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Framework for cetacean conservation in the European Union

Year of the Dolphin in Europe – Conservation of Small
Cetaceans and Marine Protected Areas

Stralsund, Germany

29 October – 1 November 2007

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS FOR CETACEAN CONSERVATION

GLOBAL

“Incidental”

IMO Conventions, Ramsar Convention
Ozone Convention/Montreal Protocol,
UNFCCC/ Kyoto Protocol, etc.

Targeted

UNCLOS, CBD, UNEP/CMS, CITES,
UNESCO WHC, ICRW

REGIONAL

“Incidental”

UNECE Conventions, European
Community Law

Targeted

Berne Convention, European Community
Law

SUB-REGIONAL

“Incidental”

Bonn Agreement; WSSA

Targeted

Barcelona Convention, Bucharest
Convention, HELCOM, OSPAR,
ACCOBAMS, UNEP/ASCOBANS

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United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

1982/1994, 155 Parties

Bodies: Meeting of States Parties; The Authority; ITLOS

“Constitution of the Oceans”

General obligation: protect and preserve the marine environment (Art. 192)

Specific obligations for jurisdictional zones:

EEZ (Part V, Articles 61-65):

- Ensure that living resources not endangered by over-exploitation;
- Consider effects on species associated with or dependent on harvested species (Aim: maintain above biomass limit);
- Ensure conservation and promote optimum utilization of highly migratory species (Defined in Annex 1, incl: “dolphins and cetaceans” (sic));
- **Marine mammals (Art 65)** : stricter protective measure to prohibit, limit or regulate exploitation allowed. Particularly for cetaceans: work through appropriate IOs for their conservation, management and study

Continental Shelf (Part VI):

No explicit provision, but can be deduced

High Seas (Part VII, Articles 119, 120) :

- Conservation of living resources: maintain or restore population levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, consider associated or dependent species
- **Marine Mammals:** Article 65 applies

The Area: (Part XI, Article 145)

- Protection and conservation of natural resources and prevention of damage to flora and fauna of the marine environment

Throughout:

Cooperate with and work through competent IOs.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

1992/1993, 190 Parties

Bodies: COP, SBSTTA, Secretariat

Objective: Conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources (Art. 1)

Biological diversity = variability among organisms from all sources, including marine ecosystems i.e. diversity within species, among species and of organisms (Art. 2)

Obligations:

Access and benefit sharing

Conservation of biodiversity

Sustainable use of biodiversity

(Art. 6,8,9,12,13,14,22,26)



- Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for conservation and sustainable use;
- Integrate conservation and sustainable use into relevant sectoral/cross-sectoral policies;
- In-situ conservation: est. System of protected areas, develop guidelines for their selection, establishment & management, promote protection of ecosystems, habitats and viable populations;
- Ex-situ conservation;
- Promote research, training, education, awareness;
- Undertake EIAs for projects likely to have significant adverse effects;
- Present implementation reports to COP

NOTE:

CBD to be implemented consistently with UNCLOS.

CBD prevails where exercise of rights and obligations under other international instruments would cause serious damage or threat to biodiversity (Art. 22)

Programmes and decisions on marine and coastal biodiversity:

Jakarta Mandate (1995)

Programme of action for implementing CBD with respect to marine&coastal biodiversity. Guiding principles: ecosystem approach, precautionary principle, sound scientific basis.

- Promote integrated marine and coastal area management;
- Establish marine and coastal protected areas;
- Promote sustainable use of coastal marine living resources;
- Implement sustainable mariculture;
- Control or eradicate alien species

Decision IV/5/VII/5: Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity

Inter alia: programme of work arising from Jakarta Mandate (updated and further elaborated by Decision VII/5)

Decision VII/28

Establishment by 2012 of comprehensive, effectively managed, ecologically representative national®ional systems of marine protected areas.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (UNEP/CMS)

1979/1983, 105 Parties

Bodies: COP, StCom, SciCom, Secretariat

Objective: Conservation of migratory species of wild animals

= any population, or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of which cyclically & predictably crosses one or more jurisdictional boundaries

