
The 3rd UN Ocean Conference

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Agenda item: Global Action Plan for Ocean Conservation and Sustainable Use

Sponsor: Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Saint Christopher & Nevis, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tonga, Viet Nam

To all member states' play a max role

The UN Ocean conference,

Recalling the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, 1972,

Recalling the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Recalling the UN Convention on the High Seas,

Recalling UNEA 5.2,

Noting with regret that the BBNJ (Biological diversity of areas Beyond National Jurisdiction) are not coming to effect right now,

Alarmed by the current situation of the widespread of Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated fishing, especially in the national sea of countries without the capacity,

Recognizing that recycling plastic products is also important to reduce the amount of plastic itself that is disposed of,

Recognizing the situation that toxic substances are currently being released into the oceans by the countries which unregulated it,

Recognizing that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) can have a significant impact on the development of the international environment,

Recognizing the importance of knowing the status of acidification in the oceans of each region,

Believing that the establishment of international water quality standards would promote an improvement of member states' actions by countries on marine issues,

Emphasizing that the license to prove using Renewable Energy, could be an advantage for the private sector and others,

Convinced that the introduction of licenses to prove using Renewable Energy, by any country would promote the environmental protection activities of private companies,

Recognizing that promoting the introduction of plastic from biomass materials will help to halt the increase of plastics in the oceans,

Recognizing that nets and ropes used in fisheries account for the majority of plastic weight in the ocean,

Reaffirming that increasing blue carbon will help to halt ocean warming,

Affirming that standard guidelines are needed to halt excessive seabed mining,

Recognizing that the solution to the maritime problems of each country requires cooperation with neighboring countries

and the regional organizations to which they belong,

Recognizing that, when addressing maritime issues, each country and region takes into account its own unique circumstances, represented by its economic situation and the amount of resources on the seabed in the region,

Affirming that the monitoring of fisheries within each regional organization is necessary to maintain the underwater ecosystem in the region,

Recognizing that the establishment of cooperation on marine science and technology within each regional organization will enable sustainable marine initiatives to spread more efficiently to other countries,

Recognizing that regional organizations may not be able to respond adequately to maritime issues on their own,

Recognizing the importance of the advice of those with expertise, which are represented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), particularly in the case of policies that have a significant bearing on the environment and the economic situation of each country, such as the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs),

Acknowledging the existence of countries that are unable to undertake sustainable initiatives on the oceans on their own,

Recognizing the need for Member States to put in place structures to enable them to undertake sustainable initiatives on the oceans,

Recognizing that some countries need support from countries with a wealth of technology in order to implement sustainable initiatives on the oceans,

Reaffirming that the clarity of requests by countries wishing to provide assistance is necessary for donors to provide precisely the assistance they need,

Reaffirming that transparency of support is necessary to ensure that support was accurate, and that support is being used appropriately,

Affirming that raising people's awareness of the current state of the oceans will lead to early solutions to various problems in the oceans,

Recognizing the impact of Marine Stewardship Council(MSC) and Aquaculture Stewardship Council(ASC),

Approving the spread of the farmed fish industry in developing sustainable fishing practices,

Approving the many new technological advancements made in the light of promoting sustainable fishing practices,

1. *Requests* member states to do the following to create a sustainable ocean at each country:
 - a. strengthen regulations on marine pollutants that can be released into the ocean and harm it,
 - b. encourages the private sector to introduce or purchase license to prove using Renewable Energy,
 - c. to reduce single-use plastic products in stages,
 - d. to give aid, such as subsidies to private traders in your country to dispose of fishing gear,
 - e. to promote the removal of ghost gears within their national waters,
 - f. to promote the action such as conservation and rehabilitation the corals, mangroves and so on, to increase blue carbons,
 - g. to abolish abandonment of shipping,
 - h. to restrict blast fishing,
 - i. to take an inspection of MSC or ASC to its fish,
 - j. phased transition to plastic alternatives which are represented by biodegradable plastics;
2. Encourages Member States to promote the use of renewable energy whilst taking economic situations into account in order to reduce carbon emissions
3. Encourages Member States to promote the use of farm fishing in order to maintain sustainability in the fishing industry

4. Encourages Member states utilize new technologies in order to ensure transparency in the fishing industry
5. *Requests* capable countries states with technical and financial resources to assist countries in need due to their national capability, to do the following:
 - a. financial or technical assistance to enable supported countries to dispose of waste in an appropriate manner,
 - b. technical or financial assistance to improve sewage and water treatment,
 - c. technical or financial assistance to remove the ghost gear,
 - d. technical or financial assistance to maintain or regenerate the corals and mangroves,
 - e. technical or financial assistance to investigate the supported countries' current situation;
6. *Requests* UNEP to implement policies to regulate the international water quality environment which includes the following:
 - a. monitoring of the acidification status of seawater in different regions,
 - b. establishing international water quality standards to be adhered to by countries;
7. *Requests* ISA to do the following policies to deal with seabed mining:
 - a. To establish guidelines for seabed mining to the extent that it does not harm the environment,
 - b. to check the environmental impact of each for seabed mining and to publish those data into the global society;
8. *Requests* each member state to conduct seabed mining and offshore development on the basis of the above guidelines;
9. *Encourages* regional organizations which their member states share same Ocean to take the following actions to resolve maritime issues:
 - a. organizing meetings among member states to discuss policies and inter-country cooperation to tackle marine problems represented by control catches in the region,
 - b. establishing MPA taken into account the economic situation of each Member State,
 - c. Establishing a subsidiary body to monitor fisheries and control catches in the area,
 - d. the development of a regional framework to promote sustainable marine science and technology and fisheries in the region,
 - e. Enacting its own maritime rule, such as taking into account the situation in the region and in the Member States;
10. *Requests* regional organizations to take advice from the IMO and those with expertise in maritime matters when implementing the policies mentioned in main clause 11;
11. *Requests* capable countries with marine technologies that can be used sustainably to provide support to countries in need:
 - a. support clean marine technologies, such as marine renewable energy and disaster prevention technologies,
 - b. dispatch personnel with expertise in clean marine technologies,
 - c. Technical assistance for sustainable fisheries, such as aquaculture technology and the system to control IUU fishing,
 - d. assistance to reduce plastic products and to produce plastic alternatives,
 - e. resilience to defend against disasters;
12. *Requests* the countries receiving such assistance as described above to submit a report to the country providing the assistance, which should include the following:
 - a. plans for the use of the assistance to be received,
 - b. motivation for seeking assistance,
 - c. the supported countries' current situation,
 - d. a report on the results of the assistance received;
13. *Requests* member states to educate their people about the current situation regarding the oceans and solutions to the problem:
 - a. the importance and effect of doing appropriate recycling,
 - b. the environmental effects of doing illegal trashing,
 - c. the need to treat sewage;

14. *Encourages* member states to ratify a treaty of BBNJ (Biological diversity of areas Beyond National Jurisdiction),
15. *Request* member states to conduct moratorium of seabed mining until the creation of guidelines by ISA, written in the above active clauses;