

**Country:** Luxembourg

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Agenda Item:** Enhancing The Transition to Sustainable Energy as a Response to The Energy Crisis and Climate Change

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with an area of 2,586 square kilometers one of the smallest countries in Europe. It is bordered by Belgium to the west and north, Germany to the east, and France to the south. The country had a population of 645,397 in 2022. This makes the country one of the least populated countries in Europe. Nevertheless, it has the highest population growth rate. More than 150 different nationalities live in Luxembourg. The capital city is Luxembourg. Moreover, Luxembourg City is, together with Brussels and Strasbourg, one of the three official capitals of the European Union and the seat of the European Court of Justice, the highest juridical instance in the EU. Luxembourg has three official languages: Luxembourgish, German and French. This mixture of nationalities and cultures reflects in all aspects of Luxembourg society. The country is home to many natural beauties. A number of these sights have been listed as UNESCO World Heritage. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy. The country is a member of the Benelux Economic Union and was one of the founding members of the European Union. The country was previously colonized by Germany in the mid-17th century and during the two World Wars and is an independent country since the end of World War 2. The country joined the UN in 1945, when it was created. Luxembourg is a highly developed country, with an advanced economy and one of the world's highest GDP per capita. In Luxembourg, life expectancy is very high. The healthcare system in Luxembourg is one of the best in Europe. The country has a high standard of state-funded healthcare which covers all citizens with basic medical coverage. The covid 19 process is also well managed.

Climate change and energy crises are becoming one of the biggest problems in the world. Increased greenhouse gas emissions pose great danger. Currently, around 80% of global energy and 66% of electrical generation are supplied from fossil fuels, contributing approximately 60% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions responsible for climate change. As a result of the increase in the emissions of the GHG, the Earth is now warmer than before. The consequences of climate change include different areas. The current rates and situation poses of utmost importance. Extreme weather events are already more intense, threatening lives and livelihoods. People in poorer countries will suffer the most as they do not have the money to adapt to climate change. Many farms in developing countries already have to endure climates that are too hot and this will only get worse. Climate change causes melting glaciers, sea levels rise, water scarcity, and intense droughts. In addition to disasters like this, it also affects the health of the people and access to clean water and food sources. Governments and international organizations must act urgently to avoid the dire consequences of climate change. The covid 19 process has also shown that this problem should be emphasized. Energy crises can cause global imbalances and distress in many countries. By accelerating the transition to green energy, we can prevent major disasters. The united nations should focus on its work on climate change and the energy crisis. The implementation of the decisions taken in the Paris Agreement must be ensured by the governments. Under the Paris Agreement, ratified by Luxembourg on November 4th 2016,9 the State parties committed to “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels” Consistent with the target set in the Paris Climate Agreement, Luxembourg aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to the 2005 base year for sectors outside the national emissions trading scheme.

Researchers from the US universities Yale and Columbia have ranked the Grand Duchy the second greenest country in the world in terms of environmental performance. , However, has work to do on several other environmental issues such as needing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions per capita (164th place) and reducing tree cover loss (90th place). Luxembourg’s energy policy priorities are ensuring the security of supply, promoting energy efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy, and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The government is committed to the international climate targets of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Agreement.The government also submitted a draft climate law in the fall of 2019, in line with the coalition agreement. This bill is designed to strengthen the national climate policy framework, allow for a coordinated and integrated approach across sectors, and improve consistency during implementation. A successful climate policy requires effective measures to reduce emissions. Although everyone has individual responsibility, climate policy can only be successful if it provides direction, creates the necessary framework conditions, and thus offers concrete alternatives to all stakeholders.

Transition to green energy happens when the use of fossil fuels is stopped and green energy types take their place in the sectors. In particular, the aim of providing finance to underdeveloped countries and delivering green energy to everyone should be adopted. As Luxembourg, we want to unite with the countries of the world in a common way and find solutions to this problem.

References

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