



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A2

Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: New Zealand

Submitted To: Science & Technology

1 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the importance of forests and their management around the world and
2 the value they bring to habitats of species, and
3

4 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the evolving issue that increased greenhouse gas emissions
5 cause, including major effects to the biosphere, cryosphere, oceans, and atmosphere, and
6

7 **OBSERVING** how forests are large carbon sinks, absorbing around 2.6 billion tons of Carbon
8 Dioxide every year, while the destruction of forests allows up to the recorded 15 percent of
9 annual greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the economic importance in communities that
10 forests allow to flourish from long-term available resources found, with an estimated total of
11 \$600 billion (USD) contributed to the global economy every year, and
12

13 **BEARING IN MIND** human populations as well as animal populations that live within
14 forests, and an estimated 80% of land biodiversity live in forests, which prompts the need for
15 further innovation within areas of technology, institutional innovation, and financial
16 approaches when it comes to the evolution of sustainable forest management globally;
17

18 1) **RECOMMENDS** nations to consider adopting new technology databases to allow
19 access to country-wide updates on statuses of forest evolution and destruction in areas,
20 by using satellite image surveillance;
21

22 2) **URGES** the adoption of bioplastics such as proteins, cellulose based, etc. to replace
23 non-biodegradable materials, along with this the emphasis for renewable energy
24 sources is highly important towards the discussion of this topic;
25

26 3) **ENCOURAGES** the recognition of indigenous communities within forest areas and
27 the reverence that should be given to those areas as part of their cultures;
28

29 4) **RECOGNIZES** the strides certain countries have made in taking steps to initiate and
30 partake in the Montreal Process which provides national procedures nation can take to
31 promote forest sustainability, and that nations not included in this take part in doing
32 so:

33 a) The Montreal Process is a voluntary action nations can apply themselves to
34 which includes criteria for sustainable forest management that nations can
35 follow;
36

37 b) It includes the main focuses of conservation of biodiversity, and institutional
38 measures nations can take including criterion seven which arranges public
39 awareness to the cause;
40

41 5) **COMMENDS** the agreement upon nations to recognize the serious global problem we
face the evolving issues surrounding forest destruction and adaptability.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: The Republic of Ireland

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 CONCERNED by the large amount of deforestation that has been occurring over the past 20
2 years, as of recently recorded in 2020 this is estimated to be 4.1 billion hectares of forest,
3 with us currently having 31 percent of the world surface being forests, making up one third of
4 habitable land, and

5
6 MINDFUL that a major reason for the mass deforestation is not just due to the need to expand
7 infrastructure but also due to the growing demand of agricultural expansion with this being
8 the 90% of deforestation reasons the second biggest reason is resource gathering of wood, and
9

10 APPRECIATING the decrease in the amount of forest area we lose now every year, with this
11 number dropping from 12 million hectares per year (2010–2015) to 10 million (2015–2020)
12 due to many nations efforts, and

13
14 STRESSING that this forest destruction is affecting many different animals in many different
15 nations, this can be seen by the fact human activity has already altered over 70 percent of all
16 ice-free land and being one of the main factors up to one million species are threatened with
17 extinction;

18
19 1) CONSIDERS incentives from nations to their people to promote citizens to grow their
20 own trees on privately owned land, also using these same incentives to increase
21 recycling:

22 a) SUGGESTS these incentives for tree regrowth would be that private land
23 owners would be paid by the nation's government to plant trees in private land
24 and also benefits to being a tree planting citizen;

25 b) ADOPTS these incentives to recycle would be similar to the ways Europe has
26 increased their recycling through money being exchanged with plastics;

27
28 2) SUPPORTS the compromise of nations planting non-native fast growing trees that fit
29 well into the native environment that can be harvested for a nation's use, which will in
30 turn help biodiversity in each nation that adopts this solution;

31
32 3) REQUESTS preservation of native tree species that are found in the concerned nation,
33 to at least allow a minimum of 13% of a nation's land to be native forests as to still
34 have some standard of forests in a nation's land:

35 a) DIRECTS that this solution would not include any nations that do not have
36 natural forests such as nations with large amounts of desert, ice, and
37 mountains;

38 b) INSTRUCTS that this means of preservation can be achieved through
39 sectioning off parts of native forests to not be harvested.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: The Republic of Poland

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 **Recognizing** an estimate of 4 billion cubic meters of timber used each year for building,
2 repairs, furniture, and other needs, with the demand for timber expected to increase by 37%
3 by the year 2025 (AD), and

4
5 **Alarmed** by the fact that global warming, wildfires, and severe weather have caused the death
6 of over 264 billion trees worldwide, threatening biodiversity, increasing carbon emissions,
7 and harming communities that depend on forests for their jobs and resources, and

8
9 **Concerned** by the amount of forests that are cut down for illegal logging, agricultural uses,
10 and urban expansion, and the fact that without these trees, the already depleted ecosystem
11 would crumble even more due to soil erosion and reduced air quality, and

12 **Emphasizing** the fact that Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) means balancing economic
13 and environmental needs for woodland resources, protecting the wildlife/biodiversity, and
14 helping to use modern technology to help promote reforestation and research how to keep
15 plants healthy;
16

- 17 1. **Encourages** all nations to adopt and strengthen SFM programs that help
18 balance environmental protection and economic use, to ensuring that forests
19 remain healthy, diverse, still widely available to for usage to future
20 generations;
- 21 2. **Calls Upon** Member States as well as international organizations to pool
22 funding, knowledge, and scientific data and research to help each other
23 restore/protect ecosystems, encourage biodiversity, and combat the effects of
24 climate change through coordinated global action;
- 25 3. **Urges** the nations to create laws and policies that protect endangered species
26 and high-biodiversity forest zones, while promoting sustainable industries such
27 as eco-tourism and renewable wood production as well as using the United
28 Nations Forum on Forests to regularly share progress reports as well as
29 humane practices and results.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A4

Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: Somalia

Submitted To: SciTech

1 **AWARE OF** climate change that has happened all around the earth for thousands and
2 millions of years with that it is still happening everyday everywhere on earth including forest,
3 lakes, oceans, deserts, and many other ecosystems, and
4

5 **HAVING STUDIED** what happens when the forests are cut down is that habitats are lost,
6 food is gone, and ultimately death for creatures that live in those habitats, and
7

8 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that humanity is not just destroying forests but the whole earth
9 cause without plants to produce oxygen into the atmosphere we as living things can't live on
10 earth without it, and
11

12 **NOTING FURTHER** that one of the causes of climate change is deforestation that happens
13 in our forests which is caused by illegal logging that humans do to protected areas, and which
14 they kill off species that live there or depended on the environment to survive, and
15

16 **FULLY BELIEVING** that humans cause deforestation, and climate change which then
17 further destroy the earth with everything on it to be become extinct, and
18

19 1) **EMPHASIZES** the need for climate change to be put to an end and to fix climate
20 change by using renewable energy, reduce humanity consumption, deforestation,
21 efficient transportation, and dietary changes;
22

23 2) **REQUESTS** that the UN puts laws in place to stop deforestation and illegal logging
24 from happening on earth by recycling papers, plastic, glass, and metal, planting more
25 trees, use certified wood, and reduce the consumption of paper;
26

27 3) **DRAWS THE ATTENTION** that illegal logging needs more harsh punishments put
28 into place like life in prison or millions in dollars of fines, or forfeiture of property or
29 assets;
30

31 4) **CALLS UPON** that the UN and other countries to help protect the environments on
32 earth and the living things that need the ecosystems to survive and thrive in life, and
33 do this by knowing the endangered species, not cutting down trees or other plants, put
34 signs up near endangered species habitats, and help the ecosystems grow.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: Republic of Haiti

Submitted To: Science and Technology

- 1 **RECOGNIZING** that over 98 percent of Haiti's original forest cover has been lost,
- 2
- 3 **EMPHASIZING** that successful and lasting forest management in Haiti depends on the active
- 4 involvement of local communities, especially women and youth,
- 5
- 6 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the efforts of the Government of Haiti and international partners, including the
- 7 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and
- 8 the World Bank,
- 9
- 10 **RECOMMENDS** the establishment of a Haitian Forest Management Task Force — composed of
- 11 representatives from the Ministry of Environment, local NGOs, indigenous groups, and international
- 12 experts — to coordinate reforestation and sustainable land-use efforts;
- 13 1. **URGES** Member States and development partners to increase financial and technical
- 14 assistance
- 15 2. **PROPOSES** 3 solutions towards forest management:
- 16 a. Caribbean nations work together through regional organizations, such as the
- 17 Caribbean Community (CARICOM), to share ideas and experiences on reforestation
- 18 and forest protection.
- 19 b. Haiti participates in regional training programs focused on disaster prevention,
- 20 climate change adaptation, and sustainable land use;
- 21 c. The creation of an annual Caribbean Environmental Forum where experts, students,
- 22 and government representatives can discuss forest management challenges and
- 23 solutions.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Submitted To: Sci Tech

1 **ALARMED** that, since 1990, the world has lost nearly 420 million hectares of forest land
2 area, and how we continue to lose nearly 10 million annually, and how it is increasingly
3 threatening biodiversity with nearly 1 million species at risk of extinction, and

4
5 **NOTING WITH CONCERN** that forest removal accounts for nearly 11% of global
6 greenhouse gas emissions, driving climate feedback loops and how the removal can cause
7 disruptions to the water cycle, with every percentage of forest loss in the tropics leading to a
8 .25 mm/month decrease in precipitation, and

9
10 **RECOGNIZING** that rewilding efforts could sequester up to 225 gigatons of atmospheric
11 CO₂, especially when combined with monitoring and focused land restoration;

12
13 1) **REQUESTS** Both the creation of an open access database containing global seed
14 DNA barcodes (Similar to the Norwegian seed bank)—along with species and
15 location-based classification— as well as the quinquennial update of said database by
16 member states;

17
18 2) **CALLS** for nations to support domestic DNA barcoding efforts to both catalog forest
19 biodiversity and identify illegal timber supply chains, which accounts for 15-30% of
20 the global timber trade;

21
22 3) **SUPPORTS** an international rewilding initiative that:

- 23 a) Establishes an AI focused initiative to use such technologies to match specific
24 native seeds to microclimates, thus increasing individual germination rate; to
25 identify relationships between flora, thus planting seeds with the least chances
26 of outcompeting each other in rewilded areas; and to monitor soil biomes,
27 therefore identifying disease and droughts to distribute resources far more
28 accurately;
- 29 b) Deployed automated drones to plant seedpods in rural, deforested areas,
30 resulting in less human labor and higher planting speeds, with up to 120
31 seedpods capable of being deployed every minute;
- 32 c) Uses neural networks to identify relationships between fauna to determine
33 keystone species, which can then be deployed to similar climates, and thus
34 reducing the impact of other invasive species while rewilding areas with
35 necessary native species.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A7

Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Submitted To: SciTech

1 **DEEPLY CONCERNED** by the increasing rate of destruction amount the world's forests,
2 which has threatened the collective climate stability, disrupted regional water cycles, and
3 undermined the livelihoods across many countries, and

4 **ALARMED** that the over 6.7 million hectares of the world's forests were lost in
5 2024—releasing an equivalence of 3.1 gigatonnes of greenhouse gases that has further
6 destabilized climate change, devastating the many forest ecosystems and their biodiversity,
7 and
8

9 **UNDERSTANDING** that forests play an important role in maintaining a multitude of factors
10 in the global balance, including carbon sequestration, water regulation, and soil protection,
11 and
12

13 **ACKNOWLEDGING** past UN efforts such as the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests
14 and Land Use (2021), which committed over 140 countries to halting and reversing
15 deforestation loss by 2030, as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly
16 Goal 15, which emphasized the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of
17 forests;
18

- 19 1) **ENCOURAGES** member states to employ new technological monitoring and early
20 warning systems—such as satellite imagery and ground-based surveys—to set
21 standardized metrics and assessments of forests;
22
- 23 2) **SUGGESTS** the establishment of a sub-committee focused on the promotion of
24 sustainable forest management with the goal of facilitating:
25 a) The development of low-cost restoration tools and open access to innovation,
26 especially for developing countries;
27 b) The promotion of new research on forestry and science-based policy-making
28 within countries;
29
- 30 3) **URGES** the establishment of forest protection and restoration policies to integrate
31 local and indigenous knowledge, recognize the legal community and individual land
32 rights, and ensure practical management and funding to increase forestry;
33
- 34 4) **WELCOMES** the integration of new forest-friendly plans including urban restoration
35 and green belts to assist countries impacted the most by rapid deforestation and
36 degradation.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Sustainable Forest Management
Sponsored By: The Portuguese Republic
Submitted To: Sci-Tech

NOTING that, according to the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI), an average of 2.5 million acres of forest are cut down for human needs,

AWARE of the fact that according to Green Services Direct (GSD), 42 million trees are cut down each day globally, Average countries contributing to at least 10,000 of those, and

RECOGNIZING the fact that humans have cleared over one-third of the world's forests according to Our World in Data (OWD), and most countries will lose 25% by 2050 says Euro Weekly (EW), and

