**FORUM**: United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Advance Innovations in Renewable Energy to Foster Sustainable Development

**MAIN SUBMITTED BY:** Netherlands

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Belgium, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, France, India, Iraq, Republic of Korea, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

UNCSTD,

*Recognizing* approximately 80 percent of the global population lives in countries that are net importers of fossil fuels, which makes them vulnerable to geopolitical shocks and crises,

*Further recognizing* that about $7 trillion was spent on subsidizing the fossil fuel industry in 2022, including through explicit subsidies, tax breaks, and health and environmental damages that were not priced into the cost of fossil fuels,

*Noting* thatevery dollar of investment in renewables creates three times more jobs than in the fossil fuel industry as the IEA estimates that the transition towards net-zero emissions will lead to an overall increase in energy sector jobs,

*Concerned* that the air pollution from fossil fuels caused $2.9 trillion in health and economic costs, about $8 billion a day,

*Deeply concerned* about the disparities in access to renewable energy technologies between developed and Less Developed Countries (LDCs),

*Emphasizing* the importance of international collaboration in researching and developing cost-effective and sustainable renewable energy technologies,

*Recognizing* the importance of renewable energy technologies in addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development, as outlined in the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,

1. Strongly recommends the establishment of a specialized organization under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that focuses on providing financial resources for renewable energy projects in the LDCs for purposes such as but not limited to:
   1. supporting rapid construction and installation of renewable energy infrastructure in LDCs through direct financial support in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. low-interest loans for large-scale renewable energy projects,
      2. exclusive funds for small-scale, community-led renewable energy initiatives in rural regions,
   2. alleviating the long-term dependence of LDCs in terms of renewable energy production and usage through financial aids for purposes such as:
      1. supporting projects for the creation of intellectuals and professionals,
      2. aiding education programs for workers that will manage and keep track of the infrastructure;
2. Further requests member states that are More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) to implement national strategies for renewable energy, especially for Research and Development (R&D) that will be supporting renewable energy development for LDCs, by performing actions such as but not limited to:
   1. Supporting university and research institution-led initiatives for renewable energy innovation, including the development of efficient storage systems, through ways such as but not limited to:
      1. funding collaborative research projects between renewable energy industry partners and universities to expand renewable technologies,
      2. establishing exchange programs, especially in LDCs, which allow university students to build experiences on renewable energy projects in developed countries,
   2. providing tax incentives or subsidies for businesses investing in renewable energy research, especially in developing areas, by such as but not limited to:
      1. lowering corporate income taxation rates for businesses that achieve specific renewable energy achievements, such as inventions or new product launches,
      2. implementing subsidy programs that cover a portion of the cost;
3. Calls upon nations to create a Global Knowledge Sharing Platform (GKSP) that will facilitate the global exchange of knowledge on renewable energy technologies and best practices by executing methods such as but not limited to:
   1. creating an online database that includes studies of renewable energy that will be shared on GKSP regarding such as but not limited to:
      1. possible incidents of renewable energy,
      2. detailed instructions regarding the construction and the implementation of renewable energy,
      3. successful and failed case studies from different countries,
   2. setting up annual conferences and workshops under the UNCSTD to foster knowledge exchange among researchers, policymakers, and business executives, focusing on:
      1. recent innovations in renewable energy technology, like advanced photovoltaics or offshore wind turbines,
      2. techniques for resolving regulatory and financial limitations in different regions;
4. Strongly Requests the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to collaborate in monitoring the progress of renewable energy advancements to provide data that is transparent and accountable, specifically by:
5. tracking if the advancements are meeting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as:
   1. Goal 7 which is ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all,
   2. Goal 8 which is promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all,
      1. Goal 9 which is building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation,
      2. Goal 10 which is reducing inequality within and among countries,
      3. Goal 12 which is ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns,
      4. Goal 13 which is taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,
      5. Goal 17 which is strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development,
6. evaluating whether the advancements are protecting the environment in many ways, including but not limited to:
   1. reducing greenhouse gasses,
   2. reducing carbon footprint,
   3. preventing possible explosions of the power plant or any safety issues that might happen with renewable energy that will have environmental issues,
   4. preventing and minimizing the harm to the ecosystem near the power plants,
7. assessing whether the advancements are encouraging economic growth through ways such as but not limited to:
   1. tracking the job creation in the renewable energy section,
   2. analyzing the impact on local economies,
   3. evaluating investment flows into renewable energy projects,
   4. sharing the intellectual property rights with renewable energy technologies without monopolization,
8. assessing whether the advancements are promoting social inclusion by means such as but not limited to:
   1. monitoring the accessibility and affordability of renewable energy for low-income households and rural communities to ensure equitable access to energy infrastructure,
   2. encouraging companies and governments to create inclusive hiring policies such as tracking gender balance, ethnic minorities, and Indigenous peoples for renewable energy projects,
   3. eliminating the possibility of using fossil fuel import dogmatically, like acknowledging a disadvantage;
9. Calls upon nations to inform their citizens about both unsustainable and environmentally severe damage of global warming that is caused by fossil fuels and the importance and benefits of renewable energy through:
   1. public campaigns such as but not limited to:
      1. campaign videos regarding the seriousness of global warming to be uploaded to the government’s official SNS account,
      2. television commercials,
      3. physical campaigns such as protesting about environmental issues related to greenhouse gas emissions, art contests that emphasize the significance of global warming, or innovative ideas that can help alleviate the situation,
   2. educating citizens about global warming and how that indirectly relates to our lives and providing renewable energy as a solution in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. conducting education related to climate change and renewable energy in mandatory education systems such as elementary school, middle school, and high school, as this action will allow them to be aware of the global issue and the importance of renewable energy in the current situation,
      2. collaborating with the nation’s mass media and creating content that is related to renewable energy in mediums of newspapers, magazines, movies, and television,
10. Calls upon nations to execute measures to minimize the potential damage affected to individuals, businesses, and countries caused by reduced usage of non-renewable energy, such as but not limited to:
    1. Implementing social welfare programs to reduce damage to help improve the overall standard of living and minimize welfare loss associated with non-renewable energy by providing:
       1. special grants or assistance funds to help cover the costs of transitioning to renewable energy sources for individuals,
       2. job retraining programs to support workers transitioning from the non-renewable to the renewable energy industry,
       3. government-sponsored insurance program to protect small businesses from potential financial losses due to energy transition,
       4. supporting education to the individual to transfer their engineering skills in the field of non-renewable energy to a renewable energy field,
    2. Implementing workshops for businesses that are currently in the field of non-renewable energy in order to convey knowledge regarding technologies in the field of non-renewable energy, such as but not limited to:
       1. conveying areas of improvement in the field of renewable energy and encouraging businesses to use it as their new business item,
       2. engineering technologies in the field of renewable energy to enable the business to conduct the technology practically,
    3. Providing aid for the nations that rely on non-renewable energy currently to make the transition to renewable energy without disadvantages through means such as but not limited to:
       1. encouraging investments to rebuild pre-existing non-renewable energy infrastructures to renewable energy-related,
       2. creating more chances for discussion about alternatives for the economic system that relies on non-renewable energy exports in order to pare the nations’ dependency down from it.