

Brief To ERVO Meeting 14th to 15th May 2009

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National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

Content

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- RV Code of Practice
- Revision of UNCLOS MSR Guidelines
- IMO MEPC Shipping Noise
- Underwater Noise Update
- EUROFLEETS WP4

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

RV Code of Practice

Aganda Ban No. 7	Working Document in 6
ONPAR CONVENTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THE NORTH-BART AULANCEC	I MARDE ENVIRONMENT OF THE
MERTING OF THE OSPAR COMMISSION (OSPAIL)	
BREST 23 - 27 JUNE 2008	

[DRAFT] OSPAR CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE MAILINE RESEARCH IN THE DEEP SEAS AND HIGH SEAS OF THE OSPAR MAINTIME AREA

BACKOROUND

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OSPAR CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE MARINE RESEARCH IN THE DEEP SEAS AND HIGH SEAS OF THE OSPAR MARITIME AREA

The code of conduct incorporates comments from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and elements of the International Research Ship Operators' Meeting Code of Conduct for Marine Scientific Research Vessels proposed by the Marine Board of the European Science Foundation.

27th June 2008

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton university of southampton and matural environment Research council

RV Code of Practice

Tem 73 (a) of the proteinional agends* General and the law of the sea Appendix of the Secretary-General Addendum Summary The prosent report provides an updated overview of developments relating to implementation of the United National Convention on the Law of the See and the implementation of the United National Convention on the Law of the See and the occas affiring mediation of the United National Convention of the Ser and the too Convention and the law of the sea inforce the proparation of the Ser and the 2006 (AdV30). As much it is also addressed to the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention under the segand item entitled "Report of the Ser archive-Convention".		United Nations	A/63/6
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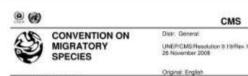
<u>UN General Assembly – Report of Secretary</u> <u>General –Oceans and the Law of the Sea</u>

106. Code of Conduct for Marine Scientific Research Vessels. At its twenty-first meeting, in October 2007, the International Research Ship Operators' Meeting adopted a Code of Conduct for Marine Scientific Research Vessels. The Code recommends, inter alia, that every vessel conducting marine science should develop a marine environmental management plan and should be operated in compliance with the International Safety Management Code. As stated in its conclusion, all anthropogenic activities have potential environmental impacts and the objective of the Code is to minimize those impacts while adopting a pragmatic approach that facilitates the conduct of marine scientific research.

29th August 2008

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

RV Code of Practice



CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES Rome, 1-3 December 2008 Apenda lieta 12.0, 13.0, 17.0, 26.0

> DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ADVERSE ANTHROPOGENIC MARINE/OCEAN NOISE IMPACTS ON CETACEANS AND OTHER BIOTA (Submitted by the European Community and its Monder States)

CMS

Recognizing that anthropogenic ocean noise, depending on source and intensity, is a form of pollution, comprised of energy, that may degrade habitat and have adverse effects on marine life ranging from distarbance of communication or group cohesism to injury and wortables:

Awary that, over the last century, noise levels in the world oceant have significantly increased as a result of analteric human activities;

Rendling the obligations of States which are Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to protect and preserve the startise environment (cf. art. 192 (f) and to cooperate on a global and regional basis concerning marine manarulo (cf. art. 65 and 120), paying special attention to highly migratory species, including extansion listed in Armen 1 of UNCLOS and without prejudice to Part XIII of UNCLOS:

Readlass CMS/Resolution 8.72 on "Adverse barran induced impacts on orthogen arps Parkes and non-Parkes to promote the integration of cetacean conservation into all relevant sectors and requests them to review, in collaboration with the scientific advisory bades of CMS cencean-related Agreements, the extent to which CMS and CMS cenaciantelated Agreements, are addressing the barran induced marine usine impacts through their these abstracts articilies;

Noting that Resolution 1998-6 of the International Whaling Commission (FWC) identified the impacts of authropogenic noise as a priority topic for investigation within its Scientific Committee, and that the Scientific Committee, is its report to the 50th meeting of the IWC, concluded that military sonar, science exploration, and other noise sources such as stipping poor a significant and incruising threat to extactants, both scate and chronic, and made a series of recommendations to member povermeens regarding the regulation of anhropogenic mine