OBSERVING the Wisconsin County Forest Association (WCFA), as they tell us that wood produced by cut down trees is used for things that aren't essential to human life, and we should cut down production of items like coffee tables, toys, corks, bowling pins, cosmetics, etc. to save millions of trees worldwide, and

APPRECIATING the efforts of companies like The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for attempting to lower deforestation saving the 100 million animals we lose each year from deforestation, and preserving the lives of trees along with biodiversity in a world full of supplies that use trees, and

EMPHASIZING that while forest wood is used for many things humans use, it is killing millions of animals and wiping out species of plants and animals, and we can find alternatives to items used from forest wood;

- 1) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES further action to limit deforestation in all parts of the world, using methods from WWF and The Rainforest Alliance (RA);
 - A) RECOMMENDS promoting sustainable land use, reforming global trade rights, and shifting towards nature-based economies;
- 2) URGES governments/companies to limit deforestation to save animals and biodiversity
 - a) SUPPORTS using less wooded/tree products and limiting fires/pollution;
 - b) CALLS UPON governments and groups to encourage others to join the movement;
- 3) REQUESTS that companies will honor this solution to limit deforestation to save species of plants and animals and preserve our plant and its future
 - a) SUGGESTS the UN should monitor the number of acres countries are cutting down and limit the amount by population and production to save the planet for the future.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A9

Submitted To: SciTech
Topic: Sustainable Forest Management
Submitted By: State of Kuwait

NOTING that, as stated by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Sustainable Forest Management is an ever-changing concept with the focus of enhancing and stabilizing the social, economic and environmental values of forests in any country, and

CONCIOUS of the issue within the State of desertification of land, defined as fertile land turning into dry desert-like biomes within certain agricultural areas, which is happening to the forest and farmland biomes, and

REFERRING back to the Environment Protection Law (EPL), which was passed in Kuwait as of 2014, and states that their goal is to aid in the development of natural sources and creating sustainable development goals within the conservation of biodiversity in Kuwait and,

MINDFUL of the idea that although the deforestation levels are neutrally 0%, tree cover rates have not only rising, but stable forest levels are keeping their stability, which means that the previous acts done by the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) have been successful and are receiving positive results, and

STRESSING the importance of desertification ruining the land faster than deforestation, the EPA states that 70% of the land is at risk of desertification, which ruins the ecosystems and should be the main point of conservation within the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and

ALARMED with the fact that the lack of SFM focus on desertification is negatively affecting the economy due to the rapid loss of fertile land within the borders, the need for imported produce is rising as well as the prices for local produce;

1) SUPPORTS the use of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and their National Action Plan (NAP) of the green belt systems (planting drought-resistant shrubs along edges of land) and reclamation zones in cities and settlements;

2) URGES the attempt to speed up these processes by not only deploying the current SFM plan, but also creating a newer, more urgently effective plan within our neighboring countries;

3) INSTRUCTS a quicker use of the set EPL and NAP strategies in efforts to limit the spread of desertification and in eventual fault of this loss of habitat, deforestation in the near future;

4) AUTHORIZES the use of extreme measures as an attempt to gain back ruined land to make fertile farmland and in turn, raise the economical markets in a positive favor;

5) REPEATS the urgency of the loss of land to desertification and how the prior will lead into deforestation if not slowed or reversed in the future and is willing to create a new NAP, amend the EPL, and add a new sense of vigor to the existing Sustainable Forest Management.

A10



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: SciTech

Topic: Sustainable Forest Management

Submitted By: The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

1. AWARE that sustainable forest management is the practice of integrating economic,
2. environmental, and social goals into the global timber industry by using practices
3. like selective logging, reforestation, habitat conservation, and controlled burns to
4. maintain forest health and biodiversity for present and future generations, and
- 5.
6. EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN towards the direction forests around the world are
7. heading towards, including mass areas suffering deforestation to be used by corporations,
8. JBS for one example, using large portions of illegally deforested sections of the Amazon
9. Rainforest to source cattle, and the Plum Creek Timber Company, which was dubbed
10. "The Darth Vader of Forestry" by U.S. representative Rod Chandler, tearing apart forests
11. globally by utilizing clear-cutting practices without regard for the sustainability of this
12. practice, and
- 13.
14. CONSIDER of the many countries with no sustainable forest management legislation or
15. regulations, opening the door for harmful practices such as clear-cutting, excessive
16. monoculture plantations, poor fire management, and illegal logging, and
- 17.
18. GRIEVED by the examples worldwide of sustainable forest management laws being
19. ineffective or filled with corruption, and
- 20.
21. TAKING NOTE of the minority of national practices currently in place that accomplish
22. the goal of sustaining forests in order to use them as standards for future pieces of
23. legislation regarding forest sustainability;
- 24.
25. 1) CALLS UPON the creation of countermeasures to limit destructive
26. forest practices, including the formation of a committee to create legislation to
27. support the sustainability of forests globally.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A11

Submitted To: Sci Tech
Topic: Sustainable Forest Management
Submitted By: Commonwealth of Australia

- 1 RECOGNIZING that forests are essential to life on earth, and that sustainable forest
2 management is the practice of managing the ecological, social, and economic health of
3 forests now, and in the future and it strives to harmonize the needs of forest products like
4 timber, paper, renewable energy, and construction balanced with preservation of the forests
5 ecosystem and all which is impacted by it for example biodiversity, water sanity, climate
6 regulation, and
7
- 8 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that there has been a consistent net loss rate of forests
9 globally within the last 20 years from 2000 to 2020 there was a loss of 100 million hectares, a
10 loss of 31.9% according to the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) due to human activities like
11 deforestation for agriculture and livestock grazing, logging, urbanization, poorly defined
12 property rights, lack of funding, weak legislation and corrupted institutions and climate
13 change which is causing losses due to longer and more extreme fire seasons with is according
14 to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which publishes the Global Forest Resource
15 Assessment (FRA) which discusses these problems and collections data on them, and
16
- 17 EMPHASIZING that while sustainable forest management does not inherently infringe on
18 property rights or national agency, tensions can arise when there are sudden government
19 mandates or international regulations implemented, and to avoid any potential harm clear
20 ,respectful frameworks for these mandates that involves landowners, local government and
21 communities, and all national governments in the process, and
22
- 23 ENCOURAGED by the UN strategic plan for forests which aims to increase the Global
24 population of trees by 3% by 2030 through countering deforestation and degradation through
25 national collaborate between UN bodies and recognizes the growing pressure on forests as
26 the human population increases;
27
- 28 1.) SUPPORTS further action being taken to preserve forests by promoting SFM to
29 willing and able member nations to counter deforestation in all its forms
30 unhealthy practices like illegal, unsustainable logging, expansion of agriculture
31 and livestock, etc;
32 a) RECOMMENDS cooperation with the UNSPF and the framework they
33 have established for countering the problems
34
- 35 2.) RECOMMENDS that formation of a committee to monitor the success of these
36 initiatives to ensure progress and cooperation are upheld and recommends
37 hold regular yearly conferences that are dedicated to sharing information
38 and technology related to SFM practices and green standards



