

Documentation of the Work of the **General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)** NMUN Simulation*



**National Model United Nations
Washington, DC
8 – 10 November 2024**

** National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)

Committee Staff

Director	Luke Glasspool
Assistant Director	Smrithi Upadhyayula
Chair (if applicable)	Alana Auchmoody

Agenda

1. The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development
2. Promoting Investments from the Private and Public Sector for Sustainable Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA2/1/1	The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA2/1/2	The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA2/1/3	The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA2/1/4	The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA2/1/5	The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA2/1/6	The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA2/1/7	The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote

Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development
2. Promoting Investments from the Private and Public Sector for Sustainable Development

The session was attended by representatives from 84 Member States. On Friday the committee almost unanimously agreed upon the order of the topics to be 1,2. There were speeches emphasizing the importance of preserving natural resources for economic development. There were also informal sessions that began the negotiations that would lead to the creation of ten working groups.

On Saturday there would be a merger after the first round of feedback. Towards the end of the day, before the second working paper submission deadline there would be another merger. Throughout the day, delegates would highlight issues such as the lack of data outlining Member States' access to natural resources, educating local communities on resource management, and the unequal distribution of green finance.

On Sunday, a final merger would take place before going into voting. What started off as ten working papers ended up as seven draft resolutions all focusing on different nuances within the topic. During the voting process, the only two amendments were both friendly and voting took place without a recorded vote for all draft resolutions. Seven resolutions were voted on and were passed unanimously. Some of the topics that the resolutions touched upon varied from the use of hydropower, to reducing the impact of deforestation, to multilateral collaboration amongst regions.



Code: GA2/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Acknowledging “Biodiversity” by Norman Meyer’s claim that excessive clearing of land and destruction of habitats is the leading cause of species extinction,

Underlining the work World Land Trust has done to preserve ecosystems with habitat restoration, saving 413,627 hectares of priority land from 2021 to 2023,

Further recalling the integral contribution of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to bolster needs-based funding for environmental protection in accordance with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), particularly the \$12.8 billion pledged by 33 countries and one region,

Guided by the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) 2017-2030 as a foundation for protecting our forests,

Disturbed that according to the Wildlife Conservation Society over 90 percent of the world’s fish stocks are overfished and exploited,

Highlighting the impact of deforestation in regards to isolation of animal populations both from breeding partners and food sources,

Appreciating the significance of protected natural areas to prevent land degradation and mitigate climate change,

Having studied the United Nations Handbook on Carbon Taxation for Developing Countries (2021) and Canada’s domestic implementation of the handbook modeling environmentally friendly tax strategies,

Understanding the importance of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) laws, which are regulatory policies that hold companies accountable for the disposal and recycling of their products which will result in an increase of recycling rates by 48 percentage points,

Taking note of the UNEP partnership with the Norwegian Retailers’ Environment Fund to implement EPR,

Taking into account that financial mechanisms such as Costa Rica’s Payment for Environment Services Program (PES) promotes the conservation of forests by offering landowners financial incentives for sustainable techniques,

Observing the World Economic Forum’s 2023 article referencing that only 17% of the SDG’s are on track to be achieved,

Reaffirming The United Nations COP26 United Nations Climate Change Conference goal to reverse deforestation by 2030,

Alarmed by the World Economic Forum’s article and the 2024 Global Resources Outlook Report showing a rise in global resource consumption of 60% by the year 2060,

Concerned that the UNEP stated that 75% of the world’s land and 85 percent of wetlands are significantly altered due to human actions including pollution and exploitation,

Desiring to combat the current level of vulnerable plant species that currently includes 25% of plant species worldwide,

Noting Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and General Assembly (A) resolution 54/22, urging the reduction of economic inequalities imperative for closing the natural resource gap,

Believing that Member States' governments are responsible for holding Multinational Corporations (MNCs) accountable for irresponsible usage of natural resources,

Recognizing the relevance of goal 12.6, which encourages large companies to adopt sustainable practices and publish reports on sustainable efforts,

Believing that collaboration and efforts to minimize the consumption of resources will in turn help nations achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Expressing concern of International Finance Corporation (IFC) information about waste disposal contributing to 20% of the world's human-related methane emissions (2024),

Considering the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) tax strategy on Multinational Corporations (MNCs), which promotes responsible tax practices that support environmentally friendly and ethically governed operations by adopting new tax strategies which will ultimately promote equitable and responsible tax practices,

Affirming the goals outlined in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to promote the conservation and protection of at least 30% of all land and marine areas across the globe by 2030,

Realizing the goal of the *Paris Agreement* to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels,

1. *Implores* Member States to adopt policies that both restore habitats and minimize the destruction of habitats in the future by promoting the implementation of successful waste management outlines and strategies created by Member States, such as Canada's Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste, built upon from the Ocean Plastics Charter;
2. *Appeals* to all Member States to increase governmental funding distribution to the Green Climate Fund for environmental protection;
3. *Recommends* Member States implement national forestry regulations modeled after Equatorial Guinea's frameworks to ensure the sustainable management of timber resources to reduce the rate of forest degradation by managing the logging of endangered and protected tree species, utilizing existing frameworks and implementing national management systems across all Member States to allow collaboration and seamless implementation;
4. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with the Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to ensure the safety of our marine biodiversity by:
 - a. Enhancing the management of resources through guidelines created for sustainable fishing practices and pollution control;
 - b. Increasing funding and technical assistance from the GCLME and GEF for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation;
5. *Requests* the adoption of initiatives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by:

- a. Referencing plans such as Equatorial Guinea's National Investment Plan to ensure efficient land and forest management while reducing land-use emissions;
 - b. Providing funding through the Regular Budget of the United Nations to programs linked to land-use planning, forestry, mining, and agriculture;
6. *Calls* for increased protected areas and natural reserves to create and sustain forestry and wildlife to increase ecotourism, economic wealth, and improve soil fertility across Member-States by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to implement strategies similar to Kazakhstan's Species Protection and Conservation Ecosystems (SPACES) Initiative which focuses on enhancing the protected area system by expanding existing protected areas and establishing Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), which include hunting reserves and ecological corridor;
 - b. Establishing transparency and accountability to promote the accomplishment of the objectives created by the GBF;
7. *Recommends* state government officials to impose the (ESG) tax strategy on Multinational Corporations (MNCs) globally, especially developing nations;
8. *Urges* the expansion of UNEP's EPR policies and principles that will hold manufacturers accountable for the waste produced during their production cycle funded by the Regular Budget of the United Nations;
9. *Encourages* Member States to adopt policies that incentivize forestry conservation including:
 - a. Financial mechanisms that incentivize landowners and farmers to adopt sustainable techniques and forest practices;
 - b. Forestry regulations to ensure the sustainable management of timber resources by managing the logging of protected tree species;
 - c. Enhancing biodiversity by conserving a variety of different species and accounting for plant lifecycles as seen in Canada's Forest Conservation efforts;
10. Adopting the United Nation's Management and Accountability Framework will ensure that supporting Member-States follow through with the SDG's and move away from harmful practices such as:
 - a. The clearing of large forest areas for agriculture which can lead to soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of the water cycle;
 - b. Intensive farming practices like monoculture cropping with heavy pesticide use can degrade soil quality and harm biodiversity;
 - c. Excessive logging without proper replanting can lead to deforestation and ecosystem disruption;
11. *Requests* implementation of research programs to help nations better understand their resource needs and means of conservation, to prioritize the well-being of all communities through funding from the UNEP and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) such as the Skoll Foundation for their efforts in the prevention initiative of natural resources.



Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reaffirming Member States' commitment to *The Paris Climate Agreement* and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),

Recognizing the inequalities faced by Least Developed Countries (LDC) regarding their ability to transition to green technology,

Alarmed by the lack of assistance LDCs receive to develop green technologies from developed countries,

Aware of the implications that prioritizing environmental protection through the use of technology may slow economic growth in the short run,

Emphasizing the existing green technology that developed Member States have created, such as Morocco's desalination efforts and Canada's use of wind energy,

Reaffirming the existing support for the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) from our fellow Member States,

Guided by Article 4, Clause 5 of the UNFCCC, which requests Member States to promote and transfer environmentally sound technologies and knowledge through bilateral initiatives,

Expresses its hope that the UNFCCC revises its own guiding policy within Article 4, Clause 5 to include the following proposed framework as the primary framework for cooperation,

Recalling the goals set forth by *The Paris Agreement*, including the efforts to limit the temperature increase,

Viewing with appreciation SDG 7, Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all, as a goal to ensure that everyone has access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable modern energy,

Having studied the United Nations System-wide strategy for Water and Sanitation (SWS) and the General Assembly Resolution 77/334, Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, Water for Sustainable Development, 2018–2028, which outline programs for water and sanitation for developing countries,

Recommending the proposed framework closely coordinates with other United Nations frameworks and funds to streamline major non-technical concerns of Member States through the use of the United Nations Regular Budget,

Noting further the existence of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) green bond, which can be further implemented by other developing countries with cooperation through green technology,

Guided by the importance of technology in education to improve agricultural practices and to promote technological training with a focus on sustainable agriculture,

Further recalling the importance of promoting technologies such as advanced irrigation systems and precision agriculture machinery to improve sustainable agricultural training practices for local farming communities,

Having heard the struggles of developing Member States when taking loans of high interest rates from developed Member States when working to advance technology,

Recognizing the potential for reliance on Member States for critical infrastructure if advanced technology transfer is manipulated for political means,

Considering that the increasing effects of climate change on the natural resources that remain prevalent in the economy have only exacerbated the perilous state of the global economy,

