



High Seas Marine Protected Areas

ELI

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World Ocean Council

International, Cross-Sectoral Business Alliance

- Bringing ocean industries together, e.g. shipping, oil/gas, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, offshore renewables, etc.
- Catalyzing leadership and collaboration in addressing ocean sustainability - “Corporate Ocean Responsibility”

Goal

- A healthy and productive global ocean
- Its sustainable use, development and stewardship by a responsible ocean business community

Creating business value for responsible operators

- Access and social license for responsible ocean use
- Synergies and economies of scale in addressing issues
- Stability and predictability in ocean operations

Industry Ocean Use

- Oil and gas
- Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Shipping
- Ports
- Tourism
- Mining / Dredging
- Submarine cables
- Wind/wave/tidal energy
- Carbon sequestration
- New, emerging uses...



The Ocean Business Community

Tier 1: Direct Ocean Users

- Industries that depend on the ocean for the extraction or production of goods (living, non-living, energy) and the provision of services (transport, tourism, etc.)

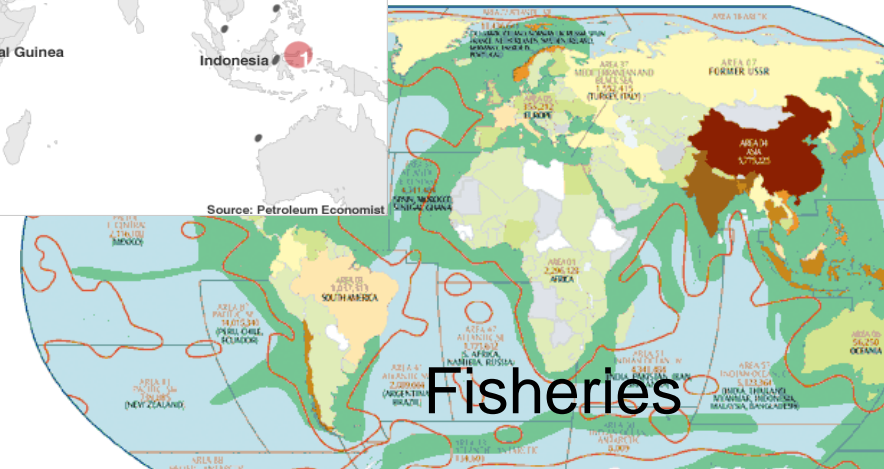
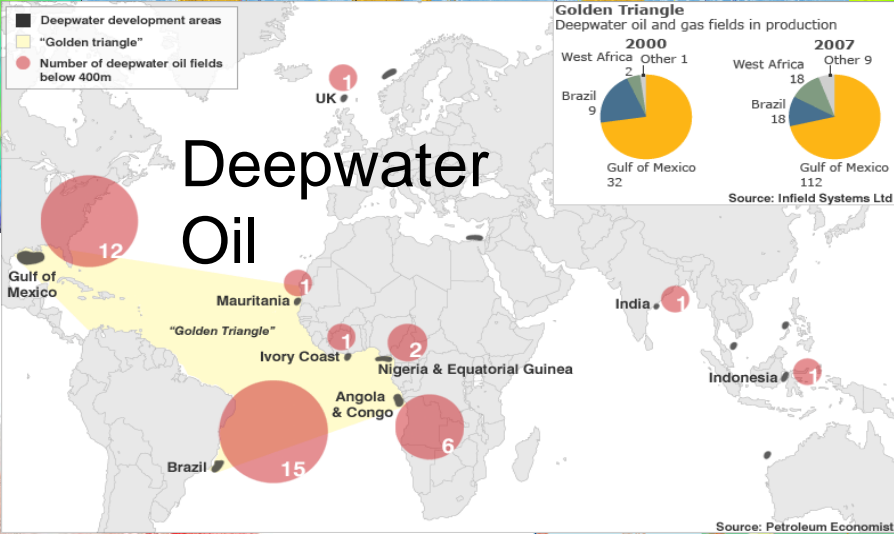
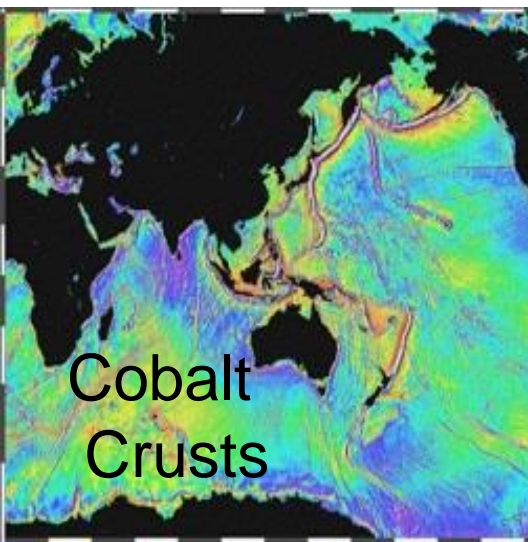
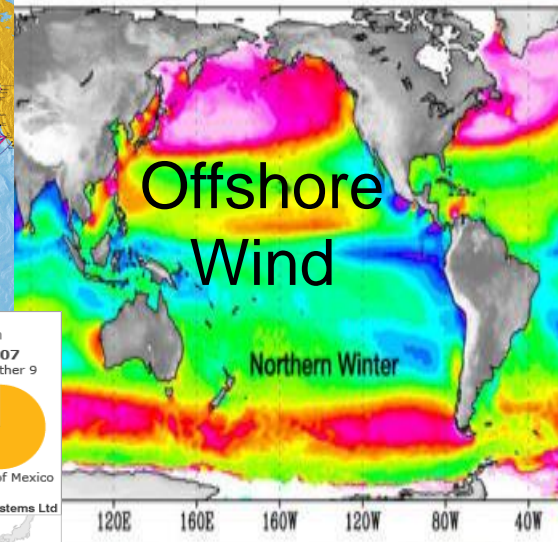
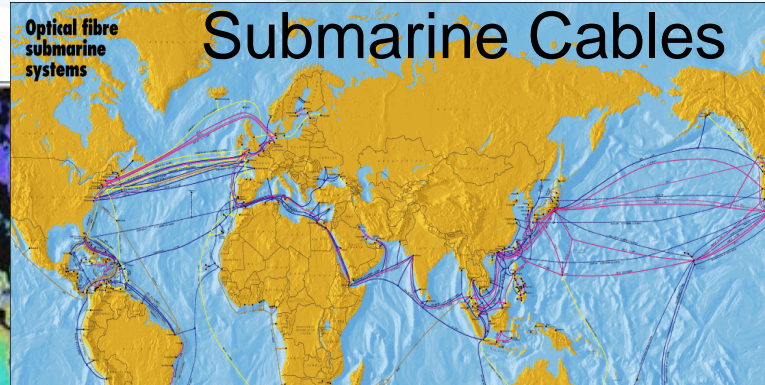
Tier 2: Ocean User Support Industries

