

Code: Resolution 1/1
Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary
Topic: Achieving Energy Security in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa

1 *Viewing with appreciation* the efforts of the United Nations (UN) and the role of Member States to improve
2 energy security and the implementation of alternative energy with the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative
3 (SE4ALL), the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, UN Development Program (UNDP), UN Environment
4 Programme (UNEP), UN Energy-Knowledge Network, UN Development Group (UNDG), International
5 Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the Economical and Social Council's (ECOSOC) regional
6 commission, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA),
7

8 *Commending* the work of the ECOSOC subsidiary, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), in its
9 efforts to facilitate the annual International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development to address issues
10 such as energy access, energy security, and energy efficiency,
11

12 *Noting also* the endeavors of the regional groups such as the ECE, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA),
13 Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), International
14 Energy Agency (IEA), European Union (EU), African Union, Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC), Arab
15 League, World Bank, the Rural Community Energy Fund (RCEF), and International Network for Sustainable
16 Energy (INFORSE),
17

18 *Deeply concerned* by the statistics stated in the ECA report *African Regional Implementation Review for the 14th*
19 *session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)* that states the energy consumption growth at an
20 alarming 4.3% in developing countries,
21

22 *Noting with deep concern* the estimated 28 million individuals in rural areas of the Middle East and North
23 Africa (MENA) that lack full electricity access,
24

25 *Desiring* signatories of General Assembly (GA) resolution 68/309 to make energy security a key goal of their
26 national and economic policy by 2024,
27

28 *Bearing in mind* the importance of sustainable energy to socioeconomic development, specifically in developing
29 countries whose development is greatly impaired due to limited supply and unaffordable tariffs,
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31 *Emphasizing* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy resources for
32 the achievement of internationally agreed upon development goals, specifically the Millennium Development
33 Goals (MDGs) to ensure environmental sustainability and for global partnership for development,
34

35 *Recognizing* the dedication of Member States to establish energy security in order to effectively address the
36 post-2015 development agenda, which may include the eradication of poverty, stabilization of food prices, and
37 sustainable development,
38

39 *Conscious* of the importance of energy reserves of sovereign Member States and the function these play in
40 preserving national and international energy security,
41

42 *Having considered* the successful implementation of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF), the
43 Least Developed Countries Trust Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Trust Fund (SCCF), and the
44 Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF), Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP),
45 Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the
46 MENA region, which fund environmental projects through grants to civil society and community-based
47 organizations,
48

49 *Keeping in mind* that the sharing of expertise, physical and financial resources has greatly hedged against the
50 threats to energy security and political instability in countries that are already underserved in terms of energy in
51 accordance to GA resolution 65/151,
52

53 *Cognizant* of differences in energy requirements of each geographical area based on the level of development,
54 culture, and regional resources,
55

56 *Recognizing* the previous success of special aid packages for individuals and groups especially in less developed
57 countries of Europe and MENA,
58

59 *Recalling* GA resolution 67/175 on The High-level Group on Sustainable Energy, as a global action agenda that
60 provides a concrete strategy for engagement by all actors across different sectors of society,
61

62 *Recalling* GA resolution 63/6 on the implementing of inter-country energy cooperation to enhance energy
63 security for sustainable development, as well as the need for universal collaboration in order to appropriately
64 address both regional and global energy security problems,
65

66 *Fully believing* in the content of *Energy Charter Treaty* (1994), Kyoto Summit (1997), the World Summit on
67 Sustainable Development (2002), and the *Bali Roadmap*,

