

An underwater photograph showing a large school of fish swimming in a circular pattern. A diver is visible in the lower right, looking towards the fish. The water is clear and blue.

The Blue Moral Economy

Faith-Based Approaches to Ocean Finance

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Faiths for UNOC3



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Part of a series of primers for religions and spiritual communities preparing for UNOC3 and beyond.

This policy brief equips faith institutions to engage with financial and policy dialogues at the Third UN Ocean Conference (UNOC3) in 2025. It introduces the concept of “blue moral economies”—economic systems that integrate ethical imperatives from diverse faith traditions with regenerative marine practices. The brief outlines four core advocacy themes: stewardship and ecological regeneration, sufficiency and equitable prosperity, ethical finance and responsible investment, and inclusive participation and community empowerment. Each theme connects spiritual values with practical opportunities for faith-based advocacy on the High Seas Treaty, the 30x30 conservation target, and sustainable blue finance. By bringing spiritual insights to these conversations, faith communities can help transform ocean economies to honor ecological limits, distribute benefits equitably, and sustain both human communities and marine ecosystems for generations to come.

Overview

Faith communities are a powerful yet often overlooked force for ocean conservation. With deep-rooted moral authority, vast global networks, and strong connections to coastal communities, religious institutions represent an underutilized resource for marine conservation, with 85% of the world's population adhering to faith traditions. These voices offer unique contributions through their established networks, demonstrated capacity to influence policy, and ability to sustain long-term commitments.

The 2025 UN Ocean Conference (UNOC3) in Nice, France this June provides a critical platform for faith voices to shape marine protection policy, influence national commitments for 30x30 goals, and ensure equity in conservation frameworks. Religious leaders bring moral authority that can transform negotiations while their institutions provide the community trust and networks needed for implementation.

This primer on faith-based approaches to ocean economics is presented as an initial framework for discussion. We recognize that economic perspectives vary significantly across faith traditions, cultural contexts, and philosophical orientations. We offer these concepts not as definitive views but as invitations to deeper dialogue about how spiritual values can inform more just and sustainable marine economic systems. As we continue to develop this resource beyond UNOC3, we welcome diverse perspectives, constructive critiques, and examples of faith-based economic initiatives. Please share your insights at crew@oceans.faith to help ensure these ideas authentically represent the full spectrum of faith-based approaches to economic justice and ecological stewardship.

Faiths for UNOC3 is a multifaith campaign bringing faiths to the forefront of marine protection at this conference. Supported by Bloomberg Ocean Initiative and Oceans5, the campaign is working to ensure that faith leaders help shape global ocean policies, champion conservation goals, and advocate for equitable, inclusive solutions.

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Understanding the Blue Moral Economy: A Faith Perspective



Monaco will host the “Blue Economy and Finance Forum” (June 7-8, 2025) as part of the United Nations Ocean Conference 2025. This forum represents a critical opportunity for faith communities to influence the financial frameworks that will shape ocean sustainability efforts in the coming decades.

The sea absorbs around a quarter of humanity’s CO₂ emissions, feeds more than three billion people with vital protein and still receives an estimated 19–23 million tonnes of plastic every year. —proof that any economics ignoring the ocean is incomplete.

A Blue Moral Economy integrates ethical imperatives from diverse faith traditions—stewardship, sufficiency, fairness, and intergenerational responsibility—with regenerative and sustainable marine economic practices. Blue Moral Economies embed moral and spiritual values into economic activities, ensuring that human actions support long-term ecological sustainability, community resilience, and social equity.

Key Distinctions of a Blue Moral Economy:






- **Nature-positive rather than merely sustainable:** Aims for outcomes where human activities actively restore and enhance biodiversity, leaving marine ecosystems in better condition than we found them.
- **Purpose-driven rather than profit-maximizing:** Measures success by contribution to ecological health, human dignity, and community flourishing—reflecting faith traditions’ emphasis on the intrinsic value of creation and human dignity
- **Relationship-centered rather than transaction-focused:** Recognizes the inherent connections between communities, ecosystems, and future generations—mirroring spiritual teachings on interdependence and intergenerational responsibility
- **Sufficiency-oriented rather than growth-dependent:** Emphasizes “enough for all” rather than endless accumulation—embodying religious principles of moderation, contentment, and equitable distribution
- **Stewardship-based rather than ownership-focused:** Views natural resources as entrusted gifts rather than commodities to exploit—directly expressing the creation care mandates central to many faiths
- **Circular rather than linear:** Designs economic activities to regenerate rather than deplete natural systems—reflecting sacred teachings on cycles of renewal and responsible use
- **Commons-based rather than exclusively privatized:** Recognizes that many ocean resources are shared heritage requiring collaborative governance—consonant with religious concepts of the common good and collective responsibility

