OPEN AGENDA

Under Secreatry-Geneal: Ceylin Kızılkaya

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1. Letter From Secretary-General

Distinguished Participants,

As the Secretary-General of YÜKOMUN'20, it is a pleasure for me to welcome you all to the Yükselen Model United Nations Online Conference. To briefly introduce myself, my name is Burak Yağız Güllü, I am currently a high school student in Yükselen Science High School and I'm also dealing with coding and electronic projects.

Since the beginning of my MUN journey I always dreamed of organizing my own conference with a successful and hardworking team and first INFIMUN is my pupil. However, YUKOMUN'20 was the first and best conference that I will do for my school. I hope you will be satisfied with our hard-working academic and organizational team and executive board. Welcome to a conference that will distract you during the prolonged online MUN period and hopefully give you an amazing experience.

I would like to thank three special people, our Academic Advisor Ceylin Kızılkaya ,our Director-General Levent Şahin and our Deputy Director-General Çağan Şimşek. They always supported me no matter what and gave their best to organize YUKOMUN'20. Our conference would not be able to accomplish without them.

We are more than honored to see you in our family. I hope you have fun and an unforgettable experience during YUKOMUN'20.

Best Regards,

Secretary-General of YUKOMUN'20

Burak Yağız Güllü

2. Letter From Under Secretary-General

Highly Esteemed Delegates,

My name is Ceylin Kızılkaya, I am a senior student in Ankara Ayşe Abla College. I am going to be serving as the Under Secretary-General of the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2021 (COP26) Committee and also the Academic Advisor of the Yükomun'20.

When we were deciding and preparing the committees I insisted on this committee because our planet is facing a crucial threat, climate change. Climate is changing due to global warming and environmental pollution. Everyday we are facing the consequences of climate change, natural disasters are getting stronger and causing enormous damages and deaths, glaciers are melting, plenty of animals' habits are destroyed; day by day we are losing our resources, our living qualities are decreasing and earth's lifetime is shortening. Nevertheless many people are not even aware of this ongoing unhealthy situation off our planet, others know the situation but generally choose to ignore however what gets us is not what we don't know, is what we know for sure but ignore. So I believe that since I am fully aware of this situation this is my responsibility to act upon it, I hope at the end of the conference you will feel the same way as I did.

I know that muners generally think these kinds of committees are boring but I assure you that we will have so much fun and an unforgettable experience together. Please read all of the study guide and handbook, I also highly recommend you to watch the documentaries at the end of the study guide, they include EXCLUSIVE AMOUNT OF information about the agenda item and the committee. For your further questions and inquiries please do not hesitate to contact me via ceylinkizilkaya14@gmail.com.

Regards,
Ceylin Kızılkaya
Under Secretary-General of UN Climate Change Conference & Academic Advisor of Yükomun'20

3. The United Nations Climate Change Conference

The United Nations Climate Change Conferences are yearly conferences, consisting of presidents of 196 member states, held by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They serve as the formal meeting of the UNFCCC Parties (Conference of the Parties, COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change, to negotiate the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.The first UN Climate Change Conference was held in 1995 in Berlin. The United Nations Climate Change Conference 2021 will be the 26th meeting of the parties, COP26 is scheduled to be held in Glasgow-Scotland under the presidency of the UK Government, with assistance from the Scottish Government.

Every year member states discuss upon ways to obviate climate change as much as possible and checking the progress off the goals settled by the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement however since the lack of enforcement seeing observable positive changes is sometimes impossible and even there are still eight countries remaining which agreed upon the paris agreement but did not officially sign it. Moreover president of the United States of America Donald Trump had declared US's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement which is the one off the official agendas of COP26.

From 2005 the Conferences have also served as the "Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol" (CMP); also parties to the Convention that are not parties to the Protocol can participate in Protocol-related meetings as observers. From 2011 the meetings have also been used to negotiate the Paris Agreement as part of the Durban platform activities until its conclusion in 2015, which created a general path towards climate action.

The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the international climate change negotiations, particularly the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (CMP), the subsidiary bodies (which advise the COP/CMP), and the COP/CMP Bureau (which deals mainly with procedural and organizational issues arising from the COP/CMP and also has technical functions). For a brief depiction of how these various bodies are related to one another, please see Bodies.

If you still are not aware of the significance of the issue there are some numbers to help you to visualize the situation.

