TOWARDS A NEW REGIME ON THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF ABNJ. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ROLE OF THE ISA

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II. THE EXISTING NORMATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN ABNJ

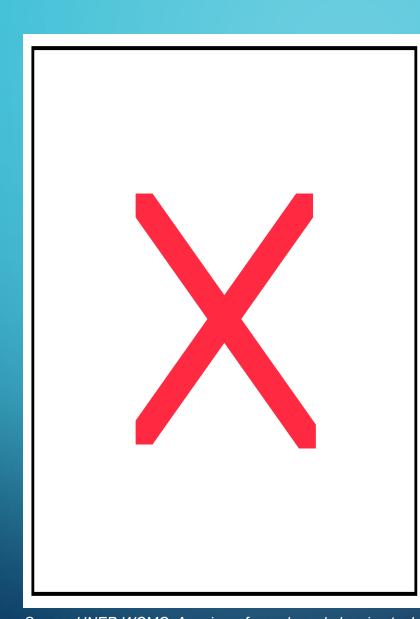
III. THE NEGOTIATION OF A NEW CONVENTION

IV. THE GOVERNANCE IN ABNJ AND THE ISA'S POTENTIAL ROLEV. FINAL REMARKS

Areas within national jurisdiction: Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation applies to genetic resources.			Areas beyond national jurisdiction: No applicable mechanism for access and benefit sharing of marine genetic resources
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	Territorial Sea	Exclusive Economic Zone	High Seas
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Baseline			
l Sea			
oria			
Territorial		Continental Shelf*	The Area
F	!		

ABNJ

Source: Vierros, Marjo & Suttle, Curtis & Harden-Davies, Harriet & Burton, Geoff. (2016). Who Owns the Ocean? Policy Issues Surrounding Marine Genetic Resources. Limnology and Oceanography Bulletin. 25. 10.1002/lob.10108.



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Source:UNEP-WCMC, A review of area-based planning tools. What is the potential for cross-sectoral planning in areas beyond national jurisdiction? - Legal Atlas • UNCLOS

THE EXISTING FRAMEWORKS

- CBD
- MARPOL
- MEAs
- RSCs
- •
- IMO
- RFMOs
- FAO
- ISA
- IOC/UNESCO
- WTO

• WIPO

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- 2004. Establishment of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating BBNJ
- 2015. Decision to develop an international legally-binding instrument under the UNCLOS (A/RES/69/292)
- 2016-2017. Work of the Preparatory Committee
- 2017. Decision to convene an Intergovernmental Conference to elaborate the text of an international legally-binding instrument (A/RES/72/249)



## The package agreed:

a)Marine Genetic Resources (inc. issues of benefit sharing);
b)Measures such as Area-Based Management Tools (inc. Marine Protected Areas);
c)Environmental Impact Assessments; and
d)Capacity building and the transfer of marine technology
+ Cross-cutting issues (inc. institutional arrangements)

A global decision-making body (COPs) + Implementation and compliance governed by A. (CENTRALIZED) A global executive body, that could be the result of: • the creation of a new body or the expansion of mandates of existing ones B. (DECENTRALIZED) Existing regional and sectoral bodies C. (HYBRID) Existing regional and sectoral bodies + domestic bodies

## Reinforcing the ISA's role in this field:

✓ Respectful with the general spirit of the negotiation: not undermining, not complicating existent frameworks

✓ A cost-effective and efficient option (structure, expertise, experience, etc.)

✓ Good mechanism to ensure coordination between the regime of conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ and the regime of the Area and its resources (CHM)

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## A question of governance model... Centralized or decentralized? Inclusions of modern governance principles An occasion to review limitations on structural design and powers of some existing bodies