Recognizing the importance of greater awareness towards sustainable practice,

Further recognizing that fostering partnerships in the renewable energy sector is a pivotal establishment in enhancing energy access and effectively managing revenue,

Accepting the need for international cooperation regarding the funding of technology transfers,

Strongly urges Member States who are currently sharing green technology in bilateral initiatives to adopt the criteria listed below within a period of up to one year,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of a new United Nations framework, the *Development of Technology Transfers*, or DOTT, to facilitate the smooth transfer of green technology where:
 - a. DOTT works with recipient Member States to determine the rules by which this technology will take place, including:
 - i. Type of technology;
 - ii. Duration of this sharing program;
 - iii. The nature of joint operations of the shared technology by Member States;
 - iv. Regulations of the technology shared;
 - v. Intellectual property rights;
 - vi. Additional assistance or oversight from other United Nations bodies;
 - b. The recipient Member State should become self-reliant on both the operation and maintenance of the green technology provided;
 - c. Technical specialists are provided by Member States primarily to develop the relevant knowledge base in the recipient nation;
 - d. Technical specialists of the host Member States are not to remain indefinitely but are present only as long as required to render the recipient Member State self-sufficient;
 - e. DOTT will conduct the transfer of technology between Member States privately;
 - f. Experts on DOTT initiatives from sending Member States relating to a wide array of sustainable technologies will undertake an annual review to ensure its operation is meeting expectations and the length of the collaborative projects with Member States;
 - g. The transfer of technology will adhere to the findings of the Technology Needs Assessments created jointly with the Charter of Technology Bank and General

Assembly resolution 71/251, Establishment of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, which facilitates and transfers appropriate technologies to LDCs;

2. *Encourages* Member States to diversify the global economy through use of the DOTT framework which will:
 - a. Allow a transfer green energy technologies to replace resource inefficient infrastructure, thereby diversifying LDC economies and creating economic potential for recipient Member States;
 - b. Promote equitable allocations of technologies for developing Member States as decided by sustainable and economic experts through the annual review;
 - c. Declare renewable technology as the preferred sector for technology transfer through the DOTT framework;
 - d. Facilitate increased economic stability and trust through a transparent process;
3. *Promotes* educational programs, such as sustainable agricultural practices supported by technological innovation for agricultural development:
 - a. Member States and the DOTT experts are recommended to engage with local communities to educate them on sustainable technological practices training;
 - b. Reaffirm relevant tools in order to increase awareness of DOTT agricultural programs in local communities to promote technological applications focused on irrigation systems and efficient water management systems for crop production;
 - c. Urges the importance of targeting awareness towards those in agricultural communities most affected by the depletion of natural resources;
 - d. Supports Member States' rural communities by allocating resources for infrastructure, empowering sustainable energy use, while avoiding exploitation of their natural resources;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the increased importance of technology related to water and sanitation and give priority to:
 - a. The desalination of ocean water;
 - b. Irrigation systems for efficient water management will be targeted towards Member States in need of efficient water management systems as determined by the field experts provided by the sending Member States within the DOTT framework and its annual revision;
 - c. Locating areas most in need of water and sanitation technology to ensure increased efforts to preserve water supply in accordance with guidance from global experts on DOTT initiatives;
5. *Confirms* the preexisting sovereignty of Member States to make their own decisions regarding their participation in DOTT through:
 - a. The creation of an application through which Member States will be able to express their preservation needs or their available technology;

- b. A matching process where Member States that have similar environmental resources and challenges will be paired for sharing technology;
- c. Annual reexamining with the participating Member States to ensure DOTT is operating efficiently;
- d. Member States that do not wish to partake in DOTT will not be held at a lower standard, compared to Member States that do wish to participate in DOTT.



Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Emphasizing the importance of expanding existing legislation for combating illegal and unsustainable resource exploitation,

Affirming that economic collaboration should empower Member States to exercise self-determination over their own development, and highlights economic sovereignty for Least Developed Member States,

Conscious of Least Developed Member States obstacles and hardships faced without baseline infrastructure being universally available for citizens and the health and safety concerns that come with such hardships,

Believing that fostering resilience in Member States that are vulnerable to frequent natural disasters is essential for development and necessary for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals,

Concerned with the widespread consequences of deforestation on the environment and the disproportionate effects on disadvantaged communities,

Recognizing the importance of prioritizing and protecting local economies which allows Member States to pursue growth that is inclusive and sustainable,

Mindful of the data provided by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the 50 billion dollars received by low and middle-income Member States appears to be insufficient to combat the rapidly increasing effects of weather-related crises,

Noting the work of the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) in the development of investment programs and partnerships focused on tracking programs on environmental conservation,

Reaffirming the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), advocating for balanced resource management to enhance economic and environmental sustainability as the global framework for eradicating poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all,

Acknowledging that climate adaptation costs will increase to \$300 billion annually by 2030 and a staggering half a trillion to \$1.75 trillion by 2050,

Highlighting the role of Payment for Environmental Services in fostering a sustainable environment through financial incentives that support forestry and biodiversity conservation for sustainability,

Recognizing the need to utilize technology and technology sharing in promoting sustainable development,

Conscious of the need for developing Member States to access training and educational resources to preserve natural resources,

Affirming the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Access-To-Information Policy (2014) which promotes and evaluates the progress of existing environment programs implemented by the UNEP,

Taking into consideration the threat that water scarcity presents in compliance with SDG 6.4, which looks to prioritize water efficiency in Least-Developed Member States; by looking for collaboration with the Borgen Protocol that aims to provide clean water to rural areas through the establishment of an infrastructure based on renewable energy,

Appreciating the initiatives of United Nations Country teams under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF),

Recognizing the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Small Grants Programme (SGP), which provides funding and guidance for local community-led environmental protection projects,

Acknowledging the *Montevideo Convention International Agreement* (1933), which protects the sovereignty of Member States and their economic interests,

Affirming the importance of managing renewable natural strategies, sustainable agriculture, and working towards a transition to a green circular economy and green jobs,

Acknowledging the UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program (1971), which established biosphere reserves as learning places for development, and the 759 biosphere reserves spread across 136 Member States that currently exist today,

Acknowledging the Member States who have implemented national sustainable development councils to facilitate sustainable development investment between the United Nations agencies and local communities,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, as a foundation for adopting circular practices globally,

Emphasizing the need for a coordinated, regional approach to natural resource management in Member States to address shared environmental challenges, protect ecosystems, and enhance resiliency,

Confident in the role of nuclear energy as a climate-friendly energy source that can greatly reduce Member States' carbon emissions,

Affirming the importance of managing renewable natural strategies, sustainable agriculture, and working towards a transition to a green circular economy and green jobs,

Recognizing the need for conservation of natural resources such as water and forest areas, given future projections of population growth and economic growth,

Affirming that all Member States involved are deeply committed to further advancing global collaboration with the intent of progressing sustainable development goals as per the parameters set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. *Introduces* a new initiative named Environment and Resource Trust for Harmony (EARTH) under the UNDP's Small Grants Programme as a way to increase accessibility to funding for local and rural communities by supporting pre-existing environmental protection projects through two main functions: expanding accessibility for funding and capacity building provided by the UNDP and International Monetary Fund (IMF):
 - a. Through the continued implementation and increased accessibility of funding from the UNDP by taking into full account direct investment to promote sustainable resource management and preserving natural resources;

- b. By continued support from the IMF to provide funding needs and support for local and underrepresented communities to meet environmental goals through sustainable projects;
 - c. By encouraging Member States to adopt of the Payment for Environmental Services program financially incentivizing sustainable land use for developing communities by emphasizing the social responsibility of corporations in contributing to environmental conservation in Member States they operate within;
 - d. By simplifying the application system to incentivize local involvement through existing frameworks to ensure ecological preservation;
- 2. *Suggests* the creation of a database within EARTH containing techniques for preserving and conserving natural resources for economic growth;
- 3. *Invites* Member States, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to the database, emphasizing the importance of sharing diverse techniques to impact a wide variety of ecosystems and natural resources by:
 - a. Funding applications will be contingent upon Member States implementing techniques from the database and proper knowledge and training has been acquired;
 - b. Opportunities for assistance from UNDP representatives are available to Member States that request it;
- 4. *Implementing* a results-based approach to the grant of funding, whereby Member States are supported depending on the progress and success of the implementation of sustainability techniques, through:
 - a. Facilitating collaboration with Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Developed Member States by:
 - i. Streamlining an incentive-based system in which Member States who have greater monetary access are encouraged to work with LDCs to ensure they are also able to meet the aforementioned sustainability techniques;
 - ii. Providing Member States who are able to meet specific sustainable criteria with priority access to grants and other financial aid;
 - b. Ensuring that a sufficient amount of funds can be allocated to least developed member states;
 - c. Creating a financial foundation in which the process of distributing funds is outlined and Developed Member States form multilateral agreements;
 - d. Guaranteeing that the economic needs of every LDC is met by calculating and validating what aspects of finances must be tended to;
- 5. *Desiring* an accountability mechanism for participating Member States, whereby reports are submitted by Member States to EARTH every 3 years;
- 6. *Emphasizing* the expansion of the UNEP's Access-to-Information Policy by:
 - a. Collaborating with the UNOPS for the sharing of specific existing environmental protection practices;

