



UNFCCC, 27th Conference of the Parties

Country categorisation

According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, countries are categorized into four groups according to their state of economic development.

- Annex I includes 43 treaty parties, including the European Union. These Parties are classified as industrialized (developed) countries and "economies in transition" (EITs). The 14 EITs are the former centrally planned (Soviet) economies of Russia and Eastern Europe.
 - Russian Federation, Republic of Poland, Republic of Malta, Republic of Türkiye
- Of the Parties listed in Annex I of the convention, 24 are also listed in Annex II of the convention, including the European Union. Annex II Parties are required to provide financial and technical support to the EITs and developing countries to assist them in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions (climate change mitigation) and manage the impacts of climate change (climate change adaptation).
 - United States of America, Commonwealth of Australia, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, European Union
- Least-developed countries (LDCs): 49 Parties are LDCs and are given special status under the treaty in view of their limited capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change.
 - Republic of The Gambia, Kingdom of Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Solomon Islands
- Non-annex 1: Parties to the UNFCCC not listed in Annex I of the convention are mostly low-income developing countries. Developing countries may volunteer to become Annex I countries when they are sufficiently developed.
 - People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Republic of Kenya, Federal Republic of Nigeria, State of Qatar, Republic of Maldives, Federative Republic of Brazil, Plurinational State of Bolivia

Goals of the Semester

The goal of the debates during this semester is to develop, negotiate, write, and pass a single resolution which regulates the future greenhouse gas emissions to comply with the climate protection goals outlined in the Paris climate agreement. Or maybe not, if it's bad for the country you are representing.

Pathway to the Resolution

Since the goal during this semester is to write just one resolution which has the approval of as many countries as possible, it is strongly recommended to work with a single working paper to keep track of all the potential points of conflict and special exemptions countries may raise. Only once the major disagreements are solved, the resolution should be finalised.