

Protecting and conserving the North-East Atlantic and its resources



#### Ocean Futures; Global, Regional and National Management

Darius Campbell
Executive Secretary, OSPAR

OSPAR's vision is a clean, healthy, biologically diverse North-East Atlantic ecosystem, sustainably used.



#### **OSPAR Commission**

#### **16 Contracting Parties**

- Belgium
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Luxembourg
- The Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- The United Kingdom
- European Union



#### **OSPAR Maritime Area and Regions:**

Region I: Arctic Waters

Region II: Greater North Sea

Region III: Celtic Seas

Region IV: Bay of Biscay/Iberian Coast

Region V: Wider Atlantic

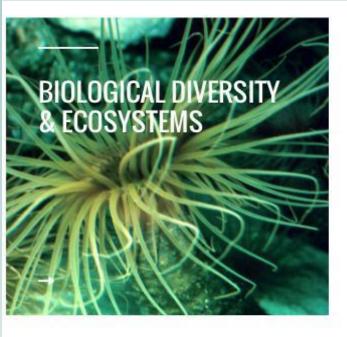


#### **OSPAR Convention**

#### **Main Objectives**

- Prevent and eliminate pollution
- protect the maritime area against the adverse effects of human activities
- safeguard human health and conserve marine ecosystems
- when practicable, restore marine areas

















