

HASALMUN'25



COP 30

STUDY GUIDE

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"Youth will shape the world"

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1. Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates of the COP 30 committee,

It is my utmost pleasure and honour to welcome each and every one of you to the 12th annual session of HASALMUN and specifically to the COP 30 committee. I am proud to say, on behalf of our whole academic and organisation team, that every detail of this conference was devised with careful dedication and sincere enthusiasm so as to provide all of you with pleasant and unforgettable memories.

MUN is not just about building connections, the value of it goes much deeper; MUN is about bonding over world issues. It is about realising how all human beings are bound by different problems and understanding that the world is waiting for courageous, intellectual, kind-hearted leaders and individuals to heal the broken hearts, and rebuild the shadowed dreams.

HASALMUN has, since its day of foundation, been a stage where everyone is provided with the opportunity to express, debate, and negotiate. Every delegate is received with the greatest amount of excitement, happiness and pride; because, as young individuals ourselves, we know the importance of being recognized as worthy individuals. I assure you that HASALMUN'25 will be a place for growth, in every possible context.

This year, the COP 30 committee will be tackling an issue that requires great technical knowledge, a versatile approach, deep thought processes and heated debates. Luckily, our irreplaceable Under-Secretary General **Ms. Seren Anaçoğlu** has prepared this amazing study guide with invaluable efforts in order to ensure that all delegates receive every piece of information they need from this document alone. I thank her for being the greatest in her job and her marvelous commitments to the conference. Moreover, I also want to thank our Academic Assistant **Ms. Yağmur Ülgener** for her contributions to the study guide, committee, and conference.

Last, but definitely not the least, I want to thank you delegates for making this conference truly meaningful. Without your words and actions, HASALMUN would not be what it is today. Thank you to all the youthful minds for adding value into this conference and the world we live in. Youth will shape the world!

Best wishes & Yours sincerely,

Öykü Tekman

Secretary-General of HASALMUN'25

2. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is my honor to welcome you to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 30 Committee at HASAL'25 as we take on one of the most consequential challenges of our time: “Accomplishing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Context of Climate Change.”

As someone who has worked for years as an environmental advocate, educator, and legal activist — and as a firm believer in youth-led climate diplomacy — I know that real change often begins in rooms like this. Rooms where diverse minds come together not just to speak, but to listen; not just to debate, but to imagine a future beyond compromise: one that is just, ambitious, and rooted in solidarity.

This year’s committee draws inspiration from the upcoming COP 30, which will take place in Belém, Brazil, in the heart of the Amazon. It is not a coincidence — it is a message. Amazon is both the frontline and the tipping point. Its protection is not only a regional matter; it is a global responsibility. Its destruction is not a theoretical concern; it is an ongoing reality for indigenous communities, biodiversity, and the Earth’s climate system.

Our agenda calls upon you to bridge two seemingly separate — but intrinsically linked — global priorities: the SDGs and climate action. As you will explore in this guide, we can no longer treat poverty eradication, food security, health access, or gender equality as disconnected from climate stability. The Paris Agreement created a promise; the 2030 Agenda gave us a path. Now, it is up to you to help define how we walk that path in a time of accelerating crisis and diminishing time.

In this room, you are not just delegates. You are diplomats, lawyers, negotiators, scientists, and advocates. You are here not only to represent your assigned nation, but to embody the ideals of multilateral cooperation. I urge you to take your research seriously, challenge your own assumptions, respect your peers, and above all — lead with empathy. Because climate justice is not simply about emissions — it is about lives, dignity, and our shared future.

Thank you for choosing to be part of this conversation. I look forward to meeting you all and witnessing the powerful work you will do.

In solidarity,

Seren Anaçoğlu

Under-Secretary-General

Environmental Advocate & Climate Justice Educator

European Commission Climate Ambassador

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3. Introduction to COP 30 and the 2030 Agenda, Agenda Item

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, remains one of the most comprehensive global frameworks for addressing poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and social justice. Comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, the Agenda outlines a shared vision for peace, prosperity, and planetary well-being — for both present and future generations.

Climate change, however, has become a dominant and cross-cutting threat to the achievement of all 17 Goals. Its impacts are no longer theoretical projections but unfolding realities that disrupt economies, displaced populations, and dismantle development gains. From increased food insecurity due to shifting agricultural zones to rising health burdens from heatwaves and disease, the climate crisis systematically undermines progress across sectors. In this context, sustainable development cannot be pursued in isolation from climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building.

