



Resolution GA/2/I.1

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Commonwealth of Australia, The Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Kingdom of Bahrain, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Belize, Federative Republic of Brazil, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cabo Verde, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, Cabo Verde, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Union of the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, The Republic of Estonia, Georgia, Hellenic Republic of Greece, Hungary, State of Israel, The Republic of Italy, Republic of Latvia, Lebanese Republic, Principality of Liechtenstein, Mongolia, Montenegro, The Republic of Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Topic: Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Recognizing the need for climate change education,

Deeply concerned by the significant increase of devastating natural disasters (such as wildfires, floods, droughts, and hurricanes) caused by climate change,

Having considered nuclear fusion, solar energy, and hydro-electric power as alternative energy sources,

Approving of the introduction of renewable energy,

Keeping in mind developing nations and their needs,

Expressing interest in combating the effects of climate change,

Emphasizing communication and cooperation between all countries,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of nationally determined contributions under the United Nations framework convention on climate change,

1. Encourages all developed member states to assist developing countries in mitigating climate change by moving towards using renewable sources as well as adapting to the effects of climate change;
2. Recommends requiring all member states to include courses on climate change in schools;
3. Supports using nuclear fusion as a main source of energy;
4. Approves all member states to impose an appropriate carbon tax based on each country's economic status;
5. Strongly emphasizes finding new solutions in which to combat the effects of climate change;
6. Highly supports a transition period into the gradual decrease of fossil fuel use;
7. Suggests all member states contribute .05% of their GDP for ten years to establish an international foundation to support developing countries to develop alternative sources of energy and materials that are not derived from fossil fuels;
8. Strongly Encourages developed nations and international foundations to support and invest into research of alternatives to fossil fuels and petroleum-based materials;
9. Calls upon developed countries and organizations including but not limited to the World Food Program (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in order to support developing countries to restore and construct their society and infrastructure post experiencing devastating natural disasters;
10. Requests multiple global campaigns to be financed by the Green Climate Fund and other international foundation mentioned previously to raise the awareness specifically on climate change and accurate information on the use of fossil fuels, plastics and alternative energy sources and materials between all ages;
11. Strongly Encourages nations to initiate shared knowledge on technological advancements in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. Co-sponsored summits on such topics related to the crisis and joint research programs;
12. Further invites more nations to join and collaborate with organizations such as The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement;
13. Urges nations to develop laws regulating the use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions;
14. Strongly suggests all member states to restore and conserve the diverse flora in attempt to protect the environment from natural disasters such as floods, droughts and tropical storms.