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CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES DRAFT **RESOLUTION ON ADVERSE ANTHROPOGENIC MARINE/OCEAN NOISE IMPACTS ON** CETACEANS AND OTHER BIOTA

Appreciating the OSPAR Code of Conduct for Responsible Marine Research in the Deep Seas and High Seas of the OSPAR Marine Area and the ISOM Code of Conduct for Marine Scientific Research Vessels; providing that Marine scientific Research is carried out in an environmentally friendly way using appropriate study methods reasonably available;

26th November 2008

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton INIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND

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Agenda item 70 (a) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly Other to care the number of the set	en the Law of the Sea	General Assembly	Distr.: General
United Nations			
	er Oceann Afhins and the Law of the Sea United Nations		United Nations

145. Notes the preparation by the Division of a revision of Marine Scientific Research: A guide to the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁵⁸ with the assistance of a group of experts to be convened in early 2009, and encourages States to support this endeavour;

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

Group of Experts to revise and finalize the United Nations publication

"Marine Scientific Research: A Guide to the Implementation of the Relevant Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the

Sea" 20 – 24 April 2009

PROGRAMME	OF WORK'
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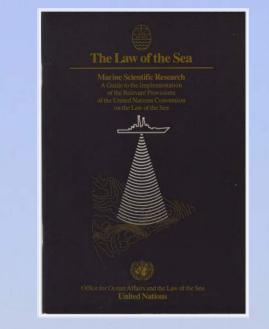
	All meet	ings are held in Conference Roo	om 8	
Monday, 20 April	Tuesday, 21 April	Wednesday, 22 April	Thursday, 23 April	Friday, 24 April
10 am – 1 pm	10 am – 1 pm	10 am – 1 pm	10 am – 1 pm	10 am – 1 pm
Agenda item 1 - Opening of the meeting	Agenda item 5 (contd.)	Agenda item 5 (contd.)	Agenda item 5 (contd.) -	Agenda item 5 (contd.) - Consideration of revised
Agenda item 2 - Adoption of the agenda	(c) Relevant provisions from other conventions	(e) Guidelines for implementation of the consent regime (cont'd)	(f) Draft Standard Forms A, B and C	draft
Agenda item 3 – Organization of work	(d) Practice of States and challenges in			
Agenda item 4 – General comments on the draft revised guide	implementing the Convention			· .
Agenda item 5 – Consideration of the draft revised guide			1	
(a) Current trends in research in the oceans	5			
3 pm – 6 pm	3 pm – 6 pm	3 pm – 6 pm	3 pm – 6 pm	3 pm – 6 pm
Agenda item 5 – Consideration of the draft revised guide	Agenda item 5 (contd.)	Agenda item 5 (contd.)	Agenda item 5 (contd.) – Consideration of revised	Agenda item 5 (contd.) - Consideration of revised
(a) Current trends in research in the oceans	(d) Practice of States and challenges in implementing the	(e) Guidelines for implementation of the consent regime	draft	draft Agenda item 6 – Other
(b) Marine scientific research provisions in the Convention	Convention (cont'd) (e) Guidelines for implementation of the consent regime	(f) Draft Standard Forms A, B and C		matters Agenda item 7 – Closure the meeting

* The consideration of various agenda items may be advanced or postponed depending on progress in the discussions.

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Board of Experts

Prof. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes Indonesia Dr. Ehrlich Desa -IOC Dr. Marius Diemont -South Africa Dr. Alfonse Muhunira Dubi - Tanzania Dr. Caroline Dublin-Green Nigeria Dr. Kari Elsa Ellingsen - Norway Mr. Ariel Walter Gonzalez - Argentina Ms. Gwenaëlle Le Gurun - ISA Dr. Lorna Inniss - Barbados Mr Elie Jarmache – ABELOS/France Mr. Kazuhiro Kitazawa- Japan Ms. Anna Knyazeva - Russian Federation Mr. Bhaskar Rao - SOPAC Mr. Roland Rogers – UK/ISOM Prof. Mohammed Ahmed Said - Egypt Dr. Vishnu Dutt Sharma - India Dr. Paul Snelgrove - Canada Prof. Bjørn Sundby - SCOR Ms. Elizabeth Tirpak - USA Dr. Elvira Velasquez - Peru Dr. Haiwen Zhang - China