Set to convene in Belém, Brazil — deep within the Amazon region — COP 30 carries profound symbolic and strategic weight. The Amazon rainforest represents one of the most important ecological stabilizers on Earth. It stores vast amounts of carbon, regulates hydrological cycles across Latin America, and is home to hundreds of Indigenous communities whose traditional knowledge is critical to ecosystem stewardship. Its protection is not merely a regional matter but a global imperative. The choice of Belém as host city reflects the increasing recognition that climate diplomacy must be grounded in the realities of frontline ecosystems and their guardians.

The UNFCCC's role in this agenda is not confined to emissions reductions or market-based mechanisms. It increasingly serves as a forum for coordinating broader global responses to climate-driven development challenges. The relationship between the Paris Agreement and the SDGs is mutually reinforcing. Articles within the Paris Agreement explicitly reference sustainable development and equity, while the SDGs — particularly Goals 7 (Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities), 12 (Responsible Consumption), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land) — embed environmental integrity within a wider development framework.

Despite political declarations and growing climate awareness, progress remains dangerously slow. The current trajectory of global emissions is incompatible with the SDGs, and the most climate-vulnerable countries continue to bear the highest costs, despite contributing the least to the crisis. The challenge is compounded by financing gaps, technological divides, and governance bottlenecks — all of which hinder the capacity of developing nations to respond effectively.

The 2030 Agenda was built on the principles of universality, integration, and leaving no one behind. For this vision to be realized, climate action must become a central pillar — not a parallel track — in development planning. Integrating low-carbon strategies, enhancing adaptive capacity, protecting ecosystems, and ensuring equitable transitions are no longer optional add-ons but prerequisites for any meaningful sustainable development.



4. Key Terms

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A set of 17 global goals accepted in 2015 under the 2030 Agenda, addressing poverty, inequality, and environmental challenges. Climate change impacts all SDGs, particularly Goal 13 (Climate Action), making their integration critical at COP 30.

Paris Agreement: Adopted in 2015 under the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels. It emphasizes nationally determined contributions (NDCs), climate finance, and adaptation, serving as a cornerstone for COP 30 discussions on global climate action.

Just Transition: The process of shifting to a low-carbon economy while ensuring social equity for workers and communities affected by the transition, such as those in fossil fuel industries. COP 30 will explore policies to balance economic and environmental goals.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Country-specific climate action plans submitted under the Paris Agreement, outlining emission reduction and adaptation targets. COP 30 will review updated NDCs to assess global progress toward the 1.5°C goal and SDG alignment.

Global Stocktake: A periodic Paris Agreement review to assess collective climate progress. The 2023 stocktake outcomes will guide COP 30's push for more ambitious NDCs and enhanced climate action.

Biodiversity: The variety of life on Earth, critical for ecosystem stability and climate regulation. Protecting biodiversity, especially in the Amazon during COP 30, is essential for SDGs 14 and 15 and global climate goals.

Climate Resilience: The capacity of communities and ecosystems to withstand and recover from climate impacts. COP 30 will focus on building resilience through adaptation and finance, particularly for developing nations.

Santiago Network: A UNFCCC initiative to provide technical assistance for loss and damage to vulnerable countries. COP 30 will discuss operationalizing the network to strengthen climate justice and support for nations like Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs): Gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) that trap heat, causing climate change. Reducing GHG emissions via mitigation is a core focus of COP 30 to align with the Paris Agreement and SDG targets.

Climate Justice: Climate justice is the principle that climate change disproportionately affects marginalized and vulnerable populations—such as low-income communities and developing nations—who contribute the least to global greenhouse gas emissions. It emphasizes equitable solutions to address these disparities, ensuring that climate policies prioritize fairness and inclusion. It aligns with the 2030 Agenda’s commitment to “leave no one behind,” linking to SDGs like 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 13 (Climate Action), and calls for holding high-emitting nations accountable for supporting vulnerable populations.

Loss and Damage Fund: A UNFCCC mechanism to provide financial support for irreversible climate impacts, such as extreme weather or sea-level rise. COP 30 will focus on operationalizing this fund for vulnerable nations.

Indigenous Knowledge: The traditional wisdom and practices of Indigenous communities for sustainably managing ecosystems. At COP 30, integrating Indigenous knowledge is crucial for protecting the Amazon and ensuring equitable, inclusive climate solutions.

