

Commission: Small Island Developing States
Session: 23rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors: Thailand, Australia, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan, Sudan, New Zealand, Greece, United Kingdom of Great Britain

QUESTION OF: **DEVELOPING AN INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK TO ENABLE SIDS TO SHIFT TO GREENER AND MORE RESILIENT ECONOMIES**

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that SIDS are vulnerable to global climate change and sea-level rise,

Expressing deep concern about the malpractice of waste management which has in turn led to the incineration of masses of wastes, consisting of medical and other toxic wastes that pollute the environment,

Conscious that natural catastrophes can pose a threat to sustainability as they damage infrastructure,

Fully aware that the agricultural sector, being one of the economic pillars, is deeply affected by the adverse impacts of global warming,

Alarmed that the vulnerability of SIDS in terms of energy resources is mostly characterized by their dependence on imported oil and other fossil fuels for electricity generation and transport, with more than 90% of energy being sourced from oil imports, which strains the economy and the environment of SIDS,

1. Emphasizes the use of renewable sources of energy instead of fossil fuels to reduce the carbon footprint which will go a long way in dealing with the effects of global temperature rise which threatens to submerge the small islands;

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2. Recommends the promotion of sustainable agricultural and industrial practices, which constitute the pillars of any economy which will in turn minimize soil, water and air pollution, thereby ushering in an era of sustainable economic growth;

3. Encourages the shifting from reliance on imported oil and fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, geothermal, ocean thermal and tidal energy for electricity production;

4. Calls upon all member states to cooperate with each other in order to disseminate technical know-how regarding the recycling of waste products and expertise in developing green economies;

5. Welcomes effective enforcement of laws such as adequately priced fines for non-compliance;

6. Demands SIDS to adopt the Blue Economy concept as it balances economic development with equity, environmental protection, and uses marine resources to meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own;

7. Urges SIDS to implement a control system of the trading sector such that the import of disparate ozone depleting substances and synthetic greenhouse gases are regulated;

8. Further demands SIDS to implement appropriate public education and awareness programs, including consumer incentives to promote energy conservation;

9. Recommends an improved natural hazards and risks management to reduce the adverse environmental impact;

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10. Notes with interest the implications of several stricter regulations to address wastewater discharge into the rivers for factories which commit three consecutive violations of discharging wastewater into rivers;

11. Welcomes the green growth strategy aiming towards the reconciliation of economic growth and environmental sustainability;

12. Requests all member states to sign environment related treaties that guide international efforts to limit greenhouse gas emission and to meet all the associated challenges posed by climate change;

13. Recommends the adaptation of ecotourism standards so as to curb pollution which hinders the progression of the tourism sector;

14. Calls upon the organisation of more frequent World Summits to come up with new strategies to solve current geopolitical issues and facilitate mechanism and communication systems for rapid response to disasters affecting SIDS, through coordinated and committed efforts under international negotiations.