## **MODEL United Nations**

## The 3rd UN Ocean Conference

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Agenda item: Global Action Plan for Ocean Conservation and Sustainable Use Sponsor: Bangladesh, Denmark, India, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, United Kingdom

## The 3C Statement

The UN Ocean conference,

Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recalling the SDGs No.14 (Life Below Water),

Deploring that the current amount of plastic in the ocean is increasing every year,

*Recognizing* that the International Maritime Organization (IMO) sets standards for the safety and security of international shipping and for environmental,

Convinced that reducing the production of one-time use plastics will lead to a reduction in marine plastics,

Taking into consideration that some countries are not equipped with wastewater drainage technology,

*Emphasizing* that financial, knowledge, technology, and other support are essential for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans,

*Reaffirming* the need for stronger international cooperation than ever before to crack down on IUU (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) fishing and ensure healthy oceans for future generations

Recognizing that the technology gap between developed and developing countries contributes to the problem,

Recognizing the importance of the proper operation and expansion of marine protected areas,

Emphasizing that mining should be done on the basis of risk assessment,

Emphasizing the importance of achieving the 30-30 goal in order to expand marine protected areas,

Recalling the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC),

Recalling the Paris Climate Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recognizing* the necessity of cooperation between all member related to intranational marine conservation, such as local governments, private enterprises, and Non-Governmental Organizations,

Recognizing the necessity of adequate education of the public regarding marine ecosystem conservation,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring transparency in order to expand support efforts,

Recognizing the urgent need to implement strategies in order to combat IUU fishing,

Emphasizing the need to set up an equitable support system to ensure that support is provided appropriately,

Recognizing the importance of promoting the use of environmentally friendly plastics in solving ocean issues,

*Recognizing* the importance of establishing a platform for international marine technology and knowledge sharing and fisheries management,

*Recognizing* the necessity to reduce marine plastic waste in order to effectively conserve the marine environment as a whole,

Recalling A/CONF.230/2022/12,

*Recalling* the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, *Recalling* the International Seabed Authority (ISA), *Concerned* the current lack of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, *Recognizing* the importance of promoting the sustainable use of fisheries resources,

Expresses appreciation for the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) to date,

Expresses appreciation for the work of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to date,

Concerned by the current situation where the amount of plastic in circulation has not been reduced,

Noting with deep concern the current lack of widespread use of appropriate technologies in the plastic disposal process,

Concerned that in some countries there are no guidelines on plastic recovery processes,

Emphasizing that plastic recovery is one of the ways to remedy the problem of pollution in the oceans,

Noting with deep concern the fact that education on marine pollution is still insufficient,

Concerned that domestic and industrial wastewater and sewage are exacerbating marine pollution,

Recognizing that seabed mining and offshore development are causing environmental damage to the oceans,

Noting with deep concern the current lack of uniformity of rules on seabed mining throughout the international community,

Noting with deep concern about the current lack of equitable access to marine science and technology,

Noting with deep concern about the current situation of supplemental personnel to solve marine pollution problems,

Nothing With regret Referring with regret to the rapid progress of ocean acidification and warming,

Nothing that there are countries with differing positions on offshore mining on the high seas,

Approves of promoting international support for human resources and technology,

Believing that it is essential to work together internationally to limit fishing,

Believing that marine sustainability must be protected,

 Urges Member States to undergo a general survey by the IOC, with the survey taking into account past actions and data such as financial aid, and furthermore, if possible, for Member States to create and submit a report to the IOC regarding the intranational marine status quo for the purpose of accurately grasping the current situation within the Member States regarding financial capability and technological development for environmental protection;

