

2023 Resolution #2

Protection of the global climate for present and future generations

*The General Assembly,*

- *Recalling* its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008 and 64/73 of 7 December 2009
- *Recalling* also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,
- *Recognizing* that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,
- *Reaffirming* that poverty eradication and sustainable development are global priorities, Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,
- *Expressing concern* with current rates of progress toward sustainable development and climate action in light of recovering from COVID-19 which has a lack of resources including food insecurity and sovereignty, especially for Indigenous communities.

**Operative Section Outline**

**During informal consultations, sub-groups of delegates will draft and present an operative paragraph for the sub-topic indicated below. Their recommended course of action will be then discussed in committee.**

- Action related to climate reparations (Group A [G77 plus United Kingdom] including – Brazil, China, India, Iran, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates).
- Action related to addressing the plight of future generations (Group B [Alliance of Small Island States and ASEAN plus Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka and Israel] including –Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Israel, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).
- Action related to combating misinformation and promoting science (Group C [JUSCANZ, EU and the Collective Security Treaty Organization] including –Belarus, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, United States).

- Action related to protecting land-based nature preserves (Group D [Least Developed Countries plus Switzerland and Ukraine] including – Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Switzerland, Ukraine, Yemen).

- Action related to monitoring and protecting marine resources (Group E [GRULAC] including – Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela).