



Framework Agreement on Managing Long-Term Climate Change

Participants in this Framework Agreement find that the magnitude of each country's contribution to global cleanup should be related to historic emissions, current emissions, projected future emissions, per capita emissions, natural-resource base, and structural factors in the economy. Further, participants:

Affirm that climate and energy policy are a global and national priority;

Agree to take every possible action to achieve global climate targets, including an 80 percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050;

Commit to adopting best practices to reducing carbon dioxide emissions while maintaining development, pursuing sustainable lifestyles, and advancing per capita income;

Assert the importance of developing international, cooperative means to address and adapt to the effects of global climate change, including and especially within countries that are not participants in this agreement;

Reaffirm the importance of the role of the United Nations, which should support a collaborative effort to develop national, regional, and global capacities to prepare for and respond to consequences of climate change (disasters, mass migrations, and resource scarcity);

Call for implementation of a climate change framework agreement with commitments that are measurable, reportable and verifiable and that include reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, without hindering the advancement of per capita income of developing and developed countries;

Underline the importance of global solidarity and a commercial basis for broad technology, financial, and institutional mechanisms for the transfer, sharing, and co-development of advanced technology and research cooperation for the purposes of emissions reductions and other associated climate change issues;

Affirm that countries with higher per capita income should contribute a larger share of country GDP to the effort of reducing global emissions;

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Establish that targets limiting carbon dioxide may be met through the exchange or trading of emissions limits for appropriate compensation;

Agree to pursue putting a price on carbon as an element of emissions reductions strategies.

Article 1: Migration

In recognition of the common, growing challenge of mass movements of migrants fleeing climate-change related challenges, the participants to this framework have agreed to the following principles, the details of which will be negotiated at an upcoming international conference to be hosted by the United States in January 2016:

1. Distinguish between “climate change-related disaster refugee” (short-term) and “climate change-related migrant” (long-term):
 - a. Status in this case will be a result of climate change-related disasters, rather than natural disasters not related to climate change (such as earthquakes);
 - b. Arrive at a definition of both categories to be agreed upon in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees and the International Organization for Migration.
2. Prefer non-coercive repatriation of climate change refugees or migrants to country of origin, whenever possible.
3. Deliver assistance to the country of origin for climate migrants or refugees in order of help that country accept its obligation to repatriate such populations.
4. Define a subordinate United Nations entity to serve as point of coordination for data about climate change-related refugee and migrant movements.
 - a. The first duty of this organization would be to coordinate data on the movements of refugees or migrants.
 - b. This organization would lead the exchange of information on refugee and migrant movements among nations.
 - c. The organization would take a lead role in a common, international task force that will help direct the exchange of knowledge, logistical coordination, and international direction on these issues:
 - d. This body will not work to the exclusion of, or with precedence over, regional response groups; rather it will coordinate with such groups.
 - e. Participants agree to fund such an entity and seek global financing mechanisms and avenues, based on calculations that take into account the following: existing emissions; historical emissions; measures developed countries are taking to mitigate their own contributions to climate change; and developmental requirements of participating nations.

Article II: Resource Scarcity

With deep concern for the human suffering that can result from food and water insecurity or scarcity that can result from climate change, the participants in this framework strongly agree to:

1. Expand Development Assistance:
 - a. With a particular commitment to development assistance for mutual capacity building and financial contributions.
2. Facilitate training, education, and transfer of best practices, especially to and among resource-scarce, low-income countries.
3. Develop a sustainable “Green Revolution” or technologies that emphasize total food security for the international community while minimizing foreseeable side effects.
 - a. Support development and deployment of new agricultural or food-related technologies.
 - b. Noting the need to significantly increase on-the-ground capacity in vulnerable countries, the participants agree to provide the human and financial resources to train extension agents.
4. Affirm the significance of rights and responsibilities on natural resources and the importance of protecting fisheries, agroforestry, and biodiversity.
5. Acknowledge that the management of interstate water resources has to be an important component of building climate security. Toward that end, it is necessary to:
 - a. Establish mechanisms for consultations and cooperation on river headwaters and use of international river waters, including the provision for international arbitration by mutual agreement over any dispute;
 - b. Recognize that river basin arrangements can help avert conflicts between riparian neighbors, help strengthen climate change-driven flood management policies and adaptation measures, and promote constructive dialogue and cooperation.

