



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Energy for All

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Recalling* its resolution 72/224 of 20 December 2017, the state of electric energy access across the globe, and the  
4 apparent need for an expansion of an existing organization that streamlines the process for funding and development  
5 of sustainable, reliable energy generation,

6  
7 *Recognizing* the efforts made by the United Nations (UN) regarding the provision of reliable and renewable energy  
8 resources through frameworks such as the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

9  
10 *Stressing* the involvement of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and their commitment to its  
11 mission statement as amde apparent in the Note by the Secretariat on the Second Forum of Ministers and  
12 Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific Bangkok,

13  
14 *Further noting* General Assembly resolution 62/197 of 2007 and its efforts to expand economic framework funding  
15 in order to aid the potential development of renewable and reliable energy resources,

16  
17 *Approving* of current efforts by organizations around the world, such as the World Bank, in the pursuit of  
18 sustainable and reliable energy access and seeking to expand the existing efforts around the globe,

19  
20 *Expressing its appreciation* of past UN efforts, such as the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the  
21 *Brussels Program of Action for Least Developed Countries*, to encourage cooperation between Member States to  
22 work together towards shared goals and initiatives concerning sustainable development around the world,

- 23  
24 1. *Encourages* Member States to recognize that the access to reliable energy is a basic human right;
- 25  
26 2. *Affirms* the goals of the United Nations Environmental Program Finance Initiative to be:
- 27  
28 a. Providing guidance to private investors committed to incorporating environmental and social issues  
29 into their business principles, strategies and operations, and goals to furthering development;
- 30  
31 b. Engaging policy makers and regulators to identify and address regulatory barriers to sustainable  
32 development by remaining transparent in renewable energy investments;
- 33  
34 c. Encouraging Member States of transnational organization to address the financial gap in their region  
35 on issues related to sustainable and accessible means of energy;
- 36  
37 d. Encouraging the regional government to offer a financial incentive such as tax exemptions and  
38 subsidies to encourage investment from the private sector to address renewable energy, especially on  
39 home appliances that are energy efficient and affordable;
- 40  
41 e. Appropriating funds from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to aid in the research  
42 and development of current nonrenewable energy resources;
- 43  
44 f. Subsidizing middle- and low-income countries' renewable energy projects using IRENA funds to  
45 mitigate the economic impacts of transitioning to clean, reliable energy;
- 46

- 47 3. *Encourages* the expansion of the existing UNEP mission to further provide leadership and encourage  
48 partnership to improve quality of life without compromising that of future generations, by:  
49
- 50 a. Encouraging the development relationships between governments and private companies to create  
51 international partnerships related to investments in renewable energy sources;  
52
  - 53 b. Requesting that international partnerships tailor their investment programs to a nation's specific needs  
54 through working with partnerships to determine to what degree the investments will be customized  
55 insofar as each Member State has a climate that is better suited for different renewable energy  
56 methods;  
57
  - 58 c. Facilitating cost-effective decisions for the manufacturing and distribution of renewable energy  
59 technologies, and therefore encourages Member States to utilize their existing markets to improve  
60 trade among nations;  
61
  - 62 d. Expanding the role of the UNEP to operate with a testing period of two years in order to ensure proper  
63 partnerships and attainable standards;  
64
  - 65 e. Working to facilitate regional involvement for funding through, inter alia, the African Development  
66 Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the European Bank for  
67 Reconstruction and Develop, the International Finance Corporation, Norfund, the European Investment  
68 Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank;  
69
  - 70 f. Encouraging the cooperation of the private sector and national governments to create regulations that  
71 encourage innovation and minimize risk;  
72
  - 73 g. Requesting that the private sector works with the UNEP to determine specific regulations at a later  
74 date;  
75
  - 76 h. Recommending that such regulations may involve expanding and modifying regional and national  
77 guidelines regarding renewable energy initiatives to reflect the goals of the international community in  
78 furthering the expansion of renewable energy resources;  
79
  - 80 i. Working towards facilitating transparency and instilling accountability of investments of private  
81 companies into the renewable energy sector;  
82
  - 83 j. Following the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund of fiscal transparency,  
84 accountability, and risk, and encouraging states to develop a wider range of institutions to take a more  
85 rigorous approach in addressing forecasting and risk analysis, present forecast and actual fiscal data on  
86 a consistent basis, and encourage to improve current standards and provide guidance on the  
87 recommendations above;  
88
  - 89 k. Quantifying the level of assistance it has provided to Member States, setting a general precedence to  
90 reliable and renewable energy using statistical collaboration within framed parameters of data in  
91 cooperation with Member States;  
92
- 93 4. *Requests* funding from existing UN, World Bank, and other development bank entities to energy-deprived  
94 countries in order to finance infrastructure, focusing on continuous provision and access to clean energy and  
95 ensuring sustainable urban development;  
96
- 97 5. *Promotes* cooperation among Member States to address the necessity for financial assistance to expand energy  
98 production capacities, through which affordable, sustainable, and reliable energy for all can be achieved,  
99 particularly via promoting regional self-reliance through Triangular Cooperation as a base for developing least-  
100 developed countries-oriented energy development programs;  
101

- 102 6. *Encourages* the development of further transnational standards by intergovernmental organizations for  
103 renewable energy development incentives, including:  
104
- 105 a. The offering of tax incentives, such as the use of a carbon tax, or tax breaks for renewable energy  
106 corporations;
  - 107
  - 108 b. The restriction of carbon emissions through regulations that penalize the unwarranted or illegal  
109 emission of greenhouse gas;
  - 110
- 111 7. *Recommends* increased cooperation between regional organizations to share best practices related to renewable  
112 energy in the hope of better aligning regional and national legislation;  
113
- 114 8. *Strongly supports* the idea of collaboration between middle- and low-income countries in addition to with high  
115 income nations to create pragmatic and sustainable group solutions that further the goals of implementing  
116 renewable energy by:  
117
- 118 a. Endorsing government cooperation with private sector firms, to align the interests of state and  
119 industry;
  - 120
  - 121 b. Using assistance as an investment in their economy, particularly in areas relating to stability and peace  
122 that may be facilitated by further energy development;
  - 123
  - 124 c. Endeavoring to meet and exceed the objectives outlined by SDG 7 from the 2030 Agenda for  
125 Sustainable Development and General Assembly resolution 67/215 of 2013.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Energy for All

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Reinforcing* the importance of global cooperation for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all  
4 peoples, as stated in the *Charter of the United Nations,*

5  
6 *Emphasizing* that sustainable and reliable energy is indelibly linked with renewable energy and climate change  
7 impacts as delineated in A/66/100,

8  
9 *Reaffirming* the *Istanbul Programme of Action* as it commits to the same principles pursued by Sustainable  
10 Development Goal (SDG) 7 which focuses on access to clean energy,

11  
12 *Affirming* the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* towards reliable and efficient energy  
13 sources with utmost dedication to SDG 7,

14  
15 *Viewing with appreciation* the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that invest in Member States that  
16 have significant potential for solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal energy while encouraging technological  
17 advancements that will increase the usage of these energies internationally,

18  
19 *Reaffirming* the support of the committee for the United Nations private sector forum, which is convened by the  
20 Secretary General and overseen by the United Nations Global Compact in addressing the crucial role that privately-  
21 owned industries play in global development,

22  
23 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 70/422, as it relates to long term implementation and promotion of the  
24 responsible usage of sustainable and renewable energy,

25  
26 *Expressing* its appreciation over the adoption of *2063 Agenda* by the African Union, a regional union established in  
27 2002, that invites collaboration and cooperation amongst its 55 Member States to increase the use of sustainable  
28 energy,

29  
30 1. *Invites* Member States to expand regional integration and practice further cooperation using African Union  
31 agenda 2063 as an example for security of supply, access to clean energy and its proper environmental  
32 management;

33  
34 2. *Promotes* tax incentives from Member States to private companies who commit, invest, and allocate time to  
35 ensuring efficient sustainable energy in Member States, which would encourage greater cooperation and  
36 investment by reducing operating costs as:

37  
38 a. Investment is inherently fraught with risk and such risk can be mitigated through appropriate  
39 incentives that are properly written and enforced, including by:

40  
41 i. Member States creating, maintaining, and enforcing incentives that lower cost for  
42 investing companies;

43 ii. Member States striving to share knowledge through the United Nations Statistical  
44 Division which shall include statistics uploaded into a secure database in how effective  
45 these various incentive policies have worked, and make them available to all Member  
46 States upon request;

