UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT

STUDY GUIDE

AGENDAS:

A. Enhancing Mitigation Commitments

B. Discussing Transition to Renewable Energy Sources

Letter from the Secretary-General

It is my distinct honor to welcome you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations.
It is very important to be aware of the issues the world is facing today and involving the youth of the world in these conversations to gain their perspectives on various matters. CIMUN intends to do exactly that by providing the experience of being part of the United Nations -discussing the wide range of global problems, conversing with delegates representing various countries and arriving at potential solutions.
This will help in familiarizing students with the international situation and create diplomats, politicians and journalists who ask the right questions and even discover ways to answer them, keeping in mind, a global perspective.
As the Secretary-General of CIMUN 2019, I would like to assure you that this would be a unique learning experience for you and contribute to the increase in your potential. Our hard-working Secretariat, multiple committees and their agendas and the socials will surely make this a memorable event for you.

"Everything will be alright - do you know when? When people, just people, stop thinking of the United Nations as a weird Picasso abstraction and see it as a drawing they made themselves.
So, I look forward to seeing you and probably changing the "landscape" of the world over a brief period of three days!

Ananya Agrawal,
Secretary-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019

Letter from the Director-General

Dear participants,

Welcoming you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations is tremendously exciting! This year things are different. It is time that we, as the future of tomorrow start looking at the world with more concern. 10 years from now this world will not be the same as it is, and as the youth of today, we are responsible for making it safer, better and more sustainable. It is our future after all right?

This year's conference strives to encourage delegates to explore the various issues that this very future that we will be living in could potentially face, through fervent debate and innovative ideas. Whether it's discoursing stronger mitigation commitments to tackle climate change or investigating defensive methods to prevent cybercrime in today's increasingly digitalized world, CIMUN is your platform to make a difference.

Delegates, journalists, chairpersons and any other stakeholder of this endeavor, it is opportunities like this MUN that help ignite the passion and concern in the hearts of people to make a difference. May you all strive to excel in your respective contribution, be it raising moderated caucuses of importance, recording the events that unfold during the committee session or guiding your committees' delegates through any difficulty.

Be prepared to change the world!

Arushi Dahiya,
Director-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019

Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

It is my immense pleasure to welcome you to the United Nations Climate Action Summit

Energy is at the forefront of the global agenda. It is central to the issues of development, global security, environmental protection and achieving the MDGs. Profound changes are beginning to transform the way we supply, transform, deliver and use energy services – a trend that a revitalized global energy dialogue can reinforce, leading to a sustainable future for all with multiple co-benefits for development, human health, environment and climate change.

The United Nations system has responded to the challenges and opportunities in the energy system with numerous programs and projects. The need for a strong and focused engagement is now clearer than ever before. Although there is no single United Nations entity with primary responsibility for energy, the establishment of UNCAS as the interagency mechanism for coordination on these issues has allowed for a more focused system-wide approach.

Additionally, our agendas being a globally diverse subject aims to essentially encourage an intelligent and high level of debate; that concludes with the finding of pragmatic solutions regarding transition to renewable resources.

I hope that the committee will be a positive and successful experience for all of your powerful young minds. Bear one thing in mind: when you leave CIMUN 2019 you will not only be more informed, and globally aware individuals but also citizens with ideas that have the potential to change and largely impact the world thereinafter.

Arjun Kapoor,
Chair of UNCAS.

Letter from the Co-chair

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Cathedral International Model United Nations 2019. As your committee chairs, we are looking forward to meeting you and hearing your ideas for solving international problems.

The United Nations depends on the cooperation and goodwill of its 193 Member States. Because each state has unique interests and concerns, it is challenging to write, negotiate, and pass resolutions. Every stage of the process demands creativity and diplomacy.

As your committee chairs, we will work to keep the CIMUN 2019 committees running smoothly. We will do our best to help you understand parliamentary procedures and to ensure that the views of all delegates are heard and respected.

We expect each delegate to come to the conference with an understanding of his or her country's positions and a willingness to forge agreements. The best way to prepare to represent your country well, is to read the study guide, do research about your country, write down notes and bring it to the conference for your own reference. To ensure that you act professionally and diplomatically, please learn and practice CIMUN's Rules of Procedure. Those documents and many more can be found on the CIMUN website. It is highly recommended that you print all of the required documents.

We look forward to seeing you at the Cathedral Vidya School on Friday, September 20th and wish you the very best in your preparations.

