R19 A1 El Partido Verde de Argentina realiza un llamamiento frente a la situación que amenaza al ecosistema en el Atlántico Sur

Proposer: Resolutions Subcommittee

Title

Change to:
Protection of the South Atlantic Ocean

Resolution text

From line 1 to 215:
~~SPANISH~~

~~1)El Partido Verde de Argentina realiza un llamamiento frente a la situación que amenaza al ecosistema en el Atlántico Sur, desde el límite correspondiente a las costas del sur de Brasil, de Uruguay, principalmente de Argentina, que corresponde a la mayor extensión atlántica de todos los países de América Latina y el Caribe dado su proyección hacia la Antártida, corresponden al caladero más rico del planeta, en la actualidad.~~

~~En la extensión atlántica que proyecta las aguas del mar argentino y de nuestro territorio que se extiende hacia la Antártida, la sustracción de los recursos marinos mediante el ejercicio de la pesca no declarada y no reglamentada es una de las más graves en todo el planeta. Sus consecuencias golpean a nuestros recursos marinos y a los del océano Atlántico, en general, por su interconexión a través del movimiento contínuo de las especies y de la dinámica de supervivencia de la fauna marina.~~

~~Flotas asiáticas, en particular chinas, y europeas, entre otras, son las responsables de este daño irreparable por incidir en la extinción de las especies, en una situación grave para los derechos humanos por tratarse de pesca no regulada y no regamentada, con tripulantes que son trabajadores sometidos a prácticas contrarias a los derechos humanos, a más de las dispuestas por la Organización Internacional del Trabajo.~~

~~La pesca es realizada mayormente fuera del sistema satelital de rastreo, porque dichas embarcaciones lo apagan, en general.~~

~~A fines de los 90 estas flotas se volvieron ávidas, se incorporaron numerosos pesqueros chinos especialmente de frente a las costas patagónicas argentinas.~~

~~Se trata de más de 400 embarcaciones en el Atlántico Sur y algo menos en el Pacífico Sur dedicadas a la pesca de calamar.~~

~~La flota china es la más grande, sin perjuicio de que pescan flotas de Taiwán, Corea del Sur y España, que son las mayores en las aguas circundantes de Sudamérica. Frente a la Patagonia hay entre 550 a 600 embarcaciones.~~

~~La flota china está subsidiada en el combustible, la tecnología satelital y la asistencia para detectar controles y no ser observada, y la construcción de los barcos pesqueros.~~

~~Los reclamos internacionales son constantes y el trabajo de la Armada Argentina para intentar evitar este crimen contra los recursos pesqueros, no detienen a cientos de buques chinos que están pescando ilegalmente en el mar argentino; este saqueo podría agotar la especie del calamar dientuso en esta zona.~~

El estudio del InSight Crime, con el Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos y Latinos de la Universidad Americana (CLALS), descubre que los barcos del país asiático llevan a cabo la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada a 201 millas marítimas de la costa, que es el límite de la línea de Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) y en las aguas internacionales y capturan toneladas de calamar. Cientos de estos barcos usan maniobras y violan el límite para seguir pescando fuera de la zona permitida

El jefe del Observatorio Marítimo Naval de Argentina, Daniel Coluccio, publicó que "más allá de la milla 200 no hay control" y estos barcos aprovechan para pescar allí "lo que pueden día y noche", por lo que consideró que "en algún momento el recurso va a disminuir". Cuando Coluccio escucha la radio en el mar los mensajes son en portugués, ruso y, sobre todo, chino.

La plataforma marina de la Argentina proporciona zonas de alimentación fértiles para la vida debajo del agua y, además, tiene una profundidad relativamente poco profunda de 200 metros. Allí hay grandes cantidades de plancton y prosperan el bacalao del sur, o merluza negra, la langosta, el calamar y otras valiosas especies.

Estos pesqueros usan redes de arrastre, que no se emplean a 5.000, 6.000 metros, pero se utilzan a 200, 250 metros".

Los impactos ambientales, no solo se limitan a la sobrepesca, sino también a la captura de especies amenazadas, de mamíferos marinos, de aleteo de tiburón, a la toneladas de residuos y aceites que vierten al mar sin ningún control. A los derechos humanos, todo el trabajo semi esclavo de esta flota, los impactos sobre la salud y la situación de estos tripulantes es gravísimo, a los aspectos sociales y económicos sobre los países de la región, sobre sus economías pesqueras ya que esta flota opera en los mismos recursos necesarios para las flotas artesanales locales.

Esto daña a todo el ecosistema marino porque el calamar o pota es una de las especies más importantes de toda la cadena alimentaria del océano, que está en el centro de la cadena alimentaria de todo el ecosistema del Pacífico y del Atlántico Sur.

