

The 6th DSTMUN General Assembly Booklet

President of the General Assembly: Fani Kantzavelos
Deputy President of the General Assembly: Nikolas Langen



FORUM: Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)

TOPIC: Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change on International Security

SUBMITTED BY: India

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Taking into consideration the Paris Agreement, which encourages reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to a low-carbon economy, increasing the use of renewable energy, and implementing policies to limit global warming,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing climate change and its security implications as a global responsibility that requires collective action by all nations,

Bearing in mind the importance of cooperation among member-states to address the climate-security nexus effectively,

Alarmed by the increase in attention to potential conflict in the polar regions as a result of the increase in resource scarcity and easier access of previously inaccessible resources as a result of climate change,

Recalling resolution S/RES/2349, which recognized and confirmed the connection between climate change, security and general stability in certain regions,

Noting with deep concern the communities that had to flee their homes in search of safety because of extreme weather events,

1. Calls upon United Nations (UN) member-states to recognize the security implications of climate change and prioritize its consideration when creating and applying national and international security strategies, by acting in ways such as:
 - a) promoting the implementation of climate targets as part of their process of transformation to a low-emission society by 2050,
 - b) incorporating climate security considerations into the discussions and initiatives of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), and specifically the assessment of

climate change implications on security and the creation of proposals on mitigation and adaption strategies on a global scale;

2. Encourages the creation of mechanisms that are responsible for sending warning signals to areas prone to be affected by climate-related disputes, especially when there is a potential natural hazard threat, which will contain the following characteristics:
 - a) alerts that notify digital devices even when they are in silent mode,
 - b) advice on ways to enhance preparedness for dealing with hazards, including:
 - i. preparing an emergency kit with essential supplies such as non-perishable foods, first-aid supplies, flashlights, and battery-powered radios,
 - ii. identifying safe evacuation routes and meeting areas,
 - c) estimates on the severity of the hazard to determine the degree of action needed to take;
3. Urges the design and execution of international peacekeeping operations and organizations to address climate change-related security and humanitarian conflicts, which will operate by:
 - a) protecting citizens and informing them about the importance of climate change, which will in turn prevent further harm from the effects of climate change, such as floods, temperature rises, and deforestation,
 - b) supporting climate mitigation measures through the enhancement of efficient warning systems and the development of databases that can be used by organizations worldwide as well as to inform the general public;
4. Asks UN member-states to strengthen international cooperation with the purpose of addressing climate change-related security risks and disputes via proposing and implementing measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) developing a digital platform open to governments so as to establish information-sharing on scientific knowledge and successful crisis management tactics,
 - b) fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs) to accelerate the development and deployment of green innovations,
 - c) encouraging private and public investment projects to benefit the overall public,
 - d) becoming signatories and contributing to international treaties and conventions regarding climate change as well as advocating for stronger climate action at the UN and other international forums;

5. Strongly urges UN member-states to invest in public awareness initiatives by providing citizens with information on the effect that climate change has on global security so that they become more informed and adjust to the constantly shifting environmental circumstances via measures such as but not limited to changes in the educational system through:
 - a) campaigns in the media including television (TV), radio, and the Internet so as to inform people about the issue mentioned above through websites, advertisements, and educational programs,
 - b) publication of statistics and data on population loss, destruction of infrastructure, threats to water and food security, as well as handbooks on response mechanisms to climate-related disasters, such as floods, wildfires, tsunamis, and hurricanes,
 - c) campaigns organized at a national level informing people through:
 - i. poster placement,
 - ii. lectures by security analysts, environmentalists, and representatives from UN organs such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);

6. Endorses international institutions to allocate funds for building infrastructure that is planned, designed, built, and operated in a way that anticipates, prepares for, and adapts to changing climate conditions and withstands, responds to, and recovers rapidly from disruptions caused by climate change, and more specifically, implement techniques that achieve the following:
 - a) make buildings earthquake- and flood-resistant by including flexible foundations, vibration-deflection technology, shear walls, and moment-resisting frames,
 - b) make a safe environment at all times for any civilians, whether at home or in a community;

