

MAIN SUBMITTER: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

CO-SUBMITTER: United States, Spain, Nigeria, Barbados

SIGNATORIES: Norway, Australia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Greece, Israel, Zimbabwe, Italy, Yemen, South Africa, Madagascar, Germany

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that forests are rapidly disappearing, reducing the absorption of carbon dioxide within the atmosphere,

Alarmed by the average temperature has increased by 0.8 Celsius per decade,

Seeking help from all nations to participate to solve the issue of climate change,

Recognizes that demand for energy is increasing around the world,

Aware of that energy sources are important for human development,

1. Urges all member states to reduce deforestation by increasing the penalties and consequences for illegal deforestation by:
 - i. Increasing fines and jail time as a punishment for deforestation
 - ii. Increasing investment into resources detecting deforestation operations;
2. Calls upon all members to move towards renewable energy sources, so that the majority (<50%) of the energy production comes from renewable sources within the next 5 years by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Encouragement of businesses to move towards energy sources such as but not limited to:
 - i. Wind Energy
 - ii. Solar Energy
 - iii. Hydroelectric Energy
 - iv. Geothermal Energy
 - b. Educating children at school regarding the possible consequences of global warming by:
 - i. Integrated lessons at least twice per month
 - ii. Making sure recycling happens
 - iii. Informing about the indirect effects that global warming causes;
2. Further calls upon the creation of infrastructures which supports climate restoration such as but not limited to:
 - a. Dams
 - b. Windmills
 - c. Hydro stations
 - d. Solar Panels;
3. Encourages all nations to create initiatives to further curb the use of polluting energy sources, such as the United Kingdom's goal to close all coal power plants by 2025;

4. Requests all member states to subsidize the use of electric cars, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Decreasing the price for electricity
 - b. Giving an incentive when citizens buy electric cars
 - c. Lower taxes for electric cars;
 - d. Requiring electric car manufacturers to be responsible for collecting and recycling lithium-ion car batteries after use

5. Recommends governments to:
 - a. Conduct analysis of the potential and social impacts on human rights
 - b. Assess the effects of proposed renewable energy sources;

6. Further urges all governments to decrease price for renewable energy technology by but not limited to:
 - a. Reduce production cost of renewable energy
 - b. Reduce taxes for related components
 - c. Subsidise companies which are in charge of producing renewable energy technologies;

7. Strongly suggests countries to promote public transportation in order to reduce fuel consumption by but not limited to:
 - a. Decreasing price for bus and train tickets
 - b. Increasing the coverage that is reachable
 - c. Increasing the frequency of public transportation
 - d. Changing busses into electric busses;

8. Invites countries to develop and implement programs of restricted areas and buffer zones, resource harvesting on a basis of:
 - a. Sustainability
 - b. Ecological restoration
 - c. Sustainable management
 - d. Agricultural ecosystems;

9. Further encourages community leaders, religious leaders, scientists, national and international NGOs (including governments) to communicate the direness climate change inspires in order to raise awareness and knowledge on the issue;

10. Calls for all economically developed nations to provide funding for green energy projects in less economically developed countries;