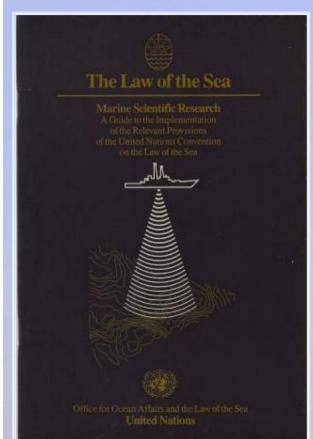


UN Secretariat

Ms. Gabriele Goettsche-Wanli, Officer-in-Charge, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs

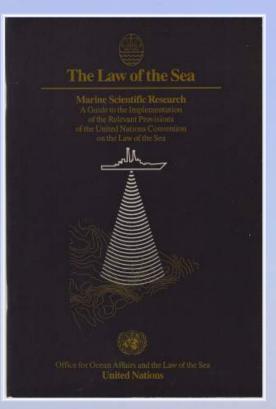
- Ms. Alice Hicuburundi, Law of the Sea/Ocean Affairs Officer, Secretary
- Ms. Charlotte Salpin, Law of the Sea/Ocean Affairs Officer, Deputy-Secretary
- Ms. Vita Onwuasoanya, Associate Law of the Sea/Ocean Affairs Officer
- Ms. Lin Wang, Associate Law of the Sea/Ocean Affairs Officer
- Ms. Josie O. Velasco, Documents and Meetings
- Ms. Simone Dempsey, Legal Assistant
- Ms. Esperanza François, Legal Assistant

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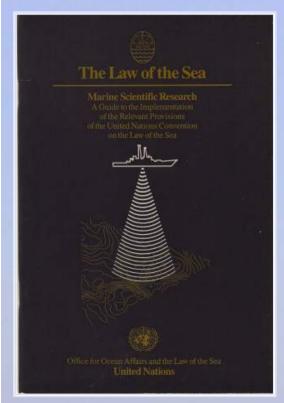
9. Even research platforms employed for marine data collection are often shared among scientific institutions and facilitated through voluntary organizations, such as the International Ship Operators group (ISOM),⁹ which meets regularly to consider community wide ship access, cooperative ship and facilities scheduling, standards for safety and research operations, funding and cost-accounting procedures. Although the global research fleet is now comprised of approximately 800 vessels from over 56 States,¹⁰ collaboration with communities outside the academic sector has made use of other opportunistic platforms for oceanographic data acquisition and instrument deployments. Some of these platforms include commercial cruise liners, petroleum rigs, cargo vessels, fishing charter vessels and recreational yachts.

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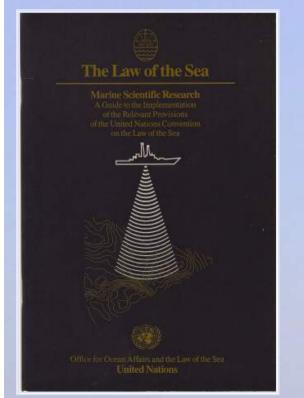
149. *Minimizing impact to the marine environment and areas of ecological and/or cultural significance*. In recognition of the vulnerability of some marine ecosystems to disturbances resulting from marine scientific research, the research community has voluntarily established various codes of conduct to minimize their impact: Code of Conduct for Responsible Marine Research of the Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, InterRidge Statement of Commitment to Responsible Research Practices at Deep-Sea Hydrothermal Vents, the Society of Underwater Technology AUV Code of Practice, and mitigation measures related to the operation of acoustic instrumentation. For example, the Code of Conduct for Marine Scientific Research Vessels (ISOM),⁸⁷ states that "All anthropogenic activities have potential environmental impacts," for example, oil spills, exhaust emissions, garbage/plastics disposal, sewage discharge, dredging grab & core sampling, seismic surveying, sub-bottom profiling, multibeam or single-beam surveying, tracer (dyes, fluorescent beads, SF6 etc.), seeding (CO₂ sequestration), chemical discharge – for example, hydraulic fluid leakage from ROV - release of radio-isotopes, crosscontamination of biological communities, and pollution resulting from loss of equipment - for example, batteries and instruments. The objective of the Code is to minimize these impacts, "while adopting a pragmatic approach that facilitates the conduct of marine scientific research".88

