

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Second Committee (GA 2)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

General Assembly Second Committee (GA 2)

Committee Staff

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Assistant Director	Sara Calamitosi
Chair	Swann Jin
Rapporteur	Maira Madala
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Agenda

- I. Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
- II. Financing for Development
- III. World Commodity Trends and Prospects

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA2/RES/1/1	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	136 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 15 abstentions
GA2/RES/1/2	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	119 votes in favor, 18 votes against, 18 abstentions
GA2/RES/1/3	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	125 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 20 abstentions
GA2/RES/1/4	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
GA2/RES/1/5	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	132 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 14 abstentions
GA2/RES/1/6	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty	124 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 23 abstentions

	Reduction and Sustainable Development	
GA2/RES/1/7	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	110 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 31 abstentions
GA2/RES1/8	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
GA2/RES/1/9	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	138 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 14 abstentions
GA2/RES1/10	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
GA2/RES/1/11	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	138 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 12 abstentions
GA2/RES/1/12	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
GA2/RES/1/13	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
GA2/RES1/14	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	136 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 12 abstentions
GA2/RES/1/15	Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
- II. Financing for Development
- III. World Commodity Trends and Prospects

The session was attended by representatives of 153 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development.” By Monday, the Dais received a total of 20 proposals covering a variety of subtopics, including urbanization and sustainable development; cooperation on information sharing; benefits of green energy for social and human welfare; and women, energy and technology. Whilst collaborating on ideas, delegates further discussed how to empower indigenous people by targeting local and regional groups in the African Union and methods of improving implementation and monitoring. Delegates discussed, cooperated, and negotiated, and by the end of Tuesday’s final session, several of the working papers merged to strengthen similar ideas and topics.

On Wednesday, 15 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 15 draft resolutions, 6 by acclamation and 9 by simple majority vote. These resolutions focused on resolving the topic at hand with emphasis on tackling the roots of poverty in urban cities through renewable and sustainable sources of energy, adopting Smart City urban planning programs, initiatives to encourage private investors and supporting North-South and South-South cooperation. Cooperation, negotiation, and dedication motivated delegates in their diligent efforts to address the issues of this topic. Through diplomatic efforts, delegates successfully considered the topic at hand and accomplished a consensus of these issues across the body.



Code: GA2/RES/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Concerned* about the urgency of the issue of poverty eradication and the need for international cooperation to
4 address issues that are social, political and economic in nature as noted in Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United*
5 *Nations,*

6
7 *Cognizant* of the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform Progress Report 2014/93 and its highlighting the
8 importance of education in promoting sustainable consumption practices,

9
10 *Confident* in advocating a framework for implementing the strategies to achieve sustainable development on the
11 basis of the principles of the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
12 Change (COP21),

13
14 *Recognizing* the importance of youth education in sustainable and renewable energy in order to ensure sustainability
15 for future generations as highlighted by the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative,

16
17 *Bearing in mind* United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Woman and the Environment Report, which
18 discusses the lack of a formal mechanism to measure government implementation when ensuring women's role in
19 environmental decision-making,

20
21 *Further recognizing* that modern energy is central to achieving progress in almost all spheres of human welfare and
22 economic development,

23
24 *Emphasizing* the need to actively strive towards reaching the goals set forth in General Assembly resolution 70/154
25 in reference to the rights of indigenous peoples, with specific focus on educational and developmental challenges,

26
27 *Stressing* the implementation issues of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) within vulnerable, lower-
28 middle-income (LMI), and Member States experiencing man-made conflict or natural disasters,

29
30 *Bearing in mind* Article 1 of the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* as the most essential humanitarian
31 priority, General Assembly resolution 62/153 which emphasizes the protection and assistance for all internally
32 displaced persons, resolution 68/262 that supports the territorial integrity of states that have experienced the
33 imposition of illegal autonomous regions, and resolution 69/286, which regards property rights of refugees from all
34 countries in the world,

35
36 *Affirming* the advancements and precedents set by resolution 60/251 Article 5(h) in the Human Rights Council,

37
38 *Drawing attention* to successful renewable energy enterprises and the employment of locals to respect sovereignty
39 of Member States, as implemented through training workshops facilitated by national agencies frameworks such as
40 Pakistan's National Productivity Organization, Kenya's Vision 2030, and Austria's IEP,

41
42 *Restating* the important link between access to energy and the unique social, political and economic characteristics
43 of each developing country as highlighted in Article 9 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

44
45 *Acknowledging* the need for increased education and training in every sector of developing countries towards
46 renewable energy technologies, as emphasized in the *Rio Declaration,*

47

48 *Distinguishing* the importance of youth education in sustainable and renewable energy in order to ensure
49 sustainability for future generations as highlighted by the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative,
50

51 *Fully aware* of the significant impact of cooperation, as stated in Article 6 of the *Kyoto Protocol* and Sustainable
52 Development Goal (SDG) 7, the Member States recognize the need for greater coordination between South-South
53 regions,
54

55 *Bearing in Mind* General Assembly resolution 25/2626 of the International Development Strategy for the Second
56 United Nations Development Decade to generate adequate conditions of standard living and sustainable
57 development,
58

59 *Identifying* that energy possibilities of Member States vary geographically and the unique development needs of
60 each country should be considered in all sustainability efforts in line with the recommendations of *Agenda 21*,
61

62 *Reiterating* the importance of the General Assembly resolution 70/188, which stressed the need for multilateral
63 development banks to encourage increased cooperation between global financial institutions and providing the much
64 needed financial assets to realize the financial goals and reemphasizes resolution 70/189, which are crucial to the
65 success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
66

67 *Affirming* that investment in infrastructure development is a crucial driver in increasing economic growth and
68 development as discussed in SDG 9,
69

70 *Recalling* the Monterrey Consensus wherein developed Member States recommitted 0.7% of GNI towards Official
71 Development Assistance (ODA) to generate adequate conditions of standard living and sustainable development,
72

73 *Recognizing* the Environmental Fiscal Reform (EFR) report by the World Bank, which addresses the designating the
74 board objectives of fiscal consolidation, innovation and greening of the economy to devote on incentives for
75 sustainable natural resource management,
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77 *Restating* the importance of General Assembly resolution 70/188, which stresses the need for multilateral
78 development banks to encourage increased cooperation between global financial institutions and member states to
79 achieve SDG 17,
80

81 *Confirming* the importance of South-South cooperation particularly with emphasis on solidarity and shared
82 experiences as articulated in the Future We Want, especially Article 260, which specifically notes the important role
83 that South-South cooperation plays in North-South cooperation,
84

85 *Appreciating* the Green Environment Facility and their effort to facilitate technology transfer, especially in regards
86 to renewable energy, as well as their accomplishment in providing \$14.5 billion in grants, mobilizing \$75.4 billion
87 to finance more than 4,000 green technology projects,
88

- 89 1. *Recommends* that renewable energy enterprises employ locals of the Member States in which projects such as
90 the Marrakech Task Force Education for Sustainable Consumption initiative to encourage sustainable
91 development conversations in formal curricula;
92
- 93 a. To be implemented through existing local infrastructure, such as but not limited to community centers,
94 women's centers, youth training programs and adult education structures, religious centers, local
95 entities to further progress local reach in teaching about sustainable development and increasing
96 facilitating poverty reduction;
97
- 98 b. Proposes an exchange of trained educators amongst Member States within these centers to come and
99 educate attendees on how proper energy utilization methods;
100
- 101 2. *Offers* UNEP's The Transition to the Green Economy report as a policy initiative that promotes access to the
102 Green Economy through the discussion of trade, sustainable development, and challenges risks and benefits of
103 incentivizing reducing trade barriers;

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3. *Calls* for increased cooperation between local government, civil society organizations, and the International Renewable Energy Association (IRENA) to expand efforts under IRENA’s Renewable Energy Learning Partnership (IRELP) to hold regional workshops for education, training and job opportunities in renewable energy towards the accomplishment of recommendations made in COP21;
 4. *Urges* improving South-South cooperation in concert with North-South cooperation using organizations such as (UNFCCC), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to utilize resources from a collaboration of places and other likeminded organizations;
 5. *Desires* a pre-established infrastructure such as community centers, women’s centers, and adult education structures to further progress local reach in teaching about sustainable development:
 - a. Proposes an exchange of trained educators amongst member states within these centers to come and educate attendees on how proper energy utilization methods; providing the added experience will greatly multiply the impact of effect of the education;
 - b. Encourages upon social media corporations to join in an international campaign to raise awareness and concern in regards to the growing threat of excessive energy consumption;
 - c. To encourage a greater knowledge about the process of energy obtainment and the energy sharing initiative;
 6. *Invites* Member States to create the Environmental Prosperity for Countries in Conflict Coalition (EPCCC) which will establish an inclusive approach to increasing green economies worldwide, prioritizing those Member States in conflict and in the lower-middle-income (LMI) category in an effort to facilitate the full implementation of the SDGs through:
 - a. The coalition will focus on utilizing equitable annual assessments across countries, prioritizing those in conflict, coinciding with recommendations for how each Member State can manage its natural resources to satisfy Target 1 of SDG 7;
 - b. Calling for the expansion of the International Development Assistance (IDA) Crisis Fund’s qualifications to include conflict-stricken Member States in an effort to target all LMI countries to qualify for debt relief in order to realize all SDGs financially;
 - c. Encouraging the assembly of the SDG Financial Streamlining Task Force (FSTF), which will work to identify Member States that fall under qualifying criteria and permit a streamlined process, in order to achieve SDG 8, which will secure IDA Crisis Funding for those countries in conflict;
 - d. Encouraging Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) to grant access to low-income countries for the incentivization of sustainable resources;
 - e. Further inviting the expansion of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief to include all LMI and conflict-stricken states, which are often burdened with debt but suffer from the lack of comprehensive funding that lower-income (LI) countries receive, in support of SDG 10;
 7. *Recommends* the strengthening of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standard, which will enact a fair evaluative accountability process regarding Member States’ management of natural resources which will allow for greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction and will create a more attractive environment for foreign direct investment in renewable energy industries to alleviate regions in conflict and expand upon EPTF need assessments;
 8. *Encourages* the international community to support renewable energy access for citizens residing in illegally imposed autonomous zones by:

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161 a. Condemning restrictions to energy access across illegal and arbitrary borders;
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163 b. Supporting the sovereignty and property rights of states and citizens, particularly regarding energy
164 production facilities and energy infrastructure;
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- 166 9. *Asks* the Green Environment Facility to increase the number of its green technology transfer projects in
167 promoting the access to renewable technology as COP21 agreement highlighted through;
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169 a. Affordable means to build energy infrastructure, especially in the rural areas, including but not limited
170 to smart grid, mobile energy hubs, efficient generators, and other technologies;
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172 b. Encouragement of research into inclusive ways to the renewable energy such as solar power,
173 hydropower, geothermal power, wind power, and other renewable energy sources, and;
174
175 c. Collaboration with the Member States to facilitate North-South cooperation and South-South
176 cooperation through technology transfer;
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178 d. Consideration to the potential negative effects that new green energy projects have, especially on
179 landlocked Member States and suggest referring to the General Assembly Second Committee to
180 include all affected parties in resolving the disputes;
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- 182 10. *Encourages* increased financial, logistical and technical support to relevant programs, such as United Nations
183 Industrial Development Organization Sustainable Energy Initiative for Industries or IRENA Global Renewable
184 Energy Islands Network, which seek to ensure the effectiveness of renewable energy programs by taking a
185 country specific approach to development;
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- 187 11. *Calls for* the implementation of a task force under the mandate of UN-Energy that will formulate strategic
188 guidelines such as IRENA's Roadmap for a Renewable Energy Future for the moment when the centralized
189 extension of the national grid by national agencies and the mini-grids which provide energy to individual
190 community's merge;
191
- 192 12. *Accentuates* all willing and able Member States with available resources to contribute donations, including but
193 not limited to financial, physical, infrastructural, and other means to toward renewable energy development
194 funds such as the Green Climate Fund which provides the capital towards UNFCCC renewable energy
195 enterprises;
196
- 197 13. *Requests* all willing and able Member States to direct donations toward multilateral development banks for
198 providing below market rate loans and grants toward renewable energy projects in developing Member States
199 and LDCs, such as regional development banks and the International Bank for Reconstruction and
200 Development, while also:
201
202 a. Calling for the substantial increase of resources available towards the International Monetary Fund
203 (IMF) and the New Development Bank with further supervision by the United Nations Development
204 Programme (UNDP), and UNEP;
205
206 b. Inviting all other Member States who have capital surpluses from their domestic and foreign portfolio
207 investments and or government revenues to contribute funding for the development of more efficient
208 and environmentally favorable methods of energy and improvement of their current power grids to
209 produce better energy technology that can be traded and shared to the international community,
210 withstanding no compromising effects to their monetary policy or financial prosperity;
211
- 212 14. *Calls upon* donor Member States to achieve their ODA commitments by cooperating in the Developmental
213 Assistance Committee (DAC) in following the timetable of "In Larger Freedom" to ensure that funding is
214 available for all development projects, especially those pertaining to renewable energy access for the
215 eradication of poverty;

- 216
217 15. *Recommends* the increased use and the scale-up of the Environmental Fiscal Reform (EFR) already
218 implemented in the European Union for poverty reduction:
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220 a. Green taxes should be used at an international scale on a voluntary basis;
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222 b. The revenue generated by these taxes should help to finance poverty reduction measures, for example
223 infrastructure that improves access of the poor to water, sanitation and energy services;
224
225 c. EFR encompasses taxes on water or air pollution, on exploitation of natural resources, on the purchase
226 of polluting devices;
227
- 228 16. *Emphasizes* the implementation of regional infrastructure development programs, such as the Programme for
229 Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), through international financing from all willing and able Member
230 States in order to improve road networks, trade connectivity, mobility, power, and other public services in
231 developing regions which accelerates economic growth and increases employment;
232
- 233 17. *Further invites* organizations including Private Infrastructure Development Group and Helping Hand for Relief
234 and Development that may be helpful in public-private partnerships between local and regional governments for
235 the purpose of assisting developing countries to alleviating poverty and economic growth through the
236 construction of infrastructure including roads, bridges, ports, hydroelectric;
237
- 238 18. *Calls upon* independent institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and Amsterdam Institute
239 for International Development to work more closely with local and regional government in order to efficiently
240 allocate the received funds and to ensure the proper implementation of infrastructure development;
241
- 242 19. *Requests* the establishment of a panel consisting of experts from UNDP and UNEP, in collaboration with those
243 relevant actors from civil society, local government and academia, which will hold conferences and workshops
244 to be attended by all willing member states for clean energy goals under the following mandate:
245
246 a. The panel of experts shall be addressing the SDG 7 outlining “Clean Energy for All;”
247
248 b. The panel of experts shall hold their first event in January 2017 and annually thereafter for follow-up
249 dialogues and plans of action;
250
251 c. The first event shall be held in Cape Town, South Africa and future locations established by attending
252 Member States;
253
254 d. The purpose of the panel of experts and their events should be to promote the sharing of best practices,
255 expert advising and technology transfer for promoting institutional capacity towards using renewable
256 resources, and voluntary reporting’s from Member States;
257
258 e. The conference shall be hosted by the collaboration of both UNDP and UNEP and financed by
259 contributions from all willing and able Member States.