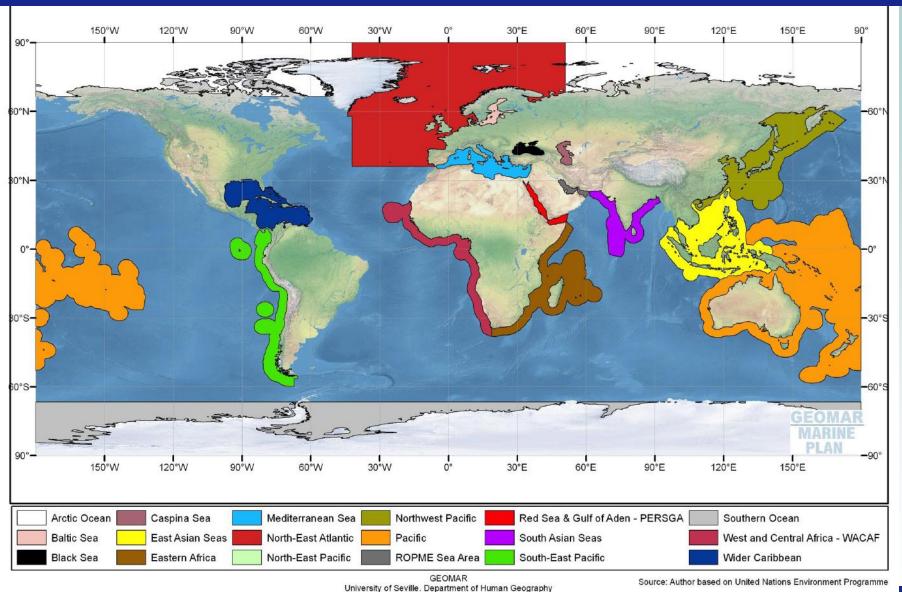


# Just how binding is it?



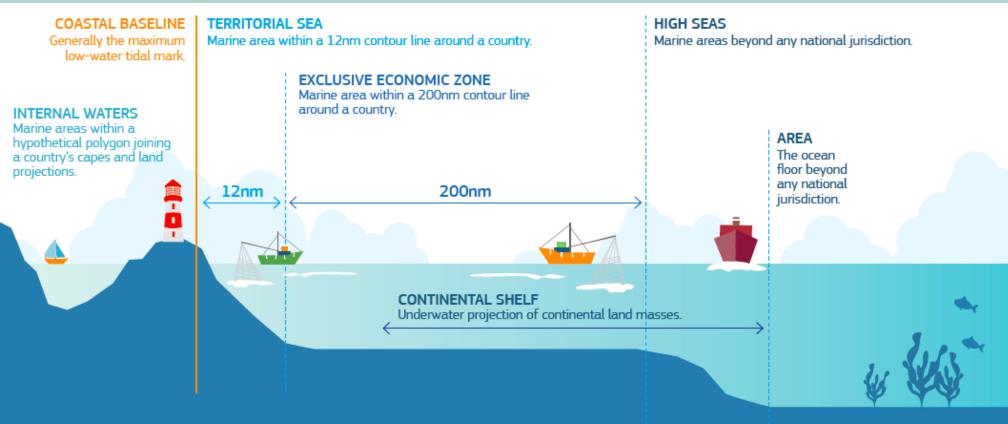


# The global picture – regional seas





#### Activities and resources - national regional- global?



All activities and resources at sea are interconnected, including their overall impact on marine ecosystems and coastal communities. This complexity is not sufficiently considered under the sectorial approaches used, causing a lack of efficiency and poor coordination.

