

# Position Paper

Shanghai, June 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**Topic:** "Energy Use and Climate Change - Perspectives for sustainable growth?!"  
**Country:** Angola  
**Delegates:** Liao Fangbo, Jaiteh Awa Ines

The past decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century has witness earth-shaking changes in technology development and scientific progress, yet the increasing energy use and degrading of environment have posed a great threat to human race. Wildfires destroy property and harvest in Australia, melting polar ice caps cause sea level rise which threatens the existing of small islands, storms and floods cause million dollar damages in Central America and South East Asia, and serious droughts drive millions of Africans into famines, which can lead to economy instability and social unrest in these less developed countries. As a responsible member of the African Union and a country with global consciousness, Angola shows deep concerns toward this issue and believes progress can be made with joint efforts.

The problem of energy consumption and its induced climate change has been a global headache, towards which Angola has shown great concern. Recognizing the appreciable contribution made by The *Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* and the *Kyoto Protocol* in tackling global warming and sea-level rising, Angola would willing to join hands with the global community in face of environmental disasters. Moreover, since petroleum is one of the pillar industries of Angola<sup>1</sup>, who is also an active member of OPEC, tangible progress, namely advanced technology and improved energy efficiency, in energy use will prove to be evolutionary.

Confronted with the global climate degradation, Angola suggests that a stable and reliable outline can be set to describe an outlook of the new millennium to solve the energy problem (i.e. scarcity of non-renewable energy and extraction of new energy). The harsh status quo involves in all the stake holders and Angola suggests that the following approaches can be of significance.

First group would be representing developed, resources importing regions like the European Union and Japan where either climate change has been granted great attention or which depend on energy imports and therefore try to reduce costs by using non-renewable energy more efficient or gain independence by subsidizing renewable, innovative energy generation e.g. hydro wind power. This group is the main driver of climate conferences like Kyoto in 1997 and Doha in 2012.

The second group is represented by North America and developing countries including BRICS, which priority is to meet national demand first to promote further growth/ development and regards anti climate change action as a subordinate necessity. There are several developed countries e.g. U.S., Canada and China in this group who are big greenhouse emitters but omit the Kyoto Protocol. This group didn't ratify, renounced the Kyoto Protocol or simply didn't agree to binding targets.

The third group is mostly constituted by energy producing and exporting countries, including many oil and gas rich African countries like Libya, Nigeria and Angola. Their main interest is exploiting national resources to export them at high price. Although the energy demand in those countries is



rising as well, compared to trading resources, national energy security is a fairly sub orientated topic.

Angola agrees that efficient energy use and renewable energies are crucial to limit the effects of climate change and supports international efforts as long as they do merits to Angola's' economic benefit and the global co-prosperity as a whole. Therefore Angola is member to many multilateral organizations and convention e.g. Angola is signatory to a number of UN conventions on environmental protection and conversation. Nevertheless Angola believes that before signing conditional pledges for emission values or certain restriction, countries causing significantly more greenhouse gas and has not ratified international agreements yet, should be involved first.

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<sup>i</sup> Angola produces and exports more petroleum than any other nation in sub-Saharan Africa, surpassing Nigeria in the 2000s. In January 2007 Angola became a member of OPEC. By 2010 production is expected to double the 2006 output level with development of deep-water offshore oil fields. Oil sales generated USD 1.71 billion in tax revenue in 2004 and now make up 80% of the government's budget, a 5% increase from 2003, and 45% of GDP.

# Position Paper

June 2013

**Committee:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for Sustainable Growth?!  
**Country:** Australia  
**Delegates:** Deng Yangxiaoxiao, Tang Jiahua

Along with the acceleration of the process of industrialisation, global climate change due to an increase in carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere has become increasingly serious and it has been one of the greatest challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Even though Australia appreciates the prosperity brought by fossil energy (which is the major source of carbon dioxide), severe climate change impacts are threatening the survival and sustainable development of human society and cannot be neglected. In the past two decades, Australia has seen frequent extreme weather and climate events influencing people around the world. Therefore, Australia considers that climate change is an urgent global issue and needs to be taken seriously by all countries worldwide. Australia also believes shaping an international response to climate change is of significantly importance.

Australia, with special geographical location, complex climatic conditions and fragile ecological environment, is vulnerable to climate change. In the past decade, Australia has suffered worst climate change impacts, such as increasing temperatures, extreme drought and increasing shortage in water resources, which threaten the very existence of Australia. Thus, solving the climate change issue is a pressing priority for Australia. Australia has already reached a consensus on climate change with countries in the world, that is, Australia will always be a stalwart supporter on reducing carbon emissions and tackling climate change. In 2007, Australia ratified the Kyoto Protocol, demonstrating Australia's commitment to tackling climate change. In addition, the Clean Energy Council (CEC) of Australia is engaged in a number of international activities and programmes to facilitate the development of clean energy and technologies: it works in alliance with international partners, supports and organises international events, and involves in the UN climate change negotiations. Australia also participates in some regional programmes, including the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, "Energy for All" (E4ALL) and Green Growth. Domestically, the CEC actively promotes the development of renewable energy and technologies, and makes efforts in improving energy efficiency. The government, in support, introduces the Clean Energy Act and the Carbon Tax Law in order to reduce the industrial greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change is primarily the result of greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. carbon emissions), which are largely caused by the use of fossil fuels, such as oil and coal. Today fossil fuels contribute more than 80 percent of Australia's total energy consumption, while renewable energy (i.e. bioenergy, wind, solar, marine energy, etc.) accounts for approximately 13 percent. In light of this, the most important first step to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and tackle climate change is to improve the structure of energy consumption and promote the process of energy diversification, that is, to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, such as oil and coal, while to increase the share of renewable energy. Additionally, Australia believes that improving energy efficiency as well as enhancing the development of renewable energy and cleaner technologies can be efficient measures in supporting carbon emission reductions.



Freeing up investment and stewarding all stages of the development cycle will be fundamental to achieve the above measures. Besides this, experience around the world has shown that grant programs, tax incentives and feed-in-tariffs can all play a role. Specifically, a global price on carbon, including removing harmful fossil fuel can be put as a tool to encourage industrial firms to reduce the amount of carbon emissions. Within each country, the government should introduce carbon emissions tax and some acts supporting the development of clean energy. Australia believes governments can play crucial roles in promoting the process of reducing carbon emissions. In addition, as climate change is a global issue, countries should deepen international cooperation, either intergovernmental or non-governmental, in promoting the innovation of clean energy and energy efficiency.