Code: GA2/RES/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizing* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, specifically the points focusing on international
4 problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for
5 human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion which
6 are all guiding issues that can promote sustainable development and motivate the eradication of poverty,

7
8 *Recognizing* that Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) emphasizes that everyone has a
9 right to a “standard of living adequate for the wealth and well-being of himself,”

10
11 *Reaffirming* the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW), which
12 provides the basis for achieving equality between men and women through ensuring women's equal access to, and
13 equal opportunities in, political and public life as well as education, health and employment,

14
15 *Keeping in mind* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable
16 requirement for sustainable development,

17
18 *Recognizing* that current processes of global energy production are highly inefficient, as more than half of energy
19 consumption is used for heating, cooking and infrastructure,

20
21 *Supporting* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 1 to eradicate extreme poverty, SDG 4 to
22 ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, SDG 5, to achieve gender equality and empower all women and
23 girls, and SDG 7 to ensure sustainable, affordable, reliable, and moderate energy for all by the year 2030,

24
25 *Recalling* the outcomes of the 55th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) of 2011, it is
26 noteworthy to recognize that women and girls are disproportionately burdened by a lack of access to modern energy
27 sources, and that therefore, significant social and economic benefits can be realized by enhancing women’s access to
28 energy,

29
30 *Recalling* the Women’s Economic Empowerment Program (WE Program) funded by the international network on
31 gender and sustainable energy (ENERGIA), which is effective until the year of 2017, highlights the importance of
32 women in the implementation of renewable energies, especially in the business sector,

33
34 *Recalling* the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also referred to as Rio+20, and
35 the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) in Paris,
36 France where all Member States reaffirmed their commitments to phasing out fossil fuel subsidies in favor of a more
37 sustainable network of energy sources,

38
39 1. *Encourages* Member States to endorse women’s employment in the sustainable energy sector by providing
40 training for women on building sustainable infrastructure through:

41
42 a. Providing experts in the fields of engineering, technology, management, and renewable energy
43 development from developed Member States to facilitate training for the building of infrastructures by
44 working with bilateral cooperation;

45
46 b. Establishing partnerships by organizing workshops, seminars, and conferences between different
47 Member States and institutions, such as universities, to foster sustainable economic growth while
48 assisting the training of women, especially in developing Member States:

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- i. Organizing these partnerships by focusing on the North-South cooperation using funds from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with an emphasis on African, Central Asia, and South-East Europe;
 - ii. Fostering Global Partnership Education, organized by United Nations International Children’s Emergency Funds (UNICEF);
 - iii. Using as a model, the exchange programme created by Universite de Montreal, that works in collaboration with universities from developing countries, such as: Lebanon and Senegal providing training from professors in the field of economic management, technology, and women’s empowerment;
 - 2. *Recommends* creating a partnership between developing Member States and networks like ENERGIA, which focuses on female entrepreneurs to become successful small business owners, energy service providers and even leaders in their communities by:
 - a. Inviting Member States to support the WE Programme by 2017 in order to provide technical assistance, such as tools, infrastructure, technological advice and encourage Member States to increase funding to the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA), to foster its current initiatives in Africa and Asia;
 - b. Using the Energia’s missions as a model to create initiatives that will not only reach women from Asia and Africa, but also women from Europe, North and South America as well as Oceania by:
 - i. Using funds from the UNDP and the International Energy Agency (IEA), who recognizes the importance of sustainable energy and women empowerment;
 - ii. Requesting the United Nations to support financially Member States that creates that creates initiatives promoting the involvement of women in the renewable energy field;
 - c. Improving the creation of small businesses by facilitating access to credit and microfinance, especially to women by collaborating with the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF);
 - 3. *Suggests* that education systems focus on critical thinking, through the creation of energy independent schools to foster a better environment and to encourage and create a model for children, implementing a critical sense in their minds at a young age, especially for girls in school to follow by the year 2030 through:
 - a. Funding from the Council of Women World Leaders, chaired by Lithuania to implement energy independent school in South-Eastern Europe;
 - b. Providing experts from developed countries that have the required technology and knowledge, such as Croatia and Finland, to facilitate the implementation of the project in the developing countries;
 - 4. *Calls* on Member States to implement renewable energy strategies and programs domestically by:
 - a. Collaborating with energy efficient organizations such as International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Efficient Association (WEEA), Blue Energy, European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ECEEE), and UN-Energy by encouraging information sharing and knowledge transfer in reporting the effectiveness of similar programmes and agencies already in place;
 - b. Analyzing health and environmental impacts of energy policies by conducting studies in collaboration with Members States, the World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in order to evaluate the efficiency of the policies, and thus of the Member States programs;
 - 5. *Supports* the establishment of a bi-annual conference hosted by UN-Women that incorporates all Member States and non-governmental organizations including Solar Sister, Women of Wind Energy (WoWE), and World Bank

- 104 Gender Group to further increase women involvement in the sustainable energy sector to reduce poverty
105 through:
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- 107 a. Discussing efficient ways to implement education and vocational training programs for women in the
108 field of renewable energy, keeping in mind the goal of technological advancement;
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 - 110 b. Raising awareness among Member States on the status of women in their involvement within the
111 workforce in the field of renewable energy and sustainable development by improving existing
112 information platforms that are available online, as well as supporting conferences organized by UN-
113 Women, such as the He for She campaign.



Code: GA2/RES/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, specifically highlighting*
4 *Chapter IX and Article 55 for the vital importance of international economic relations among nations to promote*
5 *development including economic and social progress,*

6
7 *Reaffirming* General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for
8 *Sustainable Development”, which universally encompasses the most transformative sustainable challenges, and*
9 *especially the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 and 7,*

10
11 *Recalling the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21)*
12 *outcome document, the Paris Agreement, with specific focus on technological information sharing and on its*
13 *promotion of funding for green energy projects in effort to promote sustainable development and poverty*
14 *eradication,*

15
16 *Emphasizing the importance of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for its*
17 *commitment to improving the economic and social status of all peoples, while extending the connection between*
18 *green growth and development co-operation at the country and regional level,*

19
20 *Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, GA resolution*
21 *66/288, the Future We Want and the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL), which reaffirms the critical*
22 *role of access to modern sustainable energy and its contribution to poverty eradication,*

23
24 *Endorsing the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and its aim to facilitate investment*
25 *in green infrastructure, technologies and solutions that would be able to address deficiencies and accelerate the*
26 *process of poverty reduction,*

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28 *Recognizing the definition of sustainable energy as defined by the World Commission on Environment and*
29 *Development report as “the provision and use of energy that meets the needs of the present without compromising*
30 *the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,”*

31
32 *Acknowledging the monumental role of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (JPOI) and GA*
33 *resolution 60/1 on the eradication of poverty and commitment to sustainable development for all,*

34
35 *Referring to the goal of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which is to end poverty and hunger through*
36 *achieving development in promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting social*
37 *inclusion,*

38
39 *Welcoming the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development highlighting the importance of the Official*
40 *Developed Assistance (ODA) to finance sustainable development, for many least developed countries (LDCs) rely*
41 *up to 60% of their annual budgets on the ODA,*

42
43 *Endorsing the work of International Energy Agency (IEA) in promoting affordable and clean energy with the*
44 *emphasis on energy, security and sustainable development,*

45
46 *Concerned by the limited access to technical research and quality data that is substantial to determining the right*
47 *path towards sustainable development,*

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49 *Reaffirming* GA resolution 62/153 on the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons,

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Noting the work of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in implementing sustainable energy projects that have possible repercussions for bordering states,

Expressing its satisfaction with the success made in many developing nations in sustainable development and renewable energy made possible by multilateral and bilateral direct investment projects, such as the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Energy Efficiency Program established by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and the Pan Arab Renewable Energy Strategy 2030 of the League of Arab States,

Encouraging the World Bank for compensating financial losses in case of project failures due to non-commercial risks especially in LDCs and other developing countries through Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA),

Strongly supporting the revitalization of global partnerships specified in SDG 17, which supports regional collaboration and multilateral negotiations to share best practices on sustainable development including public, private and civil society partnerships in order to implement innovations on an international scale,

Recognizing the successes of the Dasu Hydropower Project and the Development Power Generation Program (DREP) that successfully increased sustainable development and investments in the state of Pakistan,

Reaffirming GA resolutions 69/225, 67/215, and 70/184 that address the importance of mobilizing renewable sources of energy, with specific emphasis, on technological information sharing; providing financing for sustainable development through public and private investments and international cooperation in research and technology to increase the share of renewable energy,

Emphasizing GA resolutions 60/34 and 69/228 on public administration and development, promoting efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the role that Green Bonds play in their dedication to facilitating the flow of investments into renewable energy projects, and promoting private investments in LDCs countries,

1. *Encourages* the promotion of sustainable development through the use of financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Auditing Organization for Islamic Finance Institutions (AAOIFI) to expand Green Bonds initiatives in LDCs and developing countries in order to:
 - a. Attract foreign green investments in alternative sources of renewable and sustainable energy in the interest of improving the economic cycle and increase sustainability in developing areas;
 - b. Improve access to renewable energy sources for the sake of sustainable development;
 - c. Promote access to interest-free green Sukuk bonds in the interest of including less traditional public and private investors;
 - d. Grant incentives for low-income countries to invest in green bonds without facing an unreasonable amount of risk for the increase of access to and the production of renewable and sustainable energies;
2. *Recommends* that attractive mechanisms are adopted that will encourage public and private investments in Green Bond initiatives dedicated to climate mitigation, climate resilience, adaptation, environmentally friendly projects, by launching renewable energy projects such as the construction of energy efficiency improvements and habitat restoration akin to the first municipal green bond issued by the United States in 2013;
3. *Promotes* increased transparency and compliance of Green Bonds by requesting that the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) monitor the quality of green bond initiatives by working in tandem with the World Bank, specifically the International Finance Corporation (IFC) by using the IFC Sustainability Framework;

- 106 4. *Requests* that Member States promote and share further advancement of capital in the form of technological
107 information and renewable energy frameworks with the help of global and regional databases through the
108 efforts established by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) by:
109
- 110 a. Maximizing the use of renewable energy through building new and innovative storage mechanisms
111 respectively in both rural and urban parts of Member States;
112
 - 113 b. Creating detailed resource logistic planning in order to improve the efficiency and access of
114 sustainable energy to remote rural areas;
115
- 116 5. *Requests* Member States to develop public, public-private, and civil society partnerships to promote sustainable
117 development and access to renewable energy by:
118
- 119 a. Supporting the internationalization of production, with transparency promoted bi-quarterly inspections
120 from each respective state by allowing the private investments as a means to promote public-private
121 partnerships (PPPs);
122
 - 123 b. Encouraging the deregulation and privatization of many energy sectors within Member States;
124
 - 125 c. Providing incentives to new private investors by establishing a timeframe of two years in which fiscal
126 advantages such as corporate income taxes or value added taxes are reduced;
127
 - 128 d. Removing barriers of cross-border investments by diminishing bureaucratic bottlenecks regarding
129 foreign investments;
130
 - 131 e. Improving accountability and transparency of public administrations through education programs and
132 knowledge-sharing;
133
 - 134 f. Enhancing the effectiveness of public administrations, especially at the revenue and customs sector, in
135 order to consolidate the fiscal capacity of developing countries in line with the goals of OECD's Base
136 Erosion and Profit Shifting Project (BEPS) to discourage mismatches in tax code to increase
137 transparency and recover the annual loss of global corporate income taxes between 4-10%;
138
- 139 6. *Calls upon* the OECD Developed Assistance Committee to achieve the current 0.7% of GNI targets to
140 contribute to the ODA by:
141
- 142 a. Reporting obstacles that have prevented states from reaching this goal in the past so that other Member
143 States can advise on how to overcome them;
144
 - 145 b. Minimizing the requirements and conditions attached to the recipient states of the ODA;
146
 - 147 c. Encouraging all Member States to increase investments in foreign and private businesses in order to
148 increase incentives for private owners to share effective, sustainable, and renewable energy
149 technologies through:
150
 - 151 i. Decreased interest rates on bank loans and further tax reforms as incentives for renewable
152 energy business growth;
 - 153 ii. Allocation of Feed-In tariffs for Members States that have failed to receive fiscal
154 contributions from private-public banks;
 - 155 iii. Furthering banking loans and saving opportunities to domestic Micro, Small, and Medium-
156 sized enterprises (MSME) to investment capital sustainability energy projects at a national
157 level;
 - 158 iv. Increasing the number and frequency of reports on corruption to encourage private investors
159 by means of increased transparency to invest in a more sustainable future;
160

- 161 7. *Reminds* Member States to review the recommended project guidelines provided by the OECD at the most
162 recent Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM), which includes focus upon promoting investment, and power
163 generation capacity building projects regarding:
164
- 165 a. Direct solar radiation maps and solar power plants;
 - 166
 - 167 b. Mapping of wind speeds and wind energy technologies;
 - 168
 - 169 c. Grid Readiness through encouraging Member States to improve energy efficiency through the creation
170 of smart grids in the next two decades across regions;
 - 171
 - 172 d. Water desalination through hydro storage or sand filtration;
 - 173
 - 174 e. Hydroelectricity;
 - 175
 - 176 f. Geothermal Energy;
 - 177
- 178 8. *Requests* Member States to revitalize global partnerships specified in SDG 17 that support regional
179 collaboration by:
180
- 181 a. Promoting transfer of environmentally friendly technologies;
 - 182
 - 183 b. Investing in public and private sustainable projects including:
184
 - 185 i. Water and hydroelectric power generation projects in collaboration with the World Bank,
186 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Asian Development Bank
187 (ADB) that utilize the DREP as model;
 - 188 ii. Energy sector projects and frameworks modeled upon the Oman Sector Law which stimulates
189 private investments in domestic energy projects;
 - 190 iii. Central hybrid solar thermal systems and natural gas modeled upon those in Algeria; - 191
- 192 9. *Invites* all Member States, international financial institutions (IFIs), and non-governmental organizations
193 (NGOs) to increase contributions to existing global funds, such as the Global Energy Fund, with the
194 contingency that these bodies increase communication with both donor and recipient States regarding specific
195 allocation of the contributions to the development of local renewable energy strategies;
196
- 197 10. *Considers* the monumental role that the IEA plays in the promotion of funding for access to sustainable energy
198 systems, and recommends that Member-States work in collaboration with this body to build economic
199 developments and electrification of rural areas and isolated zones by determining which forms of green energy
200 should be invested in by taking into consideration geographical conditions such as terrain, temperature, human
201 geography, and levels of urbanization;
202
- 203 11. *Encourages* the expansion of MIGA to:
204
- 205 a. Utilize the 14% increase in its funding from Bank Group financing to implement electronic monitoring
206 and updates to its self-evaluating abilities that will ensure attainable progress;
 - 207
 - 208 b. Increasing the term of deposit insurance by MIGA to a guaranteed 20 years;
 - 209
- 210 12. *Suggests* the creation of a working group to analyze climate situations and environmental potential in order to
211 prevent ineffective investment and maximize the benefits towards sustainable development by:
212
- 213 a. Using existing United Nations reports of the UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme
214 (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and Member States'
215 own research provided by their internal institutions;
 - 216

- 217 b. Conducting further studies that can to ensure that sustainable development will be reached equally
218 across Member States;
219
- 220 c. Suggesting that specific types of renewable energy which are fit to each Member State’s environmental
221 conditions be implemented and that the information from World Meteorological Organization be taken
222 into consideration;
223
- 224 13. *Encourages* Member States to reaffirm the “Global Renewables Investment and Financing Summit” (GRIFIN)
225 with increased emphasis on gaining investments from the private sector from agencies such as Stoel Rives LLP,
226 Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, and Chadbourne, as well as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the
227 utilization of effective information sharing of discovered energy technologies through:
228
- 229 a. Establishing a platform to exchange knowledge and best practices on a regional level and between
230 developed and developing States to facilitate the sharing of progress in sustainable energy in the
231 General Debate of the General Assembly in September;
232
- 233 b. Investing in plant and machinery, telecommunications, education, transport systems, legal frameworks
234 and institutions;
235
- 236 c. Spreading responsible business standard practices by perhaps working with the Organization of
237 Responsible Business to determine how to invest in energy sustaining projects as a private entity;
238
- 239 14. *Invites* Member States to promote sustainable infrastructure development and capacity building both
240 domestically and internationally.



