



*CANMUN*

# Canada Model United Nations

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Ad Hoc

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Diplomacy for Democracy | Diplomatie pour la Démocratie

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# CANMUN Code of Conduct

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## Introduction

The conduct of attending delegates at the 2024 Canadian Model United Nations (hereby referred to as “CANMUN 2024” or “the conference”) reflects on their institution and the conference. To ensure a safe, professional and fun conference for all those in attendance, including but not limited to delegates, faculty advisors, conference staff and hotel staff, the following Code of Conduct has been formulated. Please ensure that you thoroughly read through this document, as all attendees are expected to abide by these policies during the duration of the conference (including but not limited to committee sessions, conference socials, committee breaks, and the opening and closing ceremonies) and, by extension, during any events or activities organized in the context of the conference. All delegates have indicated their acceptance of, and agreement to abide by, the terms of the Code of Conduct in their completion of registration at CANMUN 2024.

## Harassment and Discrimination

1. All conference participants are expected to be respectful of each other. Harassment of any form will not be tolerated, which includes, but is not limited to, discrimination based on ethnicity, national origin, race, colour, religion, age, mental and physical disability, socio-economic status, gender identity, gender expression, sex and sexual orientation.
2. Harassment and Discrimination through any medium must be refrained from by participants, which includes but is not limited to:
  - a. In-person harassment, such as speech, gestures, sounds, phrases, touching etc.,
  - b. Digital mediums such as social media, text messages, email, phone calls, etc.,
  - c. Written mediums such as notes, written speeches, directives, etc.,
3. The secretariat of CANMUN 2024 reserves the right to determine what constitutes bullying and other inappropriate behaviour towards any individual and/or group.
4. The engagement of behaviour that constitutes physical violence and/or the threat of violence against any individual and/or group, including sexual violence and harassment is strictly forbidden, and may include, but is not limited to, the following:
  - a. Indecent and/or unwelcome suggestive comments about one's appearance,
  - b. Nonconsensual sexual contact and/or behaviour among individuals or a group of individuals,
  - c. The sexual contact or behaviour between delegates and staff is strictly forbidden;
5. Cultural appropriation is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, attire, accents, etc. that belong to a certain cultural, religious, or ethnic community.
6. Reported actions of harassment will thoroughly be investigated and the Secretariat reserves the right to take action (if deemed necessary).

## Responsibilities and Liabilities

1. The valuables and possessions of delegates, and the safeguarding thereof, falls under the responsibility of the delegates. Neither Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel nor CANMUN 2024 and its staff shall be held liable for losses arising due to theft or negligence.
2. Delegates are responsible for the damages they cause to Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel or its property, the possessions of other delegates, staff, faculty advisors, or other hotel guests.
3. CANMUN 2024, Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel, and their respective staffs, shall not be liable towards any injury to persons, or damages or losses to property that may occur during the conference or due to a failure to comply to the rules governing said conference, including but not limited to, this Code of Conduct, Hotel rules and applicable laws, statutes and regulations.
4. Delegates are expected to present Conference identification upon request to Hotel and Conference staff.
5. Delegates must abide by Hotel rules while on Hotel premises. In particular, delegates are to refrain from the harassment of Hotel staff and other guests.

### **Abiding to the Laws of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, and Canada**

1. Delegates, staff and other participants are required to abide by Ontario and Canadian laws, as well as Toronto by-laws at all times. Of particular note are laws referring to:
  - a. Theft;
  - b. Sexual Violence;
  - c. Possession of firearms and other weapons;
  - d. Trafficking and use of illegal drugs;
  - e. Public disturbances or nuisance alarms, ex. The triggering of an alarm when an emergency does not exist;
2. The legal drinking age in Ontario is 19 years of age. All participants found engaging in illegal activities may be expelled from the Conference and held criminally liable, regardless of legal drinking age of the delegate's residence.
3. All conference venues are non-smoking facilities (including cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and vapes).

### **Dress Code**

1. All participants of CANMUN 2024 are expected to wear western business attire. Delegates, staff and other participants not maintaining an appropriate standard of dress will be asked to change their clothing to fit the dress code. If you need any exceptions to be made, or have questions about the dress code, please contact the Equity team via email, [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com).

### **Illness Policy**

1. In light of the recent pandemic, we ask that delegates displaying symptoms of COVID-19, RSV, the Flu, or any other infectious illness to stay home, as to maintain the wellbeing and health of delegates, staff and guests.
2. In the event that you have recently (within one week of the first day of the conference) been in close contact with a positive case of COVID-19 and are not displaying COVID-19 symptoms, please use a rapid test and self-monitor for symptoms before and during the conference.

