



## Draft Resolution GA/2/I.1

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### **General Assembly Second Committee**

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Angola, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Barbados, Republic of Botswana, Canada, Republic of Chad, Republic of Chile, Republic of Ecuador, State of Eritrea, Republic of France, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Republic of Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Lebanon, Kingdom of Lesotho, Libya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Peru, Republic of Portugal, Romania, United Arab Emirates, United States of America

### **Topic: Protection of Global Climate for Future Generations**

Guided by Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, and 13 (Access to Water for All, Access to Modern Energy for All, Taking Urgent Action Towards Climate Change and all its Impacts),

Deeply concerned on the lack of education and access to sustainable waste management, relating to SDG 4.7 (Having Knowledgeable Access to Promote Sustainable Development),

Noting with regret the issue of climate is entwined with justice, inequality, and poverty because most of the damage happens to the third world countries,

Keeping in mind that climate action must be accommodating towards third world countries and their economies knowing that most of the actions comes from developed countries and most of the change will come from there as well,

Aware of the past actions to combat global warming such as the creation of the Paris Climate Agreement,

Alarmed by the fact that carbon emissions increased globally from 1.7% in 2017, to 2.7% in 2018,

Further recalling the harmful effects climate change has on the planet and alarmed by deforestation, holes in the ozone layer, and rising sea levels,

1. Reminds that attention must be drawn to the fact that many countries are struggling with severe food and water shortages due to climate change and we must find creative ways to manage said shortages;
2. Encourages solutions for climate change natural disasters;
3. Suggests that especially wealthier countries look into transportation infrastructure that will provide necessity and encourage the market to cut down on carbon emissions;
4. Calls upon countries to highlight agriculture as a viable means of providing jobs and food, emphasizing sustainable agriculture and working to focus on methods of preventing climate change that may benefit food production by:
  - a. Providing funds to farmers for transitions to more sustainable methods,
  - b. Using more natural ways of growing plants and produce,
  - c. Limiting and replacing the use of synthetic and petrochemicals fertilizers,
  - d. Encouraging resilient and productive agroforestry systems,
  - e. Sustaining a more gender equal system in agriculture,
  - f. Implementing more drought-wise agricultural systems, and
  - g. Highlighting the role of the consumer in the reduction of food waste and change in diet.
5. Expressing its hope for unison between member states to fight climate change and implement the SDGs and create progress in all areas, stressing the formulation of laws regulations, policies, and measures related to climate change;
6. Affirming that carbon tax is an effective tool and should be implemented which would declare:
  - a. 10 Euros per pound of carbon,
  - b. A credit system creating negative tax for each pound of carbon supplied,
  - c. Countries with 60% or more of revenue from petroleum would be exempt from the tax,
  - d. Annual international and local summits to discussion carbon tax and trade, and

- e. This tax is paid for by the consumer of carbon emitting products and by corporation over a threshold decided by a subcommittee by the UN;
- 7. Demanding a regulated mandatory enforced redistribution of wealth for people negatively affected:
  - a. Developed countries fund education to developing countries with a sustainability curriculum aspect supported by the UN,
  - b. Calls upon a clearance on oil or carbon debt for developing countries;
- 8. Calls upon the abolition of fossil fuels subsidies in developed countries to furthermore encourage natural energy resources;
- 9. Demands complete transparency of corporations which includes:
  - a. Larger international companies give public access to their financial records, plans for the future, and investments,
  - b. All companies give a comprehensive analysis of their supply chain to the public, and
  - c. All slaughterhouses to be open to the public unless it is a product development;
- 10. Encourages the access of climate asylum seekers and refugees in developed countries;
- 11. Encourages the funding of community renewable businesses to ultimately reduce prices, advance technologies, and improve access to sustainable energy sources;
- 12. Emphasizes the implementation of hedonistic sustainability to make climate change more approachable and to spread awareness of creative solutions for the climate crisis;
- 13. Supports the use of environmentally sustainable construction materials focused in developed countries;
- 14. Requests the transition to sustainability happen in the urban world using the following tools:
  - a. More inner city gardens to reduce the greenhouse effect,
  - b. Distributed energy storage,
  - c. Addressing refrigerants,
  - d. Smart automation systems for building,
  - e. Retrofitting for pre existing buildings,

- f. Insulation and sustainable heating, and
  - g. Urban energy production;
15. Calls upon member states to reduce their energy consumption compounded by 5% annually until the world reaches carbon balance;
  16. Endorses member states to implement renewable energy sources that best fit their climates such as the use of wind turbines, hydroelectricity, solar energy and so on;
  17. Encourages the protection of developing countries with the implementation of green energy standards;
  18. Encourages investment in nature restoration with an emphasis on community areas; and
  19. Encourages the endorsement of more reliable media outlets on the subject of climate change.