



Resolution GA/2/2.I

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Benin, Kingdom of Bhutan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Central African Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Indonesia, State of Israel, Malaysia, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Peru, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Poland, Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Zambia

Topic: Convention on biological diversity

The ECOFIN Environment Committee,

Deeply concerned that over one million hectares of forest have been cut down over the past year,

Noting with deep concern that between 1999 and 2003 the extent of forests and wetlands was reduced whilst the cover of natural pastures and shrubs increased,

Noting with regret that by 2050 half of the species on the planet will be extinct,

Fully aware that today the extinction rate is around 1000 to 10000 times greater than the natural rate of extinction,

Keeping in mind that we destroy 13 million hectares of forest annually,

Taking into account that without action in the future, losses in biodiversity at the current rate will cost us around 14 trillion dollars annually by 2050,

- I. Calls upon all national and wildlife parks to further protect their fauna and flora and support and breed endangered species;

2. Encourages technologies such as hydroponics to sustainably manage deforestation and space used in urban areas;
3. Recommends that taxes for logging are raised;
4. Encourages raising awareness on a global scale through further education, books and newspapers, activism, and technology such as social media, applications and marketing campaigns;
5. Requests creating more plant and animal gene banks;
6. Encourages the creation of more sustainable oil pipes underground;
7. Considers having more reef triangles and forest borders;
8. Emphasizes that the number of animals killed for food by factories needs to be restricted, with fines as punishment;
9. Further requests that governments help poachers, loggers, and miners to find new jobs that are environmentally friendly;
10. Encourages alternative methods of producing plastic such as rubber or starch instead of crude oil;
11. Calls upon state governments to keep in mind the safety of flora and fauna in all projects undertaken;
12. Recommends the limitation of firearm trade in areas particularly vulnerable to poaching;
13. Affirms that all nations should support indigenous populations and their sustainable methods;
14. Encourages the development of ecotourism in member countries;
15. Calls upon protecting forested areas by establishing tree farms and natural reserves;
16. Encourages the use of ecological pesticides instead of harmful ones;
17. Recommends reinforcing the monitoring and protection of endangered species;

18. Requests higher salaries and better conditions for guards of national parks so that they are discouraged from taking bribes from poachers;
19. Encourages the penalization of illegal poaching with imprisonment of several years;
20. Endorses the funding of protection of biodiversity with a contribution of 1% of GDP from all nations;
21. Urges member states to create a government ministry tasked with the preservation and protection of the environment;
22. Notes that member states have come to a compromise with the United States called “The New CBD Protocol”:
 - a. This protocol is built on the current Convention on Biodiversity used in conjunction with sub protocols based on the specific biodiversity of the communities in question.
 - b. Note that if any member states choose not to participate in the new sub protocols, they have the option not to.