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a Sun & Beach, outdoor and sports tourism products ▪ Improvements in the system of thematic trails and other tourist infrastructure ▪ Smart mobility ▪ Inclusion of spatial, natural and cultural resources in the tourism offer
		<p>Sun and Sea Vision 2021</p>	<p>The Vision is one of four foundational products of Slovenian tourism, following the traditional seasonal Mediterranean tourism product. The Vision directs development towards boutique products with high added value and Riviera tourism concept offer. The key measures to implement this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hotels and tourist settlements of high and luxurious categories ▪ Improvement of public beaches ▪ Arrangements of public spaces in the coastal belt
		<p>Strategy for Tourism of the Municipality of Koper</p>	<p>The Strategy builds on the principles of sustainability, authenticity, courage and partnerships. It envisions an active destination with strong green character. The Municipality plans on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional beach and bathing areas ▪ New promenade between Koper and Izola with all of its additional infrastructure ▪ Establishment of a new marina in the Smedela Bay
		<p>Tourism Development Plan Izola</p>	<p>The municipality of Izola plans on implementing the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserving the area of Strunjan Landscape Park ▪ Construction of an artificial island in the Viližan Bay ▪ Development of new marina with its infrastructure in the Viližan Bay ▪ New or renovated beach and bathing areas around the town of Izola ▪ New centre for water sports in the San Simon Bay

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		<p>Tourism Development Plan Piran</p>	<p>The Municipality of Piran development plans include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extending the Portorož marina ▪ New communal quays ▪ Extending the tourist offer in the Sečovelje Salina Landscape Park ▪ Development of the Seča Peninsula ▪ New docking for larger passenger boats (e.g. cruise ships) ▪ Introduction of artificial underwater reefs
		AFS	<p>The Convention prohibits the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling paints.</p> <p>Parties to the Convention are required to prohibit and/or restrict the use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships flying their flag, as well as ships not entitled to fly their flag but which operate under their authority and all ships that enter a port, shipyard or offshore terminal of a Party.</p>
		SALVAGE	<p>The Convention includes a provision for an enhanced salvage award taking into account the skill and efforts of the salvors in preventing or minimizing damage to the environment.</p> <p>The compensation consists of the salvor's expenses, plus up to 30% of these expenses, if thanks to the efforts of the salvor, environmental damage has been minimized or prevented.</p> <p>If, on the other hand, the salvor is negligent and has consequently failed to prevent or minimize environmental damage, special compensation may be denied or reduced.</p>
		Espoo (EIA) Convention	<p>The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning, while also laying down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.</p>
		Kiev (SEA) Protocol	<p>The protocol augments the Espoo Convention and requires its Parties to evaluate the environmental consequences of their official draft plans and programmes.</p> <p>SEA is undertaken much earlier in the decision-making process than project EIA, and it is a key tool for sustainable development. The Protocol also provides for extensive public participation in government decision-making in numerous development sectors.</p>

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		CBD	<p>The Convention has three main goals; the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>The Convention has two supplementary agreements; the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.</p>
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		CITES	<p>The treaty aims to protect endangered plants and animals, by ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35.000 species of animals and plants.</p> <p>CITES is legally-binding on the Parties and provides framework respected by each Party, which must adopt their own domestic legislation to implement CITES at the national level.</p> <p>CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls (i.e. licensing system).</p>
		FAO CCRF	<p>The Code is a reference framework for national and international efforts, including the formulation of policies and other legal and institutional frameworks and instruments, to ensure sustainable fishing and production of aquatic living resources in harmony with the environment.</p> <p>The Code sets out principles and international standards of behavior for responsible practices with a view to ensuring the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and biodiversity. The Code recognizes the nutritional, economic, social, environmental and cultural importance of fisheries and the interests of all stakeholders of the fishing and aquaculture industries. The Code takes into account the biological characteristics of the resources and their environment and the interests of consumers and other users.</p>
		IMP	<p>The IMP seeks to provide a more coherent approach to maritime issues, with increased coordination between different policy areas, by focusing on: the issues that do not fall under a single-sector-based policy and issues that require the coordination of different sectors and actors. If specifically covers blue growth, marine data and knowledge, maritime spatial planning, integrated maritime surveillance, and sea basin strategies. It seeks to coordinate, not replace policies on specific maritime sectors.</p>

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		Flood Directive	<p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assess and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage, and economic activity.</p> <p>The Directive needs to be carried out in coordination with the WFD, notably by flood risk management plans and river basin management plans being coordinated.</p> <p>MSs shall furthermore coordinate their flood risk management practices in shared river basins, including with third countries, and shall in solidarity not undertake measures that would increase the flood risk in neighbouring countries.</p>

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Seaward Tourism, sporting, recreational activities: yachting and cruising	Art. 9, co. 1 and 2, lett. d	12. SCP AP	Operational objectives and actions 3 – focused on tourism, e.g.: sustainable tourisms and network of sustainable destinations (3.1), diversification (3.1), eco-taxes and eco-fees (3.2), tourism carrying capacity assessment (3.2), etc.
	Articles 5 and 6	15. RP on Marine Litter	Article 17 – Major tourism stakeholders shall be involved in the implement of the regional plan and related actions.
	Art. 8	6. Dumping Protocol	Article 3: Provision of the Protocol also applies to yachting and cruising vessels. Dumping of wastes and other matter is prohibited (See “ <i>Maritime activities: shipping</i> ” for more information).
	Art 23, co. 2	10. Strategy on pollution from ships	Under section 4, one specific objective (Nb.9) is related to the reduction of pollution generated by pleasure craft activities , more particularly (high priority) the implementation of the Guidelines concerning Pleasure Craft Activities and the Protection of the Marine Environment in conjunction with the relevant provisions of the MARPOL Convention and the Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management.
	Articles 17 and 18; 14,	1. SPA/BD Protocol	Even with respect to tourism, sporting etc., all the necessary measures shall be taken to protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna, and areas of particular natural or cultural value (Art. 3). In the planning process that could significantly affect protected areas, species and their habitats, evaluate and take into consideration the possible direct or indirect, immediate or long-term, impact, including the cumulative impact of the projects and activities being contemplated through the environmental impact assessment (Art. 17).

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
	19 and 29, 27 and 28	9. SAP BIO	<p>SAP BIO is the background document of CRF and IMAP, which provides principles, measures and concrete and coordinated priority actions, relevant targets, objectives, and specific actions at national, transboundary and regional level for the conservation of the Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity, within the framework of sustainable use and through the implementation of the SPA/BD Protocol. Objectives: improving knowledge; management of Marine and Coastal PAs; protection of endangered species and habitats; reinforcement of legislation and capacity building; fund-raising efforts. Among others, endorses concrete and practical actions aiming at promoting bio-conservation-friendly sector policies, procedures and techniques, in particular related to tourism.</p>
		16. MPAs Roadmap	<p>The Roadmap includes recommended actions fully in line with the IMAP process, with the following main objectives (O):</p> <p>Obj.3: Promote the sharing of environmental and socio-economic benefits of Mediterranean MPAs and the MPAs integration into the broader context of sustainable use of the marine environment and the implementation of the ecosystem and MSP approaches.</p> <p>Suggested actions: Promote cross-sectorial policies and mechanisms for integrating the MPA national strategies and policies with other human activity sectors, in particular fisheries and tourism, through the development of appropriate governance frameworks, including the related legal and institutional arrangements. These could include, but will not be limited to, cross- sectorial coordination, MSP legislation, support groups from the business sectors for MPA management, and legal instruments for public-private partnerships.</p>
		7. MSSD 2016-2025	<p>Obj.1 (SDG 14): Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas</p> <p>Obj.4 (SDG 13): Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean. SD: Increase scientific knowledge, raise awareness, develop technical capacities to deal with climate change and ensure informed decision-making at all levels, recognising and protecting the climate adaptation and mitigation services of natural ecosystems; Accelerate the uptake of climate smart and climate resilient responses; Leverage existing and emerging climate finance mechanisms, including international and domestic instruments, and enhance the engagement of the private and finance sectors; Encourage institutional, policy and legal reforms for the effective mainstreaming of climate change responses into national and local development frameworks, particularly in the energy sector.</p>

