**Delegate: Katherine Reed**

**Committee: General Assembly Framework on Climate Change**

**Country: Singapore**

**School: St. Mildred’s-Lightbourn School**

**Topic: Health Concerns**

Singapore realizes that global warming relates to air, water, and land which are all related to the climate. Any small change or impact in global average temperature over an extended period of time can trigger a chain reaction of climate all over the globe. Intense varying climate such as large amounts of precipitation can cause either flooding which can damage properties and be dangerous.  Global warming affects sustainability of water, food supplies, ecosystems, coastal sustainability and public health which would obviously be of concern to any country. Two topics that Singapore would like to discuss are the rising of sea levels and increasing frequency of rainfall. As a relatively small island (269 miles squared) the increasing of sea levels would have a great impact on Singapore. The average sea level in straits of Singapore has increased at a rate of 1.2-1.7 millimeters per year. In 2001 was the first recorded cyclone near the equator swept north of Singapore and caused major flooding in the region. Since 1970 the country of Singapore has had an increasing temperature rate by o.25 degrees Celsius per decade. In the past two years the duration of rainfall has decreased as intensity has increased. Another issue occurring in Singapore due to climate change is food management. Singapore imports about 90% of their foods from other countries. Because climate change is a global issue the countries that Singapore ships our food in from is also experiencing effects of climate change such as drought which makes growing food difficult Singapore is receiving less food.

**Topic: Climate Refugees**

To improve conditions Singapore formed three executive committees. One of which was the International negotiation working group. The purpose of the international negotiation working group is to develop a negotiation strategy under the UN Framework for Climate Change. Another committee formed was the Long Term Emission and Mitigation working group. their purpose is to study how Singapore can stabilize long term emissions, identify options for climate change and identify the capabilities in infrastructure and policies needed to long term mitigation. The third committee is the Resilience Working Group whose job is to study Singapore's vulnerability to the effect of Climate changes and recommend long-term plan that ensures the national adaption to future environmental change. Singapore only contributes to only 0.11 percent of the world's climate change but is taking big steps towards reducing it by Submitting Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) or pledge to UNFCCC on July 2015 to reduce emission intensity by 36% from 2005 levels by the year 2030 to stabilize emissions with the aim of peaking in 2030. We have also Lowered emissions by 16% below business-as-usual (BAU) by 2020 if there is a legally binding global agreement. Singapore has begun reducing the amount of carbon emissions by monitoring the increasing of vehicles and using natural gasses instead of fuel oil.

**Topic: Paris Agreement**

Singapore is very active in the decline of global warming across the globe and do plenty to better the future of the world. Singapore has already taken part in the Paris Agreement initiated by the united nations on December twelfth 2015 along with 195 other counties. The Paris Agreement adopted a new climate agreement applicable by all countries. This agreement will take effect post 2020 in hopes to hold the global average temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius. Singapore would like for the Paris Agreement to have a great effect as they are extremely threatened by climate change. Singapore would not appreciate if other countries begin to become reckless when it comes to climate change and carbon emissions that affect the world greatly.