68
69 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary*,

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- 71 1. *Suggests* international cooperation between UN agencies, such as the Commission of Sustainable
72 Development, UNEP, UNDP, UN-Energy Knowledge Network, and national governments of Europe
73 and MENA, as well as the regional associations and cooperation of the EU, AU and the League of
74 Arab Nations, which would:
75
 - 76 a. Work with Member State representatives from Europe and MENA for the purpose of
77 collaboration of research with renewable resources of energy and energy efficiency, new
78 technologies, the connection of energy grids, and domestic strategies,
79
 - 80 b. Coordinate progress of newly-implemented energy-related projects with non-governmental
81 organizations (NGOs) that promote energy security and conservation, related government
82 agencies of Europe and MENA, and private companies and contractors tasked/commissioned
83 with the responsibility of providing/handling energy resources, which will include:
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 - 85 i. Monitoring the collaboration of the World Health Organization (WHO) which will
86 contribute to the Sustainable Energy For All initiative by launching the new WHO
87 guidelines on house fuel combustion solutions, clarifying remaining knowledge gaps
88 about what are healthy home energy interventions,
 - 89 ii. Facilitating partnerships between private enterprises and regional NGOs modeled off
90 of the competitions for innovative approaches and applications for rural energy
91 access, and to provide energy access developed by Actions pour la Mobilisation des
92 Initiatives et Stratégies d'Aide au Développement (AMISTAD) to foster the creation
93 of energy technologies that are reliable, durable, and affordable;
 - 94 2. *Proposes* that existing regional organizations of EU, AU and the League of Arab Nations to take steps
95 in forming regional precedents concerning energy security with main focus on:
96
 - 97 a. The reduction of export and import restrictions for energy sources and infrastructure across
98 the region and beyond in order to promote market competitiveness, international energy trade,
99 and accessibility to energy,
100
 - 101 b. Collaboration of specialized technical information regarding geography, effective renewable
102 resources for the specific demographics and geography of that region,
103
 - 104 c. Ideas of successful energy reforms put into place by Member States that assist in the progress
105 of energy security such as business incentives, energy storage systems, and international trade,
106
 - 107 d. Solving existing mineral and resource disputes between Member States through bilateral
108 moderated negotiation by a third party,
109
 - 110 e. Ideas for successfully funding projects;
 - 111 3. *Recommends* that the Member States strengthen education in rural areas regarding the importance and
112 need of energy conservation through:
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- a. Integration of energy conservation in primary and secondary school education curricula under the “Twin Schools” model instituted by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs partnership with a local government in a rural area in Bolivia, and two NGOs, the Institute for Decentralized Electrification, Education and Entrepreneurship (ID-EEE) of Germany and Energetica of Bolivia, which will involve:
 - i. Development of inexpensive, high quality solar equipment and training systems to promote rural electrification,
 - ii. An educational exchange linking universities and secondary schools in developed countries with universities and schools in developing countries,
 - iii. A team of teachers and students trained in the selected developing countries to install and maintain solar systems in rural communities;
 4. *Invites* experts on renewable energy infrastructures to organize meetings with the private sector and civil society:
 - a. Running a voluntary host country funded Public Service Announcement campaign through social media and the most popular television and radio channels about safe energy practices,
 - b. Promoting of the International Energy Summit as a key tool to disseminate the message of the importance of energy conservation and encourage the participation of youth towards this goal;
 5. *Urges* the UN agencies stated previously and the regional organizations of EU, AU and the League of Arab Nations to appropriate funding through the World Bank, the Rural Community Energy Fund (RCEF), PPIAF, ESMAP, the Carbon Fund, the European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF), the European Commission, Energy Saving Trust, Clean Energy Finance and the GEF fund as it pertains to Climate Change Mitigation in developing countries of the region that promote the role of energy security emphasizing in renewable energy and diversification;
 6. *Promotes* investment in agricultural crop production technology and agricultural infrastructure to help improve yields, which incentivize more effective land use and offset the cost tradeoff between ethanol and gasoline;
 7. *Draws attention* to the development of more environmentally-friendly subsea trees through Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order to more effectively extract oil from the pre-salt layer, therefore increasing oil supplies, and helping to ease the global price volatility;
 8. *Urges* Member States of Europe and MENA to advocate environmentally-friendly practices, as outlined by UNEP, in order to promote individual dependency and reduce fossil fuel dependency through:
 - a. Providing a tax subsidy or other such incentive to businesses or household that show a promising resolve towards reducing their energy usage specifically by the use and implementation of new and efficient electronic devices,
 - b. Voluntary financial and professional assistance of Member States to developing countries in the MENA region,
 - c. Providing a low interest financing package through the energy portion of International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, USAID, and other similar institutions with the sole purpose of upgrading home or small business energy sources to that of newer more efficient and cost effective technologies;
 9. *Requests* the launch of a global platform for the open sharing of research and technology for the purpose of guaranteeing universal energy security under the endorsement of the SE4ALL initiative, which will:
 - a. Be named The Centre for Energy Security and Research (CESR),
 - b. Be located in Geneva,

- 174 c. Be launched and subsequently be supported by the conjoint voluntary donations of Member
175 States of the UN and through the voluntary donations of the general public,
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177 d. Be chaired by the director of the ECOSOC or his appointees,
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179 e. Have open membership for all Member States of the UN, who will have an equal voice and
180 opportunity of participation within it;
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182 10. *Suggests* that the platform shall:

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184 a. Provide a discussion and collaboration space open to all Member States for the sharing and
185 cooperative development of research on energy technologies and sustainable energy sources,
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187 b. Focus on the development of sustainable energy security strategies that include renewable
188 energy sources such as solar energy, bioenergy, nuclear energy, and wind power, biomass and
189 hydroelectric energy,
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191 c. Encourage and support energy security related research into feasible yet productive energy
192 extraction and synthesis tools such as, but not limited to) solar panels, wind turbines, subsea
193 tress, and other rig-related infrastructure,
194
195 d. Expand research to the realm of sustainable energy usage in the areas of transportation,
196 infrastructure, and communication,
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198 e. Seek collaboration with independent think tanks, such as the Institute for Energy Research
199 (IER), the Center for Science of Environment, Resources and Energy (CSERE) and the Centre
200 de Recherche en economie de l'Environnement, de l'Agroalimentaire, des Transports et de
201 l'Energie (CREATE), among others, as major supporters in the development of long-term
202 strategies,
203
204 f. Provide expert support in the implementation of such technologies and other strategies in
205 Member States for energy dependent regions through the set up of reserves in accordance to
206 previous established standards and the inclusion of energy-grid strategies with the support of
207 the international community,
208
209 g. Compile data, including figures on levels of energy consumption, net changes on
210 consumption, and other structural changes, with the aid and permission of host governments
211 and with the support and approval of professionals and scientists, in hope of assembling a
212 global database that shall serve as a point of reference and guide for further research in the
213 sector of energy security,
214
215 h. Have its main protocol and goals be made at the discretion of the Director of the CESR but
216 must be approved by the office of Secretary-General (SG),
217
218 i. Have the performance and necessity of this Centre to be reviewed by ECOSOC every two
219 years in accordance to the Global Tracking Framework of the SE4ALL initiative to ensure
220 efficiency and effectiveness;
221

222 11. *Further requests* that the UN, national governments, above-mentioned regional bodies, and other
223 organizations further discuss the topic of energy security as it is of vital importance to the
224 socioeconomic growth of not only the Europe and MENA regions but also the global community.

