

Code: Resolution 1-1  
Committee: United Nations Environment Programme  
Subject: Achieving Sustainable Energy for All

1 *Recognizing* that Member States spend 1.9 trillion USD on energy subsidies, accounting for 2.5  
2 percent of global GDP, which artificially suppresses the cost of fossil fuels,

3  
4 *Draws attention to* the disparities between progress and capacity of developed and underdeveloped  
5 states in the area of sustainable energy, as illustrated in the World Energy Council Energy Index  
6 Reports, which include topics such as trends in energy security, social equity, and environmental  
7 impact mitigation,

8  
9 *Recalling* the need for fair and competitive energy markets and the formation of public and private  
10 partnerships, as expressed in General Assembly resolutions 67/215 and 67/314 suggesting  
11 multilateral investment and partnerships,

12  
13 *Taking into account* that the development of alternative energy markets and infrastructure must be  
14 considered in terms of lasting influence and sustainability, particularly in developing states,

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16 *Noting* the imperative need to promote and support widespread education in engineering and science,  
17 especially in developing states, in order to ensure the local sustainability of energy programs such as  
18 African Rift Geothermal Facility, Lighting Africa, and World Wide Energy Association,

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20 *Emphasizing* the need to continue monitoring the progress and quality of developing alternative  
21 energy markets such as those created by the International Energy Agency,

22  
23 *Expressing support for* the World Energy Council in providing crucial resources and information for  
24 the creation and dissemination of these alternative energy markets,

25  
26 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

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- 28 1) *Encourages* developed states to utilize the revenue generated by the reduction of fossil fuel  
29 subsidies to directly support the education and implementation of global alternative energy  
30 initiatives;
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  - 32 2) *Calls upon* Member States to incentivize the implementation of long-term sustainability and  
33 infrastructure investment in the alternative energy markets, particularly in developing states;  
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  - 35 3) *Invites* the World Energy Council to expand their engagement with emerging businesses  
36 through the provision and sharing of information about alternative energy technologies;  
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  - 38 4) *Requests* the patience and commitment of Member States in efforts to strengthen programs  
39 through education and training;  
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  - 41 5) *Trusts* that existing monitoring mechanisms, such as the International Energy Agency's  
42 World Energy Model, will continue to gain traction;  
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- 44 6) *Recommends* that economic efficiency, as well as program and technology quality, be taken  
45 into consideration within existing and emerging monitoring frameworks as determined by  
46 local capacity and needs.  
47
- 48 7) *Urges* Member States to begin the gradual reduction of fossil fuel market subsidies through  
49 the consideration of individual states' needs and abilities, especially focusing on individual  
50 GDP with regards to their specific fossil fuel reduction goals.  
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- 52 8) *Further recommends* subsidy reduction to be enacted after the Member State has  
53 established sufficient energy for businesses and industries within its state to function at  
54 an efficient level in order to continue growth in operation of power within developing  
55 states without the hindrance of increased energy costs.



Code: Resolution 1-2  
Committee: United Nations Environment Programme  
Subject: Achieving Sustainable Energy for All

1 *Bearing in mind* the three goals of the Achieving Sustainable Energy for All Initiative: ensuring  
2 universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy  
3 efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global industry,  
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5 *Recalling* the prior support of the United Nations Environment Programme by the Center for  
6 Human Rights and Environment, Climate Works Foundation, Institute for Global Environment  
7 Strategies, Regional Environmental Center, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),  
8 and Solar Sisters,  
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10 *Recognizing* the Global Tracking Initiative as the evaluative body of the Sustainable Energy for  
11 All Initiative,  
12

13 *Drawing attention to* the value of expanding the renewable energy sector as a method to promote  
14 job creation,  
15

16 *Emphasizing* the success of grassroots initiatives focusing on energy-use reduction, such as the  
17 attempt by the government of Cuba to encourage citizens to switch to lower-energy light bulbs  
18 through individualized contact with each household,  
19

20 *Bearing in mind* the efforts of the Renewable Energy Agency in its pursuit of environmental  
21 sustainability initiatives,  
22

23 *Noting* that partial risk guarantees, which protect private lenders from the failure of a Member  
24 State to perform its obligations in renewable energy partnerships, reduces investor risk, which  
25 eliminates a major obstacle preventing participation in private-public partnerships,  
26

27 *Observing the need* for more effective and efficient renewable energy technologies in the global  
28 market in order to fuel the demands of a growing population,  
29

30 *Acknowledging* the need for incentives to promote investment in sustainable energy initiatives,  
31

