

2nd ECOFIN

Novice GA



TOPIC: Climate Risk Insurance

CHAIRS: Giovanna Ortiz, Aaron Henschel

LAIMUN XXIX

December 2-3

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LAIMUN XXIX

December 2-3

Letter from the Secretaries-General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of our entire staff, it is our pleasure to welcome you to Session XXIX of the Los Angeles Invitational Model United Nations (LAIMUN) conference. LAIMUN XXIX will take place on Saturday, December 2 and Sunday, December 3 of 2023 at the Mira Costa High School (MCHS) campus.

Our staff, composed of over 120 MCHS students, has been working tirelessly to make your debate experience the best it can be. You will find your dais members to be knowledgeable about the issues being debated and MUN procedure. We pride ourselves in hosting a conference that is educational and engaging, and we hope you take advantage of that as you prepare and debate.

At LAIMUN, we value thorough research and preparation. We ask that delegates write position papers following [these directions](#). The deadline to submit position papers to be considered for Committee and Research Awards is Friday, November 24 at 11:59 PM PT. The deadline to submit to be considered for Committee Awards is Thursday, November 30 at 11:59 PM PT.

We also encourage all delegates to read the [LAIMUN Rules of Procedure](#) for conference-specific information and as a reminder of points and motions that can be made during committee.

Feel free to reach out to our staff with any questions or concerns you may have. Delegates can find their chairs' contact information next to their committee profile and the Secretariat's email addresses on the staff page. Any member of the LAIMUN staff will be happy to assist you.

We look forward to seeing you in December!

Sincerely,

Akash Mishra and Lily Stern
Secretaries-General, LAIMUN XXIX
secretarygeneral@mchsmun.org



Introduction to the USG

Welcome, Delegates, to LAIMUN XXIX!

My name is Naomi Kim, and I am so excited to conclude my fourth and final year at Mira Costa Model UN by being the Under-Secretaries General of the General Assembly!

Every year, we select the GA committee topics to reflect the diversity of issues present in our rapidly modernizing world, and this year is no exception. I am excited to hear the novel, creative, and detailed solutions each of you have to address these complex problems, and I hope that all of you can leave LAIMUN not just having given an awesome speech and spectacular formal caucus sessions, but with an enriched and diversified outlook.

But in order to have another amazing LAIMUN, I want to remind you all of our strict no pre-written resolutions policy. Under no circumstances is pre-written resolutions acceptable; additionally, delegates are only allowed to work on resolutions during committee sessions, not during breaks. Your chairs will outline this policy in greater detail before the start of debate, and we urge you all to comply.

Our staff have worked incredibly hard to create an informed, professional environment, and we hope that you enjoy it. Come equipped with knowledge, strong solutions, and your sleek WBA, but do not forget—MUN is fun!

If you have any additional questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at the following address: GA@mchsmun.org. If not, I look forward to seeing you all in December!

Best Regards,

Lily Stern and Akash Mishra
Secretaries-General

Naomi Kim
Under-Secretary General

Introduction to the Dias

Hi delegates!

My name is Aaron and I will be co-chairing 2nd ECOFIN Novice along with Giovanna! I am a junior and have enjoyed participating in the MUN program. At last year's LAIMUN, I held the position of Technology Legal, and the year previous to that, I served as a legal for 1st DISEC Novice. MUN has brought out my love for public speaking and deep appreciation for the work our world leaders do.

Outside of MUN, I am heavily involved in Costa's Drama/Tech Program and have enjoyed performing in a wide range of benefits and competitions. Last spring, I appeared in *MAMMA MIA!* as Pepper, my first full production, and I am looking forward to our upcoming spring musical, *Footloose*. Continuing with my passion for theatre, I am the Executive Director of the local theatre company Anchorless Productions, whose mission is to provide opportunities in theater for children and young adults with developmental disabilities. Last fall, I directed *Newsies*, Anchorless' fall show which partnered with the Friendship Foundation. Aside from theatre, I also enjoy collecting vinyl records, skiing with my family, and watching baseball.

When determining our topic, Giovanna and I wanted something that would touch on a wider range of matters relevant to our world today. Remember that one size doesn't always fit all while brainstorming; take into account differences in state by state development. I'm excited to see all of your intricate solutions and look forward to committee!

Best - Aaron Henschel

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Hello Delegates!

