



OSPAR
COMMISSION

*Protecting and conserving
the North-East Atlantic
and its resources*



OSPAR's Cooperation in the High Seas - and Beyond!

Dr Darius Campbell
Executive Secretary

OSPAR Convention - protection of the marine environment of the North East Atlantic

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

Guiding Principles

- Ecosystem Approach – the overarching concept and basis for OSPAR work
- Precautionary Principle
- Polluter Pays principle
- Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices

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

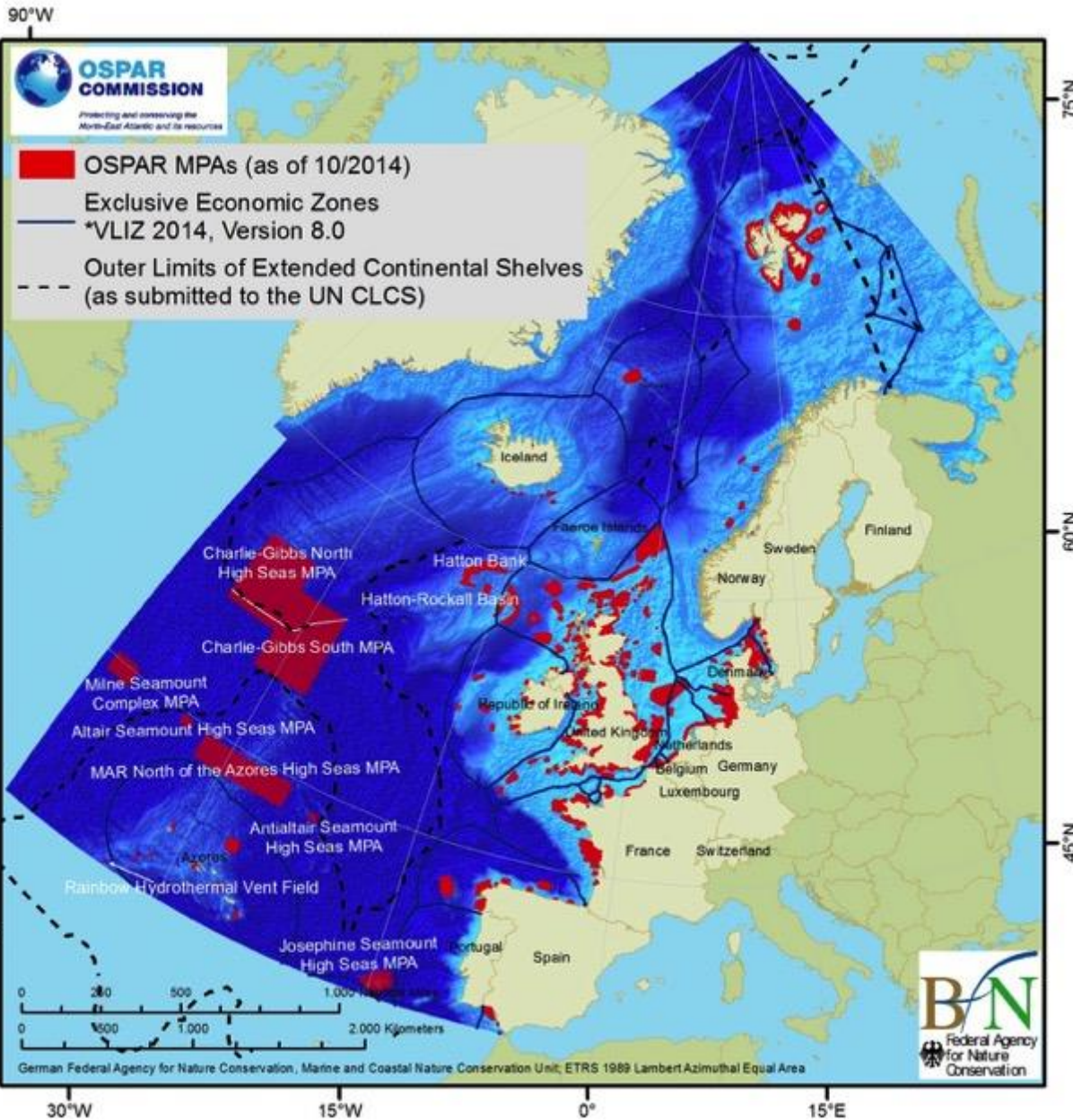
Region III: Celtic Seas

Region IV: Bay of Biscay/Iberian Coast

Region V: Wider Atlantic



Applying an Ecosystem Approach to Managing Human Activities



OSPAR Network of MPAs

410 MPAs

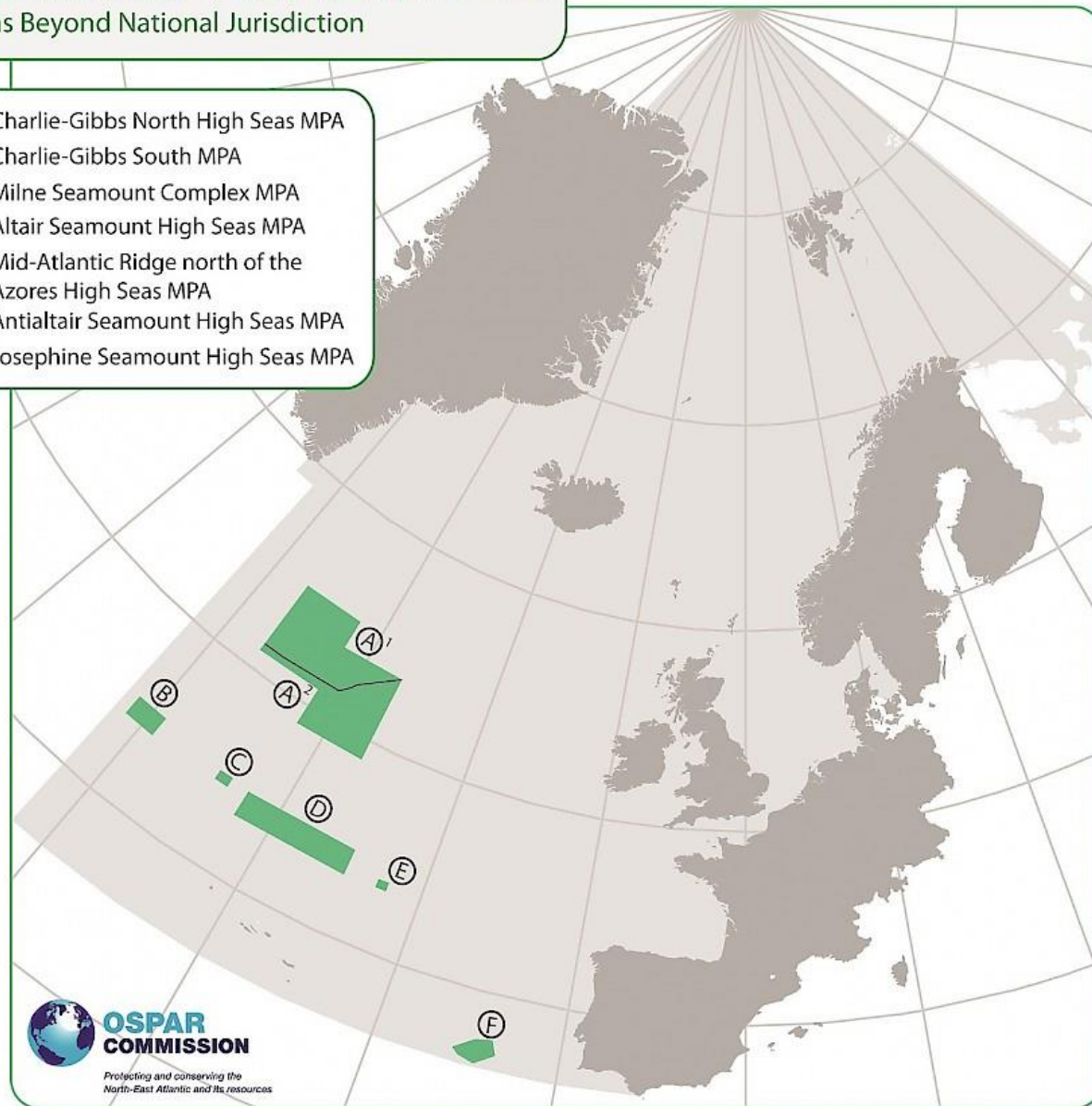
6% of total area.

