



Documentation of the Simulation of the

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)*



Conference B

13 - 17 April 2025

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United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Committee Staff

Director	Kaylan Guvernator
Chair	Jessica Clarke

Agenda

1. Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition
2. Sustainable Forest Management to Achieve SDG 15

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
UNECE/1/1	Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition	Adopted without a vote
UNECE/1/2	Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition	22 in favor, 4 against, 12 abstentions
UNECE/1/3	Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition	Adopted without a vote
UNECE/1/4	Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition	27 in favor, 3 against, 8 abstentions
UNECE/2/1	Sustainable Forest Management to Achieve SDG 15	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Sustainable Forest Management to Achieve SDG 15
2. Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition

The session was attended by representatives of 38 Member States and no Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2,1 beginning discussion on the topic of “Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including financial allocations, clean nuclear energy protocols, solar, thermal, and wind energy initiatives, and research and data sharing. The atmosphere within the committee presented partnership and unity across the sessions, with 3 proposals merging to collate similar themes on Tuesday evening. Respectful debate was steadily executed.

By Wednesday morning, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had an unfriendly amendment. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including nuclear, solar, thermal, and wind energy initiatives, financial allocation plans, and research and advisory sharing programs. On Wednesday afternoon, the committee began addressing the topic “Sustainable Forest Management to Achieve SDG 15,” working diligently and cooperatively in order to create 1 additional unified paper. The draft resolution was approved by the Dais, and was adopted without a vote. The resolution includes themes on education, recycling initiatives, research efforts, and the inclusion of marginalized groups in sustainable forest management.



Code: UNECE/1/1

Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Topic: Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,

Acknowledging the necessity of clean and renewable energy development to combat global warming,

Appreciating the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Group of Experts on Cleaner Energy Systems on increasing nuclear power capacity,

Deeply conscious of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which created the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), which includes SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 13 (climate action),

Reminding Member States of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), which works to combat climate change by limiting the rise in average global temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius,

Taking note with satisfaction the *European Green Deal* (2019), which established the *European Green Deal Investment Plan* (EGDIP) to serve as the primary funding support for the green energy transition on the European continent,

Calling attention to the *European Energy Charter* (1991) which serves as a political foundation for the principles that support regional and international energy policy,

Recognizing the *Energy Charter Treaty* (1994), which established an official multilateral framework for cooperation between European Member States,

Acknowledging the need for affordable, inclusive, and non-restrictive access to technology, finance, and investment for sustainable development,

Noting the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) current practices of conducting peer review on safety protocols to increase trust and worldwide confidence in nuclear power systems, specifically in UNECE Member States,

Reaffirming the application of the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources to nuclear fuel resources, which incorporates a multitude of expert research surrounding the development and enhancement of nuclear power in Member States,

Acknowledging the work of the UNECE Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency on prioritizing sustainable energy,

Acknowledging the IAEA's *Nuclear Energy for a Net Zero World* (2021) report on the sustainability and renewability of nuclear energy, highlighting nuclear power's role in a more sustainable and renewable world,

Acknowledging the IAEA's current safety standards, specifically the nuclear waste disposal protocols, with an emphasis on deep geological repository,

Acknowledging the importance of sharing non-sensitive information surrounding nuclear technology to promote the safe use of nuclear power through robust management, operational guidelines, and safety protocols to ensure nations can build and implement nuclear energy,

Recognizing the importance of seawater heat pumps as essential for energy transitions, particularly in urban areas, to gradually transition from fossil fuel-based infrastructure to more sustainable energy systems,

Recognizing the Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE), as a subsidiary of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), currently working to bridge the gap between Member States in their research efforts,

Reaffirming the efforts put forth by the United Nations Green Fund (UNGF) to financially support Member States' efforts in energy transitions,

Suggesting Member States continue to ratify and implement aspects of signed documents such as the Kyoto Protocol,

Affirming the commitments made by Member States under the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997), including legally binding, such as emissions trading and the Clean Development Mechanism,

Appreciating the work of non-governmental organizations such as the Global Green Growth Institute, who work to provide sustainable energy and technical assistance to create self-reliance in developing areas,

Acknowledging the Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change, which works to promote coordinated support to all Member States in the European and Central Asian regions on their implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Suggests* the UNECE creates a research network, similar to the one offered by the UNEP, specifically the OARE channel, to allow further research and publications that will allow Member States in the UNECE to:
 - a. Harness technologies already established by Member States that are efficient and cost-effective by identifying and adapting proven renewable energy systems, such as photovoltaic solar panels and vertical-axis wind turbines, for broader implementation in regions lacking sustainable energy access;
 - b. Include analyzing technical designs to enable replication and scaling, with a focus on affordability and ease of maintenance, further allowing all Member States in the UNECE and around the globe to access renewable energy efficient technologies;
 - c. Expand the current OARE data-sharing network that provides access to peer-reviewed content on the general environment to individuals at little to no cost, to allow all Member States access to reliable technology to assist in furthering the development of sustainable energy transition;
 - d. Recommend using the potential of artificial intelligence and blockchain to optimize energy systems through smart grids, predictive maintenance, and transparent energy trade, enhancing efficiency and reliability across the UNECE region;
 - e. Assist rural communities in the development of reliable and sustainable technologies to aid in the general development of sustainable energy transition by:
 - i. Expanding education measures in Member States through publicizing the free, peer-reviewed documents detailing the importance of energy efficiency in homes and how citizens can positively contribute to decreasing energy consumption;
 - ii. Increasing the outreach provided by the Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change, which works to implement the UN SDGs around the world to reach out to communities directly affected by energy poverty in traditional households that are

included but not limited to women, children, and the elderly who are directly affected by energy poverty in traditional households;