My name is Giovanna Ortiz and I will be one of your chairs along with Aaron for 2nd ECOFIN novice. I am currently a senior at Mira Costa, and this would be my third year part of the MUN program. I have participated in both local and invitational conferences such as BMUN. I was also a legal for General Assembly Novice last year as a junior.

Outside of MUN, I am part of the Mira Costa Orchestra and have been playing the violin for about 10 years. Part of Costa's orchestra, I have performed at Walt Disney Hall and am I am currently preparing for a Europe music tour this summer. Aside from music, I am heavily involved with other forms of art. Currently, I am a teacher for a pottery class for young kids and have worked at the studio's summer camp since my sophomore year. Along with that, I am an all cove youth advisory group member for Beach Cities Health District Which is a center focused on providing mental health services to youth in the Beach Cities Area. I am also part of Latino Scholar Union for Costa which focuses on promoting hispanic culture throughout the school. In my free time, I love drawing, having movie marathons with friends, and reading on my own time.

In 2nd ECOFIN, we have tried to keep the topic up to date with current issues going on in different areas. I would also like to see a broad range of solutions and debate on various subtopics within the issue as we chose a topic that can affect every country in the international community. Please feel free to reach out to us at ecofin.nov.laimun.xxix@gmail.com if you have any questions or concerns. Best of luck to you all and I look forward to seeing you all soon!

Best Regards,

Giovanna Ortiz

Committee Description

The Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly, deals with many issues pertaining to economic growth and development. Historically, ECOFIN has worked through obstacles in the way of successful international macroeconomic policy, the financing of globalization and interdependence, and sustainable development. This Second Committee also handles special circumstances such as the sovereignty of the Palestinians in East Jerusalem and Syrian Golan. The committee was first founded on the 25th of April, 1945 and its membership is open to any member states of the UN, and follows the same parliamentary procedures as the General Assembly. With 193 members currently, ECOFIN works to encourage international growth through financial assistance and improvements in financial affairs; each of its members are considered equally and are afforded identical voting rights.

Within the General Assembly, ECOFIN is unique because it serves to lead the development of a coordinated approach to economic issues centric to local, national, and global economies. This committee largely assists in the development of lower-GDP nations to provide economic stimulus and growth through financial aid and proper resource allocation. A notable ECOFIN project is the establishment of the Sustainable Energy for the All initiative. This program aims to increase investment in renewable energy sources with the ultimate goal of widespread access to sustainable and modernized energy by 2030.

In recent years, ECOFIN has aided in resolving major disputes in the Middle East such as insisting Palestine end its occupation in Syria. This was due to the human rights violations

heavily affecting the economic environment because of the military, social, and political stress the occupation was putting on the people. ECOFIN has also illustrated a major stress on Least Developed Countries and Landlocked Developing Countries, through their collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank. Having an understanding of the involvement ECOFIN has in current affairs will be essential in understanding the topics being discussed.

Topic: Climate Risk Insurance

I. Background

Climate Risk Insurance has become an evermore pressing issue in the past half-century, and with the onsets of climate change creating catastrophic damage worldwide on a daily basis, it is crucial that the topic is addressed. Climate Risk Insurance refers to insurance used to protect against the fiscal and financial damages caused by the physical effects of climate change, including weather damage, increases in temperature, and rising sea levels. Climate Risk Insurance is primarily found in the developing world, where climate change takes its largest toll. These developing countries not only have to bear the expensive fees associated with the risk management, but they are not always fully covered by their insurers.

Although many international organizations have created initiatives to mitigate the potential risks of climate change, many of them are insufficient. A UN report noted how many pledges that countries have taken to lower carbon emissions will not be enough to reach the Paris

Agreement, and global warming may increase by 2.5 degrees Celsius even with the implementation of current and proposed solutions.¹ With this in mind, insurance supervisors must be able to assess the level of risk attached to certain regions to be able to form a suitable financial response for those countries. In one of France's climate stress tests in 2021, they observed how the potential increase in insurance claims related to natural disasters may

¹ *Iaisweb.org*, <https://www.iaisweb.org/uploads/2022/12/GIMAR-2022.pdf>. Accessed 12 June 2023.

increase up to five times of the amount in its most vulnerable regions.² On another note, one of the major issues attached to assessing risk is that insurance supervisors are usually from the developed world and are less enticed to supply sufficient aid to those in the developing world, especially when existing financial agreements between the two already impede progress for the less developed.

