


# DIACOP INFORMATION BOOKLET





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## MUN Rules of Procedure:

### Flow of Procedure:

**Roll Call:** The chair will call out each country alphabetically. The delegate can respond in either “Present” or “Present and Voting”. Present and Voting means that the delegate cannot abstain while voting, while Present means they have the right to abstain from voting. This will be tracked by the chairs, so a delegate may not change their choice.


**Opening Speeches:** This is the time where each delegate can make their opening speeches on the agenda as a whole. This will be done again in alphabetical order. Delegates can discuss the main issues and overview of the agenda, their country’s stance and foreign policy, past actions that have been conducted, and suggested solutions. This speech is typically between 60 - 90 seconds.

**Lobbying:** Delegates form blocs with other countries with aligning goals (keeping in mind each country’s foreign policy) and begin to draft their resolutions for the agenda.

**Resolution Debate:** The resolutions that are submitted are then debated upon. First, the main submitter and co-submitters can make their speeches presenting the resolution. After this time elapses, delegates can ask Points of Information.

**Open Debate Time:** Any delegate wishing to make a speech on the resolution as a whole can do so during this time. These can be general speeches or can take a position for or against the resolution.

**Amendments:** Amendments to resolutions can modify, delete, or add clauses. The delegate who sent in the amendment will explain it to the committee, followed by questions and speeches in favor and against. The committee will then vote on each amendment. After debate on amendments and the resolution as a whole, there will be voting on the resolution itself. Those who voted "Present" may abstain. Everyone else must vote for or against.





# MUN Rules of Procedure:

## Flow of Procedure:

### Points:

**Point of Information:** This is used when a delegate wishes to ask a question to another delegate after they have delivered their speech.

**Point of Order:** This point can be raised when a delegate finds a mistake in the rules of procedure.


**Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:** This is used when a delegate has an enquiry regarding the rules of procedure or any other questions or concerns.

**Point of Personal Privilege:** This can be used if a delegate is facing any personal discomfort during a committee session. For example, if a delegate needs to tend to an urgent matter, cannot hear the speaker, or is feeling cold, they can raise this point for assistance.

### Motions:

**Motion to Extend Points of Information:** This is used when a delegate would like to ask more POIs to another delegate. It can only be raised at the end of the POI round (after all other delegates have asked their POI) if the delegate consents to the questions being asked. The chair will present the delegate with the option to extend POIs, and the delegate may choose the number of POIs they are willing to answer.

**Motion to move to the previous question:** This motion is used when delegates wish to skip over the current procedure and move ahead with the subsequent procedure. For example, if no one wishes to make a speech against an amendment, they can move directly to voting procedures using this motion.








## DIACOP: Paris Agreement

### DIACOP: Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is an international treaty on climate change, formed by member nations in the 2015 COP21 summit. It is known as one of the most significant climate change agreements that aims to mitigate climate change, strengthen the resilience of countries, and enhance their abilities to adapt to climate repercussions. The long term goal of the Paris Agreement is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius, and to actively pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. This international treaty is signed by almost all countries, including the world's major emitters such as the US, India, and China.

The Paris Agreement mandates each nation to set emission reduction goals and requires nations to create their own climate action plan, known as the nationally determined contribution (NDC). The NDC of each country communicates their commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and outlines the measures that the country would take to deal with the climate change crisis. For example, in the USA's NDC, they have committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 50-52% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Countries are responsible for implementing their NDCs, which they can do through a variety of policies and measures such as investing in renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and developing public transportation systems. All 193 parties of the Paris Agreement have submitted at least one NDC, and are expected to regularly update the progress of these NDCs in order to strengthen them over time. The Paris Agreement has established a system to support countries in implementing their NDCs and to track progress, including the Conference of the Parties (COP) to annually review the implementation of the Agreement.





