Agenda Item 15

Continued Revision to National Reporting

**Format** 

Document Inf.15.a

**Annual National Report 2016:** 

**Belgium** 

**Action Requested** 

Take note

Submitted by

Belgium



# Secretariat's Note

The Rules of Procedure adopted at the 19th Meeting of the ASCOBANS Advisory Comm	ittee
remain in force until and unless an amendment is called for and adopted.	

# National Reporting Format for ASCOBANS 2016

As outlined in ASCOBANS Resolution 8.1 on National Reporting, the national reports covering the year 2016 will cover the following Sections of the Annex to the Resolution:

- Section I
- Section II B3, B4, C8 and D15
- Section VII

The reports submitted will inform discussions at the 23<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Committee (5-7 September 2017, Le Conquet, France) and will tailor its agenda to focus on the topics selected for this national report.

## Section I: General Information

**Party Information** 

Name of Party

Belgium

#### **National Coordinator (Focal Point) for ASCOBANS**

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## Contributors to the report

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(for each one: Name, Function, Organization, Postal Address, Telephone, Email)

#### List of relevant national institutions

Text boxes (List of national authorities, organizations, research centres and rescue centres active in the field of study and conservation of cetaceans. For each one: Name, Postal Address, Contact Person, Telephone, Email)

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# Section II: Habitat Conservation and Management (threats and pressures on cetaceans)

- B. <u>Disturbance (including potential physical impacts)</u>
- 3. Noise (impulsive and continuous/ambient)
  - 3.1) To which noise registers/databases has your country contributed to date?
    - ICES Impulsive Noise Register (for HELCOM and OSPAR Parties):

yes

National registry, please specify (e.g. JNCC noise registry):

Data held by RBINS on impulsive noise from piling; data held by the Belgian Navy for detonation of UxO

- Other, please provide details:
- 3.2) The perceived level of risk that underwater noise is posing to the favourable conservation status (FCS) of small cetaceans, i.e. is the pressure increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown:

Given that the construction of offshore wind farms in which pile driving was involved started in 2009 in Belgian waters, we would assess the pressure as having increased.

3.3) Any notable instances/issues in the reporting period including providing information on planned or completed significant developments/activities, including the details of EIAs and monitoring in place before, during and after the project:

Development/ activity (e.g. windfarm)	Status (planned/ complete d)	Environmen tal Impact Assessmen t (EIA)	Strategic Environme ntal Assessme nt (SEA)	Monitoring conducted	Further informati on on noise managem ent	Latitude WGS 84	Longitu de WGS 84
Nobelwind wind farm: see further	Piling completed (May – Sept. 2016)	Done	Done in the past (spatial planning)	Yes; yearly reports	See following section	51.6640° N	2.8170° E

3.4) How is the pressure being managed, including a list of relevant regulations / guidelines and the year of implementation (current and planned):

3.5) List relevant new research/work/collaboration:

## See further

3.6) Report on noise management for cumulative impact, including assessment of associated or coincidental activities, regulations and guidelines, seismic shot point densities and level of impact that was assessed and deemed acceptable:

See further

# 4. Ocean Energy

## Wind Energy

4.1) Please enter one table per wind farm.

Name of wind farm	Nobelwind
First operational on (if in planning, then please enter foreseen grid connection date)	09/01/2017
Output in megawatts per turbine	3.3
Number of turbines	50
How were the individual wind turbines installed in the seabed?	Pile driving, monopiles
Was scour protection added?	Yes
Noise mitigation during construction used (multiple	Acoustic Deterrent Devices
ticks possible)	Time/area closures
	Soft start
If the wind farm is floating, how was it anchored?	-
Additional information (optional):	The environmental impact assessment, the permission and conditions for construction, an overview of monitoring and other information is publicly available at https://odnature.naturalsciences.be/mumm/en/windfarms/.

# Wave Power

4.2) Please enter one table per wave power installation.

#### None

## Tidal Energy

4.3) Please enter one table per tidal energy installation.

#### None

#### Tidal lagoon/barrage

4.4) Please enter one table per tidal lagoon/barrage.