- Industries that depend on direct users for their existence (e.g. shipbuilders) or drive the need for ocean industry (e.g. extractors, manufacturers, retailers that transport materials or products by sea)

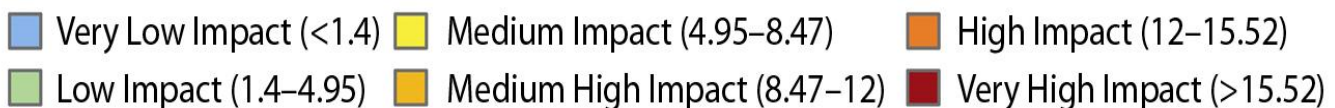
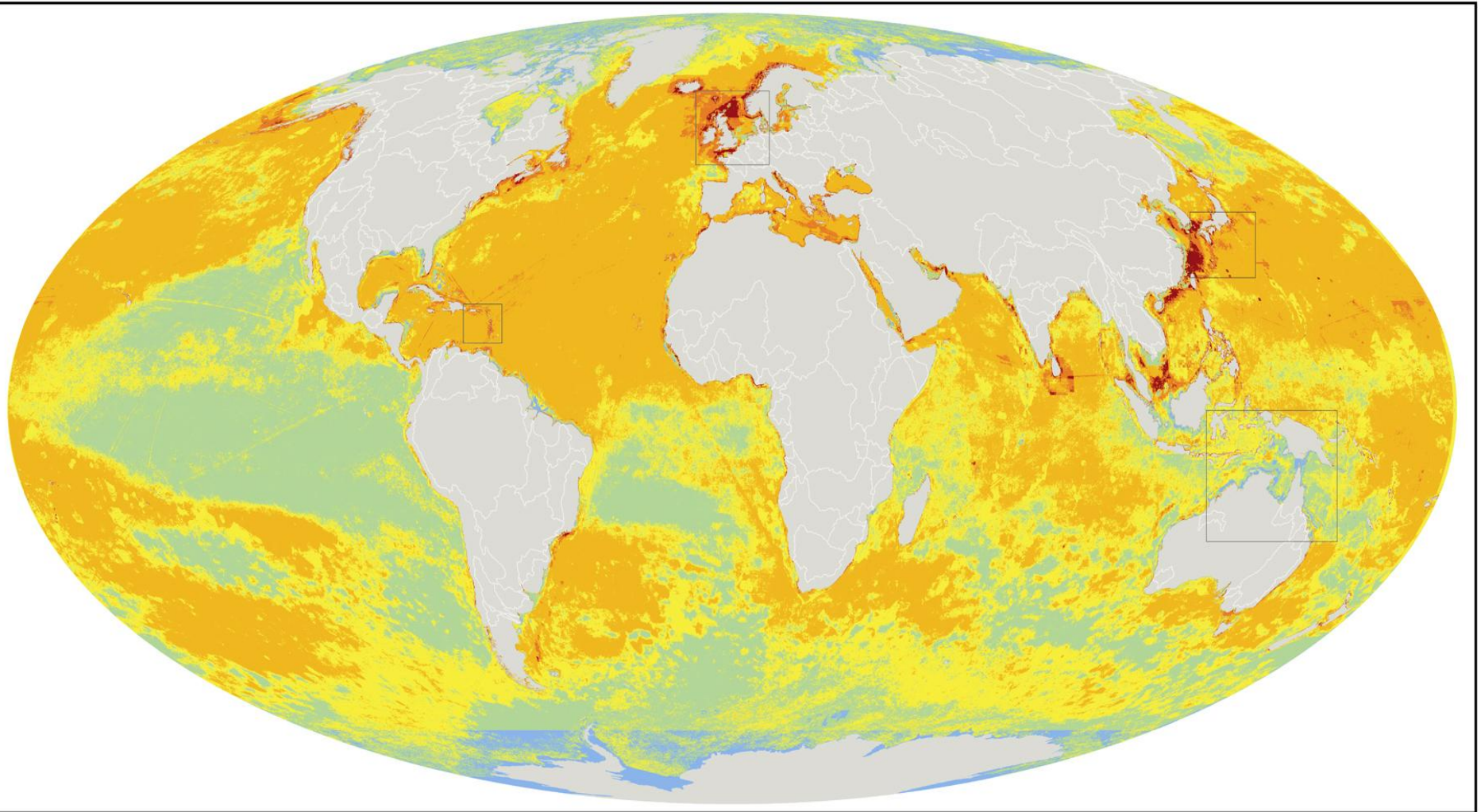
Tier 3: Ocean Use “Infrastructure” Providers

