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Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Second Committee

Conference B

General Assembly Second Committee

Committee Staff

Director	Yannick Stiller
Assistant Director	Laila Fouad
Chair	Marouane Bakit
Rapporteur	Leah Killian
Rapporteur	Qinnong Fu

Agenda

I. Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

II. Facilitating Knowledge Transfer for Sustainable Development

III. External Debt Sustainability and Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
1/1	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	108 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 12 abstentions
1/2	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	110 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 12 abstentions
1/3	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	116 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 3 abstentions
1/4	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	112 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 5 abstentions
1/5	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	106 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 14 abstentions
1/6	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	114 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 5 abstentions
1/7	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	106 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 11 abstentions
1/8	Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All	110 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report

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

I. External Debt Sustainability and Development
II. Facilitating Knowledge Transfer for Sustainable Development
III. Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

The session was attended by representatives of 129 Member States and two Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 17 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including energy stability and control, transitional energy infrastructure, transnational energy planning, national development infrastructure implementation and implementation of nuclear energy. On Monday the atmosphere of the committee was energetic as many working groups began to form. By Tuesday the tone of the committee shifted to one of collaboration and by the end of session, several working papers had merged along similar themes and objectives.

On Wednesday, nine draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted eight resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including regional cooperation, educational programs, investment in infrastructure, innovative methods of financing, and data collection. Delegates were eager to negotiate with each other and started drafting their working papers. The feedback of the dais was well-received, and most of it was incorporated by the delegates during the second round of working papers.

Code: GA2/1/1
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/422 (2015) on "United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All" wherein Member States should focus on multilateral approaches on strengthening cooperative means on Renewable Energy,

Guided by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 73/8 (2017), which stresses the need for developing countries to shift dependency from fossil fuels and nuclear energy to more cost-efficient and renewable sources of energy,

Noting with deep concern the negligence between Member States and large energy corporations to address the problem of not utilizing more sustainable, modern, and clean energy,

Fully aware that clean energy increases economic productivity and that it is crucial to finance for affordable and clean energy,

Recognizing the Least Developed Countries' (LDC) lack of accessibility to electricity due to wealth disparities and lack of equal opportunities in these Member States as well as limited access to sustainable literacy, which is the lack of knowledge and skills in LDCs, and which prevents them from successfully moving towards renewable energy,

Having considered the Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT) II mechanism that diminishes the magnitude of the carbon cost that is apparent in developing and developed Member States shaped from the reliance on fossil fuels which contributes to environmental degradation,

Considering the *Global Trends in Renewable Energy 2018* report, which states that renewable energy, such as solar power, has already risen by 18%, and has potential for further increase, and that there is potential for Member States to agree on a minimum percentage for all,

1. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with multilateral organizations that will promote the distribution and expansion of adequate amount of clean energy by:

    a. Providing establishments that cater to renewable energy distribution in developing and developed countries by utilizing cost-efficient alternative sources of energy that provide energy grids to convert carbon emissions from factories into renewable energy and distribute it to household areas;

    b. Maximizing multi-sector and domestic cooperation with private organizations for technological and assistance distribution;

    c. Cooperating with multinational conglomerates to expand existing infrastructure that helps to improve efficient and reliable energy in developing countries;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to substantially reduce the use of fossil fuels and nuclear energy to fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by:

    a. Stressing the importance of reducing health risks that arise from using excessive fossil fuels and nuclear energy by stronger regulations and policies from International Renewable Energy Agency as well as national agencies that are going to monitor the health risks involved in private and public companies that specialize in non-renewable energy;

b. Specializing on collaborations between Member States through annual summits who have already distinguished a comparatively high level source of secure renewable energy contribution such as wind and solar power and developing countries with a similar initial position regarding the energy supply which would be monitored by the International Energy Agency (IEA);

c. Supporting and funding research programs that focus on efficient resource usage in order to foster a sustainable future;

d. Agreeing on a minimum percentage of renewable energy provision between Member States that will be supervised by the United Nations Environment Assembly and which every Member State should strive for;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish a system reinforcing accountability and transparency regarding carbon footprints among national communities by:

a. Implementing systems that regulate the reduction of energy consumption in energy industries that would reduce wasteful energy consumption and turn it into large-scale energy grids that would be maximized by developing countries;

b. Maximizing cooperation between the governments of Member States and private companies to secure the data needed for identifying the carbon footprint for the purpose of furthering transparency among Member States;

c. Providing global internship and mentorship programs for non-governmental organizations.

Code: GA2/1/2
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Bears in mind the purpose and aspirations of the United Nations (UN), and further the responsibility of the General Assembly Second Committee as stated in Articles 55-60 of Chapter IV of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirms General Assembly resolution 72/224 (2017), emphasizing the importance of access to sustainable energy for poverty eradication and achievement of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), further recognizing that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not be achieved by 2030 at the current rate of progress,

Recognizing the United Nations Climate Summit in September 2019 which prioritized the action portfolios of energy transition, its financing and nature-based solutions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/225, recognizing the importance of modern and renewable sources of energy as an important factor that directly affects efforts for poverty eradication,

Calls upon the work of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), which supports the enforcement of technology projects dedicated to sustainable development worldwide,

Guided by SDGs 7 and 9, with a focus on providing affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy and infrastructure for all, as well as developing strong infrastructure, and promoting inclusion in industrialization and innovation,

Reaffirming the *Voluntary National Review* (VNR) as the basis of regular reviews by the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) to reach the goals of the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development* (2015) through innovative and coordinated actions completed by central administration bodies as well as recognizing the investment required to foster further development of renewable and modern energies,

Emphasizing that innovative education and investment processes have a conductive role and a positive impact on ensuring access to sustainable, affordable, modern, energy for all,

Acknowledging that a skilled and well-equipped labor force is integral to assimilating renewable energy into the recipient country,

Deeply convinced that the development of hydro-power as an alternative sustainable energy source and the development of the technology to support it is a worthwhile effort to fulfill SDG 7 and increase access to energy,

Noting further that the development of technology around bio power with the use of algae farming and harvesting offers an alternative, green and sustainable energy source for areas with less natural abundance of water movement that is supported by standard hydro-power,

Urging Member States to acknowledge the benefits of development and implementation of hydroelectric turbines and bio-plant systems as a means of creating sustainable, affordable, modern energy for all,

1. *Strongly urges* Member States to integrate renewable bio and hydro energy sources, through means such as:

    a. Focusing on hydropower in the form of hydroelectric turbines to use tides, rivers and other natural marine sources to harness and produce electricity in place of burning coal, reducing carbon emissions;

    b. Implementing energy crops to use agricultural or forestry residues and biogenic waste to produce both heat and electricity, playing a key role in reducing CO2 emissions from existing coal power plants through the production of green heat;

    c. Utilizing algae farming and harvesting as a renewable, clean power source, and bio plant systems as a form of renewable energy in rivers, ports, and other marine areas, to serve also as an opportunity for more green energy jobs;

2. *Encourages* capacity building that strengthens social capital of institutional and non-institutional bodies which increases the adequate skills, knowledge and equipment, needed to drive the projects of hydro-electric and bio-energy projects, by encouraging employers to invest in on-the-job training, through:

    a. Facilitating training to current employees at non-renewable energy plants, to enable them to have sufficient skills for the transition to renewable energy;

    b. Encouraging the project of United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to facilitate a knowledge platform that enables Member States to create programs that would empower NGOs and local officials to teach employees;

3. *Invites* institutional bodies to be flexible with financing methods particularly towards developing states by:

    a. Encouraging a larger percentage of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Member States to adhere to the foreign aid deficit contribution rate of 0.7 percent;

    b. Recommending states to prioritize excess funding for sustainable energy projects;

    c. Considering private and public sector collaboration for the subsidization and sustainable investment of energy resources which ensures affordability in order to increase access to affordable sustainable reliable and modern energy for developing states;

