

UN Oceans Conference on SDG 14 - June 2017

France's contribution to partnership dialogue

France wants the following points to be included in the outline and raised in the partnership dialogue:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue 1 - Addressing marine pollution: <i>Water sanitation, industrial pollution, waste, ships</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the international “Stop Plastic Waste” coalition (member states so far: France, Monaco, Morocco, Mauritius, Sweden, Italy, Chile, Bangladesh, Australia, Senegal, Croatia; process fully supported by the UNEP under a convention signed between France and UN Environment. • Encouraging countries to support the actions of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) • Support for the “citizens’ mobilization” component of the Ocean & Climate Initiatives Alliance (international organizations: UNESCO/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), partnerships: International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, CREWS, Sustainable Island Initiative, SIDS Lighthouses initiative partners), ICRI, Maritime Regions in Action against Climate Change, etc. • transition towards a blue economy; • Support for UNGA negotiations on protecting high-seas biodiversity • Impact of fine dust emissions to be assessed • Sulphur oxide (SOx) and nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from ships, primarily against acidification, with an extension of low-emission zones (Mediterranean, Caribbean, etc.) and strict application of new standards • Winning back the environment: managing ballast water (already agreed, but ensuring that it is implemented via ratification by more countries of the relevant Convention at the International Maritime Organization (IMO), managing anchorages in sensitive areas and reducing collisions with cetaceans • Monitoring protected areas and regulating activities within them. • Supporting stronger channelling of official development assistance for developing States towards maritime activities and coastal populations (see initiatives underway for Small Island Developing States; French support for some of them)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue 2 - Managing, protecting, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links between climate change and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems: “A healthy ocean, a protected climate”; • Solutions based on nature and the socio-economic value of marine and

<p>conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems</p>		<p>coastal ecosystems, including in marine protected areas, wetlands, mangroves, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the integrated ecosystem approach in managing marine resources and biodiversity, with a view to strengthening the state of marine ecosystems, their resilience and their production capacity; • Promoting approaches such as integrated coastal zone management, planning maritime spaces adopted by the European Union and under the Barcelona Convention; • Support for efforts towards a sustainable blue economy; • Identifying the advantages of conserving marine and coastal ecosystems (tourism, etc.); • Promoting membership of the ICRI (<i>International Coral Reef Initiative</i>) implementing an action plan; • Support for UNGA negotiations on protecting high-seas biodiversity; • Role of the polar oceans, the true engines of the global thermal control system, and their need for increased protection; • Promoting the international “Small Sustainable Islands Initiative”; • Maintaining and expanding research on marine and coastal ecosystems, marine biodiversity, the effects of climate change, adaptation solutions; • Support for the processes to identify Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) from the Convention on Biological Diversity; • Dealing with the issue of (new generation) marine protected areas in the high seas and the sphere of influence of ocean spaces. • The need to support scientific research and understand exceptional areas linked to specific subspaces in the high seas, such as seamounts, deep seas, hydrothermal vents, oceanic faults, cold water coral structures, or to particularly vulnerable or unknown sites or species, as well as certain aspects of ecological connectivity between these faraway sites and the coasts. • Supporting stronger channelling of official development assistance for developing States towards maritime activities and coastal populations (see initiatives underway for Small Island Developing States; French support for some of them)
<p>- Dialogue 3</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the “acidification” issue to climate change; links between

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing and dealing with acidification <i>various emissions including from maritime transport and science</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems; • Promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in maritime transport, support for ongoing negotiations at the IMO • Sulphur oxide (SOx) and nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from ships, primarily against acidification, with an extension of low-emission zones (Mediterranean, Caribbean, etc.) and strict application of new standards; • Promoting the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, supported by France, which is mobilizing its scientists: Eight projects selected on this issue, for which France is providing financing; • Promoting the ratification and implementation of the Paris Agreement; • Supporting the IPCC's Special Report on Oceans and the Cryosphere (implementation by the "Because the Ocean" initiative, led by Chile); • Transition towards a sustainable blue economy; • Supporting stronger channelling of official development assistance for developing States towards maritime activities and coastal populations (see initiatives underway for Small Island Developing States; French support for some of them)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue 4 - Creating sustainable fishing grounds 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated ecosystem approach in managing marine resources and biodiversity, with a view to strengthening the state of marine ecosystems, their resilience and their production capacity; • Transition towards a sustainable blue economy; • Deep-sea fishing; • Grants which are harmful to biodiversity; • Support research, development and innovation as regards monitoring fish stocks, particularly in LDCs and SIDS; • Promoting sustainable aquaculture • Supporting stronger channelling of official development assistance for developing States towards maritime activities and coastal populations (see initiatives underway for Small Island Developing States; French support for some of them)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue 5 - - Increase the economic benefits for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages provided by the sustainable blue economy, including sustainable tourism, sustainable aquaculture, biotechnology and renewable energies; • Promoting the international "Small Sustainable Islands Initiative"; • Promoting the fight against coastal erosion in West Africa (the World

<p>and developing States, and grant small-scale fishermen access to marine resources and their market</p>		<p>Bank's West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA), supported by France);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the CREWS initiative to strengthen early warning systems for hazardous events • Support for the "citizens' mobilization" component of the Ocean & Climate Initiatives Alliance; • Promoting viable economic solutions for small-scale fishing. • Building fair scientific partnerships with countries from the intertropical zone around the Mediterranean (key role of R&D). Scientific cooperation with the developing countries in these areas is necessary to move universal science forward on issues like the hot component of atmospheric and oceanic circulations, climate/ocean interactions, etc. • Contributing, via research, to the emergence, strengthening and empowerment of scientific communities and higher education and research systems in developing countries and in the many areas of multiple science that is oceanography. • Encouraging the development of high-quality university and scientific research courses for the South on marine issues (e.g. drawing on the possibilities opened up by the ARC project which is currently being defined). • Supporting stronger channelling of official development assistance for developing States towards maritime activities and coastal populations (see initiatives underway for Small Island Developing States; French support for some of them)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue 6 - Increasing scientific knowledge and capabilities as regards marine scientific research and technology transfer 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the IPCC's Special Report on Oceans and the Cryosphere; • Support for the "scientific research" and "citizens' mobilization" components of the Ocean & Climate Initiatives Alliance; • Support for research, development and innovation of transitional solutions towards a sustainable blue economy (including in the area of underwater archaeological heritage: protecting it and promoting it for tourism); • Promoting the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, supported by France, which is mobilizing its scientists: Eight projects selected on this issue, for which France is providing financing;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the processes to identify Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) from the Convention on Biological Diversity; • promoting the Action plan of the ICRI and the goal on increasing knowledge; • Support for research programmes in Arctic and Antarctic areas. • Supporting stronger channelling of official development assistance for developing States towards maritime activities and coastal populations (see initiatives underway for Small Island Developing States; French support for some of them)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue 7 - Developing 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for UNGA negotiations on protecting the high seas • Promoting regional and global governance systems, particularly regional sea conventions, regional fisheries management organizations, etc. • Promoting the “Solutions for the Mediterranean” initiative, launched in February 2017; • Promoting the actions and initiatives launched in March 2017 at the COP in Cartagena for protecting the Caribbean Sea; • Supporting stronger channelling of official development assistance for developing States towards maritime activities and coastal populations (see initiatives underway for Small Island Developing States; French support for some of them)