

**Country:** United States of America

**Committee:** United Nation Economic and Financial Affairs Committee.

**Agenda Item**: The Economic İmpacts of Climate Change and Strategies for Sustainable Development.

Understanding the damages caused by climate change at both national and local levels, evaluating the benefist of policies that limit climate change and informing policies to adapta re essential. As global average temperatures rise, various sactors such as agriculture, crime, coastal storms, energy, human mortality and workforce will be negatively impacted. These effects could cost approximately 0.7 % of GDP for every 10 F increase in temperature. Overall, climate change will harm the U.S. economy even with modest warming. Under high-emission scenarios, the U.S. economy will lose approximately 1%to 4% of GDP annually by the end of the century, primarily through impacts on mortality, workforce and energy sectors.

As the United States of America, we are aware that the consequences of climate change are not issues of the future but of today. These issues have global, societal, environmental and economic consequences. The United States is resolutely committedto both leadership and partnership in the global fight against climate change.

An average American now experiences 20% more extreme hot days than 20 years ago and the hottest days recorded in the last decade. Hurricanes of all intensity categories have become more frequent, with category five hurricanes doubling in frequency. If emissionscontinue tor ise at the same rate by the end of this cebtury, the U.S. will experience seven times more extreme hot days than today. Under this scenario, nearly half of the U.S. states could experience hotter temperatures than current summers in places like India or Egypt, making them less habitable. Our primary solution goal is to reduce our carbon footprint and incentivize the revitalization of the gren economy . The United States has rejoined the Paris Agreement, committing to limit global warming to below 1.50C. our long-term goals include reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 50-52% by 2039 and achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

As the United States, we argue that reducing carbon emissions will significantly prevent potantial economic losses. In addition, we anticipate that adaption and innovation efforts will reduce local impacts, while inaction will to higher future costs.

**References:**

[**https://epic.uchicago.edu/area-of-focus/climate-change-and-the-us-economic-future/**](https://epic.uchicago.edu/area-of-focus/climate-change-and-the-us-economic-future/)

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