

Multiple Layers of Regulation: What Approaches Work for the Baltic Sea?

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Science for sustainable seas

The Baltic and Ecosystem-Based Management



Ingredients

- Opportunities
- Regional coordination & implementation, based on biogeography & governance
- Cross-sectoral & trans-European/global perspectives
- Involvement of stakeholders & policy makers to identify trade-offs/societal choices

From broad scale objectives to measurable “good status” of the Baltic Sea – the opportunities



EUSBSR
EU STRATEGY
FOR THE BALTIC
SEA REGION



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Global foundation

Regional implementation, based on biogeography and governance



HELCOM & Regional Seas Conventions - an early implementation of the EBA

A semi-enclosed sea – regional coordination of measures needed

Regional coordination:

- Setting of regional objectives, and – in some cases/regions - regional thresholds
- Regional implementation of global measures
- Specific regional measures (Recommendations)

Setting of regional objectives/thresholds & regional measures - eutrophication



Unaffected by Eutrophication

Starting point:

- 1998 ministerial commitment – 50% reduction of hazardous substances and nutrients
- 2007 ministerial commitment – quantifying maximum allowable input of N and P to reach a Baltic Sea unaffected by eutrophication- for the Baltic as a whole, the sub-regions and country-wise

What made this possible?

Preconditions– eutrophication segment



HELCOM Recommendations and hot spots



Ecosystem modelling

Target level(s)

Guidelines for
Waterborne pollution
inputs to the Baltic Sea

Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

Regional implementation of global measures – Maritime transportation



Environmentally friendly maritime activities

Special area status under MARPOL for the Baltic Sea:

- Stricter sewage discharge measures for passenger ships/ferries – adequate port reception facilities provided by all nine coastal states
- NO_x & SO_x emission control areas – with stricter air emission control measures in the Baltic

How was this possible?

Preconditions– maritime segment



MARPOL Special Area status
PSSA status for parts of the
Baltic Sea

**DECLARATION ON THE SAFETY OF NAVIGATION
AND EMERGENCY CAPACITY IN THE BALTIC SEA AREA
(HELCOM COPENHAGEN DECLARATION)**

adopted on 10 September 2001 in Copenhagen
by the HELCOM Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting

Stakeholder involvement
Public perception

Cross-sectoral & trans-European/global perspectives



Comparison across European seas – partly overlapping Member Countries

Integration across activities and pressures:

how do eutrophication and hypoxia (oxygen depleted areas) as well as bottom trawling, affect habitats and fish stock – and which are the environmental (sensitivity) and economic impacts (value of catch)

Integration across several legal frameworks:

- EU context; CFP, MSFD, HD, and MSPD,
- Global context; Rio & Johannesburg Earth Summits, Biodiversity Convention

Involvement of stakeholders & policy makers to identify trade-off/societal choices



Broad legal frameworks

Needs dialogue between stakeholders and policy makers - to help scientists identify societal choices that science should address

More a matter of providing "considerations"/"what if" – to be used in policy dialogues – rather than a basis for immediate decisions

Challenges:

A sectorial governance system

Monitoring and acquisition of data – not used for several purposes/across legal frameworks

Lack of cooperation across scientific networks

Involvement of stakeholders & policy makers to identify trade-off/societal choices



Challenges cont:

Different money streams /allocation of funding for conducting science to support EBA

