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1-Letter From The Secretary-General

Esteemed Delegates

As the Secretary General of BRCMUN, I am honored and pleased to welcome you all to our conference. On behalf of the entire BRCMUN team, I would like to express our gratitude for the many difficulties we have faced. We have worked with passion, dedication, and great care to present a conference that we are really proud of.

My name is Ecenaz Anbarlı, I am a student of Beyhan-Rıfat Çıkılıoğlu Anatolian High School. BRCMUN, what once seemed like a distant dream, has now become our reality. I am honored to serve as Secretary General at such a prestigious conference alongside an academic team whose dedication and depth of knowledge continue to impress me every day. Since I first started at the United Nations, it has held a place in my heart, and my passion for it has only grown stronger over time.
Of course, none of this would have been possible without the endless support of our organizing team. Our whole team is ready to work for you.

The planning of the BRCMUN started at once, and it was incredibly inspiring to witness how deeply we all care about this conference. We aim to show that the United Nations Model is more than just a simulation. It is a stage for young voices, a platform for diplomacy, and a space for change.

Finally, I want to express my deepest gratitude to those who have been with me on this path, to my MUN predecessors who have shaped today's standards, and most importantly, to you for being here, participating, and believing.
Thank you for joining us on this journey.

With the most sincere regards,

Ecenaz Anbarlı
Secretary-General

anbarliecenaz@gmail.com

2-Letter From The Deputy Secretary-General

Dear Participants,

I am very excited and sincerely grateful to welcome you all to BRCMUN25. As Deputy Secretary General, I am proud to be part of a conference that has been built on months of dedication, hard work, and an unwavering belief in what we do. From the moment the idea of BRCMUN25 was born, every member of our team has poured their hearts into making this more than a conference, but a shared experience that we can all grow from.

My name is Çınar Efe Buluş, I am a student of Beyhan-Rıfat Çıkılıoğlu Anatolian High School. Since I first stepped into the world of MUN, I have found something that challenges me, inspires me, and gives me a place where my voice matters. This feeling has only grown stronger with each conference. It has been an incredible journey to be able to participate in the creation of BRCMUN25 from scratch, a journey for which I am truly grateful.

This conference is not just about speeches and decisions. It's about learning to listen, understand, and work together. It's about discovering what kind of leader, thinker, and changemaker you can be. And to see so many passionate individuals gathered here today proves that we are on the right track.

I would like to express my gratitude to everyone who contributed to this process, especially the brilliant organization and academic teams.

But most of all, thank you for being here; your presence means everything to us. You are the one who makes BRCMUN special.

I wish you an unforgettable and inspiring conference.

Best Regards,

Çınar Efe BULUŞ
Deputy-Secretary General

buluscinarefe12@gmail.com

3-Letter from the Chairboard

Honourable Delegates,
First of all, it is a pleasure to welcome you all to BRCMUN’25. I am more than excited to see you as soon as possible at this amazing conference.

I am Berk CAKIR and I will serve as your Head Chair for the upcoming 3 days. I am a 10th-grade student at Eskişehir Gelisim Schools. I have been attending MUN conferences for more than two years and I can clearly say that MUN is one of my biggest passions in life. It is also really good to see people who have the same interests and have the opportunity to talk and share their ideas with each other.

I congratulate you all from the bottom of my heart for having the courage to speak and express your opinions about the issues that interest most people in the world and need to be solved as quickly as possible. I am looking forward to seeing you at the conference.

If you have any problems, please do not hesitate to tell me by email below.

Best Wishes,
Head Chair, Berk Çakır: berkcakir2008@icloud.com

First of all, it is a great honor to be with you in this committee and conference.
My name is Mina Çakıcı, and I will be your Vice-Chair for the upcoming 3 days. I am a student from Gelişim Schools, and BRCMUN’25 will be my 6th experience in Model UN.

As we all know, our committee is the Economic and Social Council(ECOSOC), and for the upcoming 3 days, we will be talking about “Promoting Equitable and Sustainable Economic Development through Green Transition Financing”. As the delegates, all of you will talk about your countries' policies, and all of you will debate. Lastly, all of you will be together in this committee to write the best resolution. I totally believe that all of you will do a great job.

I encourage you to come to the committee prepared, curious, and open-minded. Don’t be afraid to ask questions because we, as the board, are always here for you all. Share your country’s policies, and most importantly, work together.

