The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages Member States to recognize that the access to reliable energy is a basic human right;

2. Affirms the goals of the United Nations Environmental Program Finance Initiative to be:
   a. Providing guidance to private investors committed to incorporating environmental and social issues into their business principles, strategies and operations, and goals to furthering development;
   b. Engaging policy makers and regulators to identify and address regulatory barriers to sustainable development by remaining transparent in renewable energy investments;
   c. Encouraging Member States of transnational organization to address the financial gap in their region on issues related to sustainable and accessible means of energy;
   d. Encouraging the regional government to offer a financial incentive such as tax exemptions and subsidies to encourage investment from the private sector to address renewable energy, especially on home appliances that are energy efficient and affordable;
   e. Appropriating funds from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to aid in the research and development of current nonrenewable energy resources;
   f. Subsidizing middle- and low-income countries’ renewable energy projects using IRENA funds to mitigate the economic impacts of transitioning to clean, reliable energy;
3. **Encourages** the expansion of the existing UNEP mission to further provide leadership and encourage partnership to improve quality of life without compromising that of future generations, by:

   a. Encouraging the development relationships between governments and private companies to create international partnerships related to investments in renewable energy sources;

   b. Requesting that international partnerships tailor their investment programs to a nation's specific needs through working with partnerships to determine to what degree the investments will be customized insofar as each Member State has a climate that is better suited for different renewable energy methods;

   c. Facilitating cost-effective decisions for the manufacturing and distribution of renewable energy technologies, and therefore encourages Member States to utilize their existing markets to improve trade among nations;

   d. Expanding the role of the UNEP to operate with a testing period of two years in order to ensure proper partnerships and attainable standards;

   e. Working to facilitate regional involvement for funding through, inter alia, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Develop, the International Finance Corporation, Norfund, the European Investment Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank;

   f. Encouraging the cooperation of the private sector and national governments to create regulations that encourage innovation and minimize risk;

   g. Requesting that the private sector works with the UNEP to determine specific regulations at a later date;

   h. Recommending that such regulations may involve expanding and modifying regional and national guidelines regarding renewable energy initiatives to reflect the goals of the international community in furthering the expansion of renewable energy resources;

   i. Working towards facilitating transparency and instilling accountability of investments of private companies into the renewable energy sector;

   j. Following the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund of fiscal transparency, accountability, and risk, and encouraging states to develop a wider range of institutions to take a more rigorous approach in addressing forecasting and risk analysis, present forecast and actual fiscal data on a consistent basis, and encourage to improve current standards and provide guidance on the recommendations above;

   k. Quantifying the level of assistance it has provided to Member States, setting a general precedence to reliable and renewable energy using statistical collaboration within framed parameters of data in cooperation with Member States;

4. **Requests** funding from existing UN, World Bank, and other development bank entities to energy-deprived countries in order to finance infrastructure, focusing on continuous provision and access to clean energy and ensuring sustainable urban development;

5. **Promotes** cooperation among Member States to address the necessity for financial assistance to expand energy production capacities, through which affordable, sustainable, and reliable energy for all can be achieved, particularly via promoting regional self-reliance through Triangular Cooperation as a base for developing least-developed countries-oriented energy development programs;
6. *Encourages* the development of further transnational standards by intergovernmental organizations for renewable energy development incentives, including:

a. The offering of tax incentives, such as the use of a carbon tax, or tax breaks for renewable energy corporations;

b. The restriction of carbon emissions through regulations that penalize the unwarranted or illegal emission of greenhouse gas;

7. *Recommends* increased cooperation between regional organizations to share best practices related to renewable energy in the hope of better aligning regional and national legislation;

8. *Strongly supports* the idea of collaboration between middle- and low-income countries in addition to with high income nations to create pragmatic and sustainable group solutions that further the goals of implementing renewable energy by:

a. Endorsing government cooperation with private sector firms, to align the interests of state and industry;

b. Using assistance as an investment in their economy, particularly in areas relating to stability and peace that may be facilitated by further energy development;

c. Endeavoring to meet and exceed the objectives outlined by SDG 7 from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and General Assembly resolution 67/215 of 2013.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

      ii. Member States striving to share knowledge through the United Nations Statistical Division which shall include statistics uploaded into a secure database in how effective these various incentive policies have worked, and make them available to all Member States upon request;
3. Ensures such incentives are only awarded to corporations that implement materials, technology, and practices congruent with SDG 7;

4. Advocates in the spirit of sovereignty that all Member States voluntarily partake in all initiatives herein;

5. Urges the Economic and Social Council to work with NGOs to promote and implement renewable energy projects within other countries, and to encourage the highest level of cooperation and promotion of the use of renewable energy, while highlighting new and innovative projects of wind and solar energy facilities for landlocked Member States, and hydroelectric energy facilities for littoral Member States;

6. Continues to work with Member States to voluntarily implement these projects;

7. Emphasizes the investment strategies that would encourage private investment from both national and international NGOs that stimulate regional renewable energy production by:
   a. Adhering to regulations set by particular member states that host the project in a fashion that enables member states to become further energy independent, allowing the project to become profitable within the next 15 years;
   b. Calling for a taskforce of specialists, created by the United Nations Environment Programme, focused on overseeing the project;