- Financial, insurance, legal and other services that enable ocean industries to operate

Global Ocean View: Ocean Use



Global Ocean View: Marine Ecosystem Impacts



World Ocean Council Initiatives

- Improvements to environmental performance through developing and sharing best practices
- Organize constructive, coordinated ocean business engagement in marine spatial planning, MPAs, etc.
- Improve ocean science through industry involvement in ocean observations, data sharing
- Collaboration on science-based solutions to shared issues, e.g. ocean noise, invasive species
- Engage industry in key policy processes that are not sector-specific, e.g. Biodiversity Convention
- Develop cross-sectoral leadership in key regions, e.g. Arctic, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean

World Ocean Council Members

- Det Norske Veritas (DNV)
- Lloyds Register
- North America Marine Environment Protection Ass'n (NAMEPA)
- Int'l Chamber of Shipping (ICS)
- Cruise Line International Ass'n (CLIA)
- TORM USA
- Heidmar, Inc.
- Almi Tankers S.A.
- RightShip
- EPJ Consulting
- Blank Rome
- Holman Fenwick Willan LLP
- Center for Energy Marine Transportation & Public Policy - Columbia University
- Exxon-Mobil
- Transocean
- Rio Tinto
- Athens Group
- Batelle Memorial Institute
- Beveridge & Diamond, P.C.
- Global Trust Certification
- Golder Associates
- Nautilus Minerals, Inc.
- Ocean Education, Technology and Sciences Partnership (OETSP)
- PanGeo Subsea
- Professional Marine Explorers Society
- Sea Research Foundation, Inc
- Sinclair Knight Merz
- Sustainable Oceans International
- Twin Dolphins

MPAs & Ocean User Stakeholders

- MPA success depends on sustained stakeholder engagement
 - Identification of criteria and objectives (e.g., protection only, or management for sustainable use)
 - Designation of area
 - Establishment of management tools/protective measures
 - Implementation
- Involvement of users of marine spaces and resources for current high-seas MPA processes could be strengthened
 - No meaningful industry involvement at CBD
 - Difficult to target and define interested sectors (even interested states on high seas); diffuse interests may weaken inputs
- High seas freedoms encompass multiple ocean uses
 - Multi-sectoral control measures require multi-sectoral inputs
 - Not just fishing & mining & shipping

Defining Management Measures

- Critical element of MPA management & governance, at least for users, but least developed for high seas
- Protective measures will shape legal basis (& vice versa)
- Key considerations:
 - Measures should be tailored to address key impacts of concern
 - Size of area and breadth of scope inversely proportional to intensity of protection (overly broad restrictions will divert focus from key risks)
- Requires rigorous science-based process to:
 - Define risks clearly
 - Identify the related marine uses and their impacts
 - Consider legally available and practicable measures to control them
- MPA designation process should address these elements *ex ante*, to ensure thorough consideration
- IMO PSSA process a potential model