



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, believes that climate change is an international emergency. From the time of industrialization Nations all over the world have contributed to overall pollution, and today as years go by the consequences are getting worse and worse, while, despite previous efforts, it remains a question whether Nations will collectively solve this issue, due to a lack of commitment, planning and transparency.

Climate change has been present in the everyday life and politics of the UK. Because of climate change the UK suffers from ever increasing weather extremes, floods, heatwaves, droughts, that are causing thousands of deaths yearly, severe deterioration of ecosystems, and billions of losses for the economy.^{1 2} Moreover, the rise of sea levels is forcing people to leave their homes, creating havoc and disruption. Although views may differ, one thing is certain: serious mitigation has to be implemented. The only question is: How fast? From the late 20th Century, the UK has taken several measures for mitigation, and still firmly stands by its National Determined Contribution, and is committed to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

The UK understands that this shift can only be realized safely through decades. Our policies objectives were always to demand our industries to decarbonize, while helping them make the change. Some of our policies include the Climate Change Programme (2000) or the Climate Change Act (2008). These are also influenced by prior UN conferences on Environment and Development, public pressure, and our environmental and humanitarian duty. Our programme today is twofold: Reduce national emissions to net zero by 2050, outlined in our National Determined Contribution (NDC),³ and to make the UK's power system carbon free by 2035,⁴ since it is a crucial towards reaching net zero. Climate adaptation measures are also present in the UK, (NAP3) however our focus is on mitigation, due to its importance. Our policy has caused short-term losses in our economy, the loss of jobs however seeing the UK's steady GDP growth⁵ it is fair to say that the change is possible with careful planning and time.

¹ Greenpeace. (2022). *How Will Climate Change Affect the UK?* Greenpeace UK. URL: <https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/challenges/climate-change/how-will-climate-change-affect-the-uk/>

² CCC Secretariat. (2025, April 29). *The country is not prepared for climate impacts, say advisors - Climate Change Committee*. Climate Change Committee. URL: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2025/04/30/the-country-is-not-prepared-for-climate-impacts-say-advisors/>

³ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/679b5ee8413ef177de146c1e/uk-2035-nationally-determined-contribution.pdf>

⁴ GOV.UK. (2021, October 7). *Plans Unveiled to Decarbonise UK Power System by 2035*. GOV.UK. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-unveiled-to-decarbonise-uk-power-system-by-2035>

⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?end=2024&locations=GB&start=1991>

The UK believes in the net zero goal, and the UK believes that it can only be achieved by showing global leadership. Let this be the securement of the Paris Agreement, hosting COP26 or helping to launch international aid programmes and funds. We trust that Small Island Developing States and Third World Countries should receive the most amount of aid, and we strive to act based on this undoubtable fact. The UK participates in many partnerships including the Just Energy Transition Partnership,⁶ the Global Clean Power Alliance,⁷ launched with Brazil, that make it easier for Developing Economies to transform their energy system. The UK has pledged on providing those in need with 11.6 billion pounds from 2021 to 2026. Our International Climate Finance (ICF) programme has helped 137 million people to adapt to climate change and provided 89 million with improved access to clean energy.⁸ The UK seeing the ever-growing need for aid is considering an increase in its international funding for the next five years.

Following the Paris Agreement is crucial. The way the UK sees it, many Countries do not have an NDC that sufficiently combats the issue, as in their net zero goals, extensive reliance on fossil fuels and lack of investment into green energy, and overall questionable methodology. For this issue on hand, we think an independent, official UNFCCC body composed of experts should create an international NDC rating system. We also seek to achieve some type of commitment from the international community to not deter, and keep investing resources into projects, funds and investment into renewable energy.

The UK trusts that cooperation is the key to solution. Seeing the COP30 conference it is clear that many Countries decided to falter, and ignore the threat. The UK does not believe in this. We will work alongside the EU, Brazil and everyone else who recognizes the need for action, while striving to convince the others to do so. Let us not fall back, but soar and triumph together, and achieve a safe, humanitarian future. The choice is ours, and the UK is ready.