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3. *Ensures* such incentives are only awarded to corporations that implement materials, technology, and practices congruent with SDG 7;
  4. *Advocates* in the spirit of sovereignty that all Member States voluntarily partake in all initiatives herein;
  5. *Urges* the Economic and Social Council to work with NGOs to promote and implement renewable energy projects within other countries, and to encourage the highest level of cooperation and promotion of the use of renewable energy, while highlighting new and innovative projects of wind and solar energy facilities for landlocked Member States, and hydroelectric energy facilities for littoral Member States;
  6. *Continues* to work with Member States to voluntarily implement these projects;
  7. *Emphasizes* the investment strategies that would encourage private investment from both national and international NGOs that stimulate regional renewable energy production by:
    - a. Adhering to regulations set by particular member states that host the project in a fashion that enables member states to become further energy independent, allowing the project to become profitable within the next 15 years;
    - b. Calling for a taskforce of specialists, created by the United Nations Environment Programme, focused on overseeing the project;
  8. *Endorses* collaboration between Member States to advance towards a more stable and sustainable infrastructure framework that:
    - a. Champions the use of geothermal energy to supplement other forms of renewable energy by investing in development programs that increase the use of geothermal energy use while incentivizing private industries to increase their overall capacity for renewable energy development;
    - b. Addresses the combination of various methods of harnessing energy for nations by making use of each nations' unique geographical features such as:
      - i. The use of rivers and lakes to enact hydroelectricity power plants through the use of statewide development programs;
      - ii. The use of mountains in Member States with prolific exposure to sunlight to harness solar energy along with wind energy by integrating solar panels in windmills, and many possible combinations of methods to harness greater supply of energy;
  9. *Supports* partnerships as a method of technology sharing between Member States with similar resources by expanding funding through the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development and voluntary Member State contributions towards organizations such as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership to implement renewable energy in developing countries;
  10. *Calls for* the organization of a knowledge sharing and investment conference that will increase collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and private organizations to be held annually in rotating locations as volunteered by Member States;
  11. *Requests* Member States to invest further in renewable energy and execute programs that expand the usage of sustainable energy in the whole of the international community, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Energy for All

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* with the deaths of 1.45 million people every year due to toxic inhalation caused by hazardous  
4 cooking practices, which disproportionately affects women and children,

5  
6 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of commitment in upholding and following through with General Assembly  
7 resolution 73/267, thus resulting in these deaths,

8  
9 *Reaffirms* support of discussion platforms that foster progressive energy values such as the International Energy and  
10 Environment Conference in which Member States work multilaterally on projects to encourage the use of renewable  
11 energy,

12  
13 *Having examined* the International Renewable Energy Agency's 2017 report on Renewable Power Generation  
14 Costs, which finds renewable energy infrastructure to be more cost effective in the long term than nonrenewable  
15 energy production such as natural gas and coal,

16  
17 *Cognizant* of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report, *Linking Renewable*  
18 *Energy to Rural Development*, which highlights the lack of coordination between different sectors such as  
19 agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy sectors within Member States resulting in local communities opposing  
20 further deployments of renewable technology,

21  
22 *Congratulates* the recent announcement at the October 2018 Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund  
23 and World Bank Group, which announced they will no longer fund coal plant projects due to renewables now  
24 overtaking coal in efficiency and price,

25  
26 *Alarmed* by the harmful investing practice of gaining controlling interest in a foreign company or firm for the  
27 purpose of selling off individual parts for profit without being cognizant of the ramifications of how the dissolution  
28 would impact local economies or the growth potential of other businesses,

29  
30 *Concerned* that global progress in improving energy efficiency and accessibility is far behind the pace necessary to  
31 achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 by its intended target of 2030 as highlighted in the *Energy Progress*  
32 *Report*,

33  
34 *Bearing in mind* the importance of technology sharing and multilateral cooperation through debate surrounding  
35 research sharing in order to foster equal access to renewable energy, echoing the discussions made at both the  
36 meetings for the development of a post-2015 development agenda and Rio+20,

37  
38 *Underscores* General Assembly resolutions 69/313 (2014), and 71/233 (2016) which outline the importance of  
39 moving away from non-renewable energy, building economic capacity, and establishing renewable energy  
40 infrastructure within developing countries to meet the global energy goals set for by the *Paris Climate Agreement*  
41 (2015),

42  
43 *Keeping in mind* the barriers of transitioning to renewable energy which is affected by disparity between Member  
44 States' resources, environment, and economic capacity which makes the deployment of renewable technology a  
45 diverse challenge to all parties involved,

46

47 *Taking into consideration* the challenge of funding renewable energy projects in middle- income and lower-income  
48 countries due to weak or hindered economic capacity,  
49

50 *Taking into consideration* the impact of working with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like the  
51 International Energy Association (IEA) which have developed energy tracking database as a basis for not infringing  
52 upon the sovereignty of Member States,  
53

54 *Emphasizing* the goals outlined within the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, specifically SDG 1, 7, 11, 13,  
55 14, and 15, by protecting the planet from degrading, through sustainable production of energy, managing natural  
56 resources, and taking serious action on the harmful effects of diminishing natural resources to support the need of  
57 future generations pushing the eradication of poverty following the 2030 Agenda,  
58

59 *Welcoming* the innumerable benefits of involving companies of all sizes in foreign direct investment, to advance the  
60 2030 Agenda, including offloading the burden placed on developed countries, maintaining the same level of aid, and  
61 more efficient and effective dispersion of funds,  
62

63 1. *Calls for* the communication between Member States on the subject of incentivizing businesses to switch to  
64 renewable energy in order to meet the goals of resolutions on renewable energy, such as General Assembly  
65 Resolution 73/267, and to thus promote:  
66

67 a. Moving away from toxic biomass as the means of fuel for home cooking practices due to the pollution  
68 and toxic air it creates through these methods as well as the addition for the voluntary implementation  
69 by Member States to a national program to grow the demand of cookstoves through providing  
70 subsidies to finance improved cook stoves, which is an improved safe method for household cooking  
71 as an alternative to toxic biomass while setting an attainable number and report to install efficient  
72 nontoxic biomass stoves that is reflective of the SDG 7;  
73

74 b. Recognize education as a barrier breaker in which programs such as the Initiative for Sustainable  
75 Energy Policies, which works at the root level in with accessible universities such as John Hopkins  
76 School of Advanced International Studies to specify curriculum on renewable energy and the harms of  
77 toxic biofuels as means to achieve universal access to clean energy for all;  
78

79 2. *Recognizes* the importance of both national and local solutions, promoted by both Member States and private  
80 industry, that remove barriers and utilize renewable energy technology and best practices such as:  
81

82 a. The installation of solar panels on homes and small businesses or the construction of mini grids,  
83 subsidized by the government, to both supplement and increase the capacity of local or regional power  
84 grids;  
85

86 b. The construction of energy farms, through international partnerships with private industry that will  
87 diversify a state's national energy portfolio and ideally cause minimal to no environmental impact;  
88

89 c. The consideration of environmental policies by private industries and national governments;  
90

91 3. *Urges* the United Nations Development Program to work with Member States on holding voluntary policy  
92 interventions that include stakeholders in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism to coordinate best  
93 practices in distribution of land and landscape amenities in order to serve as a mechanism to improve local  
94 perception of the deployment of renewable energy technologies and assist with Member States commitments to  
95 achieving SDG 7;  
96

97 4. *Fully supports* cooperation agreements between Member States in order to further continue dialogue that would  
98 reach the common goal of sustainability and access to renewable energy sources, thus highlighting the Energy  
99 community and the European Network of Transmission Systems Operations for Electricity which actively seek  
100 to bring in renewable energy while sharing of best practices of technology and research with other Member  
101 States;  
102

