
The 3rd UN Ocean Conference

Distr: general
26 December, 2024
Original: English

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

Sponsor: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Tonga, and Viet Nam

Sea Environment Key Initiation

The UN Ocean conference,

Recognizing the ocean's independent rights to not get polluted by drained water,

Recognizing the need to pause ocean development activities sometimes,

Recognizing that ocean pollution from sewage and marine plastics is a major problem,

Recognizing the need to work in partnership with businesses to reduce ocean plastics,

Recognizing that the world as a whole needs to be proactive in working toward solving problems in the oceans,

Expressing satisfaction with the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Recognizing the need to accurately assess and monitor the status of marine pollution,

Recognizing that further research is needed to solve the ocean problem,

Recognizing that seabed mining has a significant impact on the seabed ecosystem,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that all nations have full access to marine science and technology in the future,

Recognizing the need for sustainable fisheries management,

Recognizing the importance of regional cooperation in solving ocean issues,

Recognizing that there are countries in need of assistance,

Recalling past discussions and resolutions related to the agenda of "Global Action Plan for Ocean Conservation and Sustainable Use",

Recognizing biological diversity,

Recognizing the need to increase marine protected areas,

Emphasizing the need for a moratorium on offshore mining if necessary,

Recognizing the need for countries to have the technical capacity and support to extract underground resources in a manner that does not impact the environment,

Recalling High Seas Biodiversity Treaty,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further that implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will depend upon a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the expressed in holding future conferences or events at a high level that would implement and to maintain political momentum to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Recognizing the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the high-level political forum on sustainable development held under their auspices, as well as the role of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea and the important contribution of all relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Recalling that, pursuant to its resolutions 70/226 of 22 December 2015 and 70/303 of 9 September 2016, the first United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development was convened at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 9 June 2017, coinciding with World Ocean Day, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, under the theme “Our oceans, our future: partnering for the implementation of Sustainable Development goal 14”,

Recalling further its resolutions 71/312 of 6 July 2017 and 76/296 of 21 July 2022 in which it endorsed the declarations adopted by the first and second United Nations Conferences to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”, respectively, and in this regard reaffirming the important role of the declarations in demonstrating the collective will to take action to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine for sustainable development,

Emphasizing the importance and effect of National Action Plans (NAPs) focused on marine plastic pollution, Acknowledging the varied capabilities and issues faced by nations in addressing marine plastic pollution,

Noting with concern that marine plastics is a dire problem damaging the environment, ecosystem, and health of the population,

Recalling conference of the parties (COP),

Acknowledging the current challenges and recycling plastic waste and that the capacity of effort that each nation can make differs depending on their financial and political situation,

Emphasizing the crucial role of plastic in medical fields and other essential sectors,

Emphasizing the importance of marine diversity,

Noting with concern of the dire consequences of Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing,

Recognizing that it is difficult for some individuals to be engaged in ocean-related issues,

Emphasizing the importance multilingual education platforms for marine problems,

Noting the technology gap between nations,

Noting with concern of the lack of transparency in the dissemination of information and data,

Emphasizing the role of the ocean mining industry in some nations' economy,

Recognizing the damage of ocean-mining in the environment and ecosystem,

Emphasizing the importance for each nation to set a guideline referring undersea development,

Recognizing the lack of knowledge and technology of some nations to efficiently manage the undersea and holding a moratorium,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility to regulate of IUU fishing within the country,

Recognizing the need for plastic waste management technology to spread among all,

Recognizing the potential damage ballast water can cause,

Recalling the influence of the activities of ZLT (Zero Liquid Discharge),

Noting the need for financial and technological support from developed countries to balance economic benefits and influences of undersea mining,

Emphasizing the importance of sharing technology for fairness and to reduce the technological differences, Recognizes the ocean's independent rights to not get polluted,

Recognizing National Action Plan (NAP)s,

Recognizing the works of International Maritime Organization (IMO),

Deploring the current situation where we aren't able to meet the goals for Paris Agreement,

1. *Urges* each country to do the following with regard to marine pollution from sewage and marine plastics:
 - a. Develop guidelines and set targets for internally treated wastewater,
 - b. Actively cooperate with other regions to address the problem,
 - c. Regulate the use of plastics wherever possible,
 - d. Educate the public to reduce the use of plastics,
 - e. Increasing efforts to crack down on illegal dumping,
 - f. Promote the installation of appropriate rubbish bins,
 - g. Development of wastewater treatment infrastructure,

