

# Sub-regional cooperation in the North-East Atlantic - Representative of OSPAR

1st Subregional Meeting on Environmental Assessments in a Transboundary Context

Rome, 28-29 May 2024

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## Contracting Parties of the OSPAR Convention





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

Region I: Arctic Waters

Region II: Greater North Sea

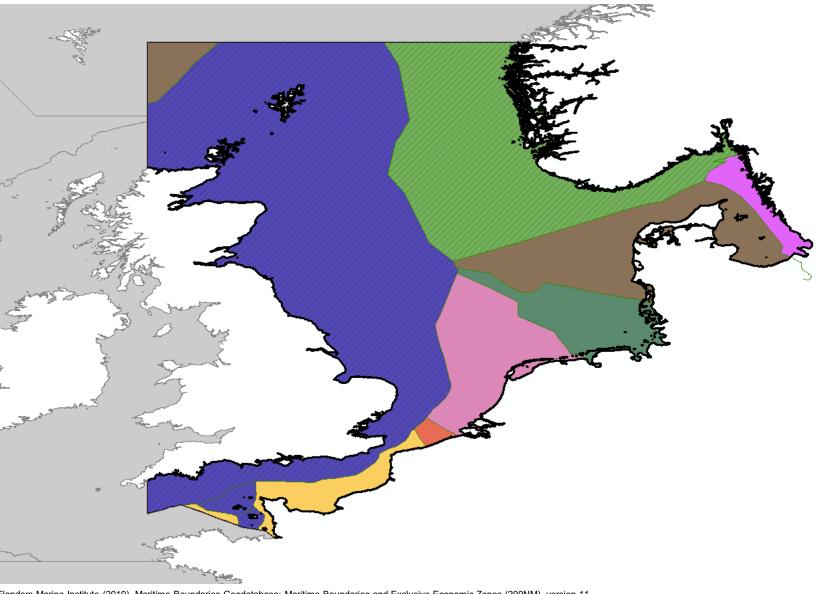
Region III: Celtic Seas

Region IV: Bay of Biscay / Iberian Coast

Region V: Wider Atlantic

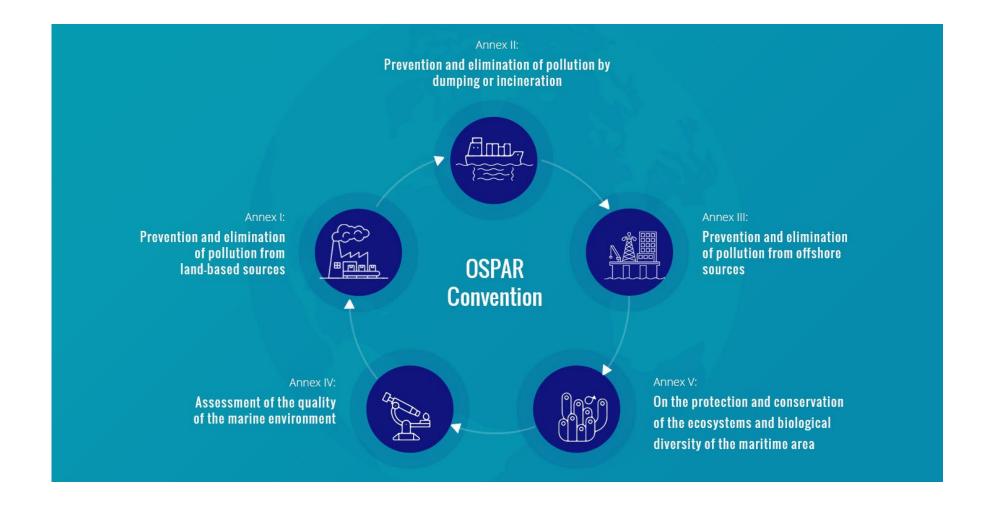


Slide to show Eezs in region II - % of non-EU waters

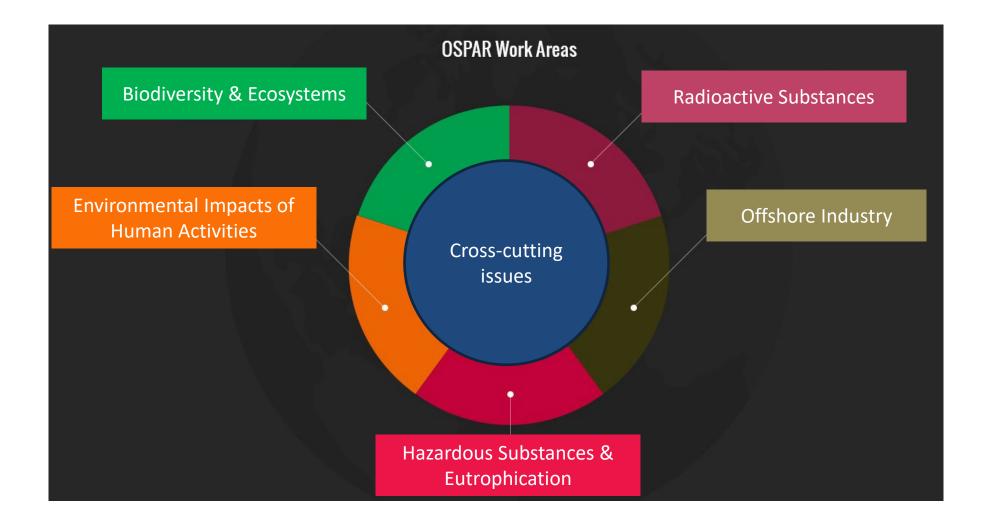


Flanders Marine Institute (2019). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at https://www.marineregions.org/. https://doi.org/10.14284/386