Identified interactions		Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
			11. RCCAF	<p>Obj.5 (SDG 8, 9, 12): Transition towards a green and blue economy. SD: Create green and decent jobs for all; Review the definitions and measurement of development, progress and well-being; Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns; Encourage environmentally-friendly and social innovation; Promote the integration of sustainability principles and criteria into decision-making on public and private investment; Ensure a greener and more inclusive market that integrates the true environmental and social cost of products and services to reduce social and environmental externalities. Target: By 2025, the majority of Mediterranean Countries are committed to green or sustainable public procurement programmes.</p> <p>Strategic Direction 4.1 (Understanding vulnerability) – Priorities include: vulnerability and interactions of sectors, including tourism.</p>
			MSFD PoM	<p>The measure D1-D11:TU4 specifies the taxation for polluting waters, based on the polluter-pays principle on the basis on the Act on Waters and also part of Plan for water management under Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU6 deals with sustainable maritime spatial planning and achieving GES, in line with MSP Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU7 requires establishment of linkages between spatial planning and water management in the coastal zone, as well as sustainable spatial planning.</p> <p>The measure D1, 3,4,6,7:TU3 is a package of foundational measures for preservation of the sea floor integrity (mainly restrictions and prohibitions of anchoring at sea), which is partly also included in the WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:TU4 introduces a package of foundational measures for restriction of hydromorphological pressures in the coastal area. This measure is also part of the WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:TU5 manages the recreational fishing.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:DU2 acts on preventions of further damages to the seafloor due to anchoring.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:DU3 aims to check the possibilities for speed limits for both recreational vessels, as well as cargo and passengers ships.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU2 limits the input of litter into marine environment from marine-sources, including recreational vessels.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU5 aims at implementation of the Directive 2000/59/ES in relation to MARPOL Annex V – managing the litter from ships.</p> <p>The measure D11:TU1 addresses the restrictions of noise emissions from recreational vessels and personal boats in line with Directive 2013/53/EU.</p> <p>The measure D11:TU2 wishes to reduce the noise levels in ports, in relation to Directive 2014/94/EU.</p> <p>The measure D11:DU1 establishes measures for reduction of underwater noise, in line with IMO conventions.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>12. SCP AP</p> <p>Programme for Natura 2000 management 2015-2020</p> <p>Water Framework Directive Programme of Measures 2016-2021 (Adriatic watershed) - Slovenia</p> <p>National Action Plan Slovenia (Barcelona Convention)</p>	<p>Transport is one of the transversal issues (chapter 2) considered by the SCP AP and therefore approach by each of the 4 priority areas.</p> <p>Natura 2000 areas require general conservation targets, which need to ensure the preservation or achievement of favourable conservation status of a species or habitat type. The Programme further determines more detailed conservation targets, for each species or habitat type for each Natura 2000 area.</p> <p>Conservation measures are made part of sectorial plans (e.g. for forestry, game management, fish stocks, water management ...). The Programme specifies a number of general measures, which are part of the Act on Nature Conservation (ZON):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation or temporary conservation measure (may include concession contracts for management or establishment of public institution to manage) – these areas require management plans 2. Contract-based conservation and stewardship – these include signing a contract with a private owner of land within the Natura 2000 areas, which result in changing of land use practices, as well as define the monetary compensation 3. Signage in nature – mainly to redirect visitors to achieve particular conservation target 4. Restrictions of visitation and actions that can threaten protected animal species 5. Restoration <p>Additionally, the Programme requires integration of Natura 2000 target into spatial plans on both municipal and state levels, closely linking the processes with SEA and EIA.</p> <p>Foundational measures relate to water pollution, hydromorphological and biological pressures, and areas with special demands of surface and underground waters. The measures address pollution from industrial, agricultural and agglomeration sources. Hydromorphological pressures are addressed through preventions of deterioration of good ecological status through new developments in the aquatic environments.</p> <p>The PoM includes also a programme of measures linked to the use of waters, encouraging sustainable use of waters and water permits.</p> <p>Water management is based on the polluter-pays principle.</p> <p>The measures in Slovenian National Action Plan are identical to the measures in the MSFD PoM.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		MSFD	<p>MSFD established a framework for the EU MSs to take necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) in the marine environment, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting and preserving the marine environment, its deterioration and restoring marine ecosystems ▪ Preventing and reducing inputs in the marine environment, to phase out pollution and ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea. <p>Each MSs has to, in 6 year cycles, assess the status of marine waters (Article 8), determine GES (Article 9), establish environmental targets (Article 10), develop monitoring plans (Article 11), and programmes of measures (PoMs, Article 13). The PoMs need to address 11 Descriptors of GES: biodiversity, non-indigenous species, commercial fish stocks, food webs, eutrophication, seafloor integrity hydrographical conditions, contaminants, contaminants in seafood, marine litter, and underwater noise.</p>
		MSP Directive	<p>MSP Directive established a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and use of marine resources.</p> <p>Article 4 demands the establishment and implementation of maritime spatial planning in all EU MSs, while taking into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>Article 8 outlines that MSPs should include aquaculture and fishing areas, maritime transport routes, military training areas, nature conservation sites, scientific research, tourism, and underwater cultural heritage.</p>
		WFD	<p>WFD established a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater, preventing further deterioration and enhancing the status of aquatic ecosystems (Article 1).</p> <p>Article 4 specifies that MSs will prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface waters, unless the public interest prevails.</p> <p>Article 11 requires the establishment of Programmes of measures for each river basin district, while Article 13 further ensures preparation of River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Article 16 specifies that the European Parliament and the Council will also adopt specific measures against pollution of water by individual pollutants or groups of pollutants presenting a significant risk to the aquatic environments.</p>

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		Habitats Directive	<p>Article 2 specifies that this directive will contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats in the EU. Measures under this Directive will maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3 sets up a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation under the title Natura 2000. While Article 6 requires MSs to take appropriate measures in these areas to ensure the conservation.</p> <p>Article 10 further stipulates that MSs will endeavour, in their land-use planning and development policies, in particular with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.</p>
		Birds Directive	<p>Article 1 specifies that this directive relates to the conservation of all naturally occurring bird species in the EU and covers their protection, management and control, as well as lays down rules for their exploitation. Article 2 further elaborates that MSs will take requisite measures to maintain the population of these species.</p> <p>Article 4 establishes special conservation measures, in particular special protection areas, where this directive will apply.</p>
		SAP BIO update on climate change (2009)	<p>The document recognizes that Adriatic subregion is very rich in biodiversity, particularly endemic and autochthonous species. This biodiversity is among the most endangered by climate change in the Mediterranean, due to semi-enclosed configuration, prevailing shallow waters, karst structure of coastal areas with very indented coastline and still heavy pollution.</p> <p>The report recognizes that Slovenia has done research on climate change impacts on agrobiodiversity, forests, prepared some climate change scenario, especially in the Alpine area and acts in conformity with EU programmes. However, it also notes that the activities on climate change effects on biodiversity, mainly remain at declaratory level, are limited and sporadic.</p> <p>The identified threats for Slovenia are flooding, salt water intrusions, habitat degradation, impacts on coastal wetlands, Salinas, river inlets, erosion of coastal flysch cliffs, changes in marine mass movements, north-ward shifting of thermophilous species, coral bleaching and non-indigenous species.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>AP concerning species introduction and invasive species</p> <p>EUSAIR</p>	<p>The main objective of this AP is to promote the development of coordinated efforts and management measures throughout the Mediterranean region in order to prevent as appropriate, minimize and limit, monitor and control marine biological invasions and their impacts on biodiversity, human health, and ecosystem services.</p> <p>To ensure more efficiency, the CPs should establish National Plans to prevent the introduction of new alien marine species by controlling their pathways, and to mitigate their negative impact.</p> <p>The general objective of the EUSAIR is to promote economic and social prosperity and growth in the region by improving its attractiveness, competitiveness and connectivity. The Strategy includes four thematic pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Tourism 2. Environmental Quality 3. Connecting the Region 4. Blue Growth <p>Sustainable Tourism Pillar aims at diversification of the macroregion's tourism products and services along with tackling seasonality of inland, coastal and maritime tourism demand, as well as improving the quality and innovation of tourism offer and enhancing the sustainable and responsible tourism capacity of the tourism actors across the macroregion.</p> <p>Environmental Quality Pillar focuses on ensuring GES and GENs of the marine and coastal environment, as well as contributing to the goals of EU Biodiversity Strategy and improving the waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and reducing nutrient and other pollutant flows to the rivers and the sea.</p> <p>Connecting the Region Pillar tries to strengthen maritime safety and security, develop reliable transport networks and achieve a well-interconnected and well-functioning internal energy market.</p> <p>Blue Growth Pillar has specific objectives to promote research, innovation and business opportunities in blue economy sectors, to adapt to sustainable seafood production and consumption and to improve sea basin governance.</p>

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		<p>AP for the conservation of marine turtles</p>	<p>The objective of this AP is the recovery of the population of <i>Caretta caretta</i> in the Mediterranean, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate protection, conservation, and management of their habitats ▪ Improvement of the scientific knowledge by research and monitoring <p>For Slovenia, particularly important is the priority on the protect and management of feeding, wintering, and mating areas, as well as key migration passages and minimization of incidental catches and elimination of intentional killings.</p> <p>The AP calls on CPs to establish National Action Plans for the conservation of marine turtles.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of cetaceans</p>	<p>Action on conservation of cetacean species has been added to the original Genoa Declaration (focusing on monk seals and marine turtles initially).</p> <p>Concrete protection measures, coordinated programmes for scientific research and public awareness campaigns can ensure the survival and assist in the recovery of cetacean populations.</p> <p>The objective of this AP is the protection and conservation of cetacean habitats including feeding, breeding and calving grounds, without being restricted to these aspects.</p> <p>The AP specifies that the CPs will take all the necessary measures to ensure a favourable conservation status for the cetaceans by protecting them and their habitats from induced and cumulative effects resulting directly or indirectly from activities under national jurisdiction. Each CP should establish a list of marine areas under its jurisdiction identifies as of special importance for cetaceans, using as appropriate the tools developed at regional and international levels for inventorying sites of conservation interest (particularly ACCOBAMS areas).</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of marine vegetation</p>	<p>The main objectives aimed at with this AP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring the conservation of macroscopic marine vegetation species and vegetal assemblages in the Mediterranean ▪ Avoiding loss and degradation of the seagrass meadows, and keeping them in favourable conservation status ▪ Ensuring the conservation of marine vegetal assemblages that could be considered natural monuments, such as barrier reefs of <i>Posidonia</i> and organogenic surface formations, terraces and certain <i>Cystoseira</i> belts. <p>At national level, this includes establishment of new protected areas, protection of seagrass meadows, reinforced protection of the <i>Posidonia</i> and <i>Cystoseira</i>, and controlling the impact made by watershed infrastructures on the marine environment.</p>

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		<p>AP for the conservation of bird species registered in annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol</p>	<p>The main objective of the AP is to maintain and/or restore the population levels of bird species in the SPA Protocol's Annex II to a favourable conservation status and to ensure their long-term conservation.</p> <p>At national level, areas at sea, which are important for birds, should be identified and based on the best available data, protected. Additionally, EIAs for all proposed developments in areas where any of these species occur should be required.</p> <p>Protected areas, particularly the breeding sites, are one of the main actions to achieve the objectives of this AP.</p> <p>CPs should also establish National Action Plans for the conservation of endangered and threatened bird species in the Mediterranean.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of cartilaginous fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea</p>	<p>This AP aims at the general conservation of the chondrichthyan populations of the Mediterranean through sustainable fisheries of commercial stocks, the protection of selected endangered chondrichthyan species, the protection and the restoration of critical habitats (mating, spawning and nursery grounds), etc.</p> <p>Identification of critical habitats for the protection and restoration, especially mating areas, spawning and nursery grounds is crucial.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of the coralligenous and other calcareous bioconcretions in the Mediterranean Sea</p>	<p>Major threats to the coralligenous/mäerl communities are similar to the general threats to the Mediterranean marine biodiversity. In particular, trawling is the most destructive impact on coralligenous communities. Artisanal and recreational fishing also have an effect, although only on select target species. Anchoring has a severe effect on coralligenous concretions. Waste waters profoundly affect the structure of coralligenous communities by inhibiting algal growth and increasing bioerosion. Most anthropogenic changes in coastal areas involve an increase in water turbidity and sediment removal that affect coralligenous communities. It is necessary to establish more MPAs to protect coralligenous habitats.</p>
		<p>National Strategy for Sustainable Growth of Slovenian Tourism 2017-2021</p>	<p>Slovenia aims to become a green, active and healthy destination, with Mediterranean Slovenia as one of its macrodestinations. The Strategy foresees the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a Sun & Beach, outdoor and sports tourism products ▪ Improvements in the system of thematic trails and other tourist infrastructure ▪ Smart mobility ▪ Inclusion of spatial, natural and cultural resources in the tourism offer

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		Sun and Sea Vision 2021	<p>The Vision is one of four foundational products of Slovenian tourism, following the traditional seasonal Mediterranean tourism product. The Vision directs development towards boutique products with high added value and Riviera tourism concept offer. The key measures to implement this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hotels and tourist settlements of high and luxurious categories ▪ Improvement of public beaches ▪ Arrangements of public spaces in the coastal belt
		Strategy for Tourism of the Municipality of Koper	<p>The Strategy builds on the principles of sustainability, authenticity, courage and partnerships. It envisions an active destination with strong green character. The Municipality plans on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional beach and bathing areas ▪ New promenade between Koper and Izola with all of its additional infrastructure ▪ Establishment of a new marina in the Smedela Bay
		Tourism Development Plan Izola	<p>The municipality of Izola plans on implementing the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserving the area of Strunjan Landscape Park ▪ Construction of an artificial island in the Viližan Bay ▪ Development of new marina with its infrastructure in the Viližan Bay ▪ New or renovated beach and bathing areas around the town of Izola ▪ New centre for water sports in the San Simon Bay
		Tourism Development Plan Piran	<p>The Municipality of Piran development plans include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extending the Portorož marina ▪ New communal quays ▪ Extending the tourist offer in the Sečovlje Salina Landscape Park ▪ Development of the Seča Peninsula ▪ New docking for larger passenger boats (e.g. cruise ships) ▪ Introduction of artificial underwater reefs

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		UNCLOS	<p>The parties to this convention agreed to its provisions, in order to resolve and manage all maritime issues.</p> <p>Artt 17-26 regulate the “Innocent passage in the territorial sea” and apply to all ships.</p> <p>The convention also deals with the “Protection and preservation of the marine environment”, with Artt 192-203, 213-233 laying down the general provisions, enforcement and technical details, Artt 204-206 relating to monitoring and environmental assessments, and then Artt 207-212 referring to the international rules and national legislation to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment. Furthermore, Art 237 sets down the obligations under other conventions on the protection and preservation of the marine environment.</p>
		MARPOL	<p>The main international convention covering prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes. The Convention currently includes six technical Annexes, with majority of them including strict controls on operational discharges.</p> <p>Annex I deals with pollution by oil. Annex II controls pollution by noxious liquid substances in bulk. Annex III prevents pollution by harmful substances carried by sea in packaged form. Annex IV refers to pollution by sewage from ships, while Annex V deals with garbage from ships and Annex VI with air pollution from ships.</p>
		SAR	<p>Search and Rescue Convention aimed at developing an international SAR plan, so that, no matter when an accident occurs, the rescue of persons in distress at sea will be coordinated by a SAR organization and, when necessary, by cooperation between neighbouring SAR organizations.</p> <p>The Convention introduces an international system covering search and rescue operations.</p> <p>The Convention establishes preparatory measures, which should be taken, including the establishment of rescue coordination centres and subcentres. It outlines operating procedures to be followed in the event of emergencies.</p> <p>Parties to the Convention are required to establish ship reporting systems, under which ships report their position to a coast radio station.</p>
		LC	<p>The London Convention is one of the first global conventions to protect the marine environment from human activities. Its objective is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution and to take all practicable steps to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matter (Artt I and II).</p>

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		AFS	<p>The Convention prohibits the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling paints.</p> <p>Parties to the Convention are required to prohibit and/or restrict the use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships flying their flag, as well as ships not entitled to fly their flag but which operate under their authority and all ships that enter a port, shipyard or offshore terminal of a Party.</p>
		HNS	<p>The HNS Convention establishes the “Polluter-Pays Principle” by ensuring that the shipping and HNS industries provide compensation for those who have suffered loss or damage resulting from an HNS incident. The Convention established a system of strict liability and clear claims criteria.</p>
		SALVAGE	<p>The Convention includes a provision for an enhanced salvage award taking into account the skill and efforts of the salvors in preventing or minimizing damage to the environment.</p> <p>The compensation consists of the salvor’s expenses, plus up to 30% of these expenses, if thanks to the efforts of the salvor, environmental damage has been minimized or prevented.</p> <p>If, on the other hand, the salvor is negligent and has consequently failed to prevent or minimize environmental damage, special compensation may be denied or reduced.</p>
		Espoo (EIA) Convention	<p>The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning, while also laying down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.</p>
		Kiev (SEA) Protocol	<p>The protocol augments the Espoo Convention and requires its Parties to evaluate the environmental consequences of their official draft plans and programmes.</p> <p>SEA is undertaken much earlier in the decision-making process than project EIA, and it is a key tool for sustainable development. The Protocol also provides for extensive public participation in government decision-making in numerous development sectors.</p>
		UNFCCC	<p>The objective of the treaty is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The framework sets non-binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. The Convention enjoys broad legitimacy, largely due to its nearly universal membership.</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The Protocol was later amended with the Doha Amendment and in 2015 with Paris Agreement.</p>

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		Aarhus Convention	<p>The Convention establishes a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. The Parties are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities will contribute to these rights to become effective.</p> <p>The Convention provides access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice.</p>
		CBD	<p>The Convention has three main goals; the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>The Convention has two supplementary agreements; the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.</p>
		Bonn Convention	<p>The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. The Convention and its daughter agreements determine policy and provide further guidance on specific issues through their Strategic Plans, Action Plans, resolutions, decisions, and guidelines.</p> <p>In Art 2, the Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and or Range States agreeing to take action to this end.</p> <p>Appendix I covers threatened migratory species. Appendix II covers migratory species requiring international cooperation.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Convention acts as a framework convention and encourages its Parties to conclude global or regional agreements. These agreements are usually legally binding treaties that aim to restore the migratory species concerned to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such a status (there are currently seven agreements).</p>
		Bern Convention	<p>The Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, covering most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extending to some States of Africa.</p> <p>The Convention aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, as well as to promote European cooperation in this field. The treaty also takes account of the impact that other policies may have on natural heritage and recognizes the intrinsic value of wild flora and fauna, which needs to be preserve and passed to future generations.</p>

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		CITES	<p>The treaty aims to protect endangered plants and animals, by ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000 species of animals and plants.</p> <p>CITES is legally-binding on the Parties and provides framework respected by each Party, which must adopt their own domestic legislation to implement CITES at the national level.</p> <p>CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls (i.e. licensing system).</p>
		FAO CCRF	<p>The Code is a reference framework for national and international efforts, including the formulation of policies and other legal and institutional frameworks and instruments, to ensure sustainable fishing and production of aquatic living resources in harmony with the environment.</p> <p>The Code sets out principles and international standards of behaviour for responsible practices with a view to ensuring the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and biodiversity. The Code recognizes the nutritional, economic, social, environmental and cultural importance of fisheries and the interests of all stakeholders of the fishing and aquaculture industries. The Code takes into account the biological characteristics of the resources and their environment and the interests of consumers and other users.</p>
		IMP	<p>The IMP seeks to provide a more coherent approach to maritime issues, with increased coordination between different policy areas, by focusing on: the issues that do not fall under a single-sector-based policy and issues that require the coordination of different sectors and actors. It specifically covers blue growth, marine data and knowledge, maritime spatial planning, integrated maritime surveillance, and sea basin strategies. It seeks to coordinate, not replace policies on specific maritime sectors.</p>
		CFP	<p>CFP is a set of rules for managing European fishing fleets and for conserving fish stocks, designed to manage a common resource, it gives all European fishing fleets equal access to EU waters and fishing grounds and allows fishermen to compete fairly.</p> <p>The Policy aims to ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable and that they provide a source of healthy food for EU citizens. Its goal is to foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities.</p> <p>The CFP has 4 main policy areas; fisheries management, international policy, market and trade policy, and funding of the policy.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
<p>Maritime activities: shipping</p>	Articles 5 and 6	15. RP on Marine Litter	Article 17 – Major maritime sector stakeholders shall be involved in the implement of the regional plan and related actions. See also actions related to ports (article 9).
	Art. 8	6. Dumping Protocol	Article 4: Dumping of wastes and other matter from ships and aircraft is prohibited with the exception of those in art. 4.2 (dredged material, fish waste and organic materials resulting from the processing of fish, vessels until 31.12.2000, platforms and other man-made structures under specific conditions). Their dumping requires special permit (article 5)
	Art 23, co. 2	5. Hazardous wastes Protocol	Transboundary movement and notification procedures are described in Article 6, whilst Article 8 encourage regional cooperation for clean production method, fight against illegal traffic (Article 9), in regard of potentially all wastes identified (Annex I), with hazardous characteristics listed in Annex II, mainly release into a water body (port) and into seas/oceans (Annex III).
	Articles 17 and 18; 14,	3. Prevention and Emergency Protocol	Article 7 encourage disseminating and sharing information about new ways in which pollution from ships may be avoided, new measures for combating pollution , new developments in monitoring and research programmes, whilst Article 10 give the operational measures : any Party shall make the necessary assessments of nature, extent and possible consequences of pollution incident. As regards emergency measures (Article 11), necessary steps are to be taken to ensure that ships flying its flag have on board a pollution emergency plan, whilst environmental risks (Article 15) include the assessment of environmental risks of recognized routes used in maritime traffic.
	19 and 29, 27 and 28	10. Strategy on pollution from ships	Two specific objectives (Nb. 10 and 11) are directly related to shipping by reducing the risk of collisions by establishing Ship's Routing Systems (10), and by improving control of maritime traffic (11). Where necessary, where and when possible, Contracting Parties should propose to IMO additional appropriate Routing Systems in accordance with international law and through articulated Marine Spatial Plans (MSP) under their jurisdiction (10), and should continuously improve technical cooperation among VTS Centres and exchange information about ships by using AIS in the common surveillance area (11).
		14. Strategy on ballast	In Annex I, there are two important shipping-related 'Action Points': 1) ratification by Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' ballast water and sediments (BWM Convention), and 2) adoption of harmonised arrangements for ballast water exchange in the Mediterranean with support from REMPEC.

