

UNICP and the conservation of deep-sea biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction: a civil society perspective on the effectiveness of the UNICP process.

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the General Assembly was the following, incorporated into the 2002 oceans and law of the sea resolution, A/Res/57/141, paragraph 56, as follows:

The General Assembly

“Encourages relevant international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Hydrographic Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Secretariat (Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea), consider urgently ways to integrate and improve, on a scientific basis, the management of risks to marine biodiversity of seamounts and other underwater features within the framework of the Convention;”

The adoption of General Assembly resolution 57/141 in 2002 spurred a series of international

(UNICPOLOS) as vulnerable habitats requiring special protection⁵. The European Commission proposal was subsequently adopted as a regulation by the European Union.

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which States and RFMOs would prohibit bottom fisheries on the high seas unless or until the provisions of the resolution were implemented. The General Assembly further recommended a program of work by the UN FAO to assist States in the implementation of the resolution and agreed that it would review progress on the implementation of the resolution at its 64th Session in 2009.

subsequent the subsequent General Assembly resolutions have been the main drivers for