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海洋和海洋法

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秘书长的报告**

增编

摘要

本报告所述期间为 2016 年 9 月 1 日至 2017 年 8 月 31 日。本报告是依照大会第 71/257 号决议第 351 段的规定提交的。大会在该决议中请秘书长编写一份综合报告，阐述与海洋事务和海洋法有关的事态发展和问题，包括该决议的执行情况，供大会第七十二届会议审议。按照《联合国海洋法公约》第三一九条的规定，本报告还将提交《公约》各缔约国。本报告提供的资料介绍了近期与海洋事务和海洋法有关的重要事态发展，特别是在联合国及其专门机构、基金和方案以及《公约》设立各机构内的情况。

* A/72/150。

** 本报告包含近期最重要事态发展的概述以及相关机构、方案和机关提供的部分资料内容。



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一. 引言

1. 在本报告所述期间，鉴于人类已从海洋和海洋资源中获益良多，对于海洋在促进可持续发展方面发挥的作用有了更多的认识。同时，人类活动对世界海洋及其资源造成的严重负面影响已变得更加明显，气候变化和海洋酸化对海洋造成的影响进一步加剧了这种状况。大会关切地注意到第一次全球海洋综合评估的结果。该结果表明，世界海洋目前同时面临多方面的重大压力，这些压力对海洋造成了巨大影响，使其负荷能力接近极限(某些情况下已经达到极限)，而且在解决已查明的可能导致世界海洋退化的问题方面存在延误，这将造成更多不必要的环境、社会和经济代价。¹ 因此，迫切需要采取有效措施，以维持或恢复海洋的健康、生产力和复原力，以确保子孙后代能继续获得目前从海洋中得到的益处。
2. 在这方面，迫切需要加强执行关于海洋的国际法律文书，特别是 1982 年《联合国海洋法公约》，包括对《2030 年可持续发展议程》的可持续发展目标 14(即保护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展)所确认的养护和可持续利用海洋及其资源而言。²
3. 在本报告所述期间，为加强政策和法律框架，在联合国、其他组织、联合国系统各方案和机构及其他相关政府间组织的主持下，以及在国家一级，举行了各种会议、专题会议和许多其他与海洋有关的活动。
4. 特别值得一提的是以下两项全球活动：大会第 69/292 号决议(即根据《联合国海洋法公约》的规定就国家管辖范围以外区域海洋生物多样性的养护和可持续利用问题拟订一份具有法律约束力的国际文书)所设筹备委员会的第四届会议；2017 年 6 月 5 日至 9 日在纽约举行的联合国支持落实可持续发展目标 14(即保护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源)以促进可持续发展会议(海洋会议)。
5. 本报告着重介绍这些活动以及包括联合国系统及其他政府间组织在内就大会第 71/257 号决议开展的其他活动(包括采取措施和制定方案)的成果。³ 其目的是协助大会对这些和其他动态进行年度审议和审查。阅读本报告时，应结合联合国在本报告所述期间发布的有关海洋和海洋法的其他报告。⁴ 阅读本报告时，还应结合联合国专门机构、方案和机关以及其他政府间组织提供的更详细资料。秘书长谨对这些机构、方案、机构及组织表示感谢。⁵

二. 法律和政策框架

6. 现有的海洋法律框架是广泛和多方面的，包括围绕《公约》的各种全球、区域和双边文书以及国家法律和条例。《2030 年议程》等重要的不具约束力的文书提供了国际商定的政策指导、承诺、目标和具体目标，作为具有约束力的文书的补充。在全球、区域和国家各级充分执行这一法律框架，以及制定更多规则以规范新的与海洋有关的活动和使用情况，对于和平和可持续地开发海洋及其资源至关重要。

A. 《联合国海洋法公约》

7. 在本报告所述期间，继续重申《公约》发挥的法律框架作用，所有海洋活动必须在该框架内开展。⁶《2030 年议程》的具体目标 14c 也回顾了《公约》在支持养护和可持续利用海洋及其资源方面发挥的作用。

8. 在实现普遍加入《公约》及其执行协议这一目标方面继续取得进展。⁷1995 年《执行公约有关养护和管理跨界鱼类种群和高度洄游鱼类种群的规定》⁸ 的缔约国总数从 83 个增至 86 个，1994 年《关于执行公约第十一部分的协定》⁹ 的缔约国总数从 149 个增至 150 个。

9. 在本报告所述期间，《公约》设立各机构与机关继续努力通过执行《公约》，加强海洋领域的法治。

10. 在 2017 年 7 月 31 日至 8 月 18 日举行的国际海底管理局第二十三届会议上，海管局大会批准了根据《公约》第一五四条对“区域”国际制度进行第一次定期审查所设的审查委员会的最后报告，其中载有 19 项涉及海底活动监管和海管局工作等方面的建议。¹⁰ 鉴于海管局工作量增加，海管局大会除其他行动外，还核可了经修订的 2018 年和 2019 年会议时间表。¹¹ 可对“区域”内矿产资源开采规章草案提出评论意见。¹²

11. 国际海洋法法庭将第四十二届和第四十三届会议专门用于讨论法律、组织和行政事项以及法庭的司法工作，并于 2016 年 10 月 7 日纪念法庭成立二十周年。¹³ 第二十七次《公约》缔约国会议于 2017 年 6 月 12 日至 16 日举行，选举七名法庭法官，任期九年。¹⁴

12. 《公约》缔约国会议还选举了 20 名大陆架界限委员会成员，任期五年，¹⁵ 在第四十四届会议上履新。自上次报告以来，委员会之前的成员召开了委员会第四十一、四十二和四十三届会议，¹⁶ 并通过了三组建议，使建议总数达到 29 个。委员会于 2017 年 3 月 10 日举行公开会议，纪念委员会成立二十周年。¹⁷

13. 秘书长还收到了两份根据《公约》第七十六条第 9 款永久标明大陆架外部界限的交存，以及交存的其他四份标明海区界限的海图或各点地理坐标表。¹⁸

B. 其他法律和政策文书

14. 继续通过在全球和区域两级制定更多文书加强《公约》的法律框架。¹⁹ 筹备委员会²⁰ 在第四届会议上以协商一致的方式通过了向大会提出的建议，说明根据《公约》规定就国家管辖范围以外区域海洋生物多样性的养护和可持续利用问题拟订一份具有法律约束力的国际文书草案的要点。筹备委员会还建议大会尽快决定在联合国主持下召开一次政府间会议，以审议筹备委员会有关案文要点的建议，并根据《公约》规定拟订具有法律约束力的国际文书的案文。预计大会将根据第 69/292 号决议第 1(k)段作出这一决定。筹备委员会还通过了提交给大会的进度报告。²¹

15. 在本报告所述期间，一些重要文书的生效条件得到满足。²² 例如，《巴黎协定》于 2016 年 11 月 4 日生效。鉴于气候变化和海洋酸化预计对海洋和海洋资源产生影响，有效执行《巴黎协定》对于保持海洋的健康、生产力和复原力至关重要。²³ 《巴黎协定》中提到，必须确保包括海洋在内的所有生态系统的完整性并保护生物多样性。²⁴ 在这方面，《公约》的有效执行将有助于建设适应能力和加强基于海洋的缓解措施，包括海洋作为碳汇的吸收能力，从而支持努力达到《巴黎协定》规定的适应和缓解目标。²⁵

16. 为在全球和区域各级加强执行关于海洋的现有文书，还采取了一些重要步骤，如下文第三、四和五节所示。²⁶

《变革我们的世界：2030 年可持续发展议程》

17. 在本报告所述期间，继续举行了一些关于执行《2030 年议程》、特别是可持续发展目标 14 的活动。海洋会议结束时通过了一份题为“我们的海洋、我们的未来：行动呼吁”的政策成果文件。与会者在文件中申明，除其他外，必须实施《公约》所体现的国际法，加强对海洋及其资源的养护和可持续利用。²⁷ 此外，还发布了一份会议报告，其中除其他外，包括在海洋会议期间举行的七场伙伴关系对话的成果摘要，²⁸ 以及在会议框架内登记的 1 000 多个自愿承诺和伙伴关系。²⁹ 在会议的框架内，2017 年 6 月 8 日以“我们的海洋，我们的未来”为主题举行了世界海洋日纪念活动，以促进合作并继续分享信息和最佳做法。

