

# Climate Change Stances

Number of Operative Paragraph	Priority out of 10:	Main Question at Hand in the Paragraph	Agree or Disagree ?	Reasoning/Explanation
1	7.75	Can Poland deal with a global stocktake every 2 years starting in 2019?	Disagree.	Poland's greenhouse gas emissions have been relatively constant in the past couple of decades. Major pollutant today. <b>At best, Poland should probably create a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and find another renewable energy source.</b>
3	6	Will Poland submit their NDC by 2018?	Agree.	Poland <b>already</b> submitted their agreed <b>INDC of reducing domestic greenhouse gases by 40% by 2030 compared to 1990</b> . Jumped on the bandwagon with the EU rather than submitting its own commitment. EU's NDC is not created yet.
4	6	Can Poland bind themselves to their INDC?	Disagree.	Ideally, Poland should agree to this paragraph. But, the paragraph is a bit too rigid. Poland should <b>try</b> to follow through, but just in case, it should receive aid from other EU countries (and/or beyond). Poland is in a gray area in regards to development. As such, the NDCs for countries that are not fully developed should not be <i>too</i> binding. <b>Developed countries that can afford a binding commitment should agree to one by all means.</b>
5	5	Can Poland please UN by completely phasing coal-powered electricity, like Canada?	Disagree.	Poland uses a lot of coal for electricity, more than any EU country. Hard coal reserves contain about 21.1 billion tons of coal. Total primary energy supply in 2015 was dominated by coal (50.8%), with oil (24.5%) and gas (14.6%) also taking significant shares followed by wind (1.0%) and hydro (0.2%). Since the beginning of the 1990s, the Polish mining industry has been trying to stop using too much coal. Between

				1989 and 2015, coal production decreased from 177.4 to 72.2 million tons. During the same period, employment in the Polish hard coal mining industry decreased from 407,000 to 90,000 employees at the end of 2015. <b>Poland ideally wants to phase coal out; but, sharply cutting it out altogether will take away too many jobs, will crash the economy, and over half of its power will be gone. Too risky!</b>
8	6	Is Poland a part of IMO meetings? If so, will Poland implement the North/Baltic Sea legislation?	Agree.	Poland has been a member of the IMO since 1960. The Baltic Sea legislation entails “a 0.50% limit on the sulfur content of fuel oil used onboard ships from 1 January 2020, down from 3.50% currently.” Poland committed to reducing its sulfur dioxide levels by 59% for any year from 2020 to 2029 compared to 2005 levels. It also committed to reducing the sulfur dioxide levels by 70% for any year from 2030. As of 2012, Poland emits 99% of its sulfur dioxide from energy use and supply, excluding transport. The company Neste has begun creating low-sulfur Polferries. Thus, Poland has begun working on the goal.
11	9	Can Poland make a commitment to fully implement a renewable energy source?	Disagree.	Poland is following the EU’s lead with its INDC. Thus, <b>it already has made a promise. But</b> , to go as far as instructing countries to pull off what Denmark did is a tall order. For that to happen, Poland will have to devise a plan.
12	10	Can Poland fully commit to funding organizations which help developing countries improve their implementati	Agree.	Poland is a part of the GEF, GCF, and the Adaptation Fund. Poland is not a donor country for the GEF, so it doesn’t have to give any money to it. It receives \$84.08 Million from the GEF grant fund. Poland pledged It can split its dues per capita and add the split dues to everyone’s taxes. Poland will donate about

		on of climate change by <b>2018?</b>		\$100,000 to the GCF. The GCF requires 0.4 PLN, <b>less than a cent, per capita</b> to pay off. They already committed to all 3 organizations. Overall, Poland plans to increase climate finance to \$8 million by 2020.
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