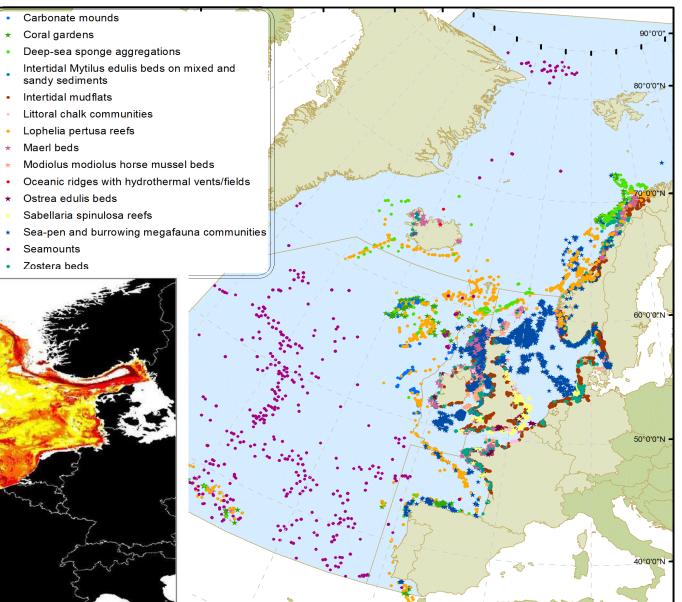


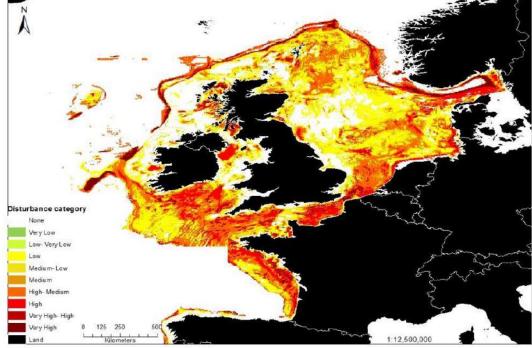
# Distance matters





#### Life - and activityeverywhere





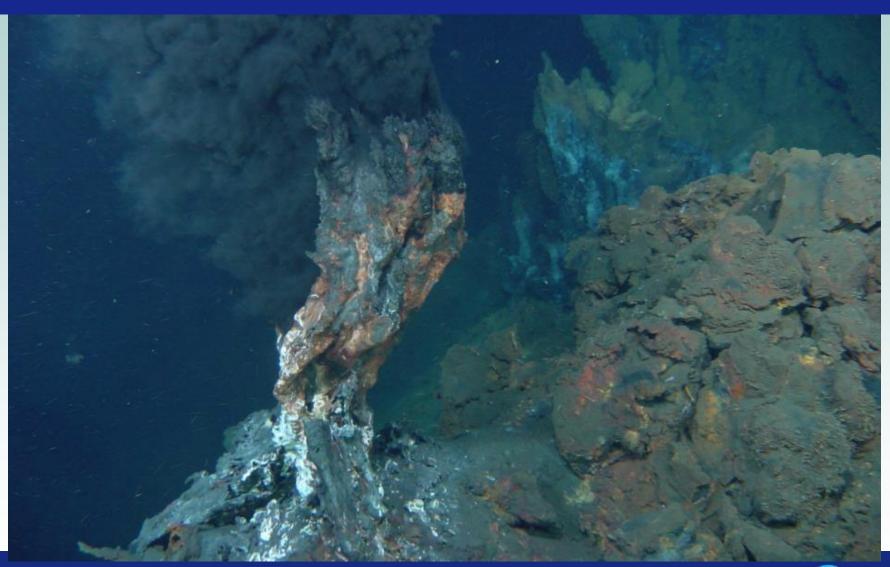


## **OSPAR List of Species and Habitats**



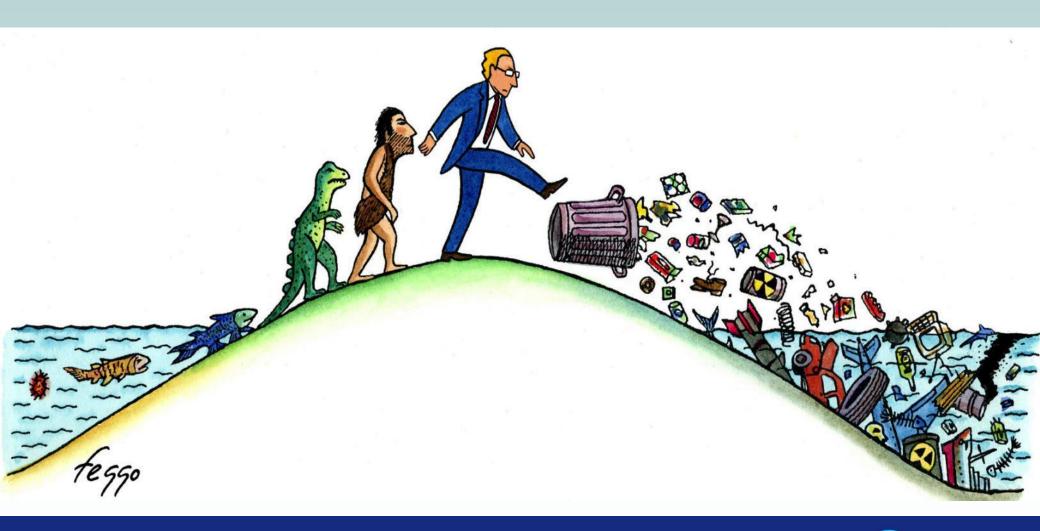


# Beyond national jurisdiction





## **National Barriers?**





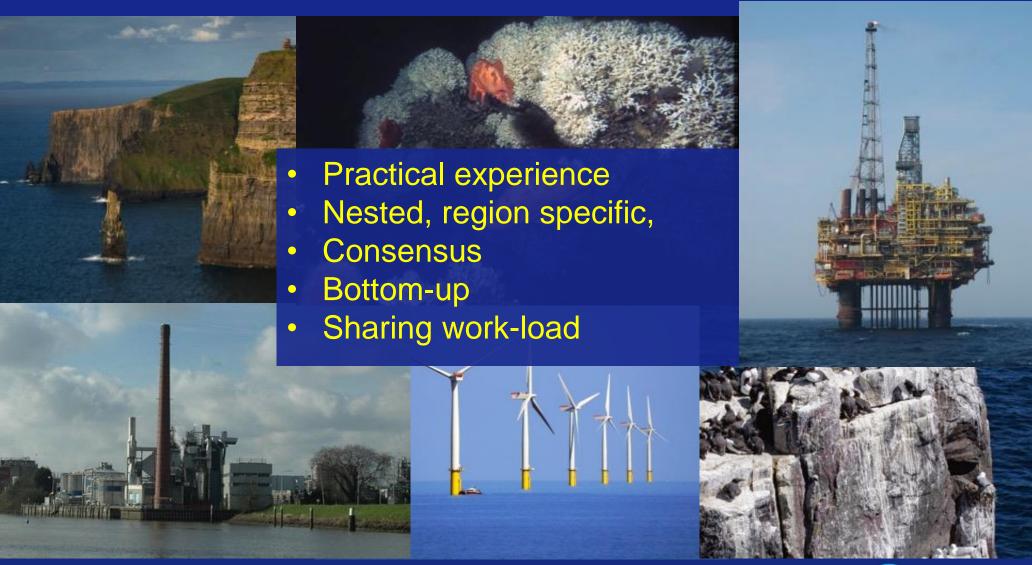


## The regional role in the context of global agreements





# OSPAR perspective: decisions matched to geography and ecosystems





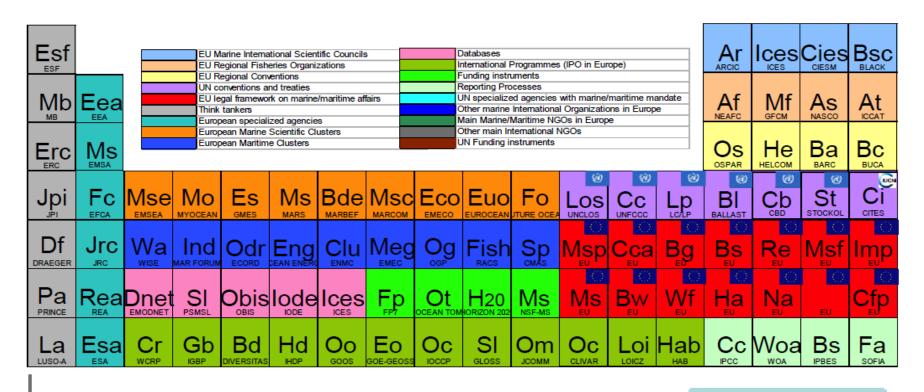
#### OSPAR COMMISSION OSPAR MPAs (as of 10/2014) Exclusive Economic Zones \*VLIZ 2014, Version 8.0 Outer Limits of Extended Continental Shelves (as submitted to the UN CLCS) Finland Charlie-Gibbs North Sweden Hatton Bank High Seas MPA Norway Hatton-Rockall Basin Charlie-Gibbs South MPA Milne Seamount Complex MPA Altair Seamount High Seas MPA MAR North of the Azores High Seas MPA Antialtair Seamount High Seas MPA Switzerland Evdrothermal Vent Field 30°N Josephine Seamount Spain 30°W 15°W 15°E