6 is the number of meters the ocean level will be increase after the half of the greenland melts (which is expected to be happen in the following 30 years)

60 is the percentage of the dried agricultural fields in Syria.
1200 is the number of people who died in Pakistan, on 23 june 2015 because of the heat wave.
3200 is the number of people died after the hurricane Katrina
11.46 million is the number of hectares of forest that burned in Australia during 2020
110 million is the tons of greenhouse gas we are polluting into the atmosphere each day.
200 million is the number of climate refugees that are expected to be forced to get out of their hometowns due to climatic reasons in 2050.
3 billion is the number of native animals who burned alive during the wildfires in Australia in 2020.
and 1 is the number of planets we have to live in and the number of the chances we have to save our home.

Although today people who are in charge do not take actions to save us, we should work upon leaving a better world for the next generations, we must not take their birthright from them; living.

a. The Convention

The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. Today, it has near-universal membership. The 197 countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention. Preventing “dangerous” human interference with the climate system is the ultimate aim of the UNFCCC.

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system." It states that "such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner." The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.

The Convention also directs new funds to climate change activities in developing countries.Industrialized nations agree under the Convention to support climate change activities in developing countries by providing financial support for action on climate change-- above and beyond any financial assistance they already provide to these countries. A system of grants and loans has been set up through the Convention and is

managed by the Global Environment Facility. Industrialized countries also agree to share technology with less-advanced nations.

b. The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997. Owing to a complex ratification process, it entered into force on 16 February 2005. Currently, there are 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

In short, the Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. The Convention itself only asks those countries to adopt policies and measures on mitigation and to report periodically.

The Kyoto Protocol is based on the principles and provisions of the Convention and follows its annex-based structure. It only binds developed countries, and places a heavier burden on them under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities", because it recognizes that they are largely responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere.

Countries with commitments under the Kyoto Protocol to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions must meet their targets primarily through national measures. As an additional means of meeting these targets, the Kyoto Protocol introduced three market-based mechanisms, thereby creating what is now known as the carbon market. The Kyoto Mechanisms Stimulate sustainable development through technology transfer and investment, help countries with Kyoto commitments to meet their targets by reducing emissions or removing carbon from the atmosphere in other countries in a cost-effective way, Encourage the private sector and developing countries to contribute to emission reduction efforts. *The Kyoto Mechanisms are: Clean development mechanism (CDM), Joint implementation (JI), Emissions trading (ET).

c. The Paris Agreement

At COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort. To this date, 189 Parties have ratified the agreement out of the 197 Parties of the Convention. Other 8 Parties who did not ratify the Paris Agreement are: Turkey, Yemen, Sudan, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Eritrea, Angola.

The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to increase the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change, and at making finance flows consistent with a low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathway. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate mobilization and provision of financial resources, a new technology framework and enhanced capacity-building is to be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for an enhanced transparency framework for action and support.Some of the key aspects of the Agreement are set out below:

- ***Long-term temperature goal*** (Art. 2) – The Paris Agreement, in seeking to strengthen the global response to climate change, reaffirms the goal of limiting

global temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees.

- ***Global peaking*** **and 'climate neutrality'** (Art. 4) –To achieve this temperature goal, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) as soon as possible, recognizing peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs in the second half of the century.
- ***Mitigation*** (Art. 4) – The Paris Agreement establishes binding commitments by all Parties to prepare, communicate and maintain a nationally determined contribution (NDC) and to pursue domestic measures to achieve them. It also prescribes that Parties shall communicate their NDCs every 5 years and provide information necessary for clarity and transparency. To set a firm foundation for higher ambition, each successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the previous one and reflect the highest possible ambition. Developed countries should continue to take the lead by undertaking absolute economy-wide reduction targets, while developing countries should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move toward economy-wide targets over time in the light of different national circumstances.
- ***Sinks and reservoirs*** (Art.5) –The Paris Agreement also encourages Parties to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of GHGs as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d) of the Convention, including forests.
- ***Voluntary cooperation/Market- and non-market-based approaches*** (Art. 6) – The Paris Agreement recognizes the possibility of voluntary cooperation

among Parties to allow for higher ambition and sets out principles – including environmental integrity, transparency and robust accounting – for any cooperation that involves internationally transferal of mitigation outcomes. It establishes a mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and support sustainable development, and defines a framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development.