32 *Observing* the lack of effective communication between potential investors and Member States  
33 looking to further implement sustainable energy initiatives, but also noting the success of  
34 partnerships in fostering communication, such as those found in the Kingdom of the Netherlands,  
35 the United States of Mexico, and the Argentine Republic,  
36

37 *Expressing its concern* regarding the inequality of technical knowledge as it pertains to the  
38 effects pursuing sustainable energy can have as outlined in Sustainable Energy for All Action  
39 Plan,  
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41 *Recognizing* the idea of General Assembly resolution 67/263 in establishing the integral role of  
42 transportation hubs and access in the further development of sustainable energy,  
43

43 *Considering* the importance of information sharing between Member States and the United  
44 Nations Environment Programme for the continued success of sustainable energy development,  
45

46 *Affirming* the crucial role of the United Nations Environment Programme and its subsidiaries in  
47 establishing the frameworks necessary for the continued development of sustainable energy  
48 initiatives, such as the sharing of information and research as well as technology flows,  
49

50 *Recalling* the mandate of the Global Environment Outlook and the Green Economy Initiative  
51 and their value as instruments of evaluation regarding sustainable energy initiatives and policies,  
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53 *Being deeply convinced* that a universal model for the development of sustainable energy cannot  
54 be successfully implemented across the globe due to the heterogeneous ecologies, economies,  
55 and resources of individual Member States,  
56

57 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*  
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- 59 1) *Recognizes* the need for sustainable energy initiatives custom-tailored to the  
60 specific ecological, economic and technological needs of individual Member  
61 States and approves the expansion of:
  - 62
  - 63 a. the Global Environment Outlook to collect information on the successful  
64 public-private partnerships Member States are currently implementing in the  
65 interest of furthering sustainable energy programs and creating stock  
66 responses and initiatives based on resources, topography, and ecosystems that  
67 can then be applied to similar ecosystems in other Member States;  
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  - 69 b. the Green Economy Initiative to create a set of policy suggestions based on  
70 needs of interested Member States, that includes an evaluation of the  
71 technological infrastructure needed and resource-oriented implementation  
72 plans;  
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- 74 2) *Stresses* the importance of establishing regional programs and action plans and  
75 strengthening existing ones, such as the African environmental education and  
76 training action plan (AEETAP) in order to:
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  - 78 a. provide research and transfer knowledge based on specific regional needs  
79 and conditions;  
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  - 81 b. better distribute expertise, experience, documentation, and information on  
82 a local level;  
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  - 84 c. allow rural, remote and poverty-stricken areas to implement and embrace  
85 relevant tech;  
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  - 87 d. provide monitoring and evaluation of sustainable energy implementation;  
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- 3) *Urges* the sharing of state findings on effective sustainable energy industries and technologies with subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Environmental Programme;
  - 4) *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with potential investors, in coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme, to expand the supply of cleaner and cheaper energy sources based on successful existing programs through:
    - a. encouraging incentivized investment in sustainable energy activities to potential investors by:
      - i. establishing a supportive environment for investment;
      - ii. defining requirements for products or firms;
      - iii. developing institutional capacity to implement policy change;
      - iv. adopting standards and targets across levels of governments;
    - b. informing potential investors, appropriate government officials, and other renewable energy stakeholders on the short and long-term benefits of utilizing renewable energy in order to improve their own sustainable energy infrastructure, in which:
      - i. Member States who contribute will be given preferred access to develop sustainable energy infrastructure in developing states,
      - ii. the United Nations Environment Programme shall have exclusive discretion in determining the allocation of funds garnered based on information gathered from the World Bank, the application process for projects funded by the Global Environment Facility, and the reference index created by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Sustainable Energy for All;
  - 5) *Welcomes* methods of promoting technological innovations in the field of sustainable energy such as:
    - a. providing sufficient public support for early stage research and development in renewable strategies;
    - b. identifying and disseminating existing and emerging best practices;
  - 6) *Suggests* linking partial risk guarantees to monitoring procedures by creating a framework in which assigned specialists oversee designated projects to ensure the development of sustainable energy and economic growth

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- 7) *Further recognizes* the importance of reliable and efficient transportation of energy resources as a key factor of sustainable development and invites investment within developing states and the promotion of transportation mechanisms and technological advancement;
- 8) *Endorses* funding to pursue environmental sustainability initiatives from the Renewable Energy Agency in the areas of:
  - a. promotion of renewable energy;
  - b. education initiatives;
  - c. funding the creation of environmentally friendly technologies;
  - d. testing and conducting new technologies;
  - e. consolidation of the efforts of international bodies working for the achievement of Sustainable Energy for All;
- 9) *Calls upon* an increase in government awareness programs in order to:
  - a. address the citizen population and provide them with better resources and information to aid in insight on current developments of Sustainable development programs;
  - b. educate the citizens of the Member States on the benefits of sustainable energy initiatives based on the ecosystem and resources of the particular region they live in, focusing specifically on underrepresented populations;
- 10) *Draws* attention to the importance of recognizing the diversity of geographic environments belonging to different member states and calls upon consultants belonging to the United Nations Environmental Programme to advise in the creation of sustainable energy mechanisms that cater to them, including:
  - a. cellulosic ethanol production;
  - b. solar energy production;
  - c. wind energy production;
  - d. geothermal energy production;
  - e. hydropower energy;

