

# Other Meetings in relevance to Marine Living Resources

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# Outline

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1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets
2. Marine Biological Diversity beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) under the UN
3. IUCN world congress in 2016
4. Summary

# 1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

## (1) CBD

It came into force in 1993. There are 194 member countries.

The objectives of the CBD;

- (i) **conservation** of biological diversity and the **sustainable use** of its components
- (ii) the fair and equitable **sharing of the benefits** arising out of utilization of genetic resources.

## (2) Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The mission is to take action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020.

The main points relevant to fisheries;

Target 6; Living marine resources are managed sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem approach

Target 11; 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved.

## 2. Discussion in CBD relating to living marine resources

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### (1) Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA)

- (i) Criteria for EBSA was adopted, such as uniqueness and biological productivity in COP9 in 2008.
- (ii) Regional work shop to identify EBSA has been convened and identified 284 areas as EBSA.

### (2) COP13

- (i) COP13 will be held in Cancun, Mexico in **4-17 December, 2016**.
- (ii) Mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including fisheries is one of the main agenda. Mainstreaming means including actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in strategy relating to production sectors, such as fisheries.
- (iii) Marine biodiversity relating resolution, such as ocean acidification, anthropogenic noise and marine debris, will be discussed.

# Negotiations on a new international legally binding instrument on BBNJ at the UN (1)

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## (1) BBNJ:

Marine **B**iological Diversity **b**eyond Areas of **N**ational **J**urisdiction

## (2) Schedule

- 2016: 2 Preparatory Committee (1<sup>st</sup>: Mar-Apr, 2<sup>nd</sup>: Aug-Sep)
- 2017: 2 Preparatory Committee (Report to the General Assembly on its progress)
- 2018: The General Assembly will decide on the convening and on the starting date of an intergovernmental conference to elaborate the text of the instrument.

# Negotiations on a new international legally binding instrument on BBNJ at the UN (2)

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(3) Resolution 69/292 adopted by the General Assembly on 19 June 2015

- Development of an international legally binding instruments under the UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ
  - Topics to be addressed
    - (a) **Marine Genetic Resources (MGR)** including questions on the sharing of benefits
    - (b) Measures such as area-based management tools including **Marine Protected Areas (MPA)**
    - (c) **Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)**
    - (d) **Capacity-building** and the transfer of marine technology
  - The process of developing the international legally binding instrument should not undermine existing relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional and sectoral bodies.
- (Fisheries management measures conducted by RFMOs should not be undermined!)

# 4. IUCN

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- (1) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- is composed of both government and civil society organizations
  - is **the world's largest environmental network**
  - provides knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation.
  - publishes the IUCN **Red List of Threatened Species**

- (2) IUCN World Conservation Congress (1-10 Sep 2016, Honolulu)  
Relating fisheries, following Resolutions will be discussed.
- Sharks and rays (CITES proposal should be supported.)
  - MPA (30% of national waters should be designated as MPA)
- \* The resolution is not legally binding, but it may impacts discussion in CITES-COP17 and CBD-COP13.

## 5. Summary

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- Living marine resources are very important for food security and many people's livelihood relies on them, especially in coastal communities.
- Negotiation in CBD, BBNJ, IUCN and other environmental convention will impact on fishing industries in many countries, so that all countries should pay attention.
- Department/Agency which is in charge of fishery should participate in national decision making process for these negotiations
- Cooperation among countries whose share an idea of sustainable use of living marine resources is essential.