

Committee: Economic and Financial

Subject: Economic loss due to climate-related issues

Submitters: India, Ivory Coast

Co-Submitters: Sweden, Thailand, China

Signatories: India, China, Austria, Thailand, Singapore, Australia, Sweden, Peru, Poland, IvoryCoast, Germany, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Spain, South Korea  
*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed by* the severe financial loss due to climate-related issues in farming,

*Realizing* that current infrastructure and technology is not efficient to combat the problem,

*Citing* that the problem is only going to get worse with the increase in global warming,

*Taking into account* the great efforts made to combat the problem,

*Aware of* the fact that deficient rainfall may lead to many other humanitarian crises,

*Emphasizing* the great losses and crises that are still to come if the problem is not mitigated,

*Fully aware* that a resolution would need global cooperation,

*Desiring* that all nations join together to destroy this menace,

1. Updates construction standards to increase the use of more durable building materials and more adaptive infrastructure throughout communities through:
  - a. Paving roads with more permeable material to reduce run-off during heavy rainfall and more durable material which can adapt to extreme temperatures,
  - b. Constructing buildings with materials which can better withstand the effects of a changing natural landscape including increased use of stainless steel because of its ability to resist corrosion from water,
  - c. Raising transmission lines and bridge heights and fortifying important infrastructure facilities in coastal areas and areas prone to flooding;
2. Enhances energy resources to create a more stable and sustainable source of energy for developed countries to mitigate climate change and for under-developed countries to partake in sustainable, green infrastructure by:

- a. Increasing the cooling system capacity for solar energy to boost efficiency and production possibilities as well as encourage investments into the solar power industry to heighten the movement for renewable energy
  - b. Suggesting a more involved expansion of investment into the hydroelectric power industry which capitalizes on the increased water levels in the ocean as well as utilizes the capabilities of dams to provide power to a large region with a renewable basis, allowing for the maximization of asset lifetimes;
3. Calls for protecting and developing natural hazard buffers, eg. forests, coral reefs, wetlands, etc.
  - a. Invest in urban technology and architecture to minimize the needs for land in an overpopulated area, and this will help prevent deforestation and help preserve wetlands
  - b. Invest in new fishing techniques that do not harm or damage coral reefs
  - c. Encourage the use of ocean fish farms to limit the damage done to coral reefs;
4. Requests the development and improvement of early warning and response system to allow for taking proper precautions to avoid as much damage as possible;
5. Recommends that the United Nations and its member states financially support countries that are unable to comply with the above clauses:
  - a. Some nations would be financially unable to support resistant infrastructure and renewable technology, and thus it is the duty of the Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for financial support;
6. Reaffirms the importance of all nations cooperating to resolve the issue:

- a. Sending humanitarian aid to help out with disasters and this should be a separate branch of the peacekeeping forces(military personnel, medics, supplies, etc...);
7. Condemns member nations that are ignoring climate change by:
- a. Not addressing the issue and solving it as fast as possible which would only make the problem harder to solve in the future;
8. Requests annual reports containing levels of pollution and contamination that may lead to climate disasters from each member state in order to better tailor international responses to changes within the issue;
9. Institutes desalination plants as a more common major source of water for communities, particularly those on the coastline, to create a sustainable source of water resources by requesting the financial assistance of the World Bank and non-governmental organizations to support these desalination plants, with the understanding that these institutions could also bolster the economies of their prospective regions, which would also preserve the diminishing freshwater resources available on land and utilize the increasing abundance of ocean water available;
10. Recommends the installment of biodiesel and a petroleum-based fuel mix (biodiesel defined as a biofuel made from recycled vegetable oil and fats) in place of crude oil in order to:
- a. Provide a more sustainable and environmentally-friendly form of fuel
  - b. Satisfy the economies of oil-dependent member states while providing a transition out of global dependence on crude oil.