Many businesses use climate scenario analysis to approach particular situations in which risk is especially high and insurance is valuable. To achieve this, many companies have initiated the creation of specialized operations in which they address where they invest, who they insure in those investments, and how internal operations are managed across all these areas. To assess the sustainability and risk profile of companies, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors are becoming increasingly more popular. Environmental aspects are surveyed in areas such as climate mitigation, water security, waste and pollution, while the social aspects of the approach include the health, safety and equality of workers and other individuals involved in company operations. The governance section indicates internal operations of a company like diversity and structure and is crucial to adequately assessing risk management, especially when working with a broad team that is tasked with addressing both the environmental and financial aspects of investments.

In 2014, the global reinsurance company Swiss Re launched the African Risk Capacity

² Ross, Hailey. "Climate Risks for Insurers: Why the Industry Needs to Act Now to Address Climate Risk on Both Sides of the Balance Sheet." *Spglobal.com*, <https://www.spglobal.com/esg/insights/climate-risks-for-insurers-why-the-industry-needs-to-act-now-to-address-climate-risk-on-both-sides-of-the-balance-sheet>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

(ARC) to protect African governments against suspected drought, a prominent issue in the region.³ Using a risk modeling platform which they developed themselves, Africa RiskView, governments were able to decide on their own precisely how much of the drought risk they wanted to insure. In its initial season, ARC offered drought insurance for a total of USD 129 million to four governments and ended up paying out more than USD 26 million because of drought, illustrating the effectiveness of a thorough risk insurance effort.⁴ The company has gone on to establish risk financing for agricultural developments in Africa, another sector of climate risk financing that specifically addresses issues of water security and resource depletion.

A 2022 study found that only eight percent of insurers are adequately prepared for the impacts of climate change as it becomes a more global concern.⁵ Insured losses have steadily increased over the past few decades, especially with the physical onsets of climate change becoming more and more pressing. Not only have insurers started to restrict investment in unsustainable companies, but regions like California have even seen long-time insurers ultimately pull out due to a continually increased wildfire risk. While other regions grapple with adequately approaching risk investment, European insurers are found to be at the forefront in

³ “Our Approach to Corporate Responsibility - Swiss Re 2015 Corporate Responsibility Report.” *Swissre.com*, <https://reports.swissre.com/corporate-responsibility-report/2015/cr-report/introduction/our-approach-to-corporate-responsibility.html>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

⁴ “Supporting the African Risk Capacity - Swiss Re 2015 Corporate Responsibility Report.” *Swissre.com*, <https://reports.swissre.com/corporate-responsibility-report/2015/cr-report/solutions/strengthening-risk-resilience-highlights-of-2015/supporting-the-african-risk-capacity.html>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

⁵ “Climate Change Is Hurting Insurers, Report Says.” *Reuters*, Reuters, 17 May 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/business/finance/climate-change-is-hurting-insurers-report-2022-05-17/>.

ESG insurance underwriting and investment. Due primarily to their longstanding continental power as investment stakeholders, their prominence allows European insurers to strategically invest in developing countries and more thoroughly survey regions.

A major step in the international community's quest for a more sustainable and financially prosperous future has come through the Paris Agreement. The agreement calls for "making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development," an issue that has become more pressing just over the last 30 years.⁶ Many multilateral development banks and development finance institutions have started taking measures to align their operations with the Paris Agreement and disclose their climate risk. By doing this, these banks and institutions have recognized the significance of the impacts climate change has on risk insurance and protection.

The International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), formed in 1994, comprises 97 percent of the world's insurance premiums and is the principal global organization of insurance supervisors. In the 2022 IAIS report, it was found that insurers mainly hold corporate and sovereign debt, as well as mortgages and loans. Including projects such as their ComFrame and the Holistic Framework, the organization has recently taken large steps towards addressing climate issues regarding risk financing. For instance, the association's Insurance Core Principles (ICPs), its most recent version being in 2019, provide a unanimously accepted

⁶ United Nations. *Climate Finance* | United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/raising-ambition/climate-finance>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

outline of standards for the regulation and supervision of the insurance sector.⁷ ICP 8, Risk Management and Internal Controls, requires insurers to have climate risk management as an integral part of their policy. Around the globe, supervisors work with insurers to assure that ICP 8 is well accounted for in order to support and maintain a framework for risk management policies and risk appetite.

