



United Nations

**Report of the 2022
United Nations Conference to
Support the Implementation of
Sustainable Development
Goal 14: Conserve and
sustainably use the oceans, seas
and marine resources for
sustainable development**

Lisbon, 27 June–1 July 2022



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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Chapter I

Resolutions adopted by the Conference

Resolution 1*

Our ocean, our future, our responsibility

The United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

Having met in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [73/292](#) of 9 May 2019, in which the Assembly decided that the Conference should adopt by consensus a brief, concise, action-oriented and intergovernmentally agreed declaration to support the implementation of Goal 14,

1. *Adopts* the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”¹ as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly endorse, at its seventy-sixth session, the declaration as adopted by the Conference.

The text of the declaration as adopted by the Conference reads as follows:

Our ocean, our future, our responsibility

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives meeting in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022 at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the overarching theme, “Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions”, with the participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, reaffirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources. Greater ambition is required at all levels to address the dire state of the ocean. As leaders and representatives of our Governments, we are determined to act decisively and urgently to improve the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and its ecosystems.

2. We reaffirm the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, adopted by the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held from 5 to 9 June 2017.

3. We recognize that the ocean is fundamental to life on our planet and to our future. The ocean is an important source of the planet’s biodiversity and plays a vital role in the climate system and water cycle. The ocean provides a range of ecosystem services, supplies us with oxygen to breathe, contributes to food security, nutrition and decent jobs and livelihoods, acts as a sink and reservoir of greenhouse

* Adopted at the 8th plenary meeting, on 1 July 2022; for the discussion, see chap. VI.

¹ [A/CONF.230/2022/12](#), annex.

gases and protects biodiversity, provides a means for maritime transportation, including for global trade, forms an important part of our natural and cultural heritage and plays an essential role in sustainable development, a sustainable ocean-based economy and poverty eradication. We underline the interlinkages and potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Sustainable Development Goals and recognize that the implementation of Goal 14 can contribute significantly to the realization of the 2030 Agenda, which is integrated and indivisible in its nature.

4. We are therefore deeply alarmed by the global emergency facing the ocean. Sea levels are rising, coastal erosion is worsening and the ocean is warmer and more acidic. Marine pollution is increasing at an alarming rate, a third of fish stocks are overexploited, marine biodiversity continues to decrease and approximately half of all living coral has been lost, while alien invasive species pose a significant threat to marine ecosystems and resources. While progress has been made towards the achievement of some of the targets of Goal 14, action is not advancing at the speed or scale required to meet our goals. We deeply regret our collective failure to achieve targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6 that matured in 2020, and we renew our commitment to taking urgent action and to cooperating at the global, regional and subregional levels to achieve all targets as soon as possible without undue delay.

5. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we are deeply alarmed by the adverse effects of climate change on the ocean and marine life, including the rise in ocean temperatures, ocean acidification, deoxygenation, sea level rise, the decrease in polar ice coverage, shifts in the abundance and distribution of marine species, including fish, the decrease in marine biodiversity, as well as coastal erosion and extreme weather events and related impacts on island and coastal communities, as highlighted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its special report entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and its successive reports.

6. We emphasize the particular importance of implementing the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the goal to limit the temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change and help to ensure the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and thus our future. We recall that article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement states that it will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. We also emphasize the need to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the Glasgow Climate Pact on mitigation, adaptation and the provision and mobilization of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries, including small island developing States. We welcome the decision by the parties to the Framework Convention to recognize the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring ecosystems, including marine ecosystems, to deliver crucial services, including acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and supporting sustainable livelihoods, including for indigenous peoples and local communities. We further welcome the invitation to relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the Framework Convention to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in relevant mandates and workplans and the invitation to the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to hold an annual dialogue to strengthen ocean-based action.

7. We are deeply concerned by the findings about cumulative human impacts on the ocean, including ecosystem degradation and species extinctions, as highlighted

in the second *World Ocean Assessment* and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, as well as on food safety and human health as recognized in the One Health approach. We recognize the need for transformative change and are committed to halting and reversing the decline in the health of the ocean's ecosystems and biodiversity and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity. We call for an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective, robust and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. We take note of the voluntary commitments by more than 100 Member States to conserve or protect at least 30 per cent of the global ocean within marine protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030. We emphasize that strong governance and adequate financing for developing countries, in particular small island developing States, is essential to effectively implement and maintain such areas and measures. We also recognize the importance of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) and its call to support and scale up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide.

8. We welcome the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022, to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities.

9. We recognize the devastating impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the ocean-based economy and in particular the ocean-based economies of small island developing States, which have been disproportionately adversely affected by the pandemic, given their dependence on the ocean-based economy, as well as on seafarers and the fishing community. We also recognize the threat to ocean health caused by the COVID-19 pandemic due to improper waste management, including of plastic waste, such as personal protective equipment, which has exacerbated the problem of marine plastic litter and microplastics in the ocean. We affirm that the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and the advancement of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches play a critical role in ensuring a sustainable, inclusive and environmentally resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

10. We emphasize that our actions to implement Goal 14 should be in accordance with, reinforce and not duplicate or undermine existing legal instruments, arrangements, processes, mechanisms or entities. We affirm the need to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want". We note that 2022 marks the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention.

11. We recognize the importance of the work being undertaken by the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction

and call upon participating delegations to reach an ambitious agreement without delay.

12. We also recognize the importance of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) and its vision to achieve the science we need for the ocean we want. We support the Decade’s mission to generate and use knowledge for the transformational action needed to achieve a healthy, safe and resilient ocean for sustainable development by 2030 and beyond. We fully support the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in implementing the Decade and commit to supporting these efforts.

13. We stress that science-based and innovative actions and international cooperation and partnerships based in science, technology and innovation, in line with the precautionary approach and ecosystem-based approaches, can contribute to the solutions necessary to overcome challenges in achieving Goal 14 in the following ways:

(a) Informing integrated ocean management, planning and decision-making, through improving our understanding of the impact of cumulative human activities on the ocean and anticipating the impacts of planned activities and eliminating or minimizing their negative effects, as well as the effectiveness of adopted measures;

(b) Restoring and maintaining fish stocks at levels that produce at least maximum sustainable yield in the shortest time feasible, including by implementing science-based management plans, and minimizing waste, unwanted by-catch and discards, as well as combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through technological tools for monitoring, control and surveillance, and ending harmful subsidies in line with target 14.6, as well as through the use of an ecosystem approach to fisheries that protects essential habitats and promotes collaborative processes for decision-making that include all stakeholders, including small-scale and artisanal fisheries, recognizing their role in poverty eradication and ending food insecurity, and the importance of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture;

(c) Mobilizing actions for sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for sufficient, safe and nutritious food, recognizing the central role of healthy oceans in resilient food systems and for achieving the 2030 Agenda;

(d) Preventing, reducing and controlling marine pollution of all kinds, from both land- and sea-based sources, including nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, emissions from the maritime sector, including shipping, pollution from shipwrecks and anthropogenic underwater noise, through improving our understanding of their sources, pathways and impacts on marine ecosystems, and through contributing to comprehensive life-cycle and source-to-sea approaches that include improved waste management;

(e) Preventing, reducing and eliminating marine plastic litter, including single-use plastics and microplastics, including through contributing to comprehensive life-cycle approaches, encouraging resource efficiency and recycling, as well as environmentally sound waste management, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, developing viable alternatives for consumer and industrial uses, taking into account the full environmental impacts, innovation in product design and environmentally sound remediation of marine plastic litter that is already in marine environments, and recognizing the establishment by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session of an intergovernmental negotiating committee towards an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution;

(f) Effectively planning and implementing area-based management tools, including effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected marine protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning, through, *inter alia*, assessing their multiple ecological, socioeconomic and cultural value and applying the precautionary and ecosystem-based approach, in accordance with national legislation and international law;

(g) Developing and implementing measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and avert, minimize and address loss and damage, reducing disaster risk and enhancing resilience, including through increasing the use of renewable energy technologies, especially ocean-based technologies, reducing the risk of and preparing for ocean-related extreme weather events, including the development of multi-hazard early warning systems and integrating ecosystem-based approaches for disaster risk reduction at all levels and across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and the impacts of sea level rise, reducing emissions from maritime transportation, including shipping, and implementing nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches for, *inter alia*, carbon sequestration and the prevention of coastal erosion.

14. We commit to taking the following science-based and innovative actions on an urgent basis, recognizing that developing countries, in particular small island developing States and the least developed countries, face capacity challenges that need to be addressed:

(a) Strengthen international, regional, subregional and national scientific and systematic observation and data collection efforts, including of environmental and socioeconomic data, especially in developing countries, and improve the timely sharing and dissemination of data and knowledge, including by making data widely accessible through open access databases, investing in national statistical systems, standardizing data, ensuring interoperability between databases, and synthesizing data into information for policymakers and decision makers, and support capacity-building in developing countries to improve data collection and analysis;

(b) Recognize the important role of indigenous, traditional and local knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the role of social science in planning, decision-making and implementation;

(c) Enhance cooperation at the global, regional, subregional, national and local levels in order to strengthen mechanisms for collaboration, knowledge-sharing and exchange of best practices within marine scientific research, including through South-South and triangular cooperation and to support developing countries in addressing their constraints in access to technology, including through strengthening science, technology and innovation infrastructure, domestic innovation capabilities, absorptive capacities and the capacity of national statistical systems, in particular in the most vulnerable countries, which face the greatest challenges in collecting, analysing and using reliable data and statistics;

(d) Establish effective partnerships, including multi-stakeholder, public-private, cross-sectoral, interdisciplinary and scientific partnerships, including by incentivizing the sharing of good practices, giving visibility to well-performing partnerships and creating space for meaningful interaction and networking and capacity-building;

(e) Explore, develop and promote innovative financing solutions to drive the transformation to sustainable ocean-based economies, and the scaling up of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches to support the resilience, restoration and conservation of coastal ecosystems, including through public-private sector

partnerships and capital market instruments, provide technical assistance to enhance the bankability and feasibility of projects, as well as mainstream the values of marine natural capital into decision-making and address barriers to accessing financing, recognizing that further support is needed from developed countries, especially regarding capacity-building, financing and technology transfer;

(f) Empower women and girls, as their full, equal and meaningful participation is key in progressing towards a sustainable ocean-based economy and to achieving Goal 14, and mainstream a gender perspective in our work to conserve and sustainably use the ocean and its resources;

(g) Ensure that people, especially children and youth, are empowered with relevant knowledge and skills that enable them to understand the importance of and the need to contribute to the health of the ocean, including in decision-making, through promoting and supporting quality education and lifelong learning for ocean literacy;

(h) Strengthen the science-policy interface for implementing Goal 14 and its targets, to ensure that policy is informed by the best-available science and relevant indigenous, traditional and local knowledge, and to highlight policies and actions that may be scalable, through processes such as the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects;

(i) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from international maritime transportation, especially shipping, as soon as possible, acknowledging the leadership role of the International Maritime Organization, taking into account its initial strategy on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships, looking forward to its upcoming review and noting the need to strengthen its ambitions in order to meet the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, while setting clear interim goals, ensuring that investments in research and development and in new infrastructure such as ports and ships increase resilience in the face of climate impacts and leave no one behind, and noting that the impacts on Member States of a measure should be assessed and taken into account as appropriate before adoption of the measure, and particular attention should be paid to the needs of developing countries, especially small island developing States and the least developed countries.

15. We commit to implementing our respective voluntary commitments made in the context of the Conference and urge those who have made voluntary commitments at the 2017 Conference to ensure appropriate review and follow-up of their progress.

16. We strongly call upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to support the implementation of Goal 14 in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular by enhancing inter-agency coordination and coherence throughout the United Nations system on ocean issues, through the work of UN Oceans.

17. We know that restoring harmony with nature through a healthy, productive, sustainable and resilient ocean is critical for our planet, our lives and our future. We call upon all stakeholders to urgently take ambitious and concerted action to accelerate implementation to achieve Goal 14 as soon as possible without undue delay.

Resolution 2*
**Credentials of representatives to the 2022 United Nations
Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable
Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans,
seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

The 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,¹

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

* Adopted at the 8th plenary meeting, on 1 July 2022; for the discussion, see chap. V.

¹ [A/CONF.230/2022/13](#), para. 16.

Chapter II

Organization of work and other organizational matters

A. Date and venue of the Conference

1. The 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development was held in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [73/292](#) and decision [75/578](#). During that period, the Conference held eight plenary meetings and eight interactive dialogues.

B. Attendance

2. The list of participants is contained in document [A/CONF.230/2022/INF/2](#).
3. A large number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also attended the Conference.

C. Opening of the Conference

4. The Conference was opened on 27 June by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as temporary President in accordance with rule 17 of the provisional rules of procedure.

5. At the opening of the Conference, during its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 June, statements were made by the Presidents of the Conference, namely, the President of Portugal, Marcelo Nuno Duarte Rebelo de Sousa, and the President of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta; the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres; the President of the General Assembly, Abdulla Shahid; the President of the Economic and Social Council, Collen Vixen Kelapile; and the Secretary-General of the Conference, Liu Zhenmin.

D. Election of the two Presidents and other officers of the Conference

6. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference elected its officers.

Two Presidents of the Conference

7. Mr. Kenyatta and Mr. Rebelo de Sousa were elected by acclamation as the Presidents of the Conference.

Vice-Presidents

8. The following Vice-Presidents were elected by acclamation:

African States: Angola and Mozambique

Asia-Pacific States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Singapore and Sri Lanka

Eastern European States: Estonia, Latvia and Poland

Latin American and Caribbean States: Chile, Dominican Republic and Peru

Western European and other States: Iceland and Malta

9. The following ex officio Vice-Presidents were elected by acclamation:

Kenya and Portugal

Rapporteur-General

10. Maria de Jesus dos Reis Ferreira (Angola) was elected by acclamation as Rapporteur-General of the Conference.

E. Adoption of the rules of procedure

11. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (see [A/CONF.230/2022/2](#)).

F. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference

12. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the agenda ([A/CONF.230/2022/1](#)):

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the two Presidents.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference.
5. Election of officers other than the Presidents.
6. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary organs, and other organizational matters.
7. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. General debate.
9. Interactive dialogues.
10. Outcome of the Conference.
11. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
12. Closure of the Conference.

G. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary organs, and other organizational matters

13. Also at the same meeting, the Conference approved the organization of work as contained in document [A/CONF.230/2022/3](#).

14. Also at the 1st plenary meeting, the Presidents informed the Conference of the appointment of the Co-Chairs of the interactive dialogues, as follows:

(a) Interactive dialogue on “Addressing marine pollution”: the Minister for the Environment and Minister of Oceans and Fisheries of New Zealand, David Parker, and the Minister for Agriculture, Climate Change and Energy of Seychelles, Flavien Joubert;

(b) Interactive dialogue on “Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean-based economies, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries”: the Minister of the Sea of Cabo Verde, Abraão Vicente, and the Minister of Climate and the Environment of Norway, Espen Barth Eide;

(c) Interactive dialogue on “Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems”: the Minister for the Environment and Water of Australia, Tanya Plibersek, and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Ximena Fuentes;

(d) Interactive dialogue on “Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming”: the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate of the United States of America, John Kerry, and the Minister without Portfolio in the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica, Matthew Samuda;

(e) Interactive dialogue on “Making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets”: the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard of Canada, Joyce Murray, and the Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Namibia, Derek Klazen;

(f) Interactive dialogue on “Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology”: the Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion of France, Amélie de Montchalin, and the Minister of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica, Franz Tattenbach;

(g) Interactive dialogue on “Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea”: the Minister of the Environment, Energy and Climate of Iceland, Gudlaugur Thór Thórdarson, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, Vivian Balakrishnan;

(h) Interactive dialogue on “Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda”: the Deputy Prime Minister for Climate Policies and Minister of Environment and Waters of Bulgaria, Borislav Sandov, and the Minister of Health, Wellness and the Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, Molwyn Joseph.

15. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 1 July, the Conference was reminded that agenda item 6, which had been considered at a previous meeting, still remained open. There being no other matters to be considered under the item, the Conference decided to conclude its consideration of agenda item 6.

H. Credentials of representatives to the Conference

16. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference, in accordance with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, and taking into account the unavailability of one State, appointed a Credentials Committee consisting of the following States: Barbados, Botswana, China, Mauritius, Nepal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United States and Uruguay.

I. Documentation

17. The list of documents before the Conference is contained in annex I to the present report.

Chapter III

General debate

18. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 June, under agenda item 8, “General debate”, the Conference heard addresses by the President of Angola, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), the President of Palau, Surangel S. Whipps Jr. (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), the President of Colombia, Iván Duque Márquez, the President of the Presidency Council of Libya, Mohamed Younis Menfi, the President of Guinea-Bissau, Úmaro Sissoco Embaló, the President of Ghana, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, the President of Equatorial Guinea, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Philip Mpango, the Prime Minister of Fiji, Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, the Prime Minister of Portugal, António Costa, and the Prime Minister of Iceland, Katrín Jakobsdóttir.

19. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 28 June, the Conference heard addresses by the Prime Minister of Cabo Verde, José Ulisses Correia e Silva, the Prime Minister of Namibia, Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila, the Prime Minister of Tonga, Siaosi ‘Ofakivahafolau Sovaleni, the Prime Minister of Sao Tome and Principe, Jorge Lopes Bom Jesus, and the Prime Minister of Belize, John Briceño.

20. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests of Morocco, Mohammed Sadiki (on behalf of the African States), the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Kenya, Keriako Tobiko, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Qatar, Sheikh Faleh bin Nasser bin Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, Vivian Balakrishnan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, César Landa, the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand, Varawut Silpa-archa, the Minister for the Environment and Minister of Oceans and Fisheries of New Zealand, David Parker, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, Sakti Wahyu Trenggono, the State Counsellor, Chief Negotiator for Maritime Boundaries and Special Representative for Blue Economy of Timor-Leste, Xanana Gusmão, the Minister for Agriculture, Climate Change and Energy of Seychelles, Flavien Joubert, the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate of the United States, John Kerry, the Special Envoy of the Government of China and Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Natural Resources of China, Zhang Zhanhai, the Minister of Earth Sciences of India, Jitendra Singh, the Minister of Climate and the Environment of Norway, Espen Barth Eide, and the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina, Juan Cabandié.

21. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 28 June, the Conference heard statements by the Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection of Germany, Steffi Lemke, the Minister of Infrastructure and Water Management of the Netherlands, Markus Harbers, the Minister for Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocation Training of Saint Lucia, Shawn Edward, the Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources of Bahamas, Vaughn Miller, the Minister of Planning and Development of Trinidad and Tobago, Pernelle Beckles, the Special Envoy of the President of the Russian Federation on Climate Change, Ruslan Edelgeriev, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade of Solomon Islands, Jeremiah Manele, the Minister of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry of Zimbabwe, Mangaliso Ndhlovu, the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Technology of Maldives, Aminath Shauna, the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Barbados, Juliette Babb-Riley, the Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden, Matilda Emkrans, the Minister of Environmental Affairs of Brazil, Joaquim

Leite, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the State of Palestine, Riad Malki, the State Secretary in the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Croatia, Mario Šiljeg, the Minister of State for Heritage and Electoral Reform of Ireland, Malcolm Noonan, the Shipping Deputy Minister to the President of Cyprus, Vassilios Demetriades, the Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique, Lídia de Fátima da Graça Cardoso, the Minister of State for the Pacific and the International Environment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zac Goldsmith, the Minister of Natural Resources and Commerce of the Marshall Islands, John Silk, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Miyake Shingo, the Minister of Climate Change of Vanuatu, Silas Bule, and the representatives of Guyana, Mexico, Papua New Guinea and Algeria.

22. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 29 June, the Conference heard an address by Prince Albert II of Monaco.

23. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the Deputy Minister of Environment and Energy of Greece, Georgios Amyras, the Minister for Water, Forests, Sea and Environment of Gabon, Lee James Taylor White, the Minister of Environment of the Comoros, Houmadi Msaidie, the First Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba, José Fidel Santana Núñez, the Minister of Environment of Panama, Milciades Concepción, the Minister for the Environment and Water of Australia, Tanya Plibersek, the Vice-Minister, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea, Song Sang-Keun, the Sectoral Vice-President for Social and Territorial Socialism and Minister of People's Power for Youth and Sports of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Mervin Enrique Maldonado Urdaneta, the Minister of Environment of Chile, Maisa Rojas Corradi, the Chair of the Environmental Authority of Oman, Abdullah Bin Ali Al Amri, the Deputy Minister of Human Mobility of Ecuador, Luis Vayas, the Deputy Minister of Transportation of Iraq, Talib Al-Saad, and the representatives of Israel, Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Georgia, Italy, Madagascar, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Nepal, Benin and Estonia.

24. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 29 June, the Conference heard statements by the Minister without Portfolio in the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica, Matthew Samuda, the Minister of Environment of Egypt, Yasmine Fouad, and the representatives of Sri Lanka, the European Union, the Philippines, Senegal, Kiribati, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Canada, Luxembourg, Latvia, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Holy See, Ukraine, Malta, Tunisia, Gambia, Slovenia, Poland, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Mauritius, Belgium, El Salvador and South Africa.

25. At the same meeting, the Conference heard a statement by the representative of the following observer: Andean Development Corporation.

26. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

27. At the 6th plenary meeting, on 30 June, the Conference heard statements by the Deputy Prime Minister for Climate Policies and Minister of Environment and Water of Bulgaria, Borislav Sandov, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, Arnoldo André Tinoco, the Minister of Economic Affairs of Finland, Mika Lintilä, the Vice-Minister of Coastal and Marine Affairs of the Dominican Republic, Jose Ramón Reyes, the Minister of State for Environment of Nigeria, Sharon Ikeazor, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, Abdul Momen, and the representatives of Yemen, Cambodia, Nauru, Armenia, the Cook Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Haiti and Viet Nam.

28. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following observers: Pacific Islands Forum secretariat, Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization, Commonwealth Secretariat, French Polynesia, British Virgin Islands, International Seabed Authority, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders: Nippon Foundation, International Science Council, Comunidad y Biodiversidad A.C., Oceano Azul Foundation and United Cities and Local Governments.

30. At the 7th plenary meeting, on 30 June, the Conference heard an address by the President of France, Emmanuel Macron, as well as a statement by the representative of the United Arab Emirates.

31. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following observers: African Union, Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

32. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following NGOs: Institute for Environmental Security, Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative, Heirs To Our Oceans, EarthEcho International, Missionary Society of St. Columban, The Millennials Movement, Gabidezin House of Fashion-Boadi, Global Ghost Gear Initiative, Sailors for the Sea Japan, Uno Punto Cinco, OceanCare, Seascope Consultants Ltd., Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences, Mediterranean Protected Areas Network, Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace, Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Ocean Conservancy, World Ocean Network, Upwell Turtles, Marine Stewardship Council, Instituto Baleia Jubarte, Ørsted, Blue Ventures, Stiftelsen Stockholm International Water Institute, BlueBio Alliance, Conseil des Innu de Ekuanitshit, GreenX Telemechanics Limited, Live Ocean, Energias de Portugal, S.A., Blue Forest, RARE, National Oceanography Centre, Caritas Internationalis, MUN Impact, International Union of Socialist Youth, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society and SWEN Blue Ocean.

33. Also at the 7th plenary meeting, the representative of Mauritius made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Summary of the general debate

34. The following summary is provided in accordance with paragraph 22 of annex II to General Assembly resolution [73/292](#). The present section contains summaries of the addresses by Heads of State and Government, which are organized by speaker in the order in which they were delivered, followed by key messages from the statements of all other participants.

Summary of addresses by Heads of State and Government

35. The President of Angola, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, affirmed that the Conference was an opportunity to reflect on what had been achieved since the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 held in 2017 and to establish what still needed to be accomplished in marine protection, addressing pollution, ending illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and protecting and restoring

coastal ecosystems. He stated that oceans were a source of wealth, mobility, trade and human health and an important means of integrating and uniting cultures and societies. He called for a new paradigm for the sustainable use of the ocean – the planet’s largest biosphere – to safeguard it for future generations. He noted that, although elections would soon be held in his country, he chose to attend the Conference because of the importance of the ocean to his people. Angola prioritized building up the blue economy, safeguarding its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), fighting piracy, reforestation, mangrove restoration and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by foreign powers. The President noted that climate change, with rising sea levels and more severe and frequent storms, had taken a heavy economic and humanitarian toll and that Angola had responded by ending the flaring of fossil fuels and investing in photovoltaic energy. Angola had also partnered with the European Union under the Africa RISE programme to reduce plastics in the ocean. The President called on the world to address food security in Africa, which had been threatened by the war in Ukraine, and stated that all must work to achieve a resolution to the conflict. Lastly, he noted that the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries had developed a platform for cooperation on sustainable fisheries and stopping illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

36. The President of Palau, speaking on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States and also in his national capacity, noted with alarm the multiple and dire consequences facing the ocean, including from rising temperatures. International efforts were needed at all levels to address plastic pollution, for if action was not taken there would be disproportionately more plastic than fish in the ocean by 2050. He welcomed efforts towards an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. He also expressed concern about climate change, which had an impact on the preservation of maritime zones, calling for rights that flowed from land territory to remain despite rising sea levels. Preserving maritime zones provided equity and prosperity and gave expression to international law and human rights. The President called for sustainable shipping, noting that the shipping industry was responsible for 2.9 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainable shipping relied on clean ships. He also called for generating ocean science while also recognizing the vital role of traditional knowledge and indigenous communities in ocean management. He noted that Sustainable Development Goal 14 was the least funded – receiving only 1.1 per cent of funding. He called for action against harmful fishing subsidies and for reducing ocean acidification that was destroying coral communities and fish resources. For its part, Palau was committed to producing 100 per cent of its energy from renewable resources by 2032. The President also noted the launch of the country’s “blue prosperity plan” to develop sustainable fisheries and innovative business models, including high-value ecosystem tourism to deliver economic benefits. He called on all partners to work together towards a 100 per cent sustainably managed ocean, with an inclusive and science-based marine spatial planning process for 30 per cent of the ocean by 2030.

37. The President of Colombia asserted that, in the face of the climate crisis and threats to biodiversity, Colombia, which had the second highest level of biodiversity and coasts along two oceans, had set bold but achievable goals. The country had committed to carbon neutrality by 2050, approved a climate action law and established extensive protected areas, joining the Leaders’ Pledge for Nature. With regard to the pledge to have 30 per cent of its territory (marine and land) protected by 2030, the President stated that Colombia would soon establish an additional 16 million hectares as protected areas, doubling the current level and achieving the target early. Of that territory, 9 million hectares would be no-take areas – completely off limits to fishing. Colombia was also restoring 1 million coral colonies, crucial as a foundation of ecosystems and a natural barrier against hurricanes. In addition, the President asserted that the protection of mangroves in

the Gulf of Morrosquillo, as part of the country's "blue carbon" programmes, would become a benchmark for the world. Colombia was partnering with Ecuador, Panama and Costa Rica to protect marine territory and had raised external contributions for an "Inheritance Colombia" programme to protect ecosystems. The President called on participants to commit to making all single-use plastic recyclable or compostable, establishing green bonds, promoting integrated conservation policies, combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (the "deforestation" of the ocean), supporting fisher communities and establishing marine protected areas before 2030.

38. The President of the Presidency Council of Libya noted that humans were part of a global ecosystem but economic models that emerged during the industrial revolution were based on mass production, the use of pesticides and fossil fuels, which depleted natural resources at record levels, with impacts on the ocean. Over two thirds of the planet was made up of marine resources – the most important resources. The Libyan coast, the longest coast of the Mediterranean Sea, was home to 90 per cent of the country's population. The State relied on marine industries and would be affected by sea level rise, while Libya was witnessing ecosystem damage as a result of the security situation. Beaches were polluted and used for human and weapons smuggling. The President called on all countries to support Libya in meeting obligations on the environment and seas. The threats were now evident, and the point of no return was approaching, which meant that it was time to prioritize preserving the blue planet, as was also stressed in the Paris Agreement on climate change.

39. The President of Guinea-Bissau called on the conference participants to establish a new paradigm to sustainably use and conserve the oceans. He recalled that oceans were the largest ecosystem on the planet and that sustainable development therefore relied on the ocean: saving the oceans would mean saving the future. Guinea-Bissau, with its 80 islands, was a multifaceted blue economy that shared challenges with many others, including climate change, coastal erosion and biodiversity loss. The President noted that Guinea-Bissau was working to implement the Paris Agreement and that it had established a national institute for biodiversity and protected areas, with NGO status. He also highlighted valuable cooperation with the United Nations, the European Union and bilateral partners and stated that the greatest hope for the future lay in young people, with their environmental awareness and high ambition for change.

40. The President of Ghana noted that Ghana was a coastal nation with extensive marine resources that benefited the livelihoods of many. The ocean had historically been a dependable provider of resources and acted as the lungs of the planet, absorbing 25 per cent of carbon emissions and producing \$2.5 trillion and 4 per cent of gross domestic product. This was now under threat from biodiversity loss and overexploitation. Coming on the heels of the One Ocean Summit in Brest, France, the Conference was an opportunity to take action and reaffirm Ghanaian support for ocean action, including by implementing United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14 on plastic waste, which had given the world an opportunity to hold negotiations on plastic pollution. Ghana advocated a full life-cycle approach to a new plastics economy and had adopted a marine fisheries management plan. Ghana was implementing a national plan of action to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. The country also supported the ratification of the Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on the Implementation of the Provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol of 1993 relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977.