## DIACOP: Paris Agreement

Recommended Reading Relevant Links:

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/>

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement>

<https://www.nrdc.org/stories/paris-climate-agreement-everything-you-need-know>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Paris-Agreement-2015>

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/content/paris-agreement/paris-agreement.html>

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/paris-global-climate-change-agreements>

<https://unfccc.int/most-requested/key-aspects-of-the-paris-agreement>





## DIACOP: Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol was the first international legally binding agreement created in 1997 that was dedicated towards sustainable practices regarding the environment. 84 countries had signed the agreement, and 64 had ratified it. The agreement was created in an attempt to mitigate climate change through setting agreed upon limits on developed nations; by setting targets for greenhouse gasses and subsequent similar emissions. This agreement also introduced mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism. However, this agreement was not as successful as it could have been, as multiple major parties abstained from taking part.

Recommended Reading Relevant Links:

[https://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol](https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol)

<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>


<https://www.climateforesight.eu/articles/success-or-failure-the-kyoto-protocols-troubled-legacy>

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/k/kyoto.asp>

<https://www.climateforesight.eu/interview/nada-maamoun-kyoto-protocol/>

<https://www.dw.com/en/kyoto-protocol-climate-treaty/a-52375473>

<https://circularecology.com/news/the-kyoto-protocol-climate-change-success-or-global-warming-failure>







## DIACOP: The Green Climate Fund

Various funds that fall under The Green Climate Fund(GCF), including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Adaptation Fund, aid climate action in developing countries by supplying essential financial resources and assistance.

### **Global Environment Facility (GEF):**

**Purpose:** Established in 1992 to back international environmental conventions, GEF's core objective is financing global environmental concerns like climate change, biodiversity loss, and land degradation. To date, the GEF has created or effectively managed over 3,300 protected areas covering 860 million hectares; protected 46 river and lake basins, 8 groundwater basins, and 23 of the planet's 64 large marine ecosystems; reduced 2.7 billion tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Funding:** GEF offers grants and concessional funding from a trust fund established by donor countries such as, but not limited to: Australia, Russia, Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, etc. for sustainable development projects in developing nations that tackle environmental challenges.

**Focus:** GEF projects emphasize renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, sustainable forestry, and combating land degradation, with climate change mitigation and adaptation at the forefront.

### **Green Climate Fund (GCF):**

**Purpose:** Under the UNFCCC, GCF directs funds to developing nations for climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

**Funding:** GCF mobilizes resources from public and private sources, providing grants, loans, and equity investments for climate-related projects.

**Focus:** GCF projects span renewable energy deployment, climate-resilient infrastructure, and community capacity-building for adaptation.







## DIACOP: The Green Climate Fund

### **Adaptation Fund:**


**Purpose:** Designed to aid developing countries through food security, agriculture, water management, and disaster risk reduction in adapting to climate change's adverse effects, it operates under the UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol.

**Funding:** The fund relies on revenue from a share of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) proceeds and voluntary contributions, offering grants and concessional loans for adaptation efforts.

**Focus:** The Adaptation Fund supports resilience-building projects for communities and ecosystems, encompassing climate-resilient infrastructure, water resource management, and sustainable agriculture.

These funds are pivotal in helping developing nations fulfill climate goals outlined in agreements like the

Paris Agreement. In a way, all these funds are similar in the goals and plans that they have for addressing environmental issues, such as, but not limited to: supplying vital financial resources, logistical aid for disaster reduction, and creating plans for harnessing renewable energy.





# DIACOP: The Green Climate Fund

Recommended Reading Relevant Links:

<https://www.ifc.org/en/what-we-do/sector-expertise/blended-finance/climate/green-climate-fund>

<https://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/dfi/fiftrustee/fund-detail/gcftf>

<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/funds/global-environment-facility>

<https://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/dfi/fiftrustee/fund-detail/adapt>

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/overfishing>

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/water-scarcity>

<https://www.investopedia.com/financial-edge/0311/the-financial-effects-of-a-natural-disaster.aspx>

