**Committee**: COP26 (United Nations Climate Change Conference 2021)

**Country**: Canada

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Climate change is the biggest problem of 21st century. Climate change as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the identifiable change in the climate over an extended period of time (decades or longer). Climate change can happen due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. And due to some human activity that produce the greenhouse gases like CO2 (carbon dioxide),CH 4 (methane),N2O (nitrous oxide); the greenhouse effect which causes global warming occurs and global warming is the biggest reason of climate change, although it is considered as the same phrase as climate change. Earth's natural greenhouse effect is critical to supporting life(by warming the earth to its suitable average of 59 degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees Celsius)), and initially was a precursor to life moving out of the ocean onto land. Human activities, however, mainly the burning of fossil fuels and clearcutting of forests, have accelerated the greenhouse effect and caused global warming. So it is clear that there’s a deep connection between human activity, greenhouse effect, global warming and climate change.

The early inklings that humans can alter global climate, dates back to the Ancient Greeks, many people had proposed that humans could change temperatures and influence rainfall by chopping down trees, plowing fields or irrigating a desert. The discovery in the mid 19th century that there had been ice ages in the distant past proved that climate could change radically over much of the globe, a change vastly beyond anything mere humans seemed able to cause. In the 1820s, French mathematician and physicist Joseph Fourier proposed that energy reaching the planet as sunlight must be balanced by energy returning to space since heated surfaces emit radiation. But some of that energy, he reasoned, must be held within the atmosphere and not return to space, keeping Earth warm. He proposed that Earth’s thin covering of air—its atmosphere—acts the way a glass greenhouse would. Energy enters through the glass walls, but is then trapped inside, much like a warm greenhouse. In 1896 the Swedish scientist Svante Arrhenius published a new idea. By burning fossil fuels such as coal, thus adding CO2 to Earth's atmosphere, humanity would raise the planet's average temperature. In the 1930s, measurements showed that the United States and North Atlantic region had warmed significantly during the previous half-century. Scientists supposed this was just a phase of some mild natural cycle, probably regional, with unknown causes. In 1960 the new studies showed that, contrary to earlier crude assumptions, CO2 might indeed build up in the atmosphere and bring warming. The level was in fact rising year by year. In 1988 when scientists had first begun to call for restrictions on greenhouse gases, the world's governments created a panel to give advice on the issue. Although managed under the auspices of the United Nations, this Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was comprised of representatives appointed independently by each government. It was much more likely than not, the panel announced, that our civilization was headed for severe global warming. At that point the discovery of global warming was essentially completed. Scientists knew the most important things about how the climate could change during the 21st century, and what impacts might follow. How the climate would actually change now depended chiefly on what policies governments would choose to enact.

Back in 1992 the world's leaders had met in Rio de Janeiro to discuss environmental problems. In a Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed by more than 150 nations, they solemnly promised to work toward preventing "dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." The parties to the Convention agreed to meet periodically, and a 1997 Conference of the Parties in Kyoto set targets for industrialized nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997. Owing to a complex ratification process, it entered into force on 16 February 2005. Currently, there are 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. In short, the Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. The Convention itself only asks those countries to adopt policies and measures on mitigation and to report periodically. But the developing nations refused to consider such reductions, and the U.S. Senate rejected the Kyoto treaty in advance.

The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort. The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

Canada is one of the most effecting countries from the climate change. As our Minister of Environment and Climate Change Jonathan Wilkinson remarked, Canadian scientists released a report that showed Canada is warming at twice the global rate, and in Canada’s north it’s three times. As our former Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna expressed at COP24 ; we’re the first generation to broadly experience the impacts of climate change. We’re also the first generation to understand the solutions, and we’ve each committed to doing our part. And as the IPCC 1.5 degree report—which we welcome—makes clear, we are the last generation to be able to act, to be able to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. We see climate change in the loss of habitat, species extinction, poor air quality, easier disease transmission, and forced migration for millions of people around the world. It is obvious that pollution can’t be free if we want less of it. So we have put a price on pollution. It is a key part of our climate plan. Pricing pollution is the most efficient way to reduce emissions and foster the clean innovation we need. And it is just one of the more than 50 measures Canada is taking at home to cut pollution. We’re also eliminating coal-fired electricity and have a target of 90 per cent renewables in our electricity sector. We’re phasing out coal, making historic investments in renewables, building public-transit projects across the country. We are taking action to reduce Canada’s greenhouse gas emissions through investments, support, and tougher regulations as we transition toward a low-carbon future.

Our country is a leader in international climate action, and COP provides a forum for the Government to demonstrate progress, alongside international partners, on many initiatives. Canada is delivering $2.65 billion by 2020–21 to support developing countries in their transition to resilient, low-carbon economies.

We think that all the governments should admit that the global warming and climate change is real and affecting all of the world in an atrocious way. All the nations have to come to a consensus to leave our next generations a habitable world. So we think that the countries which withdrew or did not ratify The Paris Agreement (United States of America, Turkey, Yemen, Sudan, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Eritrea, Angola) to reconsider ratifying it and determine targets to fight against climate change. The developed countries must support developing countries to encourage them to take action against climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Also we encourage all nations to consider putting a price on pollution as Jonathan Wilkinson our Minister of Environment and Climate Change expressed at COP24.