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>1. SPA/BD Protocol</p>	<p>Even with respect to shipping, all the necessary measures shall be taken to protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna, and areas of particular natural or cultural value (Art. 3). In the planning process that could significantly affect protected areas, species and their habitats, evaluate and take into consideration the possible direct or indirect, immediate or long-term, impact, including the cumulative impact of the projects and activities being contemplated through the environmental impact assessment (Art. 17).</p>
		<p>7. MSSD 2016-2025</p>	<p>Obj.1 (SDG 14): Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas.</p> <p>Obj.5 (SDG 8, 9, 12): Transition towards a green and blue economy. SD: Create green and decent jobs for all; Review the definitions and measurement of development, progress and well-being; Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns; Encourage environmentally- friendly and social innovation; Promote the integration of sustainability principles and criteria into decision-making on public and private investment; Ensure a greener and more inclusive market that integrates the true environmental and social cost of products and services to reduce social and environmental externalities. Target: By 2025, the majority of Mediterranean Countries are committed to green or sustainable public procurement programmes.</p>
		<p>11. RFCCA</p>	<p>Strategic Direction 4.1 (Understanding vulnerability) – Priorities include: vulnerability and interactions of sectors, including transport.</p>
		<p>MSFD PoM</p>	<p>The measure D1-D11:TU4 specifies the taxation for polluting waters, based on the polluter-pays principle on the basis on the Act on Waters and also part of Plan for water management under Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU6 deals with sustainable maritime spatial planning and achieving GES, in line with MSP Directive.</p> <p>The measure D1-D11:TU7 requires establishment of linkages between spatial planning and water management in the coastal zone, as well as sustainable spatial planning.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:TU3 introduces a package of foundational measures for preserving the integrity of seafloor integrity (through restrictions and/or prohibitions of anchoring at sea).</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:TU4 introduces a package of foundational measures for restriction of hydromorphological pressures in the coastal area. This measure is also part of the WFD PoM.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:DU2 is an additional measure for reducing the damages of the seafloor due to anchoring.</p> <p>The measure D1,3,4,6,7:DU3 aims to check the possibilities for speed limits for both recreational vessels, as well as cargo and passengers ships.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>Programme for Natura 2000 management 2015-2020</p>	<p>The measure D2:DU1 addresses the damaging and pathogenic organisms transmitted with ballast waters.</p> <p>The measure D8:TU3 reduces pollution from maritime shipping, with particular focus on accidents in marine traffic, uses of anti-fouling paints and restrictions in the use of sulphur-rich shipping fuels.</p> <p>The measure D8:TU4 addresses accidental pollution through prevention and restriction of transboundary pollution with plans for rescue and protection.</p> <p>The measure D8:TU6 further adds on the previous measure through revision of the protection and rescue plans for accidents at sea.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU2 limits the input of litter into marine environment from marine-sources, including recreational vessels.</p> <p>The measure D10:TU5 aims at implementation of the Directive 2000/59/ES in relation to MARPOL Annex V – managing the litter from ships.</p> <p>The measure D11:TU2 wishes to reduce the noise levels in ports, in relation to Directive 2014/94/EU.</p> <p>The measure D11:DU1 establishes measures for reduction of underwater noise, in line with IMO conventions.</p> <p>Natura 2000 areas require general conservation targets, which need to ensure the preservation or achievement of favourable conservation status of a species or habitat type. The Programme further determines more detailed conservation targets, for each species or habitat type for each Natura 2000 area.</p> <p>Conservation measures are made part of sectorial plans (e.g for forestry, game management, fish stocks, water management ...). The Programme specifies a number of general measures, which are part of the Act on Nature Conservation (ZON):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation or temporary conservation measure (may include concession contracts for management or establishment of public institution to manage) – these areas require management plans 2. Contract-based conservation and stewardship – these include signing a contract with a private owner of land within the Natura 2000 areas, which result in changing of land use practices, as well as define the monetary compensation 3. Signage in nature – mainly to redirect visitors to achieve particular conservation target 4. Restrictions of visitation and actions that can threaten protected animal species 5. Restoration <p>Additionally, the Programme requires integration of Natura 2000 target into spatial plans on both municipal and state levels, closely linking the processes with SEA and EIA.</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		<p>Water Framework Directive Programme of Measures 2016-2021 (Adriatic watershed) - Slovenia</p> <p>National Action Plan Slovenia (Barcelona Convention)</p> <p>MSFD</p>	<p>Foundational measures relate to water pollution, hydromorphological and biological pressures, and areas with special demands of surface and underground waters. The measures address pollution from industrial, agricultural and agglomeration sources. Hydromorphological pressures are addressed through preventions of deterioration of good ecological status through new developments in the aquatic environments.</p> <p>The PoM includes also a programme of measures linked to the use of waters, encouraging sustainable use of waters and water permits.</p> <p>Water management is based on the <u>polluter-pays principle</u>.</p> <p>The measures in Slovenian National Action Plan are identical to the measures in the MSFD PoM.</p> <p>MSFD established a frameworks for the EU MSs to take necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) in the marine environment, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting and preserving the marine environment, its deterioration and restoring marine ecosystems ▪ Preventing and reducing inputs in the marine environment, to phase out pollution and ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea. <p>Each MSs has to, in 6 year cycles, assess the status of marine waters (Article 8), determine GES (Article 9), establish environmental targets (Article 10), develop monitoring plans (Article 11), and programmes of measures (PoMs. Article 13). The PoMs need to address 11 Descriptors of GES: biodiversity, non-indigenous species, commercial fish stocks, food webs, eutrophication, seafloor integrity hydrographical conditions, contaminants, contaminants in seafood, marine litter, and underwater noise.</p> <p>MSP Directive established a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and use of marine resources.</p> <p>Article 4 demands the establishment and implementation of maritime spatial planning in all EU MSs, while taking into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>Article 8 outlines that MSPs should include aquaculture and fishing areas, maritime transport routes, military training areas, nature conservation sites, scientific research, tourism, and underwater cultural heritage.</p>

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		WFD	<p>WFD established a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater, preventing further deterioration and enhancing the status of aquatic ecosystems (Article 1).</p> <p>Article 4 specifies that MSs will prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface waters, unless the public interest prevails.</p> <p>Article 11 requires the establishment of Programmes of measures for each river basin district, while Article 13 further ensures preparation of River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Article 16 specifies that the European Parliament and the Council will also adopt specific measures against pollution of water by individual pollutants or groups of pollutants presenting a significant risk to the aquatic environments.</p>
		Habitats Directive	<p>Article 2 specifies that this directive will contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats in the EU. Measures under this Directive will maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Article 3 sets up a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation under the title Natura 2000. While Article 6 requires MSs to take appropriate measures in these areas to ensure the conservation.</p> <p>Article 10 further stipulates that MSs will endeavour, in their land-use planning and development policies, in particular with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.</p>
		Birds Directive	<p>Article 1 specifies that this directive relates to the conservation of all naturally occurring bird species in the EU and covers their protection, management and control, as well as lays down rules for their exploitation. Article 2 further elaborates that MSs will take requisite measures to maintain the population of these species.</p> <p>Article 4 establishes special conservation measures, in particular special protection areas, where this directive will apply.</p>

