

The Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)

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8th Meeting of OACPS Ministers Responsible for Oceans, Inland Waters and Fisheries Dar es Salaam, Tanzania 9-13 September 2024





The Law of the Sea

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

with Index and Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea



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

- Known as "Constitution for the ocean"
- 170 Parties

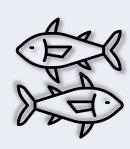
The "UNCLOS family"

- Implementing agreements





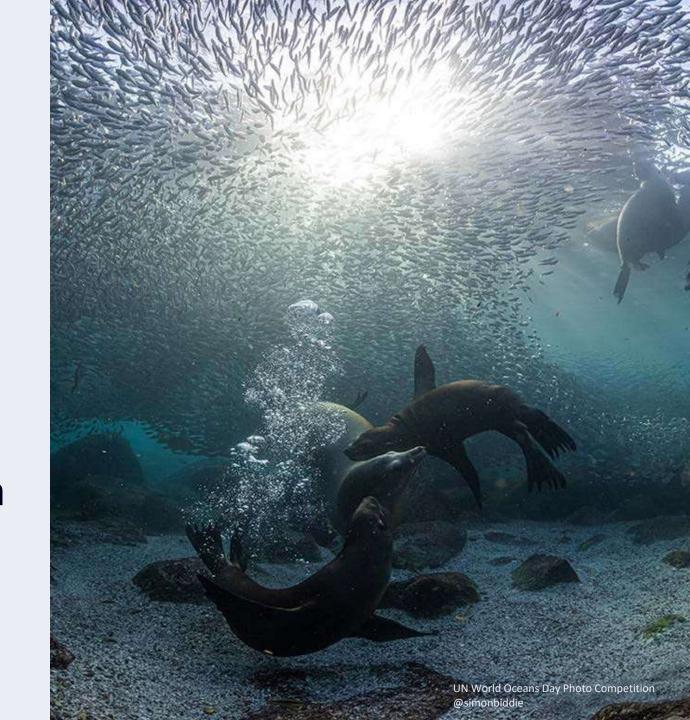
 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (adopted on 28 July 1994; entered into force on 28 July 1996)



 United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (adopted on 4 August 1995; entered into force on 11 November 2001)

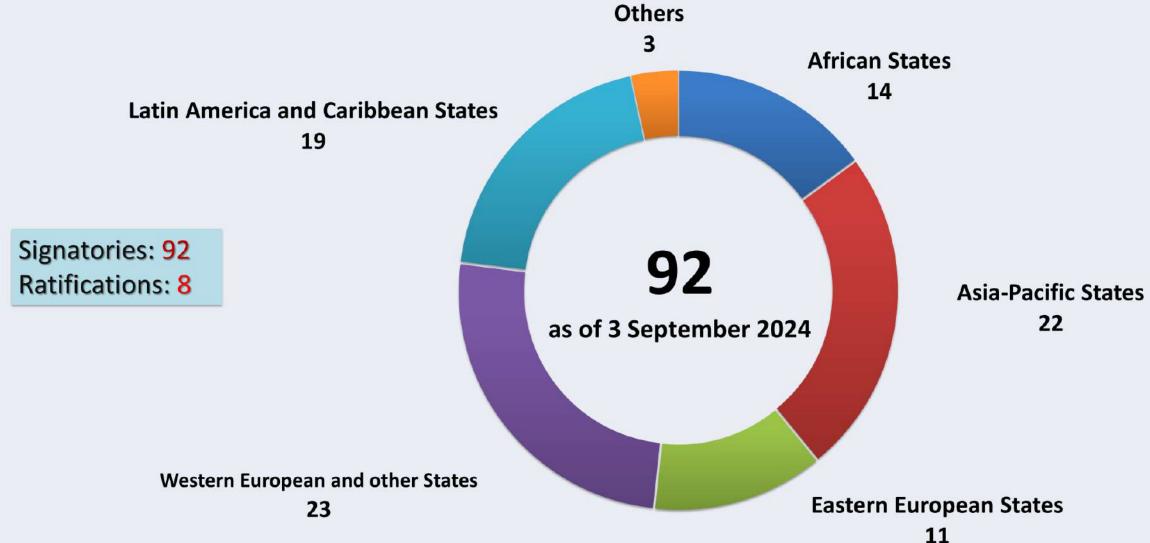
BBNJ Agreement: third implementing agreement to UNCLOS

