



**MOCK COP Youth Representative
(Australia Oceania)**

Lucas Schober

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Indigenous Youth Representative
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Karama, 0812

The Hon Scott Morrison MP

Prime Minister Aust
Parliament House
Canberra,
ACT 2600

COP26 Targets Increase,

11th May 2021

Today's Australian Youth ask that you approach COP26 with readjusted and significantly increased emission reduction targets set for 2030 plus an honorable commitment to zero emissions by 2050 (following the lead and example commitment already set by many of the planet's nations).

We also request that you permit Australian Youth a seat at the table (31st May - 17th June).

We the youth (as tomorrow's leaders) all know the enormous losses that Australia will experience if we don't work with the rest of the planet's nations to truly commit and update targets to exceed the more ambitious GHG emission Paris Agreement goals.

We cannot afford another 5 years of 'do nothing' policies that delay or cause inactions, as there are huge serious consequences that we as tomorrow's leaders will have to endure and suffer. Today's grandchildren (and many generations to follow) will never forgive a poor decision on emissions judgement. Island people are already calling Australia's inactions an act against humanity.

Australia needs readjusted seriously ambitious targets set for 2030 with full and serious commitment to zero emission by 2050. Australia also needs serious GHG emission reduction policies within our Transport and Industry sectors over the next decade to help reduce emissions.

Lucas Schober,

Australiana Indigenous Youth Representative,

Mock COP26

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Mock COP26 Declaration:

Youth urge world leaders to adopt climate treaty

- After two weeks of negotiations, Mock COP26 delegates from 140 countries have agreed a formal treaty setting out 18 bold climate and ecological policies for world leaders to urgently adopt.
- Nigel Topping, High Level Climate Action Champion for COP26, was presented with the Mock COP26 Treaty during the closing ceremony, at 12 noon GMT on 01 December 2020.
- In conjunction with the Treaty, youth delegates will share a video address with world leaders, to demand action in the year leading up to COP26 and a seat at the table.

1 December -- 330 young people from 140 countries will today [send an open letter calling](#) on world leaders to implement a set of realistic, yet progressive, youth-centred climate policies. At 12 noon UTC, delegates at [Mock COP26](#), an international youth-led climate conference, will present the Treaty to Nigel Topping, the High Level Climate Action Champion for COP26, and urge national governments around the World to raise ambition and action in the run up to COP26.

The [Mock COP26 Treaty](https://www.mockcop.org/treaty) [https://www.mockcop.org/treaty] outlines 18 policies young people want decision makers to prioritise in the run up to, and at, COP26 in Glasgow. Policy recommendations, which have been developed over the past two weeks through speeches and negotiations, cover six themes: climate education, climate justice, health and wellbeing, climate resilient communities, national carbon reduction targets and protecting biodiversity.

Suphane Dash-Alleyne, Mock COP26 delegate from Guyana, South America, said: *"The year 2020 was meant to be the year of bold climate action, where world leaders turned words into actions. The global pandemic may have pressed pause on global negotiations, but the threat of a climate catastrophe is not going away."*

"Mock COP26 sends a strong message to world leaders that young people can coordinate global negotiations and we have the solutions. Now is the time for us to have a seat at the table. World leaders can and must succeed at COP26 and it is critical that we work together to create a green, healthy and resilient future for us all."

A legal team, including lawyers from ClientEarth and COP26andbeyond, worked with delegates to formalise the statement into a treaty which enables countries to adopt the Mock COP26 policy demands into law.



James Thornton, CEO & Founder of ClientEarth, commented: *"The youth behind Mock COP26 have created a powerful statement calling on governments to take action to protect future generations from the worst impacts of climate change. Decisions taken by governments now will affect the youngest generation for many years to come. Now is the time to listen to young people and implement their urgent demands."*

The Treaty includes an ask for national governments to ensure that substantive **education on climate change** is available to young people at every level of formal education, based on the best available science. In addition to this, delegates are calling on countries to **protect the rights of young climate activists** and include young people in decision-making matters relating to the climate emergency and ecological crisis, including sending more youth representatives to COP26.