El ecosistema está amenazado y el peligro es grave.

2). La "Cuestión de las Islas Malvinas", disputa entre la Argentina y el Reino Unido por la soberanía de las Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur, Sandwich del Sur y los espacios marítimos circundantes, ha estado presente en las Naciones Unidas desde los orígenes mismos de esta Organización.

En la conferencia de San Francisco la delegación argentina presentó una reserva de derechos según la cual la República Argentina no aceptaba, en ningún caso, que el sistema de Administración Fiduciaria – que supervisaba la administración, con miras a su independencia, de los denominados "territorios no autónomos"- pueda ser aplicado a, o sobre, territorios que le pertenezcan, ya sea que ellos estén sujetos a reclamo o controversia, o estén en posesión de otros Estados.

El 16 de diciembre de 1965 la Asamblea General adoptó la resolución 2065 (XX), primera referida exclusivamente a la Cuestión Malvinas, a través de la cual reconoció la existencia de una disputa de soberanía entre la Argentina y el Reino Unido e invitó a ambos países a negociar para encontrar una solución pacífica a la controversia. Malvinas es una de las formas de colonialismo al que debe ponerse fin, subyace una disputa de soberanía entre los gobiernos argentino y británico, y la forma de encontrarle una solución es a través de las negociaciones bilaterales entre ambos gobiernos.

Luego de la adopción de esta resolución se inició un proceso de negociación bilateral respecto de la soberanía sobre las Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur, Sandwich del Sur y los espacios marítimos circundantes, en los cuales ambas Partes propusieron distintas alternativas de solución que no llegaron a concretarse y en 1973 la Asamblea General declaró la necesidad de acelerar las negociaciones en curso, e instó a los dos gobiernos a proseguirlas sin demora por la resolución 3160 (XXVIII).

Después del conflicto del Atlántico Sur de 1982, la Asamblea General en noviembre de 1982 adoptó la resolución 37/9 que pidió a los dos gobiernos reanudar las negociaciones que permitan encontrar una solución pacífica a la disputa de soberanía, reiterada por las subsiguientes resoluciones de la Asamblea relativas a la Cuestión de las Islas Malvinas.

Es demasiado importante que la reanudación de las negociaciones entre la Argentina y el Reino Unido de respuesta a la necesidad de encontrar una solución pacífica y definitiva a la disputa de soberanía donde se incluya el tema de la conservación de los recursos pesqueros y la defensa de los ecosistemas.

3). Es preciso frenar el ataque contra sus recursos pesqueros, la ONU y los organismos internacionales tienen un compromiso con su conservación. Reclamamos que se aborde la cuestión al más alto nivel, en todos los foros donde se traten asuntos ambientales.

El océano es la fuente de los sistemas mundiales que hacen de la Tierra un lugar habitable para la humanidad, la lluvia, el agua potable, el estado del tiempo, el clima, los litorales, nuestra comida, el oxígeno del aire que respiramos en una inmensa proporción los proporciona y regula el mar.

ENGLISH

1) The Green Party of Argentina makes an appeal against the situation that threatens the ecosystem in the South Atlantic, from the limit corresponding to the coasts of southern Brazil, Uruguay, mainly Argentina, which corresponds to the largest Atlantic extension of All the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, given their projection towards the Antarctic, correspond to the richest fishing ground on the planet, at present.
In the Atlantic extension that projects the waters of the Argentine sea and of our territory that extends towards Antarctica, the theft of marine resources through the exercise of unreported and unregulated fishing is one of the most serious on the entire planet. Its consequences affect our marine resources and those of the Atlantic Ocean, in general, due to their interconnection through the continuous movement of species and the survival dynamics of marine fauna.
Asian, particularly Chinese, and European fleets, among others, are responsible for this irreparable damage for influencing the extinction of species, in a serious situation for human rights because it is unregulated and unregulated fishing, with crew members who They are workers subjected to practices contrary to human rights, in addition to those ordered by the International Labor Organization.
Fishing is done mostly outside of the satellite tracking system, because such vessels turn it off, in general.
At the end of the 1990s, these fleets became avid, numerous Chinese fishing boats were incorporated, especially off the Argentine Patagonian coast.
There are more than 400 vessels in the South Atlantic and a little less in the South Pacific dedicated to squid fishing.
The Chinese fleet is the largest, notwithstanding the fact that fleets from Taiwan, South Korea and Spain fish, which are the largest in the surrounding South American waters. Off Patagonia there are between 550 to 600 boats.
The Chinese fleet is subsidized in fuel, satellite technology and assistance to detect controls and not be observed, and the construction of fishing boats.
International claims are constant and the work of the Argentine Navy to try to prevent this crime against fishing resources does not stop hundreds of Chinese vessels that are fishing illegally in the Argentine sea; this poaching could deplete the species of toothy squid in this area.

