**Committee: World Wide Fund for Nature**

**Agenda Item: Loss of Biodiversity in Extinction**

**Subtopic: Paris Climate Agreement**

**Country: The Netherlands**

In the past few decades loss of biodiversity in extinction started to accelerate. With the Netherlands being one of the most densely populated countries in the world, there are few areas that can be called untouched. The Netherlands’ large part of lands consists of highly productive agricultural lands and causes drainage of wet areas, use of chemical fertilisers, pollution and overfishing. Therefore The Netherlands took action against extinction and loss of biodiversity in extinction. The various plans were drafted and set targets for biodiversity, both plans have been taking such measures since 1990. 33,000 hectares of nature became available for natural habitat of various animals. Also one of the biggest problems of WWF, loss of aquatic ecosystems caused by huge demand of water, was tried to dissolve with The Netherlands plans. 2005 fauna blockage prevented many extinctions in aquatic ecosystems however not enough to meet 2020 biodiversity targets. The National Ecological Network, which has a great amount of impact on biodiversity conservation in the Netherlands, set the mentioned goals to 2027.

Scientific record that has to be agreed by UN member states, IPBES-report, is for renewal of the Convention of Biological Diversity. The Netherlands was the host of chapter and author to IPBES-report the meeting which makes the government’s opinions clear about the political aspect of Convention of Biological Diversity. Also according to the Dutch government's official website, the government is keen to reduce the environmental burden and dependence on fossil fuels. It is emphasized that CBD’s, European Birds Directive and Habitats Directive plans are also the government’s plans. There is also an official government page dedicated to the government’s actions, such as gateways to protect the habitat in the specific area. The country believes that using the landslides productive is the key to prevent the loss of biodiversity in extinction.

The Dutch environment minister signed the UN Climate Agreement, Paris Climate Agreement, on 21 April 2016 on behalf of the 28 member states of the European Union. Causes of climate change are stated as, human activities to cause greenhouse effect, fossil fuels, deforestation, increase in land usage but also natural causes like: continental drift, ocean currents, impact of comets and meteorites, and volcanic eruptions.  Dutch climate policy focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions so the climate does not change so rapidly and radically and the temperature rise is limited. Parallel to reducing greenhouse gasses, the government takes measures to adapt to the effects of climate change. For instance, by taking measures to prevent flooding and protect freshwater supplies, to reinforce dikes and dunes, and to manage heat stress in cities by planting more vegetation. Underlined by the policy, better technology can reduce greenhouse gases such as; saving energy, saving and reusing raw materials, cleaner cars, cleaner crop and livestock management methods, more energy-efficient devices and appliances.

In conclusion, The Netherlands supports all actions taken by the UN and also European Union. One main purpose is to engage productive and technological methods to meet the situation, with reasons being a densely populated.