- b. Inviting further information sharing between participating Member States to track the progress of ongoing environmental programs;
- 7. *Considers* the creation of the Research, Conservation, and Development (RCD) program aimed at addressing the concerns of underprivileged communities while working at both local and federal levels of government in relation to tourism by:
 - a. Recommending the creation of a benchmark system with input from member states to standardize risk to natural resources where they may be at risk to a Member State's tourism industry:
 - i. Low-risk areas have little to no damage to their resource and there is little concern and where these areas are unlikely to become moderate risk;
 - ii. Moderate-risk areas would be the first level of threat that would require awareness among local communities but where most of the damage to natural resources is still preventable;
 - iii. High-risk areas would be the final level and would entail a great level of awareness to be handled by district and federal levels of government;
 - b. Introducing research programs to better address and understand the level of environmental risk in certain areas by:
 - i. Allowing research to branch out into fueling and directing the work of the RDCE program;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to use this database to reduce and prevent future threats to natural resources;
 - iii. Emphasizing the importance of a voluntary unbiased database managed by researchers from Member States to allow Member States to collaborate and share research;
 - c. Allowing conservation initiatives for existing areas under moderate risk by:
 - i. Conserving natural resources through creating a task force to address pressing needs in high-risk areas;
 - ii. Introducing protection benchmarks to prevent moderate risk areas from moving into high risk;
 - d. Creating programs that work to address high-risk areas of each Member State where these areas would benefit from initiatives to address concerns in a way that conserves pre-existing ecosystems as well as rebuilds in a way that is efficient;
- 8. *Urges* Member States to increase their participation in interregional governmental bodies to coordinate and unify their policies regarding the regulation of resource extraction:
 - a. Serving as an advisory, suggesting how regional members can use international funds to further sustainable resource use;
 - b. Setting standards for responsible resource extraction that minimizes environmental damages;
- 9. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement local and national sustainable development councils following the Agenda 21 action plan, inviting local and national

governments to appoint experts representing their population and interests, using it as a mechanism for both local communities and ethnic minorities to voice their specific needs to EARTH;

10. *Furthers* initiatives and legal frameworks aimed towards landowners and farmers to promote development of sustainable development plans to productively preserve land with payment contingent on progress which will be monitored to ensure long-term benefits by:
 - a. Providing subsidies to local farmers to promote the conservation of forests and improve the quality of arable land;
 - b. Voluntarily reviewing the use of subsidies for unsustainable agricultural development that exacerbates deforestation;
11. *Implores* Member States to further develop the scope and effectiveness of their biosphere reserves by:
 - a. Nominating regions of their Member State to be a biosphere reserve, which will remain under the sovereignty of the Member State;
 - b. Revising the periodic review period for a biosphere reserve under the MAB from 10 years to 5 years under the purview of the MAB International Coordinating Council (MAB ICC) because of the rapidly changing climate;
 - c. Expanding field centers and employing scientists in biosphere reserves so that these unique areas can be studied, developing new methods for habit preservation and reduction in biodiversity loss;
 - d. Engaging in knowledge-sharing practices to spread the research and technological innovation gained from studying biosphere reserves with fellow Member States as a means to protect natural areas worldwide;
12. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to create a Regional Climate Relief Fund for uplifting communities affected by natural disasters and climate change by:
 - a. Welcoming other Member States, climate-oriented organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private donors to contribute;
 - b. Trusting that other Member States will also benefit from this initiative and thus work collaboratively;
13. *Invites* a resource-economic percentage that varies in consideration of each Member State's needs and contributions by:
 - a. Suggesting Member States research the total resources consumed and find a rate that is non-discriminatory to the different socio-economic classes within that Member State;
 - b. Allowing for less environmental damage while continuing to boost the world economy; reducing emissions and pushing toward renewable energy;
 - c. Promoting economic sovereignty for developing Member States when allocating their natural resources;

14. *Encourages* the continuation and expansion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to include a framework specific to small and developing Member States by:
 - a. Suggesting the election of representatives to collaborate on climate resilience strategies and resource management frameworks;
 - b. Acknowledging the critical role that sovereign management of resources plays in small and developing Member States;
15. *Establishes* the implementation of an infrastructure of renewable energy that aims to drive clean water to storage tanks across rural communities in Least Developed Member States, which is to be funded by the Green Climate Fund by:
 - a. Stressing the adaption of new filtration technology to help combat contamination in local bodies of water to ensure that clean water reaches all communities;
 - b. Acknowledging that this will catalyze the protection and preservation of natural resources in Member States plagued with these obstacles;
16. *Encourages* the collaboration between Member States and the Green Climate Fund to fund and sustain projects aimed at diversifying renewable energy sources to support key industries by:
 - a. Implementing clean and renewable energy to sustain climate-conscious mining practices;
 - b. Establishing results-based funding incentives to support efforts against deforestation;
 - c. Acknowledging the green finance agenda which encompasses both strategies and roadmaps that outline the path to a climate-friendly and environmentally sustainable financial system;
 - d. Establishing more green finance workshops followed in 2022 and 2023, featuring stimulating presentations and discussions about the effectiveness and requirements for implementing the GFA and current challenges;
17. *Suggests* the formation of the “Stronger Together Summit” under the UNEP to develop strategies that middle-income Member States can use in order to manage their resources and discuss findings for policy recommendations in order to enhance resource efficiency for economic growth by:
 - a. Focusing on providing solutions for Member States based on regional circumstances such as the impacts of severe weather, economic downturns, and regional conflicts;
 - b. Incorporating data from the OECD and working in partnership with non-governmental organizations such as Earthjustice to increase investment in keeping with their mission of advocating for environmental protection and consistent economic growth;
18. *Supports* the implementation of microfinance programs to promote the sustainable use of natural resources for the empowerment of marginalized groups, while working within the guidelines of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) by:
 - a. Requesting help with funding and execution through United Nations Country teams, as well as the regional World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) offices;

- b. Aiming to promote local entrepreneurship amongst women and smaller communities in rural areas;
 - c. Focusing on using these businesses to promote sustainability in agriculture and mining practices to ensure the preservation of these resources;
 - d. Using the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to provide access for geological survey data for Member States that lack the financial and technical capabilities;
19. *Endorses* the use of IMF, United Nations Institute for Training and Resources (UNITAR), and UNDP resources to facilitate implementation, technical, training, and information sharing for ecological preservation and training on climate-friendly policy;
20. *Supports* IMF-accredited UNITAR e-learning programs and training workshops to facilitate climate-resilient policy within governments;
21. *Encourages* the provision of adequate education for communities on climate change practices and calls upon the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to fund international initiatives in Member States to develop the civilian nuclear energy sector, to conserve and manage the usage of critical and finite natural resources such as oil, natural gas, and phosphorous by:
- a. Expanding the Technical Cooperation Department of the IAEA to encourage the responsible management of natural resources;
 - b. Encouraging technological transfer agreements between Member States with well-developed nuclear energy infrastructure and nascent nuclear energy infrastructure to prolong the viability of natural resource reserves as a means of sustainable growth;
22. *Recommends* that Member States adopt the Circular Economy model, a sustainable alternative to the Linear Economy model, to limit the use of natural resources by:
- a. Incentivizing businesses by offering tax breaks to those implementing eco-friendly practices, including the use of sustainable materials, energy-efficient processes, and waste-reduction strategies;
 - b. Providing subsidies to support the development of recycling infrastructure, thereby enabling businesses to efficiently recycle products and reduce raw material consumption;
 - c. Promoting innovation by supporting research and development into sustainable materials and eco-friendly alternatives that can replace harmful and resource-intensive materials;
23. *Invites* fellow Member States to actively create initiatives to support LDCs through promoting improvements to basic infrastructure through setting a global baseline of Emergency Sustainable Goals (ESG), as simple goals similar to SDGs to promote needed emergency relief for the most vulnerable among us.



Code: GA2/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Acting on SDG 11 on the necessity of sustainable cities and communities,

Acknowledging the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) (2022) adopted at COP15, which protects biodiversity and promotes responsible stewardship,

Affirming the importance of watchdog groups in the facilitation of trust in the distribution of uranium as well as the preservation of natural resources,

Appreciating the international capacity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to address climate change multilaterally,

Alarmed by the \$500 billion gap in existing funding towards the SDGs and the need for multilateral financing to innovative solutions to bridge funding gaps as per the agreements of the 2023 High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Aware of the role that producers of uranium have in ensuring a stable supply chain,

Having examined the *Montevideo Convention International Agreement* (1933), which protects the sovereignty of Member States and their economic interests,

Conscious of the clean, sustainable, and safe energy that uranium as an alternate source of energy represents,

Confident in all current collaborations for the solvency of preserving natural resources,

Considering the contributions of coal, natural gas, and petrol industries towards global Carbon Emission Rates,

Suggests that the partnership model the capacity-building initiatives after the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), enabling tailored programs to enhance key sectors like agriculture and forestry to foster responsible resource stewardship and reduce overconsumption,

Highlighting the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda goals on a more progressive blueprint focusing on the particular needs within each Member States with the knowledge that multitudes of solutions must be applicable depending on the priority of each,

Calling attention to the need for continued standardization through measurable frameworks for climate-focused investment,

Requests upon Member States shared responsibility outlined within the reduction of emission goals outlined in the *Paris Agreement* 2030,

Deeply concerned that the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Global Resources Outlook found that resource use is expected to rise another 60% by 2060,

Urging Developed Member States to help provide funding to less developed ones to help research and development of nuclear energy,

Emphasizing that the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route pipeline reduces reliance on other states, allowing states disadvantaged Member States the ability for economic development and further protection of state sovereignty,

Fully aware of the importance of education promotion about the preservation of natural resources, aiming for a sustainable future,

Fully believing in the importance of the *Paris Agreement* and its 196 parties in providing regulatory frameworks for financial investment in natural resource protection,