800,000 sq km

OSPAR Marine Protected Areas

- in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

- (A)¹ Charlie-Gibbs North High Seas MPA
- (A)² Charlie-Gibbs South MPA
- (B) Milne Seamount Complex MPA
- (C) Altair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (D) Mid-Atlantic Ridge north of the Azores High Seas MPA
- (E) Antialtair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (F) Josephine Seamount High Seas MPA

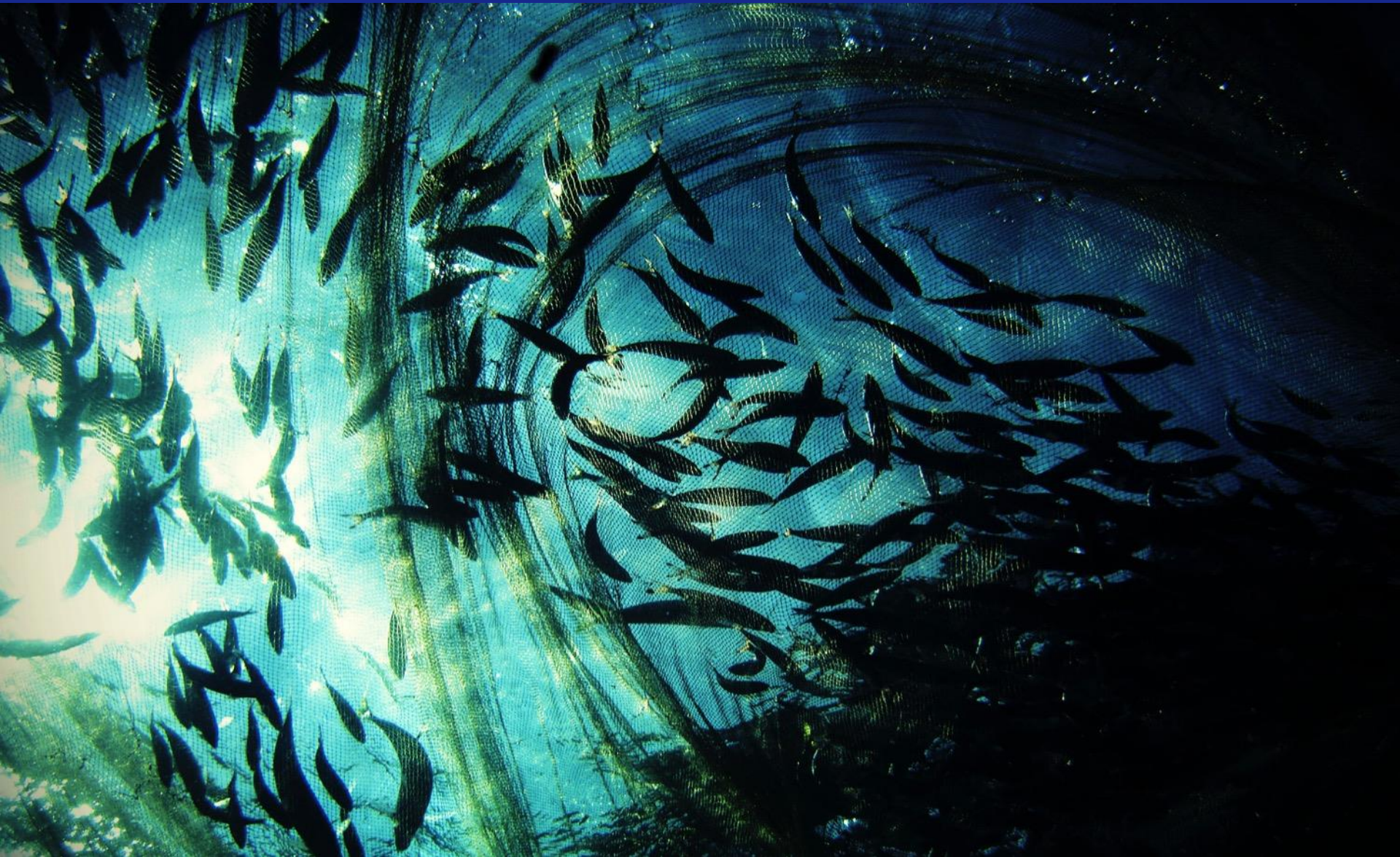


MPA Beyond
200nm = 6 % of
OSPAR ABNJ
area

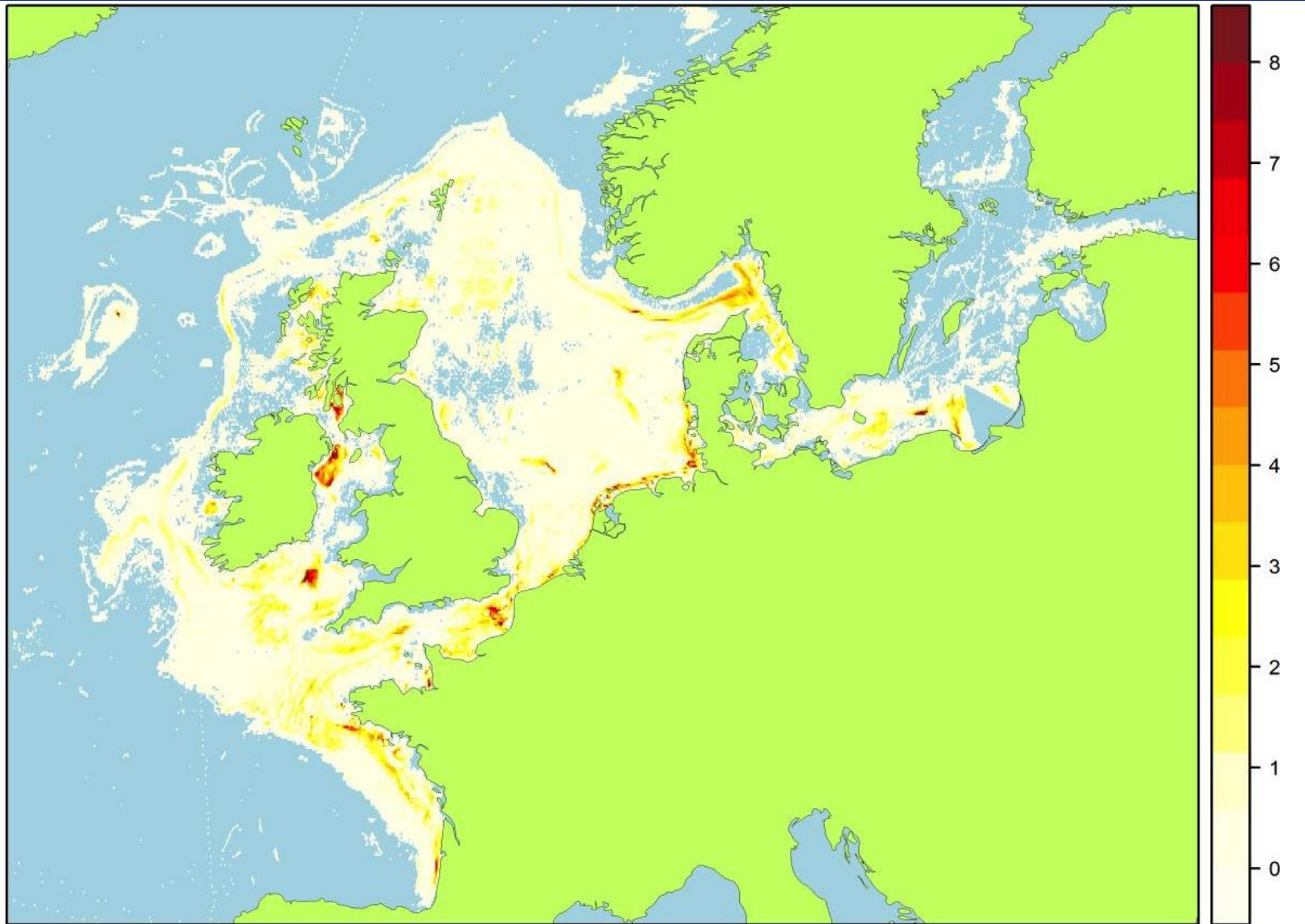
Our friends in fisheries! - Cooperation



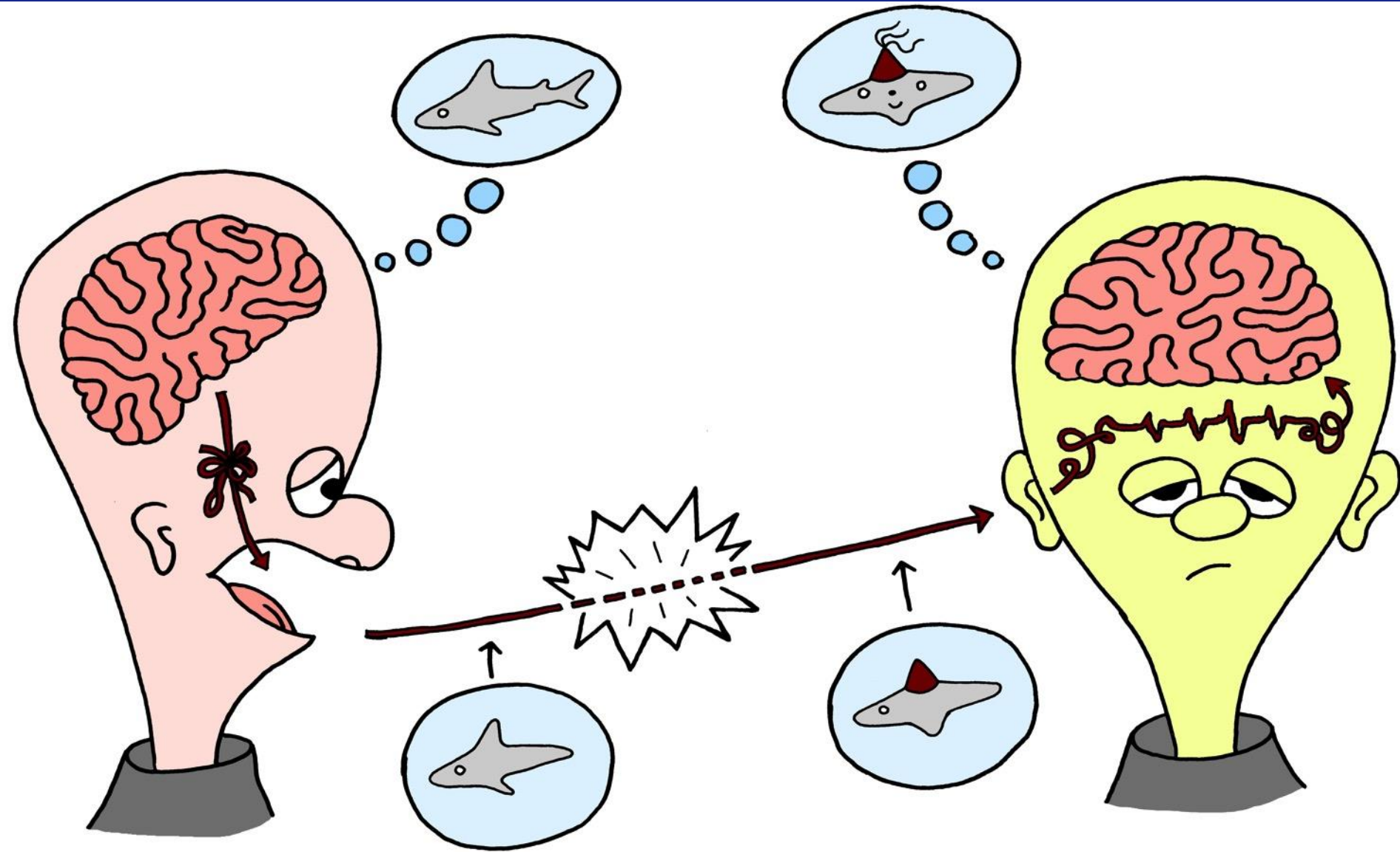
Closer and closer engagement



More practical cooperation – beyond information sharing.



