



**United Nations Association of Australia (Victorian Division)**  
Governor's Model UN Conference, 2009

## **"From Kyoto to Copenhagen: Addressing the International Framework on Climate Change"**

### **RESOLUTION**

#### **PREAMBLE**

**Aware that** climate change presents an immediate, fundamental and far-reaching threat to the environment and human development, and that immediate and effective action to mitigate and adapt to climate change presents the greatest opportunity to avoid dangerous and irreversible anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

**Accepting the** conclusions of the IPCC including, inter alia, that developed countries as a group must cut their carbon pollution by 25-40% by 2020 if the world is to have a reasonable chance to avoid dangerous climate change,

**Recalling** Article 3.1 of the UNFCCC Convention that states that "Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities", and that "accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof",

**Further recalling** the relevant United Nations provisions including the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol, subsequent agreements, and the commitment outlined in the Bali Action Plan to reach a shared vision for long-term cooperative action which takes into account current, historical and per capita greenhouse gas emissions, and the differing social and economic conditions of developed, rapidly industrializing and developing countries,

**Acknowledging** the contribution of deforestation and forest degradation to global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and the need to reduce emissions from land use change, deforestation and forest degradation,

**Recognising** that climate change poses a direct threat to a wide range of universally recognized human rights, including the rights to life, food, adequate housing, and water.

## OPERATIVE

1. **Reaffirms** that actions for climate change adaptation, mitigation, finance and technology transfer must comply with international human rights standards and principles of accountability, equity and justice;
2. **Calls for** Parties to address the concerns of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, small island states and Least Developed Countries, which are particularly vulnerable to, will be disproportionately affected by, and have less resources and capabilities to adapt to climate change and its negative consequences;
3. **Urges** developing country Parties to contribute to global mitigation and adaptation efforts that take into account their national circumstances and that operate within a framework of sustainable development and poverty reduction;

## Emissions Targets

4. **Invites** all Parties adopt a global program of "Contraction and Convergence" that provides for a fair and equitable global per capita emissions target consistent with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, stabilize the global climate and that ensures temperature rises are well below 2°C (above pre-industrial averages) and that greenhouse gas concentrations are less than 400ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent;
5. **Requires** *Annex I developed* country Parties to shift to a low carbon growth paradigm, cutting carbon emissions *by at least 40%* (below 1990 levels) by 2020, *and at least 0 net emissions by 2040 (below 1990 levels) with global emissions to start to reduce by 2015;*
6. **Calls on** *developing countries to establish a path to low carbon growth in keeping with their common but differentiated responsibilities and the need for measureable, reportable and verifiable support, and calls upon advanced developing economies to work towards economy-wide emission reduction commitments by 2015 which would lead to a 25% reduction below 'Business as Usual' emissions no later than 2020 and which acknowledges that global emissions need to peak by 2020;*
7. **Proposes** the creation of a Global Emissions Trading Scheme by 2015, which is to be administered by a democratically accountable international body, and which is responsible for the establishment of a global carbon price through (...) trade or regulation, *and is responsible for the creation of a verifiable reporting and compliance body;*
8. **Calls upon** National emissions targets to take into account emissions from forestry and land use change and to incorporate afforestation and reforestation credits for national carbon accounts;

## Mitigation

9. **Calls for** the introduction of legally binding global emissions standards and mechanisms based on agreed differentiation of capacity to deliver; the elimination of distortions to competitive trading advantage, particularly in energy intensive industries, that may result; and the provision of credit for early action to encourage sector collaboration;
10. **Proposes** the introduction of a uniform global surcharge for the transportation of goods and passengers by air and sea, which would fairly reflect emissions costs without creating competitive distortions;
11. **Further proposes** the introduction of national minimum standards for energy efficiency, *renewable energy and low emitting energy sources*, and emissions reductions, based on an internationally agreed assessment of national capacity to deliver emissions reduction, respecting national decisions concerning the mix of approaches to achieve these targets;

12. **Calls for** the implementation by nations of market mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks to support and encourage conservation, sustainable management of forests, land-use change (LULUCF) and forestry, and reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD);
13. **Seeks** the implementation and enhancement of the Forest Carbon Partnership (FCP), and asks developed country Parties to provide positive financial incentives, technical expertise and governance advice for forest conservation and restoration and to assist developing country Parties with capacity building measures and the monitoring and verification of emissions mitigation;

### **Adaptation**

14. **Calls for** international cooperation, support and incentives for the implementation and integration into sectoral and national planning of adaptation actions, including vulnerability assessments, prioritization, financial needs assessments, capacity-building and response strategies, and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability of all Parties;
15. **Resolves** to develop disaster reduction, risk management and risk reduction strategies in conjunction with relevant UN agencies and other international organisations;
16. **Requires** developed country parties to strengthen the Adaption Fund and *establish a Technology Fund, which should be distributed on a needs basis*, and take immediate steps to finance Adaption and Technology for developing countries *by contributing at least an additional 1% GDP*;

### **Technology and Finance**

17. **Urges** developed country Parties to take strong and immediate steps to provide adequate and sustainable financial resources, capacity building, and financial and technical support to least developed and developing countries for adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer;
18. **Affirms** that the funding mechanism for resource transfer needs to be proportional to GDP, predictable, reliable, and obligatory, and that such financing must be provided in an accountable, effective, transparent, measurable, reportable and verifiable manner;
19. **Asks** all Parties to provide incentives for and remove obstacles to research and development and technology transfer and the mobilization of public-private funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation;
20. **Calls for** the accelerated deployment, diffusion and transfer of affordable Environmentally Sustainable Technologies (ESTs) and existing patented and retrofitted technologies;
21. **Calls for the IPCC to develop a climate vulnerability index that should be used to;**
  - a) *Prioritise access to technology transfer assistance for renewable energy and energy efficiency,*
  - b) *Prioritise allocation from the climate adaption fund to enable action on adaptation for vulnerable states,*
  - c) *Determine graduation from LDC status;*
22. **Calls for, before 2015, the creation of a Technology Transfer UN body which provides resources to developing countries in obtaining access to technology and providing advocacy in acquiring such adaptation and mitigation technologies, while reducing the risk to developed countries in providing the intellectual property and low cost access to such technologies to LDCs.**