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**Vietnam’s stance on climate change**

Climate change is a global phenomenon, and it is currently the most serious challenge to our planet and the biggest global threat of the century. The many varied effects of climate change not only impact our country Vietnam, it significantly impacts our planet and its organisms both directly and indirectly. The worrying symptoms of our planet appear to increase, yet this issue is being ignored while other issues are receiving more attention. The effects of climate change can not be ignored, if anything we must all unify and resolve this issue as soon as possible. Focusing on other long term issues is futile if the human race and its planet are suffering.

**The impacts and mitigation of climate change on human health and human lifestyle**

Our country Vietnam recognizes the issues surrounding climate change. The sooner we act the less we will regret our actions in the future. Ignorance to the scientific evidence found since 1896 is not something Vietnam is willing to risk, which is why we encourage actions to be taken in order for reality to be faced. Vietnam is surrounded by countries that face the risk of malaria, putting our citizens at risk. Other infectious diseases from factors such as water, animals and food ultimately come from the increase in temperatures. Sitting by the borders of the South China Sea, Vietnam is in no comfort as risks of tsunamis and floods are high. To mitigate these direct factors, we will no longer create plans to build infrastructure across our land, rather buildings will be structured upwards and grow vertically. Building vertically will allow buildings to be more sustainable to direct natural disasters; it will also mitigate deforestation for land, and provides shelter for anyone in need whether it be climate refugees or internally displaced people. Anyone who does not have a roof over their head will be accommodated through this new strategy. Vietnam advises other countries to do the same as it allows more land to be used for resources, while accommodating many more people with less construction. Roofs of infrastructures will also be painted white, have solar panels, or have a garden. In this way, we; will maximize our use of space.

Next, Vietnam’s major source of transportation is motorcycles. We are introducing plans that reduce use of motorcycles and increase use of public transportation or bicycles. Gasoline prices will rise as we believe that it should be considered a luxury good, the profits from these tariffs will go towards environmentally friendly source of energy such as hydro, wind and solar which are well suited to the country’s climate. These sources of energy will start out in public buildings, such as schools, hospitals, libraries and government funded research labs where a generator can be used in case of an emergency but would not be necessary for day to day productivity. To accommodate this plan, Vietnam will also be reducing imports of unhealthy foods, chemical products, and is going to continue its plan to drop further coal-fired power plant projects. Instead, we will be promoting the use of organic chemicals for cleaning, healthier eating options, and reaching out to our citizens on the causes, impacts and effects of climate change and environmental issues. Where only 15% of our population is children, they are 100% of our future which is why we encourage education in curriculums regarding climate change and environmental issues from a young age so that children can value this planet and make an effort to make a difference sooner. Vietnam will also be working with food industries to prevent food waste, progression is taking place regarding a law on food wastage. Rather than food industries throwing out food, they must donate food to the less wealthy. Along with this new law, we are also working with food industries as well as packaging companies. The gap between what the law provides and what the world needs will be filled. Plastic straws are not necessary for consumption. The problem of deforestation is a direct result of the manufacture and user of unnecessary packaging, when we can use rice paper as an alternative measure where possible for packaging goods. Being the second largest exporter of rice, we are looking to decrease deforestation worldwide.

Finally, organizations that provide environmental friendliness and/or plans to take action will be eligible for government subsidies in order to promote consumption, especially compared to competitors that may not be as environmentally responsible. In terms of research, we believe that climate change has already been proven and the facts must be faced. Rather than spending time, money, and resources on researching whether or not climate change is real or not, we have already accepted that it is real, which is why we must now take action. We will focus on researching ways to adapt to climate change as well as ways to prevent it. By researching ways to prevent risk of diseases, set up warning systems regarding natural disasters, and finding methods to prevent emissions from being released, we must ensure that we communicate our research with other nations and unify in order to save as many lives as possible. If country x, y and z each spend 5 months to individually find a better alternative for gasoline, they would find this solution sooner if they shared research and communicated results. Our country vietnam believes that it would be of every country's interest to form gatherings with nations researching a similar solution; there should also be thorough research from a diverse group of nations seeking solutions for preventing disease, and reducing carbon emissions. We are willing to work with any country that is also prioritizing actions facing climate change, and are prepared to hold an embargo given the circumstances of a nation's refusal to co-operate alongside this global campaign.