As your vice-chair, I hope that these 3 days will be a memorable experience for all of us.

Please do not hesitate to contact me in any situation.

Best Wishes,
Vice Chair, Mina Çakıcı: minacakicii@gmail.com

4-Introduction to the Committee

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), established under the United Nations(UN), is the primary organ that coordinates the economic, social, and other related work of the United Nations. It also manages the specialized agencies and institutions in the related fields mentioned. The Council comprises 54 states elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. The ECOSOC also contains various subsidiary bodies that produce multiple types of documents.

ECOSOC has the following powers and functions:

a. To serve as the central forum for discussions on international economic and social issues,

b. To promote higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress,

c. To find solutions to international economic, social, health, and related problems, and international cultural and educational cooperation.

d. To encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

e. To assist the organization of major international conferences in the field of economics and social sciences, and related fields,

f. To make or initiate studies and reports concerning international economic and social matters,

g. To prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly,

h. To coordinate the work of the specialized agencies and programmes and their functional commissions and the five regional commissions,

i. To make arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations.

ECOSOC can make recommendations and propose research and study initiatives. Organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank collaborate with the council to push its agenda forward and further stress the need for responsible economic and social development. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) serves as the United Nations' central platform for discussing international economic and social issues and formulating policy recommendations. ECOSOC helps member countries by facilitating collaboration, sharing, and providing a forum for global development challenges. ECOSOC also coordinates the work of various UN specialized agencies, programs to promote sustainable development and address issues like

Especially since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, ECOSOC has been at the center of global development strategies and provides a policy platform that brings together multifaceted goals such as eradicating poverty, combating inequality, and combating climate change.

4.1- History of the Committee

ECOSOC was created in 1945 with the establishment of the United Nations. The post-World War II global economic reconstruction and the need to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth shaped ECOSOC's core mission.

At turning points such as the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the development decades of the 1960s, the debt crises of the 1980s, the 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the early 2000s, ECOSOC played a central role in setting global economic and social agendas.

Particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, ECOSOC provided guidance through multilateral dialogue and policy advice on the growing external debt burden and structural adjustment programs (SAPs) in developing countries. With the 2015 adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ECOSOC has become even more important.

In addition, ECOSOC paves the way for multi-stakeholder participation and conducts a consultation process that includes not only governments, but also civil society, the private sector, academia and

4.2- Purpose of the ECOSOC

The main purpose of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is achieving sustainable development.

Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter, one of the founding documents of the United Nations, emphasize that the sustainable maintenance of world peace and security requires not only military, but also economic, social and human development. In this context, ECOSOC's main raison d'être is to promote economic stability, social well-being and sustainable development around the world, while strengthening mutual international cooperation in these areas.

The key issues to achieve the main purpose are:

a. Financing sustainable development,

b. International cultural and educational cooperation,

c. Operational activities,

d. Human rights and fundamental freedoms,

e. Widening social and economic inequalities

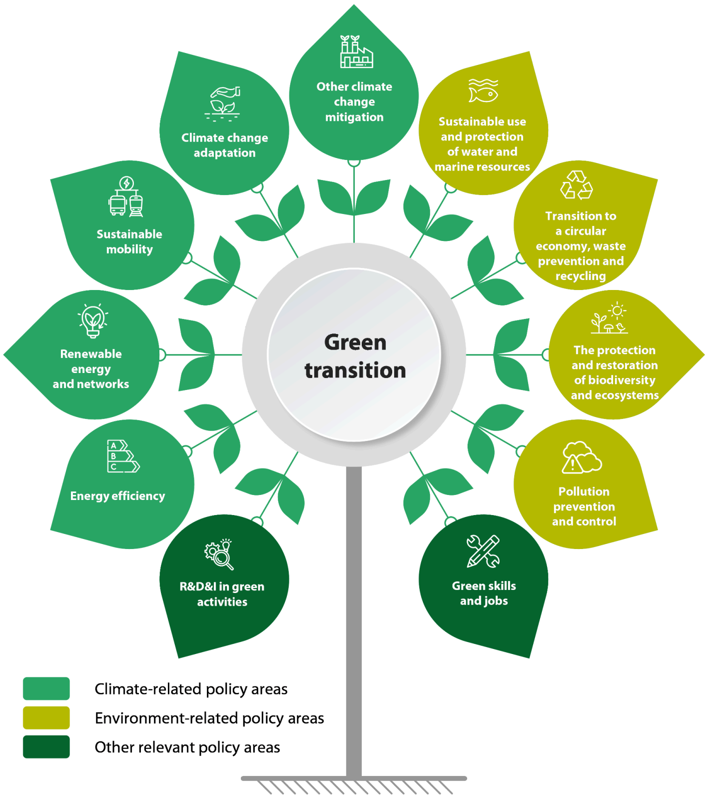
f. Promoting higher standards of living

There are also other things that can be discussed and proposed by the delegates, such as enhancing the standards of living and economic advancement globally, social development, employment creation, and furthermore. All of the topics, issues, and solutions aim to enhance the life standards, economic advancement globally and sustainable development.

5-Key Terms and Definitions

5.1- Green Transitions

Green transformation refers to the transition of key sectors of the economy, such as energy, manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and construction, away from fossil fuel dependency and towards environmentally friendly, carbon-neutral, and resource-efficient systems. This process is not only about environmental sustainability, but also about economic prosperity, employmentn and social equality.



The green transition includes the promotion of low-carbon technologies, the transition to renewable energy, the efficient use of natural resources, and the minimization of environmental impacts. This process also includes energy efficiency investments, waste management, sustainable urbanism, and green transportation systems.

The green transition forms the basis of ECOSOC's vision of sustainable development, as the agenda item focuses directly on how to finance this transformation.

5.2- Green Finance

Green finance covers public or private financial resources provided to support projects and activities that provide environmental benefits. These projects are usually targeted towards goals such as carbon emission reduction, biodiversity conservation, and water and energy efficiency.

Green financing instruments include green bonds, green loans, investments based on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria, climate insurance, and carbon pricing. They also include low-interest loans or grants provided by development banks

These financing models are the main sources for the green transformation to take place. ECOSOC's role in this regard is to ensure that these resources are distributed equally, accessible, and effectively.

5.3- Climate Finance

Climate finance refers to financial support provided to developing countries in particular to build resilience to the effects of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate finance is typically provided through public resources, multilateral funds (e.g. GCF), carbon markets, and private sector investments. This finance is divided into two categories: adaptation and mitigation.

Climate Finance needs to direct more capital to where it is needed:

-Emerging markets for decarbonization

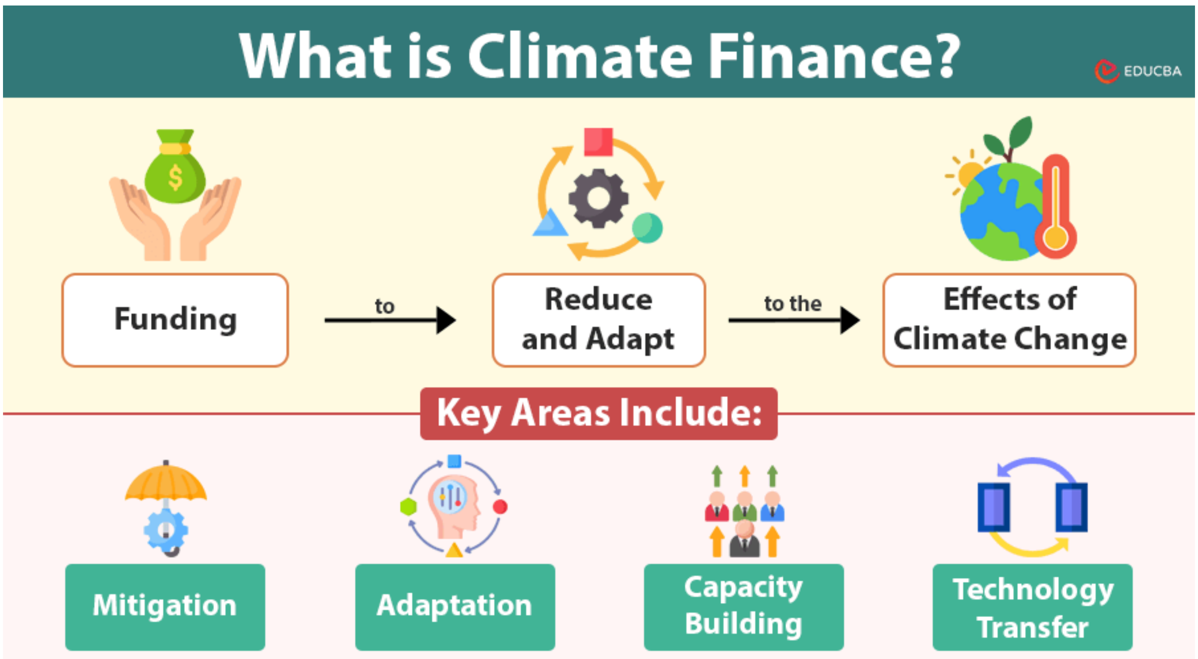
-Low-income countries for adaptation.