- iii. Allowing developing Member States to become more energy-reliant as they approach the continuation of development through partnerships with NGOs such as the Global Green Growth Institute to facilitate access to sustainable energy for 250,000 people across 250 villages in rural areas such as Burkina Faso, which recruits older women in rural areas and trains them in the installation, operation, and management of solar energy systems;
 - iv. Suggesting regional energy sharing networks (RESNs) that enable the efficient transfer of surplus renewable energies to Member States who may need assistance in reaching energy capacity requirements and reduce the reliance on fossil fuels, such as the San Marino and the Italian Electric Utility, which provides energy access to rural areas;
- f. Acknowledge the importance of a circular economy in energy infrastructure, particularly through the reuse and recycling of wind, solar, and battery components to ensure a stable and sustainable supply chain for critical raw materials;
 - g. Receive funding from the GEF, more specifically the UNGF channel, through the modality for programmatic approaches meant for longer-term and interlinked projects among Member States, such as outlines for renewable energy integration like the UNECE's "Caspian Sea Environmental Programme," which involves long-term collaboration on sustainable energy and pollution reduction;
 - h. Aim to provide all Member States with potential designs for sustainable energy technology by 2030 at little to no cost through the OARE, drawing on existing models such as IRENA's open-access resource platforms and UNIDO-GEF projects that have shared renewable energy solutions like solar irrigation kits in developing countries;
2. *Considers* the formation of a convention of European nuclear and hydropower capacity between UNECE Member States to discuss the expansion of nuclear energy enrichment on the European Continent;
 3. *Suggests* the collaboration between the UNECE Group of Experts on Cleaner Energy Systems and the IAEA to conduct research on improving nuclear reactor designs in order to reduce net capital costs;
 4. *Encourages* the implementation of economic policies, such as production and research subsidies, in order to foster the development of nuclear energy programs;
 5. *Invites* Member States with established nuclear and/or hydropower energy programs to share best practices and protocols, through organizations similar to the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC), and IAEA Technical Assistance programme, to ensure the collective achievement of SDG 7;
 6. *Encourages* Member States to conduct further research on the technicality and possibility of nuclear fusion, given the enhanced safety and higher electricity production compared to existing methods of nuclear fission;
 7. *Recommends* Member States to consider updating safety features for the operation of nuclear power plants, referring to historical nuclear leaks as well as current guidelines of the IAEA, through:
 - a. Immediate termination of nuclear reaction in the event of a nuclear meltdown, by breaking the nuclear reaction chain and eliminating the source of heat;

- b. Ensuring the quick insertion of control rods composed of actinides, lanthanides, transition metals, and boron, to effectively absorb neutrons;
 - c. Enforcing multi-layer safety systems, including the primary as well as the secondary cooling systems;
 - d. Reducing the potential effects of human-induced errors by adding on manual overrides as well as triple certification systems and emergency shut-down;
 - e. Promoting joint emergency response mechanisms, for instance establishing regional nuclear meltdown rapid response teams;
- 8. *Further invites* Member States to create Emergency Strategy and Action plans with consideration of natural disasters and geological conditions, in order to minimize the probability of nuclear meltdowns due to geological incompatibility, as demonstrated by the incident of Fukushima;
- 9. *Reaffirms* the disposal methods and safety guidelines currently in use by the IAEA, specifically focusing on deep geological repository, storing radioactive waste in stable geological environments under inhabitable land, avoiding any and all substantial areas of biodiversity, and looking to the Onkalo spent nuclear fuel repository;
- 10. *Encourages* communications with the IAEA to create processes of using cooling pools and dry storage facilities to store nuclear waste as it is essential in the usage of nuclear energy in a safe manner;
- 11. *Invites* UNECE Member States to establish a technical exchange program to facilitate knowledge transfer and capacity-building measures between Member States in the development and deployment of low-carbon thermal energy systems with a particular emphasis on seawater-based heat pump technologies, such as Monaco's thalasso thermal system, as a model for urban coastal applications through:
 - a. The use of freshwater loops to distribute tempered seawater during winter in order to provide buildings with heat and cold freshwater during summer in order to cool down buildings;
 - b. Encouragement of geothermal and similar systems that utilize energy capacity-building;
- 12. *Recommends* the development of public-private partnerships as a form of funding in order to continue the development of and investment into nuclear and hydropower plants in order to foster industrial innovation and improved efficiency in the EU and globally, both for fusion and in other sectors;
- 13. *Encourages* free trade agreements and cooperation between Member States in order to ensure that all Member States and regions have the proper access to natural resources for Nuclear Energy enrichment, such as cooling water, uranium, plutonium, and infrastructure for nuclear reactors;
- 14. *Fully supports* free trade agreements for the energy being produced to ensure all Member States and regions that are energy reliant on other nations have equitable access to nuclear energy, with consideration of the potential increase in export revenue for producing Member States;
- 15. *Emphasizes* the continuation of policies set by the IAEA and the UNECE around secure, safe, and peaceful use of nuclear energy, such as limiting nuclear energy for military powers, and using small modular reactors (SMRs) for advanced safety features.



Code: UNECE/1/2

Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Topic: Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,

Noting with concern the hindrances facing Member States in their energy transition due to funding difficulties,

Recognizing the role of the private sector in energy transition and its contributions towards funding programs for sustainable energy,

Emphasizing the importance of achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (affordable and clean energy), which relates to universal access to modern and affordable energy,

Conscious that SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) relates to sustainability in production and consumption, with a key target being the adoption of sustainable practices by multinational companies,

Mindful that climate change is the focus of SDG 13 (climate action), including improving awareness of climate science among all people,

Affirming the importance of distancing from unsustainable energy forms, such as fossil fuels, and moving towards clean energy sources, as highlighted by the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992) in 2021,

Deeply alarmed by the proportion of greenhouse gases produced by non-renewable energy sources, highlighting the importance of the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and *European Green Deal* (2019), which invites Member States to reduce greenhouse emissions with the goal of reaching net zero by 2050 and combating climate change,

Conscious of the relationship between capacity-building and energy independence in providing a means to developing sustainable energy,

Bearing in mind that sustainable energy includes renewable, emission-free, and ecologically friendly sources such as wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, and green hydrogen,

Believing in the potential of artificial intelligence and blockchain to optimize energy systems through smart grids, predictive maintenance, and transparent energy trade to enhance efficiency and reliability across the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region,