Manasi Yadav,
Co-chair of UNCAS

Contents

United Nations Climate Action Summit 2019 (Beginner Level)

Introduction

The United Nations Climate Action Summit 2019 is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNCAS acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.
UNCAS's work encompasses of assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends; developing international and national environmental instruments; and strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.
Led by its Division of Environmental Law and Conventions, UNCAS engages in events and activities
aimed at developing and enhancing environmental rule of law, including the progressive development of environmental law, protecting human rights and the environment, addressing environmental crimes, enhancing access to justice in environmental matters, and general capacity building for relevant stakeholders.

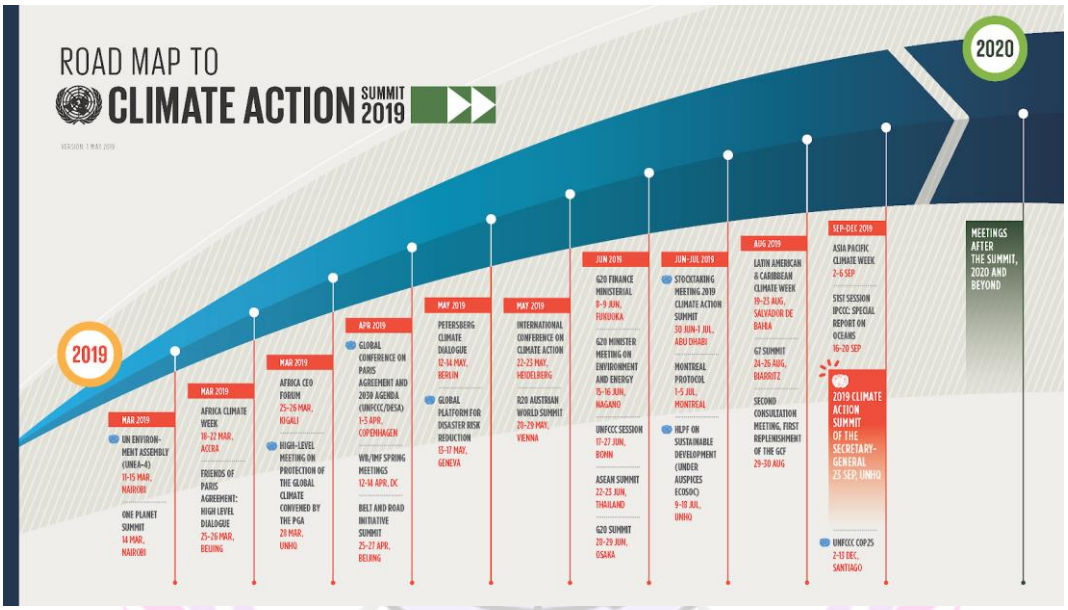
The issue of climate change has matured from a theoretical probability to a catastrophic destiny that is not too far from full realization if the international community fails to act. As these nations industrialize, they risk following the same path as the now developed nations, which has led to excessive pollution and CO2 gas emission. Developing nations are disproportionately more affected by climate change's impacts than developed nations. Unfortunately, developing nations are also industrializing nations, which produce more greenhouse emissions on their way to becoming developed states. Nations like India, China, Philippines must eventually decide whether they will seriously consider environmentally friendly options, or pursue economic development without environmental restrictions in order to bring their citizens out of poverty. There is an urgent need of renewable energy integration with a special focus on distributed generation in developing countries.

Action Portfolios for 2019

AGENDA A: ENHANCING MITIGATION COMMITMENTS

Global emissions are reaching record levels and show signs of peaking. The last four years were the four hottest on record, and winter temperatures in the Arctic have risen by 3°C since 1990. Sea levels are rising, coral reefs are dying, and we are starting to see the life-threatening impact of climate change on health, through air pollution, heatwaves and risks to food security.

The latest analysis shows that if we act now, we can reduce carbon emissions within 12 years and hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C and even, as asked by the latest science, to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.



Climate Change

Climate isn't the same thing as weather. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time; climate is the average course of weather conditions for a particular location over a period of many years.

Climate change in simple words is a change in the climatic conditions due to different factors which results in a new weather condition. This usually happens due to an increase in carbon emissions, pollution, global warming but mostly due to an increase in the Greenhouse Effect.
With an increase, the global temperatures and the greenhouse gases climate change over the 20th century has increased drastically.

Mitigation

Mitigation in terms of climate is basically the efforts taken to reduce emissions and enhance the overall forest area and Mitigation Commitment refers to a set of policies implemented by countries to make a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by them.

