
The 3rd UN Ocean Conference

Distr: general
27 December, 2024
Original: English

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

Sponsor: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, U.S.A

Our Ocean, Our Future, Our Responsibility, Our Cooperation

The UN Ocean conference,

Recognizing the importance of each country doing all we can to combat marine pollution and protect the oceans

Reaffirming the importance of achieving goals with support,

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

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

Aware of the need for the entire world to actively work towards solving problems in the oceans,

Expressing satisfaction with the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO),

Aware of the need to monitor the situation of marine pollution with an accurate picture of the situation,

Recognizing that further research is needed to solve the marine problem

Believing that seabed mining has cases to affect significant impact on, among other things, the ecosystems of the seabed,

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

Taking notes of the importance of putting surveillance in the future to ensure the transparency,

Recognizing the need for sustainable fisheries management,

Recognizing the importance of inter-regional cooperation in solving maritime problems; and

Recognizing that there are countries in need of assistance,

Recognizing that the marine environment, including the oceans, seas, and adjacent coastal area, forms an integrated whole that is an essential component of the global life-support system and an asset presenting important opportunities for sustainable environment,

Recognizing the indispensable role of the United Nations Environmental Program addressing global environmental challenges including the water and marine pollution and promoting sustainable development,

Acknowledging the paramount importance of safeguarding our shared environment for the prosperity of current and future generations, and recognizing that recycling waste plays a vital role in this endeavor, we call upon all individuals, communities, and nations to unite in the spirit of responsibility and cooperation to advance sustainable practices for the benefit of humanity and our planet,

Acknowledging that the plastic waste runoff by river is one of the main cause of the marine pollution,

Recognizing the indispensable role of the World Meteorological Organization and United Nations Educational, scientific and Cultural Organization addressing the global challenges and promoting education regarding the danger of the marine pollution and its possible destruction in the future,

Taking into Consideration that recycling emits carbon dioxide,

Affirming that reducing, reusing, and recycling are not enough to solve the current marine plastic problem nor ocean acidification,

Noting its satisfaction with the work of International Maritime Organization for promoting peace over the ocean,

Noting its satisfaction with the work of International Seabed Authority which promotes and ensures the safety of seabed materials and seabed mining,

Acknowledging the potential danger that technological disparities among certain nations could disrupt the equitable distribution of resources and lead to market monopolization,

Noting with regret that certain number of people are unable to access marine technologies,

Recognizing that there are some nations unable to provide assistance due to its unstable domestic situations,

Recognizing that all countries contribute to ocean warming, ocean acidity,

Recognizing that debt swaps and blue bond can be effective for education and environmental protection,

Recognizing the importance of confirming the existence of the thoughts of rights of nature,

Welcoming The High Seas Treaty adopted by the United Nations general assembly on 20 September 2023 and the Ocean Plastic Charter adopted by nations on 9 June 2018 as crucial steps towards limiting the plastic waste-related impacts and impacts of warming and acidification of the oceans and ensuring the safety and sustainability of marine coastal ecosystems and prevention of marine pollution,

Mindful of the destructive activities of International, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing operators, which are concretely defined in the CCSBT resolution CCSBT-CC/1710/011, adopted during the 27th annual meeting of the CCSBT held from October 19th to October 23rd, we acknowledge the harm caused to the natural marine ecosystem and the challenges to sustainability and the hindrance of international cooperation aimed at addressing these critical issues and the country bothered by the violence of International, Unreported and, Unregulated Fishing Operators,

Noting its satisfaction with the work of Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations for ensuring the safety and sustainability of aquaculture industry,

Noting its satisfaction with the work of Regional Fisheries Management Organization for monitoring, tracking and eradicating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing operators,

Recognizing that assistance that can possibly affect the environment in negative way should not be allowed to exist,