Acknowledging the importance of a circular bio-economy in energy infrastructure, particularly through the reuse and recycling of wind, solar, and battery components to ensure a stable and sustainable supply chain for critical raw materials,

Encouraged by the *United Nations High-Level Political Forum 2023: Ensuring Universal Energy Access and Advancing Just, Inclusive, and Equitable Energy Transition's* recommendation of energy efficiency, energy equality, and the transition to renewable energy,

Keeping in mind the General Assembly Resolution 74/225 (2020) and General Assembly resolution 6/210 (2021), which guarantee all individuals can access affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy,

Recalling the role of academic institutions in advancing the development of human capital necessary for a successful energy transition,

Looking forward to the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2025 High Level Political Forum, and the Second World Summit for Social Development,

Recognizing the work of the UNECE Hydrogen Task Force, especially its 2023 report *Towards a Hydrogen Economy in the UNECE Region*, which recognizes the potential of hydrogen energy in the European region,

Deeply concerned that 9.3% of the European Union experienced energy poverty in 2022,

Noting appreciation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and their work done in developing Member States to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Drawing attention to initiatives such as UNDP's Global Environment Facility, which has made significant progress in supporting the design of and increased efficiency in wind energy infrastructure,

Considering that the International Energy Agency's *Global Methane Report* (2024) states that methane is responsible for around 30% of current global warming due to its extreme potency compared to carbon dioxide,

Appreciating highly the UNECE's Carbon Neutrality Toolkit, an online resource for policymakers, in promoting green innovation and designing inclusive transition strategies,

Acknowledging that, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA), there are 76% fewer women than men working in the energy sector on average,

1. *Recommends* the Executive Secretary of the UNECE Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency conduct research and publish studies as appropriate on the topics of the transportation of energy, reduction of coal reliance in Europe, decentralized energy systems, energy poverty, and Power-to-X, which is the conversion of renewable electricity into other forms of energy such as hydrogen or synthetic fuel;
2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the UNECE encourage Member States to seek out available technical assistance, such as the UNECE Regional Advisory Programme on Energy, which provides workshops and stakeholder consultations on the preparation and implementation of sustainable programs, and to prioritize projects that focus on establishing compliance with the Paris Agreement and the European Energy Green Deal, such as:
 - a. The Improving National Capacity on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technologies for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Households in North Macedonia program, which improves access to renewable energy and energy efficiency for SMEs and households by supporting technical training and unlocking private capital through affordable green financing;
 - b. The Enhancing National Capacities to Develop and Implement Energy Efficiency Standards for Buildings in the UNECE region program, which aims to improve the capacity of UNECE Member States to develop and implement energy efficiency in buildings, with a focus on residential housing;
3. *Encourages* the UNECE Sustainable Energy Regional Advisory Committee to continue to host sustainable energy transition workshops, with an emphasis on keeping policymakers and the public up to date, to combat misinformation;
4. *Suggests* the expansion of UNECE Energy Efficiency Training Program and UNECE Sustainable Energy Transition Accelerator Program to provide education and guidance on the development of public-private

partnerships to develop curricula on energy policy, engineering, and sustainability, which aid in the integration of energy efficient technology into local businesses with an emphasis on academic partnerships;

5. *Proposes* Member States to implement gender equality initiatives that encourages women to work in the renewables sector, such as Monaco's Solar Grandmother program and the vocational training programs operated by the University of the Republic of San Marino, both of which train women in underserved regions in solar engineering, demonstrating the power of localized capacity-building to develop the capabilities of operation and maintenance of the solar energy systems;
6. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary financial contributions to the efforts of the UNECE Working Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency;
7. *Suggests* that the UNECE partner with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to create a program that encourages companies to take responsibility for reporting their fossil fuel emissions, in order to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement;
8. *Recommends* Member States initiate projects to adopt high-speed infrastructure projects, such as the Baltic Railway, that utilize renewable energy sources, prioritize energy efficiency, and lower consumer cost, to discourage the use of non-renewable sources of energy;
9. *Further recommends* Member States to expand their energy systems: capacity, generation, and infrastructure with the goal of decentralized energy systems in mind, to ensure transmission fall-off and consumer costs are reduced to maintain the competitiveness of renewable energy systems with non-renewable systems;
10. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the development and transition to renewable energy to accelerate decarbonization plans by:
 - a. Establishing regional energy sharing networks (RESNs) that enable the efficient transfer of surplus renewable energies to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels, such as the San Marino and the Italian Electric Utility, which provides energy access to rural areas;
 - b. Suggesting the development of further wind projects to supplement current energy consumption sources, modeled after the Elwind Project in Latvia, which is a cross-border partnership with Estonia to improve interstate electricity connectivity and has a working systemic approach for its development;
 - c. Expanding the use of solar power systems, especially within RESNs, through targeted action in urban communities;
 - d. Increasing capacity for detecting, measuring, and mitigating methane emissions, especially in the fossil fuel, agriculture, and waste management sectors;
11. *Further invites* the use of and development of infrastructure related to hydrogen energy to:
 - a. Continue and expand hydrogen energy infrastructure projects such as the multinational Hydrogen Valley Project implemented under the European Commission and the Hydrogen Delta Initiative in the North Sea;
 - b. Ensure a smooth transition towards the establishment of a UNECE Green Hydrogen Corridor;

- c. Promote regional cooperation and increase production, trade, distribution, and the use of hydrogen as a sustainable energy source by incorporating public-private partnerships, such as the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan;
 - d. Form partnerships between national governments, energy companies, and research institutions to develop cohesive hydrogen infrastructure;
- 12. *Further recommends* the Task Force on Digitalization in Energy, established by the UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy, to study the use of artificial intelligence-powered smart grids and virtual power plants;
- 13. *Emphasizes* the need to recycle materials from solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries to:
 - a. Ensure a stable and sustainable supply chain for critical materials accompanied by a legislative framework to standardize the recycling processes and incentivize sustainable manufacturing practices;
 - b. Corroborate a stable and sustainable supply chain for critical materials, such as lithium and rare earth metals, which are essential for the renewable energy transition;
- 14. *Trusts* the UNECE's Hydrogen Task Force to continue its work in developing the first international hydrogen classification system to create consistency within the hydrogen market;
- 15. *Recommends* Member States reaffirm their commitment to important climate documents and agreements such as, but not limited to, the *Paris Agreement* (2015), the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997), and COP29 (2024).



