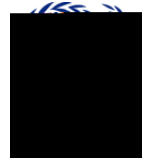




# Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas



*Joint Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme*



## Contribution Towards the Secretary General's Report on Oceans and the Law of the Sea 2011

### Part I: Marine Renewable Energies

Marine renewable energy production is relevant for the work of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and its associated instruments in two main ways:

- i. In a positive way by mitigating the effect of climate change, which has potentially severe consequences for the quality, suitability and availability of the habitat of many marine migratory species, as well as on the species themselves
- ii. In a potentially conflicting way by causing severe disturbance to marine migratory species by means of introduction of underwater noise, higher risk of collision with turbines or service craft and habitat alterations, including alterations to water flow and sea level

service craft, and barrier effects on their migratory routes. Application of strobe lighting on constructions and the creation of corridors within offshore wind parks can make an important contribution to reducing the risk of collision with birds and bats. Depending on the height of individual turbines different species are likely to be affected.

To address these issues, several relevant resolutions have been passed in recent years:

- CMS [Resolution 10.24](#)