**Position Paper**

 ***“The greatest threat to our planet is the belief***

 ***that someone else will save it”-Robert Swan***



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Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Topic: The Convention on Biological Diversity and its Contribution to Sustainable Development

Country: Kingdom of Sweden

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[I] Introduction

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity was signed in Rio de Janeiroin June 1992. The Convention entered into force in December 1993.One hundred and sixty-nine states, including the European Union, have subsequently ratified the Convention (June 1997), making it one of the most widely supported international agreements ever. With its broad approach, the Convention has the potential to play a coordinating and leading role in international nature conservation efforts. Sweden has a temperate climate, as a result of the large amounts of heat carried north through the Atlantic by the Gulf Stream. The country has an area of 450,000 square kilometres and is elongated in shape in a north–south direction. Its northernmost areaslie to the north of the Arctic Circle.

**Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development, according to the Brundtland Report of 1987, is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Put in the new globalised order, sustainable development is the integration of economic, social and environmental development considered as the inter-dependent and mutually reinforcing pillars which operate at the local, national, regional and global levels. This sets out two fundamental principles of intergenerational and intragenerational equity.

**Policy by Sweden for covention of biodiversity**

**Life on land**

Forests cover 69 percent of Sweden’s land area – a level that has been relatively unchanged since 2005. In 2019, 80 percent of forestland had a long-term forest management plan, and just over 60 percent of total forestland was certified by independent, verified forest management certification systems. Since 2016 the area of certified forestland has grown by 560,000 hectares. Forestland is Sweden can be excluded from forestry operations in various ways. 9 percent of forestland is formally protected. Voluntary allotments make up 4.5 percent of total forestland, dedicated revival areas make up 1.6 percent and unproductive forestland 11.5 percent. Statistics on mountain vegetation cover are showing trends of ongoing “bushing” of Swedish mountains. A warmer climate is an important factor, particularly on mountain regions above the tree line, because the climate determines how high above sea level trees, bushes and shrubs can grow. The 2020 Red List Index shows that the loss of biodiversity in Sweden continues. To halt the loss of biodiversity, the index must be 1, but in 2020 the aggregate index value for groups of species was 0.88. Sweden’s development assistance for biodiversity amounted to just over SEK 3.4 billion in 2019. Out of these funds, 27 percent had biodiversity as their main purpose. This type of assistance has increased by almost SEK 1.2 billion since 2015. Target 15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystemsBy 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

**Life below water**

Preserving and protecting the marine environment is crucial to Sustainable use of marine resources. The marine environment provides Conditions for our survival on earth. To reach this goal, we must Eradicate pollutants and overfishing, and responsibly manage and Protect all marine life and its habitats. Intensive efforts are under way In Sweden to reduce pollution and create regulations for protecting the Marine environment. Protection of particularly valuable marine Environments is at 14 percent in Sweden, which is above the Agenda Goal of 10 percent. In terms of heading towards sustainable use of marine fish stocks in Sweden, a trend can be seen of the proportion of sustainably used fish Stocks declining each year, from 50 percent in 2016 to 40 percent in 2019. The proportion of sustainable fish stocks in the Baltic Sea and Southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia decreased between 2018 and 2019, While fish stocks in the sea off the west coast of Sweden (Skagerrack, Cattegat and North Sea) and the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia Were largely unchanged during the same period.Documentation of biodiversity is an Urgent requirement as latest statistics And data on floral and faunal Biodiversity of India has not been Compiled and documented. The information and data should be Made available to the scientific and Socio-economic agencies to support the Evaluation revision of the policies. Lack of knowledge of the magnitude, Patterns, causes and rates of Deforestation and biodiversity laws at The ecosystem and landscape level, Information on poaching trade and Trade routes is sketchy and current Wildlife protection and law Enforcement measures are inadequate And inefficient procedure. Biodiversity Act should not override The provisions of Wildlife Protection Act.

**Conclusion**

This is a critical moment in earth’s History, a time when humanity must choose its Future. Our planet earth is perhaps the only Human habitat in the vast universe and we owe it To posterity to preserve the divine heritage of our Biosphere without pollution, degradation and Destruction.