Code: UNECE/1/3

Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Topic: Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,

Acknowledging the goals outlined by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and the progress made by Member States thus far,

Acknowledging the existence of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Environmental Assessment and their contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Expressing its appreciation for the progress made toward achieving SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) by Member States,

Acknowledging the development of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 2023-25 Resource Mobilization Strategy to ensure responsible and effective management of UNECE funds,

Cognizant of the need for a UNECE 2026-28 Resource Mobilization Strategy to be further developed to ensure the responsible and effective management of UNECE funds looking forward,

Seeking to specifically target and allocate funding for Sustainable Energy transition goals such as launching energy resilience platforms, enhancing energy connectivity, and other additional targets, while keeping in mind least developed countries (LDCs), microstates, rural communities, Indigenous and nomadic peoples and their different way of life, and women and children,

Conscious of the financial reports and audits of the UNECE Resource Mobilization Strategies that are presented to each session of the General Assembly,

Expressing concern for the need of additional transparency and accessibility of programs and grant opportunities to the general public, and especially local, provincial, and national governmental agencies, as well as civil society organizations,

Aware of the current dilemmas facing an even change toward sustainable energy, such as unjust distribution of technological resources, which lead to barriers in clean energy research that create a widening gap in technological advancements,

Welcoming public and private organizations in funding and implementing education and training programs that support the clean energy transition,

Recalling the outcomes of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), which recognizes the importance of climate finance for adaptation in order to reduce the impacts of climate change,

Acknowledging that outdated infrastructure and limited financial investments continue to hinder sustainable energy transitions, especially in developing nations and rural regions within the UNECE area,

Taking into consideration the shortcomings, such as policy barriers, technological limitations, and economic considerations in pre existing policies and frameworks regarding Sustainable Energy Development and Transition,

Recognizing the work completed by the Council of Engineers for the Energy Transition (CEET), which was created in 2012 by the former UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, and Jeffrey Sachs, who provide technical advice and guidance on energy transition pathways,

Focusing on the development of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to further community research in Least Developed Countries as they enhance global decision making and supporting country-level action,

Acknowledging of the fact that more than 80% of energy use in the UNECE region is fossil fuel based,

1. *Directs* the Committee on Sustainable Energy to investigate the establishment of programs or funds to support Sustainable Energy transition infrastructure projects in Member States or regions that are home to vulnerable populations such as rural communities, indigenous and nomadic peoples, and women and children to be further evaluated by the Executive Committee during the development process of the 2026-28 Resource Mobilization Strategy;
2. *Instructions* the Committee on Innovation, the Competitiveness and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to investigate and promote PPPs to enhance energy resilience platforms within LDCs that currently have outdated energy infrastructure with the development of voluntary funds to be further considered for its addition in the UNECE 2026-28 Resource Mobilization Strategy;
3. *Welcomes* Member States to establish incentives that would facilitate the transition to cleaner energy options for fossil fuel-based entities, allowing local businesses to thrive by:
 - a. Inviting private and public energy firms to invest in a large-scale project, that would make sustainable energy more affordable for vulnerable Member States;
 - b. Establishing a predictable financial model that would ensure success in the sustainable energy field in the near future;
 - c. Inducing tax breaks to transitioning private entities to reduce the financial risks they undertake;
4. *Directs* the Committee on Environmental Policy to be inclusive of all indigenous and nomadic peoples, women and children when conducting research over the effects of climate change in relation to energy accessibility;
5. *Instructions* the Inland Transportation Committee to research on environmentally sustainable practices for transportation infrastructure development in rural regions to ensure economic and equitable reach of energy infrastructure transportation and consider earmarking funds for grants in the UNECE 2026-28 Resource Mobilization Strategy;
6. *Directs* the Committee on Urban Development, Housing, and Land Management to research environmentally sustainable practices for heating and cooling infrastructure development, to seek innovative solutions towards meeting healthy living temperatures accessible to future developments to present for the UNECE 2025 Ministerial Meeting on Housing Affordability and Sustainability;
7. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to responsibly reallocate funds within the Office of the Executive Secretary to expand engagement and accessibility to UNECE funds to the general public, and especially local, provincial, and national governmental agencies, as well as civil society organizations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to support and partner with international translation programs uniting educators from English-speaking countries to offer educational training and services to non-English-speaking countries by:
 - a. Forging partnerships with translation agencies to translate research and education related resources;
 - b. Collaborating with universities and research institutions to translate key research and educational papers and documents;
9. *Offers* to provide a forum open to government officials (local and provincial) to send to the annual Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, the current forum focuses on positive progress, and the goal with this clause is to address obstacles and facilitate progress alongside research that is prepared for these committees then in turn works towards rural and smaller governments that just as importantly require assistance by:
 - a. Sending a forum questionnaire to local and provincial government officials to share with local communities to ensure all voices are being heard, to prepare adequate and practical data collected by the UNECE for research at the Annual Regional Forum on Sustainable Development;
 - b. Focusing the forum toward the transition to sustainable energy, including the opportunity for civilians to not only state their concern but also how they believe their local governments could be given direction;
10. *Recommends* the creation of a dedicated programme titled Empowering Innovation through Research and Education (ÉIRE) in alliance with The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as a branch under the Executive Committee, to translate technical findings into long-term capacity-building across Member States through education, vocational training, and research development by developing a sector-specific technical training program in partnership with national training providers, modeled on UNECE Green Skills 2030, which upskills low educated workers with new technologies on renovating housing to meet energy efficient initiatives, which improves education, employment, and energy sustainability;
11. *Affirms* policies and programs in place to help with sustainable energy development and SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) by:
 - a. Recognizing the efforts of the Sustainable Energy For All program, which is hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services and is an independent organization, by working to ensure universal access to modern energy sources, improve energy efficiency, and increase the use of renewable energy by;
 - b. Encouraging the expansion of the CEET, focusing on solving the challenges of scaling key zero-carbon technologies in rural communities to expand the CEET by opening up a formal application that allows for engineers with relevant expertise and a commitment to energy transition;
 - c. Commending the efforts of the Member States' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
 - d. Concurring that Energy Efficiency Standards and their efforts to set standards and regulations to improve energy efficiency in a variety of sectors;