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		SAP BIO update on climate change (2009)	<p>The document recognizes that Adriatic subregion is very rich in biodiversity, particularly endemic and autochthonous species. This biodiversity is among the most endangered by climate change in the Mediterranean, due to semi-enclosed configuration, prevailing shallow waters, karst structure of coastal areas with very indented coastline and still heavy pollution.</p> <p>The report recognizes that Slovenia has done research on climate change impacts on agrobiodiversity, forests, prepared some climate change scenario, especially in the Alpine area and acts in conformity with EU programmes. However, it also notes that the activities on climate change effects on biodiversity, mainly remain at declaratory level, are limited and sporadic.</p> <p>The identified threats for Slovenia are flooding, salt water intrusions, habitat degradation, impacts on coastal wetlands, Salinas, river inlets, erosion of coastal flysch cliffs, changes in marine mass movements, north-ward shifting of thermophilous species, coral bleaching and non-indigenous species.</p>
		AP concerning species introduction and invasive species	<p>The main objective of this AP is to promote the development of coordinated efforts and management measures throughout the Mediterranean region in order to prevent as appropriate, minimize and limit, monitor and control marine biological invasions and their impacts on biodiversity, human health, and ecosystem services.</p> <p>To ensure more efficiency, the CPs should establish National Plans to prevent the introduction of new alien marine species by controlling their pathways, and to mitigate their negative impact.</p>
		EUSAIR	<p>The general objective of the EUSAIR is to promote economic and social prosperity and growth in the region by improving its attractiveness, competitiveness and connectivity. The Strategy includes four thematic pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Tourism 2. Environmental Quality 3. Connecting the Region 4. Blue Growth <p>Sustainable Tourism Pillar aims at diversification of the macroregion's tourism products and services along with tackling seasonality of inland, coastal and maritime tourism demand, as well as improving the quality and innovation of tourism offer and enhancing the sustainable and responsible tourism capacity of the tourism actors across the macroregion.</p>

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			<p>Environmental Quality Pillar focuses on ensuring GES and GENs of the marine and coastal environment, as well as contributing to the goals of EU Biodiversity Strategy and improving the waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and reducing nutrient and other pollutant flows to the rivers and the sea.</p> <p>Connecting the Region Pillar tries to strengthen maritime safety and security, develop reliable transport networks and achieve a well-interconnected and well-functioning internal energy market.</p> <p>Blue Growth Pillar has specific objectives to promote research, innovation and business opportunities in blue economy sectors, to adapt to sustainable seafood production and consumption and to improve sea basin governance.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of marine turtles</p>	<p>The objective of this AP is the recovery of the population of <i>Caretta caretta</i> in the Mediterranean, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate protection, conservation, and management of their habitats ▪ Improvement of the scientific knowledge by research and monitoring <p>For Slovenia, particularly important is the priority on the protect and management of feeding, wintering, and mating areas, as well as key migration passages and minimization of incidental catches and elimination of intentional killings.</p> <p>The AP calls on CPs to establish National Action Plans for the conservation of marine turtles.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of cetaceans</p>	<p>Action on conservation of cetacean species has been added to the original Genoa Declaration (focusing on monk seals and marine turtles initially).</p> <p>Concrete protection measures, coordinated programmes for scientific research and public awareness campaigns can ensure the survival and assist in the recovery of cetacean populations.</p> <p>The objective of this AP is the protection and conservation of cetacean habitats including feeding, breeding and calving grounds, without being restricted to these aspects.</p> <p>The AP specifies that the CPs will take all the necessary measures to ensure a favourable conservation status for the cetaceans by protecting them and their habitats from induced and cumulative effects resulting directly or indirectly from activities under national jurisdiction. Each CP should establish a list of marine areas under its jurisdiction identifies as of special importance for cetaceans, using as appropriate the tools developed at regional and international levels for inventorying sites of conservation interest (particularly ACCOBAMS areas).</p>

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		<p>AP for the conservation of marine vegetation</p>	<p>The main objectives aimed at with this AP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring the conservation of macroscopic marine vegetation species and vegetal assemblages in the Mediterranean ▪ Avoiding loss and degradation of the seagrass meadows, and keeping them in favourable conservation status ▪ Ensuring the conservation of marine vegetal assemblages that could be considered natural monuments, such as barrier reefs of <i>Posidonia</i> and organogenic surface formations, terraces and certain <i>Cystoseira</i> belts. <p>At national level, this includes establishment of new protected areas, protection of seagrass meadows, reinforced protection of the <i>Posidonia</i> and <i>Cystoseira</i>, and controlling the impact made by watershed infrastructures on the marine environment.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of bird species registered in annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol</p>	<p>The main objective of the AP is to maintain and/or restore the population levels of bird species in the SPA Protocol's Annex II to a favourable conservation status and to ensure their long-term conservation.</p> <p>At national level, areas at sea, which are important for birds, should be identified and based on the best available data, protected. Additionally, EIAs for all proposed developments in areas where any of these species occur should be required.</p> <p>Protected areas, particularly the breeding sites, are one of the main actions to achieve the objectives of this AP.</p> <p>CPs should also establish National Action Plans for the conservation of endangered and threatened bird species in the Mediterranean.</p>
		<p>AP for the conservation of cartilaginous fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea</p>	<p>This AP aims at the general conservation of the chondrichthyan populations of the Mediterranean through sustainable fisheries of commercial stocks, the protection of selected endangered chondrichthyan species, the protection and the restoration of critical habitats (mating, spawning and nursery grounds), etc.</p> <p>Identification of critical habitats for the protection and restoration, especially mating areas, spawning and nursery grounds is crucial.</p>

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		<p>AP for the conservation of the coralligenous and other calcareous bioconcretions in the Mediterranean Sea</p> <p>Resolution on the National Programme on Maritime Development of the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>Transport Development Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia 2030</p>	<p>Major threats to the coralligenous/mäerl communities are similar to the general threats to the Mediterranean marine biodiversity. In particular, trawling is the most destructive impact on coralligenous communities. Artisanal and recreational fishing also have an effect, although only on select target species. Anchoring has a severe effect on coralligenous concretions. Waste waters profoundly affect the structure of coralligenous communities by inhibiting algal growth and increasing bioerosion. Most anthropogenic changes in coastal areas involve an increase in water turbidity and sediment removal that affect coralligenous communities. It is necessary to establish more MPAs to protect coralligenous habitats.</p> <p>Maritime economy in the Republic of Slovenia is very diverse and cannot be linked only with shipping.</p> <p>Development of maritime activities should be sustainable and done in a generally accepted way. Activities, linked to maritime economy, should be aligned with all stakeholders active in the same space, or that wish to become active in this space in the future.</p> <p>When assessing the economic importance of ports, a wider outlook is needed, which would also encompass all port activities needed for organization and implementation of maritime transport of cargo and services linked to cargo.</p> <p>The strategic goal is the implementation of the concept of maritime motorways and new intermodal logistical chains.</p> <p>The following measures are envisioned to be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deepening of other entry canals and pools, extension and construction of piers and rearrangement of other port infrastructure ▪ Rearrangement of the railway network to facilitate the reception of expected cargos and delivery within an acceptable period ▪ Arrangement of a suitable road connection between the motorway network and the entrance to the port and arrangement of the road network in the Koper area ▪ By 2020, investment will include the existing infrastructure and the deepening of the entry canal into Pool II, the extension of Pier I and the acquisition of containers in the rear area ▪ After 2020, two major investment projects will be carried out, the extension of Pier II and the construction of Pier III.

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		<p>Programme of Development of the Port of Koper</p>	<p>Document outlines further development points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the top position among the Adriatic ports in the absolute transshipment, increase the market share among the northern Adriatic ports above 35% ▪ Accelerated increase in the transshipment of cars (achieve top position in the Mediterranean) ▪ Locating new cargos for general goods, possibility of new products for distribution and value added logistics ▪ Keeping of strategic fuels and acquiring alternative fuels
		<p>National Spatial Plan for Comprehensive Spatial Arrangement of the Port for International Transport at Koper</p>	<p>A number of spatial interventions in the maritime area are forecasted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrades of Piers I and II ▪ Construction of Pier III ▪ Upgrade and maintenance of piers ▪ Landing routes <p>The Plan also includes provisions for the passenger terminal to be constructed.</p>
		<p>UNCLOS</p>	<p>The parties to this convention agreed to its provisions, in order to resolve and manage all maritime issues.</p> <p>Artt 17-26 regulate the “Innocent passage in the territorial sea” and apply to all ships.</p> <p>Artt 27 and 28 also refer to the “Innocent passage in the territorial sea”, but apply to merchant and government ships operated for commercial purposes.</p> <p>Moreover, Artt 29-32 also manage the “Innocent passage in the territorial sea”, applying to warships and other government ships, operated for non-commercial purposes.</p> <p>The convention also deals with the “Protection and preservation of the marine environment”, with Artt 192-203, 213-233 laying down the general provisions, enforcement and technical details, Artt 204-206 relating to monitoring and environmental assessments, and then Artt 207-212 referring to the international rules and national legislation to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment. Furthermore, Art 237 sets down the obligations under other conventions on the protection and preservation of the marine environment.</p>

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		SOLAS	<p>The most important of all international treaties concerning the safety of merchant ships. The main objective is to specify minimum standards for the construction, equipment and operation of ships, compatible with their safety.</p> <p>The Convention refers to construction of ships (Chapter II-1), fire protection (II-2), life-saving appliances (III), radio-communications (IV), safety of navigation (V), carriage of cargoes (VI), carriage of dangerous goods (VII), nuclear ships (VIII), management for the safe operation (IX), safety measures for high-speed craft (X), special measures to enhance maritime safety (XI-1) and maritime security (XI-2), as well as additional safety measures for bulk carriers (XII).</p>
		MARPOL	<p>The main international convention covering prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes. The Convention currently includes six technical Annexes, with majority of them including strict controls on operational discharges.</p> <p>Annex I deals with pollution by oil. Annex II controls pollution by noxious liquid substances in bulk. Annex III prevents pollution by harmful substances carried by sea in packaged form. Annex IV refers to pollution by sewage from ships, while Annex V deals with garbage from ships and Annex VI with air pollution from ships.</p>
		STCW	<p>The main purpose of the Convention is to promote safety of life and property at sea and the protection of the marine environment by establishing in common agreement international standards of training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers.</p> <p>The minimum standards of competence required for seagoing personnel are given in detail in a series of tables.</p> <p>Amongst other things, the Convention requires that training and assessment of seafarers are administered, supervised and monitored in accordance with the provision of the STCW Code, and those responsible for training and assessment of competence of seafarers are appropriately qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Code.</p>
		COLREG	<p>One of the most important parts of this Convention is the recognition given to traffic separation schemes, with Rule 10 giving guidance in determining safe speed, the risk of collision and the conduct of vessels operating in or near traffic separation schemes.</p> <p>The COLREGs include 41 rules, divided into six sections: General (A), Steering and Sailing (B), Lights and Shapes (C), Sound and Light signals (D), Exemptions (E), Verification of compliance (F). For prevention of accidents, Rules 6, 7, 8 and 10, are particularly relevant.</p> <p>There are also four Annexes containing technical requirements concerning lights and shapes and their positioning, sound signalling appliances, additional signals for fishing vessels, and international distress signals.</p>