4. *Encourage*s research on renewable sources of energy that utilize existing land and potential power resources through empowering all Member States to investigate their ability to produce renewable energy specifically designed for their geographical constraints such as:

    a. Offshore wind facilities for countries with coastal access;

    b. Solar power for countries with disproportionately much sun hours;

    c. Geothermal energy located near geological hotspots or locations which enables deeper drilling into the earth surface;

    d. Finding universal solutions for countries with a lot of geographic constraints and less opportunities to overcome these like the Power-to-Gas technology which enables power storage in synthetic gas by electrolysis and methanation;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs to develop a shared platform within, which would allow developing countries to gain an understanding of the prospects of renewable energy as well as guiding developed countries for achieving SDG 7;

6. *Encourages* energy conserving innovations especially in sectors of transportation, buildings and manufacturing by focusing on the expansion of efficiency when transporting the produced energy between Member States and within national and local economies to help with development of rural and dense urban areas through:

    a. Implementing EV vehicles which can hold energy to power over 7000 households worth of electrical energy, which allows for better supply of energy to rural areas who are often too secluded from power lines or underground cables;

    b. Instructing an exchange to level disparities between energy supply and demands of the population demands of energy between rural and dense urban areas and tailoring the specific energy needs;

    c. Enabling international transportation of energy through the sharing of specific renewable energy equipment, increasing the knowledge and development of all Member States;

    d. Supporting regional and international collaborations for energy transportation;

    e. Opening boards for the free flow of energy within the international community, allowing for the better and more efficient buying and selling of energy between Member States;

    f. Decreasing bureaucratic decision making and enabling for a more sustainable organizational structure, which is adaptable to change;

7. *Emphasizes* the acceleration of energy transition and achieving SDG 7 by increasing the acquisition and efficiency of already existing technologies to better coordinate the efforts of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) by:

    a. Recognizing the use of financial incentives such as subsidization and collaboration between the public and private sectors, which aim to introduce and effectively assimilate power infrastructure into rural areas, driving economic opportunities;

    b. Bringing together energy service companies, technology experts, local businesses, national and local governments, as well as the private sector to build viable partnerships around decentralized renewable energy solutions using the existing structure of the Smart Power For Rural Energy Foundation under the Rockefeller Foundation given their experience bridging development and energy organizations related to multilateral exchange through:

        i. Prioritizing decentralized electrification in rural and fragile areas that are susceptible to natural disasters, facilitated by the flexibility of PPP;
        ii. Working at a grassroots level with rural and vulnerable areas to establish and solidify disaster response plans;
        iii. Promoting the implementation of generators that supply back-up communication and necessary energy demands that can be utilized to bridge inconsistent energy supplies during these emergencies;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of dealing with the exploitation of energy resources from vulnerable Member States through the increasing of fair trade and accountability with regards to the use, sale and production of renewable energy sources by partnering with organizations such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to ensure the protection of exportation and importation flows of energy, particularly of vulnerable states through:

a. Incorporating IRENA to protect vulnerable countries that are susceptible theft of exported and imported renewable energies;

b. Encouraging the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to continue prioritizing international technological transfer to facilitate production and consumption of renewable energy, particularly of vulnerable Member States;

c. Inviting International Labor Organization (ILO) efforts to increase investment in training a skilled workforce in vulnerable Member States for a greener economy in renewable energy industry;

d. Collaborating with the support of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), ensuring fair trade between all Member States regardless of their economical capacities;

e. Ensuring that no Member States suffer from unfair contract term which legally bind parties to complete a specific task, by monitoring in accordance with the National Resources Governance Institute;

9. *Urges* the international community to protect vulnerable states by increasing transparency and sharing research for development between Member States governments to enable more effective and safe use of energy for all through:

    a. Joining intergovernmental forces to increase accountability measures on a multilateral basis in order to ensure effectiveness of access to energy for all and reduce vulnerabilities of small islands from international pressures;

    b. Guiding Member States through assisting in the bureaucratic decisions, documentation and legal advice in conjunction with their renewable energy by:

        i. Aiding international governments to enable clear and fair policies for renewable energy investments, providing Member States with practical tools and policy advice to accelerate renewable energy deployment;
        ii. Facilitating the increase of knowledge sharing and technology transfer to provide clean, sustainable energy for the world's growing population;

10. *Expresses* the need to consider further implementation of sufficient evaluation tools to monitor the progress of each Member State to achieving SDG 7 manifested within the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development* by participating in VNR's to enable the ensuring of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all through the means of:

    a. Having standardized recurring voluntary updates about the progress of adapting the mandatory requirements to realize SDG 7 through further participation of Member States in the HLPF and a closer specification of the framework of the forum by addressing Member States to take a specific role within the international community to obey climatic roles by achieving the criteria of SDG 7 and by that the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development*;

    b. Adopting an action plan to monitor the process of achieving SDG 7 to supervise the moderate transition towards a realistically balanced energy sources mix on the basis of the UNFCC by:

        i. Elevating the variety of possibilities to communicate the best practices with every Member State within the committee;

ii. Implementing combined alternative measurements to guide corrective actions through learning experiences made from Member States on the integration of modern and renewable energies.

Code: GA2/1/4
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Ensuring access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recognizing the importance of self-sufficiency regarding the production and storage of energy within Member States,

Guided by the vital global needs addressed in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) with emphasis on SDG 7, which remains the root obstacle to economic vitality for Member States, specifically developing countries,

Bearing in mind that developing countries do not have access to energy for basic necessities, such as cooking, for the vast majority of the population,

Urging the expansion of the 2016 Geothermal Auction and the National Renewable Energy Program, aimed at increasing the accessibility of renewable resources,

Reiterating the right to development of emerging economies and the need to use non-renewable resources to effectively transition to clean energy with minimal harm, to prevent economic shocks and political instability,

Deeply concerned with the disparity between access of electricity in rural communities in comparison to urban areas,

Recalling the goal of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015) on providing social protection and essential public services for all, and the realization that energy is not being delivered to all areas,

Reaffirming the findings of the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (1992), the need to assist Underdeveloped States (UDCs) in the transition toward renewable energy,

Recognizing the concerned perspectives of all Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on the urgent topics that shadow the world's implementation of the *2030 Agenda*, namely climate change, economic distress, financial colonization and a rapidly growing gap the global knowledge economy that all relate to energy accessibility,

Underscoring the General Assembly resolutions 67/215 (2012), 69/225 (2014) and 73/236 (2018), which emphasize the need to promote modern energy through formulating and integrating coherent policies resonating with the values stated in SDG 7,

Recognizing that the free market is the most consistent and reliable means of arriving at energy prices that will make renewable energy resources affordable and accessible to the citizens of the developing world,

1. *Stresses* the necessity for Member States to establish a proper and permeating electrical grid, within rural areas, as a foundation for modern energy infrastructure, with special emphasis on Member States where such infrastructure is lacking through:

    a. The implementation of small localized solar-powered grids in rural areas and the plan to connect to larger metropolitan grids;

b. Restructuring and modernizing grids already in place;

2. *Calls upon* the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs alongside the Alliance for Rural Electrification and International Renewable Energy Agency to advance electrification in rural and regional areas within Developing Member States, which:

    a. Strengthen the construction of innovative renewable infrastructure development such as micro-grids and off-grid energy sources to provide and expand energy access to rural communities within developing Member States;

    b. Encourages Member States to prioritize allocation of rural energy grid solutions based upon those rural communities within developing Member States that most require reliable and affordable energy access for domestic use, commercial industry, and delivery of public service;

    c. Provides for regional workforce, ready to sustain the grid technologies, fix any potential errors or shortfalls and ensure technical assistance to long-term sustainability and functionality of rural micro-grids;

3. *Further recommends* that Member States seek the establishment of Plasma Gasification Plants, which use an electrified arc plasma jet to disintegrate organic and inorganic waste into syngas that and slag respectively, as they:

    a. Allow for the clean destruction of hazardous waste;

    b. Produce and sell vitrified slag, which is a construction material;

    c. Self-generate and export electricity through the harnessing of syngas in a chimney turbine;

