



Code: UNEP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/288 (2012), endorses the outcome document of the United Nations
2 Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The Future We Want”, in which all States Members of the
3 United Nations committed to promoting sustainable development policies that support the use of alternative energy,
4 sustainable consumption, and the reduction of air pollutants,
5

6 *Noting with pride* the current programs that counteract the devastation of climate change and sustainable
7 development such as the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG), the Global Methane Initiative, the Carbon
8 Sequestration Leadership Forum, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,
9

10 *Recognizing* the mandate of the Kyoto protocol, specifically the Clean Development Mechanism in Article 12,
11 which establishes provisions for projects aimed at reducing carbon emissions for both developed and developing
12 countries,
13

14 *Confident* in the power of UNEP to implement changes needed for sustainable development and use of alternative
15 and renewable energy through its Global Program of Action, which it has been functioning successfully since 1992,
16

17 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*
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19 1. *Decides accordingly* to focus on sustainable development and renewable energy by targeting the following three
20 areas, both locally and regionally, to counteract the negative effects of climate change:
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- 22 a. programs that support recycling and renewable energy;
- 23
- 24 b. programs to develop and implement new renewable energy avenues;
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- 26 c. and an expansion of funding and focus of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
27 (S.T.E.M) development;
- 28
- 29 d. notes that these programs will be implemented by Member States individual governments, and
30 international organizations such as the International Organization for Sustainable Development as
31 well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for
32 Sustainable Development (UNOSD);
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34 2. *Recommends* Member States achieve sustainable development by expanding on programs that already exist to
35 promote both renewable energy avenues and recycling such as the Recycling Energy Forum to include:
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- 37 a. programs that incentivize the general public in each individual Member State to support their
38 particular areas of renewable energy by using legislation that follows the Einwegpfand example,
39 which falls under a broader bureau for container deposit legislation and encourages citizens to
40 recycle by giving approximately five cents for every glass bottle recycled;
41
- 42 b. programs that are coordinated to the specific needs of Member States as they implement
43 alternative energy platforms, such as using solar energy solutions in regions where there is sun
44 year round, and hydro-electric power in regions with large quantities of water;
45
- 46 c. programs such as individual Member States S.T.E.M. education institutions that will specifically
47 focus in the training of individuals in sustainable development practices and explore new avenues
48 of using renewable energy for the purpose of researching new methods of mitigating the effects of
49 climate change;
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- 51 d. willing and able Member States to donate funds to these projects as is the current practice with the
52 UNEP fund;
53
- 54 e. recommend multilateral and international cooperation to pool funding from Non-Governmental
55 Organizations (NGO's) such as, but not limited to, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the
56 Green Climate Fund (GCF) to ensure the appropriate distribution of funds to participatory
57 Member States;
58
- 59 3. *Endorses* a policy where regulations on carbon emissions and other greenhouse gases are tailored to the
60 economic situation of Member States to target practical solutions for reducing the harmful pollutants in our
61 atmosphere:
62
- 63 a. programs that capture methane and CO₂, such as Uthmaniyah CO₂-EOR, which captures 27
64 million tons of CO₂ per annum and has the potential to reduce carbon emissions by 19% in the
65 areas it is implemented;
66
- 67 b. an analysis of industries within a Member State to assess the level of carbon emission in each
68 industry sector so that suggestions can be made to lower carbon output in areas with high levels of
69 emissions, such as the GHG Inventory Communication, with analysis oversight being performed
70 by UNEP;
71
- 72 4. *Encourages* the use of renewable energy to promote sustainable land management for the preservation of
73 resources for future generations by:
74
- 75 a. considering alternative energy such as, but not limited to, Biofuel from Sugarcane which provides
76 cleaner energy than fossil fuels while still being cost efficient;
77
- 78 b. recognizing the benefits of implementing solar energy, wind energy, and hydroelectric energy to
79 more wisely expand industry and economy in developing countries, and encourages other
80 countries to adopt similar programs modeled after the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)
81 program, Energy Visions 2030 program, and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
82 (INDC).



Code: UNEP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Considering* the importance of General Assembly resolution 70/1, with the establishment of the Sustainable
2 Development Goals to address the area of climate change and environmental sustainability, and A/RES/67/251
3 which creates the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) that brings primary focus to emerging issues in
4 our global environment,

5
6 *Reaffirming* the need mentioned in General Assembly resolution 67/215, to provide access to information regarding
7 reliable, efficient, and economically viable renewable energy resources for sustainable development for all member
8 states,

9
10 *Recognizing* the relationship mentioned in Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2010/3 and
11 ECOSOC resolution 2011/17, between understanding the relevant technical side of alternative energy research to
12 implement effective energy policy, thus stressing the role of a Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM)
13 perspective as vital in the achievement of internationally agreed goals,

14
15 *Realizing* that investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects will decrease baseline costs for
16 developing countries and Small/Medium Enterprises,

17
18 *Recalling* Article 4.5 of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, which requires that
19 developed countries take practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance the transfer and access to
20 environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other parties, particularly developing States which will enable
21 them to implement the provisions of the Convention,

22
23 *Reaffirming* and understanding the need to strengthen coordination for humanitarian emergency assistance, set forth
24 in A/RES/46/182, because of the way climate change amplifies the damage created by natural disasters such as
25 flooding and hurricanes,

26
27 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/199 requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member
28 States, to create a more inclusive and open-strategy of implementation for effective disaster relief strategies,

29
30 *Underlining* the need to mitigate the further release of greenhouse gas emissions and deleterious Particulate Matters
31 (PM), which perpetuate rising temperatures, as expressed in the Report of the Sulphur Working Group of the
32 Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV),

33
34 *Recalling* the renewable energy standards and efficiencies established by the United Nations Environment
35 Programme (UNEP) in accordance with the Energy Efficiently Communication of the European Union's (EU)
36 efforts towards efficiency savings derived from renewable resources,

37
38 *The United Nations Environmental Programme,*

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40 1. *Recommends* the international community to consider in the Paris 2015 Conference Towards a Climate
41 Agreement the adoption of an 8-Point Climate Change Framework, similar to the targets set forth from the
42 European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) with:

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44 a. the 8 developed points on the Climate Change Framework as:
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46 i. policy-making and implementation;
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48 ii. educational awareness through information-sharing and policy-implementation;
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50 iii. lending programs;

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- iv. economic order;
 - v. effort sharing decisions;
 - vi. carbon capture and storage;
 - vii. existence of fluorinated gasses;
 - viii. transports and fuel on renewable energy;
 - b. the emphasis of having UNEP as a central figure with regional organizations and Member States to cooperate, support, and affirm the responsibility to implement 8-Point Climate Change Framework;
2. *Recommends* the development of a framework for the implementation and funding of the 8-Point Climate Change Framework for Member States to establish and undertake with their respective regional organizations in order to:
- a. have regional organizations facilitate implementation, policy-making and advisement from organizations that are considered experts in the respective target within the 8-Point Climate Change Framework;
 - b. moves for the motivation and support from civil society organizations (CSOs) on contributing with the follow through of the respective targets in the 8-Point Climate Change Framework;
 - c. recommends collaboration among Member States, regional organizations, the private sector, CSOs, and non-governmental organizations to facilitate technology transfer to developing States;
 - d. encourages the use of existing mechanism, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism, divided as the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) which provides policy and implementation of technology transfer, and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which analyzes key climate technology policy issues and provides recommendations to enhance implementation and assistance for developing nations to deploy sustainable practices;
 - e. supports the maximization of UNEP’s pre-existing funding methods to provide economic assistance to Member States with Climate Action Plans (CAPs), thereby helping developing nations access technology transfer, industrial leadership, and further building collaborative efforts, with the support of organizations that have previously contributed to environmental imperatives such as the:
 - i. International Monetary Fund (IMF);
 - ii. Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund;
 - iii. Green Climate Fund (GCF);
 - iv. private sector;
3. *Further recommends* information-sharing and policy-implementation as a method of fostering development and promoting sustainability through the:
- a. development of an open, transparent forum operated and hosted through a cycle of regional organization where all Member States can:
 - i. contribute concepts and ideas for research;

- 107 ii. demonstrate motivation for participants in order to instigate investment;
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109 b. accessible publication of Member States of measured and compiled information through already
110 established databases as it pertains to the sharing and cohesion of a climate agreement in regards to:
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112 i. climate change and the impact it has on communities;
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114 ii. environment with the development of society;
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116 c. establishment of an annual renewable energy research conference by UNEP to provide a consistent and
117 organized intellectual forums, held at locations rotating every five years to be all-inclusive of
118 geographic regions, which will host all Member States that:
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120 i. urges Member States leading in renewable energy to send STEM researchers and experts
121 specializing in energy and climate change to the conference;
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123 ii. implores developing States to send representatives to train under the expertise of UNEP-
124 established educators in the fields of research, engineering, and data analysis in accordance with
125 UNEP standards and supports the Energy Efficiency Communication of the European Union’s
126 effort toward efficiency savings derived from renewable resources;
127
128 iii. creates a parallel conference to be held with regional leaders in order to coordinate efficient
129 implementation and provide Member States incentives regarding energy policies and
130 environmental regulations;
131
132 iv. further utilizes the Environmental Development Index (EDI) as a mechanism for constructive
133 communication and shared dialogue, as identified in sections 3 and 4 of Agenda 21, on the transfer
134 of technology, academia, policy-implementation, and development to civil society;
135
136 v. reaffirms the conference funding addressed within the 8-Point Climate Change Framework in
137 correspondence with forthcoming financial programs and initiatives;
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139 4. *Emphasizes* the need to develop a program that promotes the development of green initiatives among
140 various nations through a Member State funded large-scale loan program that:
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142 a. serves as a reservoir that can be drawn from by Member States in need of large amounts of funds to
143 undertake programs that mitigate and/or reduce carbon dioxide emissions;
144
145 b. creates a lending program that prioritizes developing countries in need of innovative forms of
146 technology that protects the environment;
147
148 c. further aids developed nations which have crossed their carbon emissions cap and are in need of a
149 considerable sum of money to undertake large-scale changes to protect the environment;
150
151 d. additionally, places a tertiary priority on developed countries looking to fund research aiming to reduce
152 carbon dioxide emissions;
153
154 5. *Emphasizes* the need to finance the “8-Point Climate Change Framework,” with the existing finance
155 programs while working within the existing economic orders allowing the promotion of environmentally-
156 friendly business practices that:
157
158 a. create a sound funding scheme that uses existing programmes which:
159
160 i. uses an existing financial programs within UNEP and the IMF that will be used to finance
161 information sharing and the institutional framework;