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		FAL	<p>The FAL Convention provides an unified, global approach to facilitation in order for international shipping to thrive. The Annex to the Convention contains standards and recommended practices and rules for simplifying formalities, documentary requirements and procedures on ships' arrival, stay, and departure.</p> <p>The main objectives are to prevent unnecessary delays in maritime traffic, to aid cooperation between Governments, and to secure the highest practicable degree of uniformity in formalities and other procedures.</p> <p>Most human activities are regulated, either by precedent, convention or regulation.</p>
		LL	<p>The LL Convention provides regulations for determining the freeboard of ships by subdivision and damage stability calculations, taking into account the potential hazards present in different zones and different seasons. The technical annex further contains several additional safety measures concerning doors, freeing ports, hatchways and other items. The main purpose of these measures is to ensure the watertight integrity of ships' hulls below the freeboard deck. All assigned load lines must be marked amidships on each side of the ship, together with the deck line.</p>
		SAR	<p>Search and Rescue Convention aimed at developing an international SAR plan, so that, no matter when an accident occurs, the rescue of persons in distress at sea will be coordinated by a SAR organization and, when necessary, by cooperation between neighbouring SAR organizations.</p> <p>The Convention introduces an international system covering search and rescue operations.</p> <p>The Convention establishes preparatory measures, which should be taken, including the establishment of rescue coordination centres and subcentres. It outlines operating procedures to be followed in the event of emergencies.</p> <p>Parties to the Convention are required to establish ship reporting systems, under which ships report their position to a coast radio station.</p>
		SUA	<p>The main purpose of the Convention is to ensure that appropriate action is taken against persons committing unlawful acts against ships. These include the seizure of ships by force, acts of violence against persons on board ships, and the placing of devices on board a ship which are likely to destroy or damage it. The Convention obliges Contracting Governments either to extradite or prosecute alleged offenders.</p> <p>Art 8 covers the responsibilities and roles of the master of the ship, flag State and receiving State in delivering to the authorities of any State Party and any person believed to have committed an offence under the Convention, including the furnishing of evidence pertaining to the alleged offence.</p>

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		CSC	<p>The Convention for Safe Containers has two goals. First one is to maintain a high level of safety of human life in the transport and handling of containers by providing generally acceptable test procedures and related strength requirements. The second is to facilitate the international transport of containers by providing uniform international safety regulations, equally applicable to all modes of surface transport, to avoid proliferation of divergent national safety regulations.</p> <p>The requirements of the Convention apply to the great majority of freight containers used internationally, except those designed specifically for carriage by air.</p>
		INTERVENTION	<p>The Convention affirms the right of a coastal State to take such measures on the high seas, as may be necessary to prevent, mitigate or eliminate danger to its coastline or related interests from pollution by oil or the threat thereof, following upon a maritime casualty.</p> <p>The coastal State can take such actions after due consultations with appropriate interests including the flag State(s), the owners of the ships or cargoes and where circumstances permit, independent experts.</p> <p>A coastal State which takes measures beyond those permitted under the Convention is liable to pay compensation for any damage caused by such measures.</p> <p>The Convention applies to all seagoing vessels, except warships or other vessels owned or operated by a State and used on Government non-commercial service.</p>
		LC	<p>The London Convention is one of the first global conventions to protect the marine environment from human activities. Its objective is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution and to take all practicable steps to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matter (Artt I and II).</p>
		OPRC	<p>Parties to the OPRC Convention are required to establish measures for dealing with pollution incidents, either nationally or in cooperation with other countries.</p> <p>Ships are required to carry a shipboard oil pollution emergency plan, while operators of offshore units under the jurisdiction of Parties are also required to have oil pollution emergency plans or similar arrangement which must be coordinated with national systems for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents.</p> <p>Ships are required to report incidents of pollution to coastal authorities and the convention details the actions that are then to be taken. The Convention calls for the establishment of stockpiles of oil spill combating equipment, the holding of oil spill combating exercises and the development of detailed plans for dealing with pollution incidents.</p> <p>Parties to the convention are required to provide assistance to others in the event of a pollution emergency and provision is made for the reimbursement of any assistance provided.</p>

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		OPRC-HNS	<p>The Protocol follows the principles of the OPRC Convention. It aims to establish national systems for preparedness and response and to provide a global framework for international cooperation in combating major incidents or threats of marine pollution.</p> <p>The Protocol ensures that ships carrying hazardous and noxious substances are covered by preparedness and response regimes similar to those already in existence for oil incidents.</p>
		AFS	<p>The Convention prohibits the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling paints.</p> <p>Parties to the Convention are required to prohibit and/or restrict the use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships flying their flag, as well as ships not entitled to fly their flag but which operate under their authority and all ships that enter a port, shipyard or offshore terminal of a Party.</p>
		HNS	<p>The HNS Convention establishes the “Polluter-Pays Principle” by ensuring that the shipping and HNS industries provide compensation for those who have suffered loss or damage resulting from an HNS incident. The Convention established a system of strict liability and clear claims criteria.</p>
		BUNKERS	<p>The Convention ensures adequate, prompt, and effective compensation to persons who suffer damage caused by spills of oil, when carried as fuel in ships’ bunkers. The Convention applies in territorial waters and EEZs.</p> <p>A key requirement is the need for the registered owner of a vessel to maintain compulsory insurance cover. Another key provision is the requirement for direct action, which allows a claim for compensation for pollution damage to be brought directly against an insurer.</p> <p>The Convention requires ships over 1000 gross tonnage to maintain an insurance or other financial security.</p>
		TONNAGE	<p>The Convention introduces an universal tonnage measurement system. Gross tonnage forms the basis for manning regulations, safety rules, and registration fees. Both gross and net tonnage are used to calculate port dues.</p>
		SALVAGE	<p>The Convention includes a provision for an enhanced salvage award taking into account the skill and efforts of the salvors in preventing or minimizing damage to the environment.</p> <p>The compensation consists of the salvor’s expenses, plus up to 30% of these expenses, if thanks to the efforts of the salvor, environmental damage has been minimized or prevented.</p> <p>If, on the other hand, the salvor is negligent and has consequently failed to prevent or minimize environmental damage, special compensation may be denied or reduced.</p>

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		Espoo (EIA) Convention	The Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning, while also laying down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.
		Kiev (SEA) Protocol	The protocol augments the Espoo Convention and requires its Parties to evaluate the environmental consequences of their official draft plans and programmes. SEA is undertaken much earlier in the decision-making process than project EIA, and it is a key tool for sustainable development. The Protocol also provides for extensive public participation in government decision-making in numerous development sectors.
		UNFCCC	The objective of the treaty is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The framework sets non-binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. The Convention enjoys broad legitimacy, largely due to its nearly universal membership. The Kyoto Protocol established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The Protocol was later amended with the Doha Amendment and in 2015 with Paris Agreement.
		Aarhus Convention	The Convention establishes a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. The Parties are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities will contribute to these rights to become effective. The Convention provides access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice.
		CBD	The Convention has three main goals; the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Convention has two supplementary agreements; the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		Bonn Convention	<p>The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. The Convention and its daughter agreements determine policy and provide further guidance on specific issues through their Strategic Plans, Action Plans, resolutions, decisions, and guidelines.</p> <p>In Art 2, the Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and or Range States agreeing to take action to this end.</p> <p>Appendix I covers threatened migratory species. Appendix II covers migratory species requiring international cooperation.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Convention acts as a framework convention and encourages its Parties to conclude global or regional agreements. These agreements are usually legally binding treaties that aim to restore the migratory species concerned to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such a status (there are currently seven agreements).</p>
		Bern Convention	<p>The Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, covering most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extending to some States of Africa.</p> <p>The Convention aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, as well as to promote European cooperation in this field. The treaty also takes account of the impact that other policies may have on natural heritage and recognizes the intrinsic value of wild flora and fauna, which needs to be preserve and passed to future generations.</p>
		CITES	<p>The treaty aims to protect endangered plants and animals, by ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000 species of animals and plants.</p> <p>CITES is legally-binding on the Parties and provides framework respected by each Party, which must adopt their own domestic legislation to implement CITES at the national level.</p> <p>CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls (i.e. licensing system).</p>

Identified interactions	Relevant provisions of the ICZM Protocol	Relevant legal and policy instruments	Related provisions and guidelines
		FAO CCRF	<p>The Code is a reference framework for national and international efforts, including the formulation of policies and other legal and institutional frameworks and instruments, to ensure sustainable fishing and production of aquatic living resources in harmony with the environment.</p> <p>The Code sets out principles and international standards of behaviour for responsible practices with a view to ensuring the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and biodiversity. The Code recognizes the nutritional, economic, social, environmental and cultural importance of fisheries and the interests of all stakeholders of the fishing and aquaculture industries. The Code takes into account the biological characteristics of the resources and their environment and the interests of consumers and other users.</p>
		IMP	<p>The IMP seeks to provide a more coherent approach to maritime issues, with increased coordination between different policy areas, by focusing on: the issues that do not fall under a single-sector-based policy and issues that require the coordination of different sectors and actors. It specifically covers blue growth, marine data and knowledge, maritime spatial planning, integrated maritime surveillance, and sea basin strategies. It seeks to coordinate, not replace policies on specific maritime sectors.</p>
		CFP	<p>CFP is a set of rules for managing European fishing fleets and for conserving fish stocks, designed to manage a common resource, it gives all European fishing fleets equal access to EU waters and fishing grounds and allows fishermen to compete fairly.</p> <p>The Policy aims to ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable and that they provide a source of healthy food for EU citizens. Its goal is to foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities.</p> <p>The CFP has 4 main policy areas: fisheries management, international policy, market and trade policy, and funding of the policy.</p>

6. Operational recommendations for implementation of CRF

Common Regional Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management should feature a comprehensive set of operational recommendations, with which the goals of the ICZM Protocol can be achieved. The proposed operational recommendations were selected partly from the already available strategies, plans, programmes of measures, and requirements of a wide variety of policies, and partly through expert consultations to fill the existing and identified gaps.