- Consistency with UNCLOS
- Not prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of States under the Convention
- Legal status of non-parties to UNCLOS not affected by the Agreement



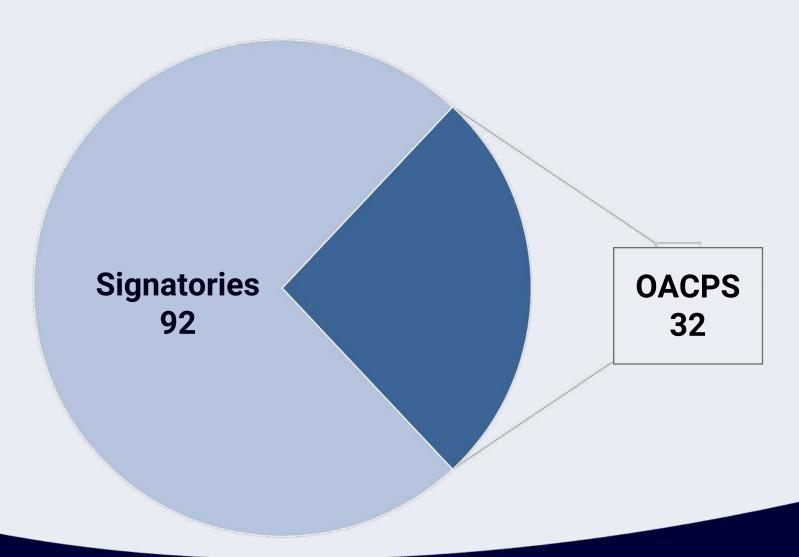
Current status of the BBNJ Agreement





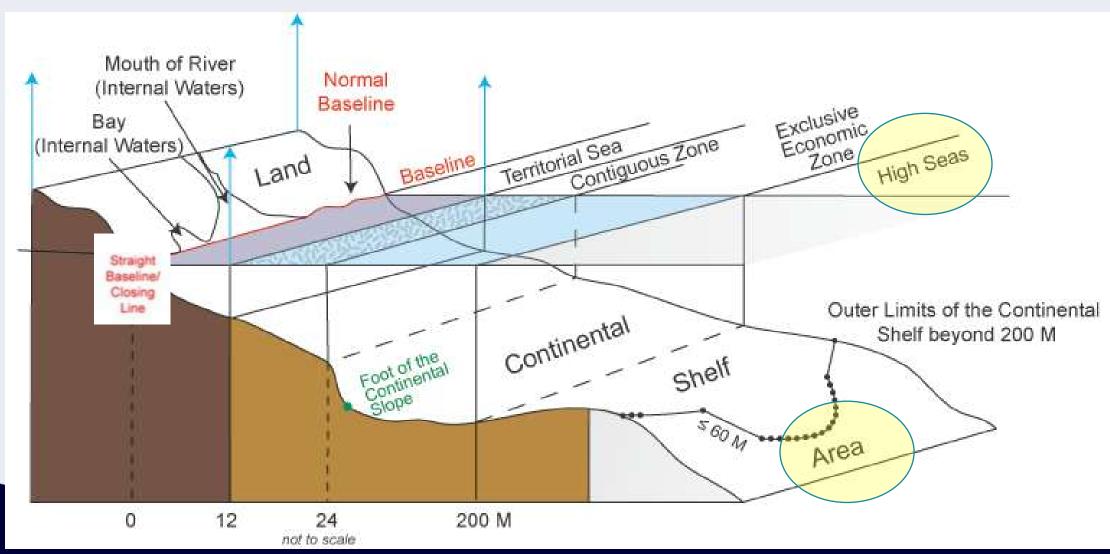
OACPS and BBNJ





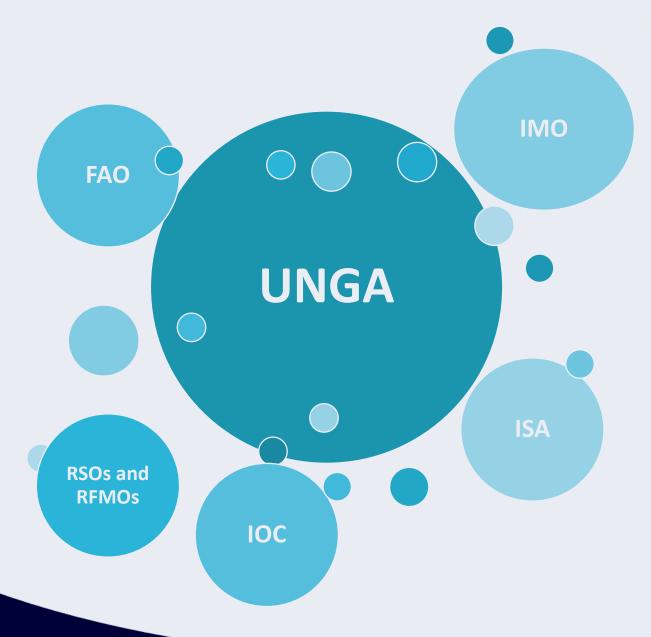






... where several threats and pressures may have a cumulative impact







... where several sectoral organizations have competence

... where there was no overall cross-sectoral mechanism to address cumulative impacts

... where different legal regimes apply



Pollution nstruments

UNCLOS

Biodiversity instruments

Part XI Agreement

UN Fish Stocks Agreement

BBNJ Agreement

Regional instruments

Fisheries instruments

Customary international

BBNJ Timeline



June 2004

UN Informal
Consultative Process
on Oceans and the Law
of the Sea discussed
issues related to BBNJ

December 2011

The package of issues to be addressed by the BBNJ process agreed by the GA (resolution 66/231)

June 2015

The GA decided to develop an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS on BBNJ and established a Preparatory Committee to recommend elements of a draft text (resolution 69/292)

December 2017

The GA decided to convene the BBNJ Intergovernmental Conference (resolution 72/249)

September 2018

BBNJ IGC-1

August 2019

BBNJ IGC-3

August 2022

BBNJ IGC-5

February 2006

First meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group to study issues relating to BBNJ convened pursuant to GA resolution 59/24

January 2015

Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted to the GA (A/69/780)

July 2017

The Preparatory
Committee
adopted its report,
including
recommendations,
to the GA