Code: GA2/RES/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations,* particularly the purpose “to achieve international cooperation in
4 solving international problems of an economic, social, and cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and
5 encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex,
6 language, or religion,”

7
8 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 69/225, which promotes new and renewable sources of energy in which
9 “the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services is an important factor that directly affects
10 efforts towards poverty eradication,”

11
12 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 to end poverty, SDG 7 for affordable and clean energy, and SDG
13 13 for climate action,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the collective work done by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
16 (UNESCO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Energy Knowledge Network (UN
17 ENERGY), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to achieve the SDGs by working to increase
18 access to renewable energy for poverty reduction and sustainability,

19
20 *Fully aware* that managing the consumption of all energy forms, including fossil fuels, such as UNEP’s energy
21 efficiency initiatives, is integral to addressing the inequitable access to energy that excludes about 1.4 billion people
22 from electricity as stated by UNDP,

23
24 *Noting with satisfaction* the cooperation of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the potential for
25 strengthening regional implementation to enhance sustainable development energies as articulated in SDG 7,

26
27 *Underlining* the achievements of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) with respect to the liberalization of trade and
28 foreign direct investment (FDI) regimes and pleased with the opportunities the initiatives offer for the exchange of
29 sustainable energy technologies as well as AFTA’s potential to be a model for other free trade agreements,

30
31 *Stressing* the recommendations set by the United Nations Climate Summit of 2014, which advocates for Member
32 States to decrease investments from fossil-fuel companies and to allocate those funds towards renewable energy
33 investments to protect humans from the negative effects of climate change,

34
35 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 70/189 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which highlights
36 financial targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and their capacity to bridge gaps within the
37 international community,

38
39 *Recognizing* the role played by new and old Multilateral Development Banks such as the Asian Infrastructure
40 Investment Bank (AIIB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the New Development Bank (NDB) with other
41 Member States to provide developmental assistance especially to developing countries,

42
43 *Noting with satisfaction* the reassertion of Member States’ support for renewable energy access for all and reducing
44 poverty by means of providing financial assistance such as grants, interest-free loans, concessional loans, and
45 foreign assistance budgets to help willing low and middle income countries build their own welfare projects,
46 construct necessary facilities, and to undertake varying infrastructure projects, and more,

47

- 48 1. *Encourages* the United Nations Regional Commission in Africa, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and
49 Western Asia to establish a Regional Energy Exchange Program (REEP) that will promote access to renewable
50 energy by providing a means to exchange renewable energy between Member States by:
51
- 52 a. Having a council that will oversee the operation of the REEP and facilitate the inter-regional and intra-
53 regional exchange of ideas and expertise, consisting of:
54
 - 55 i. A nine-member council of Member States who are involved in regional trade blocs;
 - 56 ii. Trade, development, and energy experts from each regional trade bloc;
 - 57 iii. Working groups of trade, development, and energy experts from UNDP, UN-Energy, and
58 UNEP;
 - 59 b. Creating renewable energy exchange infrastructures that will create jobs and offer appropriate training
60 for citizens in order to diminish poverty;
 - 61 c. Promoting access to renewable energy through the exchange program to increase supply of renewable
62 energy to those Member States in the REEP, who otherwise do not have access to renewable energy
63 sources;
 - 64 d. Measuring a power plant's power output and transmission grid voltage level to find the most
65 sustainable locations to build energy infrastructures while remaining in compliance with international
66 environmental regulations;
- 67
- 68 2. *Suggests* Member States continuously explore opportunities to generate funds and support to put forth towards
69 the REEP from various sources such as:
70
- 71 a. Multilateral financing institutions like Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure
72 Investment Bank (AIIB), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), New Development Banks (NDB), and
73 Green Climate;
 - 74 b. Additional forms of aid from other Member States and organizations such as, stated but not limited to:
75
 - 76 i. Goods and infrastructure materials, to facilitate necessary construction, ease labor and to
77 attain tasks efficiently such as machineries that can help improve systems, equipment, and
78 vehicles to improve access to energy to different areas;
 - 79 ii. Technical cooperation and human resources, to send out experts to recipient countries and
80 deliver education and training on related fields that need improvement on;
 - 81 iii. Bilateral Agreements, to engage in negotiations with willing developed states to directly fund
82 and offer additional assistance towards low income and middle income economies;
- 83
- 84 3. *Welcomes* Member States who are involved in the REEP to collaborate with UNEP to cooperate and combine
85 regional electricity markets to reduce fluctuations in energy demand in which:
86
- 87 a. Regional cooperation will foster energy supply by reducing the dependence on a smaller number of
88 suppliers, especially in the event that a national energy system fails;
 - 89 b. Improvements on infrastructures between neighboring countries will help less developed countries
90 receive renewable energy from neighboring Member States in the event that a Member State is unable
91 to transition with sufficient speed;
 - 92 c. The combination of a regional electricity market will reduce price volatility and decrease electricity
93 prices for all Member States within their region;
- 94
- 95 4. *Recommends* for the working groups of UNDP, UN-Energy, and UNEP to further the discussions and
96 negotiations between Member States on the exchange rates in order to:
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- 104 a. Facilitate the discussions;
105
106 b. Ensure the protection of each Member State's best interest in the negotiations;
107
108 c. Provide provisions within the exchange contracts that are within the capacities of each Member States
109 respective energy sectors;
110
- 111 5. *Encourages* Member States to further develop free trade agreements similar to the ASEAN Economic
112 Community (AEC), which allows for a streamlined and more efficient flow of the resources required for the
113 development of sustainable and clean energy, and with the further aim of:
114
- 115 a. Expanding economic integration beyond regional blocs and thereby facilitating sustainable energy
116 development in an increasingly larger area;
117
- 118 b. Promoting FDI specifically targeted at boosting sustainable energy production;
119
- 120 6. *Urges* all regional agencies, including ASEAN and European Union Members, to invest in foundational
121 infrastructure for a smart grid system, to optimize energy reliability and security by monitoring and responding
122 to changes in the power supply and demand by using information technology and communication systems.



Code: GA2/RES/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Article 1.3, which states that the United Nations shall*
4 *promote cooperation toward solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature,*

5
6 *Noting that access to energy is a prerequisite to the achievement of higher standards of living, a human right in the*
7 *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and that 1.2 billion people lack any kind of access*
8 *to modern energy services,*

9
10 *Emphasizing the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the continent of Africa and*
11 *developing Member States of other regions, in particular SDG 1, which focuses on poverty reduction, SDG 4, which*
12 *strives for quality of education, SDG 7, which encompasses affordable and renewable energy and SDG 17, which*
13 *urges for global partnerships in achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda,*

14
15 *Taking into consideration the Paris Agreement that serves as a bridge between fellow Member States,*
16 *environmental sustainable development policies, and climate-neutrality to work towards ending climate change*
17 *through promoting access to renewable and sustainable energy,*

18
19 *Further recalling General Assembly resolution 64/222, which promotes the use of technological forums for the*
20 *increase of information sharing between Member States,*

21
22 *Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/1 to transform our world through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
23 *Development,*

24
25 *Calling attention to the unfortunate absence of a universal definition of poverty,*

26
27 *Emphasizing that official development assistance (ODA) remains essential to developing Member States attempting*
28 *to achieve economic self-sufficiency and in building sustainable energy infrastructure, as noted with the 0.7%*
29 *commitment of gross national income (GNI) to ODA in the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development,*

30
31 *Urges the solutions noted in the United Nations report of the World Summit for Social Development,*

32
33 *Acknowledging that aid effectiveness is important to ensure that economic growth is both sustainable and inclusive*
34 *as stipulated within the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document*
35 *entitled The Future We Want and that the Delivering as One Initiative of the Secretary-General can promote aid*
36 *effectiveness through developing national mechanisms for aid delivery and utilization,*

37
38 *Recognizing the unique ability of regional and multilateral development banks (MDB), such as the African*
39 *Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the emerging New*
40 *Development Bank, to specifically address regional concerns in sustainable and renewable energy projects in*
41 *cooperation with UN-Energy and the Seed Capital Assistance Facility,*

42
43 *Concerned with the lack of investment in green energy sectors of developing Member States, particularly for*
44 *Member States in the African Union, which prevents the creation of businesses and the growth of industry, which*
45 *can be remedied by adhering to the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA),*

46
47 *Further recalling the importance of United Nations bodies in encouraging the use of innovative financing*
48 *mechanisms, such as green bonds, diaspora bonds, carbon taxes, and microfinance for the financing of energy*
49 *infrastructure, as noted in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,*

50
51 *Realizing* that technology transfer for means of environmental and climate-friendly technologies, needs and needs
52 assessments, and the achievement of cooperation through adaption by fellow Member States is imperative for the
53 access of sustainable development practices,
54
55 *Fully believing* that public-private partnerships (PPPs) provide critical insight in the development of capacity
56 building and technology transfer in the context of promoting sustainable energy systems in developing Member
57 States while remaining cognizant of maintaining local capacity,
58
59 *Welcoming* the success of the United Nations Program for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
60 in developing states (UN-REDD) in combating the demand of biomass as a major source of fuel for communities in
61 developing states,
62
63 *Recalling* Economic Commission for Africa’s Sustainable Energy: A Framework for New and Renewable Energy in
64 Southern Africa, Article 54, which notes the success of bridging the energy access gap through developing mini-
65 grids in rural communities before developing a national energy system, as shown through the Sustainable Energy
66 Fund for Africa Green Mini-Grids project, the City of Cape Town Energy and Climate Change Strategy, and United
67 Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Expert Meeting on Technology Roadmaps,
68
69 *Bearing in mind* the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century’s Beijing International Renewable
70 Energy Declaration for Sustainable Development’s call for strong domestic energy platforms,
71
72 *Affirming* the beneficial aspects of using regional partnerships in developing large infrastructure projects as shown
73 by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD),
74
75 *Acknowledging* the International Energy Agency and their World Energy Outlook Report of 2015 (WEO-2015),
76 which reported that an estimated 2.8 billion people do not have proper access to energy,
77
78 *Reaffirming* the commitment made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure inclusive and
79 equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,
80
81 *Observing* the growth of the sustainable energy industry with 30% in 2009 as mentioned by the Secretary-General’s
82 report on the Promotion of New Renewable Energy and the possibility of employing a larger labor force in that
83 industry,
84
85 1. *Stresses* that all solutions in this resolution for the promotion of renewable and sustainable energy for poverty
86 reduction and sustainable development be implemented with the utmost respect to sovereignty and territorial
87 integrity, as held in the Charter;
88
89 2. *Calls for* a working group to set a universal definition of “poverty” to gain a greater understanding of the
90 correlation between access to energy and poverty reduction, which will:
91
92 a. Bring together academic experts in the field of poverty and work together with United Nations related
93 bodies, such as the World Bank and United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
94
95 b. Take place in Lilongwe, Malawi, at a date to be later confirmed;
96
97 c. Funding for this conference should be provided by the budget of the UNDP;
98
99 d. Consulting with civil society organizations (CSOs) and local indigenous people directly affected by
100 poverty, in developing Member States;
101
102 3. *Further calls for* the creation of a global clean energy action plan based on the recommendations of this
103 resolution by the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC for the implementation of the *Paris Agreement*
104 in order to:
105

- 106 a. Leverage renewable energy technologies in order to further mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, thus
107 fulfilling recommendations stipulated in “Transforming our World: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable
108 Development;”
109
- 110 b. Further catalyze poverty eradication efforts by providing greater access to renewable energy in
111 developing regions, particularly Africa and Latin America;
112
- 113 4. *Encourages* all donor Member States meet the baseline target of 0.7% of gross national income to ensure
114 adequate finance is available to promote greater access to renewable and sustainable energy by:
115
- 116 a. Creating action plans through cooperation with Member States who have successfully met or exceeded
117 the 0.7% target;
118
- 119 b. Ensuring that the Green Climate Fund is allocated \$100 billion within the 2020 timeframe as agreed
120 upon at UNFCCC’s 21st COP in order to further implement green energy initiatives;
121
- 122 5. *Suggests* UN-Energy further cooperate with regional and multilateral development banks for the creation of
123 regional and sub-regional energy strategies that address the special considerations faced by each Member State
124 in ensuring access to renewable and sustainable energy for all, such as but not limited to solar, hydropower,
125 wind, and geothermal, including by:
126
- 127 a. Working with regional development banks, such as the African Development Bank, the Asian
128 Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank;
129
- 130 b. The utilization of the Seed Capital Assistance Facility to help regional development banks encourage
131 investments into renewable energy projects, with respect to the different needs of each sub-region of
132 Africa;
133
- 134 c. Cooperation between multilateral development banks and African Member States with their energy
135 facilities to identify and raise awareness within the energy sector and with private investors;
136
- 137 6. *Calls for* the creation of national and international enabling environments for increasing private investment into
138 the energy sectors of developing Member States by:
139
- 140 a. Asking the World Bank to consider strengthening the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency to
141 ensure that investments in the energy sector are insured;
142
- 143 b. Encouraging the acceptance of the OHADA treaty in order to normalize business law across Africa
144 and encourage in renewable energy industry investment in Member States;
145
- 146 7. *Welcomes* the involvement of PPPs in regards to developing Member States will ensure strong partnerships with
147 policy incentives that would reduce the cost of shifting to renewable energy systems;
148
- 149 8. *Asks* Member States to utilize bilateral cooperation to diversify energy sources away from the predominant use
150 of biomass through programs such as the UNDP and United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) Quarterly
151 Progress Report Energy and Environment Project to create further growth in employment in energy information
152 and technology sectors;
153
- 154 9. *Urges* Member States that are negatively affected by fossil fuels to adopt self-sufficient and sustainable energy
155 practices both domestically and regionally that bring energy access to rural communities, ensure access for
156 impoverished urban communities, and enable a national energy system to be created;
157
- 158 10. *Further encourages* the greater utilization of the Delivering as One initiative by all willing and able Member
159 States in order to promote aid effectiveness and engage civil society in aid delivery, thus ensuring that
160 assistance for energy goes towards promoting greater access to renewable and sustainable energy, in accordance
161 with national energy policies and strategies;

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11. *Asks* the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative to promote the inclusion of innovative financing methods into renewable energy strategies;
 12. *Encourages* further high-level dialogue through the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network on enhancing the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC in order to ensure effective implementation of the Paris Agreement through technology transfer for green energy technologies, including by:
 - a. Ensuring preferential access for least developed countries (LDCs) through the provision of incentives for sustainable energy investment;
 - b. Increasing the involvement of Member States in South-South cooperation initiatives within the Technology Mechanism;
 13. *Expresses its hope* that Member States further cooperate with organizations such as the International Renewable Energy Agency to develop strategic action plans for sustainable energy systems which utilize computational modeling, energy data analytics, and other technical programs in order to strengthen the strategic linkage between metrics and policy-making decisions as called for in UNEP's Proposed Medium-Term Strategy for Period 2014-2017 and reduce long-term costs;
 14. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in creating a framework that will ensure increased investment in energy infrastructure by:
 - a. Negotiating carbon credits, insured risk protection, sale of surplus electricity and limited, transparent regulations that allow entrepreneurial growth;
 - b. Ensuring that the implemented regulations require produced energy to be locally accessible through the construction of electrical grids and transmission lines;
 - c. Ensuring tariff agreements are transparent and regularly audited to provide revenue for the Member State they are serving;
 15. *Recommends* the strengthening of the Global Tracking Framework of Sustainable Development for All to provide specific recommendations on developing sustainable energy practices in developing and least developed Member States;
 16. *Emphasizes* the need for diversification of clean energy sources in respect to geographical limitations within respective Member States;
 17. *Further encourages* the creation of an education program through United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), called PowerEd, to educate children in Member States that struggle with poverty on the importance and use of sustainable and renewable energy sources, of which:
 - a. Focus groups of this program will be children of school-going age, specifically in primary school;
 - b. The aim of this program will be to ensure that the future generation is informed about the possibilities of sustainable and renewable energy, as well as the risks of unsustainable energy consumption, such as the widespread biomass consumption for the use of cooking and heating;
 - c. This program should be implemented in cooperation with the UNDP, UNEP and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to create a curriculum that can supplement and further improve existing education programs;
 18. *Encourages* the implementation of sustainable development education programs for the betterment of community awareness, professional development, and leadership growth specifically by:

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- a. Focusing community awareness towards children and youth, both in primary and secondary schools, in order for them to become fully aware of the importance of sustainable energy development;
 - b. Emphasizing professional development will be aimed at providing the education and training needed for professionals, such as teachers and scientists in order to ensure that sustainable energy development is properly advocated and taught;
 - c. Providing sustainable development education programs for the leadership growth of Member States is essential in order to help properly establish sustainable development programs for all;
 - d. Using UNIDO's strategies will provide assistance in ensuring that these programs will be implemented at the most efficient level;
19. *Invites* institutions of higher education to conduct studies on the promotion of access to sustainable and renewable energy and provide programs to students to stimulate advancements on this topic by better educating people and consequently facilitating a larger labor force for the sustainable energy industry;
20. *Commends* all Member States to participate in an annual conference, the Global Leadership and Education for the Environment (GLEE) conference, that:
- a. Encourages Member States to participate in addressing how to build up a renewable and sustainable energy infrastructure, addressing the excessive energy consumption and the origin of the energy consumed, and creating awareness of the outcomes of inefficient energy consumption;
 - b. Will first take place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and subsequently on a rotating basis in all developing regions by Member States who wish to volunteer to host the conference, and focusing on the problems of the region in which the conference is held;
 - c. Will give Member States an understanding of methods for policy making in energy education and facilitate the sharing of best practices and experience on the expansion of sustainable energy sources between Member States;
 - d. Will work closely with UNEP, which will also assist in providing the budget for this conference;
21. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional organizations to utilize region-specific frameworks, such as NEPAD, to provide equal access to energy metrics and resources to holistically address vulnerable populations, especially indigenous people, who are particularly harmed by energy poverty.