- e. Reaffirming the efforts of Renewable Energy Incentives that provide financial incentives for the adoption of renewable energy technologies;
12. *Endorses* the creation of an international fund aiming to provide financial support for Member States, organizations and/or projects in the private and public sector that focuses specifically on the establishment of clean energy transition in the European region, which would be named the Green Energy Transition Partnership Fund (GETPF);
 13. *Welcomes* Member States, as well as organizations and/or projects in the public or private sector, to become eligible to apply to the GETPF fund by taking into consideration the requirements of being a legally registered entity working on establishing sustainable energy sources inside the European region and demonstrating willingness to establish sustainable energy sources in rural and underdeveloped areas of Europe;
 14. *Welcomes* Member States, particularly high-capacity contributors such as European countries, to engage in regional coordination for clean energy investment strategies, leveraging shared infrastructure, harmonized standards, and joint research initiatives by:
 - a. Providing sustainable development energy goals annexed with a clear step-by-step solution funded by PPPs;
 - b. Forming regional divisions to facilitate collaboration between neighboring Member States to allow solutions to be shared swiftly;
 15. *Invites* the European Member States who have well-established renewable programs to guide developing Member States by:
 - a. Promoting cross-border electricity interconnection projects such as the North Sea Energy Cooperation (NSEC);
 - b. Providing guidance and allocation of funds for clean energy transition research;
 16. *Further invites* developing countries to follow transparent funding frameworks like the UNHCR's Green Financing Facility that have supported ex-developing countries and generally underrepresented communities in building clean energy infrastructure;
 17. *Recommends* the establishment of an annual reporting and dialogue mechanism under the auspices of UNECE that:
 - a. Publishes a comprehensive Annual Review Report from Member States with voluntary data contributions regarding progress, financial flows, and implementation outcomes;
 - b. Ensures transparency, accountability, and equitable distribution of resources among participating UNECE Member States;
 - c. Facilitates an open dialogue platform, that brings together national governments, regional bodies, financial institutions, and civil society actors to share progress, policy innovations, and future priorities;
 18. *Welcomes* the creation of Climate Action Legislation specifically the fair transition towards sustainable energy, to an international level by:
 - a. Developing the Climate Action Plan, which is a current framework that annexes and provides necessary steps, proposed output, timeline, lead, and key stakeholders. Offers data and all

necessary information publicly in a detailed and precise form for legislation, and an infographic and summarized form for the general population to be aware of how the framework is progressing, how the framework will enhance day-to-day lifestyle, and how they can contribute;

- b. Including domestic/national infrastructure investment goals to grow developed economies and allocate a percentage of earnings towards investing in European developing countries infrastructure;
 - c. Providing a similar transparent framework for neighboring member states to promote regional collaboration due to similar dilemmas arising primarily due to climate and resource limitations;
19. *Recommends* for all Member States to collaborate through trade, developed by investments on innovative sustainability projects through funds, materials, and education;
20. *Further recommends* Member States to assess and modernize outdated energy infrastructure and to create national policy incentives that prioritize the expansion of clean energy access in underserved and rural communities.

ANNEX 1 UNECE/1/3:

1. *Suggests* the establishment of an advisory commission under UNECE titled the Advisory Programme for Implementation of Sustainable Energy in Europe (APISEE), which would be aimed at providing feedback and recommendations to other projects, programs, and entities working on clean, sustainable energy projects in the European Region, through:
 - a. A research section that would work on the location and analysis of any issues or aspects the applicant entities might have overlooked, as well as the root of these issues by:
 - i. Encouraging research on the programmes listed above to have a thorough analysis of their efficiency, when there is an issue arises, the APISEE would then research the root cause of the issue;
 - ii. Continuing to research these programmes as further issues could come forward in the future, therefore, progressing towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda;
 - b. An advisory implementation section that would focus on putting together evidence-based solutions by:
 - i. Conducting thorough assessments to uncover overlooked obstacles in underrepresented communities and their root causes;
 - ii. Focusing specifically on research and community-based recommendations for future action;
 - iii. Developing strategies and plans to address the issues uncovered in research reports;
 - iv. Creating a bi-annual audit in which APISEE would report its findings and suggested evidence-based solutions to decide which ones to be implemented into the programme that it coincides with;
 - v. Following up with the applicant entity after one month to ensure the effective and untroubled progress of the implementation of the recommendations listed by the advisory implementation section in the report, recognizing that:
 1. If the results are not favorable, then APISEE would proceed to work on a follow-up report for the applicant programme to provide further aid;
 2. The process of establishing the follow-up report would be the same as the one for the initial report by going through the Research section first and through the Advisory section afterwards;
 - c. The redaction and admission of reports aimed at providing the necessary information throughout the process, by:
 - i. Submitting a report to the Head of APISEE, who would then submit the report to the UNECE;
 - ii. Providing a full report to the Member States that have applied to the program, where the work of the Research and Advisory sections is provided to the Member States that made the request.



