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**FORUM:** SPECIAL CONFERENCE II

**THE QUESTION OF**: Ensuring the sustainable use of non-renewable resources post-COVID-19 pandemic

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Somalia

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** United Arab Emirates, Thailand, International Monetary Fund, Kingdom of Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Central African Republic, ASEAN, European Union, Iran

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Deeply conscious* of the environmental impacts of non-renewable resources,

*Contemplating* possible measures to reduce reliance on oil, natural gas and other non-renewable energy sources,

*Bearing in mind* the promises and potential outcomes of the COP-26 climate summit and similar meetings,

*Having devoted attention* to the adoption of renewable resources,

*Affirming* non-renewable resources will eventually deplete,

*Taking note* that oil will last until 2052, furthermore gas will last until 2060, and more concerningly coal will last until 2090,

*Acknowledging* burning coal accounts for 44 percent of the world’s carbon dioxide emissions,

*Aware of* petroleum causing a third of the carbon dioxide emissions of the world,

*Confident* that many member nations have experienced recessions due to the pandemic,

*Emphasizing* the need for implementing a logical and convenient plan to ensure the sustainable use of non-renewable resources post pandemic,

1. Encouragesmember nations to invest in renewable energy, considering methods such as but not limited to:
   1. Investing into The Paris Agreement,
      1. Especially wealthier member nations in order to support LEDCs,
   2. Setting aside a sizable portion of funding for research and development of renewable energy such as but not limited to:
      1. Hydropower,
      2. Geothermal,
      3. Wind,
      4. Solar,
      5. Biomass,
   3. Making biodegradable products more accessible to the general public, through subsidies on the cost of products manufactured with non-biodegradable materials, such as but not limited to:
      1. Glass,
      2. Plastic,
      3. Aluminium,
      4. Polystyrene,
      5. Styrofoam,
   4. Increasing the cost of trade of non-renewable energy sources by a sizeable percent;
2. Approvesthe adoption of policies to decrease member states’ dependency on fossil fuels and other non-renewable resources post COVID-19 pandemic, in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. The reallocation of funding from non-renewable energy to renewable energy, specifically within the industrial sector,
   2. Creating more industries and research facilities for renewable energy;
3. Asks to acknowledge how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the use of non-renewable and renewable energy sources, so as to prevent this from happening again in the future, taking into consideration, the following factors:
   1. Renewables surpass fossil fuel in electricity generation,
   2. During the COVID-19 pandemic, electricity from fossil fuels only decreased, including a 9.8% decrease since 2019,
   3. Significant decreases in inland consumption of fossil fuels have been observed throughout the EU, as with generation from nuclear power plants,
   4. Major growth has been observed in renewable energy source uses during the last decade;
4. Recommends the implementation of a climate education program, created in collaboration with the IPCC, to encourage climate literacy in youth, the details of which are as follows:
   1. The main target locations will be LEDCs, seeing as they are often neglected,
   2. The program will be titled “Green Youth”,
   3. The program is specifically centred around the topic of renewable energy sources, considering its implications in a post-COVID-19 world,
   4. The focus will be on schoolchildren aged 6-17, with age appropriate materials developed in cooperation with local governmental officials, teachers and environmental researchers,
   5. Activities shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
      1. Workshops with local experts,
      2. Interactive workshops concerning topics such as:
         1. Uses and applications of renewable resources,
         2. The advantages and disadvantages of renewable resources,
         3. The advantages and disadvantages of non-renewable resources;
5. Encourages MEDCs to refrain from heavily sanctioning LEDCs greatly involved in the production and distribution of fossil fuels, for reasons such as, but not limited to:
   1. Their disproportionate contributions to the use of non-renewable resources,
   2. Their inability to financially sustain harsh sanctions,
   3. The ineffective trade supply chains, that disproportionately blame LEDCs;
6. Encourages that member states expand the research and awareness into biodegradable materials through methods such as, but not limited to:
   1. The allocation of funding, where possible, to encourage:
      1. Scientific research,
      2. Educational initiatives aimed towards the general public.