
The 3rd UN Ocean Conference

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

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For Humanities' Continued Existence

The UN Ocean Conference,

Recalling the works that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Maritime Organisation (IMO), International Union of Marine Studies (ICSU), and Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) have done,

Recalling past resolutions that set goals on Carbon Dioxide emissions such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and subsequent agreements like the Paris Agreement,

Alarmed by the dumping of plastics and wastewater into oceans,

Recognizing the necessity to combat harmful plastic waste,

Recognizing the need to disseminate education concerning the importance of marine biodiversity and the protection of the oceans,

Recognizing the necessity to encourage the production of alternatives to plastic products,

Recognizing the necessity to develop infrastructure within each member state to ensure safe wastewater release,

Recognizing the importance of enforcing comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanisms for plastic waste and wastewater management to combat marine pollution,

Recognizing the need to establish a legally binding framework entailing regulations concerning marine plastics and wastewater management,

Recognizing the need to disseminate education concerning the importance of ocean acidification and warming,

Alarmed by the impact of ocean acidification and warming on coral reefs and marine biodiversity,

Recognizing the importance of enforcing comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanisms for ocean acidification and warming,

Noting with satisfaction the implementation of nature-based solutions, including blue carbon ecosystems, in combating ocean acidification and warming,

Expressing its satisfaction with the works of the International Seabed Authority in regulating illegal and harmful seabed mining, and recognizing the need for its improvement,

Noting with deep concern the disparity in Member States' financial capability to fund efforts to regulate seabed mining,

Noting the importance of conducting research in manners that do not heavily impact existing industries in the nation,

Noting with deep concern the disparity in Member States' technological capability to adopt and use marine technology,

Noting with deep concern the disparity in Member States' financial capability to implement policies aimed at protecting the oceans,

Deploing all acts of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities,
Recognizing the importance of strengthening and monitoring of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) within each Member States,

Recognizing the importance of establishing a comprehensive guideline that encapsulates methods of sustainable and responsible fishing practices,

Recognizing the urgent threat posed by illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing to marine ecosystems, the sustainability of fisheries, and the livelihoods of many dependent on the fishing industry,

Recognizing the vital role that fishers and related stakeholders play in ensuring the sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems,

Recognizing that the situation in which particular country having large burden due to the financial assistance can possibly be an obstacle for international cooperation and international financial assistance,

Reaffirming that though some nations have difficulties in providing aid to nations, they can still provide maximum technological support and dispatch of human resources,

Recognizing the importance of furthering ecotourism efforts,

Recognizing the existence of the thought of nature's rights,

Recognizing the existence of seabed moratoriums,

Recognizing the existence of violent IUU,

Recognizes the importance of dialogue among local fishermen in nations at risk of IUU,

Reaffirming further that the 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 United Nations system, and other actors,

Recognizing the importance of funds and programs of the United Nations in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Recalling also that, pursuant to its resolution 73/292 of 9 May 2019, the second United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns within their nation;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States to continue discussing about the potential replacement of plastic;
3. *Requests* Member States to collectively develop an ocean education curriculum in collaboration with UNESCO and UNEP that focuses on the following:
 - a. The importance of marine biodiversity and ecosystems,
 - b. The impacts of plastic pollution on marine environments,
 - c. The importance of promoting sustainable practices such as reducing, reusing, and recycling marine plastics,
 - d. The importance of proper sewage disposal and management;
4. *Requests* Member States to integrate the curriculum developed in the above operative clause into mandatory education systems;
5. *Encourages* all Member States to take into action the development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms for plastic waste and wastewater management through the following methods:
 - a. Annual Plastic Waste Inventory to report on the total plastic waste generation and disposal into water bodies, and the categorization of plastic waste disposed,

- b. Policy implementation updates to report on the status of national legislation concerning marine plastic waste,
 - c. Infrastructure assessments to report on the waste management infrastructure improvements within each Member State,
 - d. Hotspot mapping to identify and report on areas with high levels of plastic pollution,
 - e. Marine microplastic surveys to sample seawater to measure microplastic concentrations,
 - f. Biodiversity impact studies to collect data concerning the effect of plastic waste on marine species and concerned ecosystems;
6. *Requests* Member States to collectively come together to create and enforce a legally binding framework through the IMO that regulates marine plastic pollution in future conferences;
7. *Requests* Member States to set its standards and targets for the cleanup of wastewater and effluent in the ocean at its discretion and to strive to meet them;
8. *Requests* States to give a certain level of consideration for the marine environment when their oceanic development is executed in our mother ocean;
9. *Requests* states that have the financial and technological resources or possess the technology to do the following to assist countries that are active in marine protection:
- a. Marine Plastic Recovery,
 - b. Protection and increase of blue carbon such as the planting of mangroves and beneficial seaweed,
 - c. Infrastructure,
 - d. Wastewater and effluent treatment,
 - e. Stopping and mitigating ocean acidification and warming;
10. *Requests* Member States to proliferate the need for urgent addressing of ocean acidification and warming through educational programs aimed at all citizens within their nation;
11. *Encourages* the development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms for ocean acidification and warming through the following methods to the IMO:
- a. Developing ocean monitoring systems to report changes in pH levels and assess the impacts of acidification on marine ecosystems,
 - b. Establishing temperature monitoring mechanisms to document and analyze ocean warming trends and their effects on biodiversity and marine habitats,
 - c. Compiling periodic reports to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures taken by Member States to address acidification and warming;
12. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement nature-based solutions by:
- a. Supporting the planting of seaweed and mangroves as natural buffers to act as wastewater management systems, and to act as buffers for acidification and erosion,
 - b. Implementing blue carbon ecosystems, such as seagrass beds and salt marshes, with the technical guidance of relevant environmental organizations;
13. *Urges* all Member States to collaborate through and with the ISA and ICSU, to protect the sustainability of the seabed through the following:
- a. Researching the true impact the seabed mining has on the environment and surrounding industries, including but not limited to the following, to re-examine existing standards:
 - i. Agriculture,
 - ii. Fishing,

