

## **Y20 Russia 2013 Delegates Declaration**

We, the delegates of Y20 Russia 2013,

*Convened* in Saint Petersburg on 18-21 June 2013 in order to address major imbalances in the areas of global finance and sustainable development;

*United* in our resolve to contribute to global decision-making on key financial and sustainability challenges;

*Welcomed* the Presidency of the Russian Federation in the G20 and expressed our solidarity with the strategic agenda and specific priorities proposed by the Russian Federation for the G20 in 2013;

*Recognize* the difficult recovery of the world economy after the global financial and economic crisis and consider it important to outline the existence of macroeconomic and financial imbalances that jeopardize the growth rates and living standards of people all over the world, including youth;

*Recognize* that 50 per cent of the world's population is under the age of 30, that this demographic is becoming increasingly relevant to addressing our global challenges, and that our leaders must purposefully engage youth at all levels – locally, nationally, regionally, and globally;

*Are confident* that the G20 is a major economic policy coordination mechanism, and believe that the continuation of national economic priorities harmonization within the G20 is a dominant factor for shaping new positive trends in the world economy.

We therefore propose:

### **I. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE REFORM**

#### **A. Finding A New Design For International Financial Organizations**

1. We recommend implementing measures to ensure representation for all emerging and developing economies in the sphere of global finance.
2. We suggest increasing the weight of GDP in the existing IMF quota formula.
3. We propose that the IMF implements a transparent mechanism in its quota redistribution.
4. We recognize the importance of an urgent implementation of the 2010 governance and quota reform package to enhance the quota share of Emerging and Developing Countries; to have a more representative executive board to strengthen the legitimacy and credibility of the IMF; and to retain its role in the core of global financial recovery.
5. We encourage reform in IMF and World Bank leadership to be based on transparent and merit-based criteria, avoiding regional preferences.
6. We suggest fostering accountability and competition amongst Credit Rating Agencies (CRA) by stimulating the transparency of rating mechanisms. We also recommend establishing a monitoring commission for CRA within the Financial Stability Board that will audit existing CRA and ensure their balanced representation.
7. We endorse the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) report on Strengthening Oversight and Regulation of Shadow Banking in order to reduce systemic risk.

## **B. Strengthening Financial Regulation**

1. We recognize the harm caused by tax havens through the erosion of other country's fiscal bases. Appropriate policy tools need to be implemented in a timely manner to address and coordinate this issue at a global level. We strongly recommend: (a) imposing a tax on cash flows directly connected with tax havens; (b) encouraging countries to systematically exchange financial and fiscal information; and (c) closing tax loopholes exercised by third party countries.
2. We are committed to the complete implementation of Basel III standards by the year 2019. We welcome the work of the FSB to foster the implementation of Basel III standards. In the meantime, the FSB should have a clear mandate to enforce this implementation, in adherence with the timeline established by the Bank of International Settlements. These institutional decisions would require full transparency and cooperation from all nations concerned.
3. We recognize the urgency in combating illegal financial activities such as money laundering and tax evasion. Therefore we recommend establishing a protocol focused on compiling and sharing financial intelligence, which would enable national taskforces to cooperate internationally. This effort should leverage existing initiatives like the Financial Action Task-Force of the OECD.

## **C. Reforming International Capital Markets**

1. Regarding derivatives, we propose that all G20 nations implement a mark-to-market valuation of underlying assets on a daily basis, which should be applied for the pricing of collateral.
2. For the purposes of further international Public Private Partnerships (PPP) financing development, we recommend establishing a network that focuses on infrastructure between existing development banks. We propose providing mechanisms for direct debiting of PPP projects and use of the "earn out scheme" and "put/call rights plans."
3. A centralized, comprehensive, open and voluntary online database of PPP projects should be maintained in order to create transparency.
4. We call for entrepreneurs to be given financial support via alternate sources of financing e.g. crowdfunding. We recommend that crowdfunding repayments be based on a share of future profits as opposed to being based on interest rates. Future profits should be capped at a rate to be determined.

## **D. Regulating Government Borrowings And Monetary Policy**

1. With regard to each nation's sovereignty, we recommend that the G20 countries strive towards fiscal sustainability and take into account country-specific factors. We suggest that the G20 countries set transparent budget performance targets.
2. We suggest that some sessions of the Think 20 could be dedicated to regulating government borrowings and monetary policy.
3. We encourage G20 leaders to address the incompatibility between debt restructuring processes and the action of vulture funds.

