



Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/I.I

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Chile, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Estonia, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Iceland, Japan, Republic of the Niger, Romania, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Topic: Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

Aware of the pollution in the bodies of water,

Desiring the ban of circulating fuel-powered boats,

Noting with approval the existence of the Port-State Measures Agreement, a treaty to prevent illegal fish from going to global seafood markets,

Convinced that limiting the amount of structures near the ocean will lessen the pollution in the area,

Deeply concerned that IUU fishing's negative impact on marine ecosystems, puts food security and regional stability at risk, and is linked to major human rights violations and even organized crime,

Emphasizing that governments use media, newspapers, social media, television, magazines to raise the awareness of IUU fishing,

Fully aware that not all fishermen and producers have enough knowledge on the proper ways to handle and sell fish,

1. Authorizes the limiting of markets where fish can be sold;
2. Considers creating nets that only hold a certain weight of fish to help limit the catches;
3. Calls upon fishermen to use the nets only to catch the allowed weight;
4. Further reminds the fishermen that the use of the nets will help impact the future;
5. Strongly condemns fishing in the areas where fish lay their eggs;
6. Further requests on only using reusable plastics or dissolvable plastics on boats to minimize the pollution in the sea;
7. Requests that all vessels fishing at sea be registered through clear and transparent licensing procedures and have tracking devices in place;
8. Further invites Governments to invest more money in tracking technology, and invest more money in expanding the coast guard and other existing forces;
9. Strongly suggests that states must punish large illegal fishing operations by setting up robust regional policies with enough legal power to take action;
10. Encourages states and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to coordinate in the development and implementation of clear and standardized by-catch data-collection and reporting protocols for non-target species, in particular endangered, threatened and protected species;
11. Recommends stationing guards (look out) near and around areas of suspected illegal fishing, these stations should monitor the amount of fish on boats;
12. Suggests that Organizations and Nations conduct regular summits and meetings to discuss the environmental impact of IUU fishing;

13. Further recommends spreading awareness through newspapers, ads, magazines, other media, and schools to educate people on the dangers of IUU fishing and expresses its hope for people to be more critical about the sources of the fish they are eating;
14. Draws the attention of governments to educate fishermen and train them about new technology and proper ways to handle fish;
15. Advises countries to create mutual agreements between consumers and suppliers (fishers).