



United Nations General Assembly

Resolution [NUMBER] adopted by the [Committee Name] on [DATE]

Autonomy and Responsibility

Sponsors: Russia, China, Brazil, Bahamas

Signatories: Spain, Saudi Arabia, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Sweden, Australia

The United Nations General Assembly,

Emphasising the importance of implementing the commitment to the Paris Accords,

Recognizing the impacts caused by climate change on indigenous communities,

Desiring strengthening of the territorial integrity of indigenous areas and nature conservation unities,

Respecting the sovereignty of each nation in dealing with their own internal affairs,

Reaffirming that the granting of autonomy to indigenous peoples is a varied and complicated issue, due to a variety of geographic and historical circumstances, so that the specification of how their rights ought to be guaranteed is best dealt with in domestic constitutions and laws, of course overall avoiding discrimination or abuse of indigenous peoples,

Reminding that not just Nation-States are involved in the issue but also a several Non-State-Actors,

Concerned about the delay and fragmentation of the issue at hand caused by the conflation of environmental and social policy.

1. Calls for Member States to pass legislation to protect indigenous peoples in line with the historical and current circumstances within the nations;

2. Expresses its appreciation for bilateral collaboration on issues including but not limited to:
 - a. trade,
 - b. research,
 - c. investment to establish and deepen collaboration on sustainable industries committed to carbon-neutral development of the collaborating countries;
3. Emphasises the need for a balance between centralisation and devolution on the issue of the autonomy of indigenous groups, so as to strike a balance between the representation and involvement of these groups and maintaining nationally coherent standards in policy;
4. Regrets the delay of the implementation of the Paris Accords due to the conflation of issues of various branches of policy, and emphasises that the issue of climate change affects all members of society;
5. Urges for increased nuance in relation to the definition of indigenous groups, so as to highlight groups being autochthonous as well as their development as a characteristic for the question of social policy;
6. Condemns efforts to tackle climate change solely through means of divestment, so as to maintain an emphasis towards advancement and innovation and to increase the prosperity and wellbeing of all peoples, including indigenous ones, whilst at the same time meeting or exceeding climate targets;
7. Calls for measures to be taken by member states or groups thereof to orientate their energies to measures in tackling climate change to such attempts which positively contribute to healthy natural resources, such as projects for reforestation, in distinction from exclusively restrictive measures, so as to retain a strong commitment to strong and sustainable ecosystems, which resonates with the preoccupations of many indigenous peoples;
8. Encourages countries to pursue emissions compensation programmes together with indigenous communities through the preservation of natural ecosystems to help those countries achieve their climate targets and secure indigenous people another revenue stream to assist their adaptation to the effects of climate change;
9. Encourages all countries to exchange their knowledge regarding the prevention and mitigation of the effects of climate change (i. e. natural disasters);
10. Reiterates the rights of indigenous people to means of transportation, electricity, education, health and a higher quality of life in general;
11. Encourages Member States to increase regulation on, as well as taxation of industrial activity or unsustainable sources of energy by;

- a. discouraging such activities anywhere in a range of 50 kilometres distance from conservation areas, indigenous reserves or areas demarcated for the purpose of safeguarding native communities,
- b. calling for the demarcation of free areas around indigenous reserves in order to hinder indigenous groups of disadvantages caused by human industrial activity.