(A/AC.287/2017/P
C.4/2)

April 2018

BBNJ IGC Organizational Meeting

March-April 2019

BBNJ IGC-2

March 2022

BBNJ IGC-4

February -March 2023

BBNJ IGC-5 resumed

June 2023

BBNJ IGC-5 further resumed

Adoption of the BBNJ Agreement

Why does the BBNJ Agreement matter?





A path towards greater level-playing field



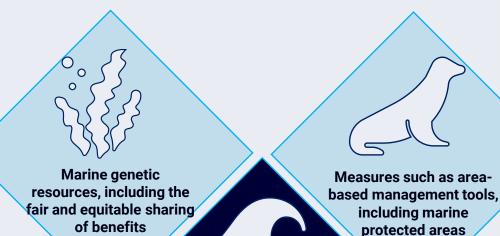
A vital step for our planet



A significant development for ocean affairs and the law of the sea



A crucial contributor to relevant global goals and targets







❖A package of issues

Cross-cutting issues

14 general principles and approaches

Conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ



Environmental impact assessments



Capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology





Relationship with other relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional, subregional and sectoral bodies (IFBs)

- Not undermine relevant IFBs
- Promote coherence and coordination with relevant IFBs

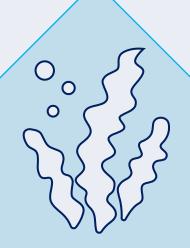


International cooperation

- Cooperate under the Agreement, including through strengthening and enhancing cooperation with and among relevant IFBs
- Endeavour to promote the objectives of the Agreement when participating in decision-making under other relevant IFBs

- Application ("carve-outs")
- Activities with respect to marine genetic resources (MGRs) and digital sequence information (DSI) on MGRs
- Notification
- Traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Benefit-sharing (non-monetary and monetary)
- Access and benefit-sharing committee
- Monitoring and transparency



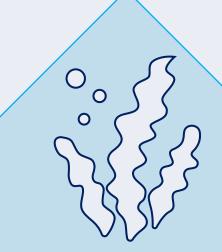


Marine genetic resources, including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Main obligations of Parties

