



Resolution GA/2/I.I

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Kingdom of Bahrain, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Barbados, Kingdom of Belgium, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Botswana, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Georgia, Republic of Haiti, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Liberia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Namibia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of the Philippines, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Uganda

Topic: Convention on Biological Diversity

Aware of the effects of deforestation and forest fires,

Fully alarmed by poaching and the illegal wildlife trade,

Deeply concerned about the issues invasive species cause for wildlife as well as the impact that zoological diseases make in an ecosystem,

Alarmed by the elevated cost of vegetarian options,

Worried by the increase in unsustainable factory farming,

Noting with deep concern that current government policies support harmful environmental practices such as overfishing, oil spills, irresponsible use of fossil fuels, and over-exploitation of our ocean's resources,

Recognizing the value in preserving forest land, especially those that has been negatively impacted by humans,

Realizing that sustainable energy forms are more expensive and not available to everyone,

Affirming that education on biodiversity is a priority,

Threats to Biodiversity

1. Strongly requests effective international screening of incoming shipments to reduce illegal transport of wildlife and reduce the spread of invasive species and zoo pathogens;
2. Strongly advises additional funding for the employment of rangers and other preventative actions against poaching;
3. Encourages all people to learn about the dangers of forest fires and uncontrolled wildfires;
4. Calls attention to the need to address industrial pollution;
5. Emphasizes the need for stricter regulations on the logging industry and land development;
6. Emphasizes the need to protect and preserve conflict zones to avoid unneeded loss of human lives and wildlife;
7. Hopes for more renewable and eco-friendly synthetic material to prevent habitat loss and deforestation;

Food and Agriculture

8. Calls upon governments to make affordable and healthy vegetarian options;
9. Strongly encourages restrictions to be placed on agricultural expansion into biodiverse lands;
10. Expresses its regret in the damage caused by agricultural expansion and calls for funds to restore damage to biodiverse lands;
11. Encourages the global community to consider eating vegetarian options over meat options because vegetarian options are more sustainable due to the destructive properties of the livestock industry and because plants are at a lower trophic level;
12. Further requests for governments to lower sales and production taxes on vegetarian options;
13. Strongly encourages governments to export vegetarian options all over the world;
14. Calls for restriction on the expansion of factory farms, and encourages more local farms “eco-farming”;

Conservation, Pollution, and Policies concerning those topics

15. Recommends providing support and funding to wildlife reserves that are affected by human activities such as pollution;
16. Further recommends the creation of marine reserves to protect the ocean's essential ecosystem;

17. Requests that nations establish new policies to limit harmful marine activities such as oil spills, overfishing, and harmful resource collection;
18. Emphasizes the need to strengthen regulation aimed at limiting the output of harmful pollutants;
19. Invites nations to protect existing forest ecosystems and restore those impacted by deforestation;

Accessibility to resources and education

20. Calls upon countries to assist in funding biodiversity education programs;
21. Emphasizes the need for biodiversity conservation and sustainable energy to be a part of the regular school curriculum;
22. Suggesting that more indigenous peoples be given the opportunity to lead in biodiversity programs;
23. Supporting indigenous peoples with access to renewable energy sources;
24. Recommending the increased use of renewable energy such as hydropower, windmills, and solar power;
25. Trusts that countries will be able to educate their population on the importance of biodiversity.