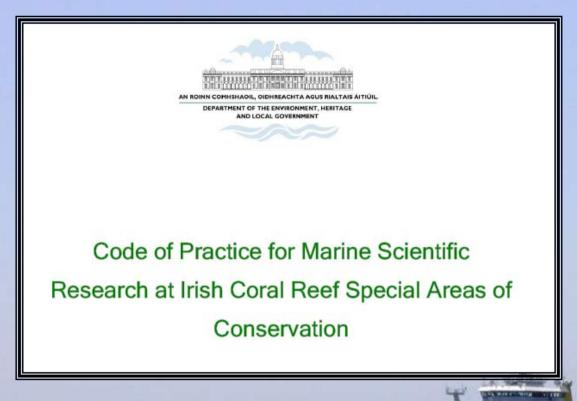
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114. *Minimizing impact to the marine environment and areas of ecological and/or cultural significance*. In recognition of the vulnerability of some marine ecosystems to disturbances resulting from marine scientific research, the research community has voluntarily established various codes of conduct to minimize their impact.

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IMO - MEPC Shipping Noise Correspondence Group

TORS of IMO/MEPC Noise Correspondence

Group (CG)

1 Identify and address ways to minimize the introduction of incidental noise into the marine environment from commercial shipping to reduce the potential adverse impact on marine life, in particular develop nonmandatory technical guidelines for ship-quieting technologies as well as potential navigation and operational practices; and



2 Provide reports to the Committee [IMO/MEPC]

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IMO - MEPC Shipping Noise Correspondence Group

IMO/MEPC Noise Correspondence Group (CG)

Lead by Lindy Johnson NOAA USA

Participating States as off 20081230

Argentina, Bahamas, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, The Netherlands, USA, UK

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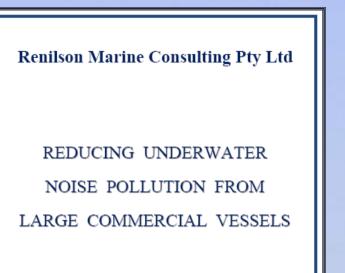
Participating Organisations

CLIA, CMS, FOEI, IACS, ICOMIA, ICS, IFAW, IMarEST, INTERTANKO, ISO, IUCN, IWC, WWF

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IMO - MEPC Shipping Noise Correspondence Group

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME		Ε		
	IMO			
MARINE ENVIRONM COMMITTEE 59th session Agenda item 19				
NOISE FI	ROM COMMERCIAL SHIPPING A IMPACTS ON MARINE LI			
	Report of the Correspondence (Group		
	Submitted by the United Sta	ites		
	SUMMARY		1	
Executive summary: This document is the report of the Correspondence Group on the issue of "Noise from commercial shipping and its adverse impact on marine life", which was added to the Committee's agenda by MEPC 58 as a high priority item. The Correspondence Group is to identify and address ways to minimize the incidental introduction of noise from commercial shipping operations into the marine environment to reduce potential adverse impacts on marine life. The Committee assigned several sessions to this work and this is the first report from the Correspondence Group.				
Strategic direction:	1, 7 and 13			
High-level action:	1.1.2			
Planned output:	1.1.2.3			
Action to be taken:	Paragraph 9			
Related documents:	Related documents: Resolutions A.989(25), A.982(24), A.900(21), A.720(17), and A.468(XII): MSC/Circ.1014; MSC 84/INF.4; MSC 83/28; MEPC 58/19; MEPC 57/INF.2; MEPC 57/INF.4.			
Introduction				
 MEPC 58 appro- the Committee on "No A Correspondence Grou- work on this issue. See this document summar Governments were also its consideration. 	5 Г			
For means of company, this document is printed in a limited marker. Delegator are sixedy wheel to bring their copier to meetings and not to request additional copies.				
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March 2009