Obligations:
(Art. II, III, IV)

Species endangered:

Very high risk of extinction in the near future (Art. I (1) e, Res. 5.3)

Appendix I

(Delphinus delphis & various “large” whales)

Species has unfavourable conservation status:

Not favourable as defined in Art. I (1) c) (Art. I (1) d)

Appendix II

(Numerous species of small cetaceans)

Provide immediate protection

- Conserve and restore habitats;
- Prevent, remove, minimize adverse effects;
- Prevent, reduce, control endangering factors;
- Prohibit taking of species (Exceptions possible)

Conclude **agreements** for conservation&management (Art. IV)

To date:

6 legally binding agreements:

- ACAP
- **ACCOBAMS**
- AEWA
- **ASCOBANS**
- Eurobats
- WSSA

11 MOUs

Further agreements under preparation:

- WAF CET
- MMA

Since MOP 1: 7 Resolutions on Small Cetaceans; other activities (e.g. YOD!)

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO/WHC)

1972/1975, 184 Parties

Bodies: GA, WHC, World Heritage Center

Objective: Conservation of cultural and **natural heritage** worldwide
= inter alia: areas which constitute habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value(Art. 2)

Obligations:

Art. 4, 5, 6, 11, 16,

In a nutshell: Identify, conserve, protect and transfer to future generations the natural heritage or its territory.

NOTE: Out of over 800 sites 31 include marine areas.

World Heritage Marine Programme

to safeguard the world's marine cultural and natural heritage by assisting States Parties with nomination and management of marine Sites

→ Promote large-scale marine conservation, inter alia through networks of MPAs.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES)

1973/1975, 172 Parties

Bodies: COP, StCom (Res.11.1), Secretariat

Objective: Prevention of trade in specimens of species listed in Appendices unless in accordance with provisions of Convention (Art.II (4)),

Definitions (Art I):

Species = any species, subspecies or geographically separate population thereof

Specimen = any animal or plant, alive or dead, or any recognizable part or derivation thereof

Trade = Export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea = transportation into a state of specimens taken in the marine environment not under jurisdiction of any state = High Seas as defined by UNCLOS (Res. 14.6)

Obligations (Art. II, III, IV, VIII)

- Establish Management Authority and Scientific Authority to implement permit system;
- Submit annual and biennial implementation reports to Secretariat;
- Maintain records of trade in specimens listed in appendices;
- Penalize trade in or possession of specimens
- Confiscate specimens and return to state of export
- Further obligations dependent on listing of species in

Appendix I

Threatened with extinction (Art. II (1))

Export&import permit

Appendix II

May become threatened with extinction without strict regulation (Art. II (2))

Only export permit

Appendix III

Subject to regulation by any Party to prevent or restrict exploitation (Art. II (3))

Export permit&cert. of origin

NOTE: All species of cetaceans listed either in Appendix I or II.

Exemptions (Art. VII):

- Acquired before listing
- "Personal or household effects"
- Bred in captivity, certified by state of export (CITES maintains register of captive breeding operations for App. I species worldwide)

Reservations (Art. XXIII):

Party filing reservation treated like non-party for the species concerned

Various resolutions on trade in cetacean specimens, most recently
Res. 11.4

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW)

1946/1948, 78 Parties

Bodies: IWC (4 Committees), Secretariat

Objective: “To provide for proper conservation of **whale** stocks and thus make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry.”
(Preamble)

No **definition** in main body of Convention, but “**Schedule**”, forming integral part thereof (Art. I (1)) defines:

Baleen whale = any whale which has baleen in the mouth, i.e. any whale other than a toothed whale;

Toothed whale = any whale which has teeth in the jaws

Lists some small cetaceans (beaked whales, pilot whales, orca)

Questions: Conservation?

Small Cetaceans?

