

FORUM: The Economic and Social Committee

QUESTION OF: Ensuring an economically sustainable transition into a non-dependant model on fossil fuels and non-renewable energy.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

1. Calls upon Member States and the United Nations (UN) to agree to help countries transition into a more sustainable energy consumption and more renewable energy infrastructure, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Creating the necessary infrastructure for things such as but not limited to:
 - i. Construction of high voltage energy lines capable of long distance transportation,
 - ii. Creating the necessary infrastructure for hydropower such as dams,
 - iii. Aiding countries in creating a national plan for the shift towards renewable energy sources in collaboration with governments and political leaders,
 - b. Aiding in the reduction of carbon emissions in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Facilitating ways for countries to use their natural gasses,
 - ii. Asking countries to change their oil use to less damaging alternatives;
2. Encourages all Member States to participate in an active dialogue with their neighboring countries regarding renewable energies such as but not limited to:
 - a. Evaluating possible areas of cooperation between the countries which could be but are not limited to:
 - i. Assessing trading capabilities for energy materials,
 - ii. Evaluating the collaboration between scientists and experts in the field between countries,
 - iii. Forming diplomatic ties regarding the discussion of the issue at international discussions,
 - b. Analyzing specific areas or terrains suited for these new renewable energy sources,
 - c. Entering discussions over possible changes that would be made to facilitate a shift towards a more renewable resource country,
 - d. Developing plans of action for both countries that could be similar in terms of but not limited to:
 - i. Close large bodies of water,
 - ii. Mountain ranges,
 - iii. Accessibility to water in mainland countries,
 - iv. Wind currents,
 - v. Other general aspects of topography,
 - e. Engaging in trade between the two countries of products to facilitate a shift towards renewability such as but not limited to:
 - i. Transporting vehicles,
 - ii. Workers,

- iii. Financial assistance,
 - iv. Materials for the construction of renewable energy spaces;
3. Strongly urges all member nations to educate the general populace on matters regarding climate change by, but not limited to:
- a. Including the following in school curriculums:
 - i. The use of recyclable plastic,
 - ii. The negative effects of climate change,
 - iii. How to make a home sustainable,
 - b. Ensuring this is taught in:
 - i. Primary schools,
 - ii. Secondary schools,
 - iii. Universities,
 - c. Creating an awareness campaign on the effects of climate change;
4. Urges that Member States lower their pollution and CO₂ emissions in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Lowering emissions of gasses with negative effects in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Industrializing, innovating machinery in less developed countries for plantations,
 - ii. Eliminating single-use plastics,
 - b. Encouraging country emissions reduction in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Creating goals,
 - ii. Following the Paris Climate Agreement,
 - iii. Setting financial incentive for countries that accomplish set goals;
5. Encourages Member States to adopt taxation on carbon dioxide emissions in accordance to the needs of each Member State, with the aims of:
- a. Monetizing the value of carbon as is done with any commodity,
 - b. Limiting the amount of carbon that is contributed by corporations and private firms alike in proportion to the carbon emissions produced by such entities,
 - c. Creating plentiful funds to invest towards the transition to renewable energy source;
6. Remains seized on the matter.