



OISMUN 2025

UNEP

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

Agenda

Discussing Nations' Impact On The Climate
Goals Set In The Paris Agreement

Executive Board

Anagha Unni and
Ram Dobhal

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LETTER FROM THE secretariat

Dear esteemed delegates,

As the fortunate secretariat of this year's OIS MS MUN, we are thrilled to welcome you all to this conference. We are looking forward to seeing diverse and energetic delegates on the day of the event, and hope that all of you will benefit from this conference.

As students passionate about global issues, you possess the power to go on and make concrete changes in the future. This conference is a platform that will enable you to inspire and influence others with your ideas, your voice, and your actions. We hope that you will be able to carry forward this zeal for problem solving into your lives and be able to contribute meaningfully to issues that matter in your communities.

Having been a part of this conference and its organising team numerous times over the years, we can assure you that this conference will be a transformative experience for each and every one of you. Just as each of us left the MUN brimming with opinions and excitement to enact these beliefs, so will you. We hope that you feel a part of this community as much as we did, and leave the conference feeling empowered and inspired, with a deepened commitment to creating positive change in the world.

We encourage you to engage in meaningful and respectful dialogue with one another, throughout the conference, to listen attentively to different viewpoints, and to seek common ground amidst differences in opinion. We urge you to push your limits and challenge yourself, and one another by thinking critically to solve problems on the spot. We would love to see a display of political understanding from each and every one of you, and hope that this conference will be an opportunity for you to not only learn from one another, but also to support and uplift one another as you navigate through the complexities of the world around us.

Thank you for choosing to be a part of this year's Model United Conference. We are excited to see the impact that you will make, both during and beyond this event. We look forward to seeing you there!

With warm regards,
OIS MS MUN Secretariat.

INTRODUCTION TO THE executive board

Anagha Unni

Anagha Unni is the perfect blend of kindness and ruthlessness, making her a brilliant delegate in any committee. As a chair, she is both a mentor and a guide, ready to help you navigate any obstacles that may arise during committee sessions. To get on her good side, play Espresso by Sabrina Carpenter- she's always eager to discuss or sing along (and contrary to her jokes, her singing is actually quite impressive). Outside of committee, Anagha is a chatterbox who loves making new friends and sharing her infamous "jokes", which are extremely terrible. They're the type that'll make you groan, then laugh, and then question who you surround yourself with and what you're really doing in life. Other than being an extremely intelligent genius (please do not spend more than 2 minutes with her, you will not find this to be true), Anagha's also known for her infectious laughter and positive energy. If you're lucky enough to be in her committee, buckle up for an Unni-mistakable MUN experience, filled with note-worthy debates, clause-trophobic crisis updates, and humor so funny, you'll need a motion to suspend laughter.

Ram Dobhal

Meet Ram Dobhal, a delegate who doesn't just speak, but turns every speech into an Oscar-worthy performance. Ram can drop one-liners so insanely that they deserve their own plaque in the hall of fame, along with his list of Kanye (and espresso) references when you least expect it (before you can RUNAWAY as fast as you can). Known for crafting "godly" (always with the delegate of god) communiqués that could convince even a brick wall to change its position, he makes every topic feel like a plot twist from an Agatha Christie book. From committees like the HRC, to WW2 cabinets, Ram can quote and give relevance to the most bizarre things, in the most random committees, while even roasting world leaders. Besides MUN, you better think twice before mentioning your favorite football player (NOT soccer) around Ram, though, because when it comes to sports, he WILL challenge you right there on the spot, even if you're just trying to relax and have a sip of water. Get ready for a wonderful committee with Ram, who will ensure that you won't forget the experience, and "I Guess We'll Never Know" what a boring committee is with Ram as your chair.

LETTER FROM THE executive board

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at MSMUN 2025! We, Anagha Unni and Ram Dobhal, are honoured to serve as your Executive Board for this committee, which focuses on Discussing Nations' Impact On The Climate Goals Set In The Paris Agreement. This agenda gives us the opportunity to explore international efforts toward climate action, assess countries' achievements and setbacks, and think about innovative solutions together. Through lively debate and collaboration, we really hope to see new perspectives and solutions that address this urgent issue.

As your Executive Board, we want you to approach this conference with commitment and creativity. The challenges that climate change poses are interconnected, so it is crucial that together, we work towards solutions that are equitable and sustainable. As delegates, your role is to uphold your nation's foreign policies while also balancing practicality and global responsibility. You must present unique and realistic ideas, supported by concrete evidence and data to shape an impactful discussion.