3. If at any time during the conference you begin to experience symptoms of any illness or feel unwell, **please inform your faculty advisor or a staff member, utilise personal protective gear (such as wearing a mask), and use a rapid test where possible.**
4. If you feel that your wellbeing is threatened/if you are concerned or uncomfortable, please inform a staff member or contact the Equity team via email, [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com).
5. CANMUN 2024 nor its agents accept responsibility for the effects of any illness contracted during the conference. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the individual to monitor the health and wellbeing of themselves, despite the measures put in place.

## 2SLGBTQIA+ Protection Policy

1. Any homophobia and/or transphobia will not be tolerated. This includes purposeful misgendering, discrimination, outing and/or use of transphobic/homophobic hate speech. All delegates are expected to treat other delegates with respect and refer to them with their preferred pronouns. If you personally feel uncomfortable as a result of the listed events above or due to similar events, please let us know in the form below.

## How to Report

If you have a violation of the Code of Conduct to report, here are the following resources/procedures you can use to get in contact with a committee staff/secretariat member.

1. Communicate with a staff member responsible for you/your delegate's committee. They can be contacted via email.
2. Email the equity team at [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com). The equity team will get back to delegates in 1-3 business days for concerns before the event takes place, and will respond to delegates on the day of receipt during the conference.

Additionally, if you have any questions about the code of conduct before or during the conference, please email [canmunequity@gmail.com](mailto:canmunequity@gmail.com). The Secretariat reserves the right to discipline attendees for not adhering to/violating any of the above stipulations. Disciplinary measures include, but are not limited to, suspension or expulsion from committee, removal from the conference/conference venue, disqualification from awards and/or disqualification from future events.



# News Reports

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## Report #1

**Global News Network**

**Date:** July 15, 2025

**Headline:** Unprecedented Heatwave Claims Millions of Lives in India

**By:** Alex Rivera

In what is being described by meteorologists and climate scientists as one of the most severe heatwaves in recorded history, temperatures across India have soared to deadly levels this week, resulting in a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented scale. Cities throughout the country have reported temperatures exceeding 48°C (118°F), with humidity levels making the real feel temperatures even more lethal.

The heatwave, which began nearly two weeks ago, has overwhelmed hospitals, exhausted energy supplies due to the increased demand for air conditioning, and critically reduced the availability of clean drinking water. Reports from the ground indicate that Millions have succumbed to heatstroke and dehydration, with the toll expected to rise as the heatwave continues.

In urban areas, the heat has been particularly unforgiving. The capital, New Delhi, saw its streets empty as citizens heeded government warnings to stay indoors. However, for much of the country, such luxuries as air conditioning or even a fan are out of reach, making this weather event a death sentence.

Rural regions face their own set of challenges as crops wither under the scorching sun, threatening food supplies for the coming year. Livestock losses have also been significant, further jeopardizing the livelihoods of farmers already struggling with the economic impacts of climate change.

Emergency services are stretched thin, and the government has called on international aid to help set up temporary shelters and provide relief to those most affected. The UN has issued a statement calling this heatwave a "clear signal" of the climate crisis and urging immediate global action to address the root causes.

Climate activists have seized upon this tragedy to press their demands for more aggressive action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. "This is a climate emergency," said Anika Sood, a spokesperson for the Climate Action Network. "We can no longer afford to delay. The cost of inaction is measured in human lives."

Meteorologists warn that the heatwave is expected to continue for at least another week, with some areas possibly experiencing even higher temperatures. Scientists have linked these extreme weather events to the ongoing global climate crisis, exacerbated by human activities that have increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

As the world watches in horror, the crisis in India serves as a grim reminder of the urgent need for comprehensive and immediate action to combat climate change. The question on the minds of many: will this be the tipping point for global policy change, or will it become another footnote in the growing list of climate-related disasters?

**For ongoing coverage of the heatwave crisis and how you can help, visit our website.**

## Report #2

**Global News Network**

**Date: October 22, 2025**

**Headline:** UN Launches "The Ministry for the Future" to Combat Climate Crisis

By: Samantha Lee

In a landmark move, the United Nations has announced the establishment of a new agency, dubbed "The Ministry for the Future," dedicated solely to addressing the global climate crisis and its impacts on humanity's future. This unprecedented initiative comes in the wake of one of the deadliest heatwaves in history, which claimed millions of lives in India, underscoring the urgent need for concerted global action against climate change.

Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, The Ministry for the Future is tasked with advocating for the world's future generations and ensuring that international policies align with long-term sustainability and climate goals. The agency will work across borders to promote green technologies, renewable energy sources, and carbon-neutral practices, aiming to steer the global community towards a more sustainable and equitable future.

The Ministry is led by Mary Murphy, a veteran diplomat known for her extensive experience in climate diplomacy and international negotiations. "Our mission is clear," Murphy stated during the agency's inaugural press conference. "We are here to ensure that the future generations inherit a planet that is livable, thriving, and sustainable. This means aggressive action against climate change, innovative environmental policies, and global cooperation like never before."

The Ministry's founding has been met with cautious optimism by environmental groups and climate activists, who have long called for more decisive action on the global stage. "This is a step in the right direction, but it's just the beginning," commented Raj Patel, director of the Earth Justice Initiative. "The Ministry for the Future must have the authority, resources, and international support needed to make a real difference."

Among its first initiatives, The Ministry for the Future will spearhead a global coalition to invest in renewable energy infrastructure, propose new regulations for carbon emissions, and explore innovative climate solutions, including geoengineering and carbon capture technologies. The agency will also focus on climate justice, aiming to address the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable communities and developing nations.



Critics, however, question the effectiveness of another UN agency in the already complex landscape of international climate efforts. Concerns about bureaucracy, funding, and political willpower loom large in discussions about The Ministry's potential impact.

Despite these challenges, the establishment of The Ministry for the Future marks a significant moment in the global fight against climate change. As the world continues to grapple with the escalating climate emergency, all eyes will be on this new agency to lead the way towards a more sustainable and hopeful future.

For updates on The Ministry for the Future's initiatives and how to get involved, visit our website.

## Report #3

**Financial Times**

**Date:** March 12, 2028

**Headline:** Global Markets Plunge in Wake of "Crash Day" Turmoil

**By:** Jonathan Hughes

In an unprecedented day of chaos that has already been dubbed "Crash Day" by economists and analysts around the globe, financial markets experienced one of the most significant single-day drops in decades, wiping out trillions of dollars in market value. This sudden downturn has been attributed to a coordinated series of cyber-attacks on carbon-emitting industries and the release of a rogue climate activist group's "carbon bomb" algorithm, which targeted and exposed the financial vulnerabilities of the world's largest fossil fuel companies.

The attacks began in the early hours of Monday, as trading markets in Asia opened to a flurry of unusual activity. Automated trading systems were overwhelmed by what appeared to be a sophisticated cyber-attack, leading to widespread panic and a halt in trading on several major exchanges. By the time European markets opened, the chaos had spread, causing a domino effect that rolled across the globe, culminating in historic losses by the close of the New York Stock Exchange.

The "carbon bomb" algorithm, as it has been called, specifically targeted companies with significant investments in fossil fuels, manipulating their stock prices and exposing them to unprecedented sell-offs. The group behind this, known as the "Climate Avengers," claimed responsibility, stating their actions were a direct response to what they perceive as corporate and governmental inaction on the climate crisis.

Central banks and financial regulators have been working tirelessly to stabilize the markets, with emergency measures and statements aimed at calming investors. "We are assessing the full extent of the situation and are prepared to take all necessary steps to ensure financial stability," said Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank, in a press statement released late Monday evening.

The economic fallout from Crash Day extends beyond the stock market. The value of currencies tied closely to oil and gas exports saw a significant downturn, and commodity markets, especially crude oil, experienced volatility not seen since the early 21st century. Analysts predict that this could accelerate a global shift towards renewable energy investments, as confidence in the fossil fuel sector wanes.

Environmental activists have hailed Crash Day as a turning point in the fight against climate change, arguing that the disruption will force governments and corporations to prioritize green investments and policies. However, critics warn of

the dangers of such radical tactics, highlighting the potential for economic instability and unintended consequences that could harm the very communities they aim to protect.

As the world reels from the impact of Crash Day, questions about the future of energy, the global economy, and the role of activism in shaping policy have come to the forefront. With the UN's "Ministry for the Future" set to convene an emergency session to address the crisis, the coming weeks will be crucial in determining the path forward in a post-Crash Day world.

**For continuous coverage on the aftermath of Crash Day and its global implications, follow our updates online.**

## Report #4

**The Guardian**

**Date: June 9, 2029**

**Headline:** Climate Exodus: The Unfolding Immigration Crisis

By: Emily Thompson

As the world grapples with the escalating impacts of climate change, a new and pressing challenge has emerged on the global stage: an unprecedented immigration crisis. Millions of people, displaced by rising sea levels, devastating droughts, and other climate-induced disasters, are seeking refuge across borders, creating a humanitarian situation of unparalleled scale.

