

Draft resolution 1.3

Submitted by: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, The Netherlands, United Kingdom,
Sponsors: Brazil, Romania, Kenya, Turkey, Denmark, Cambodia, France, Italy, Portugal, Saudi Arabia,
Panama, Sweden, USA, Turkey

Expecting an agreement on a new carbon emissions reduction framework as a result of the Copenhagen Conference,

Acknowledging the fragmented nature of the renewable energy industry and the concentration of renewable energy developments in the north,

Tacking account of the needs of developing and developed nations in relation to deploying renewable energy,

Desiring firm commitments to the reduced use of fossil fuels over the next century,

Welcoming that all member states have a responsibility to the global climate;

1. *Acknowledges* the following regarding fossil fuel:
pc51^s *demand*
 - a. that the export of oil though central to some developing countries, needs to be decreased in the future
 - b. all countries receiving aid must show a commitment to reduce their carbon emissions by a certain percentage,
 - c. ask that all countries that still require fossil fuel to take all available to reduce carbon emission even if fossil fuels need to be used;
2. *Encourages* the promotion of regional partnerships promoting smart-grids and the interconnection of their electricity grids;
3. *Suggests that* all member states create viable programmes to create a firm marketplace for renewable energy by creating supply and demand:
 - a. creating an incentive program for organizations to support renewable energy in developing countries, for example by tax breaks, subsidies and corporate reporting requirements;
 - b. creating tax and social incentives for people to make renewable energy more attractive;
4. Encourage the creation of an expert committee using the resources of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), in order to:
 - a. creates a roadmap for the long-term transition from coal power plants to new and renewable energy sources through establishing dialogue with experts in the political, energy and scientific communities by the end of 2011,
 - b. develop further ways to incentivise private companies and public bodies to reduce energy usage and increase efficiency,
 - c. identify areas where renewable energy can be best placed;
5. *Supports* efforts to increase energy efficiency measures as the relation of energy usage to economic output and the promotion international and national programmes for energy and material efficiency with timetables for their implementation, as appropriate;
6. *Calls upon* all nations to reaffirm their commitment towards the Monetary fund for the following purposes:
 - a. be used towards raising awareness of environmental issues amongst the consumers of all countries regarding the consequences of fossil fuels

- b. contribute towards efforts for the UN as an organization to buy patents regarding renewable energy production for its distribution to the market
- c. recommends the creation of a patent pool in relation to renewable and new energy sources, with the aim of creating more competition in the renewable energy sector and overseen by the UNFCCC and IPCC.

7. Encourages all governments to use taxes for the following purposes:

- a. give tax rebates towards companies that use renewable energy as well as increase taxes on companies that use oil
- b. encourages governments to use and continue using carbon tax and other variants in order to reduce emissions of harmful substances
- c. encourages tax rebates to companies who co-operate with countries within LEDCs to develop their infrastructure for renewable energy

(r) calls upon all developed countries to provide technology transfer, capacity building and the diffusion of environmentally ~~to~~ sound technology

(g) creates a United Nations Innovation Centre for the purpose of supporting . . .

(10) recommends developed countries to adopt RTPs