18. 此外，为了协助《2030 年议程》的后续落实和评估进程，2017 年 3 月 7 日至 10 日举行的统计委员会第四十八届会议商定了《2030 年议程》各项可持续发展目标和具体目标全球指标框架，经济及社会理事会和大会随后通过了该框架。³⁰ 该框架是一项具有自愿性质并由国家主导的文书，其中包括每年修订并由委员会进行全面审查的一套初步指标(另见下文第 76 段)。³¹

19. 2017 年 7 月 10 日至 19 日，在经济及社会理事会的主持下，召开了可持续发展问题高级别政治论坛会议，主题为“在不断变化的世界中消除贫穷，促进繁荣”。会议深入评估了可持续发展目标 14 和《2030 年议程》的一些其他目标。³² 会议高级别部分达成了一份部长级宣言，其中确认海洋有助于可持续发展和可持续的海洋经济，有助于消除贫穷、粮食安全和营养、海运贸易和运输、体面工作和生计。还强调海洋和海洋资源对于最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家特别重要。³³

三. 海上人员

20. 《2030 年议程》的目标之一是让所有人平等和有尊严地在一个健康的环境中充分发挥自己的潜能。³⁴ 可持续发展目标以人为中心，重要的是要考虑海洋如何影响人类，以及人类如何为海洋及其资源的可持续发展作出贡献。特别是消除脆弱性、实现性别平等及增强所有妇女和女童权能，对于使每一个人都支持可持续发展并受益于海洋将至关重要。³⁵

21. 已在渔业等一些与海洋有关的部门的框架内审议性别平等问题；然而，关于其他部门的研究和现成数据非常有限，政府间一级没有对这一问题及其多个层面进行跨部门和全面地审议。在这方面，2017 年 5 月 25 至 26 日在意大利米兰召开了题为“探索海洋中人的因素：海洋法对性别平等的影响”的会议。³⁶会议为首次以综合和全面的方式研究海洋法对性别平等的影响提供了机会。³⁷会议除其他外，强调了妇女对可持续利用海洋资源作出的贡献，并指出虽然妇女在某些部门发挥巨大作用，但往往仍没有报酬并缺乏监管。此外，在有关海洋问题的决策方面仍未实现性别平等，着重指出需要通过加强教育、培训和经济地位等方式，增加妇女有效参与各种论坛的程度。

22. 虽然妇女特别容易在海上遭受贩运、酷刑和性虐待(另见下文第 27、39 和 40 段)，男子也特别脆弱，例如成为私营经济部门劳动剥削的受害者。³⁸

海上劳动者

23. 尤其对海员和海上渔民而言，尽管有国际劳工标准和其他法律文书，但他们常常工作条件艰苦，且具有特定职业风险。他们容易受到剥削和虐待，遇到不付工资和不遵守合同的情况，饮食和生活条件恶劣，甚至在外国港口被遗弃。³⁹

24. 最近有助于改善海员工作和生活条件的事态发展包括经修正的 2003 年《海员身份证件公约》(修订本)于 2017 年 6 月生效。这一条约将有助于大力促进海员获得上岸休假、中转和过境的权利，同时通过使用安全和国际公认的文件，加强港口和边境安全。

25. 2006 年《海事劳工公约规则》的 2014 年修正案于 2017 年 1 月生效。这将有助于进一步确保在出现被遗弃的情况时，迅速提供有效的金融安全体系协助海员，并确保在发生工伤、疾病或危险导致海员死亡或长期残疾的情况时，对根据合同提出的索赔要求进行赔偿。⁴⁰

26. 《2007 年渔业工作公约》(第 188 号)于 2017 年 11 月生效。这将促进全球为确保渔业部门工人享有体面工作条件所作的努力。⁴¹ 为保护渔民不再从事无法接受的工作形式且权利不被践踏，更广泛地接受和有效执行《公约》非常重要。值得注意的是，《公约》允许落实最低要求，在外国港口进行劳工检查。国际劳工组织(劳工组织)制定了《关于船旗国检查渔船上工作和生活条件的准则》，协助船旗国履行《公约》规定的义务。⁴²

27. 此外，《公约》的标准可与 1930 年《强迫劳动公约》(第 29 号)的 2014 年《议定书》共同在解决强迫劳动和童工问题方面发挥预防性作用。⁴³ 劳工组织还推出了《制止海上强迫劳动和贩运渔民行为全球行动纲领》。⁴⁴ 劳工组织 9 月召开关于移民渔民相关问题的三方会议，⁴⁵ 作为 2007 年国际劳工大会通过的关于促进渔民福利的决议的后续落实工作的一部分。⁴⁶

海上移民

28. 世界许多地区大量的人冒着生命危险穿越海洋，死亡人数不断增加，偷运者剥削人(见下文第 39 和 40 段)，搜索和救援工作不足，对寻求庇护者和难民保护不够，以及登岸问题等均是令人严重关切的问题。

29. 2016 和 2017 年期间有近 50 万难民和移民穿越地中海前往欧洲，⁴⁷ 约有 7 000 人死亡或失踪。⁴⁸ 与 2016 年相比，2017 年利用地中海中部路线的难民和移民人数已经增加了 26%，⁴⁹ 而使用东部路线的人数出现减少。⁵⁰

30. 2016 年，约 117 100 名难民和移民从非洲之角前往也门，与 2015 年相比显著增加。2017 年头五个月约有 21 700 人抵达也门海岸。⁵¹ 2015 年年中以来，海上难民和移民穿越孟加拉湾和安达曼海进行大规模流动的情况已有减少。⁵² 在加勒比地区，2016 年记录了 392 起海上事件，共涉及 6 229 人。⁵³ 截至 2017 年 5 月，记录了加勒比地区发生的 56 起海上事件，涉及 1 326 人。⁵⁴

31. 在 2016 年 9 月 19 日大会通过的《关于难民和移民的纽约宣言》中，大会承诺 2018 年年底之前制定一项安全、有序和正常移民全球契约，各国将于 2018 年 2 月开始就该契约进行谈判。在《宣言》中，大会还吁请各国考虑针对保护处境脆弱的难民的问题制定无约束性指导原则和自愿准则，⁵⁵ 并承诺强化关于加强搜救机制的国际合作，包括更好地提供关于海上受困人员和船只准确位置的数据。⁵⁶

四. 航运和海事安全

32. 航运部门仍然是经济增长和发展的引擎，80% 以上的全球贸易由海运船舶交付。⁵⁷ 然而，在世界船队能力过剩以及有效实施法律制度方面，该部门仍然面临挑战。⁵⁸

33. 国际海事组织(海事组织)继续重点关注有效执行海上安全和安保的现有文书，保护海洋环境不受船舶污染，以及鼓励加入国际文书以使其生效。⁵⁹ 2018-2023 年期间海事组织的具体战略方向包括：改进执行工作，在监管框架中结合新技术和先进技术，应对气候变化，参与海洋治理，加强全球推动国际贸易的努力和国际贸易安全，并确保监管实效和机构工作实效。⁶⁰

34. 有效执行关于船旗的规定仍然至关重要，以便使海上贸易和运输的经济利益最大化，确保海上航行安全，工作条件体面(见上文第 23-27 段)，保护和保全海洋环境以及养护和可持续利用海洋生物资源(见下文五.B 节)。最近在这方面令人关切的一个问题是，不属于一国国家登记册的船只冒用该国旗帜，包括用于从事非法活动。⁶¹

35. 可对海事安全构成威胁的海上活动包括非法贩运麻醉药品和精神药物、偷运移民、贩运人口和非法贩运火器等在海面上犯下的跨国有组织犯罪活动，以及其他犯罪活动，例如海盗活动、海上持械抢劫、走私以及针对航运、海上设施和其他海事权益的恐怖主义行为。⁶² 海事网络攻击也可能威胁到海上安全和安

保。2017 年 6 月，海事组织海上安全委员会通过了一项关于在安全管理系统中管理海事网络风险的决议。⁶³

36. 在本报告所述期间，全球范围内报告的海盗行为和持械抢劫船舶行为出现减少。⁶⁴ 但一些地区 2016 年袭击数量增加仍然是一个令人十分关切的问题。⁶⁵ 例如，有一些证据表明索马里的海盗活动重新抬头，2017 年前六个月发生了七起事件(包括三起劫持事件)，而印度和尼日利亚沿海发生的事件显著减少。⁶⁶ 在世界范围内，袭击中使用暴力的程度仍然非常高。此外，海事组织海上安全委员会对事件漏报表示关切，发布了一份有关报告几内亚湾针对船只的海盗活动和持械抢劫事件的通知。⁶⁷ 委员会还审议了浮动军械库准则草案，并将该问题提交给索马里沿海海盗问题联络小组，⁶⁸ 该小组继而敦促海事组织尽早采取行动。⁶⁹