Code: Resolution 1/2
Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary
Topic: Achieving Energy Security in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa

1 *Understanding* that 40% of the world's energy and 96% of the Middle East's transportation energy comes from
 2 the Middle East according to the Institute for the Analysis of Global Security,

3
 4 *Alarmed* by the drop of energy output in North Africa from 840,000 bpd to 100,000 bpd as recorded by the
 5 Council on Foreign Relations,

6
 7 *Appreciating* the initiative taken by the European Commission in creating the European Union (EU) Energy
 8 Security Strategy and the 1991 *European Energy Charter Treaty* which gives importance to the supply, security
 9 and efficiency of energy,

10
 11 *Recalling* Article 13 of the *United Nations (UN) Charter* which encourages "the progressive development of
 12 international law and its codification by promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural,
 13 education, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights,"

14
 15 *Further recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 60/1 (2005), in which the GA outlined the need for
 16 initiatives aimed at "improving access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable, and
 17 environmentally sound" energy services,

18
 19 *Bearing in mind* GA resolution 48/57 (1993), which identified the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) as
 20 the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination and their humanitarian and on-field expertise,

21
 22 *Recognizing* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2010/3 (2010) which enumerates the
 23 significance of the application of appropriate policy instruments in the private sector such as Foreign Direct
 24 Investment (FDI) in the utilization of renewable energy technologies,

25
 26 *Taking into account* ECOSOC resolution 2004/48 (2004) on promoting rural development in developing
 27 countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development,

28
 29 *Bearing in mind* that during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in
 30 2002, the international community emphasized the importance of creating the UN-Energy Knowledge Network
 31 in order to promote system-wide collaboration and facilitate the creation of energy related policies,

32
 33 *Taking note* of the *Energy for a Sustainable Future* summary report from UN Secretary-General's Advisory
 34 Group on Energy and Climate Change (AGECC), emphasizing that Member States should "prioritize energy
 35 security goals through the adoption of appropriate national strategies,"

36
 37 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

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 39 1. *Calls upon* Member States, particularly those in the Middle Eastern, North Africa, and European regions, to
 40 implement national, and regional policies and programmes by adhering to the following principles:

41
 42 a. Promoting the reduction of speculation as a means to address the price volatility of energy prices,

43
 44 b. Ensuring that the allocation of resources in the energy sector be premised on the principle of
 45 availability, accessibility, affordability, and diversification,

46
 47 c. Endorsing that the international community seeks to increase the financial, technical, and logistical
 48 support for the development of renewable energy sources, such as but not limited to:

49 i. Geothermal energy,

50 ii. Solar power,

51 iii. Hydroelectricity,

52 iv. Wind power,

53 v. Biomass and biofuels,

54 vi. Coastal and wave energy;

55

- 56 2. *Recommends* that Member States incentivize FDI in industries related to the utilization of alternative
57 sources of energy and work in conjunction with inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), non-
58 governmental organizations (NGOs), and other relevant stakeholders in order to create a functional
59 domestic framework which adheres to but is not limited by:
- 60
- 61 a. The generation of employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector which makes the
62 prospects of working for the aforementioned sector an attractive and viable option,
63
- 64 b. The reduction of dependence on the importation of energy sources,
65
- 66 c. Adherence to the commitments made by the international community to reduce Greenhouse Gas
67 (GHG) emissions,
68
- 69 d. Intensification of Member States efforts to partner with international investment agreements (IIAs)
70 in order to enhance their ability to attract foreign investors since these agreements in order to
71 ensure a decrease in risk to protect investments,
72
- 73 e. Advancement of public and private partnerships in order to include all relevant stakeholders in the
74 process of funding and creating the promotion of renewable sources of energy;
75
- 76 3. *Requests* that the Statistical Commission, a subsidiary body of ECOSOC, collaborate with the Inter-Agency
77 Standing Committee (IASC) to assist UN regional economic commissions, in particular the Economic
78 Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and Economic and Social
79 Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), in the creation of a statistical institute modeled after the UN
80 Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), for the purpose of:
- 81
- 82 a. Collecting data in order to create a Renewable Energy Resource Assessment (RERA), which
83 is an overview of the current and possible future costs of renewable electricity generation
84 within the Member States of the aforementioned economic commissions,
85
- 86 b. Collaborating with governments, IGOs, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders to disseminate
87 the collected data regarding renewable energy technologies,
88
- 89 c. Sharing best practices on the utilization and promotion of renewable energy sources,
90
- 91 d. Drafting reports and recommendations based on the RERA which should include the:
92 i. Identification of the renewable energy resources which are abundant in particular
93 regions and within Member States, or in which a Member State has a comparative
94 advantage in,
95 ii. Appropriate recommendations created by IASC and their specialized knowledge for
96 the promotion, protection, and extension of the economic allocation of resources in
97 accordance to the RERA,
98 iii. Making available the reports developed to the ECOSOC, ECA, ECE, ESCWA, the
99 General Assembly, and the General Assembly Fifth Committee in order to allocate
100 existing funds from these entities appropriately,
101
- 102 e. Recognizing the importance of achieving energy security to facilitate an environment with
103 greater social, economic and political adherence;
104
- 105 4. *Invites* Member States, particularly those within the European, Middle Eastern, and North African regions,
106 to participate within the UN-Energy Knowledge Network;
107
- 108 5. *Endorses* the efficient coordination with other UN bodies, namely the UN-Energy Knowledge Network,
109 and with multilateral agencies such as NGOs, civil society, and relevant private sector entities with the aim
110 of optimizing local implementation actions with the purpose of:
- 111
- 112 a. Facilitating open dialogue among those actors to ensure a collaborative environment,
113
- 114 b. Sharing information and knowledge to promote sustainability, efficiency, accessibility and
115 diversification of energy sources,