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A12

Submitted To: Sci Tech

Topic: Sustainable Forest Management

Submitted By: Côte d'Ivoire

- 1 RECALLING that the United Nations has declared 2021-2030 the Decade on Ecosystem
2 Restoration and has encouraged member states to support and build restoration initiatives per the
3 General Assembly in Resolution 73/284,
4
5 RECOGNIZING that forests provide numerous benefits by serving as a source for fuel, food, and
6 Shelter, contributing to soil conservation, water conservation, and clean air, and providing an
7 Environment to encourage biodiversity,
8
9 CONCERNED that the FAO Global Resources Assessment estimated that from 1990-2020, 420
10 hectares of forests were deforested and from 2015-2022 deforestation was estimated at 10 million
11 hectares per year,
12
13 1) ENCOURAGES Member States to start or continue to facilitate ecosystem renewal efforts
14 nationally through national policy;
15 a) CALLS UPON states to support existing efforts and organizations as necessary;
16 b) RECOMMENDS that states continue investing in and sharing scientific research
17 towards the development and maintenance of forests and other vital ecosystems;
18 c) DIRECTS states to work towards achieving international standards and commitments
19 for the betterment of forests and ecosystems across the globe.

A13



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Forest Management

Submitted To: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

1 NOTING, that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has a shrinking 87,000 ha of forest, that is
2 necessary for biodiversity and wildlife conservation; climate change and human problems have
3 caused massive wildfire risks in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, alongside with grazing, tree
4 cutting, and encroachment, causing the forests to be at risk, and

5
6 ACKNOWLEDGING that the Food and Agriculture Association (FAO) has stepped in to help
7 the efforts of the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), providing them with the much-
8 needed money that fuels the projects trying to prevent wildfire in the forests, and

9
10 RECOGNIZING that another main cause to the forest problem has been identified by the United
11 Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as pollution and the emission of greenhouse gases;
12 this has also resulted in some efforts to reduce emissions and pollution from the forests,
13 preserving the forests and keeping the wildlife safe, and

14
15 1) URGES that efforts be made to educate the people on emission control, grazing control,
16 and waste control, as to not make the issue worse because of the public, along with the
17 furthering of knowledge on how wildfires spread in The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,
18 and how they can be prevented;

19
20 2) REQUESTS that financial aid be given from the UN to help solve these problems;
21 certain organizations such as FAO have funded projects in the past and had great success;
22 the effort would need funding for enhanced forest fire research, programs to educate the
23 public on the damage they're causing to their environment, and finally to lead efforts
24 against deforestation and logging, so to manage the forests and keep the ecosystem and
25 biodiversity.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Sustainable Forest Management

Sponsored By: Norway

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 RECOGNIZING the importance of forests in supplying timber, food, fuel, non-wood
2 products, and shelter, as well as the contribution to soil and water conservation, air quality,
3 prevention of land degradation and desertification, and decreasing the risk of floods,
4 landslides, avalanches, droughts, dust storms, and other natural disasters, and contributing to
5 climate change mitigation and adaption, and
6

7 MINDFUL that sustainable forest management is vital to the implementation of the 2030
8 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including achieving Sustainable Development Goals,
9 especially Goal 15: Life on Land, and
10

11 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the rapid rate of deforestation and forest degradation driven by
12 unsustainable agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and climate change, and
13

14 COGNIZANT that forests cover over 1/3 of Earth and play a pivotal role in alleviating the
15 triple planetary crisis of climate change, loss of biological diversity, and pollution as well as
16 reducing CO2 emissions from the atmosphere, creating a better sense of living for humans
17 and animals, and
18

19 AFFIRMING the importance of integrating scientific research, technological innovation, and
20 traditional ecological knowledge to promote resilient and productive forest ecosystems;
21

22 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to implement science-based forest monitoring
23 systems, including satellite imaging, drone mapping, LiDAR mapping, and data
24 analysis to observe deforestation, forest degradation, and reforestation progress;
25

26 2. CALLS UPON all participating governments to ensure ethical data governance in
27 forest monitoring, protecting respected land sovereignty, biodiversity, and intellectual
28 property rights while still encouraging open research collaboration;
29

30 3. EMPHASIZES the importance of investing in research and development in
31 biotechnology and ecological research to further enhance forest monitoring systems
32 and the importance of educating local communities of sustainable forest management;
33

34 4. RECOGNIZES the impact of working collaboratively to protect, conserve, sustainably
35 manage, and restore forests and forest ecosystems that align with the global forest
36 goals, including through meaningful engagement with and support of forest owners
37 and local communities.
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B1

Subject: Governing Climate-Altering Technology

Sponsored By: Republic of Chile

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 ALARMED about the fact that climate crisis is a serious topic, costing billions USD from
2 every nation to try and combat the threatening effects, and
3

4 AWARE of the fact that without more developed nation's assistance in carbon neutrality,
5 there will be continually rising temperatures, sea levels, levels of drought, levels of flooding,
6 and global temperatures, and
7

8 CONCERNED how climate crisis is expected to cause approximately 250,000 additional
9 deaths per year from undernutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat exhaustion alone, and
10

11 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the fact that, climate crisis cannot be rapidly solved
12 effectively, but using instead decade long projects via United Nation's support, and
13

14 RECOGNIZING the fact that climate crisis cannot be solved without intervention because as
15 greenhouse gas concentrations rise, so does the global surface temperature;
16

17 1) REQUESTS multiple well-funded countries in the United Nation to come together
18 and send funding into renewable energy sources and smaller Nations who cannot
19 afford advanced technology due to the higher cost;
20

21 2) DIRECTS every country in the United Nation whether well-funded or not to attempt
22 to cut coal plants and pollution being released;
23

24 3) APPRECIATES if the United Nation to inform and teach citizens the impact of
25 carbon neutrality and the current climate crisis;
26

27 4) INVITES the cooperation of countries in the United Nations to achieve carbon
28 neutrality by reducing coal plants that produce pollution and to invest in renewable
29 energy sources using solar energy after many if not most countries combine and
30 utilize funding to create climate-altering technology.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



132

Subject: Governing Climate-Altering Technologies
Sponsored By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 ALARMED that in 2024, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
2 reported that the average concentration of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere was
3 421.73 parts per million (ppm), which is 50% higher than pre-industry levels of CO₂ - the
4 highest in human history, and
5

6 APPROVING that the general definition of climate-altering technologies and measures
7 (CATM) is a wide spread of methods and technologies that aim to intentionally change the
8 climate system in order to minimize the effects of climate change, and
9

10 ACKNOWLEDGING the multitude of differing views about the future of CATM and the
11 general consensus of the need for equal distribution of responsibilities and public
12 involvement to aid in the reduction of causations of climate change, and
13

14 TAKING NOTE as of 2024 the world's largest green house gas (GHG) emitters, who are also
15 the largest global economic producers, have produced 61.8% of all global GHG emissions
16 according to The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), and
17

18 COGNIZANT that the largest GHG producers were able to produce high amounts of GHG
19 before with little to no regulations that are now in place now for more developing nations;
20

21 1) DESIGNATES governing of the CATM to be allowed to each nation, no matter size,
22 economic significance or influence:

23 a) INTRODUCES the idea that nations should be able to have full control of all
24 regulations and production procedures regarding their own CATM;

25 b) INSTRUCTS nations to shift away from a trade off of CATM with other
26 nations: such as funding by other nation and to become fully sustainable with
27 their own technology;
28

29 2) URGES developed nations to assist developing nations with the implantation of
30 CATM so they are able to sustainably catch up and continue to be able to continue
31 manufacturing without the high cost of new technology;
32

33 3) FURTHER REQUESTS for larger nations to be but under equal law and regulations
34 so that they can be at the same level of CATM used in production compared to
35 developing nations.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Governing Climate Altering Technology

Sponsored By: Slovenia

Submitted To: SciTech

1 **AWARE OF** the amount of technology that alters the climate in some way, by making it
2 hotter, colder, causing more natural disasters, and
3

4 **FULLY AWARE** The United Nations is helping to stop the use of technology that alters the
5 climate, and making people more aware of that fact, and
6

7 **Acknowledging** Slovenia and the United Nations are pushing for a world without technology
8 that alters the climate by not using fossil fuels and using more clean, renewable energy, and
9

10 **EMPHASIZING** Slovenia plans to follow the United Nations plan, which is to reduce
11 emissions, use more and more clean renewable energy, and go net zero by 2050, which means
12 that you balance how many emissions you release and take out, and
13

14 **CONFIDENT** the world can go net zero by the year 2050, as long as the countries and
15 people can help in this mission;
16

17 1) **DEPLORES** Countries and people who use climate-altering technology excessively,
18 even though they can switch to cleaner technology that doesn't harm the climate,
19 comfortably;
20

21 2) **REGRETS** The amount of climate-altering technology that countries have used in the
22 past without fully knowing or caring about the effects, which has left the countries of
23 today with all the effects;
24

25 3) **FURTHER REMINDS** The effects of climate-altering technology are detrimental to
26 the earth and the things living on it, and if everyone can help, then going net-zero will
27 be a lot easier, and the world will be a much safer place;
28

29 4) **ENCOURAGES** Member countries to install laws and policies that help to stop the
30 use of climate-altering technology and use more clean energy. People should also try
31 to lower their Carbon footprint and depend less on climate-altering technology.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Governing Climate- Altering Technologies

Sponsored By: Italy

Submitted To: Scitech

1 Aware of the fact that average global temperatures have been rising by about 0.20° C per
2 decade, leading average sea levels to rise by a total of nearly 9 inches as a result of processes
3 such as erosion, groundwater pumping, and the increased release of greenhouse gases, and
4

5 Bearing in mind that multiple forms of waste contribute to the altering climate today, such as
6 the overuse of fossil fuels, oils, natural gases, and other non-renewable energy sources, which
7 contributed a total of 36.8 billion tons of carbon dioxide in 2023, according to NASA, and
8

9 Endorsing countries who continue efforts to lessen their carbon dioxide output as well as
10 continuing to monitor any effects that their country may have regarding the continuing
11 climate change, such as the 195 countries who signed and continue to partake in the 2015
12 Paris agreement to work towards decreasing pollution, however,
13

14 Noting with regret that throughout these conservation efforts, global warming continues to
15 gain speed and hold globally, with yearly carbon dioxide outputs steadily increasing, with the
16 increase in carbon output from 2023 to 2024 being the largest recorded jump, and that in 2022
17 industry emissions reached 9.2 gigatons of mixed emissions, and the amount of waste
18 continuing to grow and be perpetuated by overconsumption and lack of regards for the
19 climate taking a heavy toll each year;
20

21 1) Urges all able countries to act in accordance with the Paris Agreement of 2015 to
22 work towards better forming a technology framework and provide guidance regarding
23 how climate altering technology should be dealt with and regarded moving forward;
24

25 2) Calls upon the countries of the UN to work towards decreasing the usage of fossil
26 fuels, oils, and natural gases and instead move towards using less pollutive, renewable
27 energy sources such as nuclear, solar, and hydro as soon as possible;
28

29 3) Stresses the need for regulations regarding the production of greenhouse gases to
30 slow the rapidly increasing global temperatures, and the need for a global shift
31 towards more sustainable methods of producing energy, producing waste, and
32 producing emissions
33

34 4) Recognizing that during the transitional period towards cleaner energy usage, there
35 will continue to be carbon emissions, the UN should mandate implementing methods
36 of containing and cleaning the emissions across a minimum of 3% of industrial sites,
37 as such carbon capture technology would contain 1.53 million tons of carbon dioxide
38 emissions per year.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B5

Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Governing climate-altering Technologies

Submitted By: Egypt

- 1 ALARMED by the high vulnerability to climate change and,
- 2
- 3 AWARE of the climate variability and its effects, and,
- 4
- 5 CONCERNED the climate that centered on unpredictable flooding and,
- 6
- 7 RECOGNIZING the technology addressed both climate migration and adaptation, and,
- 8
- 9 STRESSING due to the major vulnerability with food security and economy ;
- 10
- 11 1) TAKES NOTE of the advantages with financial instruments to address water scarcity;
- 12
- 13 2) RECOGNIZES the envistments in green initiatives and renewable energy;
- 14
- 15 3) CALLS UPON climate technology to boost the renewable energy capacity;
- 16
- 17 4) ACKNOWLEDGES the development of a NWFE program to link arter, food and energy
- 18 resources;
- 19 5) CONSIDERS using renewable energy and adaptation technologies.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B6

Subject: Governing Climate-Altering Technologies

Sponsored By: Republic of Indonesia

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 SUGGESTS that regulations such as carbon budgets cap and trade systems be implemented in
2 order to allow ordinance within nations furthermore it is fundamental to recognize
3 prospective hazards along with any and all advantages of these advanced technologies, and
4