Slovenia, as an EU Member State, has to comply with a number of policies which govern the uses and set ambitious targets in the environmental field for the entire land and marine area of the country. The prime example is the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, with its Programme of Measures, which, more or less, integrates the measures from earlier policies in a holistic manner, while also adding new measures into the programme. MSFD thus integrates relevant measures from international conventions, Water Framework Directive, Habitats and Birds Directives and more. The Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, will be similar in its composition to national maritime spatial plans, but those processes have not been finalised yet. There are currently processes of updating and amending of both the MSFD PoM, and the Programme of Natura 2000 management. After both programmes have been finalised, their updated measures should find their way into the CRF, as well.

Slovenia is also an active Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention and its numerous Protocols and Regional Activity Centres. While Slovenia complies with the requirements of the Convention, although usually with some delays, the measures, such as the ones defined in the National Action Plan, are usually fully aligned with if not identical to the ones established under the EU legislation requirements.

The CRF also includes a number of new measures that have not been explicitly mentioned in any of the reviewed strategies, plans, or similar. These new measures aim at addressing the global environmental challenges and bringing individual initiatives from the local and municipal levels to the national one, or articulating more clearly ideas from the existing strategies. These new measures could be implemented by inclusion in other plans that are currently under revision, most particularly the Natura 2000 Programme of Management, the MSFD Programme of Measures, and the Maritime Spatial Plan that is currently in preparation. Partly, the new measures will also probably be included in the National Energy and Climate Plan, that is also in preparation at the time of writing. Another option would be, if, as suggested in the SUPREME Draft MSP, a new coordination structure is established for the implementation of MSP and ICZM at the regional or national level. Then they will undertake the necessary measures, included also in the presented CRF. The new measures are:

Increase the amount of electricity from renewable sources

- In order to comply with the Paris Agreement, Slovenia, as a whole, needs to increase the amount of electricity from renewable sources. The coastal region is one of the sunniest parts of the country, where solarisation of the roofs would make the most economic sense. The use of thermal heat from sea water is already in use, albeit to a very limited extent.

Improve smart and sustainable mobility

- In order to comply with the Paris Agreement, there is a pronounced need to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gasses. One of the main measures to achieve that goal is to provide reliable and cost-effective public transport. There is currently no railway service within the coastal region, apart from the connection from Koper to the hinterland, while the connections between the other settlements could be significantly improved, barring the main coastal cities. Public transport options among Slovenian, Italian, and Croatian coastal towns are sparse. Some sustainable mobility solutions, which work well in other Slovenian cities (e.g. Ljubljana, Kranj, Maribor), such as city bikes, park and rides, and car sharing, have not yet been implemented in the coastal region, apart from few exceptions.

Develop boutique and sustainable touristic offer (in line with the National Strategy for Touristic Development)

- Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the Slovenian economy. While the National Strategy for Touristic Development outlines goals for the development of boutique, high-end, and sustainable touristic offer, it is rarely reflected in Touristic Strategies at the municipal level where the main focus is still on attracting the largest possible numbers of visitors. Moreover, natural beauty is one of the main attractions of Slovenian coast, and therefore its protection and sustainable touristic exploitation should go hand in hand.

Construction of new communal quays and renovation of the existing ones to improve capacities

- The construction of new or expansion of the existing communal quays is planned in a number of municipal-level planning documents. However, this measure is considered as new, because it goes beyond just increasing the capacities for vessels in order to accommodate more visitors. The aim of this measure is to limit illegal anchoring outside of designated areas and to minimise the negative impacts of nautical tourism on the marine environment.

Preservation of the naturalness of the coastal belt

- The vast majority of the Slovenian coastal belt has already been modified by human interventions, with natural coast remaining only in inaccessible areas with cliffs (Piran cliff, Strunjan and Debeli rtič Landscape Parks). From the nature conservation perspective, it is imperative for the naturalness of the coast to be preserved which should limit any new infrastructure projects on the coast that would have deleterious impact on it. This measure could go against a number of initiatives which were put forward in municipal planning documents.

Improve synergies between tourism, cultural heritage, and nature conservation

- The natural and cultural heritage of the coastal region represents the main attraction for tourists who wish to visit the region. Therefore, it would be to the mutual benefit of all three sectors to work together and develop touristic products that would include the needs of all three fields.

The table below summarises the existing and newly proposed measures related to different priority interactions. Some of the measures are relevant for more than one of the priority interactions. Their full details are described only in their first mention in the table. However, for ease of referencing, those measures are referred with superscribed numbers to other priority interactions. Each priority interaction is linked to a number, as mentioned below:

- 1 – Urban sprawl – LANDWARD
- 2 – Infrastructures – ports, coastal defence and others – INTERFACE
- 3 – Tourism, sports, recreational activities – INTERFACE
- 4 – Maritime activities: shipping – SEAWARD
- 5 – Tourism, sports, recreational activities – maritime – SEAWARD

 United Nations Environment Programme / MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN									
Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM			Clusters of Ecological Objectives			Nature of the recommendation
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter		
1. Urban sprawl – LANDWARD	Taxation for pollution of waters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The system is established Indicators of taxes collected correlated with the pollution levels detected Transparent system of directing the collected taxes toward amelioration and restoration projects (offsetting the damage) 	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure, PUN, NAP measure	
	Linking spatial planning with water and nature conservation management in the coastal belt (sustainable spatial planning) ^{2, 3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> State, municipal and maritime spatial plans are agreed with the water and nature conservation agencies (cross-sectoral) The processes of confirming and preparing the action plans are fully participatory (public engagement) Spatial plans reference and include the measures established under the nature conservation and water policies 	X	X	X		MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure, PUN, NAP measure		
	Effective EIA and SEA processes for any development projects in the coastal belt ^{2, 3}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> EIA and SEA Directives are fully implemented (EC fitness checks) 	X		X	X		MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure, NAP measure	
Prevention of pollution due to settlements and industry (eutrophication and contaminants)	Prevention and reduction of marine litter input from land-based sources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All households are linked to the sewerage system with treatment plants All water treatment plants in coastal belt are upgraded to tertiary treatment Full implementation of IPPC and SEVESO Directives (EC fitness check) 	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure, NAP measure	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of effective communal waste and recycling systems in the coastal belt (e.g. waste containers with lids, to avoid wind dispersal of litter) Prohibition of the use of plastic straws and single-use plastics Beach clean-ups and establishment of easily usable system for cigarette buds (targeting specifically cigarette buds) 	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure	

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM		Clusters of Ecological Objectives				
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation	
	Discharge and treatment of run-off waste water ^{2, 3}	1. All run-off waters in urban areas are channelled into sewerage system and treated in water treatment plants	X					X	WFD PoM measure, NAP measure
	Basic services and restoration of villages in the countryside (e.g. broadband connections)	1. Revitalisation of countryside (less depopulation and more economic activities present)	X			X			PRP measure
	Investments into development of forests and improvement of their survival ability	1. Less damages following natural disasters		X		X			PRP measure
	Establishment of the governance structure at the national and regional levels for coordination of the marine and coastal zone managements in accordance with the relevant legislation ^{2,3,4,5}	1. National governance structure established 2. Regional governance structure established 3. Fitness check of their effectiveness	X	X	X	X	X	X	SUPREME Synthetic Scenario (draft MSP)
	Definition of priorities in the coastal zone	1. The priorities are agreed upon by local communities 2. The priorities are used in the municipal and state spatial plans	X			X			SUPREME Synthetic Scenario (draft MSP)
	Increase the amount of electricity from renewable sources	1. Increased percentage of solarised roofs 2. Identified sources for use of heat from thermal waters 3. Identified areas for use of wind power (individual buildings) 4. Improved subsidies for renewable and self-provision of electricity (e.g. Thermal pumps, etc.).	X			X			NEW
	Improve smart and sustainable mobility	1. Improved rail and bus connections within the coastal region (among cities and smaller settlements) 2. Improved public connections with hinterland 3. Improved public transport connections with neighbouring countries (Trieste, Venice, Poreč, Pula, Opatija) 4. More car sharing	X				X		NEW

