
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Working Paper “A Green Future”

Sponsors: Bhutan, Germany, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand

Signatories: Denmark, The Netherlands, Nauru, Cuba

Recognizing that the Earth’s resources do not belong to one country, they belong to everyone,

Bearing in mind the Paris Agreement

“Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities...”

Believing in sustainable energy and its ability to generate a variety of opportunities for new branches in economy and science to grow and flourish,

Desiring international cooperation to move towards green energy,

Acknowledging the effects of climate change and the urgency to reduce further human induced global warming,

Stressing the dependency on oil numerous countries still experience,

Aware of the importance of a transition to clean energy which doesn’t impair the economy of oil-reliant countries,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation in the areas of research and development and advancement of renewable energy sources,

Acknowledging that oil is too important to be used for political objectives,

Bearing in mind the power of language and societal norms in all matters regarding the environment and stresses the importance of awareness raising to combat this

1. *Further*s measures agreed upon in international climate agreements and continuing such efforts of international cooperation:
 - a. Stockholm Declaration,
 - b. Paris climate agreement,
 - c. Kyoto Protokoll;

2. *Encourages* the development of an international academic interdisciplinary network working on:
 - a. engineer exchange programs,
 - b. academic exchange programs concerning clean energy development and implementation,
 - c. raising awareness regarding the disadvantages of exploitation of oil resources,
 - d. forming an NGO to provide workshops about climate change for people in leading positions,
 - e. implementing educational programs at public schools about climate change and renewable as well as alternative energies,
 - f. supporting labour transformation with educating workers such as through offering more scholarships and paid internships,
 - g. tree planting initiatives in schools,
 - h. creating an international database with public universities to share information and research results on renewable energy;

3. *Further encourages* other educational institutions to contribute in raising awareness on the topic by
 - a. asking countries to invest a substantial percentage of their educational budgets into the research of alternative energy resources (for more developed countries)

3. *Draws the intention* to policy transition questioning to hydro-electric, geo-thermal, solar, wind and nuclear energies:
 - a. Pointing out that research is pointing towards a safe way of using nuclear energy, therefore encouraging to further support the scientific quest for such a solution possibly replacing the need for fossil fuels
 - b. Finding a quantifying standard on the reliability of nuclear energy;
 - c. Addressing the problem of weaponizing nuclear energy

4. *Emphasizes* that there are insufficient regulations for shared macro-spaces in nature such as forests, oceans as well as in residential areas protecting health-interests of both humans and animals. Therefore proposing solutions such as:
 - a. preserving biodiversity, therefore creating international policies, norms and standards to preserve wildlife habitats
 - b. Limiting or prohibiting polluting methods of oil production (e.g. fracking, ...), especially concerning residential areas
 - c. Improving safety measures surrounding the transportation of oil so as to reduce the frequency of oil spills;
 - d. limiting the production of plastic (e.g. packing material, plastic bags...) which is not only environmental-friendly but is also less hazardous to people's health

5. *Further requests* more subsidies for renewable energy industry, particularly in oil-dependent nations;

- a. Promotes substantive international investment in green technology for NDCs if they use oil in more than 50% of their energy production

5. *Calls upon* the international community to come up with measures to stop current and to prevent future oil embargos and to prevent other situations in which oil is being used for political objectives;

6. *Recommends* countries to come up with solutions regarding nations immediately threatened with laountries to cooperate in accordance with their GDP on investments in new and renewable sources of energy such as:

- a. Artificial Intelligence in solar energy acquisition,
 - i. carbon-free sunlight to replace fossil fuels,
 - ii. create research facilities in countries with the necessary conditions to experiment on solar energy,
- b. Wind Energy,
- c. Geothermal Energy,
- d. Hydrogen energy storage;

8. Supports nations that rely heavily on oil with:

- a. Technological transfer for alternative energy sources,
- b. Depending on their economic development support for their energy infrastructure,
- c.

9. Encourages strongly to raise more funding for the Green Climate Fund and especially support projects, programmes and policies for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries which are most affected by the impact of the oil industry.