4. We reiterate the commitment of previous G20 summits to foster market mechanisms to set up exchange rates.

## **II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### **A. Social Policy Optimization**

1. In order to engage youth, we emphasize the importance of strengthening primary and secondary education for sustainable development e.g. environmental, social, and economic pillars to shape a sustainable future.
2. We suggest enhancing practical and employable skills to match the requirements of the modern labor market by stimulating industry-specific training, including digital and language skills.
3. We recommend that education, employment and vocational training programs, such as the subsidization of training and entry-level wages, be implemented and supported by public, private and civil society institutions. We support the implementation of dual-education schemes in order to increase the role of the private sector in the development of education policy; to minimize the current skills gap between existing and employable skills; and to reduce long-term youth unemployment.
4. We recommend establishing a unified G20 countries job vacancies database for youth *and* promoting youth mobility. In order to stimulate youth self-employment we propose empowering and supporting youth entrepreneurship by supporting Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) through soft loans and mentoring.
5. We support implementing basic financial education and entrepreneurship courses in schools and actualizing financial literacy standards. We recommend that financial institutions establish educational departments.
6. We encourage international cooperation in healthcare through knowledge-exchange processes and working abroad programs in order to improve the quality of healthcare systems and the professional experience of medical professionals.
7. We support the implementation of governmental conditional cash transfer programs in order to provide livelihood sources and better living standards for the purpose of extreme poverty eradication.

### **B. Energy Efficiency**

1. We welcome a global consensus to strengthen a Post-Kyoto protocol framework to reduce carbon emissions which will reflect regional circumstances.
2. We recommend that G20 governments consider the implementation of a national progressive tax for carbon emissions based on a percentage of individual weighted system of indicators. Carbon tax is not going to harm free trade relations. Further, we suggest that nations consider providing lower taxation levels once investment targets for sustainable development have been met.
3. We propose using direct debiting mechanisms on existing accounts as well as funding through securitizing Green bonds and using Exchange Futures for Physicals mechanisms on the national level.

4. Funding for decarbonization, implementation of infrastructure and legal technology transfer can be provided by the Green Climate Fund. This Fund would in turn be financed by the national progressive tax on carbon emissions.
5. We encourage the public sector to support the development of sustainable projects through public procurement and catalytic projects. We urge G20 leaders to foster public and private sector investments in energy efficient infrastructures.
6. We suggest establishing renewable energy research centers and G20 student and scholar exchange programs with government financial support.
7. We recommend the creation of regional partnerships linking national energy markets in order to enhance cost-effective energy efficiency.
8. With regard to energy price stability, we suggest improving regulatory oversight of energy markets to promote transparency and tackle price volatility.
9. We recommend that G20 leaders promote energy efficiency as a key priority in order to reduce impacts on the environment while preserving economic growth and competitiveness.
10. We recommend standardizing the measurement of energy efficiency according to best practices set by international institutions.
11. In order to ensure nuclear energy safety, we affirm the endorsement of International Atomic Energy Agency safety standards.

### **C. Infrastructure Development**

1. We encourage G20 countries to establish implementation standards for innovative PPP and consider country-specific circumstances with regards to transparency, monitoring and evaluation. We recognize the important role of governments in viability gap funding for private players.
2. G20 countries should actively promote risk mitigation mechanisms and appropriate incentives in order to strengthen investor confidence in PPP projects.
3. We support increased involvement of development banks that leverage local and international expertise in the financing of infrastructure projects.
4. We recommend the use of national oversight bodies to co-ordinate the development of long-term infrastructure projects that cut across political cycles and to promote the use of open government in making policy and investment decisions.
5. G20 Leaders should encourage cities to develop sustainable urban planning policies using methods that can be implemented widely and timely.

### **D. Food Security and Environmental Protection**

1. We recommend international cooperation in cross-sector research and development, legal technology transfer, microfinance and infrastructure development aimed at the reinforcement agricultural businesses and the diversification of economies.
2. We encourage the utilization of degraded land and sustainable land management in order to avoid deforestation and to facilitate the development of agriculture and other plantation.
3. We support the implementation of large-scale programs and technical visits between G20 countries specifically geared towards improving food, agriculture and agro-processing sector technology and facilitating the understanding of international best practices.

