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**SDG 14: Life Below
Water: A Commentary**



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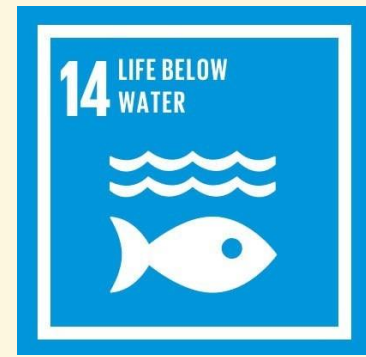
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Overview of Commentary

- Added Value of Attention to Oceans in SDGs
- Strengthening Ocean Governance



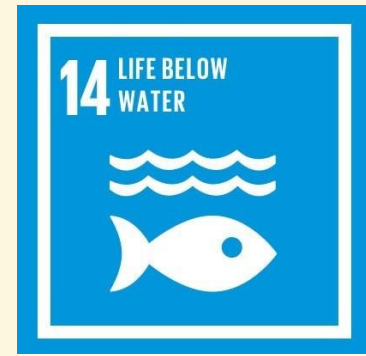
Added Value of Attention to Oceans in SDGs



- Earlier 'Action Plans', e.g.
 - 1992 Agenda 21 adopted at the United Nations Conference on Economic Development (UNCED);
 - 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration and subsequent actions, including the 2010 Millennium Development Goals;
 - 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
 - 2012 Rio+20 Outcome Document 'The Future We Want';



Added Value of Attention to Oceans in SDGs



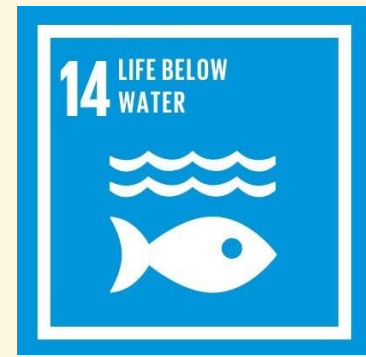
- SDG 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- SDG 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information



2010 Aichi (CBD) Target No. 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.

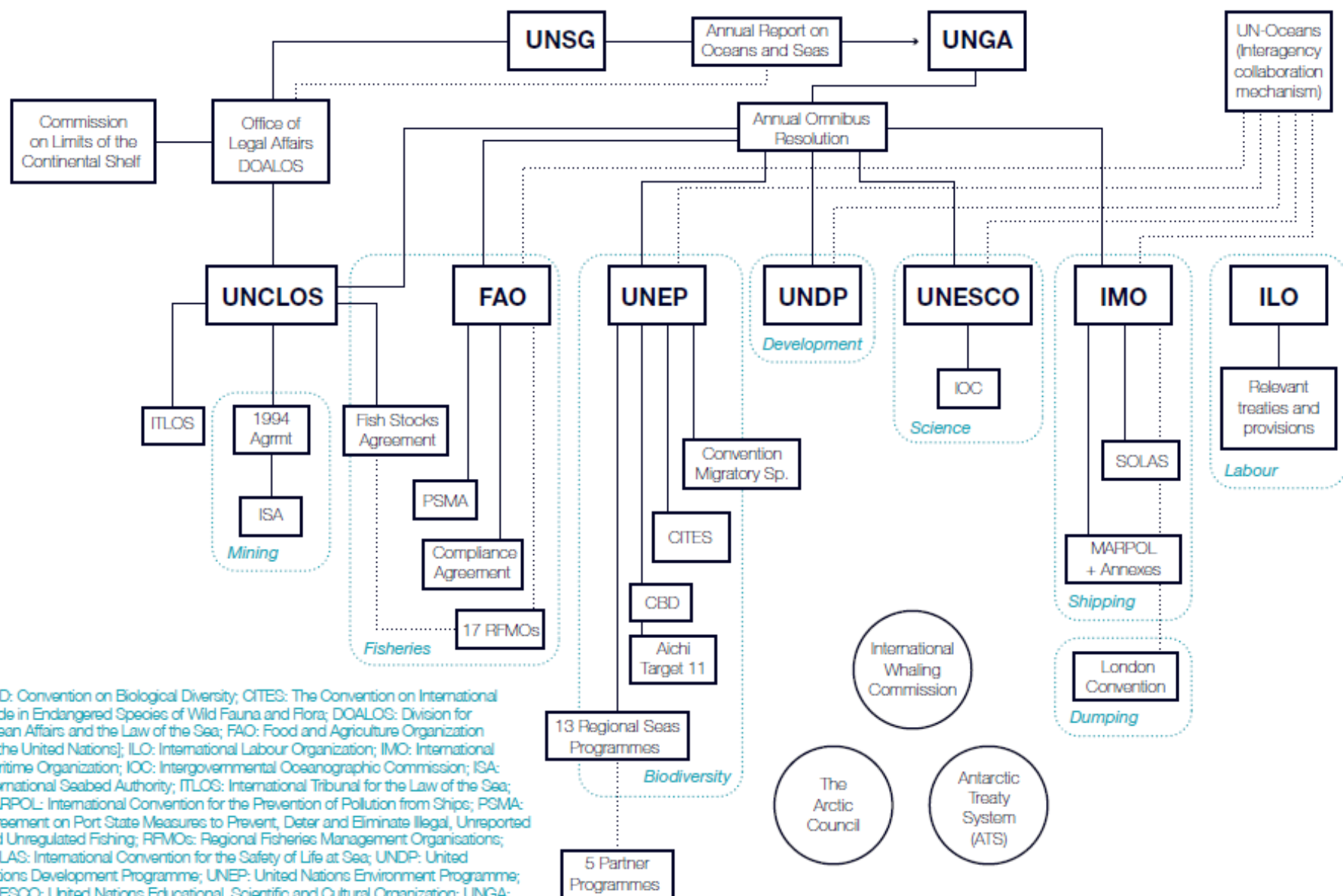
Added Value of Attention to Oceans in SDGs (cont.)