7. Further endorses the initiation of a development project aimed at restoring and renovating hydraulic pipes near nuclear power plants so as for nuclear disasters to be avoided in cases of earthquakes, soil erosions, and tsunamis, which will operate by:
 - a) receiving funding from concerned Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies,
 - b) focusing on countries where the temperatures are high, and the land is more vulnerable to earthquakes by means such as but not limited to:
 - i. investigating and recognizing the extent to which the pipes need renovation,
 - ii. fixing the corrosion of the pipes,

- iii. replacing the existing metal with more resilient metal(s) to high oxygen levels.

FORUM: Economic and Financial Committee (GA2)

QUESTION OF: Addressing the Phenomenon of Green-washing in Private and State-Owned Corporations

SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Korea

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Malta, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of some governments to facilitate this, aligned with UN General Assembly Resolution 68/262,

Recognizing the urgent need to address the global environmental crisis, which poses a significant threat to human health, biodiversity, and sustainable development,

Alarmed by the growing prevalence of greenwashing, where corporations make misleading or unsubstantiated claims about their environmental performance,

Recalling the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection, which include a chapter on environmental claims, stating that businesses should not make misleading or unsubstantiated claims about their environmental performance,

Bearing in mind the relevance of the phenomenon of green-washing, which falsifies the environmental impacts of private and state-owned Corporations,

1. Calls upon all states to adopt and enforce strong national laws and regulations to prevent greenwashing, including provisions for clear and accurate environmental labelling, independent verification of environmental claims, and effective penalties for misleading environmental claims, by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) symbolic punishment, with fines which will solely be utilized in combating unlawful action of private and state-owned corporations,
 - b) adapting said provisions for environmental labelling, through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. life cycle investment (LCA), assessed from a governing body or established sub-committee, whereby its use will be mandated in order to assess the

- true environmental impact of traded products, mined goods, and commodities,
 - ii. the establishment of a framework to facilitate a continuous improvement trajectory, one which will show progress after each year,
 - c) setting clear provisions that enshrine transparency, such as but not limited to:
 - i. community policing,
 - ii. widespread communication,
 - iii. the spreading of awareness;
- 2. Encourages member-states to introduce more stringent disclosure requirements for environmental ranking by enforcing mandatory reporting of measurements of carbon emissions throughout a product's entire life cycle, starting with attainment of raw materials for its manufacturing, and moving onto its production, distribution, use and disposal, for an all-encompassing evaluation of a product's environmental claims by:
 - a) reporting based on internationally recognized standards, issued by reputable organizations such as the Global Reporting Initiative and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board,
 - b) requiring environmental disclosure to be made easily accessible to the public to promote transparency and facilitate informed decision-making by consumers and investors;
- 3. Reaffirms the need of establishing a global certification system for environmental claims, ensuring transparency, through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) the creation of a UN body in relation to a central certification authority named the United Nations Greenwashing Central Certification Authority (UNGCCA), responsible for:
 - i. overseeing and administering the system,
 - ii. developing and enforcing global standards for environmental claims,
 - iii. keeping record of certified entities, their claims, and certification status,
 - b) corporations undergoing frequent third-party audits conducted, evaluated, and assessed by independent, environmental experts, accessible by customers of the corporation and/or the general public to ensure transparency,
 - c) awareness campaigns emphasizing the importance of certified environmental claims towards its country and people through campaigns on social media and entertainment media to educate the public in order to make informed decisions and to support genuinely sustainable practices;