5 EMPHASIZING the requirement of national regulations to ensure the safety and efficiency of
6 each and every nation as well as citizens of said nations, and
7

8 STRESSING that in order to govern these technologies and gain tools to effectively impact
9 the goal states financial assistance from more developed nations;
10

11 1) CALLS UPON the partnership of each nation as well as compromise surrounding the
12 governing of technologies and the backing of each objective in order to successfully
13 implement climate-altering technologies such as solar radiation management and
14 carbon dioxide removal;
15

16 2) APPRECIATES any given assistance from developed countries in order to fulfill any
17 given objective surrounding these technologies to future more integrate them into each
18 nation to in any way benefit the citizens as well as the long standing goal of the
19 environment;
20

21 3) RECOGNIZING that in order to govern climate-altering technology, international
22 cooperation from each nation will be entirely necessary to allow for advancement in
23 said technology.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B7

Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Governing Climate-Altering Technologies

Submitted By: Kingdom of Spain

1 ACKNOWLEDGING that carbon credit systems are an essential tool in achieving the goals of
2 the Paris Agreement by incentivizing emission reductions and supporting sustainable
3 development, and
4

5 RECOGNIZING that inconsistent standards and verification systems across national and
6 voluntary markets have created confusion, reduced trust, and limited the overall impact of carbon
7 trading, and
8

9 NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the ongoing work of the United Nations Framework
10 Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris
11 Agreement to establish transparent international frameworks for carbon markets, and
12

13 AFFIRMING Spain's leadership in renewable energy innovation and participation in the
14 European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), as well as its commitment to sharing best
15 practices in carbon regulation and transparent reporting, and
16

17 1) URGES the UNFCCC to accelerate the creation of a unified international framework that
18 standardizes carbon credit certification, accounting, and verification under the principles of
19 transparency and environmental integrity;
20

21 2) RECOMMENDS the establishment of a shared global registry that tracks all credits'
22 issuance, transfer, and retirement to prevent double counting and ensure accountability among
23 both public and private actors;
24

25 3) ENCOURAGES international cooperation through capacity-building initiatives to help
26 developing nations implement monitoring and verification systems aligned with UN standards,
27 with Spain and EU member states offering technical expertise and training in renewable energy
28 transition and carbon management.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B8

Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Governing Climate-Altering Technology

Submitted By: The Republic of Cuba

1 RECOGNIZING the rise of government implemented Climate Altering-Technologies around
2 the world, such as Solar Radiation Management (SRM) and Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)
3 in order to combat the effects of global warming on climates worldwide, and
4

5 STRESSING the importance of discovering the safest, most successful possible applications of
6 such technologies for the creation of a healthier, less polluted future for the planet, and
7

8 UNDERSTANDING WITH CONCERN the lack of governance on such emerging
9 technologies that according to conferences such as the 2017 UN Climate Change Conference
10 that specifically recognizes potential risks to the well-being of the planet that may be presented
11 by certain climate-altering technologies such as stratospheric aerosol injection, the effects of
12 which haven't fully been researched, and
13

14 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the need for international regulation on the research, policy,
15 and implementation of these technologies;
16

17 1) STRESSES the immediate need of the world to elect a body of well informed
18 policy makers and climate scientists to regulate this emerging field:
19

20 2) SUGGESTS the termination of any climate-altering technologies that have not
21 been fully researched to an extent that would indicate their total and complete
22 safety:
23

24 3) ENCOURAGES the communication of people from all nations to provide their
25 opinions and solutions to resolving this issue because the health of the planet is
an issue that affects all citizens of the world.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



39

Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Governing Climate-Altering Technologies

Submitted By: Russian Federation

1 REMARKING that deforestation, industrialization, thawing, livestock farming, and the burning
2 of fossil fuels which increase greenhouse gas emissions are adversely affecting human health by
3 increasing vector and water borne diseases, agricultural disruption, and damaging biodiversity in
4 ecosystems, and may also widen the gap between the rich and those living in poverty, and
5

6 RECOGNIZING the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, United Nations Framework
7 Convention on Climate Change, and the Paris Agreement as well-founded strategic positioning
8 to potentially discuss the role that geoengineering may play regarding solutions to global
9 warming, and that several other nations are developing these technologies, and
10

11 AWARE that geoengineering practices such as solar radiation management and carbon dioxide
12 removal may lower global temperatures within one to two years, lower and mitigate the
13 likelihood of immediate climate-based tragedies, provide ample support for marine life and the
14 protection of coral reefs, and decrease sea ice which would stabilize polar and arctic ecosystems,
15 and
16

17 ALARMED at any resolution claiming climate change, geoengineering, or the withholding of
18 global warming preventing technologies or scientific research being withheld from the council
19 due to fears that it will militarize climate change technology, and
20

21 1) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES further worldwide action to not only uphold and fund
22 the development of geoengineering solutions such as, but not only cloud seeding, solar
23 radiation management, Arctic ocean ice melting, stratospheric aerosols, and other forms
24 of geoengineering regulated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,
25

26 2) URGES each nation agreeing on the council to provide better protections and aid other
27 nations against the environmental and human health risks that geoengineering may pose
28 on individual environments with monetary donations, and provide all research concerning
29 the use and results of geoengineering openly with other governments, and
30

31 3) REQUESTS that nations honor the commitments they make to aid and protect
32 civilization so as to not leave them vulnerable against this threat that unites all nations.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Governing Climate-Altering Technologies

Sponsored By: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that the expediency with which some nations among
2 this panel wish to act could cause irreversible harm to the economic development and
3 energy security of sovereign states, and
4

5 RECOGNIZING that countries around the world rely upon revenue from fossil fuels and
6 related industries to support their people and national economies, and
7

8 REITERATING the principle of self-determination for all Member States, with nations
9 maintaining the right to determine their own economies and energy structures, and
10

11 AFFIRMING the necessity of developing safe and reliable climate technologies that take
12 into account the economic realities of Member States globally;
13

- 14 1) CALLS UPON all Member States of the United Nations to respect the
15 right of all nations to self-determination;
16
- 17 2) URGES the creation of regional and international bodies to investigate
18 the potential economic impacts created by the introduction of new
19 climate-altering technologies;
20
- 21 3) REQUESTS the relevant committees to refrain from introducing
22 binding restrictions until all pertinent information regarding the effects
23 of these technologies—economic, environmental, or otherwise—has
24 been thoroughly examined;
25
- 26 4) NOTES WITH APPROVAL the United States' continued partnership
27 with Saudi Arabia in climate-related initiatives and encourages fellow
28 Member States to pursue similar cooperative efforts;
29
- 30 5) INVITES fellow nations to share research and findings related to
31 climate technologies in order to ascertain their full effects.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Standardization and Regulation of Carbon Credits