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- 11) *Designates* the World Bank to be a source of collecting and interpreting reputable information to be used to distinguish Member States who are capable of achieving sustainable energy from those presently less capable, where the criteria used to make the distinction will include:
    - a. Member States with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) less than 10,000 international dollars shall be classified as less capable Member States;
    - b. Member States with a population living below the poverty line of 35%, to be determined on an individual basis, or shall be classified as less capable;
  - 12) *Calls upon* capable Member States, as identified through criteria developed by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank, to authorize the use of annual monetary contributions for initiatives on the advancement of sustainable energy in less capable Member States;
  - 13) *Endorses* the development of the renewable energy sector as a job creation opportunity, particularly in nations with high levels of poverty;
  - 14) *Calls upon* the Global Tracking Initiative of the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative to generate a report on the progress of the implementation of the agreed programs and distribute to the investors and the Member State;
  - 15) *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate an evaluation between investors and Member States to assess the progress towards the agreed-upon goals and establish future actions based upon the report issued by the Global Tracking Initiative;
  - 16) *Calls upon* the Center for Human Rights and Environment, Climate Works Foundation, Institute for Global Environment Strategies, Regional Environmental Center, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Solar Sisters to oversee all aforementioned initiatives and directives;
  - 17) *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Program to partner with Sustainable Energy for All in creating a reference index worldwide on effective programs and initiatives to assist developing Member States in creating a viable sustainable energy industry.



Code: Resolution 1-3  
Committee: United Nations Environment Programme  
Subject: Achieving Sustainable Energy for All

1 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 44/228, which notes the urgency to protect and  
2 restore the ecological balance of the earth and states that sustainable energy is the most  
3 plausible solution to protect this balance in accordance with Millennium Development  
4 Goal (MDG) 7.A, which calls for the integration of sustainable development into  
5 Member States' domestic policies and programs,  
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7 *Recalling* the 2001 General Assembly resolution 56/151 which draws attention to the  
8 International Year for Sustainable Energy for All (SEFA) as well as resolution 57/254  
9 concerning the United Nations Decade of Education and Sustainable Development, and  
10 the guidelines for these initiatives that define sustainable energy and the importance of  
11 universal access,  
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13 *Endorsing* General Assembly resolution 63/213, regarding the Implementation of Agenda  
14 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which  
15 encourage the implementation of financial technological resources that improve access to  
16 sustainable energy for peoples around the world as highlighted in the World Economic  
17 Forum's Human Capital Report,  
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19 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 66/206 in recognizing the efforts of Member  
20 States who have actively pursued sustainable sources of energy, both on a regional and  
21 global scale, as well as highlighting the importance of building awareness in the field of  
22 sustainable energy sources,  
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24 *Expressing satisfaction* with the capability of the World Congress on Justice,  
25 Governance, and Law for Environmental Sustainability to elevate the discussion on  
26 environmental issues to the legal sphere, but concerned that many developing Member  
27 States are still limited in their capacity to implement adequate oversight regarding  
28 progress on sustainable energy programs as highlighted in the United Nations  
29 Development Program's Global Sustainable Development mission,  
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31 *Recognizing* the Social Work and Research Center, otherwise known as the Barefoot  
32 College, which has made great strides toward universal access to sustainable energy  
33 technology by simultaneously providing basic survival needs, sustainable energy skill  
34 development and overall education in countries such as India, Fiji and Chad,  
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36 *Noting* the successes of Chile's 2008 Renewable Portfolio Law and its Price Stabilization  
37 Fund, which has fostered a rapid increase in investments with 42 projects and \$3.8 billion  
38 in investment,  
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40 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*  
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42 1) *Encourages* Member States to develop corporate tax incentive plans through their  
43 own governmental Clean Energy Commissions, which should take into account