5. Historical Context: UNFCCC and Global Climate Diplomacy

In 1992, nations around the world came together to sign the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international agreement aimed at fostering global cooperation to address climate change. Its primary goals included curbing the rise in global temperatures and managing the unavoidable consequences of climate change that had already begun to surface.

By 1995, efforts intensified as countries began formal negotiations to enhance the global climate response. This led to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, which committed developed nations to legally binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The first phase of the Protocol spanned from 2008 to 2012, followed by a second period running from 1 January 2013 to the end of 2020.

Today, 197 nations are Parties to the Convention, and 192 have ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

The most recent milestone in international climate action is the Paris Agreement, adopted on 12 December 2015. Building on the foundation laid by the Convention, the Paris Agreement redefined global climate goals. Its main objective is to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while striving to restrict the temperature rise to 1.5°C. It also aims to enhance countries' abilities to adapt to climate impacts.

To achieve these ambitious goals, the Agreement calls for increased financial support, including the establishment of a new climate finance target beyond the existing \$100 billion per year benchmark by 2025. It also introduces a reinforced framework for capacity building—especially for developing and climate-vulnerable countries—and promotes action aligned with national priorities. Additionally, the Agreement strengthens transparency through a more detailed reporting and accountability system.

The UNFCCC Secretariat plays a central role in supporting the organizations that guide climate negotiations. These include the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), advisory subsidiary bodies, and the COP/CMP Bureau, which handles procedural, organizational, and some technical

matters. A visual overview of how these bodies interconnect can be found in related UNFCCC documentation.



Global Climate Diplomacy

This timeline detailing the international response to climate change provides a contextual entry point to the essential background.

- 2015 - Intensive negotiations took place under the Ad Hoc Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) throughout 2012-2015 and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement by the COP on 12 December 2015.
- 2014 - At COP 20 in Lima in 2014, Parties adopted the 'Lima Call for Action', which elaborated key elements of the forthcoming agreement in Paris.
- 2011 — The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action was drafted and accepted by the COP, at COP17.
- 2009 — Copenhagen Accord drafted at COP 15 in Copenhagen. This was taken note of by the COP. Countries later submitted emissions reduction pledges or mitigation action pledges, all non-binding.

- 2001 — Release of IPCC's Third Assessment Report. Bonn Agreements adopted, based on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action of 1998. The Marrakesh Accords were adopted at COP 7, detailing rules for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, setting up new funding and planning instruments for adaptation, and establishing a technology transfer framework.
- 1997 — The Kyoto Protocol was formally adopted in December at COP 3.
- 1996 — The UNFCCC Secretariat was set up to support action under the Convention.
- 1995 — The first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) took place in Berlin.
- 1994 — UNFCCC entered into force.
- 1992 — The INC adopted the UNFCCC text. At the Earth Summit in Rio, the UNFCCC was opened for signature along with its sister Rio Conventions, UNCBD and UNCCD. More about the two other Rio Conventions: UNCBD and UNCCD.
- 1991 — The first meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) took place.
- 1990 — IPCC's first assessment report was released. The IPCC and the Second World Climate Conference called for a global treaty on climate change. United Nations General Assembly negotiations on a framework convention began.
- 1988 — The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was set up.
- 1979 — The first World Climate Conference (WCC) took place.

6. Scientific Background on Climate Change (Climate Crisis)

Climate change refers to long-term alterations in global temperatures and weather patterns. While such changes have historically occurred due to natural causes like volcanic activity or solar cycles, scientific consensus confirms that human activities—particularly the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas—have been the dominant driver of accelerated climate change since the Industrial Revolution.

The combustion of fossil fuels releases large quantities of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄), into the atmosphere. These gases trap heat, resulting in a warming effect known as the greenhouse effect. Sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture, and land use are the principal sources of these emissions. The consequences of climate change are extensive and increasingly severe. These include rising global temperatures, melting glaciers, sea-level rise, extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and disruptions to water and food systems. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Earth's surface is currently approximately 1.2°C warmer than pre-industrial levels. Without urgent action, the world is on course for a rise of up to 3.1°C by the end of the century—far exceeding the 1.5°C threshold deemed critical to preserving a livable climate.