If the Mock COP26 Treaty is adopted, governments **would commit to limiting global warming to below 1.5 degrees Celsius**, in line with the IPCC's recommendation, and would ban the offshoring of emissions. Governments would also commit to **strong regulation on air quality**, ensuring polluting industries significantly reduce their emissions to guarantee safe and breathable air.

In the Treaty, Mock COP26 delegates are calling on governments to include **policy measures to assist farmers** to move away from practices that are harmful to soils, water and biodiversity and that fuel deforestation. Delegates are also calling for a far-reaching **law on ecocide** to criminalise the mass destruction and damage of the environment by human activity.

The two-week conference has prioritised voices from countries that are most affected by the climate crisis. People from the Global South made up 72% of delegates and the Treaty continues to ensure these countries are supported. The average age of participants was 22 years old and 63% were female or non-binary.

Over the next 12 months, Mock COP26 delegates and volunteers will engage with their elected political representatives, to urge them to implement the policy demands. The young climate activists aim to fill the next year with the implementation of new and progressive domestic climate policies that raise ambition in the run up to COP26.

Paired with the final statement, is a [powerful video address to world leaders](#), featuring delegates from Mock COP26 calling for urgent action and for more people to join them in urging elected representatives to follow the Mock COP26 Treaty.

ENDS



For more information, interviews and images, please contact:

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NOTES TO EDITORS:

Mock COP26 delegate survey

Delegates were surveyed during the two week conference. Responses included:

- 99% said climate change education should be mandatory and embedded throughout learning at all stages of education
- 99% want to incentivise green jobs
- 97% say polluting industries should be appropriately taxed on their emissions
- 69% say extracting fossil fuels should be illegal
- 65% don't trust government to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions targets

About Mock COP26

Mock COP26 is coordinated by a group of young climate activists from across the globe, mostly from the Fridays for the Future International Committee, united in their frustration at the speed of progress from world leaders on combating climate change and its effects. It was established at short notice to fill the void left by the postponed COP26 conference.

The student staff team is made up of 18 students from Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Ecuador, India, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, Solomon Islands and the UK.

The high-level statements from each country, along with conference events and fringe events are available to view on the Mock COP26 [YouTube channel](#). Catch up with Mock COP26 on [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#), and by following the hashtags #MockCOP26 and #ForTheYouthByTheYouth.

The final treaty will be available here: <https://www.mockcop.org/treaty>

Mock COP26 is sponsored by [Clim8 Invest](#) and Zoom and has been funded by over 400 individuals through the student's [crowdfunder](#). Other funders include The Golden Bottle Trust, UMI Fund and We Have The POWER.

The Treaty has been produced with the assistance of [ClientEarth](#), [We Have the Power](#), [COP26andbeyond](#) and Nina Hamasaki.



For more information, please visit <https://www.mockcop.org/>.

Please view case studies and photos of the coordinating team: [at this link](#)

New video on YouTube: [at this link](#)

New video MP4 format: [at this link](#)

Photography of students and graphics for media: [at this link](#)

About Students Organising for Sustainability International

Students Organising for Sustainability International is an international network of student-led organisations working together to collaborate on research, campaigns and communications in response to the climate emergency and ecological crisis. It is hosted by Danske Studerendes Fællesråd, the National Union of Students in Denmark.

For more information, please visit <https://sos.earth/>.

About Students Organising for Sustainability UK

SOS-UK is a charity set up by students and staff at the National Union of Students in the UK in 2019 in response to the climate emergency and ecological crisis. It exists to support students to be the change that society urgently needs to get us out of the climate emergency and ecological crisis, and to deliver climate justice. SOS-UK the UK chapter of SOS-International.