Sponsored By: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Submitted To: Science and Technology

1 MINDFUL of the increasing urgency to meet the targets set forth in the Paris Agreement,
2 particularly the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels,
3 and

4
5 NOTING the devastating and disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable
6 nations, and

7
8 RECOGNIZING the role of market mechanisms, specifically Article 6 of the Paris
9 Agreement, in unlocking significant private-sector climate finance, and

10
11 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the current lack of a universally consistent and standardized
12 framework for the creation and trading for carbon credits, which threaten market integrity,
13 encourage greenwashing, and complicate efforts to prevent double-counting of emission
14 reductions, and

15
16 UNDERSTANDING that carbon credits are permits that represent a specific amount of
17 greenhouse gases that can be emitted into the atmosphere, with one credit typically equal to
18 one metric ton of carbon dioxide;

19
20 1) CALLS UPON the Supervisory Body for the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
21 to continue reviewing and updating guidelines for standardization for emission
22 guidelines and carbon credits, and for the Body to approve the methodologies by the
23 end of 2025;

24
25 2) RECOMMENDS the creation of a Global Carbon Integrity and Technology Fund,
26 administered by the Green Climate Fund, to provide technical and financial assistance
27 for developing nations;

28
29 3) ENCOURAGES the development of a Sustainable Development and Adaptation
30 Standard that mandates a minimum percentage of the revenue generated from the sale
31 of carbon credits be directly reinvested in climate change adaptation projects in the
32 host country;

33
34 4) REQUESTS the establishment of a centralized, globally accessible and open-source
35 Carbon Project Registry, hosted by the United Nations, to provide real-time public
36 tracking of project documentation, volume and destination of carbon credits, and
37 evidence of social and environmental safeguards and their compliance.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Standardization and Regulation of Carbon Credits

Sponsored By: Ukraine

Submitted To: Science and Technology

- 1 APPRECIATING the European Union's Carbon Emissions Trading System (ETS), which rules
2 for the amount of carbon set into the atmosphere, that covers around 45 percent of their
3 greenhouse gas emissions, making them the lead group of countries in carbon reduction, and
4
5 STRESSING that nations have accumulated more than eight billion tons of carbon dioxide
6 emissions due to recent wars and manufacturing, and will continue to do so if gone unnoticed, and
7
8 TAKING NOTE of the controversy to increase the cost of individual carbon credits, permits that
9 allow the owner to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide, which will increase tariffs on said
10 credits but reduce the amount of carbon emitted, and
11
12 NOTING WITH REGRET that the average cost of a single carbon credit has decreased by 14
13 percent since 2020, meaning that the need for carbon emissions is more significant but unethical,
14 and
15
16 BEARING IN MIND that soil carbon credits, carbon stored in soil of growing crops, are useful
17 for farmers to be more involved in the carbon credit market, meaning more opinions and
18 suggestions from not only higher technology and science companies but also agricultural
19 resources;
20
21 1) RECOMMENDS states change sub-national ETSs into fully national ETSs, so that a
22 federal government has the entire say in what goes in and out of a nation's carbon market
23 rather than individual states and territories, ensuring that said carbon market is
24 consistently stable;
25
26 2) INSTRUCTS reviewing the Paris Agreement, including an established Paris Commission
27 to meet annually to discuss the national regulation rates of carbon credits and create ideas
28 for stricter climate laws to sustain these regulations;
29
30 3) CALLS UPON the lack of information on the specific decrease prices of carbon credits
31 from 2020 to the present, since costs need more research and development, and nations
32 can demonstrate international partnerships and international collaboration to expand
33 studies:
34 a) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the Paris Agreement's goal to limit the overall global
35 temperature growth to 1.5 degrees celsius and continue to encourage nations to
36 work towards that goal;
37 b) REQUESTS nations formulate long-term low greenhouse gas emission
38 development (LT-LEDS) in accordance with the Paris Agreement's clear
39 guidelines including communicating plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to
40 reach specific goals and the idea that developed nations will contribute to the
41 climate finance of under-developed nations.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Standardization and Regulation of Carbon Credits

Sponsored By: Democratic Republic of Sierra Leone

Submitted To: Science and Technology

- 1 RECOGNIZING the prominence of fossil fuels and other products in the daily lives of the
2 average person causing the sale of carbon credits in today's current socioeconomic state to be severely prevalent,
3 while also
4
5 EMPHASIZING the need for regulation and a new global standard imposed on sales, products, and factories
6 alike is detrimental to the survival of the planet, while
7
8 DRAWING CONNECTIONS between the carbon dioxide levels in the upper atmosphere and
9 how the presence of this substance influences climate change and the amount of greenhouse
10 gases, and
11
12 REALIZING how the emission of carbon pollution influences the change in climate affecting the warming of
13 the planet, notably known as "Global Warming," which
14
15 POINTS OUT how pollution and climate change is becoming a global issue as the climate is being directly
16 affected by the unfiltered, unhealthy exhaust of heavy amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, while
17 additionally
18
19 ACKNOWLEDGING that the Paris Agreement gave the UN the ability to govern the carbon credit marketplace
20 which has promoted its use as it ensures stricter standards for the permanence of the emissions bought by the
21 consumer, and
22
23 HAVING CONSIDERED the above statements and standards already put into place, the measures taken thus far
24 have been a step toward solving the problem at hand but have not sufficiently solved this issue;
25
26 1) DEMANDS FOR the further limits to be placed upon the sale and distribution of carbon credits, such
27 as lowering the number of credits sold or the raise in price of a singular unit of carbon credit;
28
29 2) STRESSES the need for heavier regulations to secure the health and wellness of the atmosphere and
30 environment as a whole and to create a sustainable climate system for the future of the planet, and
31
32 3) CALLS UPON the regulator of these carbon emissions, the UN, to ensure further efforts to find
33 methods of reducing carbon pollution and increase the control of the carbon marketplace in the future
34 of the world's carbon credit market.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C4

