



Resolution GA/2/I.1

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Angola, Belize, Republic of Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Federal Republic of Germany, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Indonesia, State of Israel, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Malta, Kingdom of Netherlands, New Zealand, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Panama, Republic of Peru, Republic of Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Topic: Convention on Biological Diversity

The Committee,

Encouraging government involvement in the protection of biological diversity,

Establishing nature reserves and national parks to protect biological diversity,

Emphasizing the protection of endangered species,

Devoted to the prevention of deforestation and droughts,

Desiring to educate the public on proper disposal of waste through lectures, advertisements, or internet,

Reaffirming the importance of climate stability,

Taking into account the illegal collection of natural resources,

Observing the destruction caused by invasive species,

Confident that taxing bullets and arrows will fund committees to protect environments,

Deeply concerned by the rising amount of forest fires per year,

Aware of the action needed to be taken by citizens, government, and the world,

Recognizing that 340,000 hectares are being cut down per year,

Noting with deep concern that 184 animal species are in danger of extinction,

1. Expresses its hope that countries prohibit illegal mining;
2. Calls upon countries to strengthen legislations to stop poaching in natural habitats and reduce industrial emissions such as exhaust gas / polluted water sources by building filtering devices,
3. Calls upon countries to join the convention on biological diversity,
4. Supports organizations to collect data on the status of the regional environment and collect DNA of plant and animal species.
5. Designates regional military to prevent the process of poaching in habitats;
6. Encourages countries to plant trees and use other resources to reverse carbon dioxide emissions such as peatlands;
7. Calls upon for the collaboration of companies and factories to stop deforestation, water contamination and toxic and greenhouse gas emissions;
8. Supports the halting of conflicts in proximity to vital and biodiverse ecosystems;
9. Calls upon countries to rebuild damage in ecosystems by replanting a similar environment and habitat;
10. Requests the restriction of water ways to boats and swimmers;
11. Recommends countries to classify animals on their level of endangerment to protect them in order of urgency;
12. Supports the development of ecofriendly, modern technology and security, by monitoring ecosystems in danger of illegal activities such as:
 - a. animal trafficking;
 - b. destruction of natural habitats;

c. illegal hunting;

13. Calls upon further scientific research on undiscovered biological diversity species;

14. Endorses the production of new pesticides that do not harm pollinators;

15. Encourages scientific studies for undiscovered species;

16. Recommends member states to collaborate with organizations to work on ocean cleanup;

17. Further invites companies to endorse the use of eco-friendly and recyclable bags or products.