Australia believes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has the ability and responsibility to foster cooperation between developing and developed countries to work together to cope with the global climate change issue. Australia will always be an advocate in making efforts to tackle climate change. As one of the most powerful economic entities in the world and an active party to the Convention, Australia has the obligation and ability to offer its strong support to developing countries, such as financial investment and state-of-the art technology to the research and development of clean energy to best benefit humankind.

**Position Paper**  
Xiamen, July 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**Topic:** Energy use and climate change – perspectives for sustainable growth  
**Country:** Brazil  
**Delegates:** Xinyu Cao, David Morber

Over the past 100 years the Earth's average surface temperature grew by about 0.8 °C, with about two-thirds (0.6 °C) of this increase occurring over just the past three decades. There is no doubt about the warming of the climate system. Scientists are more than 90% certain that Global warming is mainly caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases, which are produced by human activities e.g. burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

According to "The Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report", Summary for Policymakers, published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2007 likely impacts of climate change in Latin America are:

- By mid-century, increases in temperature and associated decreases in soil water are projected to lead to gradual replacement of tropical forest by savanna in eastern Amazonia. Semi-arid vegetation will tend to be replaced by arid-land vegetation.
- There is a risk of significant biodiversity loss through species extinction in many areas of tropical Latin America.
- Productivity of some important crops is projected to decrease and livestock productivity to decline, with Adverse consequences for food security. In temperate zones, soybean yields are projected to increase. Overall, the number of people at risk of hunger is projected to increase
- Changes in precipitation patterns and the disappearance of glaciers are projected to significantly affect Water availability for human consumption, agriculture and energy generation.

Brazil sees the necessity to fight these severe impacts and is acknowledging its contribution to global warming, however with Brazil's annual carbon dioxide emissions at a level of only 1.9 tons per capita, Brazil's national plan to reduce its deforestation rate 80 percent by 2020 and with nearly 75 percent of Brazil's electricity being generated by hydroelectric plants, we primarily see the developed countries responsible for cutting their emissions and mitigating impacts of global warming, which was mainly caused by them.

Climate change was mainly caused by the accumulation of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere for hundreds of years since industrial revolution rather than yearly emission now. Therefore it underestimates the responsibility of the developed countries while overestimates the responsibility of the developing countries if we only take the year emission as the key index.

Brazil urges that the international society should treat all the countries equal from the historical point of view. Since developed countries mainly caused this accumulation of greenhouse gases, they should shoulder the main responsibility rather than setting high burdens for the developing countries. Brazil reclaims the stance that it would not put a limit to its greenhouse emission by the middle of 21 century and the stance that it should set up possible targets for those developing countries for the overall reduction of greenhouse emission. Brazil stands by its unconditional pledge to reduce emissions by 36.1% to 38.9% below BaU (business as usual) by 2020. However, Brazil expects industrialized countries, especially countries like the United States of America, which make no unconditional commitment to the 2 °C target, to enhance their pledges and take the leadership position the international community to meet the 2 °C target.

Brazil is the world's second largest producer of ethanol fuel after the United States of America. In 2011 Brazil was accounting for the production of 24.9 percent of the world's total ethanol used as fuel. A report commissioned by the United Nations stated that ethanol from sugar cane as produced in



Brazil is even better than zero emission, if grown and processed correctly. Under these circumstances the production of ethanol from sugar cane should even be enlarged since it has a negative emission, which means that it is pulling CO<sub>2</sub> out of the atmosphere, rather than adding it. Also concerns regarding the negative impacts of the potential direct and indirect effect of land use changes in carbon emissions can be largely relieved. Estimates by the Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research testifies that there is enough agricultural land available to increase at least 30 times the existing sugarcane plantation without endangering sensible ecosystems or taking land destined for food crops. And a World Bank research report published in 2008 states: "Brazil's sugar-based ethanol did not push food prices appreciably higher".

The Common but differentiated responsibility principle is still the most important principle of the clean energy development. The CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) in the Kyoto protocol should act as the main avenue for the international cooperation of the environment change and emission of the greenhouse gases. We should keep an elasticity regarding the emissions for the developing countries while setting stands for the developed countries. In the discussion about greenhouse gas reduction we must not forget the needs and rights of developing countries for growth and respect their way of developing. We should acknowledge that the developed countries already have a high standard of technology; therefore it would be cheaper to reduce emissions for those countries than developing countries. Transfer of green technology or compensation payments for reduced emissions in developing countries might be a favorable measure, in the sense of economic of the public good, to compensate developing countries.

## Position Paper

Xiamen, June 2013

**Committee:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for Sustainable Growth?

**Country:** Canada

**Delegates:** Liu Luxin, Dodd Richard

Since the period of industrialization planet Earth has been experiencing an increase in the average global temperature, also known as climate change. While the increasing global temperature is correlated with more frequent extreme weather conditions, its consequences also have dire social, ecological and economical affects on everyone. This problem is not for Canada alone, every living organism on this planet is being affected by it and this is perhaps the most urgent problem our society is facing today. Considering this is a problem for everyone, the United Nations believes that by setting the 2.0 degrees Celsius limit a catastrophe can be avoided. But avoiding it requires action, and Canada has taken quick and vital action to fulfill its conditional pledge set in the Copenhagen Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emission (GHG) targets by 17% below the year 2005 level by the year 2020.

However, reducing the greenhouse gas emissions is easier said than done. The Kyoto Protocol required countries to reduce their emission and Canada stepped out it because the unconditional pledges would harm its economical development too much. That said Canada is trying to achieve its 17% emission reduction objective, by being the world leader in clean energy security. Canada generates 58% of its electricity by hydroelectric dams and 2,3% of its electricity by wind turbines and plans are on its way to increase this percentage to 20% by 2025. Investments are being made to strongly reduce its transport greenhouse emissions. Minister Kent also believes that Canada should continue its support to developing countries in their efforts to address climate change and to take action to his words, \$1.2 billion is contributed towards sustainable and economic social development for the most vulnerable countries. Canada acknowledged that especially the developing countries are in need of its sustainable energy technology and as such it is in the process of accelerating its green pattern applications so that the export of its sustainable energy technology can be transferred faster to developing and developed countries.