37. 不同区域都采取措施打击海盗活动。例如，印度尼西亚、马来西亚和菲律宾对该地区最近发生的绑架或企图绑架船员事件表示关切，于 2017 年 6 月 19 日启动了一项三方海上巡逻协议，以在三国共同边界沿线解决海盗活动、持械抢劫船只、在海上绑架船员以及其他跨国犯罪发生率日益增多的问题。⁷⁰

38. 西印度洋和亚丁湾的 12 个国家也采取更具区域性和综合性的方法来打击海上犯罪。修订后的《关于打击西印度洋和亚丁湾海域海盗和武装抢劫船只的吉布提行为守则》(《吉布提行为守则》的《吉达修正案》)于 2017 年 1 月获得通过，除了海盗活动和持械抢劫船只外，如今还涵盖“海事领域的跨国有组织犯罪”⁷¹ 以及非法、未报告和无人管的捕捞活动。对于所涵盖的罪行，修正案提出了一个通过使用登船人员、协调和分享信息、报告、援助及培训和教育等方式进行自愿合作的广泛框架。⁷²

39. 在区域一级也采取了一些活动，以解决偷运移民和贩运人口问题(见上文第 27 和 28 段)。例如，根据 2016 年巴厘进程第六次部长级会议通过的《关于偷运人口、贩运人口及相关跨国犯罪问题的巴厘宣言》，成立了规划和准备问题工作队。加勒比地区就《巴西宣言》和《行动计划》的承诺采取了后续行动。⁷³

40. 在本报告所述期间，联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室(毒品和犯罪问题办公室)根据打击偷运移民的全球方案，在印度和马耳他举行了两次区域培训讲习班，以预防和打击海上偷运移民行为。该办公室还与安全理事会第 2240(2015)、2292(2016)和 2312(2016)号决议授权的欧洲联盟海军地中海索菲亚行动签署了一项合作协定，以查明、截获和处置偷运或贩运移民者使用或怀疑使用的船只和资产。⁷⁴

41. 打击海上非法贩运麻醉品和精神药物仍然是许多区域海事安全举措的另一个优先事项，因为有效措施也需要进行国际合作和协调。例如，海上犯罪问题印度洋论坛发展了南方路线合作伙伴关系，该区域的禁毒执法机构和国际组织共同努力，协调针对南部毒品走私路线的禁毒举措。⁷⁵

42. 2016 年 11 月，毒品和犯罪问题办公室打击野生生物和森林犯罪全球方案推出了一个为期四年的新方案，以增强发展中国家处理渔业价值链各环节渔业罪行的能力。第三次渔业犯罪问题国际研讨会将于 2017 年 9 月举行。⁷⁶

五. 养护和可持续利用海洋及其资源的挑战和机遇

43. 对海洋的各种利用必须可持续,才能使海洋及其资源最大限度地造福当代人和后代人。然而,为了使海洋活动具有可持续性,不仅必须控制海洋环境所面临的对海洋生态系统的健康、复原力和生产力产生不利影响的各项人为压力,而且必须考虑各项压力的累积影响。在这方面,若干重要管理工具和方法已得到开发,并正在得到越来越多的实施。

44. 对海洋产生不利影响的压力包括气候变化、海洋酸化、海洋污染、过度捕捞和有害的捕捞做法、沿海开发和引进外来入侵物种。联合国海洋和海洋法问题不限成员名额非正式协商进程第十八次会议强调,当务之急是立即采取行动,解决气候变化对海洋的影响,并需要国际社会持续、协调地予以关注,特别是考虑到气候变化对那些生存遭到威胁的沿海低洼国家造成的严重影响。与会者承认,最不发达国家、内陆发展中国家、小岛屿发展中国家和低地沿海国家以及非洲沿海国家特别易受气候变化的影响。⁷⁷ 海洋会议还强调,需要制定和实施有效的适应和减缓措施。⁷⁸

A. 增进知识和了解并推广海洋科学与技术知识

45. 增进对海洋的科学了解,包括海洋与大气的互动,是养护和可持续利用海洋及其资源并解决对海洋的累积影响包括气候变化和海洋酸化的影响的根本要素。然而,对某些海洋生态系统和进程的了解有限以及没有将现有的科学知识充分融入决策进程,依然是海洋可持续管理所面临的重大挑战。

46. 海洋会议和高级别政治论坛重申,科学、技术和创新对于养护和可持续利用海洋及其资源具有重要意义。⁷⁹ 各国致力于终止和扭转海洋及其生态系统健康和生产力下降的趋势,致力于保护和恢复其复原力和生态完整性,包括加强海洋科学研究并为此专门划拨更多的资源,并承诺加强数据、最佳做法和专门技能的分享。强调有必要进一步扩大对海洋作用及其生态系统压力要素的现有了解,包括通过评估海洋状况来扩大这种了解,并促进依据现有最佳科学作出决策,⁸⁰ 同时强调需要科学界和决策者合作执行《2030年议程》。⁸¹

47. 在本报告所述期间,开展了一系列旨在促进海洋科学研究、加强各国研究能力和支持科学与政策互动的活动和举措。

48. 联合国教育、科学及文化组织(教科文组织)政府间海洋学委员会赞同以下提议,即把联合国海洋科学促进可持续发展国际十年(2021-2030):“我们希望的将来所需要的海洋”作为采取协调一致行动以实现可持续发展目标 14 的一个框架,包括把它作为一次机会,除其他外,解决与海洋和气候相关的问题,建立新的伙伴关系,启动新的旗舰研究项目和提高公众的认识。⁸² 该委员会还推出了《全球海洋科学报告》第一版,该报告评估了世界各地海洋科学能力的现状和趋势。⁸³

49. 关于对海洋环境状况(包括社会经济方面问题)的评估,针对海洋环境状况(包括社会经济方面问题)全球报告和评估经常程序第二周期(2015-2020年),⁸⁴

经常程序专家组根据 2017-2020 年工作方案⁸⁵ 制定了一套三个技术摘要，为政策制定者汇编了第一次全球海洋综合评估报告所载的主要科学信息。这些摘要旨在支持《2030 年议程》等其他政府间进程；根据大会第 69/292 号决议开展的关于根据《公约》规定就国家管辖范围以外区域海洋生物多样性的养护和可持续利用问题拟订一份具有法律约束力的国际文书的工作；《联合国气候变化框架公约》；以及非正式协商进程，该进程 2017 年重点讨论的主题是“气候变化对海洋的影响”。⁸⁶ 在海洋会议上发布了评估报告和三个技术摘要。按照大会的决定，第二周期的范围将从建立基线扩大到评价趋势和确定差距。⁸⁷ 除其他外，第二周期的范围还将包括为开展能力建设等目的组织区域讲习班。⁸⁸

50. 最近开展的其他评估包括波罗的海海洋环境保护委员会(赫尔辛基委员会)对波罗的海生态系统健康的全面评估，该评估的结果于 2017 年 6 月公布，⁸⁹ 以及国际原子能机构题为“放射性影响评估的建模和数据”的方案，该方案于 2016 年启动，目的是提高会员国评估保护民众和环境免遭电离辐射影响的科学知识和能力水平。⁹⁰

技术开发和转让

51. 各种海洋利用技术的开发已显著增加。机器人技术、传感器、远程控制技术、通信、推进和供电及自主系统开发方面的突飞猛进正在开辟海洋利用的新领域并促进研究。⁹¹

52. 技术还有望改变未来的船舶设计和制造，并影响船舶的安全、商业和操作性。⁹² 此外，还特别关注开发旨在减少或消除二氧化碳排放的技术。⁹³

53. 近海可再生能源领域在技术和其他创新方面也在大步迈进，许多应用正进入商业化阶段。这些都将推动成本的降低并帮助扩大市场。⁹⁴

54. 尽管除其他用途外，技术进步能够为更好地了解海洋、海洋资源的养护和可持续利用、⁹⁵ 可再生能源的生产以及海洋非生物资源的勘探和开发提供支持，仍然有必要了解未来技术可能带来的后果，也有必要扩大对技术影响及其监管的讨论。例如，海事组织决定积极主动发挥作用，开展使用海事自主海面船只监管范围的界定工作。⁹⁶

55. 在题为《我们希望的未来》这一联合国可持续发展大会成果文件(大会第 66/288 号决议，附件)中，会员国强调所有国家获得环境无害技术、新知识、专门技能和专门知识的重要性，以及在技术创新以及研究与开发方面开展合作行动的重要性。《公约》在第十四部分，除其他外，呼吁所有国家量力开展合作，积极促进根据公平合理的条款和条件进行海洋技术的开发和转让，以帮助发展中国家获得海洋的惠益。

