

**FORUM:** United Nations Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** The impact of climate change on international peace and security

The United Nations Security Council,

*Recalling* main attempts from the International Community to promote sustainability such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement as well as The Sustainable Development Goals, A/RES/73/232 and A/RES/73/236,

*Keeping in mind* the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and the report written by UNICEF titled “The climate crisis is a child rights crisis”,

*Welcoming* intragovernmental collaboration to finalise fair and enabling rules for the full implementation of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the decisions adopted in COP21-24,

*Deeply conscious* of the role bridging the gap between Developed and Developing Countries plays in the successful execution of the aforementioned treaties and agreements,

*Observing* the importance of respecting the right of Developing Nations to realise their development aspirations and the role climate change plays in their security,

*Noting* the findings of the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change regarding the warming of the Earth surpassing 1.5°C,

1. Urges all delegates to sign a new and more ambitious version of the Paris Agreement which would aim to:
  - a. Subsidise domestic public and private firms and technology industries to invest into developing countries towards a reconversion of their industry and energetic productions into green sources,
  - b. Limit global warming to 1.5°C,
  - c. Engage the signing countries to spend 3% of their GDP on environmentally friendly measures for the next 25 years;

2. Encourages Member States to aid in potential refugees displaced due to rising sea levels, more frequent extreme weather events or other adverse effects of climate change (climate refugees) by, but not limited to:
  - a. If possible, donating to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to coordinate humanitarian aid to climate refugees from the international community,
  - b. Sharing responsibility in taking in refugees from states dealing with extreme weather events,
  - c. Maintaining peace whenever possible to reduce the number of global refugees;
3. Recommends all UN member states to set ambitious targets for net-zero carbon emissions by 2060 through the ratification of binding legislation on a national level:
  - a. Encouraging the creation of national programs to incentivize growth of low-carbon enterprises through tax subsidies,
  - b. Prioritising investments in sustainable infrastructure and transport,
  - c. Transitioning away from fossil fuel sources of electricity in favour of low-carbon energy,
  - d. Creating an international fund to assist less economically developed countries in their economic transformation, paid for with voluntary donations from more economically developed countries;
4. Stresses the need for a multilateral committee called the Climate Conflicts Mediation Committee in order to:
  - a. Ensure increasingly rare commodities such as unpolluted water are distributed to nations that most need them,
  - b. Limit the waste of these important commodities by Member States;
  - c. Prevent the escalation of conflicts between countries due to increased immigration caused by climate change,

- d. Create discussions between countries sharing common water bodies and ecosystems in order to preserve them to the best of their ability,
  - e. Provide increased cooperation between States to deal with natural disasters;
5. Remains seized on the matter.