

The COP27Simulation Model

Declaration of the Conference of the Parties

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Declaration of COP27 Simulation

We, the delegates of the youth-led COP27 Simulation,

Declare the following statements and articles in the hope it would inspire our leaders to take the necessary steps towards addressing the current climate crisis.

Article 1: Intellectual Property Rights:

- a) Recommend that states funding climate research, development, and innovation, require the results, including patents, of such research to be made publicly available through Open Access.
- b) Request the General Assembly to commission the introduction of a **UN-based global patent office** able to issue intellectual property protections to new technologies in a worldwide jurisdiction to simplify the process of licensing climate technologies to all countries in need, with a view to expanding the jurisdiction of said office to cover other urgent global challenges once efficacy is demonstrated.
- c) Establish a **new global licensing fund** coordinated by the new UN patent office to pay for developing countries' access to licenses for climate technologies, whether held by public or private institutions, and under the jurisdiction of any existing national, supranational, or other patent offices, and to be funded by developed countries according to the existing distribution of responsibilities for the provision of climate finance.

Article 2: Mitigation and National Determined Contributions

- a) Developed countries or regions should invest in green energy sources in developing countries until developed countries have separately mitigated their own carbon practices, and encourage all countries to implement the urgent phase-down of all fossil fuel-based energy sources, including any related subsidies or other incentives, and an immediate phase-out of new exploration and licensing, in proportion to the support derived from existing and proposed technology transfer and climate finance mechanisms.
- b) Countries and regions to establish a global framework in maximizing natural carbon sink sources, such as reforestation, soil preservation, or protection of oceanic autotrophic biosphere in order to minimize emission rates.

Article 3: Ecocide

Requests the United Nations General Assembly to convene a task force defining ecocide as a new crime against humanity under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, with liability for senior government officials, requiring such individuals to exercise material responsibility over the environmental impacts of activities under their jurisdiction on penalty of criminal prosecution or a requirement for proportionate redress.

Article 4: Loss and Damage

- a) We call on all countries, especially the developed countries, to set up a Loss and Damage Solidarity Fund which will mobilize needs-based finance for climate induced loss and

damage. Any country after a sudden impact of loss and damage can apply to the fund within three months and all countries contribute to the fund in line with the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities laid down in the Paris Agreement.

- b) We call on all countries, especially the developed countries, to set up a Loss and Damage Solidarity Fund which will reaffirm the imperative necessity of funding the Santiago Network to address loss and damage and catalyse the technical assistance in developing countries that are affected by climate change in accordance with the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM).
- c) Establish an international panel comprised of equal representation of political, scientific and civil society actors to make rapid assessments and approval of claims on Loss & Damage funds will mobilize needs-based finance for climate induced loss and damage. Any country after a sudden impact of loss and damage can apply to the fund within three months and all countries contribute to the fund in line with the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities laid down in the Paris Agreement.
- d) Establish an international observation panel and on-field team to identify, report, and guide local communities in the highest risk areas of an emergency crisis caused by natural disasters.
- e) To respond to the inevitable and sudden impacts of climate change, developing early warning response systems to combat heat waves, droughts, and floods are needed. This will not only reduce the damage and the loss in the first place but will aid to reduce the financial assistance needed after the occurrence of the natural disaster.

Article 5: Debt Relief for Least Developed Countries

- a) We urge substantial cancellation of debts held by public institutions of two-thirds, and for developed countries to use their votes at relevant international finance institutions to move for the same proportion of debt relief
- b) We Request debt cancellation for the Least Developed Countries for a sum of 31 billion for the year 2020 and approximately 43 billion for the year 2022 in line with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Statements from non-state actors:

1. GreenPeace

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are greenpeace, an independent global campaigning network, focused on delivering creative action paving the way towards a greener and peaceful world. We are in a decisive moment. To avert the worst impacts of the climate crisis, world governments - and especially the wealthiest - need to deliver immediate, dramatic and consistent emissions cuts.