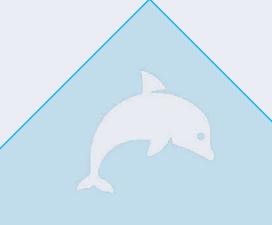
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- Take the necessary legislative, administrative or policy measures
 - Notification
 - Deposit in repositories and databases
 - Free PIC of IPLCs
- Share benefits
- Submit reports to the ABS Committee



Marine genetic resources, including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits



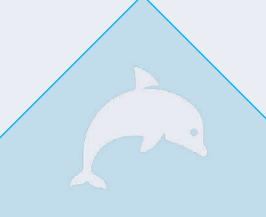


Measures such as areabased management tools, including marine protected areas

- Area of Application
- Proposals on area-based management tools (AMBTs), including marine protected areas (MPAs)
- Publicity, consultations, assessments
- Establishment of ABMTs including MPAs
- Implementation
- Monitoring and review







Measures such as areabased management tools, including marine protected areas

- Consult and collaborate with relevant stakeholders
- Ensure that activities are conducted consistently with the decisions on ABMTs, including MPAs
- Promote the adoption of measures within relevant IFBs
- Encourage those States that are entitled to become Parties to adopt measures supporting the decisions by the COP on ABMTs, including MPAs
- Report to the COP



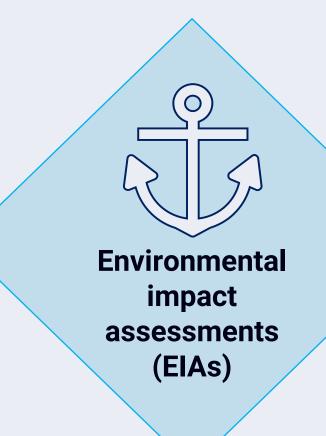
- Obligation to conduct environmental impact assessments (EIAs)
- Thresholds and factors for conducting EIAs
- Process for EIAs
- Relationship with other relevant frameworks/instruments/bodies
- State decision-making
- Monitoring, reporting and review
- Other provisions



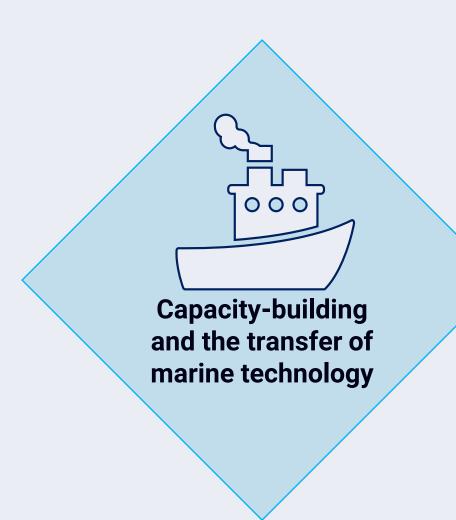


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- Conduct EIAs for:
 - Activities in ABNJ
 - Activities that may cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes to the marine environment in ABNJ
- Promote EIA use in IFBs
- Conduct public notification and consultation
- Prepare EIA reports
- Monitor, report and review







- Obligation to cooperate in capacity-building (CB) and transfer of marine technology (TMT)
- Modalities for CB&TMT
- Additional modalities for TMT
- Types of CB&TMT
- Monitoring and review
- Capacity-building and transfer of marine technology committee



Parties:

- Cooperate at all levels and in all forms
- Ensure CB for developing States Parties
- Cooperate to achieve TMT
- Needs assessment, support, monitoring and review

Role of CB&TMT Committee and CHM





Capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology

Other provisions



General provisions

Institutional arrangements

Funding

Implementation and compliance

Settlement of disputes

Non-parties to the Agreement

Good faith and abuse of rights

Final provisions

Institutional arrangements





Conference of the Parties (COP)



Secretariat



Scientific and Technical Body



Access and Benefit-Sharing Committee



Clearing-House Mechanism



Implementation and Compliance Committee



Capacity-Building and Transfer of Marine Technology Committee



Finance Committee

Funding



- Assessed contributions
- A voluntary trust fund
- A special fund
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) trust fund
- COP may consider the possibility to establish additional funds to finance rehabilitation and ecological restoration
- An initial resources mobilization goal through 2030

Implementation and Compliance



Parties to the Agreement to:

- Take measures to implement the Agreement
- Report on the Implementation to the Conference of the Parties
 - Format and frequency of the reports to be determined by the Conference of the Parties

Implementation and Compliance Committee:

- Facilitative in nature
- Functioning in a transparent, non-adversarial, non-punitive manner
 - o Consider issues of implementation at the generic and individual levels,
 - o Report periodically and,
 - Make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties.