4. We reaffirm our commitment towards the Rapid Response Forum (RRF) which aims to coordinate the prevention and management of market crises. We recommend the involvement of expert input from civil society organizations in the RRF. We also recommend the setting up of a measurement system to gauge the impact of the RRF.
5. We endorse food banks at the regional, inter-regional and national levels in order to secure an adequate food supply and mitigate market crises through the implementation of early warning systems.
6. We encourage insurance mechanisms at the domestic level to mitigate financial losses for farmers.
7. We propose a minimum supply of clean drinking water. We also support improving irrigation efficiency via a process of crop selection that takes into consideration hydrological, geographical and economic factors. We encourage public and private investment in water-saving programs.
8. We support enhancing awareness of the importance of reducing food and water waste at all levels of production, post-production and consumption.
9. We support raising public awareness of protected species and the dangers that wildlife trafficking poses to the environment. We welcome the establishment of an international oversight authority tasked with suppressing wildlife smuggling and poaching.
10. We encourage G20 countries to create a global program for responsible collection and recycling to avoid domestic and industrial waste.

## **CONCLUSION**

As such, we hope that our recommendations will be useful for G20 leaders. We appreciate Mexico's efforts in hosting the Y20 Mexico 2012. In 2014, Australia will chair the G20 Summit. Youth leaders will be grateful for the opportunity to convene in Brisbane under the Chairmanship of Australia. We thank the Russian Federation for hosting a successful Y20 Russia 2013.

We welcome the participation of Brunei Darussalam, Kazakhstan, Senegal, Singapore and Spain in the Y20 Russia 2013. We encourage further work between the G20 countries and the other concerned countries and remain committed to continuing our dialogue and cooperation.

The Y20 representatives urge G20 Member States to establish the celebration of the Y20 Summit as a permanent activity within the G20, ensuring its continuity and guaranteeing that the holder of the rotating presidency is responsible for determining the most appropriate mechanism to host it.

## ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

### Chair's Forewords

Most environmental issues cannot be adequately addressed unilaterally. As the complexity of some of these issues become clear, we realise that coordination and cooperation is essential. Our committee examined many international concerns under the broad themes of Resource Management, Energy, and Climate Change.

In particular, we focused much of our second day of negotiation on climate change. The occurrence of climate change and the contribution of anthropogenic factors have long been an established. We just reached a historical milestone with the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere reaching 400 parts per million (ppm) for the first time in human history, reiterating the importance of taking action on these issues.

## Theme 1: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### Topic 1 – Land & Agriculture Sustainability

The twin problems of land scarcity and food security pose a significant problem for the international community. The Y8 believes that cooperation can help address both environmental concerns and provide more food for the world's population. Thus during our discussions, we agreed on the following:

- 1) The G20 should strengthen international cooperation, especially between the developed and the developing world, in order to promote sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and to rehabilitate degraded environments.
- 2) This cooperation will be based on a country-driven approach and will consist in sharing best practices, developing short-circuits, supporting small-scale, indigenous and local agriculture. The programme will also support agricultural entrepreneurship and the integration of youth in sustainable agricultural practices.
- 3) Support will be provided through the establishment of an international fund to financially assist small-scale farmers in the transition from conventional to sustainable agriculture practices.
- 4) In addition, the Y8+ encourages countries to strengthen initiatives aimed at minimising ecosystem degradation.
- 5) The Y8+ agrees on the importance of conducting R&D to evaluate the environmental impacts of agricultural techniques, the effects of fertilisers and pesticides, and also to develop more sustainable production techniques. An international panel will be created to facilitate R&D initiatives.
- 6) The Y8+ acknowledges the need to educate consumers on sustainable food production and consumption. Therefore we stress the importance of higher transparency standards on the global food market. A need exists for increased transparency in the food supply chain with regards to the chemicals used to grow process and preserve food, as well as the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions emitted from the field to the retailer. Moreover the Y8+ recommends that this information be available to the public.
- 7) We stress the need to significantly reduce global food waste and, therefore, agree on launching a “zero Food Waste Initiative”, in line with the “Think, Eat, Save” campaign. The purpose of this initiative is to significantly reduce the amount of waste produced throughout the entire food supply chain. The goals and directives by an international panel whose members will come from both developing and developed countries.
- 8) In accordance with the Zero Food Waste Initiative, the Y8+ strongly discourages supermarkets’ cosmetic standards for fresh products such as fruits and vegetables.