- 162 ii. encourages Member States to voluntarily contribute towards UNEP that will then be diverted
163 towards the 8-Point Climate Change Framework;
164
- 165 b. collaborate between finance and education in order to create environmentally-friendly business
166 practices that will:
- 167
- 168 i. advise member states to create micro-financing programs, which will fund small businesses that
169 contribute to economic development sustainability;
170
- 171 ii. propose programmes that will work with local educational institutions that will allow individuals
172 to receive funding to be aware of sustainable and eco-friendly practices in business and commerce;
173
- 174 iii. disperse loans to small businesses that can create an incentive for entrepreneurs and business
175 leaders to be aware of environmental costs of negligible actions, which consequentially challenge
176 will build a culture of environmental awareness within the business community;
177
- 178 iv. use funds from existing financing channels provided by the UNEP and IMF;
179
- 180 c. urges Member States to provide microcredits with low interest-rates and subsidies to support the
181 electrification of private households with renewable energy facilities through:
- 182
- 183 i. the agriculture sector, as it serves as the biggest economic sector in most developing countries, as
184 well as, producing the most greenhouse gas emissions;
185
- 186 ii. national finance plans that can be established to support the setup of biogas plants to take
187 advantage of produced biomass;
188
- 189 iii. the creation of distribution infrastructure among Member States to allow private households and
190 businesses to participate in a free energy marketplace to buy-in and sell an energy surplus that they
191 have produced;
192
- 193 d. calls for an incentive structure that diverts resources towards smart energy solutions that fulfill the
194 UN's commitment to a clean and safe planet through:
- 195
- 196 i. revenues from emission trading fines and funds channeled from the UNEP and IMF to subsidize
197 energy production plants that are using clean energy sources;
198
- 199 ii. encourage Member States to provide grants in education and research institutions that encourage
200 scholarly advancement in the research of new and viable solutions and ideas in climate science,
201 energy, business, and environmental studies;
202
- 203 6. *Encourages* the efficient and accurate utilization of effort-sharing decisions by Member States through
204 multilateral and bilateral collaboration and communication regarding matters such as the integration of eco-
205 design to build up environmental disaster resilience to as:
- 206
- 207 a. acknowledges that climate change enhances the impact of natural disaster, encouraging Member States
208 to develop a disaster resilience strategy in order to reduce the long term impact of these disasters on
209 affected communities and enable swift recoveries;
210
- 211 b. encourages Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to adopt the green economic development plan set
212 out by the *Barbados Green Economy Scoping Study*, in the national action plans of Member States, for
213 the purpose of preserving marine and coastal life, and saves tourism which enhances sustainable
214 economic functions for SIDS;
215

- 216 c. considers the role of UNEP to provide a conference for regional organizations to address key areas of
217 marine coastal health, in relation to climate change, through the mitigation of sea-level rise that takes
218 into account the model of the Blue Flag program highlighting the areas of:
219
- 220 i. ocean warming noting the data of the 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
 - 221
 - 222 ii. acidification level through the monitoring of the pH level of the oceans which has;
 - 223
 - 224 iii. oxygen depletion;
 - 225
- 226 d. encourages the adoption of a marine coastal program that would cater to the reduction of hazardous
227 effects of climate change in the areas of:
228
- 229 i. ocean water quality;
 - 230
 - 231 ii. coastal garbage and garbage containers;
 - 232
 - 233 iii. treated industrial waste and run-off water coastal areas;
 - 234
 - 235 iv. security and administration;
 - 236
- 237 7. *Encourages* the adoption of a Carbon Capture and Storage, which is a technology that can capture up to
238 90% of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions produced from the use of fossil fuels in electricity generation
239 and industrial processes that prevents CO₂ from entering the atmosphere, to serve for Member States as a
240 method to reduce the current CO₂ emission in the atmosphere as a recovery plan in order to combat a
241 various differing aspect of ecosystem recovery, which entails the:
242
- 243 a. use of a Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) that will decrease the usage of fossil fuels while also
244 substantially reducing emissions of greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere;
 - 245
 - 246 b. adoption and use of the Titanium Oxide (TiO₂) to convert harmful gases into harmless nitrogen and
247 water vapor that can be used in power plants instead of fossil fuels;
 - 248
 - 249 c. support and use of a catalytic convertor which can improve efficiency while eliminating the emissions
250 of Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere;
 - 251
- 252 8. *Emphasizes* the concerns by many Member States to reduce fluoride gasses, which is one of the most toxic
253 greenhouse gases that has recently been obsolete but still kills the ozone layer, and urges to adopt an
254 overarching set of standards on nitrogen oxide from 180 mg/km to 80 mg/km, as similarly set forth by the
255 European Union, with contributions from the standards in the Euro-4 standard by:
256
- 257 a. realizing Directive 98/70/EC and Directive 2004/107/EC concerning the air quality standards given by
258 the European Union as a tool in reducing air pollutants such as, nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbons and
259 carbon monoxide;
 - 260
 - 261 b. recognizing the DeNox program which provides key after-treatment on nitrogen oxide by injecting
262 ammonia to serve as a catalyst for formation;
 - 263
 - 264 c. encouraging emission cycle test where vehicles undergo speed, load and temperature tests on engines
265 to determine emission capacity and having air injections to the engine's port thereby limiting carbon
266 emissions;
 - 267
- 268 9. *Fulfilling* the growing Member State's desire for UNEP to substitute energy consumption with renewable
269 energy production through the process of developing a universal implementation of cleaner combustibles
270 by:
271

- 272 a. reducing sulfur and lead levels in diesel and petroleum fuels to levels below 50 Parts Per Million
273 (PPM), as a means of achieving energy efficiency, and less greenhouse gas emissions by financing
274 initiatives through the GCF and Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF) administered by UNEP and
275 the UNFCCC:
- 276 i. direct, High-Pressure, and Multiple Injections;
277
278 ii. computer controls;
279
280 iii. exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR);
281
282 iv. after cooling;
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284
- 285 b. strongly suggesting Member States to gradually establish more stringent greenhouse gas emission
286 standards, guided by the UNEP carbon emission standards as regional organizations interpret and
287 facilitate State-specific goal settings, in the transportation sectors, specifically to heavy duty vehicles
288 in an effort to reach a coal phase-out by banning coal fueled technology:
- 289 i. investing in hybrid electric vehicles (HEVS), all electric vehicles (EV), due to their resource
290 efficient use and long-term financial security;
291
292
- 293 c. suggests Member States invest in alternative renewable energy resources of:
- 294 i. photovoltaic technology, which is a solar powered energy resource that has contributed to the
295 reduction of technology usage costs from \$76.67 watts per solar cell in 1977, to \$0.74 watts per
296 solar cell in 2008;
297
298 ii. geothermal energy resource that would permit both industrial and residential mitigation of
299 greenhouse gasses, with preexisting technologies, compatible with most terrains yielding 45%
300 more efficient gas and cooling systems, incentivizing technology development by providing a 30%
301 tax credit to companies;
302
303 iii. algae resources which are aquatic celled organisms that are a unit for bio-oil technology, emitting
304 CO₂ at the same natural rate of the greenhouse cycle, and furthermore, allows the effective use of
305 agricultural unstainable land for harvesting;
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- 308 10. *Welcomes* all Member States, regional bodies, CSOs and the private sector to contribute and participate in
309 the development of sustainability and works put forth for the Paris 2015 Climate Agreement.