The whole idea of this particular agenda is to help reduce climate change by mitigation.

Kyoto Protocol

Kyoto Protocol, in full Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international treaty, named for the Japanese city in which it was adopted in December 1997, that aimed to reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming. In force since 2005, the protocol called for reducing the emission of six greenhouse gases in 41 countries plus the European Union to 5.2 per cent below 1990 levels during the "commitment period" 2008–12.
It was widely hailed as the most significant environmental treaty ever negotiated, though some critics questioned its effectiveness.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, developed countries have set economy-wide caps for their national emissions, while developing countries have generally focused on specific programs and projects.

Following the 2009 Copenhagen Accord and the 2010 Cancun Agreements, developed countries have communicated quantified economy-wide emission targets for 2020 and developing countries have agreed to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) with support from developed countries.

For developing countries, the Kyoto Protocol's clean development mechanism (CDM) has been an important avenue of action for these countries to implement project activities that reduce emissions and enhance sinks.

In the process leading up to the Paris Conference, all countries developed and developing, prepared intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which outlines national efforts to reduce emissions and increase resilience.
Developing countries are encouraged to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forest carbon stocks, implement sustainable management of forests and enhance forest carbon stocks (REDD-plus).

The Paris Agreement

The Paris climate agreement, also referred to as the Paris climate accord, Paris climate deal or Paris agreement is a pact sponsored by the United Nations to bring the world's countries together in the fight against climate change.

It is considered to be a visionary, viable, forward-looking policy framework that sets out exactly what needs to be done to stop climate disruption and reverse its impact.

Each country, via this agreement has agreed to adopt green energy sources, cut down on greenhouse gas emissions and limit the rise of global temperatures (as mentioned in the overall mission). Under the agreement, every country has an individual plan (or "Nationally Determined Contributions") to tackle its greenhouse gas emissions.

But the agreement itself is meaningless without ambitious action.

Reasons for Countries to Enhance Their NDCs (Nationally Determined contributions) by 2020

The NDCs are aimed at achieving the ambitious but necessary long-term goals of limiting global temperature increase and building resilience to climate impacts. This process is known as the ambition mechanism, and the first test of whether and how it will work is fast approaching. In 2018,

Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change came together to take stock of progress and identify where they can go further, faster to put the goals of the Paris Agreement within reach.

Following this process, known as the Talanoa Dialogue, Parties will have the opportunity to communicate new or updated climate commitments, known as Nationally Determined Contributions or NDCs, by 2020.

So why should countries communicate new or updated NDCs by 2020?

1) Current NDCs Need to Be Strengthened to Achieve the Goals of the Paris Agreement

At the 2015 climate summit in Paris, countries agreed to limit warming to well below 2 degrees C (3.6 degrees F) above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees C (2.7 degrees F). The longer countries wait to bring their commitments into line with the Paris goals, the more difficult it will be and the steeper the rate at which emissions will need to decline.

2) Parties Can Seize Economic and Social Benefits of Updating their NDCs

The current NDCs were developed by Parties ahead of Paris, quickly and with no certainty of the final outcome. Taking the opportunity now to align NDCs with these long-term goals and strategies will avoid locking in high emissions that will exacerbate climate vulnerabilities. For example, analysis has revealed the high potential for synergies between achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the NDCs.

3) It Provides an Opportunity to Engage Stakeholders and Create Support for Climate Action

Enhancing NDCs provides an opportunity to rally support for climate action, strengthen public participation and ensure that relevant stakeholders help to create a strategic vision.

The opportunity to review and update the NDCs by 2020 enables Parties to learn from their initial experience and identify ways to engage a broader range of stakeholders to access new information and enhance ownership of the NDC, within and outside government.

4) This Can Send Powerful Signals to Decision-Makers

Ensuring the targets, actions and measures in an NDC reflect the latest thinking, sectoral opportunities and potential of a country is important to spur policy development, innovation in research and development, and ensure public and private investment is channeled appropriately and in line with national objectives.

These options are not mutually exclusive. In many cases, it will be desirable for a country to strengthen mitigation ambition as well as other facets of their NDC by pursuing multiple options at once.

The year 2020 will serve as a critical test of the ability of the Paris Agreement to deliver enhanced ambition over time until our collective goals are reached. Countries can do their part by exploring and enacting meaningful options to enhance their NDCs as soon as possible.