- 116 c. Stimulating the creation of effective responses to civilian populations' concerns on energy matters
117 by establishing common technical standards enabling the interconnections between national
118 electricity grids to optimize local implementation actions;
119
- 120 6. *Suggests* that Ministries of Energy of willing and able Member States in the European, Middle Eastern, and
121 North African regions employ an area-based planning strategy to assess the energy usage of each respective
122 aforementioned region through the periodic recording of the existing energy meters, with the aim of:
123
- 124 a. Evaluating the level of energy consumption and accessibility within the Member State,
125
- 126 b. Ensuring that domestic consumers are provided with information regarding their total consumption
127 of electricity by the Member States' Ministries of Energy as a means to create awareness of
128 current consumption and provide recommendations for energy conservation,
129
- 130 c. Prompting Member States Ministry of Energy to calibrate their meters with greater frequency,
131
- 132 d. Identifying potential energy sources to aid in their social, economic and political development of
133 individuals in Member States,
134
- 135 e. Making attempts to disseminating information regarding the utilization of clean energy sources
136 and energy conservation recommendations;
137
- 138 7. *Further invites* Member States to incorporate energy security as part of their respective national policies for
139 the purpose of:
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- 141 a. Promoting the implementation of cross-sectorial energy policies,
142
- 143 b. Creating emergency response frameworks in the event of energy crises,
144
- 145 c. Setting targets and goals in accordance to the specific needs of respective Member States aimed at
146 accelerating the realization of energy security,
147
- 148 d. Integrate the different sectors within the economy of the respective Member States in order to
149 achieve energy supply security;
150
- 151 8. *Urges* the Committee for Development Policy (CDP), a subsidiary body of ECOSOC, to provide assistance
152 to Member States through the promotion of cross-sectorial development issues analysis and providing
153 recommendations premised on sustainable economic development and international cooperation;
154
- 155 9. *Further recommends* the UN to continue to discuss energy security in the post-2015 development agenda.

Code: Resolution 1/3
Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary
Topic: Achieving Energy Security in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa

1 *Affirming* the importance of Article 2 section 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) that recognizes
2 Member States' sovereignty,

3
4 *Recalling* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 67/2, which promotes regional cooperation
5 for the goal of energy security and sustainable energy for all,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) in developing renewable energy
8 sustainability through knowledge sharing and raising awareness, as well as the UN-Energy Knowledge
9 Network,

10
11 *Recognizing* the importance of energy security for every sovereign Member State in promoting their economic
12 and social development and the role of ECOSOC in providing reports and recommendations to this end,

13
14 *Keeping in mind* the seventh and eighth Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which stress environmental
15 sustainability and global cooperation respectively, as well as the post-2015 development agenda discussion
16 initiated at the Rio+20 Conference,

17
18 *Noticing* that the energy produced by renewable sources of energy can often be transported inefficiently, which
19 can create a disadvantage to the use of renewable energy sources as the predominant use of energy,

20
21 *Fully aware* of the supply insecurity faced by non-producing Member States and the price instability resulting
22 from their reliance on imports,

23
24 *Realizing* that many developing countries do not have the financial means to purchase energy reserves for
25 extended periods of time,

26
27 *Understanding* that companies employ cheaper measures of energy supply, which are potentially harmful to the
28 environment and contribute to carbon emissions, due to the cost difference between these and renewable energy
29 sources,

30
31 *Keeping in mind* that carbon emissions from non-renewable energy sources contribute to global climate change,
32 which ultimately disrupts long-term energy security, and that developing countries may not be as efficient in
33 reducing the use of non-renewable energy sources as those developed countries that have the funding and
34 technology already in place,

35
36 *Observing* that developing countries often have environmental circumstances that are perfectly suitable for
37 renewable energy extraction and that developed countries possess the technological knowledge which can be
38 used in the efficient extraction of these energy resources,

39
40 *Recognizing* the fact that currently the potential of the renewable energy market is not fully realized and that the
41 oil and gas markets enable relatively balanced prices for all countries around the world,

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43 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

- 44
45 1. *Understands* that global cooperation will be necessary in achieving energy security worldwide by
46 changing:
- 47
 - 48 a. The roles of Member States through capacity-building and constituency-building in order to aid
49 developing countries and further contribute to improving their energy security,
 - 50
 - 51 b. Relationships through trans-national civic organizations;
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- 53 2. *Encourages* the mainstreaming of the discussion on energy security into all UN bodies and organizations
54 through the sharing of newest and most advanced techniques in achieving energy security;
- 55

- 56 3. *Thoroughly supports* the incorporation of energy security into the post-2015 development agenda;
57
- 58 4. *Emphasizes* that renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower, as well as biofuels and
59 geothermal energy, should be further researched and utilized in order to gradually replace those energy
60 resources that contribute to carbon emissions and affect the world climate, so that long-term energy
61 security can be ensured;
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- 63 5. *Urges* the creation of a Super-grid supported by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to capture the
64 wind power generated offshore around the coast of Europe and convert the solar power generated around
65 the Mediterranean Basin in order to distribute the power to where it is in demand;
66
- 67 6. *Recommends* the implementation of the 100-Day Energy Storage Rule, which states that a portion of
68 imports will be stored in order to provide a sufficient supply of energy for a 100-day period in the case of
69 a crisis situation that will:
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- 71 a. Supply these energies at a price which is fixed for two years based on the market price at the
72 beginning of the period of purchase,
73
- 74 b. Create guidelines that will be set by the provider for the use of the energy reserves;
75
- 76 7. *Considers the need to* form energy reserves to avert an energy crisis, which can result in the disruption of
77 economic systems and Member State security, and noticing the difficulty in developing countries for
78 gaining these stores, supports the formation of a Conference:
79
- 80 a. To which all Member States are invited,
81
- 82 b. Which is meant for the purpose of gathering ideas for the funding and technological advances of
83 energy storage specifically in developing countries;
84
- 85 8. *Suggests* that Member States provide benefits and incentives to businesses which utilize renewable
86 energy sources to compensate for the cost difference of these two sources, and therefore increase their
87 use and decrease greenhouse gas emissions;
88
- 89 9. *Hopes for* the gradual phasing out of the use of fossil fuels with a stepwise approach of reducing the oil
90 consumption in the energy market to less than 10% total consumption by the year 2050, and coal, oil and
91 gas reduced to less than 15% total energy consumption by the year 2075;
92
- 93 10. *Calls for* the creation of a body of experts, the Renewable Energy Consultation Council (RECC), by a
94 non-governmental organization (NGO) and through public-private partnerships, to enable each regional
95 commission of ECOSOC to produce studies and reports that could inform Member States of their most
96 effective form(s) of renewable energy production, so that clean energy can be produced in all Member
97 States for their own use and interest to:
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- 99 a. Enable comparison between different countries and allow for more effective investment,
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- 101 b. Emphasize investments in developing countries, as these often rely on foreign capital for the
102 development of cost-expensive renewables;
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- 104 11. *Expresses* its hope that the value associated with the oil and gas markets today will become the value of
105 the renewable energy market tomorrow.