- ***Adaptation*** (Art. 7) – The Paris Agreement establishes a global goal on adaptation – of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the context of the temperature goal of the Agreement. It aims to significantly strengthen national adaptation efforts, including through support and international cooperation. It recognizes that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all. All Parties should engage in adaptation, including by formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans, and should submit and periodically update an adaptation communication describing their priorities, needs, plans and actions. The adaptation efforts of developing countries should be recognized
- ***Loss and damage*** (Art. 8) – The Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage. Parties are to enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

➔ ***Finance, technology and capacity-building support*** (Art. 9, 10 and 11) – The Paris Agreement reaffirms the obligations of developed countries to support the efforts of developing country Parties to build clean, climate-resilient futures, while for the first time encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Provision of resources should also aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. In addition to reporting on finance already provided, developed country Parties commit to submit indicative information on future support every two years, including projected levels of public finance. The agreement also provides that the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), shall serve the Agreement. International cooperation on climate-safe technology development and transfer and building capacity in the developing world are also strengthened: a technology framework is established under the Agreement and capacity-building activities will be strengthened through, inter alia, enhanced support for capacity building actions in developing country Parties and appropriate institutional arrangements. Climate change education, training as well as public awareness, participation and access to information (Art 12) is also to be enhanced under the Agreement.

➔ ***Climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information*** (Art 12) is also to be enhanced under the Agreement.

➔ ***Transparency*** (Art. 13), ***implementation and compliance*** (Art. 15) – The Paris Agreement relies on a robust transparency and accounting system to provide clarity on action and support by Parties, with flexibility for their differing capabilities of Parties. In addition to reporting information on

mitigation, adaptation and support, the Agreement requires that the information submitted by each Party undergoes international technical expert review. The Agreement also includes a mechanism that will facilitate implementation and promote compliance in a non-adversarial and non-punitive manner, and will report annually to the CMA.

- ***Global Stocktake*** (Art. 14) – A "global stocktake", to take place in 2023 and every 5 years thereafter, will assess collective progress toward achieving the purpose of the Agreement in a comprehensive and facilitative manner. It will be based on the best available science and its long-term global goal. Its outcome will inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support and enhancing international cooperation on climate action.
- ***Decision 1/CP.21*** also sets out a number of measures to enhance action prior to 2020, including strengthening the technical examination process, enhancement of provision of urgent finance, technology and support and measures to strengthen high-level engagement. For 2018 a facilitative dialogue is envisaged to take stock of collective progress towards the long-term emission reduction goal of Art 4. The decision also welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities. These stakeholders are invited to scale up their efforts and showcase them via the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform (http://climateaction.unfccc.int). Parties also recognized the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as the important role of providing incentives through tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing.

4. Climate Change

Climate is the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period and the climate change is a change in the pattern of weather, and related changes in oceans, land surfaces and ice sheets, occurring over time scales of decades or longer. Climate change occurs generally because of global warming and has a significant amount of bad effects on nature, human life, health, economy, politics and nearly everything comes to mind. Today, obviating the climate change is almost impossible -we passed that turnout years ago- nature tried to worn us by stronger storms, hurricanes, floads, hotter weathers, wildfires; scientists tried to prove us the significance of the issue by the statistics, speeches, experiments but citizens and mostly governments stopped their ears. Now all we can do is try to avoid and decrease the effects of climate change as much as possible.

a. Causes of the Climate Change

i. Pollution

Humankind is always producing and consuming after we use the products we made, we generally throw them away instead of recycling or reusing it. Therewithall, we are polluting carbon dioxide to the atmosphere by our cars, factories, by even breathing however at the same time slaughter forests to use wood or the area but we forget that trees decrease the carbon dioxide emission and these causes pollution.

1. Water Pollution

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activities. Water bodies include for example lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers and groundwater. Water pollution results when contaminants are introduced into the natural environment. The causes of water pollution include a wide range of chemicals and pathogens as well as physical parameters. Contaminants may include organic and inorganic substances. Petroleum links, microplastic, and dirty waters are the main contaminants polluting the water bodies. Alongside decreasing the clean water resources, polluting water bodies also threatens the life of aquatic creatures and other creatures who are feeding from them or drinking the polluted water. Plenty of aquatic creatures die because of choking by a contaminant, drinking water that was polluted by the petroleum link from a ship etc. Furthermore coral

reefs are disappearing because of the pollution and aquatic creatures lose their natural habits.

2. Air Pollution

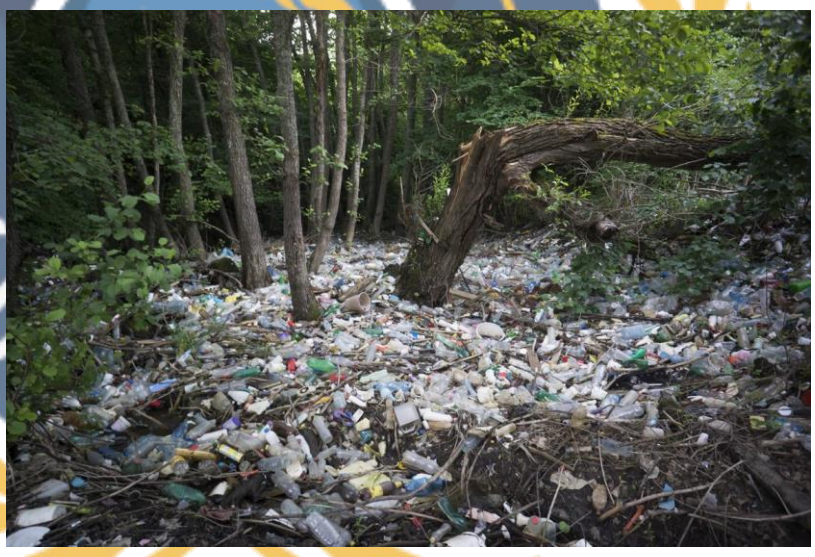
Air pollution is the presence of substances in the atmosphere that are harmful to the health of humans and other living beings, or cause damage to the climate or to materials. There are different types of air pollutants, such as gases, and biological molecules. Air pollution may cause diseases, allergies and even death to humans; it may also cause harm to other living organisms such as animals and food crops, and may damage the natural or built environment. Both human activity and natural processes can generate air pollution.

Air pollution is one of the most crucial issues in terms of climate change since air pollution causes global warming. We are polluting 110 million tons of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere each day.

Pollutants emitted to the atmosphere from pollutant sources are sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons (CxHy) and suspended solid particles; coming from the unfiltered factories, high usage of personal cars, coal and fossil fuel usage.

3. **Soil/Land Pollution**

Soil contamination or soil pollution as part of land degradation is caused by the presence of human-made chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environment. It is typically caused by industrial activity, agricultural chemicals or improper disposal of waste. The most common chemicals involved are petroleum hydrocarbons, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon, solvents, pesticides, lead, and other heavy metals. Soil contaminants can have significant deleterious consequences for ecosystems such as deforestation.



ii. **Global Warming**

Global warming is the long-term warming of the planet's overall temperature. Though this warming trend has been going on for a long time, its pace has significantly increased in the last hundred years due to the burning of fossil fuels. As the human population has increased, so has the volume of fossil fuels burned. Fossil fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas, and burning them causes what is known as the "greenhouse effect" in Earth's atmosphere.

The greenhouse effect is when the Sun's rays penetrate the atmosphere, but when that heat is reflected off the surface cannot escape back into space. Gases

produced by the burning of fossil fuels prevent the heat from leaving the atmosphere. These greenhouse gasses are carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, water vapor, methane, and nitrous oxide. The excess heat in the atmosphere has caused the average global temperature to rise overtime, otherwise known as global warming.

Global warming has presented another issue called climate change. Sometimes these phrases are used interchangeably, however, they are different. Climate change refers to changes in weather patterns and growing seasons around the world. It also refers to sea level rise caused by the expansion of warmer seas and melting ice sheets and glaciers. Global warming causes climate change, which poses a serious threat to life on earth in the forms of widespread flooding and extreme weather.