56. 在本报告所述期间，大会根据其第 71/251 号决议设立了一个同时也与《公约》执行情况相关的最不发达国家技术银行。⁹⁷

B. 养护和可持续利用海洋生物资源

57. 世界渔业，尤其是小规模 and 个体渔业，是粮食安全和营养、生计和经济发展的重要贡献者。然而，可持续性仍然是许多渔业面临的重大挑战。联合国粮食及农业组织(粮农组织)估计，在 2013 年，31.4%的捕渔业进行捕捞的水平在生物学意义上是不可持续的。⁹⁸ 2006 年至 2016 年，高度洄游鱼类种群和跨界鱼类种群总体状况没有改善；很多种群的状况恶化，尽管少数种群的状况有所改善。⁹⁹

58. 已确定在这方面造成过度捕捞的一些主要因素是：管理不善，非法、未报告和无管制的捕捞活动，捕捞能力过剩，毁灭性捕捞法，缺乏知识或信息，以及缺乏能力。为了实现可持续发展目标 14¹⁰⁰ 所列具体目标 14.4，需要在各级作出重大努力。

59. 区域渔业管理组织和安排继续采取步骤，改进其职权范围内的渔业管理，包括通过落实协定审查会议的各项建议。¹⁰¹ 例如，旨在落实渔业管理生态系统方法的《西北大西洋渔业合作公约》修正案于 2017 年 5 月生效。¹⁰² 2016 年大会审查了执行其涉及底鱼捕捞对脆弱海洋生态系统和深海鱼类种群长期可持续性影响的各项决议规定的执行情况，该审查导致更多的措施得到制定。在审查后，粮农组织和区域渔业管理组织和安排已采取若干步骤，改善这些种群的管理。¹⁰³

60. 协定审查会议建议，将于 2018 年重续的缔约国非正式协商应每年专门审议落实协定所产生的具体问题，以期增进了解、分享经验和确定供缔约国以及大会和审查会议审议的最佳做法。

61. 此外，采取了一些措施来解决非法、未报告和无管制的捕捞活动，包括根据《关于港口国预防、制止和消除非法、不报告、不管制捕鱼的措施协定》采取这类措施。¹⁰⁴ 该协定缔约方第一次会议和根据协定第 21 条设立的特设工作组第一次会议讨论了发展中缔约国在执行该协定方面的主要要求和优先事项。¹⁰⁵ 区域渔业管理组织和安排越来越多地采纳港口国措施。¹⁰⁶ 2017 年，为了响应大会在 2013 年发出的呼吁，粮农组织还通过了《渔获量记录计划自愿准则》。¹⁰⁷

62. 一些渔业补贴可能直接或间接地助长了捕捞能力过剩和非法、未报告和无管制的捕捞活动。¹⁰⁸ 关于渔业补贴的谈判将在 2017 年 12 月世界贸易组织(世贸组织)第十一次部长级会议上进行。世贸组织规则谈判小组将审议关于渔业补贴新纪律的书面提议。¹⁰⁹

C. 海洋生物多样性、生态系统功能、货物和服务

63. 海洋生物多样性对于人类福祉至关重要，因为它支撑着生命赖以生存的广泛的生态系统服务。人们普遍认识到，海洋生态系统和生物多样性在自然周期中、在支持地球生命方面发挥关键职能。海洋生态系统和生物多样性，包括国家管辖范围区域以外的海洋生态系统和生物多样性，还为全世界数十亿人提供生计来源。现有证据表明，海洋生物多样性面临着来自上文第 44 段所述不同类

型人类活动的日益增加的压力。各国通过各种举措，特别是通过政府间组织，继续解决其中的一些压力。¹¹⁰

64. 最近在政府间层面采取的行动包括采取措施解决人为水下噪音、潮汐能和波浪能装置、多氯联苯、水下弹药和兼捕渔获物等带来的影响。¹¹¹ 珊瑚礁一直是一个特别令人关注焦点。¹¹² 生物多样性公约缔约方大会通过了公约管辖范围内冷水地区生物多样性的自愿具体工作计划。¹¹³

65. 处理其他压力，如陆源污染，特别是海洋废弃物、塑料和微塑料，仍然是一个特别需要强调的重点。¹¹⁴ 关于海洋废弃物，联合国环境大会将在 2017 年 12 月审议有关消除海洋塑料垃圾和微塑料相关国际、区域和次区域治理战略和方法有效性的评估报告。¹¹⁵ 生物多样性公约缔约方大会通过了关于防止和减少海洋废弃物对海洋和沿海生物多样性及生境影响的自愿实践指南。¹¹⁶ 预计粮农组织将在 2018 年初举行第二次技术协商，以进一步拟订渔具标识准则草案，供渔业委员会在 2018 年 7 月审议。¹¹⁷ 1972 年《防止倾倒废物及其他物质污染海洋的公约》(伦敦公约)、《控制危险废物越境转移及其处置巴塞尔公约》和《关于持久性有机污染物的斯德哥尔摩公约》也正在讨论采取更多措施消除海洋废弃物，¹¹⁸ 而在区域一级，若干区域海洋方案以及《保护东北大西洋海洋环境公约》(奥斯巴公约)、赫尔辛基委员会¹¹⁹ 和《养护波罗的海、东北大西洋、爱尔兰海和北海小鲸类协定》也在进行这种讨论。¹²⁰

66. 对保护海洋环境免受陆上活动污染全球行动纲领的第四次政府间审查会议将在 2017 年 10 月进行，该审查将提供一次机会，反思行动纲领取得的成就，确定实现可持续发展目标、特别是与防治海洋污染有关的目标的步骤。¹²¹

67. 2017 年 9 月 8 日生效的《国际船舶压载水及沉积物控制和管理公约》将极大地加强国际社会通过船舶压载水转移可能有害的水生有机体和病原体、从而减少污染的努力。目前，国际海事组织内部正在开展工作，编写一部用以核准压载水管理系统的规则，以及该公约修正草案，以便使规则具有强制性。¹²²

68. 旨在消除海洋生物多样性所面临的累积压力(见上文第 43 和 44 段)的措施强调加强所有各级的跨部门合作。例如，已与区域海洋组织和区域渔业机构举行一次可持续海洋倡议全球对话。2016 年 10 月举行的会议决定，全球对话将成为一个定期论坛。¹²³ 根据大会第 69/292 号决议设立的筹备委员会以及最近的研究均认识到，需要加强跨部门合作，特别是在国家管辖范围以外的区域加强这种合作。¹²⁴

69. 管理人类海洋活动的跨部门综合方法包括生态系统方法、沿海区综合管理和海洋空间规划。继续在若干组织为实施海洋空间规划和生态系统方法提供指导，包括以跨部门方式提供这种指导。¹²⁵ 在这方面，划区管理，包括建立海洋保护区，已成为一个公认的重要工具。¹²⁶

70. 生物多样性公约秘书处的估计表明，目前，国家管辖下的海洋区域有 14.4% 得到保护，这表明这些区域已实现爱知生物多样性目标 11 的数量要求。¹²⁷ 如果其他承诺(如已核准可以获得全球环境基金供资的项目、海洋会议期间宣布的

各项自愿承诺、密克罗尼西亚和加勒比挑战以及纳入国家生物多样性战略和行动计划的各项目标)按计划得到实施,那么,到2020年,国家管辖范围内23.5%的海洋区域和总体海洋面积的10.1%将得到保护。¹²⁸但是,还需要进一步努力,以确保该目标的其他方面(特别是有效管理、公平和代表性)得到实现。¹²⁹

六. 通过跨部门综合方法加强执行工作

A. 加强国际合作与协调

71. 必须加强政府与全球、区域和次区域机构和方案、科学界、私营部门、捐助界、非政府组织、社区团体、学术机构和其他相关行为者的接触,以制定综合战略,包括在地方一级制定战略,提高对海洋的自然和文化意义及其状况和作用的认知。¹³⁰在这方面,题为“我们的海洋、我们的未来:行动呼吁”的宣言着重指出,有必要加强和促进有效和透明的多利益攸关方伙伴关系和承诺,包括公私伙伴关系。它还强调需要在落实目标14和其他相关可持续发展目标方面采取一种跨学科、跨部门的综合方法,并强调需要加强合作、协调和政策一致性。¹³¹