As your EB, we recommend preparing thoroughly. Familiarise yourself with the Paris Agreement, look at international efforts, and understand your country's stance and contributions to the agreement. This study guide can act as your base for the conference, but we really do urge you to conduct research outside of this.

We understand that a lot of you are first-time participants- please do not hesitate to step out of your comfort zone. At MSMUN 2025, the UNEP will be a space for growth, learning, and teamwork, and we are ready to support you every single step of the way. At the conference, participate fully, listen carefully, and collaborate engagingly so we can embody the true spirit of Model United Nations.

We wish you all a successful and rewarding experience at MSMUN 2025. Let's make this committee one that we remember!

Best regards,
Anagha Unni & Ram Dobhal
Executive Board, UNEP

INTRODUCTION TO THE committee

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the global authority that is currently leading the world in terms of the environment. Their mission is to inspire, inform, and enable countries and people to improve their quality of life, while also ensuring that they keep a good quality of life for future generations.

The UNEP was established in 1972 after the UN Conference on the Human Environment that was held in Stockholm. Their headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya, and they are a vital force in global efforts to address environmental problems and encourage sustainability. The UNEP was created to monitor the state of the environment, connect policy-making with science, and coordinate responses and actions regarding the world's environmental challenges, such as climate change.



They work with governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and the general public to achieve their goals. They are overseen by a governing body called the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), which meets every two years to track the world's environmental progress and improve upon it.

UNEP mainly focuses on:

1. Climate Change: Working on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energy.
2. Natural Disasters and Conflicts: Helping countries get prepared for and recover from environmental disasters.
3. Ecosystem Management: Protecting and restoring natural habitats like endangered species or polluted oceans.

4. Environmental Governance: Helping nations create policies towards sustainable development.
5. Chemicals and Waste: Helping manage and throw hazardous substances safely.
6. Resource Efficiency: Promoting sustainable consumption and production practices.



Over time, the UNEP has played a huge role in developing many international environmental agreements. A notable example of this is the 1987 Montreal Protocol

which aims to protect the ozone layer by eradicating harmful substances like chlorofluorocarbons. Another example is the Minamata Convention on Mercury in 2013 which worked towards reducing mercury production across the globe.

To conclude, the UNEP acts as the world's environmental watchdog, raising awareness and ensuring a sustainable future. Their work ensures that environmental problems are a priority, creating policies and solutions that impact everyone's lives and the planet's health and safety.

CONTEXT OF THE treaty

The Paris Agreement, originally adopted in 2015, set global climate goals to limit global warming to below 2°C, aiming for 1.5°C (above pre-industrial levels). It established Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), where each country sets its own emissions reduction targets. Developed nations also pledged to provide \$100 billion annually in climate finance to support developing countries. This agreement was built on a 5 year cycle to increase ambition to reach progressively stronger climate action.

In 2018, crucial updates were added to the Paris Agreement during the COP24 summit. The Paris Rulebook was finalized, outlining how countries should report their emissions and climate action progress. The IPCC Special Report on limiting global warming to 1.5°C showed the urgent need to reduce global emissions by 45% by 2030. Despite challenges, countries were urged to enhance their climate commitments and financial support for developing nations.



In 2018 and beyond, nations showed mixed progress towards the Paris Agreement's goals. While the finalization of the rulebook and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report raised global awareness of the urgency needed, most countries' existing climate plans were insufficient to meet the 1.5°C goal. This means that countries still have to work to their plans to meet their goals that they signed off to through the Paris Agreement of 2018.

Important Articles from the updated 2018 Paris Agreement

Article 4: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

This article requires a country to enhance their set climate targets, which they have called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), every five years. It is important for the environment because it makes a country reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions gradually, therefore helping change climate change and restraining global warming to less than 2°C, ideally to 1.5°C.

Article 7: Adaptation

Article 7 promotes the adaptation of the effects of climate change through support, especially in areas that are hurt the most by changes in the environment and climate. The article is significant to the environment since it provides countries with the ability to work towards countering the negative effects of climate change such as high temperatures, sea rise, and extreme weather situations (in affected areas).

Article 13: Transparency Framework

Article 13 outlines how countries will verify and track their climate actions and progress toward decreasing their emissions. This article relates to the environment because this increases how capable countries are of monitoring reductions in global emissions, which helps build trust and pushes countries to stay on the right path with their Paris Agreement goals.