- 103 5. *Highlights* the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and its efforts in providing financial aid for  
104 programs in all areas of development through Member States providing loans and grants for development  
105 efforts, specifically in terms of sustainable and renewable energy development by stressing these efforts in  
106 Member States who do not have the financial means available to effectively advance in usage and expansion of  
107 renewable energy resources;  
108
- 109 6. *Encourages* the development of specific foreign investment policies through and requests the creation of a  
110 report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which willing and able Member States  
111 can then implement and limit the dissolution of businesses critical to national development;  
112
- 113 7. *Invites* all global financial institutions to adopt the World Bank Group's October 2018 commitment to no longer  
114 fund coal power plant projects and to favor investment in renewable technology in order to streamline this as a  
115 new lending standard in financing development projects;  
116
- 117 8. Emphasizes the need to close the gap in resources and accessibility to renewable energy sources by:  
118
- 119 a. Crafting development strategies, in tandem with the UN Development and Industrial Development  
120 Program, the World Bank, and regional institutions that best fits Member States' specific individual  
121 needs in addressing access specifically when it comes to building sustainable infrastructure, and  
122 financing diversification initiatives while ensuring accountability in there implementation;  
123
  - 124 b. Recognizing the economic repercussions that can occur with the sudden transition to renewable energy  
125 sources;  
126
- 127 9. *Strongly emphasizes* joint efforts such as international conferences that offer the ability to discuss technology  
128 sharing on an international level, therefore supporting the increase of collaboration/cooperation with the  
129 International Renewable Energy Agency in order to set the precedence for the increase of renewable resources  
130 through this international platform that directly connects member states with policymakers;  
131
- 132 10. *Draws the attention* to the up-to-date analysis & data carried out by the United Nations Framework Convention  
133 on Climate Change across fuel markets, investments & emissions in order to:  
134
- 135 a. Take note of the databases such as the Oil Market Report, Global Energy & CO2 Status Report, World  
136 Energy Investments, and assessments such as Tracking Clean Energy Progress;  
137
  - 138 b. Encourage Member States, working with local NGOs like the IEA to develop energy tracking  
139 databases;  
140
  - 141 c. Affirm the Renewables 2018 for market analysis & overview of renewable electricity capacity &  
142 generation, biofuels production, & heat consumption;  
143
- 144 11. *Endorses* collaboration between the United Nations data collection program and the IEA to incorporate a  
145 coordination mechanism within the IEA's energy tracking database that links solutions being applied by social  
146 entrepreneurs that can put citizens and policymakers at the national and regional levels of Member States  
147 governments' in touch with these social entrepreneurs in order to increase deployment of these low-cost  
148 individualized solutions;  
149
- 150 12. *Strongly supports* greater private sector involvement to provide the necessary funding and investment for  
151 energy development through:  
152
- 153 a. Social entrepreneurship such as, Solar-Kiosk Startup and Google owned start-up Makani Energy Kites;  
154
  - 155 b. Multinational corporations;  
156
  - 157 c. Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) for example, Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy;  
158



159 13. *Encourages* Member States to continuously work towards a voluntary transition from heavy utilization of non-  
160 renewable resources to further the use of renewable energy.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, Reliable Energy for All

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*  
2  
3 *Recognizing* the commitment to the United Nations (UN) 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development,*  
4  
5 *Recalling* Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which notes the necessity for education in  
6 regard to renewable, reliable, and sustainable energy,  
7  
8 *Reaffirming* the sentiments expressed within Security Council resolution 72/224, which helps to contextualize means  
9 of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions and reaffirms the strong political commitment to  
10 address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in  
11 the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,  
12  
13 *Expresses with deep concern* the effects of human activity in the environment, reinforcing the need to reduce our  
14 CO2 emissions especially as the global population increases exponentially while also acknowledging that renewable  
15 energy is the essential method to achieving accessibility and sustainability to ensure a cleaner world,  
16  
17 *Reiterates* the sentiments expressed within the 2012 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural  
18 Organization Report on the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, *Shaping the Education of*  
19 *Tomorrow* wherein the capacity of states to educate their own citizens is often more effective than the use of outside  
20 experts or maintenance programs,  
21  
22 *Taking into consideration* the degrading state of our environment, directly related to human activity as reflected in  
23 the 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report 2018/24/PR,  
24  
25 *Acknowledges* that a localized approach is imperative towards increasing access to energy, and that relative energy  
26 sources to each specific region are often the most effective when considering the former,  
27  
28 *Further acknowledges* as per the Secretary General's 2011 report on the Promotion of new and renewable sources of  
29 energy that individuals in rural areas are often left without the economic means to properly implement sustainable  
30 energy practices,  
31  
32 *Fully aware* of the neglect many rural areas experience in regards to renewable, reliable, and sustainable energy as  
33 noted in Security Council resolution 72/224 of 20 December 2017,  
34  
35 *Having considered* the various geographical areas and their socioeconomic status,  
36  
37 *Further acknowledges* the importance of implementing the use of microloans to advance the use of renewable  
38 energy which has been proven to be highly successful,  
39  
40 *Notes with importance* the necessity of establishing a sustainable and commercial domestic biogas sector as the  
41 effectiveness of processing organic waste to produce gas will equal the equivalent of 100 to 120 thousand tons of  
42 oil,  
43  
44 *Expressing* the desire to promote the empowerment of localized efforts to allow for grassroots access,  
45

46 *Fully aware* of the cost of funding renewable energy resources which has been recognized in the *2030 Agenda for*  
47 *Sustainable Development*,

- 48
- 49 1. *Reiterates* that all Member States should cooperate to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and  
50 modern energy for all by 2030;
- 51
- 52 2. *Encourages* Member States to focus upon an energy source that would best be implemented within their local  
53 communities by cooperating with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as New Vision Renewable  
54 Energy and The Cloud Institute;
- 55
- 56 3. *Requests* the willful cooperation between the international nonprofit Kiva and the Asian Infrastructure  
57 Investment Bank, as well as any willfully relevant organizations, to implement a coordinated microloan  
58 program for the purpose of single-use energy development among individuals to:  
59
  - 60 a. Finance micro loans within less developed nations operating at a 1% interest rate and ranging from \$25  
61 to \$1,500 in optional financing, with the jurisdiction of financing individual accounts falling under the  
62 established Coordinated Microloan Program, while also establishing the timing of reprisal that would  
63 be implemented proportionately within the price of the loan;
  - 64
  - 65 b. Appropriate \$20,000 yearly by the coordinated program for the purpose of ensuring the return of such  
66 loans to individuals in the unlikely event of default;
  - 67
  - 68 c. Promote a UN-supported monitoring and application process for the coordinated microloan program  
69 responsible with the implementation of single use energy sources within the Program that encourages:  
70
    - 71 i. States opting into the coordinated microloan program to willfully operate within the scope of  
72 the education programs established within their respective state as per clauses 5 and 9;
    - 73 ii. Individuals participating in the coordinated microloan program to be fully liable within a  
74 reasonable level of accountability as designated by the program itself to ensure proper use of  
75 their credit;
    - 76
- 77 4. *Resolves* to focus efforts towards rural populations by conducting research, providing education, and  
78 introducing funding to counteract the disproportionate lack of access to energy in those areas;
- 79
- 80 5. *Requests* Member States research their rural communities akin to the Canal Solar Power Project implemented  
81 within a local community in the Republic of India for the most optimal form of renewable, reliable and  
82 sustainable energy that could be most easily developed;
- 83
- 84 6. *Takes note* of the effectiveness of microloans in lower income Member States for the purpose of furthering  
85 access to sustainable and reliable energy in order to implement a multifaceted approach through the methods  
86 introduced within clauses 3, 5, and 9 to promote sustainable practices, accessibility, and economic development;
- 87
- 88 7. *Recommends* the UN Sustainable Energy for All organization to implement a program aimed at providing the  
89 information Member States need to train their own citizens on how to utilize renewable, reliable, and  
90 sustainable energy that best suits their population;
- 91
- 92 8. Encourages a rural enterprise that promotes sustainable development by running biogas energy as a business;
- 93
- 94 9. Further *invites* Member States to train their own citizens on renewable resources, including maintenance and  
95 care of the resource, therefore removing the need for foreign Member States or other entities to assist by:  
96
  - 97 a. Training citizens of all socioeconomic levels belonging and ensuring they receive access to the  
98 renewable resources and are educated on how to use and maintain those resources;
  - 99
  - 100 b. Seeking to incorporate all members of the community, regardless of their educational and economic  
101 standard by implementing this Member State-based plan, with support from a UN educational program

- 102 that will train Member States on not only the maintenance and care of renewable resources, but also  
103 the most effective method to educate any citizen of that Member State who will be a recipient and  
104 caretaker of the renewable resource provided;  
105
- 106 c. Creating goal-oriented-based plans that aim to be accessible and comprehensive;
  - 107
  - 108 d. Confirming the capacity of states to educate their own citizens instead of bringing in outside experts or  
109 maintenance programs as recognized under Article 13 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
  - 110
- 111 10. *Supports* the influencing of local, national and international policy and planning decisions by linking  
112 biodiversity conservation to their own livelihoods and wellbeing to:  
113
- 114 a. Promote a policy at national and international levels which aims to provide the rights, opportunities,  
115 institutions and financing which will support local people to realize their potential to conserve locally  
116 and globally important biodiversity, improving livelihoods and enhancing wellbeing;
  - 117
  - 118 b. Further incorporating a network of localized grassroots movements, in conjunction with national and  
119 local organizations, being uniquely well placed among conservation NGOs to develop and support  
120 such local-level actions;
  - 121
- 122 11. *Recommends* the utilization of new technology on behalf of all Member States to lower carbon standards and  
123 lowering the carbon footprint by the trading of carbon emission credit allowances between all Member States.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Sustainable, Affordable, and Reliable Energy for All

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Acknowledging* the United Nations' goals to promote social progress and better standards of life in a larger freedom,

4  
5 *Recalling* the progress made in the *2005 World Summit Outcome* that contributes to the achievement of international  
6 developmental goals,