Code: Resolution 1/4
Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary
Topic: Achieving Energy Security in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa

1 *Keeping in mind* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in Article 2.1 of the *United Nations (UN)*
2 *Charter*,
3
4 *Guided by* Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8, Develop a Global Partnership for Development, and
5 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern
6 Energy for All,
7
8 *Noting with deep concern* the reports from the International Energy Agency (IEA) in the New Policies Scenario
9 that the demand for energy will rapidly increase by 33% in the next 20 years,
10
11 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 68/309 which declares 2014 to 2024 as the UN Decade of
12 Sustainable Energy for All,
13
14 *Further recalling* GA resolution 42/427, otherwise known as *Our Common Future*, which states the need for
15 alternatives to fossil fuels for energy consumption,
16
17 *Having examined* the 1997 *Kyoto Protocol* to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
18 which declared the importance of energy supply and protecting the environment through research on increasing
19 the use of renewable energy,
20
21 *Having further examined* the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) which emphasized the
22 importance of international energy trade,
23
24 *Alarmed by* the inefficient allocation of resources resulting from the lack of organizational structure and
25 leadership as cited in the 2006 Multi-Dimensional Issues in International Electric Power Grid Interconnections
26 study by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which also lists the general potential benefits of grid
27 integrations,
28
29 *Observing* the GA resolution 62/197, which advocates for governmental bodies, and international and regional
30 organizations to increase the use of new and renewable energy resources that are reliable, affordable, and
31 environmentally friendly,
32
33 *Recognizing* the work of ECOSOC's regional commissions, including the UN Economic Commission for
34 Europe (ECE), UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the UN Economic and Social Commission for
35 Western Asia (ESCWA), in regards to their collaboration on energy topics,
36
37 *Acknowledging* the current difficulties faced by international organizations, such as the International Energy
38 Agency (IEA), to focus on region-specific energy issues,
39
40 *Further recognizing* a lack of dialogue between the ECE, the ECA, European Union (EU), African Union (AU),
41 ESCWA and Union for the Mediterranean (UfM),
42
43 *Noting with satisfaction* the focus of many Member States and organizations, including the EU and the New
44 Partnerships for Africa's Development (NEPAD), on establishing energy policies that evaluate environmental
45 and social impacts,
46
47 *Aware of* the fact that the existing UN-Energy Knowledge Network, which provides information on sustainable
48 development, capacity-building, best practices, and financing, is not fully utilized by the international
49 community,
50
51 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of cooperation between the Europe and North Africa regions in realizing the
52 goals set out in the EU's Renewable Energy Directive 2050,
53
54 *Desiring* the integration of Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) markets with the European Union
55 (EU) in regards to energy matters as addressed by the report on *Unlocking North Africa's Potential through*

56 *Regional Integration* published by the African Development Bank Group in 2012 and the potential of the
57 MENA region as listed in *Economic Growth Prospects 2010* by the World Bank,
58
59 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary*,
60
61 1. *Endorses* the creation of three forums underneath the auspices of ECOSOC, in connection with its regional
62 commissions, including the ECE, the ECA, and the ESCWA, to provide a place for Member States, along
63 with organizations and energy-related private actors, to discuss and create regional cooperation regarding
64 energy security incorporated in the regional commissions' sessions, meeting every other year, in which
65 representatives will discuss energy security issues, including but not limited to:
66
67 a. Importing and exporting regulations,
68
69 b. Exchanging of technological information on best practices regarding improving renewable
70 and traditional energy,
71
72 c. Addressing mineral resource disputes,
73
74 d. Collecting and maintaining compiled data on regional energy development within the UN-
75 Energy Knowledge Network,
76
77 e. Discussing energy reserves in the case of global crises, including natural disasters and
78 political disputes, among other non-favorable conditions,
79
80 f. Utilizing the resources of topic-specific UN commissions such as the UN Commission on
81 Science and Technology for Development and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable
82 Development;
83
84 2. *Further endorses* an additional series of optional seminars discussing the creation of standards and
85 guidelines for the integration of electricity and gas markets across international borders by ECOSOC, with
86 funding and experts provided through ECOSOC and its agency bodies, available to Member States,
87 organizations, and private actors, interested in integration of electricity and gas markets, with the seminars
88 addressing:
89
90 a. A general cost-benefit analysis of integrating energy markets within the region, facilitated by
91 experts,
92
93 b. The legal challenges integrating energy markets including but limited to the synchronization
94 of civil codes in regards to liability, payment and safety standards,
95
96 c. Political challenges of integrating energy markets and the joint oversight of over-sale buyers
97 and sellers and division of payments,
98
99 d. Technical challenges of integrating energy markets that may include but not limited to
100 differences in voltage, frequency, and type of current,
101
102 e. Further support if needed to address other issues that may arise, with the ability to establish
103 further conferences;
104
105 3. *Further invites* regional government officials to utilize the UN-Energy Knowledge Network with the
106 purpose of enhancing energy diversification efforts through considering establishing sessions within the
107 aforementioned forums to discuss how Member States can better apply information retrieved from the UN-
108 Energy Knowledge Network to collaborate to accomplish the goals established in these forums;
109
110 4. *Calls upon* of Member States and organizations to evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts
111 of national and organizational energy policies, as well as the allocation of resources, focusing on utilizing
112 renewable energy sources (RES), similar to actions taken by the EU's Renewable Energy Directive and
113 NEPAD's Energy Initiative;
114