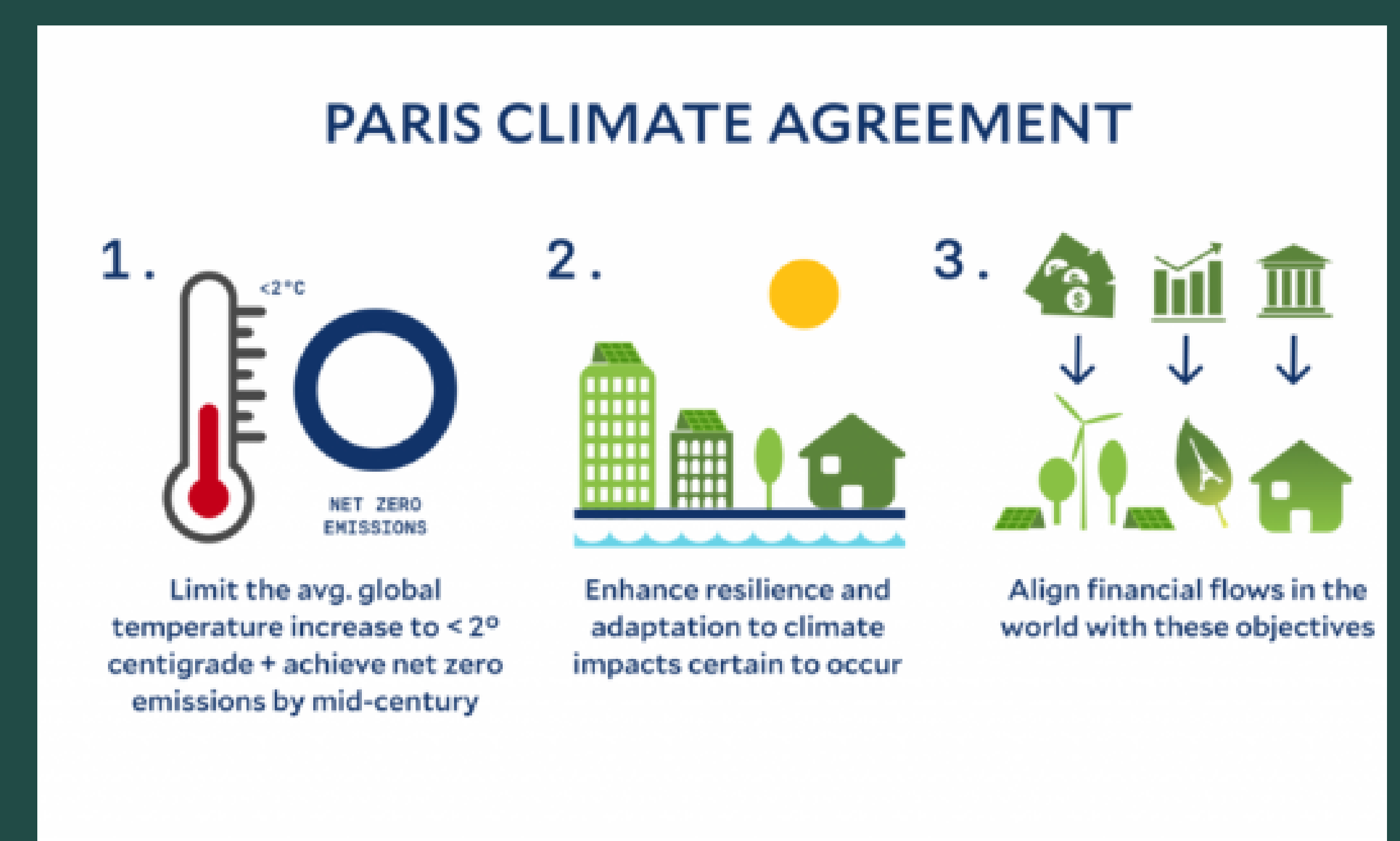
timeline

2015: Adoption of the Paris Agreement

On the 12th of December 2015, 196 countries across the world adopted the Paris Agreement, an international treaty that looks at limiting global warming to below 2°C (preferably to 1.5°C) when compared to pre-industrial revolution levels.

2016: Paris Agreement Enactment

After the adoption, the Paris Agreement finally entered into force on the 4th of November 2016, after it was ratified (definition: signed, making it officially valid) by the needed number of countries.



2017: US Withdraws from the Paris Agreement

In June 2017, under the rule of Donald Trump, the United States announced that they would like to withdraw from the Paris Agreement because of economic concerns.

2018: IPCC Report on Global Warming

In 2018, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a special report saying that limiting global warming to 1.5°C would now need rapid changes across all aspects of society or we won't be able to meet the goal.



2019: Youth Climate Strikes and Legal Actions

Across the year of 2019, there were many global youth climate strikes inspired by activists such as Greta Thunberg. Millions of people came to these protests, shining light on how urgent climate action is. There were many climate-related lawsuits that were filed worldwide, challenging governments and corporations saying they have inefficient climate policies.