7  
8 *Reaffirming* the goal of the *Paris Agreement* (2015) to prevent a two-degree Celsius rise in global temperatures,

9  
10 *Emphasizing* the idea of preserving economic interests for sovereign countries,

11  
12 *Referring* to the *Istanbul Program of Action* for the least developed countries for the decade 2011-2020 encouraging  
13 to build infrastructure within developing countries through increasing energy supply and providing clean and  
14 renewable energy to mitigate current and potential pollution,

15  
16 *Seeking* non-governmental organizations and BRICS to help underdeveloped countries with specific geographical  
17 landscapes,

18  
19 *Deeply conscious* of the need to protect and strengthen the sovereignty that countries in the developing world hold  
20 over the natural resources within their borders,

21  
22 *Expressing* support for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*  
23 *Development* as essential to increasing the quality of life for all people in all Member States,

24  
25 *Taking into consideration* that some economies may fall inside a tier that they are not financially suited to maintain,

26  
27 *Fully aware* of the combined gross domestic products (GDPs) of supporting Member States, a change can be  
28 brought forward with the financial assistance of Member States,

29  
30 1. *Endorses* the United Nation Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Global Renewable  
31 Energy Education and Training Program with training in the field of renewable energy concentrated on:

32  
33 a. Encouraging the exploration and development of innovative renewable sources of energy with an  
34 emphasis for providing awareness of the role that renewable energies can play in the global energy  
35 system;

36  
37 b. Supporting taking steps towards creating specialized teaching and training related to current advanced  
38 mechanical and electrical engineering available to Member States every five years, this education is  
39 imperative for those who lack basic education on renewable energy;

40  
41 c. Authorizing the selection of elected representatives to select a panel of experts to dispatch to areas that  
42 are most vulnerable to a lack of sustainable energy;

43  
44 2. *Deeply encourages* the need to set goals, and implement a training plan in Member States to build and introduce  
45 a rebate system that incentivizes citizens to perform proper pollution removal by:

46

- 47 a. Designating experts in the energy field to work in Member State countries to educate on renewable  
48 resources infrastructure, improvement of soil quality and training to bring energy to underserved  
49 populations;  
50
- 51 b. Developing a set of common goals with Member States that will hold them accountable to reduce  
52 pollution;  
53
- 54 c. Researching proper pollution mitigation tactics and systems alongside United Nations Institute for  
55 Training and Research to deliver a comprehensive training plan that includes the burdens and benefits  
56 at UNESCO conference;  
57
- 58 d. Constructing an incentive system for participating Member States by the United Nations recognizes  
59 that individual Member States do not have a one-size-fits-all economy and gives the Member State  
60 authority to implement an incentive system that best fits their economic situation;  
61
- 62 3. *Strongly advises* the progress for sovereignty and independence of nation states allowing the development of  
63 economic sectors to bolster the environmental goals through:  
64
- 65 a. The increase of financial contribution to New Development Bank. which is a bank established by the  
66 BRICS groups of states, from their planned amount of \$911 million to be used for expanding the usage  
67 of renewable energy;  
68
- 69 b. The inauguration of low interest loans for the funding of research and infrastructure, from the United  
70 Nations Office for Project Services and multilateral development banks;  
71
- 72 4. *Emphasizes* the importance to educate companies on the real long-term advantages of the use of renewable  
73 energy by:  
74
- 75 a. Creating a global framework directed by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to  
76 work with all the stakeholders on the advantages of utilizing renewable energy;  
77
- 78 b. Working with multinational corporations (MNCs) on the ways they can use renewable energy to  
79 improve their productivity and public image;  
80
- 81 c. Providing grants to companies that are willing to adapt and implement policies of producing and  
82 implementing renewable energy;  
83
- 84 5. *Expresses its conviction* on the importance of environmental education, as well as promoting more opportunities  
85 in the job market by:  
86
- 87 a. Adding the importance of a sustainable environment to science curriculums within schools;  
88
- 89 b. Including adults in monitoring the environment on the misuse or degradation from human forces;  
90
- 91 c. Adding environmental positions, such as creating recyclable everyday items, to increase occupations  
92 within the job market;  
93
- 94 6. *Invites* Member States to consider participating in:  
95
- 96 a. The enforcement of pollution prevention grants spanning over a two-year time frame;  
97
- 98 b. The gradual reduction of CO2 emissions on corporations by 30% over a 15-year time frame;  
99
- 100 c. Tax reduction for compliance with the Clean Energy Initiative, which contains a development of a  
101 structured three tier payment system based off the GDP of each country, where:  
102

- 103                    i.    The first tier would entail the highest GDP level, \$351 billion plus at a suggested 12% ;  
104                    ii.   The second tier will include middle class GDP level, \$61 billion to \$350 billion at a suggested  
105                                7% ;  
106                    iii.   The third tier would involve low and middle-low GDP level, below \$60 billion at a suggested  
107                                4% ;  
108  
109                    d.   A 30-year transition period into a cap of 60% renewable dependence, via checkpoints to ensure  
110                                progress ;  
111  
112    7.   *Encourages* the international community to:  
113  
114                    a.   Support MNCs use of clean energy to offer public shares for purchase in the countries in which they  
115                                operate ;  
116  
117                    b.   Offer tax incentives for such corporations in accordance with the public share offering.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuing Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Energy for All

---

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Taking into consideration* the growing energy needs of the globe as well as the reliance on biomass for the energy  
4 generation of 2.7 billion people as stated in the Secretary General's report *Implementation of Agenda 21, the*  
5 *Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable*  
6 *Development,*

7  
8 *Conscious* of the United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 7, to transition  
9 global energy, moving away from dependency on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas in developing and less  
10 developed member states, with an example to follow in China's lead on the global energy stage, as the Organization  
11 for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has highlighted,

12  
13 *Recognizing* the danger posed by shocks to the price of oil to member states with economies dependent on oil, or  
14 those, as stated in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs's 53<sup>rd</sup> policy brief,

15  
16 *Notes with satisfaction* the vast potential for renewable energy development in a variety of developing Member-  
17 states, particularly those with large river basins, significant solar radiation, particularly for desert nations in the  
18 Middle East and Sahara, with a report indicating exponential growth in the development of Solar Energy throughout  
19 Africa,

20  
21 *Bearing in mind* the report of the Secretary-General A/72/888-S/2018/539, which states that less developed  
22 countries (LDCs) that have acquired a newly found oil wealth such as Afghanistan are underdeveloped due to  
23 systemic instability in the region, in part caused by the ongoing conflict, which can be mended by reforming policies  
24 that would serve as guidelines to make sure countries with newly found oil wealth are able to use their oil properly  
25 on their own terms, particularly in conflict prone areas,

26  
27 *Having examined* the study released in 2018 by the King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center,  
28 indicating the instability associated with current policies related to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting  
29 Countries (OPEC), and the potential need for a reshaping of the relationship between oil producing nations,

30  
31 *Acknowledging* the successful management of Norway's sovereign wealth fund, and UN Conference on Trade and  
32 Development resolution TD/496 which highlights the potential for sovereign wealth funds and their potential for  
33 sustainability,

34  
35 *Deeply concerned* by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report released October 8th, 2018, which  
36 notes that, inter alia, the world has just 12 years to make drastic changes to the global providers of energy to prevent  
37 disastrous climate change, and that the existing goal of preventing 2° Celsius of warming may be insufficient to  
38 prevent ecological collapse particularly in marine environments,

- 39  
40 1. *Encourages* the development of sovereign energy development funds, being funds established by Member  
41 States with a specified revenue source, which invests in green energy development to maintain and expand its  
42 funds while also investing in firms and programs which further the green energy policy of said Member States,  
43 in oil exporting nations, specifically utilizing existing oil revenue to help develop sustainable energy globally,  
44 both through internal tax incentives and subsidies and foreign aid;