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,

1. *Requests* all member states to cooperate with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Meteorological Organization to promote education on the impacts of marine debris on the natural environment, utilizing open platforms such as online media and other resources to ensure that people are educated about the marine environment;
2. *Urges* countries to do the following with regard to marine pollution from sewage and marine plastics:
 - a. Establishment of guidelines and targets for wastewater treated within their countries,
 - b. Submission of a report to the International Maritime Organization on the targets set and the current state of marine pollution,
 - c. Active cooperation with other regions to promote measures to combat the problem,
 - d. Education by the government and businesses to increase the amount of recycled plastic,
 - e. Encouragement recycling and recyclable waste collection,
 - f. Education and prevention on the destruction and importance of marine biodiversity protection for all people,
 - g. Treatment of ship's wastewater,
 - h. Production of alternatives using petroleum,
 - i. Development of new-generation ships,
 - j. Monitoring of waste;
3. *Reaffirms* the significance and the importance of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the General Assembly on 25th September 2015;
4. *Urges* countries, in cooperation with various countries, to do the following with regard to research and to protect the marine environment:
 - a. Technologies to minimize or eliminate microplastics,
 - b. Publication of research results and to conduct joint research,
 - c. Causes of countermeasures against global warming and acidification,
 - d. Development of industries using renewable energy sources;
5. *Urges* countries to implement actions to prevent excessive pollution of the oceans by wastewater by:
 - a. Development of regulations for industrial wastewater systems,
 - b. Development of regulations for domestic wastewater systems,
 - c. International standards for wastewater discharges from sewage treatment plants;

6. *Urges* countries to hold regular meetings on the marine environment to discuss:
 - a. Standards for discharges of wastewater,
 - b. Status of marine pollution in each country and measurements to address it,
 - c. Publication of the awareness that marine pollution should be solved by the world as a whole,
 - d. Need for assistance in each country;
7. *Urges* countries to promote Non-Government Organization campaigns on marine development and seabed development;
8. *Requests* International Seabed Authority to investigate beforehand the environment and to explore sustainable seabed mining based on scientific evidence in cooperation with member states to ensure sustainability and safety of seabed and further requests nations to put surveillance over their marine seabed fracking under their discretion to ensure the safety and sustainability of their actions;
9. *Calls upon* member states engaged in marine seabed mining activities to compile and submit a comprehensive report detailing the procedure, outcome, and aftermath of such activities, ensuring safety and sustainability of their operations;
10. *Requests* all member states with sufficient resources to provide financial and technological assistance to less capable nations and the International Seabed Authority to ensure the sustainable expansion and safety of seabed mining operations, and further requests to cooperate with International Seabed Authority;
11. *Requests* member states to take proactive and comprehensive measures including, but not limited to, investing in and facilitating the development and adoption of advanced microplastic filtration and removal technology; incentivizing domestic corporations and organizations to implement environmentally friendly, sustainable and effective practices such as deposit-refund system and sustainable packaging; promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly materials such as bioplastics, to reduce the presence of microplastics within its honorable territories while allowing for flexibility based on their national and economic situation;
12. *Affirms* the critical importance of nations establishing and enforcing official standards for water quality safety and plastic waste disposal within their territories, to enhance sanitation and sustainability, thereby preventing potential marine pollution caused by factors such as plastic waste runoff into rivers;
13. *Requests* all member states to provide minimum necessary financial supports with the view of equality as written in the previous sentences, in order to achieve maximum technical support possible and to dispatch human resources as much as possible who are capable of operating facilities through two ways; one depending on the severity of water pollution as reported by and through United Nations Environmental Program and also one in a direct transaction between two nations for the following specific purposes all of which are for the prevention of marine pollution:
 - a. Prevention of water pollution in rivers,
 - b. Prevention of marine pollution caused by aquaculture industry,
 - c. Facilitation and the construction of adequate drainage system;
14. *Requests* Member States requiring financial aid to prepare and submit detailed proposals to the United Nations Environment Programme for consideration, that will later be sent to and examined for approval by Member States providing aid, ensuring that proposals include the following:
 - a. The proposed time frame for the requested provision of aid,
 - b. The content of aid, and the method of delivery,
 - c. A clear explanation of the purpose and specific objectives for which the aid is required,
 - d. A detailed plan outlining how the requested aid will be utilized to achieve its intended goals,
 - e. A framework allowing for the determination of reciprocal contributions or benefits that can be offered by the recipient Member State, tailored to their individual circumstances;