8. Endorses collaboration between Member States to advance towards a more stable and sustainable infrastructure framework that:
   a. Champions the use of geothermal energy to supplement other forms of renewable energy by investing in development programs that increase the use of geothermal energy use while incentivizing private industries to increase their overall capacity for renewable energy development;
   b. Addresses the combination of various methods of harnessing energy for nations by making use of each nations’ unique geographical features such as:
      i. The use of rivers and lakes to enact hydroelectricity power plants through the use of statewide development programs;
      ii. The use of mountains in Member States with prolific exposure to sunlight to harness solar energy along with wind energy by integrating solar panels in windmills, and many possible combinations of methods to harness greater supply of energy;

9. Supports partnerships as a method of technology sharing between Member States with similar resources by expanding funding through the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development and voluntary Member State contributions towards organizations such as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership to implement renewable energy in developing countries;

10. Calls for the organization of a knowledge sharing and investment conference that will increase collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and private organizations to be held annually in rotating locations as volunteered by Member States;

11. Requests Member States to invest further in renewable energy and execute programs that expand the usage of sustainable energy in the whole of the international community, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keeping in mind the barriers of transitioning to renewable energy which is affected by disparity between Member States’ resources, environment, and economic capacity which makes the deployment of renewable technology a diverse challenge to all parties involved,
Taking into consideration the challenge of funding renewable energy projects in middle-income and lower-income countries due to weak or hindered economic capacity,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Fully supports cooperation agreements between Member States in order to further continue dialogue that would reach the common goal of sustainability and access to renewable energy sources, thus highlighting the Energy community and the European Network of Transmission Systems Operations for Electricity which actively seek to bring in renewable energy while sharing of best practices of technology and research with other Member States;
5. **Highlights** the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and its efforts in providing financial aid for programs in all areas of development through Member States providing loans and grants for development efforts, specifically in terms of sustainable and renewable energy development by stressing these efforts in Member States who do not have the financial means available to effectively advance in usage and expansion of renewable energy resources;

6. **Encourages** the development of specific foreign investment policies through and requests the creation of a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which willing and able Member States can then implement and limit the dissolution of businesses critical to national development;

7. **Invites** all global financial institutions to adopt the World Bank Group’s October 2018 commitment to no longer fund coal power plant projects and to favor investment in renewable technology in order to streamline this as a new lending standard in financing development projects;

8. Emphasizes the need to close the gap in resources and accessibility to renewable energy sources by:
   a. Crafting development strategies, in tandem with the UN Development and Industrial Development Program, the World Bank, and regional institutions that best fit Member States’ specific individual needs in addressing access specifically when it comes to building sustainable infrastructure, and financing diversification initiatives while ensuring accountability in their implementation;
   b. Recognizing the economic repercussions that can occur with the sudden transition to renewable energy sources;

9. **Strongly emphasizes** joint efforts such as international conferences that offer the ability to discuss technology sharing on an international level, therefore supporting the increase of collaboration/cooperation with the International Renewable Energy Agency in order to set the precedence for the increase of renewable resources through this international platform that directly connects member states with policymakers;

10. **Draws the attention** to the up-to-date analysis & data carried out by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change across fuel markets, investments & emissions in order to:
    a. Take note of the databases such as the Oil Market Report, Global Energy & CO2 Status Report, World Energy Investments, and assessments such as Tracking Clean Energy Progress;
    b. Encourage Member States, working with local NGOs like the IEA to develop energy tracking databases;
    c. Affirm the Renewables 2018 for market analysis & overview of renewable electricity capacity & generation, biofuels production, & heat consumption;

11. **Endorses** collaboration between the United Nations data collection program and the IEA to incorporate a coordination mechanism within the IEA’s energy tracking database that links solutions being applied by social entrepreneurs that can put citizens and policymakers at the national and regional levels of Member States in touch with these social entrepreneurs in order to increase deployment of these low-cost individualized solutions;

12. **Strongly supports** greater private sector involvement to provide the necessary funding and investment for energy development through:
    a. Social entrepreneurship such as, Solar-Kiosk Startup and Google owned start-up Makani Energy Kites;
    b. Multinational corporations;
    c. Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) for example, Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy;
Encourages Member States to continuously work towards a voluntary transition from heavy utilization of non-renewable resources to further the use of renewable energy.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recognizing the commitment to the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which notes the necessity for education in regard to renewable, reliable, and sustainable energy,

Reaffirming the sentiments expressed within Security Council resolution 72/224, which helps to contextualize means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Expresses with deep concern the effects of human activity in the environment, reinforcing the need to reduce our CO2 emissions especially as the global population increases exponentially while also acknowledging that renewable energy is the essential method to achieving accessibility and sustainability to ensure a cleaner world,

Reiterates the sentiments expressed within the 2012 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Report on the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, Shaping the Education of Tomorrow wherein the capacity of states to educate their own citizens is often more effective than the use of outside experts or maintenance programs,

Taking into consideration the degrading state of our environment, directly related to human activity as reflected in the 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report 2018/24/PR,

Acknowledges that a localized approach is imperative towards increasing access to energy, and that relative energy sources to each specific region are often the most effective when considering the former,

Further acknowledges as per the Secretary General’s 2011 report on the Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy that individuals in rural areas are often left without the economic means to properly implement sustainable energy practices,

Fully aware of the neglect many rural areas experience in regards to renewable, reliable, and sustainable energy as noted in Security Council resolution 72/224 of 20 December 2017,

Having considered the various geographical areas and their socioeconomic status,

Further acknowledges the importance of implementing the use of microloans to advance the use of renewable energy which has been proven to be highly successful,

Notes with importance the necessity of establishing a sustainable and commercial domestic biogas sector as the effectiveness of processing organic waste to produce gas will equal the equivalent of 100 to 120 thousand tons of oil,

Expressing the desire to promote the empowerment of localized efforts to allow for grassroots access,
Fully aware of the cost of funding renewable energy resources which has been recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. Reiterates that all Member States should cooperate to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030;

2. Encourages Member States to focus upon an energy source that would best be implemented within their local communities by cooperating with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as New Vision Renewable Energy and The Cloud Institute;

3. Requests the willful cooperation between the international nonprofit Kiva and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, as well as any willfully relevant organizations, to implement a coordinated microloan program for the purpose of single-use energy development among individuals to:
   a. Finance micro loans within less developed nations operating at a 1% interest rate and ranging from $25 to $1,500 in optional financing, with the jurisdiction of financing individual accounts falling under the established Coordinated Microloan Program, while also establishing the timing of reprisal that would be implemented proportionately within the price of the loan;
   b. Appropriate $20,000 yearly by the coordinated program for the purpose of ensuring the return of such loans to individuals in the unlikely event of default;
   c. Promote a UN-supported monitoring and application process for the coordinated microloan program responsible with the implementation of single use energy sources within the Program that encourages:
      i. States opting into the coordinated microloan program to willfully operate within the scope of the education programs established within their respective state as per clauses 5 and 9;
      ii. Individuals participating in the coordinated microloan program to be fully liable within a reasonable level of accountability as designated by the program itself to ensure proper use of their credit;

4. Resolves to focus efforts towards rural populations by conducting research, providing education, and introducing funding to counteract the disproportionate lack of access to energy in those areas;

5. Requests Member States research their rural communities akin to the Canal Solar Power Project implemented within a local community in the Republic of India for the most optimal form of renewable, reliable and sustainable energy that could be most easily developed;

6. Takes note of the effectiveness of microloans in lower income Member States for the purpose of furthering access to sustainable and reliable energy in order to implement a multifaceted approach through the methods introduced within clauses 3, 5, and 9 to promote sustainable practices, accessibility, and economic development;

7. Recommends the UN Sustainable Energy for All organization to implement a program aimed at providing the information Member States need to train their own citizens on how to utilize renewable, reliable, and sustainable energy that bests suit their population;

8. Encourages a rural enterprise that promotes sustainable development by running biogas energy as a business;

9. Further invites Member States to train their own citizens on renewable resources, including maintenance and care of the resource, therefore removing the need for foreign Member States or other entities to assist by:
   a. Training citizens of all socioeconomic levels belonging and ensuring they receive access to the renewable resources and are educated on how to use and maintain those resources;
   b. Seeking to incorporate all members of the community, regardless of their educational and economic standard by implementing this Member State-based plan, with support from a UN educational program
that will train Member States on not only the maintenance and care of renewable resources, but also
the most effective method to educate any citizen of that Member State who will be a recipient and
caretaker of the renewable resource provided;

c. Creating goal-oriented-based plans that aim to be accessible and comprehensive;

d. Confirming the capacity of states to educate their own citizens instead of bringing in outside experts or
maintenance programs as recognized under Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations;

10. Supports the influencing of local, national and international policy and planning decisions by linking
biodiversity conservation to their own livelihoods and wellbeing to:

a. Promote a policy at national and international levels which aims to provide the rights, opportunities,
institutions and financing which will support local people to realize their potential to conserve locally
and globally important biodiversity, improving livelihoods and enhancing wellbeing;

b. Further incorporating a network of localized grassroots movements, in conjunction with national and
local organizations, being uniquely well placed among conservation NGOs to develop and support
such local-level actions;

11. Recommends the utilization of new technology on behalf of all Member States to lower carbon standards and
lowering the carbon footprint by the trading of carbon emission credit allowances between all Member States.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Acknowledging the United Nations’ goals to promote social progress and better standards of life in a larger freedom,

