



Resolution GA/2/2.I

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Principality of Andorra, Commonwealth of Australia, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Federative Republic of Botswana, Republic of Brazil, , Negara Brunei Darussalam, Republic of Cameroon, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cuba, Kingdom of Denmark, Dominican Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Fiji, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Haiti, Hungary, Republic of India, Republic of Iraq, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Republic of Peru, Russian Federation, and Saint Lucia

Topic: Convention on biological diversity

The General Assembly, noting with concern that humans are destroying over 50% of the worlds trees at an alarming rate,

Bearing in mind that in the last two decades the world has lost more than 50% of its biodiversity,

Alarmed by the fact that human waste often ends up in oceans, lakes, and rivers, thus, killing around 100,000 marine animals a year,

Realizing that at this rate, by 2050, some scientists believe that one out of ten plants and animals could be extinct,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that the equivalent to a whole football field of forest is lost every second,

Alarmed by the increasing amount of hunters killing animals,

Declaring with urgency that if we don't act now, many ecosystems could be ruined,

Recognizing the many piles of junk, we make could destroy animals' habitats,

Deeply concerned that species are becoming extinct before we get a chance to discover them,

1. Supporting the idea of a tree farm (which plants only trees);
2. Strongly recommending that we make paper out of sugarcane waste instead of trees;
3. Proposing that countries who build structures without disturbing the ecosystem should be given financial assistance;
4. Urging that all parties reduce commercial and industrial activities that endanger biodiversity;
5. Encouraging that countries create more nature preserves;
6. Supporting public education on biodiversity loss and how to prevent it; and,
7. Calls upon logging companies to plant new trees as they cut them down.