**FORUM:** Special Conference 1

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

**SUBMITTED BY:** Argentina

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Noting with deep concern* that the worldwide push for development, growth, and economic power has greatly increased the consumption of fossil fuels over the 10 years between 2004 and 2014, in spite of continued recommendations towards the use of more environmentally friendly resources, making the environmental effects of climate change and global warming a real threat to all life on Earth,

*Recognizing* that countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have actually decreased their consumption of coal by 17% and oil by 10% from 2004 to 2014,

*Further recognizing* that Non-OECD countries, most of which are Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), have increased their consumption of coal by 95% and oil by 40% from 2004 to 2014,

*Realizing* that the OECD countries are effectively applying more environmentally friendly approaches into their economies, while still allowing them to pursue growth, development and improvement in the Quality of Life (QOL),

*Acknowledging* the existence of the treaty-based international organization Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and its efforts to promote green growth, especially in developing countries,

*Defining* “Green Growth” as a growth model which focuses on creating a balance between economic growth and environmental stability,

*Pointing out* that the GGGI lacks a sufficient system that allows Member States to quickly and efficiently implement green growth policies,

1. Calls for all the remaining relevant member states to join the GGGI in order to allow the GGGI to design and deliver programs and services that implement their green growth policies;
2. Asks for the declaration of member states to become preferred trade and business partners for the purpose of motivating new members to join the GGGI;
3. Further asks for the GGGI to provide additional motivations of their own choice for member states to become members of them if needed;
4. Suggests that member states that are withholding becoming members of the GGGI due to financial reasons, request funds from intergovernmental organizations (IGO) so that they are able to comply with this resolution;
5. Requests that the GGGI continue to make personalized policies for each member state so that the implementation of sustainable programs is more efficient and productive;
6. Urges that the GGGI enforces the following policies and agreements in order to support member states to implement green growth designs and plans more effectively and efficiently:
   1. an economic reward system, which can help the developing country to reach their goal of growing faster, with various aspects such as:
      1. adjusting member states’ debts proportionately to the country’s progress in carrying out the GGGI’s program by analyzing the decrease of the country’s carbon footprint or observing the decrease in the consumption of fossil fuels
      2. increasing global trade preferences of industry sectors which have achieved GGGI’s programs and green growth, which will ultimately motivate other sectors within the country and other competing sectors in other countries to quicken their progress towards green growth
   2. a system to raise awareness about health issues due to climate change and environmental damage and to educate both government officials and the public about this topic in order to have a general and personal push towards sustainable and green growth by:
      1. adding a topic to school curriculums which teach students about green growth and nations’ efforts in order to achieve the goal
      2. having conferences with government officials discussing environmental problems and their repercussions
   3. a system where different sectors in member states share their products and resources in case of excess, in order to reduce waste energy produced in other sectors, in turn saving resources used and emissions emitted creating both economic and environmental benefits;
7. Trusts the GGGI to create a monitoring system that ensures the member states continue to follow their programs to greener growth and do not deviate from them.