Code: UNEP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Acknowledging* that climate change is an ongoing issue affecting all Member States, with an especially heavy effect
2 on developing countries, since they quite often do not have the infrastructure to support a crisis response framework,

3
4 *Seeing* that many Member States lack proper emergency management and response procedure to climate disasters,

5
6 *Commending* the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in reducing
7 worldwide usage of fossil fuels,

8
9 *Realizing* that the high monetary cost of development and installation of renewable energy production facilities can
10 be difficult, especially for developing Member States,

11
12 *Also realizing* that effective emergency management and response procedure can save millions of lives and billions
13 of dollars in damages,

14
15 *Recalling* the spirit of the Kyoto Protocol, which agrees to lower emissions from greenhouse gas emissions and
16 reduce the use of fossil fuels,

17
18 *Recognizing* that human well-being in all aspects of life is deeply connected to the well-being of our surrounding
19 environment and ecosystem,

20
21 *Expressing its appreciation* of the effective distribution of green energy to communities by non-governmental
22 organizations (NGOs), such as the Clinton Climate Initiative and Carbon Trust to developing countries,

23
24 *Applauding* the initiatives of the “Climate Business Strategy” by the International Finance Corporation which
25 introduces aid to developing countries in order to reduce carbon emissions in those respective countries,

26
27 *Fully alarmed* by effects of greenhouse gases, causing the worldwide sea level to rise nearly four millimeters
28 annually, affecting the international community and especially Small Island Developing States, since they are more
29 prone to storms and flooding,

30
31 *Guided by* the Adaptation Gap Report 2014, commissioned by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
32 to detail on the climate change adaptation differences between developed and developing countries, especially with
33 regards catastrophe response, evacuation plans, and crisis mitigation,

34
35 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/212 of 20 December 2013, which emphasizes the importance of the
36 protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind, and reaffirms the dedication of the
37 United Nations and the UNEP towards the development of renewable technology,

38
39 *Observing* with deep concern that between 2008 and 2012, 143.9 million people were displaced world-wide due to
40 flood events,

41
42 *Reaffirming* the UNFCCC’s establishment of the Green Climate Fund and their goal to raise \$100 billion a year by
43 2020 in support of the fund,

44
45 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

46
47 1. *Requests* that Member States work to minimize their dependence on fossil fuels by turning to sustainable energy
48 sources, such as hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, nuclear, and other renewable resources by:
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- 50 a. inviting the World Energy Council to expand their engagement with developing countries through
51 advice on development of alternative energy;
52
- 53 b. calling upon Member States to incentivize investment in renewable energy through construction of
54 transmission lines and other power generated infrastructure;
55
- 56 2. *Suggests* the selection of a Member State that fits the below criteria by UNEP's Technology, Industry, and
57 Economics Division to carry out a pilot project of solar-panel roadways to promote new solar power collection
58 techniques, including:
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- 60 a. 4000 hours of sunshine a year;
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- 62 b. highly developed infrastructure, with special focus on road quality;
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- 64 c. average daily road usage at least 10,000 cars per day;
65
- 66 d. robust high voltage energy transmission lines along major roadways;
67
- 68 3. *Supports* the creations of a working framework to share climate change response policies and an information
69 network across Member States through the UNEP's Communications and Public Information Division by:
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- 71 a. informing Member States of the possible effects of climate change, such as, but not limited to:
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- 73 i. severe flash flooding;
74
- 75 ii. droughts;
76
- 77 iii. rising sea levels;
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- 79 iv. increase in average global temperatures;
80
- 81 v. extinction of millions of species that are key to their respective ecosystems,
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- 83 vi. acidification of the oceans;
84
- 85 vii. erosion of key inhabited areas in Member States;
86
- 87 viii. decreased life expectancy in the population of Member States;
88
- 89 ix. decreased productivity as a result of chronic health issues;
90
- 91 x. desertification;
92
- 93 xi. displacement and migration of people around the world;
94
- 95 b. creating a database of best practice responses to environmental disasters caused by climate change in
96 cooperation with the Data Distribution Centre of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and
97 the UNEP's Early Warning and Assessment Division, including, but not limited to:
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- 99 i. building of dams and flood barriers to prevent flood damage to infrastructure;
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- 101 ii. developing emergency evacuation responses to flash flooding and other natural disasters;
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- 103 iii. developing drought resistant crops;
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- 105 iv. developing rainwater collection and storage technologies for the purposes of irrigation;

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- v. conserving and habitat building for species near extinction;
 - vi. planting shrubbery along desert borders;
 - vii. applying of the UNEP Division of Early Warning and Assessment to provide early warning systems for storms and floods;
4. *Directs* the division of Environmental Policy Implementation of the UNEP to work with Member States to integrate the prevention and mitigation measures, as outlined above, to reduce the possible damage on infrastructure and human life by climate change;
5. *Appeals* to Member States and the United Nations Development Group to pledge to the Green Climate Fund, which aims at assisting developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to create and maintain financial cooperation frameworks in order to fund the development of renewable energy by:
- a. utilizing regional development banks to subsidize the high production costs of green technologies and renewable energy;
 - b. distributing funds from the Green Climate Fund to Member States and private corporations in order to stimulate the development of renewable energy;
 - c. supervising the distribution of funds from the Green Climate Fund to Member States through the Environmental Law and Conventions and the Environmental Policy Implementation Divisions of the UNEP;
 - d. accelerating development of renewable energy through implementing tax incentives by:
 - i. recommending a reduced tax rate on individual residences that install renewable energy generators with a minimum capacity of 20 kWh per year;
 - ii. recommending that tax credits be applied on corporate research and development expenses on renewable, sustainable, and carbonless energy.



Code: UNEP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Acknowledging* the necessity of environmental change in an increasingly hostile world, as all Member States are
2 highly affected by global climate change specifically by the potential rising of global temperatures by 3% or more
3 by the end of the century,

4
5 *Recognizing* that current climate control goals are fixed in their ways and that previously set goals haven't been met;
6 these goals include each Member States current emission reduction goals for carbon dioxide levels,

7
8 *Convinced* that radical change on current global environmental impact reduction goals is needed in order to shift
9 global environmental policy involving the sharing of current and future technologies as well as credit financial
10 contributions to a new highly beneficial position for every Member State,

11
12 *Disturbed* by the anthropogenic climate change and the increasing Green House Gas emission rate, or the amount of
13 carbon dioxide particles per million air particles, which has risen more than 4 parts per million in the last 2 years,

14
15 *Deeply conscious* of the potential of each nation in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to reduce
16 emissions and create sustainable sources of renewable energy,

17
18 *Fully Aware* of the importance of establishing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) that are
19 proportional and reachable for each individual Member State similar to what has been stated by the United Nations
20 Framework Convention on Climate Change in its resolution 1/CP.19,

21
22 *Having examined* the geographical location and natural resources of the country and having in mind their potential
23 for renewable and clean energy,

24
25 *Emphasizing* a new partnership between Member States that facilitates the sharing of technology, financial aid and
26 labor between developed and less developed Member States to create sustainable and environmentally friendly
27 growth based on the regional energy assets of the Member States,

28
29 *Exhorting* the need of matching Member States for a shared partnership in implementing technology, including new
30 sources of renewable energy in less developed member states based upon their shared resource abilities,

31
32 *Expecting* full transparency from every Member State in every step of the process in compliance with resolution
33 1/CP.20,

34
35 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

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37 1. *Establish* the Sharing Criteria for Renewable Energy Across Members Initiative (S.C.R.E.A.M) within
38 UNEP to oversee and regulate all operations within this resolution:

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40 a. meeting with member nations to evaluate potential Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
41 as well as set new goals involving lowering emission rates;
42
43 b. evaluate the renewable energy potential of each Member State;
44
45 c. partner developed Member States and less developed Member States based on shared potential
46 energy sources as outlined above;
47
48 d. use Member States natural resource assets to create new sources of clean and renewable energy
49 which will be sustainable and economically beneficial in the future;
50

- 51 e. each Member State will work with their partners to grow sustainably until the point that they
52 become financially independent, which will be evaluated on a yearly basis by the S.C.R.E.A.M.
53 committee;
- 54
- 55 f. oversee the execution of the implemented programs;
- 56
- 57 i. educate less developed countries on ways to grow safely and sustainably;
- 58
- 59 ii. create partnerships between developed and less developed Member States;
- 60
- 61 iii. test emission rates in member nations;
- 62
- 63 2. *Encourages* global participation and involvement of all Member States in the implementation of the
64 S.C.R.E.A.M initiative to:
- 65
- 66 a. declare INDC's that are reasonable, reachable and effective in their goals;
- 67
- 68 b. promote realistic targets which will be determined by each individual Member State partnered
69 with the S.C.R.E.A.M. committee who will oversee the establishment of INDC's and emission
70 goals;
- 71
- 72 c. this will be achieved through yearly evaluations and meetings with Member States and the
73 S.C.R.E.A.M committee where INDC's and emission goals will be reevaluated and given
74 consideration for future funding;
- 75
- 76 3. *Draws attention* to each Member States' natural resources, which can be a viable way of creating these new
77 sources of energy, and highlight the importance of;
- 78
- 79 a. clean and renewable energy can be produced based on countries' available resources, depending
80 on regional conditions and its usable assets. Alternative energies include wind farms, solar energy,
81 hydroelectric power, and geothermal vents among others;
- 82
- 83 b. offshore wind turbines can be more cost effective when produced on a larger scale, making wind
84 energy increasingly competitive. Currently, enough wind blows over European seas to power
85 Europe seven times over;
- 86
- 87 c. solar energy can be easily harnessed for practical purposes, as the amount of energy the sun sends
88 towards our planet is 35,000 times more than what we currently produce and consume by
89 encouraging the implementation of more photovoltaic solar energy projects;
- 90
- 91 d. hydroelectric power provides almost one-fifth of the world's electricity and is generated using the
92 energy from moving water; it is economically practical since once dams and equipment are
93 installed, the energy source and flowing water is free;
- 94
- 95 e. geothermal vents are a reliable source of energy for regions near tectonic plate boundaries.
96 Currently, geothermal electricity generation is used in twenty-four countries;
- 97
- 98 4. *Accepts* that financial aid will come in one of two forms; a microloan, with 0% interest that will come on a
99 yearly basis or through the establishment of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) that will provide:
- 100
- 101 a. loans based off the following equation;
- 102
- 103 i. 10,000 x the annual GDP per capita of the loaning nation;
- 104
- 105 ii. the World Bank would issue loans and applying countries would follow the policies
106 and regulations of S.C.R.E.A.M to be eligible;

