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## Item 4.7. IOC Contributions to UN Processes



# Highlights

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- UN Ocean Conference, Nice
- CBD Global Biodiversity Framework
- BBNJ Agreement
- UNFCCC
- World Ocean Assessment

*The IOC plays a recognized role in the United Nations system, in accordance with its Statutes. As the competent international organization in the fields of marine scientific research and transfer of marine technology, the IOC contributes to various UN processes*

# Key Priority Areas for IOC's engagement at UNOC



**ONE OCEAN**  
SCIENCE CONGRESS  
NICE FRANCE  
4-6 June 2025

- (i) fulfilling the critical knowledge priorities through the Ocean Decade as identified in *The Barcelona Statement*;
- (i) increasing sustained investment in ocean science activities and infrastructure for observations and data;
- (i) accelerating science-based sustainable ocean plans;
- (i) increasing the generation of data, knowledge and capacity to support the implementation of commitments under BBNJ and GBF;
- (i) as well delivering collaborative action for disaster risk reduction and preparedness in the face of ocean hazards.





Convention on  
Biological Diversity



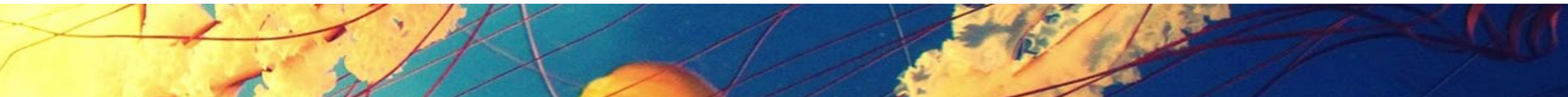
Kunming - Montreal

**GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**



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# Observations and data: information support systems



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Supported GBF Targets:

Target 2

Target 3

Target 6

Target 7

Target 21



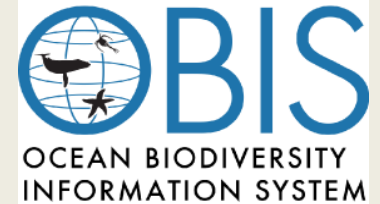
Many programmes  
observe multiple  
EOVs



Some EOVs are  
already used to  
report to indicators



GOOS BioEco Portal:  
global metadata for  
monitoring programs



OBIS and its data  
nodes

**Ocean Value Chain - ocean component of GBiOS**

# Participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive MSP

Supported GBF Targets:

Target 1

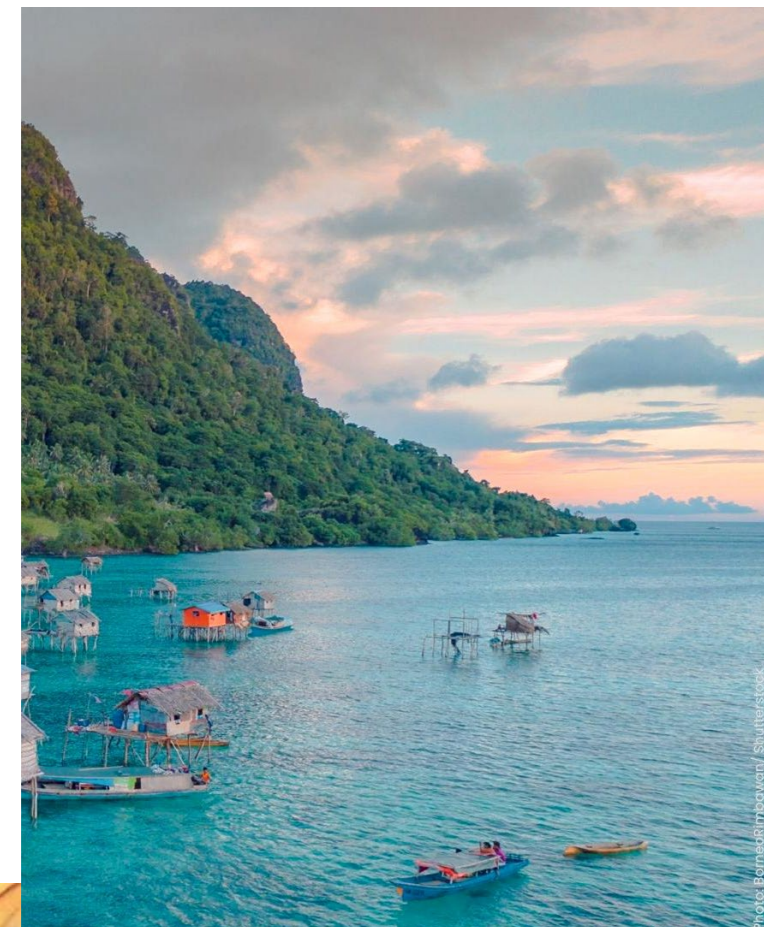
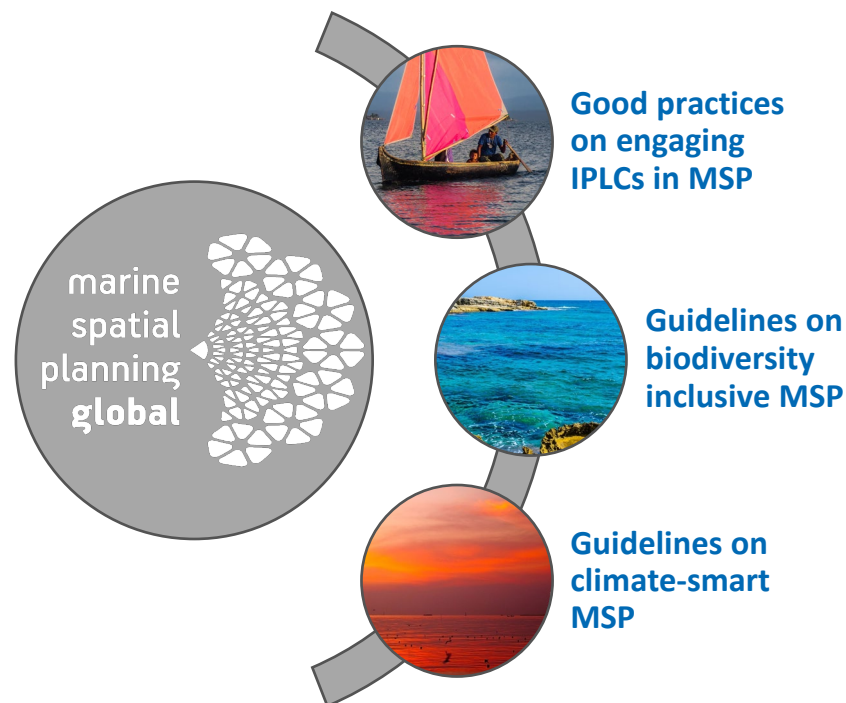
Target 2

Target 3

Target 21

## GBF Target 1:

*“Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning (...) to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance (...) close to zero by 2030 while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.”*





# International Legally Binding Instrument (ILBI) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ)



# A science- and data-first approach to support the implementation of the BBNJ Agreement

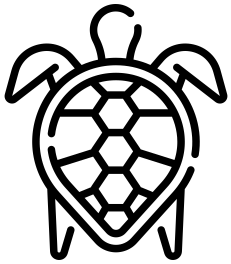
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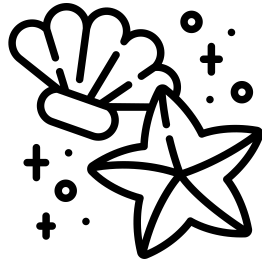
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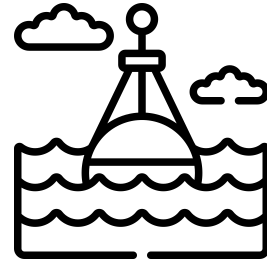
The BBNJ Agreement explicitly underscores the importance of using the best available science and scientific information to support its implementation.



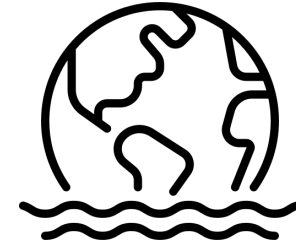
Science helps us understand the Ocean and its accelerating changes.



Open science enables informed and transparent decision-making.



Scientific data is collective, verified, and interoperable.



Science contributes to a more inclusive implementation of the BBNJ Agreement.





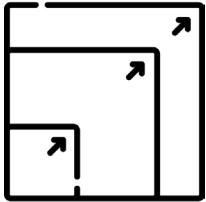
# Tracks to Advance Ocean Science in Support of BBNJ

What needs to happen globally to match the BBNJ needs with the best available science.