The crisis, which has been building for years, reached a tipping point recently, with reports of hundreds of Millions fleeing submerged coastlines, drought-stricken farmlands, and areas ravaged by extreme weather events. Countries traditionally seen as climate havens are now facing an influx of refugees seeking safety and a new start, challenging both resources and readiness.

"The scale of displacement we are witnessing is unlike anything before," said Dr. Anjali Gupta, a leading climate scientist and advisor to the United Nations. "Climate change is not a distant threat; it is a present crisis, driving mass migration and demanding immediate and coordinated international response."

In Europe, border tensions have risen as countries struggle to accommodate the increasing numbers of climate refugees. Similar scenes unfold in North America, where migrants from Central and South America are arriving in record numbers, fleeing environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods.

The Ministry for the Future, a UN agency established to address climate change and its impacts, has been at the forefront of responding to the crisis. The agency has called for an international summit to address the issue, proposing a global pact on climate migration that would include measures for emergency relief, resettlement programs, and funding mechanisms to support affected nations.

Critics, however, argue that the response has been too slow and mired in political complexities. "We need action, not just words," said Maria Fernández, a spokesperson for the Global Solidarity Movement, an NGO working with displaced communities. "Countries must come together to provide legal protections for climate refugees and ensure that migration is safe, orderly, and humane."

Amidst the crisis, stories of resilience and solidarity have emerged. Communities across the globe are opening their doors to displaced families, offering shelter, aid, and support. Innovative solutions, such as floating cities and climate-resilient agriculture, are being explored to address the root causes of displacement.

Yet, as the crisis unfolds, the need for a comprehensive and global approach to climate migration becomes ever more apparent. The immigration crisis is not just a challenge to be managed but a symptom of the broader climate emergency that requires urgent action from all sectors of society.

As world leaders prepare to convene for the UN summit on climate migration, the eyes of the world will be watching, hopeful for a path forward that addresses the immediate needs of displaced populations and the underlying crisis of climate change.

**For ongoing coverage of the immigration crisis and how you can help, visit our website.**



# UN Memo

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## United Nations Internal Memo

**To: All Department Heads and Relevant UN Agencies**

**From: The Office of the Secretary-General**

**Date: July 15, 2029**

**Subject: Briefing on Current Global Climate Crises and Responses**

### Overview:

This memo serves to provide a consolidated briefing on several critical global issues currently facing our organization and the international community at large. The matters discussed herein are urgent and require coordinated responses from all relevant UN bodies.

#### 1. Climate Death Waves in India and Nationwide Reboot:

The catastrophic heatwave in India, characterized by unprecedented temperatures, resulted in Millions of deaths and highlighted the acute vulnerability of populations to extreme climate events. The crisis has necessitated a comprehensive response, including emergency humanitarian aid, climate resilience infrastructure development, and policies aimed at preventing future tragedies. The event underscores the necessity for aggressive global climate action and supports for nations severely impacted by climate change.

### Actions Required:

- Support India in implementing climate adaptation and resilience measures.
- Increase funding and resources for climate change mitigation programs.

#### 2. Founding of "The Ministry for the Future":

In response to escalating climate crises, the UN has established "The Ministry for the Future," tasked with advocating for global policies that ensure a sustainable and equitable future for all. The Ministry aims to spearhead innovative climate solutions, promote green technology, and address climate justice issues, particularly for vulnerable populations.

#### Actions Required:

- Collaborate with "The Ministry for the Future" to align global climate policies.
- Facilitate partnerships between governments, private sector, and civil society to support the Ministry's initiatives.

#### 3. Impact of Eco-Terrorism:

Recent events, dubbed "Crash Day," have seen a dramatic and destabilizing impact on global markets, attributed to cyber-attacks against carbon-intensive industries by climate activist groups. These actions, while drawing attention to the urgency of climate action, have raised concerns regarding the methods used to provoke change and the potential for economic instability.

#### Actions Required:

- Engage in dialogue with climate advocacy groups to promote peaceful activism.
- Strengthen international cybersecurity measures and protocols for critical infrastructure.

#### 4. Immigration Crisis Due to Climate Change:

The ongoing climate crisis has triggered unprecedented levels of migration, as individuals and communities flee regions devastated by climate impacts. This has led to increased border tensions and highlighted the need for comprehensive international policies on climate migration, including legal protections and support mechanisms for displaced populations.