Code: GA2/RES/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizes* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which guides international action towards the eradication
4 of poverty through more inclusive access to renewable energy,

5
6 *Reaffirms* the importance of General Assembly resolution 66/288 on “The Future We Want,” which emphasizes the
7 need for further cooperation between Member States to eradicate poverty through sustainable development,

8
9 *Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 to eradicate poverty everywhere and SDG 7 to ensure
10 access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all,

11
12 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/189, which outlines the targets for finance in the 2030 Agenda for
13 Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA),

14
15 *Reaffirming* the AAAA and its policy actions and measures on financing for development up to 2030,

16
17 *Recognizing* the importance of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) of the United Nations Framework Convention on
18 Climate Change (UNFCCC) to assist Developing Member States in adaptation and mitigation practices regarding
19 the various effects of climate change on developing states,

20
21 *Appreciating* the *Monterrey Consensus*, emphasizing the importance of public-private partnerships, international
22 resources, and debt financing in funding development projects,

23
24 *Recognizing* the importance of the 2014 Triangular Cooperation for Global Development and resolution 69/225
25 which together ensure cooperation in conjunction with research and knowledge-sharing,

26
27 *Recognizing also* General Assembly resolution 54/201, which specifies the need for and role of the Commission on
28 Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council
29 (ECOSOC),

30
31 *Recognizing further* the success of Security Council resolution 986 (1995), which established the Oil-For-Food
32 Program that offered humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi Government in exchange for resources therefore assisting
33 the recovery of over 27 million Iraqi people,

34
35 *Keeping in mind* the presence of new and alternative developmental financing initiatives, such as but not limited to,
36 the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), New Development Bank (NDB), aimed at bridging gaps as stated
37 in the AAAA to serve as an avenue for meeting the sustainable development goals,

38
39 *Notes with approval* the successful implementation of the Expanding Rural Finance Project with the International
40 Bank for Reconstruction Development (IBRD) under the direction of the World Bank, which promotes
41 environmentally sustainable technologies in agri-business to increase the rate of rural development and food
42 production in 2015,

43
44 *Recognizing* the importance of General Assembly resolution 53/174 and the triangular relationship between
45 technology, trade and sustainable development,

46
47 1. *Supports* the implementation of transparent and open discourse among Member States through:

48

- 49 a. Expanding the CSTD to bring together heads of state, leading researchers, and corporations, creating a
50 working group that deals exclusively with the issue of renewable and sustainable energy technologies;
51
- 52 b. The creation of a bi-annual conference comprising of all Member States with the purpose of efficient
53 exchange of technologies, ideas and recommendations under the direction of the working group;
54
- 55 c. The establishment of a bi-annual renewable energy competition, in which citizens of Member States
56 are able to submit fully planned ideas for how to solve current renewable energy problems, and the
57 most promising ideas will be selected by the working group and presented during the bi-annual
58 conference;
59
- 60 2. *Strongly encourages* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to establish a
61 Green Energy Agency (GEA), an agency of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to facilitate its goals and implement
62 projects aimed at promoting sustainable and renewable energy access, as follows:
63
- 64 a. The agency will be guided of an 11-person board of directors who are leading experts in the area of
65 green financing:
66
- 67 i. These members will represent developing and developed countries equally and will include a
68 chair who will be the deciding vote if a tie occurs;
- 69 ii. The representatives from developing countries should represent a variety of needs and
70 geographical locations;
- 71 iii. Members of the board will be selected from the joint commission on science and technology
72 cooperation;
- 73 iv. The board will serve for a term of five years;
- 74 v. This board of directors will meet annually;
- 75 vi. Additional meetings can be held at the board's discretion according to needs;
76
- 77 b. The agency will work closely with the working group of the CSTD;
78
- 79 3. *Further* invites Member States to implement innovative domestic initiatives that align with economic growth
80 while simultaneously proliferating environmental sustainability:
81
- 82 a. Laying out unique action plans that utilize domestic resources;
- 83
- 84 b. Implementing local programs that are independently funded through charges and fines for using the
85 environment, maintenance and concession charges, energy sector charge;
86
- 87 c. Taking advantage of mechanisms like debt-for-environment swap mechanism which allows Member
88 States to exchange its debt for undertakings in environmental protection;
89
- 90 4. *Recommends* the creation of an Energy Commodity Trade Agreement (ECTA) and the participation of
91 voluntary Member States which will:
92
- 93 a. Allow Member States to develop comparative advantage, based on their geographic capabilities, in at
94 least one energy commodity to advance their energy capabilities;
95
- 96 b. Foster the globalization of the international community, particularly in regions where a lack of energy
97 trade limits the ability of poverty stricken areas to develop by:
98
- 99 i. Assisting Developing Member States establish local energy-sharing infrastructure to improve
100 their energy exporting capabilities;
- 101 ii. Encouraging Developed Member States to voluntarily transfer technology;
- 102 iii. Establishing energy infrastructures and promoting long-term trade relationships to help reduce
103 energy prices for Member States who choose to invest in developing Member States;
- 104 iv. Further promoting Global Partnerships as outlined in SDG 17;

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- c. Foster the globalization of the international community by increasing cooperation as well as reducing the price of energy for Developed Member States who invest in Developing Member States who participate in the ECTA further promoting Global Partnerships as outlined in SDG 17;
 - d. Decrease energy consumption, by having the quadrennial comprehensive policy review the progress of the ECTA in accordance with SDG 12, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns;
 - e. Aid developing Member States by catalyzing their commodity export system, facilitating the success of SDG 10 that aims to reduce inequality within and among Member States:
 - i. Least Developed Member States would be able to trade their most abundant commodities for renewable energy necessities;
 - ii. This trade would be monitored, but would not be subject to trades and tariffs, ensuring that developed Member States do not use this trading mechanism to exploit the resources of developing Member States;
 - iii. By predominantly dealing directly with the private sector to minimize corruption and misuse of funds;
5. *Encourages* energy efficiency knowledge hubs and the international community to develop a knowledge database which provides best practices and technical information on improving energy efficiency;
6. *Encourages* Member States to reflect upon their own personal status in terms of natural resources capacities and consider further investing in developing new, renewable and clean energy technologies that best fit their needs and conditions in their state.



Code: GA2/RES/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* that 1.2 billion people lack access to renewable and sustainable energy globally, which creates a
4 vicious cycle of deprivation, lower incomes, and lower standards of living including education, health, and other
5 public service sectors,

6
7 *Fully aware* of the growing need for educational training throughout rural and urban based areas in order sustainably
8 develop,

9
10 *Emphasizing* the use of renewable energy including solar power, wind, geothermal, hydropower, and as potentials of
11 energy sources to improve standards of living for isolated and impoverished areas in developing countries,

12
13 *Taking note* of the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 7, which aims to “Ensure access
14 to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”,

15
16 *Guided by* Article 129 of “The Future We Want,” which launched the “Sustainable Energy for All Initiative”
17 (SE4ALL) to help eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity,

18
19 *Calling attention* to General Assembly resolution 67/125 which declares 2014-2024 as the United Nations Decade of
20 Sustainable Energy for All, Agenda 21 (1992), the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
21 Outcome Document (Rio +20) “The Future We Want” (2012), and the *Paris Agreement* (2015), which encourage
22 further energy production with improved distribution and consumption in order to facilitate multilateral cooperation
23 and ensure that the global temperature does not rise about 2 degrees Celsius,

24
25 *Having considered* the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific Asian-Pacific
26 Development Journal that found that price ceilings can be an effective means of assisting developing nations in
27 economic growth and global concerns such as renewable energy usage and production,

28
29 *Noting* the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, which reinforces the need for simplified, inclusive,
30 accountable and nationally owned programming processes including analysis, monitoring, reporting and evaluation
31 on individual levels, related to price ceilings, advised by The United Nations Development Assistance Framework
32 (UNDAF),

33
34 *Confident* that the Energy Industry Investments and Expanding Job Opportunities Report of the United Nation
35 Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will help support the growth of developing nations economies’ as a
36 whole, through promoting industrial development to reduce poverty,

37
38 *Understanding* the importance of education for all and the progression of United Nations Education, Scientific
39 Cultural Organization (UNESCO), specifically its Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development program,
40 which provides vital knowledge about climate change issues to the people of developing nations in regards to the
41 ever-advancing technologies and energies that have the ability to be accessible for all areas, specifically rural
42 locations due to the special needs,

43
44 *Emphasizing* the need to support capacity building policies when addressing the sustainable use of energy as a
45 means of poverty reduction, specifically in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states
46 (SIDS) and the importance capacity building policies hold over Member States receiving development assistance as
47 mentioned in the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway),

48

49 *Aware* of the negative income impact renewable energy sources can have due to their often expensive nature and
50 high cost of capital for businesses, which inhibits further use on both the micro and the macro level for developing
51 nations and their peoples, which jeopardizes development,
52

53 *Recognizing* price ceilings as a method to address the negative income impact of renewable energy sources by
54 easing barriers to entry for businesses in the energy sector to increase investment,
55

56 *Keeping in mind* that price ceilings need to address Member States' specific concerns and that a global or regional
57 price ceiling cannot adapt to specific differences in economies, markets, natural resources or environment,
58

59 *Fully aware* that price ceilings cause supply shortage of the affected products to decrease, as businesses are not as
60 keen to stay or join the industry,
61

62 *Cognizant* that price ceilings are often accompanied by a decrease in quality for the products affected and that
63 technology enhancement through cooperative international technology transfer and sharing will combat this issue by
64 improving the quality of renewable energy capital while also working to resolve energy poverty and promoting
65 sustainable development,
66

67 *Confident* that implementing Member State-specific price ceilings with additional technology transfers will aid
68 renewable energy affordability, especially for countries experiencing high inflation rates, and shift national
69 economies of scale to favor renewables instead of fossil fuels,
70

71 1. *Recommends* that all Member States lower the cost of factors of production, through price ceilings, for
72 renewable energy facilities in order to ease barriers to entry for the renewable energy sector and encourage
73 accelerated usage of renewable and sustainable energy for poverty reduction and sustainable development by
74 implementing national price ceilings, as soon as convenient for all Member States, with the guidance of and in
75 coordination with the UNDAF, on:

76 a. Land available for renewable energy businesses to facilitate business expansion and further
77 involvement in the energy sector;
78

79 b. Physical capital, such as machinery, equipment, and tools, necessary to renewable energy facilities in
80 order to further ease the risk of entering into a new business or expanding existing businesses;
81

82 2. *Emphasizes* that these price ceilings need to be country-specific in order to adjust for differences in economies,
83 markets, and environments throughout the world and throughout specific regions through:
84

85 a. Evaluating national and global prices of renewable energy factors of production and their resulting
86 products in order to gain a global understanding of current prices and expense;
87

88 b. Comparing markets of renewable energy between Member States in the same region, similar income
89 level, and/or countries with similar resources and environment in order to further understand the
90 effects of prices on countries in similar situations;
91

92 c. Determining the exact figure based on the market prices for both renewable and fossil fuel sectors in
93 order to achieve the most effective price ceiling that addresses the specific country environment;
94

95 d. Decision-making processes at domestic levels within Member States to guarantee sovereign control
96 over the evaluation and implementation of these price ceilings;
97

98 e. Advice from regional economic organizations, including the Asian Development Bank, the Latin
99 American Economic System, the African Economic Community, and others, in order to develop the
100 most efficient and effective price ceilings for greater national poverty reduction and sustainable
101 development in a manner that respects national sovereignty;
102
103

- 104 3. *Further recommends* that Member States utilize the “sharing of best practices” through the means of an annual
105 technology transfer conference hosted by Member States that fosters and encourages South-South, North-South
106 and Triangular collaboration specifically to educate the peoples within said Member States who are receiving
107 these new sustainable technologies in order to assure efficiency and success;
108
- 109 4. *Calls upon* SE4ALL, whom work to ensure universal access to modern and sustainable energy services, to
110 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and double the share of renewable energy in the
111 global energy mix which all support sustainable development regarding energy usages;
112
- 113 5. *Invites* UNIDO, which promotes inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability in developing
114 countries and economies in transition, to partner with the Asian Development Bank in order to increase access
115 to renewable and sustainable energy;
116
- 117 6. *Encourages* Member States to submit status reports annually to the General Assembly Plenary on the status of
118 the price ceilings, the efficacy of the implemented price ceilings, and the advancements made from technology
119 transfer;
120
- 121 7. *Resolves* that price ceilings and supplementary tax incentives and modes of technology transfer will help
122 promote access to renewable energy globally and induce poverty reduction and sustainable development in
123 order to achieve SDG 7 and SDG 1;
124
- 125 8. *Affirms* that accelerated usage of renewable energy, be that solar, wind, hydropower, or other sources, is
126 imperative to economic development in the education, health, and other public service sectors, especially for
127 developing nations, and vital to multilateral efforts to achieve the SDGs;
128
- 129 9. *Encourages* all Member States to take greater action towards achieving the SDGs to end poverty, protect the
130 planet, and ensure prosperity for all to create a more sustainable global community;
131
- 132 10. *Calls for* the increase of financial support incorporating funds from the Clean Technology Fund, under the
133 Climate Investment Funds, and UN-Energy to partners with the United Nations Development Program and the
134 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to help support technology transfer specifically for
135 sustainable energy sources.



Code: GA2/RES/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
2
3 *Understanding* that Member States have different infrastructure, financial, and production capabilities, and that each
4 of them can provide proportionally to sustainable development according to their capacities,
5
6 *Expressing* its concern with the imminent threat of climate change on our future generations,
7
8 *Acknowledging* the *Paris Agreement* established at the 21st Conference of the Parties 21(COP 21) of the United
9 Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
10
11 *Concerned* by the lack of specificity with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the *Paris Agreement*,
12
13 *Supports* the implementation of NDCs under the UNFCCC for reductions in greenhouse gases and an effort towards
14 hindering Climate Change,
15
16 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolutions 67/215, 69/225, and 70/1 on climate change and sustainable energy
17 development,
18
19 *Further acknowledging* the outcome documents of developmental conferences such as the *Rio Declaration of*
20 *Environment and Development*, World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social
21 Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the
22 *Beijing Platform of Action*, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,
23
24 *Supporting* poverty eradication efforts proposed in General Assembly resolution 70/1 and Goal 1 of the Sustainable
25 Development Goals (SDGs), reaffirming the need for affordable clean energy as expressed in the SDGs goal 7,
26
27 *Reminding* Member States of the fact that a majority of developing Member States' populations still use non-
28 renewable and unsustainable traditional biomass, and that renewable energy must continue to be promoted, as
29 outlined in General Assembly 62/197,
30
31 *Recalling* COP21's request in clause 100 to utilize an ad hoc working group on the *Paris Agreement* to identify the
32 sources of input for the "Global Stocktake" and noting the recommendation that it be used to provide an annual
33 report which can then be used to optimize a Member State's use of sustainable energy,
34
35 *Reminding* all Member States of the struggle that developing states endure and the difficulty of achieving stable
36 international climate if Member States do not adhere to the COP21 and deeply concerned about the possible lack of
37 international unity,
38
39 *Recalling* the importance of emerging accessibility for poverty alleviation as outlined in the Secretary-General's
40 Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL),
41
42 *Recognizing* that climate change serves as a major barrier in preventing the achievement of absolute environmental
43 sustainability, as outlined in COP21 and the SDGs,
44
45 *Acknowledging* the negative effect of the inequality between developing states and developed states on growth,
46 sustainable development, and poverty reduction as well as the need to reduce inequality between developed States
47 and developing states for a more egalitarian future as specified in Goal 10 of the SDGs,
48

49 *Reaffirming* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development via national policies and
50 development strategies,
51

52 *Understanding* the barriers of using renewable, sustainable technologies and sources of energy as outlined in
53 General Assembly resolution 62/197 and the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) "Financing
54 Renewable Energies in Developing Countries" report,
55

56 1. *Requests* implementation of a tiered system for NDCs to create the following minimum standards:
57

58 a. For least developed countries (LDCs) with national gross national product (GNP) levels of \$30 billion
59 US dollars or less:
60

61 i. Sets the goal of net carbon emissions removal to 1,000 kilotons, through use of naturally
62 occurring carbon sinks or modernization of carbon sources;

63 ii. Sets the goal of total domestic governmental investments or production of renewable or
64 sustainable energy to the minimum of 1% of GNP;
65

66 b. For currently developing countries with national GNP levels of \$300 billion US dollars or less:
67

68 i. Sets the goal of net carbon emissions removal to 100,000 kilotons, through use of naturally
69 occurring carbon sinks or modernization of carbon sources;

70 ii. Sets the goal of total domestic governmental investments or production of renewable or
71 sustainable energy to the minimum of 2% of GNP;
72

73 c. For developed countries with national GNP levels of \$300 billion US dollars or more:
74

75 i. Sets the goal of net carbon emissions removal to 100,000 kilotons, through use of naturally
76 occurring carbon sinks or modernization of carbon sources;

77 ii. Sets the goal of total domestic governmental investments or production of renewable or
78 sustainable energy to the minimum of 3% of GNP;
79

80 d. Determines that each 5-year increase of the NDCs will be as follows:
81

82 i. A compounded 10% increase in removal of carbon emissions to be measured in metric
83 tonnage;

84 ii. An increase in no less than 1% of gross national income (GNI) to governmental investments
85 or production of renewable or sustainable energy;
86

87 e. Decides that these minimum standards for NDCs should be deployed and implemented as quickly as
88 possible, but no later than after 2020;
89

90 2. *Determines* that domestic governmental investments or production of renewable or sustainable energy as
91 discussed in clause 1 should include categories such as, but not limited to:
92

93 a. Scientific grants to address field of renewable and sustainable energy to make it cleaner and more
94 efficient and national research and development, such as investments into Member States' national
95 science foundations and institutions;
96