Canada is at the moment wary whether countries are committed into achieving the RIO-goal as often the preference is given of economic over sustainable development. With the increasing energy demand by the BRICS and other developing countries, Canada believes that the 2 degrees Celsius limit demands a more realistic, immediate and multi-beneficial resolution through multilateral cooperation. Canada is willing to exchange its knowledge and experiences through partnerships and forums such as the ‘Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnerships ‘Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate’, the ‘Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Change’ and also divers key bilateral



mechanisms, such as the 'US-Canada Clean Energy Dialogue'. Domestically Canada is actively trying to promote energy reforms in its transport sector by reducing its emissions of automobiles and welcomes cooperation with Germany and other countries that are attempting to do the same. Canada believes that the USA and China should take a more active leadership position into promoting renewable energy and becoming more energy efficient. Canada deems it possible that with the right attitude and active and engaging cooperation countries can obtain economic growth, while becoming more sustainable and energy efficient at the same time.

Position Paper  
June, 18<sup>th</sup> 2013

**Committee:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for sustainable Growth  
**Country:** Republic of France  
**Delegation:** Juan C. M. Forero, Lydia Jane Gerlach

Indeed the challenges of climate changes are- and will increasingly become more and more linked with issues in economic growth and development. On many fronts; battling the climate changes could be seen as paradoxal to the aspiration of growth: As the developing world are striving to better their conditions and as the developed world are seeking to curb its economic crises; to make huge investments to mitigate their emissions, to turn from long used, well known and already invested methods; is a tough choice to make. In context to these dilemmas; according to the 2012 years IEA "World Energy Outlook"; total global demand for electricity will grow over 70% by 2035. Facing these challenges- in many ways created by ourselves - it is easy to become cynic and pessimistic. However, the same fact - that these are manmade problems - should also raise reason for optimism. The delegation of the Republic of France is convinced that we; the nations of the peoples, together can turn this situation around and if not completely prevent, at least adapt to the changing circumstances.

Following up on the previous paragraph, the delegation of the Republic of France would like to state; that France firmly believes in the possibility of growth and development to prosper side by side in a sustainable world. As such and in context to the mentioning of the developing world's aspiration to economic growth; the French Republic fully supports the UN "Sustainable Energy for All initiative" and are committed to by 2020 put some \$100 billion in financial aid to poor countries, in their pursuit of a green and sustainable economy. This is to be notably done within in the "Green Climate Fund". At home; France has - In close cooperation with other EU member-states (taking off from the creation of the EU ECCP, back in 2000) been working hard to implement the Kyoto Protocol (COP3 1997, MOP1 2005). The French environmental program; "Grenelle de L'Environnement" from 2007 and the EU Climate and Energy package in 2009; with the "20-20-20" targets and its "Four Measures" are good and ambitious examples of French and European commitments to the UNFCCC agenda. In addition; as of today France is the fifth largest economy in the world but has one of the lowest carbon dioxide productions per GDP on the planet. As said; there are reasons for optimism. However, looking at the issue from a more global perspective; the actions taken to implement all these goals and visions are not keeping up with the ambitions themselves. Though climate changes are a very natural phenomena; we can read from the IPCCs 4 different Assessment Reports (AR1, 2, 3, and 4) that an increase of the GHG emissions would cause further warming and conversion in the global climate system. The "World Energy Outlook Factsheet" states that; in 2011, government subsidies for extraction of fossil fuels amounted to \$523 billion globally, up almost 30% from 2010 and six times greater than subsidies for renewable energy. In addition the European Commission Communication "Energy Roadmap 2050" says that renewable energy within the EU could meet but 55-75% of final energy consumption first by 2050.

In the light of these sobering facts the delegation of the Republic of France calls for actions to be taken by the international community on all levels. The vision of "The Future We Want" has already been debated in the Rio+20; now is the time for the implementation of the shared goals consented. Having that said; the delegation of France would like to underline that growth does not come from states- and governments in the first place, nor let alone. The Republic of France would rather believe that it is within none-governmental innovation and individual entrepreneurship; where the real solution lays. It is the business sector, along with rest of the civil society, which has to take a stance when politicians and governments in-between, lack the will and courage or are simply stuck in ideological and political stalemates.

As such the world's governments ought to seek solutions within non-state elements, with the backing, supervision and evaluation from state-run institutions.

- That is why the French delegation wishes these coming talks to take off from a greatly Non-governmental initiative; The United Nations Global Compact (2000) and especially - in context to the UNFCCC's mandate - principle 7, 8 and 9, for the purpose to discuss monitoring of the signatories within the UNGC and in turn what kind of instruments could be set in place to hold actors accountable and rewarded.

- Following up on this as well as the earlier mentioning of government subsidies for extraction of fossil fuel; the delegation of France would also like to raise the topic of subsidizing "green business". If we really mean business with achieving the Rio goals we need to make these individual forces of change more competitive.

- Speaking of balancing the global energy market; France also wishes to raise its concern over unfair game rules on the international market of renewable energy. National protectionism in this area will feed little progress in achieving the goals from previous agreements. Instead the delegation of France calls for a more coherent and open market for renewable energy as well as increased international cooperation and transparency; regarding engineering and technology, for different actors to share ideas and research data.

- In addition to this, for the purpose of a more diverse and open energy market; the delegation of the Republic of France wants to add more annual conferences to the world-body agenda, for this transparency; business and other actors in-between, to come true.

- The role of Nuclear power in any debate regarding energy - and indeed renewable energy - cannot be ignored. The delegation of France is committed to discuss what role Nuclear power can serve as a short term solution in the fight against global warming.

- The French delegation would also like to point out the importance of incorporating the lowering of GHG emissions in the SDG and post 2015 agenda, in whatever resolution passed at this venue.

- France would at last express its concern over parties classified as developing countries whose growth exceeds many of the Annex 1 parties from the developed world's growth rates; which in contrast have been shrinking for several years at the same time as some of these "developing countries" are becoming - within a foreseeable future - among the biggest economies in the world. France raises this point for the sake of international solidarity as well as for the sake of bringing old Parties back as signatories and to appease others who were reluctant in the past.

## Position Paper

Xiamen, June 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC — United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for sustainable Growth?!