41. The President of Equatorial Guinea proclaimed that the world was gathering strength to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and address three

environmental crises – the disappearance of species, climate change and plastic pollution – in addition to building back from the COVID-19 pandemic. He noted that the EEZ of Equatorial Guinea was 10 times its land surface (both continental and islands), which raised security and other issues, and it was therefore particularly important to pursue sustainable development of the oceans and ensure that fishing, agriculture activities and fuel use did not cause undue harm. The President stated that Equatorial Guinea was carrying out studies to create marine protected areas and was working to address transnational crime, including armed robbery and piracy, which had an impact on trade and other development activities. He described the development of waste treatment centres to prevent plastic dumping in waterways and efforts to address threats to coastal areas. He called for further efforts to strengthen the framework for the blue economy and marine conservation and to fight piracy. He commended the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on structuring the international instrument to address plastic pollution and reminded participants that success with that instrument, and success at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, would lead to success for the planet and people.

42. The Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania extended greetings from the President, Samia Suluhu Hassan. He noted that the country had a long coastline of 1,450 km and EEZs reaching 223,000 km². The country was rich in biodiversity, with significant blue economy potential for food security and livelihoods, but that was compromised by marine pollution, climate change impacts and coastal erosion. The United Republic of Tanzania remained fully committed to the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14 and managing marine pollution, with actions including a ban on single-use plastic bags, as well as laws for the management of coastal resources and the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems. Actions also included designating 6.5 per cent of the country's part of the Indian Ocean as marine protected areas, controlling blast fishing by almost 99 per cent and strengthening the surveillance and monitoring of deep-sea fishing activities. The country aimed to modernize with a national fisheries policy to develop a diverse and competitive food sector for well-being and conservation. At the global level, the country had adopted the Amended Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean and was an active member of the International Seabed Authority. The Vice-President noted that, since the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 held in 2017, commitments had not been implemented sufficiently. The world's oceans and seas continued to suffer from acidification, but the United Republic of Tanzania applauded all efforts aimed at conservation. Now was the time to use science, innovation and partnerships and to join forces to fight illegal and underregulated pollution. There was also a need for concerted marine spatial planning and access to satellite data for monitoring. The Vice-President invited holders of technologies to partner on technology transfer, capacity-building and research as a common responsibility for healthy seas.

43. The Prime Minister of Fiji recalled that his country had been a host of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 held in 2017. He cited the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who named the Pacific Ocean because it was a peaceful ocean. Today, the Prime Minister remarked, the ocean was rough and was rising. He spoke about the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, which was designed to ensure that, even if Pacific islands lost territory owing to sea level rise, they would not lose their rights to ocean resources. He stated that, with the ocean warming, Pacific islanders were witness to the decline in marine life, which re-emphasized the importance of the international legally binding instrument on biodiversity beyond the national

jurisdiction, the instrument on plastic pollution and the post-2020 biodiversity framework. The ocean and climate change dialogue held in Bonn, Germany, in June reaffirmed the importance of a healthy ocean to combat climate change. The Prime Minister called for a number of specific measures, including scaling up ocean financing, banning deep seabed mining by 2030, sustainably managing 30 per cent of maritime zones as marine protected areas and banning single-use plastic. Fiji had already banned single-use plastic and would designate 8 per cent of its territory as a marine protected area by 2023. Together with other Pacific nations, it aimed to reduce emissions from the shipping industry by 40 per cent by 2030 and to promote a green fishing fleet in the Pacific. In addition, Fiji would establish total real-time surveillance of its EEZ by 2025 and would be a net zero society by 2050.

44. The Prime Minister of Portugal acknowledged that oceans brought people together and were a global concern in combating climate change and protecting biodiversity. He called for action in a number of areas and gave examples of how Portugal would contribute. First, scientific knowledge should be at the core of action. Science should guide investment in a scientific cooperation network on space, ocean, climate and energy. By the end of 2022, Portugal would have a United Nations office on ocean science for sustainable development. Second, Portugal would undertake to ensure that 100 per cent of maritime areas under national jurisdiction were environmentally sound and that by 2030 some 30 per cent of national marine areas were classified as marine protected areas. The country had already increased by 27 times the area of national reserves and protected areas around islands in the North Atlantic and was working to ensure that fishing activities had a low impact. Third, it was urgent to recognize the decisive link between climate and oceans that made it necessary to protect the ocean as a main element of climate regulation and as a carbon factor that contributed to decarbonization and energy autonomy. Fourth, Portugal planned to operationalize a “blue hub” to double the number of government-funded start-ups in the blue economy. The Government had also decided to organize a second edition of the Blue Economy Forum in 2023. The Conference was a unique opportunity to identify solutions and advance the global commitment to end plastic pollution and protect 30 per cent of maritime areas. No country could tackle the challenges alone.

45. The Prime Minister of Iceland pledged that the country would be carbon-neutral by 2040 and that it would not issue any licences for oil or gas operations in its EEZ. Iceland had joined the Leaders’ Pledge for Nature, in which more than 90 countries had united to protect biodiversity, and the Prime Minister announced that it would also join the High Ambition Coalition for the negotiations on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction to work towards a treaty that everyone could be proud of. She called for an end to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, because eliminating such fishing was pro-climate, pro-environment, pro-nutrition and pro-poor, and an end to the destructive war in the heart of Europe, which was causing a crisis in food security. Lastly, she urged fellow leaders to invest in capacity-building and a just transition towards sustainable livelihoods for a healthy ocean and planet.

46. The Prime Minister of Cabo Verde observed that the interconnected nature of oceans should translate to other aspects of society and life, with countries taking collective responsibility for sustainable development. He noted that Cabo Verde was “much more sea than land”, as was the case for so many small island developing States. Like other such States, Cabo Verde was highly vulnerable to climate change and was supporting the multidimensional vulnerability index for small island developing States currently under development. The Prime Minister noted that,

while the sea once symbolized migration and longing in his country, it now stood for trade, tourism, desalinated water, fisheries and aquaculture, fibre-optic submarine cables, blue biotechnology, clean energy and maritime security. With regard to maritime security, Cabo Verde would host an interregional coordination centre for the implementation of a regional strategy for maritime safety and security in Central and West Africa. Other priorities for Cabo Verde included the plastic pollution agreement, the development of an international legally binding instrument on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, renewable energy transition, strengthening coastal communities, safeguarding biodiversity, including through marine protected areas, establishing a maritime economy education centre, instituting a sustainability covenant for tourism and promoting a circular economy and electric mobility. The Prime Minister thanked the United Nations for its ongoing support and encouraged the international community to continue to invest in the blue and green economies of Cabo Verde.

47. The Prime Minister of Namibia commended the partnership between Portugal and Kenya in convening the Conference and noted that it symbolized the kind of partnership that would be critical in implementing sustainable development. She spoke about the ways that oceans connected peoples and society, and added that coastal countries could link landlocked countries to oceans through road and rail. She declared that, because the ocean was at the heart of the Namibian economy, the country was compelled to play a role in its protection, including as a member of the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy. She called for increased international support, complementing local action, to help to fight climate change and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, ensure food security and address conflict and inequality (advancing ocean wealth, ocean health and equity). She advocated a precautionary approach to seabed mining, increased efforts to reduce marine pollution (and related land pollution) and protect ecosystems and increased science and research investment. She also highlighted the interconnected nature of the global economy and in that context emphasized the need to address piracy collectively, including through capacity-building in developing countries. Namibia was investing in offshore wind power, working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent by 2050 and investing in the monitoring and surveillance of marine ecosystems. The Namibian sustainable development plan included sustainable blue economy initiatives covering both the ocean and inland rivers. The Prime Minister called for strengthened multilateralism, including multilateral maritime institutions.

48. The Prime Minister of Tonga welcomed the theme of the Conference that was focused on science, technology, innovation and local knowledge for ocean conservation. He referred to the unique position of Tonga as an island nation where 98 per cent of the country was ocean, generating a strong dependence on the health and resilience of the ocean, the ecosystem services that it provided and its role as a climate regulator. He stressed the importance of ocean science and technology to identify trends and solutions among oceanic activities and climate action. Since 2017, Tonga had advanced the first ocean management plan aimed at protecting 35 per cent of marine areas. Consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 14, Tonga was also advancing the development of a blue economy strategy as part of the COVID-19 recovery and was making efforts to implement a geospatial information framework for ocean management. He called for a nexus approach with national and global frameworks to enable the compilation of data sets for marine information that were accessible and usable, as well as implementing international law and the law of the sea to enhance conservation. Tonga looked forward to advancing the development of an international legally binding instrument on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and negotiations on plastic waste, as well as a draft resolution

under the International Seabed Authority. The Prime Minister recognized the importance of marine scientific knowledge and the transfer of technology. He encouraged a move towards best practices for capacity development and partnerships, noting that Goal 14 called for collective efforts. In future, the country would prioritize the implementation of action against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and aimed to support the sustainable blue economy, including “blue food” systems.

49. The Prime Minister of Sao Tome and Principe stated that a new consensus had emerged in the country since the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 held in 2017 and that the Government was determined to move towards to a sustainable blue economy. The country was working with FAO to develop a national investment plan to support employment programmes and with other bilateral and multilateral partners to change the paradigm on oceans, seas and rivers. The Prime Minister called on the international community to make new investments in capacity-building initiatives, job creation, environmental health and social development. Other priorities included enhanced climate and environmental risk management, combating piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, safeguarding ecosystems and biodiversity, promoting food security and combating poverty. The Prime Minister acknowledged that the Sao Tome and Principe growth model currently put pressure on water and ocean resources, and that to protect the rights of coastal communities and to preserve the ocean – the “blue lung” of the planet – that model had to change, with the support of the international community.

50. The Prime Minister of Belize called for definitive solutions with targeted protection against overfishing and pollution. Highly unique ecosystems were threatened along with the people who relied on them for livelihoods. It was necessary to tackle climate change and move towards the decarbonization of economies. The Prime Minister cautioned that the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change had resulted in insufficient commitments and that Governments continued to approve new construction projects that contributed to emissions. He underscored that the world was on track to trigger catastrophic climate events and was about to ignite a “carbon bomb”. Belize was doing its part in the protection of oceans for future and current generations by delivering on the largest debt reduction restructuring related to marine protection and conservation, in collaboration with the Nature Conservancy. He stated that the realization of local targets was constrained by a lack of financing, noting that, despite commitments for conservation financing, only a small portion was provided to small island developing States. He acknowledged that since November 2021 the Government had delivered on expanding marine protected areas and designating all reefs and public lands in the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System as mangrove preserves. The country was also committed to continuing that work as the first country in the Americas to implement a marine bond (blue bond) to protect natural ecosystems for productive and sustainable fisheries. Implementing the blue bonds deal required some difficult trade-offs such as wage cuts and cuts in the national budget in other areas. Ocean protection required advancing progress in renewable energy and addressing the climate emergency. Belize was identifying climate targets and ocean protections, but also demanded international support. He noted that the self-interest of some could not come at the expense of others: nature was a party to all political deals and had more votes and a longer memory and sense of justice than humans. He called on everyone to conserve the ocean for the benefit of the whole Earth.

51. Prince Albert II of Monaco thanked the organizers of the conference, stating that it was an important moment to come together as the risks against the ocean

were growing. He stressed that action needed to be taken and that it was known how to do so. That involved standards and goals to act collaboratively. As an example, Monaco was working on strategies to protect oceans that extended beyond national jurisdictions, such as the international legally binding instrument on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, noting that it was in the world's shared interest to protect marine areas. Prince Albert stated that Monaco had committed to the High Ambition Coalition to protect 30 per cent of marine areas by the end of decade. He recalled that that involved scientific research efforts and expressed his country's commitment to tangible options, working with multiple stakeholders, including the State, the private sector, scientific institutions and civil society. These included the Maritime Education and Training Fund, a trust to finance management across networks of marine areas, with 27 million euros already allotted for protection purposes. There was also the Monk Seal Alliance, which sought to protect an important Mediterranean species, to which 2.7 million euros would be provided by 2024 to aid conservation projects. Lastly, Beyond Plastic Med supported combating plastic pollution and had 69 projects, to which 1.3 million euros would be provided by 2024. Monaco stood ready to participate in other solutions. What was needed now was commitment so that responsibilities could be shouldered together.

52. The President of France emphasized that, notwithstanding geopolitical challenges and the war in Ukraine, the international community should not be diverted from the mission to achieve sustainable development, as set out in the 2030 Agenda. He referred to the momentum garnered at the One Ocean Summit, held in Brest in February 2022, which had brought together government representatives, scientists, philanthropists, civil society and the private sector. Noting the importance of practical actions, he outlined measures that were being taken, such as reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in ports and the certification of green shipbuilders. He stated that the creation of protected areas was an essential pillar for preserving biodiversity and in that context highlighted the importance of protecting "blue carbon", which constituted a small but critical share of marine biodiversity. He expressed support for the conclusion of a binding treaty on plastics and stated that agreement at WTO on fisheries subsidies was a positive development. He pledged to continue to work to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and stressed that it was time to conclude the negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. Looking ahead to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, he commended the work of the High Ambition Coalition and expressed support for the "30 by 30" initiative. Reflecting on the Paris Agreement and subsequent actions to tackle climate change, he called for the same level of ambition for the ocean as the basis for concerted and collective action. In closing, he announced the candidacy of France, with Costa Rica, to host the third Ocean Conference in 2025.

Key messages of the statements of other participants

53. Delegations emphasized a number of priorities to protect ocean resources and ecosystems and advance Sustainable Development Goal 14, noting the important complementarity between environmental, economic and social development. Many affirmed that their economies and cultures were rooted in the ocean and that the global community had a collective responsibility to safeguard marine resources.

54. Delegations observed that, while not all countries were equally responsible for the pressures put on the ocean, all suffered the consequences, and in fact the most fragile countries – and those that contributed least to the harm – were often those that suffered the most. Participants emphasized the importance of partnerships to

advance the ocean agenda and gave examples of bilateral and multilateral partnerships and initiatives, including with entities within the United Nations system.

55. Delegations also emphasized the importance of technical assistance and international cooperation to turbocharge the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Participants highlighted the importance of investing in the means of implementation and scaling up climate finance, and several expressed a commitment to the principle of leaving no one behind.

56. Participants reiterated that global challenges called for global solutions and drew parallels between ocean issues and the COVID-19 pandemic in that regard. All agreed that the outcome document of the Conference, “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”, must drive urgent action needed to halt and reverse the declining health of the ocean.

Addressing marine pollution

57. Addressing marine pollution, especially plastics, was a top priority for delegations, many of which expressed support for United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14, which laid the groundwork for negotiating a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. One of the champions of that instrument encouraged Governments and businesses to begin to take the actions outlined in the resolution, even before it was adopted. Some delegations noted that their Governments had already outlawed single-use plastic bags, or planned to do so soon, and had longer-term plans, including a full or partial ban on single-use plastics. In that regard, some delegations updated the Conference on public-private partnerships and specific initiatives to address marine litter.

58. Participants expressed a commitment to greening maritime shipping. Some were promoting low-carbon maritime fuels, carbon accounting for shipping companies and a newly announced “Green Shipping Challenge”.

Making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

59. Participants highlighted that fishing was key to food security, drawing special attention to the contribution and needs of small-scale and artisanal fishers. Delegations also expressed almost universal commitment to ending the scourge of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, presenting plans and initiatives including on sharing vessel information, outlawing “stateless” vessels and improving monitoring and satellite imaging. Delegations expressed support for the Copenhagen Declaration, a non-binding international framework for cooperation among States to prevent, combat and eradicate transnational organized crime in the global fishing industry.

Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems

60. Many delegations outlined efforts to safeguard biodiversity within their borders, including efforts to protect coral reefs and increase protected areas, with commitment to the “30 by 30” initiative on having 30 per cent of national marine (and terrestrial) territory protected by 2030. Delegations also expressed support for the post-2020 biodiversity framework. As part of their countries’ work on biodiversity, several delegations spoke of efforts to help fish populations to rebound and preserve mangroves.

61. Many representatives committed to incorporating local and indigenous knowledge into their policies and strategies for coastal and marine preservation and

sustainable use. They noted that traditional societies lived in harmony with the sea and that they had much to offer in managing marine resources.

Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean-based economies, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries

62. Many participants called for advancing models for economic development and sustainable livelihoods, such as the blue economy, the sustainable ocean economy, the circular economy and sustainable consumption and production. Some noted that the blue economy and circular economy related to finding the balance between human development and environmental protection. Several delegations outlined plans to promote sustainable, ocean-based tourism. Participants articulated the need for pro-poor policies and prioritizing the well-being of coastal communities, as well as women and young people. Some participants discussed the importance of aquaculture, including growing seaweed, which doubles as a carbon sink. Others stressed that the 2022 International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture could help to shine a spotlight on such communities and efforts.

63. Many delegations recognized that investment in the ocean, including through blended finance and “blue bonds”, was a critical means of implementing the 2030 Agenda and national development plans. Many emphasized the importance of multilateral action and financial policies, including those related to efforts by the World Trade Organization (WTO) to end harmful fishing subsidies.

64. Speakers highlighted the need to adopt the development models and practices of coastal communities so as to avoid loss of livelihoods at the expense of extractive activities. Civil society representatives almost uniformly advocated a moratorium on deep seabed mining.

Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming

65. Participants recalled their commitment to climate action, moving towards net zero emissions and links with ocean protection, as well as the severe impacts that climate change had on the ocean and coastal areas, including sea level rise, ocean warming and ocean acidification. Offshore wind energy was another priority expressed by many representatives.

66. Participants stressed that climate change was a “time bomb” for the oceans and called for ecosystems approaches and nature-based solutions. Many expressed the view that small island developing States and other small, vulnerable countries suffered disproportionately from the impacts of climate change. Some delegations expressed support for the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities in the context of transitioning towards sustainable economies.

Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

67. Participants emphasized that the rule of law and a multilateral approach to ocean issues were critical, in particular now, on the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Representatives reaffirmed the Convention as the framework for ocean-related legal issues. In that regard, many expressed support for the negotiations towards an international legally binding instrument under the Convention on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including among States that had joined the High Ambition Coalition.

68. The rule of law and security issues were also raised in the context of addressing piracy and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Some countries were able to report progress in that regard and in improved national regulations and ensuring human rights, including addressing forced labour in the seafood supply chain. Participants condemned the Russian war against Ukraine as a clear violation of the rule of law.

Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology

69. Participants agreed that science and research were building blocks of ocean action, asserting that it was important to strengthen the science-policy interface. This was especially relevant to understanding the climate-ocean nexus, recognizing that the world could not fight the emissions crisis without the ocean.

70. Other scientific initiatives included studying fish populations and ocean acidification, the use of solar energy to encourage coral reef growth, the role of oceans to regulate heat and drive the carbon cycle, the role of oceans in carbon sequestration and the promotion of nature-based solutions. Managing data was crucial, including mapping the seabed and early warning systems for disaster preparedness. In that regard, a forum for archipelagic island nations for research and data collection was being started. Several delegations expressed support for the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, noting that young people could be innovation leaders and that they were supporting initiatives for the Decade.

Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

71. Delegations affirmed that the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals meant that policies and institutional arrangements supporting the implementation of the Goals should be integrated and cross-sectoral. Participants highlighted the links between climate action and ocean protection. Delegations agreed that research and scientific assessments were especially relevant to understanding the climate-ocean nexus, recognizing that the world could not fight the emissions crisis without the oceans. The importance of science for assessing synergies and trade-offs was underscored by several delegations.

72. Participants described efforts to explore innovative alternative energy, including ocean-based sources such as tides, waves and currents. Emphasizing the interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 14, participants called for young people to be empowered through access to education and learning opportunities about sustainable development and the ocean.

Chapter IV

Interactive dialogues

73. At the 8th plenary meeting, summaries of each interactive dialogue were presented by: the Co-Chair of the interactive dialogue on “Addressing marine pollution”, Mr. Joubert; the Co-Chair of the interactive dialogue on “Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean-based economies, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries”, Mr. Vicente; the Assistant Secretary for Climate and Environment Policy of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, Sally Box, on behalf of the Co-Chair of the interactive dialogue on “Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems”, Ms. Plibersek; the Co-Chair of the interactive dialogue on “Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming”, Mr. Samuda; the Co-Chair of the interactive dialogue on “Making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets”, Mr. Klazen; the Minister of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica, Mr. Tattenbach, and the General Secretary for the Sea of France, Denis Robin, on behalf of Ms. de Montchalin, Co-Chairs of the interactive dialogue on “Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology”; the Deputy Director General of Climate Change and Sustainable Development of Singapore, Scott Loh, and the Counsellor and Legal Adviser of the Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations, Anna Pala Sverrisdottir, on behalf of Mr. Balakrishnan, and Mr. Thórdarson, Co-Chairs of the interactive dialogue on “Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea”; and the Co-Chair of the interactive dialogue on “Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda”, Mr. Joseph.

A. Addressing marine pollution

74. In the afternoon of 27 June, the Co-Chair, Mr. Parker, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Addressing marine pollution” and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Joubert, also made an opening statement.

75. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Editorial Director of The Economist Group, Charles Goddard, who made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Kitack Lim; the Director of the Ecosystems Division of UNEP, Susan Gardner; the Chief Executive Officer of the Ocean Conservancy, Janis Searles Jones; and the Coordinator of the UNESCO Chair on Ocean Sustainability at the Oceanographic Institute of the University of São Paulo, Alexander Turra; as well as by the lead discussants: the Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Andrea Meza Murillo; and the Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Carlos Manuel Rodriguez.

76. In the ensuing interactive discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Tonga (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), the United Arab Emirates, Maldives, Norway, the Netherlands, Uruguay, Latvia, Bahrain, Australia, Japan, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Kenya and Slovakia.

77. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, United Nations Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, and Andean Development Corporation.

78. The representative of the following NGO also participated in the discussion: Young Environmentalists Programme Trust.

79. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Joubert and Mr. Parker, made closing statements, and Mr. Parker declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

80. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Mr. Joubert, stressed that immediate and concerted action to maintain the health of the ocean was as important as economic development and vital to the survival of humankind. He explained that marine pollution, an issue interlinked with all Sustainable Development Goals, was a global problem, the solution to which required a global approach through the multilateral system and strong partnerships. He highlighted that the negotiations on an internationally legal binding instrument to end plastic pollution were a central part of the necessary change. He warned that, while important actions were being taking to deal with marine pollution, current action was not enough, and noted that reducing marine pollution was one of the issues that had received the least investment.

81. In his opening remarks, the Co-Chair, Mr. Parker, stated that marine pollution, which had been increasing at an alarming rate, was already having severe adverse effects on marine ecosystems and warned that, if urgent action was not taken to deliver on target 14.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the ability to deliver on many other targets of Goal 14 would be undermined. While calling for ambition in negotiations on an internationally legal binding instrument to end plastic pollution, he observed that action on that issue did not need to be limited to treaties and should be inclusive of civil society and the private sector, which had important roles to play in achieving Goal 14. He highlighted the massive potential of public-private partnerships in generating innovative approaches to solving marine pollution. He appealed for investment in capacity-building, facilities and projects to ensure that all countries could take action to deliver on Goal 14, taking into account where marine pollution was having a disproportionate impact.

82. The moderator observed that, while plastics had seized the centre ground of the marine pollution narrative and pushed marine pollution to the forefront of the global environmental agenda, pollution of the marine environment from human activities took many other forms, including urban and agricultural run-off and the pathogens contained therein, particulate air deposits, toxic chemicals in everyday modern products such as sunscreens, pesticides and fertilizers, and radioactive and pharmaceutical waste. He advocated urgency and global collaborative efforts in respect of all forms of marine pollution.

83. Mr. Lim stated that addressing marine pollution was at the heart of the organization's work, and noted that more than half of the 50 conventions adopted by IMO were related to environmental issues. He described how many of the IMO regulatory advances had catalysed technological developments and innovation. He recalled that, earlier in June 2022, the Marine Environment Protection Committee had agreed to develop mandatory goal-based measures for the marking of fishing gears as part of its strategy, adopted in 2021, to address marine plastic from ships. He highlighted that IMO had contributed to international efforts to prevent a potential oil spill from the floating storage and offloading unit *Safer* and urged delegations to contribute to the United Nations plan to address the threat. He stated

that research and development, collaboration, information-sharing and capacity-building would be key to ensuring that no one was left behind in the push to make the shipping sector greener.

84. Ms. Gardner highlighted the positive developments at the resumed fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, including key resolutions on sustainable nitrogen management, sound management of chemicals and waste and a long-overdue universal definition of “nature-based solutions”. She declared that the mandate given under resolution 5/14 of the Assembly to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution was an opportunity to transition to a new, safe, circular paradigm and spur a new plastics economy that would produce new business models and new jobs and could alleviate poverty.

85. Ms. Searles Jones noted that the Ocean Decade would be critical in addressing knowledge gaps and supporting informed and inclusive decision-making. She called for a reduction in the amount of plastic being produced, better management of necessary plastic and the clean-up of plastic pollution already in the marine environment. She cautioned that commitments to reduce plastic entering the ocean and waterways were not enough to meet targets. She applauded the United Nations Environment Assembly for its resolution and stated that the informal sector and waste pickers needed to be included in the process. She warned that the plastics causing marine pollution were part of a massive petrochemical industry driving climate change and investing heavily in plastic production capacity in reaction to a future without fuel. She concluded that plastic pollution and climate change needed to be dealt with together as they shared some of the same root causes.

86. Mr. Turra observed that, to deal with such a complex problem as marine pollution, work on three areas was needed, namely, science/knowledge, education and action. He emphasized the need for data, which required institutions and governance schemes. He stressed the importance of ocean literacy, in particular conveying an understanding of the importance of the ocean and what roles citizens could play in protecting it. He highlighted environmental impact assessments as a strong tool to regulate sources of pollution. He cited poverty and unequal distribution of incomes as root causes that needed to be solved to address marine pollution.

87. Ms. Meza Murillo highlighted the main takeaways from the Co-Chairs’ opening remarks and the panellists’ presentations, which included: that the ocean was in an extremely poor situation that required urgent system-wide transformation to reverse; the particular importance of transforming the fossil fuel industry and the agriculture sector to minimize their impacts on the marine environment, and that such transformation could create new green and “blue” jobs; that the same momentum exhibited in Paris in 2015 was needed to complete negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution in two years; that poverty needed to be addressed; and that tackling marine pollution could generate political benefits.

88. Mr. Rodriguez emphasized that action on marine pollution was a moral imperative given its impact on future generations. He encouraged immediate action on plastic pollution, even before the conclusion of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, and noted the proactive approach of GEF in delivering assistance to developing countries. He highlighted the three things needed to accelerate action, namely, appropriate government policies and frameworks, better business practices and increased public awareness and collective action.

89. Twenty participants made interventions during the interactive dialogue, including from States, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders. Additional written statements were received from a number of participants following the session and are available on the Conference website.

90. Participants highlighted the importance of the protection and preservation of the marine environment, noting the dependence of human beings on the ocean for sustenance, livelihoods, cultural identity and traditional uses, as well as the importance of the ocean economy for sustainable development. Several participants noted the strong connection of coastal States, in particular small island developing States, to the ocean. It was noted that pollution could travel significant distances to the sea, including from inland sources. A call was made for improving ocean literacy and youth engagement through youth education. The importance of improving all aspects of the water cycle to increase benefits and minimize negative impacts was highlighted. The need for solid financing mechanisms was also emphasized.

91. The detrimental impacts of many forms of pollution on the marine environment and on the sustainable use of the ocean were highlighted. These included marine debris, including plastic pollution and lost and abandoned fishing gear, shipping, chemicals, radioactive substances, unexploded ordinance, underwater noise, desalination waste, oil spills, maritime casualties, pharmaceutical waste and nutrient pollution. Concern was expressed regarding the dumping of radioactive waste and the planned release by Japan of radioactive wastewater into the marine environment. Several participants also drew attention to the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification.

92. It was noted that, according to the two World Ocean Assessments, while some progress had been made in managing several sources of pollution, such as persistent organic pollutants, mercury and radioactive substances, overall pollution entering the ocean had increased. Marine pollution, as a consequence, was increasingly having negative impacts on biodiversity, food security and food safety. The role of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to address some pollutants was highlighted. The critical role of science and innovation for understanding and addressing marine pollution was emphasized. References were made to the potential contributions of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the Ocean Decade to address pollution. Reference was also made to the role of Regional Seas programmes and action plans in regional cooperation.

93. Many participants expressed serious concern about the pervasive nature of marine plastic pollution, noting its detrimental impacts on the marine environment, marine species and the uses of the ocean, including tourism and shipping. The vulnerability of culturally significant species such as seabirds, tuna, sharks and whales to plastic pollution was highlighted. It was also recalled that plastic pollution could serve as a vector for pathogens and alien invasive species. The potential impacts on human beings were also highlighted, in particular through the bioaccumulation of plastics in the marine food chain. Several participants stressed the uneven distribution of plastic pollution, with States that did not contribute much to its creation being disproportionately affected. Both the widespread economic costs of plastic pollution and the potential economic opportunities of measures to address it were highlighted.

94. Participants underscored the urgent need to address marine plastic pollution, and it was noted that, according to a recent study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, if the current situation was not addressed, the amount of plastic in the ocean would multiply by five by 2060. The point was made that, even if plastic production stopped today, the dispersion of existing plastic into the marine environment would significantly increase marine plastic pollution. It was noted, however, that the estimated costs of measures to address marine plastic pollution were modest compared with the cost of inaction.