Current Scenarios

Arctic and Alpine regions: **Polar and alpine ecosystems are assumed to be particularly vulnerable to climate change as their organisms' dwell at temperatures just above the zero-degree threshold for a very short summer growing season. There is evidence of upward shifts of plants in mountains and in arctic shrubs are predicted to increase substantially to warming**

Africa: Climate variability and change is projected to severely compromise agricultural production, including access to food, across Africa, that means there will be high food insecurity.

Asia**:** Climate change is projected to decrease freshwater availability in central, south, east and southeast Asia, particularly in large river basins. With population growth and increasing demand from higher standards of living, this decrease could adversely affect more than a billion people by the 2050s.

Australia and New Zealand: Indigenous populations are more exposed to the risks of climate change than most other Australians and New Zealanders.

Alaska: Climate change is having adverse effects on many ecosystems and species, and is creating new hardships for Native Alaskans.

The Great Plains: The Plains are made up of a broad range of ecosystems, including forests, rangelands, marshes, and desert. This coincides with a highly diverse climate and large geographic variation in temperature and precipitation across the region

The Amazon: A tract of Amazon rainforest burning is seen in Apui, Brazil, on Aug. 31, 2019. The number of wildfires in the Brazilian part of the Amazon has increased 80 per cent this year. This significantly increased number of fires coincides with a sharp drop in fines for environmental violations under Jair Bolsonaro's presidency.

World food security risk: More than 500 million people today live in areas affected by erosion linked to climate change.

AGENDA B: DISCUSSING TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Introduction

Energy is at the heart of most critical economic, environmental and developmental issues facing the world today. Developing countries in particular need to expand access to reliable and modern energy services if they are to reduce poverty and improve the health of their citizens, while at the same time increasing productivity, enhancing competitiveness and promoting economic growth. Access to clean water and sanitation is constrained without effective pumping capacity. Worldwide, approximately 3 billion people rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating,1 and about 1.5 billion have no access to electricity. Up to a billion more have access only to unreliable electricity networks. The "energy-poor" suffer the health consequences of inefficient combustion of solid fuels in inadequately ventilated buildings, as well as the economic consequences of insufficient power for productive income-generating activities and for other basic services such as health and education.

In particular, women and girls in the developing world are disproportionately affected in this regard. A well-performing energy system that improves efficient access to modern forms of energy would strengthen the opportunities for the poorest few billion people on the planet to escape the worst impacts of poverty. Such a system is also essential for meeting wider development objectives. Economic growth goes hand in hand with increased access to modern energy services, especially in low- and middle-income countries transitioning through the phase of accelerated industrial development.

Current Scenarios

Energy transition - is generally defined as a long-term structural change in systems. Contemporary energy transitions differ in terms of motivation and objectives, drivers and governance.
The layout of the world's energy systems has changed significantly over time. Until the 1950s, the economic mechanism behind energy systems was local rather than global. As development progressed, different national systems became more and more integrated becoming the large, international systems seen today.

While historical energy transitions were generally protracted affairs, unfolding over many decades, this does not necessarily hold true for the present energy transition, which is unfolding under very different policy and technological conditions.

Along with a breakthrough in carbon sequestration technologies, reducing global warming requires an energy transition away from fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas, lignite, and coal. This energy transition is also known as the decarbonization of the energy system. Available technologies are nuclear power (fission) and the renewable energy sources wind, hydropower, solar power, geothermal, and marine energy.

Bloc Positions

- **Western Bloc** Many Western nations are still heavily dependent on fossil fuels as an energy source, although they have taken actions towards more renewable energy usage, with national environmental agencies and initiatives. However, the economic link that many western nations have in the fossil fuel industry overcomes the attempts of the western bloc to use renewable energy. Therefore, nations in the Western bloc should focus on solutions that incentivize renewable energy to the international community.

● **Latin and Caribbean Bloc** In contrast to the Western bloc, the Latin and Caribbean bloc has taken much more action regarding the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy. Nations such as Brazil are leaders for the rest of the international community to become more dependent upon renewable energy. Specifically, in Brazil almost 45% of its energy comes from renewable sources; this success is likely attributed to by the oil crisis of the 1970s as well as the unique climates displayed in this bloc. But the EU has also been exceeding the CO2 limits produced by its trucks. Keeping this in mind, The European Commission has proposed an interim CO2 reduction target of 15 percent by 2025 for all large trucks compared to 2019 levels. By 2030, trucks will have to emit at least 30 percent less CO2 than in 2019.

