

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS MODEL UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2019
DRAFT RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

The General Assembly of the United Nations

1. Recognising the inherently international nature of the modern globalised world
2. economy and of the supranational challenges faced by all Member States such as
3. climate change and internet security, threats to the environment, international conflict,
4. organised crime and internet security,
5. Recognising also the benefits but also the challenges, such as increasing inequality and
6. Instability, flowing from globalisation and the technological developments of the fourth
7. Industrial Revolution and that these problems are not for developing countries to deal with alone,
8. Emphasising the importance therefore of multilateralism to prevent the domination of smaller nations by global superpowers international and regional co-
9. operation between Member States through the United Nations and other international
10. institutions,
11. Welcoming the adoption in 2015 by Member States of the Secretary General's plan for
12. international cooperation towards sustainable development, The 2030 Agenda for
13. Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) with its seventeen Development Goals
14. (SDGs) concerning people, the planet, and prosperity, and its clear statement that \$5 - \$7
15. trillion per year is required to achieve those goals,
16. Emphasising the importance of Member States and philanthropic
17. groups committing the necessary finance to achieving sustainable development through
18. international co-operation and requires the cooperation in implementing INDCs of developing countries.

19. Be it hereby resolved that the General Assembly

20. Welcomes the publication by forty-seven Member States of Voluntary Nations Reviews
21. (VNRs) of action towards the 2030 Agenda through ECOSOC's High Level Political
22. Forum (HLPF) and encourages other Member States to do likewise whilst acknowledging that excess finance to be repaid,
23. Embraces the work of the Arab League with the United Nations, though the new liaison
24. office in Cairo, to seek to bring peace to Israel and Palestine, and urges all Member
25. States to reaffirm the importance of a solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict,
26. Calls on the internationally recognised Yemeni government and the Southern Separatist Movement to recognise that there must be a non-military solution to their conflict so they can work together to counteract hostile forces in Yemen,
27. Strongly urges the United States, as a Security Council member, to reaffirm its commitment to
28. the 2015 Paris Agreement,
29. Ensures all Member States to submit National Climate Action Plans (INDCs) under the
30. Paris Agreement with immediate effect, and to honour the agreement to meet every five
31. years from 2015 to establish and commit to more ambitious targets where feasible supported by
32. scientific research, to limit the increase in global average temperature levels from pre-
33. industrial levels to 1.5 degrees,

34. Immediately pay UN dues according to gross domestic product with understanding that failure to do so will result in trade ramifications and other punitive measures and dues to other member states,
35. Recognises the amount the United States contributes to the UN and therefore calls for reform of the budget so other major economies increase their contribution,
36. Recognising the political and social issues that arise due to the displacement of people and recognizing climate change contributes to this crisis.

Paris Agreement

At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal.

The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

Key elements

The Paris Agreement is a bridge between today's policies and climate-neutrality before the end of the century.

Mitigation: reducing emissions

Governments agreed

- a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below** 2°C above pre-industrial levels;
- to aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
- on the need for **global emissions to peak as soon as possible**, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries;
- to undertake **rapid reductions thereafter** in accordance with the best available science.

Before and during the Paris conference, countries submitted comprehensive **national climate action plans (NDCs)**. These are not yet enough to keep global warming below 2°C, but the agreement traces the way to achieving this target.

Transparency and global stocktake

Governments agreed to

- come together every 5 years to **set more ambitious targets** as required by science;
- **report** to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets;
- track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust **transparency and accountability** system.

Adaptation

Governments agreed to

- strengthen societies' ability to **deal with the impacts** of climate change;
- provide continued and enhanced international **support** for adaptation to **developing countries**.

Loss and damage

The agreement also

- recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing **loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- acknowledges the need to **cooperate** and enhance the **understanding, action and support** in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.

Role of cities, regions and local authorities

The agreement recognises the role of **non-Party stakeholders** in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society, the private sector and others.

They are invited to

- scale up their efforts and support actions to **reduce emissions**;
- **build resilience** and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change;
- uphold and promote regional and international **cooperation**.

Support

- The EU and other developed countries will continue to **support climate action** to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change impacts **in developing countries**.
- Other countries are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.
- Developed countries intend to continue their existing collective goal to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and extend this until 2025. A new and higher goal will be set for after this period.

[Questions and answers on the Paris Agreement](#) [Search for available translations of the preceding link...](#)

Lima-Paris Action Agenda

This initiative of the Peruvian and French COP Presidencies brought countries, cities, businesses and civil society members together to **accelerate cooperative climate action** in support of the new agreement.

[Global Climate Action Agenda](#)

EU's role

The EU has been at the forefront of international efforts to fight climate change.

Following limited participation in the Kyoto Protocol and the lack of agreement in Copenhagen in 2009, the EU helped build a broad coalition of developed and developing

countries in favour of high ambition that shaped the successful outcome of the Paris conference.

The EU was the first major economy to submit its intended contribution to the new agreement in March 2015.

The EU's nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990, under its wider 2030 climate and energy framework. All key legislation for implementing this target has been adopted by the end of 2018.

Ratification

- The agreement opened for signature for one year on 22 April 2016.
- To enter into force, at least 55 countries representing at least 55% of global emissions had to deposit their instruments of ratification.
- On 5 October, the EU formally ratified the Paris Agreement, thus enabling its entry into force on 4 November 2016.