- 45
- 46 2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council work to establish a green energy transition fund with the  
47 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to be funded by the voluntary  
48 contributions of Member States granted to the UN Development Programme, the amount of which is to be  
49 determined by the OECD itself;
- 50
- 51 3. *Further requests* that the OECD produce a report on the effectiveness of the said fund and the progress made by  
52 oil dependent nations in their economic transition, particularly in the areas of economic diversification,  
53 renewable energy development, and the effectiveness of sovereign energy development funds;
- 54
- 55 4. *Further encourages* the use of these sovereign energy development funds to promote the diversification of the  
56 economies of oil-dependent nations via renewable energy investment, particularly investment in firms working  
57 in the creation of green technology, as well as using revenue from oil and gas taxes to invest in human capital  
58 including through jobs training programs, and funding of institutions of higher learning, such as through oil and  
59 gas tax revenue distribution that has been done in some states in the United States;
- 60
- 61 5. *Recommends* cooperation between Member States whose economies relies on oil as a major portion of their  
62 economy to setup and operate oil dependency transition programs, including through the development of  
63 existing partnerships, particularly OPEC, and to include as part of their missions the development of renewable  
64 energy in Member States, which can be further implemented via international burden sharing, shared  
65 development funds, and unified energy policy, including through the expansion of existing policies already  
66 implemented by said partnerships;
- 67
- 68 6. *Endorses* intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union and the Association of Southeast Asian  
69 Nations to further develop the ideas expressed in this resolution by implementing regional standards for energy  
70 transition, possibly assisting Member States set target goals for energy transition away from fossil fuels as  
71 possible, particularly relating to establishing regional burden sharing networks for energy transition, with  
72 particular importance on cutting fossil fuels, such as oil, for renewable energy;
- 73
- 74 7. *Calls upon* the UN's Green Energy Special Fund to expand its programme to include funding of research in  
75 LDCs on the current standing of their main energy source and the viability of alternative energy sources in  
76 potentially high yield renewable energy Member-states;
- 77
- 78 8. *Congratulates* the formation of the UN Technology Bank in efforts to establish a shared network of information  
79 between developing countries recommends:
- 80
- 81 a. Providing access to the Technology Bank be available to every member state to ensure equal access to  
82 the database;
- 83
- 84 b. That the Technology Bank work with UN SSMart for SDGs in encouraging countries to work hand in  
85 hand to resolve the transition of oil dependent countries to renewable energy producing countries by  
86 combining the networking capabilities of the SSMART for SDGs program with the goals of the  
87 Technology Bank to work towards technological advancements and funding for harnessing renewable  
88 energy;
- 89
- 90 9. *Fully believes* that Member States understand the importance of cooperation and encourages Member States to  
91 discuss with their local municipalities and to develop initiatives that increase increasing energy resilience and  
92 sustainability on the local scale.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Energy for All

---

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2

3 *Taking into consideration* Member States' diverse and specific needs for education in regards to developing  
4 sustainable energy for all,

5

6 *Recalling* the importance of technology transfers, research, and financial assistance, supported by the United Nations  
7 Conference on Trade and Development, in order to foster growth in energy sectors as cooperation between  
8 international actors and public-private industries which is crucial to expanding access to renewable energy,

9

10 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) strategy to strengthen the accountability  
11 framework for the organization's initiatives through mechanisms such as the Accountability and Oversight Policy,

12

13 *Emphasizing* the importance of cleaner fossil-fuel technology and promoting investments in energy infrastructure  
14 and clean energy technology as outlined in General Assembly resolution 71/233 of 2016,

15

16 *Affirming* the International Renewable Energy Agency Statute as it applies to the promotion of widespread and  
17 increased adoption of renewable energy with a view to sustainable development,

18

19 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 73/267 of 2018 which asserts that every person has the right to access  
20 reliable electricity and supporting sustainable energy is therefore essential to achieving the 2030 Sustainable  
21 Development Goals (SDGs) as the reliance on nonrenewable energy sources such as, hydrocarbon imports, and the  
22 usage of fossil fuels and coal contrasts with SDG 7,

23

24 *Guided by* international agencies such as both the International Energy Agency and the International Renewable  
25 Energy Agency and their work to provide a platform for technology sharing, international cooperation, and a spirit  
26 of change as legislation and innovation are introduced by proponents of the sustainable energy market,

27

28 *Recognizing* the importance of environmental sustainability and the adoption of a green growth strategy for  
29 promoting sustainable economic development and competitiveness,

30

31 *Encouraging* the use of environmentally friendly ways of creating energy for all as outlined in SDG 7 while  
32 supporting the maintenance for the United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Energy For All initiative (SEforALL) that  
33 aims to meet the SDGs by 2030 while addressing country's geographical strengths,

34

35 *Acknowledging* the 2018 International Energy and Environment Conference which incentivized businesses to  
36 transfer away from the use of fossil fuels and instead to the use of solar power,

37

38 *Bearing in mind* that by 2030 the UN plans to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy  
39 research and technology, including but not limited to renewable energy and energy efficiency as outlined in the  
40 SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

41

42 *Fully aware* of the need to improve communication across borders as exemplified in the Vienna Energy Forum of  
43 2018,

44

- 45 1. *Calls upon* Member States to focus on country-specific educational needs such as vocational training, recycling,  
46 and foundational building, in regards to energy production and dispersion in order to increase the sharing  
47 capacity of renewable energy while incorporating management tactics by:  
48
- 49 a. Utilizing intergovernmental organization partnerships with UN bodies, such as with the UN  
50 Development Program, which advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience  
51 and resources to help people build a better life;  
52
  - 53 b. Having experts thoroughly study each Member States' position on sustainable energy and provide each  
54 Member State with personalized advisory assistance by:  
55
    - 56 i. Organizing a panel where each Member State can share their initiatives, ideas, and  
57 experiences;
    - 58 ii. Ensuring that each Member State's development status is recognized and taken into  
59 consideration to provide the best assistance possible;  
60
  - 61 c. Focusing on skill development by providing international internship opportunities to the next  
62 generation;  
63
- 64 2. *Invites* Member States to implement feasible policy tools for the promotion of renewable energy such as net  
65 billing, and energy grants;  
66
- 67 3. *Further recommends* the Accountability and Oversight Policy and Investigations Hotline under the UNCDF to  
68 coordinate efforts and strengthen communication ensure accountability and oversight in funding for  
69 development programs;  
70
- 71 4. *Encourages* the consideration of the international renewable energy certificates, which will involve:  
72
- 73 a. Assisting in accounting for tracking and assigning ownership to renewable electricity generations and  
74 use;  
75
  - 76 b. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as body of oversight;  
77
- 78 5. *Encourages* the implementation of renewable energy credits in Member States whose infrastructure can meet  
79 the standards required through:  
80
- 81 a. Assisting in accounting for, tracking and assigning ownership to renewable electricity generation and  
82 use;  
83
  - 84 b. Enlisting UNIDO as a body of oversight;  
85
- 86 6. *Motivates* Member States to improve upon development of renewable energy sources by encouraging programs  
87 that include renewable energy initiatives that advance economic development in the region while also achieving  
88 parameters set forth by SDG 7 by:  
89
- 90 a. Addressing how each Member State can use their resources within their borders to invest in renewable  
91 energy;  
92
  - 93 b. Fully realizing the potential of hydroelectricity and constructing hydroelectric dams that provide  
94 energy efficient power sources;  
95
  - 96 c. Further recommending the use geothermal solar energy;  
97
- 98 7. *Endorses* European Union (EU) sponsored goals of the *Renewable Energy Directing*, which promotes the use of  
99 energy coming from sustainable renewable sources, such as biofuels and clean energy materials, and also  
100 which:

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154
- a. Supports the research of low-cost and high performance green energy materials through the global project Mission Innovation which aims to inspire global initiative to accelerate public and private clean energy innovation;
  - b. Recommends the implementation of the Southern Gas Corridor which will allow natural gas to flow from Turkey to the EU by 2020 in order to increase the share technology and access to renewable resources in the region;
8. *Further invites* Member States to adopt welfare initiatives dealing with recycling and waste management, in regards to General Assembly resolution 72/224 of 2017 and 70/1 of 2015, which:
- a. Encourage all to support the “Pacific Garbage Screening” Project which works to transform plastic waste energy in order to fund 5.6 million USD in 5 years;
  - b. Suggest implementing the recycling of polluted water, from oil runoffs, to convert it into Biodiesel by supporting the project of the BioFuelBox start up;
  - c. Invite the International Community to increase the use of new and modern incinerators in order to produce waste-derived fuel, which can provide both electricity and thermal energy;
9. *Reaffirms* General Assembly resolution 72/82 of 2017 of which focuses on energy-based needs for each Member State based on their perspective region by supporting existing technology to create energy which should be based on geographical strengths through:
- a. Creating new technologies that will help different regions or areas that face difficulties with existing technology;
  - b. Having technology such as, solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal, and hydro should be implemented on areas that would benefit from it;
10. *Endorses* economic incentives for private companies to share and develop green technologies and transition toward the use of renewable energy by:
- a. Implementing tax incentives for businesses based in high and middle-income countries that are able to implement green energies;
  - b. Supporting these businesses through microloans and subsidies in order to assist small businesses with this process;
11. *Supports* investing in the installation of sustainable and modern energy plans by:
- a. Using funding from local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy to lead the research and development of renewable technology in the regions being invested in;
  - b. Conducting research on site so that the application of the renewable energy and technology can be adequately applied to the countries need with the help of non-profit NGOs and other organizations such as UNCDF;
  - c. Creating technologies in the regions, such as hydro plants, solar and wind plants based on the capacity of the countries determined by the research done by international and local organization such as the UNCDF and Local Development Finance Practice;