Guided by SDG 17 on the necessity of strong partnerships to tackle climate catastrophe,

Highlighting the International Energy Association Coal Transition Exposure, which provides guidelines and suggestions regarding carbon emissions as well as to assist Member States with high coal dependencies that are at risk during the energy transition,

Keeping in mind the resolution on “Commodities” (A/C.2/78/L.64) passed by the General Assembly second committee on November 15th, 2023, the Assembly would recognize the need for developing Member States rich in critical minerals to add value to their supply chains as a way of contributing to their economic structural transformation, creating decent employment, increasing export revenues and participating in the process of economic development,

Noting with deep concern of the increasing trend of the global greenhouse gas emission (GHG) with the negative impacts on Earth since the beginning of the 21st century,

Noting with the approval of the adoption of alternative green energy sources, including wind energy systems, hydropower systems, and solar power systems, in which a mutually beneficial project is in order,

Noting with worry the possible environmental damage and impact of the coal industry as an institution within the economies of lesser-developed Member States and the historically prevalent exploitation,

Realizing the need for specialized approaches to the conservation of diverse natural resources as per Member States’ varying requirements for economic development,

Reiterating Member States’ responsibilities to the *Paris Climate Agreement* on comprehensive achievement of all SDGs,

Recalling the importance of international cooperation in allocating renewable energy resources and potential partnerships to empower Member States with limited access to technologies while balancing ecological sustainability and economic growth,

Recognizes participation in the Masdar Initiative aimed at promoting renewable energy technologies to decrease carbon emissions and act as a model for sustainable development,

Recommends developed Member States to provide infrastructure for wind energy implementation within lesser developed Member States via the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC),

Recognizing that it is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular on clean water, affordable energy, and life on land,

Seeking global cooperation in the efforts to provide, transport, and preserve natural resources to least developed Member States,

Stressing the negative effects humanitarian crises have on a sovereign state's energy supply,

Strongly encourages the implementation of a resource-economic percentage varying by Member States to support each member State's needs and contribution,

Taking into account SDG 1 on the eradication of poverty, especially in climate-catastrophe vulnerable states,

Taking note of the emerging relevance of nuclear power in the energy landscape and its importance in developing recyclable energy plans to increase global access to nuclear energy resources,

Welcoming the multilateral capacity building for sustainable economic growth instigated by regional framework bodies such as the Regional Sustainment Framework (RSF),

Welcoming also partnership between the General Assembly and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to help Member States expand their economies while safeguarding critical natural resources,

1. *Offers* the opportunity to other Member States to participate in local initiatives that involve the Capture, Utilization, and Storage of Carbon Emissions (CUSCE) through:
 - a. Installing Direct Air Capture (DAC) infrastructure that can capture and store most of the gasses, which can be repurposed for industries involving agriculture, food, cooling, and water treatment;
 - b. Soliciting funding from other Member States for building the DAC technology-focused to the re-utilization of greenhouse gasses envisioned within the capacity and expertise in CUSCE processes;
2. *Calls on* the allocation of international and intergovernmental funding of various activities towards the manufacturing and distribution of renewable energy, for nuclear, solar, and wind energy, as an endeavor to optimize the usage of global sustainable energy by:
 - a. Inviting financially sound governments of interest for consistent monetary support for renewable energy generation and distribution;
 - b. Further calling upon Member States with high wind and solar energy potential for commitment to utilize the above funding to produce and distribute energy to Member States in dire need;
 - c. Emphasizing the utilization of the Green Climate Fund to accomplish progression for less developed Member States, highlighting the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda goals with a more progressive blueprint that focuses on the particular needs within each Member State with the knowledge that multitudes of solutions must be applicable depending on the priority of each Member States;
3. *Calls on* the allocation of international and intergovernmental funding of various activities towards the manufacturing and distribution of renewable energy, especially solar and wind energy, as an endeavor to optimize the usage of global sustainable energy, and further calls upon the Working Group on Transforming the Extractive Industries for Sustainable Development initiative on 'Harnessing Critical Energy Transition Minerals for Sustainable Development' to strengthen and consolidate existing efforts in technology sharing;

4. *Calls* for collaboration between Member States for the aspects of solar energy, hydropower, and wind energy by:
 - a. Having decided that financially stable Member State economies will contribute to both the funding and the diffusion of all three projects;
 - b. Keeping in mind the Member States with abundant access to solar energy resources will further and actively serve;
 - c. Noting that a process will be created through the commencement of this resolution to guarantee that participating Member States have a blueprint to guide them through this collaborative project;
5. *Further invites* Member States with high wind and solar energy potential to commit to utilizing the above funding to produce and distribute energy to Member States in dire need by emphasizing the mobilization of the Green Climate Fund and International Monetary Fund to accomplish progression for less developed Member States;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to offer fund distribution to provide upward economic mobility for lesser developed Member States by utilizing intergovernmental financial institutions and bolstering economic contribution through private sector partnerships with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP);
7. *Encourages* best practice sharing in the formation of multi-stakeholder collaboration, bringing together government entities, regional organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations to expand a shift to circular economies by:
 - a. Promoting collaboration with NGOs such as the Natural Resources Stewardship Programme (NatuReS), which supports multi-stakeholder partnerships to address natural resource-related risks;
 - b. Exploring development bank practices such as World Bank Group's Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice to share best practices on sustainable resource management;
 - c. Additionally, reiterating the request to foster collaborations that would promote innovative technologies and business practices aimed at sustainable extraction, consumption, and recycling of natural resources, ultimately advancing towards a circular global economy;
8. *Encouraging* the strengthening of climate resilience through the support of the United Nations Early Warnings for All Initiative as co-sponsored at COP27, which:
 - a. Conducts regional training programs aimed at enhancing multilateral climate adaptation capacity;
 - b. Aim to prioritize education in sustainability practices by allocating funds to the development and running of resource management programs;
 - c. Reduces dependence on fossil fuels and accelerates the energy transition;
 - d. Further proclaiming that higher developed Member States shall create a circular cyclical economy by providing financial support to less developed Member States;

9. *Highly encourages* the creation of a certification system to approach the issue of the need to preserve natural resources and the implementation of the policy as an incentive more than a demand:
 - a. Recommends an implementation of a badging/certification program for Member States, cities, and territories that follow the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in daily practices and respective policies;
 - b. Advertising that these types of badges will place these municipalities in positively viewed categories, in turn, increasing tourism and enhancing the national/regional economies;
 - c. Emphasizing this practice addresses both the practice of sustaining and preserving local and global natural resources while enhancing both regional and global economies;
10. *Stressing* Member States to promote best practice sharing in mobilizing green finance to meet National Determined Contributions (NDC) and green growth targets by:
 - a. Adopting the NDC Partnership developed by the United Nations Development Program, which provides a step-by-step framework to support Member States in designing and assessing green recovery and green economy options that build on NDC processes and incorporate climate action;
 - b. Promoting best practice sharing between Member States while encouraging transparency of data using metrics such as the NDC synthesis report by UNFCCC and the Urban Content of NDCs report by United Nations Habitat to meet 2030 targets;
 - c. Exploring the tools and initiatives within the Green Finance platform which is a database consolidating 500+ policy and regulatory measures to promote the development of green finance, including The Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP), which is a global community of policy, business, and finance professionals and organizations committed to collaboratively generating, managing, and sharing knowledge on the transition to an inclusive green economy;
11. *Proposes* the establishment of a Global Diversity and Economic Incentives Program (GDEIP) to engage Member States and financial entities in initiatives promoting natural resource biodiversity by:
 - a. Offering financial incentives, including grants and low-interest loans, to encourage Member States and financial institutions to adopt sustainable resource conservation practices;
 - b. Implementing a recognition program that provides benefits such as reduced regulatory fees and priority access to funding for companies that meet established environmental standards through:
 - i. Encouraging Member States of all income areas to apply;
 - ii. Establishing yearly check-ins on state progress;
12. *Facilitating* collaboration between Member States and private entities to share best practices and innovations in sustainable resource management utilizing the GDEIP through:

- a. Creating an advisory panel comprising experts from diverse sectors to guide the implementation of the GDEIP, ensuring its alignment with the sustainable development goals;
 - b. Calling upon the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to oversee the implementation of the GDEIP, with potential funding sourced from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to ensure sustainability and effectiveness;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to actively participate in the GDEIP and commit to integrating biodiversity preservation into their Member State's economic strategies to foster a resilient and sustainable future;
13. *Recommends that* Member States increase contributions to Climate Financing on innovative solutions to climate challenges through leveraging multilateral funds through:
 - a. Mobilizing existing agencies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Agence France Development (AFD), International Climate Fund, and Green Climate Fund;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to contribute;
14. *Promoting* investments into civil society and education programs to support green infrastructure and sustainable resource management:
 - a. Promoting innovative programs and solutions tackling the management of specified resource sectors;
 - b. Enhancing education frameworks at the regional and national levels through after-school care programs;
15. *Endorses* the creation of UNEP subcommittees specialized for the preservation of uranium Energy, Green Hydrogen, Lumber, Water, Wind, and Solar that aim to:
 - a. Establish ongoing collaboration with Member States based on varying dependencies on diverse natural resources;
 - b. Leverage multilateral economic interests through supporting innovative climate solutions;
16. *Introduces* the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) as a viable, *measurable* framework to guide decision-making concerning resource usage by:
 - a. Calling upon more developed Member States to standardize value, based on perceived value and market price, on resources based on the environmental and economic services they provide;
 - b. Conceptualizing the usage of natural resources in monetary terms to guide sustainable decision-making by providing data on how natural resources can contribute economically;
17. *Affirming* the usage of a shared database operated by the SEEA to increase transparency between Member States concerning how resources are utilized by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to voluntarily submit data to the shared database to highlight sustainable practices of resource consumption;
 - b. Reaffirming commitment to Carbon Emission Reduction Goals and Peaceful Usage Initiatives;