Climate change also presents profound social and economic risks. Vulnerable populations, particularly in developing nations and low-lying coastal regions, face disproportionate impacts, including displacement, food insecurity, and health challenges. Although all countries contribute to global emissions, a limited number of high-emitting nations bear a significantly larger share of responsibility.

Global efforts to address climate change are guided by frameworks such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. These initiatives promote coordinated international action across three key pillars: mitigation (reducing emissions), adaptation (coping with impacts), and climate finance (supporting transition and resilience, particularly in developing countries). Transitioning to low-carbon energy sources, enhancing climate resilience, and ensuring financial support for adaptation are critical. Immediate and sustained action is essential to protect ecosystems, safeguard human well-being, and ensure a stable climate for future generations.

For at least the last 800,000 years, atmospheric CO₂ concentrations oscillated between about 180 parts per million during ice ages and about 280 ppm during warmer periods, as carbon moved between oceans, forests, soils, and the atmosphere. These changes occurred in lock step with global temperatures and are a major reason the entire planet warmed and cooled during glacial cycles, not just the frozen poles.

Today, however, CO₂ levels have soared to more than 420 ppm — the highest they've been in at least three million years. The concentration of CO₂ is also increasing about 100 times faster than it did at the end of the last ice age.

7. Interconnections Between Climate and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

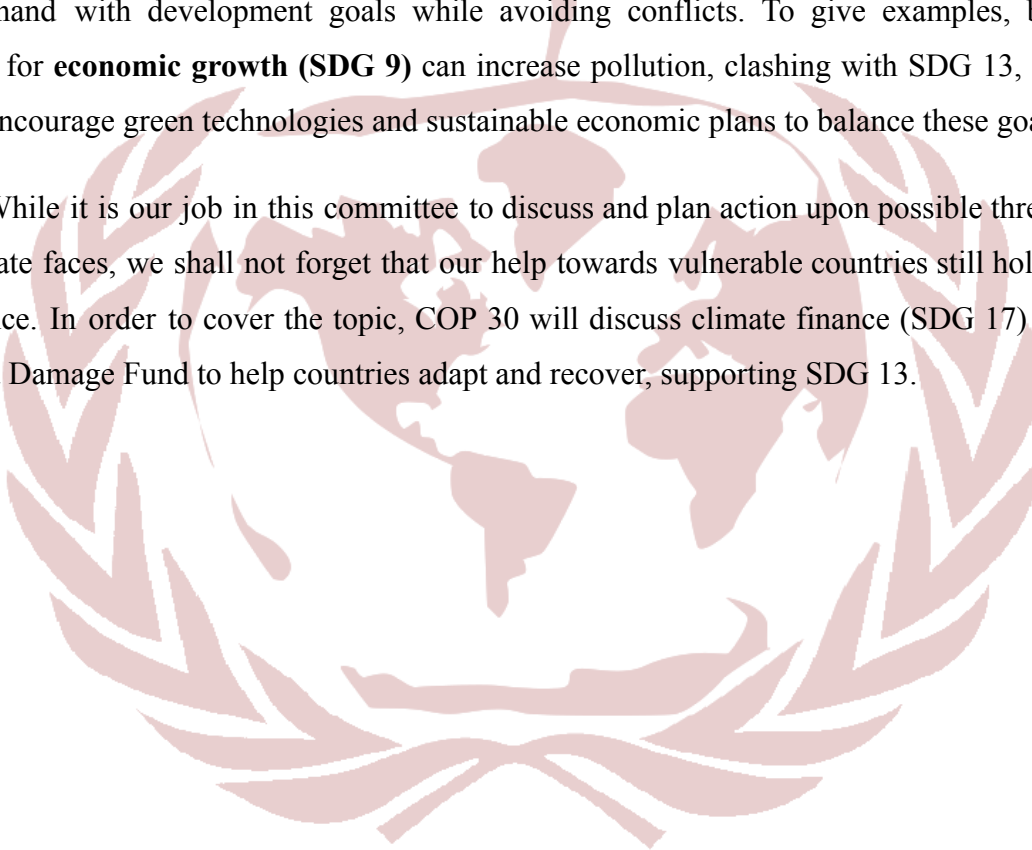


Climate change is a cross-cutting threat to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), undermining the 2030 Agenda's vision of prosperity, equity, and environmental sustainability. At COP 30, delegates will explore how climate action connects to these goals. Understanding these links is key to making sure efforts to fight climate change also help build a fairer, healthier, and more sustainable world.