Obligations:

Ensure the application of the provisions of the Convention (including the **Schedule**) (Art. IX, I(1))

Schedule: - Interpretation (terminology);

- Seasons (open/closed seasons & whaling areas, whale sanctuaries;
- Capture (limits on numbers & size of whales that may be taken;
- Treatment;
- Supervision and control (inspection, observers, etc.);
- Information required (compilation of catch reports and other records)

Schedule periodically reviewed and amended by Commission (Art. V).

Objection (Art. V (3)): Amendment not effective for government that has objected.

Exemption (Art. VIII): Scientific research.

Conservation and small-cetacean related activities:

- 1982: Broad moratorium on commercial whaling, upheld to date;
- 1979/94: Establishment of sanctuaries in Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean → prohibition of commercial whaling;
- SOWER (Southern Ocean Whale and Ecosystem Research Programme);
- Research Programme Pollution 2000+;
- Work of Small Cetaceans Sub-Committee of IWC Scientific WG;
- IWC/ASCOBANS Working Group on harbour porpoises.

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)

1979/1982, 52 Parties

Bodies: Standing Committee, Secretariat (CEU)

Objective: Conserve wild **flora** and **fauna** and their natural **habitats**, promote cooperation between states. Particular emphasis on endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species (Art. 1)

4 Appendices

Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III	Appendix IV
Strictly protected flora	Strictly protected fauna	Protected fauna (All species not mentioned in App. II)	Prohibited means of killing, capture & other forms of exploitation
NO EXPLOITATION ("Absolute Protection")		Exploitation regulated to keep pop. out of danger	

Obligations: (Art. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

- Promote national conservation policies;
- Have regard to conservation of flora and fauna in planning;
- Promote education and information;
- Take legislative and administrative measures to ensure special conservation of Appendix I – III species and to ensure conservation of habitats and have regard to this in planning;
- Coordinate efforts in border regions;

Exceptions (Art. 9): for protection, to prevent serious damage, overriding public interest, research, etc. if no other satisfactory solution and not detrimental to survival of species

- 90 Recommendations and 7 Resolutions;
- Organization of seminars and technical groups;
- Monitoring system (file cases);
- **Emerald Network:** Launched in 1998 by Berne Convention:
Designate Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCI)
Based on same principles as NATURA 2000
= de-facto extension of NATURA 2000 to non-EU countries

European Union/European Community

Legal basis for environmental policy of the European Community:

EU Treaty:

Preamble and Art. 2:

Sustainable development and environmental protection

EC Treaty:

Art.2: Community task: promote balanced and sustainable development, high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment

Art. 6: Environmental requirements must be integrated into Community policies

Title XIX (Environment), Art. 174 – 176: Community policy shall:

- contribute to preserving, protecting and improving quality of the env.;
- promote international measures to deal with environmental problems;
- aim at high level of environmental protection

Note: more stringent national measures allowed, if compatible with Treaty (Art. 176)

Relevant EC legislation:

“Incidental”

Bathing Water, Nitrates, Urban Waste Water, IPPC, Port Reception Facilities, Water Framework Directives, Double Hull, Safe Seas Regulations etc.

CFP

Targeted

Conservation

Common Fisheries Policy (CFP):

Primary legal instrument: **CFP Regulation (Council Reg. (EC) 2371/2002):**
CFP to provide for coherent measures concerning conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources (Art. 1)
CFP to ensure exploitation of living aquatic resources that provides sustainable economic, environmental and social conditions:
→ Apply precautionary approach, provide for sustainable exploitation, minimize impact of fishery on marine ecosystems and aim at progressive implementation of eco-system-based approach to fisheries

Relevant legislation:

- Reg. (EC) No. 88/98: Technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources in the Baltic Sea (Repealed by Reg. (EC) 2187/2005);
- Reg. (EC) No. 345/92 and (EC) No. 1239/98: Restrictions on, resp. phase-out of driftnets (not applicable to Baltic!), superseded by:
- Reg. (EC) No. 812/2004, : Progressive phase-out of driftnets from 1 Jan. 2005 – 31 Dec. 2007, total prohibition from 1 Jan. 2008; reduction in use of gillnets; mandatory pinger use; monitoring and observer scheme