● **African Bloc** Not as much acknowledged, the continent has taken tremendous efforts towards using the potential of renewable energy it withholds. A big chunk of the growth is hydro because of Ethiopia, but then you have solar in South Africa, Nigeria and Namibia and wind in South Africa and Ethiopia as well. The sub- Saharan region has installed many techniques which resulted in doubling the use of renewable energy from around 35 gig watts now to above 60 GW. Ethiopia had been progressing in the array of hydropower projects. The continent has a lot of potential, but the problem is financial and political issues.

● **Asian Bloc** Although the Asian bloc is viewed as one of the greatest polluters in the international community, this is not the whole truth; nations such as China, Japan, and South Korea have been taking action to put a stop to the decades of environmental damage that they have caused in the world as a result of weak legislation. Also, to be considered, in the race towards development, China and India's shift in production and trade rates might not match with the global target to meet the Paris Agreement goal of cutting emissions. Such countries should keep a check on the methods and technologies adopted by industries present.

Energy Access

Overall Target and nature of the challenge Universal access to modern energy services by 2030. Defining energy access one of the challenges facing the global development community is that there is no consensus on exactly what energy access means. It is useful to consider incremental levels of energy access and the benefits these can provide. For the sake of simplicity, one can consider three levels of access to energy.In practice, achieving universal access to modern energy services by this definition will entail providing affordable access to a combination of energy services that can be classified into three headings:

■Electricity for lighting, communication and other household uses.

■Modern fuels and technologies for cooking and heating.

■Mechanical power 15 for productive use (e.g., irrigation, agricultural processing) could be provided through electricity or modern fuels (e.g., diesel, biofuels).

What is required to capture the potential?

Achieving energy efficiency improvements on the scale needed will require an integrated approach, with multilateral organizations, governments, industry and the public sector working in parallel:

■At the national level, governments need to set energy efficiency targets, develop strategies to deliver these as part of the energy planning process, and create an environment that enables delivery.

■At the international level, the United Nations should encourage countries to commit to targets and develop strategies to meet them. Energy efficiency requires careful planning and a sustained push if it is to be successful. Unless there is a global call for targets, many governments are likely to deprioritize the energy efficiency agenda and overlook the potential benefits.

■Multilateral institutions (MLIs) need to develop best practice knowledge based on leading national standards and regulations for energy efficiency programs. Several MLIs and privately-funded NGOs are already providing this type of support, but this could be further improved through coordination and alignment of different countries around single global standards.

Case Study [only for reference]

1] Building codes in China, the Chinese Ministry of Construction regulates a highly fragmented industry, which over the past decade has built roughly half of new construction in the entire world. China issued its first building code in 1986, but most were not made mandatory until the late 1990s and early 2000s. However, due to lack of enforcement, compliance with building codes was extremely low. To combat this, a national code was issued by the central government in 2007, which established a streamlined urban construction management system in which real estate developers were made responsible for complying with the building codes and enforcement procedures were made mandatory for provincial governments.

2]Viet Nam – lessons on leveraging national, local and community level collaboration towards large scale electrification Viet Nam has achieved very high rates of electrification. Access grew from 3 per cent to 95 per cent in 35 years. The most intensive growth period was from 1995-2008, during which time and average of 3.4 million people were provided with electricity access each year.

3] The African Micro hydro Knowledge Network (AMKN) demonstrates the ability of international collaboration to overcome barriers to effective policy development. Another significant policy development example is the EU Commission's Green-X project 2005. This project has developed a model to assess learning curves and costs across the available renewable energy technologies and determine the level and types of appropriate price signals that can be introduced to ensure growth at the lowest socio-economic cost. This model could be used to assist many countries.

Recommended solutions

The right mix of solutions the critical question in electricity access is not which of these solutions should be adopted, but rather in what way a combination of these solutions should be adopted. The optimal choice for each country would be driven by the availability of resources, the regulatory and policy environment, the institutional and technical capacity, and the relative costs of each of these solutions. The following specific issues need to be considered:

UNCAS recommends the following actions toward achieving the two goals of ensuring universal energy access and reduce global energy intensity:

1. A global campaign should be launched in support of "Energy for Sustainable Development."

2. All countries should prioritize the goals through the adoption of appropriate national strategies.

3. Finance, including innovative financial mechanisms and climate finance, should be made available by the international community.

Barriers to capture

However, it is important to balance this view of the benefits against the many barriers and distortions that can lessen the financial gain and make energy efficiency hard to capture. When one moves away from the societal perspective used to calculate the overall energy efficiency opportunity, and adopts a sector or household view, these barriers become clearly evident.