- Existing international ocean governance regime
- Can the SDGs or the document 'Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' be said to establish a new governance mechanism?



SUMMARISED SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF INTERNATIONAL OCEAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE, SHOWING SECTORAL APPROACH AND PLETHORA OF ORGANISATIONS

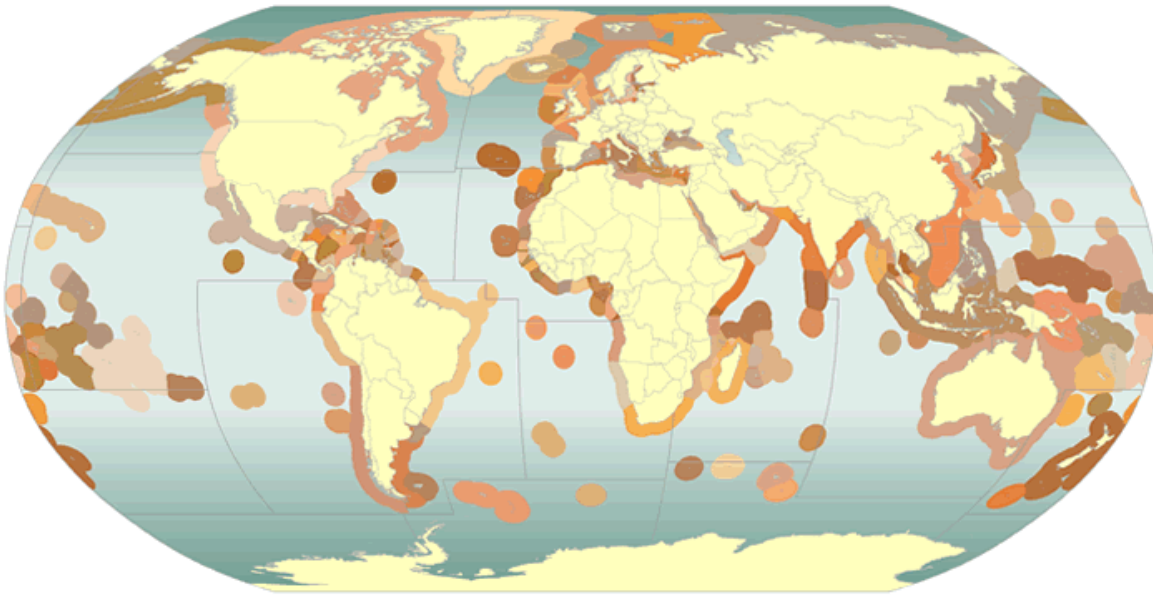


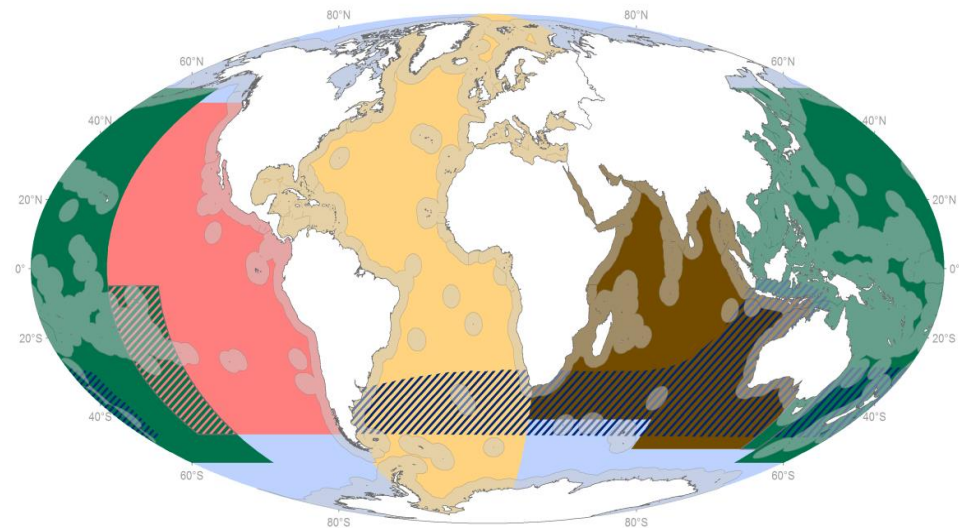
CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity; CITES: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; DOALOS: Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization [of the United Nations]; ILO: International Labour Organization; IMO: International Maritime Organization; IOC: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; ISA: International Seabed Authority; ITLOS: International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; PSMA: Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; RFMOs: Regional Fisheries Management Organisations; SOLAS: International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea; UNDP: United Nations Development Programme; UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme; UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNGA: United Nations General Assembly; UNSG: United Nations Secretary-General

Strengthening Ocean Governance

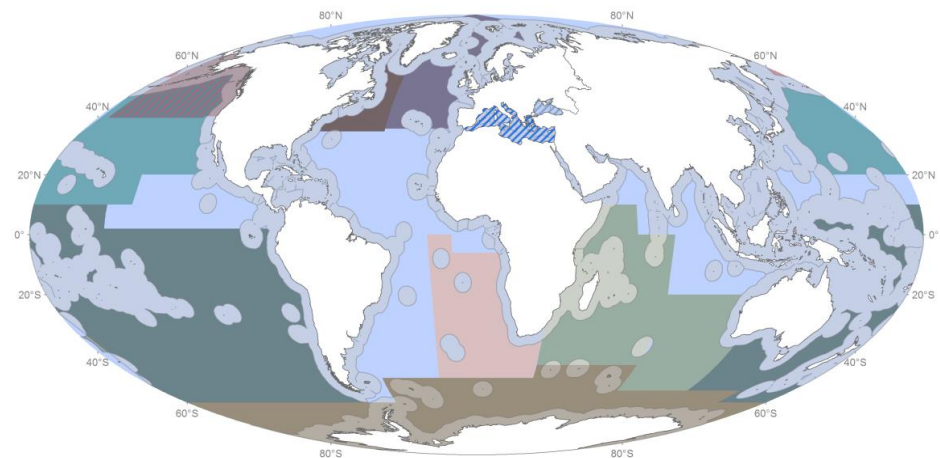
- SDG14c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want
- Position paper: “high seas are still largely ‘lawless’”
 - Does not sufficiently acknowledge, *inter alia*,
 - regulation of international shipping by IMO
 - regulation of fishing at global level (e.g. FAO and UNGA) and regional level (regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs))







- 200nm limit
- Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations**
- Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
 - Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)
 - International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)
 - Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
 - Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