Valuing the Ocean: Beyond Economic Metrics

At the heart of a blue moral economy lies a fundamental reconceptualization of how we value the ocean. Conventional frameworks reduce marine ecosystems to extractable resources or services, overlooking their intrinsic worth, cultural significance, and ecological importance. Faith traditions offer profound alternatives to this narrow valuation, recognizing oceans as sacred commons that sustain all life.

From an ethical perspective, the ocean has value that transcends human utility. Religious teachings affirm this through diverse concepts: The Islamic view of ‘Al-Mizan’ that refers to balance - often used to describe the equilibrium that should be maintained in all aspects of life, the indigenous understandings of oceans as living ancestors, Buddhist principles of interdependence, Sikh emphasis on divine presence in all creation, Jewish teachings on intergenerational responsibility, Christian stewardship ethics, Baha’i principles of unity in creation, and Jain reverence for all life forms. These perspectives challenge approaches that value marine ecosystems only for human benefit.

A blue moral economy expands valuation frameworks to include:

	Spiritual and cultural values: The ocean as a source of inspiration, identity, and connection to the divine
	Relationship values: The ocean as a connector of peoples and communities across space and time
	Intrinsic and existence values: The recognition that marine life has inherent worth
	Intergenerational values: The ocean as a shared inheritance for future generations
	Ecological values: The ocean's role in maintaining planetary systems that support all life

Faith institutions, leveraging their moral leadership, extensive networks, and significant financial resources, can be powerful advocates for systemic transformation toward economies that prioritize ecological regeneration, community wellbeing, and ethical resource management. Research from Oxford University shows faith groups collectively control approximately US\$5 trillion in assets across different traditions, with Islamic finance alone estimated at \$4 trillion ([Oxford Faith-Aligned Impact Finance Project](#)). Faith organizations also own approximately 8% of the Earth's habitable land surface and represent the world's third largest investing group globally ([FaithInvest](#)). This substantial financial influence, combined with their long-term perspective that naturally aligns with intergenerational sustainability goals, makes faith institutions uniquely positioned to advocate for truly sustainable ocean economies at UNOC3 and beyond.

Faith communities have consistently sought to contribute insights to economic discussions that complement traditional economic approaches. As expressed in the [Global Faith Leaders Summit Interfaith Statement for UNFCCC COP28](#), religious leaders collectively called on governments to “overcome the linear growth paradigm and move to a circular model that allows us to live a balanced and dignified life in harmony with nature.” This call represents a growing consensus among diverse faith traditions that our current economic systems can benefit from ethical perspectives and moral wisdom that have sustained communities for generations.

Key Terms Explained:

- 🌊 **Blue Economy:** Economic activities related to oceans, seas, and coastal areas that aim to promote economic growth, social inclusion, and ecosystem preservation.
- 🌊 **Blue Moral Economy:** A faith-informed framework that approaches ocean-related economic activities through the lens of spiritual and ethical values. It explicitly centers moral principles such as sacred stewardship, ecological limits, community wellbeing, and intergenerational justice alongside conventional economic considerations.
- 🌊 **30x30 Target:** An international goal to protect 30% of the world's oceans by 2030 through effectively managed marine protected areas and other conservation measures.
- 🌊 **High Seas Treaty:** Formally known as the “Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction” (BBNJ) agreement, this international treaty provides a framework for conserving and sustainably using marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (the high seas).
- 🌊 **Blue Carbon:** Carbon captured and stored by coastal and marine ecosystems, particularly mangroves, seagrass meadows, and salt marshes.
- 🌊 **Blue Finance:** Financial mechanisms and investments specifically designed to support sustainable ocean-based activities and marine conservation.
- 🌊 **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs):** Designated areas of ocean where human activity is restricted to protect ecosystems, habitats, and species through legal or other effective means.
- 🌊 **Sustainable Blue Economy:** An approach to ocean development that balances the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainability to ensure ocean resources are used in ways that maintain their long-term viability.
- 🌊 **Ocean Governance:** The formal and informal rules, institutions, and processes that guide how governments, organizations, and people manage ocean resources and spaces.
- 🌊 **Faith-Aligned Investing:** Investment approaches that align financial decisions with religious and spiritual values, often emphasizing ethical, social, and environmental considerations alongside financial returns.