### Topic 2 – Deforestation Prevention

The Y8+ recognises the value of forests and their role in the global ecosystem as key to mitigating climate change, capturing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and preserving biodiversity. Forests are a common good that should be protected, therefore we recommend the following:

- 1) The Y8+ recognises the value of forests and their role in the global ecosystem as key to mitigating climate change, capturing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and preserving biodiversity. Forests are a common good that should be protected; therefore we strongly encourage the creation of a legally binding international agreement on deforestation practices monitoring and the sharing of best practice.
- 2) In addition, the Y8+ would like to encourage the reduction of the use of wood, increase the traceability of wood logging, encourage the regulation of burning of forest waste and incentivise sustainable forestry in the private sector. The Y8+ also recognises the important role of NGOs in the reforestation process.
- 3) In order to overcome the difficulties occurred at the last climate negotiations in Doha (COP18), an agreement could be found as follows: countries supported by the UN-REDD and REDD+ programmes to accept verification of emission reductions from forests from external countries, but also to take advantage of non-carbon benefits. The Y8+ emphasises the need to reinforce and foster greater transparency of the implementation of climate financial mechanisms such as REDD and REDD+.
- 4) The Y8+ is committed to support knowledge transfer between developing and developed countries and encourages bilateral agreements. By using the Green Climate Fund and others the Y8+ would like to finance incentivising programs to provide the necessary capital to conduct R&D, as well as to support local communities to preserve their forests. We would like to see a recommitment to financing this specific fund.

### **Topic 3 – Water Management**

Water is essential for life and a basic human need. A growing world population relies heavily on it for use in everyday activities in the home while at the same time it is essential for commerce and industry, for the generation of electricity, and for agricultural practices.

- 1) The Y8+ recognises that water is a precious resource that needs to be both conserved and protected. We must ensure that all people enjoy the right to safe, drinkable water regardless of their country of origin. We must also include water in any discussions of sustainability and make sure that countries, cities and individuals do their utmost to reuse and recycle water resources.
- 2) The Y8+ would like to see stronger regulations to protect the natural resources of drinkable water and would like to recommend setting standards regarding treatment and management of waste water and the development of community-oriented water management frameworks. Such standards should encourage the appropriate pricing of large-scale agricultural and industrial usage of water.
- 3) Besides setting targets, the Y8+ encourages the extension of research and technology in this field, fostering technology transfer with a special focus on improving water infrastructure and strengthening of irrigation management transfer programs. In addition, it is suggested by the Y8, that dry sanitation systems replace wet sanitation systems where appropriate.
- 4) Finally, the Y8+ would like to express its commitment towards educating citizens on issues around water and its appropriate usage. In building the youth capacity and creativity, the Y8 supports “Watertainment” programs (World Water Forum).

### **Topic 4 – Clean Air Initiative**



Air quality is important to ensure the health of citizens and prevent airborne diseases. Monitoring of pollutant emissions and providing this data to the general public can create awareness and incite actions for improved air quality. The major concern is the transport sector and there is the recognition that current systems are inefficient and these systems need to be further developed.

- 1) The Y8+ strives to minimise global air pollution. Industries have a considerable impact on air quality. As a result, we set a directive to establish a mandatory reporting initiative, which will be handled on a national basis. Industries should report their emissions to their governments, including GHG emissions, fine particles, and any chemicals recognised as dangerous released into the atmosphere. Therefore, the Y8 stresses the importance of increasing the transparency of the industrial sector regarding their environmental impact. On a national level, we encourage the reduction of subsidies to industries that are air polluting.
- 2) The Y8+ recognises the important role public transport plays in the debate around clean air. It would therefore like to see further research and investment into cleaner forms of transportation. Furthermore, it would like to see regional cooperation in scientific research and increase the intensive bilateral partnerships on clean air technology. In order for this research to be implemented the Y8 countries recognise the need to improve and maintain better systems of public transportation, especially in Africa.
- 3) In addition to research, the Y8+ would like to encourage major cities to adopt a congestion tax. Furthermore, countries are urged to reduce the amount of particles released into the air by power plants, by using the appropriate scientific methods available. Lastly, the Y8+ would encourage countries to increase the availability of information of air pollution in cities to their citizens.