#### Actions Required:

Propose an international summit on climate migration to develop a global response strategy.  
Increase support for countries heavily impacted by climate-induced displacement.

#### Conclusion:

The issues outlined in this memo represent a fraction of the challenges posed by the global climate crisis. It is imperative that the United Nations leads by example, fostering international collaboration and innovative solutions to ensure a sustainable future for all. The urgency of these matters cannot be overstated, and the actions we take now will have lasting impacts on generations to come.

Action Items:

- Coordinate an immediate meeting of relevant agencies to discuss the memo's points.
- Develop a strategic plan for each of the outlined actions.

*For further information or to discuss specific initiatives, please contact the Secretary-General's office.*

# Character Matrix

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## Private Sector

### 1. Alexander Petrov, Traditional Oil Executive

Alexander Petrov is a seasoned executive at one of the world's largest oil companies. With a career spanning over 30 years, Petrov is a staunch defender of the traditional energy sector, emphasizing the current dependency on fossil fuels for economic stability. He argues for a gradual transition to renewable energy, fearing rapid changes could lead to economic turmoil. Petrov is skeptical of drastic environmental policies, prioritizing job preservation and energy security.

### 2. Lila Desai, NGO Financial Advisor

Lila Desai works for an international environmental NGO, focusing on redirecting financial flows from fossil fuels to sustainable energy projects. With a background in economics and environmental science, Desai advocates for aggressive investment in renewables, emphasizing the long-term economic benefits of preempting climate change. She often clashes with traditional energy sectors, lobbying for policies that divest from oil and coal.

### 3. Martin Beck, Central Banker

As a central banker from a developed nation, Martin Beck is at the forefront of incorporating climate risk into financial stability frameworks. Beck supports policies that encourage green investments and is interested in developing financial instruments to support environmental goals. However, his cautious approach to regulation and emphasis on economic stability sometimes puts him at odds with more radical environmental proposals.

### 4. Naomi Okoye, Development Bank Strategist

Naomi Okoye works for an international development bank, where she leads initiatives to fund sustainable development in emerging economies. She is a strong advocate for using financial mechanisms to support adaptation and mitigation strategies in vulnerable countries. Okoye often finds herself in conflict with representatives from wealthier nations who are reluctant to commit funds, and with traditional financiers who view her projects as risky investments.

### 5. Eric Sullivan, Venture Capitalist in Clean Tech

Eric Sullivan is a Silicon Valley venture capitalist who specializes in investing in clean technology startups. Sullivan is optimistic about the potential for innovation to address climate change and seeks to profit from the transition to a green economy. His aggressive pursuit of disruptive technologies sometimes clashes with more established sectors and traditional investment models.

#### **6. Zhang Wei, State-Owned Bank Executive**

Zhang Wei is a high-ranking executive in a major state-owned bank in China, overseeing investments in infrastructure and energy. While supportive of China's commitments to become carbon neutral, Zhang must balance this with the country's immediate economic growth objectives. This often leads to conflicts with international environmental advocates and investors pushing for more rapid divestment from coal and other high-polluting industries.

#### **7. Isabel Ramirez, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Director**

Isabel Ramirez leads the CSR department for a multinational corporation, working to align the company's operations with sustainable practices. While she champions green initiatives within her company, she often faces resistance from executives focused on short-term profits. Ramirez struggles to find common ground between environmental goals and business objectives, making her role a challenging balancing act.

#### **8. Julian Fischer, Hedge Fund Manager**

Julian Fischer is a hedge fund manager who specializes in shorting companies he deems unsustainable or harmful to the environment. His aggressive strategies aim to profit from the transition to a greener economy, but they also attract criticism for potentially destabilizing markets and harming employees of the targeted companies. Fischer's approach puts him at odds with both traditional industries and those who question the ethics of his tactics.

#### **9. Sara Al-Hassan, Oil-Rich Sovereign Wealth Fund Manager**

Sara Al-Hassan manages a sovereign wealth fund for an oil-rich Gulf state, investing the nation's petroleum revenues. While she is under pressure to maintain high returns to fund social and economic programs, Al-Hassan is also aware of the need to diversify away from oil. Her attempts to balance traditional investments with sustainable opportunities sometimes cause friction with conservative elements within her government.

#### **10. Mike Johnson, Environmental Economist**



Mike Johnson is an environmental economist who advocates for carbon pricing as the most efficient way to reduce emissions. Working at an international think tank, Johnson pushes for global cooperation on carbon taxes and emissions trading systems. His views frequently clash with those in industries that would be heavily affected by such policies, as well as countries wary of ceding economic control.