4. *Encourages* Member States to convert pre-existing non-renewable power generation methods into modern, sustainable solutions, such as Supercritical Clean Coal, a more efficient burning process that produces fewer emissions, to:

    a. Reduce overall carbon related pollution and associated environmental degradation;

    b. Reduce the primary impacts of fossil fuel extraction, such as mining and drilling, by reducing overall consumption and increasing efficiency;

5. *Calls for* the expansion of Solar-powered Enhanced Oil Recovery Plants, a more efficient and sustainable method of oil crude extraction, in oil producing states to reduce dependency on natural gas in steam production for oil recovery;

6. *Encourages* the creation of infrastructures, such as power banks, throughout SIDS and other developing countries, through promoting mountain compressed air energy storage on mountainous remote areas providing a more stable access to electricity;

7. *Urges* Member States to establish comprehensive solutions to the accessibility of renewable energy through:

    a. Improved infrastructure development and international cooperation;

    b. Facilitated trade and investment of non-renewable resources to effectively transition to clean energy and sustainably maintain continued development efforts;

    c. Implementing smart grids that will:

i. Increase energy reliability by allowing consumers to grant energy providers immediate feedback of energy issues;
ii. Digitalize and automate energy grids so that energy providers can quickly detect and solve problems;

d. Creation of clean energy jobs and necessary education to create those jobs:

i. Through establishing the creation of educational and training programs necessary for the development and execution of renewable energy infrastructure;
ii. Encouraging labor exchange programs between developed states, UDCs, and LDCs in the renewable energy sector for the purpose of collaboration on the development of infrastructure pertinent to energy production and modernization;

e. Developing appropriate infrastructure to develop hydroelectric, geothermal, and wind energy for purposes of increasing renewable energy usage throughout Member States;

f. Using the direction and advice of UN-Energy officials;

8. *Insists* developed Member States to continue commitment within the *Monterrey Consensus* (2002) of 0.7% of gross national income as official development assistance, to ensure that developing Member States have access to predictable financing for the development of reliable and modern energy infrastructure within rural areas;

9. *Advocates* that Member States implement favorable market incentives through:

a. Establishing taxation incentives provided to companies that invest in sustainable infrastructure and energy projects;

b. Reducing foreign direct investment barriers such as tariffs and foreign capital restrictions for investments in the sustainable energy sector;

c. Return on investment schemes for investors in sustainable energy projects such as toll commissions, whereby private investors receive a percentage of revenue from such projects;

d. Adopting “feed-in-tariffs” to promote private investment by ensuring market demand for regional sustainable energies utilizing:

i. Providing long-term contracts to renewable energy producers;
ii. Lower per Kilo-Watt/hour price for region specific renewables;
iii. Price certainty composition;

10. *Recommends* the creation of a contract bidding system wherein private corporations specializing in renewable energy technology may apply for contracts with regional governments in lesser-developed countries which would:

a. Be managed by the United Nations Environmental Programme Committee of Permanent Representatives (UNEP-CPR) in their quarterly meetings, such that:

i. Corporations may remotely submit proposals for renewable energy infrastructural development;
ii. Governments in lesser-developed countries, whether national or sub-national, may remotely submit requests for the aforementioned renewable energy infrastructural developments;
iii. The UNEP-CPR may process these applications and submit recommendations to the government applicants as to which private entity proposals are most economically feasible for these applicants, i.e. which private corporation or other private entity

(such as international charities or other non-governmental organizations (NGOs)) is able and willing to provide the renewable energy infrastructure at the best quality for the lowest cost;

b. Exclude all fossil fuel-based energy companies, or other private entities specializing in non-renewable energy resources, from using this UNEP-CPR overseen bidding process;

c. Protect the financial autonomy and economic interests of countries and sub-national governments applying for contracts, by guaranteeing that government applicants only will have the final decision-making power in selecting private entities to contract for building renewable energy infrastructure;

11. *Emphasizes* the need to improve current shortfalls within the UN Chief Executives Board of Coordination Common Systems Directory, in line with UN Joint Inspection Unit report 2007/6, in order to foster better communicative efforts between Member States regarding energy projects and advancement on the targets of SDG 7, and thereby:

    a. Account for technological inequalities between and within Member States, through tailored policies to maximize information contributions and utilization;

    b. Encourage Member States to contribute information to the Common Systems Directory, specifically related to making modern energy more accessible, affordable, and reliable;

    c. Render the dissemination of relevant information regarding energy infrastructure development more efficiently and easily accessible to Member States;

    d. Increase capacity building within particularly Under Developed States (UDCs), to overcome current limitations on accessing international finance assigned to sustainable energy expansion, as predictable financing for energy development increases Member States' ability to develop and implement renewable energy technologies;

    e. Encourages further contributions be made by multilateral bodies, NGOs, and private enterprises to increase current data within the Common Systems Directory;

12. *Suggests* that Solar for Life comprised of high school and college students meet annually and discuss possible solutions for establishing new ideas for bringing renewable energy to developing states, through:

    a. Establishing conferences that will provide broad education on energy and the benefits of renewable sources, highlighting the existing dangers of non-renewable energy within the home;

    b. Holding economic sessions elaborating on the cost of utilizing and implementing renewable energy sources as opposed to non-renewable sources;

13. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen efficient policies regarding regulatory structures of energy utilizing, specifically through the implementation of carbon taxes, and generating systems for various sectors while mandating investments into ecofriendly methods at the international and regional level;

14. *Urges* Member States to encourage developing States to pursue energy autonomy, regarding energy resources and supplies, in the future:

    a. Asks countries with higher sustainable energy rates to support and/or finance those classified as developing or underdeveloped, through the formation of partnerships and using successful countries as a model;

b. Expanding upon United Nations mandates for current energy development programs, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s work on energy;

15. *Invites* the High-Level Political Forum to review the state of at-risk SIDS in accomplishing the SDGs, specifically SDG 7, within their voluntary national review database, to offer extended multilateral support to plans outlined in the SIDS action plan (2016) of the United Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, by:

    a. Pursuing full realization of SDG 7 for all SIDS, particularly in accordance with emission reduction goals outline in the Paris Agreement (2015), to allow at-risk SIDS to adapt to the consequences of climate change;

    b. Crafting an internationally approved technical skill and workforce development program for secondary and post-secondary students through which island populations and partners in LDCs and developing Member States can be taught self-reliance in critical sectors of science, technology, engineering and math specifically sustainable energy development, infrastructure expansion, and logistics management.

Code: GA2/1/5
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Modern and Sustainable Energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Emphasizing the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) in which the far-reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were formulated,

Noting that the 2018 report of the Secretary General (A/73/267) cited that approximately 1 billion people worldwide live without electricity,

Keeping in mind the importance for sovereign states to acknowledge their impact on the environment and work towards implementing reports that help mitigate future climate disasters,

Underscoring the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), General Assembly resolution 71/233 “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” (2016), and General Assembly resolution 69/313 “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)” (2014), which note the importance of moving away from non-renewable energy and encourage the development of key renewable infrastructure within developing countries to meet global energy goals,

Reiterating the concern expressed in General Assembly resolution 72/224 “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” (2018), which underlines that over 3 billion people in developing Member States, especially in rural areas, rely on unclean fuels such as biomass for cooking and heating, resulting in 4 million premature deaths a year that disproportionately affect women and children,

Having examined the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report *Linking Renewable Energy to Rural Development* (2010) which highlights weaknesses hindering the deployment of renewable technology in developing Member States due to lack of coordination between local governments and sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy who often compete for use of land and landscape amenities,

Appreciating the impact of the Green Climate Fund which ensures that around 50 percent of the funds raised are invested in particularly vulnerable Member States, particularly those included in Least Developed Countries (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States,

Expressing concern due to the fact that only 48 countries, of which 9 are developing countries, are represented in the Green Climate Fund,

Applauding social entrepreneurial startups such as Solar Kiosk, Makani Energy Kites, and Pollinate Energy which produce affordable off-grid connections to the 1.5 billion people currently living without access to electric grids,

Re-emphasizing the need for public-private partnerships (PPPs) regarding energy production and infrastructure due to the lack of technical and financial resources available to LDCs to maximize resources,

Expressing satisfaction with the collaborative efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Centre for Energy, which convenes annually with 10 Southeastern Asian Member States to discuss the development of regional renewable energy resources, renewable energy security, and the environmental and economic impact of renewable energy,

Reconfirming the 2018 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which outlined the importance of nuclear energy in the ambition of containing global warming under 1.5 °C,

Further applauding the work of the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative forum (SE4ALL) offering a platform to share expertise and experience,

Calling attention to the lack of facilities that issue patents, legal guidance, and intellectual property licenses in the energy sector, especially in LDCs,

Noticing great potential for the development of a reliable and sustainable energy in bilateral partnerships between the public and private sector,

Further reminding that the Lighthouse Initiative (LHI) regarding the strategic establishment of renewable energies in SIDS ought to be supported by its partners, especially the European Union's Member States,

Noting with interest the establishment of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), which encourages all Member States to participate in multilateral cooperative partnerships with energy sectors which arranges long-term PPPs,

Referencing the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, which highlights the importance of energy education and workforce training as a vital step in preparing for fundamental energy development in at-risk SIDS,

Realizing the need for energy infrastructure development that will achieve economic development and job security, which is emphasized in General Assembly resolution 69/313 "Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)" (2015) in order to provide equitable access for vulnerable communities by expanding upon the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training (GREET) Program by UNESCO,

Emphasizing the Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) tool, which guides communities to design effective programs and policies in order to better understand utility usage and assist in the restructuring of the distribution of energy burdens,

Taking into account the Sustainable Energy Access Planning (SEAP) framework that aims to develop energy supply networks that increase access to sustainable and reliable energy for all,

1. *Encourages* Member States to develop bilateral partnerships with multinational, national or local corporations, and private institutions that would facilitate the Member State's transition towards using renewable energy, by:

    a. Providing tax incentives or tax breaks, such as green bonds, to corporations that would address the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7;

    b. Developing large scale distribution energy grids to cities and small scale micro-grids to rural and isolated communities in order to reduce carbon emissions and provide electricity;

    c. Creating wind turbine and solar panel farms in the Member State, from which renewable energy can be harnessed;

    d. Deploying infrastructure that might be used in order to store the energy developed from the renewable forms of energy;

    e. Developing a public database that inputs individual Member States' energy accessibility challenges and links compatible solutions that have been developed by social entrepreneurs which will enable policy makers at the national, regional, and local levels of government to

efficiently find low-cost individualized solutions and coordinate with the suppliers of these technologies;

f. Expanding the scope of the LEAD tool to implement energy audits aimed at increasing clean energy efficiency in local communities by having corporations assist in reducing the use of non-renewable fuel types in individual households;

2. *Suggests* Member States cooperate with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will act as an advisory body, in order to create geographical regional partnerships, to facilitate willing Member States in their transition to renewable forms of energy, by:

a. Jointly creating large-scale plants, including but not limited to geothermal, hydro-power, wind and solar, to harness renewable forms of energy;

b. Ensuring no import taxes or tariffs are implemented regarding the trade of renewable energy between the Member States that are part of the regional partnership, in order to ensure cheap and accessible renewable energy to Member States that are not able to harness enough on their own;

c. Jointly creating energy storage centers in which excess energy can be stored;

d. Developing a regional communication framework that promotes cross-industry cooperation between domestic stakeholders in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism within participating Member States in order to share best practices in distribution of land and landscape amenities;

e. Having the Member States that compose the regional partnership collaborate with developed Member States, through voluntary multilateral agreements, to provide financial support to small and medium enterprises, along with the local population, located within the agreed upon region, in order to allow the public sector to participate in the development and harnessing of renewable forms of energy;

f. Developing a Sustainable Energy Science Park, reflective of the one created by ASEAN Center for Energy, which would act as a research center to enable collaboration on ways to implement and transfer sustainable and efficient energy within the region including ways to develop mechanisms of energy storage;

3. *Invites* Member States to contribute funds to the Green Climate Fund in order to further develop new green businesses and to encourage the sustainability of energy consumption of industries;

4. *Recommends* Member States to voluntarily assess, monitor, and consequently publish their current state of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all, with the objective of identifying how to effectively transition towards modern and efficient forms of energy to the best of their abilities, by:

a. Determining potential policies to implement with consideration to the Member State’s energy mix, excess or lack of energy, renewable versus non-renewable energy sources, and main energy suppliers;

b. Monitoring their current progress in order to achieve their objectives, which ought to be realistic and achievable according to their own capabilities;

c. Providing reports on the achievement of individual goals on a biannual basis;

5. *Urges* further evaluation with the support of intergovernmental organizations and bodies leading the development of the SDGs that will ensure the proper share of renewable energy sources between Member States and regional power grids through:

    a. UNDP, as a leading body, toward the development of the SDGs through the implementation of infrastructure;

    b. The United Nations Scientific Advisory Board as an advisory board, to check the progress of such infrastructure development;

6. *Encourages* that the United Nations Global SDG 7 Conference which focused on accessibility, efficiency, renewables, and means of implementation, be adapted to occur annually and implement:

    a. The promotion of training programs developed at a national level that focus on sustainable energy development to allow all regions to adapt to current challenges;

    b. A forum that promotes a sustainable transition of renewable powers which:

        i. Focuses on increasing the use of renewable energy in additional regions;
        ii. Secures the supply of energy and ensures efficient renewable energy production;

    c. The integration of regional actors into the provision of sustainable energy, therefore increasing Member State accountability;

    d. Best-practice sharing concerning new national modern energy practices and policy developments;

7. *Recommends* the NAMA to continue providing policy guidance in reducing carbon emissions along with technical, financial, and capacity-building support to Member States in order to accomplish SDG 7 by 2030;

8. *Draws attention to* the UN DESA Statistics Division reporting that in 2016, 68.2% of global energy production was by non-renewable resources while total energy consumption increased and transitioning to renewable resources must be urgent to provide more reliable and sustainable energy solutions;

9. *Asks* UNDP, guided by previous initiatives, such as the Lighting Africa initiative, to support Member States to increase their funding provided to developing Member States for the effective implementation of small- and large-scale power grids, in efforts to promote reliable energy for all;

10. *Suggests* increased collaboration between the UNDP and World Health Organization (WHO) in expanding upon the precedent and sustainable ideals set by the WHOs Clean Household Energy Solutions Toolkit in order to replace outdated and hazardous energy sources with modern energy technologies in rapidly growing rural communities;

11. *Encourages* the cooperation of governments, multilateral agencies, development banks, climate funds, and private actors in increasing the needed investments in production of sustainable energy plants by working multilaterally to meet the budgetary needs of achieving SDG 7 through:

    a. Further encouraging willing and able Member States to renew commitments toward adding the remaining funds needed to implement access to energy for all;

    b. Supporting a conditional debt-relief program facilitated by organizations such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund (IMF) where least developed and developing Member States can obtain debt-relief, conditioned by the equal investment in the production of sustainable energy plants;

12. *Supports* collaboration between the IMF and the World Bank Group in promoting and facilitating the increased implementation of post-tax consumer subsidies by developing Member States as outlined within the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, in efforts to promote affordable and sustainable energy for all.

Code: GA2/1/3
Committee: The General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recognizing the importance of promoting partnerships and collaborations between the United Nations system to encourage progress towards implementing the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developed Countries (LLDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other developing countries,

Acknowledging the inequality of access to renewable and modern energy, infrastructure, and expertise between cities and rural regions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/219 (2016), which states that the empowerment of women and girls is crucial to the progress of all SDGs, specifically SDG 7 due to the influential effect they have in their communities and families,

Keeping in mind the benefits that women empowerment programs such as the African Women Energy Entrepreneurs Program signifies for Member States wishing to develop the sustainable energy sector,

Noting with satisfaction the benefits of capacity training of citizens, inter-agency collaboration with UN-Energy partnerships for the national implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Realizing the efficiency of the European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS Programme),

Believing in the efficiency of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between all stakeholders in the field of education,

Applauding the actions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme (GREET),

Fully believing that Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) education plays a vital role on the local level within developing countries to aid in their efforts for transitioning from fossil and traditional fuels to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy infrastructure to create jobs and decrease dependence,

Noting with satisfaction the promotion of quality education by the Global Partnership for Education in developing Member States that lack effective education sectors,

Observing the success of student competitions that bring awareness and solutions to transition to renewable energy resources,

Noting with approval the importance of a well-balanced intellectual property infrastructure as it is created by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO),

Appreciating the positive effect on affordability of technologies made possible by the Technology Bank, a fund-holding body established by the UN,

Expecting the request for broader contribution amongst Member States, private organizations and other stakeholders into trust funds related to sustainable energy technologies, brought forward by the Technology Bank,

Recognizing the important work UN-Energy has done to increase the exchange of knowledge between Member States and giving coherent knowledge,

Taking into consideration the International Renewable Energy Agency's efforts to include educational programs such as the IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Partnership on renewable energy technology,

Noting with approval the work made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research e-learning course on Renewable Energies for Developing Countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of external financial aid in the form of green bonds to relieve the debt overhang possessed by Member States, which hinders their capacity to invest in sustainable energy and promotion energy education,

Further noting the functionality of market-based mechanisms to attract investments into renewable and sustainable energy technology, to improve funding for education,

Recognizing that the right to use various technical facilities is essential for every Member State to fulfill their specific requirements in terms of energy,

1. *Expresses* its will to foster collaboration between various educational institutions, by:

    a. Recommending all Member States to create an international education partnership program inspired by the European program ERASMUS, especially focused on modern energies and technologies, that would speed up the development of LDCs through an increase of skilled professionals;

    b. Developing bilateral partnerships and creating programs that deliver dual degrees between universities and research centers that provide knowledge in new, emerging and modern technologies;

2. *Further reminds* Member States that prioritizing education rooted in energy infrastructure engineering within developing Member States will have an immediate impact in their communities' efforts for obtaining modern energy infrastructure through:

    a. Creating partnerships with UN-Energy to promote knowledge building and capacity sharing throughout developing countries, with an emphasis on LDCs;

    b. Working with the Global Partnership for Education to utilize their expertise to implement engineering programs within the secondary and post-secondary education programs of developing countries;

    c. Creating national programs that aim to empower women in the energy sector, inspired by the African Women Energy Entrepreneurs Program;

    d. Training women living in rural areas to be solar engineers in order to implement renewable energies within rural communities to mitigate the transition to clean cooking;

3. *Strongly encourages* the creation of tax incentives in the form of green bonds between Member States that own external debt in order to provide debt relief if they implement environmentally conscious educational curriculums within their state education programs that would address the objectives of SDG 7;

4. *Encourages* Member States to partner with UNESCO's GREET program for all SIDS, LDCs, and LLDCs, to educate rural people on sustainable energy practices on a local and regional level;

5. *Invites* Members States to raise awareness of the importance of renewable energy through all educational levels, by:

    a. Emphasizing STEM in primary education;

    b. Integrating basic concepts of renewable energy in the curriculum for secondary education;

    c. Introducing a national competition at post-secondary education level that focuses on finding solutions to conserve energy resources or raise awareness on renewable and clean energy, and which is overseen by organizations such as the Environmental Investment Center in partnership with universities, where the winning solution would receive a monetary reward to put their idea into effect;

6. *Highly encourages* the Technology Bank to create a specified Energy Intellectual Property Trust Fund, into which Member States and multinational private organizations are urged to contribute with the objective of:

    a. Reducing the royalties associated with modern energy technologies to assist LDCs in acquiring efficient technology at a cheaper price;

    b. Making energy-related patents and know-how-licenses accessible for LDCs within the infrastructure elaborated by WIPO;

    c. Promoting and facilitating the identification, utilization and access of appropriate technologies by LDCs, as well as their transfer to the LDCs, while respecting intellectual property rights;

7. *Encourages* Member States, along with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), to improve education and facilitate knowledge transfer in order to prepare future generations on how to operate the capital and technology used to harness all forms of energy, by:

    a. Creating and fostering international and regional conferences in which teachers and professors can discuss and develop effective methods to teach future generations on renewable forms of energy;

    b. Inviting NGOs, along with the Member States' public and private sector, to provide training programs to the local and rural population in order to teach them how to operate and repair the technology used to harness renewable forms of energy;

8. *Further recommends* Member States to acknowledge the importance of the inclusion of women, and other marginalized groups, by:

    a. Supporting clean cooking initiatives, including research, technical expertise, and policy work dedicated to train the local and indigenous populations;

    b. Providing educational programs and vocational training regarding the proper usage and installation of clean cooking technologies to women in developing Member States to counter the disproportionate rate at which women and children are exposed to the harmful effects due to the lack of safe and sustainable energy;

9. *Calls upon* the development of a partnership program between cities and between Member States that have similar environmental challenges concerning the implementation of renewable energy sources and infrastructure, by:

    a. Sharing knowledge in technological innovations for the implementation and modernization of regional renewable energy solutions with modern and renewable energy infrastructure;

b. Exchanging energy policies and governance concepts suited to regional demands with the intention of developing best practices in diverse regional contexts and helping Member States to overcome the dependencies on fossil energy sources while ensuring a structured transition phase towards renewable energy.

Code: GA2/1/6
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Acknowledging the Charter of the United Nations, notably Articles 1, 55, and 57, in the promotion of social progress toward better living conditions in the pursuit of freedom,

Emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on "Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development", with specific emphasis on SDG 7, which aims at providing sustainable, reliable, safe, and affordable energy for all,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 72/224 (2017) on "Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all" with regards to universal energy access being a major factor in eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, promoting health, and improving the quality of life,

Underlining the positive results of eradicating poverty and health issues through energy development programs adopted in General Assembly resolution 73/227 (2018) on "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Program for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development",

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 73/8 (2018) on "Strengthening regional cooperation for sustainable energy development in Asia and the Pacific", which emphasizes the need for regional cooperation for the development of sustainable energy,

Guided by the success of the United Nations Global SDG 7 Conference (2018) on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all that promoted discourse concerning relevant policy briefs and connected stakeholders in a partnership exchange in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda,

Having considered the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Global Report by the World Bank stating that nearly 40 percent of the world population relies on hazardous energy technologies, such as wood, biomass fuels, charcoal, or animal waste in many rural areas and recognizes the specific challenges of remote communities not connected to the electrical grid,

Underscoring the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Population 2030 report (2015) which projects rapid global population growth, specifically in rural areas within developing Member States, further aggravating issues related to unsustainable and outdated forms of energy,

Recognizing the past success of regional energy sharing initiatives, such as the Eastern Africa Power Pool, which promotes the sharing of energy through pooling resources and Grid Code,

Taking note of the Lighting Africa Initiative, a unique partnership which efficiently works toward enabling access to sustainable energy for all, including rural and dispersed populations,

Appreciating the Renewable Readiness Assessments (RRA) of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), which has been assessing Member States to facilitate transition and implementation of renewable energy in rural areas,

Taking into consideration the African Union Commission's Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa, which carries out programs for hydroelectric, geothermal, and solar power,

Having considered that some areas lack power grids and electricity production facilities to connect rural and urban areas by means of sustainable and affordable solutions for underdeveloped and developing Member States,

Recalling Further the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for recommending initiatives at the national level through the National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), which guides policies at the national level to take action on emission reduction along with providing Member States technical, financial, and capacity-building support,

Believing that resources provided by public-private partnerships (PPPs) accelerate the progress mentioned in SDG 17.17, which brings together the international community and foreign direct investments into the development of renewable energy infrastructure,

Referring to the sub-regional organization Secretary of Economic Integration of Central America's assessment of the energy sector in developing countries, PPPs can provide funding for infrastructure development projects while protecting a nation from financial hardship,