Core Themes for Blue Moral Economy Advocacy

1. Stewardship and Ecological Regeneration

Faith traditions worldwide share a profound understanding of humanity's sacred responsibility to care for creation. From Buddhist teachings on interdependence to Bahá'í principles of unity and harmony, from Islamic principles of "khalifah" (stewardship) to Christian teachings on creation care, from Jewish "bal tashchit" (do not destroy) to Hindu "ahimsa" (non-violence) and "bhūta-yajña" (reverence for all beings), religious worldviews offer powerful frameworks for marine conservation. These traditions view oceans not merely as economic resources, but as sacred gifts entrusted to humanity's care. The Jain principle of "parasparopagraho jivanam" (all life is interconnected and bound together) reminds us that harming ocean ecosystems ultimately harms ourselves.

A blue moral economy approach recognizes that true prosperity depends on ecological health and positions regeneration—not just sustainability—as the central economic goal. This regenerative vision aligns with UNOC3's mission and provides spiritual foundations for implementing the 30x30 target and the High Seas Treaty.

Advocacy Opportunities:

- **Support scaled investment in marine restoration initiatives** focused on critical ecosystems like coral reefs, seagrass meadows, and mangroves. These "blue carbon" habitats sequester carbon at rates up to five times greater than terrestrial forests. A blue moral economy directs financial flows toward restoration rather than extraction, recognizing that investing in ecosystem recovery generates multiple forms of value. At UNOC3, faith institutions can advocate for funding mechanisms that prioritize restoration projects combining ecological recovery with community benefits.
- **Promote ecosystem-based governance frameworks** that integrate indigenous and community knowledge with contemporary management. A blue moral economy recognizes diverse ways of knowing and ensures governance systems that honor cultural relationships with marine areas. For High Seas Treaty implementation, this could include supporting governance structures that incorporate indigenous wisdom and customary practices alongside scientific management.
- **Encourage regenerative fisheries and aquaculture practices** that restore marine abundance rather than merely extracting from dwindling stocks. A blue moral economy approaches marine food production as a relationship of reciprocity. This includes supporting transition pathways for small-scale fishers adopting sustainable practices, promoting community-managed fishing areas that incorporate traditional seasonal restrictions, and developing certification systems that reward restorative methods.

- **Challenge extractive practices** that threaten marine ecosystems, particularly deep-sea mining and industrial overfishing. A blue moral economy recognizes inherent limits to exploitation and prioritizes ecosystem integrity over resource maximization. Faith institutions can develop moral arguments against activities that prioritize profit over ecological health, while advocating for just transition frameworks for affected workers.
- **Advocate for ambitious implementation of the 30x30 target** emphasizing quality protection alongside quantity. A blue moral economy approach recognizes that percentages alone are insufficient—protected areas must foster ecological recovery and right relationships between humans and marine environments. Faith voices can advocate for governance systems that respect both natural processes and human needs.
- **Support “rewilding” of marine ecosystems** where appropriate, recognizing that some areas may benefit from minimizing human intervention to allow natural recovery processes. At the same time, advocate for protection models that integrate human communities as active participants in conservation, acknowledging the false dichotomy between “pristine nature” and human activity.






2. Sufficiency and Equitable Prosperity

Faith traditions have long offered perspectives on economic wellbeing that emphasize moderation and fairness—values that emerge naturally from their core spiritual and ethical teachings. From Buddhist concepts of “enough” to Islamic concepts of planetary balance (Al Mizan), from Quaker simplicity to Indigenous models of reciprocity, from Jain non-possession (aparigraha) to Sikh principles of sharing (vand chakna), religious teachings prioritize sufficiency, moderation, and equitable distribution.

These principles aren’t abstract theological concepts but lived practices that have sustained communities for millennia. The Jubilee tradition in Judaism, which called for the periodic renewal of economic relationships and forgiveness of debts, recognized the importance of fresh starts and economic opportunity for all community members. Similarly, the Islamic institution of waqf (endowment) created community-owned resources that benefited generations. Indigenous practices of reciprocity acknowledge that taking from nature creates an obligation to give back.