**Country:** Germany

**Delegates:** Zhao Bo, Liu Yinghui

Addressing climate change has already become one of the biggest global challenges across the world. Meanwhile, combustion of fossil energy sources releases greenhouse gases which will lead to climate change. Without paying enough attention to the energy utilization, it is likely to exceed the adaptive capacity of natural, managed and social systems.

Germany has launched its transformation of energy system which refers to the move towards the age of renewables and energy efficiency. The government emphasizes that the country's energy supply should be generated primarily from renewables by 2050. Crucial in dealing with the complexities of energy issues in the context of climate change, good governance must act with solidarity, responsibility and innovation. Germany appreciates that transforming the energy system is more than just a challenge. It is a fundamental ethical and cultural decision and offers the unique opportunity to show the world how competitiveness can be reconciled with sustainable development in a leading industrial nation.

Germany always believes that reducing greenhouse gas emission is one of the best methods to mitigate climate change. In the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol from 1 January 2013 onwards, Germany is leading the way with ambitious emission reduction targets at national level: the greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced by 40% by 2020, compared to the reference year 1990. If more countries start to intensify the effort of emission reduction, Germany would enhance its emission reduction target from 20% to 30% by 2020. Germany is also a driving force in the international climate process, for instance, to organize the annual Petersberg Climate Dialogue which goes back to an initiative launched by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel after the climate negotiations in Copenhagen in 2009. It takes place between climate summits and every year brings together environment ministers from industrialized, emerging and developing countries for open discussions. The goal is to speed up progress in the international climate negotiations.

With an international perspective, Germany pledges to work worldwide to help its partners turn into the environmentally friendly development. Germany fully supports the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and will carry out more projects on this platform to assist developing countries in attaining the climate mitigation goals, for instance, biogas electric power projects in China and India. Moreover, Germany tends to develop the clean coal technology with other industrialized countries. The first clean coal power plant built by the German firm Siemens and owned by a Swedish company is a good try. Meanwhile, Germany is looking forward to cooperating with other countries to find more desirable solutions. Furthermore, Germany, as one of the six countries bidding to host the United Nations' Green Climate Fund (GCF), agrees to raise this climate financial aid from 10 billion dollars a year to a 100 billion dollars annually by 2020. Considering that continuous effort is needed to keep the GCF running effectively, Germany proposes to hold more conferences to discuss the details. As a responsible country, more support on this issue will be offered among countries by the government.

## Position Paper

June 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for Sustainable Growth  
**Country:** India  
**Delegates:** Deng Haiqing, Alix de Monts

Climate change is among the biggest challenges posed to the international community in the 21st century with the projected effects including an increase in extreme natural events such as floods and weather disasters, heat waves and droughts. India, with over 7500 km of long densely-populated low level coastline and an economy that is closely tied to its natural resource base, would be among the hardest hit as the climate change effects would further compound the already existing stress on environmental and socioeconomic systems created by rapid urbanization, industrialization and economic development. Energy consumption is one of the main factors leading to climate change, and thus plays an essential role in determining the future of global climate. While economically-feasible and secure access to energy is key to achieving development goals, India has made a significant effort in reducing its dependence on fossil fuels, and increasing the development and use of renewable energies. India strongly supports the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities” as set out in the UNFCCC, but has taken many steps to reduce carbon emissions through a self-imposed target and development of new solar power plants to increase renewable energy portfolio.

In the recent decades, India has taken many steps to transform its energy portfolio, while still promoting economic development. India is faced with the challenge of both trying to grow its energy capacity, thus powering the 78 million households without access to electricity, while reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which are a result of heavy dependence on fossil fuels – particularly coal of which it holds many natural reserves.

Recent initiatives include the 2010 launch of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, which aims to achieve 20 GW of grid-connected solar power by 2020. India plans to continue to expand its hydropower capacity, currently the largest source of renewable-based electricity. In terms of wind energy, India has already achieved more than 18000 MW of wind capacity additions in 2013 and is poised to more than double the present capacity during the next 4 years, becoming one of the top five developers of wind energy in the world.

Internationally, India is already a member of six initiatives and leads of two of them: the Super-Efficient Appliance Deployment (SEAD) initiative and the 21st Century Power Partnership both of which try to identify and promote the best practices of integrated renewable energy deployment in developing countries.

In terms of domestic policies, India introduced a biofuel-blending target in 2009, aiming for 20% for ethanol and biodiesel by 2017, self-imposed an intensity goal of reducing carbon emissions per unit of GDP by 20–25% from the 2005 levels by 2020, and launched a National Clean Energy Fund in 2010, which accumulates half a billion dollars every year through a tax on coal energy to invest in clean tech innovation in the country. These domestic, not-internationally mandated, initiatives demonstrate that India is making a long-term transition from a fossil fuel based economy to clean fuel economy.

India still strongly aligns with the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities” set out in UNFCCC, stating that emissions should be accounted for on a per capita basis as well as take into account historical responsibility.

Differentiation should be made between “luxury emissions” in the developed countries versus “survival emissions” in OECD. Further more, India believes technology transfer is key to attaining climate mitigation goals. India has seen much success under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) proposed in the Kyoto Protocol and views it as a crucial platform for both developed and developing countries to cooperate on clean energy utilization. In the first quarter of 2004, India contributed to about 25% of all CDM projects worldwide, this share reached over 50% in the fourth quarter of 2005. India hopes to see CDM projects lead to true technology transfer enabling developing countries the ability to not only to operate the



technology, but also to innovate. Lastly, while these policies and targets work toward mitigating CO2 emissions, it must still be noted that over 42% of the Indian population still lives under the international poverty line of 1.25 USD a day (PPP), and 76% under 2 USD a day (World Bank 2011). Of the 78 million families without access to electricity, the majority depend mainly on “dung cakes,” dried livestock manure, as a source of energy India understands its new role as a pivotal player within the BRICS coalition and is willing to build on this partnership. However, policies for emissions reductions cannot be at the expense of the primary goal of poverty alleviation, thus development without further emissions increase is hard to imagine.