- 115 5. *Expresses its hope* in the cooperation between ECE and the EU, as well as ECA, the UfM, ESCWA and the
116 AU, to establish guidelines for strengthening the infrastructure of electricity and gas markets across Europe
117 and MENA, evaluating different technologies and specifications currently utilized in energy and gas
118 production and distribution in order to monitor the negative effects on society and implement similar
119 models on a global scale;
120
- 121 6. *Encourages* the integration of MENA into the European Market as an integral member in working towards
122 the Renewable Energy Directive 2050 to reduce carbon emissions;
123
- 124 7. *Further encourages* regional partnerships within MENA to bolster energy markets for economic and social
125 advancement;
126
- 127 8. *Expresses its optimism* that Member States will continue efforts to accomplish the MDGs and SDGs and to
128 achieve energy security, particularly in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

Code: Resolution 1/5
Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary
Topic: Achieving Energy Security in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa

1 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/288, *The Future We Want*, and GA resolution 67/107, *People's*
2 *Empowerment and Development*, which promotes the role of people and local participation as essential aspects
3 of sustainable development,
4

5 *Recognizing* GA resolution 56/183, which calls for the harmonization of knowledge and technology, and using
6 them for developmental purposes, and the Committee on Environmental Policy of the United Nations (UN)
7 Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) Strategy for Education For Sustainable Development, which
8 provides solutions on integrating sustainable and energy-efficient practices into education,
9

10 *Bearing in mind* the goals set out by the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative (SE4ALL)
11 which attempt to improve energy efficiency standards and the ECE Action Plan for Energy-Efficiency Housing
12 which notes that the building sector accounts for one-third of global energy use and energy-related greenhouse
13 gas (GHG) emissions, as well as the value of high energy efficiency standards set by the Global Partnership for
14 Energy Initiative (GPE),
15

16 *Noting the Transport Energy Efficiency* report from the International Energy Agency (IEA) which states that the
17 transport sector currently accounts for 19% of global final energy consumption, and will account for 90% of the
18 increase in world primary oil use by 2030,
19

20 *Acknowledging* the crucial role of the UN-Energy Knowledge Network as a platform bringing together various
21 UN bodies and organizations dealing with energy security in order to improve cooperative actions related to
22 capacity-building, knowledge sharing and promoting sustainable development policies,
23

24 *Further recalling* International Labor Organization (ILO) GB.301/TC/1, which endorses the establishment of
25 public-private partnerships (PPP) for the achievement of common goals ranging from single investment
26 activities to enduring knowledge and resource-sharing alliances and the added benefits to civil society and local
27 communities for the advancement of energy efficient technologies,
28

29 *Reiterating* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2010/3 which recommends the inclusion of the
30 private sector into energy development and joint ventures using appropriate policy instruments,
31

32 *Guided by* the Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the resulting outcomes which highlight
33 the importance of involving all relevant multi-stakeholders such as civil society, the private sector, and local
34 communities in energy-efficiency implementation,
35

36 *Aware of* precedence for successful PPPs set by the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund
37 (GEEREF) as well as by institutions such as the European Union (EU) in the European Union Energy Initiative
38 (EUEI) established in 2008 and that the existing expertise in Europe around PPPs would greatly facilitate the
39 establishment of similar initiatives in Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries,
40

41 *Expressing its appreciation* for the work done by regional organizations in addressing energy security such as
42 the EU, African Union (AU), Arab League (AL), and the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), as well as the
43 bodies of Commission on Population and Development (CPD), the Commission on Sustainable Development
44 (CSD), the ECE, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the Economic and Social Commission for
45 Western Asia (ESCWA),
46

47 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
48

- 49 1. *Encourages* the role of local participation and civil society in energy governance through a bottom-up
50 approach which focuses on enhancing capacities to support energy security;
51
- 52 2. *Invites* Member States to reduce the consumption of energy through national measures such as educational
53 programs that target the general public in regards to establishing energy efficiency practices in both civilian
54 and industrial capacities, by:
55

