



Mission Viejo High School MUN
34th Annual Conference
Vox Populi



Plenary: Renewable Energy in Developing Countries

My name is Harrison Bloom, I have been in the MUN program at Mission Viejo High School for four years. When I'm not in school or committee you can find at the beach or skiing in the Mountains. During my time at Mission I have played an active role in clubs and other school activities. I believe that MUN is a great opportunity to learn how to listen to different opinions and work together to form solutions to problems. MUN also provides a unique experience to gain public speaking skills, which will be essential in the modern world. I look forward to being a vice chair at the conference this year. If you have any questions, contact us at mvhsmunplenary@gmail.com

GA Plenary is the largest body of the United Nations and, as such, presides over debate on the widest possible variety of issues. All UN member states are welcome to participate in the proceedings and thus contribute their own voices to the discussion. Plenary deals with a high-unlimited set of issues ranging from environmental collapse to industrial militarization to infrastructural development. This committee is thus responsible for establishing general consensuses on global issues.

I. Background for Renewable Energy in Developing Countries

In modern times the world has noticed that humans are directly causing a change in the climate from our production of greenhouse gases and other forms of pollution. Developed countries have begun to start using renewable sources of energy like solar, wind, geothermal, and nuclear. These forms of energy have been proven to work, but they are more expensive and developing nations cannot either afford to switch to renewable sources of energy or they don't have the technology to access these renewable sources. For example, India is still a developing country and it is ranked third on the list of the largest greenhouse gas producers. The fact is that all countries could be doing a better job when it comes to producing greenhouse gases, but we need to help developing countries start to change to renewable sources of energy. In addition, the greenhouse gases produced by these developing countries contain chemicals that are extremely hazardous. These gases include nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and lead.

II. United Nations Involvement

The United Nations has made many strides to allow developing countries to develop with renewable sources of energy. This issue has primarily been dealt with by the United Nations Environmental Program. During the Earth Summit in 1992 the United Nations created Seventeen goals that they wanted to achieve by 2030 and they were called the sustainable development goals. The seventh goal of the sustainable development goals is to provide affordable, ecofriendly, reliable energy to all. The United Nations is planning on doing this by changing the infrastructure and technology to renewable resources of energy. As part of the Kyoto Protocol a section called the Clean Development Mechanism was created. The Clean Development Mechanism finances projects in developing countries that reduce emissions and created sources of renewable energy. For example, in 2011 CDM commissioned the construction



Mission Viejo High School MUN
34th Annual Conference
Vox Populi



of a geothermal power plant in Kenya. This power plant produces 35 megawatts this is enough power to run 42,000 homes without creating any greenhouse gases.

III. Possible Solutions

There are many solutions to increase the use of renewable resources in developing countries. One approach would increase allow developed countries to invest in renewable resources in developing countries in exchanged for less emission restrictions. Another, possible solution is creating a program under UNEP that promotes the innovation of renewable technology and infrastructure. This goes along with the idea if renewable energy becomes more efficient, reliable, inexpensive that it will make its way into developing countries.

IV. Bloc Position

Western: Many of Western Nations' economies are dependent upon fossil fuels and need more incentive towards renewable energy.

Latin: Members of this bloc are leaders for the transition to renewable energy and need to find effective ways of implementing their new energy into other nations.

Middle Eastern: Most of the member states find over 50% of their economy is based on fossil fuels but are trying to gradually shift their energy sources over to renewable energies.

Asian: The Asian bloc has in the past greatly contributed to the pollution problem, so they are trying to emphasize strong legislation in developing nations that prevent those nations from creating the same problems that the members of the Asian bloc did.

African: States of this bloc lack a lot of the technological developments that other nations have, therefore these nations need to implement renewable energy that is affordable and easily accessible.

V. Works Cited

"Air Pollution in Developing Countries." *Air Pollution in Developing Countries*. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.

"Beijing Takes South China Sea Oil Rig Dispute with Vietnam to UN." *South China Morning Post*. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Nov. 2016.

Bradsher, Keith. "China and Vietnam at Impasse Over Rig in South China Sea." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 12 May 2014. Web. 25 Nov. 2016.

"Developing Country." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.

"Developing Nations' Policies Push Renewable Energy Capacity to Record High, Says UN-backed Report." *UN News Center*. UN, 03 June 2014. Web. 28 Nov. 2016