The Financial solutions include:

-Investing in sustainable tree plantations

-Developing innovative technology

-Carbon Markets



5.4- Green Bond

Green bonds are a type of bond in which the entire capital raised is guaranteed to be directed towards projects that increase environmental sustainability.

These bonds are issued by public authorities like governments, municipalities, companies, or multilateral development banks. The Green Bond Principles set by the International Capital Market Association provide standards for the use of funds, project evaluation processes, and reporting. ECOSOC advocates for the expansion of green bonds in developing countries, but with transparent and socially responsible regulation of these markets.

The main purpose of green bonds is to open up financing for projects that will have an environmental impact in the capital markets and to integrate investors' environmental sensitivities into their financial decisions. These bonds are generally used in the following projects: Renewable energy production such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, etc. waste management and recycling, energy efficient buildings, sustainable transport systems, nature-based solutions

The Green Bond Principles, which the other name as GBP, set by the International Capital Markets Association, govern the project selection, revenue management, and reporting processes for these bonds.

5.5- Decarbonization

Decarbonization refers to the process of reducing or minimizing greenhouse gas emissions by an economy, sector, or society. This process involves a multifaceted approach, such as reducing reliance on fossil fuels, shifting to renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, and expanding nature-based solutions (e.g., afforestation).
Also, decarbonization is often associated with "net-zero emissions" goals. This means balancing the amount of carbon a country releases into the atmosphere with the amount of carbon it withdraws from nature.

Under the Paris Agreement, global net-zero carbon emissions must be achieved by 2050 to keep global pre-industrial levels. To achieve this goal, decarbonization is included in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

There are some strategies such as:

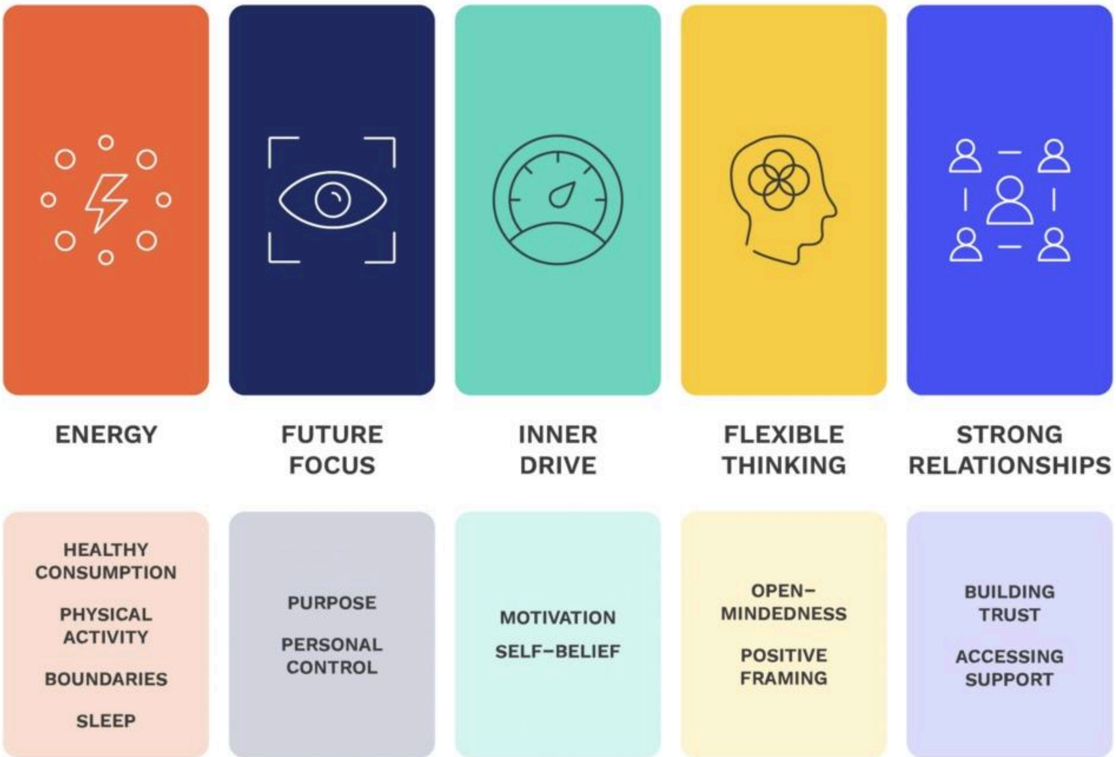
- Energy sector transformations
- Moving away from fossil fuels and toward renewables such as solar and wind
- Electrification: increasing electricity use in transportation, heating, and industry.
- Energy efficiency: saving energy in buildings, factories, and infrastructure.
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS)
- Nature-based solutions like increasing carbon sinks, such as afforestation and wetland restoration

