



**Committee for Sustainable Development on
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy**

**Draft Resolution for Committee Consideration and Recommendation
Submitted for Revision by the Delegations to the Model United Nations
College of Charleston, 2016**

Sponsors:

Signatories:

Topic: Climate Change and Sustainable Energy

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging that the long term consequences of climate change will be universally suffered,

Emphasizing that all Member States have a responsibility to find and actively work for viable solutions,

Fully aware that capitalism and its inherent selfishness and materialism that furthers the output of fossil fuels into the atmosphere hastens climate change,

Deeply concerned by the fact that recent carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have exceeded pre-industrial levels by 40%, methane by 150%, and nitrous oxide by 20%,

Taking into consideration that climate change disproportionately impacts the poor and vulnerable,

Emphasizing the future problem of climate refugees, who, according to the International Displacement Monitoring Centre, are already numbering over 40 million persons throughout the regions of the Pacific, Asia, and Africa who are forced to evacuate their home territories due to storms, floods, droughts, heat, and cold,

Noting with concern the tendencies of multinational corporations to take advantage of poor environmental production standards in developing nations, which has lead to their contribution of over 1 billion kilotons of carbon dioxide since the Industrial Revolution,

Recalling the recent anthrax outbreak in western Siberia, which was caused by a thawed 75-year-old reindeer corpse due to the melting of the permafrost from global warming,

Echoing current Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's sentiments expressed at the September, 2013 G20 dinner, where he stated, "sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance,"

Recalling the United Nation's commitment to combating climate change, beginning with the Earth Summit in 1992,

Having examined the Paris agreement and noting the lack of accountability to uphold the agreements that were reached,

Seeking to make renewable energy technology more affordable and available for developing nations in order to combat these problems posed by climate change,

Fully aware of the work of the UNFCCC conference in Durban, which brought to global attention the existing discrepancy between Member States' promised intent and actual committed actions towards preventing global temperatures from rising no more than 2 degrees Celsius above their pre-industrial level,

Applauding the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which since 1992 has provided foundation for international cooperation in combating climate change,

Viewing with appreciation the work of the UNFCCC 2010 conference in Cancun, which established Green Climate Fund with the intention to assist poor Member States with the reduction of emissions and the adaptation towards sustainable industries,

Recognizing Denmark as a world leader for wind power, where 39.1 percent of their energy comes from wind, which has contributed to its 14% decrease in carbon emissions since 1990 and expected 23% decrease by 2035,

Noting with satisfaction Ukraine and Portugal, who have reduced their carbon emissions since 2000 by 29% and 23% respectively,

Alarmed by the fact that the United States and China, the two leading Member States in industrial pollution, have only just ratified the Paris Agreement and their general unwillingness to proceed with further legislative procedures for the reduction of greenhouse gases,

Deeply disturbed by Saudi Arabia and Qatar, whose energy consumption is 100% from fossil fuels,

Noting with concern that the Member States of China, United States, European Union, Russia, and Japan collectively emitted over 23 million metric kilotons of carbon dioxide in 2014,

Therefore, this committee:

1. Calls upon Member States, no matter their stage of development, to earnestly take action to reduce their carbon emissions in order to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement, where all Member States agreed to prevent global temperature rise from exceeding 1.5-2 degrees Celsius;
 - a. Recommends that by the year 2030, all Member States have reduced their individual carbon emissions by 35%;
 - b. Declares that Member States may not increase their current fossil fuel consumption by any more than 2% each year;

- i. Further recommends that any Member State who continues to increase their fossil fuel consumption be in violation of this resolution, and therefore subject to its fines;
 - ii. Supports the creation of a committee, supervised by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, to regulate the emissions of Member States, and ensure they meet the standards of this resolution;
 - c. Designates for Member States to have 50% of their energy output come from renewable energy sources;
 - d. Calls Upon those Member States with the highest rates of pollution, being China, United States, members of the European Union, India, Russia, and Japan, to take initiative and be among the first Member States to comply with the 50% renewable energy output;
 - e. Requests that Member States create a national Climate Change Awareness Day where Member States will promote actions against climate change;
 - f. Has resolved for all fossil fuel production in Member States be regulated by an international Fossil Fuel Agency;
 - i. Further recommends that the Fossil Fuel Agency seize all means of production of fossil fuels and distribute the resource equally among Member States;
- 2. Promotes the adaptation of sustainable energy in developing nations;
 - a. Requests that developed Member States contribute 1% of their GDP to the Green Climate Fund and its endeavor in stimulating sustainable industries in developing nations;
 - b. Asks that Member States disseminate any data and research regarding sustainable industrial practices amongst all other members of the United Nations;
 - i. Expresses that the Member States leading the world in renewable energy production, being the United States, China, Germany, Spain and Brazil, have a responsibility to educate and inform developing nations about these environmentally safe practices;
 - 1. Further Expresses that these Member States have the duty of establishing education facilities in various developing regions to impart their renewable production practices upon fellow Member States;
 - ii. Designates an International Committee for Education on Sustainable Energy be created where experts on sustainable energy will be sent to developing nations to guide the actions to a nation run sustainable energy;
- 3. Emphasizes that all Member States create effective climate and environment protection legislation;
 - a. Deplores that Member States must display that they are enforcing the environmental legislation that is put in place;
 - b. Requests for Member States to have all new and effective legislation in place by 2020;

- c. Further requests that all Member States have a government agency dedicated to environmental protection;
 - d. Endorses the creation of an international organization to monitor the effectiveness of Member States in enforcing environmental legislation;
 - e. Proclaims that all Member States must reserve a 40% quota of seats in national parliaments for Green Parties;
4. Supports positive and negative incentives for Member States to meet the goals of this resolution and to take further action;
- a. Requests the creation of severe economic consequences for Member States who do not reach the stated goals;
 - i. Further recommends for Member States to be fined 2.5% of their GDP if the aforementioned goals are not reached;
 - ii. Approves restriction of the trade of non-renewable resources for Member States that do not reach the stated goals;
 - iii. Endorses for severe sanctions through the complete withdrawal of all trade and financial relations to be placed on Member States who continue to not reach these goals;
 - b. Designates those Member States that do not reach the goals to be responsible for opening their borders to climate refugees;
 - i. Further Designates that this opening of borders includes the provisions of health care, child education, employment opportunities, housing, and citizenship;
 - ii. Supports that it is the responsibility of the Member State to finance its incoming climate refugees;
 - c. Requests that Member who do not reach the goals stated above must devote 30% of their land for solar or wind farms;
 - d. Notes that Member States who show proactive participation in negating climate change and meet goals will get preferential treatment in future United Nation conferences;
 - e. Invites all Member States who actively pursue the stated goals to participate in an International Climate Fair, that will celebrate those States that have committed to implementing this resolution;
5. Encourages for stronger action to be taken against regular citizens of Member States so that the incentive for active participation will be greater;
- a. Endorses for Member States to make it illegal to deny climate change or deny that climate change is human caused;

- i. Emphasizes that all Member States publicly recognize that humans magnify climate change, noting that the nations of Egypt, Benin, Liberia, and Burundi have the lowest awareness of human caused climate change;
 - ii. Further proclaims that the denial of climate change and human causation is a crime against humanity, allowing for the prosecution of governments and citizens in international courts;
 - b. Recommends the implementation of travel bans on all citizens and officials of Member States who do not reach the approved goals or who do not ratify further climate change agreements, including this one;
 - c. Approves for Member States who do not reach the approved goals and continue to disregard climate change take all future climate refugees;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.