■Capital constraints are a particular issue in the developing world. This factor alone impedes, for example, the construction of new power infrastructure that could greatly increase generation efficiency. At a household level too, more efficient appliances are often out of reach due to the higher upfront cost, even if it represents a cost saving over time. This is often compounded by bureaucracy limiting access to financing.

■A lack of awareness and understanding of energy efficiency opportunities can limit action on the part of end-users and lead to reticence of lending institutions to fund energy efficiency initiatives.

■The unavailability of energy efficient technologies is a major barrier in developing markets and low-income consumers – energy efficient technologies are often targeted only at high-end consumers.

■The lack of capabilities and capacity in many developing countries to design and implement the required regulations, financing mechanisms and energy efficiency measures is a further obstacle. Even given sufficient capital, many players would currently not be able to capture the full range of available efficiency savings, because they lack the necessary implementation capabilities.

Guiding Questions:

1. To what extent do national economy and rural livelihoods depend on renewable natural resources?
2. Are their groups particularly affected by this, such as women, youth, minority groups etc.?
3. Which livelihood groups or economic sectors compete for scarce renewable resources?
4. How has increasing competition between livelihood groups or economic sectors for scarce renewable
5. resources been addressed? What alternatives exist for scarce renewable resources?
6. How has the demand for renewable resources in the past decade been influenced by population?
7. growth, migration flows, technologies, and trade?
8. How has the supply of renewable natural resources in the past decade been influenced by environmental degradation, pollution, violent conflict, natural variation, climate change or a breakdown in infrastructure?
9. How have governance decisions over renewable natural resources contributed to structural scarcity, where different groups have unequal access?
10. Has resource grabbing become an issue in the affected area (e.g. subverting water flows, taking common and for private use)? Do armed groups or the military play a role in this?
11. What opportunities exist for decreasing demand and/ or increasing supply for contested renewable resources (e.g. increasing efficiency, or utilizing new technologies for alternative supply sources)?
12. What is the level of national awareness of the issues – both on the part of civil society and the national authorities? Where are there gaps?
13. What are the capacities of national authorities and civil society to address the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, including dispute resolution?
14. Are non-state actors or hybrid political orders connected to the governance of renewable resources and provision of associated services?

Sample Draft Resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1

Sponsors: Germany, France, United States of America, Estonia

Signatories: Latvia, Czech Republic, Somalia, India, Russian Federation

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Agenda: Promoting the access and use of renewable energy with a special emphasis on the use of nuclear energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizes that the energy needs of the world community are on the continued rise and the existing conventional sources of energy might not be sufficient to meet the rising needs,

1. Recommends the United Nations Development Programme to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at the next Ministerial Review in accordance with Article 64(1), with assistance from the United Nations Statistical Division and the UN-Energy, focusing upon the following-

a) Prospects of nuclear energy in the future with respect to its viability in terms of availability, affordability and competitiveness, with due regard to the social costs and possible risks,

b) Possibility of energy security if in case nuclear energy is completely phased-out,

c) Feasible alternatives in terms of sustainability, availability, affordability and competitiveness, with a special focus on renewable sources;

2. Appeals to the nations to increase the share and role of renewable sources of energy in their energy mix, while also diversifying their respective energy mix in order to make the systems more reliable and reduce investment risks, if in case the report indicates nuclear energy to be feasible;

3. Requests nations to look into and implement the technical advancements in energy infrastructure and usage suggested in the 'Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climatic Change Mitigation' by the IPCC;

4. Urges the nations to undertake measures for improving energy efficiency and reduce wasteful use of energy by following the 25-point strategy recommended by the International Energy.

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2. https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/environment/oceans-turning-from-friend-to-foe-warns-landmark-un-climate-report-4387561.html
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12. https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions
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16. https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climate-impacts/international-climate-impacts_.html
17. https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26895/EGR2018_FullReport_EN.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

LINK FOR SAMPLE RESOLUTIONS

1. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/B-8-2018-0477_EN.html
2. https://www.buildinggreen.com/sites/default/files/AIA%20Resolution%20on%20Climate%20Action-final.pdf
3. https://www.iucn.org/theme/climate-change/resources/iucn-resolutions-climate-change

Credible Sources:

1. Reuters
2. Al Jazeera
3. BBC
4. All UN Websites
5. All Official Government Websites
6. WION
7. Russian Times
8. CIA World Factbook
9. Economic Times

Good luck reading and researching delegates!

We look forward to a productive discussion and stimulating committee sessions to make CIMUN 2019 memorable.

Please DO NOT limit your research to this guide, use it as a benchmark for your further research.