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- iii. financial aid will initially be submitted to the World Bank, who will then issue the 0% interest loans;
 - iv. payments for such loans would start ten years after issue and would not require a payment in full and involve 0% interest;
 - v. annual reviews of the amount of financial aid to be issued would be conducted and aid would continue until participating countries reached a reasonably self-sufficient economy;
 - vi. loan applications would be presented to the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - vii. establishment of a set of criterion wherein private corporation/s must meet specific standards set by the National Government before they can apply for PPP;
 - viii. the term for PPP should be ten years minimum in order to fully utilize the operations and is renewable every five years, depending on the agreements made between the host state and the private corporation(s);
 - ix. all materials and services will be provided by the private corporation/s, in exchange for tax incentives and permission to operate by the host state;
 - x. all the services provided by the private corporations will be under the jurisdiction of the host state;
 - xi. establishment of a safety net, indicating the agreement that regardless of any changes made outside the agreement caused by unexpected events due to climate change, the operations that are already in progress will continue to operate; the Safety Net will serve as the assurance and insurance of the private corporations for the host country;
5. *Draws* attention to individual Member States' natural resources, focusing on garnering available regional and local assets in order to increase energy independence:
- a. clean and renewable energy can be produced based on each Member States' own resources, depending on regional conditions and usable means to achieve sustainability. Alternative energies include wind farms, solar energy, hydroelectric power, and geothermal vents among others:
 - i. offshore wind turbines can be more cost effective when produced on a larger scale and currently, enough wind blows over European seas to power Europe seven times over;
 - ii. solar energy can be easily harnessed for practical purposes, especially but not limited to those regions receiving ample sunlight. The United States has taken a lead by having nine of the world's thirteen biggest photovoltaic solar energy projects;
 - iii. hydroelectric power provides almost one-fifth of the world's electricity and is generated using the energy of moving water;
 - iv. geothermal vents are a reliable source of energy for regions near tectonic plate boundaries;
6. *Declares* the need for industry and manufacturing of new, sustainable technologies within individual prospective countries to create jobs and stimulate the economy while simultaneously creating the ability to sustain new developments once a nation becomes financially independent. S.C.R.E.A.M would like to begin working with China, who is the largest Solar PV manufacturer and second in wind power, on the development of these new facilities.

Code: UNEP/1/5

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Recalling* the United Nation’s Framework Convention on Climate Change call for Member States to actively work
2 towards implementing policy changes to reduce emissions in a quantifiable and efficient manner,
3

4 *Remembering* one of the goals of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is to find climate change
5 solutions that are adaptable to developing nations as outlines in its NAPA (National Adaptation Programmes of
6 Action) report,
7

8 *Deeply Acknowledging* the autonomous right of all Member States to implement their own policies to combat
9 climate change as they are most suited to determining how policies will affect them,
10

11 *Recognizing* that regional organizations’ current work in sharing interests, examining and engaging sustainable
12 economic policy solutions in their regions,
13

14 *Having Examined* UNEP’s publication “Uncovering Pathways Towards an Inclusive Green Economy” and “The
15 Financial System We Need” which outlines specific economic policies that address the unique economic and
16 political challenges of sustainable policies in developing countries,
17

18 *Noting* that blanket, legally binding policies can at times unfairly discriminate against developing countries whose
19 unique socioeconomic factors are not addressed and require greater adaptation of existing policies to address these
20 aforementioned factors,
21

22 *Concerned* with the limitations of current implementation of emission curbing polices that unfairly sanction Member
23 States that are not able to reach the set thresholds as outlined in the Kyoto Protocol,
24

25 *Drawing Attention* to the success of Member State's internally developed domestic policy that address climate
26 change thus far as support for further support for domestic policy,
27

28 *Recognizing* the United Nations’s (UN) Small Island Developing States Action Platform already acknowledges that
29 the sustainability platform for one nation may not work for the other and the precedent it sets for other specialized
30 action plans,
31

32 *Further Recognizing* the power of the UNEP to assist developing countries with creating environmental policy
33 through extensive consultations with organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to
34 assist developing countries with creating policy that advances Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that
35 specifically address their unique obstacles to addressing climate change,
36

37 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*
38

- 39 1. *Declares* the right of sovereign Member States to adopt policy recommendations concerning climate change
40 prevention on a voluntary basis in order to respect their autonomous decisions;
41
- 42 2. *Encourages* developing countries to adopt green economic policies when they are politically and economically
43 viable through consultation with international organizations such as the UNEP and UNDP that can include:
44
 - 45 a. directing government funds towards partnerships with businesses and other Member States aligned
46 with its sustainability goals to further ensure its partnerships match its sustainability goals;
47
 - 48 b. adopting ecological transparency laws meant to allow governments to more accurately gauge the
49 potential effectiveness of policy implementation concerning areas that require improvement such
50 as:
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- i. ecological transparency laws generally require that entities working within the sovereign territory of nation to disclose their pollution and emissions and will have to be passed at a national level;
 - c. suggesting ecological initiative panels comprised of experts and policymakers which will establish a framework for dialogue from which sovereign nations can make the decision that best address their unique issues and concerns;
3. *Suggests* that UNEP members allocate additional funds to support those Member States who require additional help beyond the consultancy provided by UNEP to facilitate increased cooperation with other Member States that might otherwise consider policies that they may not be able to implement such as climate modeling, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) infrastructure and others because they are economically unrealistic and inefficient without technical assistance.



Code: UNEP/1/6

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Recalling* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which emphasizes the rights of all humankind to
2 a basic standard of living adequate for their health and well-being,

3
4 *Emphasizes* the inability of the international community to create such conditions without addressing climate
5 change as outlined in Human Rights Council resolution 25/61,

6
7 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Environmental Programme's (UNEP) mandate, which explicitly states the utter
8 dependence of mankind on the environment for every conceivable need, and calls for the protection and
9 improvement of the environment as the utmost priority of the international community,

10
11 *Bearing in mind* the substantial differences in the abilities of developed Member States as opposed to those of
12 developing Member States to combat climate change, due to their unequal resources and infrastructure as
13 emphasized in General Assembly resolutions 66/200 and 67/210,

14
15 *Considering* the sentiments of General Assembly resolution 69/204 which stresses the importance of information
16 sharing in the process of mitigating environmental problems,

17
18 *Emphasizing* the devastation that deforestation has on biodiversity and climate change, further resonating with the
19 Kyoto Protocol's Land-Use-Land-Use-Change and Forestry (LULUCF) laws in their efforts to combat these effects,

20
21 *Noting with appreciation* the successful implementation of educational frameworks promoting programs in science,
22 technology, engineering, and math (STEM) in several developing Member States as outlined in General Assembly
23 resolution 57/254, and the indispensable nature of such programs, as provided by United Nations Educational
24 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to achieving sustainable development and ensuring long-term
25 benefits to the climate through technological advancements,

26
27 *The United Nations Environmental Programme,*

- 28
29 1. *Recommends* that the UN Statistical Commission create and implement frameworks that take socioeconomic
30 indicators into account to determine limits on carbon emissions for Member States through UN Statistical
31 Commission;
- 32
33 2. *Urges* Member States to mitigate the effects of climate change and prevent further climate change in place for
34 several years to come;
- 35
36 3. *Requests* the creation of Regional Energy Zones, which we envision as nine international energy production
37 generation sites using solar, wind, and all future sources to supply power that is clean, renewable, and
38 inexpensive, while using the negative effects of climate change for exponential benefits to many, for all nations
39 within the boundaries of each region and proposes that funding for such projects be shared between the World
40 Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the regions involved;
- 41
42 4. *Directs* the UNEP to develop a fund to finance the Environmental Education not only for people but also for
43 industries at all levels, which will be financed by the contribution of businesses and civilians;
- 44
45 5. *Invites* developed Member States to share practices that have been successful in their home states in terms of
46 integrating renewable sources of energy into the existing economies of the world with underdeveloped Member
47 States;
- 48

- 49 6. *Invites* underdeveloped Member States to share practices that have been successful in their home states in terms
50 of integrating renewable sources of energy into the existing economies of the world with other underdeveloped
51 Member States, with a special focus on those in their region;
52
- 53 7. *Suggests* that through the publication of annual reports by the relevant environmental bureaucratic organizations
54 of participating Member States alongside UNEP, by the use of these annual reports in order to monitor various
55 environmental initiatives and technologies to understand what proper eliminations or maintenances in the
56 funding must take place, for the program in question, to ensure its utmost efficiency and benefits to the Member
57 State in which it is implemented;
58
- 59 8. *Endorses* the creation of an Environmental Education Global Cluster, a coordinated partnership for the purpose
60 of spreading environmental awareness at multiple levels which includes the following organizations and their
61 respective responsibilities:
62
- 63 a. United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) will establish a fund specifically for global
64 environmental education in order to manage the distribution of funds;
65
 - 66 b. World Environmental Education Congress (WECC) will organize primary, secondary, post-
67 secondary, and business education curriculum including quality STEM programs;
68
 - 69 c. Translators Without Borders (TWB) will work closely with WECC to translate educational
70 materials to be distributed to developing Member States;
71
 - 72 d. Foundation of Environmental Education will work with Member States to distribute climate
73 change awareness resources according to their needs such as through pamphlets, packets,
74 education videos or training, or NGO led events;
75
- 76 9. *Urges for* Member States to provide further donations and promotion of the United Nations Programme for
77 Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in their efforts to provide policy
78 plans and targets for Member States to plan LULUCF laws into their political plan.