95. Participants welcomed the recent decision by the United Nations Environmental Assembly at its fifth session to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, by 2024. Many participants underscored their commitment to reaching an ambitious outcome while not leaving anyone behind. The need for the instrument to be informed by science and to take a holistic approach that would address the whole life cycle of all plastic and promote a circular economy was also emphasized. Several participants expressed the view that the instrument should also cover the clean-up of plastic already in the marine environment. Several participants noted that plastic pollution resulted from unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and the need to explore sustainable alternatives to plastic was emphasized.

96. Some participants highlighted the positive impacts of measures taken at the national and regional levels to address plastic pollution, including recycling programmes and bans on single-use plastics. Some participants highlighted initiatives aimed at developing a circular economy as vehicles for blue growth, marine protected areas and polluter payment requirements.

97. Many participants drew attention to the need to address land-based sources of nutrient pollution, which resulted in eutrophication, including agricultural run-off and human and animal waste. The urgent need for waste treatment facilities was emphasized in this regard, as was the need for capacity-building, and the need to increase scientific understanding on chemical and nutrient pollution was also underscored. Best practices on building a closed-circle agriculture system to avoid run-off, environmental certification and nature-based solutions, such as the planting of mangroves and seagrass, were presented.

98. Concern was expressed regarding the potential environmental damage from the oil contained in the floating storage and offloading unit *Safer*, located off the coast of Yemen. It was noted that the United Nations had developed a viable plan for addressing the issue, but that fundraising efforts for its implementation were ongoing.

99. In closing the session, the Co-Chair, Mr. Parker, noted that there was widespread agreement on the facts of marine pollution and that multilateral cooperation needed to be galvanized in addition to promoting actions in every country, many of which were well under way. He stated that the legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution should be easy to finalize, given the public support, and reminded participants not to lose sight of the other main forms of marine pollution. The Co-Chair, Mr. Joubert, expressed hope that the dialogue had stimulated all to increase engagement towards guarding life below water, and added that he was convinced that, through commitment to action and partnerships, transformation to a sustainable future for the ocean was possible.

100. The key messages from the dialogue included the following:

- There is widespread understanding of the importance of the protection and preservation of the marine environment for human sustenance, livelihoods, cultural identity and traditional uses, as well as sustainable development.
- Marine pollution is increasingly having negative impacts on biodiversity, food security and food safety. It endangers the sustainability of the ocean, its resources and uses, and threatens the ability of the international community to gain access to the ocean's tremendous benefits in the future.
- There is an urgent need to take measures to curb all forms of marine pollution and to transition towards a circular economy that minimizes the impact of human activities on the marine environment.

- The international negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, could make a significant contribution to addressing one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems and marine life.
- Initiatives to address different forms of pollution at the global, regional, national and local levels provide hope, but need to be reinforced and supplemented, including through capacity-building for developing States.

101. A voluntary commitment was announced by the Andean Development Corporation to allocate \$1.2 billion to projects benefiting the ocean. The delegation of Australia announced that the country would invest 16 million Australian dollars to support the Pacific regional marine litter action plan.

B. Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean-based economies, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries

102. In the morning of 28 June, Mr. Barth Eide, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean-based economies, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries”, and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Vicente, also made an opening statement.

103. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Head of the secretariat of the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy and Director of Friends of Ocean Action, Kristian Teleki, who made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Director General of WTO, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala; the Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnerships at the World Bank Group, Mari Pangestu; the Under-Secretary-General and Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Usha-Rao Monari; and the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations Global Compact, Sanda Ojiambo; as well as by the lead discussants: the Vice-President of the European Investment Bank, Ricardo Mourinho; and the Founder, Patron and Chair of the Danny Faure Foundation and former President of Seychelles, Danny Faure.

104. In the ensuing interactive discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), Tonga, Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), the Netherlands, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, Sweden, Maldives, the Dominican Republic, Ireland, Mexico, India, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Singapore and China.

105. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: African Union and FAO.

106. The representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders participated in the discussion: Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance and Regions4 Sustainable Development.

107. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Vicente and Mr. Barth Eide, made closing statements, and Mr. Vicente declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

108. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Mr. Barth Eide, indicated that sustainable ocean-based economies could bring benefits to all countries, not just small island developing States and least developed countries. He cited potential opportunities across several sectors, including renewable energy, fisheries and tourism, which if

sustainably developed could support economic recovery and provide climate solutions. He applauded the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly to commence negotiations on a legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, to be finalized by 2024, and the conclusion by WTO of an agreement that banned subsidies for vessels and operators engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and put curbs on funding that supports the exploitation of overfished stocks. He also stressed the need to rapidly conclude a robust international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction in August 2022.

109. The Co-Chair, Mr. Vicente, acknowledged the large contribution of the ocean to the sustainable development of Cabo Verde and indicated a few opportunities that the country intended to pursue, including renewable energy, artisanal and industrial fisheries, ocean-based tourism, maritime transport, aquaculture and ocean desalination. He noted the structural vulnerabilities of the country and the importance of the ongoing work of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States and its potential benefits for countries facing structural limitations to their development. He also cited the value of partnerships and cooperation among small island developing States in strengthening resilience, and in that regard cited the example of six African small island developing States that were cooperating on access to medicines.

110. The moderator acknowledged that, for small island developing States and least developed countries, the COVID-19 pandemic had exacerbated existing vulnerabilities for which urgent solutions were needed to allow countries to recover, and that a unique opportunity existed for reflection and rebuilding. He urged participants to strive to achieve the goal of protecting 30 per cent of maritime areas under national jurisdiction by 2030. He then invited the panellists to make their interventions.

111. Ms. Okonjo-Iweala spoke about the recent achievement within WTO of an agreement that put environmental management at its core by eliminating certain forms of subsidies for vessels and operators engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. WTO had established a fund for capacity-building support to developing countries to improve fisheries management and foster capacity for data collection and management. Regarding economic diversification, she encouraged small island developing States and coastal least developed countries to develop comprehensive development strategies that included oceans and to explore opportunities in such areas as aquaculture, shipbuilding and ship repair, marine biotechnology, energy and mineral exploration. She noted that WTO could be a good platform to unlock development through trade, as it provided a predictable trading environment that could foster economic growth. As for plastics, she indicated that discussions within WTO were expanding the understanding of the problem and helping to address it.

112. Ms. Pangestu stressed the importance of valuing ocean resources, developing appropriate blue economy plans and filling knowledge gaps at the national level. She indicated that the World Bank had an array of tools that could assist countries. She also emphasized the importance of adequate funding and partnerships and cited the example of Seychelles, which the Bank had assisted with the development of its blue bond. During the past four years, the Bank had developed a \$7 billion portfolio that was yielding good results, working with countries such as Bangladesh, Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe to increase the competitiveness of the sector. The Bank was also working in the Caribbean and Pacific regions. On the plastics problem, the Bank had been contributing to the body of knowledge to provide appropriate solutions.

113. Ms. Monari noted the importance of prioritizing investments in small island developing States to support growth in the ocean economy. In that regard, innovative financial instruments would be key for such States facing challenges of mobilizing adequate development finance owing to their income status. She referenced the thought leadership and contributions to the UNDP multidimensional vulnerability index, which would go a long way towards assisting small island developing States to mobilize much-needed development finance. She also focused on the importance of supporting capacity-building in small island developing States and least developed countries that could result in the removal of barriers to private investment.

114. Ms. Ojiambo cited the youth forum that had taken place prior to the official opening of the Conference and applauded young people's efforts to find solutions to ocean issues. In the private sector, as of June 2022, nearly 3,200 companies had committed to science-based targets, with many also having approved targets for emissions reductions. She indicated that the organization's membership had committed to the Sustainable Ocean Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, which, covering ocean health and productivity, governance and engagement, and data and transparency, had 150 signatories representing many large companies. She also noted that the Global Compact would continue to convene around mobilizing blue financing.

115. Mr. Mourinho spoke about the importance of private finance through partnerships with the private sector, insurers and multilateral development banks. Such partnerships would allow for risks to be shared in a fair and transparent manner. He indicated that the Bank had just signed a grant programme with UNEP to build a pipeline of bankable projects to move towards a cleaner Mediterranean Sea. He also indicated that the Bank would be expanding its activities in the Caribbean region, investing \$150 million in small island developing States in that region to improve climate resilience and ocean health by supporting improved water treatment.

116. Mr. Faure spoke about the experience of Seychelles with its blue bond and cited the critical role of financial institutions in fostering the mobilization of adequate resources for investments at the national level. He indicated that blue bonds could potentially be scaled up to yield huge returns. He also noted an initiative under the framework of the Amended Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean, part of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, to co-create a new ocean policy and a five-year strategy across the region.

117. Twenty participants made interventions during the interactive dialogue, including from States, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders. All written statements, including for those participants who were unable to contribute owing to time limitations, are available on the Conference website.

118. Participants highlighted the critical importance of the ocean for livelihoods and its tremendous potential contribution to economic growth and development and emphasized the need to protect and preserve the marine environment. Participants also referred to the importance of developing appropriate regional and/or national plans, strategies and policies relating to sustainable ocean-based economies, with several participants indicating that such policies were already in place and that significant investments in diversifying their economies to include ocean-based sectors were being made.

119. Many participants underscored the need for additional and adequate financial and technical resources for the development of sustainable ocean-based economies, noting the challenges faced by many small island developing States and least

developed countries in catalysing public and private investments, including in gaining access to concessional development financing, owing to current fiscal constraints and debt dynamics. In that regard, many participants highlighted the critical importance of the ongoing work of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, established by the President of the General Assembly in February 2022, and the need to finalize the index.

120. The need to invest in infrastructure, conservation, research and development, institutional and human capacity development, as well as information-sharing and knowledge-building, in most small island developing States and least developed countries was also noted. Several participants highlighted the importance of resource mobilization from the private sector, as well as through innovative financial instruments such as debt swaps and blue bonds. It was noted that private sector resources could be blended with official concessional finance to catalyse the growth of sustainable ocean-based economies. Participants reiterated the need for appropriate evidence-based strategies or plans that reflected new knowledge of the potential risks, cumulative impacts and opportunities that would be essential for creating an enabling environment for private investments and effective partnerships.

121. Other issues highlighted by participants included the importance of integrated ocean management and marine spatial planning, the need to strengthen regulatory frameworks and technical capacity at the national and regional levels and the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels that included women, indigenous peoples and local communities.

122. Some partnerships, including through the creation of special funds for research and development and capacity-building for small island developing States and other developing countries, were announced during the session.

123. The key messages from the dialogue are summarized below:

- A sustainable blue economy approach presents a pathway for small island developing States and coastal least developed countries to diversify their economies and, at the same time, address the climate challenge. However, it requires adequate financing, private sector investment and partnerships; effective ocean governance frameworks; strengthened institutional capacity and coherent policies; and appropriate mechanisms that support research, innovation and technology transfer.
- Advancing the blue economy will require significant investments. Considering the level of investment that will be needed and the current fiscal constraints and debt dynamics of most small island developing States and least developed countries, new and innovative financing mechanisms are required.
- In 2022, the President of the General Assembly established the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States. This index could serve as the basis for updating criteria for access to concessional finance by those States in order to address systemic vulnerabilities in their economic development and resilience to external shocks, such as climate change and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- To create an environment conducive to investment, appropriate national evidence-based strategies or plans must include risk quantification and systemic impact assessments. They may also include mechanisms for facilitating effective stakeholder engagement and encouraging and supporting partnerships at all levels to accelerate progress and innovative solutions that have a positive impact on marine ecosystems.

- Countries should actively seek to develop their data capacity to support decision-making and innovation.

C. Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems

124. In the afternoon of 28 June, the Co-Chair, Ms. Fuentes, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems” and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Ms. Plibersek, also made an opening statement.

125. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Co-Chair of Friends of Ocean Action and former Deputy Prime Minister of Sweden, Isabella Lövin, who made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity, Elizabeth Maruma Mrema; the Secretary-General of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Secretariat, Martha Rojas Urrego; the Special Envoy of the Government of China and Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Natural Resources of China, Zhang Zhanhai; and the Director General of World Wildlife Fund International, Marco Lambertini; as well as by the lead discussants: the Chief Executive Officer of the Stockholm International Water Institute, Torgny Holmgren; and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mami Mizutori.

126. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the representatives of Monaco, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), Vanuatu (on behalf of Pacific small island developing States), the Netherlands, Belize, Equatorial Guinea, Norway, Timor-Leste, Spain, Indonesia, Ecuador, the United States, Ireland, Cuba and Greece made statements.

127. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: International Union for Conservation of Nature and French Polynesia.

128. The representative of the following NGO also participated in the discussion: Australian Seaweed Institute.

129. The Co-Chair, Ms. Fuentes, made a closing statement. Ms. Box, on behalf of the Co-Chair, Ms. Plibersek, also made a closing statement and declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

130. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Ms. Fuentes, pointed out that the interconnectedness and complexity of ocean systems necessitated common international efforts. She introduced examples of protected areas in the Pacific Ocean implemented collaboratively by nine countries, such as through the “Americas for the Protection of the Ocean” coalition, which focuses on promoting nature-based solutions and exploring financing opportunities, and the “Blue Boat” project for whale protection. She stressed that all conservation measures needed to be supported by the best science available and aimed at promoting nature-based solutions, including for safeguarding the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups and involving them in decision-making. She also outlined the importance of “blue carbon” for addressing the climate crisis.

131. In her opening remarks, the Co-Chair, Ms. Plibersek, stressed the immense value of the coastal and marine environment for the Australian people, 85 per cent of whom live along the coastline. She highlighted that rising sea levels, warming sea temperatures and overall environmental degradation were serious threats to

coastal communities and that immediate collaborative action was required. She emphasized the commitment of Australia to combating those urgent planetary challenges with global partners, including the restoration of reefs and the revival of coastal habitats. She also supported the Pacific island States in the goal of maintaining a stable, healthy ocean system based on a stable healthy global climate. To that end, Australia had committed 1.2 billion Australian dollars to preserving the Great Barrier Reef over the next decade.

132. The moderator observed that conserving and restoring marine ecosystems were the most important efforts on which to focus but that it must be done holistically, considering all interconnected pieces together as an integrated system. The cross-sectoral coordination that was necessary depended on political will and must go beyond economy and efficiency to include mutual responsibility and action.

133. Ms. Mrema stated that the abundance and diversity of species on the planet formed the basis for human well-being and were the core foundation of sustainable development. Nature, however, had been sounding the alarm, with 66 per cent of the ocean experiencing the increasing cumulative impact of multiple pressures, including the surge in plastic pollution. The consequences of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation had a disproportionate impact on the poor, economic development and poverty eradication. She expressed hope that the new global biodiversity framework would better address drivers of loss and empower stewards of nature, namely, indigenous populations and local communities worldwide. She noted the impressive expansion of marine protected area systems globally over the past decade (68 per cent of marine protected areas being less than 10 years old) and stressed the need to maintain the momentum. She closed with a call to implement a portfolio of actions that cohesively tackled agents of biodiversity loss and adopt a package of approaches that spanned sectors, disciplines and communities.

134. Ms. Rojas-Urrego noted that the flows of water and sediment connected inland wetlands and contributed to healthy ecosystems, including coastal and marine environments. She pointed out that, despite the critical importance of those ecosystems, 87 per cent of global wetlands had been lost, including 35 per cent in the past 30 years, and 67 per cent of mangroves had disappeared. She outlined key actions required for addressing those challenges: prioritizing the conservation and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems; adopting a “source to sea” approach, including strengthening area-based approaches and expanding the scope of the Ramsar Convention (critical to target 14.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals); stressing the critical link between marine and coastal ecosystems and climate change, including acknowledging that wetlands are powerful nature-based solutions for climate change to be included in nationally determined contributions; strengthening data and science; enhancing participation and equity, with gender equality and the empowerment of women being key for success; and leveraging existing mechanisms, instruments and biodiversity conventions to achieve goals and objectives.

135. Mr. Zhanhai highlighted that China had taken action to promote land and sea coordination, including establishing comprehensive policies for coastal ecosystem protection, and to enable investments for ecological protection and social participation. He stressed the importance of technology, in particular for remote sensing, noting the “Set CO₂” initiative that made use of 60 satellites and sensing tools for offshore marine carbon monitoring and analysis. He described specific case studies in China, which helped to protect 30 per cent of offshore waters, establish marine ecological corridors, rehabilitate mangroves, mandate effective wastewater treatment and use remote sensing for enhanced action. He closed with four suggestions for harmonizing coexistence between humans and nature: (a) fostering shared scientific training; (b) coordinating and sharing resources to

facilitate coastal and marine zone monitoring and assessments; (c) promoting market-based investment mechanisms for the protection and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems; and (d) exploring new ways of capitalizing on the carbon sink capacity of those ecosystems (supported by scientific research projects).

136. Mr. Lambertini noted that, since the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 held in 2017, there had been increased understanding of the value of the ocean and of the consequences of human actions. He recalled the gross marine product value, indicating that the ocean was equivalent to the seventh largest economy in the world (in gross domestic product terms), generating over \$2.5 trillion annually. He stated that humans had a responsibility to protect the ocean in the right places (e.g. sea grass, salt marshes and mangroves, as identified by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-sixth session) and in the right way, including by managing resources and delegating them to local communities and fostering prosperous livelihoods, as well as food security and nutrition from ocean resources. He noted that there was an opportunity to move towards the protection of the high seas, including through safe migratory corridors for species. He closed by applauding recent WTO efforts to reduce harmful subsidies and overfishing but noted the importance of maintaining the momentum for the ocean in 2022 and beyond.

137. Mr. Holmgren expressed concern at the disconnect between land-based pressures on the ocean and the significant importance that ocean systems had for the land. He stressed the need to raise awareness of the fundamental interlinkage between the ocean and the land and to invest in science, education and monitoring of the environmental and economic linkages. Political will and action were also important to catalyse a true “source to sea” approach, moving away from fragmented thinking to holistic action across sectors at the global and regional levels, with justice, equity and inclusion as priorities.

138. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction stressed that comprehensive and systemic risk management should be incorporated into development strategies and national adaptation plans, citing the good example of the transboundary Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean to protect the Mediterranean Sea against pollution. She also highlighted the midterm reviews of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, as well as the development of early warning systems, as critical steps towards enhancing the resilience of ocean communities against hazards.

139. Nineteen participants made interventions during the interactive dialogue, including from States, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders. Additional written statements were received from participants following the session and are available on the Conference website.

140. During the discussion, participants highlighted that ecosystem degradation undermined nearly all the Sustainable Development Goals and that, owing to the interconnected nature of the planet, the degradation of aquatic ecosystems was particularly worrisome.

141. The key importance of coastal and marine ecosystems as hotspots of biodiversity, agents of climate mitigation (i.e. carbon sinks) and a source of overall human prosperity, including supporting food security and nutrition, was also highlighted. Despite the benefits being well categorized and scientifically understood, the coastal and marine environment remained at risk, and participants variously noted that it was affected by various threats from anthropogenic sources,

including disjointed planning, lack of adequate finance and, more broadly, capacity and resources (e.g. technologies) for effective monitoring and management.

142. Several delegations stressed that the ocean was experiencing increased cumulative impacts and pressures. Participants agreed that reversing the decline of ecosystem integrity was necessary, and it was noted that necessary collective efforts had to be stepped up. In that context, the importance of local approaches was emphasized by one participant, and several participants noted the need to integrate traditional and indigenous knowledge into modern tools to create solutions that prioritized the sustainable use of ecosystems.

143. The following actions to address the triple-interlinked threat of pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss were highlighted by participants: employing nature-based solutions as a means to put the environment at the centre of decision-making, allowing all to benefit and create resilience; engaging in a “source to sea” approach in which the inflow of plastics (including microplastics) and pollution in all its forms (such as wastewater and agricultural run-off) was better understood and systematically addressed; continuing to make progress on commitments on the protection of the ocean, such as the commitment by a number of participants to protect 30 per cent of the ocean by 2030; and supporting efforts related to the management of areas beyond national jurisdiction. Several participants emphasized support for the ongoing intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction as a key development in international law for progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14.

144. In addition, spatial management approaches, including marine protected areas and marine spatial planning, were highlighted by some participants as key tools for biodiversity conservation and the overall sustainable use of marine resources. The need to strengthen the effectiveness of such tools was noted, including through bridging investment gaps, management and knowledge-sharing. Other effective area-based conservation measures were highlighted by one participant as emerging complementary tools. Nutrient pollution was also noted as one of the greatest threats to coastal ecosystems globally, with seaweed proposed as a possible scalable nature-based solution.

145. Some participants emphasized that evidence-based ocean policy and cooperation and partnerships among all actors, including Governments, the private sector and civil society, were of key importance for enhanced action. Others stressed the need to ensure access to technology and the best available knowledge, including traditional and indigenous knowledge, as essential ingredients fostering informed decision-making.

146. The key messages from the dialogue are summarized below:

- Scientific understanding of the drivers of ecosystem loss continues to be of key importance for evidence-based decision-making. Shared scientific knowledge and training must be fostered, and traditional knowledge must be welcomed as an important piece of the puzzle.
- It is critically important to better communicate and mainstream the linkage between inland ecosystems and coastal and marine environments as part of a “source to sea” approach to the integrated management of natural resources.
- It is necessary that the critical link between marine and coastal ecosystems and climate change continues to be communicated and that “blue carbon” and similar marine-based tools are included in nationally determined contributions.

- Nature-based solutions for enhanced climate resilience and biodiversity protection must be streamlined and supported in policy, financing and action.
- Spatial management approaches, such as marine protected areas, marine spatial planning and other effective area-based conservation measures, must be part of the solution and require policy backing and financial support for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- It is essential to promote market-based investment mechanisms for the protection and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems.
- Justice, equity and inclusion must be prioritized as key goals of sustainable ecosystem management and conservation.

147. Several voluntary commitments were announced. Monaco will award 2.7 million euros to protected areas covering over 7 km² by 2025. The United States will produce 30 gigawatts of clean ocean energy by 2030. Australia will commit 1.2 billion Australian dollars to preserving and restoring reefs over the next decade. Belize will protect 30 per cent of its marine area by 2030 (currently covering 20 per cent of its territorial sea).

D. Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming

148. In the morning of 29 June, the Co-Chair, Mr. Kerry, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming” and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Samuda, also made an opening statement.

149. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Science at Plymouth Marine Laboratory and Co-Chair of the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network Executive Council, Stephen Widdicombe, who made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Director General of IAEA, Rafael Mariano Grossi; the Director of Services at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Johan Stander; the Director of the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, Jessie Turner; and the Co-Chair of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Head of the Integrated Ecophysiology Section at the Alfred Wegener Institute, Hans-Otto Pörtner; as well as by the lead discussants: the Principal Investigator, Marine Invasive Species Project, of the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inti Keith; and the Executive Director of the Ocean Climate Platform, Loreley Picourt.

150. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists and the Director of Marine Environment Laboratories at IAEA, Florence Descroix-Comanducci (on behalf of the Director General of IAEA) responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Marshall Islands (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Iceland, Finland, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Sweden, Spain, Türkiye and Angola.

151. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNESCO and WMO.

152. The representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders also participated in the discussion: Save the Waves Coalition, Oceanium, Ocean Visions, ZERO-Associação Sistema Terrestre Sustentável and the Ocean Foundation.

153. The Co-Chair, Mr. Samuda, and the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, Monica Medina, on behalf of the Co-Chair, Mr. Kerry, made closing statements. Mr. Samuda declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

154. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Mr. Kerry, reminded participants that the ocean absorbed 90 per cent of excess heat from greenhouse gas emissions and that the rate and pace of climate change were alarming. He stressed the importance of tackling emissions at the source and that the single most effective solution was to transition to a low-carbon future. He announced that the United States would join the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification and had launched, together with Norway, the Green Shipping Challenge as an important step towards a transition to a lower-emissions shipping sector. He noted the need to accelerate the development of renewable ocean energy rapidly and discussed a proposed initiative that would commit \$15 billion over five years to assist more than 500 million people in developing countries to adapt to, and manage the impacts of, climate change by 2030. He also highlighted that 2022 and 2023 would be critical years for the ocean, with the holding of numerous relevant international meetings.

155. In his opening remarks, the Co-Chair, Mr. Samuda, highlighted the inextricable link between the ocean and climate change. He noted that climate change had an impact on the quality of life of present and future generations in small island developing States, given the social, economic and cultural connections that their citizens had with the ocean. He stressed that climate change and ocean acidification were existential threats to those States. He noted a lack of political will in tackling climate change, as well as existing knowledge, cooperation, capacity and funding gaps. He called for renewed efforts to fulfil climate change commitments to achieve the 1.5-degree Celsius target from the Paris Agreement and target 14.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals. He also called for capacity-building in order to strengthen expertise in ocean monitoring and research, as well as the improvement of ocean observation and data analysis and sharing. He announced that 50 per cent of the energy supply in Jamaica would come from renewable sources by 2030.

156. The moderator emphasized that the ocean had greatly slowed the rate of climate change, but at the cost of warming, acidification and deoxygenation. The continuation of climate-related changes threatened marine ecosystems and the ability of the ocean to support life on Earth. Ocean ecosystems, resources and services were under heightened threat. He emphasized the urgent need to scale up ocean action and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while increasing the resilience of ecosystems and human communities that depended on the ocean. He pointed to several practical suggestions in the dialogue concept paper ([A/CONF.230/2022/11](#)) that could be built upon.

157. The first panellist, Mr. Grossi, shared research undertaken by IAEA on nuclear and isotopic techniques, which provided powerful tools for studying ocean acidification, the impacts on marine organisms, including calcification rates, past pH conditions and the capacity of coastal areas to sequester carbon. He added that IAEA maintained several databases of relevance to ocean acidification, was assisting 16 States in assessing the impacts of acidification on key marine species and hosted the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre, which supported research and capacity-building. He also emphasized that reducing greenhouse gas emissions was the single most important action to reduce the impacts of climate change.

158. Mr. Stander described the state of knowledge of climate change and its impacts on the ocean, noting that acidification, deoxygenation and sea level rise

were at their highest levels on record. He highlighted the role of WMO in various research collaborations of relevance to the ocean and climate nexus, including efforts to improve available data and models. He noted the need for a more integrated systems approach to linking the atmosphere, the ocean and the hydrosphere to meet the challenges posed by climate change. He stated that a lack of resources, due to, inter alia, a reliance on short-term funding, had often created challenges for ocean observation and that gaps and undersampled areas existed, including in the Southern Ocean. He noted that one could not act if one could not understand the problem, and one could not understand what one could not measure.

159. Ms. Turner described the work of the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification in undertaking vulnerability assessments, which assisted Governments in determining the impacts of ocean acidification, warming and deoxygenation and in developing priority response measures. She stated that, while knowledge gaps existed, there was enough scientific understanding to take action, including by urgently reducing greenhouse gas emissions. She described several other important actions, including the prioritization of specific local research for management purposes, the development of adaptation strategies across sectors and scales, the integration of policies and leveraging of existing frameworks, and increased funding for such work, given that only 2 per cent of climate change funding was applied to coastal adaptation. She also noted the vastly unequal distribution of climate science funding globally. She said that the number of existing frameworks that could be leveraged was encouraging, as were the local pilot projects being implemented, which provided an opportunity to explore specific solutions and include local communities, indigenous peoples and scientists co-creating knowledge.

160. Mr. Pörtner shared information from recent reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to highlight current and projected impacts of climate change on the ocean. He discussed the shift in the biogeography of species, and the resulting loss of biodiversity in the tropics, and noted that changes in the marine environment had already surpassed the adaptation limits of warm-water corals. He highlighted the need to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius to keep further risks to a moderate level, the need to close mitigation and adaptation gaps, and the need to strengthen resilience and optimize protected spaces and corridors for species migration.

161. Ms. Keith described the Galapagos Islands as a living laboratory for marine biodiversity. In discussing the importance of nature-based solutions, she highlighted losses of coral reefs caused by climate change, as well as subsequent efforts to restore them supported by the Green Climate Fund. She warned that if climate change was not mitigated, there would not be any coral reefs left in the Galapagos.

162. Ms. Picourt emphasized that the most effective action to protect the ocean was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions drastically and keep to the 1.5-degree Celsius target. She described progress made within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to strengthen the ocean-climate nexus, including through: (a) improved science in the form of reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; (b) increased use of ocean-based solutions in national adaptation plans and nationally determined contributions; (c) civil society mobilization around the ocean action agenda; and (d) the integration of ocean and climate action through the annual dialogue on ocean and climate change of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the Framework Convention and the Glasgow Climate Pact. She encouraged countries to scale up ocean-based actions, mainstream them into national climate policies, optimize institutional connections and leverage financing.

163. Eighteen participants made interventions during the interactive dialogue, including from States, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders.

164. Most participants stressed the need for urgent action, and many cited specific impacts that had already been observed, such as heat waves, severe storms, sea level rise, king tides, erosion, algal blooms and flooding. Current and future impacts on reef-building corals, mangroves and fisheries were also noted. Combined, those impacts resulted in reduced ocean biodiversity and productivity, with risks to human health, well-being, quality of life, food security, nutrition, economies, cultures and livelihoods.

165. Many participants noted that ocean acidification, deoxygenation and warming were due to a single culprit: carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing such emissions by shifting to a clean energy economy was therefore an urgent first step to take. One participant noted that new technologies to clean up emissions were also being developed.