Greenwashing on a global level is something that stands in the way of effective implementation. Ambition is quite low, and we believe that COP 27 should be the channel through which ambition could be raised. We need to see action that will halve global emissions by 2030 and set us on a pathway to Net Zero emissions by 2050. If governments fail to upgrade their NDCs, they will close the door on the Paris Agreement goal of limiting temperature rises to 1.5C. Current pledges show emissions rising by 16% by 2030, putting us on track for 2.7C of warming by the end of the century. The interpretation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement as the establishment of a global market for carbon offsets to us is a delay in real mitigation work rather than a step towards net zero. Offsets are a way for governments and companies to keep emitting while still progressing towards their

NDCs. Offsets fail to take into account the time needed for trees to grow, and they fail to take into account the number of wildfires that happen as a result of climate change and are also a cause for more emissions. On another note, it is unfortunate that our world is still witnessing new fossil fuel projects taking place standing in the way of slashing emissions, yet there is a huge potential for renewable energy production that is unmet as a result of lack of knowledge. Another challenge that we believe needs to be addressed is the environmental impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war. With 30% of Ukraine's protected areas covering 3 million acres having been bombed, poisoned, burned, or targeted by military operations. And more than 37,000 fires were discovered by satellite monitors, impacting around a quarter-million acres of forests and other natural habitats. Fast intervention is of utmost urgency to tackle the environmental consequences and address the resulting energy crisis.

As a result of all the previous challenges, we call for the following.

- We believe that Article 6 of the Paris Agreement should be interpreted as promoting international cooperation for mitigation projects that can effectively reduce emissions
- We believe that closing the temperature reduction gap to a firm 1.5C is needed and is achievable given that countries and companies stop hiding behind greenwashing practices such as offsets.
- We call for the establishment of an international framework that governs technology transfer and capacity building to the developing nations.
- We urge the world bank to cut its funds of fossil fuel projects that have reached \$15bn since the Paris Agreement. As much as we support the world bank for their strict criteria on corruption and other measures before giving aid to developing countries, we call for stricter criteria on the environmental impact of all projects funded by the world bank.

- We call for the inclusion of indigenous peoples' opinions, who are most affected by climate change, which are usually communicated in informal ways as part of the Global StockTake (GST).
- Close co-operation and co-ordination with supporting countries, international organizations and international financial institutions needed to mobilize the necessary expertise and financial resources for the reconstruction that is in line with environmental priorities imposed by the Russian Ukrainian war
- Following the OECD Polluter-Pays Principle, reformed technical regulations should be supported by market-based mechanisms
- To encourage energy and material efficiency and to reduce pollution, an important step will be to reform the construction and operational regulations and standards, especially for large polluters, in line with good practice in the European Union and OECD countries.

2. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The world faces climate disasters due to a lack of resources of technology aids in providing an Early Warning System dedicated to the monitoring and evaluation of climate change related disasters.

1. Countries' disasters: Recently, Pakistan has officially reported that 33 million people were affected by the floods. One million houses were damaged, and over 500,000 people live in relief camps. Those who have worked and lived in rural Pakistan know the numbers are likely to be much higher.

2. There are no technological aids available to support access to en-route weather forecasts. That caused Nepal Airlines to crash in 2014, and 18 people died due to the change in weather.
3. Nigeria floods have resulted in at least 500 deaths in 2022 due to heavy rainfall in the West African nation.
4. Four states in South Sudan experienced flooding in November 2021, just before COP26. It was referred to as "the worst floods in decades" by the UN Refugee Agency. This calamity linked to climate change has affected more than 700,000 people.
5. According to Mayor Marie-Jose Nsuami, about 10,000 residents in the western Congolese city lack a place to live. Due to the overflow of several rainfalls in 2016.

One of the objectives is the early warning system which is a climate change adapted critical arranging for potentially hazardous climate-related events. A successful EWS promotes long-term sustainability by preserving lives, employment, land, and infrastructure. Nevertheless, this will be tackled by early warning system development for multi-hazards, disaster risk knowledge, observations, monitoring analysis forecasting, preparedness and response capabilities, and warning dissemination and communication. The WMO can provide an early warning system to effectively reduce vulnerabilities and improve preparedness and response to natural hazards. We ask countries to aid in capacity building, technological equipment, and financial support for global warning and risk of knowledge.

3. IMF and WBG (Joint Statement)

The WBG & IMF are keen on their priorities of promoting global economic growth, ensuring global financial stability, and assisting developing countries in their development. stresses on the importance of.

The WBG & IMF are committed to climate finance and providing innovative sustainable financial schemes to help our partners meet the global goals.