**Position paper**  
Xiamen, June 2013

**Committee:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change—Perspectives for sustainable Growth  
**Country:** Indonesia  
**Delegates:** Guo Xiaohua, Wang Jinpeng

Climate change not only causes environmental implications, but it also immensely affects human beings and development. The globe has already realized the importance of addressing the potential and actual impacts of climate change, which include environmental destruction and degradation, human injury and illnesses. The rising demand of energy in the developing countries impacts upon the global climate. Currently, one of the major challenges of sustainable development in developing countries is to optimize the current energy consuming structure and scale up the production of renewable energy. Indonesia is convinced that a sustainable and more energy efficient growth is in urgent need.

Indonesia regards addressing the challenge of climate change as one of the highest priorities and strongly supports the objective of the UNFCCC. Indonesia has announced path-breaking commitments to cut GHG emissions by 26% by 2020 through voluntary action in 2009. Indonesia is trying its utmost to increase the percentage of renewable energy in total energy use, embracing scaling up large-scale geothermal power, accelerating initiatives to promote renewable energy, especially from biomass, raising energy efficiency, and promoting the Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation, namely REDD. Biofuel introduction in the transportation sector has achieved expected goals nationwide.

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts such as rising sea levels and changing weather patterns. Meanwhile, the devastating impact of global warming has been already noticed in Indonesia. For island countries like Indonesia, located between plate boundaries, adaptation to the climate change is inevitable and the unpredictable disasters could possibly destroy a whole country. Confronting the threat of rising sea level, Indonesia, as one of the countries with long coastal line, hereby appeals for the corporation of the international society to stick to the 2 Celsius degree target, to cut down GHG emissions, and to combat global climate change. However, to tackle the present challenge, it's essential to optimize the current energy consuming structures so as to adapt to the climate change.

Optimization of energy structure is conducive to economic and social development. Indonesia encourages the economic growth based on low pollution energy growth by increasing the new energy and renewable energy utilization. To implement comprehensive efforts to innovate energy use and adapt to the climate change, measures consist of,

1. Promoting technology advance and capital investment in order to add clean energy sources to the current energy portfolio and to compensate the negative impacts caused by the rising sea level,
2. Thorough and consistent planning for construction of energy infrastructures over a



relatively long period, which expects to reform the supply side of energy and increase the efficiency,

3. Promoting participation in regional technical cooperation and exchange of experiences, comprising inside-regional collaboration and outside-regional collaboration,
4. Renewal of criteria for climate change assessment, adding new measured indexes to the environment monitoring system, encouraging more strict criteria for atmosphere,
5. Control of private transportation, advocating public transport to utilize cleaner energy like natural gas and biomass energy,
6. Cultivation of youngsters's consciousness of environmental protection and energy conservation,
7. Encouraging corporation in respect of protection of coral reefs and coastal vegetation.

Indonesia believes that it is high time that we should reform the conventional patterns of development. A new and more sustainable environmental paradigm should be internalized in all development sectors, especially the energy sector. To support the mitigation effort in the energy sector, the globe ought to execute proper actions to ensure energy diversification, energy conservation and implementation of clean technology, which requires the participation of developed countries in helping developing countries in energy technology transfer along with its financial need. The battle to combat the worsening trend of climate change was, is and will still be tough. Through adjustment of energy use and comprehensive efforts to climate change mitigation and adaptation, Indonesia strongly believes that sustainable growth will be implemented with satisfactory results worldwide in the long run.

## Position Paper

Xiamen, June 2013

**Committee:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change - Perspectives for Sustainable Growth

**Country:** Japan

**Delegates:** Long Yifan & Zhang Jiaoyan

Ever since the approval of the near-unequivocal UNFCCC and its subsequent protocols such as Kyoto Protocol, the world's concentration on the issue of climate sustenance, especially the global temperature control, has been constantly a significant issue of cruciality in terms of the sustainability and welfare of human beings. In spite of the unremitting efforts the world has made for the restraining of the ever-rising temperature since the industrial era, there exist many cases of disagreements multilaterally.

As one of the draft countries of the Kyoto Protocol, Japan has been actively promoting its formation and universal ratification through multichannel ways which included senior-executive forums, international summits and multilateral conferences. Being one of the industrialized countries in the world, Japan has not only utilized its high technology to reduce the possible emission of greenhouse gas, transferring the technologies to countries in need, but also launched a series of citizen-awareness campaign domestically. The global warming phenomenon has aroused the nation-wide consciousness. In doing so, Japan has implemented many acts: 1) upgrading the executive rank of the Environmental Division as early as 1989; 2) formulating a systematic statutes and corresponding measures including the Environmental Basic Law, the Energy Conservation Law and Forestry Act; 3) developing international cooperation such as tropical resources conservation with the governmental ODA etc.

Japan proposes concrete measures as follows. Firstly, Japan advocate to draft post-2020 climate agreements, successors to the expiring Kyoto Protocol, enhancing low-emission development, and building societies resilient to climate change. The existing "Convention" as an international treaty to control the global atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases is still not sufficient for specific restrictions. The post-2020 climate agreements should continue to adhere to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities ". Secondly, Japan accepts that developed countries have responsibility to help developing countries. Meanwhile, Japan suggests that developing countries ought to play a more important role. Japan advocates for all states parties must append each contract and comply with each obligation. Thirdly, Japan suggests for a multilateral joint action among surrounding countries to control the greenhouse gas emissions and look forward to going into further detail. Fourthly, Japan promotes to establish "Asia Environment Fund" led by Japan, which mimics Earth Environment Fund (GEF). Last but not least, Japan is now entering a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Japan will not terminate these measures. Japan will continue to



take market mechanisms such as CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) and continue to use CDM development policy-based mechanisms to promote energy efficiency and to promote the implementation of the policy. Bi-directional offset policy is a very significant measure. Japan has carried out MEP 29 feasibility studies, in transportation, energy efficiency and other aspects. Mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, along with the work of the International Institute, Japan will further advance this initiative. In sum, Japan reaffirms that the whole world need to work, being responsible citizens of the community together to confront climate change challenge.

## Position Paper

June 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for Sustainable Growth

**Country:** Union of Myanmar

**Delegates:** Dai Yingliang and Matthew McFetridge

With the increase of industrialized nations, green house gas levels have risen at an exponential rate, which is attributed to massive consumption of fossil fuels and their respective combustion products. The United States and the People's Republic of China continue to be the world's largest producers of green house gases, where as Myanmar has maintained a very small share of global green house emissions. Mostly in part of its position within the international system, the economic situation of Myanmar has presented itself as a challenge to its industrial base / the root of green house gas emissions. After 2011, however, Myanmar has commenced a new phase of reform aimed at development. That being said, its total industrial and energy output continues to be low, further demonstrating Myanmar's low position in global green house gas output.