For more information, please visit www.sos-uk.org.

Mock COP26 Policies

Traducción al español (página 13 en adelante). Disculpas por inexactitudes. / Spanish translation (page 13 onwards).

30 November 2020

The breakdown of votes is shown **above** the wording of each policy.

- For a policy with no amendments, at least a two-thirds majority was required.
- For a policy with one amendment or more, any majority was required, providing there was at least a two-thirds majority by the “yes” and “yes for...” votes combined.
- For a policy to be blocked, at least 5% had to block.
- A vote was ineligible if a delegate voted twice or if a non-delegate vote was received.

Climate education

101

Yes: 173

No: 1

Block: 0

Abstain: 1

Ineligible votes: 4

Turnout: 53%

Result: Passed with a 99% majority.

Each country shall ensure that all school age children, regardless of how they are schooled, are provided with comprehensive and up to date teaching regarding the climate emergency and ecological crisis. Such teaching shall be adapted to be age and region specific and to give all young people the information they need to enable them to understand the extent, nature and

structural causes of the crisis, the measures which need to be taken to substantially address and reduce the crisis and mitigate and adapt to its consequences. Each country shall implement national laws to ensure free access to impartial climate science and data, and provide legal redress against those making false claims relating to the climate emergency and ecological crisis.

102

Yes: 133

No: 9

Block: 3

Abstain: 24

Ineligible votes: 5

Turnout: 51.2%

Result: Passed with a 91% majority

Each country shall ensure that all school age children, regardless of how they are schooled, are given the opportunity to learn about their connection with nature, including (but not limited to) drawing upon the knowledge and practices of Indigenous peoples.

Climate justice

103

Yes: 106

No: 14

Block: 8

Abstain: 48

Ineligible votes: 4

Turnout: 53.3%

Result: Blocked (more than 5% of eligible votes were cast for block)

There must be a transfer of wealth, knowledge and technologies - including ownership thereof - from countries in the Global North to the Global South to support mitigation and adaptation to the climate and ecological crisis. Wealth transfers should be in the form of compensation and grants, not loans. The most polluting countries (including historical emissions) should transfer the greatest, to reflect colonial legacies and the fact that the countries who have done the least to cause the climate crisis are suffering its worst effects.

104a

Yes: 50

Yes, first amendment: 105

No: 3

Block: 2

Abstain: 17

Ineligible votes: 5

Turnout: 53.6%

Result: Passed with amendment 104a (below)

Each country shall extend legal protection to the rights of Indigenous peoples, including their land, way of life and livelihoods, supporting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Each country shall also implement appropriate and reasonable mechanisms for Indigenous peoples to be recognised as rights holders, such as identity certificates.

105

Yes: 164

No: 4

Block: 1



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Abstain: 8
Ineligible votes: 5
Turnout: 53.6%

Result: Passed with a 97% majority

The UN should formally recognise the human right to a healthy environment, including the right to a safe climate. A UN Universal Declaration on the Rights of Nature should also be implemented.

106a

Yes: 30
Yes, first amendment: 127
No: 5
Block: 2
Abstain: 9
Ineligible votes: 4
Turnout: 52.4%

Result: Passed with amendment 106a (below)

Each country shall make industrial agriculture, mining and extractive and other polluting industries responsible in law for upholding sustainable practices and complying with regulations regarding full and swift restoration and clean-up, and the rights of their workers and neighbouring communities. Each country shall ensure that new projects are not undertaken that involve clearing residents off their land without informed consent and/or destroying previously protected ecosystems or sensitive zones. To prevent national governments unduly redefining any protected areas, any changes should be overseen by a national scientific advisory board, whose findings should be made transparent to the public.