A blue moral economy applies these time-tested principles to marine sectors, fostering development models that respect ecological boundaries, ensure fair distribution of benefits, and prioritize community wellbeing alongside economic vitality. This approach encourages sustainable patterns of resource use that can better sustain marine industries over the long term. By emphasizing collective wellbeing, a blue moral economy creates sustainable ocean-based livelihoods where prosperity is measured by both human and ecological flourishing.

Advocacy Opportunities:

-  **Champion community-centered marine initiatives** that prioritize local control, traditional rights, and equitable benefit-sharing. A blue moral economy recognizes that economic arrangements should serve community flourishing. This includes supporting small-scale fishing cooperatives, community-managed marine protected areas, and locally-owned tourism enterprises. At UNOC3, faith institutions can advocate for policies that protect traditional fishing rights, provide preferential access to marine resources for small-scale fishers, and ensure that blue economy developments strengthen rather than displace local livelihoods.
-  **Advocate for redirecting harmful subsidies** that incentivize overfishing and marine habitat destruction. A blue moral economy aligns financial incentives with ecological health. With \$22 billion in annual fisheries subsidies primarily benefiting industrial fleets, faith voices can make the moral case for subsidy reform that shifts support toward sustainable practices and small-scale producers. This connects to UNOC3’s finance agenda by identifying existing flows that could support regenerative activities.
-  **Support cooperative economic models** in marine industries. A blue moral economy promotes collaborative economic structures that can produce better stewardship outcomes. This includes advocating for policy frameworks that enable community-owned renewable energy projects, fisher cooperatives, and collaborative resource management. Faith institutions can advocate for legal and financial mechanisms that make such models more viable.

- **Promote comprehensive economic metrics** that capture the full range of ocean values. A blue moral economy recognizes that traditional economic measures alone don't account for cultural, spiritual, and ecological values. Faith voices can advocate for expanded measurement frameworks that include indicators of ecological health, community wellbeing, and cultural vitality alongside economic productivity. This connects to UNOC3's science priority by supporting integrated assessment tools.
- **Advocate for equitable implementation of the High Seas Treaty** ensuring benefits from marine genetic resources are shared fairly. A blue moral economy approaches benefit-sharing as a matter of justice. Faith institutions can emphasize ethical imperatives for fairness in how ocean resources are accessed, used, and shared, particularly between developed and developing nations.
- **Encourage sustainable tourism approaches** that benefit local ecosystems and communities. This includes promoting tourism models that operate within ecologically sustainable limits, ensure economic benefits flow to local communities, and foster deeper connections between visitors and marine environments.
- **Support inclusive access frameworks** that address historical imbalances in access to marine resources. This includes supporting initiatives that recognize indigenous fishing rights, establish appropriate access policies for small-scale fishers, and ensure meaningful transfer of marine conservation technology and capacity to developing nations.



3. Ethical Finance and Responsible Investment

Faith-based institutions collectively manage substantial financial resources. A blue moral economy recognizes these resources as tools for advancing sustainable ocean economies when aligned with spiritual values of stewardship and intergenerational responsibility. Faith investors can leverage their financial influence through impact investing, shareholder engagement, and institutional purchasing policies.

Religious traditions offer ethical frameworks for financial decisions that challenge purely profit-driven approaches. Hindu principles of “artha” (righteous wealth) teach that economic activity should be guided by dharma (ethical duty), while Buddhist “right livelihood” emphasizes economic activities that avoid harm to other beings. The Jain concept of “aparigraha” (non-possession) encourages limiting accumulation and mindful use of resources, while Sikh traditions emphasize “kirat karo” (honest work) and “vand chakko” (sharing with others).

These Dharmic perspectives complement Abrahamic approaches: Islamic avoidance of exploitative practices (riba), Jewish concepts of righteous giving (tzedakah), Christian calls for preferential option for the poor, and Bahá’í emphasis on economic justice. Zoroastrian principles of righteous wealth further enrich this tapestry of ethical financial traditions.

Many faith traditions offer distinctive perspectives on lending and investment that can inspire innovative financial approaches. Islamic finance emphasizes profit-sharing and partnership models. Jewish tradition historically limited interest-bearing loans between community members. Various Christian denominations have advocated for responsible lending practices. Buddhist economics, articulated by E.F. Schumacher and others, emphasizes minimizing harm while meeting genuine human needs. Hindu financial ethics traditionally emphasized fair exchange and the responsibility of wealth-holders toward community welfare.

Our current economic challenges—including growing inequality and environmental degradation—suggest we need financial models that better align with these enduring values. Traditional faith-based approaches to finance often recognize that those with abundant resources have responsibilities toward broader community wellbeing rather than focusing solely on financial returns. This perspective offers valuable insights as we develop financial systems that can support ecological health and human flourishing.