Noting with approval the work of the UN Global Compact and the private companies that are committed to its sustainability agenda, especially the work of undertaking initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility,

Confident in the positive results of eradicating poverty and health issues through energy development programs adopted in General Assembly resolution 73/227 (2018) on "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Program for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development",

Bearing in mind that Least Developed Countries are especially vulnerable to natural disasters according to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction annual 2013 report, which as a result can financially impede newly developing infrastructures regarding renewable energy,

Affirming the Sustainable Water and Energy Solutions initiative and its goals for a global, multi-stakeholder partnership and network to enhance capacity, cooperation, and dialogue for energy sustainability,

Calling attention to the continued existence of a substantial financing gap in investments toward meeting SDG 7,

1. *Requests* that Member States expand upon IRENA's RRAs, which provide guidelines for potential energy alternatives in order to facilitate data collection for the effective transition to renewable energy sources by analyzing:

    a. The implementation of a portion of budgeting to local trade and infrastructure projects as facilitated by the Green Climate Fund through:

        i. Regional grids powered by an abundant or attainable renewable resource particular to the region's resources;
        ii. Urban and rural electrification projects with the goal of creating electrical grids for community centers;
        iii. Off-grid sources, which should also be attainable for rural areas with a long-term plan to eventually interconnect with a larger grid;
        iv. Super-grids to transport energy throughout large regions in order to facilitate the transfer and trade of energy and ensure transnational accessibility to energy;
        v. Smart grids focused on the intelligent distribution of energy between regions with energy surpluses and regions with energy deficits;

b. Local institutions to maintain the development of sustainable energy, such as through solar, wind, and/or hydroelectric power;

2. *Emphasizes* that Member States attend and commit to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in order to provide accountability, strategic guidance, and direction to Member States increasing human and infrastructural capacity for renewable energy and correspond with IRENA's RRAs for each individual Member States;

3. *Encourages* Member States to develop PPPs with industries and energy operators to help establish affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy infrastructure for all through:

    a. Endorsing Feed-In-Tariffs, which incentivizes private sector organizations to develop sustainable and affordable energy, which will facilitate private investment to increase the supply of electricity at a lower cost;

    b. Promoting the establishment of startups offering support services for the sustainable energy sector, such as providing:

        i. Help in finding potential energy supply partners;
        ii. Support for external markets which promote an open energy market;
        iii. Competition for the electricity producers and sellers which will make renewable energy affordable;

    c. Diversifying the supply of energy by taking advantage of strengths throughout the region to create quotas of total Kilowatt Hours (KWh) for public and private energy operators that will apply to each type of renewable energy;

    d. Supporting the collaboration of PPPs to encourage investment in:

        i. National infrastructure such as existing energy grids and powerlines;
        ii. Existing national sustainable energy technology and the formation of such in Member States lacking this capacity;
        iii. The reconstruction of the present building stock to nearly self-sufficient buildings;
        iv. Carbon dioxide trading schemes to finance sustainable energy programs;

    e. Targeting corporations that put emphasis on Corporate Social Responsibility;

    f. Placing emphasis on power being allocated to areas necessary to public health and development, such as hospitals and schools at the discretion of the Member States;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to continue their work in promoting sustainable development and expanding actions in the field of energy by:

    a. Creating an Energy Public-Private Partnership Convention, that will:

        i. Provide inclusivity for all Member States to contribute their public and private companies and make valuable connections with other interested Member States;
        ii. Allow the incentive of Member States receiving a biannual ranking on their participation in the convention and use of public and private partnerships for energy investments, carried out by IRENA;
        iii. Be held yearly in participatory Member States;

    b. Issuing a report on the status of the private sector's energy consumption and its impact on the environment;

5. *Urges* all Member States that request to transition from traditional forms of energy to modern forms of energy, in particular those that remain highly dependent on non-renewable forms of energy or biomass fuels, to adopt the following steps that include, but are not limited to:

    a. Retraining employees in the traditional energy industry to facilitate the transition towards the modern energy sector, in order to avoid high unemployment rates;

    b. Investing in the renewable energy sector in order to create jobs and generate more economic opportunities;

    c. Helping all industries adapt their business models to utilize renewable energies;

    d. Using the SEAP framework to identify cost-efficient sustainable energy resources and technology that ensures affordable access to cleaner energy options;

    e. Increasing access to cleaner and more efficient cooking and heating methods by promoting an enabling environment at the local and national level to increase the usage of cleaner and more efficient cooking and heating methods, especially in developing countries;

6. *Further suggests* Member States to support the LHI by assisting the promotion and transition from current energies to renewable energies in SIDS as well as LDCs, by:

    a. Promoting the financing of the LHI which will establish the framework in SIDS and LDCs to increase the resources and therefore the possibilities of a rapid deployment of renewable energy in SIDS;

    b. Creating a transparent process to access resources and develop strategies regarding the transition from the current forms of energy used towards cleaner and renewable forms of energy;

    c. Encouraging Member States to participate in PPAs for energy production and infrastructure by cooperating with Member States possessing advanced technology and experience on infrastructure for energy use;

    d. Encouraging Member States to participate in the GREET Program to further the transition of non-renewables to renewable forms of energy through vocational training of the local population;

7. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to establish a voluntary monitoring system called the United Nations Constructing Oases Around the SIDS (UN-COASTS) Framework, which would be devoted to:

    a. Constructing affordable, uniform, and adaptable energy infrastructure in order to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in at-risk SIDS;

    b. Offering multilateral support to plans outlined in the SIDS Action Plan (2016) of the United Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), paying special attention to:

        i. Achieving the full realization of SDG 7 in at-risk SIDS to allow them to adapt to the consequences of climate change;
        ii. Ensuring the access to technical skills and workforce development programs and its universality for all people on island populations with the emphasis on repairing, refining, and innovating renewable technologies.

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Code: GA2/1/7
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Cognizant of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which aids Member States whose economy relies on the availability of fossil fuel that will need economic assistance in the transition to renewable energy,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/313 (2015), the “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,”

Reiterating the points made in General Assembly resolution 70/422 (2015) “United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,” which calls upon for international cooperation to provide electricity to each and every individual,

Affirming the necessity to abandon the one size fits all approach as stated in the *SDG Report 2017* from the United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs and to develop national and regional policies based on the topography, resources, and specificities of the Member States,

Alarmed by the disparity of funds to Least Developed Countries (LDC), who lack electricity, especially in rural areas, and the financial resources to transfer to sustainable energy,

Recognizing the importance of individual-level actions with regards to responsible energy use, especially in water, electricity and gas consumption,

Bearing in mind the precedent set forth in GA resolution 72/228 (2017) on “Science, technology and innovation for development” which invites the global community to put in place a central structure to ensure knowledge sharing between Member States,

Acknowledging the progress achieved due to the Economic and Social Council resolution 73/8 (2018) on “Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Energy Development in Asia and the Pacific,”

Reconfirming General Assembly resolution 72/224 (2017) on “Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners,” which states the importance of developed Member States to share their renewable energies to developing countries, and supports that Member States develop market-oriented strategies that could further reduce the cost of new and renewable sources of energy increase their competitiveness, thus making the acquirement of renewable energy easier,

Expressing its appreciation to working with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and World Intellectual Property Organization to promote current international forums for knowledge sharing regarding renewable energies,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/4 (2003) on “United Nations Convention Against Corruption” devoted to emphasizing that anticorruption is a significant foundation for transparency and multilateral cooperation between all Member States,

Acknowledging the effectiveness of blockchain technology as the frontier technology for sustainable development by effectively preventing corruption and reducing the barriers to access of energy,

Taking note of the work of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research e-learning course on Renewable Energies for Developing Countries, which gives a comprehensive overview of renewable energy as a means to enable sustainable development and explore how renewable energies represent at the same time an environmental necessity but also an economic opportunity for developing countries,

Further noting of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency Technology Collaboration Programs (IAEA TCPs) that is providing authoritative analysis through a wide range of publications about energy security, economic development, environmental awareness and engagement worldwide,