**Forming plans to cooperate and to accommodate climate refugees**

An embargo on any nation could be based on factors such as a nation not showing signs or concern regarding climate change through actions, investing heavily in fossil fuels, not willing to support other countries and climate refugees, and failing to complete their environmental duty. Vietnam is willing to accept any climate refugee from any country, given that there is space within our nation's borders to safely accommodate others. Security checks will be issued, however; based on circumstances of immediate action being necessary closer to the event of more direct effects we cannot guarantee the same efficiency in security as it will get to a point where we will be welcoming many desperate people beyond our control. If our neighbouring country, China, can offer military support, this issue would be easier to effectively overcome as China has a powerful military. If an embargo is not set for certain countries that fail to meet our trade requirements, prices will be increased for these countries that do not choose to co-operate with the rest of the world. This money from exports would go towards adequate research to mitigate impacts of climate change, supporting developing countries, and providing shelter as well as enough resources for climate refugees in need. We do not know what the future holds, regardless of the amount of research which is why we believe preparation and planning is significant for the changes that can’t be avoided. In the event of a natural disaster, sudden or long term changes in a country's environment each nation should have certain “go to” and “take in” options available for fellow countries climate refugees or their own. For example if the southern border of country X is flooded from rising sea levels, a plan should already be organized for citizens in country X to have the option of migrating to countries Y, Z, K, or G. The reason for this is because a country only has a capacity to take in a maximum number of people. Organizing backup plans for when being internally displaced is not an option, eliminates confusion of who is going where, and of what each country's maximum limit is. This proposition would require the cooperation of almost every nation forming a NDERP, and we encourage them to share their plan with other nations in order to inspire and build onto plans.

**Steps to unify and reduce greenhouse gas emissions**

Finally, the $100 billion dollar a year fund from richer countries to help pay for changes in less fortunate countries is justifiable, as these wealthier countries have been a greater contributor to climate change in order to develop and sustain a stronger economy. Nations are starting to recognize that there is no point in spending time to make money over time, as by then money is going to have no value when there is not a sustainable planet to live on. The $100 billion dollars is a start, allowing nations to invest in reusable energy sources, research, and promoting awareness of the issue in order for the general public to embrace it. Each nation on this planet must share resources and money if necessary so that we can preserve our planet for future generations to live on. If more money is required for specific projects, it should be open for negotiation. With this money being invested, the idea of net-zero emissions becomes a reality. With the money and research facilities in many of the wealthier countries COP22 can focus on setting a research group of nations to work on this research project, and communicate findings to help other nations. This is not a contest with other nations; it is a contest against time.

**Vietnam’s ambitions for prompt action**

Ultimately, Vietnam believes actions are long overdue regarding climate change. We must all unify not as one nation but as one planet, and one race, the human race. We know climate change is real, and as much as we may want to turn our shoulder to it we can not ignore it. It must be dealt with and mitigated, and there are various ways to do so. Whether it is from doing something small such as preventing the production of plastic straws to something major such as finding an alternative energy source that does not release emissions nor use up many resources, every action helps make a difference. We are willing to take risks and make sacrifices now to ensure that they do not have to be taken in the future at a greater rate. If this means changing our lifestyle through what we learn, eat and research it is worth it. Vietnam stand firmly with the WHO in mitigating the effects of climate change and can not do this alone, to convince other nations that are undetermined we are prepared in resulting to embargoes and tariffs. While we welcome any climate refugee into our borders, we recommend that an organized plan be made before the likelihood of a traumatic event occurs.In conclusion, we are for taking actions and are for co-operating with other countries which is why the nation of Vietnam looks forward to discussing this issue in order to find the best solution.

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