5.6- Resilience

Resilience refers to the resistance, adaptability, and recovery speed of individuals, communities, economic systems, and infrastructure to external shocks, such as climate disasters, economic crises, and more.

This system aims to strengthen the ability of societies to adapt, especially in the face of increasing disasters caused by climate change. ECOSOC offers
- Strengthening infrastructure
- Early warning systems
- Ensuring social safety
- Local disaster management

Regarding the agenda, resilience is a priority for LDCs and SIDSs. ECOSOC advocates both directing financial resources and providing capacity development to protect LDCs and SIDSs



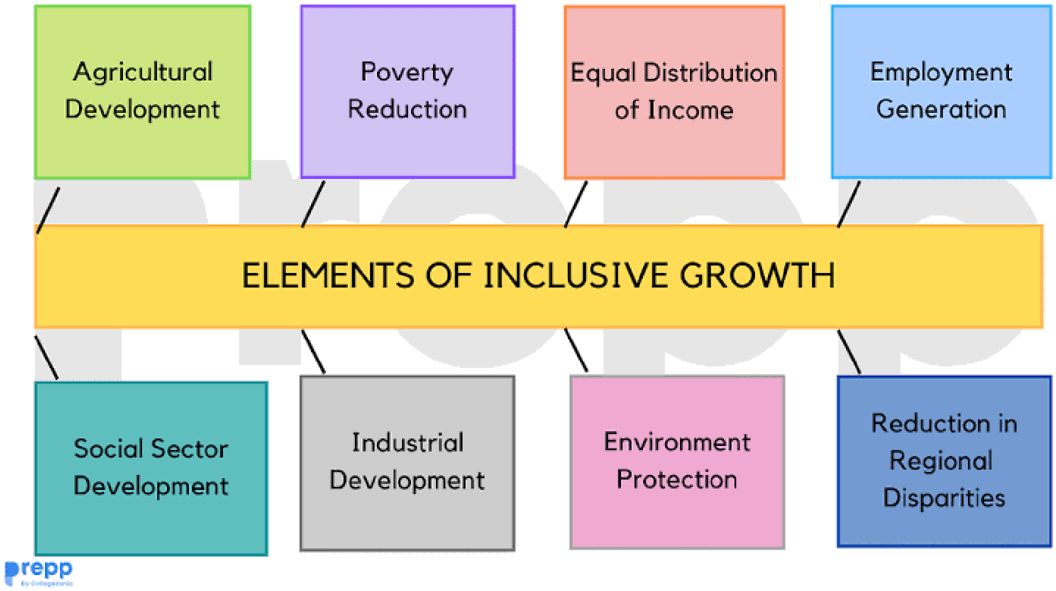
5.7- Inclusive Growth

Inclusive Growth is a key term that economic growth benefits all social segments equally. It prevents inequality,increases equality of opportunity, and improves income distribution

Inclusive growth covers areas such as the inclusiveness of labor markets, access to education and health services, rural development, economic participation of women and youth, and employment of people with disabilities.

The International Money Fund, World Bank, and UNDP define this concept as a vision of development that should be supported by not only economic but also social policies.

The relationship with the agenda is that the social impacts of green transformation span many areas, from employment to education. If it is not inclusive, it risks deepening inequalities. ECOSOC therefore recognizes that investments in green transformation should also contribute to the fight against poverty, creating new jobs, and should not exclude vulnerable groups for inclusive growth. Inclusive growth is the backbone of the social dimension of just transformation.



