Commission: Arab League
Main submitter: Oman
Topic: The topic of improvement in renewable energy usage and other forms of sustainable infrastructure development

Noting with deep concern that Climate change is not only rising average temperatures but also extreme weather events, shifting wildlife populations and habitats, rising seas, and a range of other impacts,

Aware of the fact that through the burning of fossil fuels and other activities that have emitted large amounts of greenhouse gases, mostly over the past few decades, humans are now increasing the greenhouse effect and warming Earth,

Concerned that many pollution issues have been identified relating to fossil fuels: burning fossil fuels releases gases that make precipitation acidic, Oil spillage causes environmental damage, Global warming, fossil fuels burned during energy production release carbon dioxide, open cast mining destroys huge areas of land,

Bearing in mind that the IPCC prepares inclusive Assessment Reports about the state of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge on climate change, its impacts the future risks, and options for reducing the rate at which climate change is taking place,

Regrets to inform that the scientist at IPCC, have predicted that temperatures will rise from 2.5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the century if human behavior doesn't change,

Takes note that where there were once 150 glaciers, Montana's Glacier National Park now has only 25 glaciers, according to the U.S Geological survey, A similar issue is seen worldwide, and there is a 99% likelihood that this issue is due to human caused climate change,

1. Asks to build systems to help with managing energy usage such as but not limited to:
    a. Building an energy storage system:
        i. The energy system will be based on renewable resources,
    b. Building an energy management system:
        i. The system will study the behaviors of the energy producing system in the building,
        ii. Maximizing EV for any time interval on which, EV (P) is the energy changed or sold to the storage platforming by the building producer, ENR is the renewable energy produced by a building, ES(P) is the stored energy in the local ESS of the building, D(P) is the energy demanded by the building producer to satisfy its needs,
        iii. This will be insured by an algorithm implemented in a BEMS of each producing building;

2. Recommends security systems to protect renewable energy technology from any kind of attacks:
    a. To have the renewable energy technology stored in secure warehouses:
        i. Structure with stable concert walls and doors from reinforced steel,

b. Install invulnerable firewalls in company's main command center to prevent cyber-attacks,
c. Use access controls, layer defenses and segment the network,
d. Annual checkups by designated personal to ensure the security;

3. Urges Members of states to sign and abide by the Paris agreement, aimed to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels:
    a. Create new legislations that put a limit to or tracks the use of non-renewable and harmful energy sources,

4. Encourages countries with abundant renewable resources to use renewables technologies as means of accelerating their industrial development:
    i. Solar,
    ii. Wind,
    iii. Hydroelectric,
    iv. Geothermal,
    v. Hydrogen,
    vi. Biomass;

5. Requests members of state and relevant personal to spread public awareness such as but not limited to:
    a. Advertisements,
    b. Public service announcements,
    c. Public Meetings;

6. Further asks to prepare for a long-term energy policy that would secure energy supplies, protect and improve the quality of the environment and ensure a rational utilization of natural resources, the Assembly calls on member states to:

    a. Pursue, in particular through the continuation of present efforts, research, development and demonstration programs at national and international levels, and periodically assess them from the techno-economic point of views, in relation to market potential,

    b. Review priorities for further development of renewable energy and energy saving technologies, in coordination with European and international organizations and focus on those which seem most promising, considering each country's resources and constraints,

    c. Promote cooperation among industries producing equipment for the exploitation of renewable energy sources and promote the transfer of technology and cooperation between small and medium enterprises to facilitate their adjustment to potential demand;

7. Requests the Climate Public Expenditures and Institutional Review (CPEIR), to expand internationally in order to reach all stable and un-stabilized economies:

a. This system makes recommendations to uplift a nation's climate change plans and policies, institutional framework and public finance architecture:
    i. These analyses will be led by government agencies, alongside technical assistance from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);

b. This tool specializes in national planning as well as identifying and tracking budgeting allocations that respond to the challenges faced,

c. The CPEIR will be funded under the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF), aimed to financially support:
    i. Private and public sectors,
    ii. UN agencies,
    iii. Businesses,
    iv. Governments;

8. Suggests increase in taxes on the use of energy from conventional sources to take account of the effects of such energy on the environment and human health:
    a. National policies in this respect should be coordinated at international level (e.g. agreements regarding Co2 emissions).