



Commission on Sustainable Development

Co-Sponsors: Georgia, Republic of Honduras, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Korea, Arab Republic of Egypt, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Argentina, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of France, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of India, Canada, Antigua and Barbuda, United States of America, Kingdom of Spain, and Republic of Zimbabwe

Topic: Sustaining Renewable Energy

The Commission on Sustainable Development, expressing the importance of renewable energy in today's society,

Alarmed at the high amount of fossil fuel usage,

Understanding that renewable energy is central to stopping climate change by decreasing carbon emissions through transition away from fossil fuels,

Fully aware that in order to be successful in using renewable energy, that we must use multiple approaches,

Realizing that renewable energy is more expensive than fossil fuels and that in order for poorer nations to be able to afford it, privileged countries must strongly fund them,

Reaffirming the Kyoto Protocol including legally binding commitments on environmental goals for emissions trading,

1. Urges Member States to reduce fossil fuel usage by 15% by 2020 with the goal of becoming 80% renewable by 2050, in order to reach these goals;
2. Stresses the need to engage in Partnerships in Innovation to ensure appropriate

technology and knowledge transfer from privileged nations to grow renewable energy markets in the developing world and increases the number of engineers through the process of sending current renewable energy engineers to developing countries to educate people in technology;

3. Encourages deployment of capital from more developed nations to support efforts in developing and emerging markets to assist with the transition to renewable energy sources;

4. Proposes the focus on Small-Scale Projects to secure energy supply to underserved populations, and the usage of education to support a more widespread understanding of the benefits of renewable energy in order to motivate citizens and educate children on the grassroots level to change their energy consumption behavior and to appreciate how important renewable energy and nature are;

5. Endorses the phased deactivation of nuclear energy in countries where other sources of renewable energy exist to take the place of nuclear;

6. Promotes the starting of an international bank or trade system through which more developed countries can provide less developed countries with loans to increase renewable energy while keeping more developed countries needs inside their country, and a related institution to manage and implement relevant policies;

7. Suggests the intervention of governments to facilitate the mass production of these technologies by giving tax incentives to renewable energy companies and product makers while providing an optional 1% tax increase on fossil fuels; the result of which the prices of products such as solar water heaters will go down and become more affordable to lower income families and populations;

8. Emphasizes the use of social media to promote renewable resources and to ask for donations for less developed countries;

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9. Supports the promotion of renewable energy vehicles and the discovery of new renewable energy sources;

10. Recommends that less developed countries with good wind and solar capabilities trade with other countries to facilitate the availability of renewable energy sources, such as wind turbines, etc., in exchange for some of the electricity developed by these sources.