2020: COVID-19 Pandemic and Emissions

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, greenhouse gas emissions were reduced because of global lockdowns, but experts said this would have very less long-term impact unless we change a lot more.

2021: US Rejoins Paris Agreement

In January of this year, the United States rejoined the Paris Agreement, confirming their commitment to international climate action.

2021: 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26)

In 2021, the COP26 was held in Glasgow, creating the Glasgow Climate Pact, which emphasized the need for faster action to help reduce emissions and reduce the use of coal.



2022: Establishment of Loss and Damage Fund at COP27

In 2022, the 27th UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Egypt created the first loss and damage fund which supports vulnerable countries like many Caribbean countries who are affected by climate disasters.

2023: COP28 and Fossil Fuel Commitments

In 2023, the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) was held in Dubai which ended with a commitment to move away from fossil fuels.

Throughout these last few years, there are also multiple environmental impacts and challenges that we have faced. Low-lying island nations (definition: islands that are near, or below sea level), such as Tuvalu and the Maldives, have faced many threats because of rising sea levels, leading to the loss of land and communities getting displaced. There has also been an increase in how frequent and intense extreme weather events have been, including heatwaves, floods, and wildfires, because of climate change.

CURRENT situation

In current times, many countries are working toward the Paris Agreement goals. But why don't we seem to be there yet? A major barrier is that governments are not ready to commit to the strong policies needed to cut emissions quickly. Additionally, economic interests in fossil fuels remain powerful, especially big countries, and there is still a significant gap in climate finance (definition: loans, budgets and funds that are meant for climate change mitigation and resilience), with developing nations struggling to implement necessary solutions due to limited resources.

To really understand the current situation regarding progress with the agreement, we need to look at specific countries and organisations and what they are currently doing.

United States of America

In these final weeks of President Joe Biden's Administration, the U.S. announced a new target under the Paris Agreement to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 61%-66% compared to 2005 levels before 2035. This goal has been considered as possible to achieve due to state actions and federal investments, even if the incoming Trump administration changes current climate policies. This announcement aims to inspire national and local leaders to continue climate action and their hard work.

China

China is currently the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases. It has made significant investments in renewable energy and has pledged to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, but recent reports say that their emissions are still too high to meet the targets in the Paris Agreement. Therefore, in comparison to other nations, China needs to work a lot more towards meeting Paris Agreement goals. has a lot of work and improvement to do regarding the Paris Agreement.

India

India has pledged to draw half of their energy requirements from renewable sources before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2070. However, recent reports say that current global efforts, even with ones by major emitters like India, are not enough to meet the targets in the Paris Agreement. The UNEP report further shows us accentuates the need for drastic reductions in CO2 emissions and more investments to achieve these goals.

Russia

In 2019, Russia ratified the Paris Agreement, agreeing to reduce emissions by 30% compared to 1990 levels by the year before 2030. However, this target lets emissions stay at current levels, since Russia's emissions are already below 1990 levels because of Russia's economic downturn after the Soviet Union's collapse.

Denmark

Denmark is a country that is well-known for its strong climate policies and goals. It aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70% before 2030 (compared to 1990 levels) and also aims to achieve climate neutrality (definition: net zero greenhouse gas emissions) by 2050. Denmark invests a lot in renewable energy, especially wind power, and has brought in multiple policies to slowly remove fossil fuels. Its efforts align very well with the goals of the Paris Agreement, making Denmark a role model for bringing sustainability into its national policies.



Jamaica

Jamaica's current main goal is to reduce their emissions by 25.4% by 2030. Jamaica is extremely prone to climate disasters and faces extreme problems such as rising sea levels. Since it is an SIDS, they have less land which prevents them from heavily shifting to forms of renewable energy such as wind or solar power. However, they are still committed to climate action. Their commitment reflects their recognition of the vulnerabilities they face since they are a small island developing state.

To conclude, while there are different types of progress and commitment between these nations, the main concern is that current global efforts are not nearly enough to meet the Paris Agreement's targets. These are only a few countries we've looked at, we urge you to research more on them and look at other nations too.

MAJOR organisations

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

NATO accepted climate change as a significant security threat and included it in its strategic plans. The alliance launched the Climate Change and Security Action plan to tackle climate risks and strengthen resilience. This includes cutting emissions from military operations and using green technologies, which will enhance security by adapting to a changing climate. NATO also readies its infrastructure for extreme climate impacts. However, a challenge remains in balancing defense needs with environmental goals. Progress has slowly been growing and the scope has changed as the goals are being worked on through research, policy updates, and fostering cooperation between member states.