Code: UNEP/1/7

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Welcoming* the upcoming 2015 Conference of Parties in Paris which will be key in keeping global warming levels
2 below 2°C as stated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as the “Carbon Budget” or the
3 amount of carbon dioxide that can be emitted to prevent the negative impacts of climate change such as the
4 continuous rising of sea levels, intensity and frequency of wildfires and droughts in most regions, and heavy
5 precipitation, which could greatly affect ecological diversity,
6

7 *Having considered* the environmental consequences of deforestation and environmental degradation, which can lead
8 to desertification causing crops, soil erosion and degradation,
9

10 *Reaffirms* the main objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the principles of
11 General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/64/203 highlighting the importance of conservation and sustainable resources
12 on biodiversity and relevant ecosystems in relation to Climate Change,
13

14 *Recalling* A/RES/68/212 stressing the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind,
15 A/RES/68/215 emphasizing environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development, and A/RES/68/209
16 promoting agricultural technology for development,
17

18 *Deeply concerned* that the adverse effect of climate change greatly affects genetic, species and ecosystem diversity
19 mainly due to drastic warming of temperature that leads to the increasing number of habitat loss, as stated by the
20 International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
21

22 *Recalling* A/RES/68/212 stressing the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind,
23 A/RES/68/215 emphasizing environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development, and A/RES/68/209
24 promoting agricultural technology for development,
25

26 *Fully aware* that climate change is a dominant driver for loss of biodiversity, and biodiversity itself plays an
27 important role in climate change adaptation and mitigation,
28

29 *Recognizing* technology as measure in mitigating litter in marinas, especially Global Positioning Systems in mobile
30 devices that serves as a tool in litter-free marine biodiversity,
31

32 *Further invites* Member States to adopt the marine litter watch app, an application on smartphone devices which
33 uses global positioning systems that will help the volunteers locate the marine litter,
34

35 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*
36

37 1. *Encourages* the development and implementation of plans for the protection and rehabilitation of areas affected
38 by droughts, desertification and floods affected by Climate Change through:
39

40 a. developing a plan for the protection and rehabilitation of the mentioned areas upon implementation of
41 the National Climate Change Cell (NCCC), alongside with the Project Steering Committee;
42

43 b. strongly urges for the implementation of regenerative agriculture to increase crop yields while
44 reducing water demand and chemical usage through:
45

46 i. maintaining a high percentage of organic matter in soils via:
47

48 i. green manures;
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50 ii. crop rotation;

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- iii. composting;
 - iv. mulching;
2. *Highly suggests* the development of national strategies through incorporating these strategies for the conservation of sustainable use of biological diversity through:
 - a. sharing research information by promoting the development and the use of biological resources which will be monitored by national government in partnership with international organizations;
 3. *Emphasizes* the need of an intensive education for the youth on the importance of protecting and preserving the bodies of water, by discussing the role of the youth in the process of carrying forward and renewing the ecological and cultural wisdom of previous generation, that will open them to the possible and hazardous effects if it is not protected and preserved;
 4. *Recommends* that students and other members of the academe gather data on the condition of specific ecosystems namely land and marine to be relayed to their school coordinator in which, the coordinator shall pass it on to their respective government in order for the executive to make an agenda about the issue to widen participation amongst civilians in relation to the effects of Climate Change in the ecosystem;
 5. *Further recommends* collaboration between the different sectors such as but not limited to: public, private financial and academic sectors in utilizing agriculture as a means to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and improve resource use efficiency through:
 - a. urging developing countries with significant agricultural sectors to adopt plans for education of farmers as outlined in the Barbados Green Economy Scoping Study by teaching techniques that conserve water and reduce input costs as such;
 6. *Highly suggests* that Member States adopt various programs and convention in place to preserve biodiversity similar to:
 - a. the Plantation Program in Cuba that seeks the increase forest coverage by 29.4% by planting mangrove trees along the coastlines to reduce coastal erosion;
 - b. the SAMOA Pathway cooperation on preserving biodiversity in marine and terrestrial areas, fundamental for livelihood in similar island countries which recognizes the vulnerability of islands and coastal areas to climate change;
 - c. the Payments for Environmental Services (PES) of Costa Rica that was able to return over 50% of deforested land through the area of economic incentives;
 7. *Suggests* collaboration between the different sectors such as but not limited to: public, private, financial and academic sectors in utilizing agriculture as a mean to reduce GHG emissions and improve resource use efficiency through:
 - a. urging developing countries with significant agricultural sectors to adopt plans for education of farmers as outlined in the *Barbados Green Economy Scoping Study* by teaching techniques that conserve water and reduce input costs such as drip irrigation and matching water application to growth stages and water crop needs;
 8. *Emphasizes* the need of an intensive education for the youth on the importance of protecting and preserving the bodies of water, by discussing the role of the youth in the process of carrying forward and renewing the ecological and cultural wisdom of previous generation, that will open them to the possible and hazardous effects if it is not protected and preserved;

- 106 9. *Recommends* that students and other members of academe gather data on the condition of specific ecosystems
107 namely land and marine to be relayed to their school coordinator in which, the coordinator shall pass it on to
108 their respective government in order for the executive to make an agenda about the issue in order to widen
109 participation amongst civilians in relation to the effects of Climate Change in the marine ecosystem;
110
- 111 10. *Adopts* Marine Clean, a project that deals with the reduction of marine litter, to efficiently decrease the
112 presence of plastic litter which contributes to the emission of greenhouse gases:
113
- 114 a. publicize data that would help the public and the global science community better understand the
115 problem of ocean trash;
 - 116
 - 117 b. member states, especially developed and industrialized, are encouraged to switch to edible
118 biodegradable plastic, due to the exponentially increasing amount of plastic debris in surface water,
119 which proves detrimental to public health.



Code: UNEP/1/8

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Emphasizing* the need to implement sustainable and reliable forms of funding for developing countries and the least
2 developed countries to ensure environmental stability for future years,

3
4 *Aware of* the fact that many developing countries lack the resources to educate their citizens on sustainable
5 economic development strategies,

6
7 *Noting with deep concern* the need to address climate change through a multilateral, binding agreement, to highlight
8 specific issues that negatively impact each country and damage the world's ecosystem as a whole,

9
10 *Having considered* the detrimental consequences of climate change on island states, low-lying coastal areas, and
11 developing countries, such as flooding, tsunamis, monsoons, and typhoons,

12
13 *Recognizing* the significance of microfinance investment in sustainable environmental practices, in order to promote
14 healthy and safe living within ecological constraints,

15
16 *Remembering* General Assembly resolution 69/220, which reaffirms the impact that younger generations have on the
17 future of the environment and the importance of climate change education by implementing awareness programs to
18 educate the population,

19
20 *Reiterating* the Sustainable Development Goals 4,7,11,12,13,14, and 15 adopted by the United Nations Summit for
21 the post-2015 development agenda, which emphasized quality education, affordable and clean energy, sustainable
22 cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, and life on land,

23
24 *Affirming* the conclusion of Human Rights Council resolution 29/15 that climate change also has an impact of
25 human rights in natural disaster situations,

26
27 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

28
29 1. *Urges* climate finance groups such as the Green Climate Fund and the World Resources Institute to fund the
30 educational efforts of countries who attempt to raise awareness of current and future environmental efforts;

31
32 2. *Encourages* Member States to consider using previously promised funds for environmental purposes to
33 follow through with their promises and aid those who wish to be more sustainable;

34
35 3. *Proposes* the Progressive, Global, and Effective (PGE) Initiative as a fiscal approach to mitigate climate
36 change and educate the population of the world on environmental issues by focusing on effective long-term
37 education that reaches the populace through progressive strategies;

38
39 4. *Addresses* the issues of global climate change through a UNEP sub-program called the Progressive Global
40 Efficient Initiative, or the PGE Initiative, which aims to fund climate education through the use of digital
41 media as well as receiving funding from the private sector, and:

42
43 a. suggests the utilization of funds promised by the European Union which will be used to combat
44 climate change and gives developing countries a fast start finance of 30 billion US dollars by 2020, and
45 100 billion US dollars in subsequent years;

46
47 5. *Seeks* to strengthen the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), by not only receiving and
48 assessing climate data, but by taking action in those nations in need of support:

49

- 50 a. stresses the need to work towards creating an individualistic atmosphere to the solution of climate
51 change that is specific for each region, and through:
52
- 53 i. the implementation of alternative and sustainable energy sources and their benefits to the
54 particular regions;
55
- 56 ii. the IPCC to act as a consultant group for countries in desperate need of climate change
57 prevention, through education and tutorials for a greener environment;
58
- 59 6. *Encourages* the establishment of a UNEP funded monitoring group which will:
60
- 61 a. assess and create a global carbon dioxide emissions cap that is determined based on the amount of
62 emissions countries currently emit, which will be divided between each country to make the total sum
63 of the cap;
64
- 65 b. suggest that the assignment of each nation's cap will be based on the population of the country, along
66 with a careful assessment of the economic output of the country;
67
- 68 c. call to subsidize countries that are below their carbon emissions cap, which will come from a surplus
69 of donations from all Member States;
70
- 71 7. *Urges* the creation of an awareness campaign by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local agents
72 that focuses on the global impact of climate change through media and education;
73
- 74 8. *Stresses* the importance of educating younger generations, and thus suggests the funding of programs within
75 primary schooling on effective ways to combat climate change in the future by:
76
- 77 a. encouraging the education of today's youth on the history behind climate change and the preventative
78 measures that need to be taken;
79
- 80 b. emphasizing the seriousness of global warming to younger generations so they understand the urgency
81 to develop additional renewable energy technologies;
82
- 83 c. encouraging the education of the greater populations on greenhouse gases and how to reduce their
84 emissions;
85
- 86 9. *Affirms* the private sector to provide moral and fiscal support through the distribution of grants for college
87 students who excel in the fields of environmental understanding and innovation in greener technology;
88
- 89 10. *Requests* Member States to consider financing for the disaster relief in countries dealing with extreme
90 damage, power outages, uninhabitable conditions, food shortages, and many other conflicts due to the
91 changing climates around the world, and:
92
- 93 a. realizes the need for financing due to the increasing possibility of natural disasters due to a change in
94 climate;
95
- 96 b. stresses the importance of specific solutions for regional locations rather than general solutions for the
97 entire world;
98
- 99 c. asks for funding from third party corporations with previous involvement in environmental issues,
100 whether it be positive or negative, such as oil companies;
101
- 102 d. supports donations from all Member States, which come from both the private sector and governmental
103 programs;
104

- 105 11. *Requests* that climate refugees be educated on what can be done in order to better sustain their environment
106 upon their arrival back home by:
107
108 a. seeking the implementation of preventative actions regarding climate change through public relations
109 and education campaigns by:
110
111 i. educating climate refugees at refugee campsites on their current issues, solutions, and ways to
112 produce renewable energy through the teaching and consulting by the Intergovernmental
113 Panel on Climate Change;
114
115 ii. encouraging the funding by willing Member States, and the Green Climate Fund;
116
117 12. *Supports* incentives that encourage technological advancements, as seen in the United States of America's
118 Technology Mandate – Command and Control, which implements ambient standards, source-specific
119 emission limits, and technology requirements, and wishes that other Member States will implement policies
120 that will boost the sustainability of their economy;
121
122 13. *Expresses its hope* that the PGE Initiative will make the necessary changes to mitigate the global issue that
123 have resulted on the destruction of our environment.



