**FORUM:** Group of 20 Summit

**QUESTION OF:** Combating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in All Major Industrial Nations

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Germany

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** France, Argentina, Mexico, South-africa, Republic of korea, Japan, India, Indonesia

THE GROUP OF 20 SUMMIT,

*Acknowledging* that the greenhouse gases are not a bad thing in themselves, but too much of them in the atmosphere leads to an increase in the greenhouse effect and global warming,

*Alarmed* by how the issue of climate change has taken the back seat after the COVID-19 pandemic, fearing deterioration of their economy,

*Aware* that if precautions are not met, millions of lives are in danger,

*Bearing in mind* the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Accord each signed in 1997 and 2015 to combat the enhanced greenhouse effect,

*Disturbed* that some developed countries understand climate change and its consequences, however, don’t feel obliged to take action, believing the problem will resolve itself,

*Emphasising* that the 2050 net-zero target derives from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) message in 2018, stressing that the global net human-caused emissions of CO₂ should be brought to net zero['](https://www.ipcc.ch/2018/10/08/summary-for-policymakers-of-ipcc-special-report-on-global-warming-of-1-5c-approved-by-governments/) within three decades in order to achieve the Paris Climate Accord by keeping the global warming well below 2°C and preferably to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels,

*Keeping in mind* that the member states must come together to form a solution on reducing the greenhouse gas emissions in the industry while not limiting economic growth, particularly in newly emerging economies that have recently become industrial nations (NEEs),

*Noting* that this issue applies to the UN sustainability goal 13; ‘Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts’,

*Realising* that the G20 developed nations are responsible for 75% of all greenhouse gas emission,

*Stressing* that carbon dioxide is only one type of the greenhouse gases accelerating the climate change,

1. Urges all member states within UN that have yet to ratify their strategic plans for achieving the net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in law and enact them immediately through methods such as but not limited to:
   1. including detailed emission reduction objectives for the nation as a whole and its different sectors and methods for achieving those targets,
   2. legislating them as national laws rather than limiting its influence on a policy document, declaration, pledge, discussion, or proposal,
   3. necessary punishments that fit the severity of the crime such as but not limited to fines, trading restrictions, and sanctions,
   4. requesting the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) to supervise the governments’ making of the plans, validate their achievability and reliability, and pressure nations to submit their roadmap at latest by 2025;
2. Strongly encourages member states within UN that have already submitted the net-zero emission plan to implement regular amendments to their roadmaps out of the purpose of:
   1. establishing more ambitious emission caps in order to meet the preferable 1.5 degrees goal as stated in the Paris Climate Accord through methods such as but not limited to:
      1. raising the carbon dioxide (CO2) emission reduction targets nationwide to antedate the year of achieving greenhouse gas neutrality,
      2. adjusting the CO2 reduction targets for individual sectors including energy, transport, and infrastructure to in favour to the nation’s greenhouse gas emission,
   2. utilising alternative methods to overcome potential struggle and ensure the achievement of the plan such as:
      1. emission Trading System (ETU),
      2. feed-in tariffs;
3. Recommends all nations to organise or enlarge the national climate or an energy budget to as a part of their net-zero roadmap by:
   1. requesting supports from NGOs and intergovernmental organisations like OECD and UN for the member states with unstable economies to manage such funds:
      1. strongly encourages the countries to contribute to the OECD fund to reach the goal of 100 billion dollars, however contributions will be adapted to fit the resources of the respective countries
      2. reminds that the funds will only contribute with money and technological resources, and not directly with workforce
      3. reminds that all developing countries with a lack of resources to renew their systems and infrastructure are performing sustainable change not with debts and loans but through funds and financial support, the developing status of all countries is decided by independent NGOs
   2. allocating an additional 1% of the country’s annual GDP into sustainment and development of the climate and energy budget on top of the money already being used to reduce the greenhouse gas emission in developed countries,
   3. inviting CAT or NGOs to monitor the nation’s usage and maintenance of the climate or energy fund to preclude corruption and misuse;
4. Endorses the usage of renewable energy sources to compensate for a greater amount of the national electricity demand in cooperation with the energy sectors through methods such as but not limited to:
   1. manufacturing power grid to efficiently transport the electricity produced from renewable energy sources into the public grid, broadening the civil access to “clean” energy,
   2. promoting research and funding of renewable energy sectors using the climate or an energy budget under the supervision of NGOs,
   3. motivating ordinary citizens and communities to invest in smaller Organising the “Feed-in electricity tariffs” in which the government are fixed electricity prices that are paid to renewable energy (RE) producers for each unit of energy produced and injected into the electricity grid;
5. Calls upon China, India, and USA to set a carbon tax on all greenhouse gas emissions:
   1. this carbon tax must be implemented in a period of two years effectively,
   2. the price of the carbon tax varies from country to country and therefore the countries may use UN research team (named the Development Intergovernmental Commission) to understand the market of the different countries to avoid a negative externality:
      1. a special UN research team will have to be created named the Development Intergovernmental Commission
      2. the UN research team will be put together of 12 different members of scientists each of different expertise such as economics and environmental sciences
      3. the UN research team will be put together of in 6 months with audits by all G20 members
   3. a UN task force will be monitoring the effectiveness of said carbon tax by providing quarterly checks in all 3 countries,
   4. each country will be provided with tradable permits of carbon and other greenhouse gases. The amount of said tradeable permit will vary and will be decided after the UN research team is able to thoroughly investigate the situation in each country,
   5. the UN task force will be enforcing the carbon tax with inspiration from the EU trading system which is known to be one of the best cap and trade systems;
6. Strongly recommendsOECD to utilise its funds contributed by the member states to support scientific development on CO2 reducing technologies such as, but not limited to, carbon capture, in an international scientific body, like IPPC, that already have the capability to achieve such progress.