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Secretariat**

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Conference Services

The 16th Meeting of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum

**“Maritime and inland waterways co-operation in the OSCE area:
Increasing security and protecting the environment”**

Part 2 / Prague, 19 – 21 May 2008

**Plenary Session IV
Emerging environmental threats to security:
Need for enhanced maritime and inland waterways co-operation**

Please find attached the presentation by the speaker, Mr. Juha-Markku Leppänen, Director,
State of the Baltic Sea and Global Change Programme, Finnish Institute of Marine Research.

Solving environmental threats of the European regional seas by linking science and policy and enhancing public private partnership?

Juha-Markku Leppänen
Finnish Institute of Marine Research

OSCE 16th Economic and Environmental Forum
- part two, Prague, 19-21 May 2008

How the various topics should be emphasised in the Finnish foreign policy?

	More than today
Strengthening of the role of UN and other organizations	35
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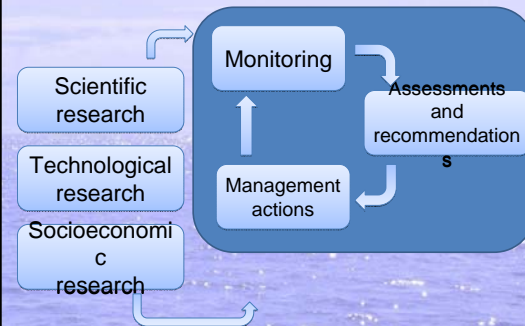
- Haavisto and Kijunen 2008: Finland, EU and—attitudes

Why protect the European Seas?

A healthy sea has many

- social and economic values by providing many services and resources
 - Natural resources (food, genetic resources)
 - Services (nutrient regeneration, climate regulation)
 - Recreational/cultural values
- Intrinsic value

Research and management



Approaches to protection

- Large marine ecosystem (LME) approach
- Ecosystem approach to the management of human activities
 - ✓ Goals: conserve ecosystem goods and services
 - ✓ Cross-sectoral and holistic
 - ✓ Ecosystem at the core of policies

Common environmental problems

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eutrophication • Toxic symptoms • Alien species • Warming, sea-level rise → Loss of habitats and biodiversity → Economic losses 	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs of nutrients and hazardous substances, oil • Maritime transport • Constructions • Resource extraction, mainly fisheries • Climate change 	Pressures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Urban settlements, agriculture, energy production ❖ Global trade ❖ Economic growth 	Drivers

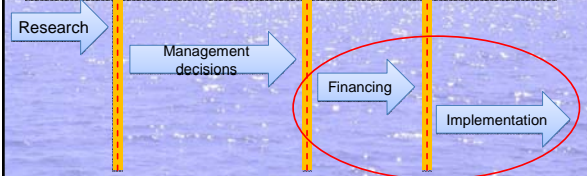
Has science improved the state of the seas?

- Identifications of problems, pressures and driving forces
- All the major environmental problems have been envisaged by science
- Science has provided advice to management
- Effective and timely actions seldom taken!



What is the problem?

- Failure in co-operation and pragmatic co-ordination between the sectoral actors at local, national and international levels
- Different incentives and logic in operations
- Friction



Evolution in technology and economy is faster than that in diplomacy?

What is needed?

- Innovative approaches
 - Combine best means and practices from public and private sectors
- Responsive and broad co-operation between all actors
- Big toolbox: authorities, private actors, lobbying, publicity and information, support by persons of distinction
- Holistic approach and accurately defined concrete actions
- Combining of research, financing and implementation

New approaches in co-operation

- **Para-diplomacy**
 - non-governmental diplomacy
 - Union of the Baltic Cities: promote balanced democratic, economic, social and environmental development
- **Philanthropic capitalism**
 - Involvement of private interest
 - Björn Carlson's Baltic Sea 2020 foundation
 - John Nurminen's Foundation for Clean Baltic Sea and Baltic Sea Action Group
 - Chemical phosphorus removal in municipal waste water plants in St. Petersburg and Warsaw
 - Private investments and public commitment

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Recommended

- ✓ Support for effective inter-regional co-operation
- ✓ Combine 'traditional' diplomacy and new innovative solutions
- ✓ Sharing experiences helps to
 - ✓ Identify common issues
 - ✓ Identify cross-regional issues
 - ✓ Share best practices and models
- ✓ Learning from each other saves valuable time and resources!