

032 Protecting seamounts and other vulnerable marine ecosystems from destructive practices

RECALLING Resolution 3.066 *The protection of seamounts, deep-sea corals and other vulnerable deep-sea habitats from destructive fishing practices, including bottom trawling, on the high seas* (Bangkok, 2004);

RECALLING United Nations (UN) General Assembly Resolutions 61/105 (2006) and 64/72 (2009) that committed states to closing areas to bottom fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction where vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) such as seamounts are known or likely to occur;

RECOGNISING the progress made since 2004 in protecting VMEs from damage caused by bottom trawling, particularly through the efforts of regional fisheries management organisations and arrangements (RFMO/As), which have closed some seamounts, sections of oceanic ridge systems and other areas where VMEs are known or likely to occur;

NOTING the requirement in article 194, paragraph 5, of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to take measures “necessary to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other forms of marine life”;

NOTING that the UN General Assembly, in Resolution 79/145 recognised “the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain”;

There has been a suggestion to remove this paragraph based on the comment that the 2021 United Nations Second World Ocean Assessment does not come to the quoted conclusion. The facilitator welcomes clarity from the proponents to resolve this comment.

~~ACKNOWLEDGING the 2021 United Nations Second World Ocean Assessment’s conclusion that “fishing, especially bottom trawling, constitutes the greatest current threat to seamount ecosystems”;~~

NOTING that the UN General Assembly, in Resolution 79/145 emphasised the need for full and urgent implementation by all States and relevant RFMO/As of their commitments, and

RECALLING the Leaders’ Pledge for Nature, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) adopted by the 15th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 15); and the Agreement under UNCLOS on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) adopted in 2023;

The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, at its session in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions, in implementing the IUCN Programme 2026–2029, to promote this Resolution in engagement with RFMOs, other relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional, subregional and sectoral bodies (IFBs) and individual states; and

2. CALLS on all State Members, individually and through relevant RFMO/As and IFBs, to:

a. fully implement the UNGA resolutions (including 61/105 (2006), 64/72 (2009) and 79/145 (2024)) that call for the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, cold water corals and hydrothermal vents in areas beyond national jurisdiction from significant adverse impact caused ~~destructive~~ fishing practices, ~~like bottom trawling~~, recognising the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain;

b. support and advocate for the protection of seamounts, based on the best available scientific evidence, and interconnected seamounts (networks) for species associated with seamounts, ~~including whales, sharks, vulnerable marine ecosystems and pelagic fish stocks,~~ at RFMO/As and other relevant IFBs; and

There has been a suggestion to remove this paragraph. Proponents please review and consider.

~~[c. support and activate a transition away from destructive fishing practices on seamounts and other vulnerable marine ecosystems before the UN bottom fisheries workshop in 2026 and the Secretary-General's report for consideration by the UN General Assembly at its eighty-first session in 2026.]~~