- 155 12. *Invites* Member States to consider the enactment of the annual Vienna Energy Forum and expand it  
156 internationally in accordance with the United Nations Environmental Agency in order to improve  
157 communication across borders as exemplified in the Vienna Energy Forum of 2018 by:  
158
- 159 a. Forming a head committee comprised of five representatives from each regional grouping as  
160 determined and recognized by the UN, from which each representative from the different regional  
161 groupings as determined and recognized by the UN and is elected within their regional grouping as an  
162 expert in the field or climate change in relation to energy production;
  - 163 b. Setting agendas a year in advance by the leading committee, as well as location, which is also  
164 determined a year in advance both determined by the head committee;
  - 165 c. Inviting Member States and NGOs that contribute capital education and innovative techniques;
  - 166 d. Involving the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the International Institute  
167 for Applied Systems Analysis, and SEforALL in order to further contribute to the logistical aspects of  
168 education;
  - 169 e. Ensuring all findings and research are made public for the benefit and education of the citizens;
  - 170 f. Taking inspiration from SEforALL, the Vienna Energy Forum will focus mainly on technological and  
171 STEM-based innovation that focuses on the future of renewable energy.  
172  
173  
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176



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Energy for All

---

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Convinced* that the United Nations needs civil participation in order to fully achieve the *2030 Agenda for*  
4 *Sustainable Development*, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7,

5  
6 *Bearing in mind* the recommendation for the creation of national adaptation plans under the *Cancon Adaptation*  
7 *Framework* (2010) and *Paris Climate Accord* (2015),

8  
9 *Recalling* the *Bali Action Plan*'s framework for effective development of nationally appropriate mitigation actions  
10 (NAMAs),

11  
12 *Alarmed* by the 4.2 quadrillion watts of energy lost in transmission due to poor infrastructure costing a staggering  
13 total of \$630 billion USD on the world stage year after year according to the International Energy Agency (IEA),

14  
15 *Further recalling* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolutions 2018/22 (2018) and 2018/29 (2018), which  
16 acknowledge burdened infrastructure and the role that investment promotion agencies (IPA) play in restoring such  
17 infrastructure,

18  
19 *Acknowledging* the need for interdisciplinary work of the different fields of sciences such as engineering, biology,  
20 chemistry, and physics and furthermore partnership with the private sector in order to tackle problems such as  
21 implementing renewable technologies in remote areas to ensure renewable energy for all and reduce concerns  
22 associated with reliability,

23  
24 *Recognizing* the importance of such bodies as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR),  
25 United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), United Nations  
26 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-  
27 NGLS), and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA),

28  
29 *Taking into consideration* the need for sharing of technological information and innovative ideas between willing  
30 Member States, as stressed in SDG 17,

31  
32 *Realizing* the necessity for financial support in order to offset the often-prohibitive cost of transitioning to  
33 sustainable energy,

34  
35 *Believing* that each Member State possesses unique specialties and attributes and should be encouraged to tailor  
36 sustainable energy initiatives to their individual strengths, per the *Charter of the United Nations*,

37  
38 *Observing* that the greater international community generally struggles with a lack of knowledge on non-fossil fuel  
39 energy, hence creating a barrier on providing reliable renewable energy for all,

40  
41 1. *Emphasizes* the importance that foreign direct investments (FDI) from the private sector and public private  
42 partnerships (PPP) with NGOs, CSOs, and UN recognized bodies to assist with the installation, upgrading, and  
43 restoration of infrastructure by:

44

- 45 a. Asking for willing and able Member States to request funding from NGOs or intergovernmental  
46 organizations (IGOs) and request those organizations to help support countries to provide funding in  
47 order to ensure access for sustainable, affordable, and reliable energy for all Member States;  
48
- 49 b. Urging any willing and able Member State to invest capital or resources in NGOs such as the World  
50 Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), and the International Monetary fund (IMF) to endow  
51 sustainable initiatives being facilitated by this resolution;  
52
- 53 2. *Requests* willing Member States to send experts specializing in technology, renewable energy, and other  
54 subfields, if available, to a convention hosted in a willing member state, that would allow others to take away  
55 new ideas that could help in creating and ensuring access to affordable sustainable, and reliable energy in their  
56 own states in order to bolster sharing best practices and create opportunities for increased knowledge sharing  
57 and adoption of initiatives by:  
58
- 59 a. Informing all Member States who attend the expert convention the importance of utilizing the regional  
60 and geographical advantages specific to their country;  
61
- 62 b. Encouraging other Member States to adopt or create educational campaigns to support the  
63 implementation of energy efficient solutions to be incorporated in business solutions and infrastructure  
64 such as the residential sector and construction which would include:  
65
- 66 i. Public education programs regarding pre-existing environmental threats to promote  
67 innovative solutions to tackle current problems and prevent future ones;  
68
- 69 ii. Promoting community participation in developing concepts and plans for sustainable energy  
70 usage;
- 71 3. *Requests* the creation of a program called “Global Energy: Made Sustainable Towards Other Natural  
72 Environments” under the direction of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with assistance  
73 from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will:  
74
- 75 a. Recognize the most readily available natural resource for individual Member States;  
76
- 77 b. Grants an investment to Member States in need, in order to begin the transition towards renewable,  
78 sustainable energy;  
79
- 80 c. Encourage Member States to ask for financial assistance from the World Bank or other aid or lending  
81 organizations;  
82
- 83 d. Update and upgrade the power grid in Member States so that they may truly handle the insurgence of  
84 new energy;  
85
- 86 4. *Invites* all willing Member States to work in cooperation with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to  
87 help middle- and low-income countries in implementing capacity-building programs aiming for socio-economic  
88 development and to ensure, affordable and renewable energy by:  
89
- 90 a. Training energy sector stakeholders, as well as the willing members of the community to advance  
91 supply and operate improved energy services through:  
92
- 93 i. Teaching how to use the latest technologies available on the market;  
94
- 95 ii. Setting up workshops and training programs for the community conducted in their native  
96 languages so that individuals can learn required skills in support of energy access and energy  
97 sector transformation;
- 98 b. Providing technical assistance by inviting specialists on designing local sustainable infrastructure  
99 systems;

- 101 c. Developing NAMAs that will be enabled by capacity-building programs pursuant to the *Bali Action*  
102 *Plan* (2007);  
103
- 104 5. *Suggests* that each Member State create and utilize national adaptation plans to bolster the resources and  
105 knowledge available to vulnerable areas and communities as well as develop infrastructure to support renewable  
106 energy in remote locations through implementation and collaboration partnerships with fellow Member States  
107 through:  
108
- 109 a. Following the guidelines for the creation of National Adaptation Plans pursuant to the *Cancun*  
110 *Adaptation Framework* (2010) and reaffirmed in the *Paris Agreement* (2015);  
111
- 112 b. Creating detailed agendas intended to outline the timeline of future development and energy goals;  
113
- 114 c. Identifying specific communities and regions that may have less access to renewable energy platforms  
115 and establish a plan to best address these disparities and better provide accessible, sustainable energy  
116 for all;  
117
- 118 6. *Further reminds* Member States of the degradation of the planet's terrestrial and aquatic biomes, along with the  
119 collective health of the world's environment, especially in relation to the SDGs, which have been insufficiently  
120 worked-towards as evidenced by increasing ocean acidity levels, the continuation of deforestation on an  
121 international scale, the continued use of fossil fuels at the personal level by citizens of developing states, and the  
122 insufficient rate at which national governments of UN Member States have worked to introduce sources of  
123 sustainable and reliable energy into their infrastructure, and encourages a rededication to these goals which can  
124 be achieved by:  
125
- 126 a. Following the guidelines created in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and expanding  
127 upon these goals as deemed necessary on a regional basis;  
128
- 129 b. Creating reasonable and manageable quotas for the transitioning of fossil-fuel reliant energy operations  
130 to sources of clean and sustainable power;  
131
- 132 7. *Encourages* Member States to establish a system of training for those in the community relying on these non-  
133 renewable sources of energy to learn and develop and use different forms of renewable energy on a smaller  
134 scale;  
135
- 136 8. *Recommends* the further expansion of partnerships between local Member States' government with NGOs and  
137 CSOs to increase access to reliable forms of energy depending on geographical region, especially in middle-  
138 and low-income Member States by:  
139
- 140 a. Inviting Member States to implement measures in which panels are shared within the community and  
141 subsidized by local government with the assistance of CSOs and NGOs;  
142
- 143 b. Using the Nachtigal Hydropower Project financed by the International Finance Corporation, which  
144 endeavored to comply with best national and international practices in terms of environmental and  
145 social management, as an example;  
146
- 147 9. *Urges* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expand the Global Renewable  
148 Energy Education and Training program, which provides education and training capacity at the national level to  
149 accomplish a sustainable energy development path, by:  
150
- 151 a. Encouraging and supporting the activities of renewable energy centers to promote their contribution in  
152 the education and training of engineers;  
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- 154 b. Reinforcing continued education programs on renewable energy;  
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- 156 c. Creating an advisory committee that works internationally in educating and training engineers;