97 b. Direct purchase of renewable energy equipment and infrastructure, such as purchasing solar panels and
98 building hydroelectric energy plants;
99

100 c. Tax breaks, feed-in tariffs, and other fiscal policies intended to broaden private investment;
101

102 3. *Requests* that Member States report on the progress on NDC commitments to the UNFCCC on an annual basis,
103 to be known as the "Sustainable World Count", including information such as, but not limited to:
104

- 105 a. Overall tonnage of CO₂ removed from the local environment;
106
107 b. Contributions, to be measured in US dollars, to sustainable development and investment;
108
109 c. Cultural or societal shifts or issues that have arisen from the NDC commitments;
110
111 d. Reductions in poverty, unemployment, and total energy capacity;
112
- 113 4. *Encourages* the use of resource-mapping modeled similarly to Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
114 (ESMAP) “Renewable Energy Resource Initiative”, by:
115
- 116 a. Recommending investment in sustainable energies located within Member States that would be found
117 by means of resource-mapping and by utilizing the annual report to the UNFCCC as seen in the
118 “Global Stocktake,” which was mentioned in COP21 and further revised by this resolution;
119
- 120 b. Strengthening Member States’ economies through the elimination of resource gaps with the assistance
121 of an accurate assessment of resource values;
122
- 123 c. Reporting CO₂ emissions from sustainable and renewable energies in the effort to provide the
124 information necessary for Member States to develop strategies to combat the negative effects of
125 climate change with global resourcefulness;
126
- 127 5. *Requests* that the UNFCCC’s Ad-Hoc Working Group on Transparency validate and confirm each Member
128 States’ commitments to the NDCs on annual basis and publish reports online;
129
- 130 6. *Further requests* that Member States with special conditions submit the following documentation to the
131 Secretariat of the UNFCCC to be removed or to be allowed lessened goals to certain provisions from the NDCs:
132
- 133 a. Rationale as to why parties need to have minimum NDCs further lessened or canceled;
134
- 135 b. Resource mapping of potential carbon sinks, natural or manmade;
136
- 137 c. A 5-year plan to eventually rejoin commitments to COP21 and the NDCs set in this document;
138
- 139 7. *Recommends* that all Member States reach the United Nations target of 0.7% of their GNP in Official
140 Development Assistance by 2030 including 0.2% of their GNP in the development of renewable and sustainable
141 sources of energy in order to make the future transition to clean energy more economically viable;
142
- 143 8. *Invites* Member States to works towards a substantial increase in the dissemination of renewable energy in the
144 global energy mix, by furthering the agenda of reducing inequalities among Member States as outlined in SDG
145 10;
146
- 147 9. *Implores* the international community to understand the importance of more inclusive access to clean energy
148 technology such as renewable energy and energy efficiency while also requesting the body to promote
149 investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology, which includes but is not limited to wind
150 farms, hydroelectric systems, both tidal and geothermal power sources, as well as solar technology;
151
- 152 10. *Encourages* the fossil fuel industry and its various entities to enhance cleaner and more sustainable energy
153 production to reducing emissions in the short term;
154
- 155 11. *Recommends* that Member States and multinational corporations consider lowering clean energy sector interest
156 rates in an effort to enhance investment opportunities;
157
- 158 12. *Calls upon* Member States to consolidate international cooperation on oil and energy issues as well as the share
159 of energy technology and international information exchange by suggesting to reform the International Energy

- 160 Agency's (IEA) receptive criteria in favor of oil exporting countries thus facilitate their access to IEA's
161 knowledge;
162
- 163 13. *Encouraging* an open discourse between the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and
164 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to further support the collective climate
165 endeavor;
166
- 167 14. *Requests* that Member States work towards doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
168 dependent on a tier system on a per country basis by encouraging them to improve their investments towards
169 renewable and sustainable energy for the year 2030.



Code: GA2/RES/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access To Renewable And Sustainable Energy For Poverty Reduction And Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Noting* that some Member States continue to suffer from development stagnation,

6
7 *Recognizing* the amount of non-renewable resources currently consumed by Member States annually,
8 and General Assembly resolution 64/206, which calls for the steadily phase out of non-renewable energy in
9 development of infrastructures,

10
11 *Further recognizing* General Assembly resolution 69/225, which promotes international cooperation and the Public
12 Private Partnerships (PPP) fund to facilitate and develop renewable energy sources to establish sustained and
13 resilient development,

14
15 *Strongly endorsing* the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC) which increases access to
16 sustainable energy sources for the region, and facilitates the transition of rural communities into green economy,
17 which is defined by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as “one that results in improved human well-
18 being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities,”

19
20 *Stressing* the importance of implementing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 and the process of global
21 cooperation to ensure that all Member States have equal access to affordable and sustainable energy, which directly
22 coincides with General Assembly resolution 66/288,

23
24 *Recognizing* the success of plans such as the City of Cape Town Energy and Climate Change Strategy, which
25 promotes energy efficiency and increased access to affordable, renewable energy for poverty-stricken urban centers
26 and remote rural areas,

27
28 *Alarmed by* the health concerns resulting from the use of biomass fuels, energy obtained through a process of
29 biological carbon fixation, in rural regions for heating and cooking purposes that, according to the International
30 Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Remap 2030 report, makes up 10% of the total energy supply in developing
31 countries in Central America,

32
33 *Reiterates* the importance of General Assembly resolution 51/191 in promoting mechanisms to strengthen the
34 provisions of adequate, predictable and additional financial resources, transparency of such funds,

35
36 *Keeping in mind* that the infrastructure built for sustainable energy will create jobs and catalyze economic growth,
37 which according to the Renewable Energy Benefits: Measuring the Economics, has the potential to increase the
38 global share of renewable resources up to 1.1%, equivalent to USD 1.3 trillion by 2030,

39
40 *Encouraging* further promotion of existing free trade policies and lowering of international tariff barriers to promote
41 increased international and regional investment on both the public and private level,

42
43 *Emphasizing* the importance of General Assembly resolution 69/278 for the promotion of international development
44 and cooperation and General Assembly resolution 69/208, which urges all Member States to generously donate for
45 programs that promote financing for development,

46

- 47 1. *Reminds* Member States that infrastructure development and economic growth have been successfully aided by
48 increasing access to renewable energies, a major goal of the 2030 Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) agenda,
49 which calls for the creation of 24.4 million jobs in the renewable energy sector:
50
- 51 a. *Supports* the work of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in modernizing electrical grid
52 infrastructure in order to provide energy access to the world's least accessible, such as building power
53 plants in remote communities;
54
 - 55 b. *Embraces* the Rural Finance Project that promotes capacity building in rural areas through facilitation
56 to a market economy, strengthening the financial system, and facilitating the reduction of poverty by
57 encouraging private sector investment strengthening the banking system and increasing rural financial
58 services;
59
- 60 2. *Calls upon* developing countries to institute programs and initiatives that promote access to sustainable energy
61 from renewable sources by the following means:
62
- 63 a. North-South collaboration will be necessary in the development of solar, wind, and hydroelectric
64 infrastructure, which constitute major potential for power in the developing world;
65
 - 66 b. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Biofuel Initiative, which provides
67 Member States with legal, economic and trade policy consultation, capacity building recommendations
68 and consensus building tools;
69
 - 70 c. Development and further research in low speed wind turbine technology such as the private Chinese
71 corporation, Envision Energy, which is working to generate up to 1,500 MW of new wind capacity by
72 2020 in rural Mexico;
73
 - 74 d. Investment by the IDB and Latin American States for geothermal energy programs that will have the
75 potential of producing up to 16,000 MW;
76
- 77 3. *Further calls upon* the World Bank to expand its investment towards hydroelectric energy, while continuing its
78 act as a convener bringing private sectors to aid in hydroelectricity for developing countries;
79
- 80 4. *Endorses* the extension of the SIEPAC, similar to the IRENA African Clean Energy Corridor, which would:
81
- 82 a. Distinguish sources of wind, solar, biomass, power plant technologies, hydroelectric, as well as
83 geothermal energy based on each member state's topography;
84
 - 85 b. Develop a framework to promote private investment and ensure consistent financing for projects;
86
 - 87 c. Expand the network to further connect Latin American Member States to the same energy distribution
88 grid;
89
 - 90 d. Help increase local awareness of sustainable methods of living through public information campaigns;
91
 - 92 e. Increase the share of renewable energy in the overall regional energy mix;
93
- 94 5. *Deplores* Member States, as well as regional organizations, to utilize renewable energy resources as the primary
95 mode to generate electricity such as, but not limited to, photovoltaic and hydroelectric power sources by:
96
- 97 a. Developing regional bilateral and multilateral frameworks for the trade in excess electricity produced
98 from renewable energy sources;
99
 - 100 b. Establishing an organization in order to address issues regarding the utilization of non-renewable
101 resources among Member States to raise awareness;
102

- 103 c. Encouraging the work of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
104 Operational Program 6 on promoting the adoption of renewable energy by removing barriers and
105 reducing implementations costs through the development of:
106
- 107 i. Small scale renewable infrastructure such as hydroelectric, photovoltaic and wind;
 - 108 ii. Low-temperature solar thermal heat energy generation system;
 - 109 iii. Enhanced cross border grid connection and battery storage systems;
- 110
- 111 6. *Encourages* the adoption and implementation of urban and rural energy strategies that prioritize renewable
112 energy as a means of combatting both urban and rural poverty and climate change by:
113
- 114 a. Increasing access to safe, modern energy within low-income urban and rural centers, which will
115 facilitate sustainable development in these areas by providing the energy needed for infrastructure and
116 capacity building without creating a dependency on nonrenewable energy;
 - 117
 - 118 b. Improving existing energy efficiency policies within urban and rural centers, further easing the
119 transition towards renewable resources;
- 120
- 121 7. *Recommends* Member States reference and emulate programs that utilize foreign direct investment (FDI) to
122 increase access to electricity from sustainable energy sources such as:
123
- 124 a. The Efficient Lighting and Appliances program which is mandated by the World Bank Green Bonds
125 program;
 - 126
 - 127 b. The World Bank's Green Bond Programs, which aim to facilitate the transfer of energy between urban
128 centers and rural areas by connecting and improving the existing energy infrastructure, as well as
129 decreasing the use of solid biomass fuel in an effort to reduce carbon emissions;
- 130
- 131 8. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing multilateral transparent funding mechanisms such as PPPs, Conditional
132 Cash Transfer Programs, Renewable Policy-Based Loans, and FDI through the implementation of programs that
133 facilitate and incentivize the development of renewable energy infrastructures, such as:
134
- 135 a. The Renewable Energy Latin America and Caribbean Conference and Exhibition (RELACCx), which
136 gathered investors and companies to increase private investment in sustainable energy;
 - 137
 - 138 b. The Gates Foundation \$2 billion PPP in clean energy production to promotes zero carbon technologies;
 - 139
 - 140 c. United Nations Green Climate Fund's Private Sector Facility (PSF) initiative in:
141
 - 142 i. Empowering small and medium enterprises;
 - 143 ii. Redirection of up to \$115 trillion of existing financial assets held by commercial banks
144 towards technological advancement and disbursement of green projects in the developing
145 world;
- 146
- 147 9. *Further stresses* the importance of facilitating private investments in the renewable energy sector setting the
148 focus on wind, solar, hydrothermal, biomass, biofuel and hydroelectric energy to help stabilize economies in
149 underdeveloped and small island developing states which will ultimately lead to global sustainable growth and
150 jobs:
151
- 152 a. Referring to the Study on the Development of the Renewable Energy Market in Latin America and the
153 Caribbean under the IDB Climate Change Evaluation of 2014, strongly encourages the growth of the
154 renewable energy sector since it creates a large engine of employment;
 - 155
 - 156 b. Moreover pointing out the interrelationship between the growth of renewable power markets and
157 overall economic growth and the need of a more supportive political frameworks in place;
- 158

- 159 10. *Invites* the world community to reduce trade barriers in order to allow developing countries access to
160 sustainable technologies, especially in electro mobility, facilitating the exchange of know-how and establishing
161 economic stability between developed and underdeveloped nations and ensuring inclusive growth and
162 development:
163
- 164 a. To support investment protection contracts on multilateral levels as exemplified in the Asia-Pacific
165 Trade Agreement (APTA);
166
 - 167 b. Unilateral and bi-lateral trade agreements such as the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade
168 Agreement, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and Pacific Alliance, which continue to
169 attract greater FDI between developing and developed countries;
170
- 171 11. *Asserts* the need to promote economic and social development and thus promotes a three point plan,
172 Investment, Eco-tourism, and Technology (IET):
173
- 174 a. Strongly recommends a bi-annual investment forum where private investors and venture capitalists
175 discuss the responsible implementation of sustainable development infrastructure, promotion of
176 technology sharing, implementation of investor incentives, and assurance of transparency of various
177 project stages;
178
 - 179 b. Encourages the reduction of carbon emissions, thereby increase the standards of living in order to
180 entice eco-tourism and private investments;
181
 - 182 c. Urges the sharing of technological advancements throughout renewable energy sectors in order to
183 accelerate development and decrease dependence on fossil fuels.



Code: GA2/RES/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1
2 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

3
4 *Deeply alarmed* that an estimated 1.3 billion people lack access to energy in the home, which exacerbates the effects
5 of poverty, marginalizes women, limits the efficiency of education, and restricts economic opportunities as reported
6 by the by the International Energy Agency’s “World Outlook 2015,”

7
8 *Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,* which names education as a human right and further
9 acknowledging that sustainable development is key to improving education and decreasing poverty,

10
11 *Fully aware* of the importance of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as set forth by the 2030
12 Agenda specifically Goal 7, which strives “to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy
13 for all,”

14
15 *Cognizant* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Contribution to the Economic
16 and Social Council (ECOSOC) reported that least developed countries (LDCs) are home to 70 % of the world’s
17 poor, who live in rural areas without access to viable energy resources,

18
19 *Guided by* the goals set in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, where Member States committed to advance
20 international collaboration on policies and technologies, endorsing sustainable development and increase their
21 individual commitment to the SDGs,

22
23 *Having studied* the success of the Environmental Protection Agency’s Clean Energy Initiative Program (CEIP) and
24 the Utilities Act, which used cap and trade economic programs to strongly encourage sustainable development,

25
26 *Bearing in mind* the existing mechanisms of the United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from
27 Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) and its extensive contributions to a low-carbon
28 economy,

29
30 *Expresses its appreciation* of the existing research efforts of the International Carbon Reduction and Offsetting
31 Alliance (ICROA), which demonstrates how purchasing carbon credits creates economic development opportunities,
32 aiding environmental conservation, and improving the lives of those living in poverty while improving greater
33 access to energy resources,

34
35 *Noting with approval* the work of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development
36 (TFESSD) of the World Bank, which offers trust fund campaigns in order to finance better energy practices and
37 reduce poverty,

38
39 *Further recognizing* the need for enhanced human capital and access to education in order to adequately maintain
40 and wield sustainable infrastructure and energy efficiency within states, as identified in the *Montreal Protocol on*
41 *Substances that Deplete the Ozone,*

42
43 *Having examined* the positive results of the LAMMAS eco-village and Green Village Initiative, which implemented
44 green technology and clean energy, and helped individuals escape poverty,

45
46 *Noting with deep concern* the rising unemployment and persistent gender gap within many Member States who are
47 implementing strategies for green growth and green economies and further noting that reducing gender inequalities
48 and socio-cultural factors that contribute to the exclusion of vulnerable groups in a green-focused labor market
49 participation and development on all branches of the economy will help to decrease poverty,

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Acknowledging that the lack of information of renewable energy available in developing countries leads not only to dependency, but also to the stunted growth of those Member States, and *also recalling* resolution 68/226, which suggests that Member States acknowledge that economic opportunities and conditions are a necessity to foster job creation and best policy practices with experience in technical expertise and the mobilization of resources,

Further emphasizing the compensative needs for unavoidable emissions produced, improved through the existing carbon-offset projects, the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Conventions (UNFCCC) approved Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs), the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Project Database, and the Principle of Responsible Investment Initiative that informs the private sector of the most sustainable investing decisions,

Deeply concerned with the lack of access to natural resources that Member States living under colonial rule and foreign occupation are forced to contend with and the adverse affects it perpetuates in regards to their social and economic development as expressed in Article 103 in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in conjunction with Principle 23 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which states that natural resources of people under oppression and domination shall be protected,

Calling attention to the need for a comprehensive framework that addresses the need for economic growth balanced by sustainability and the need for increased human capital and access to education in order to properly produce renewable energy, emphasizing that existing technologies are insufficient to effectively provide energy to Member States, and highlighting the need for common innovative financing to find new renewable energy sources,