Code: UNEP/1/9

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Guided by* the mandate of the Kyoto Protocol that developed countries must reduce present carbon dioxide
2 emissions to lessen the effects of global warming,

3
4 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 69/220 to protect the climate for present and future generation humankind
5 for a progressive global and efficient approach addressing mitigation and adaptation measures,

6
7 *Keeping in mind* the concerns of developing countries in the prevention and promotion of their environmental
8 initiatives and the role of developed countries in giving assistance while respecting the sovereignty of developing
9 countries,

10
11 *Emphasizing* the need for developed countries to clearly address criterion 6 of COP 21 en route towards Paris 2015
12 in which developed countries have repeatedly promised to provide a minimum of \$100 billion per year of climate
13 finance as of 2020,

14
15 *Fully aware* that the World Bank Group, via the International Finance Corporation (IFC), loaned 3.2 billion USD to
16 countries in the agribusiness industries in June 2015,

17
18 *Expresses sincere appreciation* that in accordance with COP decisions 1/CP.19 the majority of Parties have made
19 their submissions of their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions allowing for greater transparency and
20 understanding leading up to COP 21,

21
22 *Keeping in mind* the importance of implementing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to lessen the impact of
23 climate change by using planning processes and strategies as implemented in the Conference of Parties (COP) 17,

24
25 *Recalling* the principles for accountability and transparency lay out in the framework under the *United Nations*
26 *Framework Convention on Climate Change* to measure the progress of developing countries,

27
28 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

29
30 1. *Encourages* both developed and developing countries to implement the use of environmentally friendly
31 technology in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy saving initiatives such as:

- 32
- 33 a. programs similar to Finland's Technovision 2030, which relies heavily on technological
34 development based research, to be adopted by participating countries to increase sources of clean
35 energy;
 - 36
 - 37 b. technological sustainability framework which encourages private and public entities, through tax
38 incentives and subsidies provided by Member States, for transparency and accountability to assess
39 the environmental impact of entities;
 - 40
 - 41 c. emphasizing the effectiveness of the Green Climate Fund and the importance of funds to initiate
42 research and development of the renewable energy sector in developing countries contingent upon
43 recipient Member States following conditions set forth by the Green Climate Fund;
 - 44
 - 45 d. these conditions outlined by the Green Climate Fund regarding eligibility for funds embody the
46 following:
 - 47 i. environmental and social issues;
 - 48
 - 49 ii. labor and working conditions;
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- iii. resource efficiency and pollution prevention;
 - iv. community safety and security;
 - v. land acquisition and involuntary resettlement;
2. *Encourages* the creation of a group of experts, similar to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group framework, through the shared resources of countries to support developing countries in creating sustainable infrastructure and intervene on specific urgent issues that require their expertise, including:
- a. experts such as: architects specialized in sustainable buildings, electricians specialized in energy efficient installation, plumbers, technicians, designers and project coordinators;
 - b. qualifications for experts includes providing the following information - name, nationality, education or certification in addition to providing previous experience - upon submission to the UNEP;
 - c. countries in need of a group of experts to assist them on specific issues will construct a proposal for the UNEP which following a review process, will be followed by the creation by the UNEP of a specialized group to be sent in order to address the specific state issue;
 - d. proposals should be submitted to the following offices and the regional officers will coordinate placement of the experts in:
 - i. countries of Africa region will have to send the request the Addis Ababa office;
 - ii. countries of the Asia and Pacific regions will have to send the request to the Beijing office;
 - iii. countries of the Latin America and Caribbean will have to send the request to the Brazil office;
 - iv. countries of the West Asia region will have to send the request to the Cairo office;
 - e. demands will be dealt with regionally upon basis of need in order to increase the efficiency and effect of the response;
 - f. dedicated regional commissions of the UNEP will direct a close monitoring of the costs associated with the projects under way;
 - g. projects will be funded by the UNEP Fund and other financial resources such as but not limited to the Green Climate Fund and distributed by the UNEP regional office;
3. *Reaffirms* COP 17 establishing modalities to support developing countries's National Adaptation Plans such as:
- a. technological guidelines for the proper and effective implementation of country's NAP's including technical support in forms of Adaptation Committees with agreed functions such as supporting interested developing countries that are not least developed countries (LDC) Parties to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures;
 - b. workshops and expert meetings to aid in the sharing of information and technology such as the workshop held in South Africa to aid developing countries prepare for the submission of their Second National Communication which promoted the sharing of experiences and good practices as well as providing guidance for effective planning and management;

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- c. training activities enforced by local governments and regulatory authorities to train local first responders and volunteers to ensure communities are properly trained in order to run programs and maintain sustainable practices through local initiatives once the trainers have left;
 - d. activities such as certification programs for review experts that include course training seminar; priority for these programs will be given to States who do not yet have experts in the required fields;
 - e. regional exchanges based in current and emerging organizations such as the African Union;
 - f. centralized location for data of best practices and lessons learned to be located for future reference;
 - g. technical assistance that:
 - i. includes a team of experts from developed Member States specializing in strategies and development of preparations and coordination to help organize environmental and social safeguards in the implementation of developing countries action plan;
 - ii. experts are nominated on behalf of the government after completion of a technical training program and required to pass an examination under the purview of the UNFCCC before they can be nominated to participate in the review on which country to provide technical assistance;
4. *Recommends* to UNEP's Office of Internal Oversight Services to review the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) protocol and addressing concerns such as:
- a. assisting developing countries reach the global goal of maintaining temperature rise below 2 degree Celsius;
 - b. suggesting that UNEP reassess every 3 years the INDCs to adapt them to changing situations in order to limit temperature rise above 2 degree Celsius as soon as possible;
5. *Calls upon* developed countries to voluntarily fulfill their promises to provide a minimum of \$100 billion per year of climate finance as of 2020 under criterion 6 of COP 21 en route towards Paris 2015;
6. *Endorses* the continued use of the Measurement Reporting Verification (MRV) framework measurement, reporting and verification that was established at COP 13 to measure the progress of developing countries by:
- a. measuring:
 - i. for non-Annex 1 countries measures both impact and efforts to combat climate change;
 - ii. national level of analysis referring to issues such as green house gases (GHG) emissions, support needed and previously given as well as mitigation actions and their effects;
 - b. reporting:
 - i. non-Annex 1 countries under the framework of the convention report through national communications discussing where action to address climate change is needed;
 - c. verifying:
 - i. while it is mandatory at the international level, it is at the discretion of Member States to utilize such framework at the national level.

Code: UNEP/1/10

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

- 1 *Recognizing* the values of international solidarity and peace enshrined within the Universal Declaration of Human
- 2 Rights and the United Nations Charter,
- 3
- 4 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/288 “The Future We Want” and our commitment to the Sustainable
- 5 Development Goals (SDGs), specifically goals 1, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15,
- 6
- 7 *Recognizing* that the diverse impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels, desertification, and draughts, pose
- 8 serious challenges to socioeconomic development prospects, impeding the global community’s realization of the
- 9 new SDGs, and threatening the achievement of economic prosperity and the social well-being of citizens their
- 10 impact on achieving a sustainable and feasible management of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction,
- 11
- 12 *Welcoming* the precedent of international cooperation set by previous frameworks such as United Nations
- 13 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Agreements, and the Cancun
- 14 Agreements among others and its special importance in addressing this universal challenge to international security
- 15 and peace,
- 16
- 17 *Further welcoming* the forthcoming Paris 2015 Global Climate Agreement to be held in Paris, France on 30
- 18 November 2015 to 11 December 2015,
- 19
- 20 *Deeply concerned* of the adverse effects of climate change on the health of our planet, particularly in vulnerable
- 21 areas such as the Arctic, and its impact on our global citizens,
- 22
- 23 *Emphasizing* that the issue of climate change disproportionately affects less developed countries,
- 24
- 25 *Keeping in mind* the necessity to preserve and respect sovereignty when establishing limitations on industrial
- 26 productions the need to maintain individual sovereignty when accepting foreign aid,
- 27
- 28 *Believing* that the key to environmental concerns is the provision of education attention to literacy and educational
- 29 practices in developing countries,
- 30
- 31 *Emphasizing* the importance of capping emissions at levels attainable by developing countries without
- 32 compromising economic stability,
- 33
- 34 *Urging* the reduction of greenhouse gases by cutting the yearly emissions of carbon through a legally binding
- 35 agreement,
- 36
- 37 *Recognizing* that fossil fuel dependent economies exacerbate the climate crisis by continuing carbon output,
- 38
- 39 *Calls for* developing countries to be providing with greater access to cost effective, efficient and affordable
- 40 advanced green technologies,
- 41
- 42 *Noting* the difference between the feasibility of developing countries to achieve the same reduction goals as
- 43 developed countries when taking discussing a legally binding agreement,
- 44
- 45 *Recognizing* developed countries emit higher amounts of carbon emissions than developing countries, and
- 46 agreements upon carbon reductions are relative to economic status,
- 47
- 48 *Further recognizing* that least developed countries in Africa and Asia are expected to pay up to 80% of the costs
- 49 related to climate change while expelling the least amounts of greenhouse gases,
- 50

