

## Resolution 2A

**Committee: Environmental**

**Topic: Measures to cut down single-use plastic waste**

**Sponsor: Brazil**

**Signatories: Brazil, Switzerland, Finland, United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Hungary, Nigeria, Portugal, Argentina, South Africa, Germany, Belgium**

The General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* plastic pollution as a primary cause of global environmental harm and threat to public health,

*Regretting* that on average, a human uses over 700,000 products containing microplastics which are primary contaminants of food and water sources,

*Concerned* that 47% of all waste globally accounted for are single-use plastic packaging or products,

*Aiming* to execute the European Council, European Parliament, and European Commission's shared goal to reach 50% recycling for plastic packaging by 2025 and 55% by 2030,

*Endorsing* the Clean Seas Campaign which encourages nations to implement policies that aim to minimize plastic packaging in industries, create plastic product redesignations, educate the public on the harmful effects of plastic pollution,

*Urging* nations to place bans on especially harmful plastic substances such as microbeads, styrofoam, and polyethylene,

**1. Implements** productive and eco-friendly systems of waste management through:

- (a) Bans on single-use plastic packaging such as styrofoam, plastic bags, bottles, utensils, straws, etc.,
  - (i) Regulations and bans streamlined through local and city governments to maximize community participation,
  - (ii) Introduces magnetic coils into the ocean that break down microplastics and convert it into carbon dioxide, salt, and water,

**2. Promotes** the replacement of harmful plastics and waste with sustainable substitutes:

- (a) Implements many available and viable replacements for single-use plastic,
  - (i) Bioplastics,
  - (ii) Recyclable aluminum,
  - (iii) Glass,

- (iv) Cardboard,
- (v) Paper,
- (vi) Biodegradables that dissolve in water,
- (b) Partners with large industries to garner tangible support and means of change by providing economic incentives,
- (c) Inspires the upcycling of commonly disregarded goods as new sources of packaging and replacements of single-use plastic;

**3. Spreads** awareness to the public and pressures local and national governments to take necessary action to reduce individual plastic consumption:

- (a) Embeds conservation awareness and environmental science into education programs, but avoids stand-alone awareness campaigns,
- (b) Establishes research centers with public access and tours that fund further research while informing the public of how to reduce their individual plastic consumption,
- (a) Tracks individual plastic consumption per household to make people aware of their plastic usage,
- (b) Utilizes international influence and partnership to reduce global plastic pollution;
  - (i) Brazil has committed to the creation of a National Plan to Combat Marine Litter,
  - (ii) Clean Seas Campaign continues to target large industries and governments to reduce plastic production and sale;

**4. Proposes** a plastic tax to further reduce plastic pollution and consumption:

- (a) Taxes goods sold with single-plastic packaging:
  - (i) Bottles,
  - (ii) Utensils,
  - (iii) Sanitary plastic covering,
  - (iv) Styrofoam,
  - (v) Bags,
- (b) Recognizes the benefit principle and thus uses tax revenue to cover costs of sustainable plastic replacements and ecosystem rehabilitation;

**5. Revitalizes** global ecosystems impacted by the repercussions of plastic pollution:

- (a) Establishes terrestrial and marine rehabilitation centers for organisms poisoned by plastic pollution,
- (b) Executes local cleanups of beaches, watersheds, forests, and other locally polluted environments which are organized through local communities and cities to maximize participation and productivity.

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