1. *Urges* Member States to enforce proper regulation when addressing international trade partnerships that include sustainable mechanisms to increase renewable energy access by establishing entry and exit level debt notaries with a constructed framework in place that provides attractive energy sector investments to protect LDCs from predatory loan practices in the light of reducing poverty by:
 - a. Following the example of the previously established regulations within major trade blocs such as the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) to create a market that is unbiased LDCs and using these established regulations to focus on investment in trade of sustainable energy production practices;
 - b. Inviting Member States to collectively provide and share data on the positive results Official Development Assistance (ODA) has on renewable energy projects in developing countries, and increase the overall investments made by other Member States to:
 - i. Improve the powers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to collect data prudent to ODA;
 - ii. Achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national income for ODA, and 0.15 to 0.20% for least developed countries;
 - c. Utilizing a database system similar to the United Nations Comtrade statistic that analyzes over 140 international trade interactions while focusing on renewable energy and finite metals to establish the proper infrastructure for sustainable energy practices by focusing on data collection in a regional and sub-regional context in order to properly construct solutions to specialized problems such as access to renewable energy resources that produce the need for labor in poverty stricken areas;
2. *Encourages* Member States to implement a cap and trade system that will institute a regulatory framework for energy sector promoting renewable energy and poverty reduction by:
 - a. Passing legislation requiring firms in the energy market to derive at least five percent of their total energy supply available to customers from renewable sources;
 - b. Providing authentications as Renewables Obligations Certificates to firms for each MWh of electricity generated;

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- c. Requiring firms to receive enough certificates to account for five percent of their total energy supply;
 - d. Allowing firms to sell these certificates between themselves in order to fulfill their obligations and achieve market equilibrium;
 - e. Suppliers must either supply the sufficient amount of certificates or pay a penalty, giving deference to each Member States' executive government on determining the amount that must be paid;
 - f. Using the funds raised by penalties to finance social programs that will benefit those in poverty through social programs such as:
 - i. Low income climate action tax credits to reduce poverty and provide a safety net for those most affected by climate change and natural disasters;
3. *Endorses the call* for private businesses to adopt carbon neutral practices through the implementation of carbon offset programs, which benefits both developing and least developed countries by reducing carbon emissions and financing essential clean energy projects by:
- a. Improving the use of carbon offset projects to generate carbon credits that enable businesses to compensate for their emissions, meet their carbon reduction goals, and support the transition to a low carbon economy that will mitigate poverty through endorsing participation in the voluntary carbon market as a smart business choice that simultaneously enhances brand image and demonstrates market differentiation while practicing clean energy strategies that contribute to long-term poverty alleviation;
 - b. Recommending the establishment of renewable energy projects in wind-power, clean cook stoves, reforestation, and geothermal energy with the goal of doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix;
 - c. Appealing for increased research into the multi-dimensional benefits of carbon reduction projects with a focus on how carbon credits aid economic development opportunities, support environmental conservation measures, and improve social and health benefits of individual households;
 - d. Supporting international organizations to minimize their carbon footprint by promoting businesses to become signatories to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI) which will increase business reputation and encourage consumers to spend in environmental production methods;
 - e. Expanding carbon offset projects such as the Congo River Inga Falls Scheme to create a third hydroelectric dam that will increase the existing low output of clean energy generated in this region to over 4,500 MW of electricity which can power most of the African continent at a low cost;
4. *Recommends* the model of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) feed-in tariffs in order to encourage the implementation of renewable energy technologies for households and businesses to ensures that those who generate electricity using renewables have a return on investment by:
- a. Stabilizing investments through the implementation of feed-in-tariffs;
 - b. Creating feed-in tariffs through production and investment based incentives as well as creating robust legal frameworks that do not depend on annual government budgeting cycles to be renewed, thus the industry can make long-term investment and research, development and manufacturing capacity leading to cost reduction and contribute to achieve the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) target to generate 77% of energy from renewables by 2050;
5. *Advocates* for the adoption of sovereign wealth funds within Member States, which are essential to generating funds for efficient energy and social programs that lead to poverty reduction by:

- 162 a. Supporting initiatives that facilitate investment sectors on the ground level to increase local expertise
163 and commitment to management of resources towards sustainable development goals in
164 underdeveloped economies;
165
- 166 b. Implementing of a national whistleblowers hotline to mitigate corruption and allow for the appropriate
167 allocation of sovereign wealth funds' budget;
168
- 169 c. Using the OECD guidelines for investment policies regarding national security, including a selection
170 process that holds applicants as responsible actors abiding by sustainable development goal indicators
171 and not external consultant assigned by a third party;
172
- 173 6. *Further invites* Member States to expand the use of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially
174 Sustainable Development (TFESSD), which will increase contributions and cooperation to streamline the
175 allocation of funds by addressing the following three topics:
176
- 177 a. Environment:
178
- 179 i. Focusing on projects pertaining to natural resource management, reducing vulnerability to
180 climate change and natural disasters and identifying links between poverty and the
181 environment;
182 ii. Further requests multi-sector adaptation activities including agriculture, fisheries, and forestry
183 based on regional climate change business plans;
184
- 185 b. Poverty and Social Development:
186
- 187 i. Reducing poverty through funding sustainable energy education programs and poverty
188 research based linkage with other sectors and empowerment;
189 ii. Highlighting enhanced Social Development through community driven development and
190 social inclusion through programs that aim to make innovations for Improved Governance
191 and Social Accountability;
192
- 193 c. Social Protection and Labor:
194
- 195 i. Social Protection and Labor Risk in energy sustainability through vulnerability assessment,
196 country strategies and evaluation including analytics, poverty and wealth dynamics, climate
197 shocks, and impact evaluation;
198
- 199 7. *Strongly calls upon* Member States to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in the energy sector through:
200
- 201 a. Developing waste to energy plants, which produce 60 to 90% less greenhouse gases than landfills and
202 provide recycle metal revenues and further produces vast amounts of energy, and by eliminating
203 landfills which will free land for the use of economic growth in infrastructure, agriculture, and
204 enterprises;
205
- 206 b. Inviting the Ceres coalition of 150 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help develop waste to
207 energy plants in order to free land for the use of economic growth through the Clean Trillion program,
208 a campaign to scale clean energy by 2030 in order to avoid the effects of disastrous climate effects;
209
- 210 c. Implementing of innovative projects such as the seawater greenhouses for arid region countries and
211 those who have access to large oceanic bodies modeled after pilot projects such as the Sahara Forest
212 Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for desalination, consumption, and irrigation purposes
213 alleviating dependence on traditional fuels and methods effective by climate change;
214
- 215 d. Further Invites NGOs such as the Bellona Foundation, an non-profit organization that aims to fight
216 climate challenges through the implementation of sustainable solutions, in order to fund the previously
217 mentioned Seawater Greenhouses;

- 218
219 8. *Calls upon* Member States to improve the Zero Emissions program and administrative practices to benefit green
220 business practices by:
221
222 a. Creating programs that do not rely on practices that produce carbon emissions facilitated to foster Zero
223 Emissions related activities through the United Nations University Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF) that
224 promotes practical approaches to environmental sustainability and the application of science and
225 technology with participation from academia, local governments, business and citizens;
226
227 b. Establishing an effective and inclusive education system that ensures the abolition of any type of social
228 exclusion within the green labor force which will encourage change within businesses practices and
229 endorsing the transition from carbon-emitting consuming equipment to renewable energy means of
230 operation by enhancing the opportunities for senior citizens who wish to participate actively in
231 transitioning towards a greener and more inclusive change within the labor force;
232
233 c. Encouraging future careers and job markets for professions in the areas of green tourism, engineering
234 and retailing which will lead the future generation not to be forced to choose a career against the
235 environment simply for monetary reasons and instead will encourage this generation to push forward;
236
237 9. *Encourages* Member States to remove all physical barriers and blockades to ensure access to natural resources
238 such as rivers, oceans, and natural gas fields which are crucial to the advancement of renewable technologies
239 for poverty alleviation and sustainable development by promoting cross border sharing of natural resources that
240 will lead to mutually beneficial growth and a higher living standard for local populations through policies
241 agreed upon by every party involved during a yearly review by the International Court of Justice;
242
243 10. *Invites* Member States to establish a conference on the adoption of the further expansion of the UN-Energy
244 knowledge network in a collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme in order to create a
245 program called the *International Solidarity for Knowledge Exchange on Renewable and Sustainable Energy*
246 *and Technology (RESET)* in order to provide innovative breakthroughs in renewable energies and how they can
247 fight poverty by:
248
249 a. Welcoming developed and developing countries to participate and engage themselves in a global
250 collaboration of sustainable development and strategies;
251
252 b. Recommending that all Member States create a pool of experts in the field of renewable and
253 sustainable energy and develop strategies for worldwide accessibility through an International
254 Conference;
255
256 c. Authorizing the implementation of a Fellowship program, which allows Member States to exchange
257 information through the trade of experts in their field, called Sustainable Humanitarian Assistance in
258 Renewable Energy (SHARE);
259
260 d. Encouraging the creation of participation and partnership between developed and LDCs, based on their
261 similarities in order to foster renewable and sustainable energy growth in developing countries;
262
263 e. Inviting developing countries to create a report before the conference that summarizes what that
264 specific country needs in order to foster economic and sustainable growth.



Code: GA2/RES/1/11

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular attention to Article 1 that*
4 *state our common purpose, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems,*

5
6 *Having considered the cycle of dependency, corruption, and perpetuate poverty that exists in the Developing*
7 *Member States who received development assistance which ultimately hindered their original intent of fostering*
8 *independence, transparency, and poverty reduction,*

9
10 *Noting with deep concern that 2.6 billion people lack access to healthy and environmentally sound forms of energy*
11 *for cooking and heating, negatively affecting the environment and the health of women and children in particular,*

12
13 *Further recognizing that several Member States have met their commitment to deliver the 0.7% of their GDP as*
14 *Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as other Member States who did not meet their ODA commitment,*

15
16 *Recognizing the significance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN-Women for leading*
17 *environmental and gender equality agencies in the United Nations to develop a global program to promote women's*
18 *entrepreneurship for sustainable energy as well as HeForShe campaign that aims to combat gender inequality*
19 *through training men and boys,*

20
21 *Expressing satisfaction for the work of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN),*
22 *launched in 2012 by the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to mobilize global scientific and technological experts, and*
23 *its member institutions, such as universities, research institutes, civil society organizations, and other knowledge*
24 *centers, to become research centers and to promote practical problem solving for sustainable development,*

25
26 *Acknowledging the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 1, "to end poverty in*
27 *all its forms everywhere," SDG 5, "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls," and SDG 7 to*
28 *"ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,"*

- 29
30 1. *Invites* developed economies, such as the G20 countries to meet the longstanding United Nations target for an
31 ODA/gross national income (GNI) ratio of 0.7% of their gross domestic product (GDP) and suggests all
32 Member States to extend the functions and the powers of the SDSN by conferring the tasks of:
33
34 a. Evaluating the development gap between North and South countries in terms of Human Development
35 Index (HDI);
36
37 b. Suggesting solutions aimed to reduce the development gap so that the developing countries can reach a
38 decent standard of living, have a long and healthy life and be knowledgeable, in particular it is
39 necessary to stress on:
40
41 i. The achievement of the 0.7% of HDI in developing countries;
42 ii. The promotion of concrete and effective projects chosen and directed by the SDSN who needs
43 the power to decide on the equal distribution of the natural and renewable energetic resources
44 and the amount of money each project needs and the time it needs to be done;
45 iii. The supervision on the real fulfilment of these projects by the SDSN which is in charge of the
46 managing and the control;
47

- 48 2. *Calls upon* the Member States to convert their ODA in funds for the projects suggested by the SDSN with a
49 method that includes:
50
- 51 a. Financing equally all the countries that have been identified as developing countries;
 - 52
 - 53 b. Supporting the projects with at least 0.7% of GDP per year and until the economic gap is compensated;
 - 54
- 55 3. *Encourages* UN-Women to mobilize men and boys through their HeForShe campaign for gender equality and
56 promoting access to renewable energy by:
57
- 58 a. Providing education to men and boys about inequality that exists in the access to energy for both men
59 and women;
 - 60
 - 61 b. Equipping the participants with knowledge and resources to promote gender equality in access to
62 energy;
 - 63
 - 64 c. Asking each Member State to attend an annual session to discuss and evaluate the report of the
65 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, which will detail the progress made in promoting gender
66 equality in the area;
 - 67
- 68 4. *Further encourages* developed Member States to share innovative technologies with developing states allowing
69 households to utilize renewable energy for:
70
- 71 a. Limiting the use of energy that is emitting high amounts of hydrocarbons for energy for heating and
72 cooking, such as charcoal or wood in order to prevent respiratory health as well as environmental
73 issues;
 - 74
 - 75 b. The development and dissemination of innovations that provide renewable energy for low-income
76 houses by taking easily accessible inputs to the household and creating renewable power, such as
77 TevaGas, a device that converts biodegradable waste into energy;
 - 78
 - 79 c. Calling for a global forum to address gender and energy-based issues with an emphasis on renewable
80 and sustainable energy, such as:
81
 - 82 i. The gender dynamics and correlative consequences from unclean fuel proliferation and
83 consumption;
 - 84 ii. The promotion of the development of gender inclusive energy planning and policies;
 - 85 iii. The removal of social norms and barriers to create safe, bias-free, working environments in
86 the energy sector;
 - 87 iv. The improvement of access to finance for women entrepreneurs;
 - 88 v. The promotion of women’s productive usage of sustainable energy to reduce their time
89 dedicated to unpaid domestic and care work;
 - 90
- 91 5. *Sustains* the SDG 7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring universal access to energy,
92 increasing sustainability, improving energy efficiency, upgrading technologies and expanding infrastructure by:
93
- 94 a. Requesting that Member States allocate their budgets in order for more funds to be distributed to the
95 SDGs through:
96
 - 97 i. Funds will be directed towards projects that will improve access to technology and sustainable
98 energy in Least Developed Countries;
 - 99 ii. Will increase progress of Member States to fulfill the SDGs;

- 100
- 101 b. Having Member States more efficiently distribute a certain percentage of aid from their GDP to their
- 102 SDG contributions;
- 103
- 104 c. Calling Member States to voluntarily contribute yearly proportions of their contributions in order to
- 105 know the progress of Member States trying to fulfill the SDGs;
- 106
- 107 6. *Encourages* all Member States to promote off-grid programs in order to become less dependent on the remote
- 108 infrastructure and to create of a program plan that is going to be active until every single country will be self-
- 109 sufficient by:
- 110
- 111 a. Financing incentives on alternative sources of energy to convert public and private buildings in
- 112 sustainable ones;
- 113
- 114 b. Promoting the creation of new Eco-friendly buildings adopting new technologies;
- 115
- 116 c. Encouraging all States to focus on renewable energies that they already possess, such as solar,
- 117 hydro-power, wind or biomass energy in order to become less dependent on imports and also to
- 118 create their own energy supply;
- 119
- 120 d. Financing will be distributed to public and private companies through competitive bids with the
- 121 help of Green Climate Funds;
- 122
- 123 e. Launching an international campaign and creating info points to support new users and show them
- 124 what off-grid really is, how it works, and all the benefits it can bring;
- 125
- 126 f. Suggesting the creation of a partnership between pro-bono workers of international companies
- 127 operating in energy sector and local workers of the same sector in order to improve the skills and
- 128 capacity of local power industries;
- 129
- 130 7. *Suggests* the expansion of sustainable passive houses to improve the standard of living for those living without
- 131 housing security, which correlates to SDG 9, building resilient infrastructure, and promoting inclusive and
- 132 sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
- 133
- 134 8. *Encourages* United Nations bodies to make an increased effort towards eliminating energy waste by informing
- 135 the citizens of high energy consumptions nations with methods that improve energy efficiency through:
- 136
- 137 a. Introducing a higher volume of light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs into government buildings and
- 138 schools can result in longer lasting lighting and also reduce energy consumption by 80%;
- 139
- 140 b. Improving energy efficiency in buildings and implementing mandatory building energy codes, in
- 141 addition to energy efficiency performance minimums;
- 142
- 143 9. *Recommends* donating Member States to refrain from using ODA as a coercive tool to shape internal politics,
- 144 especially ODA for community energy access and essential poverty reduction;
- 145
- 146 10. *Further asks* all governments of developed countries to meet the longstanding United Nations target for an
- 147 ODA/GNI ratio of 0.7% of their GDP.