51 *Recognizing* that Africa’s 38 coastal states and coastal areas will be disproportionately impacted by climate change
52 through more frequent and intense droughts, floods, storms, and sea level rise in coming decades, harming coastal
53 ecosystems and ecosystem services and threatening the livelihoods of coastal populations,
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55 *Further noting* that existing programs for effective renewable energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions
56 reductions have the capacity to be directly funded and transferred between governmental agencies and may be the
57 most resource-efficient method to expand successful programs,
58

59 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*
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- 61 1. *Calls upon* international communities to exercise its responsibility to protect our global citizens from the dire
62 repercussions of climate change in order to ensure the future we want;
63
- 64 2. *Urges* all Member States to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and announce
65 their post-2020 climate action plan, in order to find a sustainable and feasible management to achieve low-
66 carbon, climate-resilient future;
67
- 68 3. *Emphasizes* the commendable work already done by Member States around the world, including those whose
69 INDCs have GHG and non-GHG targets;
70
- 71 4. *Further includes* those whose INDCs involve a strong base-year target of at least 30% GHG reductions
72 compared to a previous year’s emissions, similar to Switzerland and Norway;
73
- 74 5. *Further invites* Member States to implement the Re-purposing of Methane Emissions (ROME) which focuses
75 on the capture of methane produced as a byproduct of industry with the goal of safely capturing and/or re-
76 purposing the gas by:
 - 77 a. safely diverting methane emissions into on-site underground storage tanks coat-tailing off of the
78 success of the In Salah natural gas plant in Algeria, which according to MIT has been able to capture
79 massive amounts of gas annually at low-cost;
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 - 81
 - 82 i. authorizing the Environmental Defense Fund to appropriately monitor the amount of gas that is
83 being stored via voluntary data transfer;
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 - 85 ii. establishing the Global South Investment Initiative for Methane (GSIIM), which will utilize state
86 funds from the voluntary Member States wishing to improve methane capture infrastructure;
87
 - 88 i. assist in infrastructure potential in regards to methane capture in the Global South;
89
 - 90 ii. allow greater potential for developing countries to learn from Algeria’s gas capture
91 operations;
92
 - 93 iii. promote an open-door policy for Member States to send government officials to
94 Algiers to visit the capital In Salah operation and coattail on the low cost success of
95 the plant;
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 - 97 b. utilizing low-emissions gas turbine electrical generators to repurpose the methane for use in either
98 heating or energy applications;
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 - 100 c. educating industries about the upsides of repurposing the byproduct, both financially and
101 environmentally, with hopes to divert excess electricity to local cities and rural areas;
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 - 103 6. *Endorses* programs restricting energy in government buildings and bringing awareness of the dangers of high
104 GHG emissions, such as the Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund;
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- 106 7. *Strongly supports* the designation of a cap and trade system for the carbon emission levels of Member States' to
107 be established, and further suggests:
108
- 109 a. the recent expansion of funds to UNEP as a means to enforce said system;
 - 110
 - 111 b. the governing agency to establish each state's emission level cap dependent upon factors such as gross
112 domestic product (GDP), population, and current energy source availability;
 - 113
 - 114 c. the continued use of the Clean Development Mechanism, as established by the Kyoto Protocol, that
115 allows the surplus emissions of each country to be able to be sold to other countries, such that the
116 monetary gains incentivize sustainable practice;
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- 118 8. *Encourages* all governments to use sustainable tourism including ecotourism as a tool to support environmental
119 protection, conservation, and the sustainable use of biodiversity as well as to foster economic growth, reduce
120 inequalities, and improve living standards;
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- 122 9. *Encourages* Member States to implement mitigation strategies to improve long term economic gains and
123 development:
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- 125 a. supports the transferring of technology to developing Member States for the aforementioned purpose;
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 - 127 b. recognizing the importance of the Technology Mechanism as established by the 2010 Cancun
128 Agreements;
 - 129
 - 130 i. further recommends that Member States adhere to the framework of the Technology Mechanism
131 executive committee which assesses the technological development needs of individual states in the
132 Global South;
 - 133
 - 134 ii. encourages the expansion and utilization of the Climate Technology Center to facilitate direct
135 technology transfer of adaptation strategies and programs to developing Member States;
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- 137 10. *Reminds* Member States, NGOs, IGOs, CSOs, and other relevant institutions and stakeholders to encourage and
138 support the development of education systems including training programs with purpose of providing students
139 with adequate environmental habits and knowledge:
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- 141 a. endorses vocational training to begin in secondary education free of charge as modeled by European
142 countries;
 - 143
 - 144 b. utilizes funding to train workers in developing countries from their specific country;
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 - 146 c. authorizes multilateral coordination amongst NGOs and Member States to provide a wider range of
147 opportunities to engage in climate mitigation strategies within their regional and local communities;
 - 148
- 149 11. *Promotes* the direct transfer of strategies and programming from leading renewable energy states including
150 Spain, France, the Netherlands, Germany, and China:
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- 152 a. further recommends that this exchange of strategies and programming occur within voluntary bilateral
153 or multilateral agreements;
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- 155 12. *Further recommends* the education of scientific and energy governance agencies within each state to directly
156 transfer renewable energy technologies from the aforementioned countries, as well as other countries who
157 currently possess successful renewable energy and greenhouse gas emission reduction programs, including:
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- 159 a. the extensive use of solar panels for energy production in Algeria through hybrid energy facilities,
160 which are expected to provide 40% of the national grid energy supply, of which 25% will be solar
161 energy;

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- i. the use of wind and solar power by Germany through Energy Wende and other programs, increasing renewable energy usage and dependence nationally fivefold over the past 14 years from 6% to 30% and forming a new system of emphasis on taxation of greenhouse gas emissions which concurrently reduces income tax responsibilities and promotes the economic sustainability of the country;
 - ii. the growth of solar energy by the Netherlands, generated by local initiatives, which increased by 250% in 2013, as well as their emphasis on renewable energy generation within their national budget, increased from \$1.5 to \$3 billion in 2013;
 - iii. the substantial investment in renewable energy sources in China, such as solar cell panels, of which China is the world's largest manufacturer;
 13. *Calls upon* all member states to submit their INDC (intended nationally determined contributions and announce their post-2020 climate action plan, in order to find a sustainable and feasible management to achieve low-carbon, climate-resilient future;
 14. *Calls upon* all member states to submit their INDC (intended nationally determined contributions and announce their post-2020 climate action plan, in order to find a sustainable and feasible management to achieve low-carbon, climate-resilient future;
 15. *Further invites* member-states to adopt the Re-purposing of Methane Emissions (ROME) which focuses on the capture of methane produced as a byproduct of industry with the goal of safely capturing and/or re-purposing gas by:
 - b. safely diverting emissions into underground tanks near the production site;
 - c. carefully monitoring the amount of gas that is stored;
 - d. using low-emissions gas turbine electrical generators to re-purpose the methane to be used for other types of energy;
 - e. educating industries about the positive financial and environmental benefits of ROME best practices;
 16. *Promotes* the implementation of Vocational Training and Exchange Programs, and suggests:
 - a. vocational training would constitute the use of public education to enable students to gain experience and knowledge of new renewable sources of energy and solutions to environmental concerns;
 - b. exchange programs and educational opportunities would be accessed by government entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and leaders to enable them to learn how to reduce emissions and take advantage of renewable resources so they can transfer their knowledge to their peers and the populace;
 17. *Recommends* that countries incorporate climate change responses, including the transition to a low-carbon economy, adapting climate-vulnerable economic sectors, and building environmental resilience, into their short and long-term national development strategies;
 18. *Encourages* member states in the global south to seek the implementation of simple and low-cost programs, according to their own local needs, which would enable rural, developing member states to participate in having a real impact on climate change adaptation, for example:
 - a. commends the success of researcher Allan Savory in his "Planned Grazing" program, which allowed rural farmers in the global south to simply walk their cattle over decertified land, eventually resulting in the revitalization of the land, an unprecedented outcome regarding the simplicity of the solution;

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- b. Algeria's "Green Dam" project, which utilized a barrier of carbon-dioxide absorbing plants to slow the advance of desertification;
19. *Supports* the continuation of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), a collaborative program of the UNEP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as a mechanism to promote the protection and better management of forest resources to conserve biodiversity and further the global fight against climate change;
20. *Reaffirms* the importance of increasing the resilience of coastal zones:
- a. encourages coastal states to develop coastal development and adaptation plans through peer-to-peer learning with successful partners to incorporate new technologies such as improved draining, desalinization systems, flood hazard mapping, seawalls, tidal barriers, hazard insurance, salt-resistant crops, and general development planning in exposed areas;
 - b. supports the formation of regional action plans through regional partnerships and institutions such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), to play a key role in helping countries to access climate information and take coordinated action in planning coastal infrastructure, and managing coastal forests, watersheds, and other shared resources;
21. *Encourages* developed countries to continue to provide funding to assist developing countries in adapting and responding to effects of climate change;
22. *Strongly suggests* that developing Member States establish national green funds to promote innovative and high-impact green programs and projects to accelerate their transition to low carbon, resource efficient, climate resilient development paths;
23. *Affirming* that the United States and EU, particularly Spain, Sweden, France, and Germany, would give funds through relevant UNEP subcommittees, such as the UNEP Finance Initiative, to continue offering financial support to developing states in the area of renewable energy:
- a. utilize funding from developed countries and budget specific amounts from each developing country;
 - b. develop accountability measures to ensure the funds appropriated to developing states are used correctly through the regular submission of progress reports on sustainable development plans;
 - c. welcome the efforts of countries among The Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) of UNEP Finance Initiative seeks to formulate policy recommendations at international level, conducive towards the mobilization of private financial sector skills, funds and expertise into mitigation and adaptation activities.