EU (European Union)

The European Union stands at the forefront of global efforts to combat climate change through its European Green Deal, focusing on achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. The EU pledged to reduce emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and policies based on this transition are the Fit for 55 package and the Climate Law. Its strategy includes investments in renewable energy and sustainable transport. Despite debates over banning fossil-fuel vehicles and legislative delays the EU has not managed to make significant progress to reduce emissions. It leads the EU to balance its economic development with environmental sustainability.

AU (African Union)

The African Union has formulated a climate strategy to be followed by its members in order to achieve Paris Agreement commitments. It focuses on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and climate-resilient infrastructure. The main constraints have been financial and technological, which means that most African nations rely on international funding to achieve their climate goals.

Regional cooperation forms the heart of the AU's strategies to improve resilience and resource sharing. Despite all these setbacks, the AU is progressing with localized initiatives and international partnership arrangements.



ASEAN (Association of Southeast Nations)

ASEAN countries integrate climate considerations into regional policies and national plans. It commits to reducing emissions and expanding renewable energy capacity. This creates a challenge because of the disparity in the level of economic development among member states as well as different priorities set by them. ASEAN is currently looking for partnerships with other external organizations to fill this gap. National initiatives and international cooperation offer some hope for accelerating action, though progress has been slow.

COUNTRY positions

Developed Countries

Developed countries, such as the United States, the European Union, and Japan, are expected to take the lead in addressing climate change, both due to their historical responsibility and their advanced technological capabilities. These countries have been major contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions over the past century, primarily due to industrialization, which has played a key role in driving climate change. As such, they are often held accountable for leading efforts to reduce emissions and finance climate action globally.

These countries typically have the resources and infrastructure to implement cleaner technologies, transition to renewable energy, and reduce their carbon footprints. They also play a crucial role in international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, where they have pledged to reach net-zero emissions by mid-century (2050 for many).

Moreover, developed countries have committed to providing financial and technical support to developing countries to help them adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects. However, this support is often criticized for falling short. Many developing nations argue that the financial commitments made by developed countries—such as the promise to provide \$100 billion per year for climate action—are either not being met or are not reaching the most vulnerable communities. In some cases, the funds are slow to arrive or come with conditions that limit their effectiveness. Additionally, developed countries have sometimes failed to meet their own climate targets, undermining trust in their leadership on climate action.

Developing Countries

Developing countries, which include nations in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and parts of Latin America, face complex challenges when it comes to climate change. These countries often contribute very little to global emissions, but they are among the most vulnerable to its impacts which include extreme weather, rising temperatures and shifting agricultural patterns.

For example countries in Africa are dealing with prolonged droughts and flooding while south Asian nations are experiencing more frequent and intense cyclones.

These countries argue that, given their limited historical contribution to global emissions, developed nations bear a larger share of the responsibility for addressing climate change. Many developing nations call for “climate justice”, emphasizing that they should not be expected to make the same level of emissions cuts as developed countries. Instead they should be supported in their efforts to adapt to the changing climate. This includes financial aid for clean energy, infrastructure, disaster resilience and sustainable development.

While many developing countries have pledged to reduce emissions under the Paris Agreement, they argue that their efforts will only make sense when they receive adequate financial and technical assistance from wealthier nations. Without this, the gap between poor and rich nations could be increased.

Small Island States and Least Developed Countries (SIDS and LDCs)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are among the most climate-vulnerable nations in the world. These nations, which include islands in the Caribbean, the Pacific, and parts of Africa, are on the frontlines of climate change, experiencing some of the most severe impacts of rising global temperatures. Rising sea levels pose an existential threat to many SIDS, while LDCs often face extreme weather events, such as cyclones, floods, and droughts, which can devastate local economies and communities.