Subject: Standardization and Regulation of Carbon Credits

Sponsored By: Democratic Republic of Sierra Leone

Submitted To: Science and Technology

- 1 RECOGNIZING the prominence of fossil fuels and other products in the daily lives of the
2 average person causing the sale of carbon credits in today's current socioeconomic state to be severely prevalent,
3 while also
4
5 EMPHASIZING the need for regulation and a new global standard imposed on sales, products, and factories
6 alike is detrimental to the survival of the planet, while
7
8 DRAWING CONNECTIONS between the carbon dioxide levels in the upper atmosphere and
9 how the presence of this substance influences climate change and the amount of greenhouse
10 gases, and
11
12 REALIZING how the emission of carbon pollution influences the change in climate affecting the warming of
13 the planet, notably known as "Global Warming," which
14
15 POINTS OUT how pollution and climate change is becoming a global issue as the climate is being directly
16 affected by the unfiltered, unhealthy exhaust of heavy amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, while
17 additionally
18
19 ACKNOWLEDGING that the Paris Agreement gave the UN the ability to govern the carbon credit marketplace
20 which has promoted its use as it ensures stricter standards for the permanence of the emissions bought by the
21 consumer, and
22
23 HAVING CONSIDERED the above statements and standards already put into place, the measures taken thus far
24 have been a step toward solving the problem at hand but have not sufficiently solved this issue;
25
26 1) DEMANDS FOR the further limits to be placed upon the sale and distribution of carbon credits, such
27 as lowering the number of credits sold or the raise in price of a singular unit of carbon credit;
28
29 2) STRESSES the need for heavier regulations to secure the health and wellness of the atmosphere and
30 environment as a whole and to create a sustainable climate system for the future of the planet, and
31
32 3) CALLS UPON the regulator of these carbon emissions, the UN, to ensure further efforts to find
33 methods of reducing carbon pollution and increase the control of the carbon marketplace in the future
34 of the world's carbon credit market.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Standardization and Regulation of Carbon Credits

Sponsored By: Venezuela

Submitted To: Sci-Tech

1 **ALARMED** by the drastically increasing amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, from
2 around 280 parts per million before the rise of industry to over 420 parts per million today,
3 and
4

5 **CONCERNED** that the rate at which the clouds of carbon dioxide are growing is more than
6 four times what it was in the 1960s, and
7

8 **AWARE** that this increase is due almost entirely to human activity, through the burning of
9 fossil fuels, industrial processes such as cement production, agriculture, deforestation, and
10 countless other ways in which people harm the environment, and
11

12 **NOTING** the difficulties involved with regulating carbon credits
13

14 **RECOGNIZING** that transitioning to more eco-friendly ways is a slow process;
15

16 1) **AUTHORIZES** the creation of a program responsible for overseeing major projects
17 that would pollute the atmosphere with significant amounts of carbon dioxide and
18 making efforts to reduce said emissions as much as reasonably possible;
19

20 2) **SUPPORTS** the researching of techniques that could allow for greater reduction in
21 greenhouse gas emissions;
22

23 3) **EMPHASIZES** the standards for carbon credits set by the Paris Agreement Crediting
24 Mechanism, which give credits to those organizations that have both an initial and
25 continued reduction in the creation of greenhouse gases, and provide a standard for
26 dealing with unexpected increases of emissions for unforeseen reasons;
27

28 4) **ENCOURAGES** member nations to put more effort into the investigation of illicit
29 carbon credits and confirmation of legitimate ones;
30

31 5) **HOPES** that eventually, humanity will reach a point of near carbon-neutrality.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Standardization and Regulation of Carbon Credits

Sponsored By: Republic of Panamá

Submitted To: SciTech

1 **HAVING CONSIDERED** the current system under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which
2 aims towards an overall mitigation of carbon emissions while sustaining the development of
3 climate-changing technologies and aiding countries in this development, and
4

5 **BEARING IN MIND** that the Carbon Market involves the trading of credits bought by
6 companies, using a "cap-and-trade" method, where companies have a set limit for the amount
7 of CO₂ produced— a limit which is set by countries and bought by companies— and must buy
8 credits from other companies if they surpass said limit, thus allowing companies that stay
9 under the limit to sell credits as well as create offsets to earn credits through environmental
10 projects, and
11

12 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the lack of transparency regarding double counting and
13 greenwashing, a fall in investor support and funding due to misrepresentation and insufficient
14 returns, the need for regulation, the improper representation of credit to reduce emissions, and
15 the withdrawal from the Paris Agreement by multiple parties, and
16

17 **ENDORISING** the carbon market, as well as the standardization of it;
18

- 19 1. **EMPHASIZES** the need for parties to involve themselves in the carbon market to
20 reduce carbon emissions and initiate the steady performance of the market to increase
21 its value and promote investors;
22
- 23 2. **URGES** parties to remain transparent regarding the state and future state of their
24 carbon emission production in order to set probable timelines and goals for countries
25 and companies to ensure standards are met;
26
- 27 3. **RECOMMENDS** that parties endorse environment-friendly resources in order to
28 increase the number of carbon credits owned by companies;
29
- 30 4. **STRESSES** the need for committees that track investments into the carbon market,
31 the expected returns to investors, proper information regarding the market and carbon
32 emissions, and ensuring that credits represent real and permanent reduction of
33 emissions;
34
- 35 5. **INVITES** all member states to broadcast unwavering support for the Paris Agreement
36 as well as redouble their efforts put forth following its guidelines.
37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Standardization and Regulation of

Carbon Credits

Sponsored By: China

Submitted To: SciTech

1 **ALARMED** that each year tens of billions of tonnes of CO2 are released into Earth's
2 atmosphere and,

3
4 **RECOGNIZING** damage already done is irreversible for the foreseeable future, threatening
5 life and ecosystems survival for several generations, and

6
7 **AWARE** credibility of carbon market declines from double-counted credits claimed by
8 multiple entities, and

9
10 **BEARING IN MIND** companies greenwashing and buying carbon offsets does not reduce
11 the companies own emissions, and does not fix the problem at the root causes, and

12
13 **TAKING NOTE** that some carbon projects are not sustainable through natural disasters or
14 ever-changing building plans, and many seen as low-quality if said project was going to
15 happen anyway with or without funding from a company, and

16
17 **REITERATING** the new rules under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, with their goal to
18 enforce stricter regulations for the carbon market to prevent double counting, seeing projects
19 are real and impactful, and leading to markets having a net reduction in their actions against
20 global warming;

21
22 1. **REQUESTS** companies that are involved with the carbon market to have their data
23 and intended use plan available to the public;

24
25 2. **SUGGESTS** companies should reduce carbon emissions within their own chain
26 before buying carbon offsets;

27
28 3. **EMPHASIZES** carbon credit projects being durable and sustainable for 1,000 or
29 more years to reduce risk of carbon re-entering atmosphere by trapping and storing
30 CO2 in areas it will not easily escape;

31
32 4. **CALLS UPON** utilizing satellites and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to collect data on
33 carbon emission projects, reduce fraud, and prevent double-counting;

34
35 5. **INVITES** companies to create net zero, or net reduction goals for carbon emissions in
36 the near future, and making them one of their top priorities.

37
38