166. It was noted that ocean ecosystems and species, as well as the human communities dependent on them, would need to be given a chance to adapt. Some participants cited specific response measures, such as nature-based solutions, blue carbon, climate-smart marine protected areas, marine spatial planning, sustainable seaweed farming and the rapidly accelerating development of ocean renewable energy to move away from fossil fuels. The need to reduce fossil fuel subsidies was noted by one participant. The development of dead zones and associated loss of biodiversity as a result of deoxygenation and pollution was noted by several participants, and the representative of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO highlighted the role of the Global Ocean Oxygen Decade in raising awareness about global deoxygenation and providing a basis for action. One participant noted that, given the difficulty and cost of restoring areas that had become dead zones, it was important to try to prevent such losses through timely action. Many States reported that they had mainstreamed ocean actions into national adaptation plans and nationally determined contributions.

167. Many participants highlighted the importance of monitoring and science, with science being fundamental to a better understanding of and response to the impacts of climate change on the ocean. There was a need for further data collection, modelling and infrastructure for tracking ocean carbon, as well as for more scientific research and training in ocean acidification. With global ocean observation systems delivering critical services to society, it was important to make them more sustainable and coordinated over the long term. One participant highlighted the importance of multiplatform observation systems, artificial intelligence technology and supercomputing to help to better understand and manage the ocean. The importance of learning from indigenous peoples and local communities and ensuring their participation was also mentioned by some. It was noted that clear communication on complex issues should also be a priority.

168. Some participants stressed that capacity to observe ocean acidification and deoxygenation remained marginal and that there was a need to democratize ocean observation through capacity-building, new technologies, infrastructure and data-sharing and to ensure that no one was left behind. Many participants, including from Pacific small island developing States and African countries, indicated the need for more capacity and financing for ocean observation and science, as well as for effective partnerships with a range of stakeholders, including communities, to develop context-specific solutions. Donors and development partners were called upon to significantly increase and simplify access to funding on climate monitoring.

169. With regard to policy mechanisms, some participants highlighted nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans under the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the delegation of one State called for developing countries to take the lead in establishing a loss and damage financial facility. The representative of the Framework Convention noted that the Paris Agreement was an essential tool for protecting the ocean and that the annual ocean-climate dialogues would be important in further “blueing” the Paris Agreement.

170. Key messages from the dialogue included the following:

- A healthy ocean is essential for a healthy planet, and ocean action is climate action. Almost all speakers stressed the need for turning ambition into urgent action, which will require political will, financing, upscaling scientific solutions, sharing knowledge and technologies and incorporating ocean solutions into national policies.
- As a priority, new commitments are required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including by shifting to a clean energy economy.
- It is important to give marine ecosystems a fighting chance to adapt by removing and reducing threats from other human activities and investing in nature-based solutions, ocean protection and sustainable use.
- It is also important to continue to address the many knowledge gaps that remain, through the development of science partnerships, investment in infrastructure, the sharing of data and technology and urgent and sustainable financing to allow broad participation by all countries, as well as by stakeholders and communities, in ocean science, observation, monitoring and the development of solutions.

171. Several commitments were announced. The delegation of Sweden announced its country’s commitment to reaching 100 per cent of renewable electricity production by 2040, including by increasing offshore wind energy production. Sweden also committed to contributing the equivalent of \$400,000 in 2022 to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO for the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development to advance work on target 14.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals. The delegations of the United States and Jamaica announced that their countries would be joining the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification.

E. Making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

172. In the afternoon of 29 June, the Co-Chair, Mr. Klazen, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets” and made an opening statement. The Associate Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans of Canada, Lawrence Hanson, also made a statement on behalf of the Co-Chair, Ms. Murray.

173. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Managing Director of the Centre for Nature and Climate of the World Economic Forum, Gim Huay Neo, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Director General of FAO, Qu Dongyu; the Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Henry Puna; the 2021 World Food Prize Laureate, Global Lead for Nutrition and Public Health of Worldfish and Steering Committee member of the High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Shakuntala Thilsted; and the Ambassador of Colombia to WTO and Chair of the WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies, Santiago Wills; as well as by the lead discussants: the Director of One Ocean Hub and Professor of

Global Environmental Law at the University of Strathclyde Law School, Elisa Morgera; and the Co-President of the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers and Vice-Chair of the International Steering Committee of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022, Editrudith Lukanga.

174. In the ensuing interactive discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Solomon Islands (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Norway, Costa Rica, Spain, the Marshall Islands, Japan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Cabo Verde, Indonesia, India, Colombia (also on behalf of Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Peru and Uruguay), the United States, Tuvalu, Morocco and Peru.

175. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: French Polynesia (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), the African Union, the European Union, the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

176. The representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders also participated in the discussion: Costa Humboldt and the African Confederation of Professional Organizations of Artisanal Fisheries.

177. The Associate Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans of Canada made a closing statement on behalf of the Co-Chair, Ms. Murray. The Co-Chair, Mr. Klazen, also made a closing statement and declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

178. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Mr. Klazen, observed that many States sought to prevent overfishing and to rebuild fish stocks by adopting relevant laws and regulations. He noted that his own country, Namibia, had undertaken concerted efforts to ensure the responsible management of marine resources, which had resulted in a certification by the Marine Stewardship Council. He expressed the hope that this would contribute to ensuring the health of fish stocks for future generations. He also noted that Namibia had adopted special policies to support artisanal and small-scale fisheries, thereby ensuring the sustainable management of fishery resources while providing livelihoods for communities.

179. In his opening remarks on behalf of the Co-Chair, Ms. Murray, Mr. Hanson emphasized the importance of discussing the role of international cooperation in driving sustainability and equity in fisheries. He acknowledged the growing pressures on ocean resources and stated that Canada was committed to alleviating them by constantly updating its policies, investing in science and technology and sharing its knowledge to help to build capacity, maintain biodiversity and strengthen enforcement efforts. He added that Canada pursued that goal on the basis of partnerships with indigenous peoples, provinces, territories, industries and NGOs, and he provided examples of efforts undertaken his country.

180. The moderator stated that blue food systems provided the inclusion, accessibility, nutrition and environmental sustainability required for the transition to a global food system. She pointed out that global action was required to address the pressures that the ocean was facing and to improve the management of “blue food” systems, enhance local regulation, scale up “blue financing” and stimulate sustainable innovation, while placing fishers at the heart of the discussions. She expressed the hope that the interactive dialogue would provide the ambition and action required to make fisheries sustainable and ensure access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

181. Mr. Qu observed that the ocean, rivers and lakes could help to feed the world as long as resources were used responsibly, sustainably and equitably. He

emphasized that, while aquatic foods played a crucial role in food security, only a few countries had included fish in their nutrition strategies to date. He then assessed progress in meeting the indicators of the four targets under Sustainable Development Goal 14 that FAO was a custodian of. He added that aquaculture, which was not directly reflected in Goal 14, should also be considered as a source of food and livelihoods, including for women, young people and indigenous communities. To achieve this, he noted that FAO supported a “blue transformation”, aimed at sustainable aquaculture intensification and expansion, effective management of all fisheries and updated value chains that ensured the viability of aquatic food systems.

182. Mr. Puna noted that fisheries were vital to the prosperity of people from the Pacific, but that their sustainability was being compromised by various factors. Highlighting the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships, he noted the work of several Pacific organizations on the sustainable management and development of fishery resources. He also discussed the success of the stock-based management of tuna in the Pacific region, the persistent challenge of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, the role of Pacific countries in the negotiations on fisheries subsidies, port State measures taken in the region and efforts in the region to strengthen coastal fisheries management. In conclusion, he noted that the ocean would play a central role in the development of the region’s 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

183. Ms. Thilsted highlighted that, despite the significant value of small-scale fisheries to the ocean economy, people working in that sector, in particular women, were often undervalued and unrecognized for their role in ensuring food security and nutrition. She drew attention to international instruments and platforms that could be put to immediate use to alleviate vulnerabilities and ensure the rights of small-scale fishers and their families, including efforts and actions by FAO, the Committee on World Food Security, UN-Nutrition, One CGIAR and the WorldFish Center. In this regard, she called for targeted investments to ensure that context-specific and culturally appropriate measures are taken to address the inequalities and imbalances faced by people involved in small-scale fisheries.

184. Mr. Wills announced that WTO members had adopted a legally binding multilateral agreement on fisheries subsidies on 17 June 2022. He noted that the agreement prohibited government subsidies to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, overfishing and fishing in unregulated areas of the high seas; stipulated notification and transparency requirements; and provided for technical assistance and capacity-building. The agreement also established a committee on fisheries subsidies and provided for dispute settlement, which would aid its implementation and enforcement. Lastly, the agreement facilitated future negotiations to limit subsidies further. Mr. Wills urged States to take domestic actions to ensure the swift entry into force of the agreement.

185. Ms. Morgera presented the work of One Ocean Hub, an international programme for sustainable development. She explained that One Ocean Hub sought to achieve fair and inclusive decision-making for a healthy ocean by building innovative partnerships among coastal people, researchers, decision makers, civil society and international organizations. She shared examples of the work of One Ocean Hub on the protection of the human rights of small-scale fishers and its engagement with small-scale fishing communities through arts-based research. She expressed the hope that such work would amplify local voices in international forums and promote transformative ocean governance.

186. Ms. Lukanga discussed the role of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty

Eradication in ensuring participation by small-scale fishery actors in decision-making processes, facilitating access to marine resources and markets and strengthening the position of women in the sector. She emphasized the need to enhance the implementation of the Guidelines, including through the development of national plans of action and enhanced monitoring and reporting. In conclusion, she noted that, as the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2022 offered an opportunity to achieve those objectives.

187. During the ensuing discussions, participants emphasized the important role that sustainable fisheries played in sustainable development, local and national economies, trade, livelihoods, nutrition and food security, culture and identity and poverty alleviation. The particular importance of sustainable fisheries to small island developing States was emphasized. It was noted that the predicted global food crisis would render access to sustainable aquatic food systems even more vital as a source of food and nutrition. The view was expressed that fisheries and aquaculture also constituted a security issue.

188. Many participants underlined that healthy fisheries depended on healthy and resilient marine ecosystems. In this regard, several participants expressed concern about the detrimental impact of stressors, such as climate change, ocean acidification and pollution, including plastic pollution, on the sustainability of fisheries. Reference was also made to the impact of unsustainable fishing practices on the marine environment, including through lost and abandoned fishing gear and fish aggregating devices.

189. Several participants expressed concern regarding overfishing, noting that more than one third of the world's fish stocks were exploited beyond biologically sustainable levels. The need to restore and maintain fish stocks at levels that produced maximum sustainable yields in the shortest time feasible, including by implementing science-based management plans, was stressed.

190. Several participants also expressed concern regarding illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which undermined conservation and management measures and the sustainability of fish stocks, noting that, globally, one in five fish caught was thought to originate from such fishing practices. A view was expressed that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing was interconnected with transnational organized crime in some States. It was emphasized that addressing such fishing through a multifaceted response, including by strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance measures, was an urgent priority. A number of national and international initiatives to combat such fishing were highlighted.

191. Many participants pointed to the importance of sound governance and management of fisheries as a key to ensuring their sustainability. Reference was made to the 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 (United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement), the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. Participants highlighted the role of an ecosystem approach, science and the science-policy interface in fisheries management, as well as international cooperation and capacity-building. The need for capacity-building and transfer of technology to strengthen the fisheries sector in developing States was underscored. Attention was drawn to several examples of best practices regarding fisheries governance at the regional and national levels. The role of area-based management tools, such as marine protected areas, and vessel day schemes was highlighted.

192. Several participants expressed the view that sound social and economic policies could benefit the sustainability of fisheries. While the important role of regional fisheries management organizations in the sustainable use of marine living resources was noted by several participants, a question was raised as to whether fisheries would be more sustainable if the rights of local populations over fisheries were strengthened, noting that consensus outcomes within regional fisheries management organizations did not sufficiently account for the development aspirations of small island developing States.

193. Participants welcomed the adoption of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies as a significant accomplishment towards making fisheries more sustainable and helping small-scale fisheries. While it was also an important step towards meeting target 14.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, several participants noted that it did not cover all sorts of fisheries subsidies. The need to keep negotiating on outstanding issues, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed country members should be an integral part of these further negotiations, was underscored.

194. Some participants stressed the important role of small-scale fisheries for food and nutrition security and employment, emphasizing the need to invest in small-scale fisheries both in the private and public sectors, while also ensuring their sustainability. Several participants highlighted the challenges faced by the artisanal sector, including competition from industrial fishers, limited infrastructure, difficulty in gaining access to capital and markets and challenging working conditions. Some participants recognized the importance of building momentum from the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, celebrated in 2022. Some participants shared experiences and best practices in strengthening small-scale fisheries through improved governance, eco-certification, electric fishing boats and traceability schemes. The importance of consulting and ensuring the participation of small-scale fishers, local communities and women in the management of fisheries was underscored. A point was made that developing countries should be provided with adequate policy space for promoting small-scale artisanal fisheries and sustainable growth of the fisheries sector.

195. Some participants noted that the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, which were based on a human rights approach, were a powerful tool to achieve the sustainable development of the sector and increase its contribution to food security. Several participants emphasized the fundamental role of women in fisheries, particularly in artisanal and small-scale fisheries, and the need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in that sector. It was noted that, while women make up over half of the workforce, their contribution and the challenges that they faced were still underrecognized.

196. In terms of voluntary commitments, the delegations of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Peru and Uruguay jointly declared the intention of their respective countries to take a number of steps to eliminate harmful fisheries subsidies, including by ratifying and, until then, by provisionally applying elements of, the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies. The parties to the Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Interest pledged to resume 100 per cent observer coverage of fishing vessels.

197. Key messages from the dialogue included the following:

- The role that fisheries play in sustainable development, local and national economies, trade, livelihoods, nutrition and food security, culture and identity, and poverty alleviation is under increasing pressure as a result of unsustainable practices and the deteriorating health of the oceans.

- In order to ensure the long-term sustainability of fish stocks, it is important to understand and address the impact that the different stressors on the health and resilience of marine ecosystems, including climate change, ocean acidification and marine pollution, have on fisheries.
- Urgent action is needed to ensure the sustainability of the world's fish stocks, with over one third of stocks currently exploited beyond sustainable levels. Strengthening the management of fish stocks through improved governance, based on the best available science, can improve their sustainability.
- It is important to recognize the important role of small-scale and artisanal fisheries and to improve their management, so as to ensure their long-term sustainability and sustained contributions to fishers, local communities and local economies. The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication provide a road map for strengthening small-scale fisheries through inclusive, participatory and fair governance.
- The adoption of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies by WTO is a considerable achievement that brings the international community closer to achieving target 14.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals. However, it was recognized that more needs to be done to bring the Agreement into force swiftly, begin its implementation and conclude negotiations on outstanding issues.
- Unless illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing can be effectively addressed at the global, regional, national and local levels, it will continue to undermine the effectiveness of fisheries management regimes and threaten the sustainability of fish stocks.

F. Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology

198. In the morning of 30 June, the Co-Chair, Ms. de Montchalin, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology” and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Tattenbach, also made an opening statement.

199. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Vice-Chancellor for Marine Science of the University of California at San Diego, Margaret Leinen, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, Vladimir Ryabinin; the Deputy Director for Climate and the Environment at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy of the United States, Jane Lubchenco; the President of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Peter de Menocal; and the President of the Ocean Policy Research Institute of Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Hide Sakaguchi; as well as by the lead discussants: the Deputy Director General of the Pacific Community, Cameron Diver; and an expert from the Biomarine Industry Centre of the National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia, Ratih Pangestuti.

200. In the ensuing interactive discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Portugal, Guatemala, Chile, Sweden, Argentina, Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the European Union, the United States, the Dominican

Republic, Bangladesh, Tuvalu (on behalf of Pacific small island developing States), the United Republic of Tanzania, Spain, Canada, China and Algeria.

201. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: ESCAP and the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects.

202. The representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders also participated in the discussion: Ocean Networks Canada, Global Fishing Watch, European Global Ocean Observing System and OceanHub Africa.

203. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Tattenbach and Ms. de Montchalin, made closing statements, and Ms. de Montchalin declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

204. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Ms. de Montchalin, stressed the vital role of the ocean in human welfare and the need to establish a solid knowledge base for better regulating human activities in order to protect the ocean. She described the progress made by France in ocean science and technology and emphasized that scientists needed to continue to contribute to understanding the world around them, to share ocean science and to engage citizens.

205. In his opening remarks, the Co-Chair, Mr. Tattenbach, emphasized that ocean science and technology helped with understanding human impacts and taking tangible actions to reverse the loss of biodiversity and address pollution. He described the role of scientific knowledge in adapting to climate change and in the sustainable management of coral reefs, sea turtle nesting beaches and other sensitive ecosystems. He referred to scientific work conducted in Costa Rica to better understand the ocean and to address urgent challenges.

206. The moderator stressed the critical importance of providing new funding resources, including for creating a twenty-first century ocean observation system. She highlighted the potentials of genetic tools, satellites and new underwater technologies in advancing ocean science. She also called for more inclusive participation in ocean science, for open and interoperable data and for transforming data into actionable information to support the sustainable development of the ocean. She also highlighted the need to build new partnerships with social and political sciences, particularly in the management of the most challenging environments close to shore.

207. Mr. Ryabinin noted that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and Sustainable Development Goal 14 provided the basic frameworks for the conduct of ocean science. He stressed the need for sustainably managing the ocean to combat climate change and secure food security, among other things, and noted in this regard the importance of the *State of the Ocean Report* published by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO in informing the management of the ocean. Emphasizing the need for further investment in ocean science, he noted that this discipline received only 1.7 per cent of overall investment in science. He also underlined the need for infrastructure development, capacity-building, women's empowerment in ocean science, and partnerships.

208. Ms. Lubchenco stressed the important role of science, noting that humanity needed science to save itself from fantasy and to understand the world. She highlighted the need for science to be understandable, decision-ready and relevant, as well as the need to elevate indigenous and traditional knowledge in decision-making. She also highlighted the importance of partnerships, such as the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, and outlined the key efforts of the United

States in increasing ocean science. In conclusion, she called for a new narrative, moving from considering the ocean as “too big to fix” to “too big to ignore”.

209. Mr. de Menocal emphasized the need to accelerate climate action involving the ocean, and the role of science in informing solutions for future generations. He referred to the latest assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, underlining that global warming should be kept below 1.5°C. Noting that the ocean’s ability to absorb carbon provided collective benefits for humankind, he stressed the need to measure, monitor and verify carbon flows into the ocean in order to better understand its role in combating climate change. He introduced the Ocean Vital Signs Network, which would provide for a better understanding of ocean carbon fluxes through an international collaborative effort. He also noted that carbon dioxide removal was being considered, although such removal would need to be done ethically and responsibly, with a code of conduct in place.

210. Mr. Sakaguchi highlighted the role of technology in minimizing human impacts on the ocean. He provided an example of the Suruga Bay Smart Ocean Project, where fishers worked with fixed nets with sensors to monitor the number of fish and specimens of other taxa, thus helping to minimize waste and transportation cost. He also described work undertaken by the Ocean Policy Research Institute of Japan in capacity-building and in empowering young people. He called for interdisciplinary ocean science-policy research at the international level, including to share good practices for ocean sustainability and a sustainable blue economy.

211. Mr. Diver noted that increased investment in research capacity and capability, including research vessels, was critical to the scientific sovereignty of Pacific States. He emphasized the need to use the opportunities provided by the Ocean Decade to integrate traditional knowledge into western science and pleaded for investment in ocean science to build the knowledge needed for a more sustainable future.

212. Ms. Pangestuti emphasized the need to scale up action for science, innovation and research capacity. She noted that the distribution of scientific capacity and knowledge was uneven and called for open access to data, the development of infrastructure and equipment, the strengthening of scientific partnerships, increasing funding and capacity-building, in particular in small island developing States and coastal African States. She also called for the integration of indigenous and local knowledge by engaging with the holders of such knowledge, and she highlighted the need for increasing ocean literacy and citizen science, including for young people.

213. Twenty-three participants made interventions during the interactive dialogue, including from States, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders. An additional five statements were submitted in written format.

214. Several participants stressed that part XIV of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provided clear obligations with regard to the transfer of marine technology and to build the scientific and related capacity of developing countries. They expressed regret that the capacity and technology disparity between developed and developing countries that existed when the Convention was adopted 40 years ago persisted to this day and that many promised commitments did not materialize. A view was expressed that parts XIII and XIV of the Convention, including provisions relating to geographically disadvantaged States, were not fully implemented. In this regard, it was noted that the negotiations on an international legally binding instrument under the Convention on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction provided a critical opportunity to change the tide. It was also noted that the Ocean Decade was a new and efficient mechanism to support the further implementation of relevant parts of the Convention.

215. Several participants highlighted the need to make participation in ocean science more inclusive and democratic and to enhance both basic and applied research. It was noted that the Pacific had some of the lowest research capacity and that it would be important for Pacific islanders to co-design and co-produce solutions that reflected their realities and could guide future investment in the region. Calls were also made to increase research capacity and infrastructure in Africa. States were invited to sign the Alliance of Small Island States Declaration for the Enhancement of Marine Scientific Knowledge, Research Capacity and Transfer of Marine Technology to Small Island Developing States, which highlighted the need for long-term co-designed scientific partnerships rather than top-down short-term solutions.

216. Participants also highlighted the need to address knowledge gaps, including with regard to the deep sea, in particular the mesopelagic layer and its massive biodiversity. Other scientific priorities cited by participants included the need to address pollution from land- and sea-based sources; undertake marine spatial planning; understand and manage ocean-related human activities; better understand the ocean-climate nexus; apply nature-based solutions; apply ecosystem-based management and establish marine protected areas; and develop the science-policy-society interface. It was also noted that many marine protected areas were not effectively managed and that there was an urgent need for effective monitoring to underpin management.

217. Acknowledging the vast disparities in financial, technological and human resources that continued to hamper progress towards achieving targets under Sustainable Development Goal 14, many participants highlighted that the transfer of marine technology and capacity-building were fundamental to achieving the Goals, and that such transfer would need to include investment in people, institutions and infrastructure, as well as networks and cooperation towards better access to data. The need to invest in physical research infrastructure was noted, including in universities and national and regional research hubs. It was also noted that technological cooperation should include the latest technologies and the development of endogenous capacity and that cooperation should be undertaken at the global, regional and subregional levels. Some participants stressed the role of regional cooperation in ocean science, as well as South-South cooperation, to generate more knowledge for tackling the challenges that the global South was facing.

218. Several participants emphasized the need to embrace indigenous and local knowledge to complement science, and to engage coastal communities, with an example cited of indigenous communities participating in ocean observation. It was also stressed that ocean science needed to be more inclusive and empower women, young people and early career ocean scientists. Several participants highlighted the need to scale up investment in research and data rapidly in order to make decisions based on the best available science and traditional knowledge. It was also noted that ocean literacy would enable better decision-making.

219. Many participants called for scientific partnerships and stressed the need to co-develop knowledge in a more equitable fashion in order to prepare for and adapt to change. It was noted that strong partnerships could level the playing field in ocean governance and eliminate inequalities in access to data. Several participants noted that the Ocean Decade provided an opportunity for facilitating partnerships in new areas of work and sharing data and knowledge. However, it was also noted that, without widespread recognition of the role of the ocean in supporting societies, support for sustained research efforts continued to be inadequate.

220. Key messages from the dialogue included the following:

- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provides the legal framework for increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and the transfer of marine technology. The Ocean Decade provides a new and efficient mechanism to support the implementation of relevant parts of the Convention.
- There should be a renewed focus on building research capacity and transferring marine technology, which can be better achieved through long-term co-designed scientific partnerships rather than top-down short-term solutions.
- To address global challenges, science needs to be decision-ready and relevant and to be presented in an understandable manner. The science-policy-society interface needs to be further strengthened so that the best available science and indigenous and local knowledge may support ocean governance.
- Without appropriate ocean science capacity, infrastructure and technology, it will not be possible to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14. Scientific partnerships and the co-development of solutions are vital to address a changing ocean.
- The ocean is too big to ignore. It is important to realize that and better protect the ocean.

221. Several voluntary commitments were announced by participants. The delegation of the European Union announced a project to establish an international panel for ocean sustainability, to allow for the assessment of the current and future state of the ocean. The delegation of Chile announced a new marine protected area, of importance to blue whales. The delegation of Antigua and Barbuda, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, announced the launch of the Declaration for the Enhancement of Marine Scientific Knowledge, Research Capacity and Transfer of Marine Technology to Small Island Developing States and urged countries to sign it. The representative of ESCAP announced a new commitment to continuing to enhance regional cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems. The representative of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution announced the establishment of the Ocean Vital Signs Network to better understand ocean carbon fluxes and invited partners to join.

G. Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

222. In the afternoon of 30 June, the Co-Chair, Mr. Thórdarson, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea” and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Balakrishnan, also made an opening statement.

223. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Chair of Climate Studies of the School of Geosciences at the University of Edinburgh, Alexander Tudhope, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority, Michael Lodge; the Director of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs, Vladimir Jares, on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, Special Adviser to the Presidents of the Conference on oceans and legal matters, Miguel de Serpa Soares; the Deputy Director General of the China Institute for Marine Affairs of the Ministry of Natural

Resources of China, Jia Yu; and the President of the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, Rena Lee; as well as by the lead discussants: the Reader in Public International Law at University College London and Member-elect of the International Law Commission, Mārtiņš Pāparinskis; and the Director General of the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and Chair of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Jakob Granit.

224. In the ensuing interactive discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Vanuatu (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States and in his national capacity), Viet Nam, Ecuador, Timor-Leste, Finland, Argentina, Israel, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Chile and Indonesia.

225. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, French Polynesia, FAO and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

226. The representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders also participated in the discussion: International Science Council, Women4Oceans, World Wild Fund for Nature and Youth and Environment Europe.

227. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Thórdarson and Mr. Balakrishnan, made closing statements, and Mr. Balakrishnan declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

228. In his opening remarks, the Co-Chair, Mr. Thórdarson, noted the importance of the rule of law and the comprehensive nature of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the regulation of all activities in the ocean. He welcomed the theme of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, highlighting the crucial role of science and innovation in resolving such complex issues as climate change and sea level rise, and noted that the Convention was an instrument underpinned by science that provided a stable and predictable legal framework for the use of ocean resources. He stressed that the importance of the Convention as one of the greatest achievements of the United Nations could not be overemphasized, and its success and that of its implementing agreements should not be taken for granted. They must, in his view, be protected and built upon, including through the successful conclusion of negotiations on an international legally binding instrument under the Convention on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

229. The Co-Chair, Mr. Balakrishnan, stressed the urgency of the current challenges facing the ocean and the need to balance the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems with the need to sustain ocean economies. He emphasized that many States were dependent on the ocean and that the situation was made more complex by climate change. He noted that the Convention struck the right balance between economic growth and protecting the marine environment, was capable of responding to new challenges in the conservation and sustainable use of resources and was flexible enough to accommodate new developments, giving the success of the 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 as an example for the potential of the process to develop an international legally binding instrument on marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of the global

commons. He recalled that 2022 marked the fortieth anniversary of the adoption and opening for signature of the Convention and welcomed this as an opportunity to celebrate its achievements, in particular in terms of the rule of law and multilateralism.

230. Mr. Tudhope highlighted that the dialogue provided an opportunity to share examples of tangible actions to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources through the implementation of international law, as reflected in the Convention. He noted that the Convention had proven to be a robust and enduring legal framework, enjoying near-universal acceptance, and was seen as the “constitution for the oceans”. It was also a living instrument, supplemented by implementing agreements and other instruments, that had provided increased clarity, promoted and facilitated international cooperation and responded to emerging issues. However, despite some remarkable successes, he observed that the state of the ocean had declined significantly in the 40 years of the Convention’s existence, from various causes, including pollution, overextraction of finite resources and the impacts of climate change. He also emphasized that the scientific understanding of key processes and interactions concerning the role of the ocean had increased. While far from complete, that understanding was, he suggested, sufficient to appreciate that the status quo was not sustainable. He invited delegations to assume the responsibility to work together to scale up science-informed ocean action by implementing international law to its full potential.

231. Mr. Lodge noted that the Convention had helped to ensure international peace and security and the rule of law in the ocean and that it stood as one of the most far-reaching environmental treaties ever concluded. He highlighted the Convention’s major achievements and its contributions to sustainable development and observed that the Convention could adapt to new challenges, as reflected, for example, in the adoption of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement. He outlined the unique and complementary responsibilities of the International Seabed Authority under the Convention to manage activities in the Area, protect the marine environment, promote and encourage marine scientific research and share the benefits of the Area on the basis of equity. He stressed the fundamental importance of the Convention for achieving Goal 14, as well as the role of the Authority as a neutral and transparent forum for consensual decision-making on the management of the Area, calling for the effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention and support for the institutions established thereunder.

