



**Statement by Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia at
the United Nations Ocean Conference
Interactive Dialogue: Enhancing 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.**

Lisbon, 30 June 2022

Excellencies Co-Chairs, Moderator, Speakers and Delegates,

The run up to the 40th anniversary of the adoption of UNCLOS is a timely moment to reflect on its connection towards the conservation and sustainable use of oceans.

Through specific regulations for each maritime zone such as territorial sea, EEZ and Continental Shelf, UNCLOS details the competencies, rights, and duties of the States which relevant to the issue of conservation as well as sustainable use of oceans.

Article 1 (1) (4) of the Convention also provides clear definition of marine pollution.

It is worth emphasizing that the Convention includes a comprehensive legal framework for the protection and preservation of the marine environment under Part XII.

It provides several approaches on preventing, reducing, and controlling pollution of the marine environment, especially from articles 192 onward.

Against this backdrop, my delegation wishes to highlight its views on three areas as follows:

First is the upcoming IGC-5 of the BBNJ.

Indonesia reiterates its support to make the upcoming negotiation a success.

We believe that the forthcoming new legal instrument on BBNJ should establish a balance between the rights and obligations of States, including by acknowledging the special characteristics and significant interest of all states.

On more specific issues, particularly Marine Genetic Resources, my delegation underlines that the incorporation of a fish element would eliminate uncertainties or gray areas regarding fish caught for consumption purposes versus for bioprospecting activities.

Hence, concerning the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for activities in ABNJ, we are of the view that these provisions shall be effective for activities in ABNJ, while the activities carried out in areas under national jurisdiction are subject to the national EIA regulations of coastal States.

Second is the negotiation on draft regulation on exploitation of mineral resources in the Area.

As highlighted by our Minister for Foreign Affairs last year, during the High-level event on the publication of the ISA report on its contribution for the achievement of the 2030, Indonesia is of the view that the Regulation should be guided by:

- Principles of the Area as the common heritage of mankind,
- Respect of the rights and legitimate interests of adjacent coastal States, and
- The special requirements/circumstances of developing countries.

Third is the upcoming negotiation on the treaty for plastic pollution.

My delegation stands ready to constructively contribute in the establishment of a global agreement on marine plastic litters as a follow up of the UNEA 5.2 resolution.

In this regard, Indonesia, is of the view that:

- Reduction targets on marine plastic litters need to take into account capabilities and national circumstances.
- Capacity building and assistance mechanism should be key pillars of the framework.
- There must be a credible and inclusive science-based process, which provide valid data, and information for negotiation.

I thank you.