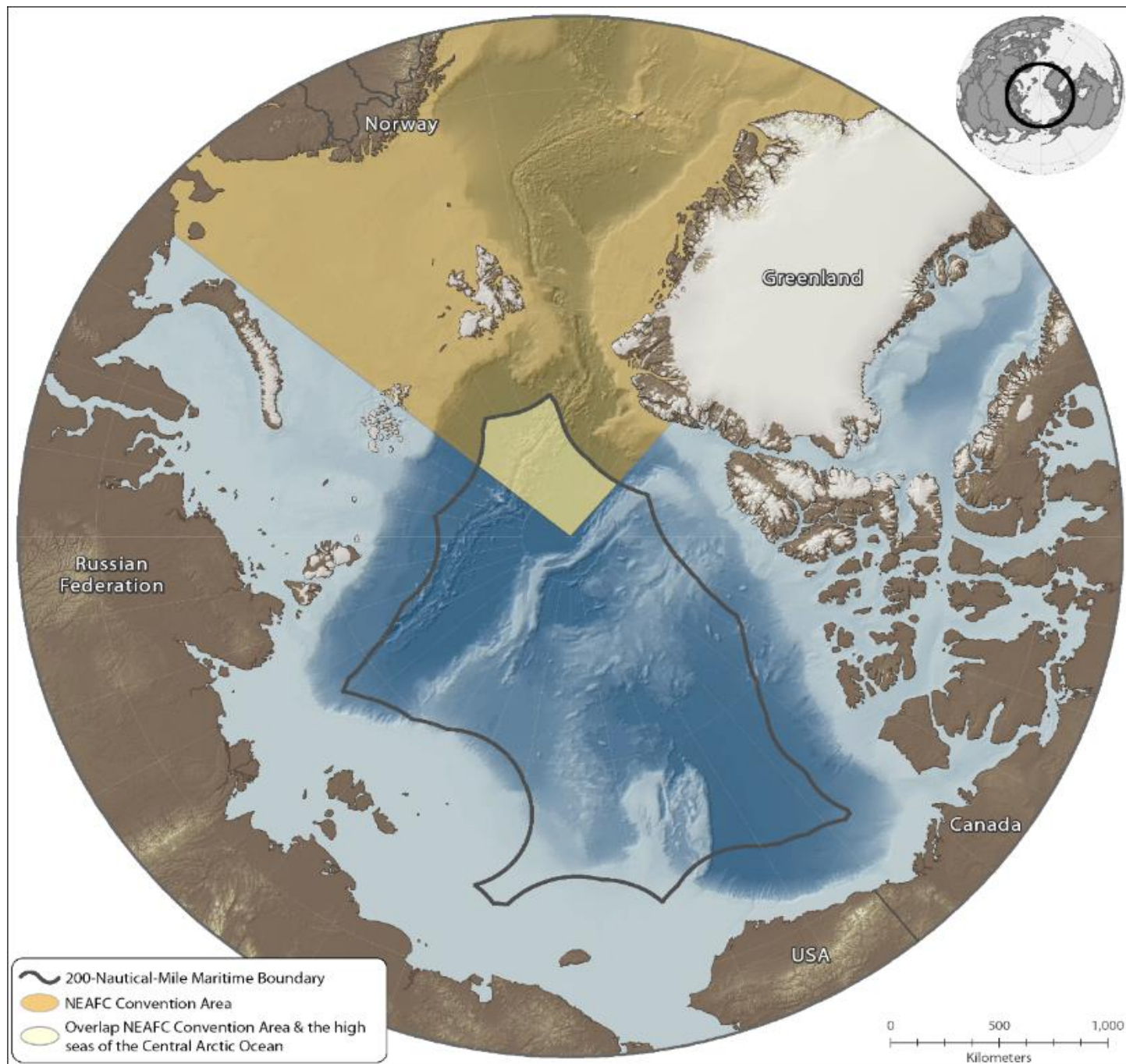


- 200nm limit
- Non-Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations**
- North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)
 - North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission
 - South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO)
 - South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)
 - South Pacific Regional Fisheries Mgmt Org
 - Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
 - Conv. on Cons. of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 - Conv. on Cons. & Mgmt of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea
 - General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
 - International Pacific Halibut Commission
 - Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

Strengthening Ocean Governance (cont.)

- Recent developments in strengthening ocean governance
 - Geographical strengthening: Filling gaps in high seas coverage with RFMOs
 - Modern (stronger) mandates existing bodies
 - RFMOs: from management of target species to an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management
 - Regional marine environmental protection mechanisms (e.g. OSPAR Commission): from marine pollution to conservation of biodiversity against all human impacts
 - BBNJ Process: new UNCLOS Implementation Agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction







Thanks!

Questions?



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