Conservation Policy

Relevant legislation:

- Council Reg. (EEC) 348/81: Common rules for imports of whales or other cetacean products
- Council Reg. (EC) No. 338/97: Protection of Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by Regulating Trade Therein;
- Directive (EEC) No.79/409: “Birds Directive”
- Directive (EEC) No. 92/43: “Habitats Directive”

Birds and Habitats Directives = NATURA 2000 Legislation

Birds Directive:

Art. 3 and 4: Create protected areas; classify the most suitable areas
Special Protection Areas (**SPAs**)

Habitats Directive:

Art. 3: Set up coherent European network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), including SPAs under Birds Directive, under title NATURA 2000 for

Habitat types listed in Annex I

Habitats of species listed in Annex II
includes harbour porpoise and
bottle-nose dolphin

Obligations with respect to SACs (Art. 6, 12,14,15):

- Take necessary conservation measures;
- Prohibit deterioration of habitats and disturbance to species
- EIA for plans or projects likely to have a significant effect on the site; agreement to project only if no adverse effect or imperative reasons of overriding public interest, in latter case compensatory measures to ensure that coherence of NATURA 2000 is protected;
- For species listed in **Annex IV** (incl. **all cetaceans**) system of strict protection must be established, prohibiting:
 - deliberate capture or killing;
 - deliberate disturbance;
 - deliberate destruction of breeding sites or resting places;

Monitoring system for incidental capture and killing must be established. If taking unavoidable must be compatible with favourable conservation status, indiscriminate means of capture or killing and means described in Annex VI prohibited.

Implementation of NATURA 2000 for marine habitats:

Lagging behind terrestrial habitats.

As at Dec. 2006 (for EU-25):

4,133 purely land-based SPAs, **484** marine SPAs

19,614 purely land-based SACs, **1,248** marine SACs

Very few actual offshore sites

Marine Thematic Strategy

6th EAP (2002) requires development of Thematic Strategy for Protection and Conservation of European Marine Environment

Objective: Good environmental status of marine environment, coherent approach to marine environmental policy, environmental pillar of future Maritime Policy (Green Book)

→ Marine Thematic Strategy Directive proposed in 2005 (now in second reading). **Key elements:**

- Action not at EU level but by Member States;
- Regional approach (3 main regions: Baltic and Arctic Sea, North-East Atlantic, Mediterranean, possibly sub-regions);
- Build as far as possible on existing programmes, structures and international agreements
- 2 Phases:
 - Initial assessment of current environmental status, determination of good environmental status, establishment of targets;
 - Development and implementation of programme of measures by 2016, operational by 2018

Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)

1992/1994, 6 Parties

Bodies: MOP, Black Sea Commission

Objective: Prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Black Sea in order to preserve the marine environment and to provide a legal framework for cooperation and concerted action to fulfill this obligation

Obligations (inter alia):

Pay particular attention to avoiding harm to marine life and living Resources... (Art. XXII)

Art. XXVI: additional protocols can be adopted

Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Protocol

Objective: To maintain the **Black Sea** ecosystem in good ecological state and its landscape in favourable conditions, to preserve and sustainably manage the biological and landscape diversity of the Black Sea in order to enrich the biological resources (Art. 1)

Obligations: (Art. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10)

- Protect, preserve, improve areas of particular value, in particular by establishing protected areas (Annex 1);

- Adopt list of Black Sea species of importance that may be threatened (Annex II, comprises all 3 **Black Sea cetacean species**, special measures in Annex III);
- Adopt strategic Action Plan for Black Sea biodiversity;
- Combat alien species;
- Undertake EIAs;
- Engage in public information and education;
- Cooperate in research

Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Regions Mediterranean Sea (Barcelona Convention)

1995/2004, 22 Parties

Bodies: MOP, Secretariat (MEDU)

Objective: Prevent, abate and combat pollution in the Mediterranean Area and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that area.

