



## United Nations Environment Programme

---

**Submitted by:** Brazil

**Topic:** Green Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

United Nations Environment Programme,

**Recognizing** the importance of economic development in achieving poverty reduction and improved living standards,

**Acknowledging** the urgent need to reduce carbon emissions to mitigate the effects of climate change as outlined in the Paris Agreement (2015),

**Recalling** the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 13 (Climate Action),

**Emphasizing** the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), recognizing that developed nations have contributed historically to emissions while developing nations require economic growth,

Concerned about the lack of financial and technological support for developing nations transitioning to green energy,

1. Calls upon all member states to develop and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, ensuring a balance between carbon emission reductions and economic growth;
2. Encourages governments to incentivize the transition to renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, through subsidies, tax breaks, and investment in infrastructure;
3. Proposes the establishment of a Green Development Fund under the UN, financed by developed nations and private sector investments, to provide:
  - a) Financial aid for developing countries investing in sustainable industries,
  - b) Grants for businesses transitioning to low-carbon technologies,
  - c) Technical assistance and knowledge-sharing programs;
4. Requests multinational corporations to adopt corporate sustainability practices, including transparent carbon accounting, investment in clean technologies, and partnerships with local governments for sustainable development projects;

5. Calls for the expansion of carbon trading markets and the promotion of cap-and-trade policies to encourage businesses to reduce emissions while maintaining economic competitiveness;
6. Urges the development of a global framework for green job creation, ensuring that economic transitions to low-carbon industries provide employment opportunities, particularly in developing nations;
7. Invites international organizations such as the World Bank, IMF, and regional development banks to integrate carbon neutrality strategies into their economic assistance programs;
8. Stresses the importance of education and awareness campaigns to promote sustainable consumption and production among individuals, businesses, and governments;
9. Encourages an annual Global Summit on Green Economic Growth, where nations can share best practices and review progress in balancing economic growth with emission reduction targets.