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

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

Emphasizing the idea of preserving economic interests for sovereign countries,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. **Deeply encourages** the need to set goals, and implement a training plan in Member States to build and introduce a rebate system that incentivizes citizens to perform proper pollution removal by:
a. Designating experts in the energy field to work in Member State countries to educate on renewable resources infrastructure, improvement of soil quality and training to bring energy to underserved populations;

b. Developing a set of common goals with Member States that will hold them accountable to reduce pollution;

c. Researching proper pollution mitigation tactics and systems alongside United Nations Institute for Training and Research to deliver a comprehensive training plan that includes the burdens and benefits at UNESCO conference;

d. Constructing an incentive system for participating Member States by the United Nations recognizes that individual Member States do not have a one-size-fits-all economy and gives the Member State authority to implement an incentive system that best fits their economic situation;

3. **Strongly advises** the progress for sovereignty and independence of nation states allowing the development of economic sectors to bolster the environmental goals through:

a. The increase of financial contribution to New Development Bank, which is a bank established by the BRICS groups of states, from their planned amount of $911 million to be used for expanding the usage of renewable energy;

b. The inauguration of low interest loans for the funding of research and infrastructure, from the United Nations Office for Project Services and multilateral development banks;

4. **Emphasizes** the importance to educate companies on the real long-term advantages of the use of renewable energy by:

a. Creating a global framework directed by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to work with all the stakeholders on the advantages of utilizing renewable energy;

b. Working with multinational corporations (MNCs) on the ways they can use renewable energy to improve their productivity and public image;

c. Providing grants to companies that are willing to adapt and implement policies of producing and implementing renewable energy;

5. **Expresses its conviction** on the importance of environmental education, as well as promoting more opportunities in the job market by:

a. Adding the importance of a sustainable environment to science curriculums within schools;

b. Including adults in monitoring the environment on the misuse or degradation from human forces;

c. Adding environmental positions, such as creating recyclable everyday items, to increase occupations within the job market;

6. **Invites** Member States to consider participating in:

a. The enforcement of pollution prevention grants spanning over a two-year time frame;

b. The gradual reduction of CO2 emissions on corporations by 30% over a 15-year time frame;

c. Tax reduction for compliance with the Clean Energy Initiative, which contains a development of a structured three tier payment system based off the GDP of each country, where:
i. The first tier would entail the highest GDP level, $351 billion plus at a suggested 12%;

ii. The second tier will include middle class GDP level, $61 billion to $350 billion at a suggested 7%;

iii. The third tier would involve low and middle-low GDP level, below $60 billion at a suggested 4%;

iv. A 30-year transition period into a cap of 60% renewable dependence, via checkpoints to ensure progress;

7. **Encourages** the international community to:

   a. Support MNCs use of clean energy to offer public shares for purchase in the countries in which they operate;

   b. Offer tax incentives for such corporations in accordance with the public share offering.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

Recognizing the danger posed by shocks to the price of oil to member states with economies dependent on oil, or those, as stated in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affair’s 53rd policy brief,

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages the development of sovereign energy development funds, being funds established by Member States with a specified revenue source, which invests in green energy development to maintain and expand its funds while also investing in firms and programs which further the green energy policy of said Member States, in oil exporting nations, specifically utilizing existing oil revenue to help develop sustainable energy globally, both through internal tax incentives and subsidies and foreign aid;
2. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council work to establish a green energy transition fund with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to be funded by the voluntary contributions of Member States granted to the UN Development Programme, the amount of which is to be determined by the OECD itself;

3. **Further requests** that the OECD produce a report on the effectiveness of the said fund and the progress made by oil dependent nations in their economic transition, particularly in the areas of economic diversification, renewable energy development, and the effectiveness of sovereign energy development funds;

4. **Further encourages** the use of these sovereign energy development funds to promote the diversification of the economies of oil-dependent nations via renewable energy investment, particularly investment in firms working in the creation of green technology, as well as using revenue from oil and gas taxes to invest in human capital including through jobs training programs, and funding of institutions of higher learning, such as through oil and gas tax revenue distribution that has been done in some states in the United States;

5. **Recommends** cooperation between Member States whose economies relies on oil as a major portion of their economy to setup and operate oil dependency transition programs, including through the development of existing partnerships, particularly OPEC, and to include as part of their missions the development of renewable energy in Member States, which can be further implemented via international burden sharing, shared development funds, and unified energy policy, including through the expansion of existing policies already implemented by said partnerships;

6. **Endorses** intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to further develop the ideas expressed in this resolution by implementing regional standards for energy transition, possibly assisting Member States set target goals for energy transition away from fossil fuels as possible, particularly relating to establishing regional burden sharing networks for energy transition, with particular importance on cutting fossil fuels, such as oil, for renewable energy;

7. **Calls upon** the UN’s Green Energy Special Fund to expand its programme to include funding of research in LDCs on the current standing of their main energy source and the viability of alternative energy sources in potentially high yield renewable energy Member-states;

8. **Congratulations** the formation of the UN Technology Bank in efforts to establish a shared network of information between developing countries recommends:

   a. Providing access to the Technology Bank be available to every member state to ensure equal access to the database;

   b. That the Technology Bank work with UN SDMART for SDGs in encouraging countries to work hand in hand to resolve the transition of oil dependent countries to renewable energy producing countries by combining the networking capabilities of the SSMART for SDGs program with the goals of the Technology Bank to work towards technological advancements and funding for harnessing renewable energy;

9. **Fully believes** that Member States understand the importance of cooperation and encourages Member States to discuss with their local municipalities and to develop initiatives that increase increasing energy resilience and sustainability on the local scale.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Taking into consideration Member States’ diverse and specific needs for education in regards to developing sustainable energy for all,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fully aware of the need to improve communication across boarders as exemplified in the Vienna Energy Forum of 2018,
1. **Calls upon** Member States to focus on country-specific educational needs such as vocational training, recycling, and foundational building, in regards to energy production and dispersion in order to increase the sharing capacity of renewable energy while incorporating management tactics by:
   a. Utilizing intergovernmental organization partnerships with UN bodies, such as with the UN Development Program, which advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life;
   b. Having experts thoroughly study each Member States’ position on sustainable energy and provide each Member State with personalized advisory assistance by:
      i. Organizing a panel where each Member State can share their initiatives, ideas, and experiences;
      ii. Ensuring that each Member State’s development status is recognized and taken into consideration to provide the best assistance possible;
   c. Focusing on skill development by providing international internship opportunities to the next generation;

2. **Invites** Member States to implement feasible policy tools for the promotion of renewable energy such as net billing, and energy grants;

3. **Further recommends** the Accountability and Oversight Policy and Investigations Hotline under the UNCDF to coordinate efforts and strengthen communication ensure accountability and oversight in funding for development programs;

4. **Encourages** the consideration of the international renewable energy certificates, which will involve:
   a. Assisting in accounting for tracking and assigning ownership to renewable electricity generations and use;
   b. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as body of oversight;

5. **Encourages** the implementation of renewable energy credits in Member States whose infrastructure can meet the standards required through:
   a. Assisting in accounting for, tracking and assigning ownership to renewable electricity generation and use;
   b. Enlisting UNIDO as a body of oversight;

6. **Motivates** Member States to improve upon development of renewable energy sources by encouraging programs that include renewable energy initiatives that advance economic development in the region while also achieving parameters set forth by SDG 7 by:
   a. Addressing how each Member State can use their resources within their borders to invest in renewable energy;
   b. Fully realizing the potential of hydroelectricity and constructing hydroelectric dams that provide energy efficient power sources;
   c. Further recommending the use geothermal solar energy;

7. **Endorses** European Union (EU) sponsored goals of the **Renewable Energy Directing**, which promotes the use of energy coming from sustainable renewable sources, such as biofuels and clean energy materials, and also which:
a. Supports the research of low-cost and high performance green energy materials through the global project Mission Innovation which aims to inspire global initiative to accelerate public and private clean energy innovation;

b. Recommends the implementation of the Southern Gas Corridor which will allow natural gas to flow from Turkey to the EU by 2020 in order to increase the share technology and access to renewable resources in the region;

8. **Further invites** Member States to adopt welfare initiatives dealing with recycling and waste management, in regards to General Assembly resolution 72/224 of 2017 and 70/1 of 2015, which:

a. Encourage all to support the “Pacific Garbage Screening” Project which works to transform plastic waste energy in order to fund 5.6 million USD in 5 years;

b. Suggest implementing the recycling of polluted water, from oil runoffs, to convert it into Biodiesel by supporting the project of the BioFuelBox start up;

c. Invite the International Community to increase the use of new and modern incinerators in order to produce waste-derived fuel, which can provide both electricity and thermal energy;

9. **Reaffirms** General Assembly resolution 72/82 of 2017 of which focuses on energy-based needs for each Member State based on their perspective region by supporting existing technology to create energy which should be based on geographical strengths through:

a. Creating new technologies that will help different regions or areas that face difficulties with existing technology;

b. Having technology such as, solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal, and hydro should be implemented on areas that would benefit from it;

10. **Endorses** economic incentives for private companies to share and develop green technologies and transition toward the use of renewable energy by:

a. Implementing tax incentives for businesses based in high and middle-income countries that are able to implement green energies;

b. Supporting these businesses through microloans and subsidies in order to assist small businesses with this process;

11. **Supports** investing in the installation of sustainable and modern energy plans by:

a. Using funding from local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy to lead the research and development of renewable technology in the regions being invested in;

b. Conducting research on site so that the application of the renewable energy and technology can be adequately applied to the countries need with the help of non-profit NGOs and other organizations such as UNCDF;

c. Creating technologies in the regions, such as hydro plants, solar and wind plants based on the capacity of the countries determined by the research done by international and local organization such as the UNCDF and Local Development Finance Practice;
12. *Invites* Member States to consider the enactment of the annual Vienna Energy Forum and expand it internationally in accordance with the United Nations Environmental Agency in order to improve communication across boarders as exemplified in the Vienna Energy Forum of 2018 by:

- a. Forming a head committee comprised of five representatives from each regional grouping as determined and recognized by the UN, from which each representative from the different regional groupings as determined and recognized by the UN and is elected within their regional grouping as an expert in the field or climate change in relation to energy production;

- b. Setting agendas a year in advance by the leading committee, as well as location, which is also determined a year in advance both determined by the head committee;

- c. Inviting Member States and NGOs that contribute capital education and innovative techniques;

- d. Involving the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, and SEforALL in order to further contribute to the logistical aspects of education;

- e. Ensuring all findings and research are made public for the benefit and education of the citizens;

- f. Taking inspiration from SEforALL, the Vienna Energy Forum will focus mainly on technological and STEM-based innovation that focuses on the future of renewable energy.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

Bearing in mind the recommendation for the creation of national adaptation plans under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010) and Paris Climate Accord (2015),

Recalling the Bali Action Plan’s framework for effective development of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Emphasizes the importance that foreign direct investments (FDI) from the private sector and public private partnerships (PPP) with NGOs, CSOs, and UN recognized bodies to assist with the installation, upgrading, and restoration of infrastructure by:
a. Asking for willing and able Member States to request funding from NGOs or intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and request those organizations to help support countries to provide funding in order to ensure access for sustainable, affordable, and reliable energy for all Member States;

b. Urging any willing and able Member State to invest capital or resources in NGOs such as the World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), and the International Monetary fund (IMF) to endow sustainable initiatives being facilitated by this resolution;

2. Requests willing Member States to send experts specializing in technology, renewable energy, and other subfields, if available, to a convention hosted in a willing member state, that would allow others to take away new ideas that could help in creating and ensuring access to affordable sustainable, and reliable energy in their own states in order to bolster sharing best practices and create opportunities for increased knowledge sharing and adoption of initiatives by:

   a. Informing all Member States who attend the expert convention the importance of utilizing the regional and geographical advantages specific to their country;

   b. Encouraging other Member States to adopt or create educational campaigns to support the implementation of energy efficient solutions to be incorporated in business solutions and infrastructure such as the residential sector and construction which would include:

      i. Public education programs regarding pre-existing environmental threats to promote innovative solutions to tackle current problems and prevent future ones;

      ii. Promoting community participation in developing concepts and plans for sustainable energy usage;

3. Requests the creation of a program called “Global Energy: Made Sustainable Towards Other Natural Environments” under the direction of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will:

   a. Recognize the most readily available natural resource for individual Member States;

   b. Grants an investment to Member States in need, in order to begin the transition towards renewable, sustainable energy;

   c. Encourage Member States to ask for financial assistance from the World Bank or other aid or lending organizations;

   d. Update and upgrade the power grid in Member States so that they may truly handle the insurgence of new energy;

4. Invites all willing Member States to work in cooperation with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to help middle- and low-income countries in implementing capacity-building programs aiming for socio-economic development and to ensure, affordable and renewable energy by:

   a. Training energy sector stakeholders, as well as the willing members of the community to advance supply and operate improved energy services through:

      i. Teaching how to use the latest technologies available on the market;

      ii. Setting up workshops and training programs for the community conducted in their native languages so that individuals can learn required skills in support of energy access and energy sector transformation;

   b. Providing technical assistance by inviting specialists on designing local sustainable infrastructure systems;
c. Developing NAMAs that will be enabled by capacity-building programs pursuant to the Bali Action Plan (2007);

5. Suggests that each Member State create and utilize national adaptation plans to bolster the resources and knowledge available to vulnerable areas and communities as well as develop infrastructure to support renewable energy in remote locations through implementation and collaboration partnerships with fellow Member States through:
   a. Following the guidelines for the creation of National Adaptation Plans pursuant to the Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010) and reaffirmed in the Paris Agreement (2015);
   b. Creating detailed agendas intended to outline the timeline of future development and energy goals;
   c. Identifying specific communities and regions that may have less access to renewable energy platforms and establish a plan to best address these disparities and better provide accessible, sustainable energy for all;

6. Further reminds Member States of the degradation of the planet’s terrestrial and aquatic biomes, along with the collective health of the world’s environment, especially in relation to the SDGs, which have been insufficiently worked-towards as evidenced by increasing ocean acidity levels, the continuation of deforestation on an international scale, the continued use of fossil fuels at the personal level by citizens of developing states, and the insufficient rate at which national governments of UN Member States have worked to introduce sources of sustainable and reliable energy into their infrastructure, and encourages a rededication to these goals which can be achieved by:
   a. Following the guidelines created in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and expanding upon these goals as deemed necessary on a regional basis;
   b. Creating reasonable and manageable quotas for the transitioning of fossil-fuel reliant energy operations to sources of clean and sustainable power;

7. Encourages Member States to establish a system of training for those in the community relying on these non-renewable sources of energy to learn and develop and use different forms of renewable energy on a smaller scale;

8. Recommends the further expansion of partnerships between local Member States’ government with NGOs and CSOs to increase access to reliable forms of energy depending on geographical region, especially in middle- and low-income Member States by:
   a. Inviting Member States to implement measures in which panels are shared within the community and subsidized by local government with the assistance of CSOs and NGOs;
   b. Using the Nachtigal Hydropower Project financed by the International Finance Corporation, which endeavored to comply with best national and international practices in terms of environmental and social management, as an example;

9. Urges the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expand the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training program, which provides education and training capacity at the national level to accomplish a sustainable energy development path, by:
   a. Encouraging and supporting the activities of renewable energy centers to promote their contribution in the education and training of engineers;
   b. Reinforcing continued education programs on renewable energy;
   c. Creating an advisory committee that works internationally in educating and training engineers;
d. Developing general knowledge programs for decision makers, locally elected representatives, technicians and for the general public;

e. Working together with the World Federation of United Associations to promote and provide education training experiences oriented to universities and educational institutions which will help the participants achieve an in-depth understanding of how to improve the efficiency of energy use; increase energy conservation; explore and develop new and renewable sources of energy;

f. Bolstering support for indigenous and traditionally underserved communities by focusing programs on renewable resources specific to their needs;

10. Implores other Member States to promote research by implementing new facilities or center of competences inside their national education systems in order to connect scientists with other researchers conducting similar tests and allow a collaboration on renewable energies which can potentially allow a community of scientist to fund the research and development of installation and testing in countries that need it the most;

11. Emphasizes the need for all Member States to establish partnerships between individual communities and the NGO Renewable World to discuss possible implementations of renewable energy systems such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric power, or energy efficient methods that would be beneficial and tailored to individual community infrastructure and the local geographical environments of these communities;

12. Further recommends raising awareness on renewable energy issues by educating on the difference between fossil and non-fossil fuel and how it affects our environment through:

   a. Programs targeting students in STEM fields working alongside other institutions whose mission is to provide non-fossil fuel energy;

   b. Providing funding from governments and the private sector in different Member States, especially those Member States who have the potential of providing different types of renewable energy and utilizing these programs to take and train students from other Member States and have them working with people from Member States where there exists a lack knowledge on renewable energy.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States to invest in programs for existing energy infrastructure to be repurposed for implementing modern clean energy advancements, in concordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a focus on SDG 7 and SDG 9;

2. Encourages Member States to move towards multilateral, as opposed to bilateral agreements, to incorporate specific economic partnerships that focus on trade and technology, expediting the creation of new global and affordable energy access;

3. Urges Member States to move towards multilateral, as opposed to bilateral agreements, to incorporate specific economic partnerships that focus on trade and technology, expediting the creation of new global and affordable energy access;
4. **Invites** Member States to amend pre-existing domestic policies that are not conducive towards sustainable energy investment expansion while working alongside globally systemic important banks in executing public financial management policies on the micro level by encouraging:

   a. Member States to adopt guidelines in accordance with the pillars of *Basel III* especially:

      i. Sufficient capital adequacy ratios based on risk-weighted assets;
      
      ii. A supervisory review process that is guided by the financial stability board;
      
      iii. Proper market disclosures;

   b. The support of the Renewable Policy Network for the 21st Century mini grid policies and other off-grid systems which:

      i. Push the Sustainable Energy 4 All initiative, which ensures access to present day energy services and expands global rates of energy advancement;
      
      ii. Support the International Renewable Energy Agency, which has developed roadmaps for doubling the global share of renewable energy;

5. **Suggests** utilization of machine learning through Artificial Intelligence technologies in modernization of degrading grid systems in the promotion of Smart Grids, as proven successful in Asian energy markets and the European Union, to mitigate energy lost in transmission and distribution by:

   a. Empowering states with efficient energy commodity market opportunities through the ability to exchange excess energy produced;

   b. The alleviation of grid strains where energy is distributed to unnecessary markets;

   c. Pollution abatement through preventative means by proficient energy production fluctuations;

   d. Effective energy storage by distributing unutilized energy produced;

6. **Encourages** Member States to work with the private sector to promote low carbon jobs by 2030 specifically focusing on 5 target areas through:

   a. Health energy systems combining regional and city governments to remain committed to the 100 percent zero-emission targets;

   b. Integrating economic growth inclusive of the 488 highlighted firms from pioneering states by adopting emission reduction goals in line with the *Paris Agreement*;

   c. Supporting sustainable communities by advocating for carbon neutrality by 2050;

   d. Engaging in land and ocean stewardship by heading an expert group including more than 100 NGOs, all pledging more action on behalf of forest, food, and land sustainability allowing for energy efficient home environments;

   e. An agenda for investors managing $32 trillion USD in assets who pledged to scale up the flow of capital into a clean energy.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reassures that the goals that were implemented in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will be achieved and are beneficial to the participating Member States both within their economy and environment;
2. **Urges** willing participating Member States to partner with International Energy Agency to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and increase the use of sustainable energy by 2025 utilizing programs such as Energy Efficiency 2018;

3. **Supports** the Office of Indian Energy’s initiative, Education and Training to be implemented on an international basis, which will build internal capacity to understand and navigate energy projects by providing regional workshops, webinars, Tribal Leader Forums, college student internships, a comprehensive online training curriculum, and an energy resource library;