Commissioned by

The International Fund for Animal Welfare

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

IMO – ISOM as a Participating Organisation

ISOM task Chair and Vice Chair to prepare briefing paper on benefits and issues of becoming IMO Participating Organisation - 2009

Chair/Vice Chair ISOM prepare paper 2009/2010

Paper presented at ISOM meeting 2010

ISOM adopt proposal [if then]

ISOM write to General Secretary IMO asking to apply

Application submitted to IMO – targeting specific IMO Committees [MEPC]

ISOM member get their IMO delegates to lobby in support of PO application

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Underwater Noise Update

ESF Paper OSPAR Paper CMS Resolution



Position Paper 13 The effects of anthropogenic sound on marine mammals A draft research strategy



SMRU Ltd - Commercial in Coeffidence
R
Smru

Overview of the impacts of Anthropogenic Underwater Sound in the Marine Environment Module 8: Noise profiles of other activities

Project Name:	ISSNA POST
References	MRA/SHIE/CDF
Project Managers	Beth Maskey

Grafted for	Thomas Gills and Garrier Hart's	
Checked by:	Beth Meday	
Approved by:	Niore Quior	
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VERSE ANTHROPOGENIC MARINE/OCEAN NOISE IMPACTS ON CETACEANS AND OTHER BIOTA

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Ninth Meeting (Rome 1-5 December 2008)

Recognizing that anthropogenic ocean noise, depending on source and intensity, is a form of pollution, comprised of energy, that may degrade habitst and have adverse effects on marine life ranging from disturbance of communication or group cohesion to injury and motality;

Aware that, over the last century, noise levels in the world's oceans have significantly eased as a sesult of multiple human activities;

Recalling the obligations of Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to pretect and preserve the marine environment and to cooperate on a global and regional basis concerning marine mammala, paying special attention to highly migratory species, including extensions listed in Annex 1 of UNCLOS;

Recalling CMS Baselsina 522 on "Adverse human induced impacts on cetteraray", which urges Duries and non-Duries to promote the integration of extracon concernition into all relevant networn and expects the CMS Scentral and Scientific Council to review, in collaboration with the scientific advicesy bodies of CMS sciences-network dynaments, the extent to which CMS and CMS extracon-mileted Agreements, are addressing the human indeed matters one impacts through the thread adversation activities;

Noting that Resolution 1998-6 of the International Whaling Commission (WC) identified the impacts of authoropoptic noise as a priority topic for investigation within its Solutific Committee, in the proof to the Solution of the Solution (Commission in the proof to the Solution) the IWC, concluded that millings soar, seismic exploration, and other noise sources acha and as a series of recommendations to member governaments mandating the megalation of anthrepoptien noise.

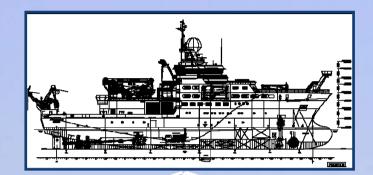
Recalling Resolution No. 4 "Adverse Effects of Sound, Vessels and other Forms of Disturbance on Small Cataceaus" adopted by the 5th Meeting of Parties 2006 to the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceaus of the Baltic and North Sear (ASCOBANS).

Recalling Resolution 2.16 "Impact Assessment of Man-Made Noise" and Resolution 3.10 "Guidelines to Address the Impact of Anthropogenic Noise on Marine Mammals in th

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Eurofleets – WP3

4 year Program (2009 – 2013) 0.5M Euros



Research Vessel - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) (M1-M12) (<u>NERC</u>, VLIZ , IOPAS, CNR, IFREMER) <u>Guidelines towards future</u> <u>new buildings and</u> <u>innovative eco-design for</u> <u>regional vessels</u> (M6- M30) (VLIZ, CNR, IOPAS, IFREMER, IMS-METU)

Research Vessel Environmental Management Plan (M12-M24) (NERC, IOPAS, IMS-METU, IFREMER) Research Vessel Environmental Management System (M24-M40) (<u>NERC</u>, IOPAS, IMS-METU)



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