Climate resilient livelihoods

107

Yes: 139

No: 5

Block: 1

Abstain: 26

Ineligible votes: 4

Turnout: 51.8%

Result: Passed with a 95% majority

Each country shall develop and implement a National Adaptation Plan and provide the funding, training and resources necessary to enable people and communities to adapt and mitigate as necessary to protect their livelihoods from the consequences of the climate emergency and ecological crisis, including the transition needed to mitigate the crisis. This is not limited to but shall include the provision of re-skilling and entrepreneurship skills programmes in renewables and ecological approaches.

108a

Yes: 52

Yes, first amendment: 96

No: 7

Block: 4

Abstain: 14

Ineligible votes: 3

Turnout: 52.4%

Result: Passed with amendment 108a (below)

The policies and practices of each country and international agencies shall support sustainable agriculture and regeneration of soils and forests. These shall include measures to assist farmers to move away from agricultural practices which are driving deforestation and are harmful to soil health, food

security, water quality, water availability and biodiversity, and to substantially reduce chemical use, greenhouse gas emissions and pollution from agriculture. Furthermore, policies shall support investing in plant-based food alternatives and technological innovations such as cellular agriculture, and implementing policies to combat global food waste.

Physical and mental health

109a

Yes: 53

Yes, first amendment: 97

No: 13

Block: 1

Abstain: 7

Ineligible votes: 4

Turnout: 51.8%

Result: Passed with amendment 109a (below)

Each country shall ensure a child's right to play, learn, and engage with the natural world by enacting policies to protect and restore biodiversity, such as establishing protected nature reserves, investing in reforestation, and banning mining, logging, and fossil fuel drilling in those protected areas.

110

Yes: 168

No: 2

Block: 0

Abstain: 6

Ineligible votes: 4

Turnout: 53.3%

Result: Passed with a 98% majority

Each country shall ensure safe, breathable air quality by adopting strong regulations on air pollutants that require industry and commerce to significantly reduce emissions and pollution. In addition, they shall implement additional social measures to ensure clean, quality air, including the promotion of pedestrian green zones, affordable and sustainable public transport, and phasing out of internal combustion engines.

111

Yes: 142

No: 6

Block: 0

Abstain: 7

Ineligible votes: 3

Turnout: 47%

Result: Passed with a 95% majority

Each country shall provide the necessary funding for child-friendly mental health services, including (but not limited to) the prevention and treatment of eco-anxiety, and the provision of care that directly addresses climate emergency-related stressors. They shall also recognise the particular vulnerability of children to the impacts of the climate crisis in terms of its impact on their health and well-being, and proactively address those impacts, including undernutrition, unsafe housing, and the increased risk of physical and mental ill-health.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

112b



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Yes: 15

Yes, first amendment: 23

Yes, second amendment: 87

Yes, third amendment: 19

No: 7

Block: 1

Abstain: 10

Ineligible votes: 2

Turnout: 49.1%

Result: Passed with amendment 112b (below)

Each country's plans, programmes and laws shall be fully aligned with the IPCC's call to limit global warming to below 1.5°C. The plans need to take all known greenhouse gas emissions into account including land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), shipping and heavy industry / international flight. Commitments shall genuinely prioritise the radical reduction in Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions first and not involve offshoring. Any offsetting shall only be done as a last resort and be carried out through schemes that respect the principles of social justice, ownership and fair trade, and countries shall be transparent about their offshore emissions, and clearly state the impacts of their environmental policy on developing country Parties (and in particular on the least developed countries and small island developing States).

113

Yes: 96

No: 24

Block: 19

Abstain: 24

Ineligible votes: 3

Turnout: 49.4%

Result: Blocked (more than 5% of eligible votes were cast for block)



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NDC plans should spell out the country's actions on interim targets, carbon trading, GHG inventories, carbon sinks, and carbon pricing.

114a

Yes: 21

Yes, first amendment: 122

No: 13

Block: 2

Abstain: 5

Ineligible votes: 2

Turnout: 49.4%

Result: Passed with amendment 114a (below)

Each country's NDCs shall spell out detailed plans and timetables for a whole-of-society energy transition away from coal, oil, gas and other fossil fuels, which includes a ban on future developments of fossil fuel reserves, and a detailed action plan on the sound management of the life-cycle of renewable energy equipment.