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- d. Developing general knowledge programs for decision makers, locally elected representatives, technicians and for the general public;
  - e. Working together with the World Federation of United Associations to promote and provide education training experiences oriented to universities and educational institutions which will help the participants achieve an in-depth understanding of how to improve the efficiency of energy use; increase energy conservation; explore and develop new and renewable sources of energy;
  - f. Bolstering support for indigenous and traditionally underserved communities by focusing programs on renewable resources specific to their needs;
- 169 10. *Implores* other Member States to promote research by implementing new facilities or center of competences  
170 inside their national education systems in order to connect scientists with other researchers conducting similar  
171 tests and allow a collaboration on renewable energies which can potentially allow a community of scientist to  
172 fund the research and development of installation and testing in countries that need it the most;
- 173  
174 11. *Emphasizes* the need for all Member States to establish partnerships between individual communities and the  
175 NGO Renewable World to discuss possible implementations of renewable energy systems such as wind, solar,  
176 and hydroelectric power, or energy efficient methods that would be beneficial and tailored to individual  
177 community infrastructure and the local geographical environments of these communities;
- 178  
179 12. *Further recommends* raising awareness on renewable energy issues by educating on the difference between  
180 fossil and non-fossil fuel and how it affects our environment through:
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188
- a. Programs targeting students in STEM fields working alongside other institutions whose mission is to provide non-fossil fuel energy;
  - b. Providing funding from governments and the private sector in different Member States, especially those Member States who have the potential of providing different types of renewable energy and utilizing these programs to take and train students from other Member States and have them working with people from Member States where there exists a lack knowledge on renewable energy.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/9

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, and Sustainable Energy for All

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Noting* existing regional cooperative power grids, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council Interconnecting Power  
4 Grid, and the cost reduction and efficiency of transferring power through such existing infrastructure,

5  
6 *Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9, as found in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which  
7 calls for the innovation of industry and infrastructure, and noting the International Energy Agency's progress  
8 towards the repurposing of existing assets towards clean, renewable energy,

9  
10 *Recalling* Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System in General Assembly resolution  
11 72/236 (2017) on moving towards a new international economic order with specific focus on policy cohesion,

12  
13 *Fully supporting* the continued assistance of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to continue its  
14 support of developmental assistance to both donor and recipient countries which will be directed at providing a base  
15 for a strong support system on which all Member States can build towards affordable, sustainable, and reliable  
16 energy for all,

17  
18 *Recognizing* the growing concern of improper use of allocated funds by organizations for development of energy  
19 and related development projects, as evidenced by the \$1.26 trillion of illicit financial dealings per year in  
20 developing Member States and the lack of official development assistance, as found under SDG 16,

21  
22 *Recalling* the findings of the United Nations Industrial Development Organizations (UNIDO) (2011) in the *2017*  
23 *Renewable Energy for Industry Report*, most notably the introduction of 16 pilot projects which include innovative  
24 technology to supplement existing energy efficiency and create reductions on fossil fuels,

25  
26 *Guided by* SDG 7, ensuring access to sustainable affordable reliable energy for all, specifically indicator 7.1.2,  
27 proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, target 7.A, enhancing international  
28 cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology including renewable energy, energy  
29 efficiency, cleaner fossil fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy  
30 technology, and target 7.B, expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology for supplying modern and  
31 sustainable energy services for all in developing countries,

- 32  
33 1. *Calls upon* Member States to invest in programs for existing energy infrastructure to be repurposed for  
34 implementing modern clean energy advancements, in concordance with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*  
35 *Development*, with a focus on SDG 7 and SDG 9;
- 36  
37 2. *Encourages* Member States to move towards multilateral, as opposed to bilateral agreements, to incorporate  
38 specific economic partnerships that focus on trade and technology, expediting the creation of new global and  
39 affordable energy access;
- 40  
41 3. *Urges* Member States to move towards multilateral, as opposed to bilateral agreements, to incorporate specific  
42 economic partnerships that focus on trade and technology, expediting the creation of new global and affordable  
43 energy access;

44

- 45 4. *Invites* Member States to amend pre-existing domestic policies that are not conducive towards sustainable  
46 energy investment expansion while working alongside globally systemic important banks in executing public  
47 financial management policies on the micro level by encouraging:  
48
- 49 a. Member States to adopt guidelines in accordance with the pillars of *Basel III* especially:  
50
    - 51 i. Sufficient capital adequacy ratios based on risk-weighted assets;
    - 52 ii. A supervisory review process that is guided by the financial stability board;
    - 53 iii. Proper market disclosures;
    - 54
  - 55 b. The support of the Renewable Policy Network for the 21st Century mini grid policies and other off  
56 grid systems which:  
57
    - 58 i. Push the Sustainable Energy 4 All initiative, which ensures access to present day energy  
59 services and expands global rates of energy advancement;
    - 60 ii. Support the International Renewable Energy Agency, which has developed roadmaps for  
61 doubling the global share of renewable energy;
    - 62
- 63 5. *Suggests* utilization of machine learning through Artificial Intelligence technologies in modernization of  
64 degrading grid systems in the promotion of Smart Grids, as proven successful in Asian energy markets and the  
65 European Union, to mitigate energy lost in transmission and distribution by:  
66
- 67 a. Empowering states with efficient energy commodity market opportunities through the ability to  
68 exchange excess energy produced;
  - 69
  - 70 b. The alleviation of grid strains where energy is distributed to unnecessary markets;
  - 71
  - 72 c. Pollution abatement through preventative means by proficient energy production fluctuations;
  - 73
  - 74 d. Effective energy storage by distributing unutilized energy produced;
  - 75
- 76 6. *Encourages* Member States to work with the private sector to promote low carbon jobs by 2030 specifically  
77 focusing on 5 target areas through:  
78
- 79 a. Health energy systems combining regional and city governments to remain committed to the 100  
80 percent zero-emission targets;
  - 81
  - 82 b. Integrating economic growth inclusive of the 488 highlighted firms from pioneering states by adopting  
83 emission reduction goals in line with the *Paris Agreement*;
  - 84
  - 85 c. Supporting sustainable communities by advocating for carbon neutrality by 2050;
  - 86
  - 87 d. Engaging in land and ocean stewardship by heading an expert group including more than 100 NGOs,  
88 all pledging more action on behalf of forest, food, and land sustainability allowing for energy efficient  
89 home environments;
  - 90
  - 91 e. An agenda for investors managing \$32 trillion USD in assets who pledged to scale up the flow of  
92 capital into a clean energy.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/10

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable and Reliable Energy for All

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

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3 *Encouraging* the Sustainable Energy for All Plan whose objectives are closely aligned with and supportive of the  
4 United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7, allowing for a reduction of  
5 global energy intensity by 2.8 percent from 2014 to 2015,

6

7 *Confident* in the International Energy Agency that accounts for more than 70% of global energy consumption and  
8 more than half of global energy production, and works on energy policies, holds training around the world,  
9 collaborates with 6,000 experts from government, industry & research, and hosts leading speakers for talks on the  
10 future of energy,

11

12 *Bearing in mind* that energy consumption grew globally from 1.1% in 2016 to 2.3% in 2017, and thus requires more  
13 resources and energy, according to Enerdata, an independent information, education and consulting firm that  
14 specializes in global energy and carbon markets,

15

16 *Convinced that* technology transfer, research, and financial assistance bolsters energy sectors within developing  
17 countries, and stresses its desire toward combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and promoting health,  
18 specifically in developing countries,

19

20 *Realizing* the necessity to educate local communities on renewable energy initiatives, particularly underrepresented  
21 populations such as women and children, because according to the 2011 World Development Report 2011, “Gender  
22 Equality and Development,” ensuring a universal access to energy for all is key for sustainable energy policy,

23

24 *Recalling further* the International Sustainable Energy Development Center (ISED), which monitors sustainable  
25 energy issues and potential for transition to ‘Energy of the Future’, and analyzes the accomplishments of plans and  
26 decisions of the global energy security policy and the prospects and issues of offshore hydrocarbon development and  
27 transportation,

28

29 *Aware of* the rapidly falling cost of renewable energy that demonstrates that renewables are a consistently cheaper  
30 source of energy more so than traditional fossil sources of energy, according to a report from the International  
31 Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA),

