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Representative of Sweden

11/7/16

COP22

The delegation representing Sweden strongly believes that all nations at COP22 can and will be convinced to ratify the Paris Agreement. This is because previously the U.S. has been one of the largest adversaries to plans to limit global emissions. However, Barack Obama himself has stated that the the Paris Agreement is “the best change we have to save the one planet we have”. This complete turnaround in mentality from one of the world’s biggest producers of CO2 emissions in the world shows just how much the world is realizing that climate change is real, and needs to be dealt with now. If the U.S. can realize this, the delegation from Sweden believes that through data showing the adverse effects that climate change has had on the world and will continue to have on the world, enough countries to reach the 55% agreement can be convinced to ratify the agreement from COP21. Additionally, the delegation of Sweden believes that the 100 billion USD a year trust fund to help developing nations needs to be increased. Helping them speed up the process of being able to reduce CO2 emissions can only help the environment. It will also ensure their support for the aforementioned Paris Agreement. The delegation of Sweden believes that although it is very important to expand upon the emissions cuts agreed upon at COP21, it is not time to do this yet. It needs to be done, but the Paris Agreement has not yet been

agreed upon by 55 countries making up 55% of the world's global emissions, and it seems like a ridiculous usage of time and energy to begin to create another set of emissions cuts already.

After the Paris Agreements are ratified, the delegate representing Sweden believes that further improvement upon these policies to limit greenhouse gases can be started. The delegation of Sweden believes that these limitations need to bring the world's level of greenhouse gases down dramatically, to the point where the world will only be roughly 30 ppm above the highest pre-industrial revolution level, or at roughly 330 ppm. The delegation of Sweden believes that this can be achieved in many ways, for example by using tidal power from Scandinavian fjords instead of continually burning coal and fossil fuels. Many forms of clean energy alternatives can be used instead of fossil fuels, and the delegation of Sweden believes that this is the key to lowering the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The delegate representing Sweden also believes that climate refugees must be accepted as falling under the term refugee. Without this, no countries are obligated to take in those fleeing from drought, flood, famine, and more. Once climate refugees achieve the status of refugee, countries will have to take them in. The delegation of Sweden believes that the countries who do eventually take in these refugees must be primarily, but not entirely, countries in the northern hemisphere of the world, as most refugees come from the southern hemisphere. Assisting these people in need will ensure that no more conflicts, such as the Syrian crisis, arise out of what was originally a simple issue of refugees from climate change having nowhere to go.

Finally, the delegate of Sweden believes that the impact of climate change on human health cannot be ignored. Perhaps most important in this are SLCPs, which are extremely harmful to human health. SLCPs have been proven to be harmful not only to human health, but

also increase everything from monsoons in Asia to the disruption of rainfall patterns in Africa. By working with Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Mexico, and the U.S., Sweden has formed a coalition to limit these pollutants. With these countries' help, the delegate from Sweden believes that other countries will also be convinced to assist in our effort to create a world with fewer SLCPs harming people. Although obviously not the only detrimental contributor to human health stemming from the climate, the delegation of Sweden feels that SLCPs are the most important issue at hand, as many other issues can be attributed to its adverse effects.

Bibliography

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