Myanmar welcomes foreign investment and development as integral parts of reform. Myanmar has within it deep reserves of natural gas, oil and minerals, though we remain dependent on hydropower for our electricity, rather than coal. Although we are reliant on hydropower, most of Myanmar is without connection to an energy grid. If Myanmar is to become a developed nation it is an imperative that we start producing more electricity to feed the demands of a growing country. As a responsible actor we appreciate clean energy and welcome natural gas exploration from foreign countries. Our oil/gas pipelines demonstrate the importance of improved hydroelectric infrastructures, although recent complications require some re-evaluation of certain projects.

Domestic ethnic problems continue to place pressure on international business agreements between Myanmar and PR China, however ethnically conscious business practices are highly desired. We are working with our minority populations to establish a solution to domestic unrest. In addition we recognize our political climate is drawing both positive and negative attention, however it is negative attention that is delaying mass-foreign investment; the political climate is a profound hindrance to international cooperation.

Myanmar wishes to become a valuable asset to the international community and it wishes to accomplish this by engaging in oil/gas extraction and sales. However it is in the best interests of the people of Myanmar if this is done in a fashion that reiterates the Rio Convention since reducing global green house gas emissions, leading to a limiting the 2.0-Celsius mark, was agreed upon by 195 countries. We are not in a position to currently engage as a major stakeholder in this, but we pledge to uphold the conventions stipulation. As BRIC nations are becoming larger consumers of energy sources, Myanmar welcomes their investment and cooperation, however as echoed by the international community, it is in the best interest of the people of the Union of Myanmar if any and all energy business is conducted in a manner equitable to the RIO-goal as to ensure Myanmar's commitment to effective global climate governance. We welcome training, education and cooperation on many levels of global climate preservation.

**Position Paper**  
**Xiamen, 2013**

**Committee:** UNFCCC  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for sustainable Growth?!  
**Country:** PR China  
**Delegates:** Yinghui Lee, Sherin Wanning

Climate change and environmental sustainability are two of the most important challenges facing the world today. China recognises that with its continued economic development, China's emissions of greenhouse gases will continue to increase. Being the largest single emitter of greenhouse gases, China acknowledges that it has a major role to play in the global effort to tackle climate change. The need to tackle climate change is not only important for the international community but is also crucial for Chinese national security. China recognises that climate change and its resultant effects such as that of deforestation and rising sea levels have detrimental effects for the continued growth of the Chinese economy and has incorporated sustainable development as one of the main objectives in the current twelve five year plan.

China has always been an active participant of international efforts to tackle the issue as a responsible member of the international community. However, China is against the adoption of binding emissions target for developing countries. Developed countries had in the past developed their economies by polluting the environment and thus have a historical responsibility to take a lead in the global fight against climate change. China adheres to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. China's per capita emissions of greenhouse gases is still much lower compared to those of developed economies and China stresses the importance of developing countries' right to development.

China and other developing countries lack the financial resources and technological capabilities in its efforts to develop a green economy. The major obstacle for China is its over-reliance on coal. China's energy consumption has increased tremendously over the last few decades and is expected to further increase in the future. China is still highly dependent on coal for energy. In 2010, coal accounted for nearly 77% of China's total energy production, which is twice the average of most developed countries. China's energy efficiency is also very low in comparison to developed countries. Although China has invested huge amounts of money in developing alternative sources of energy, it still lacks behind significantly in terms of capacity and most of these new technologies are still too expensive to be adopted on a large scale in China.

Being aware of the fatal consequences of its high amount of energy usage and emission of greenhouse gases, China invested in renewable energy like no other country in the world in the last years. The Commission of Australia recently published a report that discovered China to be the world's biggest polluting country but also the world's biggest investor in green energy. China's 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan ties in with the environmental goals from the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan by putting targets on pollutant emissions reduction, better control of hazardous chemicals and dangerous wastes that cause pollution, the improvement of nuclear safety to use more nuclear power as a clean energy source and the enhancement of environmental regulatory institutions. Carbon emissions shall be reduced by 17% per unit of GDP and energy consumption per unit of GDP by 16%. Forest coverage shall be increased to 21.66%.



The usage of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption are to be increased by 11.4%, the efficiency of coal-fired power plants to be increased and cleaner gas plants will be encouraged as well as the development of alternative fuel vehicles. Furthermore, China controls which kinds of companies are set-up in China. Tax and investment incentives are provided for those companies investing in sectors using environment friendly technology (encouraged sectors) while companies investing in sectors that cause high energy consumption, low energy efficiency and high emissions have to face entrance restrictions to the Chinese market.

China reaffirms that it has to be supported by developed nations which are far ahead in terms of the development of green production plants, filtering systems, green production and knowledge about more efficient energy usage; they plan to establish a credit rating system to evaluate enterprises' environmental behaviours. The environmental tax shall be reformed and the waste disposal fee system improved. China is aware of its major role in the world when it comes to fighting global climate change. Despite developing strategies to improve energy consumption patterns and to enhance green energy it is crucial that developed nations support China with green technology they have available.

**Position Paper**  
Xiamen, June 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC

**Topic:** “Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for Sustainable Growth”

**Country:** Russia

**Delegates:** Qi Ding, Christian Fritzeimer

The Russian Federation acknowledges that Climate Change is one of the most pressing issues the entire world has to deal with in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We reaffirm our conviction that climate change, and global temperature increase in particular, shall be limited to a bearable extent and all nations should jointly find out and implement measures to reach this common goal. As a recent survey by the International Energy Agency points out, a two degree limit is still reachable under the condition that joint action plans are being implemented by all nations.

For the Russian Federation, the Framework Convention of Climate Change entered into force 4 November 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. We have committed ourselves to maintain the emission of greenhouse gases to the extent of the year of 1990 during the first commitment period. As our Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC states, Russia managed to reduce the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> by 36.4% per capita and also reduced the emission of greenhouse gases by 34.4% per capita in the period of 1990-2007. So the Russian delegation draws the conclusion that we have already been adhering to the measures agreed upon to curb global warming. Nevertheless, on a global scale CO<sub>2</sub> and greenhouse gas emissions have been rising since 1990 and regrettably we must assert that major emitters have not yet complied with any agreement reached in the past years yet. Obviously, efforts of a few countries to reduce emissions have been largely proven ineffective.

