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*The General Assembly,*

Recalling that “climate change” (CC) is defined as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods,” according to Article 1 in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

Keeping in mind that the current global warming reaches 1°C above pre industrial level, and sea level is rising 3.3mm per year,

Acknowledging that urgent actions towards the adverse effects to coastal regions (rising sea level, erosion of coasts and declining biodiversity) inflicted by climate change needs to be taken,

Referring to the UNFCCC, “the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic condition,”

Recognizing the needs of funds and transfer of technology of less developed countries, especially those that are vulnerable to climate change,

Guided by Paris agreement, which aims to keep the average global temperature rise below 1.5 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission,

1. Proposing positive solutions in developing new technologies such as but not limited to renewable energies (solar, wind, biomass, geothermal...) by:

- a. Tax incentives for companies developing such technologies (e.g. tax reductions for R&D spending in these fields)
- b. Imposing higher taxes on companies with high greenhouse gas emissions, to create a strong economic incentive for industries to transition to clean technology;

2. Further proposing reducing polluting production and consumption by at least 40% in the next 10 years as well as promoting responsible consumer habits through:

- a. Encouraging consumers to buy local seasonal production
- b. Putting a price on CO<sub>2</sub> emitted from manufacturing and transporting of goods
- c. Education in schools through measures such as but not limited to conferences, presentations and debates on topics such as recycling, responsible food consumption, renewable energies, pollution, etc lessons that will be provided by professionals or teachers who will have a certificate that will prove that they are capable of this topic to teach,
- d. Promoting local actions such as but not limited to beach/forest or city clean up,
- e. Stopping the use of petrochemicals and plastic in single usage;

3. Strongly urges delegates to phase out CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 through:

- a. The taxing of greenhouse gas emissions, with a gradual increase in the tax rate over 5 year
- b. Tradable emission permits with a global cap and trade scheme
- c. Stopping deforestation through taxing products that have led to deforestation and work on reforestation through creating national parks and reserves;

4. Further urges all countries to regulate deforestation and reduce it by 25% by 2030 on their territory by:

- a. Actively compensating for their deforestation action by each year planting 10% of the trees they cut down
- b. Taxing companies who do not comply to the regulations

c. Promoting action against forest fires to prevent from unwanted deforestation through implementing better and safer firefighting teams around nations;

5. Suggests that UN donor nations or World Bank should support CC-vulnerable areas, such as mangrove forests, coral reefs and bio-diversified habitats, and that any usage of the funds need to be approved with the procedure below:

Identify and classify the regions that are severely threatened, threatened, and possibly threatened and give priority to the areas with highest degree

- a. The supported governments should propose adaptation plans and clearly stating the usage of the fund,
- b. The countries' economic capability of the supported governments should be considered.