Taking into account of the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Group of Experts on Renewable Energy that focuses on activities that help significantly increase the uptake of renewable energy in the region and that help achieve the objective of access to energy for all,

Further acknowledging the work of the Green Energy Special Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development investing in the transition towards SDG 7,

Welcoming the development of individual power sources such as solar panels on private houses and further encourages this development with personal energy storage systems and funded by renewable funds or as called back in the UNDP,

Emphasizing the potential impact of initiatives supporting the development of technology-intensive business models, such as the global innovation lab for SDGs-UNLEASH, or the Partnerships for SDGs, in empowering countries to achieve universal energy access,

Recognizing the UNDP report *Derisking Renewable Energy Investment 2013* which further extends on the importance of facilitating adequate funds to finance sustainable and clean energy,

Contemplating feed-in tariffs to incentivize electricity generation from VT plants, where the government sponsored enterprise does not purchase the electricity but buys a feed-in premium that is determined as the difference between the feed-in tariff and the applicable average electricity market price,

Recalling the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades* of 1994 that set forth a number of basic principles applicable in trade between Member States of the World Trade Organization,

Praising the collaboration with Young Africans Leaders Initiative in the continuation of educating young leaders to promote the responsibilities needed to sustain renewable energy,

Further recognizing the report *Trade Remedies: Targeting the Renewable Energy Sector* published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2014 which reported 422 Anti-Dumping and 85 countervailing duties cases filed in the World Trade Organization related to the trade of renewable energy infrastructures and products filed from 2008 to 2012,

Aware of the advancements in electrification and clean cooking policy implementation that Sustainable Energy for All's (SEforAll) Energizing Finance has achieved so far in developing Member States, particularly high-impact States, by being a focal point for on investment and funding data collection that provides policy makers the knowledge to understand energy access finance,

Observing the General Assembly resolution 71/251 (2016) on "Establishment of the Technology Bank for the LDC," about the establishment of a Technology Bank which is helping LDC improve scientific research and innovation bases, promote networking among researchers and research institutions, help LDC access and utilize critical technologies, and draw together bilateral initiatives,

Emphasizing Policy Brief number 5 issued by the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, which highlights the need to raise the collective level of global investments in sustainable energy projects from the current level of $500 billion to $ 1.2 trillion necessary to realize SDG 7,

1. *Calls upon* the cooperation of all Member States in increasing the needed investments in the implementation of sustainable energy projects by:

    a. Forming a program governed by a joint collaboration of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank where Member States can obtain debt relief, for the equal investment in sustainable energy projects based on the following classifications from the IMF's "Debt Sustainability Framework" (DSF) as well as the subsequent strategy:

        i. Member States classified as a high risk (HR) regarding the debt carrying capacity should obtain conditional debt relief where the amount owed should be cancelled and then re-invested into sustainable energy projects;
        ii. Member States classified as in debt distress (IDD) should obtain an unconditional debt relief, until the Member State can reach the status as HR, from which point the remaining debt should be eligible for conditional debt relief, where the amount owed should be cancelled and then re-invested into sustainable energy projects;
        iii. the creation of a national strategy focused on establishing a reliable, sustainable, affordable and modern energy production, while aiming to avoid any need for future debt relief;

    b. Encourages Developed Member States to commit to adding the remaining funds needed to reach the overall funding objective necessary to realize SDG 7;

2. *Recommends* the General Assembly to initiate studies to improve its actions for:

    a. Analyzing the effectiveness of the UN-Energy agency and solutions to improve its organization and function;

    b. Providing an efficient use of the already existing funds controlled by UN-Energy to develop efficient renewable energy programs particularly in the LDC's, such as the Sustainable Development Goal Fund, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and the Rise Fund;

3. *Urges* the development and improvement of the Green Energy Special Fund to assist countries and businesses in creating a transition phase towards SDG 7 by:

    a. Prioritizing its field of financing and technological expertise on modern infrastructure implementation, which shall be appropriate for renewable energy solutions;

    b. Specifically promoting the use of funding for transitional energy solutions such as the usage of natural gas to ensure the reliability of energy during the transition phase;

    c. Continuing the funding for green technology components and renewable energy solutions;

4. *Calls for* the establishment of renewable energy distribution branches in developing and developed Member States and maximizes multi-sectoral and intergovernmental cooperation by:

    a. Establishing clean fuel infrastructures by cooperating with the Hydrogen Council for technological and assistance distribution;

    b. Sending energy experts from multinational organizations including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the UNDP that would establish training programs and promote self-sufficiency within these nations;

    c. Allocating funds from the General Assembly Fifth Committee;

d. Developing micro and off-grid systems to save infrastructure construction costs and make these systems more efficient such as the projects developed by the United Nations Bioenergy for Sustainable Rural Development project;

5. *Calls for* the creation of a group of governmental experts on pollution, appointed by Member States to focus on recommendations for cleaning natural habitats; this group shall:

    a. Endorse the employment of locals for the cleanup of affected areas by providing incentives which will then encourage citizens to attend local, accessible trainings to be provided by appointed advisors and funded by the GA fifth committee;

    b. Encourage aid from Member States that are willing to help the affected areas;

    c. Recommend possible steps to be taken by Member States with regard to the cleanup of natural habitats;

    d. Recommend possible steps to be taken by Member States with regard to the cleanup of natural habitats;

6. *Requests* Member States to revisit international trade policies, specifically provisions on anti-dumping and countervailing duties, and consider the amendment and relaxation of these policies for trade related to the access and procurement of infrastructures and other necessary materials for the production and utilization of renewable energy;

7. *Encourages* increased allocation of funds from developed Member States, NGOs, and the private sector towards Sustainable Energy for All's data analytics efforts embodied in *the Energizing Finance Report* (2018) targeting the improvement of rural electrification especially in LDCs;

8. *Recommends* Member States to take into account the use of financial incentives in policy design for promoting renewables to encourage enthusiasm for renewable energy production and application by:

    a. Using feed-in tariff to promote electricity generation from photovoltaic power stations (PV) and tax reduction to help alleviate the investment of small and medium enterprises to enter the industry;

    b. Requesting the support of the International Renewable Energy Agency to provide technical support and policy advice to countries willing to transition from non-renewable energy to more eco-friendly methods and technical assistance for end-users to help the transition to renewable technologies;

    c. Encouraging governments to grant land for energy producers to build energy plants;

    d. Warranting the insurance of energy power plant implementation, which are particularly useful to promote the solar water heating system;

    e. Enabling the general public to buy energy from government sponsored enterprises at lower rates so that it is available and affordable to acquire clean energy;

9. *Supports* the use of sustainable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower to further aid the development of renewable energy by advocating for the implementation of resourceful energy methods in each region or Member States;

10. *Further proclaims* the importance of the establishment of legal regulations of pollution through the development of laws limiting energy-related pollution and the implementation of taxes discouraging excess air pollution;

11. *Invites* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to use monitoring systems and transparency policy to build a transparent and efficient energy system to fulfill the SDG 7 by:

    a. A blockchain system, utilizing automated smart contracts to manage all connected devices and optimized grid operations, allowing users to monetize excess electricity generated by rooftop solar technology, such as project Brooklyn Microgrid;

    b. A cooperation between governments and private sectors to construct a regulatory framework and innovative business model, to provide better access to energy at the civil level and connect the central power plants with rural areas.