For this reason, the Russian Federation stresses the importance of measures and actions which can be agreed upon, implemented and adhered to by every state, developed and developing, without exception. The Russian Federation will not support any approach objected by a larger emitter of CO<sub>2</sub> and greenhouse gases.

Standing on the point of a developed country which ranks the fourth biggest emitter of carbon Dioxide, the Russian Federation is eager to seek for more conversation and cooperation with membership of the Committee. We are gravely concerned that the change of the climate poses the most serious threat to our human beings survival, and undermines our efforts to achieve sustainable development. We appreciate the achievements the UNFCCC has accomplished by now, and firmly insist on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. We reaffirm that the developed countries should take their responsibilities on the protection of the climate in history and at present. The climate protection measures should be taken immediately and unconditionally, to a highest extent

The delegation of the Russian Federation believes a sustainable and more energy efficient growth is possible and especially developing countries can increase economic performance alongside adhering to the Kyoto Protocol’s commitments. We acknowledge the necessity of



developing countries to increase economic performance and we are prepared to develop solutions to find a balance between the two important aims. The Russian Federation is also ready to contribute to bridging this gap by making Russia's abundant reserves of natural gas available for developing countries. Thereby CO<sub>2</sub> intensive coal emissions could be replaced by environmentally friendlier energy production based on natural gas.

Another way could be to use the Green Climate Fund to offer compensation for developing countries to support them in their efforts to curb emissions. Therefore developing countries need to make binding commitments concerning regular donations to the fund. The flow of fund should to be more facilitated via an UN-based supervision system and distribution should be carried out under strict compliance with UN standards.

Any actions against the protection of the climate shall be strongly condemned and we also call for stronger supervision of the climate damaging behaviors.

The Russian Federation, as a Member State of UNFCCC, strongly emphasizes the importance of urgent progress towards a fair and meaningful outcome which ensures a truly shared and sustainable global vision for our present and future generations in a prosperous future.

## Position Paper

Xiamen, June 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for Sustainable Growth  
**Country:** Saudi Arabia  
**Delegates:** Duff, Thomas Alexander & Chen Shuai

Over the past couple of years climate change and the following expected detrimental effects on environment, society and economy have become a major focus of scientists, politicians and also the vast public especially in the western world. Increased water stress, food security, pressures on natural resources, diarrheal disease, deterioration of the ecosystem, desertification etc have posed a more and more serious threat to sustainable growth of mankind.

As a member of UNFCCC, Saudi Arabia puts great efforts into settling the conflict between the economic growth and environmental sustainability. Climate change and energy consumption are interactional and require us to fundamentally reform our development philosophies and the way of practice. If the United Nations intensify their efforts to encourage countries to implement international laws and regulation that promote environment -friendly economies, and to work with countries in raising the awareness among its citizens about the importance of that, we can have a better opportunity to realize sustainable growth. Last but not least, the differences in levels of development of the Parties should be taken into account.

Saudi Arabia, which is famous for its oil-based economy, lies in a typical arid to semi-arid region with desert covering more than half the country. It possesses about 17% of the world's proven petroleum reserves, ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. In Saudi Arabia the petroleum sector accounts for roughly 80% of budget revenues, 45% of GDP, and 90% of export earnings. In recent years, Saudi Arabia encourages the private sector in order to diversify its economy.

Saudi Arabia subscribed to UNFCCC and takes an active part in IPCC. In view of the Islamic religion instructions, article 33 of the basic rule regulation requires the country in working to conserve the environment and protect it from pollution. In the Statements of Council 1423, a five-year National Project for Protecting the Environment has been implemented by government to develop collective responsibility for protecting the environment and to highlighting the role of scouts.

The King Abdullah City for Nuclear and Renewable Energy (KA-CARE), which is an organization established by royal decree develop *Saudi Arabia's atomic and renewable energy program*, released a white paper, aiming at reaching around 5.1 GW by 2018, and 23.9 GW by 2020. It intends to install 54 GW of renewable energy by 2032 in Saudi Arabia, including solar, wind, geothermal and waste-to-energy.

As for the nuclear energy, Saudi Arabia supports the peaceful use of it. As Prince Turki, director of Saudi Intelligence services stated, "No country can ban itself from any one form of energy". Consequently, it planned to construct 16 nuclear power reactors over the next 20



years. Since 2009 Saudi Arabia has had an agreement with the IAEA. In 2011 it reached a nuclear cooperation agreement with France and Argentina, then an agreement with South Korea in order to call for cooperation in nuclear R&D and an agreement with China in 2012 for nuclear plant development and maintenance, research reactors, and the provision of fabricated nuclear fuel.

Faced with the problems of sustainable development and energy consumption, Saudi Arabia will further strengthen its efforts. In order to reduce the pressure on water resources, the Kingdom may build more dams to store the rainwater to meet the daily use of drinking water and for desalination. At the same time, it is necessary to provide an integrated network of health services that cover primary, secondary and specialized health care in all parts of the Kingdom. In terms of the energy use, Saudi Arabia tries its best to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and develop facilities and technologies for alternative energies, such as wind and geothermal energy. But a sudden reduction of petroleum demand will not only inflict heavy losses on the economic development of Saudi Arabia, but also cause serious social problems such as unemployment. Peaceful use of nuclear energy should not be eliminated, because the widely different geographic factors are supposed to be taken into consideration. In some areas, the access to viable alternatives is not available. When it comes to emission, developed countries must assume more responsibilities so as to take the lead. Owing to financial and technological barriers, Saudi Arabia asks for related supports from technic-mature countries. The sustainable and energy efficient growth is possible, when more dialogues between different countries are conducted and they are willing to work together to the benefit of all humanity.

