

1. COP 28

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Noting the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 28) taking place in Dubai from November 30th to December 12th,
- b. Believing that this opportunity to galvanise further action on “global boiling” must be seized, particularly in view of increasingly sombre scientific warnings,

Calls on all parties to COP 28:

1. To agree on the tripling of global renewables by 2030;
2. To adopt clearer phase-out plans for fossil fuels, including the removal of subsidies;
3. To agree clear financial provision for the loss and damage facing the most vulnerable countries that cannot be addressed by adaptation;
4. To agree to an ambitious new climate finance framework that supports stronger Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) aligned with the global stocktake conclusions at COP 28 including scaling up finance for nature based solutions and for adaptation, particularly for the most vulnerable;
5. To ensure global calculations do not overlook any substantial emissions, such as military emissions;

Calls on the UK Government:

6. To give the UK delegation a strong mandate for an ambitious COP 28 outcome;
7. To meet its commitment to provide £11.6bn for climate finance between 2021 and 2026 without diminishing other ODA commitments over that period;
8. Following the global stocktake at COP28 to publish clear plans to meet the UK’s commitment to reduce emissions by 68% of 1990 levels by 2030 and 78% by 2035 that are judged to be credible by the UK Climate Change Committee and that include:
 - i. Keeping all homes warm through heat pumps and better insulation;
 - ii. Accelerating the drive to zero carbon transport;
 - iii. Redirecting finance from fossil fuel investments to cutting pollution and protecting nature.

2. Israel/Palestine

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Noting that International Humanitarian Law (IHL) applies to non-state actors such as Hamas as well as states such as Israel,
- b. Condemning unequivocally the attacks on civilians and the taking of hostages by Hamas in this latest escalation of the conflict as breaches of IHL and as war crimes, and supporting the Secretary General's call for the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages,
- c. Recognising Israel's right to self-defence and the legitimacy under international law of military action against Hamas,

Calls on the UK government

1. To use all diplomatic and political means to prevent and remedy all breaches of IHL or war crimes by any party;
2. To condemn any actions that breach IHL including: collective punishment of civilian populations; cutting off food, fuel and medical supplies; targeting civilians or civil infrastructure such as hospitals; or engaging in the forced movement of populations;
3. To use all diplomatic and political means and all available assets to get humanitarian aid for civilians into Gaza;
4. To recognise that adherence to IHL and respect for human rights is vital to protect civilians on both sides of this conflict, and that any failure to uphold these principles now will damage the case against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, as well as to put the lives and livelihoods of all those affected by other conflicts around the world at further risk;
5. To urge all parties to curb the use of hate speech in any form; to avoid magnifying unverified rumours and to seek to understand and address the long-standing pain, trauma and loss facing the other parties in this conflict while fully considering the potential for actions taken now in anger or rage, however understandable, to create future cycles of violence in this conflict;
6. To recognise that people around the world should be allowed to criticise actions of governments and other leaders; such criticism must be able to extend to peaceful forms of protest and campaigning (such as through boycotting, divestment and sanctions) against those bodies that they feel are committing human rights abuses;
7. To work urgently with all those seeking to prevent the spread of the conflict, including by working to restrain all parties, and, even in these very challenging circumstances, to find the basis of a just and durable peace that can provide security and sustainable development to all citizens of both Israel and the Palestinian territories;
8. To ensure the right to return for all people displaced by this phase of the conflict.