# OSPAR Network of MPAs

- 800,000 km²
- 403 MPAs in National Jurisdiction
- 10 MPAs beyond
   200 Nm



# Complexity is the Norm

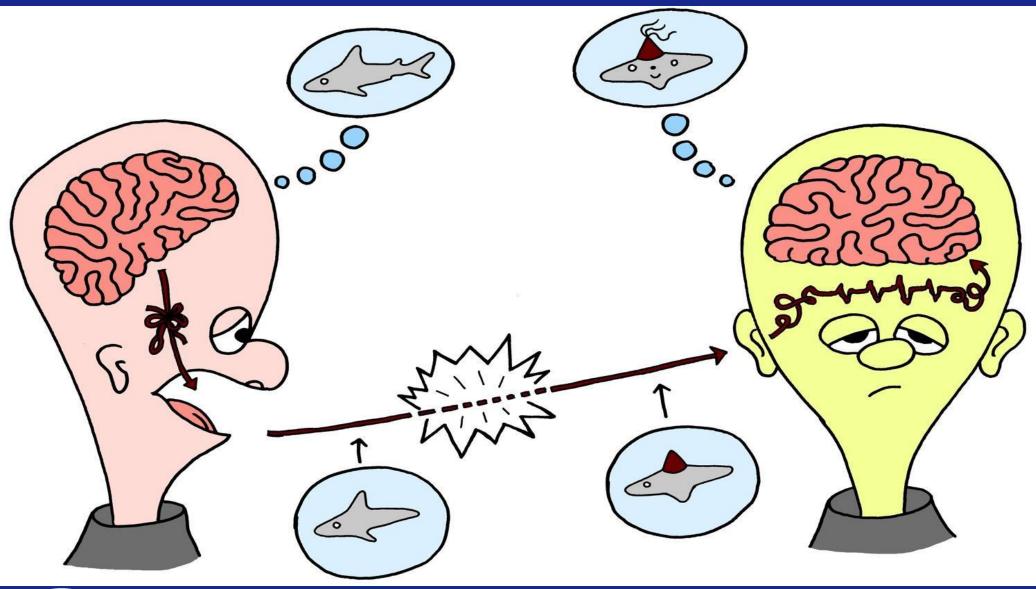


	$\star$	*	$\star$				$\star$	$\star$	*	$\star$	$\star$			
Cbd	Fao	laea	Imo	Isa	De	Do	Dp		loc	Ido	Wmd	Wb	lho	loi
CBD	FAO	IAEA	IMO	ISA	UN-DESA	DOALOS	UNDP	UNEP	JNESCO-IOC	UNIDO	WMO	WB	IHO	101
Icsu	lucn	Pol	ldi	Won	Mcf	Sea	Wwf	Ps	Gp	Ci	Pew	Oc	Sc	Gof
ICSU	IUCN	POGO	IDDRI	WON	MCF	EAS AT RISI	WWF	ASTICS SOL	GEENPEACE	CI	PEW	OCEANA	SCOR	GOF





#### Are we speaking the same language?







#### **Management in ABNJ**



- OSPAR recognises the limits of its mandate.
- OSPAR recognises that to achieve its commitment to an ecosystem approach, to cooperate with other organisations;
- Bilateral arrangements, MoUs, other formal frameworks;
- The collective arrangement, First step has been agreement between OSPAR and NEAFC