4. Recommends modifications to the legislative framework to introduce rules for accountability and punishments for misleading advertisements, including through omission, ambiguity or exaggeration, or false environmental claims, including both direct and implicit claims, through:
 - a) the establishment of penalties for the practice of greenwashing, proportionate to the severity of the malpractice and the level of harm caused, to include any one or combination of the following:
 - i. disgorgement of profits gained through the malpractice,
 - ii. possible suspension/revocation of licenses,
 - iii. mandatory corrective advertisement,
 - iv. public disclosure of violations,
 - v. exclusion from government contracts,
 - b) the establishment of liability provisions, to comprise personal liability, civil liability and criminal liability, that can be imposed on directors and senior management,
 - c) the establishment of recourse mechanisms through which consumers and investors can seek recourse for damages incurred as a result of such misleading claims,
 - d) legal protections for whistle-blowers who expose greenwashing,
 - e) cooperation between countries for monitoring cross-border compliance and multinational corporations;

5. Supports states implementing laws regarding the financial penalty a corporation accused of greenwashing should have to pay and educate regulators and judges regarding the issue so as to:
 - a) help their government with the financial gains and invest them in greener production methods,
 - b) stop companies from using harmful methods in their production process,
 - c) provide better judgement techniques, making the identification of greenwashing easier.

FORUM: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee (GA3)

QUESTION OF: Reducing Civilian Risk due to Climate-Related Extreme Events in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)

SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Argentina, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Switzerland

THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE,

Recalling the fundamental assets of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which emphasizes the importance of global cooperation to combat climate change and its effects,

Noting the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in fostering resilience and lessening the effects of climate-related extreme events in less economically developed countries (LEDCs),

Emphasizing that LEDCs are extremely vulnerable to climate-related extreme events due to their limited financial sources,

Reaffirming the commitment to the Paris Agreement, including differentiated responsibility and financial support to combat the unique and distinct challenges faced by LEDCs, and thus emphasizing the necessity of specific approaches needed to reduce civilian risk due to climate-related extreme events in LEDCs,

1. Proposes the establishment of an international fund called the International Climate Risk Mitigation Fund (ICRMF), which is under the guidance of the United Nations, dedicated to financial assistance to LEDCs, enabling the nations to rapidly recover through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) the financial contribution of the donor nations that derives from each nation's background including but not limited to factors such as:
 - i. the nation's economic capacity to pay,
 - ii. historical emissions and per capita emissions,
 - b) the transparent and accountable management through regular reporting mechanisms which include but are not limited to:
 - i. assessing the origin of the fund,
 - ii. deciding the allocation of funds,

- iii. reviewing the progress on the overall impact on reducing civilian risks,
 - c) the establishment of a consultative body within the ICRMF to conduct the operations of the fund and ensure inclusivity and progress with members such as LEDCs and other relevant international bodies relevant to the ICRMF;
- 2. Encourages member-states to collaborate with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) so as to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change by:
 - a) transforming power generation and access to clean energy,
 - b) building sustainable transport systems,
 - c) supporting climate-compatible cities and industry,
 - d) protecting forests and promoting sustainable land use by:
 - i. providing daily checks on certain vulnerable forests to ensure no deforestation is occurring,
 - ii. enforcing regulations on deforestation including but not limited to case-specific penalties,
 - iii. establishing programs around cities that specifically teach and promote about sustainable land use,
 - e) supporting low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture;
- 3. Urges the international community to facilitate technology access and develop capacity-building initiatives for LEDCs, enabling them to better prepare for and respond to climate-related extreme events, by means which include:
 - a) machine learning algorithms to predict extreme weather events,
 - b) mobile apps and social media platforms for real-time alerts for extreme climate-events to the public;
- 4. Supports important projects that will reduce the dangers, vulnerability, and exposure that people face by providing more financial assistance in order to:
 - a) build water reservoirs in areas at risk of drought,
 - b) offer early warning systems to communities, which will help people properly evacuate in emergencies,
 - c) ensure that sustainable and resilient infrastructure systems are built to stand up to the impacts of a hotter climate;
- 5. Suggests that member-states promote education and awareness programs on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in LEDCs, emphasizing the importance of community engagement and knowledge-sharing at the local level by:

- a) making practice drills in schools against natural disasters mandatory,
 - b) promoting the creation of small classes and groups not limited to any age in which they would practice emergency drills and attend classes in which participants will engage in activities to actively learn about the risks and possible prevention of natural disasters,
 - c) LEDCs cooperating with international bodies such as the ICRMF for financial and technical support in development and implementation of the educational programs including but not limited to:
 - i. education materials,
 - ii. teacher training,
 - iii. educational infrastructure;
6. Calls for the collaboration between governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies to develop educational materials tailored to the specific needs and cultural contexts of LEDCs;
7. Calls upon regional cooperation mechanisms among LEDCs to foster up the exchange of effective practices and collectively addressing common challenges with a goal to enhance their adaptive capacities, tailored to a nation's background and situation, though:
- a) cooperation and communication under the management and guidance of international bodies such as the UNFCCC and ICRMF,
 - b) mechanisms and solutions implemented through the financial support of bodies such as the UNFCCC or ICRMF.

FORUM: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

QUESTION OF: Indigenous Land Rights and Resource Exploitation

SUBMITTED BY: Malta

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Ghana, India, Ireland, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the importance of indigenous land rights and resource exploitation issues,

Recognizing the necessity of protecting indigenous populations' rights and sustainable resource management,

Keeping in mind their contribution to protecting the environment and their eco-friendly practices which help preserve biodiversity,

Deeply concerned by the violations indigenous peoples have experienced over the years and the consequences of the intervention to their land,

1. Suggests that organizations such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) protect the rights of indigenous people through:
 - a) collaborating and unifying the indigenous communities through optional participation of member states and international organizations for example the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA),
 - b) using international non-governmental organizations to monitor and protect indigenous lands from unauthorized exploitation, and consider and ensure the protection of nature, climate, natural fauna, and flora,
 - c) promoting collaborations between the two parties and possibly improving legislative reforms;

2. Calls upon the acknowledgment of the environmental effects of unauthorized extraction of resources on indigenous land in order to be able to take action against resource extraction and eliminate any climate impacts through means such as, but not limited to cooperative legal agreements with the indigenous communities and governments by:
 - a) creating a body that monitors every project that takes place in indigenous peoples' lands,

- b) using Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in order to achieve legal agreements when it comes to the extraction of resources;
- 3. Recommends that member-states facilitate dialogues and collaboration between governments and the indigenous communities to develop sustainable solutions to challenges associated with resource exploitation while respecting indigenous rights and preserving the environment by:
 - a) involving representatives of indigenous groups as well as experts in harvesting resources in order to strengthen dialogue and cooperation regarding this subject between the indigenous communities,
 - b) improving communication via removing language barriers among the indigenous communities through translators, and advisors that are able to work between both parties;
- 4. Encourages all indigenous people to take an active role in protecting their land rights and preventing illegal actions by immediately reporting any kind of resource exploitation to the organization in charge of protecting Indigenous people's rights and ensuring member States should offer protection and humanitarian aid to Indigenous and local communities affected by unauthorized resource extraction and more specifically illegal mining;
- 5. Affirms the detailed mapping of indigenous territories by:
 - a) hiring topographers and other experts,
 - b) asking for the help and cooperation of indigenous leaders who have sufficient knowledge of their ancestral land in order to clarify ownership in those areas and to prevent future confusion regarding their property and resources;
- 6. Invites member-states to offer immediate protection to Indigenous and local communities affected by illegal mining by providing them with humanitarian aid, such as but not limited to,
 - a) food and water resources,
 - b) medical supplies,
 - c) clothing and other everyday objects,
 - d) funding for these resources will come from organizations like the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA);

7. Endorses companies' involvement in resource extraction projects to provide transparency and regular updates to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) regarding their efforts to address the concerns and rights of Indigenous communities affected by projects such as:
 - a) having regular meetings to discuss the impacts of the extraction of oil, minerals, and timber projects for indigenous people through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. involving representatives of indigenous groups as well as experts in topology, geology, and other experts,
 - ii. focusing on assessing the environmental, social, and cultural impacts of geoengineering projects on indigenous communities, and their input will be actively solicited and considered in decision-making processes concerning the local governing systems,
 - iii. involving information-sharing mechanisms to ensure that affected indigenous communities have access to relevant data and findings related to resource harvesting projects, allowing them to participate in discussions with a well-informed perspective,
 - b) the collaboration of companies involved in resource extraction projects with indigenous communities to develop culturally sensitive educational materials and outreach programs that raise awareness about the potential impacts of these projects.