(Art. 4)

Obligations (inter alia):

Take all appropriate measures in accordance with the Convention and the **Protocols** to protect and enhance the marine environment (Art. 4).

Additional Protocols: Art. 15

Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean

Bodies: MOP, Secretariat (RAC/SPA)

Obligations (inter alia):

(Art. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 22, 23)

- Protect, preserve, manage areas of particular value;
- Establish SPAs, including SPAMIs;
- Protect, preserve, manage threatened or endangered species;
- Cooperate through IOs;
- Adopt conservation strategies, plans and programmes and integrate into sectoral and intersectoral policies;
- Monitor;
- Take cooperative measures for species listed in Annexes:
Annex II: Endangered or threatened species (lists 13 species of small cetaceans and several species of “large” whales)

Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)

1996/2001, 21 Parties

Bodies: MOP, Bureau, SciCom, Secretariat Coordinating Units (RAC/SPA, Black Sea Commission, Res. 1.5)

Objective: To achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for cetaceans (Art. II)

Area: All maritime waters of the Black and Mediterranean Seas and their gulfs and seas and the internal waters connected to or interconnecting these maritime waters and of the Atlantic contiguous to the Mediterranean west of the Straits of Gibraltar (Art. I (1) a)

Obligations (Art. II, VIII)

- Take coordinated measures to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for cetaceans;
- Prohibit and eliminate deliberate taking;
- Apply the Conservation Plan (Annex 2):
 - Adopt and enforce national legislation;
 - Assess and manage human-cetacean interaction;
 - Protect habitats;
 - Research and monitoring;
 - Capacity building, collection and dissemination of information, training and education;
 - Response to emergency situations

Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention)

1992/1998, Note: Oslo and Paris Conventions (1974, 1978) have worked as one entity since 1992)

16 Parties

Bodies: OSPAR Commission (6 Main Committees), Secretariat

Objective: Prevent and eliminate pollution and protect the maritime area against adverse effects of human activities so as to safeguard human health and to conserve marine ecosystems and, when practicable, restore marine areas which have been adversely affected (Art. 2 (1) a)

Area: defined in Article 1

Obligations (Art. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 16, 22):

- Take all possible steps to achieve the above;
- Adopt programmes & measures to harmonize their policies and strategies;

- Apply precautionary principle, polluter pays principle, best available techniques, and best environmental practices;
- Take all possible steps to prevent pollution from various sources (Annexes I, II, III);
- Joint assessment of quality of marine environment (Annex IV);
- Joint scientific or technical research programmes;
- Grant access to information;
- Protect and conserve the ecosystems and biological diversity of the maritime area (Annex V);
- Report to Commission on implementation

Commission has adopted **6 Strategies**, among these:

Biological Diversity and Ecosystems

- 4 elements: - ECO QOs;
- Human activities;
- MPAS
- Species and habitats (assessment & development of programmes & measures for protection)

Various decisions, resolutions and other agreements:

- 1998/2003: establishment of ecologically coherent network of well-managed MPAs, taking account of linkages between marine species, habitats and processes in a wider ecosystem perspective;
- 2003: Joint OSPAR/HELCOM Work Programme on MPAs;
- 2004: initial OSPAR list of threatened and/or declining species & habitats:
- 4 species of whales, 1 small cetacean (harbour porpoise, OSPAR regions II+III);

Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention)

1992/2000 10 Parties

Bodies: Commission (HELCOM), 5 Main Groups, Secretariat

Objective: Prevent and eliminate pollution in order to promote the ecological restoration of the Baltic Sea Area and the preservation of its ecological balance (Art. 3 (1))

Obligations:

(Art. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17,24)

- Apply precautionary principle, polluter pays principle, best environmental practices and best available technology
- Prevent and eliminate pollution from various sources (Annexes I, III, IV, VI)
- Take special measures to abate harmful effects of pleasure craft
- Prohibit incineration
- Prohibit dumping
- Cooperate in combating marine pollution

- Provide access to information
- Report to Commission on implementation
- Engage in scientific and technical cooperation
- **Nature conservation**

