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North Devon
Model United Nations conference
Bangladesh Position Paper



Bangladesh is situated on the delta of three converging rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Meghna and the Ganges

At the moment in Bangladesh there are 30 000 000 homeless people due to flooding which has been caused by Global Warming. The main contributors to this flooding are countries such as the USA which is the largest emitter (1 000 000 tonnes of greenhouse gases each year) whereas Bangladesh as a nation releases only 20 000 tonnes, 90% of which is methane from rice fields.

Countries such as Bangladesh are suffering the effects and do not have the money to cope with them. The amount of rain may increase by 15% in the next 5 years due to higher evaporation rates, this could have disastrous effects on the country as a whole. The flooding and natural disasters such as cyclones would require large amounts of aid from other countries to deal with as the infrastructure of Bangladesh cannot cope with disasters such as that.

Although our greenhouse gases emissions are tiny compared with other countries we have signed the Kyoto Protocol to ensure that our carbon levels remain low.

The greenhouse gases which we emit are necessary as they come from our principle crops. The largest emitters of greenhouse gases emit gases but still need to import food, and if our flooding continues to increase in severity 15% of our crops will be damaged or destroyed and this would cause famine.

More needs to be done to slow down the effects of global warming before they become irreversible, although the effects on Bangladesh would be great it is not just us that will be affected, the whole world will feel the consequences.

Our resolutions are:

- The greenhouse emissions should be reduced by 60% by the year 2050, this is a necessary precaution and is quite possible with our solutions.
- Each country should have emissions targets depending on their current emissions, size and other influencing factors.
- The emissions trading scheme should be put in place whereby countries that exceed there targets will have to buy credit from countries who have beaten their targets.
- More renewable energy sources and investment in research.
- Stopping deforestation which means that more carbon is absorbed.