44 their unique fiscal and technical capacities and the scale of carbon, fossil fuel, and  
45 greenhouse emissions resulting from industrialization and other sources, funded  
46 through a combination of governmental funding, regional development banks and  
47 private partnerships;  
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49 2) *Calls for* the development of a global educational platform about the dynamics of  
50 sustainable energy capture and delivery that will focus on developing a strong  
51 foundation to increase consciousness of the benefits of renewable energy use in  
52 small communities as well as the general population and incentivizing the  
53 development and proliferation of green technologies, in partnership with  
54 organizations such as the United Nations International Children’s Education Fund  
55 and the United Nations Development Fund, and implemented through:  
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- 57 a) an outreach program to educate and train primary school children, women  
58 of all ages, industrial workers and isolated communities, especially in rural  
59 populations;
- 60 b) a series of regionally-specific, culturally-sensitive, and informative  
61 seminars about the benefits and repercussions of various renewable energy  
62 sources in order to facilitate the most efficient, practical and stable  
63 development of renewable energy systems in collaboration with  
64 governmental and non-governmental environmental organizations, as  
65 modeled by the Australian Waratah Power study;
- 66 c) a Social Work and Research Center that will determine appropriate  
67 methods to train workers on solar and other forms of renewable power and  
68 engage in best practices sharing including maintenance and development  
69 of self-reliant energy technologies, such as solar panel production,  
70 ecological brick-making, and biomass waste conversion, with particular  
71 focus on incorporating and including underrepresented groups such as  
72 women and minority populations;

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74 3) *Suggests* that the Steering Group on Global Tracking develop, in conjunction with  
75 the 2014 Development Cooperation Forum, a capacity-building mechanism based  
76 on developmental stages to ensure that sustainable energy initiatives are feasible  
77 for Member States, which will include:  
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- 79 a) monitoring Member States’ ability to provide tax incentives;  
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- 81 b) setting long-term guidelines for the eventual transition from fossil fuels to  
82 sustainable energy sources, in particular:  
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  - 85 i) expanding the Global Environment Outlook to research potential  
86 technological advancements in fossil fuel-based energy sources;
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  - 88 ii) insulating industrial silos, smokestacks, and water pipes to reduce heat  
89 and energy loss;

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- 91                   iii) retrofitting public transportation and power plants to ensure fossil fuel
- 92                         combustion chambers are clean and efficient;
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- 94                   iv) recapturing heat lost from buildings by using Heat and Energy
- 95                         Recovery Ventilation Systems;
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- 97                   c) facilitating collaboration, scientific exchange and best practices sharing
- 98                         between governmental organizations within Member States, as modelled
- 99                         on the Australian Renewable Energy Agency's (ARENA) activities;
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- 101                   d) establishing information sharing on sustainable practices between Member
- 102                         States through bilateral, regional and multilateral partnerships;
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- 104                   4) *Suggests* that Member States adopt programs similar to Chile's Renewable
- 105                         Portfolio Law, in which Member States, depending on their fiscal and technical
- 106                         capacity:
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- 108                         a) require major electricity corporations to procure a minimum percentage
- 109                         of energy products from renewable sources,
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- 111                         b) increase this percentage annually until an established national goal is
- 112                         reached,
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- 114                         c) create national price stabilization funds in order to mitigate investment
- 115                         risks, by:
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- 117                             i. providing developers with long-term, fixed-price contracts on the sale of
- 118                             energy resulting from investments in renewable energy projects;
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- 120                             ii. subsidizing the difference between the market price and a nationally-set
- 121                             price, which will be determined at Member States' discretion and
- 122                             based on best intentions;
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- 124                         d) Member States receive risk-assessment and policy advice from the Green
- 125                         Economy Initiative, including but not limited to: economic projections,
- 126                         natural disaster risks, and geopolitical considerations;
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- 128                   5) *Further encourages* developed Member States to disseminate technology to
- 129                         developing states by providing initial investment in energy efficiency projects in
- 130                         developing states and investing in research and development of emerging
- 131                         technologies;
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- 133                   6) *Encourages* the World Bank Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- 134                         to provide more comprehensive safety nets and insurance programs, and issue

135 additional Partial Risk Guarantees, in order to incentivize private sector  
136 investment in sustainable energy projects throughout the world;

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138 7) *Further encourages* the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the United  
139 Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) to oversee the development  
140 of an assessment and monitoring system, the Foreign Direct Investment  
141 Assessment System (FDIAS), that would encourage Member States to pursue  
142 economically- and technically-feasible courses of action for investment in energy-  
143 related development programs, by:

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145 a. assessing states' available resources,

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147 b. identifying potential development opportunities for public-private  
148 partnerships,

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150 c. disseminating best practices based on successful programs and project  
151 designs in geographically-similar areas,

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153 d. facilitating information-sharing between Member States with similar  
154 economies, access to resources, and geographies,

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156 e. providing particular attention to small, developing Member States,  
157 keeping in mind their economic and political interests while ensuring their  
158 sovereignty,

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160 f. referring incidents of abuse of entrusted power for private gain to the  
161 World Congress on Justice, Governance, and Law for Environmental  
162 Sustainability, including but not limited to non-transparent governments,  
163 financial repression and coercion, and the misallocation of funds.