Are we speaking the same language?



The diagram illustrates the timeline of the 2019-2020 Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO). It shows the sequence of reports and the corresponding organizations. The timeline is divided into two main sections: the first section (left) covers the period from 2019 to 2020, and the second section (right) covers the period from 2021 to 2022. The first section includes reports from CBD, FAO, IAEA, IMO, ISA, UN-DESA, DOALOS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO-IOC, UNIDO, WMO, and WB. The second section includes reports from IHO, IOI, GESAMP, and UN-Oceans. The timeline also shows the corresponding organizations for each report: ICSU, IUCN, POGO, IDDRI, WON, MCF, LEAS AT RISK, WWF, ELASTICS, SOLE, GREENPEACE, CI, PEW, OCEANA, SCOR, and GOF. The timeline is color-coded: blue for the first section, green for the second section, and brown for the third section.

Report	Organization	Section
Cbd	CBD	1
Fao	FAO	1
Iaea	IAEA	1
Imo	IMO	1
Isa	ISA	1
De	UN-DESA	1
Do	DOALOS	1
Dp	UNDP	1
Ep	UNEP	1
Ioc	UNESCO-IOC	1
Ido	UNIDO	1
Wmo	WMO	1
Wb	WB	1
Iho	IHO	2
Ioi	IOI	2
Ge	GESAMP	3
UN	UN-OCEANS	3

Corresponding Organizations for Reports:

Report	Organization
Icsu	ICSU
Iucn	IUCN
Po	POGO
Idi	IDDRI
Won	WON
Mcf	MCF
Sea	LEAS AT RISK
Wwf	WWF
Ps	ELASTICS
Gp	SOLE
Ci	GREENPEACE
Pew	CI
Oc	PEW
Sc	OCEANA
Gof	SCOR
Gef	GOF
Gpo	WB-GOP

Decisions matched to geography and ecosystems



The Regional Role