- c. Establishing rapporteurs for climate-focused projects, increasing transparency on the usage of funds towards Sustainable Development Goals;
- 18. *Authorizes* forming an oversight Council within the (NRPUTO) to promote transparency of resource trade with the goal of the preservation of natural resources by providing clarity and information to all Member States on the trade of natural resources;
- 19. *Urges* for the expansion of the financing of existing development agencies for education programs and the creation of safeguards within Member States specialized in the extraction of uranium by:
 - a. Reaffirming the necessity of specialized programs tackling the preservation of natural resources based on the most vulnerable states with Member States agreeing to biannually review and report their findings on their supply of uranium, their procurement, and the tariffs that they have in place;
 - b. Regulates and encourages the mining of uranium in all Member States;
- 20. *Urges* forming the International Resource Preservation Fund (IRPF) to promote the preservation of natural resources through investment using the framework of the IMF by:
 - a. Making recommendations on regulatory practices that Member States should adopt by Using the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting as a viable, measurable framework;
 - b. Encouraging the IMF to provide investment for Member States to develop the capability to harness nuclear power through:
 - i. Market tools such as concessional loans and interest-based loans that are distributed annually to Member States, provided by the IMF, and lent for a period of 10 years;
 - ii. Distributing resilience and sustainability trusts to developing member States in need of procuring nuclear energy;
- 21. *Calls for* expanded investments in technological development in clean energy and nuclear technologies through developed Member States with the goal of:
 - a. Promoting technological development in the field of nuclear science to make nuclear reactors more efficient;
 - b. Developing of Advanced Small Modular Reactors (SMRs);
- 22. *Endorses* the creation of United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) subcommittees specialized for the preservation of uranium energy, green hydrogen, lumber, water, wind, and solar that aim to:
 - a. Establish ongoing collaboration with Member States based on varying dependencies on diverse natural resources;
 - b. Leverage multilateral economic interests through supporting innovative climate solutions;
- 23. *Introduces* the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) as a viable, measurable framework to guide decision-making concerning resource usage by:

- a. Calling upon the World Bank to standardize value, based on perceived value and market price, on resources based on the environmental and economic services they provide;
 - b. Conceptualizing the usage of natural resources in monetary terms to guide sustainable decision-making by providing data on how natural resources can contribute economically;
24. *Affirming* the usage of a shared database operated by the SEEA to increase transparency between Member States concerning how resources are utilized by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to voluntarily submit data to the shared database to highlight sustainable practices of resource consumption;
 - b. Reaffirming commitment to Carbon Emission Reduction Goals and Peaceful Usage Initiatives;
 - c. Establishing rapporteurs for climate-focused projects, increasing transparency on the usage of funds towards Sustainable Development Goals;
25. *Further recommends* increased investment into the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route through development of vital infrastructure of the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route allows for the transport of uranium with international development funds of the ICF and the ADF;
26. *Strongly encourages* the creation of a United Nations Fund governed by the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) called the United Nations Nuclear Energy Fund (UNNEF):
 - a. Dedicated to the construction and development of the transportation and containment of nuclear energy to bring recyclable nuclear energy into the global landscape;
 - b. With oversight from the SEEA every five years to discuss, adjust, and allocate the UNNEF as needed;
 - c. With Funding proportionate to the IAEA's average estimated global investment and show the precedent outlined in the Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy;
27. *Recommends* the adoption of a global goal to reach at least 20% nuclear power responsible for the world's electricity usage by 2060, emphasizing the importance of collaboration between all Member States in attaining this goal to increase the success of nuclear energy usage;
28. *Suggests* the deployment of The IAEA to provide information materials, research, and technology insights on uranium reprocessing and the creation of nuclear power plants in developing Member States and recycling plants through the:
 - a. Creation of a summit to be held every five years to discuss funding and progress in the creation of plants specifically;
 - b. Allowing UN-named developing Member States to apply for funding through the committee;
 - c. Promote the safe and secure use of nuclear technologies and materials, keeping in mind to prevent the use of nuclear energy for warfare and military purposes;

- d. Providing developing states with the opportunity to get involved in uranium exploration for economic development through reserves of the IAEA'S LEU Bank;
29. *Requires* that a system be implemented by the International Atomic Agency in collaboration with NGOs such as the Nuclear Energy Institute in order to ensure that nuclear power and the harvesting of radioactive material are at a maximized level of efficiency and safety to avoid any inconsistencies or incidents that would inhibit the usage of radioactive material globally. This system would include:
 - a. Member States utilizing radioactive material agree and consent to international inspections of nuclear facilities and uranium mines;
 - b. Member States voluntarily record and report any incidents in regard to safety or procedures regarding nuclear hazards;
 - c. Member States have the option of instating a cask transport system to improve safety strategies and procedures;
30. *Calls upon* the use of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s Peaceful Use Initiative (PUI) to provide additional budgetary funding in order to develop the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route and aid in the creation of nuclear power plants in preparation for global transportation in hopes of encouraging public funding to the nuclear power industry by combining collaborations between the public and private sectors;
31. *Creates* an elective program for funding Member States to build nuclear infrastructure through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) if they adopt a corresponding elective amount of minimum nuclear energy being implemented into their energy mix through:
 - a. Soliciting developing Member States to integrate nuclear energy into their energy in return for a corresponding amount of funding for the construction of nuclear energy infrastructure;
 - b. Additionally, it urges Member States to invest within their own member state to create infrastructure for the future use of nuclear energy.



Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recognizing Resolution 78/151, *Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, passed by the United Nations General Assembly which noted ever-increasing production and continued demand for natural resources,

Fully believing in supporting developing Member States' economies and their rural communities to incentivize collaboration for sustainable development practices,

Acknowledging the importance of desalination in water-scarce regions, where 70% of accessible freshwater is used in agriculture, with 60% wasted due to inefficient irrigation by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF),

Recalling decision VII/11 at the Convention on Biological Diversity by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to transfer environmentally sustainable technology in an effort to promote sustainable ecosystems,

Noting with concern the limited access to such technology in underdeveloped Member States, hindering their water security and sustainable development,

Concerned about the United Nations World Water Development Report 2023, which noted the over two billion people worldwide without water treatment,

Noting with deep concern from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that 90% of the planet's land surface could be degraded by 2050, with 75% of land already degraded, directly impacting 3.2 billion people,

Realizing the exigence of the green transition toward alternative fuel sources, such as hydroelectricity, as outlined by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group October 2024 Report to replace energy produced by fossil fuels,

Emphasizing the World Bank *Minerals for Climate Action Report* which highlights that lithium will need to be mined at a rate five times greater than current production rates to meet global climate targets for clean energy by 2050,

Acknowledging the importance of agricultural education in resource conservation in line with Sustainable Development Goal 15 of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) 2030 Agenda,

Noting further the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESC) objectives on Public and Private Partnerships (PPPs) as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 15 to protect, restore, and promote sustainable forest management,

Taking into consideration that less developed Member States require funding from outside sources such as other Member States, NGOs, and financial institutions,

Bearing in mind the rapid, unsustainable consumption of Earth's natural resources as outlined in the UNEP *Global Resource Outlook 2023* and the loss of global biodiversity,

Noting that the UNEP's *Global Resource Outlook* states that natural resource use has increased dramatically since 1970 and that extraction is expected to rise by 60% by 2060,

Emphasizing the need for a comprehensive database to provide developing Member States access to sustainable development practices,

1. *Calls for* Member States regionally and globally to adopt water treatment advancements, including desalination, to effectively maintain their water management and reduce the use of freshwater sources by:
 - a. Recommending Member States to promote investments in building larger desalination plants through funding public sector programs to improve cost efficiency through:
 - i. Funding to promote desalination within developing regions to provide water usage status quo;
 - ii. Constructing facilities in regions facing water scarcity and to maintain these efforts to optimize wastewater usage, aiming to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 by 2030;
 - b. Advocating for Global Water Initiatives (GWI) to maximize resource efficiency and promote economic development;
 - c. Promoting the use of Reverse Osmosis Membrane Technology Systems within developing Member States to produce consistent quality water at a low cost by:
 - i. Promoting the use of Reverse Osmosis systems which remove up to 99% of water contaminants, which is exponentially better than traditional water filters in developing Member States;
 - ii. Suggesting the use of a Reverse Osmosis Membrane Technology System in developing Member States due to its increase in efficiency in producing high-quality water using less energy;
2. *Further recommends* the increased implementation of programs modeled after the initiatives led by the UNEP's United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration that aid in educating land-owners on nature-based practices (NBS) that aid in addressing soil restoration in degraded areas by:
 - a. Encouraging the education of farmers on crop-pasture rotations, grazing management, and climate-smart farming by:
 - i. Inviting the UNEP to lead the teaching and implementation of these practices alongside NGOs, such as the Soil and Water Conservation Society;
 - ii. Encouraging the cooperation of the UNEP and NGO's until soil fertility recovers and land owners become self-sufficient in this practice;
 - iii. Further recommending education efforts to be implemented in both areas where soil degradation has weakened or removed soil fertility and in areas where sustainable soil use isn't practiced currently;
 - iv. Advising Member States to give a financial incentive to fund education certificates for farmers in local communities that will encourage the adoption of sustainable practices and support economic development;

