**FORUM:** Environment Commission

**QUESTION OF:** Enhancing measures to promote sustainable fishing

**SUBMITTED BY:** Uganda

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE,

*Recognizing* fisheries management principals as being an effective practice of sustainable fishing,

*Fully aware* of the WHO (World Health Organisation) hazard and toxins listings pertaining to humans and animals,

*Approving* environmentally conscious economic compensation between member states,

*Recognizing* NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) and state cooperation, in specific that with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF),

*Deeply conscious* of the negative health impacts of hazards and toxins in fish as a result of pollution,

*Deeply alarmed* by the decline in fishing species and the impact on the environment,

*Deeply convinced* that sustainable fishing is vital to the environmental, human health and the economy,

1. Urges all nations to impose fisheries management principals on all transnational seafood corporations as well as government run fisheries through means such as but not limited to:
   1. seasonal fishing
   2. technological monitoring and data collection of species activity and population
   3. strict regulations on the number of fish of a certain species to be caught within a certain season, taking into account:
      1. collected data
      2. rarity
      3. habitat conditions
2. Requests biannual economic aid to be sent to all developing countries from developed countries to maintain sustainable fishing initiatives that have already been initiated, supplying the aid necessary to enable complete sustainable fishing within those pre-established initiatives in order to:
   1. compensate the insufficient resources that the developing countries cannot provide
   2. enable the government of the developing country to provide transparency to the developed country on the fisheries’ current necessities, and provide an agreed upon plan for unilateral sustainability;
3. Encourages all coast line states to remove tariffs on importing seafood from sustainable fisheries for the benefit of bordering land locked states, leaving the mass of seafood exports from coastline states at that sovereign state’s complete discretion, in ways such as:
   1. the removal of tariffs on export and import price, as well as taxation on transport
   2. the inspection of trade agreements to ensure that all exports are from sustainable fisheries;
4. Strongly recommends the transformation of environmentally harmful fishing practices into sustainable fishing practices with owner compensation and job guarantees, through methods such as:
   1. the recycling of material dealt with through environmentally friendly means
   2. the post recycling of materials to potentially be used for the creation of sustainable fishing practices;
5. Recommends state government collaboration with the WWF to eliminate environmentally harmful fishing practices and advance sustainable fishing, through means such as but not limited to:
   1. adopting fishing practices from indigenous local communities, as well as supporting their practices through providing sustainable materials
   2. ensuring that fisheries do not harm marine protected areas
   3. providing private fishers with means to practice sustainable fishing
   4. collecting census data on major fish species to eliminate risk of extinction from fishing
   5. combatting the usage of illegal fishing nets
   6. ensuring the fishing does not interact with or endanger concerned ecosystems;
6. Asks for regulations and checks to be put on fishing plants to ensure the absence of toxins within the water and animals in accordance with WHO list of hazards and toxins in ways such as:
   1. monthly checks by coast guard on the water being used in all facilitated fishing zones with lab analysis
   2. random checks of seafood species being produced from fisheries
   3. water purification for hazardous zones allocated to fishing and within fish farms
   4. disallowance of the consumption of fish produced by fisheries declared hazardous;
7. Calls upon all member states to recognise the importance of fishing to indigenous people, and to grant special zones to these people if they remain under supervision of a government body that will ensure proper maintenance, by:
   1. preventing any TNCs (Transnational Corporations) from fishing in these areas
   2. complying with all laws pertaining to the conservation of endangered species
   3. monitoring methods and mass of fishing.

1. Further recommends that all states require a license for both recreational and commercial fishing, with regulations on:
   1. where fishing is allowed to occur
   2. methods for fishing, for example, no explosives or poisons
   3. which fish are allowed to be caught/fished, for example, no fish in risk of extinction;