⁶ Office, D. (2025, January 17). *Joint article on Just Energy Transition Partnerships*. GOV.UK. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-article-on-just-energy-transition-partnerships>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-launches-clean-power-alliance-as-uk-leads-the-global-energy-transition>

⁸ Department for International Development. (2018, June 13). *International Climate Finance*. GOV.UK. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/international-climate-finance>



The United Kingdom is deeply concerned with climate induced migration. As the adverse effects of climate change began to surface, the effects have been disastrous. Floods, droughts, heat, the deterioration of land exacerbated domestic disputes, conflicts while making millions lose their homes, and forced to flee. This issue especially affects fragile governments in Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia. The United Nations along with governments and civil agencies have made several advancements in easing the issue, however the displacement will continue, and we need to make lasting, reliable solutions.

Immigration has been a major part of the UK's culture, and we have accepted millions of immigrants each year⁹ who came due to our historical ties, accepting policy, and the opportunities our country once has been able to offer. Sadly, those prosperous years are over, and the UK needs to face reality. Illegal immigration has gotten out of control, and the UK has to strengthen its border security, and overall, who we accept. Our approach is, as our Home Secretary, Shabana Mahmood has put it: "migration needs to be managed to support families, communities and cohesion, with proper support for integration".¹⁰ This is why the UK will primarily focus on supporting measures for adaptation to natural disasters caused by climate, so that people do not have to flee their residence, restore habitability, and establish security.

The UK is a signatory of both the 1951 Refugee Convention, and the 1967 Refugee Protocol. Internationally and also in the UK there are suggestions for expanding the definition of a refugee outlined in these conventions, since they only pertain to people who have a fear of persecution, and do not acknowledge people displaced by other reasons, like climate change. While the UK regards these suggestions as noble and compassionate, our delegation opposes any expansions to the definition, since Countries are already struggling with the current influx of refugees and a larger pool of refugees would scatter already scarce resources, secondly most people displaced by climate change stay in their respective Country.¹¹

If not an expansion of the definition, what should be done about this? First the UK would like to bring concrete and reliable solutions for the Sahel region in Africa, and for Oceania on the Pacific. In the Sahel most displacements happen due to deteriorating farmlands,

⁹ team, M. S. (2025, May 21). *Long-term international migration, provisional*. Ons.gov.uk; Office for National Statistics. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/longterminternationalmigrationprovisional/yearendingdecember2024>

¹⁰ Office, H. (2025, November 17). *Restoring Order and Control: A statement on the government's asylum and returns policy*. GOV.UK. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/asylum-and-returns-policy-statement/restoring-order-and-control-a-statement-on-the-governments-asylum-and-returns-policy>

¹¹ Siegfried, K. (2023, November 15). *Climate change and displacement: the myths and the facts*. UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/climate-change-and-displacement-myths-and-facts>

which exacerbate tensions between farmer and herder communities The UK welcomes all initiatives in the Sahel that improve climate resilience, such as Norway's CSAT¹² mission, or SIRP¹³ implemented by the UN World Food Programme. The UK believes, that further the funding for these already existing programmes is essential, and makes them even more effective, reaching more people, while allowing them to run for longer. or bring back old ones that were successful such as the UK's JASS¹⁴ Programme. Furthermore, the UK commits to underlining the importance of rapid aid to regions abruptly affected by climate change in the final resolution, seeing that it is also a key action to sustain human habitability and preserve safety. In Oceania, the UK is viewing with appreciation aid programmes, such as France's Kiwa Initiative¹⁵, which mainly tackles the issue of reef restoration, which the UK is most concerned about. The UK believes that other than placing seawalls, breakwaters there should be a larger focus Natural based Solutions (NbS), such as restoring natural vegetation, dunes, and other natural resources that prevent deterioration of coasts, and opts for the recognition of these practices in the resolution.

Other than funding and physical preventative measures, the international community also has to give platform to people in affected Countries. It is vital that we hear the experience and the views of the very people that we are trying to help, and it gives us a more comprehensive look on the issue.

The UK believes that swift action is needed for the issue. Programmes need to be maintained and international collaboration has to be upheld. The UK believes in promoting adaptation, resilience on affected regions, while bearing in mind the necessity of sustaining and developing gender equality, and enhanced protection of women and children. The UK trusts in its fellow Partners, that together, we will bring lasting solutions.

¹² <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/projects/smart-agriculture/>

¹³ <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Executive-Summary-Sahel-IRP-and-Scale-Up-2023-2028.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://climate-diplomacy.org/justice-and-stability-sahel-jass>

¹⁵ <https://kiwainitiative.org/en/about-kiwa-initiative>