II. United Nations Involvement

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has established many initiatives centered around making climate risk insurance safer and more accessible to countries around the globe. In 2012, the UNEP Finance Initiative Principles of Sustainable Insurance were created to enable companies to explore different sectors of economic risk and opportunity across the aforementioned ESG factors.⁸ Its main principle is to embed the ESG factors into insurance business finance through company strategy, risk management, and investment management. Their V20-Sustainable Insurance Facility scopes the financial needs of smaller UN-member enterprises willing to participate and uses the ESG factors to create climate-smart insurance solutions for more at-risk economies.

The UNEP's Principles of Sustainable Insurance plan includes a Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA) which is aimed at transitioning some of the world's leading insurer's major insurance plans to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Although the NZIA stressed

⁷ "International Insurance Supervision/IAIS." *Naic.org*, <https://content.naic.org/cipr-topics/international-insurance-supervisioniaais>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

⁸ "Principles for Sustainable Insurance." *Unepfi.org*, <https://www.unepfi.org/insurance/insurance/>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

the ideals of climate action through international involvement, five out of the eight original signatories have left the alliance as of 2023. The U.S. fueled this move in their statement that the alliance violated antitrust laws, although many specialists believe the move was for economic benefit, both domestically and internationally. Another loophole in the NZIA's foundation is that it fails to address the financing of coal, the single most destructive industry when it comes to fossil fuel expansion.

The UN's Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) has strategically prioritized the analysis of different methods to respond to climate-related security risks. Its Strategic Plan for 2020-22 includes an analysis of hyper-specific risks that are context specific, requiring different responses from DPPA in regards to financing and fiscal management in many regions. The organization has partnered with other UN bodies such as the UNEP and UNDP like in the Climate Security Mechanism which approaches climate-related security risks more systematically, where the latter organizations assist in developing economic and financial grounds for addressing these risks. In contexts where DPPA manages special political missions, climate change has major implications for the maintenance of peace, and insurers must further take into account these international political and sometimes militant affairs to be able to invest carefully and strategically.

III. Topics to Consider

A. Global Support Towards Climate Risk Insurance

With climate change continuing to be a growing concern, the Global Shield became established through the help of the German government in order to provide financial assistance

to climate-related damages and create a more sustained system under the Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance. Through the Global Shield, damages from floods in Pakistan to major heatwaves in Europe have been tackled to slowly decrease the damages caused.⁹ However, major issues continue to arise when considering organizations that call for global support when dealing with the climate-risk management field. With many countries playing a part of a bigger cause, communication must be thoroughly checked as risks must be articulated correctly to allow solutions to form when dealing with current or possible issues that come to light. In order to complete this, a proper framework must be developed in order to allow for more long-term planning to be established rather than short-term solutions to combat any climate-risk event presented. As risks heighten and climate change continues to worsen, global support organizations like Global Shield must start focusing their solutions to reflect a deeper understanding of the severity of worsening conditions. Advancements will need to be done within modeling these risks first before countries are able to combat them worldwide. Along with that, countries must then take into account how these solutions will be afforded and paid for so that it is not inefficient. This would mean involving private sectors to benefit society in order to help build a better foundation for the world internationally.

B. Infrastructure When Regarding Climate Change

When looking at climate change, one must take into account the damages it does to infrastructure in an area as roads, bridges, railways, and ports can get damaged by floods, mud,

⁹ “The Global Shield against Climate Risks: From Ambition to Reality.” *Zurich Insurance*, 17 November 2022, <https://www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/climate-change/the-global-shield-against-climate-risks-from-ambition-to-reality>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

wildfires, and extreme weather. This leads to a country's budget to be put towards damage repairs further worsening their economic costs that then does not allow them to afford to pay back climate risk insurance. According to the United Nations Climate Change Conference back in October of 2021, infrastructure is often overlooked when regarding how it combats climate change, mitigation, and adaptation efforts. The conference highlighted just how crucial infrastructure was towards being responsible for around 79% of all greenhouse gas emissions and 88% of the adaptation costs. This later contributed to a central point in achieving the Paris Agreement which would help combat climate change.