4. **Recommends** the implementation of renewable energy resources into current policies on a regional basis to increase the process of transitioning from fossil fuels and provide avenues to encourage using renewable energy as a favorable choice internationally;

5. **Endorses** funding the associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), projects, initiatives which work with local people, through the help of the World Bank Group on reliable, accessible and renewable energy such as International Solar Energy Society, and International Society for Environmental Epidemiology;

6. **Proposes** new locations for direct current power grid sites that could be reviewed every two years by designated regional offices to help provide a study on the effects of the power grids that these have on local environments, thereby ensuring community awareness to environmental changes;

7. **Further invites** Member States that are not actively creating specific organizations to actively implement educational programmes on a regular basis following the politics of the ISEDC;

8. **Emphasizes** the importance for collective efforts to promote sustainable development in an innovative, coordinated, open and shared manner investing in environmental education that redefines school curriculums to make education the starting point of a new ethics for business, ultimately creating welfare in harmony in nature to further engage youth to become the future conservation leaders;

9. **Considers** in detail the projects which try to implement locally concrete actions to provide a sustainable access to energy with a study group from the IRENA;

10. **Encourages** the partnership of NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) such as the Carbon Trust and Nature Conservancy for dual output of both community and global achievement;

11. **Requests** the UN Committee on Sustainable Energy, through Economic and Social Council, to expand its mandate to include overseeing and encouraging further collaboration between the Member States in energy sharing through the establishment of regional energy banks for member states to:

   a. Share, buy and sell energy stored in the energy bank through energy storage and transfer technique including, but are limited to DC power grids;

   b. Discuss and debate the sale of this energy through forums at the regional banks;

12. **Emphasizes** the importance for collective efforts to promote sustainable development in innovative, coordinated, open and shared manner investing in environmental education that redefines school curriculums to make education the starting point of a new ethics for business, ultimately creating welfare in harmony in nature;

13. **Trusts** that the SDGs, with support from participating Member States educated on topics such as renewable energy, will be effectively used so that this goal will be met by the said time, with:

   a. An agenda specifically looking further into states that are involved with the 2030 Agenda to make sure of proper usage and efficiency of finance through funds were allocated to states and their specific needs;
b. The United Nations conducting bilateral statistical data collection every 5 years of countries who have been benefiting from such access.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Encourages the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to:
a. Create accountability via the Office of International Oversight Services to ensure funds are being utilized as efficiently with review of fund allocation to be completed on a yearly basis;

b. Create regional responsibility for improvements, giving each Member State a measure of autonomy and ensuring sovereignty while stimulating local job growth in construction and supply sectors;

3. Calls upon members of International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to aid in the creation of applications to the Green Climate Fund by developed Member States by connecting national ministries and preexisting programs, such as IRENA, with the goals of:

   a. Promoting renewable to developing member states by providing a forum for South-North cooperation based on the needs of developing member state and expertise of the developed Member States;

b. Implementing best practices in developing Member States;

4. Strongly urges Member States to provide an amenable environment for renewable energy businesses by encouraging Members States to provide incentives to businesses with renewable technology through subsidization and tax deductions by fostering the long-term security of sustainable energy developments;

5. Calls upon each Member State to participate in the implementation of an educational program for both environmentally inclined individuals as well as citizens in urban areas by:

   a. Organizing a summit including scientists and administrators from each Member State who will provide a foundation for the basis of constructing effective, everlasting, and solid energy efficient technologies which will:

      i. Meet biannually in major metropolitan areas in rotating Member States on different continents;

      ii. Provide a proper formation to the experts who will redistribute their knowledge;

      iii. Encourage the participation of NGOs and volunteers who will facilitate the sharing of knowledge in urban areas;

   b. Encouraging the sharing of information on a web platform in which Member States will freely provide data analyses on the growing effects of green energy;

   c. Creating awareness among citizens regarding the impact of fossil fuels in the world by implementing informational and impactful advertisements;

6. Supports investment in renewable energy infrastructure depending on the region by:

   a. Building power grids in rural areas to ensure access to sustainable energy for all;

   b. Updating infrastructure in urban areas to ensure full energy capacity is meet efficiently;

   c. Focusing on efforts that promote a mixture of renewable sources while considering the region’s needs by funding will be provided from UN programs, private sectors, and donations;

   d. Creating a database of shared technology resources and information accessible to every Member State;

7. Expresses its appreciation of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, but would suggest that emphasis placed on the need for local programs catered in garnering involvement from minority groups including indigenous groups and women by endorsing community programs who service the needs of rural areas as these community programs would highlight the need for vocational training in the region to ensure women and minority will be given the opportunity to be involved and increase;
Expresses its hopes in long term sustainability programs by incorporating 5-year benchmark surveys to encourage continuous growth in efforts of meeting the SDG agenda by utilizing the current survey and model used by the SDG initiative’s yearly report as a benchmark to implement a 5-year survey as this would allow the benchmark to follow the increments set forth by previous initiatives such as the UN High-Level Political Forum.