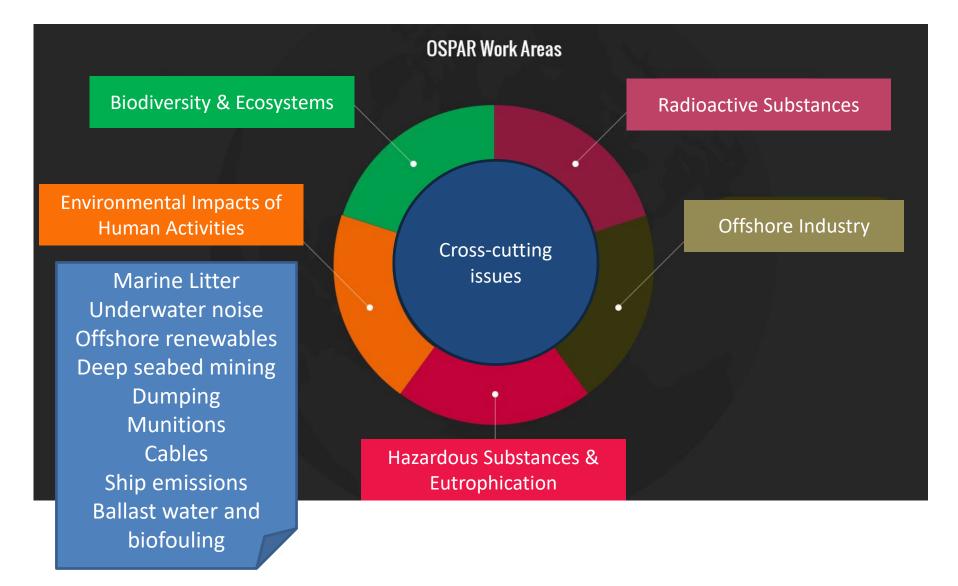














### **OSPAR** Assessments



#### Welcome to OAP

#### **OSPAR's Assessment Portal**















## The QSR 2023 in a nutshell



**16 Contracting Parties** to the

OSPAR

Convention



more than **400** experts



64 OSPAR
Observer
organisations

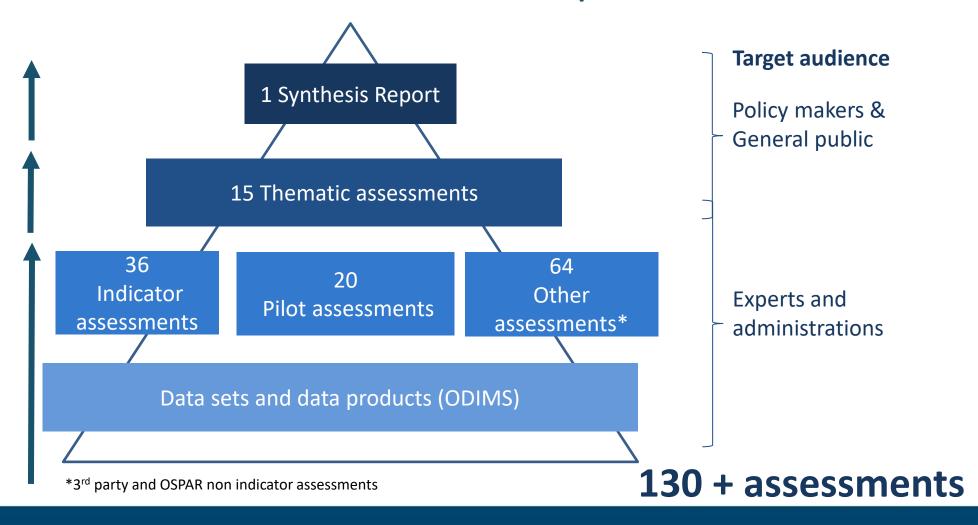


OSPAR Secretariat





## QSR 2023 Structure & Components

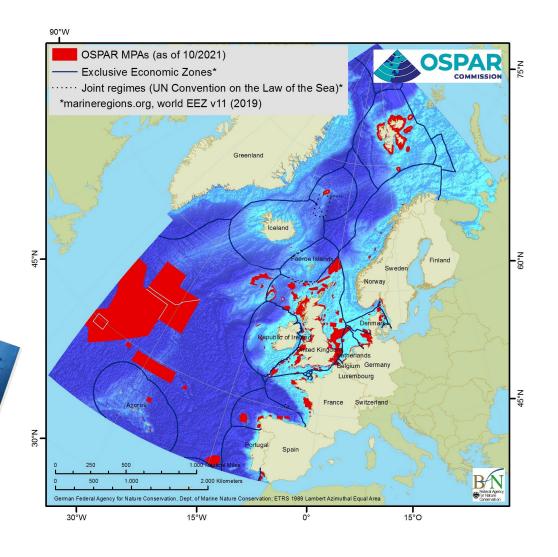




#### **OSPAR** Actions and measures

- OSPAR network of MPAs
- Recommendations on threatened and declining species and habitats
- Marine litter action plan Recommendations on fishing for litter, education, pellets
- Regulation of offshore industry (oil and gas) –
   Decision on decommissioning

 Under development: action plans on underwater noise and recovery of marine birds





# Cooperation on EIA/SEA

OSPAR does not itself conduct SEAs or EIAs and is not a permitting body. However there are many measures and actions which directly or indirectly support such assessments:

- ➤ Obligations under the OSPAR Convention to prevent and eliminate pollution and take the necessary measures to protect the maritime area against the adverse effects of human activities;
- > OSPAR Recommendation 2010/5, 'OSPAR List of threatened and/or declining species and habitats'
- ➤ Requirement for Environmental Management Systems (OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 on the Promotion of the Use and Implementation of EMS);
- Decommissioning: Ban on dumping or leaving disused installation in place (subject to derogations)
   (OSPAR Decision 98/3);
- SPAR MPAs, EIA/SEA provisions, informing OSPAR Commission (.e.g North Atlantic Current and Evlanov Sea basin MPA)