Governments must treat infrastructure as a priority when discussing action against climate change as it can both become adaptable to climate risks and help reduce emissions contributing to climate change. The United Nations Environment Programme shares a report that calls for governments to rethink how infrastructure is created in order to be more sustainable and better fit for lower emissions.¹⁰ In order to do this, countries must include climate adaptation while aiming for long term solutions that can help promote achieving national development goals when regarding climate change. Countries may look at national examples in order to start establishing a framework that both uses long term sustainability and takes into account the worsening conditions of the climate internationally. In order to plan stronger infrastructure to combat climate based damages, countries must take into account the variety of weather incidents happening and create infrastructure that is adaptable to various

¹⁰ "New report reveals how infrastructure defines our climate." *UNEP*, 12 October 2021, <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/new-report-reveals-how-infrastructure-defines-our-climate>. Accessed 15 June 2023

regions rather than only creating short term goals to combat one incident at a time.

C. Developing Countries Regarding Climate Risk Insurance

When looking at climate risk insurance, developing countries are often the ones found needing to rely on it. However, with economies being heavily affected by the climate damages being done, developing countries are needing more support to adapt to both the damages and the costs. Research by the International Monetary Fund shows that the annual needs may exceed 1% of the GDP for around 50 developing countries. This does not include small, island nations who may face even larger costs due to the exposure of cyclones and rising sea levels.¹¹ However, these larger costs are not their only issue as risks continue to worsen creating an even greater need to promote more resilience and adaptation. In order to ensure climate risk insurance for developing countries, the international community and private sectors must play a role in helping them by providing any financial assistance to help develop improvements within their country. As developing countries continue to face damages from weather related events, the costs to repair those damages only pull away from putting their economic budget towards investing in climate risk insurance without drastically damaging their economy. Organizations such as the International Monetary Fund can help support regional and country challenges that regard adapting to any sort of climate change. This has included areas like the Maldives and working with other nations in order to create financial solutions that would help developing countries afford climate insurance long term rather than short term. This has been seen within

¹¹ “Poor and Vulnerable Countries Need Support to Adapt to Climate Change.” *International Monetary Fund*, 23 March 2022, <https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2022/03/23/blog032322-poor-and-vulnerable-countris-need-support-to-adapt-to-climate-change>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

their proposed Resilience and Sustainability Trust which is a \$50-billion trust fund that is to help combat the payment shocks when regarding climate risk insurance and would rather promote sustainable recovery than more damage to a country's economy.¹² This would allow countries to be able to make changes within their countries to help adapt to climate change while repairing the damages already experienced.

However, when involving the international community and private sectors, one must be cautious of creating a foreign dependency. If one developed country is solely helping a developing country, there lies the risk of an economic reliance, allowing for an established control over the developing country's political and economical policies. This can often lead to policies tailored to the developed country without regard over what is best for the people or status of the developing country. This can be seen in regards to loan acceptances as the World Bank can give a country a loan but not without adjusting to its required structure. This can often include increasing a country's international financial accountability and liberalizing its economy. In addition, developing countries relying solely on foreign capital can lead to the local market and industries to be dominated by foreign industries which can cause an imbalance within the developing nation.¹³ When approaching the topic of international aid and private sectors, one must avoid creating a foreign dependency and rather allow developing countries to not deepen their economic debt by staying dependent on developed nations.

¹² "A New Trust to Help Countries Build Resilience and Sustainability." *International Monetary Fund*, 20 January 2022, <https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2022/01/20/blog012022-a-new-trust-to-help-countries-build-resilience-and-sustainability>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

¹³ Bell, Duncan. "Foreign dependency | Economic & Political Impacts." *Britannica*, 5 September 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/foreign-dependency>. Accessed 17 September 2023.