72. 正在开展一些促进跨部门合作与协调的举措和活动,其中包括可持续海洋倡议全球对话(见上文第68段)和不同组织之间的双边合作,这些合作有时通过正式签署谅解备忘录加以规范。¹³²

73. “我们的海洋、我们的未来:行动呼吁”促请秘书长继续努力,在执行《2030年议程》时支持落实可持续发展目标14,特别是为此加强整个联合国系统在海洋问题上的机构间协调和统一,同时考虑到联合国海洋网络所做的工作。¹³³

74. 联合国海洋网络成员在非正式协商进程声明¹³⁴中注意到迄今根据大会通过的订正职权范围所取得的成就。¹³⁵具体而言,这些成就包括:推出联合国海洋网络参与组织各理事机构批准的任务和活动清单,以确定具备协作和协同增效可能性的领域,并协助各国确定特别是联合国海洋网络成员可以提供的技术援助或能力建设。¹³⁶清单还为支持落实目标14和其他与海洋有关的可持续发展目标提供了一次极好的机会,该清单由粮农组织开发并慷慨提供经费的联合国海洋网络网站托管。

75. 联合国海洋网络为所有相关机构之间开展有效合作与协调,包括确定具备协同增效可能性的领域,提供了一个有用的机制,并提高了与海洋有关问题的知名度。联合国海洋网络成员开展了提高认识活动,例如,通过联合会外活动和联合声明,提请注意气候变化对海洋的影响以及海洋酸化等新出现的紧迫问题。¹³⁷

76. 此外,在本报告所述期间,除其他外,联合国海洋网络成员为海洋会议的准备过程编写了秘书长背景说明,为海洋会议期间举行的七次伙伴关系对话编写了概念文件,从而为海洋会议做出了实质性贡献。联合国海洋网络还在海洋会议上登记了一项自愿承诺,表示将侧重提高对相关监管和政策框架的认识以及网络成员为支持落实承诺而开展的活动。此外,联合国海洋网络致力于为可

可持续发展目标下具体目标 14c 的指标制定一种方法和报告格式，包括可能通过使用调查问卷来收集衡量实现该具体目标取得进展所需的数据。

77. 联合国海洋网络成员在对海洋会议发表的声明中，表示愿意在已经进行的活动基础上，加强和促进联合国系统有关海洋和沿海地区活动的协调一致，以期实现联合国海洋网络的巨大潜力，使整体大于其各个部分之和，以“一个整体”开展工作，尤其是通过制定联合方案和项目做到这一点。

78. 联合国海洋网络成员认为，如果得到充分的授权和支持，那么，联合国海洋网络作为一种多部门跨学科伙伴关系，完全有能力以综合方式强化向各国提供的所需援助。特别是，联合国海洋网络成员能够通过联合项目和产品，提供有效援助，支持各国落实《2030 年议程》。成员们还确定有必要在解决诸如海洋与气候变化和气候多变性、海洋酸化和减少灾害风险之间的关系等紧迫问题方面加强协调。

79. 同时，联合国海洋网络成员认为，如联合国海洋网络希望发挥更大的作用，则不仅需要对其职权范围进行修订(定于在大会第七十二届会议上对订正内容进行审查)，以提供制定联合项目的明确任务规定，而且还需要获得包括提供资金在内的其他支助。在这方面，联合国海洋网络注意到联合国水机制的成功范例。

B. 建设各国执行海洋法律制度的能力

80. 许多政府间组织在本报告所述期间开展的能力建设举措的总体目标是协助发展中国家以可持续的方式管理其以海洋为基础的活动和资源，包括通过执行《公约》和相关协定，特别是考虑到对可持续发展的各项承诺，提供这样的协助。例如，海事组织报告指出，已优先考虑以人力资源开发和机构能力建设为重点的技术援助方案，同时考虑《2030 年议程》的执行情况以及小岛屿发展中国家和最不发达国家的特殊需要。

81. 其他政府间组织开展的其他相关举措和能力建设活动的详细情况载于为本报告提供的资料，¹³⁸ 其中包括国际海底管理局开展的举措和活动，该局继续通过其承包商培训方案和“区域”内海洋科学研究捐赠基金，建设发展中国家在深海研究和技术方面的能力。¹³⁹

82. 根据大会有关任务规定，法律事务厅海洋事务和海洋法司继续向会员国提供需求驱动的能力建设机会，此等机会特别旨在海法司专门知识领域内，尤其是在有效执行《公约》和有关协定方面，提供跨部门多学科角度。海法司还继续为各国、政府间组织和其他方面提供信息、咨询和协助，藉此促进对《公约》及有关协定更好的理解、更广泛的接受、统一连贯的适用和有效的执行。¹⁴⁰

研究金

83. 1986 年以来，已通过汉密尔顿·谢利·阿梅拉辛格海洋法纪念研究金，培训了 26 个会员国的 30 名个人。2017 年发放了一笔研究金。由于可用资金数额有限，该研究金的使用期压缩到短短四个月。鉴于研究金长期缺乏资金，已呼吁向该信托基金提供自愿捐助。

84. 2004 年以来, 来自 75 个会员国的 130 人通过联合国-日本财团研究金方案接受了培训。目前, 有 10 人正在使用他们的研究金, 2017 年 10 月将颁发 2018 年度的 10 份新的研究金。根据研究金方案的校友方案, 2016 年举行了两次会议: 在多哥举行非洲联盟非洲海上安全和发展特别首脑会议期间召开了一次校友会议, 在巴厘举行了关于“探讨东南亚和南亚海事方面的机遇与挑战”这一专题的另一次校友会议。2017 年, 在海洋会议期间举行了一次校友会议。在那次会议上, 联合国和日本财团宣布在 2018 年推出“可持续海洋方案”, 其中将在一些相关学科(包括海洋科学和管理)提供高级培训和研究机会, 以支持有效的海洋治理, 包括实现目标 14 和其他与海洋有关的可持续发展目标。

85. 在 2017 年 4 月至 7 月期间, 通过联合国-日本财团研究金方案框架内提供的一项特别战略研究金, 向海地政府官员提供量身定制的为期四个月的研究金。该研究金提供了量身定制的课程, 课程重点是对有关国家具有当代战略重要性的海洋事务和海洋法。

海洋科学研究的培训课程

86. 2017 年 5 月 2 日至 5 日, 作为得到韩国海洋研究所财政支助的联合培训方案¹⁴¹的一部分, 协同东加勒比国家组织及加勒比及毗邻区域小组委员会,¹⁴² 在圣卢西亚举办了重点关注加勒比会员国需求的第二次培训课程。

信托基金

87. 海法司继续管理根据大会相关授权以及联合国鱼类种群协定规定设立的九个信托基金。在本报告所述期间, 海法司收到了加拿大、哥斯达黎加、芬兰、印度、爱尔兰、日本、墨西哥、摩纳哥、荷兰、新西兰、大韩民国和俄罗斯联邦向各信托基金的捐款。¹⁴³ 根据鱼类种群协定设立的援助基金没有收到资金, 该基金目前已枯竭。

七. 结论

88. 在审议期间, 国际社会继续在《2030 年议程》及其独立的海洋目标(可持续发展目标 14)的基础上, 重点关注海洋。的确, 过去一年, 在联合国总部举行了数量空前的与海洋有关的会议, 以处理各种海洋问题。其中, 筹备委员会和海洋会议得到非常广泛的参与。特别是, 在海洋会议期间登记的一千多项自愿承诺和伙伴关系彰显了围绕海洋问题的庞大全球利益。¹⁴⁴

89. 虽然这些事态发展标志着重要进展, 但这种以紧迫感处理海洋问题的势头必须保持, 并须在此基础上再接再厉。海洋及其资源很有可能成为可持续发展的引擎。特别是, 发展可持续的以海洋为基础的经济能够造福于最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家, 这些国家已经严重依赖海洋提供粮食和营养、生计以及社会和文化惠益。然而, 如果海洋生态系统的健康、生产力和复原力无法维持, 或在某些情况下无法恢复, 就不可能增加来自海洋的惠益, 而且在许多情况下, 后代人会失去一部分当代人享有的惠益。

90. 首先，必须增加和传播有关海洋和海洋生态系统的科学知识和对海洋和海洋生态系统的了解。在这方面，通过推动发展新的经济部门以及以负责任的方式加以利用，技术的发展和广泛应用不仅可以促进科学研究，而且可以增加来自海洋的更广泛惠益。

91. 第二，至关重要的是，要通过加强宣传，在所有各级使更广泛的利益攸关方提高其对海洋的认识并进一步意识到海洋所面临的问题，从而促进个人和社区对海洋的管理，增进利益攸关方对海洋倡议的参与，包括通过多个利益攸关方结成的伙伴关系开展这些工作。

92. 第三，意识到海洋空间的各种问题彼此密切相关、需要作为一个整体得到考虑，因此有必要继续促进采取综合方法，包括通过增加跨部门合作协调，来处理海洋问题。联合国系统内的机构间合作，例如通过联合国海洋网络的合作，仍然是这方面的一个重要工具。

93. 第四，人的因素，包括两性平等问题的讨论，必须放在任何海洋可持续发展对话的前沿，包括通过能力建设来做到这一点。这需要同时处理船上工作条件、海上迁徙、海上偷渡和贩运人口以及海上人员面临的其他生命和生计威胁。

94. 就实现这些目标和其它目标以及落实可持续发展目标 14 和其他与海洋有关的可持续发展目标中的承诺而言，关键是在全球、区域和国家各级充分有效地执行《公约》中的海洋法律框架和相关文书。《公约》的有效执行仍然是今世后代从海洋及其资源取得最大惠益的关键，同时确保按照法治以和平可持续的方式利用海洋。

附件*

尾注

* 附件仅以原文发布，未经正式编辑。

¹ General Assembly resolution 71/257, para. 289.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, p. 3.