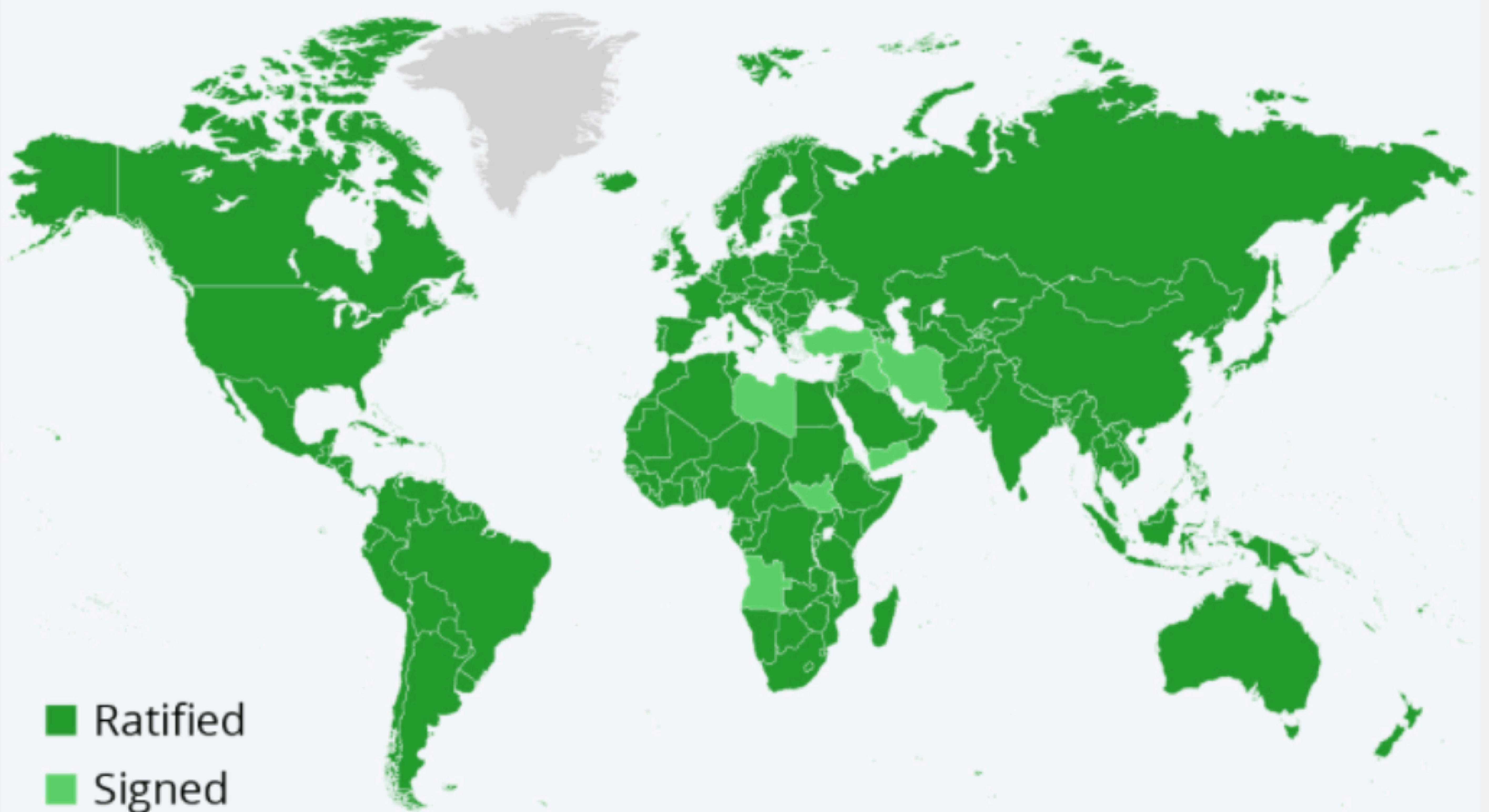
For example, in the Pacific Islands, nations like the Maldives and Kiribati face the real possibility of becoming uninhabitable due to rising seas, leading to the loss of land, homes, and culture. In parts of Africa, countries like Bangladesh are increasingly vulnerable to floods and droughts that not only disrupt agriculture but also threaten freshwater supplies and public health.

These nations are vocal in calling for urgent, bold action to limit global warming to 1.5°C, as stipulated by the Paris Agreement. They argue that even a 2°C rise in global temperatures would have catastrophic consequences for their survival, with many islands already experiencing erosion, saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources, and the loss of biodiversity.

Small Island and Least Developed Countries also demand significant financial and technical assistance for both adaptation and loss-and-damage mechanisms. They argue that because they have contributed so little to global emissions, they should not bear the costs of climate impacts that are largely the result of the nations' emissions. Adaptation measures such as seawalls, flood protection infrastructure, and relocation plans are essential to help these countries deal with climate change, but they often lack the funds and expertise to implement them effectively.

The State of the Paris Agreement

Countries by their participation in the Paris Agreement
(as of April 21, 2021)



QARMA

(Questions A Resolution Must Answer)

1. What can countries do to make sure that they stick to their climate change promises from the Paris Agreement?
2. How can countries with better economies and resources help struggling and developing countries fight climate change in accordance with the Paris Agreement?
3. What actions can governments take to solve problems that prevent them from meeting their climate goals?
4. How can countries improve transparency in reporting their progress towards the climate targets?
5. How can we ensure accountability for nations that aren't meeting their commitments?
6. How can we ensure equitable access to climate adaptation technologies and resources?
7. What innovative strategies can accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?
8. What can countries in vulnerable situations do to protect themselves from the harmful effects of climate change and how can other countries help?
9. How can countries ensure that all requirements of the Paris Agreement are met including goals, clauses and initiatives?