6-Introduction to the Agenda

All around the world, governments and international organizations are working to support economic growth in ways that are both sustainable and fair. One important step in this process is the green transition, which means moving from polluting energy sources to clean and renewable energy, such as solar, wind, and hydro power. This change is necessary to reduce the harmful effects of climate change and to protect the environment for future generations.

Climate change, income inequality, increasing natural disasters, and unsustainable economic models are among the challenges threatening global development today. These problems reveal the need to restructure economic systems in a way that is compatible with the environment and inclusive of all segments of society. In this context, green transformation is a multidimensional process that aims not only to transition to environmentally friendly technologies but also to achieve economic growth fairly and sustainably.

However, a significant amount of financing is needed to realize this transformation. This financing should not be limited to developed countries, but should also ensure that developing countries are included in this process. Otherwise, global development will become unequal and unsustainable.

"Promoting Equitable and Sustainable Economic Development through Green Transformation Finance" is a well-rounded issue with not only environmental but also social and economic factors. This committee should consider not only financial instruments but also values such as the right to development, social justice, equity ,and social resilience.

6.1-Sustainable Development

The United Nations launched a series of goals focused on reducing poverty and inequality, child mortality rates, combating epidemics, and fostering a global partnership for development. These were called the Millennium Development Goals, consisting of 8 goals and 28 targets to be achieved by 2015. Before the end of this period, in 2012, the United Nations initiated a process to review the problems and seek a solution to them.

We live in an increasingly complex world. While recent decades have seen us achieve unprecedented economic growth and make real progress on a number of key development issues, these successes have masked major fault lines in our current development model.

These faults are giving rise to a swelling list of environmental and social burdens, burdens that pose increasing threats to our way of life and are turning the world into a much less viable place in which to conduct business.

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to transform our world. They are a call to action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy health insurance and prosperity. It is a critical thing that no one is left behind..

Financing the green transition is an important tool for achieving sustainable development goals. However, this transformation must be carried out in a fair, accessible, and inclusive manner. ECOSOC's role in this context is to promote policy coordination and increase capacity gaps

6.1.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability.
Countries have committed to prioritizing progress for those who are furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.
The creativity, know-how, technology, and financial resources from all of society are necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

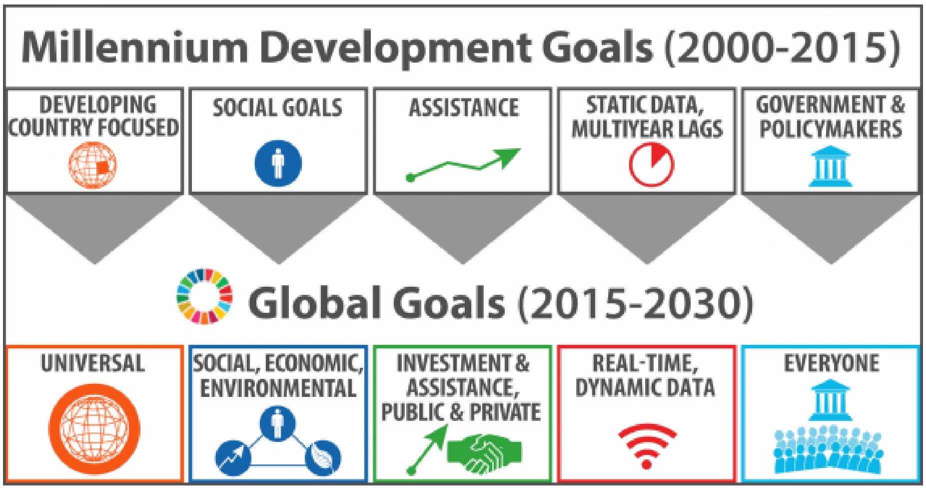
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Members in 2015, provides peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.

6.3 Millennium Development Goals

Before the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the global community focused on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These were eight targets set to be achieved between the years 2000 and 2015. All UN Member States agreed on the Millennium Declaration during the Millennium Summit, held in September 2000 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The declaration led to the creation of the MDGs, which aimed primarily at reducing extreme poverty around the world by the year 2015.

The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. The MDGs are derived from this Declaration. Each MDG has targets set for 2015 and indicators to monitor progress from 1990 levels.