³ It should be noted that, due to word count restrictions on reports of the Secretary-General and the pace and scope of developments in the field of oceans and the law of the sea, the present report does not purport to be comprehensive, but to provide an illustrative and thematic overview of major developments.

⁴ These include: (a) the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (A/72/70), which addresses the topic of focus of the eighteenth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (Informal Consultative Process); (b) the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its eighteenth meeting (A/72/95); (c) the reports of the resumed twenty-seventh Meetings of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (SPLOS/316); (d) the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, on its eighth meeting (A/72/89); (e) the Report of the Preparatory Committee established by General Assembly resolution 69/292: Development of 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 (A/Conf.230/4); (f) Preparatory process 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, Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/733) and the concept notes and other documents prepared for the partnership dialogues of the Ocean Conference (available at: oceanconference.un.org/documents) and (g) other relevant documents, such as the statements by the Chair of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf on the progress of work in the Commission (CLCS/96, CLCS/98 and CLCS/100).

⁵ Inputs have been received from the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS), Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission – Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Hague Conference on Private International Law, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Seabed Authority, North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO), North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), Organization of American States (OAS), Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS), OSPAR Commission, Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Meteorological Organization (WMO). All contributions are available from: www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/contributions72.htm.

⁶ See, for example, the statements made at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (SPLOS/316); Our Ocean, our future: call for action, A/RES/71/312, annex, para 11.

⁷ As at 31 August 2017, there were 168 parties to the Convention, 150 parties to the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention and 86 parties to the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement).

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2167, p. 3.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1836, p. 3.

¹⁰ ISBA/23/A/3. Also see Comments by the Secretary-General on the recommendations contained in the final report on the periodic review of the International Seabed Authority pursuant to article 154 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (ISBA/23/A/5/Rev.1).

¹¹ ISBA/23/A/13.

¹² ISBA/23/LTC/CRP.3*. A list of related questions is contained in document ISBA/23/C/12.

¹³ See [SPLOS/304](#) and [SPLOS/316](#).

¹⁴ See [SPLOS/316](#).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ See [CLCS/95](#), [CLCS/96](#) and [CLCS/98](#).

¹⁷ Information on the Open Meeting is available in the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/clcsopen_2017.htm).

¹⁸ See Maritime Zone Notifications 122 to 127, concerning deposits made by Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Qatar, Ecuador and the Sudan, respectively. (<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm>).

¹⁹ For more information, see the received contributions at: www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/contributions72.htm.

²⁰ The Preparatory Committee held its first, second, third and fourth sessions from 28 March – 8 April 2016, 26 August to 9 September 2016, 27 March to 7 April 2017 and from 10 to 21 July 2017, respectively.

²¹ The advance, unedited version of the report is available at: <http://www.un.org/depts/los/biodiversity/prepcom.htm>.

²² These included the 2004 International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention) on 8 September 2017, the 2003 Convention Revising the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, as amended, on 8 June 2017, and the 2007 Work in Fishing Convention on 19 November 2017. For information on additional instruments, see the received contributions at: www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/contributions72.htm.

²³ See, the first part of the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (A/72/70), addressing the topic of focus of the eighteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process. This instrument aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by lowering greenhouse gas emissions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to further limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the Agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php.

²⁴ FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1, Annex, preamble.

²⁵ A/72/95, para. 15.

²⁶ Additional information may also be found in the received contributions at: www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/.

- ²⁷ General Assembly resolution 71/312, annex, para 11.
- ²⁸ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15662FINAL_15_June_2017_Report_Goal_14.pdf.
- ²⁹ The voluntary commitments were registered by inter alia, States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations: <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/>.
- ³⁰ See resolutions E/2017/7, and A/RES/71/313 adopted respectively, on 7 June and 6 July 2017.
- ³¹ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>. The framework will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States. All indicators for SDG 14 targets, except for targets 14.4 and 14.5, fall under the category of Tier III, under which there is no established methodology or standards for the indicator or where the methodology and standards are being developed or tested.
- ³² See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>. On 13 July 2017, the High-level Political Forum conducted the review of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=20000&nr=2216&menu=2993>.
- ³³ The Declaration is currently available as E/2017/L.29–E/HLPF/2017/L.2, para. 19. The President's summary of discussion highlights the double challenge of increasing outputs while safeguarding the ocean and seas. It recognized that the Ocean Conference has made significant headway in addressing the ocean challenges in the context of the 2030 Agenda through, inter alia, the "Our ocean, our future: call for action", which enumerates comprehensive plans of action to be taken by all actors. See https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16673HLPF_2017_Presidents_summary.pdf.
- ³⁴ 2030 Agenda, preamble.
- ³⁵ Sustainable development goal 5, "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", calls for the elimination of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- ³⁶ For the programme of the conference and further details, see <http://www.giurisprudenza.unimib.it/DATA/bacheca/file/locandina2.pdf>, and http://www.assidmer.net/doc/Call_for_Papers_gender_ilos.pdf.
- ³⁷ See <https://ilg2.org/2016/12/12/write-on-call-for-papers-gender-implications-of-the-law-of-the-sea/>.
- ³⁸ See http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_norm/--declaration/documents/publication/wcms_214472.pdf. Men constitute approximately 60 per cent of detected labour trafficking victims.
- ³⁹ See <http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/seafarers/lang--en/index.htm>.
- ⁴⁰ A list of the States that have informed the ILO of their acceptance of the 2014 amendments can be found at: www.ilo.org/global/standards/maritime-labour-convention/long--en/index.htm. The 2016 amendments to the Code, which are expected to enter into force in January 2019, would call upon States to take into account the latest version of the Guidance on eliminating shipboard harassment and bullying.
- ⁴¹ The Convention is complemented by the Work in Fishing Recommendations, 2007. See also ILO contribution.
- ⁴² They can be found at: http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/codes-of-practice-and-guideline/WCMS_428592/lang--en/index.htm.
- ⁴³ See http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_535063/lang--en/index.htm.
- ⁴⁴ More information about the Programme can be found at: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/group/public/--ed_norm/--declaration/documents/publication/wcms_429359.pdf.
- ⁴⁵ The UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants defines a migrant worker as a "person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national."

⁴⁶ ILO contribution.

⁴⁷ According to the UNHCR, in 2016 more than 363,700 refugees and migrants crossed the Mediterranean Sea to Europe and almost 83,000 refugees and migrants crossed in 2017. See UNHCR contribution.

⁴⁸ As at 21 June 2017, approximately 5,000 people in 2016 and 2,000 people in 2017 died or have gone missing. See UNCHR contribution and <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean> for most recent figures.

⁴⁹ By the end of May 2017, approximately 60,230 refugees and migrants, mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa, used the central Mediterranean route from Libya to Italy. See UNHCR contribution.

⁵⁰ The number of refugees and migrants using the eastern Mediterranean route, Turkey to Greece has decreased in 2017 as compared to 2016, with around 173,000 arrivals. Nearly half of those using this route were from the Syrian Arab Republic. See UNHCR contribution.

⁵¹ UNHCR contribution.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ A/RES/71/1.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ It is estimated that world seaborne trade volumes surpassed a record 10 billion tons in 2015, but shipments only expanded by 2.1 per cent, a pace notably slower than the historical average. The port industry also experienced significant declines in growth, with the top 20 container ports, accounting for about half of the world's container port throughput, showing a decline in growth rate, from 5.6 per cent in 2014 to 0.5 per cent in 2015. UNCTAD, Review of Maritime Transport, 2016.