# Our friends in fisheries! - Cooperation





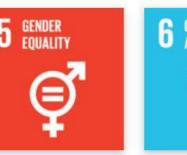
## **UN Sustainable Development Goals**





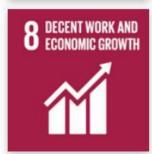






























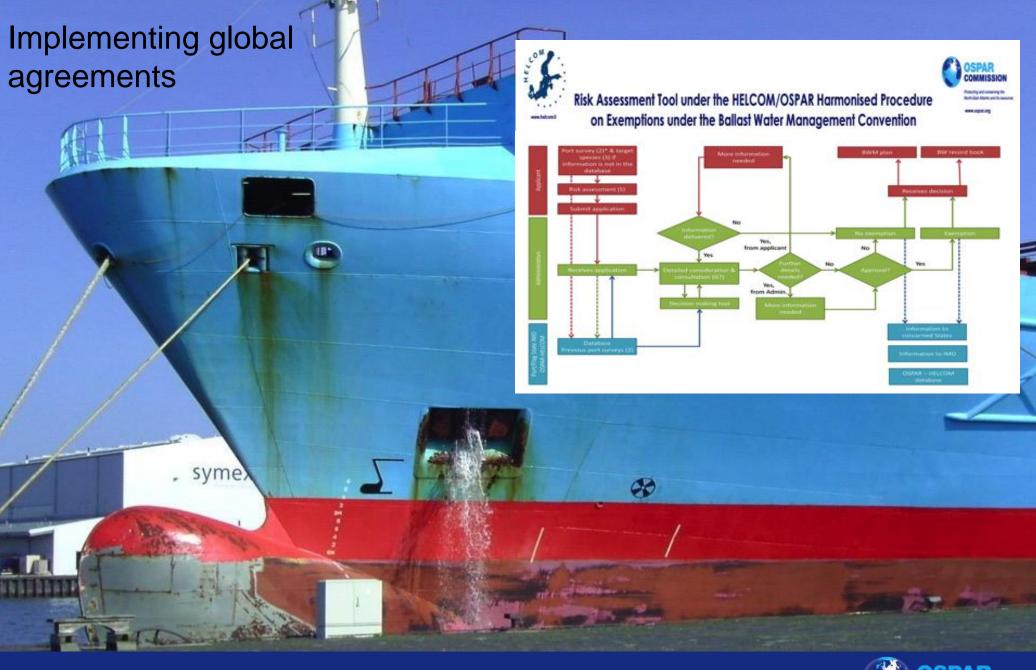




#### **UN Sustainable Development Goal 14**

- By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds
- By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts
- Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification
- By 2020, regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans,
- By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas,
- By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute IUU fishing and refrain from new subsidies
- By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources,
- Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology
- Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law







#### The Monster Directive - EU's Marine Strategy Framework



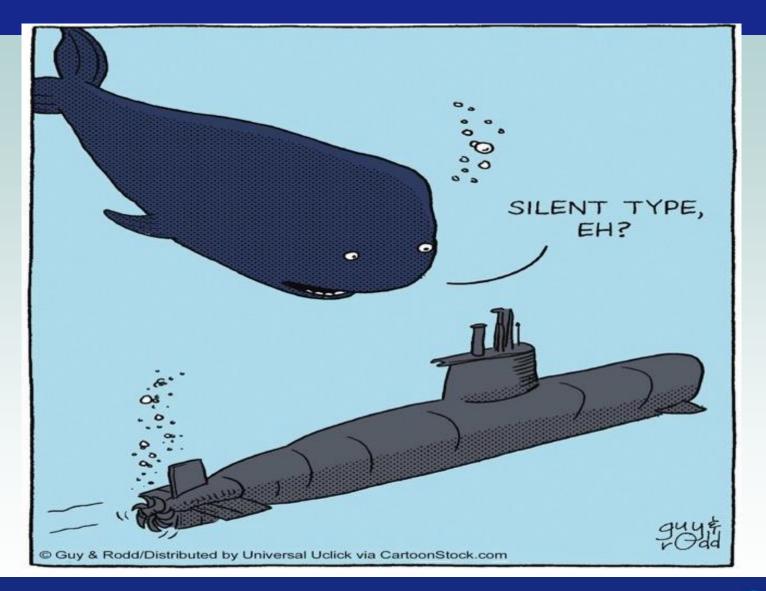


# New areas – Marine Litter





#### New Areas - Noise

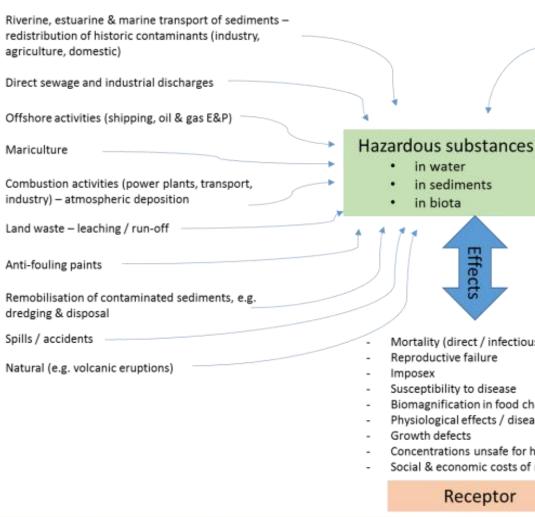








#### Cumulative effects in OSPAR's work



'Regional sea' scale hazardous substances defined by:

- Metal (Hg, Cd, Pb) concentrations in biota & sediment
- PCB concentrations in biota & sediment
- PAH concentrations in biota & sediment
- Organotin concentrations in sediment

