**FORUM:** Special Conference

**QUESTION OF**: Ensuring the sustainable use of renewable resources post Covid-19 pandemic.

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Norway

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** United States of America, ASEAN, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Switzerland, Australia, Seychelles, Morocco, UNICEF. European Union, Niger, Somalia

*The Special Conference,*

*Defining* sustainability as fulfilling the needs of the present without endangering the future generation to fulfill theirs,

*Deeply concerned* by the existence of environmental programmes which specifically target the issue of global warming without considering the transition into renewable energies as a solution to the matter,

*Noting with approval* the high rates at which the world is progressively transitioning into greener and renewable energies, having produced 7.444 TW/h of renewable energy (combining solar, wind and hydropower) in 2020 (Ritchie and Roser),

*Having observed* that during the Sars-Cov2 pandemic, the demand and price for oil and natural gas significatively declined due to travel restrictions and difficulties in exports and imports between non-contiguous Member States,

*Further noting with approval* the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) established in article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, which facilitates and channels investments made by Member States towards renewable energy sources in Less Economically Developed countries (LEDCs),

*Recognizing* all the effort made by all Member States present to try to solve the actually debated issue,

*Further recognizing* that a war for energy sources might break out in future scenarios due to the scarcity of non-renewable energies,

1. Calls for the creation of a temporary international monetary fund called International Funds for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources (IFDRES) sponsored by the UN and the World Bank, which would:
   1. provide monetary aid to countries who are in need of infrastructure or infrastructure improvements such as but not limited to:
      1. Geothermal energy storage centrals,
      2. Solar panels,
      3. Wind turbines,
      4. Hydraulic plants and dams,
      5. Electrical centrals,
   2. Allow Member States to apply for monetary assistance from this fund if they fall into any of these following categories:
      1. Not on track to meet their COP pledges,
      2. Not having a stable governmental body,
      3. An inability to meet any of the terms in the below Clause 5,
      4. Insufficient government funding for a renewable infrastructure plan;
2. Urges all Member States that are classified as More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) according to the human development index to aid LEDCs in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. increasing their funding to LEDCs in order to increase their use of renewable energy sources,
   2. decreasing their dependency on non-renewable resources,
   3. help achieving net zero emissions, by sending advisors to monitor the use of the funds and to ensure that the funding will not be used in the wrong sectors;
3. Recommends MEDCs to re-organize their state budgets in order to invest more capital and funding into economic areas such as but not limited to:
   1. research and development of new renewable energy sources in order to accelerate the rhythm of innovation in the field of green and renewable energies,
   2. carbon capture and storage technologies or companies in order to reduce the quantity of greenhouse gases that are emitted to the atmosphere when using non-renewable resources;
4. Encourages all states to invest in the model of underground energy storage called iHeat unit, with the purpose of:
   1. storing energy produced from renewable sources such as but not limited to:
      1. hydraulic plants,
      2. dams,
      3. windmills,
      4. solar panels,
   2. storing energy approximately 200-400 meters below the surface to ensure the safety of the population,
   3. converting the stored energy into geothermal energy which can be later converted into electricity;
5. Requests the creation of a UN-sponsored Agreement on the Proliferation of Renewable Energy in States (APRES) where involved Member States would agree on terms such as but not limited to:
   1. Increasing the use of renewable energies in order to reach 90-100% of carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035,
   2. Decreasing the use of non-renewable energies at a 25% simple interest rate per year in order to reach a 10-0% use of non-renewable energies by 2035,
   3. Holding annual conventions to share all knowledge acquired during the investigation of more profitable renewable energy sources,
   4. Promoting the use of zero emission transportation, both private and public, in MEDCs classified as highly developed by the human development index in order to:
      1. reduce the quantity of greenhouse gases emitted,
      2. to reduce one of the main sources of greenhouse gases,
   5. Undergoing annual inspections performed by environmental UN experts to make sure that the aforementioned terms are being followed,
   6. Encouraging any nations that are unable to meet these terms to apply for monetary assistance from the IFDRES (Clause 1);
6. Emphasizes that the aforementioned clauses will serve as a transitory act into a world with more renewable energy sources;
7. Reminds that non-renewable energy sources could still be used at the discretion of Member States considering the consequences that transitioning into a renewable energy-only state could have on the economy and the environment of that state;
8. Decides to remain seized upon the matter.