32

33 *Reaffirming* the UN Committee on Sustainable Energy as a platform for international dialogue and cooperation for  
34 member states regarding matters of renewable and sustainable energy,

35

36 *Recalling to* the UN Global Sustainability Index proposing to rethink education in a new approach to Natural Capital  
37 and to invest in education,

38

39 *Underlining* the importance of sustainable energy practices for businesses and corporations for both strategic and  
40 humanitarian purposes as highlighted in the Global Climate Action initiative,

41

42 1. *Reassures* that the goals that were implemented in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* will be  
43 achieved and are beneficial to the participating Member States both within their economy and environment;

- 44 2. *Urges* willing participating Member States to partner with International Energy Agency to reduce dependence  
45 on fossil fuels and increase the use of sustainable energy by 2025 utilizing programs such as Energy Efficiency  
46 2018;  
47
- 48 3. *Supports* the Office of Indian Energy's initiative, Education and Training to be implemented on an international  
49 basis, which will build internal capacity to understand and navigate energy projects by providing regional  
50 workshops, webinars, Tribal Leader Forums, college student internships, a comprehensive online training  
51 curriculum, and an energy resource library;  
52
- 53 4. *Recommends* the implementation of renewable energy resources into current policies on a regional basis to  
54 increase the process of transitioning from fossil fuels and provide avenues to encourage using renewable energy  
55 as a favorable choice internationally;  
56
- 57 5. *Endorses* funding the associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), projects, initiatives which work  
58 with local people, through the help of the World Bank Group on reliable, accessible and renewable energy such  
59 as International Solar Energy Society, and International Society for Environmental Epidemiology;  
60
- 61 6. *Proposes* new locations for direct current power grid sites that could be reviewed every two years by designated  
62 regional offices to help provide a study on the effects of the power grids that these have on local environments,  
63 thereby ensuring community awareness to environmental changes;  
64
- 65 7. *Further invites* Member States that are not actively creating specific organizations to actively implement  
66 educational programmes on a regular basis following the politics of the ISEDC;  
67
- 68 8. *Emphasizes* the importance for collective efforts to promote sustainable development in an innovative,  
69 coordinated, open and shared manner investing in environmental education that redefines school curriculums to  
70 make education the starting point of a new ethics for business, ultimately creating welfare in harmony in nature  
71 to further engage youth to become the future conservation leaders;  
72
- 73 9. *Considers* in detail the projects which try to implement locally concrete actions to provide a sustainable access  
74 to energy with a study group from the IRENA;  
75
- 76 10. *Encourages* the partnership of NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) such as the Carbon Trust and  
77 Nature Conservancy for dual output of both community and global achievement;  
78
- 79 11. *Requests* the UN Committee on Sustainable Energy, through Economic and Social Council, to expand its  
80 mandate to include overseeing and encouraging further collaboration between the Member States in energy  
81 sharing through the establishment of regional energy banks for member states to:  
82
- 83 a. Share, buy and sell energy stored in the energy bank through energy storage and transfer technique  
84 including, but are limited to DC power grids;  
85
- 86 b. Discuss and debate the sale of this energy through forums at the regional banks;  
87
- 88 12. *Emphasizes* the importance for collective efforts to promote sustainable development in innovative,  
89 coordinated, open and shared manner investing in environmental education that redefines school curriculums to  
90 make education the starting point of a new ethics for business, ultimately creating welfare in harmony in nature;  
91
- 92 13. *Trusts* that the SDGs, with support from participating Member States educated on topics such as renewable  
93 energy, will be effectively used so that this goal will be met by the said time, with:  
94
- 95 a. An agenda specifically looking further into states that are involved with the 2030 Agenda to make sure  
96 of proper usage and efficiency of finance through funds were allocated to states and their specific  
97 needs;  
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99  
100

- b. The United Nations conducting bilateral statistical data collection every 5 years of countries who have been benefiting from such access.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** GA2/1/11

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and Reliable Energy for all

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Acknowledging* the commitments of the *Kyoto Protocol* of 1997 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5.2% by  
4 2012 as compared to 1990,

5  
6 *Affirming* the promotion of renewable energy sources as set forth by the third clause of General Assembly resolution  
7 62/197 (2008), which states the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially  
8 acceptable and environmentally sound energy services,

9  
10 *Seeking* global solutions which address the needs of developed and developing Member States, such as the United  
11 Nations Development Programme to encourage sustainable growth,

12  
13 *Guided by* the calls for energy efficiency and the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions set forth by the *Paris*  
14 *Agreement*, which sets out to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investment  
15 needed for a sustainable low carbon future,

16  
17 *Recognizing* the threat global warming causes to not only the environment but also to human existence and city  
18 centers as stated in *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the 11<sup>th</sup> Sustainable  
19 Development Goal (SDG),

20  
21 *Noting with regret* that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reports that women bear the  
22 burden of climate change due to uneven participation in the labor force or family decisions, disproportionate  
23 exposure to climate disasters, and lack of voice in climate-related policy,

24  
25 *Acknowledging* that many Member States do not have adequate access to energy and increasing energy efficiency  
26 and savings would enable Member States to increase energy access in urban and rural areas,

27  
28 *Fully aware* of the unique energy renewable requirements of urban areas compared to rural areas,

29  
30 1. *Calls upon* public and private programs to ensure that college students in science, technology, engineering, and  
31 math fields and in trade schools become local ambassadors in different communities by creating new and  
32 informed ways on promoting renewable energy programs such as Abellon Clean Energy and Kopernik whom  
33 work with willing and able Member States that are:

34  
35 a. Seeking technology and research collaborations in the domains of advanced biofuels, waste  
36 management, biomass pretreatment/torrefaction, energy crop cultivation, wasteland development, solar  
37 power and research, with the purpose of providing each country with the best way to ensure reliable  
38 energy;

39  
40 b. Promoting programs like these encouraging college and trade school students to join these programs  
41 receiving experience and training and helping other communities in their Member States become  
42 aware of other sources energy, to assure that students complete their time in the program stipends,  
43 awards, and networking opportunities would be provided;

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45 2. *Encourages* the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to:

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- a. Create accountability via the Office of International Oversight Services to ensure funds are being utilized as efficiently with review of fund allocation to be completed on a yearly basis;
  - b. Create regional responsibility for improvements, giving each Member State a measure of autonomy and ensuring sovereignty while stimulating local job growth in construction and supply sectors;
3. *Calls upon* members of International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to aid in the creation of applications to the Green Climate Fund by developed Member States by connecting national ministries and preexisting programs, such as IRENA, with the goals of:
- a. Promoting renewable to developing member states by providing a forum for South-North cooperation based on the needs of developing member state and expertise of the developed Member States;
  - b. Implementing best practices in developing Member States;
4. *Strongly urges* Member States to provide an amenable environment for renewable energy businesses by encouraging Members States to provide incentives to businesses with renewable technology through subsidization and tax deductions by fostering the long-term security of sustainable energy developments;
5. *Calls upon* each Member State to participate in the implementation of an educational program for both environmentally inclined individuals as well as citizens in urban areas by:
- a. Organizing a summit including scientists and administrators from each Member State who will provide a foundation for the basis of constructing effective, everlasting, and solid energy efficient technologies which will:
    - i. Meet biannually in major metropolitan areas in rotating Member States on different continents;
    - ii. Provide a proper formation to the experts who will redistribute their knowledge;
    - iii. Encourage the participation of NGOs and volunteers who will facilitate the sharing of knowledge in urban areas;
  - b. Encouraging the sharing of information on a web platform in which Member States will freely provide data analyses on the growing effects of green energy;
  - c. Creating awareness among citizens regarding the impact of fossil fuels in the world by implementing informational and impactful advertisements;
6. *Supports* investment in renewable energy infrastructure depending on the region by:
- a. Building power grids in rural areas to ensure access to sustainable energy for all;
  - b. Updating infrastructure in urban areas to ensure full energy capacity is meet efficiently;
  - c. Focusing on efforts that promote a mixture of renewable sources while considering the region's needs by funding will be provided from UN programs, private sectors, and donations;
  - d. Creating a database of shared technology resources and information accessible to every Member State;
7. *Expresses* its appreciation of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, but would suggest that emphasis placed on the need for local programs catered in garnering involvement from minority groups including indigenous groups and women by endorsing community programs who service the needs of rural areas as these community programs would highlight the need for vocational training in the region to ensure women and minority will be given the opportunity to be involved and increase;



102 8. *Expresses* its hopes in long term sustainability programs by incorporating 5-year benchmark surveys to  
103 encourage continuous growth in efforts of meeting the SDG agenda by utilizing the current survey and model  
104 used by the SDG initiative's yearly report as a benchmark to implement a 5-year survey as this would allow the  
105 benchmark to follow the increments set forth by previous initiatives such as the UN High-Level Political  
106 Forum.