232. The Director of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea discussed the role of ocean science and innovation in the legal regime set out in the Convention and offered some reflections on their contribution to ocean governance more broadly. Recalling that the Convention provided the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, he emphasized that science was at the core of the negotiations that had led to its adoption, with the compromise text regarding marine scientific research and the transfer of marine technology representing a win-win for ocean science. He noted that the full and complete implementation of the parts of the Convention addressing those matters would assist in achieving the Goal 14 targets. Marine science, he also noted, was in addition the backbone of other parts of the Convention, including its provisions related to the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the conservation and management of living and non-living resources. He emphasized the role of science in policymaking, including through such processes as the World Ocean Assessment, as well as the Ocean Decade. He stressed how knowledge of the ocean supported international cooperation and coordination on marine issues, including the legal framework, with the examples of the processes to

develop international legally binding instruments on marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and plastic pollution. He also stressed that ensuring science-based decision-making was a priority and, in that respect, emphasized the need to enhance the capacity of all States to integrate science in ocean governance frameworks and to participate in relevant processes. He noted that the technical assistance provided by the United Nations in that regard was also aimed at raising women's profile in ocean governance, including by ensuring gender equality. He concluded by noting that a more effective implementation of international law facilitated better ocean science, which in turn strengthened ocean governance processes to achieve Goal 14.

233. Ms. Yu recognized the positive role of the Convention in establishing the framework for the law of the sea, maintaining international order in the ocean at the global and regional levels and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and marine resources. She highlighted in particular that the Convention provided sufficient flexibility to address new challenges, reaffirmed and enriched the concept of sustainable development and struck an effective balance between various interests, including the rights of States to use the ocean and marine resources and their obligations to protect and preserve the marine environment. She outlined actions taken by China to implement the Convention for the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and marine resources and called for further international cooperation to prevent, reduce and control the pollution of the marine environment, as well as to restore marine ecosystems.

234. Ms. Lee emphasized that the Convention set out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out. She stressed that the work of the intergovernmental conference on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction was to elaborate an implementing agreement under the Convention and that its outcome must be fully consistent with the Convention. She noted, for example, that article 206 of the Convention already provided the obligation to conduct environmental impact assessments and that the negotiations on the instrument could flesh out those assessments – with regard to how, when and by whom they might be carried out in areas beyond national jurisdiction – and relevant institutional arrangements. She highlighted the importance of involving indigenous peoples and local communities, scientific communities, intergovernmental organizations, regional bodies and civil society in decision-making and underscored the importance of grounding decisions in science.

235. Mr. Paparinskis highlighted that international law could play many roles, including providing rules, institutions and background assumptions that guided conduct, but that it might not always be able to resolve issues, whether because of vagueness, which might reflect policy disagreements, or drafting complexity. He also highlighted the important role played by international courts and tribunals in the implementation of contested international law in changing circumstances, pointing to the contribution that the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and arbitral tribunals established under annex VII to the Convention had made to achieving clarity and consistency on various issues related to the law of the sea. He underlined the crucial role of marine scientific research, noting the support provided by various institutions, and the need for capacity-building. More generally, he considered that United Nations system entities contributed to the harmonization of obligations and provided a platform for articulating views, emphasizing that processes should be mutually reinforcing. He acknowledged the challenges relating to the implementation of part XIV of the Convention on the development and transfer of marine technology and suggested that the issue be considered as a standing item by the Meeting of States Parties to

the Convention. He submitted that more reporting relating specifically to the implementation of the Convention might be worth considering.

236. Mr. Granit highlighted that the evolution of international law demanded sustained investment in developing the global ocean management framework. In his view, robust and implemented legal regimes ensured certainty. He noted that gaps in governance and regulatory frameworks were being filled through processes, such as the negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and the development of the Mining Code under the auspices of the International Seabed Authority. Nonetheless, he opined that the current governance system was sometimes fragmented, including with respect to enforcement and compliance, and highlighted technological opportunities for enhanced monitoring and surveillance. He said that marine scientific research played a critical role in providing a basis for new regulatory measures and their implementation. He emphasized how regional collaborative mechanisms and global legal regime-building processes complemented one another, noting the benefits of regional mechanisms, including that of working quickly and in an action-oriented manner. He mentioned the enhanced impact that integrating regional marine conservation and mainstream economic policies could have. He emphasized the importance of tools that enhanced cooperation, such as marine spatial planning, in ocean conservation and in building the framework for blue economies.

237. In the following discussions, participants stressed that the Convention, as the “constitution for the oceans”, set out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out. Participants highlighted the critical role of the Convention for achieving Goal 14, noting that it struck a balance between the rights of States to use the ocean and marine resources and their obligations to protect and preserve the marine environment. In that respect, the contributions of the Convention to the peaceful settlement of disputes, conservation of marine living resources and prevention, reduction and control of pollution were also highlighted.

238. Several participants noted the need to secure maritime zones established in accordance with the Convention in the face of climate change-related sea level rise and called for support for the declaration of the Pacific Islands Forum on that issue. One participant called for support for a resolution to be tabled at the General Assembly in which an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the rights of present and future generations to be protected from climate change was sought.

239. Participants also highlighted that the Convention offered flexibility in addressing new challenges, including through the conclusion of new agreements to further elaborate its legal framework. In this regard, many participants emphasized the urgent need to conclude negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. The historic opportunity presented by the forthcoming negotiations was noted, as was the importance of ensuring a universal and effective instrument and an inclusive process and of creating a framework based on science. The need to ensure that any future instrument was consistent with the provisions of the Convention was underlined. Some participants mentioned their membership of or intention to join the High Ambition Coalition on Biodiversity beyond National Jurisdiction.

240. Several participants also welcomed the launch of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment. One participant noted that plastic pollution reduction targets should take into account national circumstances and emphasized the centrality of capacity-building.

241. Some participants highlighted the role of science and technology in the implementation of the Convention in support of achieving Goal 14. In this regard, several participants noted the importance of financing, partnerships, capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology.

242. Some participants expressed concerns over the potential environmental impacts of deep seabed mining. Some participants also called for a moratorium on the exploitation of mineral resources in the Area. Reference was also made to a request submitted during the thirty-second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention for a 15-year extension on the deadline for the elaboration by the Authority of the regulations on exploitation of mineral resources in the Area.

243. Key messages from the dialogue included the following:

- The full and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea will play a critical role in, and contribute significantly to, the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goal 14.
- The Convention strikes the appropriate balance between conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and marine resources and provides a framework with sufficient flexibility to address current challenges.
- The swift conclusion of the new agreements on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on plastic pollution is critical.
- Scientific understanding is fundamental to effective ocean governance and, in this regard, financing, partnerships, capacity-building and the transfer of technology are of critical importance.
- There is growing concern with respect to the potential impact of deep seabed mining on the marine environment.

H. Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

244. In the morning of 1 July, the Co-Chair, Mr. Sandov, declared open the interactive dialogue on “Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda” and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Joseph, also made an opening statement.

245. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the William and Eva Senior Fellow of the Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment, James Leape, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Secretary-General of the Conference, Liu Zhenmin; the Executive Secretary of ESCAP, Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana; the Officer-in-Charge of the Division on International Trade and Commodities at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Teresa Moreira; and the Executive Director of Oceans 5, J. Charles Fox; as well as by the lead discussants: the Director General in charge of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries at the European Commission, Charlina Vitcheva; and the Head of Unit in the Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Claire Jolly.

246. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists and the lead discussants responded to questions posed and comments made by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Cabo Verde, Portugal, Romania, the Philippines, Nauru (on behalf of

the Pacific small island developing States), Zimbabwe, Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Oman, Haiti and Bahrain.

247. The representative of the following observer also participated in the discussion: the International Seabed Authority.

248. The representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders participated in the discussion: Sustainable Ocean Alliance (SOA) (on behalf of the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, Medical IMPACT, Acqua Mater, National Ocean Policy Coalition and APCO Worldwide.

249. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Joseph and Mr. Sandov, made closing statements, and Mr. Joseph declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary

250. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Mr. Sandov, noted the importance of policy integration to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, given that they interacted with one another and were indivisible. He noted that progress had been hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic and that there was now a need to accelerate action up to and beyond 2030. With biodiversity at the heart of human well-being, he emphasized that protecting biodiversity and the marine environment was an important opportunity for development and advancing the blue economy. He called for ocean-based sectors to take integrated and coordinated action in order to minimize pressure on the marine environment. He noted the role of academia in the conduct of research and of corporate social responsibility, as well as the importance of finance for achieving Goal 14, in particular the need for investment in science, education, the circular economy and sustainable and inclusive economic growth. He emphasized the need for public outreach and youth participation.

251. In his opening remarks, the Co-Chair, Mr. Joseph, noted that the ability of the ocean to produce ecosystem services was in decline, which was particularly concerning to small island developing States, where identities, culture and livelihoods were closely connected to the ocean. He underlined the need to take holistic actions across all Sustainable Development Goals and develop integrated cross-sectoral policies to produce maximum co-benefits and avoid unnecessary negative consequences. He emphasized the importance of building partnerships for cross-sectoral collaboration that maximized ocean health, resilience and productivity, noting the Alliance of Small Island States declaration for the enhancement of marine scientific knowledge, research capacity and transfer of marine technology to small island developing States and inviting all States and organizations to endorse it. He also called for increased ocean literacy, which could help policymakers to better understand interlinkages.

252. The moderator emphasized that it was not possible to reach the Sustainable Development Goals if they were treated as 17 silos. To illustrate interlinkages, he highlighted how “blue foods”, that is, foods captured or cultivated in the marine environment, could help to achieve the global goals related to health, nutrition, climate change, poverty, gender equality and decent jobs. As an example, he explained that better management of fisheries could be treated as a public health and environmental intervention, as it could provide nutritious food with less of an environmental impact than food produced on land. He also noted that small-scale fisheries could contribute to achieving goals related to poverty, food security and gender equality.

253. The first panellist, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, noted that efforts to achieve various other Sustainable Development Goals

could support progress towards Goal 14, and vice versa. He cited the findings in the second World Ocean Assessment that economic activity, demographic changes, technological advances, changing government structures and political instability were affecting the health of the ocean. He called for an assessment of both the synergies and potential adverse effects of action on the Goals to promote a holistic implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In that regard, he noted that the WTO agreement to end certain harmful fishing subsidies would also have negative impacts on jobs and that those needed to be taken into consideration. He therefore called for all stakeholders to be part of solutions and highlighted the role of multiple scientific disciplines and of traditional knowledge. He also called for inclusivity, including by involving young female scientists in implementing Goal 14. He noted that Goal 14 was the least funded Goal and emphasized that raising awareness of how achieving it would contribute to achieving the other Goals could help to eliminate that funding gap.

254. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP highlighted the importance of the ocean for the Asia-Pacific region and local livelihoods. In identifying priority areas for action, she highlighted interlinkages between Goals 8, 13, 14 and 17. In particular, she called for policies to address the ocean-climate nexus, informed by science and through the engagement of local communities and authorities. She called for strong partnerships and financing, including public-private partnerships, to address marine pollution, sustainable consumption and production, create blue economies and advance science, including the science-policy interface. She highlighted the importance of statistics to better understand complex interactions and the need to advance ocean accounting. She also noted the role of ESCAP as Chair of the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership and drew attention to the Asia-Pacific Day for the Ocean.

255. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division on International Trade and Commodities at UNCTAD welcomed the success at WTO on the agreement to end harmful fisheries subsidies. She proposed a “blue deal” for global trade, investment and innovation that could benefit the ocean through a sustainable ocean-based economy, noting that it must be cross-cutting and inclusive of women, young people, small-scale fishers and businesses. She highlighted the important role of ocean-based sectors, such as sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, offshore energy, tourism, biotechnology, bioprospecting and clean affordable energy, to accelerate climate action and food security. She also noted the importance of implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. She called for expanded ocean protection and sustainable use and stressed the need for benefit-sharing in relation to marine genetic resources. She described the work of UNCTAD in engaging with multilateral partners towards more sustainable fisheries, as well as their work on ocean-based goods and services classification for monitoring data flows.

256. Mr. Fox discussed the role of ocean philanthropy, which had recently grown. He noted, however, that ocean action still received much less funding than climate change. A small number of foundations were promoting ocean philanthropy and were concentrated in the United States and Europe. He highlighted new trends in ocean philanthropy, which included increased support for: achieving the protection of 30 per cent of the marine environment by 2030; addressing social justice, including by tackling poverty, hunger, inequality and climate change; and work on coastal fisheries and community-based conservation. He noted that the social justice focus in philanthropy provided opportunities for leveraging interlinkages with other Sustainable Development Goals.

257. Ms. Vitcheva highlighted that the European Union had been involved in the analysis of Sustainable Development Goal interlinkages since 2016 and that the analysis had provided holistic and integrated pathways to implementation. She also

described efforts to localize the implementation of the Goals, including in many cities around the world. She highlighted the synergies between Goal 6, on clean water and sanitation, and Goal 14, and described how fresh and marine waters were connected and needed to be managed in a coordinated fashion at all levels. She also highlighted the interlinkages between Goal 12, on responsible consumption and production, and Goal 14, noting the importance of the circular economy. She announced seven voluntary commitments by the European Union related to the interlinkages between Goals 13 and 14.

258. Ms. Jolly highlighted the growing understanding of linkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals, noting the importance of the ocean-climate nexus and connections between the ocean, food security and climate change. She warned that the movement of species caused by climate change could create conflict and that there was a need for international cooperation in fisheries management. She noted that the lack of measurement tools to track 40 Goal targets and of sufficient data for many indicators. She highlighted the opportunities created by the increasing attention being paid to the ocean and the growth of the ocean economy.

259. Twenty participants made interventions during the interactive dialogue, including from States, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders.

260. Many participants emphasized that Sustainable Development Goal 14 could not be achieved if it was not linked to other Goals and that many of the other Goals could not be reached without also making progress towards Goal 14. A whole-of-government integrated approach was seen as essential for the achievement of multiple Goal targets through similar actions. However, some participants indicated that tracking interlinkages remained a challenge.

261. In discussing integrated approaches to achieve multiple Sustainable Development Goals, many participants highlighted the need to further strengthen the ocean-climate nexus, reduce emissions and increase adaptation measures. In that context, the need to include ocean-related actions, as nature-based solutions, in nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement was also highlighted. Some participants discussed the multiple targets related to food security and nutrition and the need for sustainable management of ocean resources. The role of aquaculture in complementing fisheries and the production of microalgae were highlighted by one participant. The many Goals involved in addressing marine pollution were also emphasized by some participants, who indicated that marine pollution needed to be addressed in the context of other Goals. The adoption by the United Nations Environment Assembly of a resolution on the development of a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution was welcomed by many participants. There was a call for ensuring that ocean economic activities were sustainable and that they provided opportunities to stimulate a blue and green recovery. The multiple benefits derived from the protection of the marine environment were also highlighted by many participants.

262. The important role of science, technology and innovation was emphasized by many participants, with calls to include more small island developing States and women in ocean science. In this context, many participants highlighted the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 17, on developing partnerships, including those in support of science, data, technology, innovation and financing as enablers for implementing all Goals. In that regard, it was noted that science, data, statistics and knowledge underpinned the implementation of all Goals, including the ability to monitor progress and to leverage interlinkages. One participant emphasized that it was important to ensure that capacity-building and the transfer of

marine technology did not widen inequalities and that access to technology was broadened so that no one would be left behind.

263. Given the indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, multiple sectors and stakeholders needed to be involved in finding solutions, including Governments, coastal cities, communities, innovators, the private sector and industry. Ocean literacy and the increased involvement of women and young people in actions towards Goal 14 were noted by many speakers as important enablers for making progress. Notably, there was a strong call for real and meaningful engagement of young people and their inclusion in government delegations at future conferences.

264. The low level of funding for Sustainable Development Goal 14 and lack of investment in the ocean were noted with concern by some participants. Several speakers mentioned the need for more funding, including sustainable and responsible public and private investments for capacity-building and technical support. It was noted that ocean-related funding might be easier to obtain if its benefits for achieving other Goals were highlighted.

265. Key messages from the dialogue included the following:

- Sustainable Development Goal 14 cannot be achieved if it is not linked to other Goals, and there is a need to move away from a siloed approach to implementation. The ocean offers huge opportunities for addressing poverty, hunger, nutrition, economic development and other priority Goals, but those opportunities need to be maximized through integrated and harmonized policies and actions.
- While the Goals are generally synergistic, care needs to be taken to avoid unnecessary trade-offs, including in the exploitation of resources. Sustainability and ocean protection should be at the heart of ocean-based economic development.
- Evidence-based policies and regional cooperation, as well as international trade, can support the harmonized implementation of interlinked Goals.
- Achieving interlinked Goals requires support through partnerships for capacity-building, the transfer of technology and funding, including for small island developing States. Science, data and innovation are key enablers for creating harmonized policies that make the most of synergies.

266. Several voluntary commitments were announced by participants. The delegation of the European Union announced seven voluntary commitments to link the climate and the ocean through the Copernicus satellite system for Earth observation. The delegation of Brazil announced that its country had allocated 1 billion dollars over the next 10 years towards preserving water resources.

Chapter V

Report of the Credentials Committee

267. Rule 4 of the rules of procedure of the Conference provides that:

A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

268. One State that was a member of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session was not available to serve on the Credentials Committee of the Conference. Consequently, in line with past practice, the President of the Conference, at the 1st plenary meeting, proposed to the Conference that one State, namely, Sweden, from the same regional group as the State that was not available, be appointed to the one vacant seat.

269. At the same meeting, the Conference, in accordance with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee consisting of the following States: Barbados, Botswana, China, Mauritius, Nepal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United States and Uruguay.

270. The Credentials Committee held one meeting, on 30 June 2022.

271. The representative of Mauritius, Jagdish Dharamchand Koonjul, was unanimously elected as Chair.

272. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 29 June 2022 concerning the credentials of representatives of States and of the European Union. A representative of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat made a statement relating to the memorandum.

273. As indicated in paragraph 1 of the memorandum, as updated by the statement of the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs, formal credentials of representatives to the Conference, in the form required under rule 3 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, had been submitted to the Secretary-General as at the time of the meeting of the Committee by the following 59 States: Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

274. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the memorandum, as updated by the statement of the representative of the Office of the Legal Affairs, information concerning the appointment of representatives of States to the Conference had been communicated to the Secretary-General as at the time of the meeting of the Committee by means of a copy of formal credentials signed by the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or by means of a letter or note verbale from the ministry, embassy or mission concerned, by the European Union and the following 100 States: Angola, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, State of Palestine, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

275. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the memorandum, as updated by the statement of the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Secretary-General had not received the formal credentials or information referred to in paragraph 273 above from the following 37 States invited to participate in the Conference: Afghanistan, Albania, Belarus, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mali, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, San Marino, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, Uganda and Uzbekistan.

276. The Chair recommended that the Committee accept the credentials of the representatives of the States and of the European Union listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the aforementioned memorandum, as updated, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the States and the European Union referred to in paragraph 2 of the memorandum, as updated, as well as States referred to in paragraph 3 of the memorandum, as updated, and where applicable, would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

277. The Committee had before it two communications concerning the representation of Myanmar at the Conference. The first was dated 9 June 2022, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar. The second was dated 12 June 2022, from the Permanent Mission of Myanmar to the United Nations. Acknowledging the report of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session (A/76/550), the Chair proposed that the Committee defer its decision on the credentials pertaining to the representatives of Myanmar to the Conference. The proposal was adopted without a vote.

278. The Committee adopted the following draft resolution without a vote:

The Credentials Committee,

Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the States and of the European Union referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the memorandum of the Secretary-General, as updated.

279. The Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the Conference the adoption of a draft resolution approving the report of the Committee.

Action taken by the Conference

280. At its 8th plenary meeting, the Conference considered the report of the Credentials Committee ([A/CONF.230/2022/13](#)), as introduced by the President of the Conference, the President of Kenya, who also informed the Conference that, since the formal meeting of the Committee, credentials in due form had been received from Czechia, Indonesia, Kenya, Latvia, Palau, Seychelles and the European Union.

281. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Palau, China, the United States, the Marshall Islands, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom.

282. The Conference adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in its report and accepted the additional credentials mentioned by the President (see chap. I, resolution 2).

Chapter VI

Outcome of the Conference

283. At its 8th plenary meeting, the Conference had before it a draft resolution submitted by the two Presidents of the Conference entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” ([A/CONF.230/2022/L.1](#)).

284. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the adoption of the draft resolution were made by the representatives of Denmark, Grenada, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

285. Also at the same meeting, the Conference adopted draft resolution [A/CONF.230/2022/L.1](#), by which it adopted the declaration contained in document [A/CONF.230/2022/12](#) and recommended that the General Assembly endorse, at its seventy-sixth session, the declaration adopted by the Conference (see chap. I, resolution 1).

286. Also at the 8th plenary meeting, statements in explanation of vote after the adoption of the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the United States, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Costa Rica and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Chapter VII

Adoption of the report of the Conference

287. At the 8th plenary meeting, the Rapporteur-General introduced the draft report of the Conference ([A/CONF.230/2022/L.2](#)).

288. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the draft report ([A/CONF.230/2022/L.2](#)) and authorized the Rapporteur-General to finalize the report.

Chapter VIII

Closure of the Conference

289. At its 8th plenary meeting, the Conference decided on an exceptional basis to hear the key points of the discussions from the organizers of the four special events that had been held in the margins of the Conference.

290. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by a youth delegate from Kenya, Abbas Mahmoud, on the event entitled “Youth and innovation forum”; the mayor of Matosinhos, Portugal, Luísa Salgueiro, on the event entitled “Localizing action for the ocean with local and regional governments”; the Minister for the Environment and Climate Action of Portugal, Duarte Cordeiro, on the event entitled “High-level symposium on water – bridging SDG6 and SDG14”; and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Ocean, Peter Thomson, on the event entitled “Sustainable blue economy investment forum”.

291. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, Special Adviser to the Presidents of the Conference on oceans and legal matters, delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure.

292. Also at the 8th plenary meeting, statements were made by the President of the Conference, Mr. Rebelo de Sousa, and the ex officio Vice-President of the Conference, Mr. Tobiko.

293. At the same meeting, the President of the Conference, Mr. Rebelo de Sousa, declared the Conference closed.

Annex I

List of documents

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
A/CONF.230/2022/1	4	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.230/2022/2	3	Provisional rules of procedure
A/CONF.230/2022/3	6	Organizational and procedural matters
A/CONF.230/2022/4	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 4: Making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets”
A/CONF.230/2022/5	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 5: Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean-based economies, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries”
A/CONF.230/2022/6	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 6: Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology”
A/CONF.230/2022/7	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 7: Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea”
A/CONF.230/2022/8	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 8: Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”
A/CONF.230/2022/9	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 1: Addressing marine pollution”
A/CONF.230/2022/10	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 2: Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems”
A/CONF.230/2022/11	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 3: Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming”
A/CONF.230/2022/12	11	Note by the Secretariat on “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility: draft declaration”
A/CONF.230/2022/13	7 (b)	Report of the Credentials Committee
A/CONF.230/2022/L.1	11	Draft resolution entitled “Our ocean: our future, our responsibility”

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
A/CONF.230/2022/L.2	12	Draft report of the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
A/CONF.230/2022/INF/1	n/a	Information note for participants
A/CONF.230/2022/INF/2	n/a	List of delegations to the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
A/CONF.230/2022/INF/3	n/a	Summary of the high-level special events

Annex II*

List of voluntary commitments

1. Urban Bay: behavioral change (Instituto Mar Urbano), #OceanAction42060
2. Norwegian Ocean Acidification monitoring project (Institute of Marine Research (IMR), Uni Research (UNI), Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA)), #OceanAction42061
3. Marine Biodiversity Observation Network (MBON) (Marine Biodiversity Observation Network (MBON) of the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON)), #OceanAction42062
4. Guillermo Cuellar (TTOO Descubre Guatemala), #OceanAction42063
5. ICOS (Marine community) and OTC (Uni Research), #OceanAction42064
6. Conciencia Martima (Dirección General de Intereses Marítimos), #OceanAction42065
7. Community Based Sea Turtle Conservation in Sri Lanka (Turtle Conservation Project of Sri Lanka), #OceanAction42068
8. Marine conservation, protection, and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and marine management for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) included for combating IUU-fishing and its related fisheries crime activities with community resilience and ad (Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, and Ministry of Environment), #OceanAction42066
9. Establish the Local Environmental Observer (LEO) Network in all oceans and along all of the world's coastlines within 5 years (Conservation Science Institute), #OceanAction42073
10. Seabird conservation monitoring & predator removal (Te Ipukarea Society), #OceanAction42074
11. Sport2Clean Education Environment (Sport2Clean Australia Limited), #OceanAction42075
12. Aquaconnect - A mobile app based market place to provide access to Aqua farmers to marine resources and markets (Coastal Aquaculture Research Institute P. Ltd.), #OceanAction42077
13. BLOOM commits to helping governments categorize and analyze their fisheries subsidies data (BLOOM), #OceanAction42078
14. Promote better understanding and advocacy on the organic linkages between oceans and mountains (Government of Nepal), #OceanAction42081
15. Implementation of relevant provision of UNCLOS (Government of Nepal), #OceanAction42082
16. Enhancing research and awareness on the impact of ocean acidification and climate change on tropical marine ecosystems (Centre for Marine and Coastal Studies (CEMACS), Universiti Sains Malaysia), #OceanAction42084
17. Workshop on Seafood Products Safety and Quality (Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and IORA Fisheries Support Unit), #OceanAction42083

* The present annex has been reproduced as received, without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

18. A Blueprint for Re-Building Fisheries (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)), #OceanAction42092
19. Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement (Environmental Justice Foundation), #OceanAction42093
20. EXPEDITION 7eme CONTINENT: Scientific expedition and research in South Atlantic (Expédition 7eme Continent), #OceanAction42095
21. Strengthening fisheries governance and States capacities to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), #OceanAction42099
22. Technical assistance on issues related to market access and trade-related aspects (UNCTAD-FAO-UNEP), #OceanAction42101
23. To increase economic benefits to SIDS through the Blue Growth Initiative (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), #OceanAction42102
24. Somalia and Yemen Development Programme (SYDP) on Banking and Artisanal Fisheries (Indian Ocean Rim Association), #OceanAction42100
25. Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere & oceans acidification (Social Good Summit), #OceanAction42104
26. SEAFDEC Initiatives Toward Sustainable Development of Fisheries in ASEAN Region (Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center), #OceanAction42105
27. Restoring dying and degraded coral reefs (Coral Vita), #OceanAction42121
28. KnipBio Meal to Support Sustainable Aquaculture Practices (KnipBio), #OceanAction42123
29. Política Nacional de Humedales (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)), #OceanAction42136
30. Política Nacional de Costas y Mares (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)), #OceanAction42137
31. Responsible & Sustainable Aquaculture Practices for Fiji and Pacific Islands enabling Food Security & Natural Resource Preservation (Pacific Ocean Culture Pte Ltd (Fiji)), #OceanAction42139
32. Ocean Literacy Campaign in Bangladesh: School Project (Blue Green Foundation Bangladesh), #OceanAction42150
33. Monitoring and rehabilitation of HA. Kelaa House Reef, Maldives (Island Development and Environmental Awareness Society - IDEAS), #OceanAction42158
34. Mangrove Partnership Reporting Online Platform (Indigenous Training Programme (NGO)), #OceanAction42172
35. Science to Support SDG-14 Goals (Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)), #OceanAction42174
36. Green Indonesia Waste Education for primary schools in Indonesia (Indonesian Waste Platform), #OceanAction42214
37. Unmanned/Autonomous Technologies For Ocean Protection and Production (3D PARS), #OceanAction42215
38. African Marine Waste Network (Sustainable Seas Trust), #OceanAction42217

39. Laut Sehat - Healthy Ocean - Solid Waste Management Symposia - 2018, 2019 Indonesia (Indonesian Waste Platform), #OceanAction42218
40. Preserve and protect the marine environment against pollution by (plastic) litter and microplastics through prevention and reduction (APLM - Portuguese Marine Litter Association - Hub), #OceanAction42219
41. Provision of subject matter expertise on the application of risk management tools in regulatory frameworks supporting SDG14 (UNECE), #OceanAction42220
42. International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (IN-MHEWS) and Global Meteo-Alert System (World Meteorological Organization (WMO)), #OceanAction42224
43. A Plastic Planet (A Plastic Planet), #OceanAction42225
44. Renewable Energy from Coral and Karstic Formation (Ernesto Icoغو / Global Network Member), #OceanAction42226
45. Watertrek (Watertrek), #OceanAction42227
46. Concept Design of Robotic Solar Powered Barges to Filter and Remove Oceanic Plastic (OceanicPlasticRecovery.com), #OceanAction42230
47. Closed Loop Ocean Funding Mechanism (Closed Loop Partners), #OceanAction42231
48. Tethered Plastic Cap Solution Implementation WorldWide (Tethered Plastic Cap Solution Implementation WorldWide), #OceanAction42236
49. L'écotourisme et la réduction et la gestion des risques de catastrophe (AIPIA / AIPEA / ACAEPB), #OceanAction42237
50. Stronger commitment to dolphin protection (Hotelplan Suisse), #OceanAction42238
51. Paddling for a Cleaner ocean (Passage Adventures), #OceanAction42258
52. Seafood Stewardship Index (SSI) (World Benchmarking Alliance- Index Initiative), #OceanAction42264
53. Planting 1 Million 'SeaTrees' (mangroves) on behalf of the global Surfing community (Sustainable Surf), #OceanAction42266
54. West African subregional mangrove project (Ramsar Convention Secretariat), #OceanAction42269
55. Encouraging exchange of experiences and lessons learned regarding the sustainable management and use of marine and coastal resources (Blue Solutions), #OceanAction42274
56. Blue Planning in Practice: Worldwide MSP training offer to enable ecosystem-based marine and coastal planning and management (Blue Solutions), #OceanAction42273
57. Milkfish Aquaculture Project (Kiribati) (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (Republic of Kiribati); International Cooperation and Development Fund), #OceanAction42295
58. Blue IES: Worldwide training course offer around integrating ecosystem services into marine & coastal development planning (Blue Solutions), #OceanAction42297
59. Information Technology in Marine life for Kenya (cad creations ltd), #OceanAction42302