- 56 a. Conducting awareness campaigns in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa about responsible
57 energy use, for instance through:
58 i. Primary and secondary education, where the official curriculum can be extended to include
59 programs on energy in sustainable development, taught in weekly classes which will
60 encourage students to use energy in a sustainable manner,
61 ii. National campaigns conducted in accordance with Member States' capacities, including
62 television and radio commercials, advertisement in newspapers, magazines and any other
63 relevant publications, and advertisements in popular public areas, such as highway
64 billboards, train stations, bus stops, and any other relevant frequented spaces, while
65 encouraging private news sources to also participate in this campaign,
66
- 67 b. Providing information on how alternative sources of energy can be used on a daily basis,
68 especially renewable energy sources for both urban and rural areas, through:
69 i. The creation of local public conferences with the participation of academic and technical
70 advisors from local institutions,
71 ii. The distribution of pamphlets by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) containing
72 information about energy usage and informing the public of upcoming conference dates and
73 locations,
74
- 75 c. Inviting local communities to participate in the decision-making process regarding energy policies
76 and measures by organizing local assemblies before the adoption of significant energy policies
77 directly affecting local communities and their environment to allow them to share their thoughts
78 and concerns on these crucial matters;
79
- 80 3. *Recommends* that Member States promote the use of energy-efficient modes of transportation on a domestic
81 level to further include their population in energy efficiency measures, namely by:
82
- 83 a. Increasing access to alternative modes of transportation, through:
84 i. The utilization of public transportation systems, including metros, buses and trains, and
85 making them more accessible to the public according to national or regional needs, by
86 working in partnership with any private sector entity willing to participate,
87 ii. The promotion and utilization of bicycles as an established method of transportation by
88 creating safer road conditions for bicyclists through the construction of bike lanes, and
89 ameliorating the existing infrastructure related to the use of bicycles,
90
- 91 b. Endorsing the usage of more energy-efficient cars, including hybrid and electric cars, in a way that
92 is adjusted to the needs and capacities of the respective Member States;
93
- 94 4. *Further recommends* that Member States adhere to the energy-efficient standards set by the GPE through
95 the UN Foundation in housing and domestic building planning to their fullest capacities, particularly by:
96
- 97 a. Setting a minimum requirement of energy sustainability in concordance with their capacities for
98 the construction of all future residential housing and commercial public buildings, for example
99 with the usage of modern isolation materials, solar panels, green roofs, water irrigation systems
100 and any other related means,
101
- 102 b. Improving isolation and mitigating energy loss in existing residential housing and commercial
103 public buildings, especially in structures that do not match current construction requirements,
104
- 105 c. Implementing financial incentives to encourage the creation of energy-efficient constructions,
106 namely by suggesting that:
107 i. Those who submit construction proposals that match or exceed the minimum requirements
108 should be able to apply for fiscal incentives,
109 ii. The owners of all new and existing buildings who surpass the minimum requirements should
110 be eligible for tax breaks,
111
- 112 d. Encouraging existing public institutions which address energy concerns to oversee the
113 implementation process of these measures,
114

- 115 e. Enabling citizen awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency in building planning to their
116 community;
117
- 118 5. *Urges* Member States to form among themselves on equal terms regional knowledge-sharing platforms
119 after the model of the UN-Energy Knowledge Network for the purpose of facilitating advancement in
120 energy efficiency, renewable energies and access to energy by:
121
- 122 a. Promoting an exchange of technology and knowledge between Member States facing similar
123 social, geographic and economic constraints that can be best analyzed and addressed on a regional
124 level,
125
- 126 b. Fostering technological cooperation on a best practice basis in order to improve the innovative use
127 of renewable energies while simultaneously enhancing the efficiency of traditional energy sources,
128
- 129 c. Encouraging efficient knowledge-sharing through:
130 i. The creation of a database for each regional knowledge sharing platform including
131 government agencies, research institutions and relevant private actors,
132 ii. Offering private actors that are contributing to the formation, maintenance and buildup of
133 these platforms full access to their respective regional database, thereby promoting investment
134 opportunities and creating incentives for investments,
135 iii. Conferences involving the aforementioned institutions,
136
- 137 d. Supporting initiatives by Member States targeted at public funding of the knowledge-sharing
138 platforms raising contributions from benefiting private sectors actors,
139
- 140 e. Drawing upon expert knowledge from the UN Commission on Science and Technology for
141 Development as well as the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF);
142
- 143 6. *Further invites* Member States to incentivize the private sector to support current local initiatives towards
144 energy security through PPPs by:
145
- 146 a. Incentivizing corporations to actively engage in PPPs by guaranteeing a safe, reliable and
147 favorable investment climate by guaranteeing businesses the opportunity of growth through a
148 stable relationship between the investor and the host government built on mutual trust and
149 transparency,
150
- 151 b. Subsidizing investments of the private sector into:
152 i. The development of Smart Grids,
153 ii. Renewable energies,
154 iii. Electrification of rural areas,
155 iv. Research contributing to knowledge-sharing databases,
156 v. The training of highly skilled workers in the energy sector,
157 vi. The implementation of energy efficient technology both in businesses and the civil society as
158 elaborated on above,
159
- 160 c. Utilizing existing regional organizations such as the EU, AU, AL, and the EEU, as well as the
161 ECE, ECA, and the ESCWA to facilitate and encourage PPPs;
162
- 163 7. *Expresses its hope* that Member States continue to improve energy security in the European and MENA
164 regions through the continued discussion of the issue.

Code: Resolution 1/6
Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary
Topic: Achieving Energy Security in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa

1 *Guided by* Article 1 of the *United Nations (UN) Charter*, which states that the purpose of the UN is to achieve
2 international cooperation in addressing international matters of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian
3 character,

4
5 *Encouraging* the orderly and peaceful conclusion of the ongoing popular movements in the Middle East and
6 North Africa,

7
8 *Keeping in mind* the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, a multi-stakeholder partnership aiming to
9 achieve a broad-based transformation of the world's energy systems by 2030, stemming from the General
10 Assembly (GA) resolution 65/151,

11
12 *Alarmed by* the lack of stable energy sources for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa,

13
14 *Recognizing* that due to the lack of stable resources for European, Middle Eastern and North African countries,
15 they must resort to importing 53% of the energy they consume,

16
17 *Reaffirming* the need for the uninterrupted availability and affordability to facilitate Member States'
18 accessibility to energy sources,

19
20 *Taking into consideration* the African Free Trade Zone established in 2008 to enhance trade development within
21 the African continent,

22
23 *Further noting* the need for Member States to store energy in the forms of reserves to avert an energy crisis by
24 decreasing the vulnerability of developing countries with regards to these reserves,

25
26 *Deeply conscious* of the potential success of the MEDRING initiative, encompassing four separate electricity
27 blocks - Union for the Coordination of Transmission of Electricity (UCTE), South West Mediterranean Block
28 (SWMB), South East Mediterranean Block (SEMB), and Turkey (Rio+20), which interconnects 26 European
29 countries as well as Northern Africa,