#### None

4.5) The perceived level of risk to favourable conservation status (FCS), i.e. is the pressure increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown:

Energy type	Status 2016 relative to previous years
Wind energy	Increasing (first installation using piling 2009)
Wave power	Not Applicable
Tidal energy	Not Applicable
Tidal lagoon/barrage	Not Applicable

4.6) Any notable instances/issues in the reporting period

#### None

4.7) How the pressure is being managed, incl. relevant regulations / guidelines and the year of implementation (current and planned)

All relevant information is publicly available online.

Relevant information will be reported to the EC in the frame of the MSFD.

4.8) Relevant new research/work/collaboration

Aerial surveys

Passive Acoustic Monitoring

Underwater noise measurements

C. <u>Habitat Change and Degradation (incl. potential physical impacts)</u>

## 8. Unexploded Ordnance

8.1) To which registers/databases covering conventional and chemical munitions has your country contributed to date?

#### **OSPAR**

#### MSFD national reporting foreseen in 2018

- 8.2) Please fill in table 8.2 (below) on unexploded ordnance, which except for the last four additional columns is the same as the OSPAR one. For explanation of terms see http://www.ascobans.org/sites/default/files/document/AC22\_Inf\_4.6.c\_OSPAR\_MunitionsRec 2010.pdf
- 8.3) The perceived level of risk that unexploded ordnance and the management thereof is posing to the favourable conservation status (FCS) of small cetaceans, i.e. is the pressure increasing, decreasing, staying the same or unknown.

The pressure is probably increasing, given (1) the level of intensity of UxO surveys for purposes of offshore wind farm construction and cable and pipe laying and (2) the recently imposed measures for reporting UxO.

8.4) Any notable instances/issues in the reporting period.

#### None

8.5) How is the pressure being managed, incl. relevant regulations/guidelines and the year of implementation (current and planned)

Notification of UxO required, well-established system for notification (BaZ 1).

8.6) Relevant new research/work/collaboration

## D. Management of Cumulative Impacts

## 15. Marine Spatial Planning

Plan(s) in force	Marine spatial plan (Royal Decree 20 March 2014; valid 2014-2020)
Plan(s) in preparation	Preparation of a revision of the Marine Spatial Plan 2020- (revision process started 2017)
Further information, including links to online resources and maps where available	More information, including maps, at: https://odnature.naturalsciences.be/marine-atlas/marine-spatial-plan

#### Section VII: Other Matters

#### A. Other information or comments important for the Agreement

Covering: Section I, Section II B3, B4, C8, D15 and Section VII

More details on relevant matters, and for a longer time frame, will be available in the OSPAR IA 2017 and (around mid-2018) in the national reporting to the MSFD (Descriptor 11).

# B. <u>Difficulties in implementing the Agreement</u>

None

Table 8.2 on Unexploded Ordnance (taken from OSPAR reporting format, with additional four columns at the end)

The data are the same as the OSPAR data (source: BENECOOP; list and map available; data reported to OSPAR). The list does not contain information on the items in the four added columns. Usually, directional demolition charges of around 5 kg TNT equivalent are applied with as the main objective separating charge with detonator – although frequently also the explosive material is detonated.

OSPAR Ref. No	Latitude WGS 84	Longitude WGS 84	Nature of Encoun ter	Date	Type of munition	Action taken	State of munition (corrosi on)	Release, Destruction Latitude WGS 84	Release, Destruction Longitude WGS 84	Remarks	Depth of explosi on	Estimated net weight of explosive material of demolished UXO	Demolition charge: net weight of explosive material added	Observations during explosion
If available, otherwis e leave blank	Degree decimal to 4 places	Degree decimal to 4 places. Negative for west of Greenwich	Diving, Dredgin g, Entangl ement in Nets, Found on shore, Laying pipeline s or cables, mine hunting, other	dd/m m/yy	Chemical , Firebomb , Conventi onal, unknown	Destro yed/bl asted, Destro yed/ot her metho d, Releas ed at Sea, Dispos ed of on land, Unkno wn, other	Heavily corroded, Partly corroded, Good condition , Unknown	Degree decimal to 4 places	Degree decimal to 4 places. Negative for west of Greenwich	Text	Meters On Seafloo r/raised	TNT equivalent in kg	TNT equivalent in kg	high order/low order/ deflagration/un known

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