

Topic: Establishing Clean and Renewable Energy

Committee: ECOSOC

Sponsors: Nigeria, Libya, Pakistan, China, Peru, Ghana, Kenya, India, Norway, Cuba

Signatories: Indonesia, Philippines, Afghanistan, United States of America, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Iran, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic Of Korea, Japan, Iran

*To the General Assembly,*

*Disturbed* by the destruction of land and resources as a result of fossil fuels,

*Regrets* the delay in addressing these issues,

*Acknowledging* the varying needs of different countries of different income levels,

*Raising* awareness for the switch to clean and renewable energy,

## E.C.O.

# Education, Carbon tax, and Opportunity for Alternative Energy Sources

- I. Education - Pakistan, Libya,
  - **Governmental and organizational interference in school curriculum to educate youth about climate change specifically in coal, iron, and gold imports (main source of income)**
  - **Clean Green School Programme, UNESCO**
  - **Knowledge of private sectors and areas to fully utilize all the resources available to implement in order to establish a general understanding within each nation.**
  - **Exposure for the youth towards climate change issues and allow them to develop relationships with the challenges that the world faces with climate change.**
  - **Greening Education Partnership brings 80 members from different nations and 1300 communities to spread education towards education systems**
  - **Local NGOs (Non-governmental organizations) will be used in order to spread awareness about greener resources instead of fossil fuels and various social media platforms will also be used to advocate for this**

**(Own section → expanding on it through bullet points) Worldwide Awareness, Training & Teaching or WATT.**

- With WATT (Worldwide Awareness Training and Teaching) we will have volunteers from any country teach the youth on the importance of clean and renewable energy.

- In this program we will also teach people how to fix renewable energy sources such as hydropower dams, wind turbines, and solar energy.
- This solution will be funded by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) which has provided funding for education.
- This program will be implemented inside of developing countries specifically who are designing to choose cheap non-renewable energy sources or renewable sources. WATT will also help in providing jobs for people inside of those countries by developing new skills for emerging economies in the world. With training programs, many individuals will be given the opportunity to gain jobs much more efficiently.

## **II. Incentives- Peru, Ghana**

**I. Carbon Taxes:** Implemented on companies where there would be a maximum amount of carbon output that the companies can have, if they go into excess they would pay a tax, proportionate to the amount of carbon emissions that the company contributes to the total amount of carbon emissions produced

They would be applicable to exemptions if they go lower than the maximum amount, stopped once we reach a low enough amount of overall carbon emissions

**II. Tax writeoffs:** Companies that switch to renewable energy practices (mainly big companies that are will be applicable to tax writeoffs which lowers their overall tax)

**III. Green Bonds:** Gives funds through local governments to NGOs and other organizations that advocate for greener practices and spread awareness about the dangers of fossil fuels

## **IV. Infrastructure Nigeria, China, Kenya, Norway**

### **A. Energy for opportunity**

**i.** solar photovoltaics. semiconductor-based device that converts sunlight directly into electricity through the photovoltaic effect.

**ii.** microgrids in local communities that can provide a smaller but sustainable energy source for families

### **B. Ultra High Voltage Grid Infrastructure**

**i.** Supports clean power transmission over vast populations and sustains the rapid development of wind, solar, and hydro powers.

**ii.** Manages fluctuations of power supply to distribute energy efficiently.

**iii.** Utility-scale batteries store excess energy and release it when needed.

### **C. Global Wind Energy Council (at a summit)**

**i.** 1,500 member companies across 80+ countries and works with governments to shape policy, build capacity, and promote wind energy.

**ii.** Wind now supplies about 8.1% of global electricity generation as of 2024.

#### **D. Ocean Hydropower for Grid Flexibility**

- a. Hydropower is known as one of the largest and best sources of renewable energy.
- b. depending on geography, multiple small hydroprojects are cheaper than a few huge projects (less than 1 megawatt ~\$2000-10,000 per kilowatt) and still have huge power capabilities
- c. bigger projects (1-10 Megawatts ~\$2,000-75,000 per kw) are more expensive
- d. Storage for solar/wind energy, pumped hydro storage
- e. Hydropower is also very reliable as they can still work for over 50 years.
- f. We will get our funding from the International Hydropower Association which works with developers and investors to fund sustainable hydropower, and Indian Ocean Rim Association

## **Acronym**

### **E- Education**

- Renewable energy projects can't succeed without trained workers
- Enforcing the ECO acronym, we could enforce scholarships, online training etc.
- Delegates can only say so much but it is up to the engineers, technicians and scientists of the world to seek it out.
- Collaborate with NGOS like UNESCO
- Ensure that the youth is educated on the topic of climate change, global warming, rising sea levels, etc,
- WATT (Worldwide Awareness, Training & Teaching)

### **C- Carbon Tax**

- Carbon tax: Tax high polluters;reward those who emit less.
- Tax Right offs: Financial breaks for big companies adopting renewable energy.
- Green bonds: Fund local groups to promote eco-friendly awareness.
- The countries that are responsible for burning an enormous amount of fossil fuels need to take accountability.

### **O- Opportunity for Alternative Energy Sources**

- Using photovoltaics: smaller, cheaper solar panels capable of powering communities in the long term; funded by NGOs (World Bank, Green Climate Fund)
- Norway has supported a microgrid project in Hakwata, Zimbabwe. This 200 kilowatts solar microgrid now powers schools, homes, and clinics.
- Previous solar projects funded through Green Climate Fund like 20 megawatts Renewable Energy Program in Mongolia
- Creating and maintaining a flexible grid and infrastructure to balance out supply and demand for energy