Scenarios are considered cumbersome and distant from more operational needs

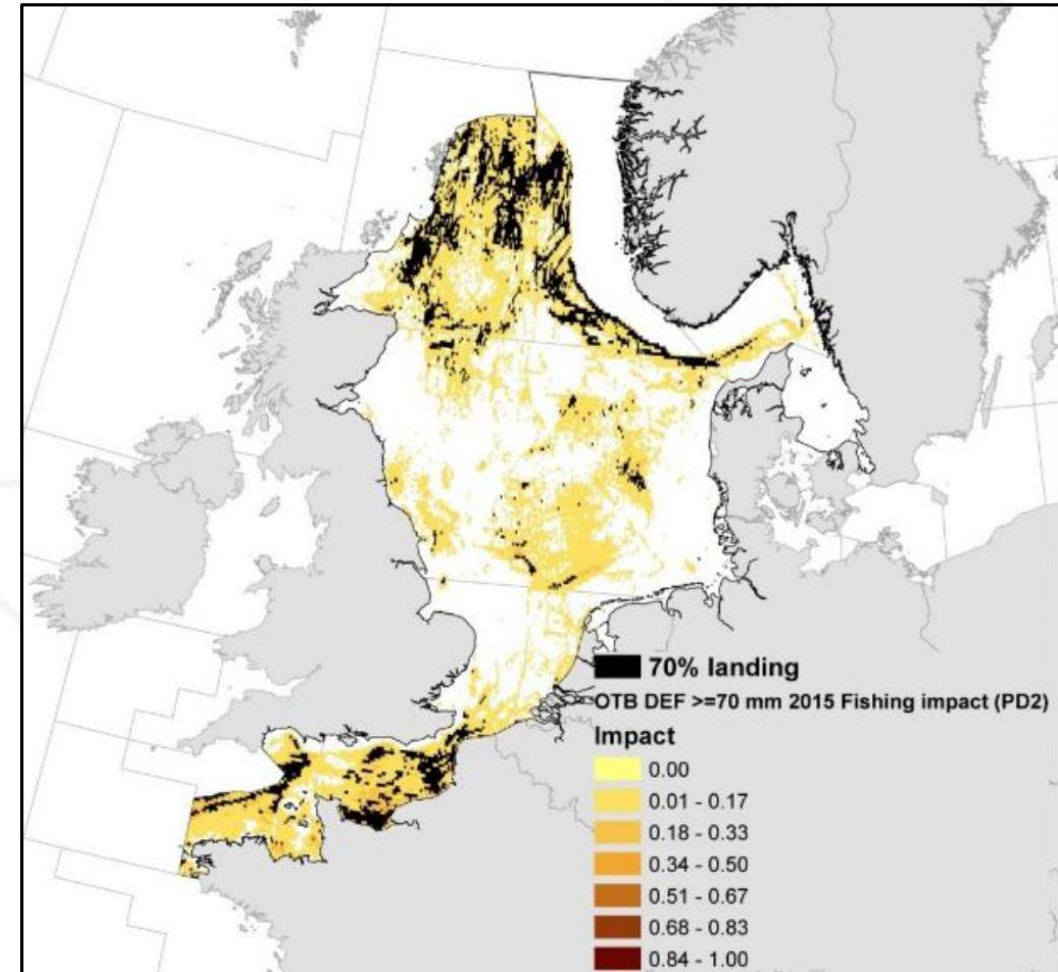
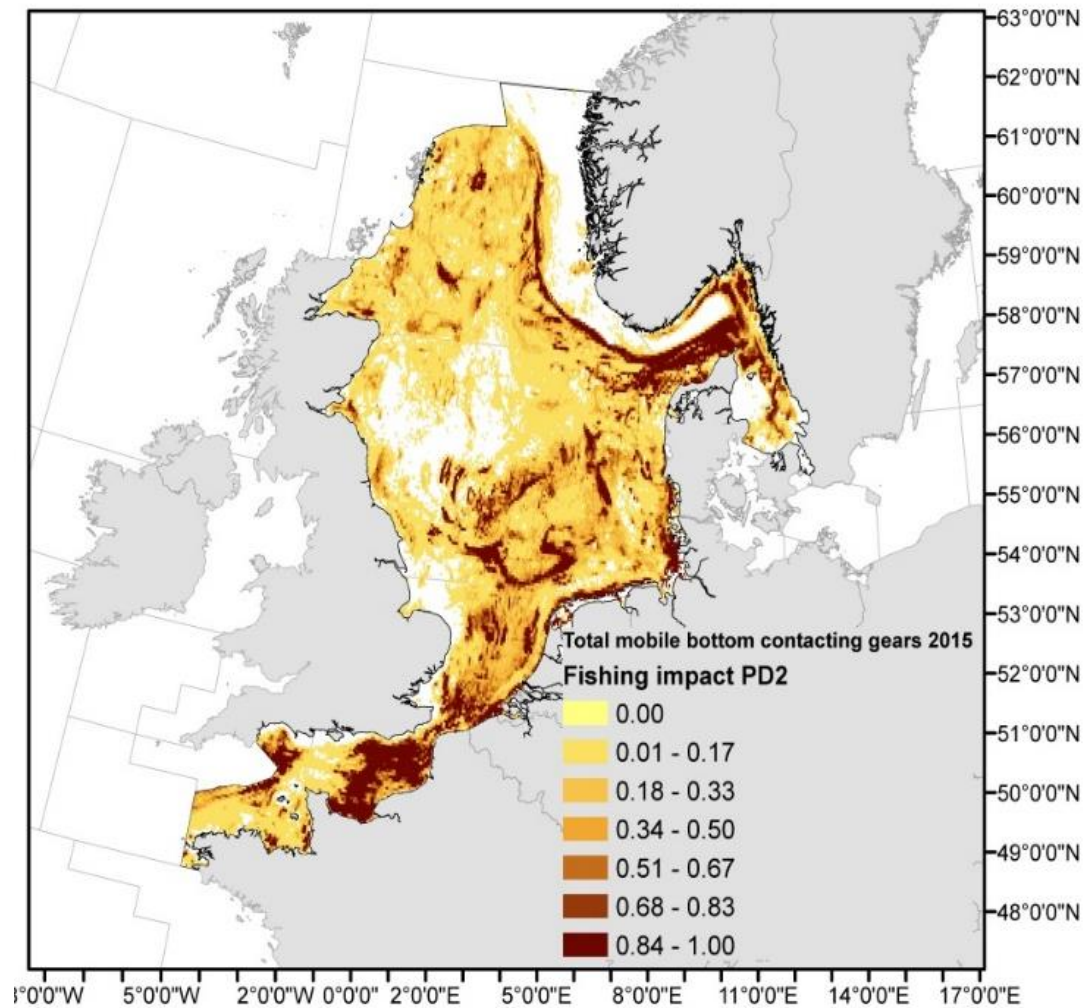
Lack of management challenges

An example of scientific advice – guided by dialogue – DG ENV/RSC/Stakeholders



- Map and indicator(s) of **fishing intensity (physical disturbance)**, for the most recent 6-year period (and for earlier periods where possible);
- Map and indicator(s) of the **area impacted by bottom fishing** (in same 6-year periods), and the proportion (%) of each MSFD broad habitat type impacted per subdivision;
- Maps and indicator(s) **assessing the benefits of the fishery (by weight and/or value) compared with its degree of impact on the seabed** (taking account of the frequency of trawling and the ability of the habitat to recover after fishing), at the c-square scale (or other appropriate spatial resolution).

Impact of Fisheries on the Seafloor – ICES Scientific Advice



Answer to the ? Multiple layers of regulations



- Complementarity
- Enforce and strengthen one another

Needs

- Cross- sectoral, trade-off considerations
- Cooperation across scientific communities

ICES working in partnership



Thank you

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