## **Topic 5 – Marine Security**

Marine security is an emerging issue that concerns the future of natural sea resources, human security, and national defence. The trans-boundary nature of marine domain cannot be managed by a single authority. Therefore, the Y8+ has agreed on the following:

- 1) The Y8+ recognises that overfishing and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing practices pose a serious threat to marine security, long-term fish stocks and national sovereignty. It is our recommendation that a multi-species approach to fisheries management be adopted as this will facilitate long term sustainable fish stocks and improve ecosystem function.
- 2) With regard to IUU fishing practices, the Y8+ also recommends that the exclusive economic zones of countries be more strictly monitored and harsher penalties be implemented with the technological improvement at the national level. In order to protect our seas, we need to invest more in research in ocean-clean up technologies and research concerning plastic alternatives made of renewable resources. Lastly, the expresses a desire to reduce the amount of plastic entering the oceans and the extension of protected marine areas at a national level.

## **Theme 2: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTION (ENERGY)**

## Topic 1 - Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change impacts are increasing: CO<sub>2</sub> concentration has reached the milestone of 400 ppm, global average temperature is getting higher, glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising. Consequently, extreme weather events are getting more intense and frequent, causing an increase in fatalities. Implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, as well as new directives to further develop sustainable energies towards a carbon-zero scenario, are urgently needed.

In addition to coordinated action on fossil fuel subsidies, the Y8+ would like to see a legally binding international agreement adopted by all major emitters on cutting emissions by 2015 under the ADP that is consistent with limiting global temperature increases to 2°C. This agreement should give continuity to the CP2 and take into account the evolved global scenario, especially in terms of GHG emissions and countries' development.

In order to fill the Emission Gap, the Y8+ encourages:

- 1) Countries who remained in the CP2 to raise their ambition levels, by replacing their *"Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013-2020)"* with their *"Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020"* as in Annex B to the KP;
- 2) Countries who left or never joined the KP platform to reconsider their position or to submit national pledges for the period 2013-2020, in line with KP standards, basing upon principles that regulate emission pledges.
- 3) In these regards, the Y8+ welcomes the introduction of Intergenerational Equity as the main principle to be followed in the adoption of the new global agreement, included in the *YOUNGOSubmission to the ADP* by the *YOUNGOMitigation Working Group*, also recalling the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) to reach a fair and ambitious agreement.
- 4) We stress the importance of increasing global transparency in all sectors pertaining to their environmental impacts including actual GHG emissions, water, energy and raw material consumption. As a result, we support the establishment of a mandatory reporting initiative, which will be handled on a national basis. Countries that request assistance in the reporting process will be aided by better equipped nations.
- 5) Non-reporting and inaccurately-reporting countries should have their energy products deemed carbon intensive until accurate information, as confirmed by the United Nations, is available.
- 6) We also encourage the UNFCCC to adopt official procedural rules, and to shift its decision making process from "consensus" to a "majority voting" system.
- 7) We also encourage the participation of R&D and scientific institutions, both public and private, to help reach global GHG emission goals.
- 8) Regarding the CDM programme, the Y8+ suggests that transparency be improved and stricter monitoring be implemented, that will reduce the risk of fraud and prevent carbon leakage and improper reporting of CERs (Certifiable Emission Reductions) and VERs (Verifiable Emission Reductions).
- 9) The Y8+ recognises that the use of low-carbon energy is not necessarily incompatible with development and growth.

- 10) Climate change communication, including IPCC reports, should be elucidated so that they can be easily grasped by general public in order to facilitate a bottom-up approach through community involvement.
- 11) We fully support ECO2, the WB initiative. We believe that developing sustainable cities is a common goal and should be an initiative through the creation of an international working group representing the interests of both developed and developing countries. This group will make recommendations on (respective to each city) Sustainable Cities Goals to adopt a holistic approach. This international initiative will bring cities to share experiences and best practices, develop joint experimentation and an international R&D programs. We also believe that developing sustainable cities should be a multi-stakeholder process.