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Code: Resolution 1-4  
Committee: The United Nations Environment Program  
Subject: Achieving Sustainable Energy for All

1 *Guided by Principles 7, 9, and 21 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,*  
2 *which call for local capacity building through the increase of scientific knowledge and the*  
3 *diversification of participation in sustainable energy initiatives,*  
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5 *Affirming the importance of regional research and information distribution, highlighting the*  
6 *successes of the 2004 Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building as a*  
7 *method for improving nation, bilateral, and regional information sharing,*  
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9 *Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 56/151, which calls for the Economic and Social*  
10 *Council to establish appropriate procedures and mechanisms for establishing and implementing*  
11 *sustainable energy sources in order to provide alternatives and solutions for Least Developed*  
12 *Countries,*  
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14 *Recognizing that sustainable energy for all is compulsory to achieving the Millennium*  
15 *Development Goals (MDG), particularly Goal 7 to Ensure Environmental Sustainability, which*  
16 *in turn requires success in Goal 2 on Achieving Universal Primary Education and*  
17

18 *Acknowledging the United Nations declaration of the 2014-2024 Decade of*  
19 *Sustainable Energy for All with the purpose of ensuring that the concerns of access to*  
20 *sustainable energy remain as an important and continuous priority in the global development*  
21 *agenda,*  
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23 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*  
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25 1) *Calls for a biennial convention to be held, in coordination with the United Nations*  
26 *Development Programme (UNDP), to provide a forum for Member States and relevant*  
27 *technical experts to foster both North-South and South-South cooperation among*  
28 *Member States to develop sustainable energy projects by:*  
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30 a. *directing the Secretariats of UNEP and UNDP to establish an application process to*  
31 *determine the venue for each convention for the purpose of increasing community*  
32 *engagement in the host nation by:*  
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34 i. *facilitating coalitions between Member States and the private sector to construct*  
35 *sustainable energy-related structures in the host nation, particularly in rural*  
36 *communities;*  
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38 ii. *partnering with non-governmental organizations, the UN Secretariat and other*  
39 *UN bodies to educate recipient communities on donated energy structures to*  
40 *enhance scientific knowledge among local populations;*  
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- 43                   iii. fostering dialogue between local populations governments at all levels, and  
44                   inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to develop plans  
45                   for the development of future small-scale projects stemming from the convention;  
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47           b. organizing technical workshops and sharing of best practices;  
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49           c. creating an online database to share national data on current and potential renewable  
50           energy resources readily available between conventions;  
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52   2) *Recommends* the formation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), in  
53   order to:  
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55       a) enhance information and technology sharing and better disseminate new and existing  
56       sustainable energy technologies;  
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58       b) consolidate the functions of the Online Access to Research in the Environment  
59       (OARE), Global Environment Outlook (GEO), and the Green Economy Initiative  
60       (GEI);  
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62       c) focus existing resources toward:  
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64           i) environmental engineering;  
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66           ii) developing country-specific recommendations for capacity building to achieve  
67           sustainable energy structures,, including but not limited to trade  
68           recommendations, budgetary reallocations, and utilization of all existing  
69           resources, based on each Member State’s unique geopolitical relationships and  
70           socio-economics;  
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72       d) provide research and recommendations, upon request, free of charge to Member  
73       State;  
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75   3) *Recommends* the strengthening of the South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism  
76   (SSC) and the North-South Cooperation Mechanism, through the incorporation of  
77   information and research provided by non-governmental organizations, such as:  
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79       a. the Electricity Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Centre (ES-ISAC), which  
80       establishes, promotes, and coordinates sustainable energy initiatives through  
81       timely, reliable, and secure information exchange;  
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83       b. the Clean Air Ministry, which serves as an online source of public information;  
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85   4) *Urges* the expansion of the 2004 Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and  
86   Capacity Building Program, based on its regional success, to incorporate multiple regions  
87   so as to be more inclusive and thus be more successful via funding from the Poverty and  
88   Environment Partnership;

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- 5) *Encourages* educational partnership initiatives among between Member States, with guidance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in order to facilitate the knowledge transfer to future leaders in energy capture and production by developing regional partnerships between higher education institutions to increase cooperation between states with similar energy needs and cultures by targeting potential leaders in higher education and increasing their ability to participate in sustainable energy research and development.