

Forum: Climate Change Committee

Question: Low carbon technology, how to get it to developing countries

Sponsors: Sweden, United Kingdom

Signatories: North Korea, France, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Australia, Argentina, Nigeria, India, Israel, Canada, Hungary, Morocco, The Republic of Austria, The Kingdom of Thailand, Islamic Republic of Iran, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of South Africa, United Mexican States, Kuwait, The Republic of Turkey, Republic of Pakistan, South Korea, Italy, Ivory Coast

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations that in order to avoid irreversible consequences to our planet, the Earth's temperature increase must stay below 2 degrees Celsius permanently otherwise, it would cause a rise in coastlines of about 0.2 meters globally which would lead to increased flooding, erosion, and salinization of water supplies,

Fully alarmed by the fact that the Earth's temperature has increased at an average rate of 0.17 degrees Celsius (0.31 degrees Fahrenheit) per decade since 1970 compared to the average rate of 0.07 degrees Celsius (0.13 degrees Fahrenheit) per decade from 1880-1970s,

Recognizing that major supplying countries that are most reliant and compatible to aid in funding should contribute to the transition of low carbon technologies to developing countries,

Noting that developing countries are responsible for 63% of the carbon emissions produced globally due to the fact that they lack the funds to produce low carbon technology,

Pointing out that the leading cause in climate change is the greenhouse effect as a result of increased carbon emissions from countries worldwide as a result of the post-industrial era,

Stressing that providing developing countries with low carbon technologies can drastically decrease the carbon emissions produced each year thus resulting in a decrease in the average temperature increase per year,

1. Calls for the measures carbon emissions levels from all developing countries so that it can be determined which countries will be aided with obtaining low carbon technology and indicating the three countries with the highest contributing carbon emissions as of 2019:

- a. India (6.8%)
 - b. Iran (1.9%)
 - c. Indonesia (1.3%)
2. Asks that a technology needs assessment is conducted in India, Iran and Indonesia in order to see what they use the most carbon for and get an estimate of how much it will cost to provide them with a form of low carbon technology or if it would make more sense to replace their fossil fuel sources with renewable energy sources ;
 3. Further recommends analyzing the technology needs assessments from the three countries indicated and determining whether they would benefit more from renewable, nuclear or bioenergy technologies and what form of technology the countries can realistically afford to manufacture on their own after UN aid leaves, specifying that nuclear energy will be the last resort if bioenergy and renewable energy isn't applicable to the countries economic and political states at that time;
 4. Draws the attention of developing countries seeking assistance to the introduction of low carbon technologies within a 25-year frame,
 1. Help will be granted to those seeking assistance,
 1. Countries with a GDP of \$5,000 are allowed to have assistance.
 2. If assistance is denied, the assistance will not be given
 3. Recommends the use of the Low Carbon and Low Emission Clean Energy Transfer Programme (LCET) that:
 1. Allows for the collaborative development of low carbon technology that can be easily and affordably replicated;
 2. Conducts studies pertaining to each developing country in need of these technologies;
 3. The World Bank will also be able to help with loans for third world and developing nations,
 4. As for incentives, tax cut plans for electric cars, similar to the ones throughout the US, will be implemented in developed countries,
 5. Tax cuts for businesses that implement green technologies and solutions,

2. Further requests that countries willing to help have at least a GDP of \$5,000 to donate to the funding and installment of the low carbon technologies,
 - a. Must be willing to provide money,
 - I. The money will be needed to make this process run smoothly,
 - II. Developing countries will not have a significant amount of money to give for the building;
3. Requests the establishment of the United Nations Emissions Agency (UNEA) as an agency of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) whose responsibilities would include:
 - a. Monitoring the economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets of each country that is a Party to the Paris Agreement,
 - b. Conducting studies and research into low carbon technologies and energy,
4. Allows countries to choose a method of renewable energy such as solar panels, wind turbines, and hydroelectricity,
 - a. These solar panels can be distributed throughout countries in rural areas by use of the NGO Solar Air,
 - b. These wind turbines can also be distributed throughout the country by the use of the NGO Wind Empowerment,
 - i. These wind turbines will also help citizens find a more effective energy source that will produce more energy at a faster rate,
 - c. Countries can implement hydroelectricity if they have large bodies of water nearby,
5. Urges that volunteers start by modifying the existing technology by replacing fossil fuel sources with solar, hydro or wind energy sources as a means to keep costs from getting too high and allowing more to be done on a budget;
6. Suggests that India, Iran and Indonesia be shown how they can produce these technologies on their own by having engineers from countries with low carbon technologies discuss with leaders how they maintain the upkeep of these technologies and cost-efficient so that they can learn how to proceed once aid is gone;
7. Expresses its hope that by the year 2045 we will have decreased the carbon emissions in the specified countries by a minimum of 50% of their starting emissions.