60. Sea Patriots Organization (Mohd Shafrizan Solah), #OceanAction42307
61. Diving into an Ocean Loving Blue Economy (Blue Ocean Network), #OceanAction42315
62. Let's lend a hand towards conserving the rapidly degrading mangrove forest (West African Bird Study Association (WABSA)), #OceanAction42318
63. Restoration of the Mexican Pacific coral reefs using natural remediation techniques (Centro Universitario de la Costa, Universidad de Guadalajara), #OceanAction42319
64. Ocean Acidification Investigation in East Africa (University of Mauritius and Ocean Acidification Information Exchange on GOA-ON Kits), #OceanAction42332
65. Ocean Plastics Recovery with Closed Loop, Waste Management Approach with remote controlled and automated vessels and systems (Oceanamatica), #OceanAction42341
66. The Blue Pledge for Sustainable Pearls - Fostering Ocean Conservation and a Blue Economy (J. Hunter Pearls, Jewelmer, Paspaley Pearlring Company), #OceanAction42343
67. International Waste Platform - collaboration between country/regional hubs (Indonesian Waste Platform), #OceanAction42354
68. Implement an Offshore oil and gas Convention and Liabilities Compensation Fund (Maritime Law LLC), #OceanAction42370
69. Saving Endangered Bluefin Tuna from Extinction (China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF)), #OceanAction42372
70. Assessing the Carbon Potential of Mangrove Forests in Nigeria (Blue Carbon Project Nigeia), #OceanAction42375
71. Get Trash(ed): Towards Marine Debris-free beaches along the Kenya Coast (Coasts & Reefs Club of Pwani University), #OceanAction42384
72. Commitment towards marine debris free beaches along the coast: commitment to monthly cleanups (Coast and Reefs Club), #OceanAction42385
73. Indonesian Waste Platform - Hub (Indonesian Waste Platform), #OceanAction40922
74. Project Survival Pacific (Project Survival Pacific), #OceanAction42390
75. Managed Pollution Zone (formerly RePlaROc) (REXOFT s.r.o.), #OceanAction42393
76. Critical role of Mangrove ecosystem for coastal and ocean resilience for Mauritius (Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping (Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Fisheries Division)), #OceanAction42394
77. Beach Clean pUmP (The Green Circle Environmental Company), #OceanAction42398
78. #NoPlasticStrawJakarta Campaign (Navakara - Ways to Zero Waste), #OceanAction42402
79. Educating people globally about the dangers of Plastic Pollution in our Oceans and how to deal with it (Youth Ocean Action CIC), #OceanAction42403
80. International Coastal Cleanup Hong Kong 2020 (Green Council), #OceanAction42404

81. Reef Check Taiwan, Province of China (Taiwan Environmental Information Association (Taiwan, Province of China)), #OceanAction42405
82. Beach Cleanup and Marine Debris monitoring (Taiwan Province of China Environmental Information Association), #OceanAction42406
83. Projeto Verde Mar de limpeza subaquática (Verde Mar Project - Diving against Marine Debris) (Projeto Verde Mar), #OceanAction42407
84. Tripoli Lebanon - Beach Clean Ups (Environmental Medics), #OceanAction42409
85. Marine Environmental Education (Taiwan Environmental Information Association (Taiwan, Province of China)), #OceanAction42414
86. Innovative Island Waste Management Models (Ministry of Waste), #OceanAction42413
87. Participation in the International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) 2018-2020 (European Business Chamber in Trinidad and Tobago (EUROCHAMTT)), #OceanAction42415
88. SDG 14 (Conservation Action Trust), #OceanAction42416
89. Guidelines for Reducing Plastic Waste (GRP) & Eco-friendly initiative (Association for Supporting the SDGs for the United Nations (ASD)), #OceanAction42417
90. Mahim Beach Cleanup (Dharavi Diary), #OceanAction42418
91. Improving the effectiveness of coastal and marine resource management in the Philippines (Marine Conservation Philippines), #OceanAction42419
92. Beam of the Environment Association - BEA (Beam of the Environment Association - BEA), #OceanAction42421
93. Coastal Habitat Rehabilitation in Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, India (Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)), #OceanAction42422
94. Educating and engaging high school students in sustainable fisheries (Diaries of the Ocean), #OceanAction42423
95. Climate change caused bleaching and subsequent mortality in 2016 - post bleaching monitoring in Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, India (Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)), #OceanAction42424
96. Removal of marine debris from reef areas in Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, India - to reduce the stress to the bleached corals and to support recovery process (Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)), #OceanAction42425
97. Save Our Mangroves Now! (Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)), #OceanAction42426
98. Center for Biodiversity Conservation and Endangered Species (CBES)- Viet Nam Marine Megafauna Network (Center for Biodiversity Conservation and Endangered Species), #OceanAction42429
99. Mangrove Restoration Potential Map (IUCN), #OceanAction42430
100. Create awareness and sustainability action on climate change adaptation and marine litter management along the east coast of India (Centre for Environment Education (CEE)), #OceanAction42437
101. Strengthening the resilience of Coastal Communities for Climate Change (M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation - Non Governmental Organization (NGO)), #OceanAction42439

102. Regional Incident Prevention and Emergency Response Capacity Through Planned Indigenous Marine Response Centre (Heiltsuk Horizon Maritime Services Ltd), #OceanAction42445
103. respectOcean- Promotion of Best Practices (respectOcean), #OceanAction42446
104. Sustainable Ocean Ambassador (SOA) (Agricultural and Food Marketing Association for Asia and the Pacific), #OceanAction42447
105. Beach Cleanup (Temple Reef Foundation), #OceanAction42448
106. Surfrider Ocean Friendly Program (Surfrider Foundation Australia), #OceanAction42449
107. Youth & MSP (Atelier Caravela), #OceanAction42450
108. Monitoring natural World Heritage sites to conserve mangrove ecosystems (International Union for Conservation of Nature), #OceanAction42451
109. Protecting Kep Archipelago (Marine Conservation Cambodia), #OceanAction42453
110. Blueribbon Ocean Conversation Association (Blueribbon Ocean Conversation Association), #OceanAction42461
111. Promote an economic, integrated, sustainable and inclusive development, addressing climate changes challenges in Coastal West Africa (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)), #OceanAction42460
112. Project M.A.R.E. (Protected Marine Area Punta Campanella), #OceanAction42463
113. OLIST: Ocean Literacy in Sail Training (Oceania Ltd.), #OceanAction42467
114. Reducing marine pollution (Guangzhou Green World), #OceanAction42465
115. Coastal Clean-ups and Marine Garbage Monitoring Project (Guangzhou Green World), #OceanAction42466
116. Dr. Deepa Gavali (Gujarat Ecology Society), #OceanAction42468
117. Coastal Impact (Venkatesh Charloo), #OceanAction42470
118. Goal 14 Implementation by Ecologists Without Borders (Ecologists Without Borders), #OceanAction42471
119. NO to littering of Cigarette Butts (Rotaract Club of Triolet), #OceanAction42473
120. Reducing marine debris (Shanghai Rendu Ocean NPO Development Center), #OceanAction42475
121. Humpback Whale Research Project, Bermuda (Whales Bermuda), #OceanAction42476
122. Life Under Water (Mental and Environmental Development Initiative for Children), #OceanAction42479
123. Life Under Water (Mental and Environmental Development Initiative for Children), #OceanAction42481
124. Youth Ocean Explorers Summer Program (Virgin Islands Marine Advisory Service - University of the Virgin Islands), #OceanAction42482

125. Mangroves Cultivation and Seawall Protection (Cochin Social Service Society), #OceanAction42487
126. Community-based sustainable development of the Sundarbans coastal ecosystem in Bangladesh (Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC)), #OceanAction42488
127. Turtle Excluder Device implementation in Malaysia (Marine Research Foundation), #OceanAction42490
128. Beach cleaning project on the Swedish west coast (Västkuststiftelsen / Ren Kust (Clean Coast)), #OceanAction42495
129. Coastal Restoration Society (Coastal Restoration Society), #OceanAction42497
130. The Great Bubble Barrier (The Great Bubble Barrier), #OceanAction42496
131. Plastic Pollution Prevention through the development of Sustainable sport events and voluntary beach clean ups (π^3 Plastic Pollution Prevention), #OceanAction42499
132. Microplastics research in lakes, rivers, seas and oceans (By the Ocean we Unite), #OceanAction42498
133. Illuminating Hidden Harvests: The contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction42501
134. Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators' Clean Seas Project (Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators (AECO)), #OceanAction42500
135. Small-Scale Fisheries Academy in Senegal (Mundus maris asbl), #OceanAction42505
136. Bikash Ranjan Rautray (ARASMIN (Association for Rural Area Social Modification, Improvement and Nestling)), #OceanAction42508
137. Bottlenose dolphins in the Sicilian Channel. Increasing knowledge through research activities and People awareness on the marine environment conservation (Associazione Me.Ri.S. Mediterraneo Ricerca e Sviluppo), #OceanAction42510
138. Casa dei Pesci (Associazione comitato per la Casa dei Pesci onlus), #OceanAction42511
139. Reducing Marine Pollution/protecting ecosystems/sustainable fishing/conservation of coastal and marine areas/implementing and enforcing international sea law (Blue Seas Protection), #OceanAction42515
140. Sustainable underwater tourism and healthy marine ecosystems in Cape Verde (Cabo verde diving), #OceanAction42518
141. Taking actions towards our ocean through environmental education in Guatemala (Semillas del Océano (Seeds of the Ocean)), #OceanAction42520
142. Clean Coastline (Ren Kustlinje) (Municipality of Sotenäs (Sotenäs kommun)), #OceanAction42523
143. Goal 14 implementation for the protection of Mediterranean sea's whales and dolphins (Battibaleno association), #OceanAction42525
144. BLUMES: BLUE Jobs and Responsible Growth in the Mediterranean throughout Enhancing Skills and Developing Capacities (OGS: Italian National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics), #OceanAction42526
145. Mediterranean Underwater Coastal Environment Monitoring Protocol (Reef Check Italia Onlus), #OceanAction42528

146. Raising awareness for the ocean protection among the youngest of the coastal communities in Cape Verde (ECOCENO consultoria), #OceanAction42529
147. plasticfree living and beach clean ups (beach cleaner), #OceanAction42531
148. Mediterranean contents production: research and scientific dissemination on pelagic life within Pelagos Sanctuary and its links with the whole Mediterranean basin (Menkab: il respiro del mare), #OceanAction42532
149. Oceanographic monitoring in the Northeast Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic (Ocean Networks Canada), #OceanAction42535
150. Ocean Action Campaign (Water Governance Institute (WGI)), #OceanAction42533
151. The Prevention of plastic pollution through Sustainable development (United Youth for Peace and Reconciliation (UYFPAR)), #OceanAction42542
152. Together for marine wildlife (Centro de Rehabilitación de Fauna Marina del Parque Nacional Machalilla), #OceanAction42546
153. Coastal Environmental Protection (Surfrider Foundation Rincón), #OceanAction42547
154. Arctic Ocean and Coastal Community Sustainable Collaborations (The Arctic Institute), #OceanAction42554
155. Beach Cleanup (B-Green), #OceanAction42559
156. Friend of the Sea (Friend of the Sea), #OceanAction42563
157. Offshore Pacific Marine Protected Area Project (Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) - BC Chapter), #OceanAction42569
158. Stewardship of BC coastal marine environment; development of safe, public routes for marine transit of BC coast by human-powered boats; development of a Code of Conduct for sustainable coastal marine recreation (BC Marine Trails Network Association), #OceanAction42575
159. Consensus International Data Quality and Peer Review Standards (The Center for Regulatory Effectiveness), #OceanAction42581
160. Beach cleans, survey of litter, and ecological surveys (Plymouth Environmental Action), #OceanAction42587
161. Implementation of best environmental practice for the marine tourism industry through the Green Fins approach (The Reef-World Foundation), #OceanAction42586
162. Developing networks on the environmental management of enclosed coastal seas (EMECS) (International EMECS Center), #OceanAction42595
163. Worldrise ONLUS- We Act For Nature (Worldrise ONLUS), #OceanAction42620
164. Blue Justice for Small-Scale Fisheries (TBTI Global), #OceanAction42628
165. Ocean, cleanup and Arctic Ocean Campaign exercise (Team54Project.org), #OceanAction42944
166. Project TartaLife (CNR-IRBIM), #OceanAction43081
167. Empowering communities to monitor and manage their marine resources, and diversify local livelihoods (Blue Ventures), #OceanAction43095
168. Facilitating global coordination and collaboration on ocean acidification (Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre (OA-ICC) of the International Atomic Energy Agency), #OceanAction43096

169. Measure and Report Ocean Acidification - Sustainable Development Goal 14.3.1 Indicator Methodology (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)), #OceanAction43098
170. Improved Coastal Watersheds and Livelihoods project (International Union for Conservation of Nature, Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (IUCN-ORMACC)), #OceanAction43101
171. Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project (International Union for Conservation of Nature, Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (IUCN-ORMACC)), #OceanAction43100
172. Planning Meetings for The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 (Institute For Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR)), #OceanAction43121
173. Support to Ocean Preservation through Advocacy (Nigerian Women Agro Allied Farmers Association (NIWAAFA)), #OceanAction43122
174. Tuna from Responsible Fishing (OPAGAC), #OceanAction43125
175. Assessment of microplastics in coral reef ecosystem of Gulf of Mannar, India (Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)), #OceanAction43135
176. Plages Propres (Fondation Mohammed VI pour la Protection de l'Environnement), #OceanAction43138
177. Water Festival Freiburg (Zukunftsmoderation! Henrik Langholf & Friends), #OceanAction43137
178. Sustaining Blue Growth from Marine Fisheries (Marine Fisheries Academy), #OceanAction43139
179. WWF-New Zealand is committed to supporting New Zealand develop an effective network of MPAs (WWF-NZ), #OceanAction43142
180. Te Haumihi (Ngati Kuri Trust Board), #OceanAction43143
181. Focal Point Kinshasa-DRC (Fondation des œuvres de solidarité et de bien-être social accréditée un ECOSOC), #OceanAction43144
182. 5th Year Anniversary Mangrove Tree Planting @ Barangay Lawin 11, Cavite City, Philippines (Alpha Phi Omega International Service Fraternity and Sorority), #OceanAction43146
183. Fostering Improvement in Fisheries and Aquaculture Operations in Asia (Asian Seafood Improvement Collaborative (ASIC)), #OceanAction43152
184. M. Mouhamadou Bamba KA (Association des Scientifiques Environnementalistes), #OceanAction43154
185. OA- Africa (Ocean Acidification- Africa) (OA- Africa), #OceanAction43158
186. Oceans Plastic Pollution - Save Marine Life and Human Health (Social Development International (SODEIT)), #OceanAction43160
187. Action and Outreach on Ocean Acidification (National Fisheries Conservation Center), #OceanAction43163
188. Mangrove Reforestation (N/a), #OceanAction43174
189. shark photosynthesis identification iNaturalist (Ocean Sanctuaries), #OceanAction43184

190. Design and implementation of a national fisheries governance model based on co-management (Government of Catalonia), #OceanAction43190
191. Science under Sail' in the South Pacific for the #Goals Oceanic Research Institute, #OceanAction43191
192. Microcosmos Oceánico (Oceanic Microcosm) (Partner- Fundación CIDEMAR - Ciencia y divulgación en ecología marina y dulceacuícola), #OceanAction43197
193. Sea Turtle Conservation (Students Sea Turtle Conservation Network), #OceanAction43204
194. Ocean University Initiative (Universite de Bretagne Occidentale (UBO) / Brest university), #OceanAction41915
195. GLOSS | GLobal Ocean Social Sciences (Ocean University Initiative / UBO (University of Brest)), #OceanAction43209
196. International Project Manager / Terra D&C Co.,Ltd (YONGBOM CHO), #OceanAction43210
197. National Association of Fisherman (NAF) (NAF), #OceanAction43215
198. Connecting individuals to long term ocean preservation with the help of a reusable bottle (Ocean Bottle), #OceanAction43218
199. A Maritime Strategy for the sustainable development of the blue economy in Catalonia (Government of Catalonia), #OceanAction43222
200. Creating awareness and ensuring access to technology through education & community programs (Pushpa Patil Foundation), #OceanAction43249
201. Goal 7, 14 and 13 commitment (Burn No Trash), #OceanAction43260
202. One Gulf of California (1GC) (Ciudades Unidas de America Latina, A.C.), #OceanAction43266
203. Liceu Santista Geography Lab (Liceu Santista), #OceanAction43274
204. Protection of the Arctic Ocean and its ecosystem (Parvati.org), #OceanAction43279
205. To prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution in the Lagos State Shore from all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (Mental and Environmental Development Initiative for Children), #OceanAction43306
206. Enhancing research and awareness on the impact of plastic on tropical marine ecosystems (Centre for Marine and Coastal Studies (CEMACS), Universiti Sains Malaysia), #OceanAction43327
207. Ocean Acidification Mediterranean Hub (OA Med-Hub) (The Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON)), #OceanAction43381
208. Tokio Marine's Mangrove-based Value Co-Creation 100-Year Declaration (The Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON)), #OceanAction43396
209. Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs in Latin America and the Caribbean (Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs), #OceanAction43400
210. VRIDI (350 Côte d'Ivoire), #OceanAction43399

211. Guidelines for Reducing Plastic Waste (GRP) & Global partnership (Association for Supporting the SDGs for the United Nations (ASD)), #OceanAction43446
212. Coastal Cleanup and Community Outreach Education for Single-use Plastics (UAE APOCEA, APOISFS, Yas Marina, Emirates Institute for Health and Safety), #OceanAction43451
213. Pour une mer propre (Association d'aide aux femmes et enfants), #OceanAction43455
214. Project Ocean Friendly Businesses (Nicoya Peninsula Waterkeeper), #OceanAction43458
215. The Role Of Fashion for implementation Goal 14 (Gabidezin House Of Fashion-Boadi), #OceanAction43461
216. Marine protection (Shanghai Rendu Ocean NPO Development Center), #OceanAction43463
217. Upcycle Ocean Plastic (Tide Ocean SA), #OceanAction43465
218. Creating a vision to guide development of a sustainable ocean future: the Future Seas 2030 initiative (Centre for Marine Socioecology), #OceanAction43473
219. Clean Sea LIFE - fighting marine litter in Italy (Parco Nazionale dell'Asinara), #OceanAction43474
220. Nouveau Point de vue - Nicolas NILUSMAS (N.P.D.V.), #OceanAction43476
221. Pescarte Project (Geraldo Marcio Timoteo), #OceanAction43477
222. Restoration of mangrove ecosystem in Tanzania for enhancement of local communities (Tanzania Forest Services Agency), #OceanAction43489
223. Clean Coasts (India Youth For Society), #OceanAction43501
224. Clean Beaches Operation (The Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection), #OceanAction43500
225. Plastic litter and marine fish (PlasM) (Thuenen Institute of Fisheries Ecology), #OceanAction43506
226. Fate of Single use Plastic (SUP) on inland water transport & Its catastrophic effect on River- An awareness and participatory Program To Achieve SDG-14 (Youth Foundation of Bangladesh), #OceanAction43509
227. Policy strategies to declare 30% of the Uruguayan EEZ a Marine Protected Area MPA -EBSA- (Oceanosanos/ Helathy oceans), #OceanAction43513
228. Restoring and protecting the ocean (Project Zero), #OceanAction43528
229. Sustainable Brazilian Ocean and Coasts Initiative (Instituto Virtual Para o Desenvolvimento Sustentavel - IVIDES.org/ Virtual Institute for the Sustainable Development - IVIDES.org), #OceanAction43529
230. UNGSFEN -14 (Global Socio-Economic and Financial Evolution Network (GSFEN)), #OceanAction43531
231. Prof. Dr. Sergio Mattos Fonseca (APREC Coastal Ecosystems), #OceanAction43538
232. Coral Nurseries and Replanting (Rainbow Reef Coral Farm), #OceanAction43539

233. Junior Coastal Monitoring (Instituto Monitoramento Mirim Costeiro), #OceanAction43543
234. Ocean Acidification Framework (City of Vancouver), #OceanAction43546
235. Legal ban of microplastics in cosmetics and cleaning products (Ocean. Now!), #OceanAction43552
236. Keep Belle Isle Beautiful (Belle Isle Conservancy), #OceanAction43557
237. ONE OCEAN, ONE LOVE, ONE COMMUNITY, ONE PLANET EARTH (ADRECC Research Education Conservation Centre), #OceanAction43577
238. Intertidal Watch in Singapore (Singapore), #OceanAction43647
239. Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey (Singapore), #OceanAction43648
240. Underwater Acoustic Monitoring of Marine Megafauna within Coastal Waters of Singapore (Singapore), #OceanAction43649
241. Assessing the efficacy of the largest artificial reef structures of Singapore for biodiversity conservation, research test-bedding, and promoting marine environment outreach and education (Singapore), #OceanAction43650
242. Update of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction43641
243. Contribution to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), including through the development of a HELCOM Science Agenda (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction43642
244. Sharing experiences with other Regional Seas Organisations (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction43643
245. Strong support for global efforts to address the matter of marine litter, including plastic, on a global level (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction43644
246. Workshop on ecosystem-based management in support of the UN Decade of Ocean Science (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction43645
247. Urban Ocean (Ocean Conservancy), #OceanAction43659
248. Unmanned Technology For Ocean Protection (OceanAlpha Group Ltd), #OceanAction43666
249. Clean-up of Halfmoon Beach (Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University), #OceanAction43687
250. Supporting efforts to gather ocean stakeholders and communicate the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) (German Ocean Foundation), #OceanAction43690
251. Whales: Spotting and Tagging Using Aerial Surveillance Technology (Drones), Entanglements and Krill Shortages (Maria Lisa Polegatto), #OceanAction43692
252. Delivery of Education on Ocean and Climate Health (AimHi Education Ltd), #OceanAction43734
253. Dell Commits to Scaling Commercial Use of Ocean Bound Plastic (Dell Technologies), #OceanAction43750
254. Empowering One Million Ecopreneurs (Suraksha), #OceanAction43752

255. Zoe: Artificial Reef Assessment + Coral Planting (Living Sea Sculpture), #OceanAction43755
256. 2025 Pledge towards Sustainable Tuna (25PST) (Global Tuna Alliance), #OceanAction43761
257. Water Ecologies for our Shared Future (ARTSail Residency and Research Initiative), #OceanAction43768
258. The Coral Sonata (ARTSail Residency and Research Initiative), #OceanAction43769
259. Green-Gray Community of Practice (Conservation International), #OceanAction43815
260. Qeep Up by Maggie Q for SDG14 (Qeep Up LLC), #OceanAction43824
261. Blue Economy Global Report (Skipper & Wool, Lda), #OceanAction43843
262. Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) for Tuna fishing operations (Fishing Industry Association of Papua New Guinea), #OceanAction43845
263. Open & transparent delivery of knowledge for fisheries management in support of SDG 14.4 (ICES), #OceanAction43858
264. Parliamentary Campaign for Protection of the Oceans and Implementation of SDG 14 (Parliamentarians for Global Action), #OceanAction43862
265. Poseidon Army (Earthlanka Youth Network), #OceanAction43863
266. Borneo Ghost Nets Hunter (Future Ocean Borneo LLP), #OceanAction43880
267. Whale Conservation: Using consumer activation for global tracking and engagement (The Ocean Azores Foundation), #OceanAction43881
268. Introduction of the recyclable transparent & eco-friendly products (KoreaSeven Co., Ltd.), #OceanAction43887
269. SCUBA Engagement Applying Submersible Technology to Advance Reef Science (2DegreesC), #OceanAction43897
270. Ocean Wise Innovator Lab (Ocean Wise), #OceanAction44003
271. PCREEE - Second Operational Phase (2021-2025) (Austrian Development Agency), #OceanAction44117
272. CCREEE - Strategic Plan 2021 - 2023 (Austrian Development Agency), #OceanAction44133
273. The Marine Mammal Management Toolkit: A tool for MPA managers and policy makers (Ocean Governance EU-Funded project), #OceanAction44248
274. Design of products and projects utilizing cutting edge tech for quantification and gamification of OHI factors to save the planet using design, technology, and creative financing (Formeta.io), #OceanAction45661
275. Saving the ocean to save the climate (Our Fish), #OceanAction45669
276. Course on Implementation of international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Singapore), #OceanAction45673
277. Course on Managing Coastal Biodiversity under Urbanisation Pressures (Singapore), #OceanAction45672

278. Adaptive Planning for Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Ecosystems through improved Knowledge Management and Observatory Systems (Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA)), #OceanAction45682
279. Ocean Ambassador (Sustainable Ocean Ambassador x Agricultural and Food Marketing Association for Asia and the Pacific), #OceanAction45696
280. 30% of Irish Waters Fully Protected by 2030 (Fair Seas), #OceanAction45700
281. Sea'ties - Adapting coastal cities to tackle sea level rise (Ocean & Climate Platform), #OceanAction45730
282. Phos-Value- Sustainable Solutions for Nutrient Recycling (AquaInSilico Lda), #OceanAction45733
283. The future of ocean plastics: Designing diverse collaboration frameworks (Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research), #OceanAction45750
284. Eurocean's Youth (Surfrider Foundation Europe), #OceanAction45845
285. Conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity in Beibu Gulf (Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association), #OceanAction45919
286. Train the next generation of African and Western Indian Ocean ocean and climate researcher (Nansen Tutu Center for Marine Research), #OceanAction45922
287. Ocean Literacy (Young Environmentalists Programme), #OceanAction45933
288. Nuseed Nutritional Commits to the Sustainable Ocean Principles (Nuseed Nutritional), #OceanAction45939
289. Re-imagining the use of traditional watercraft in the Aegean Sea for a sustainable environment and economy (University of Helsinki, Department of Cultures, Archaeology), #OceanAction45942
290. IOI Ocean Academy - Ocean Knowledge for All (International Ocean Institute), #OceanAction45943
291. SWEN Capital Partners, manager of the Blue Ocean fund, launched in scientific partnership with IFREMER, has raised EUR 95 million with a goal of raising euro120M, to invest in start-ups providing solutions to help regenerate ocean health (SWEN Blue Ocean), #OceanAction45979
292. Supporting Sustainable Inclusive Blue Economy Transformation in Atlantic and Indian Ocean Small Island Developing States (UNDP), #OceanAction46006
293. Blue Economy in & around MPAs in Philippines (Blue finance), #OceanAction46007
294. Introducing humane capture in wild capture fisheries (Aquatic Life Institute), #OceanAction46011
295. Artists for Ocean Conservation (ARTSail residency and research initiative), #OceanAction46012
296. Production d'énergie verte à partir des déchets organiques pour la préservation des mangroves et l'amélioration des revenus des femmes productrices de sel du village de Djègbadji, au Sud-ouest du Bénin. (AFRIQUE ESPERANCE (NGO); ASSOCIATION DES MAIRES DU BENIN (GOUVM) MAIRIE DE OUIDAH (GOUVERNEMENT); ARRONDISSEMENT DE DJEGBADJI (ADMINISTRATIONS LOCALES ET RÉGIONALES) et ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES "SONANGNON "PRODUCTRICES DE SEL DE DJEGBADJI (BENEFICIAIRES)), #OceanAction46037

297. Marine Megafauna Conservation Organisation (MMCO) (Marine Megafauna Conservation Organisation (MMCO)), #OceanAction46034
298. Establishment of Circulatory Aquaculture, Improvement of Shallow Waters and Evaluation System Aiming for Blue Economy, ID 217 (Tsuyoshi Sasaki, Masato Endo, Takeshi Kobayashi, Yuki Itakura, Shiro Itoi, Seong Taekyoung, Yutaka Haga, Kunihiko Futami, Mihoko Wakamatsu, Taro Oishi, Sachiko Harada, Masataka Kawana, Shimon Mizutani, Shi Song Lee, Xin Yi, Quo), #OceanAction46065
299. Saving the Meso American Ecosystem for the Children (MesoAM SDG17 Coalition Program), #OceanAction46071
300. Raise public awareness about marine acoustic ecology (SOMAR - Marine Conservation and Bioacoustic Association), #OceanAction46074
301. Sea Generation (Sea Generation), #OceanAction46073
302. Establishment of a network of Marine Protected Areas in the Autonomous Region of Príncipe through a co-management approach (The Regional Government of Príncipe (São Tomé and Príncipe)), #OceanAction46079
303. Impact Funding for the Bahamas: BahamaReefs (The Nature Conservancy), #OceanAction46080
304. France Priority Research Program “Ocean & Climate: an ocean of solutions” (IFREMER – Institut français de recherche pour l’exploitation de la mer, and CNRS – Centre national de la recherche scientifique (scientific community)), #OceanAction46089
305. Do Away With Plastics In Schools #DAWPiC (Gabidezin’ House of Fashion), #OceanAction46090
306. FAO is committed to support Members in the collection, validation, accessibility and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture statistics. (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46094
307. FAO is committed to support Members in the collection, validation, accessibility and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture statistics. (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46094
308. FAO reaffirms its commitment to support the development of Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA) to ensure future growth is sustainable. (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46095
309. COLLECT – Citizen Observation of Local Litter in Coastal ECosysTems (Partnership for Observation of the Global Ocean (POGO)), #OceanAction46096
310. FAO is committed to continue to strengthen the Global Sustainable Aquaculture Advancement Partnership (GSAAP) in collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS) to promote sustainable growth of aquaculture (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46103
311. FAO is committed to sustain Members’ efforts to advance management of aquaculture biosecurity and food safety of aquatic products (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46099
312. FAO is committed to support policy development, best available aquaculture governance and business practices and investment programmes to reduce food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty. (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46098

