



American Model United Nations
General Assembly

GA/2nd/II/6

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations of Humankind

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly

SUBMITTED BY: The General Assembly Second Committee

The General Assembly

1 *Acknowledging* scientists' predictions that the frequency of climate violence such
2 as storms, droughts, floods will increase in years to come,

3 *Noting with zest* that the international committee is deeply committed to
4 combating climate change due to the challenges it poses, *inter alia*: threats to global
5 sustainable development, exacerbation of food crises, the potential to wipe out
6 development gains made towards the Millenium Development Goals, a perpetuation of
7 the inequality between developing and developed nations,

8 *Approving of* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's
9 current 2-pronged approach to the problem-- mitigation (essentially, the alleviation of the
10 negative effects of climate change thus far through reducing Green-House-Gas emissions,
11 enhancing carbon sinks) and adaptation (encompassing green infrastructure, renewable
12 energy resources, disaster preparedness & response),

13 *Recognizing* however that there are costs to mitigation, and when only some
14 countries bear them, they risk harm to their industrial competitiveness,

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16 *Responding* to the fact that for any country to sustain ambitious climate efforts,
17 they must therefore be confident that their counterparts are doing the same,

18

19 *Observing* the failure of the Kyoto Protocol to engage major polluting economies,

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21 *Regretting* that of the \$320m pledged cumulatively by the United Nations
22 Framework Convention on Climate Change since 2001 towards the above efforts, only
23 \$154m has been disbursed so far, despite estimates that the additional global investment
24 and financial flows needed for adaptation in 2030 is between \$48-175B,

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26 1. *Reaffirms* the fundamental inviolability of a recognized state's sovereignty, both
27 internal, including justice procedures, and external;

28 2. *Proposes* the continuation of the strategies of mitigation and adaptation under a

29 binding integrated multi-track climate framework, which:
30 (a) Takes into account the fact that different member states have different
31 stages of development, economic structures, policy cultures, resource bases,
32 and possess different geographic constraints;
33 (b) Allows for flexibility in each state's form of commitment to the global
34 agenda;
35
36 3. *Implements* the above through individual domestic-policy-based commitments
37 that are tailored to each member state's unique circumstances, of which these
38 commitments:
39 (a) Flow directly from domestic policies driven by each country's own priorities,
40 such as energy security or diversification of economy, but which simultaneously
41 deliver climate co-benefits;
42 (b) Enable member states to make an international commitment to climate
43 control in accordance with specific nationally-defined agendas rather than
44 conforming to some bluntly imposed reduction of industrial emissions on all
45 countries, for example, tropical forest countries could commit to policies to
46 reduce deforestation);
47
48 4. *Recommends* to incorporate this framework under the Copenhagen Accord,
49 through which all member states:
50 (a) Commit to provisions on reporting, review, compliance, in order to ensure
51 that commitments under the integrated multi-track climate framework are clear,
52 quantifiable and verifiable, and that progress is being made;
53 (b) Facilitates shared research, expertise and best practices with regard to the
54 formulation of the specifics of each country's own domestic-policy-based
55 commitments;
56
57 5. *Encourages* the forging of multi-stakeholder alliances between the private
58 sector and civil society organizations so as to:
59 (a) Deliver base-of-the-pyramid solutions;
60 (b) Engage entrepreneurs, thus continuing the conversation of creative future
61 solutions;
62 (c) Leverage greater resources, particularly financial resources, thus eliminating
63 the tensions that may arise when developed countries who fund green initiatives in
64 developing countries seek to exploit this relationship for their own
65 economic agendas;
66
67 6. *Further* encourages member states to enter bilateral and/or multilateral
68 agreements through the use of Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative
69 Agreement and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitment of Annex I Parties
70 that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

Passed, Yes: 66 / No: 35 / Abstain: 19