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM			Clusters of Ecological Objectives		
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation
	Develop boutique and sustainable touristic offer in line with the National Strategy for Touristic Development ^{3,5}	<p>Progress indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The existing hotel infrastructure renovated into boutique accommodation or high-end hotels Truly sustainable and high-value-added touristic products developed and marketed Established close cooperation among environmental, nature conservation and tourism sectors Local gastronomy flourishes with short product chains Reduced seasonality of tourist visits and development of year-round sustainable, green destination Revived coastal hinterland, with thriving hiking/biking tourism (active destination), which takes pressure away from main touristic spots 	X		X			NEW
2. Infrastructures – ports, coastal defence and others - INTERFACE	Sustainable maritime spatial planning and achieving GES ^{4,5}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of MSP Directive (EC fitness check) Full compliance of MSP with MSFD and Barcelona Convention Effective cross-border cooperation with Italy and Croatia (coherence of MSPs) 	X		X			MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure (for coastal waters), PUN, NAP measure
	Package of measures for prevention of hydromorphological pressures on the coast	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All users of marine space (with potential to cause hydromorphological changes) have permits Effective control is established Linkage established with the EIA/SEA procedures 	X			X		MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure
	Implementation of the Directive 2000/59/EC linked to MARPOL Annex V – management of ship litter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of the Directive (EC fitness check) Establishment and implementation of timely removal of collected litter and “No Fee” system in ports Effective control over discharges at sea established 	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM			Clusters of Ecological Objectives			
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation	
	Reduction of underwater noise in ports	1. Level of noise in ports is statistically significantly reduced	X					X	MISFD PoM measure, NAP measure
	Prevention and reduction of environmental pollution from plants and activities, which can cause large-scale and other pollution events (with or without dangerous substances)	1. All relevant plants and activities are fully compliant with relevant EU Directives 2. Effective control established	X					X	WFD PoM measure
	Development of maritime activities should be sustainable and generally accepted	1. GES under different EU Directives is achieved and economic returns keep increasing 2. Public support for the activities of the Port of Koper does not decrease 3. State spatial plan adopted	X			X	X	X	Resolution on the National Programme on Maritime Development of the Republic of Slovenia
	Flood protection measures (infrastructure at river mouths and the coast)	1. Projects at sea and coast undertaken 2. Damages from flooding kept at the same or lower level than at present		X			X		Plan for Reducing the Flood Risk
	Modification of coastal anchorages of the Port of Koper	1. Achieve increase in cargo and passenger traffic in the Port of Koper 2. Any negative impacts are negated through appropriate mitigation methods	X				X		SUPREME Synthetic Scenario (draft MSP)
	Construction of new communal quays and renovation of the existing ones to improve capacity ³	1. Increased capacities of marinas and other areas for boats along the coast 2. The new quays are designed in a way that does not impact significantly on the coastal hydromorphology 3. Preventive measures are applied to prevent increased pollution (nutrients and chemicals) 4. Reduced number of boats anchoring outside port facilities 5. Improved inspection and penal system for boats that anchor in prohibited areas	X					X	NEW

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM		Clusters of Ecological Objectives			
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation
	Preservation of the naturalness of the coastal belt ³	<p>1. New rip-raps and other constructions on the interface between land and sea are not undertaken</p> <p>2. Remaining natural and semi-natural areas of the coast are effectively protected (Landscape Parks, Regional Parks or Natura 2000 network)</p> <p>3. Construction projects for further modifications of the coastal belt are severely limited</p>	X	X	X			NEW
	Linking spatial planning with water and nature conservation management in the coastal belt (sustainable spatial planning) ^{1, 3}							
	Effective EIA and SEA processes for any development projects in the coastal belt ^{1, 3}							
	Discharge and treatment of run-off waste water ^{1, 3}							
	Establishment of the governance structure at the national and regional levels for coordination of the marine and coastal zone managements in accordance with relevant legislation ^{1,3,4,5}							

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM			Clusters of Ecological Objectives			
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation	
3. Tourism, sports, recreational activities – INTERFACE	Sustainable use and protection of Natura 2000 and other protected natural areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve or maintain favourable status of protected species and habitats (Natura 2000 fitness checks) 2. Establish expert groups to define the carrying capacity of Pas 3. Effective inspection and control of the areas 4. Preparation of sustainable tourist and experience offers 	X		X				MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure (when related to water-dependent species and habitats), PUN, NAP measure
	Prevention of pollution (contaminants and eutrophication) from tourist activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All tourist infrastructure is linked to proper sewerage and communal water systems 2. Sea-water pools treat the water before discharging it back into the sea 3. Effective inspection and control over illegal discharges from boats (in marinas) 4. Effective inspection and control of the use of illegal substances (such as TBT-containing anti-fouling paints) 	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure, NAP measure	
	Prevention of input of marine litter from tourist activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of effective communal waste and recycling systems in the coastal belt (e.g. waste containers with lids, to avoid wind dispersal of litter) 2. Prohibition of the use of plastic straws and single-use plastics 3. Beach clean-ups and establishment of easily usable system for cigarette buds (targeting specifically cigarette buds) 						X	MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure
	Measures for touristic development of Mediterranean Slovenia (Sun&Beach, outdoor tourism, Sports tourism, thematic trails, smart mobility, tourism facilities, public beaches/spaces, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of visitors 2. Increased spending per visitor (increase in value added) 3. Less seasonality in the tourist visits 4. Impacts on the environment are contained or restored with additional measures 	X						National Strategy for Sustainable Growth of Slovenian Tourism

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM			Clusters of Ecological Objectives		
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation
	Preservation of the naturalness of the coastal belt ²							
	Develop boutique and sustainable touristic offer in line with the National Strategy for Touristic Development ^{1,5}							
4. Maritime activities: shipping – SEAWARD	Managing the interactions between marine MPAs and Natura 2000 areas and shipping routes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish cooperation between Slovenian Maritime Administration, Port of Koper and MPA managers 2. Ensure the economic viability of shipping, while avoiding endangering of protected species 	X		X			MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure (when related to water-dependent species and habitats), PUN, NAP measure
	Package of measures for preservation of the integrity of seafloor (restrictions and prohibitions of anchoring at sea)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearly delineate and limit the areas where anchoring is allowed 2. Establish effective control and penalties elsewhere 3. Prepare amelioration and habitat restoration projects 	X		X		MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure	
	Potential for speed limits of recreational, cargo, and passenger ships ⁵	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of sensitive areas and calculations of how much the speed would have to be reduced 2. Effective control over the newly established regulations 	X		X		MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure	
	Limiting the spreading and introduction of non-indigenous species through ballast waters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment of all ballast waters in the Port of Koper, before discharging 2. Monitoring established 3. Removal and extermination measures established 	X		X		MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM, NAP measure	
	Prevention of pollution from maritime shipping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective control and penalties for illegal discharges at sea 2. Effective control and penalties for using illegal chemicals (e.g. antifouling paints with TBT) 3. Amelioration projects 	X				MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure	
	Prevention of input of marine litter from sea-based sources ⁵	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective control over discharges of marine litter at sea 	X				MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure	

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM			Clusters of Ecological Objectives		
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation
	Implementation of measures for reducing underwater noise from IMO conventions ⁵	1. Regulations set into national legislation 2. Statistically significant reduction in anthropogenic noise levels	X			X		MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure
	Harmonious use/maritime traffic separation	1. Public and sectorial acceptance of the maritime space use	X			X		SUPREME Synthetic Scenario (draft MSP)
	Sustainable maritime spatial planning and achieving GES ^{2,5}							
	Establishment of the governance structure at the national and regional levels for coordination of the marine and coastal zone managements in accordance with relevant legislation ^{1,2,3,5}							
5. Tourism, sports, recreational activities – maritime - SEAWARD	Package of measures for preservation of the integrity of seafloor (restrictions and prohibitions of anchoring at sea)	1. Clearly delineate and limit the areas where anchoring is allowed 2. Establish effective control and penalties elsewhere 3. Prepare amelioration and habitat restoration projects	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure
	Managing the interactions between marine MPAs and Natura 2000 areas and recreational and touristic activities	1. Establishing the carrying capacity for MPAs 2. Creation of sustainable tourism and experience offer 3. Effective control over MPAs	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure (when related to water-dependent species or habitats), PUN, NAP measure
	Prevention and emergency plans in cases of accidents at sea	1. Establish plans	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, WFD PoM measure, NAP measure
	Restrictions of noise emissions from recreational and personal vessels, in accordance with the Directive 2013/53/EU	1. Effective control and penalties for non-compliance 2. Statistically significant reduction in noise levels	X				X	MSFD PoM measure, NAP measure

Priority interactions (or cluster of interactions)	Operational recommendations	Progress indicators	Objective of the CRF for ICZM		Clusters of Ecological Objectives				
			Sustainable Development and Integrity of the coastal zone	Addressing natural hazards and disasters	Biodiversity	Coast and Hydrography	Pollution and Litter	Nature of the recommendation	
	Development of passenger terminal and with it increase in cruise/passenger ships arriving to Koper and transport options from there to other coastal towns (e.g. Piran, Izola)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the terminal (in accordance with relevant EIA and SEAs) 2. Increased traffic does not deteriorate or obstruct the achievement of GES 	X			X			Resolution on the National Programme on Maritime Development of the Republic of Slovenia
	Regulation line between tourism and other activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Future growth of high-end boutique tourism assured 2. Negative environmental impacts avoided or mitigated 3. Prosperity of other activities 4. Integration of regulations into relevant municipal and state planning and approval processes 	X			X			SUPREME Synthetic Scenario (draft MSP)
	Develop boutique and sustainable touristic offer in line with the National Strategy for Touristic Development ^{1,3}								
	Sustainable maritime spatial planning and achieving GES ^{2,4}								
	Potential for speed limits of recreational, cargo, and passenger ships ⁴								
	Prevention of input of marine litter from sea-based sources ⁴								
	Implementation of measures for reducing underwater noise from IMO conventions ⁴								
	Establishment of the governance structure at the national and regional levels for coordination of the marine and coastal zone managements in accordance with relevant legislation ^{1,2,3,4}								

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