



**ISMUNHK**

## **ISMUNHK Sample Resolution**

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

**Main Submitter:** France

**Co-submitter(s):** United Kingdom, Belgium, South Africa

**Signatories:** China, Germany, Maldives, Brazil, Argentina, Indonesia, New Zealand, Italy

### **The General Assembly of the United Nations,**

*Reaffirming* that the lack of the use of renewable energy directly impacts climate change,

*Fully alarmed by* the exacerbating climate problems, with the increasing amount of greenhouse emissions specifically produced by China, the United States, Russia, and India,

*Deeply concerned* about the severeness of climate change posts on the social, economic and international health,

*Welcoming* new emission goals to be set up by the United Nations in order to achieve the final goals

Therefore,

### **The General Assembly,**

1. *Requests* the setup of the new department, named Sustainable Trade Union, to further provide financial support for renewable energy, especially new forms of renewable implementations, with details as below:
  - a. Introducing subsidy programmes by regional governments,
    - i. the implementation or the increase of energy subsidies for renewable energy and households using renewable energy,
    - ii. a decrease or removal of energy subsidies for fossil fuels,
  - b. Implementation of tax on fossil fuels,
    - i. With the amount to be decided by the GDP per capita of each country,
    - ii. As well as the overall carbon emissions of the nation from past records,
    - iii. World Bank and regional development banks which shall primarily grant microcredits to households in rural areas,
  - c. Encourages private donors to provide an interest subsidy lowering the cost of the solar system for customers through regional, governments,
  - d. Invites NGOs to help fund renewable energy resources,
  - e. Organisations have to submit a report on the usage of such grants to be eligible,
  - f. Usage and amount of such grants as well as the progress it facilitated should be reported to the United Nations to respective departments annually;



2. *Demands* all member nations carry out the implementation of energy renewables and stresses that cooperation is essential for global sustainable development, hereafter with details as below:
  - a. The signing of a United Nations treaty, regarding nations' generating facilities and transportation infrastructures to more sustainable ones,
  - b. The progress enabled by the British presidency of the G8 in the area of energy/climate must be maintained,
  - c. The further implementation of new forms of sustainable energy, such as nuclear power, adding to the current blueprint for implementing energy renewable,
    - i. Launch programs to upgrade their fleets for long-term operations,
    - ii. Complete the renovation of its reactors, and to have them operate safely beyond 40 years,
    - iii. Increase the percentage of nuclear energy in countries that are willing and have adequate resources to increase nuclear power percentage;
  
3. *Expects* countries to rely on the reinforcement of the flexibility mechanisms accelerating the deployment of funds for purchasing carbon,
  - a. Establish an emission trading system
    - i. Countries are allowed to purchase carbon credits under United Nations through respective departments,
    - ii. Countries can trade in the international carbon credit market to cover their shortfall in assigned amount units,
    - iii. Countries with surplus units can sell them to countries that are exceeding their emission targets,
    - iv. These allowances can be sold privately or in the international market at the prevailing market price,
    - v. Each international transfer is validated by the UNFCCC,
  - b. Setup of major goals, especially for safeguarding human health and the environment, particularly by combating the increase in the greenhouse effect;
  
4. *Expresses* its hope for further actions to be taken to aid developing countries in building energy renewables and formulating more concrete solutions by lessening their financial burden, with details as below,
  - a. Strongly encourages sharing the technology that is already in place in developed countries,
  - b. Establishes incentive interventions for the LDCs as they can neither abbreviate the current industrial activities nor bear any heavy penalties,
  - c. Calls for additional funding from organisations such as:
    - i. The World Bank,
    - ii. Other private world funds,
    - iii. Other countries,
    - iv. The United Nations;