

## **UNFCCC**

Sponsors: Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Spain, Sweden

Signatories: Canada, Fiji, Maldives, Palau, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topic: "Combating Climate Change"

THE UNFCCC,

*Alarmed by world leaders willingly ignoring the importance of combating climate change,*

*Conscious of the fact that, if measures are not taken immediately, effects of climate change will be devastating,*

*Calling for the United States to return to the Paris Agreement,*

*Urging non-signatory states to sign the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreements,*

*Determined to keep global warming below one degree Celsius,*

*Reaffirming the will to leave behind an intact and healthy ecosystem for the generations to come,*

*Acknowledging the need for cooperation, solidarity and unity,*

THE UNFCCC,

1. Calls for imposing global carbon taxes with the following specifications:

- a. the use of fossil fuels and emission of other non-environmentally friendly gases will be taxed, these taxes will be weighted according to the respective countries' economies in order not to impose disproportionate sanctions,
- b. taxes will be collected in a UN-managed fund,
- c. this fund is open for donations;

2. Further recommends the redistribution of the taxes mentioned above and additional funds provided by the UN to developing countries, based on:

- a. economic strength,
- b. need for diversification,
- c. ecological situation in the respective country;

3. Requests funds to be used for the following measures:
  - a. implementing national measures for combating climate change as proposed in Clause 8,
  - b. diversifying the national economy as proposed in Clause 5,
  - c. implementing or strengthen research centres and the research on new renewable energy sources;
  
4. Reaffirming a transparency mechanism to ensure that:
  - a. a reduction in fossil fuel demand is also met with an appropriate reduction in fossil fuel supply,
  - b. the economies of developing countries are developing in a sustainable way and do not generate new demand for fossil fuels,
  - c. the funds are used for any of the mentioned measures and not peculated;
  
5. Draws attention to the necessity of global technology transfer and know-how, including, but not limited to:
  - a. solar energy,
  - b. development of alternative industries,
  - c. wind energy,
  - d. water energy;
  
6. Encourages countries to contribute their governmental research regarding technologies fighting climate change to open patents and encourages companies to do the same;
  
7. Recommends establishing a global research centre to research on improving renewable energy sources and look for other alternatives;
  
8. Encourages national governments to take further measures to combat climate change, including, but not limited to:
  - a. tax incentives for clean cars and fuels,
  - b. tax incentives for public transportation and expansion of public transport system if necessary, not just for the creation and expansion of systems, but also to provide an affordable and viable alternative to fossil fuels,
  - c. support for infrastructure for electric cars such as charging stations,
  - d. revegetation for carbon uptake,
  - e. strengthen the protection of wetlands;
  
9. Declares global carbon neutrality by 2100 as the official goal of all signatories;

10. Endorses financial incentives (paid through the global fund established earlier), as well as educative “know-how” sharing-schemes, as listed above, that are to be issued directly to developing countries or wherever they can be put to use most efficiently, dependent however upon:

- a. nationally established climate goals being reached,
- b. transparency standards being upheld,
- c. compliance of conditions a and b being assessed by the IPCC;

11. Supports stimulus funds to kickstart renewable development in developing countries before goal/transparency dependent funds are then issued, distributed based on local necessity and needs, but with no binding obligations or fulfillments to uphold;

12. Ensures that island nations whose territory is endangered by rising sea levels have been promised a refuge in other countries, such as New Zealand.