



NATO Parliamentary Assembly

RESOLUTION 427

on

CLIMATE CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY*

The Assembly,

1. **Convinced** that anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are the dominant cause of the global warming observed since the mid-20th century;
2. **Recognizing** that, without a concerted global response, climate change will have severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems;
3. **Stressing** the urgent need for actions, measures and rules on climate change mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and transparency;
4. **Endorsing** the goal to keep the increase in global average temperature below 1.5° or 2°C above pre-industrial levels through deep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions;
5. **Underlining** the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities” and the need to turn this principle into concrete actions, fairly balancing emissions reductions and economic development;
6. **Fully convinced** that climate change-related risks will affect international security through increased natural disasters; stress on economic, food and water security; risks to public health; internal and external migration; and resource competition;
7. **Acknowledging** that climate change-related risks are significant threat multipliers that will shape the security environment in areas of concern to the Alliance and have the potential to significantly affect NATO planning and operations;
8. **Recognizing** the need to supplement climate action with efforts to strengthen the resilience of states and societies at risk through adaption measures, development and humanitarian aid, and peacebuilding and conflict prevention programmes;

9. **Welcoming** NATO's Green Defence Framework and Smart Energy Efforts;
 10. **URGES** member governments of the North Atlantic Alliance:
 - a. to negotiate an ambitious, legally-binding, rules-based, universal, flexible, balanced, sustainable and dynamic agreement at the December 2015 UN Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP21) ;
 - b. to make every effort to live up to their climate goals and to periodically review and strengthen them within the framework of mechanisms allowing for the predetermined maximum limit to be respected;
 - c. to shape national climate change policies so as to take into consideration the Post-2015 Development Agenda, with particular reference to the fight against poverty and to the sustainable growth of the planet;
 - d. to fully recognize climate change-related risks as significant threat multipliers in their foreign and security policies;
 - e. to subsequently increase the frequency of military and political consultations on climate change within NATO, including at NATO summits;
 - f. to examine how NATO's co-operative security efforts can take into account climate change-related risks, especially with NATO partners that are particularly vulnerable and exposed to climate change;
 - g. to fully support and enhance NATO's Green Defence Framework and Smart Energy efforts.
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