The InSight Crime study, with the Center for Latin American and Latino Studies of the American University (CLALS), discovers that the Asian country's boats carry out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing 201 nautical miles from the coast, which it is the limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE) line and in international waters and they catch tons of squid. Hundreds of these boats use maneuvers and violate the limit to continue fishing outside the allowed zone.
The head of the Argentine Naval Maritime Observatory, Daniel Coluccio, published that "beyond mile

200 there is no control" and these boats take the opportunity to fish there "what they can day and night", for which he considered that "at some point the resource will decrease. When Coluccio listens to the radio at sea, the messages are in Portuguese, Russian and, above all, Chinese.
The Argentine marine shelf provides fertile feeding grounds for life below water and also has a relatively shallow depth of 200 meters. There are large amounts of plankton there, and southern cod, or toothfish, lobster, squid, and other valuable species thrive.
These fishing vessels use trawl nets, which are not used at 5,000, 6,000 meters, but are used at 200, 250 meters".
The environmental impacts are not only limited to overfishing, but also to the capture of endangered species, marine mammals, shark finning, tons of waste and oil that are dumped into the sea without any control. To human rights, all the semi-slave work of this fleet, the impacts on the health and situation of these crew members is very serious, to the social and economic aspects of the countries of the region, on their fishing economies since this fleet operates in the same resources needed for local artisanal fleets.
This harms the entire marine ecosystem because the squid or squid is one of the most important species in the entire ocean food chain, which is at the center of the food chain of the entire Pacific and South Atlantic ecosystem.
The ecosystem is threatened and the danger is serious.
2). The "Question of the Malvinas Islands", a dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of the Malvinas, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, has been present in the United Nations since the very origins of this organization.
At the San Francisco conference, the Argentine delegation presented a reservation of rights according to which the Argentine Republic did not accept, in any case, that the Trusteeship system – which supervised the administration, with a view to its independence, of the so-called "territories non-self-governing" - may be applied to, or over, territories belonging to it, whether they are subject to claim or controversy, or are in the possession of other States.
On December 16, 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2065 (XX), the first to refer exclusively to the Malvinas Question, through which it recognized the existence of a sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom and invited both countries to negotiate to find a peaceful solution to the dispute. Malvinas is one of the forms of colonialism that must be ended, there is an underlying sovereignty dispute between the Argentine and British governments, and the way to find a solution is through bilateral negotiations between both governments.
After the adoption of this resolution, a bilateral negotiation process began regarding sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces, in which both Parties proposed different solution alternatives that did not reach agreement. materialize and in 1973 the General Assembly declared the need to speed up the ongoing negotiations, and urged the two governments to continue them without delay by resolution 3160 (XXVIII).
After the 1982 South Atlantic conflict, the General Assembly in November 1982 adopted resolution 37/9 that asked the two governments to resume negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute, reiterated by subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to the Question of the Malvinas Islands.
It is very important that the resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom respond to the need to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute, which includes the issue of the conservation of fishing resources and the defense of ecosystems.
3). It is necessary to stop the attack against their fishing resources, the UN and international organizations have a commitment to their conservation. We demand that the issue be addressed at the highest level, in all forums where environmental issues are discussed.
The ocean is the source of the world systems that make the Earth a habitable place for humanity, the rain, the drinking water, the weather, the climate, the coastlines, our food, the oxygen in the air we breathe in a an immense proportion is provided and regulated by the sea.

The Global Greens make a call:1) To the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, to take urgent actions to protect the ecosystems of the South Atlantic Ocean, currently the richest fishing ground on the planet.

2) To the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, to resume the negotiations to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute of the Malvinas Islands, which includes the conservation of fishing resources and the defense of marine ecosystems.

3) To the United Nations and international organizations to strenghten the commitment for the conservation of fishing resources in the South Atlantic Ocean, and to address this issue at the highest level, in all the relevant forums.

Reason

1) The Green Party of Argentina makes an appeal against the situation that threatens the ecosystem in the South Atlantic, from the limit corresponding to the coasts of southern Brazil, Uruguay, mainly Argentina, which corresponds to the largest Atlantic extension of All the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, given their projection towards the Antarctic corresponds to the richest fishing ground on the planet, at present.

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Asian, particularly Chinese, and European fleets, among others, are responsible for this irreparable damage for influencing the extinction of species, besides, unregulated fishing has crew members who are workers subjected to practices contrary to human rights, in addition to those ordered by the International Labor Organization.

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