IV. Case Study: Climate and Economic Issues Within India

Despite Climate Risk Insurance being mostly seen within the developing countries, areas like India are still facing the disastrous effects of climate change. Currently facing deadly heat waves, South Asia is seen to be one of the poorest, hottest, and most populous places, especially when considering the worsening conditions of their climate.¹⁴ As time progresses, India will continue to face the effects with the country being ranked seventh for countries most affected and vulnerable to climate risk events. Within the past year, the area had one of the most extreme and economically disruptive pre-monsoon seasons up to date causing major issues within their agricultural industry. This has involved decreased wheat yields which then creates more restrictions on wheat exports from countries like India creating a chain reaction towards their economy. With monsoon seasons being drastically altered, farmers will struggle with both the loss of their livelihoods and food shortages due to the dependency placed on monsoons for a good harvest. Without proper monsoon seasons best for the crops, irrigation has become a major issue within agriculture. This leads to their economy facing the possibility of losing around US\$6 trillion by 2050 due to agriculture creating around 50% of their economic gain. To further agitate this chain reaction, numerous people will be affected by the economic and agricultural decline of India as this would lead to hunger, diseases, and job loss to start increasing, making it more difficult for India to gain assistance through Climate Risk insurance as it would just further

¹⁴ “India's deadly heatwaves are getting even hotter.” *The Economist*, 2 April 2023, <https://www.economist.com/asia/2023/04/02/global-warming-is-killing-indians-and-pakistanis>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

add to their economic costs.¹⁵

As the climate continues to worsen, infrastructure in India is unable to hold itself against the drastic changes of the weather. However, India is unable to improve or replace their established infrastructure without greatly affecting their economy, meaning that many ideas to change their infrastructure are left untouched. Along with this, damages to their infrastructure caused by weather incidents is also affecting their economic costs of the nation. As heavy rain continues, landslides and many other weather events are damaging their tracks, bridges, and developmental projects causing more of their budget to go towards repairs while also putting a pause to projects that can combat these issues. Not only that but as projects continue to be stalled, costs continue to be extended only feeding into their economic costs that will need to be paid. Due to all these damages, India has had to put around \$3 billion toward disaster relief caused by floods alone which contributes to about 10% of the global economic loss. Situations like cyclone Amphan in 2020 are prime examples of weather disasters striking without the proper infrastructure and costing more than \$13 billion to repair any damages in the region.¹⁶

Not only does infrastructure contribute to better adaptability towards climate change, but it can help improve the energy economy of India. With climate change and energy production being so entwined, India's economy faces the stress of a lack of technological innovation and infrastructure to withstand these new discoveries. This often leads to countries

¹⁵ Dubash, Navroz K. "2023 should be the year climate change is mainstreamed into India's development decisions." *The Economic Times*, 31 December 2022, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/2023-should-be-the-year-climate-change-is-mainstreamed-into-in-dias-development-decisions/articleshow/96649145.cms?from=mdr>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

¹⁶ Kumar, Hari. "Cyclone Amphan Slams India and Bangladesh." *The New York Times*, 20 May 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/20/world/asia/cyclone-amphan-india-bangladesh.html>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

like India to be stuck with energy sources that continue to heavily contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, further worsening the issue. With fossil fuels contributing to around 82.7% of

India's primary energy source, contributing to the greenhouse gas emissions is unavoidable.

However, India faces a huge inequality gap within the energy production industry as numerous families are living without electricity causing around 400,000 premature deaths yearly.¹⁷ Due to this, India cannot put a pause to using fossil fuels as an energy source without creating a severe chain reaction affecting employment and the economy. With the usage of fossil fuels though, India faces the challenge of cementing a long term issue of further worsening their economy as well, creating the difficulty to invest in Climate Risk Insurance to help combat issues brought by climate change.

V. Guiding Questions

1. How can developing countries actively play a role in advancing climate risk insurance and ensure that insurers can be held accountable for any policy violations?
2. What role should state governments have in creating incentives for implementing climate risk insurance policy, and how should they go about involving the private sector?
3. In view of the rapid development of new technology, how can climate risk assessment instruments be more coherently integrated into broader efforts to advance climate risk insurance policies?

¹⁷ Dubash, Navroz K. "2023 should be the year climate change is mainstreamed into India's development decisions." *The Economic Times*, 31 December 2022, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/2023-should-be-the-year-climate-change-is-mainstreamed-into-in-dias-development-decisions/articleshow/96649145.cms?from=mdr>. Accessed 15 June 2023.

4. How can global support reduce the payment shock for developing countries in a more efficient and long term way?
5. What role does improving infrastructure play when considering climate change events and helping a developing country improve itself and its economy?
6. What issues may arise when trying to lay out a proper framework for global support?
How may these issues be addressed in a way to promote long term solutions?

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Topic B: Topic Name