

Committee: International Court of Justice  
Topic: Climate Change Responsibility  
Proposed by: The United Kingdom of Great Britain

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Alarmed by rising global temperatures and carbon emissions,*  
2        *Fully aware of how climate change disproportionately affects developing*  
3        *countries, Seeking greater support and aid for developing countries facing*  
4        *climate disasters,*  
5        *Having considered principles of common yet differentiated responsibilities and*  
6        *transboundary harm,*  
7        *Keeping in mind the rights and capabilities of respondent nations,*  
8        *Having examined all conflicting opinions and arguments,*  
9        1. Proclaims that China, Russia, Japan, India, and the United States have not  
10       broken international law by emitting significant amounts of greenhouse  
11       gasses;  
12       2. Reaffirms that international law does not specifically address the need to  
13       mitigate climate change affects;  
14       3. Request that all more developed countries consider enacting policies to  
15       greater support less developed nations;  
16       4. Further invites nations to create carbon neutrality goals and sign the Paris  
17       Climate Agreement;  
18       5. Emphasizes the cooperation needed to ameliorate the climate crisis and  
19       solve climate challenges;  
20       6. Reminds nations to consider the global implications of their actions,  
21       especially relating to the climate crisis.

Committee: International Court of Justice

Topic: Transboundary Air Pollution

Proposed by: India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Reaffirming* Presidential Instruction (INPRES) Number 5 of 2019 concerning Termination  
2        of the Granting of New Permits and Improving Governance of Primary Natural Forests  
3        and Peatlands,

4        *Recognizing* the severity of the issues that Malaysia experiences with transboundary air  
5        pollution as a result of Indonesia's lack of deforestation administration,

6        *Acknowledging* Indonesia's attempts to create and enforce laws regarding  
7        deforestation,

8        *Considering* Indonesia's position concerning a lack of sufficient resources to properly  
9        enforce existing anti-deforestation legislation,

10       *Understanding* the environmental, economic, and population-related impacts of  
11       transboundary air pollution in Malaysia and deforestation and pollution in Indonesia,

- 12       1. Calls on the United Nations to consider providing financial aid to Indonesia to  
13       assist them in enforcing anti-deforestation laws and thus reducing air pollution;
- 14       2. Requests that the United Nations work with Indonesia and Malaysia to assist them  
15       in enforcing environmental legislation against deforestation and slash-and-burn  
16       agriculture;
- 17       3. Urges developed nations and all other nations with sufficient means to reconsider  
18       their climate commitments, including their own laws regarding deforestation and  
19       agriculture and their commitments regarding carbon emissions;
- 20       4. Encourages developed nations to advocate for a wholistic approach to  
21       environmental conservation and pollution reduction that involves economic  
22       reform in terms of the conduction of industry, such as:
  - 23       a. reconsideration of distribution of GNP,
  - 24       b. reconsideration of sources of raw materials for industrial production,
  - 25       c. and reconsideration of direct or indirect national support for unsustainable  
26       methods of economic growth that involve environmental destruction,

27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37

5. Promotes the creation of an improvement plan regarding the growth and sales of crops grown using slash-and-burn agriculture and goods produced from those crops to other nations:
  - a. a more intensively enforced version of the FLEGT license program will be developed to ensure that illegal users of slash-and-burn agriculture will be sufficiently prosecuted according to law to discourage deforestation and preserve the environments of both Indonesia and Malaysia;
6. Suggests that nations educate their citizens for advocacy and support purposes on the environmental, economic, and health effects of deforestation on people in developing nations as well as the effects of deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices on the progression of climate change.

Committee: International Court of Justice

Topic: Transboundary Air Pollution

Proposed by: Australia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Deeply concerned* with the highly dangerous transboundary haze pollution affecting all  
2        ASEAN countries, destroying both environments and people's health,

3        *Reaffirming* the importance of cooperation between ASEAN countries to combat this  
4        shared issue,

- 5            1. Emphasizes that the governments of ASEAN countries enforce the banning of slash  
6            and burn practices, with harsh repercussions if violated;
- 7            2. Calls upon WHO to clearly investigate and provide solutions to better preventive  
8            and monitoring measures against peatland fires;
- 9            3. Urges able neighbouring countries to follow Australia, and provide assistance to  
10           the affected parties, with proven practices to combat pollution and funds to help  
11           mitigate any fires;
- 12           4. Encourages Malaysia to practice Singapore's method of targeting individual  
13           companies, if Indonesia's government remains uncooperative.