## Position Paper

June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013

**Committee:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for sustainable Growth  
**Country:** South Africa  
**Delegate:** Fuyao, Michael & Reinartz, Armin

For decades the emission of various kinds of greenhouse gas (GHG), mainly carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), has been the culprit of the severe impact over global climate changes. Not only does it result in global warming and other related environmental problems, it has also become a growing crisis with economic, healthy and safety, food production, security and other dimensions. However as more developing countries are on its raising over industrialization, how to reach the balance of sustainable growth over GHG emission for economic growth is of vital importance for every country around the world. As one member of the 'BRICS', South Arica realizes the importance of controlling on GHG emissions and is working on reformation to sustainable energy using. South Arica is working hard meeting the standard decided by the 'Kyoto Protocol' and hopes to receive more support from developed countries.

South Africa is consistently appreciated and supportive to the efforts made by UNFCCC. Seeing that: the 'Kyoto Protocol' (KP) formally adopted at the third Conference of the Parties (COP3) in 1997; the KP came into force at the first Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP1) in 2005 in Montreal; the Copenhagen Accord drafted at COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009. South Africa strongly support the idea raised by the KP that developed countries should be contracting parties to limit their emissions of GHG, while providing both financial and technological aids to developing countries, in order to cover the expenses for carrying out their duties provided under UNFCCC. Meanwhile South Africa thinks highly of the three flexible mechanisms proposed by the KP: the International Emissions Trading (IET), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI); among with the CDM is considered the most important and efficient way South Africa can implement to ensure sustainable growth while limiting GHG emissions to the most extend.

As the most industrialized country in Africa, South Africa has the largest amount of GHG emissions around Africa countries, with millions tons of CO<sub>2</sub> gas emissions to the atmosphere every year. Considering the fact that there is low rainfall and dry weather all over South Africa, continuing on GHG emissions will surely aggravated the situation, which may endanger farms production, lead to shortage of food supply, and lower the living standard of civilians. As a result, South Africa has promised to reduce GHG emissions by 35% than 2005 by the year 2020, in order to fulfill the duties of the KP. Consequently, Department of Minerals and Energy of South Africa is working on every ways to help fight climate change and ensure future sustainable development of the country, particularly over the following three aspects.

The first aspect is promoting of the CDM raised by the KP under term 12. It encourages cooperation between developed and developing countries. It provides the platform for investors from industrial countries raise projects of reducing GHG emissions in developing countries. By the end of 2012, Department of Minerals and Energy of South Africa has ratified 1294 projects of reducing GHG emissions within the country, including aspects over wind power, solar power, industrial energy saving, hydroelectricity, landfill gas etc. A few European countries like Spain have expressed the willing to support the project. South Africa calls for more developed countries to get involved and provide aids for maintaining global sustainable growth.

The second aspect is the founding of 'Electricity Trading Mechanism' (ETM). With rich coal resources in South Africa, the cost of thermal power is extremely low within the industry. However the severe pollution caused by thermal power pushes the government to seek for alternative clean energy like wind, solar and natural gas. In order to fill the huge gap between the different cost, the government established the ETM, assigned a company called 'AMATOLA' to sell clean energy to the market. The targeting customer are mostly international industries with high pollution, which can benefit from the ETM to fulfill its duties forced by certain international treaties over environmental protection.

Lastly is the implementation of coal liquefaction. Coal liquefaction is known as the procedure of gasifying coal under high temperature and pressure, and then acquiring oil and other resources after liquefying and purifying. This can profoundly increase the effectiveness of energy resources and control the GHG emissions. The technology can date back to the year 1927 and was fully adapted by 1955. It is a great fortune for every other country around the world, and South Africa is now exporting the advanced technology to other Africa and some European countries to help the world control GHG emissions.

As the member of the 'BRICS', South Africa has a clear statement: that South Africa would like to maintain communication and closer cooperation with other developing countries, and safeguard common interests. South Africa is working hard on reducing GHG emissions and reforming to sustainable energy resources. And South Africa calls for developed countries to provide more financial and technological aids, in order to support the efforts made by developing countries to maintain sustainable development.

**Position Paper**  
Xiamen, China, June 2013

**Committee:** UNFCCC  
**Topic:** Energy Use and Climate Change – Perspectives for sustainable Growth  
**Country:** USA  
**Delegates:** Zhang Nan, Fanni Fan

With the process of industrialization and urbanization accelerating, a number of environmental problems are appearing all over the world. Since climate change and environmental pollution affect each person's health and life, every country has to make efforts for solving the problems. Therefore, sustainable growth is the goal of many countries. As a developed country in the world, USA thinks it is our responsibility to deal with climate change and energy reduction. USA would like to be the leader of the "fight".

USA is always blamed for not taking measures to tackle climate change problems, which is due to not ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. But actually, USA does a lot in consciousness and practice. On the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference, US President Barack Obama said that the United States government commits to develop clean energy, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, and be responsible for our next generations' future, which shows the determination of tackling energy use and climate problems. And the Copenhagen Accord was drafted by the United States and judged a "meaningful agreement" by the United States government. However, Kyoto Protocol didn't be ratified because it has some unreasonable elements. China and India are excluded of emission reduction duty, which does harm to our economic development indirectly. In addition, USA maintains that Kyoto Protocol is just playing a complementary role in coping with global climate problems, not a leading one. Compared to Montreal Protocol, some of it lack scientific evidence.

USA believes that the climate change itself shouldn't be in the limelight. Instead, we should focus on its most important method--how to develop technological innovation. Since to decrease greenhouse gas emission is consistent with exploring new and clean energy, USA thinks that new energy efficiency improvement measures should be adopted, which is helpful to environmental protection industry. We should explore and make full use of electric energy, biological energy, and solar energy. For vehicles, every country should advocate electric-driven cars and bicycles. For daily life, solar energy is the best way of reshaping energy structure. In addition, legal tools should be utilized, for example, USA has enacted *The*



*American Clean Energy and Security Act*, which is used to cutting down greenhouse gas emission.

Furthermore, transnational environmental governance has become a global trend. Years ago, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility has been proposed. USA highly agrees with it. USA would like to cooperate with different countries, private sectors and global society. Good practices and models will be popularized so that the synergy will exist. And sharing clean energy technology is an important part of it. Recently, an energy revolution has taken place in the US. We found “shale gas”, which is a good substitute of petrol. As the quantity of petrol is decreasing, this clean energy may replace it in production. But the exploration of it needs complicated technology. USA would like to develop the technology and provide it with a low price to the developing countries. Also, USA is willing to offer training opportunities to poor countries. Although there will be twists and turns on the road, USA will forge ahead with other countries.