### **Topic 2 – Adaptation of climate change (follow-up to the EU Adaptation Strategy)**

- 1) The Y8+ encourages all governments to adopt national adaptation strategies to reduce the effects of extreme weather events. A specific focus should be set on community-based adaptation strategies, as they help to build the resilience of communities and ecosystems.
- 2) Moreover, the Y8+ strongly recommends the implementation of regional adaptation institutions or frameworks in order to manage issues missing from national adaptation strategies, such as cross-border management of floods and trans-boundary management of coasts, as the EU Adaptation Strategy is aiming to do within Europe.
- 3) The Y8+ supports the representation of a global partnership on adaptation in a post 2015 Framework.
- 4) The Y8+ acknowledges the need to help citizens to adapt to climate change and also recognises the importance of changing public behaviours. Therefore we recommend the teaching of sustainable practices at school, the raising of public awareness through media coverage and the training of outreach workers to assist local groups to combine indigenous knowledge with climate adaptation strategies.
- 5) The Y8+ urges the transfer of technology from between nations. In addition, we encourage the investment in infrastructure support and research with a specific focus on research into drought resilient crops.
- 6) The Y8+ supports the incentivisation of adaptation initiatives for private sector actors who have taken climate change into account when organising their activities.
- 7) In order to well adapt to the possible consequences of climate change, the Y8+ urges the international community to establish and enhance emergency mechanisms to deal with climate change related disasters.
- 8) In the future, the Arctic and Antarctic will become increasingly important and accessible regions for the world. The Y8+ encourages more cooperation on Arctic and Antarctic monitoring and research with regards to ice levels, traffic, and biodiversity. We also acknowledge the need to examine means of international partnership for responding to environmental disasters in the regions, with potential coordination by the United Nations.

- 9) The Y8+ urges all nations to fulfil their existing pledges to assist nations affected by climate change.

### **Topic 3 – Green Economic Growth**

- 1) The Y8+ recognises the dual economic and environmental benefit that can be achieved through leveraging green growth. Therefore we support the expansion of policies that promote research, innovation and entrepreneurship while helping to reduce the impacts of climate change. We further recommend capacity building, technology transfer and the implementation of innovative financing mechanisms to allow green growth to spread around the world.
- 2) The Y8+ believes that energy efficiency is a main driver of green growth. We promote the harmonisation of energy efficiency standards. We also acknowledge the necessity of developing innovative financing mechanism by government. These financing mechanisms like energy savings certificates should be used for initiatives such as buildings' renovation in order to foster measures which improve energy efficiency. Furthermore, the energy efficiency should be improved by innovative technology which endorses the sustainable lifestyle.
- 3) The Y8+ urges the international community and private sector to develop renewable energies that do not have negative consequences such as damaging impacts on food prices, food security, land and ecosystem services.
- 4) We support the idea of carbon pricing as a developmental framework for green economic growth, especially in the developing world, such as the African Carbon Asset Development Facility (ACAD).
- 5) We promote the creation of national subsidies to support energy efficiency for industrial and home equipment. Therefore, energy efficiency would become a competitive advantage for companies as their products would be cheaper for the consumer to purchase and to use.
- 6) We urge the government along with the international community and private sector to develop renewable energies that do not have negative consequences such as damaging impacts on food prices, food security, and ecosystem services and does not promote land grabbing.
- 7) We recognise the relevance of technology and therefore encourage Y8 countries to improve development of and research into friendly environmental technologies, but also to help developing countries through technology transfer and monetary funds, in order to reduce their vulnerability.
- 8) We encourage adopting energy efficiency measures in all possible sectors and minimising methane emissions from upstream oil and gas production to achieve emission savings.
- 9) We recommend the creation of training programmes for workers to be able to participate in the green economy.
- 10) We support the creation of binding international treaties to shift the current energetic matrix to increase the share of sustainable and renewable energy.

### **Topic 4 –Nuclear Energy**

- 1) The Y8+ recognises that there are international concerns surrounding re-active-mining, nuclear power plant-construction and waste-management. We agree that security and safety must be a priority for countries using nuclear energy.
- 2) We urge each nation to ensure that all operators implement the IAEA Action Plan on nuclear safety in order to apply the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident in 2011. The regulation should follow the latest scientific and technological knowledge, and be updated regularly.
- 3) Finally, we urge the countries using nuclear energy to adopt the most advanced technology and to have in place a robust crisis management plan.