"You have pumped new life and hope to give the ocean a fighting chance."

- António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

- Open for signature: 2 years from 20 September 2023
- Entry into force: <u>60</u> instruments





BBNJ Agreement: Developing States



- Support for developing States Parties through capacity-building and the development and transfer of marine technology as essential elements for the attainment of the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ recognized the Preamble of the Agreement.
- References to developing States throughout the Agreement, including capacity-building and/or support, particularly for developing States Parties, "in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, geographically disadvantaged States, small island developing States, coastal African States, archipelagic States and developing middle-income countries", in the objectives of Parts II, III, IV and V of the Agreement.
- Full recognition shall be given to the special requirements of developing States Parties in the management of the Clearing House Mechanism.

BBNJ Agreement: Developing States



- Institutional representation of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in Access and Benefit Sharing Committee and CB&TMT Committee.
- Financial mechanism shall assist developing States Parties in implementing the Agreement, including through CBTMT.
- Voluntary trust fund created by the Agreement to facilitate participation of developing States in meetings of bodies under the Agreement, in particular of representatives from LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.

What is needed for effective implementation of the Agreement?



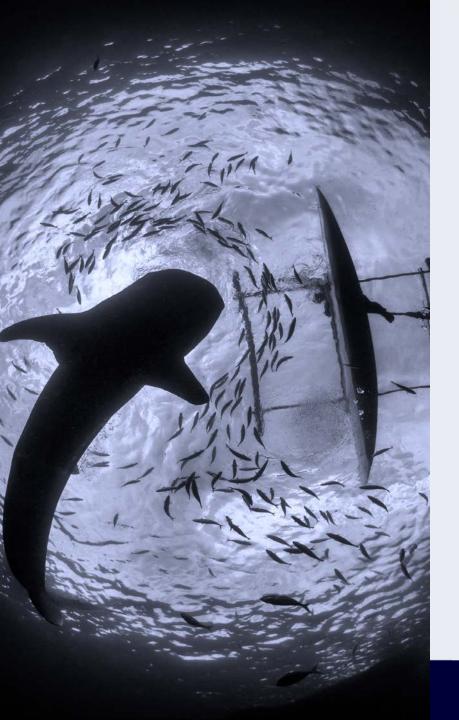
- Broad participation
- Administrative, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks
- International cooperation and coordination
- Capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology
- Funding and resources
- Scientific research, cooperation and data sharing
- Stakeholder engagement



Next steps...



- DOALOS to perform the secretariat functions until the secretariat to be established under the Agreement commences its functions
- Entry into force and convening of COP-1
- Preparatory Commission established by General Assembly resolution 78/272



Next steps...



- Promoting a better understanding of the Agreement and preparing for entry into force
- Facilitating inter-agency coordination and cooperation of the UN system in supporting the entry into force and implementation of the Agreement, including through UN-Oceans

DOALOS programme of activities



- Capacity needs and priority assessments toolkit
- National technical assistance (needs assessment consultancy; national workshop)
- Regional workshops
- Briefings
- Side events
- Capacity-building and outreach materials
- Website for the Agreement
- Project funded by the European Union



Activities to promote a better understanding of the Agreement and prepare for its entry into force (cont.)



- DOALOS factsheets
- DOALOS/UNEP InforMEA online course
- DOALOS/GEF capacity-building and technical assistance needs survey

Visit: www.un.org/bbnjagreement







- Pacific (8 to 11 July 2024, Suva, Fiji, hosted by the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner)
- North-East and South-East Asia (16 to 20 September 2024, Bangkok, Thailand, hosted by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)
- Caribbean small island developing States (7 to 10 October 2024, Placencia, Belize, hosted by the Government of Belize)
- Latin America (14 to 18 October 2024, Santiago, Chile, hosted at the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the support of the Government of Chile)
- Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Africa
- Indian Ocean (including the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal), the Red Sea and Gulf of Arden and the ROPME/RECOFI area









- Upon request
- Consultancy for national needs and priorities assessment
- National stakeholders workshop



For more information and how to access support?



https://www.un.org/bbnjagreement

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Thank You







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