Code: UNECE/1/4

Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Topic: Improving Sustainable Energy Development and Transition

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,

Recognizing the urgent need to accelerate the global transition towards sustainable energy sources in response to the growing environmental crisis,

Emphasizing the critical importance of promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies, and sustainable practices across all sectors as fundamental pillars for achieving a just and inclusive energy transition,

Recognizing the need for enhanced cooperation, innovation, and financing to ensure a just and equitable transition,

Emphasizing the importance of investing in green technologies, infrastructure, and education to foster a skilled workforce capable of supporting the renewable energy sector and ensuring the long-term sustainability of energy transitions,

Commending Member States that work with one another on sustainable energy projects under the cooperative framework created by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), such as offshore wind, nuclear power, and solar power,

Emphasizes the expansion of solar power system initiatives such as photovoltaic incentive programs, which have shown how targeted initiatives can reduce emissions, promote energy independence, and integrate renewable technologies into urban infrastructure,

Acknowledging the potential of joint research and development initiatives in enabling the creation of tailored technological solutions reflecting specific energy, such as renewable energy and infrastructure needs for energy efficiency of small and underrepresented Member States,

Realizing the importance of an information-sharing system with the public regarding nuclear power plants and their safety,

Deeply disturbed about the presence of misinformation and disinformation in the realm of sustainable energy and transition, which hinders efforts geared toward nuclear and thermal energy forms,

Noting low awareness of the intertwinement of local economies and heavy reliance on fossil fuels, and how transitioning to sustainable clean energy is vital in preventing negative social impact,

Recognizing the importance of equitable and standardized education—particularly for women, youth, and marginalized communities—as a catalyst for public support and inclusive participation in sustainable energy transitions,

Deeply concerned about the potential failure to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 Affordable and Clean Energy due to energy poverty affecting nearly 750 million people from rural communities, including the elderly, women, children, and other marginalized groups, because of rising energy costs,

Recalling the difficulty of micro, underrepresented, and/or landlocked Member States to achieve sustainable energy due to the marginalization of geopolitical position, scarce resources, and climate change limitations,

Highlighting the implicit involvement of energy and sustainable practices in numerous SDGs from the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), including but not limited to SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Considering Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which states everyone has the right to a standard of adequate living, which encompasses access to energy,

Underscoring the importance of microstates in contributing to UNECE programs,

1. *Suggests* the UNECE Expert Group on Resource Management utilize their youth engagement tactics surrounding sustainable development to connect with public education systems in Member States to stimulate resource expansion for sustainable development by :
 - a. Encouraging sufficient support from Member States towards youth programs and education on sustainability within their communities, such as the Youth Sustainable Energy Hub that showcases the work of youth practitioners in the sustainable energy sector;
 - b. Further recommending programs tailored to increase community access to niche educational programs, such as the youth engagement body of the Expert Group on Resource Management (ERGM);
2. *Recommends* improvement of an information-sharing platform regarding nuclear energy and its safety, such as the International Radiation Monitoring System (IRMIS), between UNECE and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) by:
 - a. Ensuring support of clear accessibility to information from the IAEA, which makes it possible to introduce initiatives such as IAEA Safety Standards to UNECE;
 - b. Encouraging the sharing of technology for Member States to install nuclear power plants;
3. *Suggests* the promotion of transparent information outlets about sustainable energy, such as the UNECE Statistics Publications, that allow fact-checked platforms to raise awareness on sustainable energy options to avoid the spread of misinformation and disinformation;
4. *Recommends* the establishment of a Regional Energy Education Consortium (REEC) among microstates and interested UNECE Member States, with the aim of:
 - a. Standardizing and improving the quality of public and professional education on sustainable and/or renewable energy, particularly for nuclear energy;
 - b. Developing multilingual curricula and online learning platforms for educational opportunities;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to implement community-based educational programs on energy transition, with an emphasis on women's empowerment and the inclusion of underrepresented communities in technical training and decision-making;
5. *Recommends* the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to:

- a. Collaborate with UNECE Member States to expand the Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF) to fund the transition to renewable energy in UNECE Member States experiencing energy poverty;
 - b. Extend information-sharing practices to UNECE Member States, growing their renewable energy infrastructure;
6. *Fully supports* programs that facilitate access to sustainable energy generation for vulnerable households, backed up by large and developed nations for developing nations by allocating financial and technological resources to this initiative;
7. *Encourages* UNECE Member States to provide incentives to local businesses that:
 - a. Utilizes clean energy, with special consideration to wind and solar power, for its day-to-day operations and/or production cycle;
 - b. Produces clean energy for commercial or residential purposes;
8. *Encourages* the expansion of solar power system initiatives such as photovoltaic incentive programs, which have shown how targeted initiatives can reduce emissions, promote energy and its independence, and integrate renewable technologies into urban infrastructure;
9. *Suggests* joint research and development initiatives amongst Member States to enable private entity partners to develop sustainable energy technologies that meet the unique demands of small states, such as limited infrastructure;
10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate on regional infrastructure initiatives, such as the Baltic Railway, which was founded between the Baltic states in 1994 and enhances regional connectivity, economic growth, and security by creating a high-speed railway that predominantly utilizes renewable energy sources, to promote sustainable transportation systems and enhance economic and environmental connectivity between regions, and coordinate customs and transportation policies to allow for smooth cross-border movement of green goods and services;
11. *Further Encourages* Member States to offer an official evaluation report on projects during the energy transition period to UNECE, including the progress and challenges each of which has faced, and ensures there is transparency among the Member States, including but not limited to wind power, nuclear power, and solar power;
12. *Encourages also* Member States to engage in joint research and development initiatives aimed at creating tailored technological solutions that reflect the unique energy and infrastructure needs of small and underrepresented Member States, by:
 - a. Establishing partnerships with regional universities and research institutions to co-develop decentralized energy strategies suited for geographically isolated areas;
 - b. Designing and testing scalable innovations, such as mobile solar-battery units for rural electrification or compact electric vehicles powered by microgrids for small island and mountainous communities;
13. *Ensures* all nuclear power plants are structured with safe and robust protocols that have the ability to detect possible accidents that can harm biodiversity;