b. Effects the Climate Change

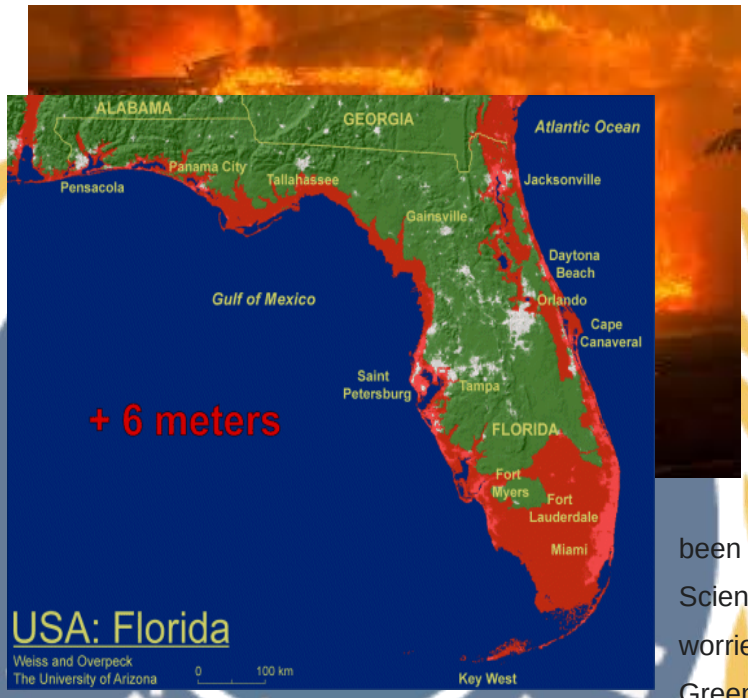
i. Environmental

As the climate is changing it affects the natural habitats. Animals' habitats become improper to their living conditions in terms of weather, food and water resources; animals are constrained to leave their natural habitats, most species become extinct. Extinction of an animal also affects the food chain and natural loop. Hurricanes, wildfires, floods that are strengthened by climate change, striking the natural habitats and causing significant damages and extinctions. 11.46 million hectares of forest turned to ashes in the Australia Wildfires in 2020 and caused the death of 3 billion animals. Furthermore as global warming increases glaciers and icecaps are melting, animals which are living in the poles such as balaena mysticetus, penguins, polar bears are losing their habitats. Polar bears are ending up drowning after swimming for 100 miles trying to find icecaps in the ocean. As much as glaciers melt, all living creatures' life is

shortening because none of them can live without water and the glaciers constitute 98.4% of the clean water resources of the world.

ii. Social

Humans are continuously increasing global warming and also climate change by polluting, devastating and rapaciously wasting the resources. And at the end covetousness of the humanity puts our lives in danger. Since the start of the 20th century, the average global sea level has been rising. Scientists are worried because the Greenland and Antarctica might be completely melted in the next hundred years. If the Greenlend or half of Antarctica melts, it will cause at least 6 meters rise in sea levels. In this scenario areas with extremely low altitude might be submerged, billions of people who lost their homes and jobs will become climate refugees. On the other hand, the increase in air pollution will cause poisoning, the increase in soil pollution will devastate the forests, agricultural fields etc. and cause the extinction of countless plants and animals, the increase in water pollution will cause the loss of clean water resources and extinction of aquatic creatures.



iii. **Economic**

When the natural resources are decreased we have to find other ways to stay alive such as cleaning the salty/ dirty water, inventing artificial nourishment etc. which are much more expensive. At the same time climate refugees, new diseases, significant damages caused by stronger storms will be on the rise. Politicians generally care about the economy more than climate change but maintaining the economic level will become way more hard as the climate change continues increasing.

iv. **Political**

Climate change is apparently always underrated by politicians. Politicians generally care about the economy more than anything else but the thing is; if we do not have a planet to live on, who will care about the economy then? Climate issues always cause high tension in the committees and meetings. People are generally aware of climate change however they choose to ignore it because they are afraid of its circumstances. There are a lot of Organisations, committees and establishments that are studying about climate change such as but not limited to; Green Peace, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conventions, World Wild Fund For Nature, Fridays For Future.

v. **Health**

Lots of people will lose their lives because of the natural disasters strengthened by climate change, poisoning by the polluted water or air, hunger and thirst caused by lack of natural resources. Nevertheless as the glaciers melt, new viruses that were freezed may be released and can cause unprecedented diseases.

5. Agendas

- ➔ Accelerating the Decreasement of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- ➔ United States of America's Withdrawal From the Paris Agreement
- ➔ The Countries Which Still Did Not Signed the Paris Agreement
- ➔ Establishing an Enforcement and Punishment Mechanism

6. Further Readings

- ★ United States's Withdrawal From the Paris Agreement: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_withdrawal_from_the_Paris_Agreement
- ★ Signatories of Paris Agreement: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=_en
- ★ Emissions Trading (The Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms) https://unfccc.int/process/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms/emissions-trading
- ★ Joint Implementation (The Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms) https://unfccc.int/process/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms/joint-implementation
- ★ The Clean Development Mechanism (The Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms) https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism
- ★ Detailed Climate Research https://climate.nasa.gov/

7. **Documentaries**

- ★ An Inconvenient Truth
  https://720pizle.org/izle/altyazi/an-inconvenient-truth.html

- ★ An Inconvenient Sequel: Truth to Power
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