By drawing on this collective wisdom, we can identify practical examples of financial systems that prioritize human and ecological wellbeing while fostering a more balanced and sustainable economy. Centering these values within financial decision-making, while strategically directing faith-based assets toward sustainable ends, can help address fundamental economic and ecological challenges. This approach supports the development of financial models that value sufficiency, cooperation, and long-term wellbeing alongside financial sustainability.

Advocacy Opportunities:

- **Divest from harmful ocean industries** through comprehensive investment screening. A blue moral economy recognizes that financial complicity in ecological harm contradicts spiritual values of stewardship. This involves developing exclusion criteria for industries that harm marine ecosystems, such as offshore oil and gas extraction, destructive fishing practices, and plastic production. At UNOC3, faith voices can advocate for standardized definitions of “ocean-harmful” activities to facilitate consistent screening across institutional investors.
- **Invest in regenerative ocean ventures** through dedicated impact investment vehicles. A blue moral economy actively directs capital toward solutions rather than merely avoiding harm. This means channeling institutional investments toward sustainable aquaculture, plastic alternatives, marine renewable energy, and ecosystem restoration. Faith institutions can participate in blended finance mechanisms that combine concessionary capital with market-rate investments to scale promising ocean solutions. This connects to UNOC3’s focus on mobilizing blue finance.
- **Develop ethical finance instruments** for ocean conservation. A blue moral economy creates financial tools that align economic incentives with ecological health. This includes blue bonds, conservation trust funds, and debt-for-nature swaps. Faith institutions can advocate for design features that ensure these instruments deliver ecological impact while respecting community rights. For example, they might call for inclusion of indigenous representatives on blue bond governance committees.
- **Establish criteria for evaluating ocean investments** based on ecological and social impacts. A blue moral economy rejects narrow financial metrics in favor of holistic assessment. This involves developing evaluation approaches that examine how investments affect biodiversity, ecosystem function, human rights, cultural heritage, and community wellbeing. Faith institutions can bring perspectives on holistic evaluation that consider spiritual and cultural dimensions.
- **Support financing mechanisms for implementing international commitments**, particularly in developing nations. A blue moral economy recognizes that agreements like the High Seas Treaty and the 30x30 target require adequate, predictable funding. Faith institutions can advocate for dedicated global funding mechanisms while also contributing to conservation efforts. This includes supporting capacity building and technology transfer provisions essential for developing nations’ participation in ocean governance.
- **Advocate for public financing models** that reduce dependence on private capital for essential conservation activities. This includes supporting mechanisms like conservation trust funds, dedicated taxes on environmentally harmful activities, and redirected subsidies to fund ocean protection. While private investment plays a role, a blue moral economy recognizes that relying exclusively on market-based mechanisms can perpetuate inequities.
- **Promote care-centered financial modeling** that values the maintenance and restoration of ecological systems as productive economic activities worthy of investment, rather than viewing them as costs. This includes supporting financial mechanisms that recognize and reward the often invisible labor of ecosystem stewardship performed by coastal communities.

4. Inclusive Participation and Community Empowerment

Faith communities have long advocated for the dignity and rights of marginalized groups. A blue moral economy extends this principle to ocean governance, ensuring that traditional fishing communities, indigenous peoples, women, youth, and vulnerable coastal populations have genuine decision-making power. Religious traditions emphasize participatory governance—from Quaker consensus-building to Buddhist sangha traditions, from indigenous council practices to Catholic subsidiarity, from Hindu panchayat systems to Islamic shura (consultation). These approaches offer frameworks for inclusive ocean governance that honor diverse knowledge systems and ensure equitable distribution of responsibilities and benefits. By facilitating dialogue across differences, a blue moral economy fosters collaborative approaches to ocean stewardship.