COMMITTEE procedure

Role Call

The committee begins with roll call. When your country is called, you must respond with either:

- **Present** – This means you are in the room and can abstain during substantive voting.
- **Present and Voting** – This means you are in the room but cannot abstain during substantive voting. You must vote either in favor or against.

Debate

- **General Speaker's List/GSL**
 - Here, all the delegates express their country's stance and possible solutions on the agenda.
 - Countries are added to the list by raising their placards and volunteering to speak here.
 - Each delegate is given a certain amount of time (e.g., 90 seconds) to talk.
- **Moderated Caucus**
 - Delegates discuss specific subtopics under the main agenda.
 - When a delegate proposes a moderated caucus, they mention the:
 - **Duration:** Total time (e.g., 15 minutes).
 - **Speaking time:** Per delegate (e.g., 30 seconds).
 - **Topic:** Main focus of the discussion.
 - A moderated caucus requires a simple majority to pass (more than ½ of committee).

- Unmoderated Caucus
- Delegates are not formal here and they lobby, form alliances, and work on resolutions.
- A delegate will raise this caucus and propose the total time (e.g., 20 minutes).
- An unmoderated caucus requires a simple majority to pass (more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of committee).

Drafting Resolutions

- Here, delegates create their blocs and work together to draft resolutions
- The delegates then share their resolutions with the chairs and rest of the committee. A delegate can:
 - Ask questions.
 - Present the resolution.
 - Debate on the resolution

Voting

- After debate gets over, the chair begins the voting on resolutions and amendments.
- During voting:
 - Delegates cannot come into or leave the room.
 - Each country votes: Yes, No, or Abstain (depends on what you said in role call).
 - Resolutions can pass with a simple majority (more than $\frac{1}{2}$) or two-thirds majority ($\frac{2}{3}$).

RESEARCH guidance

When researching, it is important to keep in mind what kind of sources you are using. A possible way to determine how credible a source is, is to use the OPVL or CRAAP testing methods to check how reliable they are or just analyse how trustworthy the source is, Does it have a reputation for speaking fake news? Does it have a visible bias? Etc. It is strongly advisable to use reputable and reliable sources throughout your research. Here are a few we recommend:

- UN, UNHRC & OHCHR sources (articles, reports)
- Official Govt. websites and govt. Reports (state-operated sources)
- Reuters, Amnesty International, Bloomberg, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), CIA World Factbook (for country profiles), Al Jazeera (Al Jazeera is completely funded by the Qatari government), BBC (British Broadcasting Company), Minority Rights Group, The Guardian, The New York Times

It is vital that all delegates are thoroughly researched- try your best even if it's your first time! As your EB, we expect concrete points, substantiated arguments and quality research. Please make sure that you note down your sources to back up anything you say in committee and are prepared in case you are questioned.

MUN PREPARATION

guidance

UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROLE

1. **Country:** In an MUN, you represent a country, so you speak from that country's point of view.
2. **Agenda/Topic:** You'll be discussing a specific problem, which in this case is the Paris Agreement.
3. **Goal:** Your goal is to work with other delegates to solve the problem in a way that benefits your country and the world as a whole.

RESEARCH

1. Know Your Country:

- a. Where is your country? Is it big or small? Rich or poor? What is its population?
- b. What problems does it face? (e.g. floods, pollution)
- c. What are its strengths and weaknesses? (e.g., a strong economy, natural resources)

2. Understand the Topic:

- a. What is the problem? (understand the Paris Agreement and its goals, learn about your country's role in the agreement and what other countries are doing)
- b. What has your country done about it? Has it signed agreements or made laws?

3. Find Allies:

- a. Which countries have similar problems or interests? (These are your potential friends/allies when the final MUN comes.)

STRUCTURE FOR A GSL SPEECH

1. Greeting:

a. Start with something formal like:

- i. “Honorable Chair, esteemed delegates, and distinguished guests...”
- ii. “Good morning/afternoon.”

2. State the Problem:

a. Explain the issue and provide context in 4-5 sentences, such as:

- i. “Today, we face the urgent challenge of climate change, which threatens not only [your country] but the entire world.”

3. Country’s Position:

a. Say what your country thinks about the problem (your stance) and what your country has done till now. For example:

- i. “As a nation with many coastal areas, [your country] has already experienced rising sea levels.”

4. Solutions:

a. Share 2-3 ideas your country supports and suggests with detail. For example:

- i. We propose investing in renewable energy and creating stronger international agreements.”