Nature Protection and Biodiversity Group (HELCOM HABITAT):

- Ensures that information on habitats, species and conservation of biodiversity is available to all Main Groups;
- Identifies and assesses impacts of human activities on Baltic marine biodiversity;
- Makes concrete proposals for consideration by other Main Groups to protect marine biodiversity, habitats or species

Priority areas:

Coordination of regional activities to conserve and protect biodiversity, species and habitats and promote sustainable use of living marine resources;

Ensuring that need for environmental protection is duly considered in other activities

Various recommendations and concrete activities:

- Rec. 15/5 on establishment of a network of marine and coastal protected areas (**Baltic Sea Protected Areas**), 1994.
Initially 62 areas, now approximately 100 areas, but not yet fully implemented, in particular with respect to offshore areas.
- Joint OSPAR/HELCOM Programme on MPAs (2003)
- Rec. 17/2 on protection of **harbour porpoises** in the Baltic Sea area (1996):
 - Accord highest priority to avoiding bycatch;
 - Take action (in cooperation with ICES) to collect and analyze data on harbour porpoises (population, abundance, pollution levels, bycatch mortality, disturbance)
 - Consider establishment of protected marine areas for harbour porpoises in BSPAs
 - Triennial reports
 - ← Cooperation with ASCOBANS (e.g. joint reporting)
- **Baltic Sea Action Plan** (adoption scheduled for Ministerial Meeting, 15 November 2007 in Cracow, Poland)

Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (UNEP/ASCOBANS)

1991/1994 10 Parties

Bodies: MOP, AC, Jastarnia Group (← Jastarnia Plan), Secretariat

Objective: Achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans (Art. 2 (1)).

Favourable conservation status:

- cf. CMS art. 1.1
- MOP 3 Res. 3, MOP 5, Res. 5:

Interim objective: restore populations to or maintain them at the level they would reach in case of lowest possible anthropogenic influence → short-term practical objective: 80% or more of carrying capacity

Small cetacean: Any species, subspecies or population of toothed whale, except the sperm whale (Art. 1.2 (a))

Obligations:

(Art. 2; Conservation and Management Plan (Annex))

- Cooperate to achieve a favourable conservation status;
- Apply conservation and management measures prescribed in the **Conservation and Management Plan**;
- Report annually on implementation

Conservation and Management Plan

- Habitat conservation and management;
- Surveys and research;
- Establishment of system for retrieving bycatch and stranded specimens,
- research and provision of information in international database;
- Adoption of appropriate legislation (prohibition of taking, obligation to release live catches;
- Information and education work

Various resolutions and practical activities:

- Resolutions on incidental take: Res. Mop. 3/3, Mop. 5/5):
Reduce bycatch to below level of “unacceptable interaction” = (in the short term) total anthropogenic removal above 1.7%;
Precautionary objective of reducing bycatch to less than 1% of best population estimate, ultimately to zero;
- Resolutions on other issues such as disturbance, research, education, etc.;
- Pollution WG;
- Various workshops, most recently:
 - Workshop on selection criteria for cetacean MPAs (jointly with ECS);
 - Workshop on wind farms and marine mammals (jointly with ECS);
 - 2 population and genetics workshops (jointly with HELCOM);
- Participation in SCANS;
- Conservation Plan for North Sea harbour porpoises under development;
- Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises (“Jastarnia Plan”), 2002

Jastarnia Plan

- Immediate precautionary measures to reduce bycatch to fewer than 2 p.a.
 - Reduction of fishing effort (drift nets, bottom set nets, recovery of ghost nets);
 - Change from harmful to less harmful fishing gear;
 - Pingers as short-term measure;
 - Compilation of data on fishing effort
- Research to improve knowledge in key subject areas asap;
- Development of more refined (quantitative) recovery targets as new information on population and threats becomes available
- Establishment of protected areas;
- Education and awareness-raising;
- Establishment of “Jastarnia Group” (3 meetings to date);
- Periodic reevaluation (currently taking place)



Thank you for your attention!