Firstly, in order to achieve a realistic, sustainable, and globally beneficial development. We have decided to consider providing debt-relief for fragile developing countries (FDC) that possess a high potential for profit-yielding investments. The WBG will establish the appropriate framework for assessing (FDG) debt and ease their development.

The WBG has decided under the RBCF initiative to lower the interest rate by 50 basis points and to encourage countries to transition towards a green economy and sustainable development.

Secondly, we will provide 2 finance schemes that are based on results-based-climate-finance (RBCF) for developing countries. This powerful tool will involve direct cooperation and consultation between receiving countries and the SBI in order for the successful implementation of the projects.

The RBCF scheme for FDC will involve the method of gradual deliverance funds relative to the stages of implementation reported to us by the SBI. Such a method will enable transparency, avoid corruption, and misallocation of resources.

Regarding emerging economies and developing countries which have a better condition with regards to debt. The WBG will provide the RBCF-adjusted scheme and will allow access to greater amounts for funding. Following implementation, the interest rate on such loans would be adjusted to the minimum of the normal lending rate at that time.

The WBG aims to provide its complete support, effort, and resources towards easing the transition towards a more green and sustainable global economy.

Annex I, Negotiating Group Proposals (Precursor to voting)

Intellectual Property Rights

EU proposal:

1. Establish a new global licensing fund to pay for developing countries' access to licenses for climate technologies, whether held by public or private institutions, funded by developed countries according to the existing distribution of responsibilities for the provision of climate finance, and coordinated by a new international patent office under the United Nations
2. Following the example set by the Biden administration in the United States, recommend that states funding climate research, development, and innovation, require the results (including patents) of such research to be made publicly available through Open Access.

AOSIS proposal:

in lieu of payment, firms providing licenses to developing countries for the use of climate technologies should receive appropriate carbon credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, or appropriate alternative credits for other natural resources if and when other credit systems are introduced, according to the volume and potency of emissions avoided by the project for which the license is obtained.

LMDC Proposal:

- The establishment of a UN-based global climate change patent office, where new intellectual rights and technological advancements are extended worldwide, and become able to aid all countries in need. The office hands the holder of the patent global jurisdictions in order to facilitate the access of modern technologies within the climate change field. Existing technologies, for the time being, should not be included in the patent office, to ensure minimal conflict of interest between parties technologically and politically.
- The LMDC finds that the patent office should include intellectual rights in more areas other than climate change, once efficiency and accuracy is displayed.

Mitigation

EU Proposal:

1. Increase NDC ratchet mechanism to every three years, with commensurate additional capacity support if required
2. Urgently accelerate development of the global regulatory framework for linking emissions trading systems through dedication of additional financial resources **ABSTAIN G77 & UMBRELLA**
3. Strongly urge all countries or regions to adopt either or both a carbon emissions trading system or carbon tax, with tax level or target credit prices to be determined according to a global scientific advisory panel convened by the IPCC
ABSTAIN EIG G77 LDC
4. Recognising the reality of climate change as an immutable, scientifically-determinable planetary boundary that is not beholden to rights to develop, propose a **worldwide** obligation for highest possible ambition.

5. Invite the IPCC and SBI to convene a joint working group to establish a repository of best practice case studies for decarbonisation in the widest possible array of sectors and localities
6. Request the UNFCCC Secretariat to convene a series of global citizens' assemblies examining the attitudes of citizens of different nations and regions to climate mitigation approaches, including technological pathways, emissions trajectories, behavioral change
7. Proposes the addition of global product emissions intensity league tables by industry to the Race to Zero, with assessments to be verified by the SBI or a third party organization certified in the carbon disclosure system

LDCs Proposal:

1. LDCs Commit to advance the LDC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative for Sustainable Development (REEEI), the LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR), and the LDC Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC), call for scaled up support from the international community to accelerate the implementation of these initiatives.
2. LDCs Encourages all Parties, especially major emitters, to drastically cut greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and to submit new or updated nationally determined contributions with strengthened 2030 targets that are in line with the Glasgow Climate Pact's emission pathways for keeping global warming to 1.5°C.

Adaptation

LDCs Proposal

ADAPTATION

LDCs Higher temperatures and greater weather variability pose a dual threat to agricultural production. In turn, lower or more variable agricultural output will have significant ramifications for food security, poverty, and development.

