



## Economic and Social Council

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### Resolution DuEMUN/ECO/01 (2009)

#### Adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 3rd meeting, on 20 June 2009

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions pertaining to climate change,

Recalling also the IADGs, including the MDGs,

Fully aware of the global environmental, economic and social impacts of climate change,

Realizing the importance of the Post-Kyoto process and of mitigating the effects of climate change,

Noting with deep concern that climate change might be an obstacle for the international community in its efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015,

Reaffirming the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities as agreed upon the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol,

Acknowledging a leading role and responsibility of developed countries in acting on measures to mitigate the scope and effects of climate change,

Appreciating the previous support developed nations have offered to developing nations, and at the same time urging these countries not to scale down their support in the wake of the global economic downturn,

Acknowledging the development needs and rights of every country, esp. the least developed countries that are still struggling to meet their population's most basic needs,

Noting with satisfaction the global efforts and achieved results to reduce GHG-Emissions with regard to the Kyoto Protocol,

Yet, noting with deep concern that global warming has already reached 0.76°C,

Emphasizing the need for negotiating further actions and instruments to address climate change within the framework of the UN,

1) Requests to establish global standards as to decrease GHG emissions and to combat climate change:

- a. reduction of the worldwide carbon dioxide emissions by the volume of 25 % against the value of 1990 until 2020,
- b. this reduction has to be broken down according to re-determined annex classification, with HICs taking the lead in committing to and realizing ambitious emission reductions,
- c. promoting alternative energy sources to replace fossil fuels, particularly increase the use of renewable energy sources to at least 20 % of the global energy production by 2020,
- d. increasing worldwide energy efficiency by converting national rates to the world standard of 0.3 tons of oil equivalent per USD 2 million GDP,
- e. endowing sufficient flexibility to developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (LDCs) when meeting the above standards;

2) Further recommends the implementation of the stated goals by using the following measures:

- a. establishment of regional centers of action and cooperation under the monitoring of the IPCC in order to empower developing countries by involving them in the process of reducing emissions,
- b. establishment of regional sub-bodies to coordinate interregional projects and action with the aim of ensuring the efficiency of and adherence to this resolution,
- c. establishment of regional distribution centers of renewable energy to ensure equal distribution of energy to developing nations and developed nations alike,
- d. resorting to aid and assistance provided by the World Bank and other multilateral development banks,
- e. reform the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and continuing to encourage private foreign investments to developing countries by giving incentives such as subsidies and tax reductions in order to support the sustainable development of these countries and also strengthen technology transfers from developed to developing countries in order to provide most recent standards to address climate change,
- f. fostering knowledge transfers from developed to developing countries and push the development of international educational institutions in developing countries as to achieve highest possible technological innovation,
- g. fostering the implementation of Carbon Capture and Storage (CSS) as to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere,
- h. worldwide implementation of already existing market mechanisms and establishment of an international GHG-Emission cap and trading scheme similar to the EU framework,
- i. enacting National Actions Plans of Adaptation (NAPAs) in all countries affected adversely by climate change; within respective capabilities,
- j. gradually implementing national low emission development strategies (LEDSS) in LICs and MICs as to achieve sustainable development, given that adequate levels of technological assistance and funding are provided;

3) Strongly recommends a re-determination of the division of countries according to the Kyoto Protocol as the division into Annex-I and non-Annex-I countries does not reflect the current situation:

- a. building on following indicators: Income per capita, carbon dioxide emission per capita, primary energy consumption per capita,
- b. further orientating on the division into LIC, MIC, HIC,
- c. details to be discussed further at the Copenhagen Summit;

4) Further recommends revision of and addition to the existing mechanisms for addressing climate change:

- a. inclusion of the concepts of Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) as well as prevention of deforestation into the Clean Development Mechanisms,

- b.inclusion of all GHG emissions resulting of aviation and maritime transportation,
- c.promotion of agricultural and irrigation program to mitigate desertification and expedite development,
- d.further implement the Convention on Biological Diversity by improving the management of the regional and multilateral natural reserves,
- e.adapting to the current situation by measure such as setting up regional research and risk management centers and preventing further climate catastrophes;

5)Calls upon all developing nations, who are currently in, or have just stepped out of political disturbance, to stabilize their political conditions and to promote good governance either by separate governmental endeavors or by cooperation with regional and international organizations, so as to:

- a.provide a solid institutional foundation for utilizing the assistance provided by developed countries,
- b.attract foreign direct investments of environmentally sound technologies as to promote transformational development;

6)Reminds that any assistance, be it financial, technological or infrastructural, should be provided on a country basis rather than activity basis, based on criteria for governance, responsibility, capability and vulnerability to impacts of climate change and in order to help avoid long-term dependency of recipient countries on foreign aid and to help expand the capabilities of recipient countries for self-help;

7)Calls upon the international community to properly settle and resettle “climate refugees”, this could be best achieved by:

- a.providing alternative temporary shelter and due living conditions, including clean water, hygiene, sewage system and basic yet qualified dwellings,
- b.applying a “principle of subsidiary” when dealing with climate related migration, i.e. giving responsibility to the affected country and to countries involved in the same regional cooperation,
- c.using multilateral funding and organizational support to assist affected countries as well as countries receiving refugees,
- d.offering further humanitarian aids to the suffering country when needed,
- e.promoting sustainable development as to prevent further climate related migration;

8)Affirms the need for a reform of the international environmental governance architecture as to enhance voice and participation of developing countries and improve accountability and promote efficiency;

9)Urges to assist countries whose tourism and/or agriculture sector are irreversibly affected by the adverse effects of climate change.

ecalling its resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially resolutions 1533 of 12 March 2004, 1565 of 1 October 2