

Country: French Republic

Agenda Item: The Role of Technology in Combating the Climate Crisis

Committee: UNCSTD

Located in Western Europe, France is powered by a population of 68 million and is ranked among the top most technologically advanced and energy diverse countries worldwide. Essentially, close to 75% of the country's electricity is produced by nuclear energy, which consequently makes it one of the developed countries with the lowest carbon dioxide emission per county. With a robust education, health, and research sector, France is fueled for innovation and climate technology has become an essential element in the national policy. This background does not only influence but rather it is the basis of France's stance on the present and future global climate challenges. The nation, therefore, sees science and clean energy as two of the most important instruments that will help solve the environment problem in the long run.

Over time technology such as clean energy has become a bigger factor in global climate talks, particularly from the beginning of 21st century. France came out as a lead actor in negotiating the Paris Agreement, which is focused on a 43% total emissions reduction by 2030 in order to keep warming below 1.5°C. Using the European Union, UNFCCC and IPCC, France is still active in efforts to encourage other countries to embrace clean technologies. The likes of Copernicus satellite are examples of such programs that offer climate- monitoring data for more than 120 countries. They also employ data in the prediction of

droughts, wildfires, floods, and of environmental challenges in the long run. In the past, the UN actions highlighted the significance of technology for mitigation, sharing of data, and coordination among countries- all ideals that France is voting for eagerly.

France's domestic plan is geared towards encouraging local clean technology innovation and keeping the door open for all to access it worldwide. The France 2030 scheme involves the government injecting 30 billion euros in green hydrogen, solar and wind energy, small modular reactors, electric vehicles and climate change digital solutions. France proposes three main points to be carried out by the global leaders: the first being the commitment of more money to renewable energy setups in less-industrialized countries, second the setting of the shared worldwide criteria for the use of AI in climate modeling and carbon capture, and third the establishment of a platform run by the UN that would facilitate patent and satellite data sharing. Additionally, the French government believes that the bundle of actions would not only firm up the adaptation to climate challenges on a global scale but also accelerate the clean energy transition new era of the climate fight where technology acts as an ally will be reached, and further challenges will become opportunities, particularly for the developing countries.

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