As of 2013, progress towards the goals was uneven. Some countries achieved many goals, while others were not on track to realize any. A UN conference in September 2010 reviewed progress to date and adopted a global plan to achieve the eight goals by their target date. New commitments targeted women's and children's health, and new initiatives in the worldwide battle against poverty, hunger and disease.



6.3- The Relationship Between Equity, Climate and Growth

The connection between equity, climate action, and economic growth is central to achieving sustainable development. As countries shift to greener economies, it is important to ensure that the benefits of this transition are shared fairly across all regions and social groups.

Without proper planning, green policies would unintentionally increase inequality by favoring wealthier nations or communities with more resources.

At the same time, climate change disproportionately affects low-income countries, which often have the least responsibility for global emissions.

Supporting inclusive economic growth through fair climate financing can help close development gaps and build long-term resilience. Therefore, the green transition must be designed in a way that protects vulnerable populations, promotes equal opportunities, and supports economic prosperity for all.

Therefore, climate finance strategies must incorporate equity considerations, ensuring that vulnerable populations receive targeted support that meets their specific needs and priorities.
Supporting inclusive economic growth through fair climate financing can help close development gaps and build long-term resilience.
This includes investing in education, green job creation, infrastructure for marginalized areas, and empowering underrepresented groups such as women, youth, and indigenous communities to actively participate in the green economy.

6.4- The Importance of Green Transition

The green transition towards an ecologically sustainable economy is an absolute necessity. A sustainable economy leans on low-carbon solutions that promote biodiversity and on the sustainable use of natural resources.

The clean energy transition is an integral part of the green transition. Phasing out fossil fuels and replacing them with clean energy solutions is the key objective in the transition.

The green transition is needed because our economic growth is based on the overconsumption of natural resources and is thus built on an unsustainable foundation. Biodiversity loss and climate change cause enormous costs and consequences to the economy. With the green transition, we can reduce emissions faster and mitigate climate change, as well as preserve and improve the state of the environment.

The green transition benefits the Finnish economy. It will improve our competitiveness and build wellbeing within the planetary boundaries. The green transition can be turned into a new driving force of our economy, as there is a growing demand for low-carbon solutions that strengthen the natural environment around the world. How well we succeed in mitigating climate change and adapting to it and halting biodiversity loss will have a crucial impact on the long-term sustainability of the public finances, the well-being of future generations, and the state of the environment.

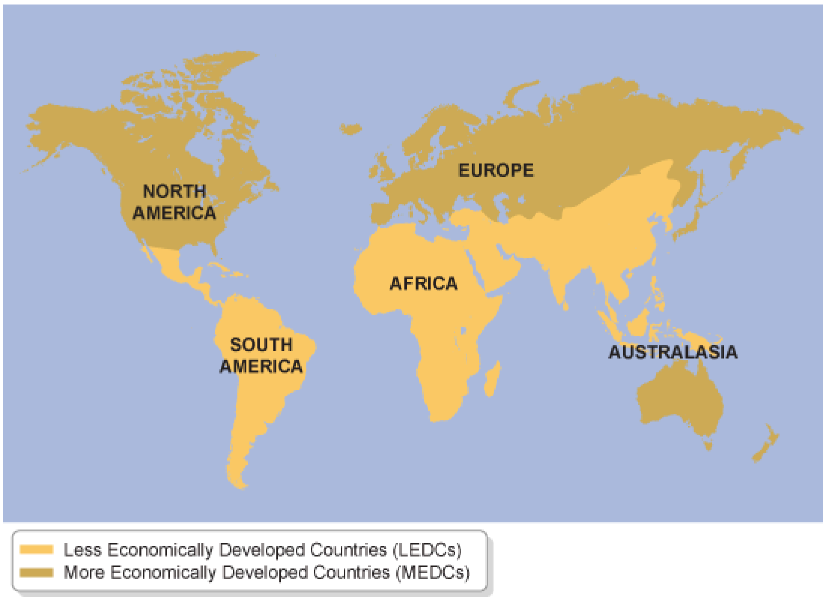
The green transition will also strengthen comprehensive security. Phasing out fossil fuels of foreign origin and increasing national production of clean energy will improve our security of supply.

7. Major Stakeholders and Country Positions

7.1- MEDCs and LEDCs

The divide between MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) and LEDCs (Less Economically Developing Countries) shapes and creates the global discussion around the agenda.