313. Promotion of social sustainability in fisheries and aquaculture value chains through transparency and dissemination of existing instruments in an integrated format (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46105
314. FAO will continue supporting the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, and to engage with partners in the celebration of the International Year of (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46106
315. FAO will raise international efforts to address marine litter from the fisheries sector and maritime transport, in particular abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG). (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46110
316. FAO will bolster long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources, by supporting Members to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and to establish a global information exchange system in support of the (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46107
317. New blended finance model with coral positive impact for the Mesoamerican Reef Region (Mesoamerican Reef Fund - MAR Fund), #OceanAction46115
318. FAO will support countries in their fisheries and aquaculture sector's adaptations to climate change through field programmes and increased access to climate finance (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46123
319. The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean of the FAO (GFCM) reaffirms its commitment to continue working towards the improvement of the fisheries and aquaculture sustainability in the Mediterranean and Black Sea (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (Food and Agriculture Organization)), #OceanAction46125
320. FAO is committed to provide technical assistance and policy advise to Members to upgrade fisheries and aquaculture value chain development, particularly in Small Island Developing States. (Food and Agriculture Organization), #OceanAction46124
321. Fund the collection of 7 Billion ocean-bound plastic bottles by 2025 (Ocean Bottle), #OceanAction46133
322. The MedFund: a conservation trust fund for Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (The MedFund), #OceanAction46136
323. A commitment for plastic-free Mediterranean (Beyond Plastic Med), #OceanAction46145
324. Increase the Circularity in the use of Plastics (UN Environment Programme), #OceanAction46149
325. Eliminate the use of single use plastic items by 2025 (UN Environment Programme), #OceanAction46146
326. Stop untreated sewage from accommodation sector polluting water bodies (UN Environment Programme), #OceanAction46148
327. Educate guest, tourists, staff and procurers on the impacts of single-use plastics products, and share guidance on circularity of plastics (UN Environment Programme), #OceanAction46150
328. Measure Resource efficiency among tourism businesses to avoid negative impacts on marine and terrestrial ecosystems (UN Environment Programme), #OceanAction46147

329. Indigenous People, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, and Climate Change: The Iconic Underwater Cultural Heritage of Stone Tidal Weirs (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology), #OceanAction46159
330. Plan Sea: Ocean-Based Solutions to Climate Change (Northwestern University, Environmental Policy & Culture Program), #OceanAction46160
331. Sustainable Development Council – Ocean (Sustainable Development Council), #OceanAction46161
332. Climate Change Pavilion (Venice Climate Change Pavilion), #OceanAction46172
333. Turning Ocean Tourists into Ocean Champions (REEF Scuba (Restoration, Ecology, and Environment Focused (REEF) Scuba)), #OceanAction46173
334. The Development and Testing of Sustainable Artificial Reef Materials (Fizzy Transition Ventures BV), #OceanAction46176
335. Reef Dwellers Digital Art Show by Selva Ozelli (Selva Ozelli an ambassador to Oceanic Global and a member of Climate Heritage Network), #OceanAction46178
336. Indian Ocean (Zanzibar Professionals Ocean Network(ZAPONET), Zanzibar Marine Resources Research Institute(ZAFIRI)), #OceanAction46182
337. Citizen Science- based Beibu Gulf Coastal Wetland Conservation Action (Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association (BRC)), #OceanAction46183
338. Demonstration Project of Community Participatory Coral Reef Conservation and Sustainable Island Tourism in Weizhou Island, Guangxi (Haikou Better Blue Marine Conservation Center), #OceanAction46186
339. Project of Fishery Community-Oriented Zhubujiang Estuary Wetland Conservation in Danzhou City, Hainan (Hainan Zhiyu Sustainability Science and Technology Development Research Center), #OceanAction46187
340. Mondial (PMF/FEM/PNUD, ONG C.E.G, les autorités locales, les 8 groupements féminins de Kakossa impliqués dans le projet.), #OceanAction46194
341. Project of “Returning Ponds to Wetlands” Ecological Restoration and Sustainable Use in Sanya Tielugang Mangrove Reserve (Sanya Blue Ribbon Ocean Conservation Society), #OceanAction46198
342. Participatory Learning and Action Network Building by Environmental NGOs in Hainan for Sustainable Development in Coastal Communities (China Blue Sustainability Institute (registered as Hainan Zhiyu Sustainability Science and Technology Development Research Center)), #OceanAction46200
343. Promotion Project of Remediating and Reusing Waste Oyster Shells in Dongshan County, Zhangzhou City, Fujian (Ocean Engineering Consultant Association of Fujian), #OceanAction46199
344. Project of Establishing a Multi-stakeholder Aquacultural Waste Management System for Reducing Land-based Pollution in Sanjiang Bay-Yanzhou River Estuary (Hainan Tilapia Sustainability Alliance), #OceanAction46201
345. Project of Abandoned Fishing Net Reduction and Pollution Control in Daiqiyang-Zhongjiieshan Fishing Ground, Zhoushan, Zhejiang (Zhoushan City Green Marine Ecology Promotion Center), #OceanAction46202

346. Demonstration Project of Mangrove Conservation Based on Blue Carbon Trading (Xiamen City Huli District Green Camp Ecological Civilization Promotion Center), #OceanAction46203
347. #OceanAction21244 (Mundus maris asbl), #OceanAction46066
348. #OceanAction28293 (SSF Academy) (Mundus maris asbl), #OceanAction46237
349. Improve Jamaica's Marine conservation mechanism through fisher controlled marine protected areas (The Oracabessa Marine Trust), #OceanAction46239
350. Beneath The Lonesome Skye (Bond University), #OceanAction46242
351. Developing an EPR scheme for plastic and packaging waste in the Maldives (adelphi Consult GmbH), #OceanAction46298
352. Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops (Caritas Kenya: Caritas Mombasa, "Non-governmental organization" Caritas Malindi "Non-governmental organization"), #OceanAction46316
353. Sail For Ethics 1-Tanzania Pilot (Prospektika International), #OceanAction46318
354. World Association of Marine Stations: Mobilising global capacity and facilitating networking and capacity building (World Association of Marine Stations), #OceanAction46352
355. Innovating, connecting and scaling fishers' solutions for healthy oceans and resilient communities (Comunidad y Biodiversidad A.C. (COBI)), #OceanAction46354
356. (1) AEC-RUP Club: Save the Ocean (2) AEC-PPR Club: Plastic Pollution Reduction (American Educated Chinese Foundation), #OceanAction46441
357. Coral Reef Rehabilitation @ MaRHE Center (Marine Research and High Education (MaRHE) Center), #OceanAction46454
358. UNODC commits to supporting Member States to address crimes in the fisheries sector (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)), #OceanAction46463
359. UNODC commits to supporting Member States to prevent, address and respond to incidents of marine pollution (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)), #OceanAction46466
360. Carbon Footprint reduction for shipping (Maritimeapi), #OceanAction46470
361. Building Capacity and Raising Awareness for Underwater Cultural Heritage Research in Africa (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan(Government) and UNESCO (United Nations)), #OceanAction46476
362. The classification of marine and coastal protected areas and the improvement of participatory management (Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energies), #OceanAction46479
363. Updating the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (Ministry of Environment and Energy Renewables), #OceanAction46480
364. UN Global Compact Sustainable Ocean Principles (Institute for Sustainable Development, European Public Law Organization), #OceanAction46481

365. Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific (Ministry of the Environment, Japan (Government), United Nations Centre for Regional Development (United Nations)), #OceanAction46483
366. African Clean Cities Platform (Ministry of the Environment, Japan (Government), Japan International Cooperation Agency (Other relevant actor), the City of Yokohama (Local Government), the United Nations Environment Programme (United Nations) and the United Nations Human Settlements Pro), #OceanAction46485
367. Abating marine litter pollution (Ministry of Environmental Protection Israel), #OceanAction46496
368. Israel's participation in "30 days at sea operation" of the Environmental Security Program of INTERPOL (Ministry of Environmental Protection Israel), #OceanAction46499
369. Advancing MPA in Israel's EEZ (Ministry of Environmental Protection Israel), #OceanAction46500
370. Preventing Marine Pollution from Mercury and Organochlorine compounds - remediation of EIL (Ministry of Environmental Protection Israel), #OceanAction46501
371. Entertainment Studio for the Future We Want (Triskelion Entertainment Inc.), #OceanAction46502
372. AMALAMAR / LOVETHESEA (AMALAMAR Asociación cultural YAKU AZUL), #OceanAction46505
373. Project for Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries in Southeast Asian Region (Fisheries Agency of Japan), #OceanAction46506
374. The program for supporting the sustainable use of fisheries resources in the twenty-first century (Fisheries Agency of Japan), #OceanAction46507
375. Together4ocean (AJECC: Association of Young People Committed to Climate Change), #OceanAction46508
376. Promotion of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network East Asia Regional Activities (Ministry of the Environment of Japan), #OceanAction46509
377. REFORESTATION (Marevivo Onlus), #OceanAction46513
378. Improve access to basic and sustainable resources for fisherwomen and women seaweed collectors living in extreme poverty in the most vulnerable zones in Morocco (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan), #OceanAction46514
379. Marine Monitor (M2): Ocean Conservation Technology (ProtectedSeas), #OceanAction46522
380. One Healthy Ocean (REV Ocean), #OceanAction46524
381. Crafting sustainable, cultivated, not-caught seafood. (Umami Meats Pte Ltd), #OceanAction46526
382. "#RevitalizaLosOcéanos" Coastal cleaning and knowledge sharing (MY World Mexico), #OceanAction46528
383. Advancing government transparency in marine fisheries management (Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)), #OceanAction46529
384. Fighting Against Ocean Pollution (EcoAngola - Associação para a Sustentabilidade e Ambiente R.L.), #OceanAction46534

385. Fighting Against Ocean Pollution (EcoJango, Comércio e Prestação de Serviços, Lda), #OceanAction46533
386. Promotion of CO2 absorption by blue carbon ecosystems (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; Port and Airport Research Institute (Japan)), #OceanAction46563
387. Youth engagement for comprehensive ocean conservation from climate change and water security in Asia Pacific. (UNISC International), #OceanAction46565
388. Chak Luum. Ocean; life and planetary productivity (Uso Inteligente ASV AC), #OceanAction46571
389. UN Global Compact Sustainable Ocean Principles (Fugro), #OceanAction46572
390. Marshaling best-available data to minimize fisheries bycatch of critically endangered Pacific leatherbacks and identifying opportunities for species conservation and recovery. (Upwell Turtles), #OceanAction46581
391. Produce a FiTI Report by the end of 2022 (MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND THE BLUE ECONOMY (Seychelles)), #OceanAction46582
392. Fishery Community-based Zhubi River Estuarine Wetland Protection Project in Danzhou, Hainan Province (China Blue Sustainability Institute), #OceanAction46600
393. Joint Aquarium Climate Commitment (Aquarium Conservation Partnership), #OceanAction46645
394. Enhancement of ocean observation network toward achievement of SDG14 (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)), #OceanAction46666
395. Enhancement of coastal ocean observation and prediction in collaboration with the space agency and local stakeholders toward effective coastal fishery and ecosystem management (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)), #OceanAction46668
396. Research for contributing to SDG14 on marine plastics distribution and deep-sea biodiversity (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)), #OceanAction46667
397. Enhancement of research and development in the Arctic Ocean to achieve SDG 14 (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)), #OceanAction46669
398. Work positively toward the UN Global Compact Sustainable Ocean Principles (Sanford Limited), #OceanAction46678
399. Nutrialgae – Novel sustainable algae-based fertilizers (FICOSTERRA (Innovator, private sector); OIC (United Nations/ Multilateral body); University of Hassan II (Public academic Inst., Morocco); CICESE (Public academic Inst., Mexico); GN productores Agricola (Private sector, MX)), #OceanAction46683
400. Summer School on the European Union and the Law of the Sea (EULoS) (Hugo Grotius gGmbH - non-profit society for the advancement of legal sciences), #OceanAction46692
401. A'MORE (3rd Culture Creative LLC), #OceanAction46704
402. The MerMéd Project. To see the Mediterranean Sea Reign Again! The Rights of the Mediterranean Sea as a Legal Entity : A science based feasibility study (IRD

(French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development)), #OceanAction46735

403. Implementation of the Fishing Transparency Initiative (FiTI) (Vice Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries Ecuador), #OceanAction46736

404. EU/UNDP Project: European Union for Improving Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea (EU4EMBLAS) (UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS (United Nations); European Commission - DG NEAR (Multilateral)), #OceanAction46767

405. The Republic of Korea has pledged to develop technology to collect marine plastic debris and address microplastic pollution (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46782

406. The Republic of Korea plans to reduce marine plastics in the Seas of East Asia (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46783

407. The Republic of Korea has pledged to develop relevant technology to restore coastlines based on blue carbon (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46784

408. The Republic of Korea will implement a project to support Samoa's capacity building in ocean acidification observation in response to climate change (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46786

409. The Republic of Korea has pledged to implement a project to support Peru's climate change adaptation capacity-building via fisheries and aquaculture education (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46788

410. Operation of FMC : Republic of Korea's Commitment to deter, prevent and effectively control IUU fishing (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46787

411. The Republic of Korea has pledged to carry out marine energy ODA programs including Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46789

412. The Republic of Korea plans to assist Indonesia to build its capacity in ocean and fisheries science and technology. (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries Republic of Korea), #OceanAction46790

413. The Ocean Foundation's Blue Resilience Initiative (BRI) commits to investing US \$8M over three years (2022-25) to support coastal habitat restoration, conservation, and agroforestry in the Wider Caribbean Region (The Ocean Foundation), #OceanAction46795

414. Global Sustainable Blue Economy through voluntary commitment to Sustainable Solidary Support Rates. (LearnTech International Institute (NGO) (B P & Partners (Private Sector), and in process to incorporate institutional, private sector and official Agencies affiliates and partners.), #OceanAction46800

415. Principios de los Océanos Sostenibles (J3M Global), #OceanAction46815

416. ESCAP will convene Governments and other stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific to enhance regional cooperation on the conservation and sustainable management of the oceans and marine ecosystems (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)), #OceanAction46816

417. Ocean Knowledge Education Programme to strengthen the Blue Economy concept in the IORA region – A study incorporating “Sustainable Ocean

- Management” into the science curriculum for 12 to 13 yr olds (Department of the Blue Economy Seychelles), #OceanAction46818
418. Connectivity of fish populations in marine areas of Singapore (NParks, Singapore), #OceanAction46819
419. Marine Climate Change Science (MCCS) programme (NParks, Singapore), #OceanAction46821
420. Mineral accretion project (NParks, Singapore), #OceanAction46820
421. Setting up of a European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (European Commission), #OceanAction46823
422. Restoring the ocean and waters by 2030 with seed funding (European Commission), #OceanAction46822
423. Strengthening marine monitoring of climate change with a satellite-based earth observation programme (European Commission), #OceanAction46824
424. Launching of the Kiwa Initiative - nature based solutions for climate resilience (European Commission), #OceanAction46826
425. Committing EUR 30 million for research on the ocean-climate nexus (European Commission), #OceanAction46828
426. Qingdao Langya Township Offshore Community Conserved Area Management and Fishery Sustainable Development Project (Qingdao Marine Conservation Society), #OceanAction46830
427. Exploring the feasibility of an Intergovernmental Panel for Ocean Sustainability (European Commission), #OceanAction46831
428. Supporting marine environment monitoring service, notably in coastal areas and the Arctic (European Commission), #OceanAction46825
429. Launching a new generation of satellites for ocean observation (European Commission), #OceanAction46827
430. Committing EUR 10 million for research and innovation actions for the assessment and prediction of cumulative impacts on the ocean (European Commission), #OceanAction46829
431. Improving coastal and marine environment with a Zero Pollution Action Plan (European Commission), #OceanAction46832
432. Supporting the WestMed Initiative (European Commission), #OceanAction46844
433. Supporting European blue bio-economy (European Commission), #OceanAction46846
434. Enhancing marine research and innovation cooperation along and across the Atlantic Ocean (European Commission), #OceanAction46848
435. Designation of a sulphur emission control area across the Mediterranean Sea (European Commission), #OceanAction46833
436. Ensuring open access to harmonise marine data and observation through EMODnet (European Commission), #OceanAction46850
437. Improving port reception facilities (European Commission), #OceanAction46835

438. Promoting decent work in fisheries at international level (European Commission), #OceanAction46852
439. Developing a monitoring and supervising system for the deep sea (European Commission), #OceanAction46837
440. Boosting the development of offshore wind and ocean energies in the EU and across the world (European Commission), #OceanAction46854
441. Supporting international engagements on Ocean Literacy (European Commission), #OceanAction46839
442. Investing in the sustainable blue economy in the European Union (European Commission), #OceanAction46841
443. Developing a BlueInvest platform (European Commission), #OceanAction46843
444. Launching the Go Blue Kenya programme (European Commission), #OceanAction46845
445. Developing a Digital Twin of the Ocean (European Commission), #OceanAction46847
446. Opening opportunities for blue economy in the EU's outermost regions (European Commission), #OceanAction46849
447. Scaling up the "Plastic Pirates - Go Europe!" initiative (European Commission), #OceanAction46834
448. Creating a level-playing field based on decent work and social sustainability in the blue economy (European Commission), #OceanAction46851
449. Decreasing ship-source pollution (European Commission), #OceanAction46836
450. Giving impetus to a sustainable, resilient and competitive blue economy in the EU Member States Atlantic area (European Commission), #OceanAction46853
451. Addressing pollution from conventional, chemical and explosive munitions dumped at sea (European Commission), #OceanAction46838
452. Supporting the EU4Ocean Coalition (European Commission), #OceanAction46840
453. Creating an Observatory on the blue economy (European Commission), #OceanAction46842
454. Accelerating maritime spatial planning (European Commission), #OceanAction46855
455. The Climate Strong Islands Network (CSIN) (The Ocean Foundation and The Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)), #OceanAction46857
456. Singapore supports a multi-fuel bunkering transition for the future of international shipping (Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction46860
457. Singapore to continue to strengthen capacities in carbon accounting and reporting, and promote green financing within the maritime industry (Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction46862
458. Singapore advances strong, credible and inclusive climate action at the IMO through the NextGEN initiative (Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction46863

459. Singapore Registry of Ships Green Notation (Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction46861
460. Training course on International Law of the Sea (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore), #OceanAction46865
461. Singapore hosts the International Maritime Organization (IMO)-Singapore Future of Shipping Conferences (Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction46864
462. Reduce and Pick-up Plastics to Reduce Marine Pollution (China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation), #OceanAction46867
463. Strengthening the Blue Economy by supporting Research Capacity Development in Seychelles (The Blue Economy Department of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, Seychelles), #OceanAction46868
464. Supporting biodiversity in Mozambique with a contribution of EUR 13 million (European Commission), #OceanAction46875
465. Protecting the Arctic marine environment (European Commission), #OceanAction46877
466. Exploring, better understanding and valuing coastal and marine biodiversity through research and innovation (European Commission), #OceanAction46879
467. Establishing an EU-wide 'Blue Parks' initiative (European Commission), #OceanAction46881
468. Committing EUR 13 million in voluntary contributions to international organisations and regional fisheries management organisations (European Commission), #OceanAction46883
469. Setting up a unique assistance mechanism for the implementation of the EU sea-basin strategies covering the Atlantic, the Black Sea and the Western Mediterranean (European Commission), #OceanAction46870
470. Implementing the Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring for High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean (European Commission), #OceanAction46888
471. Protecting and conserving marine biodiversity in the High Seas (European Commission), #OceanAction46872
472. Contributing to RECI - Restauration des Ecosystèmes Insulaires de l'Océan Indien, with EUR 4 million (European Commission), #OceanAction46874
473. Designation of new marine protected areas in Antarctica (European Commission), #OceanAction46876
474. Launching a new initiative for the sustainable development of Pacific Island States and coastal States (European Commission), #OceanAction46878
475. Investing EUR 10 million in a large demonstration of measures and management for coastal and marine ecosystems restoration and resilience (European Commission), #OceanAction46880
476. Contributing EUR 500 000 to support the Sustainable Seabed Knowledge Initiative (SsKi) (European Commission), #OceanAction46882
477. Committing EUR 117 million for fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly sea food systems (European Commission), #OceanAction46884

478. Supporting the development of a sustainable blue economy in the Mediterranean Sea (European Commission), #OceanAction46869
479. Supporting FISHGOV.2 in order to improve food security, livelihoods and wealth creation in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in Africa (European Commission), #OceanAction46886
480. Supporting innovative multi-use blue economy activities (European Commission), #OceanAction46871
481. Combating illegal, un-reported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through the ratification and entry into force of the 2012 Cape Town Agreement (European Commission), #OceanAction46889
482. Doubling the EU external funding for biodiversity over the period 2021-2027 (European Commission), #OceanAction46873
483. Training course on Managing Coastal Biodiversity under Urbanisation Pressures (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Singapore), #OceanAction46895
484. Sustainable Employment Creation by Young People Using Indigenous Fruits from within and without the Qualibou Caldera (Fruitage Jeunesse), #OceanAction46897
485. Blue Growth on the Grenadines through Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods (Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, the Lands and Survey Department; Physical Planning Unit; The Mayreau Explorers Multi-Purpose Cooperative; Ashton Multi-Purpose Cooperative Limited; Caribbean Natural Resources Institute; Philip Stephenson Foundation), #OceanAction46898
486. Harvesting and Storing Water to Adequately Supply an Open Organic Farm System (Gideon Force Agricultural Co-operative Society Limited), #OceanAction46899
487. Reduction of pollutants, resulting from the pig production in areas located in San Juan River basin, province of Santiago de Cuba (Small Farmers Association - Dominican Republic), #OceanAction46900
488. Engaging the community and building capacity for coral reef restoration on the west coast reefs of Barbados (Coral Reef Restoration Alliance; GEF SGP), #OceanAction46902
489. “Critical Coastal Ecosystem Conservation Through A Community Integrated Approach” (Reef Conservation), #OceanAction46913
490. Voluntary Commitment on ocean acidification (The OSPAR Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic), #OceanAction46914
491. Facilitating global coordination and collaboration on ocean acidification (IAEA Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre (OA-ICC)), #OceanAction46916
492. Witness: Documenting threatened coastal ecosystems in Thiladhunmathi atoll (Land Sea Maldives), #OceanAction46953
493. Mooring project to minimize anchoring damages to bait fishing grounds (Reefs) (Dhivehi Masverin (Maldives Fishermen)), #OceanAction46956
494. Seascape Collaboration in the Northern Belize Coastal Complex (Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development), #OceanAction46957

495. Support for Conservation and Management of Livebait Fishery of the Maldives (International Pole-and-Line Foundation - Maldives), #OceanAction46959
496. Reduce nutrient loading into the sea especially from agriculture (Government of Finland: Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), #OceanAction46970
497. Pledge in favour of a Clean Atlantic Ocean (CPMR Atlantic Arc Commission), #OceanAction46972
498. Effectively planning and implementing area-based management tools (Ministry of Environment of Estonia), #OceanAction46971
499. UN Global Compact Sustainable Ocean Principles (Sonae SGPS), #OceanAction46974
500. Digitization of national parks and marine protected areas (IMET-PNM (Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition – General Directorate for Natural Heritage and Sea)), #OceanAction46975
501. Marine Ecosystem Restoration Project (IMET-PNM (Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition – General Directorate for Natural Heritage and Sea)), #OceanAction46977
502. Designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) in the Mediterranean sea (IMET-PNM (Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition – General Directorate for Natural Heritage and Sea)), #OceanAction46978
503. Training Course on Environmental Conservation and Sustainability (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore), #OceanAction46980
504. Formulation of Mexico’s National Strategy for the Integrated Management of Ghost Fishing Gear (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico), #OceanAction46981
505. Accelerate MPA Effectiveness & Coverage with Incentive & Tracking (Marine Conservation Institute), #OceanAction46982
506. Fish Biodiversity Status and Water Quality Parameters of the Gbondapi-Wanjai Riverine Strait (Planning Green Futures-Non Governmental Organization), #OceanAction46983
507. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea at 40: Successes and Future Prospects (UN-Oceans (inter-agency mechanism for cooperation and coordination in oceans and coastal issues)), #OceanAction46984
508. A Global Partnership supporting the operationalization of internationally agreed codes and guidelines for the seafood sector (The Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)), #OceanAction46989
509. Incentivising sustainable fisheries through certification (Marine Stewardship Council), #OceanAction46990
510. Promotion of Community Resilience Against Plastic Pollution and Climate Change in the Mekong River Basin (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan), #OceanAction46994
511. Promotion of action against marine plastic litter in Asia and the Pacific (CounterMEASURE II) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan), #OceanAction46995
512. Support for research on environmentally sound management, technology and treatment of Plastic Waste throughout Asia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan), #OceanAction46996

513. Establishing effective partnership with stakeholders (Ministry of Environment of Estonia), #OceanAction46992
514. Preventing, reducing and controlling marine pollution from shipping (Ministry of Environment of Estonia), #OceanAction46991
515. Contribution to the Pelagos voluntary Fund (IMET-PNM (Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition – General Directorate for Natural Heritage and Sea)), #OceanAction46993
516. Ocean Acidification and other ocean Changes - Impacts and solutions (OACIS) (Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation), #OceanAction46997
517. Towards a fully integrated marine and coastal management in the Mediterranean region (IMET-PNM (Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition – General Directorate for Natural Heritage and Sea)), #OceanAction46998
518. United Nations Global Compact Sustainable Ocean Principles (Abreu Advogados), #OceanAction47000
519. Protecting and Restoring the Ocean’s natural Capital, building Resilience and supporting region-wide Investments for sustainable Blue socio-Economic development (PROCARIBE+) (UNDP), #OceanAction47002
520. Towards joint integrated, ecosystem-based management of the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACA) (UNDP), #OceanAction47003
521. The Plastics Pollution Policy Inventory (Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions at Duke University), #OceanAction47009
522. Reducing marine plastic pollution by promoting biodegradable packaging (Fortuna Cools, Inc), #OceanAction47010
523. Mainstreaming Sustainable Marine Fisheries Value Chains into the Blue Economy of the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems (Global Marine Commodities II) (UNDP), #OceanAction47011
524. Promoting laws to protect our oceans, with the support of civil society and coastal communities (Fundación OneSea), #OceanAction47013
525. Tackling Microfibres at Source (Forum for the Future), #OceanAction47016
526. Addressing Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia in California (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction47018
527. Update of Mexico’s National Policy on Seas and Coast (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico), #OceanAction47017
528. Strengthening implementation, monitoring and reporting on ocean-related SDGs in East Asian Seas including the implementation of the COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAP MALI) (Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)), #OceanAction47020
529. The government of Bangladesh announces new Marine Protected Areas totaling about 8.8% of its Exclusive Economic Zone. (Bangladesh Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS), #OceanAction47022
530. Support to the UN-led joint operation to transfer oil from decrepit FSO Safer (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland), #OceanAction47023
531. Establish new MPAs and OECMs in Norwegian waters (The Norwegian Government), #OceanAction47025

532. The government of Bangladesh announces its National Plan of Action for eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing (Bangladesh Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #OceanAction47024
533. The government of Bangladesh announces new actions aimed at ensuring safe ship recycling by 2023 (Bangladesh Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #OceanAction47026
534. Revise and update the Integrated Ocean Management Plans for the Norwegian Sea Areas (The Norwegian Government), #OceanAction47027
535. The government of Bangladesh announces its Solid Waste Management Rules 2021 (Bangladesh Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change), #OceanAction47029
536. Establish a High Ambition Coalition to End Plastic Pollution and work towards an ambitious international treaty on plastic pollution (The Norwegian Government), #OceanAction47030
537. The Government of Bangladesh commits to harness marine resources sustainably under Blue Economy for inclusive development (Bangladesh Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources), #OceanAction47031
538. Establishment of a PET recovery and buy-back center in mohéli, (Comoros islands) (UNDP Comoros), #OceanAction47033
539. Norway to continue leading the Ocean Panel and transformation to sustainable ocean economy (Norway Government), #OceanAction47035
540. Biodiversity protection through the Effective Management of the National Network of Protected Areas (UNDP), #OceanAction47036
541. Research Excellence Supporting a Sustainable Ocean (Plymouth Marine Laboratory), #OceanAction47037
542. Support developing countries in protecting their marine areas (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47039
543. Strengthen research and capacity building in the fields of fish health and bio security in developing countries (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47040
544. Support the sustainable development of fisheries and marine resources in the Bay of Bengal (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47041
545. Support Ocean Panel developing country members in achieving their 100% sustainable management target (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47042
546. Support civil society organization's work with climate change adaptation, sustainable seafood systems, and sustainable job creation (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47043
547. Support developing countries competencies in relation to the Law of the Sea (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47044
548. CLME+: Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large marine Ecosystems (UNDP), #OceanAction47045