- a. SDG 13 (Climate Action);** this goal calls for immediate action to reduce emissions and to adapt to climate impacts, which also supports other goals such as *clean energy (SDG 7)* and *sustainable cities (SDG 11)*.
- b. The Amazon connection:** Protecting the Amazon, a massive carbon sink, is crucial for climate stability and supports *SDG 15 (Life on Land)*

It may not have been straightforward, however, climate affects almost everything when it is under the topic of life. At COP 30, countries will discuss how to make climate solutions work hand-in-hand with development goals while avoiding conflicts. To give examples, building factories for **economic growth (SDG 9)** can increase pollution, clashing with SDG 13, so COP 30 will encourage green technologies and sustainable economic plans to balance these goals.

While it is our job in this committee to discuss and plan action upon possible threats that our climate faces, we shall not forget that our help towards vulnerable countries still holds great importance. In order to cover the topic, COP 30 will discuss climate finance (SDG 17) and the Loss and Damage Fund to help countries adapt and recover, supporting SDG 13.



8. Key Stakeholders and Negotiation Groups

Member States (G77+China, AOSIS, EU, and Others)

Member States, through groups like G77+China, Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), and the European Union (EU), drive climate negotiations at COP 30 to align climate action with sustainable development. G77+China, representing over 130 developing nations, seeks more climate finance to support adaptation and reduce poverty, emphasizing fairness for vulnerable countries.

AOSIS focuses on funding for irreversible climate impacts, like sea-level rise, to protect at-risk communities. The EU pushes for ambitious emission cuts and renewable energy to balance economic growth with environmental protection. In Belém, these groups negotiate climate plans to ensure climate efforts support broader development goals, but differing priorities—growth versus emission reductions—require careful compromise.

UN Agencies (UN DESA, UNFCCC Secretariat)

UN agencies, like the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the UNFCCC Secretariat, support COP 30 by facilitating discussions to link climate action with sustainable development. They provide data and platforms to align global climate agreements with goals like poverty reduction and clean energy access. The UNFCCC Secretariat organizes talks on climate finance and progress reviews, ensuring policies address interconnected challenges like water access and urban resilience. In Belém, their role is to bridge gaps between nations, but they rely on countries to turn discussions into action.

Civil Society

Civil society, including youth groups like YOUNGO, pushes for inclusive climate policies that advance sustainable development at COP 30. They advocate for solutions that improve health, education, and gender equality while tackling climate change, ensuring future generations are considered. YOUNGO emphasizes bold climate targets and green job opportunities, amplifying youth voices. In Belém, civil society pressures governments to integrate climate action with development priorities, such as protecting ecosystems, but their impact depends on access to negotiation spaces and alignment with national agendas.

Indigenous People

Indigenous People, especially from the Amazon where COP 30 is held, are vital in connecting climate action with sustainable development through their traditional knowledge. Their sustainable land practices protect forests and biodiversity, helping store carbon and maintain climate stability. At COP 30, they advocate for climate justice, demanding inclusion in decisions and funding to sustain their livelihoods, which support food security and poverty reduction. Their role is critical in the Amazon, a global carbon sink, but they face challenges in securing direct resources and influence within state-led negotiations.

NGOs and Local Communities

NGOs and local communities, such as groups like TİDER in Turkey, play a key role at COP 30 by advocating for community-led solutions that connect climate action with sustainable development. They focus on food security, poverty reduction, and climate resilience, especially for vulnerable groups in the Amazon and beyond. Local communities in Belém contribute practical knowledge to protect ecosystems and adapt to climate impacts. At COP 30, they push for fair climate finance and support for climate-related losses, but struggle to access funds and influence high-level talks dominated by states and corporations.

Private Sector

The private sector, including groups like the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, contributes to COP 30 by investing in sustainable technologies that link climate action with development. Companies promote renewable energy and low-carbon practices, supporting climate goals and economic growth through green jobs. In the Amazon context, they support sustainable agriculture to protect forests and ensure food security. However, their focus on profits can lead to conflicts, like prioritizing growth over environmental goals, so COP 30 will push for regulations and incentives like carbon taxation to align their efforts.

9. Case Studies and Best Practices

Supporting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In the context of COP30 and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), learning from real-world examples is vital to inform effective multilateral negotiations and national action. Below are key international case studies that represent best practices in climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance, aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.