Code: GA2/RES/1/12

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* that culture should be taken into account in the promotion and implementation of new sustainable
4 consumption and production patterns that contribute to the responsible use of resources and address the adverse
5 impacts of climate change, as mentioned by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its synthesis
6 report,

7
8 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 62/197 and its efforts to create a unified approach towards sustainable
9 energy access,

10
11 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolutions 64/140 and 69/225, which support partnerships similar to UN-
12 Women and show access to energy is a key enabler of a wide range of human rights,

13
14 *Re-emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 69/313 and its three critical dimensions, consisting of promoting
15 inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion,

16
17 *Reminding* the body of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 66/288, which shows the need to address
18 power shortage in rural areas,

19
20 *Reiterating* the recommendations of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, particularly Chapter 2, which details
21 specific goals related to all areas of sustainable development and poverty reduction,

22
23 *Stressing* that, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World
24 Investment Report 2014, there is a lack of \$2.5 trillion in investments on sustainable energies,

25
26 *Recalling* that the World Bank in partnership with other international financial institutions has been co-financing
27 regional infrastructure development projects that support developing country initiatives to integrate their respective
28 national power grids through the Infrastructure Action Plan (IAP) (2003), which is further addressed in General
29 Assembly resolutions 70/188 and 70/189,

30
31 *Noting with satisfaction* the achievements and current work of United Nations bodies and programs such as United
32 Nations Energy, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and United Nations Sustainable
33 Development Solutions Network (SDSN), as shown by the SDSN's "Action Agenda for Sustainable Development,"
34 to mobilize new technologies and scientific expertise, and promote practical problem solving for sustainable
35 development,

36
37 *Noting with deep concern* that according to the International Energy Agency 2014 Report, 1.3 billion people do not
38 have access to clean energy and are forced to use non-renewable and unclean forms of energy such as wood,
39 charcoal, or other solid fuels that negatively affects the environment as well as the health of women and children in
40 particular, as emphasized within the World Health Organization document "Gender Climate Change and Health,"

41
42 *Encouraging* all states to abide by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations
43 resolution 70/1, with particular attention to SDG 4, which is to ensure inclusive and quality education, SDG 7, to
44 ensure access to reliable and sustainable energy, SDG 10, to reduce inequality amongst countries, and SDG 17,
45 which is strengthen the means of global implementation,

46
47 *Taking note of* the high-level event on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and relevant international documents
48 including report 69/395 and resolution 67/215, which focused on promoting access to energy, energy efficiency and

49 renewable energies, financing investments and supporting natural resources along with Asian Development Bank
50 and the World Bank,
51

52 *Underscoring* a session on e-learning and e-science at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum
53 2015 that was focused on open solutions to support inclusive knowledge societies including: Open Educational
54 Resources (OER), Free and Open Source Software (FOSS), and Open Access to Scientific Journals (OA),
55

56 1. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute to the Infrastructure Action Plan 2016-2030 by:
57

- 58 a. Funding the creation of additional national power grids and reactors to compensate for the reactive
59 power necessary to be generated by the cross-border transmission line;
60
- 61 b. Establishing bilateral cooperative frameworks to share commercial information and introduce
62 multilateral energy and competitive exchanges involving price setting based on bidding among buyers
63 and sellers of energy services;
64
- 65 c. Establishing planning and operations committees to meet on a quarterly basis to ensure effective
66 utilization;
67
- 68 d. Improving transparency in their respective countries on public financing for infrastructure;
69
- 70 e. Implementing strong governance and anti-corruption plans for each specific transaction and sector;
71

72 2. *Further encourages* Member States to implement the SE4ALL initiatives with the support of:
73

- 74 a. Regional banks such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB),
75 Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IAB) to eradicate
76 poverty in their respective regions;
77
- 78 b. International multilateral development finance institutions, particularly those with the capacity to
79 mobilize financial investments, increase networking, and manage natural resources;
80
- 81 c. The United Nations Foundation's Energy Access Practitioner Network, in order to increase the
82 participation of energy stakeholders and providers to encourage the successful implementation of
83 clean, affordable, and stable energy frameworks within over 170 countries, as part of SE4ALL;
84

85 3. *Urges* Member States to work with business coalitions such as the Private Investors for Africa (PIA) to assist
86 developing states in all regions in power generation, agriculture, job and skills development, supply chain
87 optimization, and the elimination of corruption by:
88

- 89 a. Acting as a private sector sounding board towards international institutions such as the World Bank,
90 the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the European Union;
91
- 92 b. Conducting annual meetings to further dialogue between PIA companies and facilitate cooperation
93 between the private sector and the international community;
94
- 95 c. Developing a common platform aimed at collecting every job offer connected to renewable energies;
96

97 4. *Requests* Member States to promote the access to sustainable energy sources that are abundant and available to
98 their regions by:
99

- 100 a. Specifically focusing on development of renewable energy sources such as solar, hydro, geothermal,
101 biomass, and wind energies:
102
- 103 i. Especially looking at projects such as mini grids, micro hydroelectric generators, wind
104 turbines and other energy project currently being successful in the world;

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- b. Working with bodies such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and other groups promoting energy development to create frameworks to help countries create energy infrastructure; looking at including government transparency, rural energy access, legislation to improve the energy sector as well as specific policy to utilize the energy sources that are the best fit for the Member States needs;
- 113 5. *Calls* Member States to strengthen North-South and South-South cooperation in terms of technology transfer
114 and capacity building by:
- 115 a. Promoting mobilization of resources from capital markets;
 - 116 b. Stabilizing the economy in developing countries with help from high-income developing countries;
 - 117 c. Increasing the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by addressing the lack of FDI agreed by other Member
118 States in annual North-South and South-South cooperation conference;
 - 119 d. Increasing the role of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to stimulate developing economies by
120 encouraging the investments in sustainable energies projects;
 - 121 e. The creation of a label to recognize companies which are willing to finance sustainable development
122 projects called the Global Label of Action for Sustainable Societies (GLASS) supervised by the
123 UNFCCC with goals of:
 - 124 i. Increasing and facilitating investments;
 - 125 ii. Allowing companies to benefit from bank credits and tax reduction;
- 126
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- 130 6. *Further recommends* European Union and African Union Member States to maintain a strong coalition with the
131 Africa- European Union Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP) to develop a stable political and
132 legal framework through policy advisory services of the EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility
133 (EUEI PDF) as well as to address Africa’s need to build its own capacity by training future generations of
134 energy professionals and specialists;
- 135
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138
- 139 7. *Urges* the cooperation between the Member States, their governments, and non-governmental organizations
140 (NGOs) to implement campaigns of awareness within educational institutions by:
- 141 a. Encouraging teachers to educate children on climate change issues and on the importance of the use of
142 sustainable energies;
 - 143 b. Using the platform “Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future,” which will help educators
144 become trained and aware of sustainable development issues, and allow them to extend the United
145 Nations’ program Education for Sustainable Development;
 - 146 c. Following the example of the Barefoot College Solar Solution, which will bring about new skills
147 through the teaching of vulnerable populations specifically to women how to build solar energy
148 solutions such as, solar power, parabolic solar cookers, solar water heaters, solar power desalination;
 - 149 d. Supplying various types of education for local people especially in developing countries by using free
150 e-learning system that is regionally differentiated in order to provide region-specific curriculum;
- 151
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- 156 8. *Requests* all Member States to create policies that motivate their private sectors to conduct their affairs in line
157 with the spirit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- 158
159 9. *Calls for* the creation of a three-part action plan, “People, Planet & Prosperity,” which will keep in mind the
160 SDGs and the future implementation of them, through:

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- a. Protecting people’s fundamental right to energy access by striving to achieve a cooperative network between Member States that focuses on renewable and sustainable energy, as highlighted in SDG 7;
- b. Ensuring the future of our planet by:
 - i. Efficiently utilizing sustainable and renewable energy resources;
 - ii. Increasing awareness of sustainable development;
 - iii. Implementing stable development financing techniques;
 - iv. Promoting cooperation between Member States and independent bodies to address the importance of mitigating the negative effects of climate change;
- c. Reducing global poverty by promoting the basic right to energy and investing in the world’s renewable resources, thereby giving countries the opportunity to prosper and thrive in the 21st century, which is in line with the 2014-2024 Decade of Sustainable Energy for All.



Code: GA2/RES/1/13

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the fundamental rights of all global citizens being protected by the *Charter of the United Nations* and
4 *Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

5
6 *Deeply concerned* about the effect of climate change as outlined in the 21st Conference of Parties to the United
7 Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and emphasizing the need for stricter regulations
8 concerning greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants to decrease pollution and its effects,
9

10 *Guided by* the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN),

11
12 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 66/288, which acknowledges environmental prosperity as integral to the
13 cultivation of inclusive economic growth,

14
15 *Recognizing* access to energy as a universal human right, as affirmed by General Assembly resolution 67/215, which
16 named 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, further acknowledging the vital role of
17 renewable energy in reducing poverty, fulfilling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, and promoting self-
18 sustainability in developing countries,

19
20 *Recognizing* the role that renewable energy facilities play in making the underdeveloped nations self-sustaining,

21
22 *Acknowledging* water scarcity, energy insecurity, educational gaps, and global climate shifts as major global sources
23 of human vulnerability and that many impoverished people suffer from energy poverty according to the International
24 Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook report,

25
26 *Fully alarmed* by the deplorable fact that one in five people in developing regions still live on less than \$1.25 a day,
27 and further noting that 836 million people worldwide still live in extreme poverty,

28
29 *Reminding* all Member States of the United Nations of the SDGs, specifically Goal 7 to "ensure access to affordable,
30 reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all,"

31
32 *Highlighting* the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) program Education for
33 All Movement, which focuses on primary education accessibility for all, especially within rural regions,

34
35 *Emphasizing* the Leave No One Behind Agenda focused on fostering inclusive developmental growth amongst
36 states, with specific emphasis on those in vulnerable or fragile circumstances, including but not exclusive to states
37 suffering from natural disasters, droughts, recessions, global crises, and infrastructure deficiencies,

38
39 *Directing attention* to the educational aspect of the introduction of sustainability, which invites Member States,
40 universities, and civil society organizations (CSOs) to collaborate in regards to further sustainable development
41 efforts,

42
43 *Desiring* to implement an all-encompassing institution, which would focus on teaching awareness of environmental
44 damage caused by the use of unsustainable energy sources such as the PowerEd educational program,

45
46 *Drawing attention* to numerous sustainability education programs such as Seres Central America,
47

48 *Endorsing* the need for educational programs focused on sustainable energy throughout all segments of the
49 population: youth, and adults, such as the Global Education First Initiative (GEFI), which aims to improve the
50 quality of learning and support the education of youth worldwide,
51

52 *Reminding* all Member States of the Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL) initiatives, which are based on granting
53 sustainable energy for all focusing on the importance of energy accessibility and efficiency, and increased renewable
54 energy supplies,
55

56 *Recognizing* the need for improvements in infrastructure and access to affordable, efficient, and renewable energy
57 sources,
58

59 *Noting with satisfaction* the progress made by the UNESCO following the launch of the Man in the Biosphere
60 Program (MAB), which aims to improve humanity’s relationship with the environment through identifying and
61 accessing changes in the biosphere,
62

63 *Acknowledging* the need for centralized hubs dedicated to the dissemination of research practices, knowledge, and
64 information regarding sustainable development and its inherent technologies in accordance with the goals set forth
65 by General Assembly resolution 57/254 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,
66

67 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 66/288 “The Future We Want,” which emphasizes that people are at the
68 center of sustainable development in the pursuit of a world that is just, equitable, and inclusive,
69

70 *Advocating* for collaboration between all Member States to increase knowledge of sustainable practices both
71 internationally and intra-regionally,
72

73 *Stressing* the fact that the United Nations faces significant obstacles in seeking to initiate a shift from primarily
74 “shock driven” responses to poverty and environmental issues to long-term responses, which isolate the underlying
75 root-cause vulnerabilities,
76

77 *Recognizing* the current inability to expand Official Development Assistance (ODA), a primary source of global
78 funding,
79

80 *Affirming* the efforts of international institutions such as the World Bank’s efforts to assist in the financing of
81 sustainable energy programs through committees such as the Climate Resilience Improvement Project Additional
82 Financing,
83

84 *Understanding* that Member States wished to place financing for global development as the first priority when
85 setting the agenda for the current summit and believed that addressing financing and monetary policy are imperative
86 to achieving the successful implementation of the SDGs,
87

88 *Commending* the European Unions’s new Energy Diplomacy Program in its efforts to create a multilateral energy
89 market aimed at more efficient energy production,
90

91 1. *Calls upon* regional implementation of sustainability education programs under the United Nations’ umbrella
92 and these respective educational institutions will be grouped under a single educational program named
93 PowerEd through:

94

95 a. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) promoted by United Nations Economic Commission
96 for Europe (UNECE) building the capacity of individuals, communities and society as a whole to make
97 informed judgments and choices in favor of sustainable development;
98

99 b. Seres Central America focusing primarily on youth from underprivileged and marginalized
100 communities;
101

102 c. The Institute of Sustainable Development Malta, which is set up to promote social sustainability;
103

- 104 d. The Pacific Financial Inclusion Program (PFIP), to achieve greater financial inclusion among the
105 Pacific Island Countries;
106
107 e. The fact that such an umbrella would lead to better allocation of resources worldwide;
108
- 109 2. *Further reminds* to not only emphasize urban regions but to include the rural regions as they have been
110 consistently excluded from the agenda by:
111
112 a. Improving indigenous politics by encouraging Member States to establish local institutions aimed at
113 the inclusive expansion of political literacy;
114
115 b. Organizing online public information campaigns utilizing social media platforms;
116
117 c. Involving the regional population in local projects to enhance economic potential and foster job
118 growth;
119
- 120 3. *Urges* Member States to implement renewable energy technologies to rural and impoverished areas, through
121 private entities such as Kopernik and BBOX, to give individuals affordable access to renewable energy with
122 special consideration to indigenous peoples;
123
- 124 4. *Encourages* the increase of north-south cooperation, specifically within vocational training and technological
125 integration development programs to eradicate poverty through:
126
127 a. Promoting renewable energy industries;
128
129 b. Implementing employment opportunities;
130
131 c. Establishing Collaborative Partnerships for Development (CPD);
132
- 133 5. *Calls for* the formation of energy blocks and further research of new energy production technology to create
134 greater energy accessibility and efficiency in order to reduce global poverty through:
135
136 a. Advocating the use of research on alternative energy sources and to analyze energy consumption,
137 determining appropriate levels of energy consumption to reduce waste, and applying renewable energy
138 sources;
139
140 b. Encouraging major banks and businesses to allocate funds for the development of alternative energy
141 products;
142
- 143 6. *Encourages* the creation and implementation of neutral Ecospheres within Member States to promote
144 collaboration between researchers focused on sustainable development systems and initiatives to create adaptive
145 study environments tailored to specific ecosystems and developmental needs both internationally and intra-
146 regionally by:
147
148 a. The voluntary hosting of Ecospheres by Member States within the international body to cater to the
149 needs of different ecological systems;
150
151 b. The invitation of all Member States to send delegations of researchers drawn from both the public and
152 private sectors (upper academia and sustainable development companies);
153
154 c. Recognizing the lack of conducive study environments for secondary and tertiary level students in the
155 realm of sustainable development is detrimental to the international body, and supports the integration
156 of hands on training and study programs within the Ecospheres to ameliorate this pressing issue;
157

- 158 d. The establishment of Ecospheres will not only foster amicable relations amongst participating Member
159 States, but will also stimulate the local economies within hosting States by utilizing regional labor
160 forces and increasing intra-regional knowledge of sustainable infrastructure development practices;
161
- 162 e. The request for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Renewable Energy Agency
163 (REA) and Research on Innovative and Appropriate Technology for Sustainable Development
164 (RETNAD) to fund the Ecospheres to ensure and preserve their neutrality;
165
- 166 f. Urging all Member States to join together to establish a collective index to analyze the empirical data
167 gathered from the various Ecospheres' research initiatives to increase the availability of information
168 for the international community while simultaneously promoting transparency of the methods and
169 systems used to generate the data;
170
- 171 7. *Calls for* the creation of a renewable energy commission that will construct renewable energy facilities,
172 specifically solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, and wind turbines in underdeveloped nations:
173
- 174 a. Developing countries may apply for the construction of renewable energy facilities in their country;
175
- 176 b. Each application shall be considered on a case by case analysis based on necessity;
177
- 178 8. *Encourages* the exchange of knowledge from engineers and experts to help facilitate the construction of
179 renewable energy facilities where:
180
- 181 a. These facilities would be constructed domestically in order to encourage internal renewable energy
182 training and job expansion within states;
183
- 184 b. It will be encouraged the use of civil societies, such as CSEC, which boost economic growth and will
185 assist native citizens in obtaining jobs;
186
- 187 9. *Requests* the creation of the Environmental Prosperity for Vulnerable Countries Coalition (EPVCC), which will
188 establish an inclusive approach to increasing green economies worldwide, prioritizing those states in conflict or
189 fragile circumstances by utilizing equitable annual assessments across countries, coinciding with
190 recommendations for how each Member State can manage its natural resources to meet international standards:
191
- 192 a. Encourages the EPVCC annual assessments to assist each Member State in realizing their renewable
193 and sustainable energy capabilities through biannual conferences that promote multilateral relations
194 between states for this purpose;
195
- 196 b. Prioritizing, but not limited to states experiencing drought, famine, high civil displacement, and high
197 internal debt stress;
198
- 199 10. *Urges* the creation of the Environmental Prosperity Task Force (EPTF), which will act as an independent entity
200 functioning with separate constituents to ensure data reliability for the execution of EPVCC assessments by:
201
- 202 a. Endorsing the establishment of regular consultative and review mechanisms, with a broad range of
203 participants;
204
- 205 b. Calling for the creation of an EPTF sub-ministry within each Member State, which will operate as the
206 domestic implementation force of the EPTF's recommendations in order to reach SDG 7, SE4ALL,
207 and Rio+20 target goals;
208
- 209 11. *Further recommends* the creation of special credit lines that would:
210
- 211 a. Guarantee energy to the lender at a reduced rate for a certain amount of time as a way to pay back the
212 loan on the basis of contribution;
213