Other

115

Yes: 116

No: 18

Block: 3

Abstain: 20

Ineligible votes: 2

Turnout: 47.6%

Result: Passed with a 84% majority

Each country shall introduce a law making the wholesale and deliberate destruction of environments upon which humanity depends a criminal offence of ecocide with penalties appropriate to its severity and consequences for humanity, and in addition, shall support the introduction of a new international crime of ecocide capable of prosecution as a crime in the International Criminal Court.

116a

Yes: 17

Yes, first amendment: 135

No: 6

Block: 0

Abstain: 2

Ineligible votes: 2

Turnout: 48.5%

Result: Passed with amendment 116a (below)

Each country shall facilitate meaningful and inclusive youth participation in decision-making in all matters relating to the climate emergency and ecological crisis at all levels, including (but not limited to) the setting of NDCs. Methods could include, for example, making information related to current decision-making available via media frequented by young people, youth citizen assemblies, facilitating consultations with youth, giving youth a seat at the table to vote on proposed legislation, creating more job and internship opportunities for youth, and sending a minimum number or percentage of youth delegates to climate conferences such as COP26. For the purposes of this policy we define youth as people aged 11-29 inclusive.

117

Yes: 144



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GOP



No: 8
Block: 3
Abstain: 5
Ineligible votes: 2
Turnout: 48.5%
Result: Passed with a 92% majority

Each country shall implement and enforce laws to protect or, if there is existing provision, enhance, the active participation in decision-making of those in society who advocate addressing environmental issues, social injustice and corruption and to protect their safety and their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

118

Yes: 142
No: 6
Block: 0
Abstain: 12
Ineligible votes: 2
Turnout: 48.5%
Result: Passed with a 95% majority

Each country shall commit to a Green Recovery: plans for recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic shall not entrench and subsidise fossil fuel use but shall commit the country to a just and equitable transition to sustainability and the development of low carbon jobs and opportunities.

119a

Yes: 44
Yes, first amendment: 94
No: 4
Block: 2



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Abstain: 11
Ineligible votes: 2
Turnout: 47%

Result: Passed with amendment 119a (below)

Each country shall commit to ambitious targets, and the funding and actions to deliver them, for the protection and restoration of at least 30% of land and marine ecosystems by 2030. These must benefit biodiversity, sequester carbon, and ensure the integrity of Indigenous peoples and local communities' rights.

120a

Yes: 27
Yes, first amendment: 63
No: 30
Block: 6
Abstain: 25
Ineligible votes: 2
Turnout: 45.8%

Result: Passed with amendment 120a (below)

Each country, at a national and international level, shall phase out all non-essential single-use plastics, taking into account the needs of people with disabilities, and introduce a circular system for all materials which promotes reuse and repair instead of single use and continually uses existing 'waste' streams to make 'new' products, instead of continuing to rely on oil-based or bio-based virgin materials.

All votes were counted three times and verified by the voting committee:

*Aqeel Kapasi
Jamie Burrell
Kelo Uchendu
Rachel Soper
Sonali
Zoe Arnold*

Políticas de Mock COP26

30 de noviembre de 2020

El desglose de los votos se muestra **encima** de la redacción de cada política.

- Para una política sin enmiendas, se requería al menos una mayoría de dos tercios.
- Para una política con una o más enmiendas, se requería cualquier mayoría, siempre que hubiera al menos una mayoría de dos tercios por los votos de "sí" y "sí para..." combinados.
- Para que una política fuera bloqueada, al menos el 5% tenía que bloquearse.
- Un voto no era elegible si un delegado votaba dos veces o si se recibía un voto no delegado.

Educación sobre el clima

101

Sí: 173