



Resolution GA/2/2.I

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Commonwealth of Australia, The Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Kingdom of Bahrain, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Belize, Federative Republic of Brazil, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cabo Verde, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, Cabo Verde, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Union of the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, The Republic of Estonia, Georgia, Hellenic Republic of Greece, Hungary, State of Israel, The Republic of Italy, Republic of Latvia, Lebanese Republic, Principality of Liechtenstein, Mongolia, Montenegro, The Republic of Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America

Topic: Convention on biological diversity

Fully alarmed by the fact more than 8.7 million species of plants have become extinct,

Affirming the importance of biodiversity to all of humankind,

Noting with satisfaction the previous international efforts and cooperation to protect global biodiversity such as Aichi Biological Diversity Target and the Convention on Biodiversity,

Further aware by the fact that international protections for migratory species are inadequate,

Seeking feasible and effective methods to protect marine lives,

Recognizing that countries need more sustainable management over water and land ecosystems,

Emphasizing the need for better education and understanding on Biodiversity and climate change,

Deeply concerned by the amount of wastes and pollution in our ecosystems,

Having considered replacing non-sustainable practices with sustainable alternatives,

1. Urges cross-boundary natural reserve to be established where migratory species are endangered;
2. Encourages all member states to implement measures to protect marine lives through natural water filters that block off pollutants and water clean-ups such as oysters, gravel and sand, mangroves, and enteromorpha;
3. Strongly encourages subsidies to be granted for eco-friendly industries and tourism;
4. Recommends countries to use the revenues generated from tourism and pollution tax to finance biodiversity campaigns;
5. Requests all member states to establish departments that specifically focus on biodiversity, climate change, and related subjects through the:
 - a. Establishment of curriculums such as economic geography, effects of cross-breeding and habitat experimentation, and biodiverse structure in all academic institutions throughout all ages;
 - b. Funding for media to spread public awareness in the subjects mentioned;
 - c. Proper training for all teachers responsible for such;
6. Strongly encourages member states to enforce a management plan to harvest natural resources without overexploitation of ecosystems;
7. Encourages all member states to use minimize impact logging techniques to reduce erosion and carbon emissions;
8. Strongly encourages countries to monitor and regulate all invasive alien species;
9. Recommends establishing a foundation of international funding which obtains most of the funds from developed countries' voluntary contribution and certain pollution fines;
10. Encourages the use of tax-break incentives to motivate organizations and businesses to protect and support biodiversity;

11. Requires countries to create a comprehensive resource management plan that includes systems and programs to solve a wide range of problems, containing laws to protect ecosystems, data collection, and an annual report on the country's status;
12. Urges all nations to join and cooperate with organizations such as United Nations Environment Programme Facility, Global Environment Facility (GEF), but not limited to, for the purposes of protecting biodiversity;
13. Draws attention to the importance of advancements of artificial breeding and implement the activities and the understanding of mechanisms behind patterns in the ecosystems;
14. Strongly requests all member states to pay attention and take actions on increasing the use of alternative and biodegradable materials and decrease reliance on the use of plastic products;
15. Further requests member states to encourage fauna welfare;
16. Further recommend creating new and enforcing current IGOs and NGOs;
17. Urges government to fund national parks, reserves and conservation teams in hope to restore biodiversity;
18. Calls upon developed countries to help developing countries protect their biodiversity;
19. Strongly condemns the destruction of habitats;
20. Urges all member states to actively invest into the research and study of eco-friendly alternatives to petroleum-based materials by:
 - a. Funding research centers on related topics; and
 - b. Raising support joint-research programs across nations;
21. Emphasizes the need to correct traditional ecological knowledge as well as information about how natural disturbances are incorporated into ecosystems;
22. Supports the formation of organizations that are willing to help protect biodiversity;

23. Strongly suggests all member states to invest and encourage on new methods of regulating pollution;
24. Implementation of methods of filtration in plants and factory produced waste;
25. Active implementation of organic and natural methods to reduce man produced waste in the natural environment; and
26. Urges planning and implementation for more environmentally friendly infrastructure.