- v. Offering Member States to implement the Conserving Resources for Our Planet's Protection (CROPP) multilateral environmental agreement, an environmental treaty to create a framework for conservation efforts that specializes in revitalizing soil in areas that are experiencing extreme levels of soil degradation;
3. *Invites* Member States to collaborate under the guidelines of the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS) in achieving more sustainable lithium extraction for the preservation of water bodies as highlighted in the 2019 Climate Action Summit by:
 - a. Drawing attention to the traditional methods used for lithium extraction, including the usage of underground reservoirs and hard mining, which require approximately 500,000 liters of water for a single ton of lithium and lead to the toxication of reservoirs, endangering the health of local communities;
 - b. Requesting developed Member States to assist with information sharing and the technological development of extracting lithium from geothermal waters;
 - c. Encouraging the reduction of up to 90% of CO2 emissions while maintaining the cleanliness of important water bodies;
4. *Incentivizes* all Member States to pursue investments in hydroelectricity both domestically and internationally, specifically:
 - a. Targeted at reducing Member States' reliance on carbon-fossil fuels, in line with the goals of the *Paris Agreement*:
 - i. Emboldening Member States to continue updating their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), describing parties' plans for harm reduction;
 - ii. Asserting that developed states should take the lead in providing financial assistance in hydroelectric investment in accordance with the UNFCCC;
 - b. Intended towards Member States' energy sectors becoming more economically efficient and environmentally sustainable:
 - i. Suggesting Member States make material efforts towards integrating hydroelectricity through collaboration with others in accordance of United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) guidelines;
 - ii. Cautioning Member States to concentrate Hydroelectric Production Plants in sparsely populated areas in order to increase efficiency and decrease the negative impacts on agricultural irrigation systems;
 - c. Dedicated to encouraging UNESCO to educate Member States on how hydropower, among other forms of renewable energy, might help them with diversification and resource reliance;
5. *Strongly encourages* the development of the United Sustainable Development Initiative (USDI) to establish comprehensive education and training to ensure the proper development of sustainable development fields by:
 - a. Re-affirming Member States' commitment to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) by following its guidelines on the approach to ensure consistency, transparency, and sustainability in resource management;

- b. Encouraging Member States to participate in the Expert Group on Resource Management (EGRM), the leading expertise in resource management for sustainable development;
 - c. Re-enforcing the mission implemented by The International Resource Panel (IRP) and United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS) to continue to share and build the knowledge needed to improve our use of natural resources;
 - d. Encouraging funding for USDI through Member States to implement proper education and training related to preservation-based usage of natural resources;
6. *Recommends* voluntary PPPs monitored by the UNESCO for forestry practices and sustainable development to ensure the preservation of natural resources by reversing the loss of forestry globally through sustainable forest management by:
- a. Offering comprehensive training programs for employees through the ESD for partnerships to promote information on sustainable forest management;
 - b. Encouraging certifications from Member States as incentives for public and private partnerships to ensure cooperation through credential recognitions;
 - c. Asking for annual reports on environmental, social, and financial performance relating to sustainable forest management to ensure accountability and build trust with the private and public partnerships to receive credential recognitions;
 - d. Stimulating annual environmental governance conferences through the UNEP;
 - e. Collaborating with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to assist developed and developing Member States in funding for sustainable forest management;
 - f. Promoting collaboration through the Global Green Bond Incentive (GGBI) to facilitate sustainable management investment options to advance green bonds for PPPs;
7. *Introduces* the creation and voluntary implementation of biodiversity credits through the UNDP and the Global Biodiversity Alliance modeled after the successful carbon credit markets by:
- a. Encouraging the preservation and improvement of biodiversity by placing a monetary value on efforts of conservation;
 - b. Being similar to carbon credits, which place a monetary value on reducing carbon emissions, biodiversity credits would incentivize Member States to preserve biodiversity and habitats;
 - c. Administering those using the aforementioned database created by UNEP and the GEMDRRC to determine eligible Member States;
 - d. Facilitating such credits in an open market system where Member States with ample biodiversity can sell their eligible credits to other Member States, creating an economic incentive to maintain biodiversity;
8. *Creates* a framework and mechanism for Member States with high amounts of biodiversity to sell credits to other Member States to encourage investment and preservation by:

- a. Providing developing Member States with a home for critical biodiversity, a standardized mechanism to monetize and capture financial reward based on measured conservation through the impartial verification of protected acres;
 - b. Enhancing direct investment channels among Member States through bilateral agreements, market-based incentives, and simplified administrative procedures that reduce barriers to international conservation funding;
 - c. Encouraging the participation of the World Bank and regional development banks in the construction of a good credit trading mechanism, provision of initial capital support and market stability through professional supervision and risk management;
 - d. Ensuring that the credit revenue will be divided fairly to finance projects on conservation and Indigenous communities' rights as well as on sustainable development in biodiversity-rich areas;
 - e. Providing monitoring and reporting supervised by the UN to verify the conservation outcomes, validate credit transactions, as well as to account for environmental impacts through regular independent audits;
9. *Considers* the commission of a study to highlight the methodology of utilizing data and metrics to make a viable economic case for responsible resource management by:
- a. Commissioning subject matters versed in economics with environment experts to explore and gather data and metrics of natural resource consumption, revenue, and efficiency;
 - b. Implementing within the UNDP, UNEP, and potential funding by the World Bank for their contributions to funding of preserving natural resources by:
 - i. Initiating the study one month after potential funding from the World Bank;
 - ii. Cooperating with non-governmental organizations, like the Skoll Foundation and other NGOs, based on their previous work in preserving natural resources and commitment;
 - c. Compiling data and metrics into an easily accessible report for Member States and even suggesting ways that Member States could develop responsible resource management plans;
 - d. Gathering responsible resource management data from Member States based on the willingness of Member States;
10. *Establishes* a single cohesive digital database of preservation-based practices within the UNEP in partnership with the Global Emerging Markets Risk Database Consortium (GEMRDC) by:
- a. Requesting Member States share relevant information concerning the exploitation of natural resources that is not presently reported within the UNEP's existing database, such as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Database, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Good Practices Databases, and the UNEP Global Environment Outlook;
 - b. Incentivizing the voluntary exchange of information and data between Member States and the database through the mutual proliferation of knowledge related to preservation efforts;

- c. Evaluating Member States through the UNDP on a scale from least under threat of natural resource exploitation to most under threat of natural resource exploitation in order to direct proper resources to those on the higher end of the scale;
- d. Ranking individual Member States' efforts toward the preservation of natural resources for economic development on a scale from 0 to 10 from least to most exploitative of natural resources in conjunction with specific indexes targeting particular aspects of resource mismanagement;
- e. Offering consolidated data to public and private sectors that wish to invest in or implement programs relevant to their interests;
- f. Requesting Member States cooperate in research of more preservative practices alongside other Member States, non-governmental organizations, and corporations;
- g. Tailoring practical recommendations to Member States by integrating a collaborative filtering system into the database as well as recommending credible experts to encourage public and private investments;
- h. Educating Member States on the usage of the database through voluntary panels of expert-led and field technicians;
- i. Establishing physical kiosks through UNESCO for rural communities to access information on sustainable methods for the preservation of natural resources;
- j. Encouraging each Member State to target resources toward other Member States ranked relatively lower on the database scale.



Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reiterating Member States' responsibilities to *The Paris Climate Agreement* on standard emission reduction in the comprehensive achievement of all SDGs,

Acknowledging the need for continued standardization through measurable frameworks for climate-focused investment,

Recognizing the \$500 billion gap in existing funding towards the SDGs, especially towards climatic-catastrophe vulnerable states, and the need for multilateral financing to innovative solutions to bridge funding gaps as per the agreements on the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Realizing the need for specialized approaches to the conservation of diverse natural resources as per Member States' varying requirements for economic development,

Deeply Concerned by the growing degradation of global forests, mangroves, and rainforests and the importance of reforestation and climate change mitigation,

Recalling the goals included in the *United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (2017-2030)*, precisely Goal 1a to increase global forest area by 3%,

Reaffirming the goals in the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*, G20 Global Land Initiative and Changwon Initiative with the goal of land degradation neutrality by 2040,

Reflecting on existing infrastructure and working systems that contribute to global warming and climate change, such as the inefficiency of public transport systems in some states, leading to high vehicular ownership and ultimately greater CO2 emissions,

Recognizing that intensive land use and highly variable, extreme climates subject arid desert environments to considerable ecological stress,

Emphasizing the availability of solar resources and renewable forms of energy for Equatorial and Least Developed Member States for redistribution, as well as the lack of internal resources to use to its full potential,

Highlighting the direct correlation between renewable energy and sustainable urban development in creating economically viable Member States,

Recognizing the importance of SDG 6,

Recalling the Convention on the Law of the Sea and the need to prioritize the shared stewardship of our world's oceans as a common pool open to all for renewable natural resources,

Reaffirming the Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG), which calls for optimized water usage in agriculture, thus ensuring food security in the face of climate change,

Promoting the conservation of natural ecosystems, optimizing cities' use of resources through green infrastructure,

Recognizing the difficulty of decarbonizing aviation and maritime industries,

Alarmed by the increase in contaminated land attributed to mining and the growing need for land rehabilitation, as well as pollution from natural resource extraction and its harm to soil and water,

Deeply concerned by exploitative foreign extraction of domestic resources,

Approving the usage of green hydrogen, a novel form of renewable energy,

Supporting fully the goals of greater water sanitation awareness as outlined in the System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation,

Affirming emerging sustainable initiatives focusing on water filtration, such as using oysters, which can filter up to 50 gallons of water,

