**FORUM:** Special Conference 1

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to promote the transition to Green Growth in developing countries

**SUBMITTED BY:** Kuwait

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Noting with deep concern* the harmful effects that today's society’s reliance on fossil fuels is having on the earth through emissions of CO2 and other gasses,

*Recalling* the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, which calls for zero net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions to be reached during the second half of the 21st century,

*Taking into account* the costs that may come with a transition to a world less dependent on fossil fuels,

*Confident* in the benefits that will come with a decreased dependency on fossil fuels,

*Emphasizing* the importance of taking action regarding the issue of dependency on fossil fuels before it is too late,

*Recognizing* that this issue concerns all the nations present, regardless of their economic development,

1. Calls upon all member states to secure the increased use of renewable energy resources such as bioenergy, hydrogen fuel cells, hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, and solar power instead of non-renewable energy resources such as fossil fuels by:
   1. Promoting the creation of an organization that would measure the amount of different natural resources and that would note all natural aspects of each country in order to promote the most favourable renewable energy resource that varies depending on the country
   2. Lowering electricity taxes for those who use renewable energy sources in their homes as incentives to replace fossil fuel based energy with renewable energy such as, but limited to:
      1. solar power
      2. Hydropower
      3. wind power;

2.     Suggests the creation of a large-scale developmental project (funded by UN-HABITAT), specifically targeting rural areas in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), in order to reduce dependency and thus demand on fossil fuels provided by the private sector and simultaneously kick-start the development of agriculture and urbanization by means such as, but not limited to:

a.     constructing energy plants depending on the environmental situation of rural communities, such as:

i.             hydroelectric dams for communities with access to a lake or river

ii.       solar panels in locations with high exposure to sunlight

iii.      wind farms in areas with little sunlight and no immediate access to

        a lake

* + 1. biogas generators to recycle animal waste
  1. increasing carbon sequestration to reduce harmful carbon dioxide emissions by reforestation and the growing agriculture sector, causing an increase in biomass for animal consumption;

3.     Further calls upon all member states to increase and promote their financial and technical investments in research and development on renewable energy production by means such as but not limited to:

a.     increasing the budget of the already existing Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), which tackles the topic of climate change, by means such as but not limited to collecting funds from the member states through the World Bank,

b.     providing subsidies to countries which show a decrease in dependency on fossil fuels by having DESA experts monitor the decrease in the fossil fuels dependency;

4.     Calls for member states in a politico-economic union such as the European Union or Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to closely cooperate in tackling the issue of fossil fuel dependency by means such as but not limited to:

a.     creating an international communications network with all states in that union and relevant UN organizations such as the UN-HABITAT, such that:

i.      development projects such as the creation of renewable power

plants are more efficiently planned and constructed

ii.      countries with excess energy can quickly distribute to those with a

deficit at a reasonable tariff

iii.     workforces between countries can cooperate on projects that

reduce dependency on fossil fuel

b. setting up a fund in the respective union which is contributed to by member states and relevant UN agencies and is used solely to develop measures to decrease dependency on fossil fuels such as the aforementioned creation of renewable power plants;

5.     Encourages all member states, especially LEDCs, to educate their populations about what energy sources to use and raise awareness about the detrimental consequences that come with the excessive dependency on nonrenewable energy sources, through means such as but not limited to:

a.     financing mandatory educational programs to teach students between the age of 13 - 16 about the importance of replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources which will be supported by subsidies granted by the UN as incentives for countries to start using renewable resources with the information being provided by the UN to make sure that countries teach in a similar fashion

b.     reaching as much of the population as possible through:  
i.       newspapers

ii.       television programs

iii.      UN- and government-sponsored websites

iv.     Brochures

c. creating television advertisements that show the effects of nonrenewable energy sources on the climate and the benefits of renewable energy sources that are not sponsored by charities, with the aim of increasing public donations (Strike by Somalia)

d. hosting yearly national events which help to spread awareness about environmental issues and the importance of Green Growth in LEDCs using social media to further spread awareness and knowledge about current initiatives and what individuals can do to help in the transition to more sustainable growth;

6.     Encourages all member nations to impose taxes on industrial sectors for the creation and usage of non-renewable energy sources in order to subsidize industrial sectors which use renewable energy sources and thus promoting the move towards green growth.