⁵⁸ Ibid. The world fleet grew by 3.5 per cent in 2015, the lowest growth rate since 2003, yet still higher than the 2.1 per cent growth in demand, leading to a continued situation of global overcapacity. Most shipping segments suffered historic low levels of freight rates and weak earnings, triggered by weak demand and oversupply of new tonnage.

⁵⁹ For example, the Legal Committee of the IMO at its 104th session approved a draft resolution to be submitted to the 30th session of the IMO Assembly aimed at encouraging implementation and entry into force of the Protocol of 2010 to the International Convention on Liability and Compensation

for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, which covers liability and compensation for damage caused by the transport of hazardous and noxious substances by ship.

⁶⁰ IMO Council, document C 117/D. Specific strategic directions for the IMO were identified and approved by the IMO Council, in the context of preparing the Strategic framework for the period 2018-2023. The complete Strategic Plan as well as performance indicators and outputs will be presented for adoption to the 30th session of the IMO Assembly, which will be held at the end of 2017.

⁶¹ See IMO document LEG 104/15, p. 3, and annex 9.

⁶² General Assembly resolution 71/257.

⁶³ MSC 98/23, p. 32.

⁶⁴ MSC.4/Circ.245, p. 2. The number of acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships, which were reported to IMO to have occurred or been attempted in 2016 is 221, a 27 per cent decrease from the 303 reported in 2015. The areas most affected by acts and attempted acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships in 2016 were the South China Sea (68 in total), West Africa (62 in total), the Western

Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and the wider Indian Ocean) with 35 in total, South America Pacific and the Caribbean (25 in total), the Straits of Malacca and Singapore (21 in total), Yellow Sea (7 in total), and the North Atlantic and Pacific Ocean (3 in total). During the first six months of 2017, 87 incidents were reported to the International Maritime Bureau globally, which represented a reduction from the equivalent six-month period in 2016. MSC.4/Circ.245, p. 2.

⁶⁵ For example, the number of incidents attributed to Somalia-based pirates (Arabian Sea) increased from 15 to 21; in the Gulf of Guinea, there was an increase from 35 to 62 incidents, representing a 77 per cent increase; and the number of reported acts of piracy and armed robbery in the South America Pacific and the Caribbean increased to 25 incidents, compared with 5 reported incidents in 2015.

⁶⁶ The Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, at its 20th Plenary in July 2017 acknowledged that piracy remained a threat in the region and considered that the spike in recent incidents may imply that piracy networks retain the capability and the intent to commit acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea. Communiqué of the 20th Plenary, available at: www.lessonsfrompiracy.net/files/2017/07/Communique-20th-plenary.pdf.

⁶⁷ MSC 98/23, p. 73; MSC.1/Circ.1585.

⁶⁸ MSC 98/23, p. 71.

⁶⁹ Communiqué of the 20th Plenary, para. 36.

⁷⁰ ReCAAP Half Yearly report (January-June 2017), p. 1.

⁷¹ www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Security/PIU/Pages/DCoC.aspx.

⁷² www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Security/PIU/Documents/DCoC%20Jeddah%20Amendment%20English.pdf.

⁷³ UNHCR contribution. Following the commitments made under the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action to create a regional consultative process in the Caribbean, the Caribbean Migration Consultations (CMC) were established with a view to coordinated, rights-based and effective management of mixed migration in the region. The CMC held its first Technical Meeting in December 2016, and discussed the complexity and increasing magnitude of mixed migration throughout the Caribbean and the importance of developing balanced migration policies based on human rights and refugee-protection principles.

⁷⁴ UNODC contribution.

⁷⁵ The SRP provides an opportunity and space for all stakeholders engaged in counter narcotics activity on the Southern Route to coordinate, collaborate and de-conflict their work. UNODC Maritime Crime Programme, Annual report 2016, p. 6.

⁷⁶ The Symposium will be held from 25 to 26 September in Vienna. UNODC contribution.

⁷⁷ A/71/95, paras. 11 and 22. The major effects of climate change on oceans include ocean warming, ocean acidification and their cumulative impacts, such as sea-level rise, extreme weather events, loss of polar ice, coastal inundation and erosion, destruction of infrastructure and property, saltwater intrusion, degradation of ecosystems as well as agricultural land, ocean stratification and hypoxia, or oxygen depletion, migration of fish stocks and coral bleaching. These impacts are affecting the oceans in addition to many existing cumulative pressures, such as overfishing and harmful fishing practices, pollution, habitat degradation, loss of biodiversity, and ocean noise. During the eighteenth meeting, delegations acknowledged that anthropogenic climate change was affecting the oceans, with environmental, social and economic impacts for all States and, in particular, developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States and low-lying coastal countries as well as coastal African States.

⁷⁸ A/CONF.230/11, annex, para 13 (k). The Ocean Conference in “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, called on all stakeholders to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by taking, inter alia, actions on an urgent basis, including

developing and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that contribute to increasing and supporting resilience to ocean and coastal acidification, sea-level rise and increase in ocean temperatures, and to addressing the other harmful impacts of climate change on the ocean as well as coastal and blue carbon ecosystems.

⁷⁹ See General Assembly resolution 71/312.

⁸⁰ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15662FINAL_15_June_2017_Report_Goal_14.pdf.

⁸¹ See https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16673HLPF_2017_Presidents_summary.pdf.

⁸² IOC-UNESCO, Summary Report of the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Assembly (21-29 June 2017, Paris, France), Part 1, pp. 14-16. See also resolution XXIX-1: "International (UN) Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development" available at: http://www.ioc-unesco.org/index.php?option=com_oa&task=viewDocumentRecord&docID=19647.

⁸³ Ibid, Part 2, p.1.

⁸⁴ The Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, aims to regularly review the state of the marine environment and enables policy-makers and all stakeholders to identify and prioritize areas for action including as an input to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The First Assessment is available at: http://www.un.org/Depts/los/global_reporting/global_reporting.htm.

⁸⁵ See General Assembly resolution 70/235 of 23 December 2015.

⁸⁶ Copies of the Technical Abstracts are also available on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea at http://www.un.org/Depts/los/global_reporting/global_reporting.htm.

⁸⁷ See General Assembly resolution 71/257 of 23 December 2016.

⁸⁸ See the Programme of Work of the second cycle as annexed to the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process, document A/71/32.

⁸⁹ See <http://www.helcom.fi/Lists/Publications/BSEP122.pdf>.

⁹⁰ See also other ongoing regional and global assessments that have been compiled in the "Inventory of available information on recent and ongoing assessments and other processes at the regional and global levels relevant to the Regular Process", which is available on the website of the Division.

⁹¹ See World Economic Forum website at <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/09/12-cutting-edge-technologies-that-could-save-our-oceans/>. For example, advancements in technology including the devices fitted to automated underwater vehicles (AUVs) allow them to measure moving water while in motion, including monitoring upper-ocean currents, a development which is expected to have significant cost benefits over traditional ship-based data collecting, in which one day of ship-based data collecting can cost as much as a month of AUV operation.

⁹² Global Marine Technology Trends 2030 report, available at <http://www.lr.org/en/news-and-insight/news/global-marine-technology-trends-2030.aspx>.

⁹³ For example, using liquefied natural gas fuels can reduce air pollutants substantially below all current and proposed emissions standards for traditionally fuelled marine diesel engines, without increasing nitrogen oxide emissions.

⁹⁴ See, e.g., IRENA, Innovation outlook: Offshore wind (2016), available at: https://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_Innovation_Outlook_Offshore_Wind_2016.pdf

⁹⁵ For example, the WMO and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (FPA2) are jointly promoting a Polar Challenge, announced in March 2016, with a prize of 500,000 Swiss francs to the first team able to complete a 2000km continuous mission under the sea-ice with an automated underwater vehicle (AUVs) in the Arctic or Antarctic to promote innovation towards a cost-effective, scalable and sustainable monitoring system for the polar oceans.

⁹⁶ IMO document MSC 98/23, paras. 20.1 to 20.3.

⁹⁷ The relevance was recognized in the feasibility study prepared by a High-Level Panel appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 68/224. See <http://unohrrls.org/custom-content/uploads/2015/10/Feasibility-Study-of-Technology-Bank.pdf> and A/70/408.

⁹⁸ FAO, *The state of world fisheries and aquaculture 2016*, p. 38.

