Environmental protection in the mediterranean islands: legal aspects

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Background

- Island Laboratory: Charles Darwin for species
 & ecosystem (1859), Evans for humans & early societies (1977)
- Islands are highly vulnerable territories, yet very rich in biodiversity
- Environmental laws should thus be more protective of islands

Outline

I. The law pertinent to Mediterranean islands

II. How can legal protection of islands be reinforced?



I. The law pertinent to Mediterranean islands

- A combination of international, EU, and various national laws
- Current legislation tends to recognize the vulnerabilities of islands but a specific framework is lacking

- Binding International law:
- Montego Bay Convention (1982): defines islands and archipelagos and clarifies their maritime zones
- <u>Barcelona Convention (1976/1995)</u>: protected under art. 12 of the ICZM Protocol

- Non-Binding International law:
- Agenda 21/Chapter 17(1992): islands are fragile ecosystems and thus priority regions
- Charter on the conservation and sustainable use of Biological Diversity on European Islands(2011): recognizes the "outstanding contribution of islands to global biodiversity" and their high degree of vulnerability

EU law:

- Treaty art. 174§3: Special attention should be given to islands because they have "permanent natural and demographic handicaps", that justify adapted policies
- Directives for agriculture in the small islands of the Aegean Sea
- -Specific measures for invasive species

National laws:

- Croatia: Islands Act
- Greece: Law N. 4150/2013 establishing the Insularity Clause
- France: Mediterranean Small Islands Initiative
- Spain/Mallorca: Sa Dragonera Natural Park
- Italy: CAMP project for Tuscan islands and Sardinia

These measures are random and isolated, while they should be systematic and connected

II. How can legal protection of islands be reinforced? Legal possibilities

- Establish a specific framework
- Adopt specific legislation & policy
- Adapt existing legislation & policy

All legal orders can contribute

II. How can legal protection of islands be reinforced? Criteria

Different policies depending on the size/population criteria

Big Islands: need policies that focus on insularity

Small Islands: policies based on the carrying capacity of the ecosystem

Uninhabited Islands: to be protected entirely, land and sea

II. How can legal protection of islands be reinforced? Propositions

At the international level:

 Provide a framework that encourages countries to adapt their public policies to the needs of islands

Establish an Insularity clause in all environmental conventions

II. How can legal protection of islands be reinforced? Propositions

At the **EU level**:

Allow derogations from strict competition

 Establish the "island natural habitat" for uninhabited islands in the Natura 2000 Directive

II. How can legal protection of islands be reinforced? Propositions

At the **national** level:

Adopt distinct public policies for Islands

 Subjects: zoning, coastal zone management, natural resources management, nature conservation and public participation

Law has to take into consideration the specific vulnerabilities of islands