30
31 *Guided by* the Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012,
32 which highlighted the importance of safe, efficient, and cost effective energy transportation, in response to the
33 Sixth Summit of the Americas' in 2012,

34
35 *Understanding* that the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has one of the highest solar and wind
36 potentials in the world and has not adequately utilized them due to lack of investments in research and
37 development as well as education,

38
39 *Recognizing* the necessity of peace and security in the MENA region in order to create infrastructure for energy
40 production and improve energy security,

41
42 *Recalling* the Fourth Meeting of the CICA Ministers of Foreign Affairs 2012 which discusses comprehensive
43 solutions to achieving lasting peace, security and stability in the Middle East, North Africa and Europe,

44
45 *Aware of* the fact that fossil fuels will remain the main source of energy in the next decades despite the
46 substantial growth and potential of renewable sources of energy likely to lead to international energy security,

47
48 *Bearing in mind* statements provided by the United Kingdom Ministry of Energy and the United States' USAID,
49 specifying support for international cooperation within the Middle East and North Africa,

50
51 *Acknowledging* that energy reserves are vital to national and regional stability in North Africa,

52
53 *Emphasizing* the effort of USAID's Power Africa in Nigeria, to foster the development of renewable energy
54 infrastructure, including Azura's Green Field Open-Cycle Gas to Power Project and JBS Wind's Green Field
55 Wind Power Project,

56 Conscious of the importance of energy reserves of sovereign states and the functions these play in preserving
57 national and international energy security,
58

59 Bearing in mind the delay of the MEDRING Project due to technical complications and funding issues primarily
60 involving Libya and Tunisia,
61

62 Expressing appreciation in the past Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
63 members that have shown support for the DESERTEC project,
64

65 Approving the Organization of American States (OAS) Connect 2022 initiative which integrated national and
66 regional energy grid systems that guarantee the people of the Americas reliable access to electricity to 2022,
67

68 Considering the success of the Central American Integrated System Project (SIEPAC), which provides a major
69 regional transmission system connecting 37 million consumers, as a pattern in the expansion of energy delivery
70 systems in the MENA regions,
71

72 Aware of the importance of multilateral sharing of knowledge and expertise and the achievement of progress of
73 topics in energy security,
74

75 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
76

77 1. *Requests* expansion and completion of the MEDRING Initiative to achieve energy security in North Africa
78 by 2030 through the implementation of a 15-year plan consisting of three five-year phases through
79 investment from foreign Member States, in order to:
80

81 a. Ensure oil price stability throughout MENA countries and the elimination of tariff and non-tariff
82 barriers to trade throughout North Africa,
83

84 b. Prevent energy crises through the supply of 100-day oil reserves sold at a fixed rate of five years to
85 North African countries;
86

87 2. Encourages research and development of sustainable energy infrastructure and production in North Africa
88 by:
89

90 a. Creating a positive investment climate for developed nations with counsel from the UN
91 Environment Programme,
92

93 b. Designating the UN Capital Development Fund to create a program to finance research and
94 development into clean energy technologies such as hydroelectric power, wind power, solar
95 power, geothermal and natural gas;
96

97 3. Recommends for North African Member States to cooperate together on connecting the region via a high
98 voltage direct current power grid as an expansion of the current MEDRING project;
99

100 4. Recommends implementation of the 100-day Energy Storage Rule, which states that a portion of imports
101 will be stored in order to provide a sufficient supply of energy for a 100-day period in the case of a crisis
102 situation in which:
103

104 a. The providers are the Euroasian Economic Union, League of Arab States, and African Union will
105 supply these energies at a price which is fixed for the 5-years based on the market price at the
106 beginning of the period,
107

108 b. The guidelines will be set up by the provider for the use of the energy reserves;
109

110 5. Calls for the formation of a conference regarding energy reserves storage in which:
111

112 a. All Member States are invited,
113

114 b. Reserves are funded by the top twenty oil producing Member States,
115

- 116 c. Is held annually in Bern, Switzerland,
117
118 d. Ideas are gathered for the funding and technological advances of energy storage, specifically in
119 developing countries;
120
- 121 6. Recommends the GA to promote the African Free Trade Zone to monitor, regulate, and assess the price
122 stability of key energy resources;
123
- 124 7. Recognizes the potential of DESERTEC to connect North Africa, the Middle East, and Europe via a high
125 voltage direct current power grid by 2050;
126
- 127 8. Commends North African Member States' reconciliation to move forward with the MEDRING project with
128 the assistance of foreign aid and investments by all willing and able Member States in order to facilitate the
129 completion of the project;
130
- 131 9. Encourages Member States in the MENA region participating in the MEDRING expansion, to adopt a
132 similar model to the Connect 2022 initiative by:
133
- 134 a. Combining regional integration with smart grid technologies that allow for high levels of
135 renewables without affecting the stability of the grid,
136
- 137 b. Paying particular attention to the progression of smart grid technologies including consumer
138 energy demand response measures, new methods for scheduling and dispatching power, and
139 small- and large-scale energy storage;
140
- 141 10. *Promotes* research on the development of more sophisticated extraction techniques of oil and gas as well as
142 on transport, plant-building and plant-efficiency by:
143
- 144 a. Supporting think tanks like Institute for Energy Research (IER),
145
- 146 b. Supporting the Center for Science of Environment, Resources and Energy (CSERE),
147
- 148 c. Engaging regional cooperation on collection of data relevant to the implementation of
149 progressive energy technologies,
150
- 151 d. Enabling further possibilities for constructing new pipelines-systems within North-Africa,
152 Europe and the Middle East to ensure energy security within these regions;
153
- 154 11. *Expresses its hope* that Member States in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa continue striving to
155 fulfill Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and
156 modern energy for all.