15. *Requests* Member States capable of providing aid, to provide technical, humanization, and know-how aid to nations requesting aid for the following purposes:
 - a. Infrastructure development for the following:
 - A) Wastewater management,
 - B) Recycling facilities,
 - C) Monitoring and reporting,
 - b. Development of sustainable finishing practices,
 - c. Development of alternative products to replace plastic products,
 - d. Retaining and protection of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs),
 - e. Protection of marine biodiversity,
 - f. Monitoring, management, and regulation of IUU fishing in Exclusive Economic Zones;

16. *Requests* each country to provide UNEP with maximum support to provide the following assistance to countries in need:
 - a. Developing infrastructure to solve marine pollution,
 - A) Establishing institutions for the treatment of wastewater and effluents
 - B) Establishment of various systems for the elimination of microplastics, supporting technology development
 - b. Share marine science and technology,
 - c. Support for IUU fishing measures,
 - A) Human support,
 - B) Technical support,
 - C) Know-how support,
 - D) Material support,
 - d. Public disclosure of supported and non-supported countries,
 - e. Active support for technologies with low environmental impact;

17. *Requests* in case that the member states received a direct assistance as is written in the operative clause 13, recipient countries to submit reports to donor countries on the uses to which their assistance is put;

18. *Requests* all member states and relevant international organizations such as Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to promote and execute the following necessary actions to prevent Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing operators from engaging in overfishing and environmentally harmful fishing practices, which possibly lead to the destruction of marine ecosystems and undermine sustainability, and to eradicate the presence of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing operators:
 - a. Strengthening cooperation with local communities and citizens while and to strengthen the surveillance on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing operators,
 - b. Providing technological assistance to nations who have insufficient technology for monitoring and tracking Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing operators,
 - c. Further facilitating the international cooperation such as information sharing and joint exploration of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing operators,
 - d. Confirming and managing the transparency and security of one's own citizens through measures such as expansion of whitelists of fishing operators such as one maintained by the South Pacific Fisheries Forum Agency;
 - e. *Requests* member states to implement and contribute to environmental protection practices such as Marine Stewardship Council, which aims to promote appropriate fishing methods, Aquaculture Stewardship Council, which aims to improve safety and sustainability, and blue carbon activity which aims to rebuild and generate marine coastal ecosystem, in order to prevent marine pollution, ocean warming and ocean acidification in a comprehensive manner;

19. *Encourages* all nations to manage and operate environmentally protected areas such as MPAs in cooperation with the local community with the view of reaffirming the importance of goal of expanding Marine Protected Areas as determined by the Conference of the Parties;

20. *Encourages* all nations to expand environmentally protected areas especially MPAs to 30% of total earth surface, and further request nations to cooperate with domestic regional people in order to achieve further sustainability within there;
21. *Requests* member states to enable people living in the coast to have access to the modern marine information regarding the marine situation;
22. *Requests* member states and relevant international organization to organize human training camps to facilitate knowledge and techniques regarding the marine technologies;
23. *Requests* all member states to improve sustainability and safety within its aquaculture industry, and further requests Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to investigate and ensure the sustainability and safety of it;
24. *Urges* all Member States to provide severance payment to fisheries that suffer damage as a result of the protection of marine resources;
25. *Emphasizes* the important role of Regional Fisheries Management Organization and TSMA and further requests member states to cooperate with Regional Fisheries Management Organization and TSMA to restrict and eradicate the existence of Illegal Unreported and Unregulated fishers;
26. *Requests* the PSMA conference to be held with no forms of regulation off the table, if IUU reduction isn't seen in three years;
27. *Requests* all countries to recognize the importance of setting clear goals such as a carbon neutral goal to decrease CO₂ in the atmosphere and thus slow down global warming;
28. *Affirms* the importance of facilitating renewable energy industry to facilitate the use of renewable energy;
29. *Encourages* Member States to promote environmental protection and education by utilizing the systems such as Blue Bond and debt swap.