

**Interactive dialogue 8, Leveraging interlinkages between sustainable development goal 14 and other goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda 01 July time 10 am to 1 pm**

Excellencies, distinguished participants, ladies, and gentlemen

Good morning,

Each country is unique in its economic, social, and environmental circumstances and the measures for integrated implementation likely reflect those circumstances. In practice, Sustainable Development Goal interactions must be characterized holistically in specific local, national, or regional to allow for discussion and analysis of scenarios where the interests of multiple stakeholders are acknowledged.

Several studies evaluating the interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals have concluded that all Goals are connected with Goal 14 to differing degrees and in differing respects. A healthy, productive, and resilient ocean is a critical enabler of poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth and contributes to ending income and multidimensional poverty goal. Sustainably managing and protecting the ocean and its ecosystems are key to securing the economic benefits it provides, including in terms of tourism, food, transportation, trade, energy, biotechnology, pharmaceutical development, and coastal protection. Shipping also helps lift millions of people out of poverty by providing employment and improved access to basic materials, goods, and products. Globally, fish provided more than 3.3 billion people with almost 20 per cent of their average annual per capita intake of animal protein. Women represent the majority of people engaged in secondary activities related to marine fisheries and aquaculture.

The ocean acts as a giant sink for greenhouse gases and plays a critical role in climate change mitigation and adaptation and the marine and coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass meadows and tidal marshes mitigate climate change impacts through carbon sequestration while providing natural coastal protection.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has adopted a "whole of society" approach for implementation and attainment of the SDGs with the important theme of SDG 'leave no one behind'. UN sponsored Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) conferred the Hon'ble Prime Minister with the award for Bangladesh's success in spearheading the SDG after achievements in the fields of MDGs.

With a view to promoting a healthy ocean Bangladesh has undertaken sustainable financing scheme for plastic recycling plant. We vow to incorporate Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009 and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 1992 in our policy framework. The government of Bangladesh has announced

the Marine Protected Areas totaling about 8.8% of its Exclusive Economic Zone. The government of Bangladesh has announced its National Plan of Action for eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in 2019 and has amended Bangladesh Ship Recycle Act 2018 and set a target of compliance of The Hong Kong Convention by 2023. The government has launched the National 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Strategy for solid waste management. The city corporations and municipalities already incorporate the concepts and guidance of this strategy for improving their solid waste management activities. Bangladesh is the first amongst developing countries to take initiative against usage of single use plastic shopping bags and instead implemented the mandatory Jute bag packaging for various commodities. Violators face punishment of a maximum of one year in jail or a fine of Tk. 50,000 or both for not using non-biodegradable synthetics for packaging. Bangladesh is one of the top five fish producing countries in the world. Bangladesh is also amongst the leading countries in the world in terms of inland aquaculture. Bangladesh considers Blue Economy as one of the cornerstones for its economic growth and socio-economic development.

It is needless to say that for most developing States particularly for Bangladesh, making transition to Blue Economy would entail fundamental and systemic changes in financing mechanism reducing the knowledge gap, sharing innovation, encouraging Public Private Financing (PPF), and capacity building will scale up the activities that will ensure shared prosperity today and in future among the members states of UN.

I thank you all.