Biodiversity

indicators

Pressure

indicators

PDBE concentrations in biota & sediment

#### Links to:

- D8 inputs of Hg, Cd & Pb via water & air (II)
- D8 Metal (Hg, Cd, Pb) concentrations in biota (II, III, IV)
- D8 Metal (Hg, Cd, Pb) concentrations in sediment (II, III, IV)
- D8 PCB concentrations in biota (II, III, IV)
- D8 PCB concentrations in sediment (II, III, IV)
- D8 PAH concentrations in biota (II, III, IV)
- D8 PAH concentrations in sediment (II, III, IV)
- D8 Organotin concentrations in sediment (II, III, IV)
- D8 PDBE concentrations in biota (II, III, IV)
- D8 PDBE concentrations in sediment (II, III, IV)

#### Mortality (direct / infectious diseases)

ffects

- Reproductive failure
- Imposex
- Susceptibility to disease

in water

in biota

in sediments

- Biomagnification in food chain
- Physiological effects / diseases
- Growth defects
- Concentrations unsafe for human consumption
- Social & economic costs of remediation

Receptor

#### Links to:

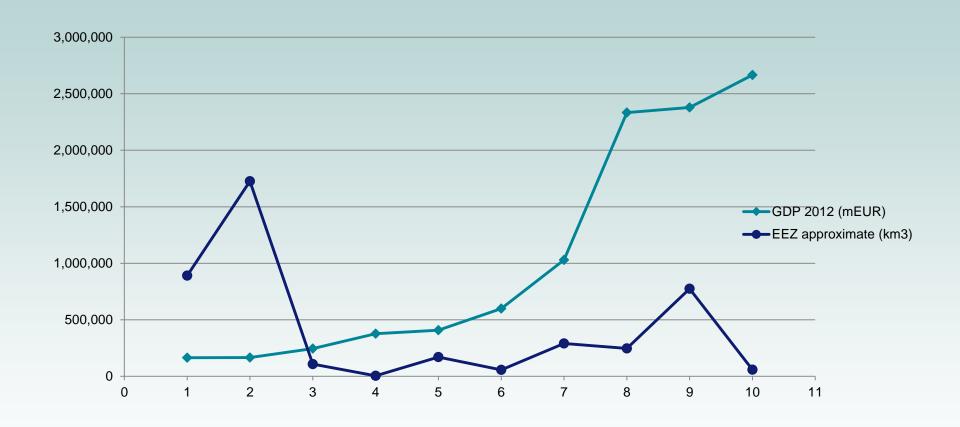
- D8 imposex / intersex (II, III, IV)
- D1 Cetacean abundance & distribution (II, III, IV)
- D1 Grey seal pup production (II, III)
- D1 Marine bird abundance (II, III, IV)
- D1 Breeding status of marine birds (II, III, IV)
- D1 Fish abundance (II, III)
- D1 EcoQO proportion of large fish (LFI) (II, III)
- D4 Size composition in fish communities (LFI) (II, III, IV)

#### Examples of possible contribution of hazardous substances to the Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Contribution of hazardous substances + other pressure effects to biota mortality
- Contribution of hazardous substances + other pressure effects to changes in species abundance & distribution



# Guess Who? GDP and Sea Area of OSPAR Contracting Parties





#### Human activities – These interact!

- Fisheries (no OSPAR measures)
- Shipping (preference for IMO to take measures)
- Dumping and Dredging
- Offshore renewable energy
- Oil and gas exploration
- Coastal defence and other structures
- Cables and pipelines
- Artificial reefs
- Land reclamation
- Sand and gravel extraction
- Tourism
- Mariculture
- Marine litter
- Underwater noise
- Dumped munitions





# Science meets policy – Work led by Contracting **Parties** 1-1



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#### **ABOUT**

OSPAR is the mechanism by which 15 Governments & the EU cooperate to protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic.

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