Article III: Disaster Relief

Participants acknowledge that global climate change is producing increased frequency and intensity of disasters and agree to:

1. Commit to forming and funding immediately an international working group to study what international commitments and contributions are needed to build an international capacity for disaster response, possibly to include an International Disaster Relief Organization, and to provide recommendations for financing and equipping such a capacity.
 - a. The working group should consider the possibility of forming a United Nations “green helmets” capability, which could potentially require national contributions of military personnel and other resources.

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2. Emphasize the need for improved and increased response capacity.
3. Acknowledge the universal requirement for military support to disaster relief, which provides a source of disciplined manpower, well defined command and control, superior communications, heavy equipment (i.e. bulldozers, bridge building etc.), lift (especially ships and helicopters).
 - a. Accept the importance of United States' contributions of prepositioned equipment.
4. Recognize the importance of national sovereignty and respecting the rights of local populations in military-to-military relations.
5. Improve information sharing on disasters and disaster relief.
 - a. The standing database of requirements and resources needs to be expanded and supplemented.
 - b. Early warning and disaster response need to be improved.
6. Improve coordination with NGOs.
7. Take preventative measures to preclude weather events from wreaking disastrous consequences on human societies, wherever possible.
8. Take sustainability concerns into account in preparations in advance of disasters and in rebuilding following disasters.

Article IV: Emissions Reductions

With full awareness that global carbon dioxide emissions have not peaked in 2015 and are unlikely to decline at the necessary rate absent concerted and strong action from the world's largest greenhouse gas emitting economies, participants:

1. Reaffirm the importance of global reductions in CO₂ to 80 percent of 2005 levels by 2050, as called for in the Copenhagen Agreement, and confirm their commitments to meet this goal.
2. Recognize the IPCC's finding that a 30 percent reduction in global carbon dioxide emissions by 2025 will be necessary; the participants commit to working with each other and with countries around the world to define specific goals to achieve such reductions;
3. The parties agree that all nations should adopt measurable, enforceable and verifiable targets for emissions reductions, taking into account historic emissions, projected future emissions, the natural resource base, and structural factors in the economy. In this regard:

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- a. The European Union and the United States commit unconditionally to reducing their CO₂ emissions at least to the levels of the global goals expressed in 1 and 2 above.
 - b. India commits to reducing its CO₂ emissions to the levels expressed in 1 and 2 above, conditional on the provision of technological and financial assistance from the developed countries and the issues noted in 3 above.
 - c. China commits within the following year, to define significant and feasible goals for emissions reduction, conditional on the provision of technological and financial assistance from the developed countries. The Chinese delegation states that reductions should be measured relative to projected carbon emissions, taking into account the Copenhagen Agreement.
 - d. The European Union and the US agree for the five year period of 2016-2021 that:
 - For each ton of CO₂ abatement undertaken by China or India the European Union and United States will each finance an additional ton of abatement with the abating country.
 - The baselines against which abatement will be measured for the purposes of this agreement will be the lower of the Copenhagen targets and Business As Usual projected levels.
4. The European Union and the United States commit to providing technical and financial assistance to China and India to assist in emissions reduction and in particular for the acceleration of lower- or non-carbon emitting sources of energy.
- a. Principle on Technology Partnership: In working towards new innovations and the modernization of carbon-intensive energy sources, the European Union and the United States agree to provide financial support to China and India to assist in taking these resources offline. China and India will commit to investing, and at times purchasing and co-developing, new technologies and innovations.
 - b. China particularly seeks assistance with technologies relating to a) carbon capture and sequestration for coal-based power; b) so-called “third generation” nuclear power plants; and c) advanced wind-based energy generation.
 - c. The European Union and the United States agree that for the five year period 2016-2021, they will each match Chinese and Indian financing for CO₂ reduction that is above China’s and India’s agreed Copenhagen target of reducing energy intensity by 20 percent by 2020.
5. The parties agree to reach out, under United Nations auspices, to key energy consuming nations (e.g., Brazil, Japan, and Russia) to expand membership of this agreement.
6. The parties refer this agreement to follow-on negotiations by the parties to spell out essential details.