

Agenda Item 6.2.5

Further Implementation of the Agreement

Conservation Issues

Managing Cumulative Anthropogenic
Impacts in the Marine Environment

Document 6.2.5

Draft Resolution:

**Managing Cumulative Anthropogenic
Impacts in the Marine Environment**

Action Requested

- Review the draft Resolution
- Introduce any changes as desired
- Adopt the Resolution

Submitted by

Advisory Committee



NOTE:
DELEGATES ARE KINDLY REMINDED
TO BRING THEIR OWN COPIES OF DOCUMENTS TO THE MEETING

Secretariat's Note

This Draft Resolution has been developed by the drafting group established by the 22nd Meeting of the Advisory Committee, in collaboration with the Secretariat and relevant experts.

The drafting group based its work on information presented in [AC22/Doc.4.7](#) and took guidance from the discussions.

Draft Resolution:
Managing Cumulative Anthropogenic Impacts in the Marine Environment

Aware that human activities introduce a great variety of threats and pressures into the marine environment, the impacts of which on marine mammals range from direct mortality, to injury, to fitness impairments, and to disturbance, as well as indirect effects on habitat quality and prey availability;

Concerned that cetaceans face multiple, cumulative and often synergistic threats with possible effects over vast areas, jeopardizing their favourable conservation status, the achievement of which constitutes the principal aim of ASCOBANS, CMS and European Union legislation such as the Habitats Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive;

Reaffirming that the objective of ASCOBANS is to restore and/or maintain biological or management units of small cetaceans to/at the level they would reach when there is the lowest possible anthropogenic influence, and that the general aim remains to minimize, i.e. to ultimately reduce to zero, anthropogenic removals;

Conscious that not all of the direct or less direct impacts on cetaceans have been, and in some cases cannot be, quantified to a satisfactory degree, but that governments need to make decisions on the use of the marine environment;

Recognizing the efforts under OSPAR, HELCOM and the European Union, through policies such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, to integrate the management of all human activities influencing the marine environment;

Noting also other related resolutions adopted at this meeting, in particular Resolution No. [5] on Monitoring and Mitigation of Small Cetacean Bycatch, Resolution No. [6] on Ocean Energy, Resolution No. [7] on Impacts of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Resolution No. [8] on Addressing the Threat from Underwater Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Resolution No. [11] on CMS Family Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Noise-generating Offshore Industries;

The Meeting of the Parties to ASCOBANS

1. *Urges Parties to continue to give their full support to the activities related to applying an ecosystem approach to the management of human activities under the frameworks of OSPAR, HELCOM, the European Union and the Convention in Biological Diversity;*
2. *Strongly encourages Parties to use their influence to ensure that issues pertinent to the conservation of cetaceans are fully taken into account in all relevant regional and international fora;*
3. *Calls upon Parties to ensure that cross-sectoral and transboundary consultations take place as early as the planning stage of activities in marine areas (maritime spatial planning) with the aim of identifying potential impacts on cetaceans and the wider marine environment and minimizing or mitigating such impacts effectively;*

4. *Strongly recommends* making full use of strategic and environmental impact assessments of marine areas (maritime spatial planning) that take into account:

- (a) other pressures on marine mammals making use of the area;
- (b) potential consequences beyond the immediate physical location of that activity, such as the emission of sounds or the spread of pollutants;

5. *Recommends* measures aimed at minimizing the exposure of animals and impacts on the wider marine environment, such as:

- (a) introducing management cycles, for example an annual application deadline, enabling decision-makers to review project proposals and related EIAs collectively;
- (b) requiring cross-company collaboration, such as mitigation measures for activities occurring in one area at the same time;
- (c) requiring that all seismic survey data be made public in order to eliminate duplicate surveys by competing companies;
- (d) introducing zero-sum management requiring a documented reduction of impacts before additional activities can be permitted;
- (e) requiring, where available, the use of alternative and/or new technologies to avoid negative impacts, such as technologies reducing noise emissions during seismic surveys and wind farm construction, or alternative fishing gear avoiding bycatch;

6. *Further recommends* that in order to improve the conservation outcomes of decisions on human activities in the marine environment and in application of the precautionary principle:

- (a) potential impacts of all activities, including chronic, cumulative and synergistic impacts on cetaceans, be taken into account;
- (b) uncertainty be integrated into management frameworks setting environmental limits and triggers, or recovery and conservation targets;
- (c) the collection of data be required to determine the extent to which the ecosystem will be altered and the likely resulting impacts, and publication of this data be made mandatory to facilitate management decisions and Environmental Impact Assessments in both the short- and the long-term;

7. *Calls upon* Parties and *invites* non-Party Range States to collaborate closely with neighbouring states when reviewing the potential impact of planning decisions on cetaceans and their habitats, and to consider

- (a) appropriate ways of undertaking such reviews collectively;
- (b) ways of taking into account effects of activities requiring licensing, as well as of those not carried out under specific permits;
- (c) acceptable mechanisms for sharing the burden of effects and impacts of activities between countries;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the private sector and other stakeholders to reduce their environmental impact and *strongly encourages* them to continue making this a priority;

9. *Urges the private sector and other stakeholders to undertake baseline monitoring and controlled impact studies prior to planning new activities in an area; and*

10. *Requests the Advisory Committee to continue monitoring new available information on cumulative anthropogenic impacts in the marine environment and their effective management and mitigation and to make recommendations to Parties as appropriate.*