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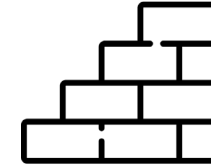
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**Strengthen and  
Expand** Ocean  
Knowledge in ABNJ

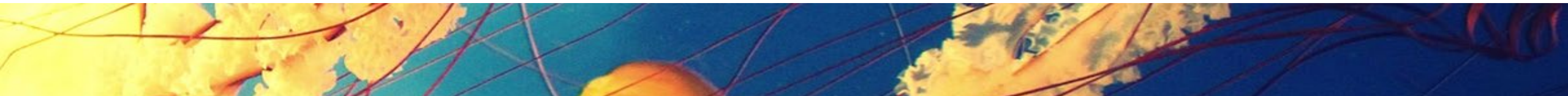


**Enhance**  
Data Sustainability,  
Accessibility and  
Interoperability



**Build**  
Inclusive Capacity  
and Equitable Access to  
Technology & Information

**The BBNJ CHM: A Digital Backbone** Enabling Frictionless Data Flows, delivering BBNJ-related information - a dynamic enabler of cooperation, capacity, and conservation



# Operationalizing the Clearing-House Mechanism of the BBNJ Agreement: Strategic Priorities Ahead



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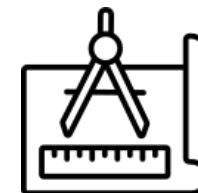
Creation by the Preparatory Commission (PrepComm) of a 50-member informal expert group to define the technical aspects of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) operationalization, with a focus on three areas of action:



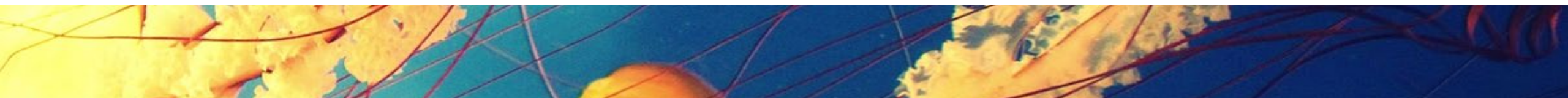
**Contributing to advancing technical discussions** for the operationalization of the CHM.



**Developing recommendations for consideration by the Preparatory Commission** at its third session: roadmap, workplan, modalities (web platform, tech transfer, interoperability)



**Providing any other technical advice** related to the CHM operationalization at the request of the PrepComm.



# UN Framework Convention on Climate Change



## Recent developments

- Build on decision IOC-XXX/5.2 'IOC Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'.
- Glasgow Climate Pact (2021) anchored ocean-based action in UNFCCC
- COP27 encouraged ocean based actions in climate goals, incl Nationally Determined Contributions
- COP 28 Global Goal on Adaptation and Work Programme on the development of indicators to which IOC contributing
- Regular participation of IOC in Ocean /Climate Dialogues

## Potential role for IOC

- Provide advice on integrating oceans into Nationally Determined Contributions, including within relevant UNFCCC work programmes;
- Provide relevant data, for example through GOOS and OBIS to support development of indicators,
- Assist countries in co-designing ocean-related actions, such as those aimed at improving scientific knowledge, mitigating the effects of natural disasters, adapting to it and reducing disaster risk.