14. *Suggests* the adoption of measures that dispose of waste through deep geological repositories and that ensure the safe extraction of nuclear materials, including Uranium;
15. *Encourages* cross-border collaboration to support the development of financial instruments, such as Green Bonds, which support projects that promote decarbonization on offshore wind power investment incentives, and establish equitable financing mechanisms;
16. *Promotes* cooperative initiatives that pair more developed and larger states with smaller, less developed Member States and microstates on joint research methods and results on sustainable energy that surpasses language barriers, to increase knowledge on climate resilience, digital infrastructure, and energy poverty, to gain diverse perspectives for inclusive ideas;
17. *Recommends* UNECE Member States to introduce gender parity domestic educational policies for sustainability literacy by 2030 through national curriculum reforms and teacher training programs based off the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) for 2030 framework that can be modeled according to Erasmus+ which establishes community programs for teachers across Europe for the development of teaching skills in sustainability, equality, and inclusion, in collaboration between UNITAR, UNECE, and UNESCO;
18. *Expresses its support* for the expansion of the International Energy Forum, through a speakers' event comprising of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), leading experts, researchers, scientists, and government officials promoting unique energy issues and solutions experienced by smaller, Member States underrepresented in the transition to sustainable energy;
19. *Recommends* the collaboration with the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in order to support developing nations, aimed at equipping technical workers with the skills to locally implement solar infrastructure, by:
 - a. Partnering with regional vocational institutions and educational ministries to provide practical, short-term certifications in solar panel installation;
 - b. Supporting mechanisms for developing nations to access equipment, funding, and expert guidance in building domestic clean energy capacity.



Code: UNECE/2/1

Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Topic: Sustainable Forest Management to Achieve SDG 15

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,

Alarmed by the atypical change in global temperature and the exploitation of natural resources, hereby endangering public health as well as the biodiversity of forest regions,

Acknowledging the sovereignty of all United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Member States,

Affirming the UNECE Catalogue of Wood Waste Classification, specifically the European Union Classification for wood waste recycling developed by various international organizations,

Realizing the necessity of an international framework and cooperation to expand forests, minimize waste, and acknowledge existing waste management guidelines, as recycling guidelines currently do not provide a strong structure to help Member States achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 (life on land),

Underlining the essential status of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on sustainable forest management (SFM), which is necessary for environmental conservation, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity preservation, and resilience,

Having considered the General Assembly resolution 66/205 (2011), which emphasized the importance of preventing deforestation and restoring degraded forests,

Recognizing the importance of SFM in the long-term productivity of forest industries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), specifically SDG 15 (life on land), which aims towards the sustainable management of forests and the reduction in deforestation and desertification,

Recognizing that illegal logging threatens international timber trade, undermines the risk of volatility in markets, and subverts conservation efforts,

Calling attention to the *Paris Agreement* (2015) benchmark of preserving forests for their utility in combating climate change,

Acknowledging the work of the UNEP and its collaborative work in achieving the SDGs,

Aware of the current research channel, Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE) under the UNEP, which makes peer-reviewed documents available to Member States at little or no cost,

Expressing its deep concern that the European region lacks a standard regional data collection processes,

Calling attention to the collaborative work between UNECE and the FAO to create the INForest platform for data and information sharing,

Acknowledging the efforts of UNECE and FAO in improving data accessibility and transparency through initiatives such as INForest and the SDG Indicators Data Portal,

Noting that the FAO is responsible for measuring the SDG 15 indicators relating to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) within the SDG Indicator Data Portal,

Also bearing in mind that the FAO lacks the ability to measure the proportion of forest area within nationally designated and protected lands,

Keeping in mind the six criteria and indicators proposed by Forest Europe, a European voluntary high-level forest policy process,

Taking note of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which focuses on the promotion of management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests,

Recognizing that SFM and the achievement of SDG 15 are contingent upon the availability of standardized, reliable, and comparable forest-related data across the UNECE region,

Concerned that many forest features remain inadequately monitored, and that national reporting mechanisms frequently employ inconsistent methodologies, thereby impeding cross-country comparability and integrated policy responses,

Endorses the Steering Committee on Education for Sustainable Development and their ambitions towards implementing strategies, monitoring progress, providing guidance, and serving as forums for forest management,

Noting with concern the continued data gaps in key areas, including the monitoring of legally protected forest areas and the assessment of long-term management effectiveness, which undermine informed decision-making and conservation strategies,

Alarmed by the lack of progress on educational and occupational gender segregation that leads to disparities in earnings, authority, and career opportunities,

Cognizant of the positive impact that the protection of endangered animals and native forest species have on sustainable forest efforts,

Appreciating the impact that habitat restoration, population monitoring, and the implementation of conservation strategies have on the long-term survival of endangered species,

Stressing the importance of signing and ratifying the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) (1979) in protecting and empowering women in all areas of society, and especially within the field of SFM and the workplace,

Recognizing the need to include Indigenous peoples in conversations as they hold vital knowledge on land usage, which is crucial to informing policy decisions,

Recognizing the need for equal inclusivity and maintenance of standards within the public and private sectors,

Recognizing women's rights as a fundamental human right, as adopted in the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

1. *Asks* for the strengthening of the alignment of the UNEP's work with other UN entities and partners towards SDG 15 in addressing the environmental and social sustainability of development efforts;
2. *Encourages* further development of realistic recycling and forest management methods that will allow Member States to implement a multinational circular timber economy that promotes the reuse and

recycling of wood, as well as contributes to the development of organic materials and energy, as outlined by the UNECE/ FAO Forestry and Timber Section, in which:

- a. The United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business's Standards for the Transboundary Movement of Waste classifies waste and tracks its movement to facilitate an open market for reusable waste material;
 - b. The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD+) and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 work toward SFM;
 - c. The body works to reduce and substitute the use of timber, leveraging processing levels, and extending the lifespan of wood products;
3. *Recommends* the creation of a program that specifically focuses on afforestation by reviewing the progress on SFM annually, referring to the guidelines of the UN Forest Instrument by:
 - a. Setting a goal of a 5% increase in total forest land area by 2050;
 - b. Emphasizing the use of indigenous trees when engaging in the afforestation of lands;
 - c. Strengthening political commitment and action at all levels to implement effective, sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the shared global objectives on forests;
 - d. Enhancing the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the SDGs, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability;
 - e. Classifying waste and tracking its movement to facilitate an open market for reusable waste material;
4. *Underscores* the importance of Member States' participation in existing international forest finance programs, such as the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and the Clearing House on Forest Finance, both under the UN Forum on Forest, as well as the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Global Environment Facility Grant, and the Green Climate Fund;
5. *Requests* that the FAO and UNECE Forest Committee Joint Working Party on Forests, at its next meeting in May 2025 in Geneva, Switzerland, ensure that both the expansion of access to forest finance and the prevention of illegal logging are prioritized in the creation of its new Integrated Programme of Work for 2026 - 2029;
6. *Commends* national programs that provide funding for other nations to advance the sustainable management of their forests;
7. *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary of UNECE promote FAO's Market Analysis and Development Methodology, in order to advance forest industries through focused entrepreneurship and technical training opportunities, with special consideration to local and indigenous communities in small-scale enterprises;
8. *Emboldens* more trade regulations to help prevent illegally sourced timber from entering the market, including measures such as requiring importers to provide documentation under systems like the European Union Timber Regulation and strengthening partnerships with exporting countries through

agreements, such as the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreements;

9. *Encourages* Member States to integrate SFM K-12 education into their national curricula and community programs by:
 - a. Collaborating with regional institutions and non-governmental organizations to develop training modules on climate-smart forestry and biodiversity conservation;
 - b. Promoting educational initiatives targeted at youth, indigenous communities, and rural populations who depend on forest ecosystems;
10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate on the creation of enhanced post-graduate education programs in the forestry field, which may:
 - a. Inform students on SFM practices for varying climates and geographical terrains;
 - b. Allow students to explore potential solutions to forest sustainability to prevent the loss of biodiversity and the future loss of various species vital to forests;
 - c. Encourage increased research into the causes of wildfires and potential ways to prevent them, as forest fires account for a great deal of biodiversity loss each year;
11. *Advises* the creation of strategic frameworks that both small businesses and large corporations could follow to achieve SFM by offering step-by-step accessible frameworks to current businesses when published, and sent to businesses starting up;
12. *Welcomes* Member States' additions to submit peer-reviewed documents to the UNEP's OARE channel;
13. *Proposes* the implementation of forest simulation models, created from voluntarily given data, in relevant postgraduate studies, to allow for an optimization of appropriate silvicultural input for maximizing yield and, therefore, to ensure sustainability in forest management;
14. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate on the creation of enhanced post-graduate education programs in the forestry field, which may:
 - a. Inform students on SFM practices for varying climates and geographical terrains;
 - b. Allow students to explore potential solutions to forest sustainability to prevent the loss of biodiversity and the future loss of various species vital to forests;
 - c. Encourage increased research into the causes of wildfires and potential ways to prevent them, as forest fires account for a great deal of biodiversity loss each year;
15. *Recommends* the establishment of stronger public and private sectors, corporations, and small businesses alike, for the potential improvement of sustainable forestry management, with respect to local laws and regulations, going underneath the recommended structure of tax breaks as financial incentives for land taxes, in exchange for the private sector adopting forest land using SFM methods, such as the United States Federal Conservation Tax Deduction Program;
16. *Encourages* Member States to renew their commitments to the 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG 15;

17. *Invites* Member States to voluntarily permit the FAO to access relevant information about nationally designated and protected lands;
18. *Recommends* a partnership with the European Space Agency to expand its space capabilities by 2025, for modernized data collection on forest coverage and analysis using satellite radar technology;
19. *Suggests* Member States create and update a National Forest Inventory, serving as the official source for collecting data on national forest coverage, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity trends;
20. *Advises* Member States to voluntarily contribute to international forestry data-sharing platforms, such as FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment and the UNECE Forest Resources Assessment Database, ensuring alignment with global monitoring standards;
21. *Fully supports* Member States' participation in the European Forest Information System, which integrates advanced monitoring tools like Copernicus Sentinel-2 satellite imagery and Laser Imaging Detection and Ranging technology to assess forest health and detect changes in vegetation;
22. *Encourages* Member States to sign and ratify the CEDAW and establish programs that further eliminate discrimination by:
 - a. Establishing and expanding public-private partnerships, to establish scholarships and grants for Women entering the environmental sustainability field for both research and field application;
 - b. Emphasizing the collaboration of the private and public sectors to maintain sustainable management standards and encourage the monitoring of future progress;
 - c. Welcoming partnership with UN Women to provide youth training programs focusing on labor force preparation, networking opportunities with educational institutions, and ministries;
 - d. Empowering women who live in rural regions to participate in the SFM data collection processes, decision-making networks, and general management of forests by hosting vocational training with local civil society organizations and Member States' agricultural agencies;
23. *Suggests* that Member States consider the implementation of endangered species protection and conservation programs such as the *Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (1963) and the *Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats* (1991);
24. *Welcomes* Member States to consider Indigenous groups and marginalized communities in their decision-making processes, such as:
 - a. Consulting local Indigenous and community leaders prior to the implementation of land-use policies affecting their territories;
 - b. Studying the impacts of conservation initiatives on forest-dependent populations to ensure inclusive and equitable development through informed consent practices;
25. *Invites* Member States to create or enhance Emergency National Action Plans for landscape management to promote fire-resistant ecosystems and coordinate forest fire management response efforts;

26. *Suggests* that the UNFF focuses its sessions towards SFM's role in achieving SDG 15 with the aim of standardizing measurement methods and indicators employed by Member States, for which discussions would focus on:
- a. Environmental indicators with regards to biodiversity and above-ground forest biomass, classifying forests by biome, biodiversity, carbon sequestration values, and potential degradation risk;
 - b. Social indicators to address communities whose livelihoods depend on forests, women's participation in these communities, women's land ownership, and other gender-related socioeconomic aspects;
 - c. Inconsistencies in data collection methods and guidelines to standardize these internationally, such as uniform reporting to the European Forest Information Scenario Model;
 - d. Developing a holistic forest management approach that takes into account domestic considerations such as forested area, economic capacity, and existing environmental laws and norms;
 - e. Quantifiable values of Member State forested area by hectare per carbon footprint impact regionally.