⁹⁹ A/CONF.210/2016/1, para. 33.

¹⁰⁰ SDG 14.4 “By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, [IUU] fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.”

¹⁰¹ For the recommendations, see the report of the resumed Review Conference on 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, held in New York from 23 to 27 May 2016, in document A/CONF.210/2016/2. Measures for the conservation of other species, such as marine mammals and seabirds are also being undertaken during the period under review. See contributions of ASCOBAMS, CCAMLR and CMS.

¹⁰² These amendments, which were agreed in 2007, introduced an approach that includes safeguarding the marine environment, conserving marine biodiversity and minimizing the risk of long term adverse effects of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem. The amendments also streamline NAFO’s decision-making process, strengthen the obligations of Contracting Parties, Flag States and Port States, and institute a formal dispute settlement mechanism. See also SEAFDEC contribution (e.g., regarding the Development of the Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation System).

¹⁰³ In accordance with resolution 69/109, the General Assembly undertook in 2016 a further review of the actions taken by States and RFMO/As in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72 and paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68, on the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks, with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the measures therein and to make further recommendations, where necessary. Subsequent to this review, the Assembly adopted resolution 71/123, in which it, inter alia, welcomed the important progress made in implementation of the relevant provisions but noted with concern the uneven implementation of those provisions and that, in particular, bottom fishing continues to occur in certain areas beyond national jurisdiction without an impact assessment having been completed in the 10 years since the adoption of resolution 61/105. It adopted additional measures and decided to conduct in 2020 a further review. See also, e.g. FAO contribution, NEAFC contribution (In November 2016, NEAFC adopted a formal policy regarding the management of deep sea fish stocks).

¹⁰⁴ www.fao.org/fishery/psm/agreement/parties/en.

¹⁰⁵ FAO contribution. The parties, inter alia, agreed to hold meetings every two years along with supplementary technical meetings as required. The first meeting was held in May 2017. The Parties also agreed that a staged approach should be adopted with regards to data exchange and called for the establishment of an open-ended technical working group to provide guidance on the development of data exchange mechanisms, established the Working Group under Part 6 of the Agreement (on special requirements of developing States Parties in relation to the implementation of port State measures consistent with the Agreement and adopted its terms of reference. See <http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/PSMA/Parties/ReportAdvanceCopy.pdf>. The first meeting of that Group was held in June 2017. The Working Group recommended that “support should consider legal and policy aspects, institutional set-up and capacity, and operations and procedures”. It also agreed on draft terms of reference for the funding mechanisms to assist developing States parties.

¹⁰⁶ NEAFC contribution.

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=56551#.WZonP-kpCUk>. The objective of the Guidelines is to provide assistance to States, RFMO/As, regional economic integration and other intergovernmental organisations when developing, implementing, harmonising or reviewing Catch Document Schemes to prevent fish derived from IUU fishing from entering domestic and international markets.

¹⁰⁸ Target 14.6 of the 2030 Agenda sets forth a commitment to “[b]y 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation”.

¹⁰⁹ FAO contribution.

¹¹⁰ See e.g. OSPAR contribution.

¹¹¹ ASCOBANS contribution.

¹¹² See SCBD and UNEP contributions.

¹¹³ Adopted at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD, in December 2016. SCBD contribution.

¹¹⁴ See, e.g., Report of the seventeenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, A/71/204.

¹¹⁵ UNEP contribution.

¹¹⁶ SCBD contribution.

¹¹⁷ FAO contribution.

¹¹⁸ IMO and OSPAR contributions. For example, a regional action plan on marine litter in the Baltic Sea was recently agreed by members of the Baltic Sea Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM). It aims to significantly reduce marine litter by 2025. OSPAR’s Marine Litter Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter is continued to be implemented. As part of the Plan, dialogue has been ongoing with the cosmetics industry on the phasing out of the use of microbeads in wash off products by 2020. States Parties to OSPAR also called on the European Union to adopt legal measures to achieve a 100 per cent phasing out of microplastic particles in personal care and cosmetic products in line with action 47 of the OSPAR’s Regional Action Plan.

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¹²⁰ SCBD contribution, ASCOBANS contribution.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² IMO contribution

¹²³ SCBD contribution. The purpose of the Global Dialogue is to provide a forum for regional marine and fisheries organizations to share experience in managing marine biological resources and to reinforce cross-sectoral collaboration. The documents for the meeting are available at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=SOIOM-2016-01>. The second Dialogue is expected to take place in

2018 preceded by an informal working group consisting of the Secretariats of the CBD, FAO and UNEP, as well as interested regional organizations. See also OSPAR and UNEP contributions.

¹²⁴ For example FAO, Review and analysis of international legal and policy instruments related to deep-sea fisheries and biodiversity conservation in areas beyond national jurisdiction (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7009e.pdf>); UNEP-WCMC, Governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use—Institutional arrangements and cross-sectoral cooperation in the Western Indian Ocean and South East Pacific (<https://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data/governance-of-abnj>); and Global Environment Facility Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, Governance Challenges, Gaps and Management Opportunities in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (<http://www.stapgef.org/governance-challenges-gaps-and-management-opportunities-areas-beyond-national-jurisdiction>).

¹²⁵ SCBD, UNEP contributions.

¹²⁶ “Sea, My Life: Our Voyage to Marine Protected Areas”; a GEF and UNDP publication available at: <https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Sea%20C%20my%20life-2017.pdf> It is estimated that there are approximately 14,700 marine protected areas around the world, covering an area of almost 15 million km² and representing a little over five percent of the oceans.

¹²⁷ SCBD contribution.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Ibid. See also OSPAR contribution.

¹³⁰ See A/RES/71/312.

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² With regard to the protection of the marine environment and conservation of resources, recent examples include: the MOU between the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and the Secretariat for the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels of 27 November 2015, and the Arrangement between CCAMLR and the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation of 2 June 2017.

¹³³ UN-Oceans is an inter-agency mechanism that promotes cooperation, coordination and coherence of United Nations system and the International Seabed Authority’s activities related to oceans and coastal areas. See www.unoceans.org.

¹³⁴ See http://www.unoceans.org/fileadmin/user_upload/un oceans/docs/UN-Oceans_statement_ICP-18_Final_to_Legal_Counsel.pdf.

¹³⁵ See A/RES/68/70, annex.

¹³⁶ The inventory which was launched in 2016 during the seventeenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, and other relevant documents are available on the UN-Oceans website at: www.unoceans.org.

¹³⁷ UN-Oceans held the following side events: (1) “Sustainable Development Goal 14: Oceans – Science-based solutions for achieving adaptation and mitigation goals”, at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (Marrakesh, Morocco, 9 November 2016); (2) “Ocean in the 2030 Agenda: UN-Oceans Harboursing SDG 14”, (New York, 5 June 2017); (3) (jointly with UN-Water) “Connecting Fresh Water with Salt Water: Joining Hands to Help Achieve Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 14 – A Win-win for Freshwater and Oceans”, (New York, 7 June 2017); and (4) “Monitor and review SDG 14”, (New York, 10 July 2017). Another UN-Oceans side event is planned to take place in the context of the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, the thirteenth session

of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the second part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, to be held in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 17 November 2017.

¹³⁸ Details of other relevant initiatives undertaken by intergovernmental organizations are provided in the contributions available on the website of the Division at www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/contributions72.htm. See particularly, the contributions from FAO, ICCAT, IHO, ILO, IMO, IMSO, IOC, OAS, OHRLS, CBD Secretariat, SEAFDEC, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNHCR, UNODC, and WMO.

¹³⁹ See ISA contribution. Fourteen training spots have already been offered by some contractors in 2017, with four scheduled for the second half of 2017 and an additional four scheduled for 2018. As at 31 May 2017, a total of 115 scientists or government officials from 45 countries have been beneficiaries of financial support from the Endowment Fund.

¹⁴⁰ A list of activities is available on the website of the Division at www.un.org/depts/los/.

¹⁴¹ The Training Programme on Marine Scientific Research under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was launched as a partnership between the Division and the IOC, at the SAMOA Conference on Small Island Developing States, 1-4 September 2014.

¹⁴² IOCARIBE is a regional subsidiary body of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). It is the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions and is responsible for the promotion, development and co-ordination of IOC marine scientific research programmes, the ocean services, and related activities, including training, education and mutual assistance (TEMA) in the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions.

¹⁴³ A detailed financial and substantive report on the status of the Trust Funds managed by the Division is available on the website of the Division at www.un.org/depts/los/.

¹⁴⁴ A/CONF.230/14.