- iii. Continued mining efforts,
 - b. Granting permits and vetting seabed mining projects before they start, to mitigate damage to vulnerable marine habitats and biodiversity, as well as limiting pollution and sediments from harming sustainable mining, while the aforementioned comprehensive environmental standard is developed,
 - c. Reporting the progression of mining projects and their impacts on the environment, continuously, during the duration of the mining project,
 - d. Cooperate with the International Council for Science (ICSU) to create an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of new marine resource developments undertaken by each country;
- 14. *Requests* States capable and willing to provide funding for the ISA's continued efforts in marine safety, sustainability, and biodiversity to nations in need of aid to implement these efforts;
- 15. *Urges* the Convention of Biological Diversity to develop a global "marine life and environmental protection" goal;
- 16. *Encourages* states to develop medium to long-term plans within their countries to achieve the global "marine life environmental protection" goal mentioned above;
- 17. *Requests* States that are active in ocean protection and have the technological resources to share the following Marine Science Technology:
 - a. Technology to prevent and predict marine disasters,
 - b. Technology to minimize the environmental impact made by the use of marine resources such as fish and minerals,
 - c. Technology for restoration and conservation of marine ecosystems,
 - d. Technology and money required to establish facilities for wastewater treatment and waste disposal,
 - e. Technology and money for the promotion of clean energy,
 - f. Technology and money for infrastructure,
 - g. Technology to prevent ocean acidification and global warming,
 - h. Other technologies for marine science and technology utilization;
- 18. *Encourage* countries that possess or have related technologies for the development of new marine resources that are less harmful to the environment, and countries that can financially afford it, to work with other countries, the private sector, and international organizations to develop new, more environmentally friendly ways to develop new marine resources;
- 19. *Requests* recipient countries to submit reports to donors on the use of aid and the results of shared marine science and technology research;
- 20. *Encourages* the development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities;
- 21. *Requests* Member States to expand MPA coverage to 20% of all seas by 2030, as well as to strengthen monitoring and regulatory systems within current and future MPAs;
- 22. *Requests* Member States to collectively create and establish a guideline under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) that includes the following measures to promote sustainable and responsible fishing practices:

- a. Certification of sustainable fish catch limits to prevent overfishing and ensure marine resource conservation,
 - b. Establishing global MPAs in international bodies of water to protect endangered, or otherwise unsustainably caught fish;
23. *Requests* Member States to collaborate with the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities through the following:
 - a. Real-time information-sharing systems to enhance monitoring and cooperation in combating illegal fishing activities,
 - b. Implementation of inspections and tracking mechanisms at ports to ensure compliance with international fishing regulations,
 - c. Implementation of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) to track IUUs in international waters,
 - d. Support to assist in combating IUUs, specifically those that create harm in the form of humanitarian effects such as murder;
24. *Requests* Member States to provide educational programs for fishers and related stakeholders to promote awareness and adoption of sustainable fishing practices;
25. *Requests* a PSMA conference to be held, with no forms of regulation off the table, if IUU reduction isn't seen in 3 years;
26. *Emphasizes* the important role of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and further requests member states of institutions such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to cooperate with RFMOs to regulate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;
27. *Requests* countries with financial resources to provide the following assistance with the view of equality as written in the previous sentences, to developing countries to address IUU fisheries:
 - a. Financial Support for IUU Repression,
 - b. Technical and financial support for IUU monitoring,
 - c. Technology and financial support for IUU waterfront protection;
28. *Requests* financial support from countries that have the financial resources to work on renewable marine industries such as aquaculture to break away from dependence on fisheries as an industry;
29. *Requests* Member States to submit a report containing data on catches and other information related to the marine industries to the International Oceanographic Research Union at its own discretion;
30. *Encourages* countries to resolve issues related to the possession of exclusive economic zones peacefully in accordance with their geographical and historical backgrounds.