### **Private Sector Characters and Their Goals**

Alexander Petrov, Traditional Oil Executive

Goal: Argue for a realistic transition to renewable energy that considers the viability and economic implications for the traditional energy sector. Seek to influence policy to allow for a balanced energy mix that includes fossil fuels in the interim.

Lila Desai, NGO Financial Advisor

Goal: Lobby for divestment from fossil fuels and investment in renewable energy projects. Highlight the financial and environmental benefits of sustainable investments to both governments and the private sector.

Martin Beck, Central Banker

Goal: Advocate for the inclusion of climate risk in financial stability assessments, promoting policies that encourage green investment and the development of sustainable finance markets.

Naomi Okoye, Development Bank Strategist

Goal: Push for increased funding for climate adaptation and mitigation projects in developing countries, emphasizing the role of development banks in supporting sustainable economic growth.

Eric Sullivan, Venture Capitalist in Clean Tech

Goal: Champion the role of innovation and startups in solving climate challenges, advocating for policies that support the clean tech sector and remove barriers to investment in green technologies.

Zhang Wei, State-Owned Bank Executive

Goal: Balance China's economic interests with its climate commitments, advocating for financial strategies that support sustainable development and international cooperation on green projects.

Isabel Ramirez, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Director

Goal: Work towards integrating CSR and sustainability into the core strategies of multinational corporations, advocating for responsible business practices that contribute to global climate goals.

Julian Fischer, Hedge Fund Manager

Goal: Promote financial mechanisms that reward sustainable practices and penalize unsustainable ones, leveraging market forces to drive environmental improvements and economic returns.

Sara Al-Hassan, Oil-Rich Sovereign Wealth Fund Manager

Goal: Advocate for the strategic reallocation of sovereign wealth funds towards sustainable investments, emphasizing the long-term benefits of diversification and the role of SWFs in leading by example.

Mike Johnson, Environmental Economist

Goal: Push for global adoption of carbon pricing and other economic policies that internalize environmental costs, arguing that these measures are critical for achieving long-term sustainability.

## Public Sector

### 1. Dr. Anika Singh, Head of the Ministry for the Future

Dr. Anika Singh leads the Ministry for the Future, a UN-backed organization tasked with advocating for the world's future generations and combating climate change. With a background in climate science and policy, Singh navigates complex international negotiations, striving to balance economic development with sustainability. Her role often puts her at odds with both conservative governments resistant to change and radical environmental groups demanding immediate action.

### 2. Carlos Mendez, Legal Advisor for International Environmental Law

Carlos Mendez is a seasoned legal expert specializing in international environmental law, working with the UN to draft and negotiate treaties aimed at mitigating climate change and protecting biodiversity. His expertise is crucial in navigating the legal complexities of international agreements, but his strict adherence to the rule of law sometimes clashes with the political and economic realities of member states.

### 3. Hana Yoo, Chief of Global Intelligence Network

Hana Yoo oversees a global intelligence network designed to monitor and address threats to international security, including those related to climate change and environmental disasters. Her work involves a delicate balance of information gathering, analysis, and strategic planning, often collaborating with, but sometimes conflicting with, national security agencies prioritizing their own country's interests over global concerns.

### 4. Theo Van de Meer, Director of Technology and Innovation

Theo Van de Meer spearheads the UN's efforts to foster technological innovation to combat climate change, from renewable energy solutions to carbon capture technologies. His push for rapid technological advancement and deployment often meets resistance from countries with vested interests in traditional industries or concerns about technological sovereignty and data privacy.

#### **5. Lucia Fernandez, Economic Advisor**

Lucia Fernandez is an economic advisor focused on integrating sustainable development goals into global economic policies. She advocates for green finance, sustainable agriculture, and equitable economic practices. Fernandez's proposals for economic restructuring face pushback from powerful nations and corporations comfortable with the status quo.

#### **6. Minister Nkechi Abubakar, Minister of Renewable Energy (Nigeria)**

Nkechi Abubakar serves as Nigeria's Minister of Renewable Energy, championing the transition to renewable energy sources within one of Africa's largest economies. Her ambitious plans to leverage Nigeria's solar potential often encounter obstacles from the fossil fuel industry and challenges in securing international financing and technology transfers.

#### **7. Sergei Petrov, Russian Minister of Natural Resources**

Sergei Petrov is tasked with managing Russia's vast natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals. While publicly supporting global sustainability efforts, Petrov's actions are primarily driven by Russia's economic reliance on resource exports, putting him in conflict with international efforts to reduce fossil fuel dependence.