1. Mitigation: Denmark's Transition to a Renewable Energy Economy

Denmark has become a global leader in renewable energy, targeting 100% renewable electricity by 2030. Through a combination of wind power investment, public-private innovation, and carbon taxation, Denmark has decoupled economic growth from emissions. Notably, wind power supplies over 50% of the nation's electricity. This model demonstrates how coherent policy, technology investment, and stakeholder engagement can drive systemic decarbonization.

2. Adaptation: Bangladesh's Community-Based Climate Resilience

As one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, Bangladesh has implemented extensive adaptation measures at both national and local levels. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) prioritizes early warning systems, flood-resistant infrastructure, saline-resilient agriculture, and mangrove restoration. These interventions have significantly reduced disaster mortality and bolstered local adaptive capacity, serving as a replicable model for other developing nations.

3. Climate Finance: The Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Rwanda's Ecosystem Restoration

Rwanda's Gicumbi Green Climate Resilience Project, financed through the GCF, showcases effective use of international climate finance. This project integrates reforestation, climate-smart agriculture, and water management to improve livelihoods while enhancing carbon

sinks. It also demonstrates how aligning finance with local development goals can achieve both mitigation and adaptation outcomes.

4. Nature-Based Solutions: Costa Rica's Forest Conservation Strategy

Costa Rica has successfully reversed deforestation through its national Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) program. By offering financial incentives to landowners for maintaining forest cover, Costa Rica has increased forest area from 21% in the 1980s to over 50% today. The country's commitment to carbon neutrality and biodiversity conservation exemplifies how climate action can be harmonized with nature protection and socio-economic development.

5. Multilateral Cooperation: The European Union's Green Deal

The European Green Deal is a regional roadmap aimed at achieving climate neutrality by 2050. It integrates energy, transport, agriculture, and industry under a just transition framework, with legally binding targets. Through mechanisms like the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and cross-border innovation funding, the EU exemplifies how regional alliances can advance global climate governance and collective ambition.

6. Loss and Damage: The Santiago Network and Vanuatu's Advocacy

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) like Vanuatu have been instrumental in pushing for recognition of loss and damage under the UNFCCC. Vanuatu's national leadership in submitting proposals for compensation mechanisms and early implementation of the Santiago Network illustrates the importance of climate justice, especially for countries facing existential threats.

Vanuatu has emerged as a vocal advocate for climate justice. The country has faced increasing devastation from tropical cyclones and coastal erosion. It has also played a leadership role in pushing for **legal pathways** to hold major emitters accountable, including its campaign for an **advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ)** on state obligations regarding climate harm. Vanuatu's participation in the design of the Loss and Damage Fund emphasizes the principle of **equity, responsibility, and solidarity**.

Challenges and Negotiation Points for COP30:

- Establishing **predictable and accessible finance mechanisms**
- Defining **eligibility criteria** and **trigger thresholds** for compensation
- Balancing **solidarity financing** with concerns over legal liability and historical accountability
- Operationalizing the **Santiago Network** to deliver technical assistance and link vulnerable countries to global expertise



10. Guiding Questions for Debate

- Given your country's historical emissions, what concrete reparative measures are you willing to commit to?
- How does your delegation justify continued fossil fuel subsidies while committing to climate neutrality?
- Has your delegation submitted an updated NDC in line with the most recent Global Stocktake?
- How does your delegation define “climate justice,” and how is it reflected in your national policies?
- Should countries with high per capita emissions contribute more to the Loss and Damage Fund, regardless of total GDP?
- What mechanisms does your country propose to ensure the voices of indigenous and frontline communities are represented in climate decisions?
- How much is your country willing to contribute annually to the Loss and Damage Fund, and by when? (COP28 TOPIC)
- How does your delegation plan to reduce reliance on coal, oil, and gas by 2030?
- What specific mitigation targets are set for the energy, transport, and agriculture sectors in your country?
- Does your delegation support the global phase-out of internal combustion engine vehicles by 2040?

Amazon and Biodiversity (Brazil-Specific for COP30)

- What steps does Brazil propose to halt deforestation in the Amazon before 2030?
- Should there be international oversight or monitoring of deforestation hotspots like the Amazon Basin?
- How can regional cooperation in South America be strengthened to protect transboundary ecosystems?

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