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- 2. *Also urges* the IOC to deem, based on the intranational surveys as mentioned in Main Clause 1, how much a State should financially receive or provide for the cause of protection and preservation of the international marine ecosystem, with special attention to the following areas:
  - a. Adequate fishing gear in order to prevent inefficient fishing:
  - b. Adequate systems and technology to prevent IUU fishing:
  - c. Funds to conduct the investigations mentioned in Main Clause 7 and 8:
  - d. Adequate support in order to develop fish freezing technology:
  - e. Adequate support for the training of marine scientists, engineers, and researches in each State:
  - f. Adequate aid in order to effectively manage marine conservation sites:
  - g. Adequate aid in order to develop functioning systems for waste management:
  - h. Adequate aid in order to introduce productive breeding of marine life:
  - i. Assistance for the development and implementation of eco-friendly plastics
- 3. *Requests* Member States abundant in financial ability and technological knowledge to assist in the initial startup of waste management companies and structures in States where such systems are not yet in place, with the companies in question ultimately under the control of the local government, in order to improve the waste management issue in the corresponding area;
- 4. Requests Member States to actively and generously provide financial resources to the Green Climate Fund;
- 5. Urges Member States to actively implement appropriate measures such as efficient and effective logging systems for fishing boats and gear in order to prevent IUU fishing;
- 6. *Requests* Member States to actively provide education in primary and secondary schools regarding plastic consumption to the public;
- 7. *Requests* Member States to, when attempting to develop an oil mines, to conduct an investigation of the oil mine in question beforehand;
- 8. *Requests* Member States to conduct intranational investigations regarding the fishing industry, the acidification of waters, and development of oil mines, and to share the results of the investigations with international world;
- 9. *Requests* Member States to gradually implement restrictions regarding single-use plastics in order to achieve a society free from plastic consumption;
- 10. Requests Member States to shift to environmentally-friendly plastics such as recyclable plastics;
- 11. Requests local governments and businesses within each Member State to effectively cooperate in order to promote higher productivity;
- 12. *Requests* member states stronger intranational control of all water vessels through strategies such as active registration of such vessels and issuance of certificates in order to prevent IUU fishing:
- 13. Urges Member States to refrain from exporting waste across borders, and for States to take responsibility for the management of their own produced waste;
- 14. *Requests* the recipient States of aid mentioned in Main Clause 1 and 2 to present to the international society a report containing the following:
  - a. The amount and context of the assistance they had received:
  - b. The utilization of the assistance in question:
  - c. The results of the assistance in question;
- 15. *Requests* Member States to establish a platform in which all parties related to marine conservation, such as official government delegates, private enterprises, and marine researchers, in order to accomplish the following:
  - a. Discussing implementations of restrictions for IUU fishing:
  - b. Discussing strategies for marine resource management:
  - c. The sharing of data related to marine conservation;

- 16. Encourages countries to implement the following policies to reduce the amount of plastic products in circulation or diffused ;
  - a. installation of water servers:
  - b. install plastic recovery programs:
  - c. Reducing out the provision of plastic products such as plastic bottles and plastic bags:
  - d. Promoting the charging of plastic bags;
- 17. Encourages States to adopt and implement the following plastics-related technologies:
  - a. plastics recycling technologies:
  - b. biodegradable plastics production technologies;
- 18. Encourages States to clarify plastic recovery processes and to develop national guidelines;
- 19. *Encourages* States to undertake, at their discretion, the following campaigns for the recovery of plastics that have polluted the environment:
  - a. organize plastic recovery campaigns in rivers,
  - b. plastic recovery technology, using drones;
- 20. Encourage countries to provide education on environmental issues such as the SDGs, e.g. in primary education;
- 21. Encourage UNEP to create a platform to promote solutions to marine issues;
- 22. *Welcomes* binding and voluntary approaches from Member States to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution;
- 23. Urges States to implement the following processes for the treatment of sewage;
  - a. establish and expand sewage treatment facilities:
  - b. establish technical standards and guidelines for sewage treatment:
  - c. Licensing and monitoring of sewage treatment contractors:
  - d. introduce a tariff system to recover sewage treatment costs:
  - e. education and awareness-raising activities to promote sewage treatment;
- 24. Encourages States to promote the expansion of marine management systems, such as marine protected areas, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on Navigation;
- 25. Urges States to promote more widespread use of the international seabed standards set out by the ISA;
- 26. *Requests* States that make an application to UNEP in main clause 11 to submit a report to UNEP on seabed mining, which should include:
  - a. the location of the mining:
  - b. mining methods:
  - c. the type of resource being mined:
  - d. the quantity of resources being mined;
- 27. Encourages the IOCs to establish a system for the multilateral provision of technical assistance for
  - a. the provision of technologies using marine renewable energy sources:
  - b. marine observation and exploration technologies:
  - c. disaster prevention technology:
  - d. the exploitation of marine resources;
- 28. *Requests* member states a review of, and compliance with, uniform international standards to which all States must adhere for fisheries with significant environmental impacts within currently recognized international catch standards;
- 29. Encourages Member States to decarbonize all aspects of the marine environment in order to;

- a. phase out emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases:
- b. promote the use of non-carbon resources such as renewable energy and bioethanol;
- 30. Encourages the development and provision of technologies to halt ocean acidification;
- *31. Urges* Member States to undergo a moratorium concerning the merchandise of seabed like oil reserve development until the the guideline under the ISA is completed under sufficient data.