Advocacy Opportunities:

- 🌐 **Ensure marginalized communities have meaningful representation** in ocean governance. A blue moral economy recognizes that those most dependent on marine resources often have the least voice in decisions. This goes beyond consultation to genuine power-sharing. Faith institutions can advocate for governance structures that incorporate indigenous and traditional knowledge holders, establish participation quotas for underrepresented groups, and provide resources for effective participation. At UNOC3, faith voices can call for inclusive implementation of the High Seas Treaty and 30x30 target.
- 🌐 **Leverage educational and spiritual platforms** to build ecological literacy. A blue moral economy recognizes that transformation requires shifts in consciousness alongside policy changes. Faith institutions reach billions through gatherings, educational programs, and spiritual practice. They can integrate ocean conservation into worship, religious education, and community events, building broader understanding of marine challenges and solutions while connecting spiritual values to conservation actions.
- 🌐 **Facilitate interfaith collaboration** to amplify collective impact. A blue moral economy builds alliances that transcend historical divisions in service of shared ecological goals. Interfaith initiatives can demonstrate unified moral leadership on ocean protection. At UNOC3, coordinated interfaith delegations can show policymakers that ocean protection transcends political, cultural, and denominational differences, creating space for ambitious commitments.
- 🌐 **Bridge traditional knowledge with scientific understanding** through platforms for knowledge exchange. A blue moral economy values diverse knowledge systems and recognizes that effective solutions emerge from dialogue across differences. Indigenous and traditional communities possess sophisticated understanding of marine ecosystems developed over generations. Faith institutions can create spaces for dialogue between knowledge systems and advocate for integrating traditional wisdom in policy. This connects to the High Seas Treaty's provisions on traditional knowledge.

- **Support indigenous-led conservation** through resources and advocacy. A blue moral economy recognizes indigenous self-determination as both a key right and effective conservation. Many indigenous communities are establishing protected areas based on traditional practices, such as Indigenous Protected Areas and Locally Managed Marine Areas. Faith institutions can support these initiatives while amplifying indigenous voices, ensuring that the 30x30 target strengthens rather than undermines indigenous rights.
- **Advocate for place-based governance models** that empower local communities to develop and implement conservation strategies appropriate to their ecological and cultural contexts. This decentralized approach recognizes that effective solutions often emerge from those closest to marine ecosystems, with their intimate knowledge of local conditions and needs.
- **Promote intergenerational councils and youth leadership** in ocean governance, ensuring that decisions reflect long-term thinking and the perspectives of those who will inherit our marine legacy. Faith traditions, with their emphasis on intergenerational responsibility, can model governance structures that incorporate youth voices in meaningful ways.
- **Support community-based monitoring systems** that enable local populations to document changes in marine ecosystems, violations of fishing regulations, and implementation of conservation measures. These distributed systems democratize environmental oversight while building local capacity and ownership of conservation efforts.

Conclusion

Faith institutions can play a vital role at UNOC3 by advocating for and demonstrating blue moral economies—economic systems grounded in ethical principles, ecological regeneration, intergenerational responsibility and holistic wellbeing. By aligning economic practices with sacred values, faith communities can lead profound transformations toward an equitable, sustainable, and flourishing ocean economy, benefitting present and future generations alike.

The transition to blue moral economies requires more than technical solutions—it calls for a thoughtful reimagining of humanity's relationship with oceans and with each other. Faith communities, as carriers of wisdom traditions that have sustained human societies for millennia, offer valuable moral perspectives and spiritual resources that can contribute to this conversation. Their teachings on sufficiency, care, justice, and intergenerational responsibility provide ethical foundations for economic approaches that honor ecological limits while meeting human needs.

By bringing diverse spiritual insights into dialogue with economic and policy discussions, faith communities can help create ocean economies that honor the intrinsic value of marine life, respect ecological boundaries, distribute benefits equitably, and sustain both human communities and ocean ecosystems for generations to come. This vision of economic systems guided by moral wisdom and ecological understanding may be one of the most significant contributions faith institutions can make to the urgent work of ocean conservation and governance.

Connect with Faiths for UNOC3

The ocean—source of life, regulator of climate, and connector of cultures—calls us to a higher standard of care than political expediency alone can inspire. Through Faiths for UNOC3, spiritual communities articulate what scientific data alone cannot: that protecting our shared waters honors our deepest commitments to justice, compassion, and intergenerational responsibility.



Website: www.oceans.faith



Email: crew@oceans.faith



Disclaimer

These policy and action briefs reflect the policy landscape as of April 2025. They will be updated periodically as developments occur prior to UNOC3 and beyond as ocean policy continues to evolve. The views and opinions expressed in these briefs do not necessarily reflect those of Bloomberg Ocean Initiative and Oceans5. We welcome feedback and suggestions from faith communities to improve these resources and ensure they best serve your needs for ocean advocacy, both for the 2025 conference and for long-term engagement with marine conservation efforts. Please contact us at crew@oceans.faith with your input.