Calling back to the Great Green Wall initiative and its success as a reforestation and anti-desertification program,

Calling attention to the necessity of economic diversification in states dependent on nonrenewable resources,

Stressing the importance of an international effort towards water management and distribution,

Cognizant of the fact that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization, one-third of fish stock remains overfished and overexploited and the subsequent negative implications of this, including biodiversity loss, excessive algae growth, and loss of coral life,

Taking note of the 1.7 trillion USD gap in foreign direct investment towards affordable, clean, and renewable energy between developed and developing Member States,

Comprehends that 2.5% of global GDP is dedicated to harmful subsidies of nonrenewable resources, which directly lead to the loss of 2.2 million hectares of forests annually and the degradation of 75% of the earth's soil,

Recognizing the role of education in creating an eco-conscious society,

Acknowledging the need for more sustainable agricultural practices, such as utilizing alternative energy sources,

Taking into account the negative impact of nitrogen-based fertilizers, which lead to the release of nitrous oxide, a potent greenhouse gas,

Stressing the importance of balancing economic development and protecting the environment,

Emphasizing the importance of protecting traditional agricultural and fishing practices,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 76/210 of 6 January 2022, committing to universally available affordable, reliable, sustainable energy,

Recalling the General Assembly Resolution 76/296 of 21 July 2022, committing to SDG 14's implementation,

Prioritizing a shift to a greener economy, which would create 24 million new jobs globally by 2030, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO),

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 78/461 of 7 December 2023, it is decided to support SDGs such as ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all, strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development, and combating desertification,

Underlining the importance of utilizing earth's natural landscapes as a point of excitement in tourism instigators for economic development,

Noting the correlation between lack of universal education and public participation in sustainable practices,

Emphasizing the safe exploration of natural flora and fauna as well as building upon previous initiatives such as General Assembly Resolution 70/193 in 2017 where member states encourage the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism,

Having studied the risk posed by contaminated water supplies on human reproduction and oxygen supplies,

Applauding the Global Methane Pledge that unifies Member State parties to collectively reduce methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030,

Emphasizing the importance of the use of global strategies to ensure that Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and responsible AI in furtherance of SDGs,

1. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to Climate Financing on innovative solutions to climate challenges through multilateral funds by:
 - a. Recommending an international mechanism that funds innovative climate change-related solutions by mobilizing the existing agencies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Agence France Development (AFD), World Bank, and Green Climate Fund;
 - b. Promoting investments into civil society and education programs to support green infrastructure and sustainable resource management;
 - c. Promoting innovative programs and solutions tackling the management of specified resource sectors;
2. *Endorses* the creation of UNEP subcommittees specialized in different resource sectors, such as Nuclear Energy, Green Hydrogen, Lumber, Water, Wind, and Solar, that aim to:
 - a. Establish working relationships with Member States based on shared reliance on different natural resources;
 - b. Facilitate multilateral economic interests by preserving natural resources and supporting innovative climate solutions;
3. *Introduces* the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting as a viable, measurable framework to guide decision-making concerning resource usage by:
 - a. Calling upon the World Bank to standardize value, based on perceived value and market price, on resources such as lumber, coal, and water, based on the environmental and economic services they provide;
 - b. Conceptualizing the usage of natural resources in monetary terms to guide sustainable decision-making by providing data on how natural resources can contribute economically;
 - c. Establishing rapporteurs for climate-focused projects aimed at increasing transparency on the usage of funds towards Sustainable Development Goals;

- d. Increasing transparency between Member States concerning how resources are utilized;
4. *Further invites* the Member States to make sustainability an educational standard by:
 - a. Establishing an “Ecological Preservation System,” under the UNEP and UNESCO for global governmental internships that will provide hands-on experience with ecological preservation, sustainability practices, and resource management, for recipients to apply what they learned to their home country;
 - b. Inviting Member States to implement sustainability into their elementary and middle school educational system;
 - c. Encouraging local officials to promote regional sustainable laws;
 - d. Prompting the creation of a joint committee under the UNEP and UNESCO that focuses on youth education, and outreach to instill sustainable practices at a young age and make reforestation initiatives part of core curriculums;
5. *Encourages* states to identify and protect forests, rainforests, and mangroves critical to the environmental integrity of a region through prioritizing National Parks, protected land areas, historical sites, Mangrove Expansion Programs, Reforestation Efforts, Land Rehabilitation;
6. *Recommends* that developed Member States provide greater voluntary financial contributions to create and maintain forests, mangroves, and rainforests through United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Development Programme;
7. *Reaffirms* SDG 6 and the importance of access to clean water and sanitation in enhancing economically viable communities through the implementation of:
 - a. Enhanced desalination technologies reduce the demand and energy it takes to pump, treat, and distribute potable water;
 - b. Rainwater harvesting systems that collect and store water in arid climates involving collecting and storing, which promote access and reduce the cost of water;
 - c. Public awareness promotion of water conservation to create more mindful water consumption;
 - d. Promoting irrigation industries and their ability to create jobs and promote more robust spheres of living;
8. *Invites* Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, in which the seas and its properties are the shared pool of all states for power and resources, implying the ability to:
 - a. Utilize common resources for Member States to responsibly use natural resources;
 - b. Protect the usage rights of small island nations who disproportionately rely upon oceanic resources;
9. *Recommends* the support of start-up initiatives creating emerging technologies to preserve and utilize water tables efficiently in agriculture through:

- a. Policies, which include financial incentives, subsidies, and support programs from governmental bodies, NGOs, and international agencies targeting the agriculture sector;
 - b. Sustainable property development, such as sustainable construction, green building certifications, and carbon footprint tracking in Member States with land development;
10. *Encouraging* the use of sustainable agriculture practices like drip irrigation farming, which works to preserve groundwater, revitalizes lands affected by the stresses of climate change, improves crop yields, improves crop nutritional quality, reduces labor costs, and increases profitability for farmers;
11. *Promotes* the collaboration between Member States in utilizing ICT and AI implementation in agricultural and disaster mitigation pursuits by:
 - a. Improving AI modeling and predicting climate change patterns through database tracking to help communities and authorities draft effective adaptation and mitigation strategies;
 - b. Investigating past environmental change around displacement hotspots and deliver future projections to inform adaptation measures and anticipatory action for integration in humanitarian programming;
 - c. Optimizing water resource management through intelligent irrigation systems to ensure precise water distribution based on real-time data analysis, ensuring the efficient time to irrigate plants while checking the soil conditions and further reducing wastage;
12. *Encourages* Member States to develop sustainable aquaculture systems that emphasize the balance of their natural resources while simultaneously meeting the needs of their communities by:
 - a. Implementing and enforcing domestic sustainable fishing guidelines;
 - b. Managing marine resources through cumulative impact mapping;
 - c. Increasing awareness of sustainable natural material conservation;
13. *Approves* of ecotourism strategies that highlight the unique natural landscapes of every Member State by utilizing ecotourism philosophies to enhance land conservation efforts by setting aside a percentage of protected lands for commercial enterprises such as hotels, cabins, and resorts, using the generated income to boost operational expenses for the rest of the land, thereby removing financial burden while promoting the natural assets of the land;
14. *Endorses* the usage of oysters as a novel pollution-clearance method by:
 - a. Protecting oysters as they remove pollutants and clean our oceans;
 - b. Supporting the creation of extensive reefs of oysters to improve the quality of coastal water;
 - c. Backing a resilient oyster industry as well as restoring reefs;
15. *Encourages* Member States to work with the UNEP to develop Integrated Water Resources Management, which promotes coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources to maximize economic and social welfare;

16. *Calls for* the adoption of an expert committee under the UNEP titled, “UN Expert Committee on Affordable, Clean, and Renewable Energy Investments in Developing States” promoting affordable, clean, and renewable energy investments from the public and private sectors in developing Member States in support of SDG 7 by:
 - a. Coordinating between non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, multinational corporations, and governmental organizations on the local, domestic, and international levels to advocate for and consolidate funding;
 - b. Borrowing from the International Renewable Energy Agency to establish a long-term multinational planning process to spearhead solar planning initiatives;
 - c. Taking inspiration from the Long-term Energy Scenarios Network (LTES), a global online platform that exchanges knowledge and good practices in the use and development of model-based LTES, to share knowledge of the best renewable energy practices and promote investments for these practices in developing states;
 - d. Endorsing the International Solar Alliance (ISA), an agency with observer status within the United Nations which is in support of Solar Energy as a solution to SDG 7;
17. *Advises* the use of alternative energy sources including green hydrogen by Member States in decarbonization efforts through:
 - a. Understanding how hydrogen will complement other low or zero-carbon energy sources and become a key component of our planet’s clean energy mix, particularly by decarbonizing hard-to-abate industries such as steel, cement, aviation, and shipping;
 - b. Utilizing electrolyzers to power the extraction of hydrogen directly from desalinated seawater;
 - c. Noting the benefit of the lack of existing hydrogen infrastructure allows early movers to define standards, select technologies, and capture an oversized share of the early market as other economies catch up and will enable us to refrain from malpractice developed through years of systemic development;
 - d. Regulating aircraft and aviation machines to utilize CO₂ captured from industrial sources as a feedstock, along with green hydrogen produced through renewable energy-powered electrolysis, to generate green methanol and SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel);
18. *Recommends* the reallocation by Member States of road space toward public transportation, cycling, and walking to reduce transport emissions by 50% according to SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities achieving this through:
 - a. Innovative vehicle technologies, such as advanced engine management systems and efficient vehicle powertrains;
 - b. Providing access to accessible and sustainable transport systems, especially for those in vulnerable situations;
19. *Welcomes* an increase to the share of final energy consumption that is renewable energy, by encouraging the competitiveness of energy such as solar or wind relative to traditional energy sources through subsidies for renewable energy providers;