Code: UNEP/1/11

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Paris 2015: Towards a Universal Climate Agreement

1 *Recognizing* the need for a new universal agreement on combatting climate change, since all pledges made by
2 Member States in the Kyoto Protocol to cap global warming emissions will expire in 2020,

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4 *Recalling* that the focus of the Kyoto Protocol was greenhouse gases, including methane, and notes the success of
5 Algeria's low-cost safe-capture method at the In Salah Natural Gas Facility, which intakes 800,000 tons of the gas
6 annually,

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8 *Bearing in mind* the lack of communication between Member States, due to common but differentiated
9 responsibilities in regard to numerical emission regulations and countries' varying socio-economic statuses,

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11 *Viewing with appreciation* the accomplishments of universities, scientific corporations, and governmental programs
12 in developed countries, such as Aeolus Associated Company of the Netherlands and the Royal Dutch
13 Meteorological Institute, that have influence and extensive knowledge in scientific studies on the effects of climate
14 change and renewable energy,

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16 *Realizing* that Member States' corporations possess access to renewable energy technologies and sources, as stated
17 by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and further emphasized in
18 A/RES/68/220 stating, "Recognizing the vital role that science, technology and innovation, including
19 environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating efforts to address global
20 challenges,"

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22 *Taking into account* that carbon emissions have increased by 1.5 times in the last 20 years and that each Member
23 State's emissions must be limited in order to delay the rise of global temperatures,

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25 *Fully aware that* developed nations must advise other Member States to improve knowledge of and access to
26 renewable resources in the countries that lack existing framework,

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28 *Expressing its satisfaction with* international climate change organizations, such as the Green Climate Fund, who
29 provide financial support to developing countries,

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31 *Bearing in mind* the successes of A/RES/57/254, which establishes a ten year period for the United Nations Decade
32 of Education for Sustainable Development and promotes education, public awareness, and training in the areas of
33 education,

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35 *Recognizing* developed countries' position as top nuclear energy producers and their expertise on energy production
36 and financial liquidity, as well as their previous major contributions to the UN budget,

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38 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

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40 1. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt the following standards to measure the reduction of greenhouse emissions,
41 that would be enforced by the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA), and these emissions' statistics
42 be annually reported by Member States and managed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSTATS):

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44 a. a 30% reduction requirement from previous emission levels for developed countries by 2030;

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46 b. 10% reduction requirement for developing nations by 2020, as the same standards cannot be
47 expected of countries recently gaining access to green technology;

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49 c. a minimum of 31% increase in the share of renewable energy in developed and developing
50 countries;

- 51 d. an emission level that restricts the rise of global temperature to be under the maximum of 2
52 degrees Celsius;
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- 54 2. *Further invites* Member States to implement the Repurposing of Methane Emissions (ROME) initiative which
55 focuses on the safe capture of methane emitted as a byproduct of industry with the goal to trap and/or repurpose
56 the gas by:
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- 58 a. safely diverting methane emissions into on-site underground storage tanks coat-tailing off of the
59 success of the In Salah natural gas plant in Algeria, which according to MIT, has been able to
60 capture massive amounts of gas annually at low-cost;
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- 62 b. authorizing the Environmental Defense Fund to appropriately monitor the amount of gas that is
63 being stored by voluntary data transfer;
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- 65 c. establishing the Investment Initiative for Methane (IIM), which will utilize national funds from
66 developed nations, including, but not limited to the EU, to:
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- 68 i. assist in infrastructure potential in regards to methane capture in the Global South;
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- 70 ii. provide the opportunity for less-developed nations to gain knowledge from Algeria's gas
71 capture operations;
72
- 73 d. utilizing low-emission gas turbine electrical generators to repurpose the stored methane for use in
74 either heating or energy applications;
75
- 76 e. educating industries about the upsides of repurposing the byproduct, both financially and
77 environmentally, with hopes to divert excess electricity to local cities and rural areas;
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- 79 3. *Requests* that all Member States periodically update and make publicly available national statistics of
80 anthropogenic emissions of gases that are not under the effect of the Montreal Protocol by:
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- 82 a. beginning with an accurate inventory of gases that may influence and increase global warming;
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- 84 b. setting the foundation for implementing an effective climate policy;
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- 86 c. creating transparency amongst the international community that will allow a better understanding
87 harmful gas emissions;
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- 89 4. *Recognizes* that the Montreal Protocol concerns only the emissions of Chlorofluorocarbons, Hydro-
90 Chlorofluorocarbons, Hydro-Fluorocarbons, Bromocarbons, and Halons and has thus been extremely successful
91 in re-strengthening the ozone layer for the long-term, noting that the Montreal Protocol does not concern other
92 harmful Green House Gases, such as Carbon Dioxide, Nitrous Oxide, and Methane are still rising at alarming
93 and harmful rates;
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- 95 5. *Suggests* that developed nations encourage their academic, private, and government-funded sectors' climate
96 change research organizations through cooperation with United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
97 Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to:
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- 99 a. recognize that these organizations need space to conduct further scientific research that will aid to
100 the improvements in climate change policy;
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- 102 b. cooperate with Member States to incorporate green and sustainable development projects on a
103 global scale;
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- 105 c. enable developing nations to receive the benefits of greener technology through capacity building
106 projects led by the UNDP and developed Member States;

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- d. allow already developed nations access to large plots of land, that they might not have access to in their own countries, for research, specifically in the sectors of wind energy, solar energy and other forms of renewable energy;
- 112 6. *Urges* Member States to incentivize renewable technology companies to establish projects in developing countries by giving preferential policy, land, and resources through the following methods:
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115 a. export and import tax breaks and international subsidies to support the development and utilization of new energy to the research of new energy technology and establishing compulsory market protection policies;
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118 b. quality assurance checks, which are reports released by developing countries' industries that consist of worker exploitation checks, production quota checks, and product quality checks, to be sent to industries in countries who have met renewable energy goals, for the purpose of guidance and expertise;
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- 124 7. *Encourages* the establishment of a decentralized regional monitoring system, formed and overseen by the UNEA to regulate carbon dioxide emissions trade and restrictions, whose goals are to:
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127 a. assess and create a fair carbon dioxide emissions cap for each country through their regional carbon dioxide monitoring organization;
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130 b. form an economic system in which carbon dioxide emissions will be a limited resource, which must be traded among countries by:
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133 i. allowing countries that have not yet crossed their carbon dioxide cap to sell their surplus emission allowance to countries that have crossed their carbon dioxide cap;
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136 ii. calling for countries that have crossed their carbon dioxide cap to buy the amount of allowance necessary from countries that have not crossed their cap;
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139 iii. creating an economic incentive for those countries that have not crossed their emissions cap and create an economic burden for those countries that have crossed their cap;
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- 142 8. *Recommends* that developed countries utilize global service organizations, such as the Energetica Nongovernmental Organization, to train and bring knowledge of renewable resources to developing nations, at no expense on the latter's part;
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- 146 9. *Further invites* all Member States to plan more substantial investments in the Green Climate Fund and create a more consolidated set of rules that refer to the following responsibilities:
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149 a. urge Member States and the private sector to set a regular annual frequency of submission of funding reports and require GCF to publicize the report;
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152 b. encourage Net Realizable Value, a method of evaluating an asset's worth when held in inventory, that can be used by developing countries to inspect, review, and verify developed countries' contributed long-term funds;
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156 c. suggest donors and recipients to disclose the direction and application of the funds in order to prevent misuse and corruption;
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- 159 10. *Endorses* the creation of an Environmental Education Global Cluster, a coordinated partnership for the purpose of spreading environmental awareness at multiple levels which includes the following organizations and their respective responsibilities:
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- a. UNEA will establish a fund specifically for global environmental education in order to manage the distribution of funds;
 - b. Foundation of Environmental Education (FEE) will work with Member States to distribute climate change awareness resources, that will then be distributed on a regional scale, through mechanisms such as pamphlets, packets, educational videos or training, and NGO led events;
 - c. World Environmental Education Congress (WECC) will organize primary, secondary, post-secondary, and business education curriculum;
 - d. UNSTATS will provide data and charts when requested by FEE for the purpose of actualizing climate change issues for awareness projects;
 - e. Translators without Borders (TWB) will work closely with WEEC to translate educational materials to be distributed to developing Member States;
- 179 11. *Further recommends* developing the world's top ten nuclear energy producers by:
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- a. cooperating with both the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and UNDP in the upcoming Paris Summit as a means to expand the developing nuclear energy plants in developing nations;
 - b. providing subsidized loans from Member States in the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), with lending premiums that would generate from the revenues produced from power plants.
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