FORUM: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

QUESTION OF: Indigenous Land Rights and Resource Exploitation

SUBMITTED BY: Malta

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Ghana, India, Ireland, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the importance of indigenous land rights and resource exploitation issues,

Recognizing the necessity of protecting indigenous populations' rights and sustainable resource management,

Keeping in mind their contribution to protecting the environment and their eco-friendly practices which help preserve biodiversity,

Deeply concerned by the violations indigenous peoples have experienced over the years and the consequences of the intervention to their land,

1. Suggests that organizations such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) protect the rights of indigenous people through:
 - a) collaborating and unifying the indigenous communities through optional participation of member states and international organizations for example the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA),
 - b) using international non-governmental organizations to monitor and protect indigenous lands from unauthorized exploitation, and consider and ensure the protection of nature, climate, natural fauna, and flora,
 - c) promoting collaborations between the two parties and possibly improving legislative reforms;

2. Calls upon the acknowledgment of the environmental effects of unauthorized extraction of resources on indigenous land in order to be able to take action against resource extraction and eliminate any climate impacts through means such as, but not limited to cooperative legal agreements with the indigenous communities and governments by:
 - a) creating a body that monitors every project that takes place in indigenous peoples' lands,

- b) using Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in order to achieve legal agreements when it comes to the extraction of resources;
- 3. Recommends that member-states facilitate dialogues and collaboration between governments and the indigenous communities to develop sustainable solutions to challenges associated with resource exploitation while respecting indigenous rights and preserving the environment by:
 - a) involving representatives of indigenous groups as well as experts in harvesting resources in order to strengthen dialogue and cooperation regarding this subject between the indigenous communities,
 - b) improving communication via removing language barriers among the indigenous communities through translators, and advisors that are able to work between both parties;
- 4. Encourages all indigenous people to take an active role in protecting their land rights and preventing illegal actions by immediately reporting any kind of resource exploitation to the organization in charge of protecting Indigenous people's rights and ensuring member States should offer protection and humanitarian aid to Indigenous and local communities affected by unauthorized resource extraction and more specifically illegal mining;
- 5. Affirms the detailed mapping of indigenous territories by:
 - a) hiring topographers and other experts,
 - b) asking for the help and cooperation of indigenous leaders who have sufficient knowledge of their ancestral land in order to clarify ownership in those areas and to prevent future confusion regarding their property and resources;
- 6. Invites member-states to offer immediate protection to Indigenous and local communities affected by illegal mining by providing them with humanitarian aid, such as but not limited to,
 - a) food and water resources,
 - b) medical supplies,
 - c) clothing and other everyday objects,
 - d) funding for these resources will come from organizations like the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA);

7. Endorses companies' involvement in resource extraction projects to provide transparency and regular updates to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) regarding their efforts to address the concerns and rights of Indigenous communities affected by projects such as:
 - a) having regular meetings to discuss the impacts of the extraction of oil, minerals, and timber projects for indigenous people through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. involving representatives of indigenous groups as well as experts in topology, geology, and other experts,
 - ii. focusing on assessing the environmental, social, and cultural impacts of geoengineering projects on indigenous communities, and their input will be actively solicited and considered in decision-making processes concerning the local governing systems,
 - iii. involving information-sharing mechanisms to ensure that affected indigenous communities have access to relevant data and findings related to resource harvesting projects, allowing them to participate in discussions with a well-informed perspective,
 - b) the collaboration of companies involved in resource extraction projects with indigenous communities to develop culturally sensitive educational materials and outreach programs that raise awareness about the potential impacts of these projects.

