SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation—a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

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Reaffirming that the United Nations has been committed to sustainable development throughout its history, as illustrated by the 1972 Stockholm Accords, 1992 Rio Accords and most recently the 2016 Paris Climate Accords,

Recognizing that a commitment to sustainable development leads to long-term economic prosperity, which results in a higher quality of life within every Member State,

Stressing that climate change disproportionately impacts developing States, and therefore increased protective measures, incentives and enforcement is necessary within developing regions,

Recognizing the importance of those in industries that are closely tied to the environment, such as farming and fishing, in contributing to the discussion of promoting biodiversity,

Fully aware of the importance that the oceans and marine wildlife protection have to both coastal and island nations,

Understanding that climate change is an ongoing issue that will require continued work both within and without this body in order to solve,

Drawing inspiration from Belize’s system of fishing rights, a policy that has seen the decrease in illegal fishing by 60% since implementation in 2016,

1. Urges the reallocation of funds towards shared budget for the prevention and response to damages caused by human activity on planet Earth;

2. Proposes the formation of a voluntary intergovernmental organization (IGO) that works to create and adopt an equation that will serve the purpose of properly retrieving funds from Member States based on the amount of pollution created per capita and the GDP of the Member State where:
   (a) This equation is not a permanent one, and is subject to adjustment upon request by Member States for reevaluation;
   (b) This IGO will include a team of economists and other such specialists who construct this equation;

3. Requests the voluntary IGO to hear cases on the removal of sanctions on a per case basis and make suggestions on how to distribute funds, resources and forces for ecological or environmental investment as well as humanitarian aid;

4. Encourages the protection and regulation of marine biodiversity through sustainable fishing policies, the development of sustainability-related programs and the expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) - which are defined as any body of water preserved for the purpose of conserving biodiversity and areas that act as an insurance policy for potential fishing industry failures;

5. Calls for the expansion of MPAs, which include seas, oceans, estuaries and large lakes where:
   (a) An increase of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) by 2% of States’ territorial waters for each Member State is recommended;
   (b) Each Member State must have at least 10% of its coastal territorial waters protected from dumping or pollution resulting from human activity;

6. Supports the implementation of Fishing Rights in individual countries with strict penalties for dumping excess catch to avoid quotas where:
(a) Fishers receive a share of total profits from regional fishing;
(b) Shares can be passed down generationally, to incentivize the continued adherence to these quotas;
(c) No-take zones are established as areas respected by fishers to be untouched by fishing, which will allow fish populations to prosper in these zones;

7. **Requests** that Member States take the necessary steps to sustain biodiversity by increasing regional and national restoration methods that:
(a) Prioritize multi-species restoration through species combinations that allow a foundation for ecosystem recovery beyond human borders;
(b) Utilize scientific research reviewed by UNESCO to decide what native species will be best to work in regional ecology;
(c) Work to replant native flora in adherence to the previous point to help stabilize and develop coastlines and other biomes, while protecting native fauna by having limits via. fishing/hunting seasons;

8. **Invites** Member States body to adopt the practice of regenerative agriculture wherever possible in which agriculture is defined as any farming practices that adhere to the pillars of regeneration, including:
(a) Soil regeneration, or the reintroduction of essential macronutrients, reducing risks of erosion through monocropping;
(b) Diversity of crops, or the use of crops with different biological needs to lessen the strain on the soil;
(c) Livestock integration, or allowing free-roaming livestock to disperse seeds from naturally found vegetation and to contribute to soil biology through natural waste;
(d) Minimizing soil disturbance, or minimizing the practice of primary and secondary tillage to avoid affecting the biodiversity of the soil;
(e) The use of ecological studies into soil quality, especially for the prevention of fertilizer runoff through poor soil.

Passed, Yes: 36 / No: 34 / Abstain: 6