Code: GA2/1/8
Committee: General Assembly Second: Economic and Financial Committee
Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Bearing in mind the need to uphold Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy for all by 2030 as it is of the upmost importance to help the 1.2 billion individuals that do not possess access to any form of energy that carries into the daily lives of citizens,

Noting that Member States require targeted accommodations, according to the assessment of the World Bank, namely for Member States finding it non-feasible to implement conventional means of renewable and sustainable energy, to address their specific renewable energy needs and abilities due to their different geographical locations, climates, economies, and infrastructure building capabilities, while noting that energy transition will take diverse paths in different parts of the world,

Recognizing that the UN budget accounts for less than 1% for sustainable development in order to support Member States in furthering SDG 13 which aims to mitigate climate change,

Acknowledging that renewable energy reforms are essential to promote sustainable development practices and sustainable economies according to General Assembly resolution 73/236 (2018) on "Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All",

Aiming to provide and promote an environmental-friendly long-term solution aligned with the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*,

Aligning with the Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations in order to respect the duties and mandates expressed in the Agenda 2030 that insists on the importance of SDG 7,

Acknowledging the massive potential for growth that can come from the exchange of commodities, chief among them energy,

Bearing in mind the vast differences in the commodities stock exchanges of world economies, in terms of products available to differing Member States and specifically the inability for developing economies to exchange intangible products such as renewable energy,

Emphasizing the need for funding to support investment in modern technologies, which can come from various entities ranging from developmental banks, *the Paris Agreement* Member States and the World Bank,

Realizing the need for adequate research to ensure the efficient and effective allocation of investments and funding equally across developing economies and further develop into all various forms of renewable energy including geothermal, hydro-electric, solar and wind energy,

Affirming the need to have a smooth transitional period from fossil fuels to renewable energy with minimal drawbacks and in the most economically cost-efficient way,

Recognizing the expansive role the energy sector has on employment levels for many developing countries,

Acknowledging the need for further international involvement and learning in regard to alternative forms of renewable energy through the exchange of resources and funds for energy transfer in order to prevent the Member States from going into debt while in transition,

Concerned by the lack of action, cooperation and subsequent shortfalls in funding caused by a historical disregard for this issue,

1. *Encourages* the use of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as a third-party arbiter for the purpose of transparency in negotiations involving transfers of funds between donating Member States and Member States receiving aid for developing renewable and sustainable energy;

2. *Urges* collaborative financing for the advancement of achieving the SDGs before 2030 by:

    a. Utilizing the UNDP, World Bank, New Development Bank, and/or International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other international financial institutions and development banks to increase their involvement with United Nation's bodies focused on bolstering development with regards to energy production and clean industrialization;

    b. Urging the General Assembly Fifth Committee to raise the United Nations' Expenditure over a period of 5 years;

    c. Encouraging collaboration among Member States in accordance with SDG 17.3 which mobilizes additional financial resources for developing countries for multiple sources and 17.7 which promotes the development transfer dissemination and effusion of environmentally sound technologies by proposing Members States capable of providing financial assistance to least developed countries to do so and hold these Member States accountable to the terms of donation;

    d. Affirming the need for the Member States receiving aid to provide comprehensive outlines of the intended use of aid provided;

    e. Recommending Member States providing aid to outline a clear agreement of repayment upon assistance;

3. *Encourages* Member States to implement the policy mechanism known as feed-in-tariffs which targets investment acceleration in renewable technologies by:

    a. Having a state-by-state basis making sure to not enforce a uniform approach;

    b. Offering long-term contracts for renewable energy producers to:

        i. Provide incentives for energy corporations which produce renewable energy;
        ii. Award civilians lower per-kWh price rather than paying an equal amount of energy, which gives them reasons to opt for more environmental-friendly sources;

    c. Calling upon United Nations Global Compact to refer financial specialists fostering the further development of investment focusing on environmental, social and corporate governance issues;

    d. Having a state-by-state method so as to not enforce a uniform approach;

4. *Endorses* the revision and the development of subsidy programs that are executed within the framework of the *Environment and Energy Operational Program* and the Economic Development and Innovation Programme, both of which offer short term non-repayable grants and favorable loans to individuals, businesses and/or institutional consumers, to alleviate the costs of purchases of renewable energy while increasing the use of renewable energy in the electricity and heating sectors;

5. *Advises* Member States on the expansion of commodities exchange to include Energy, Minerals and Agricultural Industries in order to invest in the private sectors to develop a strong foundation for innovation:

    a. Emphasizes on the facilitation and promotion of an environment conducive to foreign direct investment to contribute renewable, reliable, modern, and clean energy Member States, Organizations and Private Entities for Foreign Direct Investments (FDI);

    b. Draws attention to the reduction of bureaucracy in the processing of Initial Public Offerings (IPO);

    c. Solemnly affirms for the creation of a multilateral international security exchange council, underneath the advisory of the World Trade Organization, to protect the financial autonomy of Member States and Local Private Entities;

    d. Introduces a multilateral initiative to allow all Member States to reunite their commodities exchange markets in all voluntary States exchange without the necessity to pay the conversion rate between different currencies to maximize the full potential of Private Entities, Public Companies or other Organizations;

6. *Welcomes* the implementation of the International Renewable Energy Agency's plan for a microgrid program incorporating:

    a. The advancement of microgrid advancement and related technologies;

    b. The use of the Smart Grid Technology Roadmap as the basis of a metering system capable of remotely providing each customer's electricity use at regular intervals;

    c. Database infrastructure such as those developed by the World Intellectual Property Organization Green (WIPO Green) for the improved ability to track the successes and failures of microgrids;

    d. An acknowledgment that microgrids are a stepping stone to larger energy storage grids, as national grids allow Member States to take advantage of the economies of scale that come along with the larger amounts of technology and equipment, especially by taking advantage of portals through UN-Energy which makes it easy for governments to connect with experts;

    e. Partnerships that emphasize the widespread use of microgrid technology;

7. *Draws attention* to the need for reducing the usage of non-renewable energy sources with the intention of developing energy capacity by:

    a. Urging capacity building of Member States that facilitates a steady march toward reducing the use of fossil fuels in a progressive shifting manner by suggesting a percentage target from the oil exportation sales that will be allocated to renewable energy facilities considering the economic dependability that specific Member States have on the oil industry;

    b. Creating a sustainable rate in which the cost of production does not outweigh the profit of that which is produced;

    c. Standardizing the transition period to renewable energy by using the cheapest forms of energy as a transitional mechanism;

    d. Recognizing the potential political turmoil associated with the loss of oil, which is currently central to many Member States' economies;

8. *Suggests* Member States partner with greater developed Member States for the purpose of efficiently implementing and creating alternative energy by:

    a. Supporting the need for oil-rich Member States to further increase the use of Enhanced Oil Recovery techniques to extract oil through solar-powered steam injection rather than natural gas, thereby sustaining oil dependent economies while moving more toward renewable energy;

    b. Promoting proper investment in modern energy sources with data driven analysis by sharing satellite imagery technology with Member States in an effort to identify the optimal geographical location for modern energy infrastructure;

    c. Calling upon Member States currently or potentially capable of hydropower development to help shift the global community from dependence on natural gas toward a more environmentally conscious future grounded in renewable hydroelectricity;

    d. Assuring that developed Member States will seek out relationships with developing Member States to ensure that underdeveloped Member States will have equal opportunity to have modern energy infrastructure;

9. *Calls upon* partnerships among the Members to the *Paris Agreement* for grant financing of low-carbon technologies in order to reduce the carbon footprint, especially for rural communities to help promote access to sustainable energy to help economic stability;

10. *Suggests* that the International Energy Agency implements an International Council for Renewable Energy Education and Development (ICREED), under the umbrella of the UNDP while:

    a. Insisting on the ICREED members being made up of experts on the four pillars of renewable energy and financial specialists from the World Bank and ensure:

        i. The Council operates directly with the developmental banks with regards to allocating the budget toward developing renewable energy;
        ii. The World Bank financial specialists foster further development of investment in greener economy;

    b. Encouraging the creation of an online database in the form of a forum to promote the use of renewable energy on a smaller scale for civilians by teaching through means of tutorial videos, guidelines and manuals;

    c. Investing, developing and promoting the four pillars of renewable energy which are adaptable in environments and climates of Member States: hydro-electric, solar power, wind power and geothermal;

11. *Identifies* possibilities of economic shock from rapid sector readjustment for natural energy producers and assure that Member States have a mutually beneficial transitional experience regardless of Member States' financial leverage by reaffirming the internationally accepted principle of financial autonomy and equality in sovereignty for all fossil-fuel reliant members while noting disparaging rates of natural resources dependency between Member States in energy production particularly with regard to developing Member States.