- 214 b. Invest into local industry to increase access to developmental energy to promote economic growth and
215 stability in heavily impoverished communities;
216
- 217 12. *Encourages* Member states to pursue their sustainable energy initiatives with an emphasis on financing to
218 develop more efficient and available energy technology while stimulating economic development, increasing
219 financial investment, and creating economic opportunities for their citizens;
220
- 221 13. *Urges* all Member States that retain capital account surpluses from foreign trade or from domestic investment,
222 particularly from sustainable energy production, donate their funds to the ODA to help impoverished or lesser
223 developed nations fund their sustainable energy access initiatives;
224
- 225 14. *Calls upon* the World Bank to prioritize the allocation of funds designated for renewable and sustainable
226 development programs by:
227
- 228 a. Promoting economic cooperation among each Member State bloc within their own financial entities,
229 such as the African Bank;
230
- 231 b. Introducing Climate Resilience Improvement Project Additional Financing;
232
- 233 15. *Calls upon* Member States to enforce stricter regulations concerning amounts of carbon emissions and
234 pollutants allowed to be released;
235
- 236 16. *Recommends* the allocation of funds for improvements in infrastructure and implementation of all renewable
237 energy resources;
238
- 239 17. *Recommends* all Member States share the existent knowledge regarding sustainable development and renewable
240 energy sources with the entire international community to:
241
- 242 a. Create and participate in training and educational programs;
243
- 244 b. Focus on clean energy in order to ensure developing countries are able to use the existing innovation;
245
- 246 18. *Extending* renewable technology to isolated and rural areas and peoples, without neglecting the rights and
247 cultures of indigenous groups.



Code: GA2/RES/1/14

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the impact rapid urbanization is having upon several Member States across the world, straining the
4 already minimal access to sustainable energy in developing Member States, as highlighted in the Compilation for
5 Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the post-2015
6 development agenda,

7
8 *Cognizant* of the need for Member States to introduce business friendly policies that would motivate private
9 enterprises to invest in and contribute additional funding towards sustainable development as seen in General
10 Assembly resolution 47/191,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the need for a local-based approach in innovating renewable technologies,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the public-private partnership (PPP) standards put forward by the United Nations Economic
15 Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) during the annual International
16 PPP Forums held in Geneva,

17
18 *Confident* of the role of private companies working with governments in providing foreign direct investment to
19 facilitate access to renewable energy technologies,

20
21 *Recognizing* the intimate link, as stated in General Assembly resolution 47/191, between access to electricity and
22 aspects of quality of life related to education, healthcare, transportation, shelter, heating, and communication,

23
24 *Further recognizing* the right of all peoples to sufficient energy resources so as to guarantee the suitable standard of
25 living declared by Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

26
27 *Affirming* the need to eradicate global poverty, and the need to increase personal access to electricity as part of this
28 goal,

29
30 *Taking note* of the vacillating conditions within all respective nations, as noted by General Assembly resolution
31 66/206 along with the necessity to develop comprehensive methods to solve such problems,

32
33 *Acknowledging* the potential for energy use reduction through the use of high efficiency household insulation
34 projects as demonstrated by the Warm Up New Zealand Project,

35
36 *Highlighting* the proven potential for effective harnessing of geothermal energy sources as a viable and sustainable
37 energy source in cities,

38
39 *Approving* of the many successful examples of North-South cooperation initiatives in the area of technology
40 transfers and capacity building, such as the MWH Global in New Zealand sponsored Nadarivatu Hydropower
41 Station project in Fiji in 2009,

42
43 *Reminding* Member States that developing Member States have a unique need for sustainable energy resources, as
44 highlighted in the Secretary-General's Report of the Energy for a Sustainable Future,

45
46 *Reaffirming* support to SDGs 7, 11, 14, and the consensus of the recent 21st Conference of Parties of the United
47 Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in order to promote the access to sustainable forms
48 of energy,

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Reiterating support for the General Assembly resolution 47/191 as in the need to eradicate global poverty and the need to increase personal access to electricity as part of this goal,

Dismayed by the significant barriers to the accessibility of renewable resources needed for sustainable development, as described in the Unions of Concerned Scientists “Powerful Solutions: Seven Ways to Switch America to Renewable Electricity,”

Recognizing the unsustainable nature of urbanization trends in the developing world relating especially to energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and the proliferation of urban populations living in poverty, as outlined by the World Bank,

Understanding the need for creating new and sustainable patterns of urbanization to address the problematic trends associated with rapid urbanization,

Highlighting the important work done by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UNFCCC establishing projects for Biogas in Nepal, Windmill Farms in India,

Noting with approval that in 2014 the World Bank supports issued Green Bonds worth \$36.6 billion, financing clean and sustainable energy, and using financial instruments like the Green Bonds Program; in 2014 the World Bank issued Green Bonds worth \$36.6 billion,

Realizing the difficulty Member States have in accessing the resources necessary for the implementation of the sustainable development practices,

Recognizing the necessity to provide the tools to fellow Member States in order to solve locally based problems,

1. *Encourages* Member States to reduce trade barriers within their governmental framework by:

- a. Lowering trade costs through the trade facilitation agreement, including utilizing the trade facilitation facility as needed;
- b. Avoiding policies of protectionism against foreign trade such as excessive import tariffs;
- c. Providing tax breaks and feed in tariffs for private corporations involved in Smart City development, as highlighted by The Secretary-General’s High-Level on Sustainable Energy for All in section D of the seven sectoral Action Areas reported in April 2012 as well as the strategies detailed in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development global survey on Tax Incentives and Foreign Direct Investment of 2000;

2. *Urges* state-backed public-private partnerships to install Smart City infrastructure:

- a. State supports private enterprises with subsidies, tax breaks, and other business-friendly policies:
 - i. Provide tax incentives to foreign companies to lower the financial barriers to implementation in developing countries;
 - ii. With supporting tax incentives initiatives similar to India's capital gains exemption Member States and the global community will be supporting further investment in the sustainability sector;
- b. Private enterprises take advantage of the opportunity and invest in renewable energy and innovate technology in their specific fields:
 - i. Invest in and expand smart street lighting projects that reduce energy consumption across low income cities across the world;

- 105 3. *Recommends* the expansion of the Green Bond Program of the World Bank ensuring that there is a constant
106 cash-flow to developing countries, helping them to create their own sustainable energy sources:
107
- 108 a. Extends support to the World Bank in its work in supporting developing countries by approaching the
109 issues with a local-based approach by taking care of the different needs of different developing
110 countries;
 - 111 b. Proposes to the World Bank to issue bonds worth \$40 billion annually; these would be mainly used to
112 help developing countries to create their own sustainable energy sources;
 - 113 c. Urges Member States, especially the developing ones, to utilize the Green Bonds program to fix their
114 weak energy infrastructures by developing renewable energy facilities for a sustainable future:
115
116 i. The World Bank initiated the Power System Development Project IV in India in 2008 to
117 tackle India's weak energy infrastructure. By providing \$400 million in Green Bonds, the
118 project successfully helped India transfer surplus hydro energy to power deficit regions in
119 India, increase transmission efficiency, and avoid building additional coal-based generation;
120
121
122
- 123 4. *Calls upon* all Member States to further spread their technological knowledge, helping developing countries to
124 build effective and sustainable energy production plants, ensuring that poverty is reduced by giving more people
125 access to electricity, this can be done by using international databases:
126
- 127 a. Further recommends the developed states to impart their technological resources through state-backed
128 public-private partnerships in the lesser developed and developing Member States in order to support a
129 global solution for sustainable development;
130
- 131 5. *Urges* the adoption of Smart City urban planning initiatives, understood as urban planning, which takes
132 advantage of the increases in technologies and capacities that facilitate the creation of more energy efficient
133 systems in cities including:
134
- 135 a. Introducing urban thermal energy projects when appropriate;
136
 - 137 b. Expanding existing renewable hydroelectric energy implementation to minimize pollution and the
138 economic responsibility developing nations with resource potential;
139
 - 140 c. Utilizing water use meters to understand and act on the waste of water resources, including
141 implementing energy efficient pumping systems to reduce energy consumption;
142
 - 143 d. Initiating the utilization of smart building technology, specifically strategies highlighted by Internet of
144 Things solutions that include connected sensors, thermostats, and lighting control systems that adjust
145 according to the building's usage to save energy;
146
 - 147 e. Implementing high heat efficiency insulation within communities to minimize energy consumption for
148 heating purposes.



Code: GA2/RES/1/15

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* Chapter I, Article I, of the *Charter of the United Nations* and the purpose to achieve international
4 cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in
5 promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to
6 race, sex, language, or religion,

7
8 *Recalling* the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21*, the outcome document of the United
9 Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development*, that
10 declares the significance of clean energy for development, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as
11 well as the *Monterrey Consensus on the International Conference on Financing for Development*, the *Doha*
12 *Declaration on Financing for Development*, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA),

13
14 *Further recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, and SDG 7 to
15 ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and our commitment to free the
16 humanity from the tyranny of poverty,

17
18 *Taking note* of General Assembly resolution 67/215, which declared 2014-2024 as the United Nations Decade of
19 Sustainable Energy for All, and the aim to increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, and
20 resolution 69/225, which initiated the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative that promotes access to
21 renewable energy and facilitates poverty reduction,

22
23 *Recognizing* the recent construction of new and alternative developmental financing initiatives for Member States,
24 including the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the New Development Bank, European
25 Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, the Bank of the South, and their expertise in
26 helping Member States bridge gaps in areas such as infrastructures as stated in the AAAA to serve as providers to
27 achieving the SDGs,

28
29 *Noting with appreciation* the work of civil society organizations (CSOs) such as the African Rural Energy
30 Enterprise and Development, the European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources, as well Southern African
31 Alternative Energy Association, in facilitating development and dialogue in the local, regional, and international
32 level through involvement with different stakeholders in their network such as local communities, government
33 officials, and intergovernmental agencies,

34
35 *Acknowledging* the Kecamatan Development Project (KDP) between the government of Indonesia and the World
36 Bank that used community-based planning process to fight poverty and increase access to infrastructure that reduced
37 the infrastructure costs by 20-25%, provided employment to 2.8 million villagers, and created Operations and
38 Maintenance Committee, which is responsible for maintaining the infrastructures created,

39
40 *Further acknowledging* the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and its work in inclusive finance
41 for inclusive growth and local development finance for inclusive growth and its unique role in providing investment
42 capital and technology support to both the public and private sector, enhance resilient capacity building and
43 infrastructure projects, as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its effort to provide
44 sustainable development in each Member States, especially the least development countries (LDCs),

45
46 *Having considered* the Passive House projects in Macedonia and their substantial contribution in the reduction of the
47 cost of housing utilities,

48

49 *Appreciating* the works done by the special expert committees on renewable energy such as the Group of experts on
50 Energy Efficiency (GEEE), Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (GERE), as well as the New and Renewable
51 Energy Technologies (EGNRET),
52

53 *Recognizing* the importance of sharing innovative ideas between Member States to be able to enhance the global
54 renewable energy share, which is only 11% of the total global energy share per Energy Information Administration
55 (EIA),
56

57 *Expressing satisfaction* over the success of Akon Lighting Africa (ALA) for bringing solar power to 600 million
58 people in Africa through the use of solar kits, and providing direct and indirect job creation for the targeted areas,
59

60 1. *Establishes* the Solar-Hydro Energy Forum under the General Assembly Second Committee in collaboration
61 with UNDP to further the discussion and the implementation of solar energy within Member States that should
62 be made available through respective regional financial organizations such as the African Development Bank,
63 the Asian Development Bank, and the New Development Bank, this will be held during annual meetings
64 decided upon by the respective financial organizations, the forum shall be responsible for:
65

66 a. The adoption of an annual report that will inform the Member States and the public on best practices in
67 promoting renewable energy, updates on the progress of meeting the Targets 1 and 2 of SDG 7;
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69 b. Fostering dialogues and information sharing with Member States on collective research and data
70 collection regarding the renewable and sustainable energy matter as well as the best practices in
71 financing these projects;
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73 c. Assisting developing Member States in their transition into renewable energy through the use of:
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75 i. Experts from GEEE, GERE, as well as EGNRET to help improve Member States' technical
76 and managerial personnel working in the field of renewable energies in improving their skills
77 and capabilities, and;

78 ii. Arrangements between Member States and the Renewable Energy Agency (REA) who
79 distribute knowledge to the public on energy resources conservation, the World Resources
80 Institute (WRI), which work with civil societies to secure universal access to clean and
81 affordable power and Renewable World (RW), which specifically tackle poverty with the use
82 of renewable energy;
83

84 d. Working with UNDP to find effective environmental projects to promote clean energy with respect to
85 each Member States' current capacities, and;
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87 e. Providing developing Member States with efficient strategies to develop energy services as evaluated
88 by the experts to the forum;
89

90 2. *Invites* the Akon Lighting Africa project to the Solar-Hydro Energy Forum as a consultant to share its expertise
91 on accelerating electrification of Africa through the:
92

93 a. Installation of off grid solar solutions in rural communities suited for households and collective use;
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95 b. Use of its business model outside the African continent to light other impoverished parts of the world,
96 and;
97

98 c. Provision of youth jobs and education during the installation of solar panels as well as other
99 sustainable infrastructures;
100

101 3. *Further Invites* Member States to explore new technologies for sustainable energy:
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103 a. Through research and development of clean energy such as but not limited to power plant
104 technologies;

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- b. By participating in the Support for Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Development Program;
 - c. Under the supervision of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), which will provide the opportunity for access to electricity under the guise of:
 - i. Basic household activities such as cooking, heating, and water consumption;
 - ii. Affordable prices based on household income;
4. *Encourages* the UNCDF to collaborate with UNDP and targeted local communities to utilize the KDP framework to build sustainable renewable energy infrastructures and provide short-term and long-term employment by prioritizing the most impoverished communities, especially in the Least Developed Countries, through the construction of:
- a. Solar panels, which increase in availability and directly influence the electricity supply and boost economic growth;
 - b. Hydropower plants, which environmental benefits can provide electricity to a large area as well as long-term employment in the hydropower plants;
 - c. Wind power plants, which increase the access to the renewable energy in the area that are otherwise hard to reach, and;
 - d. Other renewable technologies, which are deemed appropriate in providing access to the renewable energy and poverty reduction by the local communities, UNCDF, and the UNDP;
5. *Welcomes* Member States to improve efforts towards techno-economic cooperation by working closely with the International Financial Corporation (IFC), which fosters to support Member States in building a more effective and efficient renewable energy infrastructure such as but not limited to solar power and hydropower infrastructure and enhancing the infrastructure to meet the capacities of each Member States' geography;
6. *Urges* further access to renewable technologies, especially in developing Member States through the construction of small solar panels within rural population, and poverty stricken areas as identified by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as well as the UNDP Human Development Report 2015, such initiatives can be monitored by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) who can report to the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
7. *Endorses* the collaboration of Member States with UNDP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), and UNCDF in order to provide a low-cost, equitable and innovative solution to the lack of sustainable housing infrastructure and access for renewable energy in developing Member States by using the energy-capturing technology within Passive Houses to convert renewable energy and subsequently power housing utilities, improve standards of living, particularly in LDCs where energy is limited and little technology has helped decrease energy costs that arise from housing utilities;
8. *Strongly supports* the partnering of Member States with SE4ALL in order to ensure that the guidelines set by the United Nations in regards to universal energy services, improvement of energy efficiency and exchange of renewable energy are adequately met;
9. *Calls upon* the use of civil society organizations that deal with educational institutions, religious institutions, and informal sectors and currently work with the Member States to adequately provide public service announcements, education and opportunities within the specific local communities such as the African Rural Energy Enterprise and Development, the European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources, as well Southern African Alternative Energy Association to ensure that the jobs created through public-private partnerships and are obtained by the local population in need of poverty alleviation.