MEDCs including USA, Germany, Japan, France and the UK, generally possess the technological infrastructure and financial resources required to lead the green transition. MEDCs usually focus on scaling up individual investment in clean energy, promoting technological innovation , and affirming green bonds to finance renewable projects. As such, many MEDCs are expected to contribute to global climate finance mechanisms, support the transition of green-technologies and provide capacity-building assistance to LEDCs.



On the other hand, LEDCs—including many countries in Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and small island states,face serious limitations in funding their own green transitions. They often struggle with high debt burdens, limited fiscal space, low credit ratings, and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture. For these countries, climate finance is not just about reducing emissions, but also about survival, development, and resilience.

7.2- Blocs

7.2.1- SIDS and LDCs

SIDS (Small Island Developing States); concernedly vulnerable to climate change, this group strongly calls for urgent climate action and simplified access to funding. They demand special attention and work due to their exposure to sea level rise and economic isolation

Small island developing states are mentioned in several of the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, Target 7 of SDG ("Life below Water") states: "By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism".

Several Small Island Developing States (SIDS), have launched renewable energy initiatives to improve energy efficiency and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

LDCs, Least Developed Countries are low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets. There are currently 44 countries on the list of LDCs which are reviewed every three years by the Committee for development . LDCs have exclusive access to certain international support measures in particular in the areas of development assistance and trade.

Like SIDS, they demand increased grant-based finance, adaptation funding, and long-term support for resilience building. Many rely heavily on agriculture and face infrastructure deficits that make green transition more difficult.

7.2.2- BRICS and G77+ China

BRICS(Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) is a group of major emerging economies that often advocate for sovereignty in development policies and greater representation in global financial decision-making. While they support climate action, they oppose rigid funding conditions or external impositions.

In June 2012, the BRICS nations pledged $75 billion to boost the lending power of the International Money Fund (IMF). However, the proposed loan was conditional on IMF voting reforms. In March 2013, during the fifth BRICS summit the member countries agreed to create a global financial institution to cooperate with the western-dominated IMF and World Bank.They planned to set up this New Development Bank (known at the time as the "BRICS Development Bank") by 2014.

G77+China is the largest coalition of developing countries at the UN. It emphasizes equity, the need for climate justice, and historical responsibility. It frequently calls for financial commitments from developed countries and technology transfer.

In the context of green transition financing, G77 + China emphasizes the urgent need for developed countries to cover their climate finance commitments and provide adequate and accessible funding for developing nations. The group particularly stresses that green finance should not increase debt burdens, and that grants and concessional financing must be prioritized over loans. Moreover, the bloc calls for fair access to green technologies and capacity-building support, especially for countries with limited institutional resources.

7.3- Role of Multilateral Institutions

Multilateral Institutions play an important role in structuring and monitoring green transition financing in the world. Their influence goes beyond funding by setting standards, develop policies and provide technical guidance to both MEDCs and LEDCs

Some of the most important institutions include;

International Money Fund(IMF): Through its Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST), the IMF supports countries in enhancing climate resilience, especially by offering low interest loans tied to climate-related reforms.

UNDP and UNEP:

The United Nations Development Programme (UNEP) is one of the leading UN agencies supporting countries in achieving sustainable and inclusive development. In the context of green transition financing, UNDP helps developing countries design climate policies, access international funds such as the Green Climate Fund, and build institutional capacity for implementing low-carbon and climate resilient strategies. It plays a key role in ensuring that green finance reaches vulnerable populations and contributes to both environmental goals and poverty reduction.

The United Nations Environmental Programme is responsible for coordinating responses to environmental issues within the United Nations system. Its mandate is to provide leadership, deliver science, and develop solutions on a wide range of issues, including climate change,the management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and green economic development. UNEP aims to provide scientifically credible environmental assessments and information for sustainable development. It reports on the state of the global environment, assesses policies, and aims to provide an early warning of emerging environmental threats. It is responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the environment regarding the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals

8. Questions To Ponder

1. How to support sustainable development through green transition financing?
2. What financial mechanisms can be introduced to enhance the resilience of developing countries?
3. How can international cooperation be enhanced to align green finance strategies with global climate and development goals?
4. How can green transition financing be made more accessible and affordable?
5. What role should multilateral institutions play in ensuring accessible and fair financing tools for sustainable development?
6. How can the burden of financing the green transition be fairly shared between developed and developing countries?
7. What strategies can ensure that the green transition also results in inclusive employment and social equity?
8. How should green transition funding be provided as loans, grants, or debt swaps?

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