***Integrate agriculture in global adaptation plans. Greater access to and accuracy of weather information appears to increase agricultural profitability on average. Weather and climate information services, developments in agri-tech and capacity building for small scale farmers is necessary. (Small scale farming provides 40% of global food supply)**

1. LDCs Admits that the global goal on adaptation (GGA) is crucial for the Paris Agreement's successful implementation and demands a clear milestone result for the Global Goal on Adaptation that will be used to inform the global stocktake (GST);
2. Call on the GEF (Global Environmental Facility), GCF (Green Climate Fund), and other organizations to support Least Developed Countries in the preparation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and in implementing adaptation actions identified in their NAPs and NDCs, highlighting that LDCs continue to face unique challenges, complexities, and delays in accessing climate finance;
3. We call on the Glasgow Sharm el-Sheikh work program under the Global Goal on Adaptation to incorporate the principles of locally led adaptation. We create a designated space within the work program to consult regional and local government institutions, locally based civil society organizations, local youth and women via advisory boards.

Finance

LDCs:

Further encourages developed nation parties to follow through on their pledge to increase adaptation funding by at least double by 2025 using public, grant-based financing and to produce a delivery plan.

EU amendment: correct 2025 to 2027; insert “majority” prior to “public”; note that our commitment to this is conditional on agreeing the preamble peace statement.

24. Urges developed nations to increase climate finance immediately in order to make up for the shortfall brought on by their failure to provide USD 100 billion year by 2020 and through 2025;

25. Signify that the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (USD 100 billion COP21 Paris Agreement) should be based on science and address the needs of developing countries to implement their adaptation and mitigation actions, and address loss and damage, including on technology transfer and capacity building;

Finance G77

Financial support, specifically investments, are needed for developing countries to assist several factors such as infrastructure, agriculture i.e., soil carbon storage and cultivation, energy security etc. Through a new approach of addressing finance through a context of a 'mutual benefit system', investments will not only satisfy the receiving countries but also will reward the giving countries, and the money provided will continue to circulate throughout the system correspondingly; In other words, what do developing

countries have to offer in return for the financial support that developed countries will provide. G77 is seeking interdependence, cooperation to create a win-win situation towards its commitment to climate change implementation, adaptation, and innovation targets.

Loss and Damage proposal from the technical session:

1. To further advance in loss and damage action and discussion, establishing Loss and Damage as a permanent agenda item to the SBs and COP was suggested.
2. Centering efforts of the Glasgow Dialogue to consider the creation of an international Loss and Damage solidarity fund under the WIM, to finance rapid response, recovery and rehabilitation, based on need to effectively support countries facing the brunt impacts of the climate crisis.
3. Advance in the discussions to fully operationalize the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, such as the required institutional arrangements and financial support to fulfill its functions defined in COP26. Furthermore, ensuring the inter institutional coordination of the Santiago Network with existing mechanisms under the UNFCCC, responsible to deliver on technology transfer, capacity building and finance.

Background on the COP27 Simulation

The British University in Egypt in close collaboration with the UNDP and under the auspices of H.E Dr. Ashraf Sobhy, the Minister of Youth and Sports, H.E Professor Mohamed Ayman Ashour, the Minister of Education and Scientific Research, and H.E Professor Mahmoud Mohieldin the U.N High-Level Climate Champion, organized the COP27 Simulation Model.

The COP27 Simulation brought together 150 students from around the world to simulate the COP27 in an international conference that was hosted on campus at the British University in Egypt during the period 18-20 October 2022. Participants presented and adopted the following Declaration that will be presented in the actual COP27 scheduled to be held in Sharm El Sheikh in November 2022. The declaration of the COP27 Simulation is organically developed based on the participating students' research submissions during the 2-week long capacity building programme held in a hybrid form during September 2022.

The COP27 Simulation consisted of teams representing 24 states chosen based on a selection criteria that allowed for the inclusion of all global regions. Moreover, it included teams representing the most important non-state actors including but not limited to NGOs, U.N specialized agencies, and major financial institutions. The works of the Simulation consisted of two levels. On the first level, the national delegations in closed consultations decided on the states' top priorities. On the second one, through the creation of a Committee of a Whole. States, this time part of larger negotiating blocks and led by a chief negotiator, were able to negotiate with the rest of the blocks on the final declaration that was brought to the closing plenary for adoption. The outcome of the discussions and negotiations between the blocks is presented in this document.