#### **8. Amelie Dubois, EU Commissioner for Climate Action**

Amelie Dubois leads the European Union's climate action initiatives, focusing on aggressive emissions reductions, green energy, and sustainable agriculture within the EU. Her efforts to push through bold policies often lead to negotiations with member states concerned about economic impacts and sovereignty issues.

#### **9. Dr. Wei Jun, Chief Economist at the UN Development Programme**

Dr. Wei Jun analyzes global economic trends and their impact on development, advising on policies that promote sustainable growth and poverty reduction. His work emphasizes the economic benefits of transitioning to a green economy, though he frequently has to address concerns from developing countries about the costs and feasibility of such a transition.

#### **10. Fatima Al-Khouri, Minister of Water Resources (Jordan)**

Fatima Al-Khouri is responsible for managing Jordan's scarce water resources, a critical issue given the country's arid climate and the stressors of climate change. Her innovative approaches to water conservation and management aim to ensure water security but require navigating complex regional politics and international water rights agreements.

### **Public Sector Characters and Their Goals**

Dr. Anika Singh, Head of the Ministry for the Future

Goal: Advocate for global policies that directly address the root causes of climate change and promote sustainable development, focusing on protecting future generations' interests. Push for the establishment of a global carbon pricing mechanism and the creation of a fund to support climate refugees.

Carlos Mendez, Legal Advisor for International Environmental Law

Goal: Ensure that new international agreements on climate action are legally binding, enforceable, and include mechanisms for accountability. Work towards establishing a global court for environmental disputes.

Hana Yoo, Chief of Global Intelligence Network

Goal: Facilitate the sharing of intelligence related to climate change-induced security threats, aiming to preempt and mitigate cross-border conflicts over resources. Advocate for a unified global response to environmental security challenges.

Theo Van de Meer, Director of Technology and Innovation

Goal: Promote international collaboration on the development and deployment of green technologies. Argue for the removal of intellectual property barriers on climate change technologies to facilitate their widespread adoption.

Lucia Fernandez, Economic Advisor

Goal: Highlight the economic implications of climate change and advocate for policies that integrate climate resilience into financial planning. Push for global investment in green infrastructure and renewable energy as economic stimuli.

Minister Nkechi Abubakar, Minister of Renewable Energy (Nigeria)

Goal: Seek partnerships for developing Nigeria's renewable energy capabilities, emphasizing the need for equitable technology access. Advocate for special funding for renewable projects in developing economies.

Sergei Petrov, Russian Minister of Natural Resources

Goal: Defend Russia's interests in utilizing its natural resources while engaging in global climate initiatives. Work to balance international expectations with domestic economic needs, promoting sustainable management practices.

Amelie Dubois, EU Commissioner for Climate Action

Goal: Lead the charge for ambitious EU-wide climate action, including significant funding for green initiatives. Advocate for a strong EU role in shaping global climate policy, emphasizing fairness and shared responsibility.



Dr. Wei Jun, Chief Economist at the UN Development Programme

Goal: Use economic analysis to support policies that address both poverty and climate change. Advocate for a global economic strategy that prioritizes sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

Fatima Al-Khouri, Minister of Water Resources (Jordan)

Goal: Secure international aid and cooperation to implement water-saving technologies and infrastructure in arid regions. Champion the cause of water-stressed countries in international forums, advocating for comprehensive global water management strategies.

## Political

### 1. President Elena Mendoza, Brazil

President Mendoza is the recently elected President of Brazil, with a progressive agenda focused on environmental protection and sustainable development of the Amazon. Her efforts to balance economic growth with conservation lead to tensions with agribusiness interests and international corporations, but she seeks international cooperation to protect the rainforest while developing Brazil's economy.

### 2. Chancellor Dieter Schmidt, Germany

Chancellor Schmidt leads Germany, a country at the forefront of the transition to renewable energy. He is committed to achieving carbon neutrality but faces domestic challenges from industrial sectors and concerns over energy security. Schmidt is an advocate for stronger EU-wide environmental policies and seeks to position Germany as a leader in green technology and climate diplomacy.

### 3. President Samuel Okonkwo, Nigeria

President Okonkwo faces the challenge of developing Nigeria's economy while addressing the impacts of climate change. With a focus on diversifying the economy away from oil, he champions renewable energy and infrastructure development but needs international support and investment. Okonkwo is a vocal advocate for greater representation and support for African nations in global climate initiatives.