20. *Reduces* nitrous oxide emissions by utilizing alternative nitrogen sources in agriculture such as clover, legumes, and lime, all naturally occurring and cost-efficient solutions;
21. *Recommends* the utilization of Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs), particularly in Member States with economic reliances on non-renewable energy sources, to aid the public sector in sourcing renewable energy and sustainability market opportunities such as:
 - a. Green hydrogen projects with low greenhouse gas emissions, as exhibited in the Egypt Green Hydrogen Project established in COP27 and supported by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI);
 - b. Large-scale giant kelp forests like those implemented off the Namibian coast that promote ocean health, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and sustainable agriculture that the Namibian Investment Promotion and Development Board supported;
 - c. Solar thermal power plants like that of the 100 MW tower-concentrated solar power (CSP) in South Africa, which can provide clean, dispatchable, and reliable electricity even when it is not receiving direct sunlight and was supported by InvestSA;
22. *Suggests* the incorporation of private sector investments from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for the development of renewable energy sources in Member States that depend on the extraction of non-renewable energy sources by:
 - a. Creating a framework of fundamental principles for IPPs as recommended by the World Bank, which includes:
 - i. Strict legal contracts between contractors and private partners that remain enforceable and traceable through regulation;
 - ii. A comprehensive record of tariffs;
 - iii. Policies that encourage local along with foreign private investment as a way to promote independent power production as a natural niche for local developers;
 - b. Contributing financially to the development and installment of innovative technologies harvesting sustainable energy, ultimately diversifying the economy, as exhibited through IPP UAE company Masdar investing in Turkmenistani solar and wind energy systems;
 - c. Providing accurate estimates of future energy supply and demand while mitigating possible energy shortages;
23. *Emphasizes* the adoption of sustainable mining practices to preserve ecosystems and economic viability by:
 - a. Adopting land rehabilitation programs to allow contaminated land to be utilized by other vital industries through:
 - i. Executing a reclamation of abandoned mining land initiative, mandating mining companies must rehabilitate the land by stabilizing soil, replanting vegetation, and treating groundwater;
 - ii. Using mercury-free mining methods, like gravity concentration, to aid in land rehabilitation to alleviate biodiversity contamination and health issues;

- iii. Tracking limitations of mineral exploitation to inhibit hazardous exposure of elements and measure the degree of land restoration that needs to be made through federal databases;
 - b. Encourage regulations to increase domestic ownership of mines through financial incentives, recognizing the positive correlation between domestic dominion and economic sustainability;
- 24. *Directs attention* to Member States efforts restoring degraded land to combat growing desertification in arid and desert environments by:
 - a. Managing the grazing of livestock on desert rangeland and increasing rangeland sustainability through reseeding;
 - b. Improving the efficiency of irrigation systems and lowering groundwater to conduct runoff better away from irrigated areas and ameliorate soils in degraded areas;
 - c. Providing autonomy to local government units to regulate land management in local jurisdictions, guided by national coordination legislation and financial support;
 - d. Dedicating land to natural reserves to protect it from human activities that contribute to land degradation;
 - e. Protecting artificial structures from moving sand drifts through the stabilization of loose sand through mechanical barriers and shrub belts to combat erosion;
 - f. Encouraging Member States to work with the UNCCD Global Mechanism for advisory services;
 - g. Providing ecological training on nature conservation and combating desertification for the entire affected populations;
- 25. *Recommends* the implementation of Operation Desert Bloom, which takes inspiration from the Great Green Wall Initiative to combat desertification through:
 - a. Drawing upon the work of the UNCCD and the Middle East Green Initiative (MGI) to prevent and reverse land degradation;
 - b. An initiative to combat desertification that creates a green barrier across desert-prone areas by planting native, drought-resistant vegetation;
 - c. Developing plant nurseries to ensure the operation continues to function for posterity;
 - d. Preventing deserts from encroaching upon cities through a physical green barricade;
 - e. Soliciting funding from voluntary contributions from interested Member States as well as generating public interest through grassroots fundraising efforts;
- 26. *Encourages* Member States to regulate extractive industries to implement reductions in production-related greenhouse gas emissions by:
 - a. Improving pollutant emission monitoring methods;
 - b. Sealing leaks in oil and gas pipelines;
 - c. Equipping production facilities with advanced energy-efficient equipment and technologies.



Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Preservation of Natural Resources for Economic Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recalling the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) records that global resource extraction has tripled since 1970, exceeding by 2017 over 92 billion tonnes annually, and alarmed by the projection of a 2.3 percent increase each year on average of global material resource use,

Recognizing the effects that lithium mining has on the economic and environmental sector, leading to potential struggles regarding human rights disagreements within communities with strong mining habits,

Acknowledging that many Member State's revenues and exports rely on the oil industry and the stagnation of other Member State's economies toward sustainability,

Noting the value of renewable energy sources as a pathway for sustainable advancement that has been inaccessible to developing Member States,

Expressing deep concern by the deterioration of habitats and biodiversity loss as a result of aquatic pollution from oil that causes the decrease in reproduction of fish stock and adversely affects global nutrition,

Being cognizant of UNEP/EA.3/RES.10, addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, which emphasizes the need to protect, preserve, and rehabilitate natural aquatic ecosystems by promoting streamlined international water quality reporting and continuing work with the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS)/Water Trust Program,

Emphasizing efforts to create a circular economy as established by Japan through responsible recycling of by-products and sustainable mining with the need to find a balance between economic growth and environmental protection,

Reaffirming existing support for the *United Nations Convention to Combat Climate Change* of all signatory Member States,

1. *Invites* for continued funding of research and development through the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in eco-friendly mining practices and advanced recycling methods to build a circular economy, ensuring reduction of the environmental footprint and efficient resource allocation by:
 - a. Implementing rehabilitation plans post-mining operations that will restore the affected environment by restoring natural ecosystems;
 - b. Supporting trade relations between mining automation initiatives and the mining industry to improve the rate of human error and pollutant spillage through the automation of the mining industry;
 - c. Incentivizing the development of recycling and reusing of materials by providing loans granted by the UNEP for companies interested in repurposing development, and, upon evidence of progress, providing the loans interest-free;
 - d. Promoting secondary mining initiatives such as where minerals are re-extracted and re-processed from mine waste, specifically re-mining tailings to ensure reuse of mineral waste, boosting profitability and broadening the scope of mineral life cycles;

2. *Requests* regulation of natural resource mining and collection practices by implementing rehabilitation response post-resource extraction through collaboration and discussion between industry leaders and the UNEP, encouraging the replanting of native species that reflect the consideration of mycorrhizal fungi networks that restore ecosystem life;
3. *Recommends* the repurposing of lithium production byproducts (steel, copper, and nickel slag, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide) that contribute to the pollution of spillways by utilizing metal recovery and agricultural fertilizer creation as methods of recycling byproducts for other industries to establish constructive reuse of waste materials that can prevent massive pollution of waterways and bodies of water;
4. *Promotes* a three-year review by an independent board comprising members from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and academic institutions to ensure alignment with the latest environmental and technological advancement;
5. *Supports* the effort of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) to research and coordinate work with sustainable energy resource organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the International Solar Energy Society (ISES) to secure the immediate needs in adversely affected Member States and ensure long-term economic stability in terms of resource preservation through:
 - a. World Bank loans for renewable energy sources and lowering fossil fuel usage in developing Nations;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to reinforce the Green Climate Fund (GCF), aiming to provide resources to low-emission and climate-resilient projects and programmes in highly vulnerable societies;
6. *Encourages* Member States to investigate Value-Added Tax (VAT) regulation and increase investments to sustainable development, allowing startups to recover the VAT like any other established company through:
 - a. Central banks promoting policies that periodically lower rate costs for necessities and sustainable goods that do no harm to the environment;
 - b. The introduction of VAT schemes by a vendor that lower taxation on renewable energy equipment that is frequently used;
 - c. Government investing in research and development tax credit systems, which falls under a Member State's operating expenses, that would push for the use of sustainable technologies; this would be implemented through offering companies tax relief, giving an incentive to add safer technologies to productions as the reward of increased profit;
7. *Requests* a regulation by Member States on all wastewater-releasing companies to manage the levels of per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other pollutants by setting tax penalties for exceeding the standard water quality levels for habitat protection as decided by the International Organization of Standardization (ISO) with penalties to be set individually by the Member States;
8. *Calls for* the reorganization of sustainable fishing practices in congruence with the European Union's sustainable fishing policies by:

- a. The implementation of grant investment of NGOs in farm-raised fisheries as an incentive against wild-caught fishing practices;
 - b. The creation of international fishing quotas annually monitored and recorded by the United Nations Environmental Programme;
9. *Takes note* of the promotion of solar and other clean energy sources to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by:
 - a. Implementing financial incentives such as tax credits, subsidies, and grants to promote investment in solar, wind, and geothermal energy sources;
 - b. Calling upon international financial institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, and regional banks, to prioritize renewable energy investments and develop low-interest financing options for clean energy projects in developing and least developed countries;
 - c. Inviting Member States to integrate renewable energy incentives into national energy policies and report annually on their progress toward increasing renewable energy investments, in alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
 - d. Requesting Member States to support educational programs that promote skills in clean energy technologies and providing financial incentives for educational programs that can support a skilled workforce for the growing renewable energy sector.