- h. Phased regulation of imports and exports of plastics according to the situation within each nation,
 - i. Collection of marine plastic waste;
2. *Urges* countries to ensure that their companies release as little microplastics as possible:
 - a. Encourage companies to secure and use sustainable product,
 - b. Encourage companies to review their responsibility for end-of-life products
 - c. Encourages companies to quit excessive wrapping;
 3. *Urges* countries to monitor the status of marine pollution by the following:
 - a. Monitor and penalize illegal dumping of plastics in coastal and near-shore areas, with regard to the impacts of ocean acidification and ocean warming,
 - b. Implement systems in rivers, storm drains, and estuaries to collect as much plastic as possible before it flows into the ocean,
 - c. Use AI and satellites to survey marine life;
 4. *Urges* nations to continue its efforts to reducing greenhouse gas emissions while taking advantage or regional characteristics as a countermeasure against ocean acidification and global warming;
 5. *Urges* countries to conduct the following research, education, and monitoring in each nation to prevent further pollution of the oceans:
 - a. Tracking plastic pollution and studying its effects,
 - b. How to prevent further ocean acidification and ocean warming,
 - c. Development of renewable energy sources,
 - d. Submission to UNEP as required;
 6. *Urges* IMO to do the following with regard to seabed mining:
 - a. Urge rigorous environmental impact assessments before seabed mining projects are approved,
 - b. Conduct pre- and post-impact studies and reports on seabed mining to the government in each nation,
 - c. Establish a situation and conducting research that ensures transparency of the seabed mining situation by regulating seabed mining in accordance with ISA and UNCLOS,
 - d. Policing of illegal mining by other nations;
 7. *Calls upon* nations to ensure that all countries have full access to marine science and technology in the future by:
 - a. Immediate information sharing and provision,
 - b. Multinational education and training,
 - c. Promoting further regional cooperation beyond existing regional alliance,
 - d. Establish a system to make the technology available globally through the use of existing satellites;
 8. *Encourages* countries to accede to the High Seas Biodiversity Treaty;
 9. *Urges* countries to implement sustainable fisheries management by:
 - a. Develop guidelines for the regulation of fisheries and report on management regimes to the IMO,
 - b. Further strengthening existing regional cooperation,
 - c. Stiffer penalties for illegal poaching,
 - d. Assistance in establishing a system for sharing and researching marine science and technology,
 - e. Assistance to address illegal, no-recommendation, unregulated fishing;
 10. *Requests* Member States to create NAPs and submit it annually to the UNGA regarding their situation and their progress of the below:
 - a. The detailed explanation on the current situation of the country's usage renewable energy,
 - b. The import and export of plastic waste,
 - c. Data regarding plastic waste;

11. *Requests* Member States to create a multilingual guideline forming the basis of education of marine problems, including the following:
 - a. The lifecycle of plastic waste,
 - b. The importance of marine biodiversity,
 - c. The danger of IUU fishing,
 - d. The importance and process of reporting IUU fishing,
 - e. Knowledge regarding environmental protection in the basic education,
 - f. The different situation of each nation;
12. *Requests* Member States to implement a moratorium of certain period prohibiting undersea mining in international waters;
13. *Requests* Member States to identify non-native species and their natural environment within their country;
14. *Calls upon* Member States to give financial, technological, humanitarian aid for those below, and to spread it:
 - a. To develop infrastructure for draining and purifying water,
 - b. To develop infrastructure to reduce plastic waste,
 - c. For projects to proceed and introduce 0 carbon,
 - d. To lessen the industrial reliance on ocean resource extractions,
 - e. To observe and manage the ecosystem including observing the ocean;
15. *Requests* Member States to expand Marine Protected Areas;
16. *Requests* IMO to set MPAs and encourages member states to accept and to strengthen and sign the Convention on the Protection of the Oceans and to accede to them;
17. *Requests* Member States to gradually reduce the usage of single used plastics 20 percent until 2030 in their countries;
18. *Requests* United Nations Environment Plan (UNEP) to continually carry out the protection of Blue Carbon, and coral reefs;
19. *Urges* member states that are receiving aid to make reports of the following to IMO:
 - a. The usage of their aid,
 - b. The impacts of their aid,
 - c. The current situation after receiving aid,
 - d. The new problems that arose;