5. Conclusion:

a. End in a way that sums up your speech:

- i. “The delegate of [your country] looks forward to working together to find solutions. Thank you.”

BASIC DEBATE TIPS

1. **Speak clearly:** Use strong language and make eye contact with the audience.
2. **Be respectful:** Do not interrupt others or argue rudely.
3. **Ask questions:** If someone says something interesting, you can raise your placard and discuss it with them. Actively participate in committee discussions.
4. **Team up:** Work with other delegates who agree with your ideas.
5. **Practice your speech:** Say it out loud a few times so you feel confident about it.
6. **Take notes:** Write down what others say so you can respond or ask questions for lively debate.
7. **STAY CALM!!** It's okay to be nervous. Everyone is learning in this MUN together!

WHAT IS A RESOLUTION?

1. Solutions for the problem at hand
2. The result of debate & research

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND WHILE WRITING ONE:

1. Formatting (extremely important!)
2. Everything discussed in the moderated caucus
3. Your research

RESOLUTION WRITING VOCABULARY

1. **Bloc:** A group of countries in a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic. Resolutions are written with your bloc.
2. **Operative Clauses:** The clauses that hold the solutions
3. **Preambulatory Clauses:** An overview of the topic at hand. Eg- reminding the committee of previous actions, statements by leaders, and note the UN charter
4. **Authors/Sponsors:** The main nations that written the resolution
5. **Signatories:** Anyone who wishes to see the resolution discussed. They can agree or disagree

Preambulatory Clauses

The pre-ambulatory clauses state all the issues, why you want to resolve the issue, highlighting significant progress that has already been made in the past, etc.

- An overview of the topic at hand
- You can:
 - Remind the committee of previous actions, statements by leaders
 - Note the UN charter
- Phrase (first word) is italicised
- Comma “,” used to separate each clause

Example:

Alarmed by the 17% increase in HIV/AIDS contraction among sub-Saharan African countries in the past five years,

Acknowledging	Deeply convinced	Having adopted
Affirming	Deeply disturbed	Having considered
Alarmed by	Deeply regretting	Having considered further
Approving	Desiring	Having devoted attention
Aware of	Emphasizing	Having examined
Believing	Expecting	Having heard
Bearing in mind	Expressing its satisfaction	Having received
Cognizant of	Fulfilling	Having studied
Confident	Fully alarmed	Hoping
Contemplating	Fully aware	Keeping in mind
Convinced	Fully believing	Noting with regret
Declaring	Further deploring	Noting with satisfaction
Deeply concerned	Further recalling	Noting with deep concern
Deeply conscious	Guided by	Noting further

Operative Clauses

The Operative Clauses states the solutions proposed to resolve the issues discussed in committee.

- Main content of resolution
- Actions that can be implemented
- One clause = one idea, subclauses should be added to provide further detail
- Phrase underlined and in italics
- Ending clause with semicolon “;”
- The entire resolution ends with a full stop “.”, there should not be a full stop anywhere else.

Example : Calls upon the developed countries and major pharmaceutical countries to provide low-cost, generic medicines for HIV/AIDS to sub-Saharan African countries;

EXAMPLES OF OPERATIVE CLAUSE PHRASES:

Sample Operative Phrases		
Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

MUN EXEMPLARS

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/19I6VCh58uU3q4lo6Sa6gnck3qShzjqwnBYJW7uHDBbk/edit?usp=sharing>

Attached above is a document consisting of an exemplar of a GSL and a Draft Resolution.

CONCLUDING remarks

The Executive Board is here to offer our full support as you navigate through the complexities and the progress on the Paris Agreement . If you have any doubts regarding procedure, the topic or require any further assistance please do not hesitate to reach out to us at our emails anagha.unni@oberoi-is.net or ram.dobhal@oberoi-is.net. We are dedicated to ensuring that your experience is enjoyable and smooth.

Our primary goal is to witness the innovative solutions and other ideas that you, as delegates, bring to the committee room to address the critical discussion of Nations' Impact On The Climate Goals Set In The Paris Agreement. We strongly encourage you to use this study guide as a base resource for your research. Explore the suggested reading links, and don't forget to conduct your own independent research to truly grasp the position of your assigned country.

We are very eager to meet you all soon and look forward to looking at the different ideas you all come up with. Let's all work together to discuss the Climate Goals Set In The Paris Agreement and hopefully come to a good solution regarding this extremely important treaty and commitment of other countries. Your passion and commitment are key for a successful conference, and we can't wait to see the impact you will make!

Warm Regards,
Anagha Unni and Ram Dobhal

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