- ➤ Miscellaneous guidelines and guidance to support licensing or similar approval processes for specific human activities, e.g. Management of Dredged Material, Best Environmental Practice in Cable-Laying and Operation; Environmental Considerations for Offshore Wind Farm Development; Guideline for risk assessment and management of CO2 in sub-seabed geological formations.



# OSPAR work on offshore renewable energy development

S12.O4: By 2023, OSPAR will develop common principles and by 2024 develop guidance to promote and facilitate sustainable development and scaling up of offshore renewable energy in a way that cumulative environmental impacts are minimised.

- Cumulative impact assessment Bird pilot North Sea and Celtic Seas
- Assessment of specific pressures and impacts
- > Development of guidance
- ➤ Advise on draft provisions to amend the Convention



### **Conclusions**

- > OSPAR provides a forum for cross-border cooperation in North-East Atlantic across wide range of human activities, bringing together EU and non-EU Parties;
- ➤ Cooperation focuses on monitoring and assessment, development of collective measures and other actions under a shared vision and strategy;
- ➤ Common understanding, programmes and measures improves consistency of decision-making for protection of the marine environment;
- ➤ OSPAR does not manage SEA/EIA processes but can contribute in many different ways;
- Contracting Parties attach high priority to understanding cumulative effects, especially where activity and pressure is increasing, e.g. renewable energy; sub-regional scale assessments provide essential context for project decision-making.