### 4. Prime Minister Aarav Singh, India

Prime Minister Singh leads a rapidly developing India, grappling with the dual challenges of lifting millions out of poverty while combating climate change. His government focuses on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and urban resilience, seeking to balance national development goals with international environmental commitments.

### 5. Ambassador Liu Wei, China to the UN



Ambassador Liu represents China's interests at the United Nations, promoting China's achievements in reducing emissions and transitioning to renewable energy. He navigates the fine line between advocating for China's development rights and participating in global efforts to address climate change, often emphasizing the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities."

#### **6. President Sarah Johnson, United States**

President Johnson is steering the United States through a renewed commitment to climate action, rejoining international agreements and pushing for ambitious domestic climate policies. Her leadership is critical in mobilizing financial and technological resources for global climate initiatives, but she faces significant political opposition at home.

#### **7. Prime Minister Yusuf Al-Hassan, Saudi Arabia**

Prime Minister Al-Hassan is tasked with guiding Saudi Arabia through a transformative era, reducing its dependency on oil and investing in sustainable technologies and industries. His vision includes regional leadership in clean energy, but he must balance traditional energy interests and societal changes.

#### **8. Ambassador Mariam Bello, Nigeria to the UN**

Ambassador Bello is a fierce advocate for Nigeria and the broader African continent, pushing for increased financial aid, technology transfer, and capacity-building support to tackle climate change. She emphasizes the historical responsibilities of developed nations and the need for equitable solutions that support development.

#### **9. President Jean-Luc Durand, France**

President Durand champions global environmental leadership, advocating for aggressive international action on climate change. He supports financial mechanisms like carbon pricing and green bonds, and his administration is a key player in EU environmental policy. Durand faces the challenge of leading by example while addressing domestic pressures related to economic reform and social equity.

#### **10. Ambassador Elena Kozlova, Russia to the UN**

Ambassador Kozlova represents Russia's strategic interests in energy and security, emphasizing the importance of a balanced approach to climate policy that considers economic stability and national sovereignty. She is skilled in diplomatic negotiation, often advocating for the development and recognition of carbon sinks and nuclear energy as part of global climate solutions.

## Political Roles and Their Goals

President Elena Mendoza, Brazil

Goal: Secure international funding and technological support to implement sustainable development in the Amazon, while resisting external pressures to completely halt economic activities in the region. Aim to establish Brazil as a leader in balancing environmental conservation with economic growth.

Chancellor Dieter Schmidt, Germany

Goal: Advocate for and commit to increased investments in renewable energy within the EU and globally. Work towards a binding international agreement on carbon emissions reductions, with a focus on supporting transitioning economies through technology transfer and financial aid.

President Samuel Okonkwo, Nigeria

Goal: Lobby for international investment in Nigeria's renewable energy sector and infrastructure resilience projects. Push for debt relief and increased climate adaptation funding for African countries, highlighting the principle of climate justice.

Prime Minister Aarav Singh, India

Goal: Secure a balance between development and climate action by obtaining international support for large-scale renewable projects and technology sharing. Advocate for flexibility in international climate agreements to accommodate India's development needs.

Ambassador Liu Wei, China to the UN

Goal: Position China as a responsible major power committed to fighting climate change, while defending its right to development. Negotiate for global recognition of China's green initiatives and seek to lead in shaping a multilateral approach to climate and security challenges.

President Sarah Johnson, United States

Goal: Reassert US leadership in global climate policy by committing to ambitious domestic and international climate actions. Propose innovative financing mechanisms for global climate projects and push for a new, binding international treaty on emissions reductions.

Prime Minister Yusuf Al-Hassan, Saudi Arabia

Goal: Navigate Saudi Arabia's economic transition by promoting its investments in renewable energy and diversification efforts. Work to ensure that global climate policies consider the economic impacts on oil-dependent economies, advocating for support in transitioning to green energy.

Ambassador Mariam Bello, Nigeria to the UN

Goal: Champion the cause of African nations by advocating for increased climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building initiatives. Push for a global framework that addresses the loss and damage caused by climate impacts in developing countries.

President Jean-Luc Durand, France

Goal: Lead efforts to strengthen international cooperation on climate change, focusing on finance and technology. Propose a global initiative to fund climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, with a particular emphasis on supporting vulnerable communities.

Ambassador Elena Kozlova, Russia to the UN

Goal: Protect and advance Russia's interests in maintaining energy security and economic stability during the transition to a global green economy. Seek to include carbon sinks and nuclear energy in the international definition of clean energy and argue for a pragmatic approach to climate change mitigation.