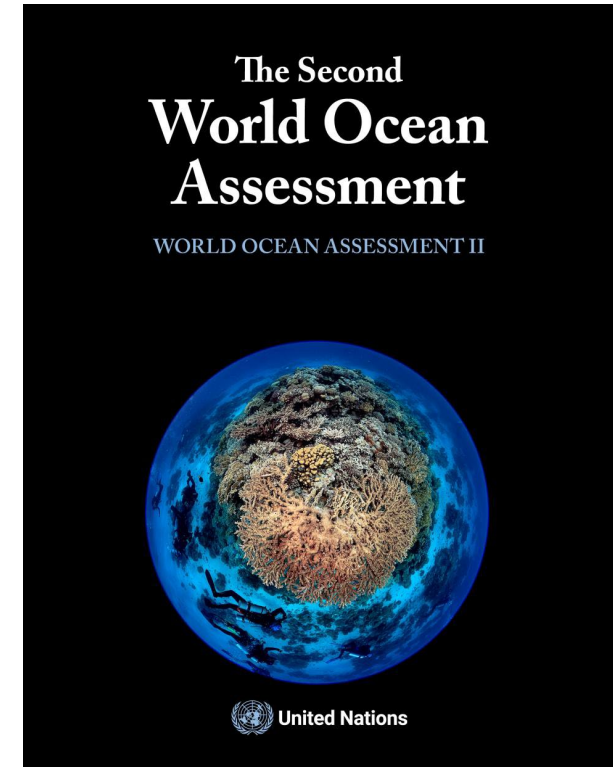
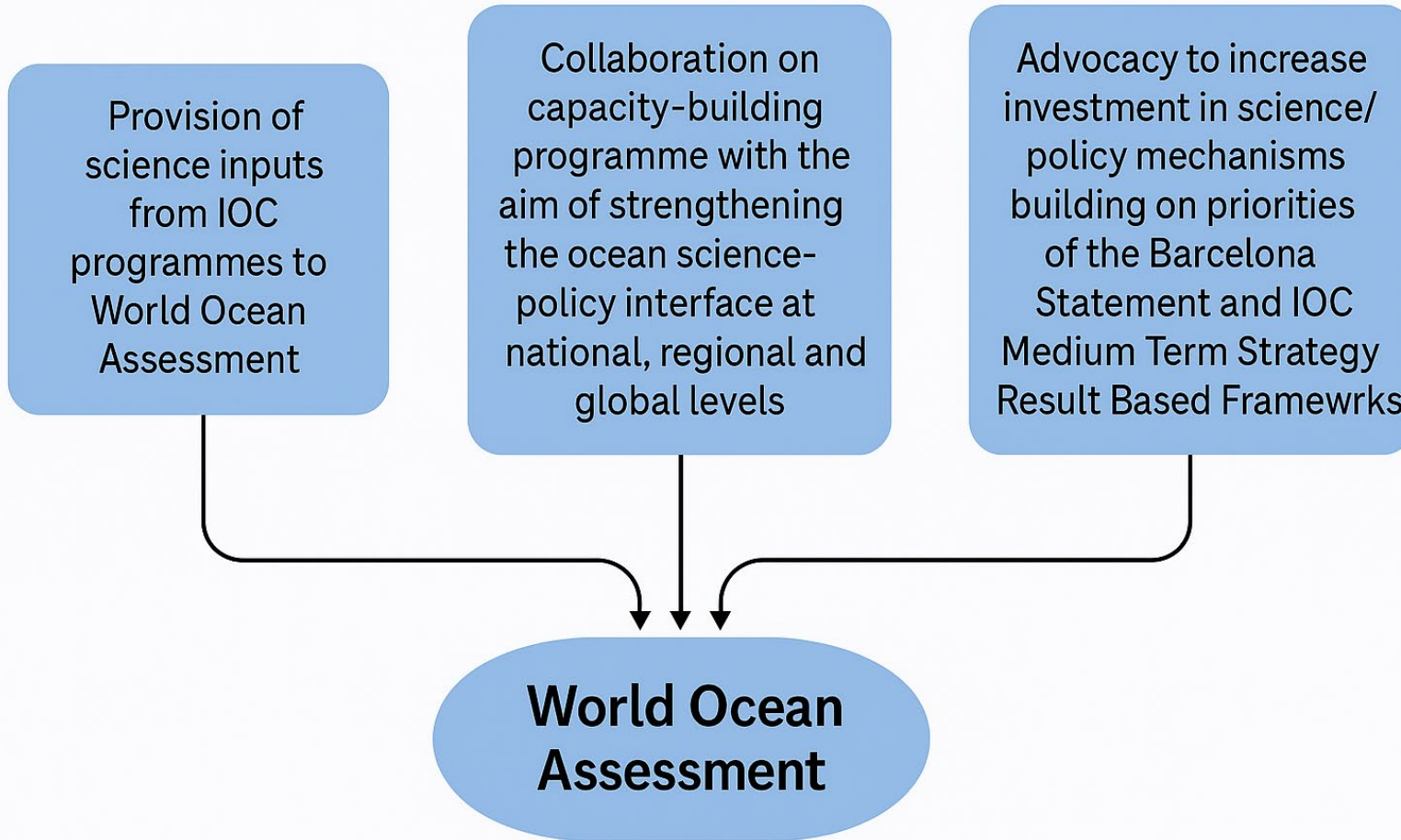


# 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle of the UN Regular Process for Assessing State of the Marine Environment



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# Key messages

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1. Strengthen IOC delivery in relevant areas of relevant UN processes –*Biodiversity, Climate Change, Coastal Resilience* - by facilitating access to up-to-date, reliable data to guide policy decisions, and by identifying knowledge gaps where information is missing and advocates for further research and observation is needed;
2. Focus on delivering technical capacity of Member States to implement national actions in support of GBF, UNFCCC, BBNJ – through IOC Capacity Development Strategy and specific package of assistance/support.
3. Enhance engagement of IOC Member States representation in UN Fora
4. Strengthen the role of national, regional, and international policy frameworks as drivers of priority science and knowledge generation through the Ocean Decade to ensure relevance and uptake.



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THANK YOU 