549. Support to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47046
550. Support to the World Bank programme PROBLUE (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47047
551. New phase of the EAF-Nansen Programme (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation), #OceanAction47048
552. Implementing Integrated Land, Water & Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS (IWECO) (UNDP), #OceanAction47049
553. Formulation and implementation of Mexico's National Action Plan for the UN Decade of Ocean Sciences (Ministry of Public Education, Mexico), #OceanAction47050
554. Clean up contaminated seabed in Norwegian harbor basins (The Norwegian Government), #OceanAction47053
555. Norway will continue the Global Action Network - Sustainable Food from the Oceans and Inland Waters for Food Security and Nutrition until 2030 (Norway), #OceanAction47054
556. Lead the work to finalize IMO's revision of the Biofouling Guidelines (The Norwegian Government), #OceanAction47357
557. Recognize and protect whales as our climate allies (Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC)), #OceanAction47358
558. Reduce marine pollution by regulating the use of PFAS in Europe and globally (The Norwegian Government), #OceanAction47359
559. Reduce emissions from domestic shipping and fisheries (The Norwegian Government), #OceanAction47360
560. Blue and Aquatic Food (Government of Iceland), #OceanAction47361
561. Providing world-class research, innovation and training to support the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goal 14. (University of Plymouth), #OceanAction47367
562. Implement a national program for mapping marine and coastal habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem services by 2030 (IPMA - Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere), #OceanAction47371
563. Classify 30% of the national maritime space as marine protected areas (MPAs) by 2030 (DGRM - Directorate General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services), #OceanAction47372
564. Operationalize the Ocean Campus with all applicable infrastructures and networks, including the creation of the Blue Hub by 2026 (Blue Fund), #OceanAction47373
565. Create and implement a plan to support job creation and entrepreneurship, increasing employment in the blue economy by 30% by 2030 (FOR-MAR - Professional Training Center for Fisheries and the Sea), #OceanAction47374
566. Promote the recruitment and retention of women in the Navy and in the National Maritime Authority, through the development of a strategic communication plan for the military service that integrates a gender perspective (AMN - National Maritime Authority), #OceanAction47375
567. Till 2030 Portugal commits to develop and implement 3 sustainable fishing ports (Docapesca - Portos e Lotas, S.A.), #OceanAction47376

568. Invest in the production of oceanic renewable energy, promoting the capture of new investments, reaching 10 GW by 2030 (DGRM - Directorate General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services), #OceanAction47377
569. Create in the Portuguese sea a controlled emission zone pilot and complementary pollution control mechanisms, in partnership with the European Maritime Safety Agency (DGRM - Directorate General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services), #OceanAction47378
570. To revert national fisheries by 2030 into one of the most sustainable and low-impact sectors globally by stimulating the allocation of subsidies to promote sustainable fisheries by eliminating subsidies harmful to the conservation of the marine environment (DGRM - Directorate General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services), #OceanAction47379
571. Develop and approve the action plan to mitigate the accidental capture of sensitive species (seabirds, reptiles and cetaceans) by the end of 2023 and develop training actions for fishermen by 2030(IPMA - Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere), #OceanAction47380
572. Prepare and approve the Action Plan for Sharks, Rays and Chimeras by the end of 2023 (IPMA - Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere), #OceanAction47381
573. Continue raising awareness of sustainable fish consumption till 2030 (Docapesca - Portos e Lotas, S.A.), #OceanAction47382
574. Promote the practice of nautical activities within the scope of the school sports programme and develop a National Plan for the practice of nautical sports (DGPM - Directorate-General for Maritime Policy), #OceanAction47383
575. Double the number of startups in the blue economy as well as the number of innovative blue projects funded by operational programs by 2030 (DGPM - Directorate-General for Maritime Policy), #OceanAction47384
576. Create the United Nations Decade of Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development office in Portugal by the end of 2022 and develop training courses within the scope of the Ocean Teacher Global Academy of Oceanographic Commission (EMEPC - Portuguese Task Group for the Extension of the Continental Shelf), #OceanAction47385
577. Double the number of participants in dual certification professional training of the National Qualifications System (SNQ) in sectors and activities related to the economy of the sea until 2030(IEFP - Institute of Employment and Professional Training), #OceanAction47386
578. Operationalize the Atlantic Observatory in coordination with the International Research Center of the Atlantic (AIR Centre), including the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira, by the end of 2024 (IPMA - Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere), #OceanAction47390
579. Operationalize an award for recognition of good practices in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) in the Ocean sector until 2024 (DGPM - Directorate-General for Maritime Policy), #OceanAction47391
580. Create an Alliance for Ocean Literacy in the Lusophone Space, based on the Portuguese Blue School Program (DGPM - Directorate-General for Maritime Policy), #OceanAction47392
581. Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife in southern

Mindanao, Philippines (Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau as Implementing Partner, Philippines), #OceanAction47397

582. The Netherlands to deploy 4 new Argo Floats (Government of the Netherlands), #OceanAction47398

583. The Netherlands to provide financial support for the salvaging of the FSO Safer (Government of the Netherlands), #OceanAction47399

584. The Netherlands aims to start at the source to save the sea through funding the S2S Platform Secretariat (Government of the Netherlands), #OceanAction47400

585. Blue Leaders Campaign Group, High Ambition Coalition for People and Nature, Commonwealth Blue Charter and Global Ocean Alliance (Nigeria), #OceanAction47401

586. Improve the preparedness and ability to combat oil and other chemical spills in marine and coastal areas and improve the surveillance of these risks (Government of Finland, government institutions, regional rescue centres, municipalities, NGOs), #OceanAction47404

587. Increase and improve marine literacy, to add knowledge and understanding of the ocean's influence on all of us, our influence on it, and provide guidance on how all of us can improve the environmental status of the ocean and seas, and act sustainably (Government of Finland, Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction47403

588. Take actions to reduce the environmental impact of conventional, chemical and explosive munitions dumped at sea and in shipwrecks in the Baltic Sea (Government of Finland), #OceanAction47402

589. Improve the status of marine habitats and species e.g. by restoration measures and by reducing pressures from different human activities, in particular from boating, shipping and dredging (Government of Finland, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Transport and Communication), #OceanAction47406

590. Reduce input of hazardous substances into the sea by improved regulation, and by giving guidance for better handling of antifouling agents (Government of Finland, Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction47408

591. Restoration of important areas for fish and improving sustainable coastal fisheries (Government of Finland, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction47405

592. Improve the effectiveness of marine conservation measures and expand the existing marine protected area network (Government of Finland, Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction47407

593. Reduce plastic and microplastic input to the marine environment by improving waste collection in near-shore recreational areas and from marinas, agriculture, artificial turfts, roads, urban storm water and wastewater systems (Government of Finland, Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction47409

594. Reduce underwater noise from e.g. shipping, boating and marine construction activities and reduce its impact on marine fauna through spatial and/or time-specific regulations (Government of Finland, Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction47410

595. Downscaling Climate and Ocean Change to Services (Norwegian Institute for Water Research (Scientific Community)), #OceanAction47412

596. OSPAR's North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy 2030 (OSPAR Commission), #OceanAction47414
597. OSPAR's second Regional Action Programme on Marine Litter (RAP-ML2) (OSPAR Commission), #OceanAction47413
598. Sea Grapes/Limu Acceleration under REDSAF Project (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Samoa), #OceanAction47415
599. Promote improvements to Peruvian public policies for sustainable fishing and aquaculture via the implementation of an ecosystem-based approach, including climate change adaptation with an emphasis on sustainable artisanal fisheries management (Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)), #OceanAction47417
600. Inclusive Niue Ocean Management (Blue Economy) Strategy (United Nations Development Programme (United Nations), Government of Niue (Local Government), Tofia Niue (NGO), Blue Nature Alliance (NGO)), #OceanAction47416
601. Implementation of a monitoring and sensitization program in peruvian fishery, based on the ecosystem management approaches – Phase 2 (Tecnológica de Alimentos – TASA), #OceanAction47418
602. Youth ocean leadership in Peru (Sustainable ocean Alliance), #OceanAction47419
603. Atolls and Ocean Management Strategy for Tokelau (United Nations Development Programme (United Nations), On-going Government of Tokelau (Local Government), Conservation International (NGO), #OceanAction47420
604. Supporting fisheries supply chain actors towards the sustainability of Peru's most important fisheries (WWF-Peru), #OceanAction47421
605. Facilitate the use of an Ocean Observation, Prediction and Early Warning System for Climate Impacts on Fisheries to ensure enhanced resilience and improved adaptive management of resources in the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)), #OceanAction47422
606. Strengthen Peruvian artisanal fishing, especially for its contribution to food security, by capacity building using a Collaborative Learning Network (Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)), #OceanAction47423
607. Sistema de información del Programa Salvamares – SNP para visualización del ecosistema marino peruano -SIPS (Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería), #OceanAction47425
608. Traditional Knowledge for Ocean Sustainability. The case of prehispanic Peruvian Fishing Sailing Vessels (H2Océanos), #OceanAction47424
609. Enhancing integrated sustainable management to safeguard Samoa's natural resources (Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment), #OceanAction47426
610. Enhancing biodiversity considerations and effective protected area management to safeguard the Cook Islands integrated ecosystems and species (Cook Islands National Environment Service), #OceanAction47427
611. MODERNIZE OCEAN GOVERNANCE TO ENSURE SECURIZATION OF MARITIME SPACE AND RESOURCES (Ministry of Fishery and Blue Economy), #OceanAction47428
612. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management will carry out a follow-up and analyse the work with bringing modern environmental criterias into Swedish

- hydropower (Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management), #OceanAction47431
613. Reduce floating ocean plastic by 90% by 2040 (The Ocean Cleanup), #OceanAction47432
614. REVOLUTIONISING FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE (Ministry of Fishery and Blue Economy), #OceanAction47433
615. DEVELOPING MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING (Ministry of Fishery and Blue Economy), #OceanAction47434
616. Updating the joint Baltic Sea Action Plan of the cities of Helsinki and Turku - continuing 15 years of work for a clean, productive and shared Baltic Sea (The City of Helsinki), #OceanAction47435
617. Ocean Acidification Research on Local Scales (University of Washington), #OceanAction47443
618. Complete the internal evaluation procedure for Peru's adherence to the International Declaration on Transnational Organized Crime in the Global Fishing Industry "Copenhagen Declaration" (Peru, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #OceanAction47444
619. Update the National Contingency Plan for control and combat of oil and other noxious substance spills (Peru, General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard (Governmental); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Governmental); Ministry of Environment (Governmental); Ministry of Energy and Mines (Governmental); National Port Authority (Governmental)), #OceanAction47445
620. Expansion of capacity to carry out coastguard surface operations with Offshore Patrol Vessels (Peru, General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard (DICAPI) (Governmental); Ministry of Defense (Governmental)), #OceanAction47455
621. Strengthening the artisanal fisheries (Peru, General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard - DICAPI (Government); Ministry of Production – PRODUCE (Government)), #OceanAction47454
622. Seafood Watch: Incorporating a Social Equity/Human Rights Based Approach to Seafood Sustainability (Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch), #OceanAction47447
623. Establish the National Reserve "Mar Tropical de Grau" (National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP) of Peru), #OceanAction47494
624. Execute the Twenty-ninth Peruvian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica (ANTAR XXIX) (Peru Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #OceanAction47497
625. Addressing abandoned, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gear at global scale - a multi-stakeholder partnership (Global Ghost Gear Initiative), #OceanAction47496
626. Implement the "Fishing and Aquaculture Traceability System" (SITRAPESCA)(Peru Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)), #OceanAction47503
627. Expansion of Aruba's current Marine Park to Island-Round (Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba), #OceanAction47437
628. Aruba National Climate Resilience Council: Action Plan (including indicators) (Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba), #OceanAction47440
629. Implementation of the Rights of Nature in Aruba (possibly in the Constitution) (Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba), #OceanAction47439

630. The Netherlands to build offshore renewable energy in balance with nature and sustainable food production (Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba), #OceanAction47441
631. The Netherlands to work towards climate-neutral shipping in 2050 (Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba), #OceanAction47442
632. Seafood Watch: Incorporating a Social Equity/Human Rights Based Approach to Seafood Sustainability (Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch), #OceanAction47447
633. Certification label “Sustainable Aquaculture” (Peru Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)), #OceanAction47505
634. Approve the National Aquaculture Policy (Peru Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)), #OceanAction47504
635. Expanded and effective implementation of the U.S. State of Maryland’s Ocean Acidification Action Plan (State of Maryland / Maryland Department of the Environment), #OceanAction47567
636. Publication of Mexico’s Initiative of Sustainable Ocean-based Tourism Activities (Ministry of Tourism, Mexico), #OceanAction47568
637. Arctic Corporate Shipping Pledge (Ocean Conservancy), #OceanAction47569
638. Connect to Protect the Eastern Tropical Pacific Coalition Commitment (Joint Ocean Commitment), #OceanAction47611
639. Tsleil-Waututh Marine Stewardship (Tsleil-Waututh Nation), #OceanAction47613
640. Capacity Development and Research to support a sustainable Blue Bio-Economy in SIDS (GRÓ Fisheries Training Programme), #OceanAction47620
641. Capacity development and research to support livelihood and food security and safety in African Coastal Communities (GRÓ Fisheries Training Programme), #OceanAction47621
642. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and the Nairobi Convention co-creates tool for environmental decision-making in the Western Indian Ocean-region (Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (swAM)), #OceanAction47642
643. \$1 billion to protect 30% by 2030 (Protecting Our Planet Challenge), #OceanAction47684
644. Sweden contributes 3 million SEK (ca 300 000 USD) in 2022 to the Marine Regions Forum (Government of Sweden), #OceanAction47745
645. The Netherlands to invest in capacity building on Marine Spatial Planning (The Netherlands), #OceanAction47746
646. Project of Wetland Restoration and Waste Management in Laoshi Village of Danzhou City, Hainan Province (Hainan Blue Ribbon Ocean Conservation Association), #OceanAction47741
647. Marine biodiversity conservation and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) (Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa’e (UNTL), Department of Fisheries and Marine Science), #OceanAction47747
648. Implementation of Curacao’s Ocean Policy Plan 2017 (Curacao - Kingdom of the Netherlands), #OceanAction47748

649. Pilot Project of Promoting Conservation and Sustainable Development of Fishery Communities in Sanniang Bay of Guangxi (Nanning Green Seed Poverty Alleviation Service Center), #OceanAction47749
650. Creation of the UK Centre for Seabed Mapping (UK Government / UK Hydrographic Office), #OceanAction47753
651. Sweden commits 8 billion SEK (800 million USD) for Sweden's Global Development Cooperation for environment, climate, and biodiversity, 2022-2026 (SIDA), #OceanAction47750
652. Marine Africa: the role in excellence in capacity development through Science and Education to increase globally ocean health and quality of life (University of Algarve), #OceanAction47832
653. Promoting and supporting sustainable and responsible marine tourism and ocean conservation in Timor-Leste (Assosiasaun Turizmu Maritima iha Timor-Leste [Marine Tourism Association of Timor-Leste]), #OceanAction47835
654. Revitalising the Gulf: Government action on the Sea Change Plan initiative (New Zealand Department of Conservation), #OceanAction47851
655. Protection des écosystèmes coraliens (Gouvernement de la Polynésie française), #OceanAction47852
656. Réserver les zones côtières autour des îles à la petite pêche artisanale (Gouvernement de la Polynésie française), #OceanAction47855
657. Sweden contributes 4 million SEK (400.000 USD) in 2022 to IOC-UNESCO for the UN Decade for Ocean Science and invests in a 10 year national research programme for oceans and water (Government of Sweden), #OceanAction47853
658. Sweden commits to reduction of plastic pollution by adopting a National Plastic Action plan with goals and concrete actions(Government of Sweden), #OceanAction47886
659. Sweden supports The Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation to raise awareness on littering and plastic pollution (Government of Sweden), #OceanAction47889
660. Creating long-term resilience to ocean acidification through training, equipment, and network-building (The Ocean Foundation), #OceanAction47887
661. Promulgation of a regulation aiming to extend three national parks on the marine part (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development / Directorate General of Forests), #OceanAction47891
662. Addressing systemic inequity in ocean science capacity through EquiSea (The Ocean Foundation), #OceanAction47892
663. Viet Nam proactively prepares and participates in the development of a global treaty on marine plastic pollution (Viet Nam Administration of Seas and Islands, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction47893
664. Reviving oceans by cleaning the garbage patches in a sustainable and economical way (GAIA FIRST), #OceanAction48033
665. Contribute to a hybrid governance to protect and manage remarkable areas of the high seas: the Thermal Dome and Sargasso Sea (SARGADOM project) (MarViva Foundation (NGO), Sargasso Sea Commission (multilateral body), University of Brest (Academic Institution). French Biodiversity Agency (Government)), #OceanAction48064

666. Ocean and Coastal Observation and Monitoring at scale: Co-Designing the value chain from data to impact through a partnership approach (GEMS Ocean (UNEP, IOC/UNESCO, IOC-Global Ocean Observation System, Mercator Ocean International, G7 Future of Oceans and Coast Initiative)), #OceanAction48067
667. Blue Economy and Industrial Symbiosis as Enablers of Ocean Health (A4F – Algae for Future (www.a4f.pt)), #OceanAction48076
668. WMO-IOC Centre for Marine-Meteorological and Oceanographic Climate Data Tianjin, China (CMOC/China) (National Marine Data and Information Service, Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R. China), #OceanAction48100
669. OceanTeacher Global Academy Regional Training Center, Tianjin, China (National Marine Data and Information Service, Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R. China), #OceanAction48102
670. Education for the Oceans - Sustainable Fashion Workshop (Runa Ray), #OceanAction48107
671. Support and operation of the UNESCO IOC South China Sea Tsunami Advisory Center (Marine Environmental Forecasting Center, Ministry of Natural Resources, China), #OceanAction48109
672. Support for reduction of marine plastic litter in ASEAN countries under the “ASEAN+3 Marine Plastics Debris Cooperative Action Initiative” (Ministry of the Environment, Japan), #OceanAction48112
673. The Project for Promoting Sustainable Fisheries Development in Outer Islands of Indonesia (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)), #OceanAction48113
674. Project on Pacific Islands Capacity Enhancement for Achieving SDG 14 (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)), #OceanAction48115
675. The Project for Forming Good Practices of Islands-type Blue Economy (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)), #OceanAction48114
676. Marine ecological protection and restoration projects (Ministry of Natural Resources of People’s Republic of China), #OceanAction48110
677. Training of international personnel in the field of International Seabed Area (National Deep Sea Center, China), #OceanAction48111
678. China-ASEAN Joint Research and Development Center for Marine Science and Technology (Fourth Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources, China), #OceanAction48116
679. Cooperation on scientific research climate relevant substance exchange between sea-ice-atmosphere and ocean acidification (Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R.China), #OceanAction48125
680. Sustainable Blue Economy (Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R.China), #OceanAction48126
681. Providing more satellite data products to UN (National Satellite Ocean Application Service, P.R.China), #OceanAction48127
682. Circum-African Mid-Ocean Ridge Habitat Discovery Project (First Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources, the People’s Republic of China), #OceanAction48128
683. Centers for China-Africa Cooperation on Satellite Remote-Sensing Application (National Satellite Ocean Application Service, P.R.China), #OceanAction48129

684. Monitoring and early warning coral reefs in key areas (South China Sea Bureau of the Ministry of Natural Resources), #OceanAction48131
685. WMO-IOC Regional Marine Instrument Centre for Asia-Pacific region (National Center of Ocean Standards and Metrology, China), #OceanAction48130
686. Response of typical ecosystems to climate change in the Southern Ocean (Polar Research Institute of China), #OceanAction48132
687. Deep Ocean mesoPelagic Habitat (DOPH): quantitative study on the Ocean Twilight Zone (Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R. China), #OceanAction48164
688. Blue Book on China and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (China Institute for Marine Affairs (CIMA) of the Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R.China), #OceanAction48169
689. International Symposium on Scientific and Legal Aspects of the Regimes of the Continental Shelf and the Area (China Institute for Marine Affairs (CIMA)), #OceanAction48171
690. Compiling and publishing the annual China Ocean Development Report (China Institute for Marine Affairs (CIMA) of the Ministry of Natural Resources, P.R.China), #OceanAction48170
691. Collection and recycling of fishing gear containing plastic in Greece (Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy (Government) and Hellenic Recycling Agency (Supervised Government Agency), Greece (Government)), #OceanAction48176
692. Strengthening the stewardship of an economically and biologically significant high seas area – the Sargasso Sea. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (IOC-UNESCO), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Sargasso Sea Commission (United Nations / Multilateral body), #OceanAction48177
693. Arctic Deep Observation for Multi-sphere Cycling. Second Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources, China (Academic institution), #OceanAction48183
694. GloNoise Partnership – Global Partnership for Mitigation of Underwater Noise from Shipping. International Maritime Organization (United Nations / Multilateral body), #OceanAction48193

Other commitments announced

1. The Development Bank of Latin America announced a voluntary commitment of USD 1.2 billion to support projects to benefit the ocean in the region.
2. European Investment Bank will extend an additional EUR 150 million across the Caribbean Region as part of the Clean Oceans Initiative.
3. Finland submits 10 commitments to the UN Ocean Conference, worth at least 100 million euros in costs and benefits, in order to improve the environmental status of the Baltic Sea.
4. The Commonwealth Blue Charter's climate finance hub unlocked 50 million USD for vulnerable countries.
5. Ireland announced a package of almost EUR 10 million for funding of ocean initiatives.
6. Sweden will support enhanced scientific cooperation, including by providing USD 400,000 in 2022 to IOC UNESCO for the UN Decade on Ocean Science.

7. Australia committed AUD 1.2 billion to preserve and restore the Great Barrier Reef.
8. Italy announced a project of EUR 400 million to consolidate and expand the national system of protected areas.
9. Monaco launched the Monk Seal Alliance in 2019, aiming to protect the Mediterranean species and its habitats and providing EUR 2.7 million by 2024.
10. Namibia announced USD 5 million annually to conduct research, control, monitoring and surveillance in marine ecosystems.
11. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland committed to doubling the UK international climate finance to 11.6 billion pounds and will assist, through its GBP 500 million Blue Planet Fund, developing countries to protect the marine environment, with the allocation of GBP 154 million for coastal restoration and GBP 36 million to small island developing States for developing climate-resilient ocean-based economies.
12. Panama committed to increasing its protection of at least 40% of the marine surface area by 2030.
13. Colombia announced that it will extend its marine protection to 37% of its native waters.
14. Portugal committed to ensure that 100% of the marine area under Portuguese sovereignty or jurisdiction is assessed as being in Good Environmental State and plans to classify 30% of the national marine areas by 2030.
15. Belize announced that it will protect 30% of their marine area by 2030.
16. Spain announced a commitment to protect 30% of their marine area by 2030.
17. Palau announced 30% marine protection by 2030, and an aspiration towards 100% sustainable management of the Pacific Ocean in the long term.
18. Pakistan announced plans to designate an area of 27,000 square kilometers as another MPA in the Indus River Canyon.
19. Aruba announced a commitment to expand their marine park to an island-round marine protected area.
20. Netherlands announced that they will incorporate the Wadden Sea into a well-connected trans-European network of marine protected areas (MPAs) and work towards restoring hundreds of square kilometers of biogenic reefs.
21. Cambodia announced that its first large-scale marine protected area was initiated in June 2022, covering 405 square km around the islands of Koh Rong.
22. Chile announced a new marine protected area of importance to blue whales.
23. Greece committed to declare 10% of Green Waters as no-take by 2030.
24. Canada announced the establishment of the Eastern Canyons Marine Refuge off Canada's East Coast.
25. Jamaica committed to increase the amount of marine area of their EEZ protected by 2025.
26. Sri Lanka committed to extending protected areas in 15 coastal districts, increasing MPAs to 6.3% of exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
27. China pledged to launch 31 marine ecological preservation and restoration projects in the next five years.

28. China pledged to aid developing countries, especially SIDS, through the One Belt One Road initiative.
29. Kenya announced that it is developing a national blue economy strategic plan, and a national action plan on sea-based marine plastic litter.
30. Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization launched the Black Sea Connect Project, a blue growth initiative for research and innovation, and the Black Sea Virtual Knowledge Center on blue economy.
31. Palau announced a commitment to 100% renewable energy by 2032.
32. Sweden committed to reach 100% renewable production by 2040, including offshore wind energy.
33. Portugal announced that it will invest in producing ocean renewable energies with a view to reaching 10 gigawatts of capacity by 2030 and, together with the European Maritime Safety Agency, create a pilot area for controlled emissions on Portuguese seas.
34. The United States and Norway announced a Green Shipping Challenge for the 27th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 27).
35. Chile announced that it is working with specialized centers to develop a network of green corridors for maritime transport to achieve zero-carbon shipping.
36. The United States pledged to produce 30 gigawatt of clean ocean energy by 2030.
37. Norway pledged to build enough offshore wind farms to produce as much electricity as is currently used by Norway.
38. The United States and Jamaica announced that they will be joining the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification.
39. Peru pledged to submit 19 voluntary contributions, including efforts in aquaculture, and ocean acidification.
40. Thailand announced a voluntary commitment on observation and research in response to ocean acidification.
41. The United States, Canada and the United Kingdom announced the launch of the IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) Fishing Action Alliance.
42. Canada announced 20 new commitments, including 1.7 million CAD for combatting IUU fishing, extending Canada's Dark Vessel Detection Platform to support Ecuador's efforts to address IUU fishing around the Galapagos Islands.
43. India committed to a Coastal Clean Seas Campaign and is working toward a ban on single use plastics, beginning with plastic bags.
44. The Alliance of Small Island Developing States (AOSIS) launched the Declaration for the Enhancement of Marine Scientific Knowledge, Research Capacity and Transfer of Marine Technology to Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
45. The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution announced the Ocean Vital Signs Network to better understand ocean carbon fluxes and invited partners to join.
46. Greece launched the European Research Centre for Alternative Marine Fuels.

47. Singapore pledged to launch research initiatives on tracking fish populations, on using solar energy to spur coral reef growth and on marine impacts of climate change.
48. The Nippon Foundation announced the launch of the Ocean Voices initiative, to build the capacity of young researchers from island countries and coastal communities, financed by the Nippon Foundation, in partnership with the University of Edinburgh.
49. The Nippon Foundation announced a commitment to host the Global Island Summit in Tokyo in 2024 to identify challenges and take necessary measures on related challenges.
50. The European Commission announced a project to establish an International Panel for Ocean Sustainability (IPOS), to allow for the assessment of the current and future state of the ocean.
51. Indonesia announced plans to establish a research and data collection platform for archipelagic island nations.
52. The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific announced a new commitment to continue enhancing regional cooperation for conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems.
53. France and Costa Rica announced their offer to co-host UN Ocean Conference in 2025.
54. Greece and USA announced that they co-host the Our Ocean Conference in 2024.
55. Solomon Islands committed to establish a legal framework for ocean legislation and commissioner by 2025.
56. Solomon Islands pledged to contribute to the global 30 by 30 target by further strengthening indigenous guardianship and their national framework of locally managed and protected areas.
57. Solomon Islands pledged to reduce GHG emissions from international and domestic ships at out ports.
58. Solomon Islands pledged to support the finalizing, adoption, and entry into force of the legally binding instrument to protect BBNJ.
59. Sweden announced that it is allocating 1% of its DNI to international development, with climate as the largest priority.
60. Sweden announced a commitment to double to \$400 million its support to the global environment facility.
61. Sweden announced a commitment to continue to support the Blue Action Fund and give \$800 million to Sweden's global co-operation fund for environment, climate and biodiversity from 2022 to 2026.
62. Algeria stated that it had announced eight voluntary commitments at the conference and would announce a further three commitments for protected areas.
63. Papua New Guinea announced a commitment towards the declaration this year of 17,000 square km of marine protect areas.
64. Bulgaria announced the Resilience and Recovery Plan, which sets up investment measures and reforms in the field of biodiversity protection with 54 million euros.

65. Bulgaria announced that it is investing 92 million euros in developing a circular economy, including technology for recycling of water and materials.
66. Costa Rica reiterated its leadership of the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People (co-chaired with France) and its support for the GloLitter Partnerships project, which will assist developing countries to prevent and reduce marine litter, especially plastic marine litter.
67. Costa Rica announced a commitment to extend the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor to form an interconnected protected area linking their respective marine reserves (with Colombia, Ecuador and Panama).
68. Cambodia shared that it is currently drafting a new environmental code to strengthen environmental conservation and management.
69. St. Kitts and Nevis announced that it recently signed on to the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) targeting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and that it has embarked on program for ocean literacy.
70. Cote D'Ivoire announced initiatives undertaken in partnership with the African Development Bank, Morocco and Japan, among others, including a national strategy for fisheries management and access for artisanal fishers and promoting aquaculture.
71. The Commonwealth highlighted that it has adopted the Blue Charter which includes two key initiatives: 1) the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub, which has unlocked 50 million USD to address climate impacts in vulnerable countries with another 800 million USD in the pipeline; and 2) the new Living Lands Charter, endorsed by Heads of Government last week.
72. The Commonwealth announced that the launched the Blue Charter Project Incubator to assist Governments with an ambitious target of incubating at least 30 country-led ocean projects.
73. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation announced the “Black Sea Connect program” for blue growth.
74. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation announced the “Black Sea Virtual Knowledge Center” on the blue economy.
75. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation announced a program on innovation and youth entrepreneurship.
76. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation announced an EC-funded program on climate resilience and ecosystem restoration.
77. The Black Sea Economic Cooperation announced a GEF-funded program called “Bluing the Black Sea”.
78. By the end of the year, French Polynesia plans to preserve a coastal zone the size of France.
79. Australia announced that it would invest 16 million dollars to support the Pacific regional marine litter action plan.

